

Summary in English

Belarusian literature began to be translated in Poland as early as the 1950s, when translations of mainly classics of 20th-century Belarusian literature were published in separate editions: Yakub Kolas, Yanka Kupala, Maksim Bahdanovich, Uladzimir Karatkievich, Vasil Bykau and others. In 1982, one of the issues of the *Literatura na Świecie* magazine (no. 136) was entirely devoted to Belarusian literature. It published translations of poetry by Petruś Brouki, Maksym Tank, Rygor Baradulin, Hienadzi Buraukin, Pimen Panchenko, Nil Gilewich, Volha Ipatova and other Belarusian authors. The main center of promoting Belarusian culture in Poland has been Białystok for many years, because it is in the Podlaskie region that the Belarusian minority is the most numerous in the country.

Despite these efforts, both Belarusian literature and culture are not very well known in Poland. For over thirty years, these countries have called themselves independent, but relations between them can hardly be described as good-neighbourly. Given the decades of common history, mutual experience and lack of visible conflicts on ethnic or cultural grounds this problem is not fully resolved because of political reasons. Diplomatic relations between the two countries are deteriorating year by year. It would seem that the presence of the Polish ethnic minority in Belarus and the Belarusian ethnic minority in Poland could be an impulse for the development of Polish-Belarusian intercultural dialogue in the early 1990s. However, this did not happen due to the political situation in Belarus, as a result of electing Aliaksandr Lukashenko for the first president, who remains at this post until this day. Lukashenko is perceived as the pro-Russian vector within the geopolitics. It would also be untrue to say that this dialogue does not take place at all. Such activities take place thanks to the efforts of various Belarusian centers in Poland, mainly in Podlasie, where the Belarusian minority is the most numerous. However, those activities are also present in other larger cities and academic centers in the country, such as Warsaw, Gdańsk, Wrocław or Poznań. Cultural events: concerts, exhibitions are held, books are published etc¹. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that the inhabitants of contemporary Poland receive information about Belarus more often in the context of political rather than cultural events. Therefore, according to the author of this dissertation, the analysis, research and conclusions contained in the work are important and up-to-date in the context of the broadly understood dialogue of cultures between Belarusians and Poles.

The dissertation is *Przekład współczesnej literatury białoruskiej od 1991 roku na język polski: Uladzimir Arłou*. The subject of the research is the translation of Belarusian literature into

¹ See: H. Głogowska, *Obecność kultury białoruskiej w Polsce po roku 1989*, [w:] *Polsko- białoruskie związki kulturowe, literackie i językowe*. R. Radzik, S. Kawalow, M. Sajewicz (red.), Lublin 2010, s. 141-161.

Polish since 1991. The choice of the date is not accidental, because it falls on the year of the Republic of Belarus' proclamation of independence. The term Belarusian literature will be understood as literature written primarily in the Belarusian language, bearing in mind, however, the existence of Russian-language literature by Belarusian authors.

The dissertation is interdisciplinary in its nature, as it concerns various aspects of broadly understood intercultural communication: dialogue of cultures, multiculturalism, the issue of bilingualism and the development of literature in a bilingual environment, translation problems related to aspects of the reception of original and translated literature, the concept of translation dominants, intertextuality, etc.

The relevance of this work is evidenced by several factors: the interest in Belarusian literature in Polish academic, literary and cultural discourse. Increased attention to the personality and work of Uladzimir Arlou in Poland, the specificity of the Belarusian literary situation at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries, due to the strong influence of non-literary factors and finally the importance of developing cultural dialogue between two nations.

The subject of the research are Polish translations of an essay by the Belarusian writer Uladzimir Arlou, *Independence Means* into Polish.

Uladzimir Arlou - Belarusian writer, poet, essayist and a historian. Four of his book translations into Polish have been published in Poland. These are:

Requiem dla Piły motorowej (Białystok 2000)

Kochanek jej wysokości (Wrocław 2006)

Prom przez La Manche (Gdańsk 2009)

Porucznik Piotrowicz i Chorąży Duch (Lublin 2021)

The selection of the author's works for research in this dissertation results from the importance of his work and personality for contemporary Belarusian literature, as well as his presence in the Polish literary discourse thanks to translations into Polish.

The aim of this research is to show the problem of the contemporary Belarusian literature translation's reception in Poland on the example of the analysis of Uladzimir Arlou's essay's *Independence Means* three translations into Polish. Implementation of the objective requires defining the following specific tasks:

- characterizing the historical and cultural context of the Belarusian language and literature's development;
- outlining the ethnolinguistic specificity of the Belarusian society and the influence of non-literary factors on the state of the modern Belarusian language, as well as the main trends in the development of Belarusian literature at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries;

- characterizing the state of contemporary literature in Poland in the context of the concept of reception: listing the main academic and publishing centers that research and promote contemporary Belarusian literature in Poland, as well as authors of translations and translators;
- characterizing the importance of the works of Uladzimir Arlou as one of the most important contemporary Belarusian writers in the context of the Belarusian-Polish cultural dialogue;
- describing and discussing the editions of Uladzimir Arlou's translations into Polish;
- characterizing the specificity of the genre and language of the essay *Independence Means*
 - one of the most famous works of Uladzimir Arlou, indicating the main translation dominants when translating it into Polish;
- analyzing three Polish translations of the selected essay, determining transformation tactics and choose translation strategies.

The study is based mainly on the works of Belarusian, Polish and Russian researchers on the history of Belarusian language and literature (A. Łukaszaniec, L. Dzicewicz, L. Szakun, F. Jankouski, N. Mechkouskaya, H. Kislicyna, A. Biazlepkina, N. Rusietskaya et al.), general theory of translation, in particular literary translation and the concept of reception in translation (M. Bachtin, K. Hejwowski, M. Alekseev, A. Bednarczyk, P. Fast, E. Balcerzan, R. Lewicki et al.), intertextuality and problems of translation from closely related languages (J. Kristeva, R. Bart, V. Vinogradov, R. Kaleta, Z. Grosbart, P. Rahojsza and others).

The first chapter *Sytuacja językowa i polityczna w niepodległej Białorusi i jej wpływ na rozwój literatury* reviews the main stages of the development of the Belarusian literary language, writing and the development of Belarusian literature from the Old East Slavic period to the 21st century. One of the assigned tasks was to emphasize the existence of a long tradition of the spoken and written language in the lands where the modern Belarusian ethnos and its language were formed and developed. Also, to note the stages of its development and decline in specific historical periods in the context of the existence and functioning of the Belarusian language and literature in the 20th century. – 21st century. It was reasonable to determine the status of the Belarusian language in contemporary Belarusian society and to present non-linguistic factors that influence the development of Belarusian literature under the dominance of the Russian language at all levels of life in Belarusian society.

The second chapter: *Nowoczesna literatura białoruska w Polsce: aspekty recepcji i przekładu* presents the concept of artistic reception in the context of research on Belarusian literature in Poland. A review of the main university centers dealing with these issues, as well as

the main publishing houses publishing translations of Belarusian literature in Poland, with an indication of the references of the published translations.

The third chapter - *Uładzimir Arlou – Europejski Poeta Wolności* - is devoted to the work of Uładzimir Arlou and its ideological, artistic, genre and thematic specificity, as well as translations of the writer's works into Polish.

In the fourth chapter: *Thumaczenia eseju Uładzimir Arloua Niepodległość – to... na język polski*, general reflections on the history of Belarusian literature, trends in its development, translations and reception in Poland are presented, as well as the translation of a specific work by Uładzimir Arlou into Polish is analyzed. The choice of the piece for analysis is justified by its importance for contemporary Belarusian literature in cultural and socio-political terms, as well as the presence of important issues directly related to the broadly understood problem of translation. The essay *Independence Means* is one of the most important and famous works of Uładzimir Arlou, translated into over twenty foreign languages and is a kind of document of its time. The text of the essay is written on the border of belles-lettres and journalism. It is distinguished by characteristics such as the presence of intertextual elements, Russian-language inclusions and names of realities, which makes it a unique material for translation studies. This research used the concept of the dominant of translation, which helped to identify the main problems in the context of literary translation of the studied text, the analysis of its specificity, type and main properties that the translator must take into account in order to convey the full meaning in the translated text. The three main translation dominants include: multiculturalism of the text of the essay, intertextuality and linguistic kinship as a feature connecting the language of the original and the language of the translation.

The fourth chapter analyzes three translations of the essay *Independence Means* into Polish. The authors of the translations are: Czesław Seniuch, Cezary Goliński and Jan Maksimiuk. During the analysis, the translation tactics used by translators when working with the original Belarusian text were taken into account.

The objectives of the work set out in the introduction have been fully achieved. The Polish context of Uładzimir Arlou's work and the analysis of translations have been characterized in four chapters of the dissertation.

Uładzimir Arlou won the sympathy of many readers in Poland, and his works became available to Polish audiences thanks to the work of Polish translators. I hope that studies on the works of Uładzimir Arlou translated into Polish will gain interest.