

## **Abstract**

**Subject matter:** A literary translation as a type of interlanguage and intercultural communication (based on English and French literature)

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**Topicality of the research:** Unresolved problems of translation of separate words-realities connected with cultural oriented vocabulary, as well as the importance of issues related to an understanding of representatives of different national cultures at the present stage of development of society.

**Objectives of the research:** The study and partial comparison of the linguoculturological features of the Russian, English and French languages in the process of literary translation and establishment of a number of regularities that affect the translation of culturally determined linguistic units.

**Tasks of the research:**

- to research the types, forms, quality and tasks of literary translation in the sphere of the theory of intercultural communication;
- to follow the ways of interaction of linguistic and extralinguistic factors in the process of literary translation;
- to identify the main difficulties in translating vocabulary with a linguistic and cultural and socio-cultural component;
- to clarify the features of the translation of phrases with a paralinguistic component;
- to determine the techniques and methods of translation of culturally - determined linguistic units;

- to identify the features of literary translation in comparison using the example of translations of the work of M.A. Bulgakov "The Master and Margarita" in English and French.

**Theoretical significance.** The work examines the role of literary translation as a mediator in the process of intercultural communication; the main objects of cultural linguistics; interaction of linguistic and extralinguistic factors in the process of literary translation.

**Practical significance** of the work lies in the possibility of its continuation, while it can serve as one of the parts of research on similar issues. The conclusions and generalizations of the work can be used as the preparation of lectures and practical classes on the theory and practice of translation and cultural linguistics.

**Results of the research:**

- The cultural, scientific and economic contacts of countries and their peoples, emphasize the problems of "language - culture", "linguistic personality" among the most important general linguistic and sociolinguistic problems.

- Modern philological research focuses on the actual linguistic (syntactic, morphological, stylistic) aspects of the language and on extralinguistic factors. That means, on the problems related to society, its culture, history, intercultural communication. For a successful translation activity, as well as a successful intercultural communication, the study of the extralinguistic side of the language seems to be not only necessary, but extremely important.

- The lexical background of the word, background knowledge, realities and culture are historically and semantically the most significant but at the same time the most difficult to understand and to translate.

- Translation is the most important means of intercultural communication since it serves as a mediator connecting link helping speakers of one language culture to get acquainted with the facts of another. Literary translation as one of the types of communicative activity is focused on the complete and adequate transmission of the original language containing the entire set of implications of linguistic, social and cultural plans.

- The adequacy of literary translation can only be achieved by translating sufficiently complete parts of the text that can reveal all the author's presuppositions. In the process of literary translation, the translator seeks not only to translate words and sentences, but to convey the cultural meaning of the work, taking into account both linguistic and extralinguistic factors: context, setting, time and place to which the statement refers, as well as facts of reality.

- In modern translation studies there are quite a few techniques for translating culturally determined units. Often it is necessary to replace functionally mismatched (grammatical, idiomatic and other) elements, and it also becomes necessary to rebuild to recreate the stylistic image of the original. The transfer of foreign cultural sign kinetic behavior is of considerable difficulty, since the task of the translator is not only to translate this or that text situation, but also to promote its correct interpretation by some linguistic means, to help the reader to adequately interpret the work.

- Adequate literary translation can be defined in terms of context interpretation, not only as a way of comparing semantic, syntactic, grammatical, but also cultural systems of languages. In this regard, we consider it appropriate to consider literary translation as a channel of interaction and mutual influence of languages and cultures.

- When translating culturally determined lexical units, translators used such techniques as tracing, descriptive translation, approximate translation and translation commentary. Not all culturally determined linguistic units can be matched with an equivalent in Russian. The choice of a particular technique by the translator depends on the type of lexical unit, on the degree of "conflict of cultures" of the source language and the target language, as well as on the work itself.

**Recommendations:** This work can be recommended for translators, linguists, specialists in the field of English and French languages working in the field of education and intercultural communication.