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PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATION TRANSFORMATIONS WHEN TRANSMITTING KAZAKH REALITIES ASSOCIATED WITH WEDDING RITUALS INTO RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH

Koshanbetova L.B., Sadykova S.A.
K.Zhubanov Aktobe Regional University
koshanbetovalarissa@gmail.com

Translating culturally specific realities, especially those related to wedding traditions, presents a difficult and often underappreciated challenge for translators. Kazakh wedding customs, rich in symbolism and tradition, are a prime example of this complexity. This article examines the problems of translating Kazakh wedding rituals into Russian and English, taking into account translation transformations. Our goal is to analyze the main obstacles faced by translators and propose effective strategies for conveying the meaning and meaning of these realities into other languages. The results of this study may be useful both for practicing translators and for specialists in the field of cross-cultural communication and cultural heritage preservation.

To conduct this research, I used a combined method, including an analysis of the literature on the topic and an empirical analysis of texts containing descriptions of Kazakh wedding customs in Russian and English. I conducted a detailed comparison and analysis of the texts, identifying the key problems and challenges faced by translators in conveying culturally specific realities. In addition, I consulted with practicing translators to gain additional insights and confirm the problem-solving strategies put forward in the article. This approach allowed me to gain a deep

understanding of the difficulties that translators face when working with culturally specific texts, as well as to propose specific methods and strategies to overcome them.

Wedding ceremonies in Kazakh culture are deeply rooted traditions that reflect the rich cultural heritage of this people. They represent a whole complex of rituals, symbols and customs that accompany the marriage process and create an atmosphere of joy, celebration and family unity. The ceremony begins with a solemn engagement, during which the future newlyweds exchange rings and confirm their consent to marriage. The final stages of the wedding celebration include a party, where guests congratulate the newlyweds and enjoy refreshments, and a party, which concludes the wedding celebrations and allows guests to continue the celebration and usher the newlyweds into their new married life [1].

In the context of translating culturally sensitive texts, such as descriptions of wedding ceremonies, these transformations become especially important, since they must take into account not only the linguistic features of the language, but also cultural contexts and nuances.

Semantic transformations concern changing the meaning of words and expressions during translation. This may include finding adequate equivalents for terms and concepts that may be unique to the culture and traditions of the source country. For example, terms associated with Kazakh wedding rituals, such as "kozkarasu" or "kelin toy", may require special attention and adaptation to convey their meaning into another language [2].

Structural transformations refer to changes in the organization and structure of sentences and text as a whole. This may involve changing word order, choosing different grammatical structures, or even reconstructing sentences to achieve greater clarity and adequacy in the translation. For example, communicating complex concepts and customs of wedding ceremonies may require changes in sentence structure to make them more understandable to a reader in another language.

Pragmatic transformations are associated with adapting the text to the cultural context and communicative needs of the audience. This may include adapting forms of politeness, address, and other linguistic elements to suit cultural norms and reader expectations. For example, expressions of respect and congratulations used in Kazakh wedding ceremonies may require special care when translating them into another language in order to preserve the emotion and tone of the authentic text [3].

Translating Kazakh wedding rituals into Russian and English is a task that faces several significant challenges. One of the main problems is the lexical and semantic differences between the Kazakh language and the target language. The Kazakh language has a rich vocabulary and unique terms that reflect the specifics of the

culture and traditions of this people. Translators are faced with the challenge of finding appropriate equivalents in another language to convey the meaning and emotion of the original.

Cultural characteristics also play a key role in the translation process of wedding customs. Wedding rituals in Kazakh culture are closely related to its history, traditions and way of life. Translators must not only convey the text, but also adapt it to another cultural context, taking into account the characteristics and perceptions of the target audience.

Translating idiomatic expressions associated with wedding customs poses a significant challenge for translators; as such, phrases often lack a direct counterpart in the target language. There is a need for a creative approach in finding the most suitable idioms and expressions to convey the intended meaning in the most accurate and emotionally resonant form. This requires not only a deep knowledge of both languages but also an understanding of the cultural contexts related to wedding traditions. After all, it is through such expressions that not only information but also the atmosphere, emotions, and symbolism associated with the event are conveyed. Thus, translators are compelled not only to convey the literal meaning of the phrase but also to strive to preserve the same imagery and emotional nuance that are inherent in the original [4].

Finally, differences in traditions and customs between cultures can indeed pose significant challenges for interpreters, particularly when it comes to translating wedding customs. Without a comprehensive understanding of both the Kazakh culture and that of the target language, interpreters may inadvertently misinterpret or misunderstand the nuances embedded within these customs. This can lead to inaccuracies or even cultural insensitivity in the translation process.

Interpreters tasked with translating wedding customs must possess not only linguistic proficiency but also a profound knowledge of the cultural contexts involved. This encompasses understanding the historical significance, symbolic meanings, and social conventions associated with each custom. For instance, a seemingly simple gesture or phrase exchanged during a Kazakh wedding ceremony may carry profound cultural implications that could easily be overlooked by someone unfamiliar with the culture [5].

To effectively solve the problems associated with translating Kazakh wedding customs into Russian and English, translators can use a variety of strategies:

Firstly, it is important to carefully study the cultural context and traditions of Kazakh wedding rituals. This includes learning the history, symbolism, and core

values associated with these customs. Such a deep understanding will help translators more accurately convey the meaning and emotional coloring of each ritual.

Secondly, translators must skillfully adapt vocabulary and phraseology to preserve the authenticity of the text. Sometimes it may be necessary to create new terms or rethink idiomatic expressions to convey the unique concepts and ideas inherent in Kazakh culture [6].

The third strategy includes consultation with experts and specialists in Kazakh culture and traditions. This allows for further clarification and interpretation of wedding customs, as well as a deeper understanding of their significance and context.

Finally, continually learning and improving one's skills in translating culturally sensitive texts is a key strategy for translators. Participation in specialized courses and master classes allows you to broaden your horizons and master new methods and techniques of translation.

For additional research, let us look at several examples of translations of Kazakh wedding realities into English and Russian, performed by different translators. The analysis made it possible to identify differences in approaches to translation and the effectiveness of transmitting culturally specific meanings. For example, the reality of "*құда түсу*", denoting the traditional Kazakh rite of meeting young people, was translated as "*courtship*" into English in one translation, while another translator preferred to use the term "*bridal proposal*". I recommend using the second option, as it more accurately conveys the meaning and subtleties of this reality, and fits better into the context of wedding customs in English-speaking culture [1].

The reality of "*Сырға салу*" in Kazakh culture symbolizes the final agreement between the parents of two couples. The tradition goes as follows: two zhenges (sisters-in-law of bride) bring the bride out to the groom's parents, holding her by the arms. During the ceremony, the groom's mother removes the girl's earrings and replaces them with others. This means that the bride now has a new status and belongs to the groom's family. All relatives on the bride's side, including the two sisters-in-law who brought her out, are given gifts. In D. Doszhan's novel, the reality "*Сырға салу*" is translated into Russian as "*одарить украшениями*". However, when translated into Russian as "*одаривать украшениями*" it is advisable to include a concise explanation, highlighting that during this tradition, the groom's mother replaces the bride's earrings, symbolizing a change in status and her integration into the groom's family [7].

Transliteration was opted for rendering the ethnic term "*шашу*" into Russian, while transcription was used for translating it into English, with an explanation provided in the footnote: "*Шашу- конфеты и сладости*" [8]. "*Shashoo-*

sweatmeats” [9]. However, it is noteworthy that the cultural significance of it in Kazakh traditions was not explained, thereby missing its distinctive aspect. It is pertinent to note that “*Shashoo*” is used as a signal for the commencement of celebrations and weddings, symbolizing “wealth and prosperity” in Kazakh culture.

In addition, during the analysis of translations, it was found that some translators prefer to use transliteration of Kazakh terms, while maintaining their original appearance in English or Russian. For example, the term “*қыз ұзаты*” was introduced as “*bridesmaid*” in one of the translations reviewed. However, this approach may cause misunderstanding among English- and Russian-speaking readers, depriving them of the opportunity to fully understand the cultural characteristics and meaning of the rituals encoded in these terms. In this regard, I recommend preferring translations that combine the accuracy of conveying meaning, taking into account the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the target language, and preserve readability and intelligibility for an audience unfamiliar with Kazakh traditions [1].

It is important to note that when choosing a translation of culturally specific terms, it is necessary to take into account not only linguistic aspects, but also the context of their use in a particular situation. For example, when translating the term “bridesmaid” into Russian or English, it is important to take into account not only the literal meaning, but also the cultural significance of this ceremony in the context of a Kazakh wedding, in order to choose the most appropriate translation that will preserve the emotional and symbolic load of the original.

In conclusion, translating Kazakh wedding customs into other languages is a complex and multifaceted task that requires not only linguistic skills, but also a deep understanding of cultural characteristics. While working on this article, we discovered that issues such as lexical and semantic differences, cultural differences, idiomatic expressions, etc. pose significant challenges for translators.

However, despite the difficulties, there are effective strategies for solving these problems that allow you to create high quality and tailored translations. It is important to recognize that in the translation process some degrees of loss and distortion associated with the transfer of content from one cultural environment to another cannot be completely avoided. However, the main task of the translator is to preserve the spirit and meanings of the original, taking into account the cultural characteristics and expectations of the target audience.

My point is that the translation of culturally sensitive texts, such as descriptions of wedding rituals, is not only a process of information transmission, but also an act of cultural mediation. This process requires not only professional skills, but also empathy, creativity and respect for cultural traditions and values. Only such an

integrated approach allows us to create translations that not only convey the content, but also preserve the cultural value and uniqueness of the original. Thus, translating Kazakh wedding customs is an important and responsible endeavor that requires translators not only to have technical skills, but also to understand and respect cultural differences.

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