

## INTEGRATION OF LANGUAGE, TRANSLATION AND CULTURE

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### Abstract

As we know learning foreign languages is a key which services to communicate, collaborate with people of other colleges. The more languages we learn, the more close we become to the culture of foreign countries. In addition by learning foreign languages we can familiarize Uzbek writers' heritage to the world. On the basis of modern translatology, Uzbek scholars have done a series of fruitful researches on translation from many perspectives including culturalogy, cross-cultural communication and cultural linguistics.

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**Introduction.** "Translation studies is the new academic discipline related to the study of the theory and phenomena of translation. It is multilingual and also interdisciplinary, encompassing languages, linguistics, communication studies, philosophy and a range of types of cultural studies." [Jeremy Munday, 1]

Studying on language, culture and translation and the relationship between them are valuable issues due to the importance of human communication in the world. Language is a phenomenon and a factor that links different cultures and a way of expressing feelings and ideas that people try to convey. There are so many different definitions of language that have been proposed. Henry Sweet, an English phonetician and language scholar, stated: "Language is the expression of ideas by means of speech-sounds combined into words". The variety of languages with different cultures and necessity of communications in human life caused translation to be a very effective factor in communicating, exchanging cultures, and knowledge. Thus, it seems that language and culture are closely related and it is essential to consider both in the process of translation. Although there might be no specific frame and force on how a translation must be done, all translators who transfer natural meaning based on the cultural and religious norms of their society, encounter some limitations and censorship through translation. We also define that translation has an important role in globalization of cultures especially pop culture leading to expanding ethnic habits and customs, or religious values. As languages and culture are complimentary of each other, and cultural features of every region is different, translators not only should concentrate on how to convey the same meaning, but also attempt to show the dissimilarities between two cultural perspectives.

**Research methods.** Nowadays, with the development of the society, culture communication becomes more and more frequent. Different languages come into contact with each other. Since every language is a part of culture, it can not but serve and reflect culture needs. But culture also exerts a strong influence on language, especially in translation. When we translate, we should not only focus on the distinction between the foreign language and our mother tongue. We should also pay attention to the numerous features shared by the two languages. Not only differences exist in different languages, but also a great deal in common between them. Translation is affected by customs, habits, history, etc. Culture plays an important part in translation. It is a flat fact that cultural factors play a crucial role in the efficiency of human communication and that the importance of culture integration with foreign language translation has been realized by more and more people, especially by linguists and experts in the foreign language teaching world at home and abroad.

From my experience and study on this subject I had come to realized that language and culture are inseparable and that the relationship between language and culture is dynamic rather than static. At the same time, we should not pursue the possibility of finding a culture-free variety of English which can be used by English Speakers or non-English speakers for international communication. English has never been culture-free, no matter whether it is used by scientists, by people in different English speaking countries or by people in Non- English speaking countries. English is indeed a rich source, providing information about cultures in many countries.

**Results and discussions.** Once the term “translation” loses the interlingual element of its definition, it can be studied without reference to different languages. “A language might remain culture-free if its users were also outside any culture; but since it seems unlikely that such persons exist, we can say that in practice a language could be culture-free only if it remained unused, since once it was explained for communication between people it would inevitable be used in accordance with one or another set of culture norms.” [Xiao Geng, 2] We can see one thing from the point mentioned above that the connection between culture and people is very huge. Moreover, the relationship of translation with the culture is inseparable. Because of translation, we can learn the history, culture, tradition and science of other countries. Furthermore, we can communicate with the world especially by the help of English language.

Academic translating competence comprises attitudes, knowledge, skills, and strategies that enable one to produce right translation in accordance with the expectations of the academic discourse community. The translation of words and phrases is more difficult to master than article translation. Sometimes even a word and a phrase takes much time to establish in translation. It is clear from the historical and scientific books that translation of words and phrases should obey the translation criteria “faithfulness, expressiveness and elegance.” These standards are useful to the translation. But sometimes we cannot translate words and phrases only according to the above stands. There is one more important thing we should not neglect: culture influence upon the translation of words and phrases. There are several ways of translation, such as pure translation, pure semantic translation etc. Culture factor is an important part we should consider and also it should be integrated in translating. Since culture is a particular system of part, though, and customs of a society, the heated argument has been further extended to the relationship between language and culture. Indifferent cultures, the same word may have different meaning and different words may have the same meaning. So, in the course of translation, whether a translator’s understanding to a word or a phrase is right or not largely depends on his understanding to the future.

“Faithfulness is the most important criterion for translation. Faithfulness also includes the keeping of the original work”. [Xiao Geng, 2] But because of different cultures, English original works and Uzbek translation cannot always be equivalent. In this case, we should avoid word-for-word translation

If we translate the English idiom “not have a leg to stand on” (it means in Uzbek language that o’zining haq ekanligini isbotlash uchun hech qanday imkonga ega bo’lmaslik) word by word, there will be

confusing situation in the meaning or it will make the readers perplexed. In many different cultures, including English and Uzbek, we can find any words' translation having the same meaning. This is the common trait. However it is not outcome of all cultures to translate every idiom or phrase in the same way. Because the semantic meanings are not corresponding, the original work and translation cannot be entirely equivalent.

There are more other translation of words and phrases influenced by culture. No translation can exist without culture. No translation can be separated from culture. The translation is affected by the way of thinking in the culture of different languages. There seems to exist some disparities between what people actually think and what is conveyed in the over-literal translation.

In the recent ten years, the contact between Uzbekistan and other countries become much closer than the past. A lot of translation works appear in many fields, such as in economy, politics, trade and tourism. Culture communication is becoming more and more frequent. Different culture phenomenon is familiar to different people. There are some words and phrases being accepted by other cultures and popular in other cultures. These words have been accepted by English speaking countries. Some words like "CD", "Telephone", "TV", "OK" and "E-mail" are used directly instead of being translated into Uzbek.

**Conclusion.** In conclusion, it can be pointed out that learning a language is a kind of learning the culture and habit of the country where the language is spoken. By the help of translation, we should learn the different cultures, including its tradition, habits, social customs, morals and so on. Culture exerts strong influence on language. In the translation of words and phrases, culture background is essential. "We should note that culture is not material phenomenon; it does not consist of things, people, behavior, or emotions. It is rather an organization of these things. It is the form of things that people have in mind, their model of perceiving and dealing with their circumstances".[Gelavizh Abbasi,4] A translator without understanding the culture cannot translate well. We should take the culture factor as an important part in translation and translate words and phrases according to the rules of translation so as to get rid of unreasonable translation.

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