Translation Method of Linguistics Language and Cultural Studies

V. Anandakumar

Assistant Professor, Department of English, Bharathiar University Arts and Science College, Sivagiri, Erode

Abstract: *The present study undertakes a comparative analysis the article also aims to bring to light translation techniques employed and culture related the translator from rendering the intended meaning with high accuracy This paper has emerged out of the conviction that linguistic theory has more to offer to translation the translation theorists have made little systematic use of the techniques and insights of contemporary linguistics. Translation Studies developed into a discipline in its own right, and although translation has taken on concepts and methods of other disciplines. There has also been a shift towards studies that have incorporated models from functional linguistics and Critical Discourse Analysis, locating the text within its socio cultural context. More recently, technological advances, which have transformed the working condition and researchers and have spawned new forms of translation, have also produced new areas of research Therefore; different researchers have investigated and described various translation strategies from their own perspectives. Some best-known theories of this field are described and compared to each other in this paper. The purpose of this study was to show the different theories in the field of translation strategies and to offer a general literature review to facilitate the study of translation strategies in future studies*

Keywords: *Translational problems, extra culture -linguistic elements, translation theory, Cultural studies, socio cultural.*

I. Introduction

These introductory readers are foundation methods of analyzing and understanding the language from the various theoretical perspectives within linguistics and language studies. The approach introduces systemic functional linguistics, text and discourse analysis, and formal approaches to linguistics. It demonstrates applications of these approaches to reveal how we use language in society; Introduction to Linguistics encompasses many fields related to language in general, nowadays, knowledge in which cultural exchanges have been widening, has been increasingly expanding and international communication. Accordingly, the discussion, in the present study, proceeds primarily from the perspectives of "Translation Studies" and "Linguistics". One major goal is to show the interrelationships between linguistics and translation, and how they benefit from each other. The basic underlying theme, here, is that inside or between languages, human communication equals translation. A study of translation is a study of language". The present study, therefore, attempts to the nature and development of the discipline of translation studies.

Linguistics is the scientific study of language, and involves the analysis of language form, language meaning, and language in context. The earliest activities in the description of language have been attributed to the 4th century Linguistics traditionally analyses human language by observing the interplay between sound and meaning. The study of language meaning, on the other hand, deals with how languages encode relations between entities, properties, and other aspects of the world to convey, process, and assign meaning, as well as to manage and resolve. Linguistics also deals with the social, cultural, historical and political factors that influence language, through which linguistic and language-based context is often determined. Research on language through the sub-branches of historical and evolutionary linguistics also focus on how languages change and grow, particularly over an extended period of time.

II. Historical Linguistics

The linguistic change is called historical and comparative linguistics. Linguists identify regular sound correspondences using the comparative method of related languages. They can restructure an earlier protolanguage and this allows linguists to determine the history of language.

III. Linguistic Elements

The translator frequently finds himself in a conflict-and-decision-marked situation during the translation process, a situation which becomes all the more difficult to master, the more complex the textual segment to be translated is in terms and stylistics. In recent years the scope of linguistics has widened beyond the confines of the individual sentence. Text linguistics attempts to account for the form of texts in terms of their users. The various domains of socio-linguistics, pragmatics and discourse linguistics are all areas of study which

are germane to this process. The focus of translation studies would be shifted away from the incidental incompatibilities among languages toward the systematic communicative factors shared by languages. Only in linguistic of this new focus can such issues as equivalence and translation evaluation be satisfactorily clarified.

IV. Linguistic Communication
Linguistic expressions have meanings in communication; a speaker sends a fixed meaning to the linguistic expression associated with that meaning. Common to this and many other theories of linguistic communication is the view that words, sentences, and other expressions are containers loaded with meaning words are, in other words, meaning-full. language functions like a conduit, transferring thoughts bodily from one person to another in writing and speaking, people insert their thoughts and feelings in the words accomplish the transfer by containing the thoughts or feelings and conveying them to others and in listening or reading, people extract the thoughts and feelings once again from the words.

V. Linguistic Concepts In Translation
The culture as the way of life and its manifestations that is peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expression". He makes a clear distinction between cultural universal and persona language. Translation uses some aspects of applied linguistics. The linguistics is develop techniques that respond to problems posed by extra-linguistic elements Firstly, linguistics as a discipline to derive solutions that translators in the field can consider as useful.

The article will focus on elements extra-linguistic culture-bound reference which is defined as follows linguistic culture-bound reference is defined as reference that is attempted by means of any culture-linguistic expression, Linguistic culture concepts appearing in the novel will be studied in relation to their contribution to loss of meaning in the translation in English. Linguistic elements are identified and extracted from the original in and then traced in the English translations in order to carry out a comparative analysis to determine whether or not meaning has been lost in translation. Linguistic elements are categorized based on the techniques employed to reconstitute the meaning in the translation.

VI. General Features Of Language
Applied linguistics application is insights from the theoretical linguistics. Practical matters are such as language teaching, remedial linguistic therapy, language planning or whatever. Arbitrariness is an essential notion in structural linguistics which denies any necessary relationship between linguistic signs and their referents. Areas of linguistics Any of a number of areas of study in which linguistic insights have been brought to bear, for instance sociolinguistics in which scholars study society and the way language is used in it. Other examples are psycholinguistics which is concerned with the psychological and linguistic development of the child. Convention An agreement, usually reached unconsciously by speakers in a community, that relationships are to apply between linguistic items, between these and the outside world or to apply in the use of rules in the grammar of their language.

Linguistic reason for a linguistic feature would be one which is not to be found in the language itself. General linguistics a broad term for investigations which are concerned with the nature of language, procedures of linguistic analysis, etc. without considering to what use these can be put. It contrasts explicitly with applied linguistics. Generative is a reference to a type of linguistic analysis. Which are relies heavily on the formulation of rules in the exhaustive description of the sentences of a language. A system is consists of a set of symbols realized phonetically by sounds which are used in a regular order to convey a certain meaning. Apart from these formal characteristics, definitions of languages tend to highlight other aspects such as the fact that language is used regularly by humans and that it has a powerful social function.

Linguistics is the study of language. As a scientific discipline built on objective principles, linguistics did not develop until the beginning of the 19th century. The approach then was historical as linguists were mainly concerned with the reconstruction of the Indo-European language. With the advent of structuralism at the beginning of the 20th century, it became oriented towards viewing language at one point in time. The middle of this century saw a radically new approach known as generative grammar which stressed our unconscious knowledge of language and underlying structures to be found in all languages.

VII. Translation Studies And Linguistics
Linguistics has much to offer the study of translation. Since linguistics deals with the study of language and how this works, and since the process of translation vitally entails language, the relevance of linguistics to translation .the great benefits that advances in linguistics have brought to translation studies the development of structural linguistics personal experience in its uniqueness is untranslatable Translation may always start with the clearest situations, the most concrete messages, the most elementary universals. But as it involves the consideration of a language socio culturally oriented concept of translation

Translation is a kind of activity which inevitably involves at least two languages and two cultural traditions these problems may vary in scope depending on the cultural and linguistic gap between the two languages concerned. Language and culture may, then closely relate and both aspects must be considered for translation. The translating significance is the cultural and ideological. The external politics is the translation of the relationship between the translation behavior and socio-cultural factors. In other words, there is a general recognition of the complexity of the phenomenon of translation, an increased concentration on social causation and human agency, and a focus on effects rather than on internal structures. Translation involves texts with a specific communicative function, the limitations of linguistic and approaches of text linguistics, pragmatics, discourse analysis, sociolinguistics, communication studies, and translation studies.

VIII. Translation In Cultural Studies

Cultural Studies oriented translation theories to refer to the analysis of translation in its cultural, political, and ideological context. The turn has been extended to incorporate a whole range of approaches from cultural studies and is a true indicator of the interdisciplinary nature of contemporary translation studies. As the result of this so called Cultural Turn, cultural studies have taken an increasingly keen interest in translation. One consequence of this has been bringing together scholars from different disciplines. It is here important to mention that these cultural theorists have kept their own ideology and agendas that drive their own criticism. These cultural approaches have widened the horizons of translation studies with new insights but at the same there has been a strong element.

IX.   Linguistics And Other Language Sciences

It seems appropriate to start our survey of trends in traditional and present-day linguistics by asking how linguists tend to define the scope of their discipline. 'Linguistics' is a term which covers certain types of scientific approaches to language it does not denote all sciences or scientific activities that are concerned with language and the use of language. On the contrary, both insiders and outsiders would identify linguistics as a humanistic discipline which analyzes language only in some specific ways and respects.

X.   Linguistic Discourse And Analysis Structure

The language which may be bigger or smaller than a single sentence but the adduced meaning is always beyond the sentence. The term discourse applies to both spoken and written language, in fact to any sample of language used for any purpose. It is something that goes beyond the limits of sentence. In another words discourse is 'any coherent succession of sentences, spoken or written. The links between sentences in connected discourse are as much important as the links between clauses in a sentence. Make different background assumptions about the goals of a linguistic theory, the methods for studying language, and the nature of data and empirical evidence. These differences in paradigm also influence definitions of discourse. . Another definition derived from the functionalist paradigm views discourse as 'language use.' This definition observes the relationship the discourse has with the context. A third definition of discourse attempts to bridge the formalist-functionalist dichotomy. The relationship between form and function is an important issue in discourse.

XI.   Language And Linguistics

It is impossible to separate language from literature, or politics, or most of our everyday human interactions. In this article, though, discussion is centered on language structure rather than how it is put to use in human society. Accordingly, language is treated almost exclusively from the point of view of linguistics, and the article concentrates on what we have learned about language from that discipline over the last two centuries. Linguists study individual human languages and linguistic behavior in order to discover the fundamental properties of this general human language. Through this enterprise, they also hope to discover some fundamental aspects of what it means to be human. The importance of language and languages goes far beyond internal structure, extending to almost all human endeavors.

Language, being a human activity, is social in nature; hence, linguistics is usually classified as a social science. Because languages can only be studied through human behavior, linguistics, like psychology, is further classified as a behavioral science; and because language is essentially mental, linguistics is also a cognitive science. Its goal is to provide an explicit description of a language, either in whole or in part. A linguist's grammar, though, unlike those some may remember from school, is never prescriptive: it does not dictate how a language should be but instead draws on the actual linguistic behavior of speakers descriptive linguist, especially one working on one of the many less-studied languages, will spend considerable time in the field, learning from the speakers of the language and sometimes writing the language down for the first time.

Theoretical Linguistics, of which there are many varieties, to provide explicit general principles that are applicable to all languages, often drawing on descriptive grammars. Within both descriptive and theoretical

linguistics, historical linguistics is devoted to the study of how languages change over time. Sociolinguistics treats the broad question of language in society and includes the study of dialects. Psycholinguistics uses the methods of experimental psychology with language as the primary source of data. Child Language Acquisition is devoted to learning how children acquire language early in life. Computational Linguistics deals with the interaction of computers and language, for such purposes as Speech Synthesis, the production of artificial speech from written text, or Speech Recognition, the conversion the grammatical structure.

XII. Conclusion

There is much more to be said about the unity in diversity of human languages. All languages are manifestations of the single phenomenon, language, that most characteristic of human attributes translation studies as an academic discipline, globalization puts new demands on the discipline as well. What kind of academic discipline is it? Where the discipline is today and where is it going? Over the last years, it has increasingly been recognized and more and more forcefully argued within the discipline that translation is not a purely linguistic activity. As a consequence, knowledge and methods from other disciplines, notably psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, communication studies, anthropology, and cultural studies, have been integrated into translation studies, making it into an interdisciplinary par excellence.

Translation studies is not a sub-discipline of linguistics, Translation Studies continuously brings new theoretical developments to bear upon its disciplinary object. What is obvious in the substantially growing literature is that scholars have come to translation from a variety of fields and disciplinary backgrounds. Traditionally its background was linguistics and also literature. Nowadays there is an increasing input from Cultural Studies. One of the consequences is terminological inconsistency. When we take concepts from different disciplines we should clearly define them and clarify their disciplinary origin. It seems to be a general phenomenon that different academic disciplines use the same labels, however, with different meanings

Linguistic knowledge alone is not enough to understand a literary text in, the language the meaning inherent in the culture-bound extra-linguistic elements is almost impossible to transfer holistically or with high accuracy in English. It also becomes clear that intercultural communication, linguistic concepts would actually make sense. Any impasse of meaning on the part of the translator is generally transferred to the target that generally contributes to loss of meaning in translation. In a broader perspective, it becomes clear that there is no such a thing as an absolute translation, that every translation can be criticized and that, sometimes, a translation is deemed as good or bad based on the reader's perspective and preference depending on the of the translation and how well the reader relates to the translation.

Nowadays, translation research has started to take another path, which is more automatic. The invention of the internet, together with the new technological developments in communication and digital materials, has increased cultural exchanges between nations. This leads translators to look for ways to cope with these changes and to look for more practical techniques that enable them to translate more and waste less. They also felt the need to enter the world of cinematographic translation, hence the birth of audiovisual translation. The latter technique, also called screen translation, is concerned with the translation of all kinds of TV programs, including films, series, and documentaries. This field is based on computers and translation software programs, and it is composed of two methods; dubbing and subtitling. In fact, audiovisual translation marks a changing era in the domain of translation.

Language sets people apart from all other creatures. Every known human society has had a language and though some nonhumans may be able to communicate with one another in fairly complex ways, none of their communication systems begins to approach language in its ability to convey information. The design features of human language, such as the ability to communicate about events other than in the here and now. But it is difficult to conceive of a human society without a language. Language, like culture, that other most human attribute, is notable for its unity in diversity: there are many languages and many cultures, all different but all fundamentally the same, because there is one human nature and because a fundamental property of this human nature is the way in which it allows such diversity in both language and culture.