

distorting the meaning of religious texts. However, in Ancient Rome, adaptive translation from the ancient Greek language began to be widely used, which contributed to the formation of ancient Roman literature and the development of the translators' rhetorical skills. In other historical eras, translation activity also contributed to the development of education, the formation of European national languages and fiction etc.

So, we learned how changes in socio-political, trade-economic, cultural and other living conditions, worldview positions influenced changes in translation strategies, tactics, and techniques.

Also, in the classes on the history of translation, we tried to understand the development of translation concepts, the theoretical principles of some translators, studied the procedural and heuristic aspects of the translator's activity, and explored the specifics of translation bilingualism.

As a result of examining the historical development of translation, we began to better understand the process of translation, the shortcomings and mistakes that can occur during translation, as well as the motives for choosing one or another method of translation. In this we see the developmental significance of the course in the history of translation.

In our opinion, the edifying value of this course is that we started to respect other cultures, foreign languages, and – this is important! – the profession of a translator and national translation traditions.

Therefore, this educational course introduces students to the main facts and directions of development of the centuries-old history of translation and translation studies, gives an opportunity to understand the culture of a certain people, the ways of developing intercultural relations, the sources of translation theory, the interaction of translation with other types of human spiritual activity. In our opinion, all this will contribute to the development of the translator's personality and professional skills.

## **FUNCTIONS OF FICTION IN MODERN SOCIETY**

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Fiction is one of the forms of art that affects the human sensory sphere with the help of words. Most people are aware of the educational role of reading in their lives. However, young people today do not think about how important fiction is for the development of a person, so they practically refuse to read works of fiction in their entirety. Reading is especially important for the formation and development of the translator's linguistic personality, because thanks to fiction, students learn

about the material, intellectual, and spiritual treasures of different times and peoples. Questions about the functions of fiction in modern society were raised by such scientists as O. Bilichenko, M. Moklytsia, and N. Yablonovska [1; 2; 3]. However, the problem needs further research. Therefore, the purpose of our work is to determine the essence of the functions of fiction.

In our opinion, national and foreign literary works perform many functions. There are functions such as:

1) cognitive (fiction provide information about the world, society and human, ideas of certain ethnic groups, features of life in different countries, model real human life in art forms, create its imaginary continuation, supplement the life experience of an individual);

2) educational (presents basic information on the history of the development of world fiction, famous writers of different times and different countries, national characteristics and interrelationships of cultures; improves the skills of literary analysis of literary works);

3) axiological, or value (each culture creates its ideals and values depending on the cultural preferences of society and fixes them, in particular, in literary works through which we get acquainted with these cultural achievements; literature also preserves and transmits universal spiritual values to descendants);

4) social (the works demonstrate how people behave in society, how it should be done, thus help readers to adapt to society and records them, in particular, in literary works through which we get acquainted with these cultural achievements; literature also preserves and transmits universal spiritual values to descendants);

5) upbringing (fiction is a powerful means of ideological and moral education in the spirit of humane universal and ethical ideals, demonstrates the beauty of the native language and fosters a sense of respect to this language, and fosters a sense of respect to different cultures and representatives of different ethnic groups);

6) developmental (reading works of art develops a person's thinking, teaches him / her to reason, enriches the vocabulary of a native speaker);

7) rhetorical (teaches readers to correctly express their thoughts, create various texts);

8) communicative (with the help of their own works, authors seem to communicate with modern readers and future generations, trying to convey their knowledge, experience, feeling, impressions);

9) suggestive (with the help of fiction, certain thoughts and feeling are suggested to a person. This function is close to educational, but here art addresses the unconscious);

10) emotional (emotional impact of art on a person, when catharsis occurs – spiritual purification of a person during the perception of musical, theatrical and literary works, since emotional processes are closely connected with thinking and intelligence);

11) compensatory (reading helps a person compensate for the lack of certain knowledge and personal abilities, contributing to the harmonious spiritual development of the personality);

12) entertaining (fiction brings joy, a person gets pleasure from reading);

13) aesthetic (literature forms aesthetic ideals and tastes in the individual and in society, teaches to perceive reality according to the laws of beauty, awakens the creative spirit of the individual, the desire to change the world according to the laws of beauty and harmony);

14) language creation (writers are creators of new words and phrases that may later become part of the commonly used vocabulary);

15) prognostic (authors can predict the future: remember the ideas of prophet poets (T. Shevchenko, I. Franko), science fiction writers (Herbert Wells, Jules Verne), etc.);

16) ideological (there are well-known examples from history when works of art in a certain society became a tool of propaganda of certain political ideas). However, in our society, we talk about the fact that artistic creativity should be based not on political, but on humanistic, ethical, aesthetic principles and carry exactly such ideas into the world.

Scientists also distinguish other functions of fiction.

Therefore, fiction in general has an important social significance, as it contains a huge amount of human experience and affects the development of personality. Acquaintance with the texts of literary works also helps future translators to learn how to build their own texts with certain ideological, thematic and compositional features, to develop their individual narration style.

Today, the spread of the Internet and e-books has given all users unlimited access to the archives of scientific and fiction literature, the opportunity to read them at any time and any place on the globe. Take the opportunity! Read and develop!

#### **References:**

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