**The challenges of literary translation**

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**Секция: Филология**

**Подсекция: Филологическое исследование переводов текста**

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Literary translation deals with literary texts, i.e. works of fiction or poetry whose main function is to make an emotional impression upon the reader. Their communicative value depends on their artistic quality and the translator's chief task is to reproduce this quality in translation. [Зайцева В.А. : 2014]

Literary translation is not only translating words of one language into another but also giving emotional value of original text in the target language. Just enjoying linguistic proficiency is not enough to master the challenges of subtle art literary translation.

For short, literary translation is a complicated and demanding art which requires a great responsibility as it demands translator to have a good knowledge of the culture of the literary text. Because translator links cultures, souls of peoples. During the process of literary translation the translator plays a significant role and faces some challenges. Since translator who especially trains on literary art has to give life to emotion generated by author once again in his own language in order to reach the reader's heart. The primary reason that make literary translation a subtle art is its subtle challenge.

Translating literary work is to face some challenges, namely linguistic challenges, cultural challenges and stylistic challenges.

The initial challenge translator faces when working with the literary translation is linguistic сhallange. During translating literary works translator encounters some challenges in syntax and grammar since languages have various grammar rules and sentence structures. In order to keep author’s style and voice unchanged, translator needs to adapt the text to the target language. Linguistic challenges presuppose changes in the structures of sentences in translation. A complex sentence is translated as a simple sentence in the example below:

Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered weak and weary…[ Edgar Allan Poe: 2012]

Ýarygije bir wagt uklap ýatyrkam ...

One of the most difficult problems in translating of literary texts is that they have in the differences between cultures. For understanding the art of literary translation translator has to have a deep knowledge of the culture of that nation as well. Each language group has its own culturally specific features. Therefore, translator needs to be aware of the culture as well. Culture-bound words are mainly transcribed or transliterated. To make the word more understandable the translator can give descriptive translation of the culture-bound word in the footnotes. The example is taken from the Turkmen translation of “The Raven” by Edgar Allan Poe (translated by A. Gayypov).

*Then methought the air grew denser, perfumed from an unseen censer*

*Swung by Seraphim whose footfalls tinkled on the tufted floor.*

*Howa tämizlendi, gowlandy howa*

*Serafim[[1]](#footnote-1) ýörän deý poluň ýüzünden*

Stylistic challenges presuppose translation of stylistic devices and expressive means. Preserving their original stylistic and emotional impact. The translator has to apply different stylistic transformations to achieve that impact. Metaphor is translated as metaphor in both language in the example below:

*Tell me what thy lordly name is on the Night’s Plutonian shore*

*Bakylyk ýurdunda adyň ne seniň?*

When a piece of literary text is translated, it should be done very creatively and attentively. In order to reach audience, it also includes the translation of literary work that is relevant to modern fiction. Literary translation can be challenging since it has creativity and emotion. Communicating the poetic function is the primary goal of literary translation. A literary translation should take into consideration the text’s unique characteristics. The reason for this is that when a reader reads a narrative or a poem that has been translated from a different language, he understands the content and feeling of work. Creating that specific mental picture for the readers is difficult.

**Literature**

Зайцева В.А. “Перевод и межкультурная коммуникация”. Электронный учебно-методический комплекс. Минск, БГУ, 2014.

Edgar Allan Poe. “Poems”, 2012

1. Seraphim – Iudeý we hristian däbinde Hudaýa has golaý iň ýokary melek rangy. [Seraphim – in Jewish and Christian tradition it is the highest angel rank, the most adored by God.] [↑](#footnote-ref-1)