

BASIC CIRCUMSTANCES OF LITERARY TRANSLATION

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Annotation. This article is devoted to the main features of literary translation. Literary translation is one of the most difficult types of translation. The main task is to create a work in the target language, which, along with the original text, has an aesthetic impact. When considering a comparative analysis of such texts, it is possible to determine the internal mechanism of translation and consider equivalent units. To achieve lexical, grammatical and stylistic equivalence, it is necessary to pay special attention to the use of translation transformations.

Key words: translation, reconstruction, text, original language, literary, transmission, epithet, metaphor, comparison, hyperbole, litote, allegory, personification

Literary translation oscillates between two extreme principles: literally accurate, but artistically inferior translation, and vice versa, artistically complete, but quite far from the original. These two principles are reflected in two main points of view: the definition of translation from the linguistic and literary positions.

According to the famous linguist and translator V.N. Komissarov, only the elite should be allowed to translate prose works, since literary translation is not at all an easy task. This type of translation develops mental activity, artistic taste, broadens one's horizons and, what is important, deepens and strengthens knowledge of both foreign and Russian languages[1].

The linguistic principle of translation is based on the reconstruction of the formal structure of the original. However, if we fully follow the linguistic principle, we can only come to a literal or interlinear translation, but not to a literary one. When forms and constructions alien to the target language are literally translated, stylization takes place according to the laws of a foreign language. Literality and artistry in translation constantly contradict each other.

For the translation of literary texts, it is necessary to take into account some conditions:

1. In literary translation, a free presentation of the main meaning of phrases, expressions, sentences is allowed. The translator selects the most appropriate translation options for the text.

2. The context of the translated work also plays a rather important role. To carry out a successful translation process, a translator needs to have clear abilities for

improvisation, creativity, and at the same time perfectly understand what the author of the original work wanted to express.

3. No less important is the translation of phraseological units, proverbs and sayings. You should not resort to a complete replacement, you just need to identify the meaning inherent in them and convey it to the reader. The literal translation of such phrases in Russian very often sounds like a simple, and sometimes ridiculous set of words, which may have absolutely nothing to do with the translated work. More than once in the history of translation, cases of incorrect interpretation of expressions have been recorded, when, due to the inability to recognize the essence of idioms, translators made quite serious mistakes in their work.

4. As already noted, the translator must necessarily have the creative potential of the writer. The presence of this quality is necessary for the individual perception of the original text in order to be able to reproduce the semantic content of the work of art for readers. The style in which the text in the target language is written should in no case transform the author's idea. This is necessary so that any reader can feel what the author of the original put into his creation.

5. The translated text must unconditionally bear the spirit of that era, that time period and geographical location, during which the described events take place.

For a translator to carry out successful translation activities, it is simply necessary to have a talent for writing, as writers and translators have a lot in common. Y.M. Lotman noted on this occasion that in order to correctly translate from a foreign language, simply knowing the language is not enough. It is important to be able to penetrate into the huge variety of meanings of any words, the living essence that is present inside each of them. An adequate linguistic image and semantic content in the target language will be the result of the correct transfer of the semantic basis of the original image[2].

When working on English literary works, translators rely on the basic principles of literary translation:

1. The presence of grammatical transformations in the translation process. The insufficient level of knowledge regarding the features of English constructions becomes an insurmountable obstacle to understanding the meaning of some sentences.

2. The definition of the semantic center in literary translation is one of the important features. This will be the main point in constructing a new sentence without distorting its semantic load.

3. The presence in English and Russian of certain words, the correspondence between which absolutely does not depend on either the meaning or the artistic content of the text, determines the use of an equivalent word. If this nuance is not observed, an incorrect translation will be performed.

In addition to the above means of expression, we also note such means as:

Author's neologisms, which are transmitted exclusively with the preservation of stylistic coloring.

Irony, for the reproduction of which the principle of comparison of incomparable components must be observed.

To transfer toponyms, it is necessary to preserve the transfer of semantics "speaking" name, characteristic of the original language and exotic for the target language;

Dialectisms - as a rule, are compensated by colloquial vocabulary; jargon, swear words are transmitted using the vocabulary of the language with the same stylistic coloring.

The elements listed above cannot be reproduced with complete accuracy, so any transfer of a foreign text is transformed during translation. When translating, a certain part of the material cannot be recreated and, accordingly, is omitted by the translator, other components can be replaced by various equivalents. Consequently, such material is introduced that is not in the original. Any translation contains certain changes compared to the original, but the accuracy of the translation depends on the presence of such changes, so this should be minimized as much as possible.

Literary translation is based on the search for such a way of transferring the original information, which, in turn, will lead to a translated text with an adequate impact on the recipient. object, taking a central place, with this method of translation, is not so much the linguistic composition of the source text, but its emotional and aesthetic impact on the content. The presence of abbreviations and omissions in such a translation is clearly not acceptable. There is a significant difference between the syntactic structures of the Russian and English languages, and therefore the original may not be transmitted quite accurately.

In addition, in order to more accurately convey the meaning, very often when translating it is necessary to change the structure of the sentence, so that it is most natural for the Russian language, to resort to the use of various kinds of translation techniques, such as rearranging or in some cases replacing some words and expressions. Thus, we have to give up trying to translate the original equivalent.

In addition to the above, the translator is guided by the fact that the translation process is accompanied by more than one method of translation. As a rule, most complex texts are translated using various methods, but one of them is the main one and introduces a defining character.

The literal translation of the text is not able to convey the emotional expressiveness and depth of the original work, so literary translation to some extent cannot do without "liberties". Of course, the translation process should be based on the observance of the laws of both languages and on understanding the patterns of their correlation. Language laws must be observed both in the original text and in the

translated text. In literary translation, it is unacceptable to ignore its aesthetic principles.

According to the literary point of view, the translator searches for adequate linguistic means to reflect the thought, which is his main idea. From this it follows that a literary translation is an adequate correspondence to the original not in a linguistic but in an aesthetic sense. Its task is to transmit source texts of high socio-cultural significance.

Without the speech creativity of the translator and without the presence of literary talent, it is impossible to achieve the desired result. Since even the translation of the same phrase can be carried out differently by different translators. Such a translation is a real art, since the aesthetic effect is achieved by appropriate linguistic means.

The purpose of the translator is to create a text that most fully represents the original in a foreign culture. Translator guided by the basic principle, which is to preserve the original figures of speech that make up the artistic style. In addition, the translation must necessarily indicate the era of the original.

Literary translation of prose is a special type of translation that has its own specifics and a number of problems. The translated text should not only be adapted to the norms of the respective language, but we should not forget about the transfer of the unique style of the author, because each author has his own style of writing. It is necessary to pay as much attention as possible to the study of translation methods, since it is thanks to them that it is possible to most accurately convey the literary text and the author's intention.

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