

Summary

This doctoral dissertation entitled *Reception of Yuri Druzhnikov's work in Poland. Selected translation problems* has been devoted to the Polish context of the work of the writer Yuri Druzhnikov: his presence in Poland and Polish culture, Polish contacts, reception of his work in the country, as well as a the very important aspect concerning the translation of works into the Polish language.

The subject of the research undertaken in this work is the reception of Druzhnikov's works in Poland, therefore one of the key terms used in the dissertation is the term *reception*. This concept is widely used in literature and culture.

Many researchers, literary scholars, translators and readers have become familiar with Yuri Druzhnikov's works, which indicates the writer's presence in Polish culture and literature. This phenomenon relies on the fact that that he is a versatile writer. Apart from the reception, the study examines the problem of translation. As the reception concerns the Druzhnikov's works in Poland, the analysis focuses on the artistic translation of the writer's last novel *The First Day of the Rest of Life* regarding the use of selected stylistic means.

In the dissertation, we can distinguish two types of reception: the reception of the entire work of Yuri Druzhnikov, as well as the reception of one work of this writer entitled *The First Day of the Rest of Life*, which is also viewed in the terms of a translation problem.

The reception of Yuri Druzhnikov's work and the analysis of the translation of his work requires becoming familiar with the discourse on Russian literature in Polish culture and taking into account the broad background of the reception of Russian literature in Poland. The above-mentioned premises proving the topicality of the work have set the following purposes and tasks of the dissertation.

The purpose of the doctoral dissertation is to examine the Polish context of Yuri Druzhnikov's work in Poland, his presence in the country and the reception of his work. Various manifestations of this presence have been included in the following aspects: contacts with Poland, reception and translation – which allows us to discuss this problem at various levels.

The methodological concept proposed for this dissertation requires, therefore, to turn to various methods of analysing the material: historical-biographical, cultural-historical and literary, as well as the cultural and translation analysis being a variety of the linguistic analysis. The analysis of the translation in terms of the use of selected stylistic means in a literary text consisted in comparing the original version with the translation in terms of lexical, stylistic and syntactic correctness. As part of this analysis, it was also necessary to take into account the classification of translation strategies used by the translator when translating into Polish.

The theoretical base of the dissertation is diverse and concerns many theoretical problems, such as literary reception, translation theory, artistic translation and the writer's idiolect.

All available Polish studies on the Yuri Druzhnikov's work, reports and information on his stays in Poland, interviews with the author during his visits to Poland, Y. Druzhnikov's statements about Poland, information about the writer's books translated and published have been used as source materials for the doctoral dissertation. The source materials include various publications of literary critics, journalists, literary scholars and translators who have come across the works by Yuri Druzhnikov.

In addition, the source materials include interviews with Druzhnikov, which the author of this doctoral dissertation conducted with translators of Druzhnikov's books translated into Polish in April 2013. Statements made by Druzhnikov himself were also taken into account.

Conversations with scholars who knew Druzhnikov personally (F. Apanowicz, G. Niefagina and others) and conversations with his wife have also constituted an important source material.

The empirical base of the dissertation is also enhanced with information obtained by the author of the doctoral dissertation during conferences devoted to the writer in which she participated.

Another important source of information about Druzhnikov is the Internet, especially the writer's website, available e.g. in Russian, English and Polish. The Internet also provides readers' opinions about the novels and works by Y. Druzhnikov.

The doctoral dissertation consists of the introduction, four chapters, the ending, bibliography and the appendix. The introduction contains the main assumptions and justification for the choice of topic. The purposes, tasks, research methods, and information proving the topicality of the work were also presented.

The first chapter, which serves as the introduction, presents the writings of Yuri Druzhnikov, his life and work. The outline of this writer's biography is very important. Its purpose is to help understand Druzhnikov's life decisions, his fight for freedom of writing, as well as his pursuit of passion and meaning in life. The abundant output of the writer was also described.

The next, second part discusses Y. Druzhnikov's contacts with Poland, the writer's participation in conferences held in the country, and presents all Druzhnikov's works that have been published in Polish. The second chapter contains also interviews with the authors of the translations of the writer's works into Polish. The translators of Druzhnikov's works have shared their reflections on their translation work, as well as indicated the difficulties they encountered.

The next, third part presents the problem of reception in literature as a theoretical issue and a socio-historical context that sheds light on the relations between the West and the East with regard to the works by Yuri Druzhnikov.

The writer's reception in Poland, i.e. how he enrolled on the pages of Polish history, has also constituted a purpose of the research. This chapter contains the opinions, reviews and views of scientists, critics and readers on the author's writings, including those published in the virtual space.

The fourth chapter has been devoted to the analysis of the translation of *The First Day of the Rest of Life* by Yuri Druzhnikov, in particular in the linguistic aspect: the use of proper names, realities, colloquial speech, phraseologisms, regionalisms, ironies and profanity. The analysis took into account translation strategies used by the translator, as well as the author's opinions and comments.

The overall conclusions and conclusions summarizing the research concerning the translation analysis have been included in the ending of the work. The work ends with bibliography and an appendix.

A very important source of material which helps in defining the writer's reception in Poland, being also an innovative element of the doctoral dissertation, are the interviews of the author of this doctoral dissertation with the translators of Druzhnikov's works: Piotr Fast, Alicja Wołodźko-Butkiewicz, Franciszek Ociepka, Elżbieta Michalak and Ewa Rojewska-Olejarczuk. The questions included in the interviews were devoted to, among other things, difficulties encountered during translation, translators' interest in Druzhnikov's works and the choice of the novel.

Another important aspect of the work is the analysis based on the latest novel by Yuri Druzhnikov, *The First Day of the Rest of Life* and its translation into Polish by a recognized translator Piotr Fast. Its purpose was to define translation strategies used by the translator, as well as to take into account the commentary determining the selection of the translation variant.

In the process of comparing the original text and the translation, deviations from the source text – which concerned in particular those text sequences that were omitted or added by the translator during the translation process – have also been noted. The analysis of the translation points out to the aspects of interaction between language and culture.

The value of research concerning a translated text is demonstrated by the quality of the translation. The analysis of the translation required the researcher to focus on comparing the original text and the translation, to take into account the perception of culture in translation, and to verify the consistency with the original text. Proper names, realities, colloquial speech, phraseologisms, regionalisms and profanity have been analysed based on translation strategies used by the translator. The specificity of literary translation, as well as the style of Yuri Druzhnikov as a translation problem have constituted the theoretical basis for the analysis of stylistic means.