

# Literary Translation in Russia: A Cultural History // 2010 // Penn State Press, 2010 //

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The article is devoted to the study of the phenomena of manipulation and censorship in the Russian literary culture of the 20th century. Finding connection between institutional censorship, determined by the state policy in different countries and manipulation, the author identifies possible scenarios of conscious and unconscious manipulation. Based on the examples of the existing translations of fiction from English into Russian the manipulative strategies, used by translators to deal with the censorship restrictions are identified. Cultural differences between Russia and the West also complicate the use of language. Cambridge-based translator Arch Tait points out that you cannot assume a reader's familiarity with the Russian culture: "Does everybody know what a dacha is? A matryoshka? A babushka?" Martin Dewhurst, a Russian expert with more than half a century's experience of translation told Academia Rossica: "As a rule, a literal translation of a literary work falls completely flat, so translators are obliged to add at least something of their own..." Accuracy is still vital. Anna Gunin who translated German Sadulaev's "Am a Chechen!" warns against the number of "false friends" between Russian and English and advises "double-checking cognate words in a monolingual Russian dictionary." The early history of Russia, like those of many countries, is one of migrating peoples and ancient kingdoms. In fact, early Russia was not exactly "Russia," but a collection of cities that gradually coalesced into an empire. In the early part of the ninth century, as part of the same great movement that brought the Danes to England and the Norsemen to Western Europe, a Scandinavian people known as the Varangians crossed the Baltic Sea and landed in Eastern Europe. It was during this time (in 1147 to be exact) that Yuri Dolgorukiy, one of the regional princes, held a feast at his hunting lodge atop a hill overlooking the confluence of the Moskva and Neglina Rivers. A chronicler recorded the party, thus providing us with the Russian literature refers to the literature of Russia and its "migrating" and to Russian-language literature. The roots of Russian literature can be traced to the Middle Ages, when epics and chronicles in Old East Slavic were composed. By the Age of Enlightenment, literature had grown in importance, and from the early 1830s, Russian literature underwent an astounding golden age in poetry, prose and drama. Romanticism permitted a flowering of poetic talent: Vasily Zhukovsky and later his protégé Alexander Pushkin. Read reviews from world's largest community for readers. In this rich historical study, Maurice Friedberg recounts the... Goodreads helps you keep track of books you want to read. Start by marking "Literary Translation In Russia: A Cultural History" as Want to Read: Want to Read saving... Want to Read.