**Language & Culture & Translation**

 **Language** works as a tool of communication between cultures; it is participating in presenting the cultural identity of each society. Merriam Webster (2008) defined language as ‘the system of words or signs that people use to express thoughts and feelings to each other’. So, language is the tool which people use to communicate, but translators as a bilingual have two languages which belong to different cultures. Two different languages present two different cultural realities. The translation uses languages for moving from culture to another or from ancient to modern times.

 **Translation** is one of the important fields in building cultures. Therefore, translators bear the responsibility of reconstructing the source language text in the target culture in a way which complies with the cultural beliefs of the target language. Edward Sapir (1921) states that ‘language is a guide to social reality’. Humans at the mercy of the language which is the source of expressions for a society. He affirms that no language can exist unless it steeped in the context of specific culture and no culture can exist if it does not have in its centre the structure of a certain language. Svalberg (2007) suggests that language is not simply as a body of knowledge that anybody may know about, but it is needed for social and cultural practice to know the correct use of the expressions in that culture. While Castro-Paniagua (2000, p. 1-2) states that ‘***language is the reflection of a culture’*** so, in every time we translate we make ‘cross cultural comparison through a linguistic filter and compare languages, cultures and societies’. Therefore, the processe has four perceptions of filters; ‘physiological’, ‘cultural’, ‘individual’ and ‘language’ for a professional translator, and affirms that ‘language’ is the most important one because it helps to learn about other worlds. Further description in translation studies, Albrech (1989, cited in Simon,1996) states that there is a ‘link’ between the components of the two languages through translation, the translator is the only one who is able to create that ‘link’ through creating equivalence which can conceive both dynamic and static models. Moreover, language is essential to the cultural identity, because it reflects all communicative values, beliefs and customs such as Bininjs who have their unique world in their language.

**Culture** is the characteristics of a particular group of people like; their language, religion, social habits, literature, etc., which transmitted from one generation to another. Newmark (1988) defines culture as "the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expression", so each language has its own cultural features. The role of the translator for being not only reforming what is mentioned in language A into language B, but works as an agent acts as intermediary between two worlds ‘cultures’ and tries to reconcile the communication barriers between them.