

COGNITIVE ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION OF THE LITERARY WORK

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Abstract. This article examines the specifics of translating cognitive structures in the literary text. Cognitive linguistics is a discipline that is developing very dynamically. This is explained not only by its relatively recent origins (the second half of the 20th century), but also by its close connection with such rapidly changing areas of current interest as cognitive science, neuroscience, computer modeling, etc.

Key words: cognitive linguistics, cognitive science, cognitive mechanism, individual author's style, cognitive translation, mental model of translation.

Cognitive linguistics is a science that focuses on language as a general cognitive mechanism, as a cognitive tool - a system of signs that play a role in the representation and transformation of information [1].

The emergence of cognitive linguistics was preceded by the emergence of cognitive psychology and cognitive science. Reflections on the thinking and cognitive abilities of a person have a long history: such problems have interested people since ancient times. However, cognitive psychology and cognitive science emerged as independent areas of research only in the 20th century [2].

Cognitive science and translation practice are considered from the standpoint of presenting translation activity as an intellectual activity that includes creative types of translation that are of particular importance for translation theory. Thus, to represent translation from the standpoint of cognitive science, it can be assumed that the cognitive competencies of a translator are actualized when creating a text in the target language in the form of a sequence of formal logical operations and in the form of creative solutions.

Cognitive linguistics has also influenced translation theory, since translation activity is closely connected with cognition. Since any translator is, first of all, a cognitive subject and an interpreter of knowledge, researchers have become interested in the cognitive aspects of translation activity.

Despite the fact that there are variety of the models in the translation process, many researchers consider the cognitive or mental model of translation to be the most important. According to V.N. Komissarov, the cognitive model of translation is "a conditional description of a number of mental operations, by performing which it is possible to carry out the process of translating the entire original or some part of it" [4].

The difficulties of translating fiction are related to its specificity: the individual author's style, the lack of precise focus on a specific audience, linguistic and extralinguistic aspects [3].

The translation process from the point of view of the cognitive aspect can be divided into the following stages:

Stage 1 – perception of the original text. At this stage, the translator perceives the text, understands the context, does it meaningfully, i.e. passes it through himself and evaluates the information and knowledge in it.

Stage 2 – selection of a certain strategy and its implementation in the translation process

At this stage, the translator decides which translation model to choose and how to implement it.

Stage 3 – transfer of the content of the original text to the text of the target language. In this case, the translator takes into account pragmatic, stylistic and cognitive factors in combination [5].

In the process of translation, the translator reproduces the cognitive content and real experience of the author as accurately as possible based on his own life experience and understanding of the objective world in which he lives. Therefore, it can be said that the

translation process closely connects the author and the translator. Compared with traditional translation studies, the perspectives of cognitive translation consider the internal and external cultural factors of the language.

When translating a work of art, the translator must accurately understand the author's creative intentions, adjust the translation perspective, and convey the accompanying information as accurately as possible. In the process of translation, notes and other reference materials contribute to a more complete understanding of the original content and the author's creative intent, thereby narrowing the difference between the author's cognitive world and the translator's cognitive world caused by cultural barriers.

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