

**МІЖНАРОДНА НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНА
ІНТЕРНЕТ-КОНФЕРЕНЦІЯ**

**«ТЕНДЕНЦІЇ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ РОЗВИТКУ
НАУКИ І ОСВІТИ
В УМОВАХ ГЛОБАЛІЗАЦІЇ»**



ВИПУСК 99

30 листопада 2023 р.

м. Переяслав

УДК 001+37(100)

ББК 72.4+74(0)

Т 33

Материалы Международной научно-практической интернет-конференции «Тенденции и перспективы развития науки и образования в условиях глобализации»: Сб. науч. трудов. Переяслав, 2023. Вып. 99. 369 с.

ГЛАВНЫЙ РЕДАКТОР:

Коцур В. П. – доктор исторических наук, профессор, академик НАПН Украины

РЕДАКЦИОННАЯ КОЛЛЕГИЯ:

Воловик Л. М. – кандидат географических наук, доцент

Гузун А. В. – кандидат биологических наук, доцент

Евтушенко Н. Н. – кандидат экономических наук, доцент

Кикоть С. Н. – кандидат исторических наук (ответственный секретарь)

Носаченко В. Н. – кандидат педагогических наук, доцент

Руденко О. В. – кандидат психологических наук, доцент

Садыков А. А. – кандидат физико-математических наук, доцент (Казахстан)

Скляренко О. Б. – кандидат филологических наук, доцент

Халматова Ш. С. – кандидат медицинских наук, доцент (Узбекистан)

Юхименко Н. Ф. – кандидат философских наук, доцент

Сборник материалов конференции вмещает результаты научных исследований научных сотрудников, преподавателей высших учебных заведений, докторантов, аспирантов, студентов по актуальным проблемам гуманитарных, естественных и технических наук

Ответственность за грамотность, аутентичность цитат, достоверность фактов и ссылок несут авторы публикаций

©Университет Григория Сковороды
в Переяславе

©Совет молодых ученых университета

TRANSLATION AS A FORM OF INTERLITERARY RECEPTION

Стаття присвячена перекладу як формі міжлітературної реценції. Виділяються аспекти, які підкреслюють зв'язок між перекладом і міжлітературною реценцією (ідіоми та фрази, культурні асоціації, традиції та ритуали, історичні та культурні алюзії); аспекти, які перекладачі враховують під час адаптації стилів і тонів (тональність, рівень формальності, художній стиль, культурні особливості, особливості текстового жанру). Зазначені декілька особливостей, пов'язаних із реценцією літературних напрямів у перекладі: стилістичні особливості, форми вираження, теми та мотиви, культурний і часовий контекст, інтертекстуальність.

Ключові слова: переклад, міжлітературна реценція, текст, контекст, культура.

The article is devoted to translation as a form of interliterary reception. Aspects that emphasize the connection between translation and interliterary reception (idioms and phrases, cultural associations, traditions and rituals, historical and cultural allusions) are highlighted; aspects that translators take into account when adapting styles and tones (tonality, level of formality, artistic style, cultural features, features of the text genre). Several features related to the reception of literary trends in translation are indicated: stylistic features, forms of expression, themes and motives, cultural and temporal context, intertextuality.

Keywords: translation, interliterary reception, text, context, culture.

Throughout all historical periods, cultural exchange and literary connections between nations have provided a fertile ground for cultural enrichment, where translation occupies a central place.

Translation is the process of conveying the meaning of a text from one language (source) to another language (target), while preserving its semantic structure and style. It is the process of changing something that is written or spoken into another language [5]. The goal of translation is to convey the content of the text in a way that a reader in the target language can understand it as the reader in the original language does.

Translation is often considered a form of interliterary reception because it involves the process of conveying a text from one language to another while preserving its meaning, structure, and style. This process includes the perception and interpretation of the text in one language and its transmission into another.

Interliterary reception is a phenomenon related to the interaction and influence of literary works, traditions, and ideas among different literary cultures. This encompasses processes of perception, interpretation, and adaptation of literary texts from one culture to another [3].

In the context of interliterary reception, translation plays a crucial role in the exchange of cultural and literary values among different linguistic communities. We highlight several aspects that emphasize the connection between translation and interliterary reception:

1. Conveying cultural contexts. The translator should not only convey the lexical meaning of words but also take into account cultural nuances and context. This is important to preserve the original meaning and emotional tone of the text.

Conveying cultural contexts is a key aspect in the process of translation. Cultural contexts encompass customs, traditions, socio-cultural features, mentality, and other aspects that can influence the semantic understanding of the text in the original. Here are several ways in which translators take cultural contexts into account:

– Idioms and Phrases: Many languages have unique idioms and expressions that can be challenging to translate into other languages. Translators must seek analogies or rephrase such constructions to make them understandable in a new context.

– Cultural Associations: Symbols, images, and associations specific to one culture may lack a direct equivalent in another. The translator needs to be sensitive to these cultural nuances and strive to convey similar associations in the language of translation.

– Traditions and Rituals: Texts related to traditions, religious ceremonies, or special events may contain elements requiring special attention to cultural differences. The translator should be aware of these nuances and choose words and formulations that align with the context.

– Historical and Cultural Allusions: Some texts may include references to historical events, literary works, or other cultural aspects that are not widely known in another culture. The translator should take these allusions into account and, if necessary, provide explanations.

Successful translation requires not only language proficiency but also a profound understanding of the cultures involved in the exchange of texts. Translators often act as mediators between cultures, and their task is to make the text accessible and understandable in a new linguistic and cultural context [2].

2. Adaptation of Styles and Tones. As V. Budnyi [1] points out, the translator should choose stylistic and tonal solutions that align with the language into which the text is being translated. This affects the perception and interpretation of the text in the new linguistic context.

Adaptation of styles and tones plays a crucial role in the translation process, as each language and culture may have unique features in expressing thoughts and feelings. Translators strive to preserve not only the lexical meaning of words but also the stylistic features of the original to convey the atmosphere, intonation, and overall character of the text. There are several aspects that translators consider when adapting styles and tones:

– Tonality: Languages can have different ways of expressing tones and nuances, such as formality, emotionality, sarcasm, and more. The translator endeavors to convey the same tone as in the original to preserve the author's intonation.

– Formality Level: Various languages may have different levels of formality in expressing thoughts. The translator must take into account the degree of formality characteristic of a particular language and adjust the text's style accordingly.

– Artistic Style: Literary works often have their unique style, which may include the use of metaphors, imagery, rhythm, and other literary devices. The translator strives to convey this artistic style to preserve the author's individuality.

– Cultural Features: The style and tone of the text can depend on cultural features, which may vary among different languages. The translator must be sensitive to these differences and adapt the style to the target audience.

– Specifics of Textual Genre: Different textual genres may require different styles and tones. For instance, a technical text might demand a more formal and precise style, while a work of fiction may prefer a more creative and refined approach.

In the end, the adaptation of styles and tones requires the translator's thorough analysis and understanding of both the linguistic and cultural aspects of the text. This is essential to create a translation that reflects not only the meaning but also the stylistic nuances of the original.

3. Reception of Literary Trends. Translations can contribute to the introduction of new literary trends and styles into the literary tradition of another language. They can act as a bridge between different literary cultures.

The reception of literary trends in the context of translation refers to the ways in which translators process and convey literary styles, directions, and tendencies from the original language to the target language. This includes understanding and conveying not only the linguistic aspects of the text but also the literary features that may be unique to a particular literary movement or direction. We will highlight several features related to the reception of literary trends in translation: *Stylistic Features* (literary movements are often associated with specific writing styles. The translator strives to convey the stylistic features of the original to preserve its literary character); *Forms of Expression* (Different literary movements may use various forms of expression, such as rhyme, meter, metaphors, etc. The translator must be adept at working with these forms and

choosing appropriate means of expression in the target language); *Themes and Motifs* (Literary movements often introduce unique themes and motifs. The translator needs to understand these features and convey them in the translation to preserve the character of the original literary direction); *Cultural and Temporal Context* (Literary movements often reflect the spirit of the time and cultural characteristics. The translator should take this context into account and, if necessary, adapt it to the target culture); *Intertextuality* (Literary movements may contain references to other literary works or movements. A translator familiar with these aspects can convey the richness of intertextual connections in the translation).

Working with literary movements in translation requires the translator to have a deep understanding of both language and literary tradition. They must not only be technically proficient but also possess literary sensibility capable of conveying the spirit of the original in a new linguistic context.

4. Facilitating Cultural Dialogue. Translators working in the context of interliterary reception serve as mediators between cultures, creating an opportunity for readers to perceive and assimilate literary works from other languages.

Facilitating cultural dialogue is one of the crucial aspects of translation. Translators act as intermediaries, helping overcome language barriers and establishing connections between different cultures. Here's how they contribute to cultural dialogue: conveying cultural contexts, adapting cultural features, preserving stylistic features, respect for multilingualism, mediation in literary exchange, and supporting cultural diversity.

Working with literary movements in translation requires the translator to have a deep understanding of both language and literary tradition. They must not only be technically proficient but also possess literary sensibility capable of conveying the spirit of the original in a new linguistic context.

In summary, translations play a crucial role in facilitating a dialogue between cultures, creating bridges for understanding and interaction between people of different languages and cultural traditions. Interliterary reception plays a significant role in enriching world literature and contributes to the formation of a broader cultural understanding. It underscores the importance of literature as a universal language that can connect people across borders and diverse cultural contexts.

REFERENCES

1. Budnyi V., Ilnytskyi M. Porivnialne literaturoznavstvo [Comparative literary studies]. Kyiv: Publishing house "Kyiv-Mohyla Academy", 2008. 430 p. [in Ukrainian].
2. Korunets I. V. Teoriia i praktyka perekladu (aspektnyi pereklad) [Theory and practice of translation (aspect translation)]. Vinnytsia : Nova Knyha, 2017. 448 p. [in Ukrainian].
3. Lytvyn I. M. Perekladoznavstvo. Naukovyi posibnyk [Translation studies. Scientific manual]. Cherkasy : Vydavnytstvo Yu. A. Chabanenko, 2013. 288 p. [in Ukrainian].
4. Munday J. Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Applications. New York : Routledge, 2008. 229 p.
5. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. URL: <https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/translation?q=translation>.

Viktoriia Liulka, Nataliia Tarasova TRANSLATION AS A FORM OF INTERLITERARY RECEPTION	304
Ангеліна Максимова, Аліна Ісадченко СУЧАСНА УКРАЇНСЬКА ЛІТЕРАТУРНА МОВА – ОСНОВА МОВИ ПРОФЕСІЙНОГО СПІЛКУВАННЯ. СУСПІЛЬНЕ ЗНАЧЕННЯ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОВИ ТА ЇЇ ПРАВОВИЙ СТАТУС	307
Вікторія Рудницька ВЕРБАЛІЗАЦІЯ АБСТРАКТНИХ КОНЦЕПТІВ: СУТНІСТЬ, АСПЕКТИ ТА ЗАСОБИ (НА МАТЕРІАЛІ СУЧАСНИХ ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИХ ДОСЛІДЖЕНЬ)	309
МЕДИЧНІ НАУКИ / МЕДИЦИНСКИЕ НАУКИ	
Dumitrița Gonsearuc E EVOLUTION OF PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS OF THE UTERUS	312
СІЛЬСЬКЕ ГОСПОДАРСТВО / СЕЛЬСКОЕ ХОЗЯЙСТВО	
Руслан Остапчук СИСТЕМА ЖИВЛЕННЯ В АГРОЦЕНОЗАХ КУКУКУРУДЗИ НА ЗЕРНО	315
Володимир Черешнюк СОЯ – ГОЛОВНА СКЛАДОВА СІВОЗМІНИ В ОРГАНІЧНОМУ ВИРОБНИЦТВІ	317
ВЕТЕРИНАРНІ НАУКИ / ВЕТЕРИНАРНЫЕ НАУКИ	
Олександр Степанов ОВАРІОЕКТОМІЯ ОВЕЦЬ ТА КІЗ	320
Микола Тодоров, Валерія Шевченко, Євген Кисленко ЛЕЙКОЦИТАРНИЙ ІНДЕКС ЯК ПОКАЗНИК ІНТОКСИКАЦІЇ ПРИ ДІАРЕЙНОМУ СИНДРОМІ ТЕЛЯТ	324
ТЕХНІЧНІ НАУКИ. ТРАНСПОРТ / ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЕ НАУКИ. ТРАНСПОРТ	
Alexandru Buga TEHNOLOGII ULTRAACUSTICE DE INVESTIGARE	326
Ярослав Мироненко ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ РОЗВИТКУ АДИТИВНИХ ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ В СУЧАСНИХ УМОВАХ	331
Vadim Nantoi, Alexandru Buga REGULATING MOBILITY: TECHNICAL AND LEGAL PERSPECTIVES ON TRANSPORTATION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	334
АРХІТЕКТУРА І БУДІВНИЦТВО / АРХИТЕКТУРА И СТРОИТЕЛЬСТВО	
Мадина Бабаева АРХИТЕКТУРА И ТИПОЛОГИЯ КВАРТАЛЬНЫХ МЕЧЕТЕЙ ГОРОДА БУХАРЫ	340
Маріна Єременко, Катерина Дрозденко НОВІТНІ ТЕХНОЛОГІЧНІ РІШЕННЯ У ОПОРЯДЖЕННІ ВНУТРІШНІХ ПРИМІЩЕНЬ ШКІЛ	343
Марія Махотіна, Анастасія Сизонова ПІДВИЩЕННЯ ТЕРМІЧНОГО ОПОРУ ОГОРОДЖУВАЛЬНИХ КОНСТРУКЦІЙ	346
Гулрух Усмонова БИНОЛАР ТОМЛАРИНИ ЯШИЛЛАШТИРИШ ВА УЛАРДАН МАҚСАДЛИ ФОЙДАЛАНИШ	348
ОХОРОНА ПРАЦІ ТА БЕЗПЕКА ЖИТТЄДІЯЛЬНОСТІ / ОХРАНА ТРУДА И БЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ ЖИЗНЕДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ	
Роман Мош ПРОБЛЕМИ ВИРОБНИЧОГО ТРАВМАТИЗМУ: ПРИЧИНИ ТА ШЛЯХИ ЗАПОБІГАННЯ	352
ВІДОМОСТІ ПРО АВТОРІВ / СВЕДЕНИЯ ОБ АВТОРАХ	354