AL-FARABI KAZAKH NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Department of International Relations

Chair of Diplomatic Translation

**Translation business in the field of international and legal relations**

**“Linguistic and cultural aspects of translation”**

2024-2025 academic year, fall semester

Lecture 6

Module 2 Contemporary issues of translation studies

Lecture 6 The cultural knowledge in the formation and development of a translator’s cultural competence

Stereotypes are always national, and if there are analogs in other cultures, then these are quasi-stereotypes, because, coinciding as a whole, they differ in nuances, details that have fundamental significance. For example, the phenomena and situation of a queue in different cultures are different, and therefore, the stereotypical behavior will also be different: in Russia they ask "Who's last?" or just stand in line, in a number of European countries they tear off a ticket from a special machine and then watch the numbers lit up above the window, for example, at the post office. Thus, a stereotype is a certain fragment of a conceptual picture of the world, a mental "picture", a stable cultural-national idea (according to Yu. E. Prokhorov, "super-stable" and "super-fixed") about an object or situation. It is a certain culturally determined idea about an object, phenomenon, situation. But this is not only a mental image, but also its verbal shell. Belonging to a specific culture is determined by the presence of a basic stereotypical core of knowledge, repeated in the process of socialization of the individual in a given society, therefore stereotypes are considered to be precentenary (important, representative) names in a culture. A stereotype is a phenomenon of language and speech, a stabilizing factor that allows, on the one hand, to preserve and transform some dominant components of a given culture, and on the other hand, to express oneself among "one's own" and at the same time to recognize "one's own".

The basis for the formation of ethnic consciousness and culture as regulators of human behavior are both innate and acquired factors in the process of socialization - cultural stereotypes that are learned from the moment a person begins to identify himself with a certain ethnic group, a certain culture and to recognize himself as their element.

The mechanism for the formation of stereotypes is many cognitive processes, because stereotypes perform a number of cognitive functions - the function of schematization and simplification, the function of forming and storing a group ideology, etc.

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