

## PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPMENT OF COMPETENCY IN CROSSCULTURAL COMMUNICATION AMONG HIGER EDUCATION STUDENTS IN THE FACULTY OF TRANSLATION

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### Abstract

Tarjimada madaniy muammolar ikki til o'rtasidagi o'ziga xoslik va turmush tarzini ifodalashdagi farqlar tufayli yuzaga keladi. Tarjimonlar ikkinchi tilda/madaniyatda mutlaqo noma'lum bo'lgan birinchi til/madaniyatdagi mavhum yoki konkret tushunchalarni tarjima qilishda qiynaladi. Ushbu maqolada tarjimadagi ikkita muammo, ya'ni til muammolari va madaniy muammolar ko'rib chiqiladi. Tilshunoslik masalalariga leksik, morfologik, sintaktik va semantik masalalar kiradi. Madaniy muammolarga ekologiyaga oid atamalar, madaniy ob'ektlarga oid atamalar, jamiyat, mehnat va dam olish kabi hayotga oid atamalar, tashkilot, urf-odatlar, faoliyat, tartib va tushunchalar bilan bog'liq atamalar kiradi. Topilmalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, yaxshi yondashuvlar, usullar va tartiblardan foydalanish maqbul tarjimaga olib keladi va ko'p narsalarni qurbon qilmasdan ikkinchi til ma'nosini yetkazishga yordam beradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Til va madaniyat muammolari, tarjima, birinchi til, ikkinchi til, tarjima usullari, usullari, texnikasi.

### Annotation:

Cultural problems in translation arise due to differences between the two languages in expressing identity and lifestyle. Translators will find it difficult to translate abstract or concrete concepts in the source language/culture (SL/C), completely unknown in the target language/culture (TL/C). This paper addresses two problems namely linguistic problems and cultural problems. Linguistic problems include lexical, morphological, syntactical, and semantic problems. The cultural problems include terms in ecology, terms related to cultural objects, terms related to life like society, work and leisure, and terms related to organization, customs, activities, procedures, and concepts. The findings suggest that the use of good approaches, methods, and procedures will result in an acceptable translation and convey the meaning of the SL without having to sacrifice many things.

**Keywords:** Linguistic and Cultural Problems, Translation, Source Language, Target Language, Approaches, Methods, Techniques of Translation.

### Аннотация:

При переводе культурные проблемы возникают из-за различий в выражении идентичности и образа жизни между двумя языками. Переводчики испытывают трудности с переводом абстрактных или конкретных понятий на первый язык/культуру, которые совершенно неизвестны на втором языке/культуре. В этой статье обсуждаются

две проблемы перевода, а именно языковые и культурные проблемы. Лингвистические проблемы включают лексические, морфологические, синтаксические и семантические проблемы. Культурные проблемы включают термины, относящиеся к экологии, термины, относящиеся к объектам культуры, термины, относящиеся к жизни, такие как общество, работа и отдых, а также термины, относящиеся к организации, обычаям, действиям, процедурам и концепциям. Результаты показывают, что использование хороших подходов, методов и процедур приводит к приемлемому переводу и помогает передать смысл второго языка без особых жертв.

**Ключевые слова:** Лингвистические и культурологические проблемы, перевод, язык оригинала, язык перевода, подходы, методы, приемы перевода.

## Introduction

The translation of a literary work is required to get readers who have a foreign language from the language of the original literary piece. Newmark<sup>1</sup> stated that it (translation) describes the essence of a text in another language following the author's intended; this happens frequently, but not consistently. The translation is the cultural interaction of languages as well as the conveyance of data.

P. Newmark, A Textbook of Translation, London, Prentice-Hall International Ltd. 1988.

Translation cannot be done haphazardly, some various techniques and methods can be applied in translating something so that the purpose of the original text can be obtained even in different languages. Reducing the gap between two cultures is deemed can be done by translators<sup>2</sup>. Proficiency in mastering two languages and their use is very important for translators to have. Translators who have the capacity to convey and recreate works of art, as well as a sensitivity to literary language, may translate more creatively. Moreover, translation is basically theoretical, even though it is very practical agility.

There are several translation strategies, it is divided into two parts of emphasis, one emphasizes the source language, and the other emphasizes the target language. There are Word-for-word translation, Literal translation, Faithful translation, and Semantic translation are the methods that stress the SL. Following that, Adaptation, Free translation, Idiomatic translation, and Communicative translation are the methods that highlight the TL.

In translation, the concept of the "cultural term" or "cultural word" is quite regular, particularly in literary translation<sup>3</sup>. Literary translation is a form of bilingual rewriting of a literary work that possesses a variety of processing approaches, ranging from comparative natural language to knowledge processing. In cultural problems, translators categorise cultural words in many fields. Mu'in<sup>4</sup> displayed the first is a term in ecology. This ecological term relates to geographical features that are free of a political or commercial deal and can usually be distinguished from other cultural terms. For example the terms flora, fauna, wind, plains, hills, seasons, etc. Both are terms connected to cultural objects such as food, clothing, houses and cities, and transportation.

<sup>2</sup> H. Hussain, S. Syed, Translating a Literary Text: Enigma or Enterprise, in: Proceedings of International Journal of English Language & Translation Studies, 2017, pp.75-80. ISSN: 2308-5460

<sup>3</sup> G. E. Putrawan, Foreignization and Domestication of Indonesian Cultural Terms in The Novel Gadis Pantai Translated Into English, in: Proceedings of Lingua Cultura, vol. 12, no. 3, 2018, pp. 309-315.

<sup>4</sup> F. Mu'in, Ekokritisisme: Kajian Ekologis dalam Sastra, in: Proceedings of Literature and Nation Character Building, 2013. ISBN: 602-7762-18-7 ISBN13: 978-602-7762-18-3

Food is the most sensitive and important expression of national culture for many people, for example, *somsa*, *halim*, *sumalak*, and others. Clothing as a cultural term can be in the form of national or traditional costumes such as *atlas*, *chopon*, *doka-ro'mol*.

In connection with cultural specifics, some translation difficulties may emerge in the course of translation. Kautz<sup>5</sup> distinguishes three types of translation problems, namely culture pair specific, pragmatic and language pair specific. The culture pair-specific translation problems result from differences between the source and target cultures. It should be cited that not only the linguistic segments, such as idiomatic expressions but also the non-linguistic phenomena, such as associations or organizations, may be unrecognised or defined differently in the target culture. He divides cultural translation problems into two main categories: Text type conventions and formal conventions. The text type conventions of the target language are more or less distinct from the conventions of the source language. Above all, it is crucial to note that the more experience the translator has gained, the easier it is to translate these culture-specific phenomena. In the case of highly conventionalized texts, the function of text type conventions is more significant than in the case of translating artistic texts. Among the formal conventions that can provoke problems in translation and are depicted differently in the target language are the use of direct and indirect speech, treatment of quotations, names, forms of address, bibliographical references, and different punctuation and politeness conventions.

**In conclusion,** The translation is an attempt to decode expressions from the original language to the target language. It recreates a significant role in the spread of data throughout the world, and there is no exception for literary pieces that are remarkable for their audiences. Then, as is well known, language is closely connected to culture.

<sup>5</sup> Kautz, U. 2002. Handbuch Didaktik des Übersetzens und Dolmetschens. Iudicium Verlag GmbH. ISBN [9783891294499](https://www.iudicium-verlag.de/9783891294499).

Translating a language with more or less cultural elements into a target language with a distinct culture and background is a challenge in itself. The dissimilarities in words and grammar are also very influential things to consider in translating something. This is not to mention if the source language text contains the figure of speech and aspects of beauty. The exactness between the source language and the target language is a must. The meaning that the writer desires to communicate is still transmitted to the readers even via additional languages.

The process of translating from a source language to a target language involves language and cultural considerations. The process of translating from the source language (and its culture) to the target language is known as translation (and its culture). We use the same term "equivalence"

in these circumstances. In other words, there must be "equivalence" (equivalence) between SL and TL in translation. From this, we can say that translators transfer culture, not language. Language is not the primary element (only the medium) in the translation process but the main element is culture, which must be translated. Hence, full concentration in the translation process is on cultural procedures rather than linguistic procedures. Translating is the most challenging job because if the two cultures cannot correlate or show a clear view about the element of the culture in inquiry, it may be senseless.

## REFERENCES

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