The article deals with the translation peculiarities of comparative constructions in literary works. It offers various methods of full-fledged translation of such constructions, based on their semantics and functional features. The main way to represent comparisons in simple and complex sentences in Tatar language is to use postpositions. The meanings of these postpositions in Russian translation can be transferred by conjunctions, the instrumental case of nouns, etc. The analysis of translation of comparative constructions helps to identify the integral and the differential in the semantics and functioning of the conjunctions, which not only connect the components of the comparative constructions, but also create imagery. We used the following methods of linguistic analysis in the work: generalization and systematization, analytical, descriptive, comparative methods, etc. The singularity of comparative constructions in the Tatar and Russian languages is influenced by such factors as different mindset, intellectual heritage, worldview, historical development of the ethnos, their national culture and habitat. The presence of similar comparative constructions in the languages compared is due to the universality of human thinking, the common history and territory of residence. Analyzing translation of literary texts, functional and semantic correspondences can be revealed: comparative postpositions such as kebek, syman, kyk, etc. and comparative conjunctions such as slovno, tochno, kak budto, etc. (eng. like, as if, kind of); relative pair words in the Tatar language and correlative pairs in Russian; affixes of adverbs -cha/-cha, -daj/-daj in Tatar and the instrumental case of nouns in Russian. It is impossible to establish strictly defined correspondences among certain connecting words in comparative constructions, since these postpositions and conjunctions do not differ significantly in terms of nuances in meaning. The conducted research has practical relevance, since the results contribute to the study of the worldview of two ethnic groups.

INTRODUCTION

The role of translation is of extreme importance in the modern dynamically developing world. In the light of the large-scale events – migrations, clashes and mixing of cultures – the desire to find a common language between different countries, as well as to understand the issues of non-conflict intercultural communication, is becoming especially relevant.

Thus, the existing interest in other cultures makes it necessary to conduct a more complete and comprehensive study of the language and develop such an area as intercultural communication and translation issues.

“Different cultures, different personalities, different mindsets, different literature, different epochs, different levels of development, different traditions and attitudes meet in translation”, wrote V.N. Komissarov, a linguist and translation theorist [1].

Modern translation activities are associated with original texts different in style. Numerous studies on the problem of translation, which appeared in recent decades, note that the translation of a literary text is the most difficult.

Literary translation has a number of features. It is quite difficult to convey the feelings and emotions of the author in the translated text. It is not enough to have a large vocabulary to achieve it, but it is also important to be able to translate the expressive means in the target text.

Expressive means help to create different characters in a literary work. Expressive means, their internal qualities and properties, influence the intensity and specificity of the phenomenon or object described in the text.

Nowadays the problem of transferring the stylistic devices of the language continues to attract the attention of researchers and translators [1-4].

The transferring of expressive means in translation of literary works represents a particular challenge. The translator faces the task to convey the writer’s creative idea to the reader as accurate as possible, preserving original manner of narrative.

In this regard, it is quite relevant to study the issues of translating comparisons that play a huge role in the cognition and perception of reality. Contrastive analysis of comparative constructions in languages of different structures allows us to reveal not only the universal and unique features of the studied structures, but also the cultural and national peculiarities of comparisons [5]. “On the one hand, linguistic worldview is formed by linguistic means reflecting linguistic universals. On the other hand, it can be formed by linguistic means that represent the features of national worldview. There is no single universal worldview, but there are many national ones, the uniqueness and singularity of which can be seen only...
when comparing worldviews of different peoples speaking different languages” [6, 13]. Therefore, when translating comparative constructions the translator does not replace one worldview with another, but combines them. Moreover, to perform full-fledged translation of comparisons it is important to take into account both the semantics and the functional features of these constructions [7, 8]. Therefore, contrastive analysis of comparative units contributes to the identification of universal and unique components in the culture of Russians and Tatars, the study of the phenomenon of ethnic mentality, the disclosure of factors influencing the singularity of comparisons in the studied languages [9-14].

The purpose of our research is to identify the peculiarities of translation of comparative constructions in literary works, taking into account the specifics of the language.

METHODS

The following methods of linguistic analysis were used in the work: generalization and systematization, analytical, descriptive, comparative methods, etc. The methods of generalization and systematization were used to study the views of different researchers and linguistic materials as well. The analytical method was used in the analysis of the academic literature on the topic of the research, scientific concepts in modern Russian and foreign researches. Descriptive method is a system of research techniques used to characterize the linguistic phenomena at a certain stage of its development.

In the process of sampling and studying comparative constructions, the elements of structural and component analysis were used. General and specific features of Russian and Tatar languages were identified with the comparative method.

RESULTS

Analyzing translations of literary texts, functional and semantic correspondences can be revealed: comparative postpositions such as kebek, syman, kyk, etc. and comparative conjunctions such as slovno, tochno, kak butdo, etc. (eng. like, as if, kind of); relative pair words in the Tatar language and correlative pairs in Russian; affixes of adverbs -cha/-cha, -daj/-dej in Tatar and the instrumental case of nouns in Russian. It is impossible to establish strictly defined correspondences among certain connectives in comparative constructions, since these postpositions and conjunctions do not differ significantly in terms of nuances in meaning.

DISCUSSION

We suggest considering the system of comparative constructions in the Tatar language and ways of translating them into Russian, basing on the example of literary texts. Such postpositions as kebek, shikelle, syman, hélë, kadar, etc constitute the main part of representing comparisons in the Tatar language. The functions of these postpositions are differentiated to some extent and there are many similarities in the meanings of these postpositions. The use of these lexical and syntactic means draws a parallel between objects compared, so their similarity and common features are revealed. When translating the text into Russian, the meanings of these postpositions can be conveyed by such conjunctions as kak, slovno, tochno, etc., meta-words of comparison and the instrumental case of the noun and other connecting. For example:

Anyä jeze ut kebek yana, kyžläre árný ham achn belën tuly ide / Lico eyo gorelo ka ogon'í, glaza byli polny gorja i nenavisti / Her face flushed like fire, her eyes were full of sorrow and hatred;

Ber tæræze, syerchyk oyasy hélë kekhkene genje bup-bush bylmé. Hetta karavat ta yuk / Malen'kaya, slovno skvorechnik, komnatiuska s odnim okoshkom, soversheno pustaya, dazhe krovati net / A small room, like a birdhouse, with one window, is completely empty, there is no even a bed.

The next group of comparisons in the Tatar language consists of the meta-words of comparison such as ohshagan, haterlektan, bulp, etc. These words have their own lexical, semantic and stylistic properties, which should be taken into account during the translation. For example, the verb ohshagan used with nouns and pronouns in the instrumental case expresses the idea of likeness. The relevant word in Russian is an adjectival pohozh. Also the meaning of this word can be conveyed by verbs with a similar meaning. For example:

Kyzlayda da sup kaplagandaj anilarenə ohshagannar, anilare kebek barysy da ehe seyaken, şärən chëçhe, zur sory kyžleln,... / Dochery tozhe ochen' pohozhi na mat', takie zhe shirokokošnye, ryhevolosye i s bol'shimi serymi glazami,... / Daughters also look like their mother, they are also broad-boned, red-haired and with large gray eyes.

Different grammatical forms of the Tatar verb haterlektan express a lower degree of similarity. These forms are used in combination with nouns and pronouns in the accusative case. When translated into Russian it corresponds to the meta-word napominaet. For example:
Comparisons in the system of the parataxis / hypotaxis of the studied languages are represented in complex sentences, complex sentences coordinated by case endings and compound sentences in the Tatar language, in the complex sentences of the combined and separate structures and conjunctionless complex sentences in Russian. Complex sentences expressing comparison differ from each other in the analyzed languages. Complex sentences the parts of which establish comparative relationship express the similarity of two events/situations. Two types of comparative sentences are distinguished: sentences with a determinist relationship and sentences with a correlation relationship. However, in Tatar grammar they are considered within complex sentences with the subordinate part expressing the mode of action.

In Tatar comparative complex sentences, the subordinate part of the mode of action, which expresses comparative relationship, joins the main sentence with the help of the conjunctions гыа, гыа ки and connecting words such as айтсаре, дыйарсе, Complex sentences with conjunctions гыа, гыа ки are mostly found in written literary language and translated as k禹, будто, k禹 будто, etc. For example: Алимнын жезлере трыч, гыа екіл Мөнөл берй арпы дән эләйләр өнө тып жөккүләр / Лика у ны спокойные, будто они спокойно спят после трудового дня / Their faces are calm, as if they are quietly asleep after a busy day.

Complex sentences with such connecting words as айтсаре, дыйарсе establish concretizing relations. Subordinated to the main sentence with the help of these connecting words, a subclause expresses a process or phenomenon to which another process or phenomenon, indicated by some part of the main action, is likened. These connecting words are also translated with conjunctions словно, как, будто, как будто, etc. For example:

Кызләген борын очына гына енгән Карп Василевич картларча ашхыкымчылык, акрен генә атылъ, ә Gazинурнын кыкравлыгы, айтсаре, казан кайныл, у көлүн шикеләр уртала гына тора / Карп Василевич шаагет по-тариковски, медленно, очки у него сдвинуты на самык кончик носа, а в грudi u Gazинура словно кипит котел, он угу неровит пустыр'выськаб', әз эләрбәнәк / Карп Василевич perambulates as an old man, slowly, his glasses are shifted to the very tip of his nose, and it is boiling like a cauldron in Gazинуr's chest, he wants to start galloping like a colt.

In complex sentences coordinated by case endings, the form of the predicate of subordinate clause expresses the subordination between its parts. Connecting words in the sentences of this type are the affixes -мәй/-мән and the affixes of adverbs -ча/-чә, -дәй/-дәй. In Russian they are translated with the conjunctions словно, будто, как будто, etc. For example:

Профессорды, Mahиро ханым да, иңарын аяр дәвек бәскәндәк, сыгыла тешеп, уга калып утравалар / I professor, i Magira hanum sidят прiguзгышы, словно тыйынчылар ноща даив им на плечи / Both the professor and Magira khanum are crouching, as if a heavy burden is pressing on their shoulders. There are also other connecting words in complex sentences coordinated by case endings in the Tatar language: postpositions кебек, сыман, шикекле, тәсел combined with the verb form ending with -ган. Such complex sentences express the meaning of comparing the action or phenomenon indicated by the subclause with the action or phenomenon described in the main part. The connecting words in these sentences are translated into Russian with the conjunctions как, будто, etc., and with such correlative as пары как...так, софок...сколко, etc. For example:

Кенбагышся кояшкә гашык кылып, аның артынан көңөл-көңөл бүе башны ыл бирөр карап төргән кебек, Gazинура дә гарвакыт Gали абығиға таба борып кыры-кыры, бер-бер ешкән иктыйнса, бу турды Gали абыз ни айыр икән, дык күәлләнән улый ала / Как влубленный в солнце поседел оценили дымами провозглашет его взвальдовым, так и Gазинура все врымя икышыыта гына алабыз; начинать новое дело, всегда думае о том, чьто бы скажал на егот Gали абыз / Like a sunflower fell in love with the sun sees the sun every day, Gazинура always looks back at Gали abzj: starting a new business, he always thinks about what Gали abзj would say concerning this or that thing.

In the Tatar language analytical constructions with relative pair words (ничеқ ... шулаj, ни чаклы ...шул чаклы etc.) express the comparative relation. Connecting words in these sentences are translated with such correlative pairs as как...так, софок...сколко, etc. For example:

Бал көрт чакчаңан чачыкка кунуң ничек бал жәйса, Gazинура дә hалыктын исеткән сыялыры шулаj hатә санды гына жыгыл / Как пчелы собираду пыл'йу, перетелят съетка на светок, так i Gazинура собирал и запоминал ве улышаннао / Like bees collect pollen, flying from one flower to another, Gazинура collected and memorized everything he heard.

CONCLUSION

The need for an adequate translation of expressive means of the literary work is the most important aspect of translation studies. A professional translator uses the methods of transmission of some stylistic devices used in the original text to make it more bright and expressive.
The results of the research confirmed that the literary translation of the text is considered to be one of the most complicated types of translation. When translating fiction, the translator aims to convey the pragmatic potential of the text, i.e. to convey the main idea of the work, to be able to reproduce the feelings that the text causes while reading it. Undoubtedly, that first of all, the effectiveness of translation is determined by how close the translation is to the original text. Thus, only in case of successful combination of general and specific components it is possible to preserve the beauty and uniqueness of any language.

All linguists emphasize the need to preserve the image of the original text in the translation, rightly believing that the translator should first try to reproduce the function of stylistic device, but not the device itself. While translating comparisons the translator should decide whether it is advisable to keep the underlying image or replace it with another one in the translation. The reason for the substitution can be the peculiarities of word usage, collocability of words, etc. Comparative constructions of any language are the most valuable source of information about the culture and mentality of the people, as they reflect customs, rituals, traditions, habits of the people, their ideas of morality, behaviour patterns, etc.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST
None

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