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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.

«golden meal» strategy is widely used in the practice of modern translators, being the basis of successful translation.

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NONVERBAL LANGUAGE IN THE WORK "PICTURE OF DORIAN GRAY" BY O. WILDE: TRANSLATION AND PSYCHOLINGUISTIC CHARACTER

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Communication involves the perception and understanding of certain information. This means understanding the content of general information. The concept of communication is applied not only to discursive situations, but also to nonverbal actions, body language, which is considered as an important regulator of interaction.

Today, nonverbal language is a topic that is being actively studied within the framework of the anthropospecific paradigm of science, because most of a person's daily life belongs to body language. According to a study by the French psychologist Albert Meyerban, it turns out that 7% of communication between people is verbal (words, sentences); 33% is sound-based (intonation, tone of voice, melody of voice or sound, accent and tempo, etc.) and 55% is carried out through nonverbal elements. American anthropologist R. Birdwistel believes that 38% of the information in communication is transmitted in words, and 65% is transmitted through nonverbal language [1; 13].

Nonverbal actions also have a special function in works of fiction. They are elements that thicken the stylistic coloring of the work: they are used as a means of non-verbal communication, based on the establishment of the psychological state of the characters, mood, behavior, relationship with other characters (show respect, appreciate, agree-disagree, etc.). In the process of translating foreign fiction into the Kazakh language, it is necessary to study the problem of nonverbal language, aiming to correctly convey the communicative behavior of foreign culture and striving to avoid incorrect perception. The ways of bringing nonverbal language in the English literary to the Kazakh language are our main object of attention. The purpose of the article is to consider the nature of nonverbal elements in the original language of a literary text and the linguistic and psychological state of those elements given in the translation. The work of the Irish writer Oscar Wilde "Picture Of Dorian Gray" and its translated versions into Kazakh and Russian languages were taken as a language source for the topic of the search.

Research shows that nonverbal language is the oldest form of human communication. Historically, nonverbal means of communication were formed earlier than language. Research

related to the peculiarities of nonverbal language can often be seen in the works of foreign scientists (Paul Ekman, Allan Pease, Barbara Pease, Roger Axtell, etc.).

The problem of nonverbal language is also considered in the works of national scientists. In particular, we can note the research of B.K. Momynova, Z. Temirgazina, Sh. Bekmaganbetov. According to Momynova B.K., "nonverbal actions are the actions in auxiliary activities that are performed by communicators in language communication, in parallel with words, in the presence of words" [2; 51]. "A person, looking at the face of a communicant communicating with him, can notice very subtle changes occurring in his face, facial muscles and eyes, and interpret them in his own way. This process cannot be stopped or controlled strictly and consciously, at the level of consciousness. There is no need for this, because nonverbal actions that convey information still continue to be performed against the will of a person. Since the speed at which nonverbal actions convey a message is as fast as you believe and are performed at the level of human intuition, a person can perceive them in countless quantities," notes researcher Z. Temirgazina [3; 40]. According to Sh. Bekmaganbetov, nonverbal means are used in parallel with the oral language and perform an additional function. Because by looking at people's faces, we can understand their emotional state, for example, whether they are angry or surprised, or whether they are worried or happy about something [4; 16].

A distinctive feature of the multifaceted originality of nonverbal language is the literary text. Because the author pays attention and describes not only the verbal communication of the characters, but also their intonation, gestures, body movements.

The nonverbal behavioral features of the Kazakh and English linguistic culture can be compensated for by performing various transformations when translating literary texts. In written translation, transformations in the description of the nonverbal relationship of characters in literary works are caused by the need to adapt the original text to the culture of perception, subjective author's perception and understanding of the essence of nonverbal signals and signs. Such phenomena become psycholinguistic, because if we take as a code the transmission of a person and his thoughts through body language, the translator tries to decode this code, decipher its meaning, preserve its expressiveness and convey it as it is to the second language environment.

There is a different classification according to the lexico-semantic nature and scope of expenditure of nonverbal language in a literary text. A. P. Sadokhin, considering the problem of nonverbal language between cultures, analyzes it by classifying it into the following types: kinesics, takesics, sensorics, oculistics, proxemics and chronemics [5; 156]. G. E. Kreidlin, who studied the general nature of nonverbal language, classifies it into ten types: paralinguistics, kinesics, oculesics, haptics, proxemics, gastics, olfaction, auscultation, chronemics, systemology [6; 22].

The results of a quantitative analysis of nonverbal language in O. Wilde's "Portray Of Dorian Gray" show that the author most often uses kinesic elements (236 times), including facial gestures (54) and emotional expressions (53). There is also a description of the intonation of characters (63 times) and other prosodic means (109 times) [7; 100].

In the process of considering the Intercollegiate transmission of nonverbal language in Oscar Wilde's Picture Of Dorian Gray, we will conditionally classify it as follows:

1. Kinesics; 2. Sensorics; 3. Takesics; 4. Oculistics; 5. Proxemics; 6. Chronemics.

1.   Kinesics elements. A large part of the nonverbal language found in the work is covered by kinesic means. Kinesics is a form of nonverbal language based on a set of facial expressions and body movements. According to the dictionary of terms of intercultural communication, "kinesics is a set of gestures, body movements, standing positions that are additional tools for determining communication" [8; 23].

Original	Intermediary language	Translation

You **shrug your shoulders?** I am telling you the truth [9].	Ты **пожимаешь плечами, не веришь?** А между тем я говорю вполне искренне [9].	Сен **иығыңды көтересің, сенбейсің бе?** Ал мен шынымды айтып тұрмын [10].

In the quoted passage, the phrase shrug your shoulders was used to express a person's insecurity. In the original, " You shrug your shoulders? I am telling you the truth," the Russian version says, "You're shrugging your shoulders, don't you believe it? I'm telling you the truth", asking the person by asking an additional question that they don't really believe. In the Kazakh version, it is not only said that the hero shrugged his shoulders, but the idea is supplemented by an additional question. Therefore, the version of the transfer to the national language can be perceived as correct. The following example,

Original	Intermediary language	Translation
Hallward **got up from the seat, and walked up and down the garden** [9].	Холлуорд **поднялся и стал ходить по саду** [9].	Холлуорд **орнынан тұрып, бақтың ішімен ары-бері жүре бастады** [10].

In the original, Hallward's walk back and forth in the garden (walked up and down the garden) indicates that he is anxious. The Kazakh version fully corresponds to the original. The Russian translation turned out to be unsuccessful, because from the phrase «стал ходить по саду» the character's anxiety is not noticeable, but rather indicates a leisurely walk in the garden, which means that the expressiveness of the sentence is lost. The inner psychological state of the character is not revealed at all.

2. Sensorics. We can recognize sensorics as a productively spent form of nonverbal language in the literary work "Picture of Dorian Gray". Sensorics is a nonverbal language based on species, color, taste, and smell. The dictionary of terms of intercultural communication gives the following definition of this term: "Sensorics is a type of nonverbal communication based on the sensual perception of representatives of other cultures" [8; 47].

In the example,

Түпнұсқа тілінде	Intermediary language	Translation
... and I really can't see any resemblance between you, with your rugged strong face and your **coal-black hair**, and this young Adonis, who looks as if he was made out of **ivory** and **rose-leaves** [9].	Не вижу ни малейшего сходства между тобой, мой **черноволосый**, суроволицый друг, и этим юным Адонисом, словно созданным из **слоновой кости и розовых лепестков** [9].	**Қара шашты,** қатал жүзді сенімен мына суреттегі **ақ жүзі көз қарықтырардай, нәзіктігі раушан гүліндей** бозбала екеуіңнің араңнан ешқандай ұқсастық көріп тұрғам жоқ [10].

In the original language of the work, it is described that the hair color is black as coal, in the Kazakh version it is translated as black hair, which is a mistake from the translation in the intermediary language. In the Russian version, the phrase equivalent to coal is omitted, which means that the translation lacks expressiveness. The author of the original intentionally likened the young man to Adonis, and there is a deep psychology behind it. According to the Merriam-Webster dictionary, «Adonis – 1) a youth loved by Aphrodite who is killed at hunting by a wild boar and restored to Aphrodite from Hades for a part of each year; 2) a very handsome young man» [11], which means that Adonis in Greek mythology is distinguished by his grace, and in the end this beauty leads him to horror. The common point between the young man and Adonis is not only in beauty, but also in the fact that he becomes a victim of his own beautiful face. In the Kazakh version, an element from Greek mythology is skipped, and therefore it is deprived of an important

pragmatic unity. The phrase 'Made out of ivory and rose-leaves' means that the young man is so elegant that he seems to be built of elephant bone and rose petals. Elephant bone has been considered a very valuable material since ancient times, and its color has a special shade of white. Therefore, the fact that the young man's face is just white in the Kazakh translation does not fully convey the original idea. We believe that this context could be conveyed in the following way: «Көмірдей қара шашты, қатал жүзді сенімен мына суреттегі пілдің сүйегіндей асыл, раушан гүлінің қауыздарынан жаралғандай нәзік, жас Адонистей бозбала екеуіңнің араңнан ешқандай ұқсастық көріп тұрғам жоқ». Because this translation fully reveals the ideas expressed in the original and contains all the simulations.

3.   Oculistics is a nonverbal language related to the eyes and gaze. The dictionary of terms of intercultural communication gives the following definition of this term: Oculistics-the use of eye movement or eye contact in the process of communication [8;41].

Original	Intermediary language	Translation
After a pause, Lord Henry **pulled out his watch** [9].	Некоторое время хозяин и гость сидели молча. Потом лорд Генри **посмотрел** на часы [9].	Үй иесі мен қонақ біраз уақыт үнсіз отырды. Сосын лорд Генри сағатына **көз салды** [10].

The original says that Lord Henry pulled out his watch, while the translator, using the modulation method, gave "Lord Henry looked at the watch" (лорд Генри посмотрел на часы) – «лорд Генри сағатына көз салды». This translation can be considered semi-successful, since the situation stays the same, but is described using different method. In our opinion, this sentence could be translated as follows: «Кідірістен кейін лорд Генри сағатын шығарып, оған көз салды». This translation version complements the image and conveys it to the reader in an understandable way.

The following example,

Original	Intermediary language	Translation
"What is that?" said the painter, **keeping his eyes fixed on the ground** [9].	− Какой вопрос? − спросил художник, **не поднимая глаз** [9].	− Ол қандай жауап? − деп қайталап сұрады суретші, **көзін көтерместен** [10].

In the original, the painter's eyes were fixed on the ground, but in the translation into the Kazakh language, the image of the character was incomplete. Here we see two different deviations: 1) the phrase *көзді көтеру* (raising the eyes) is not used in the Kazakh language; 2) Incomplete presentation of the described idea, and therefore, expressiveness is not preserved. Our proposed translation: «Ол қандай жауап? − деп қайталап сұрады суретші, көзін жерден алмай». «Көзін жерден алмау» corresponds to the phrase «keeping eyes fixed on the ground»

Original	Intermediary language	Translation
Our **eyes met** again [9].	**Глаза** наши **встретились** снова [9].	Тағы да **көздеріміз түйісіп қалды** [10].

If we compare the phrases «eyes met» (көздердің кездесуі) - «глаза встретились» – «көздердің түйісіп қалуы», the element of oculistics in the given sentence, we see that there is an anomaly in the Kazakh version. We would give this sentence the following translation: «Көз жанарларымыз тағы да кездесіп қалды». The phrase «Көз жанарларының кездесуі» sounds more pleasant than the phrase «көздердің түйісуі», corresponding to the literary language.

4. Takesics elements. The elements of takesics in the literary work "Picture of Dorian Gray" are relatively few. Takesics is a nonverbal language based on the tactile perception system of communication.

Original	Intermediary language	Translation

There, of course, I **stumbled against** Lady Brandon [9].	Однако у двери меня, конечно, **перехватила** леди Брэндон [9].	Бірақ, дәл шығардың алдында, әрине мені леди Брендон **ұстап алды** [10].

In the original language, " I stumbled against Lady Brandon " was given, while in the Kazakh version, the character was captured by Lady Brandon. There is a deviation in the translation into the national language, which is also a leak from the translation in the intermediary language. Our suggestion is «Дәл шығардың алдында, әрине мен леди Брендонға тап болдым». Because this translation conveys the situation described in the original without distorting it.

The following example:

Original	Intermediary language	Translation
"Mother, Mother, I am so happy!" whispered the girl, **burying her face in the lap of the faded, tired-looking woman...** [9].	— Мама, мама, я так счастлива! — шептала девушка, **прижимаясь щекой к коленям женщины** с усталым, поблекшим лицом... [9].	− Апа, апатай, мен сондай бақыттымын! − деп сыбырлады қыз, шаршаған, бетінің әрі тайған шешесінің **тізесіне бетін көміп** [10].

The Kazakh version fully corresponds to the original, and the expressiveness is preserved: «to bury» – «көму», «burying her face in the lap» - «тізесіне бетін көміп». We do not notice such a phenomenon in the Russian version: «прижимаясь щекой к коленям» - "putting your cheeks to your knees".

5. Proxemic language is a nonverbal language based on personal space, which is the property of an individual or group. According to the dictionary of terms of intercultural communication "proxemics – the use of spatial communication in communication" [8; 44].

Original	Intermediary language	Translation
We were **quite close, almost touching** [9].	Он стоял **так близко, что мы почти столкнулись** [9].	Оның **жақын келгені сонша**, тіпті **біз соқтығысып қалдық** [10].

The element of proxemics in a sentence is that the distance between two characters is too close refers to intimate proxemics. In the original language, the proximity of the distance is characterized by the fact that there is little left to touch each other, while in the Russian and Kazakh versions there is a collision, that is, there is a deviation in translation. Our recommended translation is: «Біздің арамыздың жақын болғаны сонша, тіпті біз бір-бірімізге тиіп кете жаздадық». This version of the translation conveys the nonverbal language described in the original without distortion, and therefore fully corresponds to the image in the original.

6. Chronemics. Elements of chronemics in the work are relatively rare. Chronemics is a nonverbal language in relation to time. The dictionary of terms of intercultural communication gives the following definition of chronemics: "chronemics - the use of time in nonverbal communication" [8; 55].

Original	Intermediary language	Translation
After some time he came back [9].	**Через несколько минут** он вернулся к скамье [9].	**Бірнеше минуттан соң** орнына қайтып оралды [10].

In this context, the phrase «after some time» has a wide range. Since each culture perceives the concept of time differently, the translator clarifies the amount of time as «через несколько минут» - «бірнеше минуттан соң» ("in a few minutes").

The following example,

Original	Intermediary language	Translation

| I believe some picture of mine had made a great success at the time, at least had been chattered about in the penny newspapers, which is the **nineteenth-century standard** of immortality [9]. | Кажется, в ту пору какая-то из моих картин имела большой успех, -- во всяком случае, о ней болтали в грошовых газетах, а **в наше время** это патент на бессмертие [9]. | Ұмытпасам, сол кезде менің бір картинам елге танымал болып жүрген кез-тін, әйтеуір бір арзанқол газеттерде ол туралы үздіксіз жазылғаны есімде, ал **қазіргі заманда бұлай** болды дегенше, тарихта атың қалды дей берсең де болады [10]. |

In the cited passage, the XIX century (nineteen-century) element of chronology is translated as «в наше время» - «қазіргі заманда» ("in our time" - "in modern times"). This is explained by the release of the work in the XIX century. Such a change does not spoil the content of the original, although it would be more effective to use the phrase "in the XIX century".

So, it can be seen from the examples given that O. Wilde's work "Picture Of Dorian Gray" is rich in elements of nonverbal language. It can be recognized that their distorted transmission in the national language is due to abnormalities that have occurred mainly in the intermediary language.

In conclusion, nonverbal language is a set of techniques for transmitting information that a person cannot convey through spoken language. A clear manifestation of nonverbal language can be traced in literary works. The nonverbal language of each culture can be of a different nature. Research studies have shown that there are many differences in English and Kazakh nonverbal language, although there are also common points. The features of nonverbal behavior of Kazakh and English linguistic culture are compensated by various transformations when translating literary texts. When performing such a translation, we should pay attention to the psycholinguistic nature of the text, because if the mood, inner world and feelings of the characters in the text of the translation are a certain code, the translator must decode it and convey it to the language of translation in the same way.

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LINGUO-CULTURAL CONCEPT OF "LOVE" IN KAZAKH-ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

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One of the words with ethereal connotation is "love", which is the most considered as one of the perpetual subjects. Distinguished meaning of "love" always referred to culture of countries and nations and perception of individuals. As it is known, the history of countries evolves in different trajectories. The different path chosen by close nations can fully change experiences, which lead further unlike viewpoints. By studying concept of love in two distinct languages and cultures will assist to shape our own vision.

Term of Concept. Term "concept" covers areas of cognitive, semantic and linguo-culture sciences. For instance, according to V.N. Teliya "concept" is structured knowledge that reflects characteristics of object's nature [1, 96]. As interdisciplinary term "concept" has variety of definitions. Thus, in linguo-conceptology "concept" is designation of modeled national cognitive consciousness, which uses linguistic means. [2, 16].

Term of concept in linguo-cultural aspect. The "concept" in linguo-cultural texts is a verbalized cultural meaning. Linguo-concept is a semantic unit of the "language" of culture, expressed by not limited two-sided linguistic sign [3, 11]. Modern linguo-cultural studies the ways and means of cultural objects' representation in the language, peculiarities of particular individuals' mentality and value-semantic categories of culture [4, 11]. Consequently, it creates different comprehension of concept of "love", because all listed ways and means of linguo-cultural impact on perception.

Love. Love – is individual emotional condition, which means every human being can express, recognize and accept. In order to fully discover this term, it is necessary to consider such terms as "emotion" and "feeling". Emotion is a subjective attitude that a person has toward a particular object or phenomenon. An emotional state known as "feeling" is one that is characterized by duration and focus on a particular object. It is the sum of all the emotions that a person has ever been experienced. In order to determine the understanding of the phenomenon of "love" itself, it is logical to proceed from the position that love is a feeling, or a complex of emotions that differ in mental parameters (intensity, quality, duration, value, evaluation, etc.) [3, 138]. Love toward motherland, knowledge, money, another person, self-love, love in friendship is narrowed types of love. I would like to begin my research in concept of "love" in two different languages.

It is obvious that Kazakh and English are unrelated languages. The origin of languages is differ as well by territorial location and historical events, which creates linguistic family.

Table 1. Linguistic families

Language family	Language group	Language
Altaic linguistic family	Turkic group	Kazakh language
Indo-european linguistic family	Germanic group	English language