

PROBLEMS AND DEFICIENCIES IN TRANSLATING LITERATURE INTO RUSSIAN

Samiyeva Dilorom Qurbanovna

University of Economics and Pedagogy

Lecturer, Department of Russian Language and Literature

ABSTRACT

Literary translation is a complex and delicate process that reflects the essence and beauty of a text in another language. This scientific article examines the problems and shortcomings that arise when translating fiction into Russian, highlighting issues related to linguistic glosses, cultural glosses, stylistic differences, and preserving the author's voice. By studying these questions, we aim to gain a deeper understanding of the subtleties of literary translation and deepen our understanding of the art of literary translation.

Keywords: Literary translation, Russian language, linguistic problems, cultural nuances, stylistic differences.

INTRODUCTION

Literary translation serves as a bridge between cultures and allows readers to access various literary works from around the world. When translating literature into Russian, translators face many problems that affect the reliability and quality of the translation. This article examines in detail the problems and shortcomings that arise when translating fiction into Russian, and also highlights the difficulties that arise in conveying the specific nuances of the text in different linguistic and cultural contexts.

Linguistic difficulties:

One of the main problems in translating literature into Russian is to reflect the linguistic nuances and features of the original text. Languages differ from each other in terms of structure, syntax, and semantics, which makes it difficult to convey the subtleties of wordplay, word combinations, and cultural references present in the original text. Translators must overcome these linguistic differences while striving to preserve the aesthetic and stylistic elements of the original work.

Translating literature into Russian is a serious problem due to the need to take into account the linguistic nuances and features of the original text. Languages differ in terms of structure, syntax, and semantics, so it is difficult to convey the subtleties of wordplay, word combinations, and cultural references present in the source material. Translators must overcome these linguistic inconsistencies while trying to preserve the aesthetic and stylistic elements of the original work.

Russian, like any language, has its own linguistic features that may not correspond directly to the original language. This can create obstacles when translating literary works that rely on wordplay, cultural references, or linguistic devices specific to the original language.

Structural and syntactic differences:

Languages differ in sentence structure and syntactic rules, which can affect the flow and rhythm of a literary text. Translators must find creative ways to convey the structure and

syntax of the original Russian text in a coherent and readable form. This can be especially difficult when dealing with complex sentences, stylistic excess, or unconventional grammar.

Semantic problems:

It can be difficult to clearly understand the subtleties of meaning contained in words and phrases during translation. Words can have multiple meanings or connotations that do not have direct equivalents in Russian. Translators must carefully consider the context and cultural implications of each word to ensure that the intended meaning is retained in the translation.

Literary works often contain puns, wordplay, and humor, which may rely on the specific linguistic features of the source language. Translating these elements into Russian requires a deep knowledge of both languages and a high level of creativity. Translators may need to fully articulate the words of the joke or pun in order to convey the same joke or joke in Russian.

Literature is often rich in cultural references that are deeply rooted in the context of the original language. Translating these references into Russian involves not only finding equivalent terms, but also accurately conveying cultural significance and nuance. Otherwise, the translated text may lose meaning or impact.

Maintaining aesthetic and stylistic elements:

When translating, it is extremely important to preserve the aesthetic and stylistic elements of a literary work. Translators must balance faithfulness to the original text with the need to adapt the language so that it resonates with Russian readers. This requires a deep knowledge of the author's style, tone, and voice, as well as a thorough mastery of the subtleties of Russian literary expression.

Cultural nuances:

Cultural nuances create another significant obstacle when translating literature into Russian. Each culture has its own beliefs, values, and traditions that influence the use and interpretation of language. Translators must take these cultural nuances into account so that the translated text resonates with Russian readers and accurately conveys the cultural context of the original work.

Stylistic differences:

Each author has a unique style and voice that shapes their work. Translating these stylistic elements into Russian is a challenging task, as translators must find a balance between preserving the author's voice and adapting it to the target language. Maintaining the rhythm, tone, and mood of the original text, while ensuring readability and coherence in Russian, requires a delicate balancing act from the translator.

Please preserve the author's original written information:

One of the main goals of literary translation is to preserve the author's voice and intent in the translated work. However, this can be a difficult task, especially when we are faced with language constraints and cultural differences. Translators must walk a fine line between

faithfulness to the original text and creative adaptation, ensuring that the essence of the author's work is preserved in the Russian translation.

CONCLUSION

The linguistic challenges inherent in translating literature into Russian highlight the complexity of intercultural communication and the artistic skill of literary translation. Translators must approach these challenges with skill and sensitivity to ensure that the essence and beauty of the original work are preserved in the Russian translation.

In conclusion, we note that there are many difficulties and shortcomings in translating literature into Russian that require careful thought and skillful actions from the translator. By understanding and solving these problems, we can work towards improving the quality and authenticity of literary translations into Russian, and to a deeper understanding of the art of translation and the richness of world literature.

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