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### **Peculiarities of the literary translation**

The literary translation is the translation of texts within the field of literature. Translation of literary works (novels, short stories, plays, poems, etc.) is considered a literary pursuit in its own right. At the same time it is a type of independent direction in literary art, because a translator creates the writer's work. The aim of the translating is not the accurate and detail reproduction of reference text but the recreation of idea and atmosphere which the author wanted to express in his or her work.

During the work a translator encounters a problem of making an interpretation. Each language has its own peculiarities, idioms, phraseological units. And especially the main complexity concludes in the artistic component of literature and poetry, which is different from other types of expressions of human thought through words.

Moreover each author has a unique style, vision, point of views and a special language which is determined by his nationality descent, epoch and social status.

The translators face many controversial moments during their work. First of all, a translator has to consider peculiarities of the language. For example, the English language consists of a huge number of dialects, slang expressions and variations which are determined by the position, time and nation. Apart from this aspect we should remember that translators have their own native cultural context which cannot be easily separated from their consciousness. This is the beginning of the language interface which produces general cultural conceptualizations. And it is easier for translating because it has less semantic and linguistic resistance. The hardest moments conclude in origin fragments which brightly express national and cultural information.

Secondly, in present time the style and genre can be a controversial moment for the translator because some modern authors prefer using informal style, the foul language and slang expressions. It allows them to accent the atmosphere of realistic world, to show peculiarities of generation and national aspects. This manner can

become a painful process because the translator will feel the requirement of direct translating but at the same time the degree of foul language is different in different languages. And when the translators try to extenuate some moments, they are able to leave out of the account the author's concept and atmosphere. But we can notice the evolution of using the foul language. For example, some word-combinations acquire reported value because of expurgation in translating.

Some translators prefer using an underdeclaration of expression but in literature we can find examples when the author does not leave any opportunity for that way. In other words, when the author wants to show the realistic picture of the life story of a main character that does not have a proper education and uses slang expression because it is the typical way of communication. So the translator has to observe the aim of using the foul language because it helps to characterize people.

Recently there has been a massive use of slang expressions and the foul language by all layers of population, regardless of the social or professional belonging, age, communicative peculiarities of their use in a public speech, informal or business communication. First of all this is due to fact that the mass media started to develop so fast last years. And media sometimes use this kind of language, so people take it for granted.

In conclusion, it is important to notice that the literary translation requires from the translator a wide range of skills, a huge reservoir of knowledge and vocabulary, well-developed intuition and the analytical mind. A huge amount of peculiarities and creative aspects can be faced during the work. And the literary translation is deemed to be the most original and subjective kind of translation.

#### Literature

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