

Intercultural Communication and Problems of Translation

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Abstract. This article deals with some peculiarities of intercultural communication in the sphere of translation nowadays and discusses some difficulties in translating socio-political terms from English into Russian and Uzbek.

Key words: intercultural communication, politics and culture, terms, cultural processes.

*People cannot always understand correctly each other,
despite the possession of the same language
and the cause is often the difference of cultures.*

E.M. Vereshchagin and V.G. Kostomarov,
"Language and culture "

A distinctive feature of the current stage of development of human society is an existence of a close link between cultural and political processes. In the sphere of culture, as well as in other spheres of social life, politics directs people's social activities. In turn, during the historical process culture has huge influence on politics with its world-image, values, behavior sample.

Defining the word "culture", we can say that this is a set of devices and methods of human activity (both material and spiritual), objectified in things, tangible media (means of labor, signs) and transmitted heritably to subsequent generations.

The term "culture" had and has a variety of meanings. Originally, this word refers to the way of cultivation. The scholars of the XVIII century, identifying culture with forms of spiritual and political self-development, began to develop a kind of cultural theory. Naturalists considered cultural origins in the nature of human-beings. Idealists saw the appointment of culture in the moral development of an individual, in achieving their morale. Currently, the word "culture" carries a very large semantic load. Linguists and sociologist found out, at least, 500 definitions. The concept of culture affects ethnology, sociology, history, cultural studies – the whole spectrum of humanities, a set of social norms and values of the social system. The term "culture" covers a huge world of phenomena and is at a high level of abstraction. It is possible to identify the main approaches of social scientists to study the nature of this category.

"Culture is the result of a whole range of socio-economic, political and ideological factors. The politics reflects not only the existing balance of forces, the political process, but also the world-image gained in the course of historical processes

and transmitted within the culture”. Politics is a part of the culture as there are certain values and certain patterns of behavior in it.

As it was gained from practice, passive phrases, terms or words that have cultural coloration cause the greatest difficulty in translating. The emergence of new terminology system of public and political discourse in the scientific world, widely used in official and business circles, put a really serious challenge for translators and linguists. Below we consider a few groups of these terms:

1) preferred word: *motorway to highway, official to civil servant; non-governmental organizations to non-profit organizations.*

2) words, which have close meanings, but do not fully coincide with the Uzbek and Russian translation: Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) – *общественные и некоммерческие организации, ижтимоий нотижорат ташкилотлар; small and medium sized enterprises – малые и средние предприятия, кичик ва урта корхона.*

3) the complete absence of the word’s notion in the culture of target language: *public private partnership (PPP) – частно-общественное партнерство, хусусий-ижтимоий ҳамкорлик; SWOT – анализ риска, таваккални тахлил қилиши; область, вилоят – oblast.*

4) the words the meanings of which are often misinterpreted: *issue – проблема (на уровне вопроса) and problem – проблема (серьезная); economic – экономический, иқтисодий and economical – экономичный, тежамли; judicial – судебный, судга оид and juridical – юридический, правовой, ҳуқуқий.*

The interaction of political, social and cultural processes can be in the process of historical development of the interaction of politics and culture, though manifested in different ways depending on the specific conditions of each country. Cultural processes may be preceded by the political and social. Conversely, cultural processes are ahead of political one.

The interaction of culture and politics is determined by diversity. The difference of cultures means various ways of perceiving reality, ways of evaluation and as a consequence – mode of action. Diversity of cultures in time and space allows us to understand why some of the political system corresponding exact conditions were defeated in other conditions.

Translation is not only a linguistic act but also cultural communication act on the border of cultures. The translation process always has two aspects – the language and culture, as they are inseparable. Language and culture are interrelated: the language not only expresses the cultural reality, but also gives it shape. The meaning of a linguistic element is evident only when it is consistent with the cultural context in which is used [3, 537].

Translators should pay a great attention to the differences in the quality and degree of conventionality in the translation of the text with the language of one culture into another language. One of the main characteristics of the translation is the "double bind situation" when the translator has to bind the cultural context of the source text and the cultural and communicative features of the target text [1, 183].

Knowledge of the language and culture of an exact nation and personal attitude toward it are the two layer in the translator's mind that he has to share in his work.

The latter may play a significant role, for example, during the diplomatic negotiations. For instance, the translator works for one side in the international conflict, but for one reason or another sympathizes another. But no matter how deep is the sympathy of the translator, he must avoid a direct and immediate impact on their outcome in advance. From the point of view of professional ethics, another behavior is inappropriate and unacceptable. Because the duty of a linguistic intermediary to use the knowledge not to prompt the participants to the international debate about how to solve their problems, but to help them clarify what they wish to say to each other.

One of the major theoretical provisions that should be used in the translation, including translation of political texts is that each language exists and develops by its own internal laws, has its own forms and means of transmitting ideas and norms of the literary language. Therefore, the translation should strive to convey not a single word or phrases, but the author's idea in accordance with the style and system of the target language. Besides a translator needs to preserve the purity of the native language and without special needs should prevent the usage of foreign words in translation.

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