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## **TRADITIONS OF EUROPEAN TRANSLATION THEORY IN DIFFERENT PERIODS**

Translation in its essence is not only and not so much a purely linguistic procedure on replacing one text with another, how many different kinds of cultural transfers, borrowings and adaptations. At the same time, it contributes to the formation of cultures and languages, so it makes sense to consider some historical aspects of translation as an activity, focusing specifically on its culture-forming function, as well as on which of the significant problems of translation as an activity in different aspects manifested itself in its early stages.

In the Middle Ages, problems of translation were discussed mainly within the clerical tradition. The spread of Christianity changed the worldview of people of European culture and laid the foundation for a fundamentally new approach to translation.

In France, which at that time had its own literary tradition, on the contrary, very little was translated from European languages, and preference was given to the works of ancient authors. The development of diplomatic, economic and cultural relations in France leads to an awareness of the need to train interpreters.

The review of the 1<sup>st</sup> period materials confirms that the translation activities and its theoretical interpretation – historical categories are closely related to the development of material and spiritual culture, which are reflected in languages, also develop as a product and tool of artistic and scientific perception, which intensifies more in accordance with complication of human's social practices. In the 1<sup>st</sup> period the translators in their practice and theoretical understanding had no support: still there was neither linguistics, no literary studies, while the study of Aristotle's comprehensive writings by the Europeans happens late enough in which are summarized the achievements of humanitarian

science of the antiquity epoch, in the 2<sup>nd</sup> or the 3<sup>rd</sup> periods of European translation traditions.

Peoples of Europe, each of them originally and in their individual terms consecutively have gone through epochs the Renaissance, classicism, and enlightenment epochs that played a major role in forming of nation, national languages, national literature and culture.

The third period of the history of translations of European literature is distinguished by the greatest progress in the theory and practice of literary translation compared to other periods. It reflected the deep transformations that took place in this field under the influence of the ideology of the French Revolution.

The most important thing for the theory and practice of translation in the third period was the struggle for the actual artistic translation, which with the greatest consistency and perseverance took place in Germany. At the same time, in Roman, Anglo-Saxon countries, as well as in many other countries with European translation traditions, as before was established and precedence was given to free translation and its theories which had a great influence on such a famous French translator as Gerard de Nerval (1805-1855), who with great success translated Goethe's Faust and Heine's lyrics into French.