



## **INTERCULTURAL DIFFERENCES AND ERRORS IN THE TRANSLATION OF TERMS**

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<b>Article history:</b>	<b>Abstract:</b>
<b>Received:</b> 24 <sup>th</sup> June 2025 <b>Accepted:</b> 20 <sup>th</sup> July 2025	In this article cultural differences and technical term translation problems are discussed. Simultaneously, the challenges of interpreting words and cross-cultural relationships are analyzed. Intercultural differences, or how other cultures affect language and what errors can occur during translation, are covered in the article. It specifically looks at how various cultural settings, language-based traditions and practices, worldviews, and social norms impact the competence of the translator. Mistakes in translation frequently result in issues like unclear meaning, disregard for cultural quirks, or improper usage of non-linguistically and culturally specific words. The article also stresses the importance of taking the translator's cultural sensitivity, localization, and adaptation into account. It has been demonstrated that in order to address these issues, translators must have a thorough awareness of cultural variations, adhere to linguistic nuances, and include the appropriate contextual remarks.
<b>Keywords:</b> Intercultural differences, translation errors, cultural context, translate terms, intercultural sensitivity, language and culture, localization, cultural adaptation, the art of translation	

**INTRODUCTION.** Intercultural differences mean the change in behavior, beliefs, values, customs, and communication styles between different cultures. These differences can affect social interactions, business practice, education, safety rules, and even language use. Understanding these differences is crucial for effective intercultural communication and cooperation. Intercultural differences and distinctions are also distinguished by such aspects as language and communication style, values and beliefs, food and nutrition culture. In particular, the field of fire safety has different approaches in different countries, which is reflected in such sections as terminology, legislation, practical exercises and technologies. These differences are related to culture, historical experience, and local norms, and in translation, these differences must be taken into account. Intercultural differences can be defined as changes in scores or outcomes among individuals of different cultural backgrounds that may be caused by factors such as social acceptability, translation problems, or a mismatch of measurement tools when conducting research between different cultural groups. In some cultures, strict adherence to fire safety rules is considered important, while in others, these rules are not of great importance. For example, in Japan, it is very important to observe fire safety rules, since earthquakes and fires often occur in this country. Or in the USA, the issue of fire safety is also of great importance, therefore there are strict rules and

standards in this area. In the USA, especially in the state of California, forest fires are a big problem due to the abundance of forests.

**METHODS.** This article is written in a comparative typological style, in which differences in different cultures are distinguished from each other. At the same time, the differences in the use of lexical units and terms related to different cultures are also revealed. Risk assessment methods can vary across cultures. For example, in some cultures, more attention is paid to technical factors when assessing risk, while in other cultures, social and cultural factors are also taken into account. Methods of responding to risks also depend on culture. In some cultures, more collective action is considered important in responding to risks, while in other cultures, personal responsibility is more important. The level of fire safety education also depends on culture. In some cultures, fire safety education is conducted in schools and other educational institutions, while in other cultures, this education is conducted in the family or community. Methods of fire safety education also depend on culture. In some cultures, fire safety education provides more theoretical information, while in other cultures, practical training is more important.

**RESULTS.**



Knowledge of intercultural differences is important for the development of international cooperation in the field of fire safety. Also, knowledge of intercultural differences helps to develop fire safety rules that are compatible with different cultures. Speaking of international cooperation, the role of translation is very important in the correct translation of terms and phraseological expressions, which is currently a problem for representatives of the field of fire safety, and in making them understandable to the interlocutor.

In the translation process, it is necessary to take into account the influence of phraseological units on fire safety terminology. In the translation process, translation based on semantic equivalents is preferable to a literal approach. Therefore, the collaboration of linguists and technical specialists in translation leads to the correct translation of phraseological units.

Cultural traditions and customs - each culture has its own unique traditions, and these traditions are reflected in expressions. For example, the phrase "olov bo'lib yonmoq" in the Uzbek language, depending on the situation, expresses illness, anger, or love, while in other languages such a phrase may not exist. In the translation of phraseological expressions, cultural differences associated with fire are very noticeable. Since fire has different symbolic meanings in Uzbek, English, and Russian cultures, it has different meanings in the translation process. Cultural differences arise due to differences in religious beliefs, geographical location, and historical events.

When translating industry terms, one can encounter the following difficulties;

- Finding an equivalent expression. A phraseological expression may not always be present in the target language. For example, the English phrase "to fight with fire" may not have a corresponding equivalent in Uzbek and Russian, and this may cause difficulties for the translator.

- Understanding the meaning of the phrase. To correctly understand the meaning of a phrase, it is necessary to know the cultural context. Examples of cultural context include such characteristics as historical origin, cultural customs, symbolic meanings, and social context.

- Preserving the style and function of the phrase. It is important to preserve the style and function of the phrase in the translation process. For example, the phrase "play with fire" (olov bilan o'ynashmoq, играть с огнём) is in a warning style in all 3 languages, indicating that people should refrain from dangerous actions.

There are several ways to address the above problems and differences:

-Explaining the meaning of a phrase is one of the most important methods. If there is no equivalent phrase when translating a phrase from language to language, it is necessary to explain the meaning of the phrase.

-Explaining the cultural context is also an auxiliary method for overcoming cultural differences. By explaining the cultural context of the phrase, the translated phrase or concept becomes clearer.

Finding an analog phrase is also a method that helps to solve the problem, and it is possible to find an analog phrase with a similar meaning in the target language.

- Adapting phrases also significantly simplifies the translation process. Sometimes adapting a phrase to the culture being translated can also eliminate cultural differences and make the translation beautiful and understandable.

Phraseological expressions related to fire and fire can have different meanings in different cultures. When translating them, differences and problems in translation are prevented by taking into account cultural differences and conveying the correct meaning to the target audience. The translator's task is not only to change words, but also to preserve the cultural and emotional coloring of the phrase.

**DISCUSSION.** Of course, errors made in the translation of fire safety terms and phrases can be very dangerous or cause major problems, because an incorrect translation can harm people's lives and property. Terminological ambiguities, cultural differences and discrepancies, stylistic, grammatical and orthographic errors in the field of fire technology can be found:

1. Terminological ambiguities:

Literal translation: Some terms can have an incorrect meaning when translated literally. For example, although it is correct to translate the word "fire extinguisher" into Russian as *огнетушитель* and into Uzbek as *o't o'chirgich*, it can give incorrect information to someone who does not understand its working principle. The word *o'chirgich* may refer to things used in everyday life (such as a pencil eraser), and this may diminish the importance of the device. It is more accurate and formal to translate it as *fire extinguishing device* or *fire extinguisher*.

2. Incorrect term selection: If there are several terms in a particular language, it is incorrect to choose one that does not correspond to the context. [] This situation can cause problems in translation, as they can express a completely different meaning or lead to incorrect actions. For example, in some cases, instead



of the term *fireproof*, the term *fire-resistant* has been used. When studying the etymology of terms, *fireproof* means that the material is completely fireproof, such material does not exist at all. *Fire-resistant material* is a term used for materials that can withstand fire for a certain period of time. As a result, if the term *fireproof* is used incorrectly in building construction, people may live with an incorrect sense of safety and lead to serious consequences in case of fire.

3. Cultural differences and differences in terms are linguistic features that reflect the worldview, values, experience, and lifestyle of different peoples and societies. Terms not only name objects and phenomena, but also express attitudes towards them. Some cultures have fire-related beliefs and customs that can influence the perception of fire safety information.[] The translator must take these differences into account and culturally adapt the information.

Grammatical and orthographic errors. Spelling errors can spoil the clarity and credibility of the text, grammatical errors can change the meaning or confuse it. At the same time, punctuation errors can also cause a change in the meaning of sentences.

The above errors can lead to people misunderstanding fire safety guidelines, acting incorrectly when a fire occurs, causing property damage, and even causing injuries and death. Therefore, it is advisable for the translation to be performed by a specialist with experience in fire safety, to use a standard dictionary of fire safety terms, to have the translation checked by a specialist who speaks the native language, to adapt the translated information to the target culture, to use clear and understandable language in the translation process, and to perform the translation with high quality.

**CONCLUSION.** Translation problems of fire-related lexical units and combinations are an integral part of the translation process, and their solution requires high experience, skill, and creativity from the translator. By applying correct translation methods and taking into account cultural factors, it is possible to successfully translate lexical units and any combinations and fully convey the meaning of the original text.

Linguistic and cultural differences directly affect the translation process. Each language has its own cultural background and linguistic structure. When these cultural differences are translated correctly, many problems arise. Problems related to how cultural realities are expressed; mistranslations of local phrases, terms, similes, and practices. At the same time, discrepancies in lexicon and semantics reduce the quality of translation. Often there are no complete

equivalents between words. This includes phraseological units, wordplay, phrases, polysemantic sweat.

Technical and scientific translations are more prone to terminological problems. The main problems in the translation process are also caused by the terminology of the field. In this case, the phrases are not very popular, some of them do not have widespread translations into other languages, and the unusualness of newly emerged or borrowed words complicates the translation.

Translators must use various translation methods, take into account cultural factors, and effectively communicate with the target audience. The quality of the translation depends on the agreement between various stakeholders. Through the application of correct translation methods, taking into account cultural factors, and a creative approach, it is possible to successfully ensure communication between different languages.

Errors in the translation process can pose a serious threat in the field of fire safety. Therefore, it is necessary to pay serious attention to the translation process, use qualified translators, control the quality, and consult with specialists. There are different dictionaries on fire safety in English and Russian, but phraseological dictionaries related to fire safety in Uzbek should be developed. This helps to find exact equivalents in the translation process.

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