

INFLUENCE OF CULTURES IN TRANSLATION

Dona Sotvoldiyevna

Senior Lecturer, Department of English, Fergana State University

Djalolov Zafarjon

3rd stage student of FerSU A student of the 3rd stage of Fergana State University

Annotation: *Translation occupies an important place in the development of world culture. When we talk about culture, we mean its nationality and identity. Studying the influence of literary translation, one can see that it does not recognize any geographical restrictions. In this article, we can discuss information about how different cultures may influence when we translate something into foreign languages.*

Keywords: *Influences, culture, multicultural background, translations, original ideas.*

Considering the history of world culture from the point of view of the development of translation, with the help of the work of translators, we can see the intercultural movement of forms and content, as well as the interaction of cultures of the world. This eliminates the erroneous idea that everything new is born in the West.

Countries such as India, China, Iraq and Spain, in a sense, shaped the culture of European peoples. We believe that one of the main reasons for this is translation from one language to another language. For example, when translating from Spanish into any language of the world, the language culture of the people for whom the translation is made is influenced by Spanish culture to one degree or another.

Translation not only affects culture, but also economic and political development. Thus, with the establishment of India's relations with the Mediterranean countries in the VI century BC, the medical teachings created in India are reflected in the works of great Greek scientists such as Plato and Galen. In Baghdad in the 1st century scientific and philosophical works created in Ancient Greece are translated into Arabic, and these teachings are widely spread in European countries through Spain, which was considered an almost Muslim state in the VIII century.

This cultural exchange reached its peak through the Toledo School of Translation. At the Toledo School, translations were translated from Arabic into Latin and then into Spanish, which in turn contributed to the scientific and technical development of the European Renaissance.

The history of translation studies these relationships as separate periods. A period in the history of translation may include bloody wars, as well as the

"INTEGRATION, EVOLUTION, MODERNIZATION: WAYS OF DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATION"

expansion of empires, but the development of the history of translation has never been a simple process. Some periods of the history of translation are very well studied. As an example, we can cite the translation of the Bible, the work of missionaries, Oriental translators in India, and so on. Nevertheless, there are many unaccounted periods in the history of translation, the study of which remains one of the main tasks of translation studies and the study of the history of translation.

Scientists have recently begun to study the work of individual translators. British Constance Garnett and American specialist Gregory Russ are famous for translating great examples of Russian and Latin American literature into English. During the Renaissance of political freedom in Eastern Europe, translations of great works by American and English writers began to appear. The history of translation is also the history of intersections that are considered crucial, but often invisible in world culture.

In recent years, the role of literary translation in intercultural dialogue has been emphasized. Translation creates wide opportunities for communication and exchange of experience between peoples.

As a result of the development of translation, the development of world literature is also on a large scale. As an example, one can cite the entry of literary genres created in Western literature into Eastern literature, and Eastern literary genres occupy a worthy place in Western literature. Translation plays an important role in shaping the culture of peoples, raising the spiritual, moral, and intellectual level of peoples. It is literary translation that gives us the opportunity to master the most beautiful sides of world cultures, as well as analyze the negative sides of world cultures.

The most difficult type of translation for all languages is poetic translation. This is an area that serves to enrich the worldview of fans of the world classical lyre, the formation of an instinct to understand it. It is worth noting that the most preferred, important aspect for a translator is living in a place where the culture of the two peoples is located side by side.

During the period of his life, often encountering the peculiarities of the culture of different peoples, the translator must have a clear idea of the differences in these cultures, clearly convey the information received from representatives of one culture to other cultural owners. This is exactly the specificity of the translator. In this process, there is a huge difference between translation from a foreign language into a native language and translation from a native language into a foreign language. When translating into a foreign language, you have to think in a foreign language.

Translation into a foreign language is more difficult than translation into a native language, because a translator translating into a foreign language can use only those words that he knows, the richness of an active word, and when translating into his native language, the richness of a passive language, that is,

those words that he understands in someone else's speech, even if he himself understands them does not use. Any person has a stock of active words less than a stock of passive words. Therefore, he often has to scroll through the dictionary.

Indirect translation deserves special attention, that is, translation through an intermediary language. Russian translation, for example, translation from a foreign language into Russian, from Russian into Uzbek. It happens that the translator does not know the original language, but knows the language, into which the work has been translated, and this allows you to translate the masterpieces of world literature translated into a familiar language. But one should not deny the fact that indirect translation cannot fully convey the richness of artistic expressions of the original.

One of the main goals of modern translation is the direct translation into the desired language of works-masterpieces of the world. In this, modern information technologies that allow automated translation come to our aid. But machine translation is the translation of a soulless machine, although it is quite good, so this translation simply needs the participation of a translator-a person who, using his knowledge of the language, as well as spirituality and sensitivity of the soul (intuition), can make the translation a masterpiece.

Conclusion. Modern computational linguistics is faced with the task of improving machine translation, bringing it to the ideal. This is a very difficult task that requires the transformation of artificial intelligence into natural intelligence. At the present stage of development of computer technologies, including computer linguistics, which includes morphological, syntactic, semantic analysis of the translated text, the creation of linguistic databases, the task of convergence of artificial and natural intelligence seems achievable in the near future.

REFERENCES:

1. qizi Shodieva, G. N., & Dusmatov, H. H. (2022, July). PRINCIPLES OF DIVISION OF WORD CATAGORIES IN UZBEK LANGUAGE. In *INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES* (Vol. 1, No. 11, pp. 38-43).
2. Usmanova, D., & Shodieva, G. N. K. (2022). ISSUES OF CLASSIFICATION OF WORD CATAGORIES IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 3(6), 1276-1280.
3. Usmonova, D. (2022). TO STUDY THE IMPORTANCE OF TRANSPOSITION OF WORD CATEGORIES IN ENGLISH. *O'ZBEKISTONDA FANLARARO INNOVATSIYALAR VA ILMIY TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI*, 1(10), 128-131.
4. Usmanova, D., & Shodieva, G. N. K. (2022). ISSUES OF CLASSIFICATION OF WORD CATAGORIES IN THE UZBEK LANGUAGE. *Academic research in educational sciences*, 3(6), 1276-1280.

5. G'aniyevna, S. A. (2023). ISSUES OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION AND RECEPTION. *IJODKOR O'QITUVCHI*, 3(28), 191-195.
6. Гафуров, Б. З. ТЕКСТЫ С ФОНОСТИЛИСТИЧЕСКИМИ ФОНОВАРИАНТАМИ И ИХ ПЕРЕВОД (НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКА). *ILIM hám JÁMIYET*, 72.
7. Zakirovich, G. B. (2022). The Theme of Female Gender in the Texts of Advertising in Russian and Uzbek Languages (On the Material of Medical Vocabulary). *Pindus Journal of Culture, Literature, and ELT*, 2(1), 23-29.
8. Gafurov, B. Z. (2022). Analysis of medical version in texts of advertising of hygiene products in the fight against COVID-19 (on the material of Russian and Uzbek languages). *Emergent: Journal of Educational Discoveries and Lifelong Learning (EJEDL)*.
9. Gafurov, B. Z. Similarities and differences of segment background options for Russian, Uzbek and English languages. *Monografia pokonferency jnascience, Research, development*, 26, 17-19.
10. Gafurov, B. Z. (2021). Medical terminology in advertising text. *Scientific reports of Bukhara State University*, 5(3), 30-40.
11. Zakirovich, G. B. (2020). Super-segment phonostylistics as the basis for studying the problems of accent variants of Russian nouns. *CREATION OF ETHNOGRAPHIES WITH POPULAR TRADITIONS*, 11(13), 39.
12. Gafurov, B. Z. (2021). Study of advertising texts in Russian on the topic of medical terminology. *International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies (IJPSAT).-Indonesia*, 26(1), 586-590.
13. Gafurov, B. Z. (2020). ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF MEDICAL TERMINOLOGY WITH SEGMENT PHONOSTYLISTICS OF THE NOUN IN RUSSIAN, UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES. *Theoretical & Applied Science*, (1), 464-466.
14. Shodiyeva, G., & Ismatova, S. (2022). O'ZBEK TILSHUNOSLIGIDA SO'Z TURKUMLARI MASALASI. *Eurasian Journal of Academic Research*, 2(7), 103-105.
15. Vaslidin o'g'li, M. N., & Norhujaevich, M. O. (2021). Comparative Typology of Verbal Means Expressing the Concept of " Goal" in Languages with Different Systems. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, PHILOSOPHY AND CULTURE*, 2(12), 51-55.
16. Tursunovich, S. E. (2021). Teaching Pragmatics to Uzbek Learners of English. *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, 19, 120-122.
17. Sadikov, E. T. (2021). SPECIFIC PECULIARITIES OF TEACHING AND EVALUATING PRAGMATIC SPEECH ACTS THROUGH THE LISTENING SKILLS. *EPRA International Journal of Research & Development (IJRD)*, 6(12), 1-1.

18. Tursunovich, S. E. (2022). Noval Teaching Technologies of Pragmatic Speech Acts. *Eurasian Scientific Herald*, 4, 19-22.

19. Sadikov, E. (2022). РЕЧЕВЫЕ АКТЫ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ: ЭФФЕКТИВНЫЕ СПОСОБЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ КОМПЛИМЕНТАМ. *ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz)*, 25(25).

20. Sadikov, E. T. (2021). SPECIFIC PECULIARITIES OF TEACHING AND EVALUATING PRAGMATIC SPEECH ACTS THROUGH THE LISTENING SKILLS. *EPRA International Journal of Research & Development (IJRD)*, 6(12), 1-1.

21. Tursunovich, S. E. (2021). Teaching Pragmatics to Uzbek Learners of English. *Middle European Scientific Bulletin*, 19, 120-122.

22. Sadikov, E. T. (2021). ESTABLISHING CONNECTIVITY BETWEEN GRAMMAR SKILL APPROACH AND SPEECH ACTS. IS PRAGMATICS IN OR OUT?. *ВЕСТНИК МАГИСТРАТУРЫ*, 52.

23. Sadikov, E. (2022). LANGUAGE CONTACT SITUATIONS AND PRAGMATIC FACTORS. *ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz)*, 25(25).

24. Sadikov, E. (2022). Noval Teaching Technologies of Pragmatic Speech Acts. *ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz)*, 25(25).

