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# TRANSLATION AS AN ACT OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

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In a globalized world, it is difficult to distinguish one culture from another. Despite differences in language, culture, ideology, race and nationality, people encounter each other and form communities. Translation is one of the means by which intercultural communication is possible and which unites different native speakers into one group. Translation is seen as a dynamic process of communication between two or more different cultures. In order for a translation to be of high quality, special attention should be paid to the linguistic and cultural environment in which the original text was created, as well as the environment in which the translation is placed. Translators should always take into account the fact that each linguistic system has its own meaning in accordance with its cultural tradition. Each community with its own cultural system is connected to its mother tongue.

This is because translation is not only between two (or more) different language systems, but also necessarily between two (or more) different cultural systems. The translator must consider not only purely linguistic rules, but also cultural peculiarities in the broadest sense of the term. This is because translation should be viewed as a dynamic process in which the variable of culture is of great importance. Culture creates understanding and awareness and determines not only the type of knowledge to be learned, but also how that knowledge is learned. Therefore, it is very important that translators have or acquire knowledge of the relationship between language, culture, and communication before they start translating.

Translation thus connects all regions of the world into a global network. Translation also presupposes the existence of intercultural boundaries, and translators are likely to be aware of these boundaries and the inevitability of crossing them. Without cultural similarity and universality, translation is impossible, as people from different cultures cannot communicate with each other. A good translation makes the reader think about the cultural background of the source text. Cultural borrowing is one of the benefits of transferring ideas, customs, and social behaviour from other cultures. Culture is an integral part of the formation of civilisations. In other words, culture is arguably the essence and foundation of civilisation. Civilisation is a broader concept than culture, as culture is usually limited to certain groups within national borders, while the former refers to the majority of people



beyond national borders. Knowledge, beliefs and attitudes are transmitted through language and culture. Culture connects the past, present and future. Translation is not only a literal translation of a work from one language into another, but also the adaptation of the values and prejudices of one culture to another. Considering translation as an intercultural act of communication means that translation itself needs to be understood more broadly than just the translation of a text, and that the scope of the translator's task of translating a text from one language into another needs to be understood more broadly as well. This means that, while emphasizing intercultural communication as an element of the translator's work, the act of mediation is sometimes seen as an add-on to translation rather than an integral part of it.