



ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ  
ТҰҢҒЫШ ПРЕЗИДЕНТІ - ЕЛБАСЫНЫҢ ҚОРЫ

**«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ – 2017»**

студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың  
XII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясының  
БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ

**СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ**

XII Международной научной конференции  
студентов и молодых ученых  
**«НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ – 2017»**

**PROCEEDINGS**

of the XII International Scientific Conference  
for students and young scholars  
**«SCIENCE AND EDUCATION - 2017»**



14<sup>th</sup> April 2017, Astana



**ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ БІЛІМ ЖӘНЕ ҒЫЛЫМ МИНИСТРЛІГІ  
Л.Н. ГУМИЛЕВ АТЫНДАҒЫ ЕУРАЗИЯ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ**

**«Ғылым және білім - 2017»  
студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың  
XII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясының  
БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ**

**СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ  
XII Международной научной конференции  
студентов и молодых ученых  
«Наука и образование - 2017»**

**PROCEEDINGS  
of the XII International Scientific Conference  
for students and young scholars  
«Science and education - 2017»**

**2017 жыл 14 сәуір**

**Астана**

**УДК 378**

**ББК 74.58**

**Ғ 96**

Ғ 96

«Ғылым және білім – 2017» студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың XII Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясы = The XII International Scientific Conference for students and young scholars «Science and education - 2017» = XII Международная научная конференция студентов и молодых ученых «Наука и образование - 2017». – Астана: <http://www.eni.kz/ru/nauka/nauka-i-obrazovanie/>, 2017. – 7466 стр. (қазақша, орысша, ағылшынша).

ISBN 978-9965-31-827-6

Жинаққа студенттердің, магистранттардың, докторанттардың және жас ғалымдардың жаратылыстану-техникалық және гуманитарлық ғылымдардың өзекті мәселелері бойынша баяндамалары енгізілген.

The proceedings are the papers of students, undergraduates, doctoral students and young researchers on topical issues of natural and technical sciences and humanities.

В сборник вошли доклады студентов, магистрантов, докторантов и молодых ученых по актуальным вопросам естественно-технических и гуманитарных наук.

УДК 378

ББК 74.58

ISBN 978-9965-31-827-6

©Л.Н. Гумилев атындағы Еуразия  
ұлттық университеті, 2017

committed errors in the subsequent interpretation processes, and, thereby, improving the personal level of implementation of simultaneous interpretation and their professionalism.

The method we proposed for classifying the process of simultaneous interpretation is subjective, since each simultaneous interpreter uses an individual approach in organizing self-training and drawing conclusions. However, we consider it necessary to outline the following recommendations: 1) the simultaneous interpreter should keep a vocabulary or notes which serve as a database for improving the skills and abilities of simultaneous interpretation; 2) a good simultaneous interpreter must constantly improve their own skills in simultaneous interpretation and self-education.

#### **Literature:**

1. Виссон Л. Синхронный перевод с русского на английский / Л.Виссон. – М.: Р.Валент, 1999. – с.272
2. Палажченко П.Р. О предварительной обработке текста синхронным переводчиком // Тетради переводчика. – Вып. № 18 (1981). – С. 89
3. Мирам Г.Э. и др. Тренинг курс по синхронному переводу. – К.: Арт, 2009. –192 с.
4. Гоголь О.В. Синхронный перевод: практикум для студентов V курса факультета иностранных языков. – Омск: Изд-во ОмГУ, 2005. – 72 с.

UDC 80/81 (075.8)

### **ROLE OF LITERARY TRANSLATION IN INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION**

**Alshinbayeva Zhuldyz**

[zh.alshinbayeva@gmail.com](mailto:zh.alshinbayeva@gmail.com)

2-nd year 6D020700 – “Translation Studies” PhD student

L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan

Research supervisor – S.Satenova

Currently mankind develops on the way of expansion of interrelations and interdependence of various countries, people and cultures. Different history, traditions, languages, religions and cultures develop, interact and influence each other by means of cross-cultural communication. Rapid development of interdependence of various cultures has both positive and negative sides. On the one hand it gives opportunity to learn more information about countries, people and nations of the whole world, but on the other hand it may lead to misunderstandings because of no tolerance.

In this situation, the aim is to study the issues of intercultural communication, including the role of translation in the process of intercultural communication, theoretical understanding of the conditions and opportunities for maximum mutual understanding to reduce the severity of conflicts, and to achieve a positive effect of intercultural communication.

It should be emphasized that, to date, any person must be ready to communicate with representatives of other cultures and be familiar with some specifics of foreign culture. One of the means of intercultural communication is literary translation.

Literary translation, being means of intercultural communication, first of all, solves the problems of mutual understanding of communication parties. The study of the nature of the perception of the artistic text of another culture through translation makes it possible to determine significant cultural differences. It is necessary to determine whether one culture can understand another at the level of literary translation and systematize factors and conditions that ensure the cultural adequacy of translated literary texts.

The foregoing indicates that a significant amount of scientific material on this topic has been accumulated for a long period of time. At the same time, it requires a theoretical interpretation of the essential characteristics of literary translation as a means of intercultural communication.

Literary translation is traditionally regarded as a linguistic phenomenon. But, in the context of intercultural communication, it acquires the functions of cultural broadcasting. The contradictions between the linguistic functions of translation and the functions of cultural translation form the basis for the problem of considering literary translation as a cultural phenomenon and its operational potential in intercultural communication

The translation of works of fiction gives opportunity to expand collective memory of humankind, to broaden the horizon and erase borders and barriers. Literary translation demands the preservation of form, contents, structure and esthetic influence of the original text as well. In the translation process there is not only the difficulty of languages comparison, but also the issue of cultures contrast should be taken into account.

The main task of translator during translation of works of fiction is to catch the national peculiarities. This goal can be achieved only by adequate translation of phraseological units, proverbs and culture-specific elements in general. The phenomenon of culture-specific element and its translation is the center of many researches of linguists from different countries during the long period.

The works of V.S. Vinogradov, L.S. Barkhudarov, Y.I. Retsker, L.N. Sobolev, S.I. Vlahov, S.P. Florin, A.M. Zhantikina, A.S. Yermagambetova and others are devoted to studying of culture-specific elements.

The term “culture-specific element” designates the subject, or thing existing or once existed in the consciousness of people. Explanatory dictionary of L.L. Nelyubin translation dictionary offers four explanations of this phenomenon:

1. The words or expressions designating the objects, concepts, situations that do not exist in practical experience of the people speaking another language.

2. The various factors studied by external linguistics and theory of translation such as state form of government, history and culture of the nation, language contacts of carriers of the language, etc. and their reflection in the language.

3. The objects of material culture forming the basis for a nominative word meaning.

4. The words designating national and specific features of life [5, p. 178].

The main feature of the literary translation is the relative independence in relation to the original, thus, it becomes a part of the literary and social environment of target language [4, p. 51-55]. Readers perceive the translation as the original therefore the translator of the work of fiction becomes the coauthor of the translated work. The translator delivers it to other culture in which this translation can be apprehended differently in comparison with initial culture. Culture-specific elements represent special difficulty during translation process as they are absolutely customary for original language, and completely unfamiliar for target language.

The translator has to be able to distinguish culture-specific elements and explain them in culture of target language. In order to achieve adequate and precise translation the background information deliver must be taken into account by translator. There is not any common and unique classification of culture-specific elements. The most detailed classification of culture-specific elements is offered by S. I. Vlahov and S. P. Florin [3, p. 175]. Depending on what subject is designated by culture-specific elements, they are divided into three groups:

- geographical culture-specific elements – the words designating objects of physical geography: natural phenomena, species of the plants and animals that can be found in the certain area and also objects connected with activity of people in the certain area;

- ethnographic culture-specific elements designate the concepts connected with culture and life of the people, the names connected with traditions, customs, religion and labor activity of any nation;

- social and political realities are concepts connected with the administrative-territorial structure, bodies and carriers of the power and social structure of society.

S. I. Vlahov and S. P. Florin define the two main problems of translating culture-specific elements: the absence of correspondence in the target language and deliver of national and historical connotation of culture-specific element. Authors allocate two ways of translating culture-specific

element: transcription and translation [3, p. 120].

The *transcription* is reproduction of sounding of the word of the source language according to phonetic rules of the target language. In essence this method is similar to the borrowing of the foreign word. The transcription is usually applied in case of the translation of names of firms, companies, publishing houses, brands, etc.

Another method similar to transcription is *transliteration*. It is reproduction of alphabetic composition of the foreign word in target language. The main disadvantage of these methods appearance of unusual and obscure words in translation [2, p. 200]. However, despite this fact, the transcription and transliteration in many cases are the only ways of delivering non-equivalent lexical unit of source language.

*Tracing* is the translation of a lexical unit of the original text by replacement of its components with the corresponding lexical units in target language. Formation of new word or set expression in target language is the main feature of tracing. Such new language unit to some extent copies structure of the initial original lexical unit.

*Semantic neologism* is the new word or the phrase that is created in the process of translating non-equivalent lexical unit. The semantic neologism allows understanding the meaning of culture-specific element. Semantic neologisms can be formed also as a result of assignment of new meaning to already known words.

As each of methods of culture-specific elements translation has advantages and disadvantages, it is necessary to use combined methods of the translation [1, p. 215].

Omission or the wrong translation of culture-specific element leads to incomplete understanding of the language unit. The translation of culture-specific element is the creative procedure demanding from the translator high level of cultural and regional geographic preparation.

In the process of literary translation from one language into another the main task of translator is the transfer of spiritual content of phenomenon of one culture by means of another culture, taking into account “psychological and ethnic factors, as well as the factor of the discrepancy between linguistic cultural realities” [6]. Therefore, we assume that literary translation should be regarded as an act of intercultural communication.

Translation of literary texts can be considered as invaluable source of information about the culture of a country, reducing the “cultural” distance between different nations.

Literary translation is long chain of factors dividing an author’s idea and reader’s perception. It is necessary to consider the numerous national and cultural distinctions fixed both in language forms, and in the systems of associations, figurative reflection of reality, in traditional genre and composite forms. During translation process all of these factors should be kept in mind by translator.

#### **Literature:**

1. Алдашева А. Аударматану: лингвистикалық және лингвомәдени мәселелер// 1988. № 6 (21). С. 215.
2. Бархударов Л.С. Язык и перевод. Вопросы общей и частной теории перевода / Л.С. Бархударов. – М.: Международные отношения, 1975. – 240 с.
3. Влахов С. Непереводимое в переводе: монография / С.Влахов, С.Флорин. – М.: Высшая школа, 1986. – 384 с.
4. Киынов Ж.К. Көркем аудармадағы тарихи-мәдени ақпарат: функционалды-баламалы тәсіл арқылы жеткізу мүмкіндіктері // Наука и жизнь Казахстана. 2013. № 5-6 (18). С. 51-55.
5. Нелюбин Л.Л. Толковый переводоведческий словарь. 3-е изд., перераб. – М.: Флинта: Наука, 2003. С. 320
6. Гончаренко С.Ф. Поэтический перевод и перевод поэзии: константы и вариативность //Тетради переводчика. Вып. №24