



Form And Context in Translation

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ANNOTATION: This article explores the complex interplay between the structure of a text highlighting their significance in the translation process. The author addresses the difficulties translators encounter in preserving the stylistic and contextual subtleties of the original work. The article also reviews different translation theories and strategies that lead to these issues, including functional approaches and dynamic equivalence.

Key words: structure, meaning, form, context, version, unity, feature, theory, translator.

INTRODUCTION. Each artistic work is a dialectic unity of form and content. The reproduction of this feature in literary translation is one of the main conditions for achieving complete adequacy. As observed in the work of some translators, if the content is given priority and the form is neglected, the image of the author's style and the speech of the characters will not come out fully. Translation is a creative process that always restores form and content as a whole, and it requires the translator to recreate the content and idea unity of the original as well as to restore its appropriate form.[1]

MATERIAL AND METHODS. In the field of literary and scientific literature, the importance of recreating the unity of form and content in translation has been emphasized. However, this issue has not been sufficiently addressed in some works, as evidenced by examples. The necessity of preserving the unity of form and content in translation does not necessarily confine itself to a specific field of work. This situation broadens our ability to address this issue from a scholarly perspective in a more comprehensive and detailed manner. Therefore, we also utilize various aspects of the issue to address it. The interpretation of the unity of form and content in translation requires not only practical skills but also theoretical knowledge. Without understanding the essence of language phenomena, without considering the unique rules and norms of original and translated languages, and without being aware of the author's individual creative style, it is not possible to have a meaningful discussion about preserving the essence of form and content. Discussing period the unity of content and form in translation requires not only practical skills but also theoretical knowledge that is built upon language phenomena, the unique rules and norms of both the source and target languages, as well as the author's individual creative style. [2,3]

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. The meaning of the word "context" is relevant in many areas, but referring to the dictionary is also important. In translation, guessing the meanings of words should not be relied upon. It is essential for a translator to know the words and their meanings well or find them in a dictionary. Otherwise, the translator may fall into the trap of "the translator's false friends." [4]

As mentioned above, finding an equivalent that fits the original word but carries a slightly different meaning often poses a challenge in translation. Such words are usually polysemous, meaning they have multiple meanings. Determining which meaning of a word is intended becomes one of the key tasks for a translator. Context plays a crucial role in guiding the translator away from misinterpretation and incorrect word choices. The phenomenon that guides a translator to choose the right word and avoid mistakes is called context. In cases where a word has a narrow meaning, context serves as the guiding star for the translator. Context plays a vital role in translation accuracy, with both linguistic and extralinguistic contexts typically present. Linguistic context is further divided into two types—narrow and broad contexts. A narrow context involves sentence and discourse boundaries, while a broad context encompasses a larger unit of meaning, such as a whole text. Most often, words are understood



within a small contextual scope, and this understanding helps in translating words used in their specific contexts. Words used in narrow contexts or polysemous words have their own characteristics when it comes to translation. In context, when words are not used in their intended meaning, i.e., in a narrow context, translation issues arise. In some cases, understanding the complete sentence is necessary to grasp the full meaning of a word. The importance of context is significant in selecting the correct meaning among polysemous words. [5,6,7]

Discussion. Through the use of various stylistic techniques and literary materials, as well as adherence to the principles of syntax (in prose) and structure and rhythm (in poetry and prose), one must find ways to express their ideas in accordance with the content. In translation, it is necessary to add here the original author's use of stylistic devices and artistic imagery that give meaning to the text. For example, when translating the works of the literary artist L.N.Tolstoy, it is important not to transform sentences that are based on a deep understanding into simple sentences, or when dealing with the profound and expansive content found in the poetry of A.S.Pushkin, one should not fail to recreate the beautiful form of expression. Likewise, when selecting literary and artistic means appropriate to the powerful expression of Shakespeare's Russian nights, one should not only adhere to the incorrect form but also convey the depth of the content accurately. From a formal perspective as well as in terms of meaning and functional tasks, appropriate literary details can be acquired through a suitable understanding of the content.[8]

Conclusion. In conclusion, the intricate interplay between form and context in translation underscores the complexity and artistry of the translator's craft. By carefully balancing linguistic accuracy with cultural sensitivity, translators can bridge the gap between languages and cultures, ensuring that the essence of the original text is preserved while resonating with a new audience. Form and context are not just elements to be translated; they are lenses through which meaning is refracted and reshaped. The translation of a specific word in a given context starts with understanding its nuances and provides the opportunity to choose the appropriate and corresponding word in the translation. Various contexts can reveal the true meaning of a word used in its original language. The challenge in word selection arises when there is a partially corresponding word in the target language that is used in the translation, or when there is no direct equivalent for the counterpart word. Translating a word without an equivalent poses a series of challenges. Resolving such challenges requires deep knowledge, expertise, and familiarity with translation techniques.

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