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## **TRANSLATOR: AS CAREER OPPORTUNITIES AND ITS IMPORTANCE**

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**Prof. Umeshwari P. Patil**

Assistant Professor  
SNBP Arts Commerce Science & Management Studies, Pune

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***Abstract:** The 1980s was a decade of consolidation for the fledgling discipline known as Translation Studies. Having emerged onto the world stage in the late 1970s, the subject began to be taken seriously, and was no longer seen as an unscientific field of enquiry of secondary importance. Throughout the 1980s interest in the theory and practice of translation grew steadily. Then, in the 1990s, Translation Studies finally came into its own, for this proved to be the decade of its global expansion. Once perceived as a marginal activity, translation began to be seen as a fundamental act of human exchange. Today, interest in the field has never been stronger and the study of translation is taking place alongside an increase in its practice all over the world.*

***Keywords:** Translation, Language, Skills, Opportunities.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Translation means an incredibly broad notion which can be understood in many different ways. For example, one may talk of translation as a process or a product, and identify such sub-types as literary translation, technical translation, subtitling and machine translation; moreover, in general translation refers to the transfer of written texts, the term sometimes also includes interpreting. “Translator is a person who takes written text in a source language (language of the original text) and provides a written text into the target language (the language of the reader).” Translator person who renders the meaning of a written text from a source language into a target language by producing an equivalent target text that retains the elements of meaning, form, functionality and tone. A translator does not necessarily works as an interpreter.

In the field of languages, translation today has several meanings: the general subject field or phenomenon, the product – that is, the text that has been translated and the process of producing the translation, otherwise known as translating. In fact the systematic study of translation is still in swaddling bands. Precisely because translation is perceived as an

intrinsic part of the foreign language teaching process, it has rarely been studied for its own sake. Translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be roughly similar and (2) the structures of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely that the TL structures will be seriously distorted. The emphasis throughout is on understanding the syntax of the language being studied and on using translation as a means of demonstrating that understanding. The art of translation is a auxiliary art and derivative. Translation has been perceived as a secondary activity, as a 'mechanical' rather than a 'creative' process, within the competence of anyone with a basic grounding in a language other than their own.

In the eighteenth century there had been a number of studies on the theory and practice of translation in various European languages, and 1791 had seen the publication of the first theoretical essay on translation in English, Alexander Tytler's *Essay on the Principles of Translation*. But although in the early nineteenth century translation was still regarded as a serious and useful method for helping a writer explore and shape his own native style, much as it had been for centuries, there was also a shift in the status of the translator, with an increasing number of 'amateur' translators. Since the early 1960s significant changes have taken place in the field of Translation Studies, with the growing acceptance of the study of linguistics and stylistics within literary criticism that has led to developments in critical methodology and also with the rediscovery of the work of the Russian Formalist Circle. Translation involves far more than a working acquaintance with two languages is aptly summed up by Levy, when he declares that - A translation is not a monistic composition, but an interpenetration and conglomerate of two structures. On the one hand there are the semantic content and the formal contour of the original, on the other hand the entire system of aesthetic features bound up with the language of the translation.

Since 1965, great progress has been made in Translation Studies. The work of scholars in the Netherlands, Israel, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic and the United States seems to indicate the emergence of clearly defined schools of Translation Studies, which place their emphasis on different aspects of the whole vast field. Translation Studies, therefore, is exploring new ground, bridging as it does the gap between the vast area of stylistics, literary history, linguistics, semiotics and aesthetics. But at the same time it must not be forgotten that this is a discipline firmly rooted in practical application. Though translation studies covers such a broad field, it can be generally divided into four areas of interest, each with a degree of overlap with functional aspects on product and process oriented. The first category involves the *History of Translation* and is a component part of

literary history. The second category involve *Translation in the TL culture*, the third involve, *Translation and Linguistics* and The fourth category, loosely called *Translation and Poetics*.

### **Types of Translator:**

In the article 'On Linguistic Aspects of Translation', Roman Jakobson distinguishes three types of translation - (1) *Intralingual* translation, or rewording (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs in the same language). (2) *Interlingual translation* or *translation proper* (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language). (3) *Intersemiotic translation* or *transmutation* (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of nonverbal sign systems).

### **Areas of Employment as Translator:**

The Translator has demand in various areas for potential employment as well, where lack of understanding by clients/end-users, the importance of professional detachment, impartiality, an understanding of privacy and confidentiality. These areas are - Press (Publications), Health sector, Work Cover, Juridical Court, Archeology, Medical and so on it means everywhere today.

### **Skills for Good Translator:**

Translators are expected to perfect their work product through cross referencing and researching methodically over a project's timeline. They can look up words in a variety of dictionaries, do research while they are working, contemplate the best formulation of a concept and modify drafts many times before settling on a finished product. Translators may use computer software, translation memory programs or other term management tools to assist their efforts. Every Translator possess some of the skills and abilities:

- Sound knowledge of source language.
- Above-average writing ability in the target language.
- Reasonable familiarity with the subject matter.
- Understand the purpose for which the document will be used.
- Read the document from beginning to end.
- Utilize and contribute new terms/phrases to a translation glossary.
- Produce a first draft of the translation.
- Proofread the draft, correcting any errors less.
- Compare the corrected draft with the SL text.

- Collaborate with an editor and a reviewer.

### **Ethics for Translators:**

There is a requirement for a unified Code of Ethics for translators, and such a code should take account of the latest developments in the sector, more specifically, the creation of national and international standards that set up new requirements and higher expectations. With the advent of technology and globalization, the language profession has gained wider recognition. Countries around the world have seen the creation of national translators, terminologists, and interpreters associations, and with them, the publication of Codes of Ethics which characterized that translation fulfill the requirements of the service specifications contained in the client include Quality Assurance.

To makes for a successful translation project every translator needs focus on- (1) *Plan ahead* -include translation as an element of your overall project and not something to tack on at the end of production. That way you can anticipate costs and keep the project on budget.(2) *Pay attention to the source content* -have a final version of the source content revised for style, consistency, and readability before you submit it for translation. (3) *Start with specifications* - project specifications must be developed during project initiation and used throughout the rest of the project.

### **JOB OPPORTUNITIES IN TRANSLATION**

In identifying possible job opportunities when searching for work in or related to translation. Translation has many other related areas of potential employment as well, such as bilingual publishing, editing and proofreading, translation evaluation, and many other jobs that require bi-literacy as well as bilingual and bicultural knowledge and skills. The job possibilities, which are required in government, education, social services, medical, media, agencies, etc. is in structured as follows:

|                                  |                                     |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Teacher Assistant                | Interpreter Freelance Opportunities |
| Interpreter/Translator positions | Foreign Language Interpreter:       |
| Bilingual Communications Liaison | Medical Office Assistant            |
| Bilingual Resource Assistant     | Bilingual Program Assistant         |
| Membership Specialist            | The role of the structural editor   |
| Part-time Bilingual Facilitator  | The role of the copyeditor          |
| Recreation Specialist            | Translator Freelance Opportunities  |

## CONCLUSION

The translators are seeking the goal of a high-quality result that does justice to the original work while being accessible and compelling for readers in the new market. They would also reiterate the need to comply with the Fair Work Principles and Procurement Principles in purchasing Translating services. Indeed, that 'dogma.' has often been used to argue for the impossibility not only of translation but also of Translation Study, on the grounds that it is not possible to discuss anything as tenuous as the transfer of the 'creative spirit' from language to language. Yet in spite of such a dogma, translators continue to translate, and the extended discussion that has begun with such promise can now be joined by anyone who, having encountered problems while translating, wants to move from a pragmatic, empirical position towards a more scientific, collaborative discourse. There should be help and support for the development of a sustainable local Translating industry which meets the needs of Translators as well as the community.

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