

UDC 81'25

## INTERPRETERS AS MESSENGERS OF CULTURE

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Translation plays a significant role in the development and establishment of national languages, culture, science and literature of nations. This is probably because translation is the main tool for bringing one nation to another nation. Over time translation has become increasingly important. It is well known that interpreters and translation are a bridge between cultures. In the process of translation, speakers are seen as members of a particular society, language and culture. Since language is an expression of culture, not only two or more languages but also two cultures with a common and national identity interact in the translation process.

First of all, the profession of an interpreter has been highly appreciated since ancient times. It is interpreters who stand alongside well-known political representatives and the presidents during international meetings and sessions. It is impossible to watch TV programs, movies or shows broadcasted by other countries without interpreters' service. Translators and interpreters eliminate

various comprehension difficulties and provide with possibility to read unusual and rare foreign literature. Thanks to interpreters and translators, the majority of people know about the cultures of other countries. Also, they can attain worldwide achievement in various fields of human knowledge.

An interpreter has enormous responsibility. This could be because the fundamental task of a translator or interpreter is to deliver the history, traditions and customs of other countries without distorting them. Taking into account that there are Western and the Eastern civilizations, we can state that we can learn a lot from these civilizations. For instance, Eastern civilization has preserved religious, ritual cultures till our days and attached great importance to their development. But it lagged behind the Western civilization in technological development. Western civilization does not attach more importance to customs than Eastern civilization. On the contrary, Western civilization takes the development of technology very seriously. According to S. Huntington, today's civilization is distinguished by its history, language, religion, culture, and traditions [1]. These features have been denoted by the terms *West* and *East*. The West is characterized by rationalism, Christian tradition, enlightenment, democracy, autonomy and the East, on the contrary, is characterized by mystery, sensuality, Islamic and Buddhist or other religious principles, traditionalism, collectivism, community, a special type of statehood [2]. Therefore, in the exploration of culture and history of these two civilizations, the interpreter has an intermediary function.

In addition to this, the original has the main function in the literary translation. It starts with the choice of the work that the translator translates and ends with the acceptance and understanding of the text style. The key function of literary translation is to encourage and evolve the literary process and national culture. In order to perceive and translate it, first of all, the translator need to entirely know the culture of that language. As a translator, translator should introduce the reader with the works, the researchers, the author, the literature, the culture and the life of other peoples. In addition, the translation gets the reader closer to the original, as a result, it helps to learn the language, sets the direction. In other words, translation is regarded as a type of intercultural communication. In this intercultural communication, in addition to the author and the reader, the participant in this process is a third person – the translator, who is traditionally a mediator or a communicator. Literary translation requires more creative approaches. In this regard, a translator should be a creative person.

Another thing which should be mentioned is the program article titled *Course towards the future: modernization of Kazakhstan's identity* presented by the first President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev in April 2017 [3]. Within the framework of that program article Kazakhstan authorities launched a project titled *100 New Kazakh Textbooks* which was implemented by National Bureau of Translations of the Republic of Kazakhstan [4].

Within the limits of the project the best textbooks in numerous aspects were translated into the Kazakh language, such as *Language and Intercultural communication* by S. Ter-Minassova [5]. During that project a group of translators had an opportunity to translate various wonderful books into Kazakh. That project made it possible for the Kazakh people to go beyond reading own literature and read translated versions of the best books of various cultures. Furthermore, in order any nation could develop and progress, its new generations should be more educated and be capable individuals so that nation could deeply understand the future by reading all the world's well-known books.

Language and culture are interconnected. Language not only expresses cultural reality, but also shapes it. The meaning of a linguistic element is clear only when it is consistent with the cultural context in which it is used. Also, translators must pay great attention to differences in quality and degree of conventionality translating a text from the language of one culture into the language of another one. The basic characteristics of translation is that it uses double-blind method. In this regard, the translator has to relate the cultural context of the source text and the cultural and communicative features of the target text. That is, the greater the similarities between the systems and cultures of the two languages, the more productive the translation will be in intercultural communication.

For instance, there may also be logical failures in the perception of the translation text. This is due to the fact that the recipient of the original text has all the information in the text superimposed on a certain national and cultural background of the sociocultural picture of the world, while the recipient of the translation has a different background. Take as an example the perception of colors in different cultures. For instance, white color stands for purity, innocence, solemnity in the majority of the countries while in the East it symbolizes mourning and sadness. Therefore, Chinese, Indians and Japanese do not understand when Europeans wear white for such a joyous event like weddings.

Black color has only positive connotations in the East. Because it symbolizes love and family happiness, while it is considered to be a color of mourning in Europe. In this respect, it is up to the translator to decide how to translate a word or a phrase so that representatives of other cultures could understand it. Furthermore, the conceptual picture of the world is an image that arises in a person during communication with the world and the world in a person [5, 87].

In conclusion, translation includes the class of phenomena. It is covered by the general notion of *linguistic communication*. There are two subclasses, such as ‘direct interlingual communication’ and ‘intermediary interlingual communication’. Translation is categorized as the second subclass and its main feature is translation of the source text into another linguistic and cultural environment.

The theory of translation, as a special type of speech communication, extends beyond the analysis of its linguistic mechanism. Translation is not only a means of interlingual, but also intercultural communication.

Translation is both an art and method of communication. It would be impossible to communicate between many peoples of the world without interpreters. Since time is immemorial, nations have used the assistance of bilingual or multilingual people to communicate with each other.

Furthermore, translation is culture: a literary work translated into another language would be accessible to speakers of other cultures, moreover, it would become part of their culture. It is an invaluable contribution of translators to expanding world views and building relationships between different countries. To sum up, translation is an essential tool for intercultural communication. It can be attributed due to this fact as an action that presents evidence of one linguistic culture to another.

### **Literature**

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