

LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL FEATURES OF LITERARY TRANSLATION

Rahmonkulova Sarvinoz Abubakirovna
Student of SamSIFL

Annotation: When translating a literary text, it is necessary to convey the stylistic features of the original text as fully as possible and preserve its national and cultural flavor. Due to the fact that the pragmatic potential is realized in different languages in different ways, the translator has to resort to different strategies in order to achieve an equivalent communicative effect in the target language. Currently, literary texts are being translated to a large extent, and the need to preserve linguistic and cultural features determines the relevance of the topic articles.

Keywords: literary translation, linguistic and cultural features, realities, literary text, linguoculturology

Introduction

An artistic text differs significantly from other types of texts and is a multifaceted phenomenon, being a carrier of cultural information of an ethnic group. That is why when translating literary texts, linguistic and cultural aspects should be taken into account, which can be considered one of the most difficult translation aspects. Language does not exist by itself, but is considered as part of culture. Culture is understood as "a set of socially acquired and transmitted from generation to generation significant symbols, ideas, values, customs, beliefs, traditions, norms and rules of behavior through which people organize their life activities" [1]. In other words, the concept of "culture" includes historical, social and psychological features characteristic of a particular people. The language system reflects the surrounding world and organizes the perception of the world by its native speakers. A person records in words the results of cognition of the objective world, as a result of which in the consciousness of a person or a language collective is building a set of ideas about the world, known as a linguistic picture of the world.

The interdisciplinary science of linguoculturology, which is an integral part of the study of the problems of literary translation, deals in detail with the issues of the relationship and mutual influence of language and culture. Language in linguoculturology is not only a tool for understanding culture, but also its integral and main part, it captures and reflects the system of values and assessments that culture possesses at a certain stage of development. The relationship between language and culture is most clearly manifested in the text. Texts they are the true guardians of culture. Among all types of text, an artistic text stands out, which reflects the national specifics of belonging to a particular culture, as well as the character, mentality and worldview of a particular people. Over time, an artistic text becomes a historical document and a cultural monument that testifies to the peculiarities of a certain era, tells about the life of the people of this era and shows the experience of previous generations. There are a number of linguistic and cultural features that translators encounter when translating a literary text. The translation of a literary text provides a dialogue of cultures and plays an important role in the exchange of spiritual and cultural values between different linguistic and cultural communities, that is, peoples united by one culture and language. Thus, literary translation is not only the interaction of two language systems, but also the interaction of different cultures, different epochs, traditions and peculiarities of a

particular people collide in it.

Moreover, the artistic text reflects the personality of the author and the linguistic picture of the world peculiar to him. Since the author is in a certain cultural space that has a great influence on him, he reflects the reality surrounding him in an artistic form through linguistic means. As L. A. Novikov points out, "an artistic work bears the imprint of the worldview, poetic vision of reality, language, style of its creator" [2]. Consequently, there is a collision of the author's personality and the translator's personality, and for "cooperation", the translator needs to understand and get used to the author's way of thinking and the way they are expressed [3]. Since the translator acts as an interpreter of the text, the translation takes into account the psychological characteristics of both the author and the translator. It is not just the interaction of different language systems, but also the interaction of different cultures. The translator needs to integrate the original foreign text into the context of another linguistic culture, but the difficulty of translation lies in the fact that the reality of one culture cannot be inscribed into the reality of another. The more distant the cultures and languages of the source text and the translated text are from each other, the more difficulties arise in translation. One of the main problems of literary translation is the problem of the untranslatable in translation. The reasons for this phenomenon are dissimilarity of the structures of different languages and the specifics of national cultures. The author's introduction of dialectal, roughly colloquial vocabulary, various means of expression, such as metaphor, epithet, personification, etc., into the literary text, puts the translator in a difficult position, since they are stylistically marked and often non-equivalent. At the same time, another difficulty is caused by the associations that words are endowed with in a literary text. The text, according to V. A. Maslova, is a "set of specific signals, which automatically cause the reader, brought up in the traditions of this culture, not only direct associations, but also a large number of indirect ones" [4]. When creating images, the author expects that the reader will have associations characteristic of one particular culture. This fact may complicate the perception of a literary text by a non-cultural reader, since these associations will not be able to evoke in him the same vivid ideas, deep feelings and experiences that they would cause in a representative of the culture to which the text was originally directed.

When a translator interacts with a foreign cultural literary text, he is faced with a lack of words for meanings expressed in other languages. Such units of culture are designated by researchers with different synonymous terms: "gap", "semantic well", "lacuna". In artistic texts, lacunae are expressively colored words containing connotative meanings describing objects and phenomena of culture, and realities. Realities are understood as words that denote objects and phenomena peculiar to the culture and way of life of one people, and absent in the life of another people. The most complete interpretation of the realities is given by S. I. Vlachov and S. P. Florin, defining them as "words (and phrases) naming objects characteristic of the life (life, culture, social and historical development) of one people and alien to another; being carriers of national and/or historical color, they, as a rule, do not have exact correspondences (equivalents) in other languages, and, therefore, cannot be translated on general grounds, requiring a special approach" [5]. The difficulty in conveying realities is due to the lack of an equivalent in the translation language and the need to convey not only the objective meaning of the reality, but also the connotative coloring.

Consequently, the translation of realities requires a good knowledge of the culture of the translated language from the translator. A literary text cannot be translated verbatim, because differences in the perception of realities cause cultural associations to differ, or many realities do not exist at all in a particular language and culture. The translator needs to resort to various translation transformations at all levels of the language, however, in the process of translating a work of art into a foreign language, many national-specific lexical units lose their imagery and significance.

Summarizing the above, the following linguistic and cultural features of literary translation

can be distinguished:

1. interaction of different language systems and cultures;
2. the clash of the personality of the author and the personality of the translator;
3. the interpretative nature of the translation, while the number of interpretations is almost unlimited;
4. the need to convey imagery and stylistic labeling of lexical units;
5. the connection of cultural realities.

Thus, for artistic the works are characterized by a pronounced national coloring, the individual style of the author, the use of stylistically colored and non-equivalent vocabulary, semantic capacity. When creating a translation text, these features cause special difficulties for the translator. The translator needs to convey all the features of the original as fully as possible, however, the existing differences in the lexical norms of I and N and the differences in the associations with which words are endowed lead to the fact that the translator it is necessary to develop translation strategies based on the goals of translation and adapt the original with the help of certain transformations.

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