

Understanding Translation Process Through Examining The Role And Function Of Multilingual Communicators

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Abstract: This article is an attempt to introduce young researchers interested in translation studies and translators to the dynamic nature of the translation process. It deeply examines and diagrammatically depicts in a new way the system of the translation process from the general to the specific. The article also focuses on how taking into account subjective factors plays a significant role in the success of the translation process and in obtaining an adequate and quality translation.

Key words: Translation process, objective and subjective factors, adequate translation, interlingual communicants.

Translation activity is the most creative and sought-after type of interlingual communication. Since ancient times, it has not only served as a bridge between different civilizations, cultures, histories, times, legacies, mentalities, distant geographic locations, but also provides easy access to the treasures, achievements and masterpieces of foreign peoples, overcoming all factors that cause communication barriers.

Usually people see translation as the result of transforming the source language text into the target language text, without realizing how much knowledge, talent, skills, abilities, mastery, effort, labor, attention and patience are required to carry out any translation task and what difficulties a translator sometimes encounters while translating a text. It can be said that for a person who is not a translation specialist, translation is most likely a replacement of words from one language with words from another language.

Due to their limited knowledge of the specifics and nature of the translation process, some also consider translation to be a simple practice that simply begins with the translator's perception and understanding of the source language text and ends with its transmission to the target language. The translation process, from the perspective of a non-translation specialist, usually proceeds as follows:

Text 1 —————> Translator —————> Text 2

Text 1: Source Text

Text 2: Translated text (Target Text)

However, in reality this is not so. Translation as a creative practice is not always easy. The translation process itself is complex, and without a proper understanding of it, it is impossible to achieve the set goal and get the expected result.

To understand the entire translation process for the first time, one must know the factors that directly influence the result of any translation, as well as the nature of the translation process. Usually, all these factors are divided into two categories: **objective** and **subjective** (Krivoruchko, 2017, 52-53).

Objective factors are connected with language factors, i.e. *language proficiency, language specificity and the concept of the specificity of translation activity*. On the other hand, **subjective factors** deal with the participants of interlingual communication, i.e. *the author of the original text, the translator, the receptor of the original and the receptor of the translation*.

Usually, when translating, much more attention is paid to objective factors, while subjective factors are either considered secondary or completely ignored. As a result, sometimes the translator fails to carry out a comprehensive and full-fledged translation.

Translation is not just a replacement of one language by another; along with linguistic factors, the success of the translation process and the quality of the translation also depend on the correct understanding and consideration of subjective factors.

In other words, each of the listed factors (objective and subjective) equally plays a significant role in the translation process, so it is necessary to take both factors into account. It should be noted that translation is also a human activity, so careful consideration of characteristics of participants in interlingual communication in the translation process is very important, and it helps the translator to effectively complete his task.

To master the essence of the translation process, it is necessary to know how the translation process actually takes place, what role and place the participants in interlingual communication occupy in it.

Translation process and source text author

If we examine the nature of the translation process in depth, then in practice it turns out that translation begins with the author of the original.

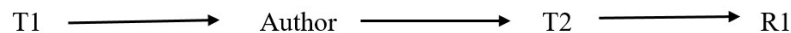
The practice of writing any work or text by the author can be considered a specific type of "translation", in which the writer turns his thoughts and imaginary text into a text that exists either in written or oral form.

Compared to ordinary translation, this special type of "translation" is carried out from the source language into the same source language in which this text-work is written.

During the process of writing his text-work, the author performs the same tasks, solves the same problems and takes into account the same factors as any translator when transmitting the original text. For example, when an author is going to write something, he first tries to find answers to the following questions as a translator: What to write? This is similar to how a translator chooses a text of a certain genre (it could be a work of fiction, a business document, a scientific and technical text, a newspaper article, etc.). Who will be its expected reader? How to write? (i.e., what linguistic means can be used in the text)? etc. After solving these questions and using his knowledge and talent, the author creates his work.

It is worth noting here that the personal characteristics of the author himself also significantly influence the process of writing any text, i.e. its form, content and its power of communicative impact.

This special type of "translation" can be depicted diagrammatically as follows:



T1: A text that does not yet exist in either written or spoken form, but only in the writer's thoughts, in his/her mind.

T2: An existing original text, in written or spoken form

R1: A receptor of the original text

Based on this, we can say that translations are made by both participants in interlingual communication, i.e. both the author of the original and the translator, but their translations have different characters.

Translation process and receptors

We must not forget that the original receptor and the translation receptor also occupy an important place in the translation process, since most of the decisions that are made by the author when writing the text and by the translator when translating the original text depend on taking into account the personal characteristics of the receptors of their work.

Undoubtedly, the original reader and the translation reader differ from each other due to the fact that they belong to different linguistic and cultural-social environments. However, they both simultaneously have common human characteristics, which, regardless of the linguistic and cultural-social communities to which the receptors belong, differ slightly. Thus, when writing his text-work, the author takes into account all the characteristics of his expected reader, and when translating, the translator takes into account the same personal characteristics of his expected reader. Incorrect consideration of elements related to receptors can complicate the work of the original author and the work of the translator, preventing them from achieving the set goals and expected results.

Translation process and translator

Unlike the original author, the translator's task is comparatively more complex, because when performing any translation task, the translator must take into account the personal characteristics of not only his expected reader, but also the personal characteristics of the author and reader of the original. At the same time, the translator still has the main task – to overcome linguistic and extralinguistic differences so that the reader of the translation perceives the alien elements of the original text in the translation, on par with the reader of the original. It is also important that the text of the translation produces the same impact and evokes the same feelings, impressions and sensations as the original text in its reader.

If the creation of the original text (according to our assertion, this text is a type of translation) by the author is accompanied by factors related to him and his receptor, then the creation of the translation text by the translator is even more complex and must take into account factors related to all participants in interlingual communication: the author of the original, his receptor, the receptor of the translation text and the translator himself.

In other words, if two communicants participate in the process of writing a text: the author and his expected reader, then, in contrast, the creation of the translation text includes even more participants, i.e. the author of the original, the receptor of the original, the translator and the receptor of the translation.

Thus, it can be assumed that any translation text is a third version of the text that is created for the first time in the thoughts of the original author. Based on the above and our research, we can assume a more specific model of the translation process as follows:

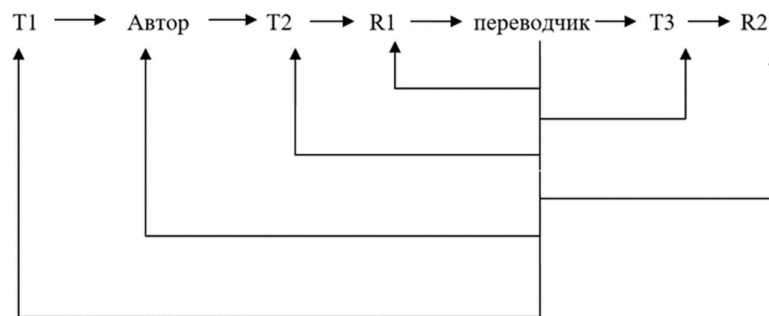


Diagram: The role and place of all interlingual communicants in the translation process
T1: Text that does not yet exist in written or spoken form, but only in the writer's thoughts, in his/her mind.
Автор: Author
Переводчик: Translator
T2: Text of the original, existing in written or spoken form
R1: Receptor of the original text
T3: Text of the translation
R2: Receptor of the text of the translation

Thanks to the above diagram, it turns out that the translator as an intermediate link in interlingual communication plays a more responsible role in the translation process. Since when translating, he has to carefully and attentively take into account all the features of the original author, the original receptor, the translation receptor, which greatly affect the course and result of the translation process. In addition

to these factors, there are factors related to the translator himself, which also affect his decision and the quality of his translation.

There is also an opinion that in the translation process, the translator simultaneously plays two roles: the role of the original receptor and the role of a language intermediary, however, a careful study of the translation process clearly shows us that during the translation process, the translator actually plays not a double, but a triple role, i.e. the role of the original receptor, the language intermediary and also the role of a co-author of the translation text. This triple role complicates the translation process, making the translator's task very difficult. The triple role of the translator can be demonstrated diagrammatically:

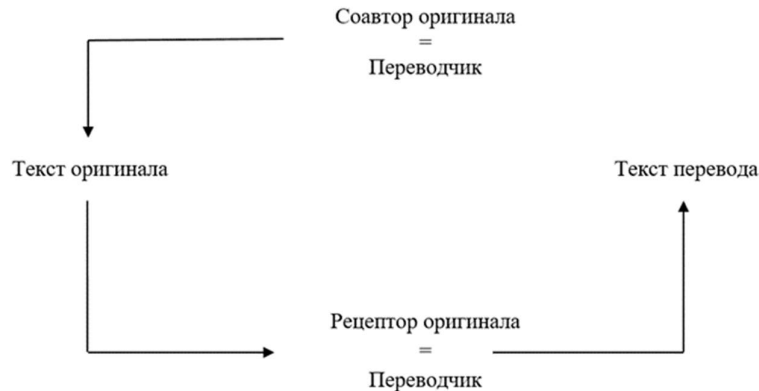


Diagram: The triple role of the translator in the translation process Thanks to this diagram, it becomes clear how complex the translation process is and that the success of the result significantly depends on the translator's effective interaction with each subjective factor (the original author, the original receptor, the translation receptor, himself).

So, in order to ensure the adequacy and completeness of the translation, to get rid of various translation blunders, it is necessary, first of all, to master the translation process.

At the same time, the translator must be professionally trained in such a way that from the first moments of the translation of the original text, he can understand and decide how the translation process will proceed and what kind of it will be, depending on the genre of the original text. To do this effectively, the translator, in addition to objective factors, should not forget to study in detail the subjective factors related to the participating interlingual communicants. Otherwise, an unfair consideration of subjective factors in the translation process can negatively affect the result, distorting the purpose and essence of the translation.

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