



The Influence of Culture on Translation Activities

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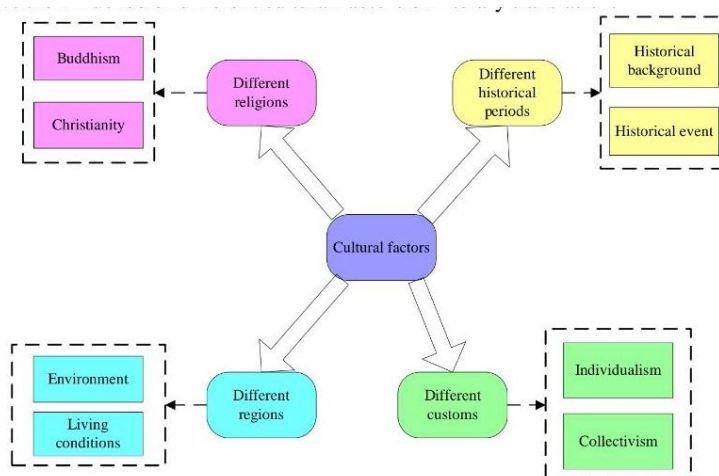
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Abstract: Translation is a process which related to a great deal of aspects of the target language culture, no matter how large the scale of translation is and what areas it involves, especially with the conscious culture, which can be interpreted as spiritual or conceptual culture. Among them, the degree of national psychological openness might be a huge barrier for translation activities.

Key words: language, culture, translation, relationship, communicating, different cultural factors, intercultural communication.

There are two aspects of culture which shows impact on translation activity: the scope and mode of national culture determining the translation activities, and the influence of culture on the process of translation. The higher the openness of a nation is in the ideology, the more conducive to the development of the translation activities.

Another cultural aspect which has impact on translation is translators' view that reflects in the translation of the times. Translation is the alteration of two languages. Understanding is of great importance, but the final result of translation is to be expressed. It is sometimes impossible to realize for individuals that they are affected by the culture. Thus, despite tackling with the factors in the process of translation, the result is still imprinted with the culture of the target language, since many problems in the theory of translation are connected with the notion "how to express". While learning foreign cultures and together with language, the translator's attitude is open or conservative, which has a great influence on the meaning and style of the translation. Translation is a transformation between different languages, so absorbing foreign language is not only necessary but also unavoidable.



Finite Analysis of different cultural factors

In this flow chart it can be seen that variety of cultural aspects of humanity. Starting from different religious, historical periods, customs and religious, all of which impact to translators during the process of translation. In addition, those effects also divide into minor factors as well. Readers always look at their works from different perspectives, such as historical or modern. They believe that the works of those periods should contain characteristics of those, while the translation works are used to see in a realistic way. Turning to the past translation, readers always use the modern language and style to measure that. As a result, old version of the translation will be fixed, while the new one is sought. It is fact that, there are some limitations in translation, such as time. Regarding to the flow chart, each period reveals different languages, where the translation is influenced through the literary style of the publication, the demands of the readers and the general social and cultural situation. By comparison of these aspects, it can also be seen that the cultural development of a region or country is fast or slow, and the latter reflects the whole society.

Translation as of a way of intercultural communication. Not only do two languages interact in translation process, but also two cultures having both common features and national specificity. Revealing this specificity is vital in studying intercultural communication and translation.

The issue of relations between language, culture and speaker is one of the fundamental problems in modern linguistics. This problem is defined by many researchers as “anthropological”. Language is a reflection of an ethnic group’s culture, a way of transmitting cultural values through generations and the major tool of cognition. As language sets the parameters of human perception of the globe and stereotypes of daily behavior, any linguistic research in the field of language semantics deals with the interrelations of the concepts of language, culture, and personality.

Along with that, the globalization of cultures actualizes the concept of intercultural communication. In many areas, such as linguistics, literary criticism, culture studies, sociology, psychology, new researches are devoted to the problem of intercultural communication. The political and social situation in today’s world accumulates the problem of adequate communication, but speaking about adequacy is possible only under condition of full mutual understanding of the representatives of different cultures speaking in different languages. In S.Ter-minasova’s opinion, communication is a dialogue act, connection between two and more individuals which is, first of all, based on mutual understanding.

The view of translation as of a way of intercultural communication follows from the idea of language as a culture component, and culture - as an aggregate of material and spiritual achievements of the society, including all the different historical, social and psychological features of the ethnos, its traditions, views, values, institutions, behavior, living conditions – in short, all the sides of its life and consciousness, including language.

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