



The Role of Literary Translation in Translations

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Annotation: In this article, the literary translation text to another culture (language environment) is considered and analyzed as an element of linguistic cultural communication, which embodies the national cultural identity of the source text. In artistic texts, special attention is paid to the translation of artistic texts belonging to a particular language culture.

Keywords: fiction, literary translation, artistic text, linguistic culture, image, world, science.

Introduction

The study of the literary text as a source of culture, an expression of national character and mentality of one or another people is increasingly attracting the attention of representatives of modern humanitarian science in the text as a unit of culture. The last time is characterized by rapid development of research in the field of language and culture, where language is considered as one of the forms of reflection of culture. According to the language, they are trying to judge the national properties of the character of one or another people. Semantically the system of each language reflects a specific conceptualization of objective reality and the subjective world of its carriers, thus, 68 extra linguistic factors are interpreted as cultural phenomena of this people. Many studies examine the relationship between the features of national character, culture, personality, different ways of thinking, different literature, different eras, levels of development of a particular culture and its traditions and language. Culture reveals its content through a system of norms, values, ideas and knowledge, traditions and customs, which are expressed in fiction text space. Thus, language not only the sign system, functioning as a means of transmitting and receiving information, but also as a cultural code of a nation, the question arises about the text as a unit of culture. This allows you to explore the functioning of texts in that or other culture (language). Perhaps it is the literary text that is the most striking representative of the style of the text, reflecting national specificity of belonging to one or another culture.

Material and methods

The literary text is the aesthetic, emotional, highly semantic, symbolic, reference, having figurative and metaphorical meaning in culture, and also it reflects the national character, mentality and worldview of a particular people in the space of literary heritage of this culture. Thus, works of fiction are of great interest from the point of view of studying the national-cultural specificity and cultural identity of the fiction text. A distinctive feature of a literary text is the extremely active use of tropes and figures of speech: epithets, comparisons, metaphors, author's neologisms, repetitions at different language levels, puns based on the polysemy of a word or the revitalization of its internal form, irony, "speaking" names and toponyms, the syntactic specifics of the literary text and dialect. Thus, the literary text itself is able to cover the whole genre variety of fiction, literary criticism and journalism.

According to the theory of the text N. Valgina, the text has two main interconnected text-forming functions: the impact function and aesthetic. In our opinion, any literary text has a cultural function.



The literary text is built according to the laws of associative thinking, where life material is transformed into a kind of “small universe” seen by the eyes of the author. Therefore, in the literary text behind the image of life there is always a subtext, interpretative functional plan, “secondary reality”. The author tells, using concrete-shaped ideas about the world image, embodying an artistic, aesthetic, historical knowledge of reality. In this regard, the author also appears as an exponent of the spirit of his time, an exponent of the existing world order in that or another culture, the spokesman and custodian of traditions, customs, folklore, history, as an integral part of any battle of culture and life of any ethnic group.

Thus, it is possible to determine the fiction text as a phenomenon with its cultural identity. Of all the available definitions of "Text" we consider the literary text as an element and "reservoir of culture. The most important characteristic of a literary text is its cultural context, which is unique in its kind and inimitability. When it comes to cultural and historical information, the fiction text over time also acts as a historical document, as a witness to a particular era, as an indicator of the life of a people, as a cultural monument, as an indicator of the experience of previous generations belonging to a particular culture. That is, literary texts act as a kind of cohesive thread of socio-historical and literary - aesthetic experience, which ensures the sustainable development of human culture in the space of literature.

Result and discussion

The history of culture in the space of literature can be represented as a Thus, we consider the literary text as an element of culture, where the brightest manifestation of the specifics of the linguistic and cultural originality, historical information, and a mentioned image of the world is located. Artworks play an important role in the dialogue of cultures, reflecting the national character and national identity, and sometimes influencing their formation. This role is revealed especially vividly - when they are translated into another language and when the text of a work of art is functioning in another culture. And only such context will reveal the state of the national language, literary and artistic views of society in the era in which the original was created, an image of the spiritual and intellectual life of the society of a certain linguistic culture.

The translation of a work of art in a host culture becomes a certain phenomenon, a phenomenon (media event) that reflects 69 (like a mirror) the specifics of a particular culture, its life, the life of its representatives (people, personalities, historical figures) in a certain historical or temporal era. Translated works of art, as part of national literature, penetrating into another linguistic culture, contribute significantly to its enrichment and development. Only through the translation, the literary text becomes a relay of the embedded information in the text to another culture. The translated literary text is the thread of the dialogue of cultures and occupies a huge place in the exchange of cultural and spiritual values between different linguistic cultures (peoples). In fact, the translation of literary texts became the first international medium of mass communication, since the publication of translations of literary works sometimes far exceeded the circulation of the original itself. “Translation is not a way of getting acquainted with individual work of arts, but it is a means of historical communication of cultures and peoples”.

The history of translations is considered, first of all, as a complex intercultural aesthetic communication, a dialogue of great cultures, reflecting the interaction of not only various national linguistic images of the world, but also the artistic models of the world created by the authors of original works and the authors of their translations.

Most researchers consider the theory of translation as a linguistic science (A. Fedorov, L. Barkhugifts, V. Komissarov, J. Retsker), where “translation - means to express correctly and fully by means of another language”, “a type of linguistic mediation, in which a text is created in the



target language, equivalent to the original”, “translation is a process of bilingual communication ...” etc. For this study, translation (of fiction) is taken as an object of culture where there are various cultures, mindsets, literature, eras, traditions.

In recent years, translation has become an object of culture studies of tourism, which emphasize the special role that translation plays in the development of culture, science, literature and the language itself. A. D. Schweitzer considered translation as “unidirectional and two-phase the process of inter language and intercultural communication ... replacing the primary text in another linguistic and cultural environment”.

Conclusion

Thus, the cultural aspect of the translation, in our opinion, deduced. It comes to the fore and is an important element in translating a literary text into another language. The translated texts replace the host culture, and also continue the life of the original national artwork in a different culture. M. M. Bakhtin formulated the following thesis: “The life of events in the text, are the true essence, always develops at the boundary of two consciousnesses, two subjects” [1]. Thus, we can say that the text is a cultural phenomenon in the framework of the system of trio: the culture of the author, the culture of the translator and the cultural image of the world of the recipient who perceives the text of the translation, based on the categories of his cultural mentality.

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