

The Works of Art by Mark Twain in Tatar language: the Peculiarities of Translation

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[Abstract] The research is connected with the history of translating in Tatar literature. The aim is to find out the general route and the reasons for accepting the European and American literatures in other culture in its own language. Also the author examines the individual history of translating the works by Mark Twain in Tatar literature. The part of the issue is connected with researching the peculiarities of the translated text in comparison with the original one.

[Keywords] The history of Translation, American Literature, Tatar Literature, Mark Twain

Introduction

Literary translation is one of the complex forms of intercultural dialogue, implemented in practice. Verbal translation contributes to the aesthetic development of certain nationalities. The phase of prosperity of the national literature is characterized by the relevance of translation along with the creation of original artworks, which in turn are included in the Treasury of World Literature. In addition, the translation often becomes a paradoxical way out of the sociocultural crisis, temporary, but effective means of replacing the national in deep decline.

The history of translation formation in Tatar culture developed in particular socio-cultural and geopolitical conditions. It feels the influence of both Eastern and Russian literary tradition. This fact lies in the characteristic feature of Tatar culture. It is its openness and responsiveness to the other cultures.

The formation of translation process in Tatar Literature in the beginning of the XX-th century

At the end of the XIX Tatar culture the attention to Western culture was increased. This interest indicated sequential and accelerated cultural reorientation from East to West. The new heritage couldn't enter it bypassing the Russian culture tradition. The fact that geographically Kazan province was the part of Russian Empire, as well as the presence of the leading role of Russian culture determined the nature of the relationship of the Tatar and European and American cultures. Samples of Western European and American writers became the subject of translation

reflection. With the onset of the Soviet era, the West orientation was maintained. One of the main and effective means of acculturation of the European and American types was translation. Undoubtedly, the chosen examples should represent these cultures in the most "neutral" and "plastic" ways acceptable for the Soviet ideology. In this case more common was the Literature focused on the tastes and preferences of children and teenagers. It was free from any political-ideological point of view.

The decade started in the 1930-s was rather important for the History of Translation. These years are associated with the period of forming the professional Soviet school of literary translation. However, despite the positive dynamics of issue conversion of the Tatar book, the quality of publications was not always high. The main reason was the lack of qualified staff, and also the absence of special dictionaries in Tatar language. Some difficulties were connected with the transferring the national mentality into the translated work.

The history of translating Works of Art by Mark Twain into Tatar Language

The work by American writer Mark Twain was introduced to Tatar audience at the beginning of the XX-th century. So, in 1912, The novel "the Prince and the Pauper" was published in Tatar. The translation was performed by D. Gubeidi. Despite the fact that the first novel that brought fame to the author, was written in 1881, it took more than 30 years to become available in the Tatar variant. However, this fact did not alleviate the situation. Translated edition was published in Litho-Printing house of the trading house of the Karimov brothers. There the Arabic script was used. It is known that since 1927 there was a transition from Arabic script to Cyrillic in the history of Tatar writing. The early years of forming the new state were not characterized by the presence of any interest to culture. Later, when the policy turned to culture the text by Mark Twain in Tatar language became unacceptable according to the barrier connected with the change of writing style.

Subsequently to the works by Mark Twain, he was addressed only in 1936, when the translation of the novel "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" was published in Kazan. The presence of this translation, could be proved only through indirect

references to it, while the text itself of this edition was not able to detect. Vladimirskiy V., the author of the article in the newspaper *Red Tatar* gave the review to the literary situation in 1936-1937 and wrote a few words about the unsuccessful translation of this book into Tatar language. According to his statement it is possible to conclude that the reason for the absence of this issue is connected with its low quality. The stated problem lead to the history of translation tradition of the 1930-ies, when where was the serious problem connected with the theory and practice of Tatar translating school.

A good example of existing the works by Mark Twain in Tatar language is a translation made in 1958. The translator Rais Dautov presented to Tatar readers the book "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's court". Criticism immediately noted the high artistic level performed by the translator, which, of course, determined by the presence of professionalism in talented Rais Dautov.

The translation into Tatar language

“The Adventures of Tom Sawyer” by M. Twain

In 1991 The Republic of Tatarstan became the sovereign part of The Russian Federation. There was the strong need in forming in citizens the sense of the uniqueness and individuality of Tatar nation. This process also needs the other part of it. It's important to show the mentality of other nations. In this case the works By Mark Twain were just the need ones. In his works everyone could notice the originality of American history and the pride with the history of the country. So, American Literature was the good example for demonstrating how the person should be aware of the identity.

In 2003 Saima Ibragimova translated the novel “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer” by M. Twain into Tatar language. The book itself was published in the prestigious Tatar book publishing house. This issue was not equal to its original one despite the fact it was made from American language. The changes found in the book were connected with the addressed audience. The book was recommended for children and teenagers reading. In this case, the aim of the author was guided to forming aesthetic taste in young readers.

Conclusion

The results of the study represent that in relation to the history of the Tatar translation and translated works by Mark Twain into the Tatar language is not the whole picture. A key role in the formation of interpreting tradition has translated books for children reading. In this case, being free from political and ideological pretensions it comes as a kind of a connecting thread between the individual cultures and nationalities.

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