

FEATURES AND PROBLEMS OF LITERARY TRANSLATION

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Abstract: *Literary translation has an important place in modern translation theory. Literary translation is a special area of translation activity, which is a written translation of works of art from one language into another. The main difficulty of literary translation lies not only in the transfer of meaning, but in the transfer of the unique style of the author of the work, his aesthetics, the richness of the use of linguistic means, as well as the humor, atmosphere, character and mood hidden in the text, therefore literary translation trenches not only upon linguistics and philology, it skirts on art.*

Key words: *target literary language, generally accepted norms, complex, ambiguous constructions, translation equivalence, adequacy, artistic impression, purposes of translation, unique style.*

Introduction. According to the definition of V.N.Komissarov, literary translation is the translation of works of fiction. Literary translation faces the same tasks as the other types of interpretation. Like any other literary translation, it is intended to reproduce everything that is said in the first language by means of the target language.

Discussions and results. Language tools help achieve this impact. For this, the rhythmic organization of the text, phono-semantics, lexical semantics, grammatical semantics and many other means are used.

Tasks of literary translation. There are three purposes of translation of literary texts. Firstly, to acquaint readers with the work of the writer, his manner, style, works that they themselves cannot read them as they do not know that language. Secondly, to tell readers about the peculiarities of the culture of another nation, to show its originality. Thirdly, simply to acquaint the reader with the content of the book. Having set himself the first task, the translator will strive to translate the text so that the reader of the translation receives the same artistic impression as the reader of the original. To solve the second problem, the translator must fully preserve and explain the reader all the realities found in the text, all the features of the culture in which the work is written.

The third task is the easiest. The translator does not have to look for functional analogues of certain expressive means, he can neglect the national specifics, does not care about the form, but focus entirely on the content.

Functions of a translator and requirements for a literary text translator.

The literary text interpreter acts as the recipient of the original text and the sender of the translated text. But since the literary text is specific, this leads to the fact that the translator has to perform many functions and a number of requirements are imposed on him.

A translator of fiction must not only know the source language, as well as the literature, history, culture of the people speaking this language, but also be familiar with the work, system of views and aesthetic values of the author.

Adequacy and equivalence. Adequate translation and equivalent translation of a literary text.

The adequacy of a literary translation is understood as a comprehensive understanding of the author's idea, which is expressed in the original work, the transfer of the artistic and aesthetic

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orientation of the text of the translated work, the assessment of possible reactions of the reader, who are representatives of the same culture as the author of the work. Thus, the concept of "adequate translation" includes a combination of three components:

1. Accurate and most complete transmission of the content of the original text.
2. Transfer of the language form of the original text.
3. The correctness of the language through which the translation is made.

All 3 components are united and inseparable, a slight distortion of one of them will inevitably leads to an infraction of the other two.

Translation equivalence, by definition of V. V. Sdobnikov, is the maximum possible linguistic similarity between the original texts and the translated ones.

1. Literary equivalent translation must be accurate. The translator needs to convey to the reader the main idea of the author of the work, preserving the main provisions and nuances of the statement.

2. Literary equivalent translation must be concise. The translator should not be verbose, he should convey the main idea of the text in the most compact and brief form.

3. Literary equivalent translation must be **clear**. The translator must avoid complex, ambiguous constructions that make it difficult to understand the text.

4. Literary equivalent translation must be literary, i.e. it should fully meet the generally accepted norms of the target literary language.

Conclusion. The literary text is a complex, multifaceted phenomenon, with its own specific characteristics. Translation of works of art is always a difficult and responsible task for a translator. He always faces the question of not only how to convey the features of the language, but also how to convey to the reader the main idea of the author, his philosophy.

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