

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



Студенттер мен жас ғалымдардың
«ҒЫЛЫМ ЖӘНЕ БІЛІМ - 2016» атты
XI Халықаралық ғылыми конференциясының
БАЯНДАМАЛАР ЖИНАҒЫ

СБОРНИК МАТЕРИАЛОВ
XI Международной научной конференции
студентов и молодых ученых
«НАУКА И ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ - 2016»

PROCEEDINGS
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«SCIENCE AND EDUCATION - 2016»

2016 жыл 14 сәуір
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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.

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Female translators could make new transactional methods and new translation markets and as Simon stated feminism tried to stabilize the new intellectual communications beyond the implicational and conceptual challenges of ritual meanings of translations.

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DIFFICULTIES AND WAYS OF POETRY TRANSLATION

Karbozova Makbal

makbal86@gmail.com

“Translation Studies” PhD student, L.N.Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan

Supervisor – Prof. Muratova G.A.

It is well known that people of the world get acquainted with each other not only by travelling and communicating but, also, through reading precious works of the world literature. The contribution of literature into the development of humanity is impossibly immense. Literary works contain cultural, traditional treasures of different nations; detailed historical event descriptions; philosophical worldview of writers. Today everyone knows literary works of William Shakespeare, George Byron, William Blake, Jonathan Swift; the French novels and poems such as the works of Aragon, Albert Camous, Flaubert’s “Madame Bovary”; the German poetry and philosophy such as the works of Nietzsche, Hermann Hesse, Goethe, Franz Kafka; Russian masterpieces as M. Gorky’s “Mother” or L. Tolstoy’s “War and Peace”; the Spanish Miguel de Cervantes’ “Don Quixote” and many others. It is almost unimaginable to think how the world would have been and would be without literary works of famous writers, the world would not be able to enjoy and learn from the other culture without their translations.

Translation had the role of the bridge connecting people who have different languages and cultures. According to the Oxford English Dictionary “translation is the process of converting words or text from one language into another”. However, in answer to the question, what is translation? Newmark states: “Often, though not by any means always, it is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.” [1]

The Oxford English Dictionary definition makes the practice of translation sound a simple one. Newmark’s definition though, indicates a procedure that is far from simple. From the first few words of his statement, he has already made clear that nothing is absolute in translation, and a translator has only the words of the original text at his/her disposal. It is from these words that s/he must determine the meaning of the original text and also the author’s intention. The meaning and peculiarity of any translation is much more complicated than just transferring the meaning of separate words from one language to another.

In modern world any specific features of a language created by people who speak this very language differ in its meaning from the one in any other language. The perception of the world differs in its origin. That is why it is very important not to leave out of account even small details while translating to avoid misunderstanding. Usually the complication in transferring the meaning is found in literary translation. This kind of translation involves a long and creative process which draws together all the research and knowledge of the writer as well as a love of the culture and languages of both the source language and target language.

However, in literary translation itself the poetry works make the most difficulty in translation that is why poetry is considered to be testing form of this genre of translation. Poetry is usually defined as one of the highest expressions of human mind and spirit and it is a literary work in metrical form. Poetry is, as distinct from verse, not a matter of form but of substance, a composition expressed in the vivid language of the imagination and emotion and, though most frequently found in verse, is often found in the form of prose. Its three main elements are: sound, sense and suggestion and it appeals to our understanding through our imagination, making us perceive what the poet has experienced. It expresses deep feeling and deep thought, often trying to interpret the hidden meaning of life, of the universal truths about life, about what humankind has experienced.

Connolly in defining poetry translation has mentioned that before translating poetry the preparation itself is hard work for translator and states: "The translator of poetry needs to go beyond the literal meaning, going below the surface of the words to find the true implied meaning of the poem. S/he needs to be aware of poetic form and style in the source language and target language texts, whether to translate into verse or prose, to consider what is implied by the poet and also the meaning that the readers in the source language would interpret from the poem". [2]

Despite the difficulties we have many great translated poems and still we need to translate them. And the following quote from Carol Rumens writing in the Guardian sums up the reasons for the question why translate poetry? "My first answer is that poetry in translation simply adds to the sum total of human pleasure obtainable through a single language. It opens up new language worlds within our own tongues, as every good poem does. It revitalises our daily, cliché haunted vocabulary. It disturbs our assumptions, jolts us with rhythms flatter or stronger than we are used to. It extends us in the way real travelling does, giving us new sounds, sights and smells. Every unique poetry village sharpens us to life." [3] According to Carol Rumens's statement we understand that poetry translation is important and at the same time poetry translation is challenging work where translator has to consider the specificities mentioned by him.

Every act of translation is mingled with some problems and challenges. But poetry translation may be more challenging than other types of translation due to the importance of both form and content in the type of interpretation and response evoked in the audience.

Translator of not only poetry translation but any material must transfer the given text from one language to another using the necessary language and writing skills, being conscious of both the source text and target text cultures, to create a new text in the target language that is similar to the original author's intentions. With poetry, however, there can be many interpretations of the author's original intentions, thus altering the readers' perceptions of the translated poem with each translation. Robert Frost famously stated that "poetry is what gets lost in translation" and Jakobson even believed that poetry was "untranslatable". Discussion about the concepts of translatability and untranslatability has an old history. Also, one of the prominent scholars who have elaborated on the concept of untranslatability is Catford. He distinguishes two types of untranslatability, which he terms linguistic and cultural. On the linguistic level, untranslatability occurs when there is no lexical or syntactical substitute in the target language for an source language item. Catford's category of linguistic untranslatability, which is also proposed by Popović, is straightforward, but his second category is more problematic. Linguistic untranslatability, he argues, is due to differences in the source language and the target language, whereas cultural untranslatability is due to the absence in the target language culture of a relevant situational feature for the source language text. But once again it is Popović who has attempted to define untranslatability without making a separation between the linguistic and the cultural. Popović also distinguishes two types. The first is defined as

a situation in which the linguistic elements of the original cannot be replaced adequately in structural, linear, functional or semantic terms in consequence of a lack of denotation or connotation. The second type goes beyond the purely linguistic: A situation where the relation of expressing the meaning, i.e. the relation between the creative subject and its linguistic expression in the original does not find an adequate linguistic expression in the translation. [4]

However, theorists have moved on from this position and poetry had been translated and continues to be translated. Since poetry is the means of expression of one nation's feelings and attitudes toward world affairs, translation can act as a bridging tool bringing closer different nations of the world. Even though poetry translation has other problems that the poetry translator comes across with are many aspects of language that do not usually apply to other forms of writing. Where other forms of writing would allow explanations and clarifications, translated poetry needs to retain its compact form, relying on connotations and suggestions of ideas. Rhythm poses a particular problem for translators, even when translating prose poems, as all poetry has an essential - inner rhythm.

Most importantly, not only does translated poetry need to be a poem in the target language, but it needs to be a good poem. On embarking on a new translation, the poetry translator must give much consideration to the form and style of the original poem and how this form and style will be best translated in the target language. An original poem may be in the form of a sonnet, haiku or free verse; it may consist of numerous verses and stanzas; it may rhyme or be written in prose. [5]

By considering aforementioned issues, it is then up to the poetry translator to assess and decide on how to translate the given poem. There are therefore countless ways of interpreting and translating one poem. But there are main two ways of translating poetry: one way is to translate word by word, without caring much about the structure of the poem, which is a literal translation. And the other way would be creating a new poem with the same structure and rhyme although the words would not be the same used in the original poem, but the sense would be the same. Some authors think that literally translating of a poem is the best method, because it keeps the words that the original author wrote, so it is closer to the original poem. However, most of times, we cannot translate literally, because they would not make much sense, and that is when the second way of translating is much better; because it keeps sense and that is the most important part in translation. That is why some people say that the translator, who has finished translating a poem in the second way, is not only a translator but also a poet, because many authors believe that that is a poem in another language, a new poem, not the same.

As example for these two types of ways of poetry translation we can consider translation of poems of Kazakh people's great poet Abai Kunanbaev. Abai Kunanbaev's greatness as a poet is in line with the works of the greatest poems of Europe. "Each chapter of Abai's heritage is worth considering it separately as an independent work. The deepest, the most valuable, fruitful of his heritage is the lyrics. It refers to the spirit of a man, melody of the soul, nature chanting, song of love. Apart from Abai's awareness of life secrets, criticism of various intentions, behavior, his joys and sorrows, an impeccable skill can be seen in his ability to see, feel the nature." [6] The following Abai's translated poem into English is similar to his:

"It's starting to get dark,
Hiding the distance out of sight
The sun is warmed by the time,
Leaving the horizon behind.
Growing grey at a time,
Sharing grief looking down
Letting thoughts out of mind!"

This is the example of successful translation with full transference of meaning, we can feel what Abai depicts. The expressions, starting to get dark, the sun is warmed by the time, growing grey at a time, are in harmony with his inner world. He is the great writer who admits with sadness that the life is too short like this evening. His thoughts and feelings are smoothed in magical

scenery. This equally beautiful as Abai's poem and we have the connotative meaning in the translated poem.

Another example of verse from Abai's translated poem "Old age is here – sad thoughts, poor sleep and all":

"Beneath the surface looks the keen-eyed sage.
Weighs words with all the shrewdness of old age.
He splits a hair in four times forty parts,
While the fool just chatters like a parrot in a cage" [7].

Though the words seem clear and simple on the surface, they have some denotative meanings. All words have been translated literally and the denotative meaning of them employed without any attention to the connotation. The readers do not get what is going to be transferred through these words and the meaning supposed by the poet. Even Kazakh readers need some explanations to understand what is going in the poet's mind. Thus we have some kind of defamiliarization, that is, words are not used in their usual meaning. This is due to the fact that it is extremely hard to translate Abai's poems into foreign languages. Not every translator, only the true masters of their craft can convey to a target language the unique originality of the poetic genius of Abai. Magnetic field of Abai's poetry does not open up all of a sudden. It is not clearly showed in the text. It is the translator's task to find out which variant is closer to the original.

The difficulties with translating literature and poetry are numerous. Some would argue that the translation of poetry cannot be done. And yet poetry continues to be translated, read, loved and responded by people in languages other than the original source text languages. The translator of poetry has to take into account many additional barriers to translation that other translators would not have to deal with. The translated poem will also need to be in a particular style, form and use the language that is particular to poetry: metaphor, idiom, connotation, alliteration, and so on. The choices that poetry translator needs to make, mean it is necessary to be, not only a translator of poetry, but a writer of poetry - a "poet translator".

Translation has never been so important. The world is a click away and people everywhere need to communicate as never before. The translation of literature into other languages is necessary to connect cultures and promote understanding. It is the translation of words, feelings, ideas and cultures through creative language. Literature can take you to other times and places and through translation, other worlds, cultures and peoples. Of all the literary forms, poetry is arguably the quickest and most effective way to step into another ideology and culture. Poetry is a universal medium that has inspired mankind almost since words were first invented. And with the use of careful and creative translation, poetry can now reach across cultural and linguistic borders and be enjoyed by people from all over the world, no matter what language they speak. Poetry is the essence of life. It sums up everything in a phrase; all existence in an epigram: "Poetry is the most personal and concentrated of the four forms [lyrical poetry, short story, novel, drama], no redundancy, no phatic language, where, as a unit, the word has greater importance than in any other type of text." [1]

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