

ANALYZING THE ROLE OF TRANSLATION IN FOSTERING INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

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Abstrac: *The article goes into great length on the idea of translation, the various perspectives on translation, the difficulties that arise throughout the process, and the overall importance of translation as seen from the perspectives of several academics. It was also covered how translation functions in cross-cultural communication.*

Key words: *translation, intercultural communication, language barriers, cultural understanding, cultural sensitivity, cross-cultural communication, globalization, translation theory, translation practice, communication strategies, translation ethics, intercultural competence, language diversity, global citizenship, cultural exchange, translation and society,*

INTRODUCTION

We are aware that learning other languages is increasingly becoming necessary in today's world. Perfecting at least one foreign language these days has become essential for any well-educated, cultured person who wishes to live in tune with the times. Our views are demonstrated by the broad opening of the path for foreign language study in our nation, the implementation of the foreign language teaching system beginning in the first grade in accordance with the pertinent government decree, and the improvements made to the system.

There are several modern, efficient approaches to teaching and learning foreign languages available today, each with pros and cons of its own. The significance of translation in the study of foreign languages and its function in cross-cultural communication will be discussed in this article.

Language and culture are the primary means of communication, and translation is vital to the self-development of literature, culture, and language. A.D. Schweitzer stated that "translation language and culture can be defined as a one-way and two-stage process of communication, where a second-level text (referred to as a "metatmat") appears based on the main text that the target ("translation") analyzes" (Schweitzer 1998: 75).

Any culture's language is recognized as a crucial element that communicates the ideas of its worldview. The primary challenge of translation is to properly and sufficiently represent the communication effect of the original text, which is made more difficult by differences in languages, cultures, and communicative settings. Nonetheless, it has always been possible to translate some cultural facts accurately provided the

The translator possesses the requisite understanding of the target language's culture.

Any society's language is responsive to the social processes going on in it, giving new phenomena names within it. The last century has seen a great deal of social and cultural upheaval, and as science and technology have advanced tremendously in terms of communication and information transmission, civilizations and cultures have begun to infiltrate one another. In the modern world, translation may also be seen as a way to enhance culture as, via translation, cultural potential and ideals can infuse and enhance another society.

It is feasible to envision the enormous burden of duty and the high standards that translation in the

contemporary world. Actions meant to preserve the integrity of national cultures and state sovereignty are also brought about by the mutual penetration of cultures and subjects. The need for language and culture services is a result of the good and negative interactions between cultures and the economy. This is shown in the growing need for translation and cultural adaptation. Based on statistical and economic studies, the global translation sector has expanded many times in the past ten years, with an average annual growth rate of 15% to 25% in recent years.

What are the needs for an interpreter today, and what are the contemporary standards for translation in a dynamic sociocultural context? First, there is a growing need for translation quality. It ought to adhere to genre and style conventions and be precise, exact, and correct. The pragmatic value of the translation and the effective completion of the pragmatic job are given careful consideration.

Second, in order to comprehend and accurately interpret the cultural facts and occurrences of another culture, the interpreter has to possess the necessary information. An interpreter has to be knowledgeable about both the cultural and linguistic points of contact (universal words, internationalisms, etc.) as well as the manner in which cultural distinctions are transmitted (euphemisms, sex, etc.).

It is occasionally tasked with preventing, minimizing, and resolving disputes and misunderstandings brought on by cultural differences between other nations. Translators with experience in a relatively specific subject or science should be able to collaborate with foreign experts in this field, form a working group, and communicate with them. Without sufficient information, teamwork, and, ultimately, an understanding and respect of different cultures, the task cannot be done. Because of the diversity of cultures and the unique worldviews conveyed in the native tongue, the translation fosters understanding amongst the peoples. Additionally, the translator acts as a dual-lingual individual by perceiving the existence of a text written in a foreign language and reproducing it in his own tongue.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

As a result, understanding the intricate terrain of national literary growth requires considering the global literary process. Without considering relationships, it is impossible to see the dynamics of a nation's literary evolution, the passing down and changing of its traditions, or the accumulation of creative values.

At some point throughout the translation process, the work inexorably becomes part of the development of each folk literature.

Consequently, national literature is defined by the study of international literary connections, which incorporates it into a single, global historical-literary process. Without a vibrant and imaginative relationship with the literature of other peoples, no great work of literature can emerge. awareness the uniqueness and processes inherent in the development of national literature requires a thorough awareness of international literary relations. Local literature and translation literature make up the two components of every state literature. The most important pieces of national literature in the contemporary era have been translated into other languages and are entirely the property of other people's writing. "As a phenomenon of

social ideology, in some respects equal in value with the products of national creativity," the translated work is included in the evolution of national literature. According to Jirmunsky (1981: 14), "rus Gyote is a problem of social development of Russian literature in this sense."

One of the crucial legalities of literary connections is the effect of foreign literature on other literature solely through translation. The functions of a foreign source known solely in the native language in another state often do not extend past external communication linkages. The foreign text will continue to play the function of "passive development" if it "does not speak" in the national tongue. That is to say, a particular foreign piece may become sufficiently well-known within a certain readership, it may express criticism, and there may even be debate about it, but it will not be able to naturally merge into another literary process. When translations or translations appear—assuming, of course, that this material is addressed in a different cultural context—is the moment for creative absorption. Regarding this, the essay addresses the circumstances under which a work in one cultural context becomes a work of cultured literature, while in another it has no bearing on the advancement of corresponding literature.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It is dependent upon the type and caliber of the task, to start. The degree to which a work of national literature transmits a sense of national spirituality and how well it thoughtfully, fully, and brightly captures the life of its people determines its significance for international literature. If life in the game has the ability to express itself and waves, then it may have a worldwide impact, regardless of how much the local character is portrayed in it. However, the internal requirements of the perceived literature decide the "acceptance" of the translated work. In terms of literary vision, even A. Veselovsky speaks of borrowing as "not an empty space, but an eternal stream, a similar direction of thinking, similar forms of fantasy." This implies that only when the receiver literature have the prerequisites for learning the aspects of the IoT-aesthetic can really innovative linkages between literature be executed.

The decision to translate a work is not based on the translator's tastes in literature, the latest book they choose at random, or their obsession with literary style. The ideological demands of one group in society always influence this decision. Any creative processing and adaptation of the mastered work to the features of the national life and character at a certain stage of social development, to the national literary heritage, is recognized to be any literary impact. There exist several indicators that indicate the assimilation of the translated work into the host culture.

1. The translated work is studied for artistic purposes rather than pragmatic ones (such as the requirement to examine topshirish from foreign literature). In this case, the translator's personality is quite important. Even with the existence of ideological and aesthetic prerequisites, a subfactor like inadequate translation might prevent a foreign-language work from being assimilable.

2. Readers assess the original text and the translation in different ways. From this vantage point, a comparison between Amadu's imagination in Brazil and our own is intriguing. The two most read books in Brazil are "Gabriela" and "Captains of Sand." Dona Flor and Red Shots are here. Brazilians discover sincere, passionate love in the "captains of sand," something they lack in both life and art. They recognize themselves in "Gabriel", the first novel

that perfectly captures Brazil's identity. We recognized ourselves in the Red pictures and discovered Don Flora was missing something.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, translation plays a vital role in fostering intercultural communication, bridging language barriers, and promoting cultural understanding. By enabling meaningful communication across cultural divides, translation fosters global citizenship, promotes empathy and tolerance, and ultimately contributes to a more peaceful and interconnected world.

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