Subjectmatter: Pragmatic Peculiarities of Translating Russian Literary Texts into English.

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The current graduate work is devoted to the pragmatic peculiarities of translation of the Russian literary text into the English language drawing on the material of the translation of M.A. Bulgakov’s novel «The Master and Margarita».

Any literary text is a type of literary discourse, a consecutive predictable-unpredictable process of interaction of the text and the reader. A literary text in one language can be translated into other languages. Translation is a special type of speech acts, a process of transformation of the original language unit into the unit of other language while keeping its meaning intact. According to the transformation theory of translation, there are three types of translation transformations – lexical (adequate replacement (equivalent), addition, concretization and generalization of sentences, lexical omission, transliteration and transcription), grammatical (rearrangement, omissions and additions, reorganization and replacement of sentences) and stylistic (synonymic changes and descriptive translation, compensation, ) ones which suppose a reorganization of the elements of the original text, operations of re-expression of the meaning and rephrasing in order to achieve the translation (formal and dynamic) equivalence. These transformations are effectively used in the literary texts translation and, in particular, in the translation of the novel. Lexical and grammatical transformations are more frequently employed in the English text as compared with the stylistic
ones. Besides, the pragmatic adaptation is used in the translation process of literary texts which is aimed at the transmission of pragmatic meanings of words of the original text as a whole, the transfer of realia used in the original text, the simplification of the information for the recipient. There are four types of the pragmatic adaptation in the literary translation which suppose the selection of proper equivalents which do not violate the original text structure and do not distort its meaning, the preservation of the emotional influence of the original, taking into account the recipient and the situation of communication.