
Translation Studies and some Recent Developments

Abstract

Translation Studies is today regarded as a mature field, even though it has been an interdisciplinary field for a long time. Translation Studies' interdisciplinarity often derives from linguistics, philosophy, sociology, and cultural studies. In addition, most translation scholars interpret Translation Studies' interdisciplinarity in terms of these fields of study. Translation as an activity is a precondition for globalization, and Translation Studies illuminate its significance and interconnectedness with other forms of human endeavour, study, and research. In this framework, Cultural Studies play a prominent role. As stated previously, however, other technological instruments or computerised devices contribute to the development of Translation Studies. They are supported by the integrated computer technologies linked with computational linguistics, computer engineering, software engineering, etc. This fact evokes a novel notion, namely, trans-disciplinarity, rarely discussed in Translation Studies. Much contemporary work in this field stems from disquiet and discontent with how translation has been treated by translation theorists, linguists, and psychologists over an extended period of time. Translation theorists have made little systematic use of the techniques and insights developed by "modern" linguistics in the last twenty years. So this paper tries to analyse the recent developments in the field of Translation Studies with its interdisciplinary nature.

Keywords: *Translation studies, Interdisciplinarity, Technology, Cultural Studies, Linguistics*

Before covering the practical issues of translation, I'll outline some of the essential theories specialists consider. The translation is the reformulation and refitting of information. Humans and computer programmes can do this. This process occurs on numerous levels of human communication, from a daily conversation between two individuals with the same language and background to the translation of a 4,000-year-old papyrus fragment or the interpretation of even older cave paintings. This happens in programmes like translation and document/image reading software. Every time you read a text or converse with someone, you reformulate and refit information, translating facts depending on personal experience, background knowledge, and cognitive aptitude. But this approach to translation encompasses considerably more human activity than this paper intends. We're interested in linguistics-related translation, transferring information from one language to another. We're interested in the "source text" and the "target text," as well as the translator's role. The translation is ancient. Translation theory wasn't taken seriously until the last century. Cicero or Thomas Aquinas developed certain concepts that can be employed in a translation theory.

Interdisciplinarity

Since Translation Studies (TS) emerged in the 1970s, interdisciplinarity has been a topic of concern due to its polydisciplinary origins and independent evolution. Interdisciplinarity has three fundamental criticisms. First, interdisciplinarity may consist of stealing concepts, theories, or terminology from other disciplines without a deep understanding of their origin, compromising research accuracy and effectiveness. Lambert observes, We often don't know where our correct discourse leads us if we don't challenge our terms (and discourses)(2013: 257, our translation). Second, and following the above weakness, many papers address the lack of integrative and innovative approaches to central questions of the modern, globalised, and digitised world; The criticisms of interdisciplinarity discussed above are not meant to condemn interdisciplinarity in TS; instead, they highlight its potential as a change agent. Overall, interdisciplinarity seems to be an excellent way to tackle the world's biggest problems by putting an integrative perspective at the center of intellectual and scientific activities.

Transdisciplinarity

Transdisciplinarity expands interdisciplinarity. This word is often associated with environmental, energy, and health care policy problems, but it can also apply to Translation Studies, a legitimate social science. Transdisciplinarity is a notion of research and science that applies when problems cannot be defined or solved within the confines of subjects or fields. Translation Studies' inter-disciplinary element may be insufficient to answer technology-driven challenges in the digital revolution, or its traditional techniques may not be appropriate to enable empirical studies, such as electronic corpora research. Translation Studies, an interdisciplinary, isn't well-suited for specialisation. Current Translation Studies does not fit the standards of several distinct fields of translation, implicitly technical fields that rely heavily on today's productive localization market. This demands transdisciplinarity and new paradigm shifts in Translation Studies in the context of digital solutions. The bridge from inter-disciplinarity to transdisciplinarity in Translation Studies can be laid by starting with translation courses. Translation is a practice, and digital solutions are accessible for translators to make their tasks easy and productive. Without a vital education, translators may not learn how to utilize digital technologies properly, or they may be compelled to specialise after graduating with no knowledge. Then, to change things, start with computerised translation classrooms. This is the first step in trans-disciplinary Translation Studies. Translators must also get familiar with computer tools used by real-time translation/localization professionals. Translation memories, electronic corpora, terminology databases, online dictionaries, and an umbrella word highlight Translation Studies' transdisciplinarity. Experts in computer sciences prepare technological tools, and translators are expected to use computers properly and know programming and engineering for fast and productive translations. These facts make Translation Studies trans-disciplinary by crossing borders.

Equivalence

Translational equivalence is the similarity between a term and its translation. Overlapping reference ranges cause this commonality. An equivalent in another language is a translation equivalent. A phrase from one language with the same meaning as another can be used to translate it. The

source-language expression may be a word, phrase, or sentence, but its target-language equivalent may differ. Most bilingual speakers can provide examples of equivalents, and bilingual dictionaries codify them in mass. Still, it's the translator and interpreter's role to evaluate if a particular expression matches a text. Finding translation equivalents requires sophisticated tactics, from literal processes like direct transfer, substitution, and loan translation to free translation devices like transposition, adaptation, and ambiguity (which aim to find the closest functional equivalent). As coined by Eugene Nida, dynamic equivalence is "the property of a translation in which the original text's message is so carried into the receptor language that the receptor's reaction is essentially like that of the original receptors." Both languages should understand the text similarly. Nida later advocated "functional equivalence" above "dynamic equivalence." "Functional equivalence" implies not just that the source text in the source culture and the target text (translation) in the target culture are equivalent, but that "function" is a text property. Functional equivalency relates to cultural interaction. Formal equivalence emphasises adherence to the original language's lexical and grammatical characteristics, while dynamic equivalent uses a more natural but less exact translation. Dynamic equivalence is a sense-for-sense translation (translating phrases or complete sentences) with readability in mind. In contrast, formal equivalence is the word-for-word translation (translating words and phrases literally) with literal fidelity.

The concept of equivalency has been questioned since its beginnings. Leading academics have recently modified their minds about translation. The more dynamic method pioneered by Hoenig and Kussmaul (1982), whose primary criterion is the communicative function of the target text, which regulates what they call the "notwendigen Grad der Differenzierung," is supported by Snell-view Hornby's of translation (Anna 1994). The techniques of Vermeer and Nord are dynamic and situational.

Conclusion

As we can say, today, Translation Studies is not only a discipline, but rather it has developed as the umbrella term because of the recent developments in the field of Translation Studies due to the advancement in technology, research in linguistics, etc. It has a multidisciplinary approach as we can study Translation Studies in the context of many other disciplines.

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