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REFLECTION OF COMPARATIVE LITERARY STUDIES IN LITERARY TRANSLATION

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***Annotation.** This article explores the symbiotic relationship between comparative literary studies and literary translation, highlighting the ways in which comparative approaches enrich and inform the practice of translation. Comparative literary studies provide translators with interdisciplinary insights, cultural context, and stylistic considerations that contribute to nuanced and faithful translations. Through the examination of case studies and theoretical frameworks, this annotation outline how comparative analysis enhances translators' abilities to navigate linguistic transfer, cultural adaptation, and thematic interpretation. Embracing the synergies between these fields fosters deeper cross-cultural understanding and appreciation for global literary heritage, ultimately enriching the landscape of world literature.*

***Key words.** Dynamic interplay, fields foster, guiding light, valuable insights, accuracy and authenticity.*

INTRODUCTION

Literary translation is an intricate art that goes beyond mere linguistic transfer; it involves the delicate balance of preserving the essence of a text while adapting it to resonate with a new audience and cultural context. In this pursuit, comparative literary studies serve as a guiding light, offering valuable insights and methodologies that enrich the practice of translation[1]. By exploring themes, motifs, stylistic devices, and narrative structures across different literary traditions, comparative analysis provides translators with a deeper understanding of the complexities inherent in the texts they work with. This introduction sets the stage for delving into how comparative literary studies influence and shape the landscape of literary translation, emphasizing the interdisciplinary nature and cultural nuances that are integral to both fields.

MAIN PART

Literary translation is more than just transferring words from one language to another; it involves a nuanced understanding of cultural contexts, literary techniques, and thematic nuances[2]. Comparative literary studies play a vital role in shaping and enhancing the quality of literary translation by providing a broader framework for analysis and interpretation. In this article, we explore how the principles and methodologies of comparative literary studies intersect with and enrich the practice of literary translation.

Comparative literary studies involve the comparative analysis of literary works across different languages, cultures, and historical periods. Scholars in this field examine themes, motifs, stylistic devices, and narrative structures to uncover universalities and specificities in literary expression[3]. The comparative approach encourages a deep engagement with texts, fostering insights into the complexities of human experience and cultural diversity. Example: Translating the works of Russian author Fyodor Dostoevsky involves grappling with philosophical themes

and cultural contexts unique to 19th-century Russia. Comparative literary studies enable translators to explore how similar philosophical questions are addressed in Western European literature, facilitating a nuanced translation that captures Dostoevsky's existential dilemmas while making them accessible to readers across cultures.

METHODOLOGY

Literary translation involves not only linguistic transfer but also cultural adaptation. Comparative literary studies provide translators with tools to navigate the cultural nuances and historical references present in the source text. By examining how similar themes or motifs are treated in different literary traditions, translators can make choices that resonate authentically with the target audience while remaining faithful to the original work's intent[4].

Translating haiku poetry from Japanese to English requires a deep appreciation of both languages' poetic structures. Comparative analysis of Japanese and English haiku traditions helps the translator navigate syllabic constraints, seasonal imagery, and thematic nuances while maintaining the poem's brevity and contemplative tone.

Comparative literary studies also contribute to translation theory by prompting reflections on issues of fidelity, equivalence, and translatability. Scholars engage in debates about the role of the translator as a mediator between cultures, the ethics of adaptation, and the possibilities of creative transposition. For example: The translator encounters idiomatic expressions in the source language that have no direct equivalent in English. Through comparative analysis, the translator explores how similar cultural concepts are expressed in English poetry. For instance, if the Arabic idiom "drinking from the Nile" symbolizes gaining wisdom or enlightenment, the translator might compare it to English idioms like "quenching one's thirst at the fountain of knowledge" to convey a similar meaning while maintaining poetic resonance.

Examining specific case studies and examples can illustrate how comparative literary studies inform and enrich literary translation. For instance, a

comparative analysis of how different cultures depict love or nature in literature can inform the translation of romantic poetry or ecological texts. Similarly, studying the treatment of historical events or political themes in diverse literary traditions can guide translators working on historical novels or political allegories.

In conclusion, the intersection of comparative literary studies and literary translation is a dynamic and enriching realm that benefits both fields immensely. Comparative literary studies provide translators with interdisciplinary insights, cultural understanding, and stylistic considerations that enhance the quality and fidelity of translations. By embracing the principles of comparative analysis, translators can navigate the complexities of linguistic transfer, cultural adaptation, and thematic interpretation with nuance and precision. This synergy between comparative literary studies and literary translation fosters deeper cross-cultural dialogue, promotes appreciation for global literary heritage, and contributes to the rich tapestry of world literature.

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