

## **CROSS-CULTURAL COMMUNICATION CHALLENGES IN TRANSLATION/INTERPRETATION**

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The dynamics of the scientific and cultural contacts between independent Uzbekistan and foreign countries arouse high demands on the quality of translation and require the study of the methods of translation used in the transmission of the content of various texts. The role of any language in translation is the same as that which it always plays in the life of society; it acts as the most important means of human communication, reflects any changes in the political and economic life of the society and forms one of the incredible parts of human behavior. Translation is the interaction of not only two languages, but also two peoples, two different cultures, lifestyles and traditions. Under the translation studies, psychological, literary, ethnographic and other aspects of translation are thoroughly considered. Thus, it is clear that translation or translation activities are still very relevant today. And this is natural, integration in all areas of human activity is so great that it is sometimes difficult to determine in which language this or that word first appeared, since, given a high-speed of information processes, interpretation occurs rather quickly.

Translation, both commercial and literary, is an activity that is growing phenomenally in today's globalized world. The study of translation/interpretation, as a science has also developed enormously in the past years. It interfaces with a great number of other disciplines from linguistics and modern languages to Cultural Studies. Translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life. This can range from the translation of a key international treaty to the following multilingual poster that welcomes customers to a small cafeteria nearby.

A lot of researches rightly mentioned that the role of masters of a translation art is difficult to overestimate; in the history of culture and interethnic relations they have an honorable and responsible place. We know that practically all forms of translation, especially of works of art, are creative processes and, before translating one has to go deep into the world of poets or prose writers in order to understand the origin, meaning and artistic power of their work. Thus, translators should try to preserve the sound and the strength of the original in another language. It is well-known that to understand the language of other peoples means to understand their national character, the emotional world of other cultures. Given the above, we are sure, that the specifics of translators' profession require systematic independent work, continuous and persistent progress in their knowledge and skills.

If we focus on other types of translation, for example, scientific and technical literature, then a different set of challenges come up, since this type of translation requires comprehensive reflection not only for the development of its theoretical, methodological and organizational problems, but also for the successful development and improvement of the translation practice. Translation of scientific and technical literature is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that plays a key role in the

process of communication using different languages in the field of science and technology. It has a significant impact on the level of technological achievements of modern world community, given that technological changes can create new opportunities in all areas of activity. Cooperation at the national and international levels is being enhanced; the use of information and communication technologies is becoming the norm in order to improve the global exchange of information, as well as research, experience, technical and production achievements in line with international cooperation. In connection with this, scientific and technical translation becomes more and more crucial in the system of scientific and technical information.

One of the characteristic features of the scientific and technical literature is the complexity, the saturation of special terminology and the great importance of the transmitted information for this or that sphere of scientific or technical activity. Subordinate to the general norms of modern literary language, the style of scientific and technical texts has some features that should be observed in translation, particularly, the brevity of the presentation of the material and the clarity of the wording to optimize the process of communication and information transfer. In addition to terminology, technical texts are characterized by a wide use of special technical phraseology, abbreviations (knowledge of which is necessary not only for their correct decoding, but also for their skillful use in the translation). Moreover, the grammatical structure of sentences in them has a number of features that distinguish it from the structure of sentences in the language of fiction.

Sociopolitical, economic and legal literature, in this sense, is certainly complex, since it gradually changes from century to century, from one state system to another. Naturally, the language also changes – its lexical and stylistic aspects. Political and economic events are accompanied by the appearance of new concepts, new terms which are constantly being added to the language. Given the above, the approach to the interpretation/translation of well-known established words and phrases in sociopolitical, economic and legal texts is also changing and are difficult for translation, since they are replete with special terms, especially in legal documents. So, the study of new terminology is extremely important. The expansion of new vocabulary thanks to appearance of new terms with the need for new definitions of concepts in the field of sciences is growing. Knowing the lack of English-Uzbek/Uzbek-English dictionaries, covering various fields of science and technology, we hope that a new generation of translators who specialize in direct translation from English into Uzbek and vice versa, without an intermediary language still have to contribute to the elaboration of such technical dictionaries. They will, certainly, help to improve the quality of technical translation, which should act as exhaustive information and transfer of the semantic contents of the original, being correspondent to it. The pragmatic aspect of translation is very significant, being the main result of an adequate translation. Therefore, it should be remembered that a simplified approach to translation without taking into account the cultural peculiarities of a foreign language text, ignoring the specifics of traditional phrases in a foreign language can lead to all kinds of inaccuracies and even obvious mistakes in translation. It is important to know the origin, and a morphological structure of a new term, especially a neologism, to correctly translate it.

In any case, the problem how to translate terms remains. Having no dictionary equivalents, several solutions can be used in translation. The first one is paraphrasing, when the concepts of the original are unfamiliar to native speakers of the translation language. Selection of functional equivalents is another method of

translation. The difficulty is in the fact that some systems (in particular, legal ones) of the two languages do not coincide. Word-for-word translation can be the third method, but in this case a translator should have a good command of the vocabulary, grammar, and stylistics of the two languages. It is obvious that everything can be translated, but much depends on translators' skills. Naturally, professionals in their field will get as close to the source language as possible in meaning, form and content. Moreover, we are sure they will observe the norms of their native language as well.

At the same time, nowadays a lot of specialists working in various political, economic, scientific, social and other structures are eager to master a foreign language for free communication with their foreign colleagues, not using the assistance of professional translators/interpreters. And not only this – they try to improve their language skills to be able to have an independent acquaintance with various materials in a foreign language. The set of knowledge that future specialists should assimilate is largely determined by communicative nature of the professional activities of many specialists. And in many cases foreign specialists are happy to directly communicate with their business partners, forgiving their language mistakes because from professional point of view they understand each other without translation. Of course, this can occur only at non-official cases, while official cross-cultural communication should proceed with an assistance of a professional interpreter/translator.

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