

Секция 3
**ПЕРЕВОД В МУЛЬТИКУЛЬТУРНЫХ СООБЩЕСТВАХ:
«СТАРЫЕ» И «НОВЫЕ» ТЕКСТЫ**

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**ИМАГОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ДИСКУРС
КАК ТРАНСФОРМАЦИЯ РЕАЛЬНОСТИ:
ОБРАЗ ЯПОНИИ В ОБЗОРАХ ФРАНЦУЗСКИХ АВТОРОВ
И ИХ ПЕРЕВОДАХ В ПЕРИОДИКЕ СИБИРИ 1903–1904 гг.**

Аннотация. В статье представлены результаты анализа образа Японии и сюжетов на эту тему публикаций французских авторов и их переводах в периодике Сибири, в газете «Сибирская жизнь» «Сибирского вестника».

Ключевые слова: образ Японии, имагология, переводная литература, «Сибирская жизнь» «Сибирского вестника».

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IMAGOLOGICAL DISCOURSE AS A REALITY TRANSFORMATION: THE IMAGE OF JAPAN IN FRENCH AUTHORS REVIEWS AND THEIR TRANSLATIONS PUBLISHED IN SIBERIAN PERIODICALS IN 1903–1904

Abstract. The article presents the results of the analysis of publications translated from French in the pre-revolutionary literary periodicals of the Russian Empire, dedicated to the images of Japan, in the newspapers “Siberian Life” and “Siberian Bulletin”.

Keywords: image of Japan, imagology, translated literature, “Siberian life”, “Siberian Bulletin”.

The Russian-Japanese War (1904–1905) caused the need to create an image of the enemy for readers of Russian regions. The provincial periodicals assumed this function. The literary press of pre-revolutionary Tomsk was a special culture-specific space, compiled by several periodicals that created a comprehensive view of the reader about the foreign culture and literature in general, and the image of Japan and the Japanese draws special attention in this regional context.

In a dedicated corpus of periodicals, a number of reviews are published, constructing the image of Japan by depicting the «characteristic features» of the people inhabiting it. The appearance, manners, morals of the Japanese are reflected exclusively as «others» in separate cycles of texts, specially dedicated to «The Japanese woman». In this translated literature, the Japanese woman is positioned as some kind of exotic creature, different from European or Western women. Outwardly, she turns out to be «like a child all of her life», has «beautiful teeth», but «ugly portance» and «slow and lazy walking» [1, p. 2]. In the story itself, the French author, and Siberian translator behind him, reveal this imagologically charged rhetoric in all its diversity. Japanese women appear before readers

in a kind of collective image of «others», and it has a rather positive than negative message.

Another feature article in Tomsk newspapers is devoted to both hidden and open polemics with Europeans, regarding pan-mongolism and the «yellow peril» approaching the European world. Correspondents of «Siberian Bulletin» published their commented retelling in 1904, based on the works of Francois Coppé. «Coppé paints for us the dark horrors of the new Mongol invasion coming of Europe and the entire civilized world» [2, pp. 2–3]. On the questions «Where is the truth?» and «What is this “yellow peril” concept itself?» an unsigned translator gives his answer: «nothing but an impulse of poetic spirit: — the majestic picture of the future fire inspired the artist to gloomy predictions» [2, pp. 2–3].

Thus, the image of Japan in the translated publications of Siberia is created a positive image of the Other, bring foreign culture, its traditions and customs closer to the reader, and do not cultivate the image of the enemy.

Литература

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2. François Coppé on the Yellows. From sketches about the “Yellow Peril” (after the Japanese-Chinese war of 1894) // Siberian Bulletin. № 141. S. 2. Signed : Friend. 1904.