

E.A. BUKETOV AS TRANSLATOR AND LITERARY CRITIC: FACETS OF A CREATIVE LEGACY

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In the history of literature and every culture, translation occupies one of the most important places. Translation serves not only as a means of interlingual communication but also as a crucial factor in enriching the national artistic tradition by introducing new artistic forms, images, and concepts. At the same time, scientific achievements become accessible to audiences far beyond the countries in which they were made. Through translation, people are introduced to the classical works of world culture.

In addition to contributing to the development of national literature, the translation of various scientific works enables more active educational outreach. The 20th century was a time of active interaction between different cultures, including through literature. It was during this period that translation activities gained particular significance in the context of cultural exchange.

A special place in this field is occupied by E.A. Buketov – a figure whose name is primarily associated with groundbreaking achievements in the fields of metallurgy and chemistry. Beyond his scientific and administrative achievements, he played a significant role in shaping the cultural and intellectual life of the region [1]. His activities encompassed scientific research, university governance, literary translation, and cultural criticism [2].

Buketov's academic career provided a strong foundation for his influence. In 1960, he was appointed the first director of the Institute of Chemical Metallurgy of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences, and in 1967, he earned the degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences [5]. His election as an academician in 1975 further solidified his authority within the scientific community [5]. From 1978 to 1980, he served as rector of Karaganda State University, where he promoted an interdisciplinary approach to education that integrated the natural sciences with the humanities [5, 6].

A notable aspect of Buketov's intellectual work was his translation activity. He translated a wide range of world classics into Kazakh, aiming to make these works both culturally accessible and linguistically accurate [1]. His translations were often accompanied by detailed commentaries and introductions, helping readers to understand the historical and social contexts of the original texts [2]. By doing so, he strengthened public awareness of literature as a tool for cultural education [3].

Notably, in E.A. Buketov's legacy, literature and science are not seen as two separate spheres, but as complementary branches. The academician himself spoke of his work in the following way: «The cultivation of feeling comes from songs, literature, painting – from all that constitutes the magnificent sensation of life. Poets and scientists, in essence, share the same goal: the pursuit of beauty and perfection. Everything good and useful on Earth is created according to the laws of beauty. And one wants to share all of this with others – that's why I engage in literature with all my heart...».

Buketov's translation methodology emphasized fidelity to the original meaning while adapting stylistic and cultural elements to the Kazakh context [3, 7]. This approach allowed him to balance the literary quality of the source text with the need for comprehension and relevance among Kazakh readers [7]. According to Smith, such strategies contribute to both artistic appreciation and the development of civic consciousness [4].

In addition to translating, Buketov actively engaged in literary criticism. His essays explored the social function of literature, arguing that it should serve as a mirror of societal values and guide ethical reflection [2]. He stressed that translators act as cultural mediators, whose decisions influence how foreign texts shape national consciousness [7]. Buketov also highlighted the importance of integrating cultural awareness into the educational process, advocating for universities to cultivate both scientific knowledge and humanistic understanding [5, 6, 9].

Buketov's influence extended beyond literature into the broader sphere of cultural modernization. He contributed to the formation of a national academic identity, emphasizing the interplay between technical innovation and humanistic thought [5, 8]. Scholars have noted that his efforts in education and translation helped foster civic maturity and intellectual responsibility among students [9]. Contemporary studies also recognize Buketov's enduring impact on translation theory in Kazakhstan, demonstrating that his principles remain relevant in modern scholarship [7, 10].

Furthermore, recent research has examined the role of translators in shaping national cultural identity, confirming that Buketov's work played a significant part in the development of Kazakh literary and educational traditions [11]. His legacy illustrates how one individual can bridge the realms of science, literature, and culture, promoting a holistic intellectual vision that continues to inform educational and humanitarian practices today [5, 7, 10, 11].

In conclusion, E.A. Buketov exemplifies the integration of scientific, literary, and cultural pursuits, demonstrating how one individual can bridge seemingly disparate intellectual domains. His translations of world classics into Kazakh not only enriched the literary landscape but also strengthened national cultural identity and civic consciousness [1, 3, 7]. Through his literary-critical essays, he provided frameworks for understanding the social function of literature and the ethical responsibilities of translators [2, 4, 7].

Buketov's educational reforms further reflected his holistic vision, emphasizing the importance of combining rigorous scientific training with humanistic education, intercultural understanding, and critical thinking [5, 6, 9]. This approach has had lasting influence on higher education in Kazakhstan, shaping curricula and inspiring generations of students and scholars to value the interplay between science and culture [5, 9].

Moreover, contemporary research affirms the continued relevance of Buketov's methodologies in translation studies and cultural criticism [7, 10, 11]. His work remains a cornerstone for understanding the development of national literary identity and the role of translators as mediators of culture. By integrating scientific insight, literary scholarship, and

civic engagement, Buketov leaves a legacy that serves as a model for interdisciplinary scholarship and public intellectual responsibility.

In essence, the study of E.A. Buketov's creative legacy underscores the enduring potential of literature and translation to foster cultural awareness, ethical reflection, and intellectual growth. His life and work exemplify how a scholar can simultaneously advance scientific knowledge, enrich literary culture, and contribute meaningfully to society, making his contributions both historically significant and practically relevant for future generations [1–11].

E.A. Buketov was not only a translator of literary works but also an active critic of others' translation practices. In 1953, he published an article titled «*On Shoddy Translation and Undiscerning Publishers*» in the newspaper *Leninskaya Smena*, in which he strongly condemned the superficial interpretation of original texts as well as the irresponsible treatment of artistic style [7].

In *Moskovskaya Pravda*, he published another article analyzing the translation of Mayakovsky's poems into Kazakh. In it, he pointed out that many translators either failed to preserve the rhythm and power of the original poetry or overly simplified its artistic imagery. His position received wide support: on April 6 of the same year, the newspaper *Pravda* published a positive response to the academician's article, recognizing it as an important contribution to upholding translation standards.

In one of his articles, Buketov also analyzed a translation of Mayakovsky's poems, specifically examining a passage in which the rhyme and semantic weight of the original text were distorted in translation. «*Following Mayakovsky, it was necessary to keep the word «publicistics» in place – and then... «to find a rhyme for it at any cost.»*

In addition to critiquing poetry translations, E.A. Buketov also addressed the shortcomings of prose translations, including that of G. Musrepov's novel *The Awakened Land*, which, in his view, lost «the artistic beauty and essence of the original.» [9].

E.A. Buketov's work in the field of literary translation occupies a special place in the history of Kazakh literature. His work with the poetic texts of S. Yesenin, V. Mayakovsky, and other literary classics clearly shows that translation, for him, was not merely a linguistic exercise but a creative act requiring careful attention to rhythm, intonation, meaning, and the emotional dimension of the original.

Buketov also had a deep understanding of the specificity of poetic translation and the fact that it is fundamentally different from prose – in poetry, it is essential to preserve not only the meaning but also the aesthetic integrity of the original. For this reason, the academician strived for harmony between form and content.

Moreover, E.A. Buketov actively engaged as a critic, pointing out the weaknesses in others' translations and setting high standards for their accuracy. His legacy in this field includes not only his own translations but also a holistic vision of translation practice as a cultural mission – one that connects different literary traditions and enriches national literature.

References

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ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ ПОЛИТИКА В СФЕРЕ РАЗВИТИЯ МОНОГОРОДОВ КАРАГАНДИНСКОГО РЕГИОНА В ПЕРИОД СУВЕРЕНИТЕТА: РЕАЛИЗАЦИЯ И ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ПРОГРАММНЫХ ИНИЦИАТИВ

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Актуальность изучения развития моногородов и их государственной поддержки обусловлена их стратегическим значением в осуществлении государственной региональной политики. В Карагандинском регионе они играют ключевую роль в экономике, обеспечивая занятость населения, развитие инфраструктуры и т.д. Вместе с тем, многие из них сталкиваются с проблемами, которые были обусловлены специфическими особенностями развития региона в советский период.