The Role of Translation and its Future Perspectives

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ABSTRACT: As for today's translation, it is unavoidable, since people are now more than ever interested in other countries, food, people, cultures and languages which is the by-product of globalization. Major factors of increasing globalization are advancement of technology and communication among individuals around the globe. Because of globalization, the significance of translation is arising and the borders of cultures are being vanished as well, and consequently, the need for understanding is emerging at the same time. In this article how different fields are in need of translation act and its future prospects. Moreover, there are described advantages and disadvantages of different types of machine translations.

KEYWORDS: Communication, machine translations, translation, Computer-Assisted Translation, Translation Management System, word by word" translation.

Translation is one of the vital activities in today's world of over 7000 spoken languages, because it allows people to interact with each other without having to learn any extra languages. According to Ethnologies, English language is accepted as the most spoken language in the world and it is a business language as well. Moreover, English is also the language with a more dominant presence in our day-to-day lives, be it on the television, on the Internet, among others.

In the state of the art century International business is going to rise day by day, and more and more companies are interested in cutting out their piece of the globalized pie. In fact, despite the language business partners speak, their documents have to be accurate and easily understood by all parties involved. Because of that, Industries such as economics, environmental, marketing, manufacturing and agricultural should acquire translation services in order to effectively facilitate understanding between international business partners. Utilizing from translation services may provide a successful business deal and ensure everyone is on the same page when it comes to business matters. Nowadays, none of the business can operate without translation. Not only does it aid to grab attention of the customers, but also helps to businesses grow online and reach international boundaries. Communication is the most main factor of dealing with customers which makes translation even more important, since the companies share idea with their customers and clients that are from all around the universe. Additionally, translation can be used in diversity purposes except for interacting with people by companies, such as translation of books or manuscripts, contract translation, product label translation, multilingual translation and much more.

Today, translation is in demand for various industries such as-

➢ Sign-language services and interpreting services

➢ Translation of all paper-based documents and written material.

➢ Translation of digital documents

➢ Localization of websites and software.

In the past, it is clear that translators often faced with the loss of beauty in translation and insisted on maintaining the spirit and originality of the source text. However, in recent days, John Dryden[1] divides translation to three classes:

1. Metaphrase – "word by word" translation corresponding to literal translation;

2. Paraphrase – "translation with latitude" the translator keeps the content and message, but does not adhere so strictly to the form as to his sense'; (corresponding to sense-for-sense translation)

3. Imitation – "forsaking" both form and meaning; (corresponding to free translation).

Dolet[2] was one of the other prescriptive writers of the time (Dolet, 1997). Dolet prescribed five principles:

1. The translator needs to understand the form and meaning, yet he feels free to clarify points

2. He needs to have a thorough understanding of both source language and target language.

3. He should refrain from word-for-word translation.

4. He should avoid uncommon and archaic forms.

5. He should have an eye on aestheticism.

Another translator made distinction between two types of translators, Schleiermacher[3], who claimed about an approach that interpretation based not on absolute truth but on the individual's inner feeling and understanding. Those types of translators are the commercial texts translator and the scholarly and artistic texts translator.

Future

Turning to the future of the translation, it is predicted that there will not be any translation done by humans, instead, there will just be diversity of machine translations (MT). It is difficult to tell how far that phenomenon is correct. The role of technology in translation is obviously seen through various software and applications. In addition, technology has brought a great in-depth solution to translating texts into different languages in spite of the constraints of the quality of outcomes. In order to understand its merits and errors various researches and studies have already been conducted. Here are the most known types of technology-enhancing translation: Machine Translation (MT), Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT), and Translation Management System. The research done by Osama Mudawe Nurain Mudawe will explore the similarities and distinctions of all these types of translations.

Machine Translation (MT)

This type of translation is used to convey meaning from Source Language (SL) to the Target language (TL) without the intervention of human translator at any stage of the translation process: pre-translation, translation, and post-translation.

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[1] Dryden, J. (1680/1697/1992). Metaphrase, paraphrase and imitation. Extracts of 'Preface to Ovid's Epistles' (1680), and 'Dedication of the Aeneis' (1697), in R. Schulte and J. Biguenet (eds.) (1992). Theories of Translation, Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press

[2] Dolet, E. (1540/1997). La manière de bien traduire d'une langue en aultre, Paris: J. de Marnef, trans. D. G. Ross as How to translate well from one language into another, In D. Robinson (ed.).

[3] Schleiermacher, F. (1813/1992). On the different methods of translating. In Rainer Schulte and John Biguenet (eds.).Theories of Translation. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Computer-Assisted Translation (CAT)

In order to translate translator uses computer hardware to support and facilitate the translation process. Compare to this type of translation, the former is automated translation of a text written or spoken with absolutely no intervention of human translator, and the only similarity of these two is that both CAT and MT are products of innovative technologies that employ a range of applications. The primary role of CAT is to facilitate and support the translation process through editing, creating, storing, and managing the text in the translation process.

Translation Management System (TMS)

Obviously, this type of translation is an online platform where the translation process is done through projects. TMS reveals more advanced strategies to translate different types of texts using different features. Thus, it accelerates the workflow among translators, editors, and reviewers to collaborate in translating a bulk of documents in high speed and quality.

However, even though there is MT which is faster and easy to access via online, that cannot take the position of human translators even in the future. Because the most important in translation is, to be accurate with the content of source text, while translating.

In the near future, the usage of MT will increase, although it does not translate accurately. If the language used in the text is quite simple, then no doubt Google translate can do an almost accurate translation. However, if there is a text with quiet complex structure, such as CV or letter of application for a job or a specific marketing document for a new product, that tool will unlikely translate the text accurately, since for accuracy there need to be proofread only. This means they are not as reliable as a human translation, because machines are not proficient at forming coherent and grammatically correct sentences during the translation of some text. There are several fields which highly accurate translations are essential, such as law and medicine. Thus, human translation is still heavily relied upon to produce a quality translation.

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