

**PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS IN THE CONTEXT AND TRANSLATION
(on the basis of Khaled Hosseini's the novel of "The Kite Runner")**

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Abstract:the psycholinguistic dimensions of literary translation play a pivotal role in the transference of meaning, emotion, and cultural nuance between languages. This paper investigates the psycholinguistic aspects involved in translating Khaled Hosseini's novel "The Kite Runner" from English into Russian, emphasizing how language processing, cultural adaptation, and emotional resonance are both challenged and reshaped throughout the process. The study explores cognitive mechanisms and translator strategies that contribute to the effective rendition of literary themes and psychological depth across linguistic and cultural borders.

Keywords:psycholinguistics, literary translation, culture, emotion, cross-cultural communication, cognitive linguistics, adaptation, "The Kite Runner".

Introduction. In an increasingly interconnected world, literature serves as a crucial medium for intercultural communication. As barriers between nations dissolve and cultures intermingle more than ever before, the role of literature in fostering understanding and dialogue across linguistic and cultural divides becomes increasingly significant. Translating literary works—especially culturally and emotionally complex novels like Khaled Hosseini's "The Kite Runner"—demands not only linguistic proficiency but also an understanding of the psycholinguistic processes underlying meaning creation and reception. The task of the translator extends far beyond the literal transposition of words from one language to another; it requires a nuanced appreciation of language's cognitive and emotional dimensions. The emotional subtexts, cultural allusions, and unique narrative voice present in the original require careful consideration to ensure that the translated work resonates with readers in a different linguistic and cultural context. Capturing the subtle interplay between character psychology, societal values, and narrative style becomes paramount in preserving the essence of the work. This paper aims to analyze the psycholinguistic factors that influence literary translation, focusing on how meaning and psychological impact are negotiated and transformed. By exploring the cognitive strategies employed by translators, and examining how cultural and emotional nuances are transmitted or reshaped in the target language, this study seeks to provide deeper insights into the intricate dynamics at play in rendering literature accessible and impactful to a global audience.

Materials and Methods. The study is based on selected fragments from the English original of "The Kite Runner" and their published Russian translations. A comprehensive comparative textual analysis forms the central research core, drawing extensively on a wide range of analytical tools from cognitive linguistics as well as psycholinguistics. The research includes an in-depth examination of the linguistic, semantic, and contextual elements present within both the original text and its corresponding translations. Methods employed in this study include, but are not limited to:

Identifying emotionally charged or culturally significant passages by carefully analyzing textual elements that reveal underlying social values, emotions, or historical references;

Applying speech act theory to appreciate pragmatic shifts, such as examining how intent, context, and conventional expressions are altered or preserved during translation to maintain communicative effectiveness; Conducting associative field analysis to recognize semantic changes, including tracing shifts in word meanings, connotations, and the network of related terms within a cultural and linguistic setting; Evaluating how translators address metaphors, idioms, and subtle emotional cues, focusing not only on literal rendering but also on the creative strategies and adaptive approaches utilized to convey nuanced emotional tones, cultural references, and implied meanings in the target language.

This approach highlights not just the lexical changes but also the psycholinguistic strategies involved in cross-cultural literary transmission. By examining both the modifications in language and word choice, as well as the deeper cognitive and psychological methods used by translators and authors to bridge cultural differences, this perspective offers a more comprehensive understanding of how meaning and literary value are negotiated and transformed in the process of transferring literature between distinct linguistic and cultural contexts. Furthermore, this expanded lens draws attention to the intricate interplay between conscious choices—such as the deliberate selection of words or syntactic structures—and subconscious influences, including underlying cultural assumptions, interpretive frameworks, and emotive resonance. Through such detailed analysis, the study of literary transmission transcends surface-level translation efforts, delving into the dynamic relationship between language, thought, and culture. Ultimately, this comprehensive approach underscores the significance of nuanced interpretative acts and creative problem-solving by translators, who must navigate not only linguistic barriers but also cultural nuances and psychological intricacies to faithfully and artistically render a literary work into another language. This ensures that both the informational content and the aesthetic, emotional, and philosophical dimensions of the original text are effectively communicated to readers from diverse cultural backgrounds.

Results. Analysis reveals that direct translation often fails to capture the emotive intensity or cultural significance of the original text. This is particularly evident when dealing with literature where the subtle shades of meaning, deep-seated emotions, and contextual resonances can be lost without careful mediation. Culture-specific idioms, metaphors, and narrative structures require adaptation to retain the psychological atmosphere and authorial intent. Translation, in this context, is not merely a linguistic exercise; it becomes an act of cultural negotiation. Translators frequently employ strategies such as explicitation, reinterpretation, or creative substitution to bridge cultural and emotional gaps, striving to deliver not just the words but the feelings and ideas behind them. In many instances, particularly in works of intricate emotional or psychological weight, such as “The Kite Runner”, Afghan cultural vocabulary and nuanced interpersonal dynamics demanded especially sensitive handling to convey the complex emotional landscapes and psychological depth inherent in the source text. The translator’s role, therefore, extends far beyond linguistic proficiency, encompassing an acute awareness of both source and target cultures, an empathy for the characters’ emotional realities, and an artistic sensibility that allows for the recreation of impactful literary experiences for new readerships.

Discussion. The psycholinguistic challenges evident in literary translation underscore the necessity of understanding both source and target audience psychological realities. Successful translation hinges on the translator’s ability to interpret and reconstruct emotional subtext, metaphoric content, and culturally loaded expressions. Without such sensitivity, there is a risk of diminishing the work’s emotional depth and meaning. The findings suggest that translators act as cultural and psychological mediators, whose role extends beyond linguistic fidelity to

encompass the transference of affect, empathy, and worldviews between cultures. In literary translation, the translator must attune themselves to the nuances that underlie language, such as idiomatic phrases, connotations, and tone, which are often deeply embedded within a particular cultural and psychological context. This attentiveness enables them to find functional equivalents in the target language that not only convey surface meaning but also capture the intended emotional resonance and cultural significance. Furthermore, the process of translation demands a high degree of creative intuition, as the translator is often required to reinvent metaphors or culturally specific references so that they elicit comparable responses from the target audience. As a result, the translator's responsibilities are multi-faceted—they must bridge not just linguistic gaps, but also interpersonal and intercultural ones, ensuring that the translated literary work maintains its original intent, emotional impact, and cultural authenticity. By skillfully negotiating the psycholinguistic dimensions of literary texts, translators facilitate cross-cultural communication, fostering greater mutual understanding and appreciation between diverse linguistic communities.

Conclusion. Psycholinguistic awareness is indispensable to the translation of literary works like “The Kite Runner”. Translators must not only convey the literal message but also recreate the psychological and cultural resonances of the source text. This involves a careful consideration of the subtle nuances in character psychology, emotion, and the underlying motivations that drive the narrative. A sensitive translator needs to recognize how language shapes thought and identity, ensuring that the voices, dialects, and internal struggles of the characters retain their authenticity and impact in the target language. Furthermore, an interdisciplinary approach, rooted in both linguistics and psychology, is essential to accomplish this objective. By drawing upon research in psycholinguistics, translators can make more informed decisions about word choice, tone, and narrative style, allowing them to bridge cultural differences and provide readers with an experience that is as close as possible to that of the original audience. In doing so, the translated work becomes a faithful representation not just of the story itself, but of the emotional and psychological landscape crafted by the author.

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