

**THE TRANSLATION FEATURES
OF THE NATIONAL CLOTHES NAMES FROM KAZAKH INTO ENGLISH**

**ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕРЕВОДА НАЗВАНИЙ ОДЕЖДЫ
В НАЦИОНАЛЬНОМ СТИЛЕ С КАЗАХСКОГО НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**

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Article is devoted to ethnolinguistic properties of the name of national clothes and their translation from Kazakh into English.

In the present article are considered various transformations which are used for adequate and complete translation of the national clothes names.

The practical importance of work consists of possible usage of the names of national clothes from the point of view of ethnolinguistics and translation on a practical training in the sphere textile industry.

Статья посвящена этнолингвистическим свойствам названия национальной одежды и их переводу с казахского языка на английский язык.

В настоящей статье рассматриваются различные трансформации, которые используются для достижения адекватного и целостного перевода названия национальной одежды.

Практическая значимость работы заключается в возможности использования названия национальной одежды с точки зрения этнолингвистики и перевода на практических занятиях в сфере текстильной промышленности.

Keywords: national clothes, translation, ethnolinguistic transformation, textile industry.

Ключевые слова: национальная одежда, перевод, трансформация, этнолингвистика, текстильная промышленность.

Academician A. Qaidar wrote: “ The outlook and being of population is stored in its language. The consolidation about the name of the phenomenon and different things properties, moving rows, customs and traditions are not coming to the next generation only by the facts of language, i.e., the only language words and collocation, phraseology and proverbs, legends, fairy tales” [1, 18]. In national language there aren't a little multifaceted deep and mystery words. Like many creators and witnesses of historical eras together with the growing population, the appearance of a

kind of clothes that describe the material culture of our people and the influence of every society to the history and peculiarities of their consumption determined by analyzing the historical- lexicology, etymological and linguistic names of clothes” [2, 13].

It was said that the Kazakh language in terms of vocabulary in the languages of the world is one of the richest, translation is one of the process which shows to other ethnos their peculiarities, national colors, laws and ethnolinguistic descriptions and translator is the person who delivers it. German writer Al-

fred Kurella said “ Translator should know better about the country of composition’s author, his life, clothes, customs and traditions, spiritual values, beliefs, history, geographical position. One of the main difficulties encountered in translation “reality” words that is the translation of lexemes which has no equivalents. “Reality” words mean the concept which connects with certain population, nations customs and traditions, life, history, spiritual and material lifestyle [8, 59...69]. These can be attributed to the following ethno-lexical words:

- the national belief, religion, customs and traditions of the realities;

- with respect to domestic customs, clothes, utensils, dishes, food, the national holidays;

The main facts which determine the lexical features of Kazakh language are the types of hats, as *kupi, timak, ishik, kimeshek, burkenshik, malakai, zhalbagay, bashlik, dalbay, kulapara, boric, karakara, kundik, zhel-ek, zhali, kasaka, tahia, shilauish, zhaulik*, also the main names of clothes are *shapan, kupi, ton, zhaki, zhargak, zhidem, ishek, shekpen, kebenek*. They have no equivalent in other languages. The clothes which constructed to this group are *koilek, zheide, kokirekshe, kazekei, the types of shoes as sirma, kiiz, shetik, masi, kebis, shokai, myuik*, (wear outside the boots, tanned leather) *baipak, kezel, saktian*. These words can be attributed as the reality words, because they include certain periods of history and culture and it’s national color and shade in other words are highlighted. There are several approaches used in translating reality words. They are transcription, transliteration, close translation, calque, (the usage of semi-calque methods) description, explanation, analyzing and et. c. The main thing to keep in mind in translation approaches are the choice of words or collocations, especially to give the correct meaning of the reality words, in addition to know the historical and cultural characteristics, it will be understandable to the second language reader if the national colors are kept, because in national museums, in art gallery and many books the names of our national clothes equivalents are given by their transcription

and any other information, of course it’s not enough [13, 18...128].

Transcription is taken from Latin language "transcriptio" i.e. it means “to copy”. The sounds of words in another language are given with the language alphabet (usually geographic name, scientific term) transferred to other language the word sounds. For example: in German *Göttingen – Gittengen*, in English *Management – management*, in France *Ingenieur – engineer* is given as phonetic transcription. This approach is used in the translation of national costumes.

Transliteration in Latin trans, literature through letter writing, that is one of the means to write the second one, that is, one of the letters in alphabetical writing letters - one of the other letters of the alphabet to replace. If you want your words, according to the sound of the alphabet, the alphabet is not difficult to replace. If you want your words, according to the sound of the alphabet, the alphabet is not difficult to replace. While the sound of the words in the alphabet are not corresponded then they are complicated to write.

Transliteration method is used often pay geographical realities. It could include: land, water, names, animals, birds and plant names. For example: *Moscow - Moscow, Berliner Zeitung- Berliner Zeitung, Al-Farabi, Al-Farabi, office-office* etc. Transliteration method was not absolutely corresponded.

The concept “closer translation” (similar concept) is the method that can be used in translating the similar concepts or phenomena using any equivalents. It is called closer not because of its completely similarities, but by their similarities of meanings. So the word *ton* in English language is as the name of the sheepskin coat that can be approximate, because the English people also wear a fur coat. If we take the word *ishik*, in order to be clear for English listeners or readers we can translate it as coat (covered on the outside with a cloth). The word *masi* has the meaning “shoes with thick soles”, it is easy way to interpret for English men . The word *kupi* can be transformed with the following phrases as “in the winter fur coat” and the word *shapan* as “robe, outerwear, likeness”. In this context, a well-known translator and theoretician I.Y. Recker suggests

that any methods of translating words should be used in suitable ways [9, 89...121].

Calque is one of the methods of translating words word by word or give direct translation of the words or phrases. For example the word *beldemshe* is translated as skirt and like other words *bas kiim* - headdress, *zheide*-shirt, *beldik*- belt, strap, *kundyk*- turban, *zhargak shalbar*- men's leather pants, *kosetek koilek*- dress with ruffles, *masi*- soft boots, *tumak*- fur hat, *koilek*- light dress with sleeves, *kebenek*- men's outer felt clothing, "like the felt cloak". Here we can see that some names of clothing can be translated by the method of calque. The reason is calque proves that it can translate the word with its relative equivalent meaning words. Describing and explaining methods are applicable to translate the Kazakh national costumes into other languages. To translate names of national costumes with the help of these methods is considered to be the sufficient way. Because some words can not have equivalent, in this case these methods are have to be used. For instance, we translate the word *saukele* like the Kazakh national female wedding headdress representing high (about 70 cm) a cone-shaped cap it can be more understandable for English readers. The word *saukele* has not any direct translation, because this headdress is used only by Kazakh girls who are going to get married and it belongs to just Kazakh national traditions. In many dictionaries a word is translated in brief meaning, that's why it can lose its ethno-linguistic meaning or feature, for this case the above mentioned methods should be used in translating the words. Kazakh people can get the meaning of the word *kimeshek* as it is the name of Kazakh headdress, and it is worn by our grandmothers, if we translate it in order to be understandable for English readers, then it will have the following meaning - the headdress of the married woman. Details of this attire changed depending on age and the region. The female headdress consisted of two parts: lower - *kimeshek*, put on the head, and top - in the form of a turban, the lower part of an attire which is reeled up a top. Both parts of an attire were made only of white fabric. These types of headdresses are for elderly women. And we

hope, reading the meaning of the given word English readers can get much more information about *kimeshek* and can imagine what it looks like. One of the women's clothes is *tobeldirik*. It can be explained as that this headdress's two sides are decorated golden robes, and it is used instead of *kimeshek*, or we can see it in English language as the decoration for the upper part of *kimeshek*. This shows the creativeness of translator, and also our country is known as touristic one that's why we have plenty of tourists, foreign guests, and our ethno-culture should attract them by all their features.

Attire which is reeled up a top. Both parts of an attire were made only of white fabric. These types of headdresses are for elderly women, described as a second language, if only a little, to bring to describe clear and could imagine. Another one of the only women to wear national dress *tobeldirik*. Top embroidered fringed edges upon the *kimeshek* explains, the word in the English language *kimeshek* will be affirmative. Here is the translator must demonstrate skills such places as our guests, foreign tourists to the country who are interested in something ethno-cultural specifications.

During the translation method translator to determine the behavior of the objective to restore the rule of law, not on the basis of work experience person action should be taken. Translation of translation methods to adapt existing methods and activities to help you get the most effective results. *Kalpak* lexeme the summer headdress sewed from thin felt, mainly white, and had a peculiar ancient sort of fleece you can be translated. And the word *beldemshe* and rats in the type of headgear that the ancient headdress made from camel cloth phrases that would be understandable because it is really word, the definition requires an explanation. Same time, some Kazakhs do not know the word, but it can translate not only describe the English language only, *kasaba* women's head wear embroidered with the gold thread and trimmed by the gold fringe. "Sweaters" and wearing girls as usual over the dress wore a light tank top, chest portion and a skirt embroidered with patterns phrases that describe the proposed

transfer, such an alternative path. The name of the nozzle boots, boots with high tops, and felt stockings inside we decided to pay that. *Masi*- lightweight shoes made of leather and bootleg with painted ornament that can be translated . “A plug cap” phrase, high cap with turned-up fields and embroidered with gold thread ornament it translates as, rich people wore this cap a plug cap will determine the word to say, that it would be easier to understand and listener.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion is because each language has its own characteristics, language support, treasures of the nation was not in vain, as the spiritual treasures of the people. Cultural relations has its own laws and linguistic and psychological characteristics, and that the person responsible for intercultural relations intercultural competence, and intercultural competence means that people should be outside the scope of their own culture and other cultures without losing the values of spiritual values, and a person exercising the same access to the competence of intercultural competence and

should have intercultural competence means that people outside their own culture and other culture, while not losing the meaning of spiritual values, the ability to substitute glorifies, represents this view, the translation of the people of different culture is connection and gold bridge between many nationalities, an excellent way to exchange and the development of national culture is a reflection of one of the bright.

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