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LEXICAL AND GRAMMATICAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH LITERARY PROSE

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Translation is a complex and multifaceted type of human activity. In fact, in the process of translation, there is a clash of different cultures, different ways of thinking, different traditions and customs. Translation is a manifestation of the translator's literary and writing talent, and not only the selection of appropriate words and phrases for the interpretation of the text. With the help of the text, the translator conveys not only the worldview of the author of the original text, but also his vision of the world.

Literary translation plays a very important role in literature, because the overall perception of this work by the reader depends on the quality of the translation. The translation of a work of art will be of high quality only if the translator is able to reproduce all artistic techniques, as well as preserve the atmosphere of the plot and the author's style.

Studying the nature of the perception of a literary text of another culture with the help of translation makes it possible to identify significant cultural differences. It is necessary to determine whether one culture can generally understand another at the level of artistic translation, and to systematize the factors and conditions that ensure the cultural adequacy of the translation of artistic texts.

The importance of studying the issue of reproduction of artistic means in works of fiction is also determined by the need to reproduce the stylistic effect of the original in translation.

The relevance of the work lies in the fact that every year the number of literary works increases, and therefore, readers have the right to read a high-quality translation of fiction in their native language. The equivalent translation of artistic means in the native language is an important factor in the perception of the author's ideas by a foreign-language reader.

The translator's goal is to create a speech work that is able to have an artistic and aesthetic impact on the reader. The analysis of translations of literary works shows that they are typical deviations from the maximum possible semantic accuracy in favor of the artistry of the translation.

The translation of a literary text is a self-portrait of the translator. It is an important type of human activity because it helps people to share cultural heritage, regardless of language affiliation.

Languages, regardless of their degree of kinship, differ both in terms of grammar and cultural national context, and in this connection certain difficulties arise during translation.

To understand the concept of artistic translation, it is necessary to first study the definition of the term "translation". This is an important stage due to the fact that translation is an integral part of the process of intercultural communication.

When considering the term "translation", it is impossible to give it an unequivocal definition and scientifically interpret it without taking into account its social nature, social essence. The emergence, existence and functioning of translation is impossible separately from society. The range of activities covered by the term "translation" is quite wide. Poems, prose, popular science books, and many business documents and others are translated.

Translation is a very important component of the spiritual culture of each country and its people, the spiritual culture of the entire planet. Translation cannot be perceived, let alone scientifically defined, if it is not investigated from the point of view of its linguistic essence, if it is not revealed what lies at its base, on the basis of its linguistic nature, since translation is, first of all, a linguistic activity.

The foundation for translation is language. A translation can be understood in the absence of revealing its ability to reflect and recreate the original. The translation is a kind of reflection of the original. With the most correct and complete display, the qualitative characteristics of the translation are increased. The translation should not just reflect, but also transform the original text, not just copy its content and form, but reproduce them using the means of another language for another reader who lives in the conditions of a completely different culture, era, society.

Translation is a creative process, the result of which is the creation of a work in another language. The emergence, existence and development of translation occurs together with the development of social, cultural and other processes. If we

add to this the complex external and internal interactions embedded in translation, it becomes clear that it is wrong to simplify a one-sided approach to translation. In this regard, it is impossible to unambiguously interpret the term translation.

INNOVATIVE METHODEN DES SPRACHUNTERRICHTS AN SCHULEN UND UNIVERSITÄTEN

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1. Einleitung

In den letzten Jahren hat sich die Art und Weise, wie Sprachen unterrichtet werden, stark verändert. Traditionelle Methoden, die auf Grammatik, Vokabeln und Übersetzung konzentriert sind, sind immer noch weit verbreitet, aber innovative Methoden gewinnen immer mehr an Bedeutung. In diesem Beitrag werden einige innovative Methoden des Sprachenunterrichts vorgestellt und diskutiert.

2. Traditionelle Methoden des Sprachenunterrichts

Traditionelle Methoden des Sprachenunterrichts haben sich im Laufe der Jahre kaum verändert. In der Regel sind sie auf die Vermittlung von Grammatik, Vokabeln und Übersetzung ausgerichtet. Diese Methoden konzentrieren sich oft auf das Lernen aus Lehrbüchern und sind wenig interaktiv. Schülerinnen und Schüler werden oft passiv in den Lernprozess einbezogen und haben wenig Gelegenheit, ihre Sprachkenntnisse in der Praxis anzuwenden.

3. Innovative Methoden des Sprachenunterrichts

Innovative Methoden des Sprachenunterrichts haben das Ziel, Schülerinnen und Schüler aktiv in den Lernprozess einzubeziehen und ihnen mehr Gelegenheit zu geben, ihre Sprachkenntnisse in der Praxis anzuwenden. Es gibt verschiedene innovative Methoden, die im Sprachenunterricht eingesetzt werden können.

3.1. Sprachenlernen mit digitalen Medien

Digitale Medien wie Smartphones, Tablets und Computer bieten zahlreiche Möglichkeiten für das Sprachenlernen. Es gibt eine Vielzahl von Apps, die das Lernen von Vokabeln, Grammatik und Aussprache unterstützen. Darüber hinaus