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TRANSLATING CLASSICAL FICTION BETWEEN PHILOLOGY AND MODERN READABILITY

Introduction. Translating classical fiction is not only a method of conveying information through its most accurate word-for-word transmission. Literary publications and works dating back to previous eras have complex, specific archaic vocabulary, syntactic structures, and semantic features that respond to social and multicultural realities, which makes it difficult for the reader to understand the text. As a result, translators ask themselves whether it is possible to preserve the style and authenticity of literature when translating the original with adaptation to the linguistic norms and philological aspects of the present to convey the meaning to the reader most understandably and correctly.

The work aims to analyse how it is possible to manage the balance between the linguistic features of classical fiction and modernisation, which affects the understanding and perception of information without distorting the content, philological and lexical aspects, and authentic realities.

R. P. Zorivchak, in her work «Realia and Translation», defines realia as «monolexemic and polylexemic units that contain, as their primary lexical meaning, a traditionally established set of cultural information unfamiliar to the objective reality of the language of the recipient» [1, p.58]. At the same time, V. Rizun states that a pressing issue in the translation of literary works is equivalence in interpretation, which is directly related to aspects such as the translation of non-equivalent vocabulary and the reproduction of the national characteristics of the original [2, p.9].

Firstly, it is known that the choice of technique depends on many components of text analysis and translation strategies to reproduce the original content fully. Fiction makes it challenging to convey precise connotations

because word-level translation will not convey the accompanying expression, the emotional component of the linguistic unit, or entire lexical structures. It is necessary to achieve a harmonious combination of the authenticity of the original and the meaningful and accurate content of the translation.

Secondly, the translation should convey the idea to the reader as accurately and adequately as possible. Here, the context of the text plays an important role in making all the components of such literature meaningfully connected. Suppose the text dates back to previous centuries. In that case, it may not be fully comprehensible, just as the original idea will not be interesting to the reader because its central concept, in which every detail and every linguistic aspect is important, is not expressed. For this reason, many lexical items and whole sentences must be stylistically similar to the original but understandable to the modern world so that the material is perceived correctly. To resolve this issue, the original style of the author of the literary publication and, at the same time, the audience for which the text is intended are taken into strong consideration. Methods of achieving a harmony between the uniqueness of the literature of previous times and its modern perception in the world include partial modernisation and improvement of outdated vocabulary, such as archaisms and historicisms, realities and syntax, preservation of the author's style, and the use of neutral but elegant language that expresses the literary quality of the work. Thus, E. Sepir noted that no language can express every idea with an independent word or root element because the complexity of experience is infinite. The resources of even the wealthiest language are minimal [3, p.403].

Conclusion. Over time, the world and realities constantly change, and texts are perceived differently. Due to the search for and methods of maintaining harmony between the authenticity of the original and modernisation, works of fiction do not lose their relevance in the readers' impression. A gradual analysis of literature, the author's style and realities, and consideration of the audience help translate a literary text.

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