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TRANSLATION ADAPTATION OF LINGUOCULTURAL COMPONENTS IN AMERICAN MULTICULTURAL LITERATURE

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Abstract. The study explores the strategies employed by translators to navigate the complex interplay between language and culture. The main objective of this study is to conduct a systematic analysis of the strategies used by translators to ensure effective interaction between language and culture in American multicultural literature. This process requires special attention to cultural preservation and adequate reproduction of the meanings of the original works. The research methodology involves a detailed analysis of literary works. A systemic analysis highlights the different methods of linguistic and cultural adaptation aimed at creating an authentic representation of the source material. The results of the study provide valuable insights into the translation processes of multicultural American literature and make a significant contribution to the field of intercultural communication in the field of American multicultural literature. The study thus provides a methodological framework for the systematic analysis of the relationship between language and culture in the translation of multicultural literature in the United States. This insight can play a crucial role in the development of academic curricula and training programs for prospective translators. By incorporating these findings, educational institutions can enhance the skills and awareness of translators regarding the cultural dimensions of literary translation. The practical significance of this study extends to the improvement of translated works, the promotion of cultural diversity, and the facilitation of effective intercultural communication within the realm of American multicultural literature. By incorporating these insights into training programs, academic curricula, and publishing guidelines, the study contributes to the overall quality and impact of translated literature in a multicultural context. The results of the study equip translators with the necessary tools to preserve the essence of the original work and also contributes to the cultivation of a new generation of culturally sensitive and competent translators.

Keywords: multicultural fiction, culturally sensitive material, translation strategies, cultural mediation, linguistic idiosyncrasies, cross-cultural discourse, American multiculturalism, intercultural adaptation

Basic provisions

The pragmatic aspect of translating contemporary fiction is currently one of the key cultural factors in the theory of multiculturalism. Realising the importance of translation is not limited to the linguistic process alone; it should also be seen as an act of conveying cultural and emotional meanings, which is one of the fundamental criteria of translation. This study highlights the challenges faced by translators when working with contemporary fiction in the context of different cultures, emphasising the role of multiculturalism in this process.

The article analyses aspects of translation such as accuracy in conveying meaning, preserving cultural authenticity and respecting the multifaceted nature of cultural heritage. The introduction of a multicultural approach in the context of artistic translation is seen as a means to better understand and accommodate cultural differences, thus contributing to a deeper appreciation of the works. The main aim of the study is to identify the influence of the linguocultural components of multicultural literature on the translation process and to determine the significance of the multicultural approach in this context. The article offers practical conclusions that can be used by translators and literary critics to produce more informed and empathetic translations that promote cultural exchange through literature.

Introduction

It is well known, that the adaptation of literature is an art that goes beyond linguistic boundaries. According to E. Grossman, it is rather the art of bridging cultures, bringing together worlds that might otherwise remain apart [1, p.54]. Multicultural works, laden with diverse perspectives and cultural nuances, hold the key to fostering global understanding. The process of pragmatic adaptation in translation is indispensable to ensure that the essence of these works resonates with a wide array of readers. There is no doubt that the communicative strategy of the author's evaluation is always connected with the search for adequate ways and means of its expression.

However, they can be different depending on the type of text, message, motivation, focus, etc. As a result, this makes us perceive the text not as the sum of individual units, but as a whole unity. Moreover, evaluation is invariably associated with the persuasion of the text, since evaluation, along with other communication strategies, helps the author not only to inform, but also to achieve maximum impact on the reader, to change and accurate his picture of the world [2]. Navigating the intricate tapestry of multicultural literature demands a translator's proficiency not only in language but also in cultural contexts. The translator acts as a mediator, decoding cultural intricacies and presenting them in a form accessible to a new audience. This demands a delicate balance between fidelity to the original and the need for cultural resonance.

Pragmatic adaptation involves more than literal translation; it requires a deep appreciation for the sociocultural fabric from which the work originates. Translators, in their role as cultural ambassadors, play a crucial part in bridging gaps and creating a shared literary experience. Effective translation of multicultural literature goes beyond preserving the plot; it strives to convey the cultural impact and societal nuances embedded in the text. This process not only broadens the horizons of readers but also facilitates a global literary dialogue where diverse voices are heard and appreciated.

In this interconnected world, the role of translators becomes paramount in weaving a global narrative. Through their skillful adaptation, they contribute to the enrichment of societies by introducing readers to the treasures of multicultural literature. As we delve into the realms of translation, we embark on a journey where

the universality of storytelling transcends linguistic confines, creating a harmonious convergence of cultures on the literary stage.

In this case, the pragmatic adaptation of multicultural literature in translation is deeply influenced by translation theories that seek to bridge cultural gaps and capture the essence of diverse narratives [3]. In multicultural literature, this means ensuring that the translated work resonates culturally while retaining the author's intent.

Equally significant is Culture, Communication and Politeness Theory by Helen Spencer-Oatey, which delves into the nuances of maintaining social harmony [4]. Translators must navigate linguistic politeness and cultural norms to convey the author's intended politeness strategies accurately. This is crucial in multicultural literature, where expressions of respect and formality vary across cultures.

Eugene Nida's Functional Equivalence Theory posits that the translation should evoke the same response in the target audience as the original does in the source audience [5]. This theory underscores the need for pragmatic adaptation to ensure the emotional and cultural impact of the original work is preserved, fostering a genuine connection with readers. Ultimately, the translator acts as a mediator, applying these theories to navigate the intricate terrain of multicultural literature. The art of translation goes beyond words, delving into cultural intricacies to create a bridge that transcends linguistic and cultural boundaries, fostering a truly global literary exchange.

Jürgen Venuti's theories on translation, particularly in the context of multicultural literature, emphasize translation as a form of cultural mediation. A pivotal aspect of his concept is *acceptability* highlighting that a translation should not only be linguistically accurate but also culturally acceptable to the target audience. He believes that the translator engages in an active dialogue with the text, adapting it to cultural norms and values. This is expressed in the concept of *contextualisation*, where the translation goes beyond the literal meaning by embedding the text in a new cultural context to enhance its comprehensibility and relatability to the reader.

In the realm of multicultural literature, Venuti's approach underscores the translator's role as a cultural mediator. The translator navigates the intricacies of language and cultural nuances, providing a translation that not only preserves the author's intent but also resonates with the cultural sensibilities of the target audience. Venuti's theories advocate for a translation process that goes beyond mere linguistic rendering, delving into the cultural complexities of the source text. In this way, the translated work becomes a nuanced and culturally relevant representation, fostering a more profound cross-cultural exchange between the original work and its new [6].

It is well known that the translation of fiction is not only a process of transferring words, but also a subtle act of conveying the cultural context and emotional depth of works. L. Venuti figuratively defines translation as *a form of passive citizenship, a willingness to be hospitable, a gesture of friendship*, i.e. benevolent acceptance is a key aspect of translating. The modern society of diversity, saturated with many interconnected cultures and languages, raises translation issues far beyond the linguistic field. One of the reasons is that the literary scene of a single country is globally influenced, inadvertently combining different literary traditions,

styles, cultural practices and even languages. Each author, as the bearer of a particular cultural baggage, expresses his or her identity through the content (theme and idea) and the form of the work (linguistic means) in order to be noticed in the mosaic of elements. In the field of fiction translation, where each work is a complex of current genre and stylistic trends, the current socio-political situation, as well as the originality of the author's style and cultural and linguistic experience, translators are faced with the need to balance the accurate transmission of meaning with the preservation of the cultural identity of the author and characters. Accordingly, the ethical problems of artistic translation related to the preservation of authenticity and respect for the multifaceted nature of cultural heritage are a consequence of the actual socio-cultural characteristics of the 21st century. In this respect, the analysis of the ethical factors involved in the translation of contemporary fiction, with due attention to cultural nuances, is an integral part of a strategy aimed at reproducing more accurately and carefully the content and character of literary works in a new linguistic and cultural context. This study has identified the influence of ethical factors on the translation process and has developed recommendations for ensuring cultural sensitivity as a result of translation activities.

According to K. Karimova, extra-linguistic competence, being fundamental for successful language communication, plays a special role in the process of text perception and interpretation. Linguocultural discrepancies between native speakers of the source and target languages in terms of prior knowledge of communication may be cultural-historical or topical-events in nature. As for the validity of the choice of a translation solution, it is determined not only by the requirements of observing semantic equivalence of correlated units, but also by pragmatic relations in translation. In order to verbalise the extracted knowledge, the translator must establish the peculiarities of the pragmatics, thesaurus and associative-verbal network of his real or potential addressee [7].

Since the regulatory impact of a text is determined not only by its own properties (content and structure), but also by the communicative competence of the addressee, the recreation of the regulatory impact inherent in the original by means of a translated text demands, in addition to the reproduction of the content, the adaptation of the created text to a different communicative competence: to a different linguistic norm, a different usus, a different pre-information stock.

Today, the translation of contemporary fiction, especially in the context of a multicultural era, adds an extra layer of complexity and ethical nuance i.e. translation is inextricably linked to the concept of multiculturalism, which is based on the recognition and appreciation of the diversity of cultural expressions. In today's literary world, multicultural fiction poses a particular challenge to translators. In other words, the difficulty lies not only in conveying linguistic nuances, but also in conveying the unique cultural context specific to each work, even within a formally single national literature. Translators thus become the architects of a cultural bridge that connects readers of different cultures and linguistic backgrounds [8].

Translation of information must preserve all the features, from the emotional coloring to the linguistic picture of the world, which makes the translation itself from one language into another a complex process and interpreter activates special

cognitive structures to solve the difficulties that have arisen in the translation process and most often this requires certain modifications and transformations of the language in the translation process. Interpreter is not a specialist who mechanically transfers information, but chooses the decision, analyzes and interprets [9].

This research is therefore important in the context of contemporary society, where respect for cultural diversity is becoming a key value. Understanding how multiculturalism affects the ethical dimensions of artistic translation can shed light on the creation of more inclusive and empathetic translations that can transcend cultural boundaries and open new horizons for literary heritage.

Materials and methods

The study of contemporary literature provides an insight into the latest trends and changes in fiction, which is important for adapting translation methods to modern literary contexts. As mentioned above, multicultural fiction in English reflects contemporary socio-cultural realities and social dynamics, making it an ideal subject for studying the ethical aspects of translation in the context of contemporary culture. The use of English in the works provides linguistic universality, which greatly broadens the cultural scope and facilitates the adaptation of research findings for application in different cultural contexts.

The research material includes American multicultural literature of the 21st century in the original and translated into Russian, which makes it ideal for studying the influence of cultural differences on the ethical aspects of translation. The selection of the material was based on the following parameters: the first is the appropriateness of the works of real multicultural literature: the author's competence, i.e. the authenticity and accuracy of cultural representation, respect for the culture depicted, justification of the culturally specific setting, and of course the universal artistry of the work. For a more focused study, we rely on the analysis of the translation of universal linguistic-cultural features of multicultural texts, including the use of such techniques as language code-switching (characters' bilingualism), code-mixing or pidginisation, characters' contaminated speech (misspeak), linguistic-cultural inclusions and cultural intertextuality [10].

The methodological basis of the research was provided by representatives of such modern trends as the cultural turn and cultural translation. Lawrence Venuti, Susan Bassnett and other experts in the field of translation studies have written extensively on the ethical aspects of translation, stressing the importance of the cultural and social context.

Results

Analysing modern theories and approaches in translation studies, we identify several translation problems whose relevance is the subject of scientific and professional discussion, such as cultural aspects, ethical aspects, stereotyping, political correctness in the translation of fiction, etc.

The cultural aspects of literary translation include many elements that influence the process of transferring a text from one cultural environment to another. Firstly, they include specific linguistic features, dialects, idioms, which may have cultural

connotations and influence the perception of meaning. Secondly, translation ... *is the delicate art of conveying cultural values, morals and social norms, breathing life into the context that shapes the essence of a work*, i.e. the translation should convey these aspects as they are important for understanding the context. Thirdly, the translator should be familiar with the historical events and periods mentioned in the work in order to preserve the context and avoid anachronisms in the language and way of thinking of a particular time and place. Fourthly, political correctness and conformity with the linguistic and cultural conventions of the target language [11].

Specific linguistic features play an important role in the original, but are often lost in translation. In the following example, we can see that the translator preserves the forename of the original through transliteration, using the technique of language code switching.

Table 1. Specific linguistic features of translation.

- <i>M-ming bak?</i> Henry asked in perfect Cantonese. I don't understand.	- <i>Во бу дун</i> , - на чистейшем кантонском сказал Генри. Ничего не понимаю
Jamie Ford, <i>Hotel on the Corner of Bitter and Sweet</i> , Ballantine Books, 2009, 290 pages; Джейми Форд, <i>Отель на перекрестке радости и горечи</i> , Фантом Пресс, 2012, 384 pages, Переводчик: Извекова Марина)	
Although both the original and the translation refer to 'pure Cantonese', the translator uses a more common dialect of Chinese and instead of 'ming bak?' uses the transliteration 'Wǒ bù dung' from the Mandarin dialect. Here we see an appeal to stereotypes of the Chinese language, which is firmly associated with the official Mandarin or Hanwu, i.e. the Mandarin dialect in the target culture of the Russian language. On the one hand, there is forenisation, and at the same time there are elements of atypical domestication of the text - an appeal to one of the key phrases studied in Chinese language courses.	

Culturally determined social and moral norms find linguistic expression in literary works and need to be reflected in translation. Difficulties arise because these norms can vary significantly from culture to culture, and the translator must carefully choose the means of expression to convey these subtle nuances.

Table 2. Culturally determined social and moral norms of translation.

- Tío Rudolfo had four kids ...	- У дяди Рудолфо было четверо детей ...
Junot Díaz. <i>The Brief Wondrous Life of Oscar Wao</i> . Riverhead Books, 2007, 335 pages; Хунот Диаз. <i>Короткая фантастическая жизнь Оскара Вау</i> . Фантом Пресс , 2022. Переводчик: Полецкая Елена	
Linguistic and translation analyses of a wide range of multicultural authors of Asian and Latin American origin reveal a linguocultural pattern that is universal to cultures close to traditional societies with an emphasis on family and social hierarchies. For example, most authors use transliterated terms from the original culture to refer to family members:	
- I rode with Baba, Rahim Khan, Kaka Nomayoun ...	- Со мной ехали: Баба, Рахим-хан, Кэка Хамаюн ...
(Khaled Hosseini. <i>The Kite Runner</i> . Riverhead Books, 2004, 371 pages; Халед Хосейни. <i>Бегущий за ветром</i> . Фантом-Пресс, 2008. 448 pages, Перевод: Сергей Соколов	

- Oh, Ba, stop picking on Pearl...	- Ну, пап, не придирайся к Перл!
(Lisa See. Shanghai Girls. Random House. 2009. 309 pages; Лиза Си. Девушки из Шанхая. Corpus, 2011. Переводчик: Горянина Дарья)	
or uses a spelling to highlight a person's status in a particular linguistic culture::	
- Yes, Father," Hassan would mumble	-Да, отец, — бормотал в ответ Хасан

In most cases, the translation does not preserve similar linguocultural elements of the original, and, consequently, the special attitude towards the highlighted concepts is lost. A. Rich emphasises that authentic translation often turns into a study of the mentality and collective unconscious of the original linguoculture to convey psychological portraits of characters and the intricacies of plot features [12]. The transmission of family and social relationships manifested through linguocultural features plays an important role in conveying the content, motives and actions of the characters.

A special place in the work with multicultural authors, which emphasises the *socio-historical* aspects of translation, is associated with works containing historical allusions and political references. If we say that the majority of multicultural authors belong to the first and second generation of immigrants, they are expected to address issues related to the reasons for changing their original place of residence, often linked to political events, wars and other disasters.

Conveying the background information behind these events and names can be a challenge to reproduce accurately in translation.

Table 3. Socio-historical aspect of translation

- I write an anonymous blog called Raceteenth or Various Observations About American Blacks (Those Formerly Known as Negroes) by a Non-American Black	- Веду блог о стиле жизни, потому что от реплики «Я веду анонимный блог под названием “Расемнадцатое ¹ , или Разнообразные наблюдения черной неамериканки за черными американцами (прежде известными как негры)».
¹ Reference to Juneteenth, or Independence Day or Freedom Day. Celebrated in 45 American states as the anniversary of the declaration of the abolition of slavery in Texas (19 June 1865) and the emancipation of African-American slaves in general.	
In Americanah, the translator provides a footnote with an extended explanation of the term "Raceteenth"	
- Even then the old bachelor hotel had stood as a gateway between Seattle's Chinatown and Nihonmachi	- В те времена гостиница для постояльцев-одиночек соединяла китайский квартал Сиэтла с Нихонмати, японским кварталом.
The translator provides a first explanatory footnote of 350 words fully revealing the personality and political views of Rafael Leónidas Trujillo Molina, whose name appears in the first pages of the novel and is important for further understanding of the content of the work.	

<p>-His father hated the Japanese. Not because they sank the USS Arizona – he hated them because they’d been bombing Chongqing, nonstop, for the last four years. - Отец ненавидел японцев. Не за то, что они потопили линкор «Аризона», а за то, что бомбили Чунцин³, без остановки, четыре года подряд.</p>	<p>³Бомбардировки одного из крупнейших городов Китая, считавшегося его второй столицей, происходили с 1938 по 1943 год, иногда они длились более суток, вынуждая жителей города безвылазно сидеть в убежищах, где не было вентиляции. Объектами налетов были жилые зоны, деловые кварталы, школы, госпитали.</p>
<p>In the following example, we see that at first glance a footnote is not necessary, as the content information is sufficient for adequate understanding of the text, but the translator adds a historical reference to one described event, but omits another, the sinking of the battleship Arizona.</p>	

Political correctness and compliance with linguistic and cultural conventions is a controversial category, as the translation process can become a rewriting of the text and a departure from the original, where there are other norms. A common example is offensive ethnic epithets. For example, the use of a word that in modern English discourse even has its own euphemism - the N-word. However, certain circles use it not as a pejorative racist term, but as a contextual reference to those belonging to the same circle. In the novel J. Diaz's novel *Dominicans* use the N-word extensively and the two translators of the novel approach the issue differently:

The same problem arises when translating profanity, which is quite common in American literature and the media in general. Although there is also an abundance of profanity in the Russian-speaking world, there is an accepted convention of replacing offensive language with more neutral expressions:

Table 4. Political correctness of translation

<p>-If he'd been a different nigger he ... (Junot Díaz. <i>The Brief Wondrous Life of Oscar Wao</i>. Riverhead Books, 2007, 335 pages)</p>	<p>E.Polecka saves the word in transcription: - Если бы он был бы другим нигга, он ... (Хунот Диаз. <i>Короткая фантастическая жизнь Оскара Вао</i>. Фантом Пресс, 2022. Переводчик: Полецкая Елена)</p> <p>A.Egorov-Afanasich changes it to the appropriate word for the context.: - Будь он другим дурачком, он ... (Хуно Диас. <i>Короткая чудесная жизнь Оскара Вао</i>, https://proza.ru/, 2014, Переводчик: А.Егоров-Афанасич)</p>
<p>-Look at the mariconcito, somebody snickered ...</p>	<p>-Посмотри-ка на этого хныку, хихикнул кто-то...</p>
<p>J. Diaz uses the Spanish <i>mariconcito</i> - a person of unconventional orientation, E. Poletskaya, drawing on the conceptual range of meanings of the word feminine, chooses a neutral expression in Russian, while losing the reference to Spanish.</p>	
<p>The translation by A. Egorov-Afanasich is not published in paper form, but is officially available in an online bookshop. This translator already uses in Russian a term from the same category as in the original.</p>	

Discussion

In other words, translation of culturally sensitive aspects in fiction translation becomes an important element of contemporary research in translation studies. Translating culturally sensitive material can cause ethical dilemmas. The translator must be particularly careful how he or she conveys some aspects of culture so as not to offend the readers, and the author, or distort the meaning of the original. This may include avoiding stereotyping, bias, and misrepresentation of the other culture. As the analysis of the research material has shown, an important aspect in avoiding stereotypes when translating fiction is a thorough understanding of the cultural contexts and features underlying the original work. The translator should consider not only the linguistic nuances but also the socio-cultural factors that shape the unique characters and images in the original.

An effective way to avoid stereotypes is to carefully study the cultures described in the work and to take a conscious approach to the choice of vocabulary and expressions in translation. The use of additional sources, consultation with representatives of the respective culture and the involvement of cultural experts can contribute to a more accurate and authentic translation. In addition, the diversity of each culture should be taken into account and generalisations should be avoided. The translator should endeavour to preserve the individuality and diversity of cultural expressions, which contributes to a more accurate and ethical translation of fiction.

The translator acts as a mediator between different cultural contexts, and his or her ability to be sensitive to ethical issues plays a key role in successfully conveying meaning and maintaining the cultural authenticity of the work. As well as being culturally competent, the translator must be aware of ethical issues at every stage of the translation process. This includes a thorough understanding of how certain expressions, images and concepts affect the reader in the original and the subtleties of conveying these effects in translation. Responsibility to readers, cultural communities and authors is also an important part of translation. The translator must endeavor to ensure that his or her translations not only accurately convey meaning, but also take into account ethical norms and values while respecting cultural sensitivity. Thus, in the context of multicultural fiction, the translator acts not only as a technical performer but also as a cultural mediator who can effectively address ethical issues and make informed choices in favor of preserving cultural heritage and respecting diversity.

The conscious choice of translation strategies, including forenisation and domestication, gives the translator the tools to effectively balance two key aspects: preserving the meaning of the original and adapting to the cultural context of the target audience. Forenisation and domestication are two opposing approaches that allow the translator to reconcile the differences between the source and target cultures. Forenisation, or preserving 'foreignness', aims to highlight the unique

cultural features of the original. This approach is particularly useful when key cultural elements are important to the meaning of the work.

On the other hand, domestication, or "domestication," seeks to adapt the text to the cultural background of the target audience, making it more understandable and relatable to readers. This method is particularly useful when the goal is to appeal to a broad readership or to remove cultural barriers. A conscious choice between the strategies of foreignisation and domestication involves a thorough understanding of both the source text and the needs of the target audience. Such an approach helps to smooth out cultural specificities, making the work more familiar and understandable to a new audience.

Thus, the translation process becomes a kind of balancing act between preserving cultural authenticity and adapting to a new environment. This choice depends on a deep analysis of the cultural, historical and literary context, as well as the expectations and interests of the target audience. Based on the above, it can be concluded that cultural competence is a key aspect of successful translation, enabling the translator not only to accurately convey the meaning and emotional range of the original, but also to be culturally sensitive and contextualised, incorporating them into the translated work.

This level of competence becomes a cornerstone when dealing with multicultural texts, where the diversity of ethical elements demands special attention. It is particularly important to note that cultural competence also serves as a barrier to stereotyping and bias in the translation process. A translator who has a deep understanding of the culture from which the original originates tends to avoid simplistic distortions and unfair representations. This approach contributes to a more accurate and nuanced reflection of cultural realities in the translated text.

Conclusion

Translating contemporary fiction is a complex process involving many ethical and cultural aspects. This article discusses the importance of cultural awareness in translation and suggests strategies for developing cultural sensitivity.

Highlighting the role of cultural competence and ethical awareness in translation emphasises their key importance in producing high quality translations. These factors ensure an accurate and emotionally rich reproduction of the original, which is particularly important when dealing with culturally sensitive literature.

An important conclusion is the emphasis on the need to encourage ethical and culturally sensitive translations. This helps to preserve the connections and diversity of world literature by emphasizing the importance of each cultural tradition. It is especially important to follow these principles when translating culturally sensitive literature, taking into account its unique nuances and values.

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АМЕРИКАНДЫҚ КӨПМӘДЕНИЕТТІ ӘДЕБИЕТТЕГІ ЛИНГВОМӘДЕНИ КОМПОНЕНТТЕРДІҢ АУДАРМАЛЫҚ БЕЙІМДЕЛУІ

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Андатпа. Зерттеу аудармашылардың тіл мен мәдениеттің күрделі өзара әрекеттесуін қамтамасыз ету үшін қолданатын стратегияларын қарастырады. Бұл зерттеудің негізгі мақсаты-американдық көпмәдениетті әдебиеттерде тіл мен мәдениеттің тиімді өзара әрекеттесуін қамтамасыз ету үшін аудармашылар қолданатын стратегияларға жүйелі талдау жүргізу. Бұл процесс мәдениетті сақтауға және түпнұсқа шығармалардың мағыналарын барабар жаңғыртуға ерекше назар аударуды қажет етеді. Зерттеу әдістемесі әдеби шығармаларды егжей-тегжейлі талдауды қамтиды. Жүйелік талдау бастапқы материалдың шынайы көрінісін жасауға бағытталған тілдік және мәдени бейімделудің әртүрлі әдістерін бөліп көрсетуге мүмкіндік береді. Зерттеу нәтижелері көпмәдениетті американдық әдебиеттерді аудару процестері туралы құнды түсінік береді және американдық көпмәдениетті әдебиеттер саласындағы мәдениетаралық коммуникация саласына айтарлықтай үлес қосады. Осылайша, зерттеу АҚШ-тағы көпмәдениетті әдебиеттерді аудару кезінде тіл мен мәдениеттің өзара байланысын жүйелі түрде талдаудың

әдіснамалық негізін ұсынады. Бұл талдау болашақ аудармашыларды даярлаудың оқу жоспарлары мен бағдарламаларын әзірлеуде шешуші рөл атқаруы мүмкін. Осы тұжырымдарды ескере отырып, оқу орындары аудармашылардың әдеби аударманың мәдени аспектілері туралы біліктілігі мен хабардарлығын арттыра алады. Бұл зерттеудің практикалық маңыздылығы аударылған шығармалардың сапасын жақсарту, мәдени әртүрлілікті ынталандыру және американдық көпмәдениетті әдебиеттерді аудару саласында тиімді мәдениетаралық коммуникацияға ықпал ету болып табылады. Бұл идеяларды оқу бағдарламаларында, академиялық оқу жоспарларында және баспа нұсқауларында жүзеге асыра отырып, зерттеу көпмәдениетті контексте аударма әдебиетінің жалпы сапасы мен әсерін арттыруға ықпал етеді. Сонымен қатар, зерттеу нәтижелері аудармашыларды түпнұсқа шығарманың мәнін сақтау үшін қажетті құралдармен жабдықтайды, сонымен қатар мәдени сезімтал және құзыретті аудармашылардың жаңа буынын тәрбиелеуге ықпал етеді. Осылайша, зерттеу АҚШ-тағы көпмәдениетті әдебиеттерді аудару кезінде тіл мен мәдениет арасындағы қарым-қатынасты жүйелі түрде талдаудың әдіснамалық негізін құрайды.

Тірек сөздер: көпмәдениетті көркем әдебиет, мәдени-сезімтал материал, аударма стратегиялары, мәдени медиация, тілдік идиосинкразиялар, мәдениетаралық дискурс, американдық көпмәдениеттілік, мәдениетаралық бейімделу

ПЕРЕВОДЧЕСКАЯ АДАПТАЦИЯ ЛИНГВОКУЛЬТУРНЫХ КОМПОНЕНТОВ В АМЕРИКАНСКОЙ МУЛЬТИКУЛЬТУРНОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ

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Аннотация. В исследовании рассматриваются стратегии, используемые переводчиками для обеспечения сложного взаимодействия между языком и культурой. Основная цель данного исследования - провести системный анализ стратегий, используемых переводчиками для обеспечения эффективного взаимодействия языка и культуры в американской мультикультурной литературе. Этот процесс требует особого внимания для сохранения культуры и адекватного воспроизведения смыслов оригинальных произведений. Методология исследования предполагает детальный анализ литературных произведений. Системный анализ позволяет выделить различные методы языковой и культурной адаптации, направленные на создание аутентичного представления исходного материала. Результаты исследования дают ценное представление о процессах перевода мультикультурной американской литературы и вносят значительный вклад в сферу межкультурной коммуникации в области американской мультикультурной литературы. Таким образом, исследование предоставляет методологическую основу для систематического анализа взаимосвязи языка и культуры при переводе мультикультурной литературы США. Результаты исследования могут сыграть решающую роль в разработке учебных планов и программ подготовки будущих переводчиков. Учитывая эти выводы, учебные заведения могут повысить квалификацию и осведомленность переводчиков о культурных аспектах литературного перевода. Практическая значимость данного исследования состоит в улучшении качества переведенных произведений и содействии эффективной межкультурной коммуникации в сфере перевода американской

мультикультурной литературы. Реализуя эти идеи в учебных программах, академических учебных планах и издательских рекомендациях, исследование способствует повышению общего качества и влияния переводной литературы в мультикультурном контексте. Кроме того, результаты исследования вооружают переводчиков необходимыми инструментами для сохранения сути оригинального произведения, а также способствуют воспитанию нового поколения культурно чувствительных и компетентных переводчиков. Таким образом, исследование представляет собой методологическую основу для систематического анализа взаимоотношений между языком и культурой при переводе мультикультурной литературы в США.

Ключевые слова: мультикультурная художественная литература, культурно-чувствительный материал, стратегии перевода, культурное посредничество, языковые идиосинкразии, кросс-культурный дискурс, американский мультикультурализм, межкультурная адаптация

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