

TRANSLATION AS A SPECIAL TYPE OF LANGUAGE AND INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

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Abstract

The recent research an article observed the translation problems of terminological systems. The theory of translation was learned as an independent scientific discipline, and with it the translation practice, is largely transformed into a wider, global discipline, the theory of intercultural communication. One of the most important realities of the translation is the situation of relativity of the result of the translation process, the solution of the problem of equivalence in relation to each specific text.

Key words: Language, translation, translator, interpreter, communication process, culture, intercultural communication,

INTRODUCTION

In the modern world, terminology takes a very important place. Without knowledge of special vocabulary it is impossible to study and develop a single field of knowledge. At the same time, already existing term systems are rapidly developing and changing, which leads to various problems. For this reason, terminology should be standardized and systematized. In addition, it is necessary to optimize the process of translating terms from one language to another.

As we know, Translation is a communication process which involves the transformation of a text from a source language to a target language. Translation is the communication of

meaning from one language into another language. Translation refers to written information. The purpose of translation is to convey the original tone and intent of a text, taking into account cultural and regional differences between source and target languages. Translation has been used by humans for centuries, beginning after the appearance of written literature. Nowadays translators use sophisticated tools and technologies to accomplish their work, and rely heavily on software applications to simplify and streamline their tasks.

The English language draws a terminological distinction which does not exist in every language between translating a written text and interpreting oral or signed communication between users of different languages; under this distinction, translation can begin only after the appearance of writing within a language community.

A translator always risks inadvertently introducing source-language words, grammar, or syntax into the target-language rendering. On the other hand, such "spill-over" have sometimes imported useful source-language calques and loanwords that have enriched target languages. Translators, including early translators of sacred texts, have helped shape the very languages into which they have translated. Because of the laboriousness of the translation process, since the 1940s efforts have been made, with varying degrees of success, to automate translation or to mechanically aid the human translator. More recently, the rise of the Internet has fostered a world-wide market for translation services and has facilitated "language localization". Translation is a special kind of communication because people who try to communicate do not know languages and culture of each other. And still they have to communicate. For that they invite a translator. And the translator tries to work as an intermediary. It's a very special kind of communication. It's not natural but it's necessary. But translation is not only a communication it's a process, as well. Translation should not be done in a word-for-word manner. Translation is information, which goes beyond the sentence. It's not enough to treat translation as words and sentences, we treat translation as a text which is beyond a sentence. It is more epe a sentence. It is well known that intercultural communication has been achieved through translation science, as it is clear that without this science intercultural exchanges could not happen. Translation has a special merit in communicating between two speakers who speak different languages and have different cultures. The accuracy of translation and interpretation in intercultural communication is a primary element in the exchange of messages between two or more cultures. Intercultural communication relies on translation and interpretation, which are two very important tools for creating a bridge of meaning-crossing, from one language to another, and from one culture to another. Translation is one of the most ancient linguistic phenomena. It was seen as the necessary solution that brought the great number of languages around the world at a time when mankind had just started extending widely to the planet called Earth.

Translation has a special merit in communicating between two speakers who speak different languages and have different cultures. Merit relates to the exchange of words that carry the

meaning and accurate transmission of the message between two interlocutors or between two different identities with unmatched tradition, culture and habits. In intercultural communication, during the translation process, translators are left free to choose words to describe the concepts from source language to sign language, but this free hand is allowed only by being faithful to the meaning. An important role plays a social context as the interpreter should be attentive to distinguish which culture is being translated and is always ready to find the right linguistic and cultural parameters for the sole purpose of realizing communication. The work of an interpreter can't be done by anyone who knows two languages. The interpreter should be good at the language and culture of the source language and the target language. Of course, finding the correct verbal and nonverbal parameters as well as necessarily calculating the time or social context in which the translation takes place. Works by V. Komissarov, A. Shveitser, A. Fedorov and many others confirmed the status of translation studies as a discipline of its own. The concept of translation is central in the translation studies. It is important to mention that the concept of translation is polysemantic. Firstly, it refers to translation as an intellectual activity, that is a process, secondly – to translation as the result of this process, a product of translational activity, in other words, the text of translation created by the translator.

V. Komissarov considers that “translation is a complicated and many-sided kind of human activity. Though usually people speak about translation “from one language on another”, actually, it is not simply a replacement of one language with another. The different cultures, people, ways of thinking, literatures epochs, levels of development, traditions and world vies clash with each other in translation”. According to his idea translation is a kind of language mediation where the content of the original text is transferred to other language by way of creating a communicatively equivalent text in this language”. In L. Barkhudarov's opinion, “translation is a process of transformation of a speech product in one language into a speech product in another language, the invariable meaning being preserved”. I agree with his point that translation is a kind of activity which inevitably involves at least two languages and two cultural traditions”.

Serving as a means of communication between people of various ethnic groups, translation is a means of intercultural communication. According to A.D. Schweitzer, “translation can be defined as a unidirectional and two-phase process of intercultural communication, where a secondary text (metatext) text is created on the basis of the primary text subjected to purposeful (“translational”) analysis, the secondary text replacing the primary one in another language and cultural environment”

The main concern of translation theory is to determine appropriate translation methods for the widest possible range of texts and to give insight into the translation process, into the relations between thought and language, culture and speech. There are two terms corresponding to the word “tarjima”: translation and interpretation. We can define the terms

‘translation’ to the written text, and the term ‘interpretation’ to oral speech. However, the terms are polysemantic: to interpret might mean “to render or discuss the meaning of the text” – an outstanding British translation theorist P.Newmark, for example, states that “whena part of a text is important to the writer’s intention, but insufficiently determined semantically, the translator has to interpret”.

We should also differentiate the terms translating and rendering. When we translate, we express in another language not only what is conveyed in the source text but also how it is done. In rendering, we only convey the ideas (the what) of the source text. It is important to notice that translation is the basic means of intercultural communication. With the help of translation, languages interact, influence each other, get richer and change. In translation of texts representing a certain national culture, not only the target language, into which the words naming realities of another culture realias, but also the receiving culture is exposed to a certain influence. However, the compromise between two interactive national cultures is not always reached in favor of the culture which has generated the original text. Radical changes of a cultural and historical background of a translated material should always be justified. Viewing translation as an act of intercultural communication means that translation itself needs to be understood in more elaborated ways than the re-languaging of texts and the scope of the translators’ work in rewriting a text from one language into another similarly needs to be understood in more elaborated ways. In emphasising intercultural communication as an element of translators' work, however, the act of mediation has sometimes been conceptualised not as an activity inherent in translation but as something additional. For example, the google scholar Clouet argues: “It is the translator and interpreter's role to reformulate a message, to communicate ideas and information from one cultural context to another without altering what is expressed in the original text or speech through the language of the writer or speaker. This is the main reason why translators and interpreters actually mediate rather than merely translate, as their task is to facilitate the process of intercultural communication.”

Exactly known, language is the most important means of human communication through which people exchange thoughtsandmutual understanding. Language has been considered as a complex system that exists and determined the interaction of language, society and culture. Intercultural communication between people using language can be orally and in written form. In this case, translation plays an important role in the correlation and communication to exchange the ideas between two nations and serves to spread cultural treasures.

Nowadays translation from one language into another is not an easy task for most people. But few people understand how to communicate with the representative of another country to have a mutual understanding using a foreign language. While translating we have translation problems in general such as types of translation semantic words, lexical meaning

and problems, straight and denotative meaning, work with metaphors, syntactic problems and etc. In translation theoretical methods have been used to achieve an actual work.

This article confirms the theoretical aspects of the study of the Translation which include the means of translation, its types and methods, and the main problems of translation, concentrates firstly on the general characteristics of translation, so that a less expert readership can also understand the meaning. It then reflects on some aspects of translation that might be interesting, since they give us a closer view of the daily life of translators; how they go about their work and the different types of translation they can be faced with. So, only a qualified translator must satisfy a great number of requirements in order to create a text as fully as possible like an original in a foreign culture. The translator needs not only knowledge, but also a special skill.

We agree that Translation is an art and it has nothing to do with craft directly, it means that a translator must be given the talent of a writer. The art of translation is different, and yet the writers, translators are much more similarities with the writers of the original, rather than points of difference. As it is said in “Junkers” A.I. Kuprina: “... to translate from a foreign language to know little, even excellent, the language, but we must also be able to penetrate into the deep, vivid, diverse meaning of each word in the mysterious power connection of this or that word”

As a result, there are some personal considerations on what makes a translation good or bad and what makes a translator good or not so good.

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