

THE IMPORTANCE OF PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE IN TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT

The primary aim of this paper is to highlight the significance of professional knowledge in translation. Additionally, it aims to encourage scholars to conduct additional research. The current trend among translators is the Professional theory of translation. Translators focused on the transfer of grammar, language meaning, and pragmatic linguistics in the Period of Linguistics Theory of Translation. Translators focused particularly on the transmission of cultural messages during the Period of Culture Theory of Translation, debating both readers-centered and authors-centered Domestication Translation strategies.

Keywords: Professional Translation, Translation Theories, Linguistic Theory, Academic Discipline.

Introduction:

This article refers to professional translation as an academic field, an interdisciplinary field, and a profession. Professional translation and unprofessional translation are the two categories of translation. According to Mona Baker, "there are two main types of training that a profession can provide for its members: vocational training and academic training," professional translation pays attention to the im of multiple theories of translation from a variety of disciplines and discourses to better analyze the variety of meanings and functions produced. It also pays attention to academic training as well as vocational training in a variety of departments of translation studies for under-graduate and post-graduate students. Academic courses always have a strong theoretical component, whereas vocational courses only teach practical skills. Unprofessional translation is defined as using translation as a tool to learn a language in a foreign language institution, despite the fact that other viewpoints consider unprofessional translation to be of a lower caliber, lazy, or unethical nature. A growing body of research has shown that translation is effective in developing language skills, and this has led to a strong comeback for translation as a component

of foreign language instruction after a period of disfavor. Translation studies are considered important even in foreign language courses.

Translation Methods.

Scholars from around the world have proposed a variety of translation techniques in the past and present. These techniques fall into two categories: the macro, which includes syntactic structure (grammar, lexis) and the macro, which includes content accuracy attitude, function equivalency, equivalent effect, foreignization, and domestication. The translation process entails the following steps: analysis, transfer, reconstitution, and testing [15]. Nevertheless, the interdisciplinary professional knowledge and ability in the practice of translation must receive particular attention in the professional translation practice.

The Development of Translation.

Theories: Is translation just the process of converting a text's meaning from one language to another, or does it rely on a theory of the similarities and differences between languages? Several translation experts have developed a wide range of theories to assess and guide this process, including linguistic, sociolinguistic, communicative, free, literal, hermeneutic, semiotics, relevant, skopo, Marxist, transformational, and even gender, to name a few. The fact that the majority of the top-tier professional translators and interpreters rarely or never use the various translation theories makes this even more bizarre. There are many issues and debates in translation studies, including translation process and product; objectivity/subjectivity; literal versus free; faithfulness, expressiveness, and elegance; formal and dynamic equivalency; style and content; author-centered and reader-centered; laws of translation, etc. They considered them to be largely pointless, especially since most professional translators routinely and consistently violate so many rules established by theorists. Among these, one of the most crucial issues is content accuracy. The primary criterion for evaluating content accuracy is not whether it "stays true" to the author, but rather whether it prevents the target audience from misinterpreting the meaning. First and foremost, accuracy is what customers require and demand in general.

The Period of Linguistic Theory of Translation.

During this time, researchers first viewed translation as a science and focused on syntactic structures like grammar and lexis; then, they turned their attention to semantic meaning, including connotative and referential meanings; and lastly, they examined the pragmatic application of language and saw translation as a communicative process in social contexts. Work in sociolinguistics, which places more emphasis on the function of language as used by speakers and writers than on language as a structure, has particularly broadened the linguistic orientation in translation. The role of power and solidarity in language use, the function of levels and registers in language, and the systematic nature of what some linguists

have previously treated as merely accidental variation have all been highlighted by sociolinguistics. Nevertheless, interdisciplinary knowledge is still not given enough attention in this era.

The Cultural Theory of Translation Period.

During this time, scholars focus especially on culture; Lawrence Venuti, for instance, has discussed the strategies of foreignization and domestication in translation. He has referred to the translator's position and actions in modern Anglo-American society as "invisibility". It speaks of two interrelated phenomena: the first is the illusionistic effect of discourse, or the translator's own manipulation of the English language; the second is the long-standing custom of reading and assessing translations in both English and foreign languages, both in the United Kingdom and the United States, among other cultures. The appearance, or another way of saying that the translation is actually the "original" rather than a translation. Fluent discourse and translators' attempts to ensure easy readability by following current usage, maintaining continuous syntax, and fixing a precise meaning are what give the impression of transparency. The amazing thing about this translation is that it creates an illusion that hides a number of factors, starting with the translator's significant editing of the source material. The meaning of the foreign text or the translator's invisible status increases with the fluency of the translation. Anthony Pym has even created time-space maps of text transfers, or the movements of goods, including cultural products like translations, and subject transfers.

Conclusion.

As you can see from the above, professional knowledge is crucial when translating. To be competent in translation, translators must possess professional knowledge and proficiency in a variety of areas, including modern China, laws and politics, finance and economy, mass media, science and technology, the environment, and even ballroom dancing. The most crucial professional knowledge and skills during the translation process are those that are multidisciplinary.

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