
**ASSESSMENT OF THE ROLES OF LINGUISTIC FACTORS IN
TRANSLATION IN LANGUAGES**

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ABSTRACT

The study sort to assess the roles of linguistic factor in translation in languages. Linguistics studies language structure ideas, language acquisition, and how language is imprinted on the brain. Linguistics as a discipline acknowledges that language is tied to culture and social thinking. The goal of linguistics is to gain a thorough understanding of how languages function, as well as to describe and comprehend the structure of human languages. The linguistic oriented approach to translation finds the very essence of translation is in the basics of the linguistic concept of translation, which is the fact that the process of translation is a language act in which a text from one language is substituted with an equivalent text from another, by making that substitution in accordance with the regulations of both language systems. The study concludes that; during the translation process, a variety of elements influence the product's coherence. The translator's job is to generate a translation with the intended reader in mind while minimizing differences between the model of the original material and the translation. Many of these elements are language and culturally specific. A "good" translation is one that leads to "equivalence of response. One of the recommendations made was that the translator should consider all the grammatical elements of the source language as he or she attempts to translate the text to the target language.

KEYWORDS: Linguistic Factors, Translation and Languages

Introduction

Linguistics is the scientific study of human language. A scientific investigation is so named because it entails a complete, systematic, objective, and precise analysis of all aspects of language, particularly its nature and structure. Linguistics is the study of language's cognitive and social characteristics. It is classified as a social science, natural science, cognitive science, or humanities discipline, as well as a scientific field and an academic subject. The linguistic approach to translation, as opposed to the literary approach, finds the essence of translation in the fundamentals of the linguistic concept of translation, which is the fact that translation is a language act in which a text from one language is

replaced with an equivalent text from another, by making that substitution in accordance with the regulations of both language systems. The linguistic equivalent, which means word-for-word translation, is at odds with the dynamic equivalence, which means having a product that has an effect in the reader of the translation identical to the one caused in the reader of the original. A reader can only make meaning of a document by examining its linguistic aspects in conjunction with his or her own knowledge and experience.

According to Mukherjee, Tandon, Khan, and Iyengar (2018), the fundamental ideas of linguistics must be fully understood. Linguistics is used extensively in both theoretical and applied areas of language science and is essential for comprehending the intricacies of human language. For the sake of organization, the module groups the concepts according to their relation to different sub-domains of linguistics. According to Fasold and Connor-Linton (2013), the human species acquired a vocal tract that is flexible enough to create a wide range of recognized sounds, as well as the ability to distinguish variations between those sounds, during thousands of years of development. Most crucially, the human species gained the ability to use these sounds in meaning-communication systems. Nobody knows what caused this. Mental abilities that had evolved for a variety of other adaptive purposes (such as fine motor hand-eye coordination) could have been "re-purposed" to support a sophisticated symbolic and communication system. Perhaps some cerebral capacities are completely dedicated to language and have evolved gradually as human communication has become more complex. Or, perhaps, after reaching a certain level of neurological and cognitive complexity, the brain's synapses "reorganized," allowing for the development of language. In any case, language is a distinctive property of the human species. Although languages differ greatly, they are all enabled by the same genetic information, are all processed by the brain in essentially the same ways, and, predictably, they all have some fundamental "design elements" and structural qualities that allow them to function as they do. While different languages use different sets of sounds, their sounds are organized and combined using a few fundamental criteria. The importance of sound in the translation process cannot be overstated. Several factors influence the coherence of the product during the translation process. The translator's goal is to produce a translation with the target reader in mind while minimizing disparities between the original material's model and the translation.

Concept of Linguistics

According to Rimbey (2022), linguistics is one of the oldest sciences, dating back 3,000 years. It studies the structure and evolution of language across time. Linguistics is the study of concepts about language structure, language acquisition, and how language is imprinted on the brain. Linguistics as a discipline recognizes the importance of language in culture and social thinking.

Language is essential in nearly every aspect of our lives, facilitating communication, defining cultural identities, and assisting us in comprehending our surroundings. Furthermore, the cognitive processes involved in language acquisition have long been stressed in linguistics research. Linguistics is the study of how language works and how to make it easier. Language development research, particularly in children, is a good example. It occurs in children even when they do not have access to formal education, and it follows eerily similar patterns throughout countries. Linguistics has long highlighted the cognitive processes involved in language acquisition. Linguistics is the study of how language works and how to make it easier. Language development research, particularly in children, is a good example. It occurs in children even when they do not have access to formal education, and it follows eerily similar patterns throughout countries.

According to Mukherjee et al. (2018), linguistics is an academic subject that studies the structure of the human language, investigates how language evolves in humans, and investigates the intricacies involved in processing various types of usage. Linguists are people who study languages professionally. Linguistics has enthralled academics and language enthusiasts throughout history and across cultures. It goes without saying that it is very interdisciplinary, with numerous sub-fields focused on different aspects of speech and interaction. A linguist, according to Khan (2018), is a scientist who studies languages. Linguistics has captivated academics and language enthusiasts throughout history and across cultures. It is undeniably inter-disciplinary, with numerous sub-fields focused on various aspects of speech and interaction.

Concept of Language

According to Mukherjee et al. (2018), the term "language" is often utilized in our daily interactions. It has various dimensions and can be applied to a wide range of situations. As a result, the current meaning of this phrase may develop through comparisons with other notions such as dialect, variation, code, communication, style, and so on. Language is a gift bestowed upon humans that no other animal possesses. Animals, birds, and other species can communicate, but they do not use language as humans do. In the 1960s, Hockett described a plethora of traits that distinguished human language from animal communication. Language is a rule-based and combinatorial system, whereas animal and bird cries are typically holistic expressions of joy or pain. Language can be expressed audibly, through writing, or by signing. Language is a form of communication. Because communication is one of the most fundamental functions of language, scholars have always regarded language as a channel of communication. Language also serves as a medium of cognition, shaping and allowing for the articulation of ideas about the world. Language can refer to anything in some functional situations, including code, dialect, variety, pidgin, Creole, and lingua franca. A formal definition of language is a collection of purely grammatical statements.

Language, according to Hana (2017), is a system that uses words and phrases to associate sounds (or gestures) with meanings. If there were no shared, universal aspects of language, we would expect the sounds of languages and their combinations to change at random. In contrast, language sounds and their pairings are constrained and deliberate. Similarly, all languages have restrictions on how words can be used to make phrases and sentences. A linguist's primary responsibility is to comprehend and characterize the characteristics that are shared by all languages as well as those that differ between them.

Concept of Translation

A translation is something that has been written or spoken in another language. Translation, in a broad sense, is as old as human communication itself, according to Nagar (2018). Prior to the invention of language, humans communicated through gestures, motions, and dancing moves. Later, as language expanded, so did the range of direct and indirect communication methods. The Tower of Babel (as portrayed in Genesis 11:1-9) is a creation myth that explains why people speak different languages all over the world. A united humanity speaking a single language and traveling eastward arrives in the land of Shinar in the generations following the Great Flood, according to the story. They agree to build a city and a tower tall enough to reach heaven. God observes their city and tower and confounds their speech so that they can no longer communicate with one another, scattering them throughout the world. The myth of the Tower of Babel emphasizes the importance of translation as a necessary medium for effective communication. Since its inception, each civilization, each culture, has displayed its unique goal, pattern, practice, and reception of translation. Translation, in general, refers to a set of operations carried out by a translator to convert a source language text into a target language text, where the source text is a text from which ideas are extracted and the target text is a translated text into which the intended text is translated. Many of these aspects are culturally and linguistically distinct. A "good" translation achieves "equivalence of response," which implies that how receptors of a translation respond to the translation should be "equal" to how the original text was intended to be interpreted.

The Roles of Linguistic Factors in Translation

According to Ulanska (2015), the linguistic-oriented approach to translation discovers the essence of translation in the fundamentals of the linguistic concept of translation, which is the fact that translation is a language act in which a text from one language is substituted with an equivalent text from another while adhering to the rules of both language systems. This article will address translation-related difficulties by comparing Macedonian and English, as well as the advantages and disadvantages of this approach. While looking for translation equivalence, there are examples of finding absolute equivalence, partial

equivalence, and no equivalence. This research looks at such examples. When translating lexemes with no cultural parallel, translators have a difficult situation.

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The Notions of Equivalence and Correspondence: Translation, according to Catford's definition, is defined as the replacement of literary content in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL) (1965:20). Catford distinguishes between translation equivalence and formal correspondence in his equivalence-oriented approach. The formal correspondence shows the relationship between linguistic units from one language and their corresponding linguistic units from another. In Macedonian, the hierarchy of linguistic units operates on five levels: sentence, part-sentence, group, word, and morpheme. English follows the same language arrangement. As a result, this is a case of formal correspondence with a significantly abstract nature.

Translation of lexical items: The challenges that arise during the translation process are caused by differences in the language systems that can be arranged in relation to the many language levels at which they occur. These issues are most typically encountered at the lexical level. The formal correspondent is not always the same as the translation equivalent. An example is "He put his hand inside his pocket," in which the possessive determiner "his" is employed. "а стави раката в е" would be the Macedonian equivalent. The translational equivalent for the first "his" is the definite article "-та," "his hand" = "раката," however, there is no equivalent for the second determiner: "into his pocket" = "в е." Even though the possessive determiners in the two languages are similar, they are not always translation counterparts. The problem of "false friends" is frequently a trap into which the translator can easily fall.

Sense Ambiguity: When more than one meaning may be given to a phrase, it is said to be ambiguous, distinguishing between lexical (in the instance of an ambiguous word, a homonymy) or structural (grammatical) ambiguity, and scope ambiguity, which is another sort of structural ambiguity. Polysemy is a language phenomenon that occurs in all languages and deserves special consideration in translation. It has been agreed that words should not be treated as isolated linguistic units but rather in relation to other lexemes. The figurative or metaphorical extension is a common source of polysemous lexical words. Even if only one lexical item is mistranslated, the coherence of the entire sentence can suffer. As an example, consider the Macedonian lexeme "лава." 'лава на семеството' and 'head of the family', 'лава на клине' and 'the head of a nail' (as an upper component of an object) whereas in English 'the head of the street' the Macedonian equivalent is 'орниот кра на улиата' (literally the 'upper' section of the street). However, there are times when different lexemes have the same meaning as "лава," such as when "лава во книга" has the English lexeme "chapter" as an equivalent. If the source text contains two or more meanings and the translation fails, the meaning is lost, resulting in a "shift in coherence." There

are examples of finding absolute equivalence, partial equivalence, and no equivalence while searching for translation equivalence. When translating lexemes that have no cultural counterpart, translators are in a tough position. Perception verbs are another lexical category that might be polysemous. I'll try to illustrate the semantic expansions of these verbs by giving their literal physical meaning as well as their figurative meanings, as well as comparing them to their Macedonian counterparts. We will consider one verb of visual perception, "see" 'леда', for this purpose. The verbs "леда" and "see" both have the meanings "саа, раира" (realize, understand). The Macedonian verb 'леда' bears the meaning of 'саа, раира' in the example: 'оите родители ледаа колку е тека наата ситуација', which may also be applied with the same semantic extension to the English counterpart 'see' and produce: *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences* 191 (2015) 2585 - 2587 2587 Tatjana Ulanska

Conclusion

The study concluded that during the translation process, a variety of elements influence the product's coherence. The translator's job is to generate a translation with the intended reader in mind while minimizing differences between the model of the original material and the translation. Many of these elements are language- and culture-specific. A "good" translation is one that leads to "equivalence of response," which states that the way that receptors of a translation respond to the translation should be "equivalent" to the way the original text was intended to be read. Another crucial point in the work displays the roles of linguistic factors in translation, which are the notions of equivalence and correspondence, translation of lexical items, and sense ambiguity.

Recommendation

1. The translator should consider all the grammatical elements of the source language as he or she attempts to translate the text to the target language
2. Considering the fact that linguistics is essential to the study of human language, it should take a significant place in the process of translation.

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