ABSTRACT

to the dissertation of Imangazina Meruyert Anuarovna for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in the educational program "8D02307 – Kazakh Philology" on the topic "Verbalization of nonverbal elements of communication and translation features (based on M.Auezov's novel «The Path of Abai»)"

General characteristics of the work. Nonverbal means of communication constitute one of the fundamental components of the communicative culture of any nation and function in close interaction with verbal speech. In a literary text, the verbalization of characters' nonverbal behavior serves as a key device for enhancing emotional and expressive coloring, visualizing events, and creating vivid imagery.

It is of crucial importance that the paralinguistic means of the source text retain their functional-pragmatic load and expressive potential in the translated text as well. The adequacy of perception and interpretation of a literary work by a foreign-language reader, the degree to which its literary content is revealed, the accuracy of conveying the author's intention and pragmatics, as well as the preservation of national and cultural specificity, all directly depend on this factor. One of the priority directions of interlingual research is the analysis of translated literary texts. In this context, the object of the present study is the epic novel "The Path of Abai" by M. Auezov, which is characterized by a high concentration of paralinguistic means and belongs to the golden fund of world literature.

From a literary-critical perspective, the epic novel "The Path of Abai" has received special attention in M. Baitanaev's study "Literary Features of M. Auezov's Novel "The Path of Abai", while the pragmatic characteristics of literary texts have been partially examined in the doctoral dissertation "The Pragmatic Potential of Texts of Kazakh Fiction". In addition, the issues raised by the novel are addressed in a number of master's theses and academic articles. However, the paralinguistic means employed in the epic novel "The Path of Abai" and the specifics of their translation into Russian have not yet become the subject of a comprehensive linguistic and translation-studies analysis.

The first chapter of the dissertation examines the degree of scholarly elaboration of nonverbal communication and its terminological apparatus; the second chapter analyzes the ways in which paralinguistic means are verbalized in the epic novel and their functional-pragmatic role in the literary text; the third chapter investigates the influence of translators' competence on the quality of literary translation. In order to provide a more thorough justification of the relevance of the study, the phenomenon of lacunarity in the secondary translation of "The Path of Abai" into English is considered separately. Drawing on more than two thousand linguistic units extracted from the text of the novel, the study identifies the main strategies for translating paralinguistic means into Russian on

the basis of concrete examples, while the difficulties involved in rendering the nonverbal component of the literary text are interpreted through the prism of the binary opposition "symmetry – asymmetry" in translation.

Relevance of the research. In the context of globalization, the problem of preserving the national language, national mentality, and national identity has acquired particular significance not only in Kazakhstan but throughout the world. In the era of the fourth technological revolution, characterized by the rapid development of information technologies and artificial intelligence, the preservation of national values becomes especially pressing.

Nonverbal means constitute a crucial component of communication and function alongside speech in the communicative culture of every nation. Paralinguistic means in a literary text must retain their functional and pragmatic significance not only in the original but also in translation. This directly affects how a work is perceived by readers from another culture, the completeness with which its content is revealed, the adequacy of conveying the author's intention and pragmatics, as well as the preservation of the national character of the work.

In Kazakh literature, the epic novel "The Path of Abai" by M. Auezov occupies a special place as a work in which nonverbal means are represented with exceptional richness and completeness. Despite this, the linguistic value of the novel and its reflection in translation have not yet become the subject of a comprehensive scholarly investigation.

The translations of the novel into other foreign languages were carried out predominantly through Russian, which further underscores the relevance of the present topic. Distortions in the rendering of nonverbal means in translation lead to violations of semantic accuracy, a reduction in literary expressiveness, and the leveling of national and cultural elements.

Object of research: verbal representations of nonverbal means of communication in the original text of the novel-epic "The Path of Abai" and in its Russian translations.

Subject of research: nonverbal means of communication and their translations into Russian.

Purpose of the research: to identify the cognitive, communicative, and etiquette-related features of Kazakh nonverbal means by analyzing the verbalization of paralinguisms in the original text of "The Path of Abai", as well as to assess the degree to which their cultural and linguistic value is preserved in Russian translations of the novel. To achieve this aim, the following specific research **tasks** were accomplished:

- to provide a theoretical justification for the criteria used to identify and select paralinguisms in a literary text by critically examining divergent views on the scientific framework of paralinguistics;

- to determine the extent to which national specificity is preserved in the translation of cognitive and cultural concepts manifested through nonverbal means;

- to identify the modes of verbalization of nonverbal means, viewed as linguistic representations of national consciousness and communicative culture, based on the material of the novel-epic;

- to analyze the linguocultural value of the secondary English translation of the literary work produced via the Russian language;

- to reveal, through the analysis of Russian translations of nonverbal means, the culture-specific patterns of paralinguistic elements and the linguistic and extralinguistic factors that negatively affect translation quality.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the research comprises:

- works by foreign scholars addressing theoretical issues of paralinguistics (I.N. Gorelov, G.V. Kolshansky, G.E. Kreydlin, E.S. Nikitina, T.M. Nikolaeva, A.A. Reformatsky, A. Pease, R.L. Birdwhistell, E.T. Hall);

- studies by Kazakh scholars specializing in nonverbal communication (B.Q. Momynova, S.B. Beisembayeva, A.D. Seissenova, Zh. Nursultankyzy, S. Magzhan, M.P. Yeshimov, V.D. Narozhnaya, Sh. Zekenova, among others);

- research devoted to the representation of paralinguisms in literary texts (E.D. Boeva, V.V. Ganina, I.A. Golovanova, E.A. Zueva, Yu.V. Ivanova, O.V. Kobzeva, T.L. Muzychuk, N.V. Nakashidze, Ya.V. Pokrovskaya, E.A. Rusina, etc.);

- works on translation theory (J. Catford, A. Fedorov, P. Newmark, V.N. Komissarov, J. Mounin, O. Kade, K. Reiss, Ya.I. Retsker, A.D. Shveitser, S. Talzhanov, A. Satybaldiev, O. Aitbaev, A. Aldash);

- studies on the cultural aspects of linguistic units (Yu.E. Prokhorov, I.A. Sternin, V.A. Maslova, M.V. Pimenova, N. Uali, Zh. Mankeeva, Z. Akhmetzhanova, G. Anes, etc.).

Research methods. In the study, the descriptive-semantic method was used to explicate the meanings of nonverbal means. Semantic-structural and componential methods made it possible to identify the ways in which nonverbal means are verbalized. On the basis of communicative analysis, the role of para-elements in the process of communication was demonstrated. In identifying the linguocultural specificity of nonverbal means characteristic of the Kazakh people, their equivalents in the Russian language were taken into account; accordingly, the comparative method, the descriptive method, and the method of interpretation were applied.

Sources of research work. The main source of the study was the paralinguistic units extracted from the four-volume edition of the novel-epic "The Path of Abai" by M. Auezov, published by the "Zhazushy" Publishing House, as well as their translations in the earlier Russian version produced by L. Sobolev (1997, "Ana Tili" Publishing House) and in the newer translation by A. Kim (2012, "Zhibek Zholy" Publishing House). In addition, translations of paralinguistic units from the English version of the novel by L. Navrozov (1953, "Foreign Languages Publishing House") were partially used. In total, more than

2000 instances of language use (Kazakh and Russian examples) were collected and analyzed as the research corpus.

Scientific novelty of the research. The scientific novelty of the dissertation lies in the following:

- the term paralinguism is redefined and used for the first time to denote verbal representations of nonverbal means in a literary text;
- verbal forms of nonverbal means in unrelated languages are examined comparatively and conceptualized as translatemes;
- it is demonstrated through linguistic data that the national specificity of auxiliary communicative means and the background cultural knowledge embedded in nonverbal means complicate the translation of paralinguisms into Russian;
- it is established that translating paralinguisms into English via Russian results in substantial lacunae in secondary translations and leads to the attenuation of the cultural meaning of nonverbal means;
- translations of paralinguisms are analyzed through the binary opposition of symmetry and asymmetry, revealing the influence of linguistic and extralinguistic factors on translation quality.

Theoretical significance of the research work. The results of the proposed study make it possible to explore new directions in linguistics more deeply and to expand interdisciplinary research, and may serve as a theoretical and methodological foundation for studies examining the gestures and body language of the Kazakh people from linguocultural and comparative perspectives. Through the comparative analysis of linguistic units in original and translated texts, the study identifies the significance and methodological approaches of conducting interlinguistic research.

Practical significance of the research work. The results may be applied in teaching paralinguistics, ethnolinguistics, translation studies, communication theory, intercultural communication, lexicology, and lexicography.

Main provisions submitted for defense.

1. Paralinguistics is a new branch of linguistics that studies nonverbal means of communication and their verbal representations, whereas nonverbal semiotics constitutes a broader macro-domain encompassing additional semiotic and graphic systems of meaning.

2. Paralinguisms in literary texts are lexico-phraseological structures that complement and specify verbal messages, represent nonverbal means of national communicative culture, form the cognitive context of the text, and reflect the author's worldview and the cultural and social value system of the represented community.

3. The insufficient preservation and transmission of the cultural, etiquette-related, and communicative potential of paralinguisms in translation disrupt the semantic, imagery-based, and pragmatic integrity of the literary work.

4. While specification, functional translation, addition, and literal translation are relatively effective strategies for rendering paralinguistic means, generalization and lacunarity distort contextual meaning and weaken cultural significance.

5. Inadequate translations of nonverbal means in the Russian version of "The Path of Abai" are caused by both linguistic (lexical, grammatical, and ethnocultural asymmetry) and extralinguistic factors.

Structure of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, three chapters, a conclusion, and a list of references.