



LINGUISTICS, LITERATURE STUDIES,
TRANSLATION STUDIES AND INTERCULTURAL
COMMUNICATION ISSUES

Sayidova Madina Abdurasul qizi
Student of Tashkent State Transport University

Annotation. This article analyzes factors in intercultural communication, translational and literary studies, which are considered important in the translation process. Intercultural communication is precisely a necessary aspect in the field of translation and is considered by a number of examples. The article also discusses the influence of language and literature on translation and the problems they have.

Keywords: factors, intercultural communication, attitude, literary works, study, problem

Аннотация. В данной статье анализируются факторы межкультурной коммуникации, переводоведения и литературоведения, которые считаются важными в процессе перевода. Межкультурная коммуникация является необходимым аспектом в области перевода и рассматривается на ряде примеров. В статье также рассматривается влияние языка и литературы на перевод и возникающие при этом проблемы.

Ключевые слова: факторы, межкультурная коммуникация, отношение, литературные произведения, исследование, проблема

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada tarjima jarayonida muhim sanalgan madaniyatlararo muloqot, tarjimashunoslik va adabiyotshunoslikdagi omillar tahlil qilinadi. Madaniyatlararo muloqot aynan tarjima sohasida kerakli jihat bo'lib, bir qator misollar bilan ko'rib chiqiladi.. Maqolada, shuningdek, til va adabiyot tarjimaga ta'siri va ulardagi muammolar haqida muhokama qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: omillar, madaniyatlararo muloqot, munosabat, adabiy asarlar, o'rganish, muammo

Introduction. Linguistics, literary studies, translation studies and intercultural dialogues are interrelated relationships. They are not studied separately, that is, the tools within the translation business always come together, and the task of each is important. In intercultural communication, the creation of communication by specific factors of different states represents the main aspects related to processes in linguistics and literary studies. And in this article we will analyze the interaction of fields.

Method and analysis. Linguistics and intercultural communication. Linguistics encompasses scientific research into language acquisition and understanding, its structure, meaning, and use. Intercultural dialogue, on the other hand, explores the interactions and modes of communication between different nations and cultures. Language and culture are intertwined. Language is not only a means of communication, but also a reflection of the worldview, historical experience, and culture of some people[1,5]. It is known that in the process of learning a foreign language, a search together with the culture of that language makes the language feel deeper and speak it perfectly. It also helps to overcome difficulties in linguistics for translators. For example, while linguists study the grammar and meaning of language, they should also take into account their view of intercultural communication. The reason is that it requires not only the technical aspects of language, but also the understanding of the culture. Another problem in linguistics is the occurrence of terms and terms associated with culture into an error at the moment of translation. As an example, how a word is perceived or used in different cultures can change because it is more difficult to find an equivalent of words that are specific to culture, which can cause difficulties in intercultural communication.

Literary studies explore the interaction between language and cultures, but with a focus on literary works. Literature is expressed mainly through language, but the meaning and symbolism in it reflect the peculiarities of culture. Literary studies consider how intercultural dialogue is realized by comparing works created in

different languages and cultures[2,6]. Adding to the above idea, you can see how literary studies also influence communication between cultures. In fact, literary information is important in the origin of all language, since at the base of the language lies the word. We understand the information presented in the literature through language, but the meaning aspect of it is closely related to literature. Another aspect is that by comparing literature, we can understand the culture from the inside to the inside. In the process of comparison, a scientific theory rather than a practical one remains as a document and is easy to study.

In terms of understanding, the language in which the works are written will have a wide range of cultural information. As an Individual translator, his knowledge can often be limited, so not understanding some of the cultural information contained in the original text is a natural process. Cultural differences and also different customs can also lead people to a wrong concept. If these differences are not understood correctly, and the relevant references and specialists are not addressed, ayan in such cases, mistranslations and communicative barriers appear[3,6,7]. In fact, the most common problem we face in translation is the misunderstanding between cultures. Each state has its own tradition, and for the translator, studying these does not always lead to a correct understanding. The reason is that when we translate from one language to another, it is not knowing the realities that belong to the culture that leads to direct translation. For example, for the Uzbek people, giving hands and asking for hugs in the greeting process means closeness or respect. But in the Chinese it is completely different. Coming close and speaking with hands out means hostility or fear to them because they do not prefer to approach the greeting together. For some translators, ignorance of aspects inherent in such a small culture leads to misunderstanding.

Another culture-specific view is the differences between the English and Uzbek peoples. Due to the fact that these two peoples do not resemble each other at all, we can see noticeable means between them. For example, in Uzbek culture,

communicating with an eye straight during a conversation is considered an immorality that does not correspond to this people. In English, the opposite is true. In them, keeping the eye balance and looking upright is considered to have shown respect for the interlocutor.

In addition, the method of autobiographical statement is also used, which is common in ethnology and cultural anthropology: mentors and language learners speak out their own life experiences associated with intercultural conflicts, in which they explain that they feel the bed of another culture, even experiencing “cultural shock”. Such episodes come in handy to describe the problems of intercultural communication as they are vital[4,8,9]. Indeed, we face “cultural shock” in conflict with cultures. In this case, it is the process that occurs when a person goes to an environment that is different from his own. At this moment, a comparison between cultures is formed in a person, and as a result, problems arise. For example, it is possible that mistakes occur when you put your own advantage or do not respect customs. But the society that correctly interprets culture is considered to have prevented precisely the misunderstanding between cultures[10,11].

Conclusion. In place of the conclusion, it is worth saying that in the process of translation, not only the directions of culture, literature and linguistics are important, and they are inextricably linked with each other. The article examined issues of intercultural communication, factors of literary studies and tools of linguistics. In addition, we studied the problems between cultural differences and gave ascetic information for future translators.

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