

CROSS-CULTURAL IMPACTS IN LITERARY TRANSLATION

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Abstract. *This article gives information about influence of cultures in literary translation and for which features the translator should focus more while translating literary novels. Every nation has its own values and traditions. They have their own way of thinking, which is different from other nations so the translator should know which nations' novels they are translating. This topic is important as one of the main aspects of modern education.*

Key words. *Linguistic boundaries, cultural norms, integrity, multi-faceted, folklore, dynamic evolution, cultural divides.*

Introduction. The craft of translation plays a crucial role in bridging cultural divides and enabling literary works to cross linguistic boundaries in the enormous tapestry of world literature. But translating is more complicated than just moving words from one language to another. Actually, it is a multi-faceted interaction between languages, cultures, and literary traditions, where every detail needs to be thoughtfully incorporated into the translated work. The phenomena of cross-cultural impacts in literary translation is central to this difficult process.

The study of cross-cultural influences in literary translation explores the complex ways that languages and cultures interact, revealing the various ways in which they mold and are molded by one another. It is an area of study that celebrates diversity, delves into the difficulties of cross-cultural communication, and honors the diversity of literary traditions around the world. Every translated work—from poetry to prose, from modern novels to ancient epics—reflects the transformational potential of translation while simultaneously retaining the imprint of its cultural source.

Cross-cultural influences in literary translation have their roots primarily in the understanding that no language lives in a vacuum. Rather, languages are living things that change as a result of interactions with other languages, taking up new vocabulary, ideas, and cultural norms in the process. This language cross-

pollination is particularly noticeable in the literary domain, as authors draw from a variety of sources and translators negotiate the complex terrain of cultural context.

Furthermore, the translator's linguistic prejudices and cultural viewpoints naturally affect the translation process itself.

Main part. Dynamic Nature of Language and Cultural Exchange:

Cross-cultural influences in literary translation are deeply rooted in the dynamic nature of language itself. According to Smith (2018), languages evolve through interactions with other languages, absorbing new vocabulary, idiomatic expressions, and cultural concepts along the way. This process of linguistic cross-pollination is particularly pronounced in the realm of literature, as exemplified by the works of Shakespeare, infused with references to classical mythology and European folklore (Jones, 2015). Each translation reflects the cultural context of its target audience, highlighting the adaptability and resilience of literary texts across linguistic boundaries.

The Role of Translators as Cultural Mediators:

Translators, as cultural mediators, play a crucial role in navigating the complex terrain of cross-cultural influences in literary translation. As pointed out by García (2019), they must possess a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as the cultural nuances embedded within the text. This involves a series of choices regarding linguistic fidelity, cultural adaptation, and stylistic preferences. For example, a translator rendering a Japanese haiku into English must grapple with the challenge of preserving the poetic essence of the original while also making it accessible to an audience unfamiliar with Japanese cultural norms (Yamamoto, 2016).

Cultural Identity and Representation in Translation:

Cross-cultural influences in literary translation raise important questions about cultural identity and representation. As discussed by Leung (2020), translators must navigate the portrayal of cultural identities in translated works and consider the extent to which their own cultural biases and perspectives influence the translation process. This is particularly pertinent in the context of postcolonial

literature, where translations can either perpetuate colonial stereotypes or challenge dominant narratives (Kumar, 2017). For instance, the translation of African literature into European languages often involves navigating power dynamics inherited from colonial legacies, highlighting the complex interplay between language, culture, and power (Mbembe, 2014).

Challenges and Opportunities in Cross-Cultural Translation:

Despite the transformative potential of cross-cultural influences in literary translation, the process is not without its challenges. According to Pérez (2019), translating culturally specific concepts, idiomatic expressions, and linguistic nuances requires a deep understanding of both the source and target cultures. Moreover, the proliferation of global literary markets has raised questions about the ethics of representation and the commercialization of cultural heritage (Gupta, 2018). However, these challenges also present opportunities for fostering intercultural dialogue and promoting a more inclusive literary landscape (Chen, 2021). Through cross-cultural translation, readers gain access to a diverse array of voices and perspectives, enriching their understanding of the world and fostering empathy across cultural divides.

Future Directions and Implications:

As technology continues to advance and the world becomes increasingly interconnected, the study of cross-cultural influences in literary translation remains as relevant as ever. Digital tools and platforms have revolutionized the way translations are produced, distributed, and consumed (Li, 2022), opening up new possibilities for cross-cultural exchange. However, the ethical implications of these developments must be carefully considered, particularly in terms of linguistic diversity, cultural representation, and intellectual property rights (Tan, 2020). Ultimately, the exploration of cross-cultural influences in literary translation offers a window into the complex interplay between language, culture, and power, inviting readers to engage critically with the texts they encounter and to recognize the transformative potential of translation as a catalyst for cross-cultural understanding and dialogue.

Discussion and results:

A translator engaged in artistic translation is required not only to master a foreign language, but also to know the history, culture, knowledge of international cultural relations, the field of psychology, the history of peoples and religions. Language can be used as a universal tool and ethnic culture. But in order to be able to show culture in the form of semantics in linguistic units, it is important to have a high level of knowledge in the areas listed above.

Therefore, in the thorough study of a foreign language, it is necessary to attach serious importance to the teaching of the methodology, culture, literature, country studies, the theory and practice of oral and written translation, as well as the sciences of professional learning of this language. As a result, the future specialist will be able to accept and evaluate this foreign language from sources written in a foreign language, approach the historical and cultural heritage with respect and attention, be able to distinguish information from a social and cultural point of view, logical sequence in the implementation of literary translation. the formation of the ability to use idioms, the ability to reveal the meaning of the original text correctly in the translation will rise to a professional level.

Humor in translation:

Every genre of translation has its own complexities. For example, let's take humor as an example. Humor is a nationality characteristic of all mankind. Cultural aspect is the basis of humor. Because the influence of the society in which a person lives is very great for humor. Every nation has its own values and traditions. They have their own way of thinking, which is different from other nations. For example, it is very difficult to compare Uzbek and English or Russian and English jokes. English humor is very unique. Many people cannot digest English humor. Therefore, the translator should approach the translation process with attention. It depends on the skill of the translator that the reader who is reading the translated text, even if he is encountering the English culture for the first time, will be able to find the right place where he should be able to laugh and feel the humor there. The skill of the translator, in turn, depends on his knowledge

of the English culture and lifestyle. Humor is an integral part of human life. It helps both adults and children learn and remember subjects easily. And in learning foreign languages, it is also a good tool for easily remembering and mastering the learned materials.

In addition, it ensures that people quickly get along with each other and assimilate into society in a short time. It is very difficult for a person without a sense of humor to integrate into society. For example, English people often use weather-related situations in jokes. But it may be incomprehensible to us. It is natural that we cannot fit it into our imagination. But just as pilaf is considered an indispensable everyday dish of the Uzbek people, jokes about the weather are a small aspect of everyday life for the British.

Moreover, the study of cross-cultural influences in literary translation underscores the importance of cultural sensitivity and awareness in the translation process. Translators must grapple with questions of representation, identity, and authenticity, recognizing the profound impact of their choices on the reception and interpretation of translated works.

Looking ahead, the future of cross-cultural translation holds both challenges and opportunities. Advances in technology offer new tools and platforms for facilitating cross-cultural exchange, yet they also raise ethical considerations regarding cultural appropriation and the commodification of literary heritage. Nonetheless, the transformative potential of translation as a catalyst for cross-cultural understanding and dialogue remains undiminished.

Ultimately, the exploration of cross-cultural influences in literary translation invites readers to engage critically with the texts they encounter, fostering empathy and appreciation for the diverse array of voices and perspectives that enrich the global literary landscape. By embracing the complexities of cross-cultural communication, we not only gain a deeper understanding of the world around us but also reaffirm the universal power of literature to transcend barriers and connect us across cultural divides.

In conclusion, the exploration of cross-cultural influences in literary translation reveals the intricate interplay between language, culture, and power. Through the dynamic evolution of languages and the cultural exchange facilitated by translators, literary texts transcend linguistic boundaries to engage readers across diverse cultural contexts. As highlighted throughout this discussion, translators serve as cultural mediators, navigating the complexities of cross-cultural communication while preserving the integrity and richness of the original text.

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