

## **The Translator and the Epoch. On the material of Andrzej Drawicz's translations.**

The aim of this dissertation was to present Andrzej Drawicz, an expert and critic of Russian literature, as a translator. The premise for undertaking the research was his deep belief in the translatability of almost all texts, the perception of a literary work as a "portrait of an era" or an "encyclopedia of knowledge about the era", as well as his search for the triad of dependencies between the work, the author and the era. Therefore, an attempt was made to answer the following questions: how did A. Drawicz refer to the elements of the epoch reflected in the originals in his translations, whether he tried to preserve its background with encyclopaedic accuracy, whether the strategy he chose had an impact on the linguistic images of the world and whether the triad of dependencies between the translated work, the translator and the epoch can be traced. The paper also poses the question of whether it is possible that the epoch in which translated texts were created and published had an impact on the translator's decisions, and whether it can be talked about the historical poetics of translation.

After a preliminary analysis of the texts by A. Drawicz, showing the repetition of certain specificities, and after reading his biography, a hypothesis was put forward that the features of the individual language of Drawicz-writer should be reflected in the language of the texts he translated and the linguistic images of the world contained in them. In addition, it was assumed that the study of A. Drawicz's idiolectal features, taking into account the biographical component and the background of the epoch in which the translations were created and published, it will allow to notice the interdependence between the epoch, the translator, the translation and the linguistic image of the world contained in it. In order to achieve the set goal and answer the above questions, an interdisciplinary approach and methodological tool of J. N. Karaulov's "linguistic personality" was chosen.

This dissertation consists of three chapters. The first chapter is devoted to a selected research instrument. It presents: the process of shaping the concept of "linguistic personality", its three-level structure and methods of reconstruction. In this part of the dissertation, the most important concepts from the point of view of translation studies were indicated by the followers of J. N. Karaulov, including: W. I. Karasik, W. A. Maslova, W. W. Krasny, S. I. Garagula and others. The conducted research was classified according to the typologies of O. A. Owsianikowa, O. A. Leontowicz and S. W. Oleniewa, an attempt was made to systematize the concepts centered around the concept of linguistic personality and their own classification was proposed. In the first chapter, a review of terminological tools was made, the interdependencies between the concepts of "linguistic personality", "idiolect" and "idiostyle" were indicated. The basic difficulties that may arise when using linguistic personality as a tool for studying the translator are also discussed.

The second chapter of the dissertation is devoted to the "biographical and memoir plane" of A. Drawicz's linguistic personality and individual language features. It contains both biographical information, confirmed by archival documents, and

memories recorded by the philologist in memoirs, articles and interviews. In this part of the work, events indicating the development of language competences were recalled, as well as the shaping of A. Drawicz's attitude to the Russian language and culture (negative memories of 1940, joining the ZMP and the related admiration for Marxism, fascination with Mayakovsky's work during the period of work in Polish-Soviet Institute and others). The chapter presents situations which in the interview and in Drawicz's memoirs were compared to the "national variant of the biography" of the entire generation of his peers, elements of the background of the era. The dissertation discusses the translation and research achievements of the Polish philologist, pointing to foreign and unofficial editions of his translations.

The second part of the chapter analyzes the "original linguistic personality" of the publicist, reconstructed on the basis of his own texts devoted to Soviet literature, culture and life in the USSR, published in unofficial publications in the 1980s. Particular attention was paid to examining the influence of three languages, Russian, Polish and Latin, on the verbal-semantic level of A. Drawicz's linguistic personality. The impact of knowledge of the Russian language and culture was demonstrated by examining: the transliteration of proper names, the inflection of words written with the help of transliteration, syntax calques, the use of rare and obsolete words borrowed from Russian or having equivalents in terms of sound and meaning, the introduction of Russianisms and words stylized as the Russian language, the use of terms and names of realities related to various aspects of life in the USSR. The impact of knowledge of Polish language and culture was reflected in: correct inflection, creation and use of words in non-obvious contexts, use of rare and outdated lexical units, knowledge of vocabulary characterizing different styles and genres, tendency to use high style, creating neologisms. The influence of the Latin language has been observed in the repeated use of words and expressions borrowed from it.

The third chapter of this dissertation was devoted to the "secondary linguistic personality" of Drawicz-the translator. The basis for the research were translations of S. V. Bukczyn's documentary story "Echo pod Białystok" and A. G. Avtorkhanov's documentary work "The Riddle of Stalin's Death. Beria's conspiracy". The first book was published with the name of A. Drawicz as the translator, the second - under the pseudonym Adam Mazur.

The third chapter considered the "idiostyle research plane" of linguistic personality, combining the verbal-semantic and cognitive levels. In this part of the work, the texts of Drawicz and Mazur were deliberately analyzed together. The whole is supplemented with examples from other translations of the publicist, published in the 1980s and at the end of the 1970s. Particular attention was paid here to the characteristic features of the "original linguistic personality" of Drawicz the writer. In this way, it was checked whether they were also manifested in the "secondary linguistic personality" of Drawicz-the translator. Thus, the reflection of the influence of three languages, Russian, Polish and Latin, on the verbal-semantic level of the secondary linguistic personality was explored. In order to detect the impact of the knowledge of the Russian

language and culture on the texts of translated works, the following were examined: transliteration of proper names, inflection of words written with the help of transliteration, syntax calques, the use of rare and archaic words borrowed from Russian or having equivalents in terms of sound and meaning, the introduction of Russianisms and words stylized on the Russian language, the use of terms and names of realities related to various aspects of life in the Russian Empire and the USSR. The impact of the knowledge of the Polish language and culture was reflected in: the correct use of words in non-obvious contexts, the use of different meanings of words, the use of rare and outdated lexical units, the tendency to high style, the creation of neologisms, the flawless use of phraseological expressions and proverbs. The influence of the Latin language has been observed in the repeated use of words and expressions borrowed from it.

The second part of the chapter is devoted to the "pictorial research plane" of linguistic personality, combining the cognitive and motivational levels. The linguistic images of the world recorded in the translations were analyzed separately, which led to the following conclusions: 1) the linguistic personality of the translator could be reflected in the footnotes he created, idiolectal features could be revealed in them, some elements of his knowledge, the way of perceiving the surrounding reality, focusing on selected elements of the epoch presented in the work or on specific characters; 2) fragments removed in translations and some transformations could be the result of both an attempt to meet the readers' expectations and a manifestation of the translator's belonging to a particular nation.

The common features of A. Drawicz and A. Mazur were: 1) meticulous preparation for translation, encyclopaedical accuracy in the selection of equivalents of specialist lexicon; 2) verifying the information contained in the works, 3) correcting minor errors and inaccuracies in the original, 4) mastering "contrastive competence" (E. N. Zemcovskaya) and "linguistic reflection" (V. D. Lutikova), 5) striving for an adequate translation of cultural dominants and basic concepts in structure of the linguistic image of the world, 6) occasional non-use of equivalents of given concepts.

The linguistic personality of A. Drawicz was distinguished by a tendency to depoliticize works, omitting or supplementing text fragments not motivated by the letter of the original, interfering with the structure of the work, not informing the reader (e.g. in the footnotes or preface) about the introduction of significant changes. Mazur's personality was distinguished by his careful translation of the realities of the Soviet era.

The theoretical significance of the work can be considered in terms of familiarizing the Polish reader with the tool of linguistic personality. Perhaps this will serve as an incentive for its further use in national translation studies, literary studies or linguistics, it will be the beginning of new achievements in this field.