

LITERARY-AESTHETIC VIEWS IN TRANSLATION AND THE PROBLEM OF CREATIVE PARALLELISM (ON THE EXAMPLE OF TRANSLATIONS OF JANE AUSTEN'S WORKS)

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Abstract. Literary translation involves transferring meaning while preserving stylistic and aesthetic qualities. This study examines literary-aesthetic perspectives and the problem of creative parallelism through the works of Jane Austen. Findings indicate that creative adaptation is essential for preserving artistic integrity.

Keywords: Literary translation, aesthetic interpretation, creative parallelism, translation theory, cultural adaptation.

Annotatsiya. Badiiy tarjima mazmunni yetkazish bilan birga uslubiy va estetik xususiyatlarni saqlab qolishni ham o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu tadqiqot Jeyn Ostin asarlari misolida adabiy-estetik qarashlar va ijodiy parallelizm muammosini tahlil qiladi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, badiiy yaxlitlikni saqlash uchun ijodiy moslashtirish muhim ahamiyatga ega.

Kalit so'zlar: badiiy tarjima, estetik talqin, ijodiy parallelizm, tarjima nazariyasi, madaniy moslashuv.

Аннотация. Художественный перевод включает передачу смысла с сохранением стилистических и эстетических особенностей текста. В данном исследовании рассматриваются литературно-эстетические подходы и проблема творческого параллелизма на примере произведений Джейн Остин. Результаты показывают, что творческая адаптация необходима для сохранения художественной целостности.

Ключевые слова: художественный перевод, эстетическая интерпретация, творческий параллелизм, теория перевода, культурная адаптация.

Introduction

Translation of literary texts has long been recognized as a complex intellectual and artistic endeavor. Unlike technical translation, where clarity and accuracy dominate, literary translation demands sensitivity to aesthetics, cultural connotations, stylistic texture, and narrative voice (Erkinova, 2025). Jane Austen's novels, including *Pride and Prejudice* and *Emma*, pose challenges for translators due to subtle irony, complex narrative voice, and cultural specificity (Austen, 1811). A central issue in literary translation is creative parallelism, which focuses on reproducing the artistic and emotional impact of the source text rather than only its literal form (Nida, 1964). This study explores these challenges in Austen's works.

Literature Review and Methodology

The field of translation studies provides several influential theoretical frameworks:

Dynamic equivalence: Successful translation should evoke the same response in the target audience as the original text (Nida, 1964).

Cultural negotiation: Translation is viewed as interdisciplinary and interpretive, bridges cultures through linguistic mediation (Bassnett, 1980).

Interpretation and transformation: Translation involves creative interpretation, particularly in literary texts (Jakobson, 1959)

Studies of Austen's works show that her use of irony, narrative voice, and stylistic nuance poses significant difficulties for translators. Scholars note that maintaining these features requires creative strategies rather than literal reproduction.

Methodology.

This study employs a qualitative approach, combining theoretical and analytical methods:

Comparative textual analysis – Examining selected excerpts from Austen's originals and translations.

Descriptive analysis – Identifying translation techniques, stylistic changes, and creative adaptations (Jacobson, 1959).

Interpretative method – Evaluating how aesthetic effects are preserved or altered in translation.

The analysis focuses on identifying instances of creative parallelism and assessing their effectiveness in conveying the original text's artistic qualities.

Discussion

1. Stylistic and Aesthetic Features of Austen's Works

Austen's literary style is distinguished by:

- Irony and understatement – Often conveyed indirectly, requiring readers and translators to interpret tone and context (Austen, 1811).

- Balanced syntax – Carefully structured sentences contribute to rhythm and clarity (Austen, 1811).

- Dialogue-driven narrative – Characterization is largely revealed through conversation (Austen, 1811).

These elements are essential to the aesthetic experience and must be preserved in translation.

2. The Nature of Creative Parallelism

Creative parallelism involves creating a target text that reproduces the artistic and emotional effects of the original, even when linguistic forms differ.

For instance, Austen's irony may not translate literally; the translator must restructure sentences or find equivalent expressions to preserve tone (Austen, 1811). This process requires linguistic skill and creative insight.

Cultural adaptation is also part of creative parallelism: expressions familiar in one culture may lack direct equivalents, requiring substitution or explanation (Nida, 1964).

3. Practical Challenges in Translating Austen

Translators encounter several difficulties:

- Irony and humor – Context-dependent and challenging to reproduce (Austen, 1811).

- Cultural references – Social customs and historical context may be unfamiliar to target readers.

- Lexical choices – Words may carry subtle connotations lost in literal translation (Bassnet, 1980).

- Narrative voice – Preserving Austen's distinctive voice demands careful stylistic decisions.

• Literal translation often fails to capture these subtleties, necessitating creative parallelism (Jacobson, 1959).

4. The Translator's Creative Responsibility

Modern translation theory frames the translator as an active co-creator, not a passive intermediary. Complete equivalence is unattainable; translators must balance fidelity to the source text with adaptability for the target audience.

Creative parallelism allows translators to preserve the essence of the original work, ensuring the text is engaging and meaningful for new readers.

What's more, in Austen's case, translators must balance (Erkinova, 2025):

her controlled narrative rhythm

restrained emotional tone

social subtlety

Results

Analysis of Austen translations shows that:

- Aesthetic elements are central to literary translation.
- Literal translation is insufficient for capturing stylistic nuance and irony.
- Creative parallelism effectively maintains artistic qualities.
- Translator intervention is both inevitable and necessary.
- Successful translations balance accuracy with creative interpretation.

These findings confirm that literary translation is interpretative and creative, not purely mechanical.

Conclusion

This study examined literary-aesthetic perspectives in translation and the problem of creative parallelism using Jane Austen's works. Effective translation requires balancing fidelity, creativity, and cultural adaptation.

Creative parallelism provides a framework for translators to recreate aesthetic impact while making texts accessible to the target audience. Future research could explore comparative analyses of different translations to deepen understanding of this complex process.

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