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## Linguacultural features of the translation of phraseological units (based on the novel by Stephen King «The Green Mile»)

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in the translation of Stephen King's works, an author whose writings have achieved significant prominence within contemporary popular culture and literary discourse of the XX-XXI centuries. His novel «The Green Mile» poses considerable challenges for translators, particularly in rendering idiomatic expressions, metaphorical language, and culturally bound imagery. Consequently, the examination of linguacultural peculiarities in the translation of this novel remains highly pertinent. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to identify the key linguacultural features of the writer's literary discourse that require special attention during translation. The article examines the linguacultural features of translating idioms from Stephen King's novel «The Green Mile». The purpose of the work is to analyze the translation strategies of phraseological units in the novel into Russian and Kazakh. The work analyzes the translation strategies employed by V. Weber, M. Opaleva, and M. Semaikyzy, aiming to identify the most effective methods for conveying the original's meaning, emotional coloring, and cultural context. The research objectives are to review theoretical approaches to the translation of phraseological units in literary discourse; to identify and analyze phraseological units in the original text and their interpretations in translations; to classify the types of phraseological units and the leading translation strategies, and identify successful techniques; to assess the degree of adequacy of cultural adaptation. This study focuses on the examination of the strategies employed in translating phraseological units and on the assessment of the frequency with which various methods are applied. A comparative analysis reveals that the use of phraseological equivalents and analogies are the most successful strategies for ensuring the transfer of cultural specificity and imagery. They ensure the transfer of cultural specificity and imagery. The findings contribute to a deeper understanding of phraseological translation and can be applied in both educational and professional translation practices. The authors conclude that the adequate cultural adaptation of the text has become a paramount challenge, as it allows for maximum accuracy and preservation of the original's aesthetic value in translations into Russian and Kazakh.

**Keywords:** phraseological units, translation, linguacultural features of translation, cultural adaptation, translation strategies.

### Introduction

Stephen King is widely recognized as one of the most influential contemporary writers. Despite the considerable attention his works have received, with large print runs of Russian translations, the role and function of phraseological units in his texts remain insufficiently explored. The challenges associated with translating his works into Kazakh have, to date, been practically unexamined. Investigating the strategies for transferring phraseological units from King's novel «The Green Mile» into Russian and Kazakh is therefore an especially relevant issue in contemporary translation studies.

A thorough examination of phraseological units in literary works offers a unique opportunity to gain insight into the culture and mindset of the language community being studied. In fiction, phraseological units often acquire additional semantic nuances or shifts in meaning, which can be central to the author's individual style. Treating phraseological units as linguacultural units and analyzing their cross-linguistic translation involves specific challenges. These arise from the cultural significance, allegorical content, aphoristic quality, expressiveness, and stylistic coloring inherent in such units. In translation, it is essential not only to convey the denotative meaning of the phraseology but also to preserve its expressive and emotive qualities.

According to Y.I. Retsker, the main difficulties in translating phraseological units lie in the translator's ability to cover multiple layers of meaning, to maintain their emotional and expressive functions, and to adhere to the core principles of translation theory [1; 145]. Additionally, references to phenomena that are unfamiliar or absent in the target culture may create further complications, requiring careful contextual and cultural adaptation. The methodological basis of the study comprises the works of the classics of translation

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studies V.N. Komissarov [2], N.F. Alefirenko [3], A.V. Fedorov [4], L.S. Barkhudarov [5], as well as foreign researchers — E.A. Nida [6], J. Lakoff and M. Johnson [7], E.S. Kubryakova [8], N.D. Arutyunova [9], Yu.S. Stepanov [10]. The analysis dwells on linguacultural concepts of V.V. Vorobyov and V.A. Maslova, according to whom phraseological units can be considered ‘linguacultural’, which implies they are «complex inter-level units or dialectical unities of linguistic (sign, meaning) and extralinguistic (concept, subject) content» [11], a «way of representing culture» [12].

Of no less importance are the works of modern researchers devoted to the work of Stephen King and the peculiarities of the translation of his works (A.S. Zubinova, S.S. Takhtarova, D.A. Gordeeva, and others). These works made it possible to compare the results obtained with existing approaches in translation studies and clarify theoretical conclusions.

The researcher D.A. Gordeeva considers the translational features of the translation of phraseological units isolated by the continuous sampling method from Stephen King's novel «The Shining» [13; 93–97]. The author conducts a comparative analysis of examples of original texts and translations into Russian by I.L. Monichev. The research supports the view that meticulous and thoughtful treatment of phraseological units is crucial for successful intercultural communication. The selection of an appropriate translation strategy depends on the language of translation, the broader contextual framework, semantic-stylistic and emotional nuances, the variability of national-cultural traits, and the availability of corresponding equivalents in the target language.

A.Sh. Zubinova's research is also devoted to the translation of comparisons in the idiostyle of S. King [14]. The work is devoted to identifying the linguopragmatic features of comparative constructions as dominant components of S. King's idiostyle and methods of their transmission when translated from English into Russian. The researcher conducted a comparative analysis of the author's text of S. King's works and their translations into Russian in order to determine how to translate the writer's comparisons into Russian, taking into account the translation transformations used in translating the comparisons. The researcher believes that comparisons in the literary texts of S. King reflect the features of the individual author's picture of the world, characterized by structural, semantic, and pragmatic peculiarities, and undergo certain transformations when translated from English into Russian.

It should be noted that the number of studies devoted to the translation of phraseological units in Stephen King's prose, especially from the point of view of linguacultural dominants, is clearly insufficient. In scientific research, separate works are presented regarding the translation of equivalent vocabulary, phraseological units, and metaphors in a literary text, such as, for example, studies by D.A. Gordeeva [15; 54–61], A.V. Fedorov [4], E.M. Vereshchagina [16], T.I. Yakovenko [17; 200–208], L.V. Shcherba [18], covering general strategies for translating culturally labeled units.

The linguacultural features of the translation of metaphors in the stories of Stephen King are devoted to the work of V.E. Gerasimova [19; 150–156]. The work examined and analyzed some metaphors selected from two stories by Stephen King — Cain Rose up and The Morality. Based on the selected metaphors, a comparative linguacultural analysis of the original and translation of the considered phraseological units was carried out to identify similar components of metaphors fixed in both languages — English and Russian.

Researchers O.S. Makarova, G.E. Markosyan and E.V. Savello examine the translation of metaphors in Stephen King's short prose through the lens of linguacultural principles [20; 73–92]. In their study, the authors analyze semantic, functional, and structural types of metaphors, along with their stylistic and linguacultural characteristics, using King's stories The Apt Pupil and Rainy Season as illustrative examples. The methodological approach relies on a comparative analysis of the original texts and their Russian translations by linguists S.E. Task, M.V. Opaleva, V.V. Antonova, I.G. Pochitalina, B.G. Lyubartseva, and V.A. Weber [20].

Kazakhstani linguistics also offers notable studies analyzing Stephen King's works [21; 358–373]. One article focuses on methods for achieving equivalence in the translation of slang in literary texts, taking King's novel The Green Mile as a case study. Of particular interest is the comparative analysis conducted within the framework of V.N. Komissarov's five-level equivalence theory [21].

Thus, most existing studies analyzing Stephen King's literary discourse focus on isolated translational phenomena. These typically include the translation of phraseological units, the linguopragmatic features of rendering comparisons (taking into account translation transformations), and the role of metaphor as an expressive tool for creating vivid imagery. Furthermore, previous research has addressed the comparative linguacultural analysis of phraseological units to identify cross-linguistic commonalities, as well as the dominant types and stylistic features of metaphors in his fiction.

However, there is a noticeable scarcity of studies in the scientific literature devoted to a comparative linguacultural analysis of translations of Stephen King's works, identifying their features, and determining strategies for translating phraseological units by various translators. Analysis of translation strategies and identification of types of metaphors during translation is not given due attention. The peculiarity of this study lies in the revision of the existing translation approach to the study of S. King's prose as a whole. The linguacultural principle of translation, when applying the comparative method, makes it possible to feel the fullness of genre originality and images of S. King's heroes.

Therefore, it can be asserted that the linguacultural perspective on translating Stephen King's literary discourse, particularly regarding phraseological units, remains underexplored and demands a comprehensive analysis. In King's works, phraseological units serve as a crucial instrument for creating emotional atmosphere, narrative tension, and cultural depth; however, their accurate transmission in translation requires careful consideration of both linguacultural parameters. A review of the literature indicates that existing studies often inadequately reflect the linguacultural aspects of translating phraseological units as expressive stylistic devices, leaving unexamined the specific approaches of different translators and the most frequently employed translation strategies. This article seeks to address these gaps and contribute to a more thorough understanding of the problem.

The subject of the study is the literary discourse of Stephen King's novel «The Green Mile», while its object is the phraseological means and strategies for their translation into Russian and Kazakh.

The novelty of this study lies in the consideration of phraseological units as a linguacultural unit, the analysis of types and translation strategies, and the interlanguage comparison of translations of phraseological units from Stephen King's novel «The Green Mile» into Russian and Kazakh.

The practical significance of the study is due to the possibility of using the materials of the work in further study of the work of S. King as one of the brightest representatives of modern American literature. The results of the study can be used to create a translation model based on comparative and comparative methods, as well as taking into account the linguacultural features of the translation of Stephen King's literary discourse. Methodically, the material of the article as a whole can be used when drawing up programs in philological and literary disciplines within a higher educational institution.

The study is based on the hypothesis that, in translating Stephen King's novel «The Green Mile» into Russian and Kazakh, the strategies most conducive to preserving the work's literary integrity are the use of phraseological equivalents and phraseological analogies. Less frequently employed, but still relevant, are literal tracing and descriptive methods, which together help maintain the original's vivid imagery, emotional intensity, and distinctive cultural nuances.

#### *Materials and methods*

The primary material for this study comprised Stephen King's novel «The Green Mile», first published in 1996, which has become one of the author's key works [22]. The following versions of the text were used for analysis:

- original in English;
- two Russian translations by V. Weber and M. Opaleva;
- Kazakh translation carried out by Mira Semaikyzy.

The choice of the work is due to its high literary significance, saturation with metaphorical constructions, and the important role of metaphor in creating a special atmosphere of the text. The combination of these translations allows us to compare different translation strategies within the same language culture (Russian) and in conditions of intercultural transfer (from English into Kazakh). Such a framework provides an opportunity to identify both universal patterns and culture-specific features.

The research methods used in the work include the continuous sampling method, comparative method, linguacultural analysis, semantic-stylistic analysis, and classification method.

The material was fragments of the original text of the novel «The Green Mile» and official translations into Russian and Kazakh, made by V. Weber, M. Opaleva and Mira Sembaikyzy.

The continuous sampling method was used to extract all phraseological units from the text. This ensured the completeness of the material and made it possible to exclude subjectivity in the selection of examples. Phraseological units are 70 units, or 7 %, that stand out:

- 1) phraseological fusions, or idioms;
- 2) phraseological unities;
- 3) phraseological combinations.

The comparative method was used to compare the original phraseological units with their translations into Russian and Kazakh. This method made it possible to identify both literal correspondences and transformations associated with cultural differences or the individual style of the translator.

Linguacultural analysis is aimed at identifying the cultural specifics of phraseological units. A linguacultural commentary was made based on a sample of 16 phraseological units in the original text and translations.

Semantic-stylistic analysis was used to describe the types of phraseological units in the text, their figurative and emotional potential, as well as the degree of their expressiveness in the original and translations.

The classification method made it possible to distribute translation strategies into the main types: phraseological equivalent, phraseological analogies, tracing, and descriptive method. Based on this classification, frequency statistics were compiled.

The use of these methods provided a holistic and objective analysis of phraseological units in the novel «The Green Mile». This allowed us to trace which translation strategies are most productive for preserving the author's intention, and which trends correspond to the individual style of the translator and the specifics of the target culture.

### Results and discussion

The use of the continuous sampling method allowed us to identify and distribute the available phraseological units into the following types: phraseological fusions (idioms), phraseological unities, and phraseological combinations. Phraseological fusions are indecomposable expressions whose value is not derived from the values of the components. They often carry a cultural-national flavor and are transmitted by translators with equivalents or analogies. Examples are given in the following table (Table 1).

Table 1.

#### Examples of phraseological fusions from Stephen King's novel «The Green Mile»

| № | Example from the original  | Translated by W. Weber | Translation by M. Opaleva      | Translated by M. Semaikyzy | Comment                                                                            |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Kick the bucket            | <i>Сыграть в ящик</i>  | <i>Отправиться на тот свет</i> | <i>Көз жұму</i>            | Full idiomatic expression «die»; the meaning is unrelated to its literal meaning.  |
| 2 | Lose one's marbles         | <i>Тронуться умом</i>  | <i>Свихнуться</i>              | <i>Есінен айырылу</i>      | Fusion with the figurative meaning «go crazy.»                                     |
| 3 | Let the cat out of the bag | <i>Проговориться</i>   | <i>Выдать тайну</i>            | <i>Сырды айтып қою</i>     | The idiom «reveal the secret.» The figurative structure is not analyzed literally. |

Idioms in «The Green Mile» are more common in the dialogues of characters (prisoners and overseers), creating a colloquial flavor and emotional richness of speech.

Phraseological unities are expressions in which the image is preserved, but the meaning is motivated by the internal logic of the combination, often metaphorical (Table 2).

Table 2.

#### Examples of phraseological unities from Stephen King's novel «The Green Mile»

| № | Example from the original | Translated by W. Weber  | Translation by M. Opaleva  | Translated by M. Semaikyzy      | Comment                                                                                |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | <i>Walk the mile</i>      | <i>Идти милю</i>        | <i>Пройти зелёную милю</i> | <i>Жасыл миль жолы-мен жүру</i> | A symbolic image of the prisoner's path to death; the meaning is motivated by context. |
| 2 | <i>Cold as ice</i>        | <i>Холодный как лёд</i> | <i>Холоден, словно лёд</i> | <i>Мұздай суық</i>              | The image of cold remains, increasing the emotional state of the character.            |
| 3 | <i>Carry the weight</i>   | <i>Нести тяжесть</i>    | <i>Нести бремя</i>         | <i>Жүк арқалау</i>              | Unity with the metaphorical meaning of «experiencing moral guilt.»                     |

The unities in the novel create an emotionally figurative atmosphere and reveal the characters' inner experiences.

Phraseological combinations are stable expressions where one word is free, and the other has a phraseologically related meaning (Table 3).

Table 3

**Examples of phraseological combinations from Stephen King's novel «The Green Mile»**

| № | Example from the original | Translated by W. Weber   | Translation by M. Opaleva | Translated by M. Semaikyzy | Comment                                                           |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Pay attention             | <i>Обращать внимание</i> | <i>Уделять внимание</i>   | <i>Назар аудару</i>        | Frequency combination with the associated <i>attention</i> token. |
| 2 | Take a look               | <i>Взглянуть</i>         | <i>Бросить взгляд</i>     | <i>Үндемей отыру</i>       | Semi-phraseological combination, partially stable.                |
| 3 | Keep silence              | <i>Хранить молчание</i>  | <i>Соблюдать тишину</i>   | <i>Үндемей отыру</i>       | One component is stable, the other is free.                       |

Phraseological combinations in the novel are used in narrative speech and neutral descriptions; they give the text naturalness and fluidity.

Thus, we can conclude that all three types of phraseological units have their own characteristics and are rendered differently by various translators. Phraseological fusions (idioms) are characterized by indecomposability, expressiveness, and create a conversational atmosphere. Found mainly in V. Weber. Phraseological unities have motivation, metaphoricity, and carry an emotional burden. They are found in almost all three translators. Phraseological combinations are characteristic of descriptive fragments and are more common in the translations of M. Opaleva and M. Semaikyzy.

The percentages of the three phraseological types are presented in the following diagram.

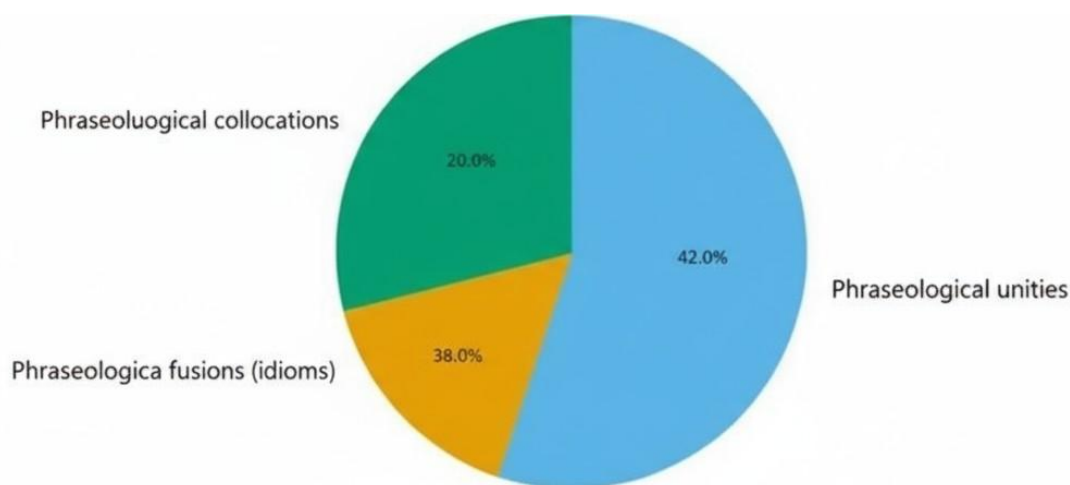


Figure 1. Percentages of three phraseological types in Stephen King's novel «The Green Mile»

Next, the primary methods for translating phraseological units in Stephen King's novel *The Green Mile* are examined. It should be noted that scholars currently describe several techniques for rendering phraseological units; however, most contemporary linguists distinguish four principal approaches:

- phraseological equivalent;
- phraseological analogy;
- literal translation (tracing);
- descriptive translation [23; 237-239].

A phraseological equivalent represents a unit in the target language that corresponds entirely to the original in both meaning and stylistic nuance [24; 111]. Such equivalents allow translators to convey the semantic and emotional coloring of the original phraseological units most accurately [25; 153]. Examples include:

as cold as ice — холодный как лед, old age is no fun — старость не радость, the bitter truth — горькая правда. Typically, equivalents are applied to international phraseological units and generally pose little difficulty for translators. Yet it is essential to remember that similar forms do not always share the same meaning: for instance, the English wind in the head conveys «arrogance, empty imagination», whereas the Russian equivalent ветер в голове signifies «carelessness, frivolity.»

A phraseological analogy, in contrast, conveys a similar meaning but is built on a different image. Analogies are used when a direct equivalent cannot be found. Examples include: to cry on someone's shoulder — поплакаться в жилетку, to make hay while the sun shines — косить, пока роса не высохла, to move heaven and earth — сделать всё возможное, «перерыть землю». Emotional tone may vary between languages: Jack-Of-All-Trades in English carries a slightly negative connotation, while its Russian analogy мастер на все руки is positive; moreover, some units carry nationally specific coloring that cannot be transferred.

Literal translation, or tracing, is applied when equivalents or analogies are unavailable. This method retains the original imagery while adhering to the norms of the target language. Examples include: to put the cart before the horse — поставить телегу впереди лошади, liars must have good memory — лжецам нужна хорошая память, to bite the hand that feeds you — кусать руку, которая кормит, vicious circle — замкнутый круг.

Descriptive translation explains the phraseological unit rather than renders it directly, using interpretations, comparisons, or detailed descriptions. The examples include: a skeleton in the cupboard — семейный секрет, to give a wide berth — избегать чего-либо, to grin like a Cheshire cat — улыбаться во всю пасть, fools are fools, they observe no rules — закон не писан для дураков.

Overall, two main types of phraseological translation can be identified: translation through phraseological units (equivalents and analogies); translation by other means (literal or descriptive methods).

Analyzing these approaches demonstrates that no single method suffices for translating phraseological units. The choice depends on multiple factors: the language of translation, context, stylistic and emotional nuances, national coloring, availability of similar units in the target language, as well as the translator's knowledge of the source culture, personal experience, and professional skill.

Using this classification, translation strategies were identified, and their frequency of use was analyzed. The following tables present the main translation strategies applied to 16 phraseological units by different translators, accompanied by commentary on their linguacultural features.

Table 4

**Examples of phraseological equivalents in Stephen King's novel «The Green Mile»**

| № | Example from the original            | Translated by W. Weber                      | Translation by M. Opaleva                            | Translated by M. Semaikyzy               | Comment                                                                                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | He kicked the bucket not long after. | <i>Он сыграл в ящик вскоре после этого.</i> | <i>Он отправился на тот свет вскоре после этого.</i> | <i>Көп ұзамай ол да көз жұмды</i>        | The phraseological nature of the expression «die» is preserved. All translators convey the original meaning. |
| 2 | To have a heart of gold              | <i>У него золотое сердце.</i>               | <i>Сердце у него доброе, золотое.</i>                | <i>Оның жүрегі алтыннан да таза еді.</i> | Full equivalent, coincidence in image and meaning.                                                           |
| 3 | To hold one's breath                 | <i>Затаил дыхание.</i>                      | <i>Задержал дыхание.</i>                             | <i>Демін ішіне алды.</i>                 | Absolute correspondence in both form and value.                                                              |
| 4 | To cross the line                    | <i>Перешёл черту.</i>                       | <i>Переступил границу дозволенного.</i>              | <i>Шектен шықты.</i>                     | The image and meaning are identical.                                                                         |

As demonstrated in the table above, for all three translators this type of translation is the most frequent; it retains the imagery and emotional expression of the original.

Table 5

## Examples of phraseological analogies in Stephen King's novel «The Green Mile»

| № | Example from the original               | Translated by W. Weber                      | Translation by M. Opaleva              | Translated by M. Semaikyzy              | Comment                                                                                                         |
|---|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | He lost his marbles when his wife died. | <i>Он тронулся умом, когда умерла жена.</i> | <i>Он свихнулся после смерти жены.</i> | <i>Әйелі өлген соң есінен айырылды.</i> | The meaning is preserved, but the original image («marbles») is replaced by the analogy in the target language. |
| 2 | To spill the beans                      | <i>Проговорился.</i>                        | <i>Разболтал тайну.</i>                | <i>Сырды айтып қойды.</i>               | Similar meaning of «give out a secret,» but a different image.                                                  |
| 3 | To bite the dust                        | <i>Лёг в землю.</i>                         | <i>Пал за смертью.</i>                 | <i>Жер құшты.</i>                       | Analogy with the preservation of the meaning of «die, be defeated.»                                             |
| 4 | A piece of cake                         | <i>Пара пустяков.</i>                       | <i>Проце просто-го.</i>                | <i>Түк емес.</i>                        | A complete semantic analogy without a literal image.                                                            |

Conclusion: Analogical translation helps to preserve the naturalness and national color of speech. It is especially often used by M. Opaleva (for smooth text).

Table 6

## Examples of tracing (literal translation) in Stephen King's novel «The Green Mile»

| № | Example from the original | Translated by W. Weber        | Translation by M. Opaleva              | Translated by M. Semaikyzy       | Comment                                                                     |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | To walk the mile          | <i>Идти милю.</i>             | <i>Пройти зелёную милю.</i>            | <i>Жасыл миля жолымен жүру.</i>  | The tracing is justified by the symbolic meaning of the title of the novel. |
| 2 | Iron hand                 | <i>Правил железной рукой.</i> | <i>Холоден, словно лёд.</i>            | <i>Мұздай суық.</i>              | Direct tracing, naturally perceived in three languages.                     |
| 3 | Cold as ice               | <i>Холодный как лёд.</i>      | <i>Холоден, словно лёд.</i>            | <i>Мұздай суық.</i>              | Direct matching; image saved.                                               |
| 4 | Walls have ears           | <i>У стен есть уши.</i>       | <i>У стен, как известно, есть уши.</i> | <i>Қабырғаның да құлағы бар.</i> | International phraseology, literal correspondence in all versions.          |

**Conclusion:** Tracing is often used in international phraseological units that do not require adaptation.

Table 7

## Examples of descriptive translation in Stephen King's novel «The Green Mile»

| № | Example from the original                      | Translated by W. Weber              | Translation by M. Opaleva                        | Translated by M. Semaikyzy    | Comment                                                         |
|---|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | He had a chip on his shoulder about authority. | <i>Он не переносил начальство.</i>  | <i>Он был настроен враждебно к любой власти.</i> | <i>Ол билікті ұнатпайтын.</i> | The meaning is conveyed, but idiomaticity is lost.              |
| 2 | To go to pieces                                | <i>Он совсем пал духом.</i>         | <i>Он был в отчаянии.</i>                        | <i>Ол өзін ұстай алмады.</i>  | The internal state without an image is transmitted.             |
| 3 | To keep one's nose clean                       | <i>Вёл себя осторожно.</i>          | <i>Избегал неприятностей.</i>                    | <i>Тәртіп бұзбай жүрді.</i>   | A phraseological unit is replaced by an explanatory expression. |
| 4 | To twist someone's arm                         | <i>Убедил его силой аргументов.</i> | <i>Заставил согласиться.</i>                     | <i>Көндірді.</i>              | The image is lost, the meaning is transmitted neutrally.        |

The descriptive method is more common in M. Opaleva and M. Semaikyzy, it is used when the literal image is incomprehensible or stylistically inappropriate for the target audience.

Thus, phraseological units translated by the reception of the phraseological equivalent are characterized by the preservation of image and idiomaticity, and spoken naturalness. This type of translation prevails among V. Weber. Phraseological units translated by the reception of a phraseological analogy have a semantic adaptation, maintaining expression when the image changes. This type of translation prevails in M. Opaleva. Such a translation technique as tracing is typical for all three translators: V. Weber, M. Opaleva,

M. Semaikyzy. This type of translation is used for well-known or symbolic expressions. The descriptive method is characteristic of M. Opaleva and M. Semaikyzy. This type of translation is used for semantic clarity and cultural adaptation.

### Conclusion

The translation of phraseological units in literary discourse remains a pressing issue in modern translation studies. Based on the analysis of Stephen King's novel «The Green Mile», this study evaluated the strategies employed by three translators V. Weber, M. Opaleva, and M. Semaikyzy. Four main strategies were identified: phraseological equivalence, phraseological analogy, literal translation, and descriptive translation. The study uses the provisions of domestic and foreign translation theorists: V.N. Komissarov [26], N.F. Alefirenko [3], A.V. Fedorov [4], L.S. Barkhudarov [5], E.A. Nida [6], J. Lakoff, M. Johnson [7], etc.

The comparative analysis demonstrated that phraseological equivalents prevalent in Weber's translation (30 %) and phraseological analogies prevalent in Opaleva's translation (30 %) are the most effective, as they preserve cultural specificity and imagery. Literal translation (25 %) proved suitable for widely recognized or symbolic expressions, while the descriptive method (15 %) was utilized by Opaleva and Semaikyzy for semantic clarity and cultural adaptation.

Furthermore, the study categorized phraseological units by frequency, revealing that phraseological unities are the most prevalent (42 %), corresponding to the writer's style and vocabulary, followed by phraseological fusions (38 %), and phraseological combinations (20 %).

The analysis is based on 16 phraseological examples from the original novel «The Green Mile» (King, 1996) and their translations into Russian (V. Weber, M. Opaleva) and Kazakh (M. Semaikyzy).

The results of the study indicate that all three types of phraseological units have their own characteristics and find their expression in various translators. Thus, phraseological fusions (idioms) are characterized by indecomposability, expressiveness, and create a conversational atmosphere. Found mainly in V. Weber. Phraseological unities possess motivation, metaphoricity, and an emotional burden. They are found in almost all three translators. Phraseological combinations are characteristic of descriptive fragments and are more common in M. Opaleva and M. Semaikyzy.

Thus, we can conclude that an adequate cultural adaptation of the text is becoming an important problem — especially given the desire to ensure maximum accuracy and preservation of the aesthetics of the original when translated into Russian and Kazakh. The study of translations of «The Green Mile» allows us to identify the features of intercultural comparisons and expand ideas about the translation of meaning in the multilayered discourse of literary translation.

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## **Фразеологиялық бірліктерді аударудың лингвомәдени ерекшеліктері (Стивен Кингтің «Жасыл жол» романы негізінде)**

Соңғы жылдары жазушы Стивен Кинг шығармаларының аудармаларына көпшілік оқырман қызығушылығының артуын байқау қиын емес. Аталмыш автордың көркем мәтіндері қазіргі кездегі бұқаралық мәдениет пен көркемдік дискурстың маңызды құрамдас бөлігіне айналып отырғандығы белгілі. Стивен Кингтің «Жасыл жол» атты романы американдық әдебиеттің бірегей үлгісі ғана емес, сонымен қатар фразеологизмдер, метафоралар және ұлттық-мәдени реңкі бар бейнелерді жеткізу тұрғысынан аудармашы үшін күрделі міндет. Осыған байланысты жазушының көркемдік дискурсын аударудағы лингвомәдени ерекшеліктер ерекше өзектілікке ие, өйткені олар жазушы тұлғасы мен оның мәдени ортасы арасындағы ажырамас байланысты көрсетеді. Осы мақсатқа жету үшін жазушының көркем мәтініндегі негізгі лингвомәдени бірліктерді анықтап, олардың аудармада берілу ерекшеліктерін талдау қажет. Ұсынылып отырған мақала белгілі жазушы Стивен Кингтің «Жасыл жол» көркем шығармасы негізінде фразеологизмдерді аударудың лингвомәдени ерекшеліктеріне арналып отыр. Зерттеудің мақсаты романдағы фразеологизмдердің орыс және қазақ тілдеріне аударылу стратегияларын талдау, түпнұсқаның мағынасы, эмоционалдық реңкі және мәдени контекстің ең тиімді жеткізілу жолдарын анықтау. Ғылыми зерттеу Виктор Вебердің [27] және Марина Опалева [28] сынды жазушылардың орыс тіліндегі аудармаларына, сондай-ақ жазушы Мира Сембайқызының [29] қазақ тіліне аударған нұсқасына иек артады. Зерттеу келесідей міндеттер қояды: көркемдік дискурстағы фразеологизмдерді аудару бойынша теориялық тәсілдерге шолу жасау; түпнұсқа мәтіндегі фразеологиялық бірліктер мен олардың аудармаларын айқындап, талдау; фразеологизмдердің түрлерін және олардың аудармадағы негізгі стратегияларын жіктеу, олардың тиімді амалдарын көрсету; мәдени бейімдеудің (адаптацияның) дәрежесін бағалау. Зерттеу жұмысында фразеологизмдерді жеткізудің аудармашылық стратегияларын анықтауға және олардың қолданылу жиілігін талдауға ерекше назар аударылады. Орыс және қазақ тілдеріндегі аудармалар түпнұсқамен салыстырмалы түрде талданды. Зерттеу нәтижелері фразеологиялық эквиваленттер мен фразеологиялық аналогтар стратегиялары мәдени ерекшелікті және бейнелілікті жеткізуде неғұрлым тиімді екенін көрсетті. Зерттеуден алынған тұжырымдар фразеологизмдерді лингвомәдени

аспектілерді ескере отырып аудару мәселелерін тереңірек түсінуге мүмкіндік береді және білім беру мен практикалық аударма салаларында қолданылуы мүмкін. Зерттеушілер мақаланың қорытындысы ретінде, маңызды мәселелердің бірі — мәтінді мәдени тұрғыдан барабар бейімдеу екенін атап өтеді, бұл түпнұсқаның эстетикасын сақтай отырып, орыс және қазақ тілдеріне дәл әрі сапалы аудару мүмкіндігін қамтамасыз етеді.

*Кілт сөздер:* фразеологизмдер, аударма, аударманың лингвомәдени ерекшеліктері, мәдени бейімделу, аудармалық стратегиялар.

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## **Лингвокультурологические особенности перевода фразеологизмов (по роману Стивена Кинга «Зеленая миля»)**

В последние годы наблюдается рост интереса к переводам произведений Стивена Кинга, автора, чьи тексты стали важной частью массовой культуры и художественного дискурса XX–XXI века. Роман «Зеленая миля» представляет собой не только уникальный пример американской литературы, но и сложную задачу для переводчика с точки зрения передачи фразеологизмов, метафор и национально-специфических образов. В связи с этим особую актуальность вызывают лингвокультурологические особенности перевода художественного дискурса писателя, представляющие собой сложную проблему ввиду неразрывной связи личности писателя и культуры, в которой он находится. Для достижения данной цели необходимо выделить основные лингвокультуремы художественного дискурса писателя, требующих особого внимания при переводе. Статья посвящена лингвокультурологическим особенностям перевода фразеологизмов на материале романа Стивена Кинга «Зеленая миля». Цель работы — проанализировать стратегии перевода фразеологизмов в романе Стивена Кинга «Зеленая миля» на русский и казахский языки, выявить, какие стратегии наиболее эффективно передают смысл, эмоциональную окраску и культурный контекст оригинала. В работе рассматриваются интерпретации на русский язык Виктора Вебера [27] и Марины Опалевой [28], а также в переводе-интерпретации на казахский язык Миры Сембайкызы [29]. Задачи исследования: - провести обзор теоретических подходов к переводу фразеологизмов в художественном дискурсе; - выделить и проанализировать фразеологические единицы в оригинальном тексте и их интерпретации в переводах; - классифицировать типы фразеологизмов и ведущие стратегии перевода, выявить успешные приемы; - оценить степень адекватности культурной адаптации. Особое внимание в работе уделяется выявлению переводческих стратегий и частотности использования различных способов передачи фразеологических единиц. Проведен сопоставительный анализ оригинальных текстов и их переводов на русский и казахский языки. Результаты исследования свидетельствуют о том, что наиболее успешными являются стратегии фразеологических эквивалентов и фразеологических аналогов, обеспечивающие передачу культурной специфики и образности. Полученные результаты способствуют расширению представлений о переводе фразеологизмов с учетом лингвокультурологических аспектов и могут быть использованы в образовательной и практической переводческой деятельности. Авторы приходят к выводу о том, что важной проблемой становится адекватная культурная адаптация текста, позволяющая обеспечить максимальную точность и сохранение эстетики оригинала при переводе на русский и казахский языки.

Ключевые слова: фразеологизмы, перевод, лингвокультурологические особенности перевода, культурная адаптация, переводческие стратегии.

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