# TEXT TRANSLATION: RECREATING GENRE CHARACTERISTICS AND FEATURES OF LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC TRANSLATION.

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Abstract

Translation is a complex linguistic and cultural process that involves not only the transfer of meaning but also the preservation of genre-specific characteristics. This article examines the theoretical foundations and practical aspects of text translation with a focus on recreating genre features in the target language. The study analyzes the differences between literary and scientific translation and highlights the methodological approaches used in each type.

The research explores how translators maintain stylistic, structural, and functional equivalence while adapting texts to different linguistic and cultural contexts. Literary translation is discussed as a creative and interpretative process that requires sensitivity

to artistic expression, while scientific translation is analyzed as a precise and systematic activity focused on clarity and accuracy.

The article applies general scientific methods such as analysis, comparison, and synthesis, as well as philological approaches including structural and functional analysis. The findings suggest that successful translation depends on the balance between fidelity to the source text and adaptation to the norms of the target language. The study also emphasizes the growing importance of interdisciplinary and corpus-based approaches in modern translation studies.

Keywords: **translation studies, genre characteristics, literary translation, scientific translation, linguistic equivalence, functional analysis, translation methodology, discourse analysis, intercultural communication, corpus linguistics.**

Translation plays a crucial role in global communication, enabling the exchange of knowledge, culture, and ideas between different linguistic communities. However, translation is not a simple word-for-word substitution process. It requires deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as awareness of cultural and contextual factors. One of the key challenges in translation is the recreation of genre characteristics, which ensures that the translated text functions effectively within its new context.

Different types of texts have different purposes, structures, and stylistic features. For this reason, translators must adapt their strategies depending on whether they are working with literary or scientific texts. This article aims to analyze the specific features of these two types of translation and to explore the methods used to preserve genre characteristics.

**Recreating Genre Characteristics in Translation**

Every genre has its own linguistic and stylistic norms. In translation, it is essential to reproduce not only the content but also the form and function of the original text. This includes tone, style, structure, and communicative purpose. Translators often use various strategies such as adaptation, transformation, and equivalence to achieve this goal.

**Features of Literary Translation**

Literary translation focuses on artistic texts such as novels, poems, and short stories. Its main objective is to recreate the aesthetic effect of the original work. This involves preserving imagery, metaphorical language, emotional tone, and the author's individual style.

One of the main difficulties in literary translation is dealing with figurative language and cultural references. Since direct equivalents may not exist, translators must use creative solutions to convey the intended meaning and effect. As a result, literary translation is often seen as both a linguistic and artistic activity.

**Features of Scientific Translation**

Scientific translation, in contrast, prioritizes accuracy, clarity, and objectivity. It is commonly used for academic articles, technical documents, and research papers. The use of precise terminology and logical structure is essential in this type of translation.

Unlike literary translation, scientific translation leaves little room for interpretation. The translator must ensure that the information is transmitted correctly and without ambiguity. Consistency in terminology and adherence to formal style are key requirements.

In recent years, translation studies have increasingly incorporated modern methodologies such as corpus linguistics and discourse analysis. These approaches help translators analyze large amounts of linguistic data and improve translation quality. The integration of technology has also made translation more efficient and systematic.

Translation is a multifaceted process that requires both linguistic competence and cultural awareness. Recreating genre characteristics is essential for producing effective translations that fulfill their communicative purpose. Literary and scientific translations differ significantly in their goals and methods, but both require careful consideration of language and context.

The study shows that modern translation increasingly relies on interdisciplinary approaches and technological tools. Therefore, the development of translation methodology remains an important area of research in contemporary linguistics.

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