

Sofia Minaeva

Kyiv National University of Technologies and Design (Kyiv)

Scientific supervisor – Assoc. Prof. Kseniia Kugai

TRANSLATION AS AN INSTRUMENT OF INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE AND GLOBAL UNDERSTANDING

Today, the world is very diverse. Every country, every person, and every culture is different. Each country has its characteristics that are interesting to other people. The world at the present stage is very dynamic. Currently, great importance is attached to the economic, political, and cultural interaction between countries. At the present stage of the rapid development of human society and the latest information technologies, the role of intercultural translation is growing. The rapid globalization of all processes of society's life and the rapprochement of linguistic cultures of different peoples have significantly revived the interest of many researchers and linguists in studying intercultural communication problems.

Translation is not just a replacement of words from one language to another. It is the art of transferring meaning, emotions, and, most importantly, cultural features (АНТОНІВСЬКА, 2018). It can strengthen intercultural ties or create barriers if the subtleties and nuances of language and culture are not considered. Since “translation is a means of overcoming not only linguistic, but also cultural barriers, which are closely interconnected”, the interaction of culture and translation provides the opportunity for the recipient to receive certain individual information belonging to another culture, which expands his worldview, and also represents an idea of the peculiarities of the mentality inherent in the language and culture of another people. Many researchers consider translation a communicative activity that weakens specific cultural barriers and ensures understanding between representatives of different cultures. It is an important cognitive tool that introduces people to another culture, going beyond not only linguistic boundaries but also beyond the boundaries of a particular culture. As a “coordinator” of the communicative process, the translator serves as a bridge to the knowledge of different cultures and is their representative in the territories of a culture alien to the reader. “The intercultural significance of translation lies in the fact that it creates a basis for uniting people on a new cultural basis” (Ткачівська, Щербя, 2022, 204). The translator, as a mediator between cultures, although subconsciously relying on the

system of his cultural values, is still called upon to take into account the peculiarities of the target culture and establish a cultural connection between communicants of different cultures to overcome the language barrier and reduce the cultural barrier between them. It testifies to the significant cultural significance of translation.

Intercultural communication begins with the usual recognition of cultural differences between representatives of different cultures, one of the most important causes of misunderstanding and their overcoming. The main subject of communication is a person who, in order to ensure his vital activity, enters into a relationship with other people. A person spends 70% of his time on communication. The system of human relationships is mediated by culture, which determines the nature and effectiveness of human communication (Солодка, 2018, 233). Implementing intercultural communication is possible when the communicants understand each other, and translation acts as a standard code for achieving mutual understanding. The term “intercultural communication” is somewhat related to the “dialogue of cultures” concept. Dialogue of cultures is the need for interaction and mutual enrichment, which implies mutual understanding and, therefore, identity (Ткачівська, Щербань, 2022). From the point of view of the theory of intercultural communication, translation compares not only two languages but also two cultures in the broad sense of the word. Due to intercultural differences, what is understandable to speakers of one language culture may cause misunderstanding in a foreign-speaking recipient of the translated text. Therefore, the translation task includes finding equivalent correspondences to convey the sender’s communicative attitude and providing the recipient with the explanations necessary for understanding so that the reaction of the foreign-speaking recipient corresponds to the reaction of the recipient of the message in the source language. Only then will the translation become identical or equivalent.

Translation is understood as a mental interpretative activity, as the primary and central mechanism of intercultural communication (Бобт, 2022, 33). In the translation process, it is necessary to consider the cultural and linguistic specificity of a foreign language text, which can lead to a conflict of cultures. To achieve mutual understanding, communicators should have a common cognitive base. The translation process is an attempt to understand another culture. Since the semantic and cultural richness of concepts in different languages is different, translation is a subjective interpretation of

the text, which depends on the extent of the combination of the cognitive bases of the native and target languages in the consciousness of the linguistic personality of the translator. Forming a culture of peace is not only a political matter or a matter of international organizations but the responsibility of every person. To achieve a culture of peace, political efforts and the collective contributions of philosophers, historians, teachers, psychologists, sociologists, artists, and society are necessary. According to UNESCO (1994), a culture of peace should permeate all spheres of human life and activity. A culture of peace is what we have every day: peacefully open to dialogue and understanding and with the ability to argue our beliefs and thoughts without violence or dogmatism (5). These are important steps towards the formation of a global culture of peace.

Thus, translation as a communication act is based on the gradual and parallel communication of the author, translator, and editor as producers and the potential reader as the recipient of the finished product - the translated text. The transmission of the author's thought, the reproduction of the message in the language of the second work, and adequate interlingual communication, which affects the further development of the culture of a particular country and society as a whole, depend on the fruitful cooperation of all participants in communication.

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