

## ANNOTATION

**dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)  
in the specialty 6D020700 - Translation Studies**

**Alpysbaeva Aygul Erbolatkyzy**

**M. Zhumabayev's poetry in the translation of languages (Turkish, Russian and English):  
linguistic and cultural aspects**

**The theme of the research:** «M. Zhumabayev's poetry in the translation of languages (Turkish, Russian and English): linguistic and cultural aspects»

### **General characteristics**

Today, one of the modern problems of world importance is the need for mutual understanding, interpenetration, mutual respect and study of traditions, customs, rituals of ethnic groups close and distant in kinship due to the active contacts of representatives of various ethnic groups. Therefore, in order to comprehend the cultural heritage of other peoples, it is necessary to study and understand their way of thinking, the specifics of everyday life, the spiritual and material structure on the example of the linguoculturological analysis of works of art, where culture is thought of as a way of life of the people, its spiritual material reality. Our research is devoted to such a request, an attempt to consider the specifics of the linguoculturological analysis of M. Zhumabaev's poetry.

**Relevance of the research.** At the present stage of development of globalization, the revival of the spiritual heritage of the nation, the preservation of ethnic culture, the code of the nation is relevant. Language is the cultural code of a people. Language and culture exist in close interconnection, and a literary text can be adequately perceived only in the context of national culture, mentality, national character, lifestyle, traditions - the social consciousness of the people. The peculiarities of the linguistic form of poetic texts are clearly manifested when it is translated into another language. Our work presented a unique, rare opportunity to compare the translations of the poetry of the tragic, sacred figure of M. Zhumabaev in three languages, belonging to different linguistic groups. The translators have different strategies, the translations of T. Kozhaoglu and F. Tamir into English and Turkish are the most successful compared to translations into Russian, since the pragmatic and semantic aspects are carefully preserved in most cases, while the style also corresponds to the original text, and the realities perform ethnocultural and informative functions. The use of cultural information obtained in the analysis of poetic translations contributes to the study of national characteristics and mentality, various linguocultural communities. Knowing them helps to avoid mistakes when conveying the characteristics of ethnocultural components, which is especially important in the modern world, where translated literature occupies a huge place in the lives of readers.

**The theoretical and methodological foundations of the dissertation work and the degree of its study** were formed by descriptive-ontological theories reflecting the relationship between language and culture, the linguistic picture of the world considered in the works of V. von Humboldt, E. Sapir, B. Whorf, A. M. Heidegger and A.A. Potebnya.

The theory of cultural vocabulary, strategies and principles of their translation in the works of foreign authors such as J. Munen, J. Nida, P. Newmark, L. Venutti, E. Davis, K. Sheffner and W. Wieserman, F. Schleiermacher, S. Harvey, I. Higgins, I. W. Goethe, A. Neubert, C. Rice and G. Fermeier, J. Catford, E. Prunch, M. Baker, C. Nord, I. Gambier, J. P. Vine, J. Darbeln, A. Malblanc, M. Cronin, C. Bassnet, A. Lerfever, H. F. Aixela and E. Espindola.

In the Russian scientific discourse, these issues were reflected in the works of L.N. Sobolev, Vl. Rossells, G.D. Tomakhin, E.M. Vereshchagin, V.G. Kostomarov, L.S. Barkhudarov, V.V. Latyshev, Ya.I. Retzker, N.K. Garbovsky, M.L. Gasparov. The works of the Bulgarian scientists S. Vlahov and S. Florin are also very relevant.

On the theory of linguoculturology, the works of V.A. Maslova, V.N. Telia, A. Vezhbitskaya and domestic scientist Z. K. Sabitova.

The works of A.A. Aldasheva, Zh.A. Mankeeva, S. A. Ashimkhanova, Zh. D. Dadebaev, A. Zh. Zhaksylykov, T. U. Esembekov and A. Tarak, as well as academic works, dissertations concerning the creativity and personality of M. Zhumabaev written in the years of independence.

**The aim of the study** is to determine the features of translation of linguocultural vocabulary in the poetry of M. Jumabayev into Russian, Turkish, English, level of foreignisation and domestication. A critical analysis of the main problems in the theory and practice of poetic translation, in the consideration of translation strategies and methods, as well as in the identification and analysis of linguistic means presented in the translations of Magzhan's poetic works.

**Objectives:**

- consider the state of scientific research in the field of poetry translation, its main methods, trends and principles;
- to show the legitimacy of the study that the national linguistic picture of the world is the main form of linguocultural research in translation theory, reflects the meaning of the linguocultural aspect, reveals the ethnocultural phenomenon of the text;
- to identify, classify and interpret cultural vocabulary in M. Jumabayev's poetry;
- to carry out a comparative-comparative method, to identify the main and most effective ways of translating cultural realities (national and cultural characteristics of the original and translation) in three languages, to show the ways of transformation;
- search and establishment of semantic correspondence of lexical units of the originals of poetic texts of M. Zhumabaev and their trilingual translations contributing to the understanding of the pictures of the world of linguocultural communities;

- to summarize the data obtained within the framework of a linguocultural research to characterize the Kazakh picture of the world using translation.

**Object of study.** Cultural vocabulary in the poetry of M. Zhumabaev (words of reality and treatment of national flavor) and their translations into Russian, Turkish and English.

**Subject of study.** Reflection of the cultural vocabulary of M. Zhumabaev's poetry in translation, the level of domestication and forenization.

**Sources of research.** The dissertation work uses a collection of poems by Magzhan Zhumabaev published in 1995; collection of translations in Russian edited by B. Kanapyanov 2010 "Magzhan Zhumabaev. Prophet. Poems, poems, story. Translation from Kazakh "; the translations of Ferhat Tamir in Turkish published in 1993 "Mağcan Cumabayulı'nın şiirleri. Türkiye Türkçesine aktaran "(Poems of Magzhan Zhumabayuly. Translation into Turkish in Turkey); translations of M. Zhumabaev's poetry in English made by a professor at the University of Michigan Timur Kozhaoglu and presented at UNESCO in 2018 for the 125th anniversary of the poet. The book was published under the title "The poet of flame, liberty and love" (Poet of flame, freedom and love). Over the next two years, T. Kozhaoglu intends to translate 40 more poems of the outstanding Kazakh poet, after which he will release another book. "The world community should continue to study Magzhan's poetry, since his works have not been fully studied. I hope that the future generation will conduct a deep study of his work, "summed up T. Kozhaoglu.

The complex and complex nature of the problems under study necessitated the involvement in the analysis process of data from bilingual dictionaries, as well as explanatory and linguistic and cultural dictionaries.

**Research materials.** 208 poems of the poet were considered and 209 words of reality and treatment with national flavor were identified. 61 of them belong to the material culture, 148 to the spiritual culture. 58 words of the total number refer to obsolete words (historicisms-18, archaisms -40). The frequency of using the identified cultural vocabulary in the poet's poetry is 683. In translations in Russian - 495, in Turkish - 346, and in English - 63.

**Methods.** The following methods in accordance with its goals and objectives have been chosen: descriptive-comparative method in the linguocultural aspect, implying a structured comparison of the original and translations; linguistic and stylistic analysis method; contextual analysis of the meanings of lexical units and statistical data processing; semantic-stylistic and literary analysis of contexts that contain lexical units expressing culturally marked concepts; the historical and literary method when considering the original and translations in a wide literary context; random sampling method.

#### **Scientific novelty**

- for the first time, an attempt was made to analyze the translation of the linguocultural aspect of M. Zhumabaev's poems, and in three languages belonging to different linguistic groups;
- for the first time the peculiarities of translation of the linguocultural vocabulary of M. Zhumabaev's poetry in trilingualism became the object of system analysis;

- for the first time, a comparative analysis in the trilingualism of translated works of M. Zhumabaev in the linguocultural aspect was carried out, as a result of which national traits of the mentality and character of representatives of the Russian, English and Turkish linguocultural communities were discovered in these works;
- for the first time, the analysis of the translation is accompanied by comments from the translators themselves (interviews with the author of the translation in English Timur Kozhaoglu and with the Turkish translator Ferhat Tamir);
- for the first time, the cultural vocabulary in the poetry of Magzhan was identified and systematized, as a result of which the "Trilingual illustrative explanatory translation dictionary of lingo-cultural vocabulary in the poetry of M. Zhumabaev" was compiled;
- for the first time the translation of the poet's poetry into English is considered in the tertiary system. The original represents the Kazakh culture, the target language is English, the person is published in English in 1993, and the translator is Uzbek;
- for the first time, the very first translations of T. Kozhaoglu are considered, the translations of F. Tamir, which were not included in the collection, and they handed them over personally. All of these valuable materials are available in the Appendix;
- for the first time, all these materials are considered in Russian translation studies, in order to identify errors in the representation of the meanings of the originals in trilingual translations.

**Proposed conclusions:**

1. Poetic translation due to specificity poetic works associated with difficulties, problems such as: preservation of national identity; at the same time, preserving the spirit and time of the work. We have proposed a compensatory (you can add) approach, which consists in a holistic approach to the translated text.
2. Translation of linguocultural lexical realities is not only the transformation of some linguistic structures into others, but also a complex process of transferring the meaning of this layer of vocabulary, taking into account certain background knowledge that is reflected in the national language as a source of the spiritual culture of the people.
3. The subject of the research is the strategy of foreignisation and domestication at different levels of the language, the linguocultural adaptation of a foreign language literary text during translation.
4. Due to the differences in the ethnocultural characteristics of the source and the translating languages, the translation text inevitably reflects the linguocultural characteristics of the translator, in this regard, the question of the role of translation errors not only as a negative experience, but also a useful experience for future activities.
5. In comparative ratios, the words "realia" related to material culture were more forenized than the leskika expressing spiritual culture. Material culture in the poet's poetry represents household items of a nomadic way of life, the everyday life of the Kazakh yurt. And the translators resorted more to fornization, since these realities do not exist in their linguistic picture of the world as a whole. The Turkish

language and people, although they are related, but the Turkish culture, before the Kazakh, switched to a sedentary way of life.

6. Due to the differences in the ethnocultural characteristics of the source and translation languages, the translation text inevitably reflects the linguocultural characteristics of the translator, in this regard, the issue of the role of translation errors is considered not only as a negative, but also a useful experience for future activities.

7. In addition to the uniqueness, universals were found inherent in all four languages and cultures, such as a cradle and a lullaby, attributes of ancient war times like a spear or a war helmet, as well as religious realities.

8. Poetry of M. Zhumabaev, his literary heritage has become a fact of world literature.

9. Despite the fact that poetic translation due to specificity poetic works are associated with certain difficulties, adequate poetic translation is possible in the case of using a compensatory approach, which consists in a holistic approach to the translated text.

#### **The theoretical significance of the dissertation research**

The expected results of the doctoral dissertation will make a significant contribution to the development of Russian literary translation and literary comparative studies, translation in the context of intercultural communication and cultural linguistics.

#### **The practical significance of the research work**

The results and conclusions of the research work, the analyzed language materials, the compiled dictionary can be used in scientific courses and seminars such as "Literary Translation", "Comparative Literary Studies", "Actual Problems of Translation", "Translation and Intercultural Communication". They can also serve as additional material on Cultural Linguistics and in special lectures or courses in Kazakh, Russian, Turkish and English. Conclusions and recommendations on the linguocultural aspects of translation are also of interest to practicing translators.

**Discussion and approval of the study.** According to the research results, 10 scientific publications were published, in particular, 1 article in a scientific journal indexed by the Scopus database, 1 article in a scientific journal in Turkey indexed by the ADVANCED SCIENCES INDEX, ASOS INDEKS, ESJİ, SIS DRJI, ISAM, COSMOS database, 3 articles in collections of international conferences, 5 articles in scientific journals recommended by the KKSON MES RK.

**The structure of the thesis.** The dissertation consists of an introduction, a definition, three chapters, a conclusion, a bibliography and annexes. The volume of the thesis without annexes is 166 pages.