3. COMMUNICATION AND TRANSLATION
A COMMUNICATIVE MODEL OF TRANSLATION

Scientific approach to TR: (reasons for):

1. re-orientation from hermeneutic-historical way of thinking
to an
   analytical, classification-oriented approach
   (interpretive)
   (interest in SYSTEMS THEORY)

   - DESCRI. + EXPL. of observable FUNCT. SYSTEMS and their interrelated STRATEGIES AND MECHANISMS
   - attempt to follow the model of NATURAL SCIENCES – operational appr.
     - Methodological stringency
     - Coherence
     - Verifiable findings

2. from anthropocentric to a universalistic view of language
   (relativist)

   INTEGRATED approach to language and TR
   - natural lang. = a polysystematic set (Firth, Halliday)
   - model of language has:
     a) language-specific properties (relativist theory)
     b) non-language-specific properties (universalist)

=> the view of the model can also be realized INTERLINGUALLY:
 ♦ in the concrete CONTEXT OF SITUATION
 ♦ without the loss of COMMUNICATIVE INTENTION determined by the situational context
LANGUAGES map differently the extralinguistic reality.

DIFFERENT languages map the extralinguistic reality IN A DIFFERENT WAY

e.g.  
    icecream - (primary) focus on 'ice'
    sladoled - (primary) focus on 'sweet'
    Eis - focus only on 'ice'
    gelato - focus only on 'ice'

COMMUNICATION - succeeds on a tacit agreement that people AGREE to the rules of the game (i.e. our ext. ling. content is changed (modelled) under the influence of coding rules (arbitrary in character):

e.g.  
    One su otišle. - marked for feminine gender
    They have left. - unmarked for gender

Coding (i.e. choosing a particular language in a particular way) is controlled by SPEAKERS as linguistic persons) = ling. code used as a filter in TR
INTERLINGUAL COMMUNICATION:
- importance for the science of TR

Significance of IC for TR:
- integration of SLT and TLT
- neutralization of structural divergences between SLT and TLT
- adequate dealing with CONTENT & STYLE

TRANSLATION = process of linguistic formulation in which
a MESSAGE
(produced by a SL Sender):

is reproduced (in a TL) by

the TRANSLATOR
(by a series of code-switching operations)

and so makes it (content / M) accessible to:

TL Receiver / Recipient

TRANSLATION = an interlingual activity = TR proper
Other types of TR: intralingual (re-wording); intersemiotic TR (transmutation)

INTERLINGUAL COMMUNICATION = a special case of COMMUNICATION ( normally: MONOLINGUAL):
MONOLINGUAL COMMUNICATION:
• S & R operate within the SAME speech community
• S & R use the same lexical inventory
• S & R use the same syntactic rules
• There is a DIRECT interlinguistic connection between the S & R
• : both S & R share the same linguistic code

1. Model of MONOLINGUAL COMMUNICATION (information vs message)
   (obavijest vs poruka)

2. Model of INTERLINGUAL COMMUNICATION
   decoding
   encoding
INTERLINGUAL COMMUNICATION

SPECIFIC CHARACTER OF INTERLINGUAL COMMUNICATION:
= an act of linguistic communication between SLT & TLT
(integrated funcionaly)
= complex: two alternating processes: ENCODING - DECODING

TRANSLATION AS AN ACT OF INTERLINGUAL COMMUNICATION
Steps:

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<th>Description</th>
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<td>1.</td>
<td><em>M1</em> formulated in SL code by <em>S1</em> arrives at TLR (R1)</td>
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| 2.  | **TLR (R1)** analyzes & segments M1 (using his ‘interlingual linguistic competence’, i.e.:
  a) knowledge of - linguistic factors
  b) - extraling. factors
  b) - sociocultural factors |
| 3.  | TLR undertakes **TRANSCODING** = linguistic recyphering of *M1* into *M2* |
| 4.  | to do so TLR uses TL SIGNS and combination of RULES and selects SPECIFIC SIGNS & combinations of RULES:
  : from the point of view of SPECIFIC TEXT TYPES (*M2*) |
| 5.  | THE TRANSLATED TEXT (*M2*) goes to the SECOND / ULTIMATE RECEIVER (R2) |
| 6.  | **R2** decodes the TLT (i.e.: ling. expr/form into extraling. content) |

COMMUNICATION CHANNEL:
- **ORAL** - interpreting spoken language
- **WRITTEN** - translating written texts

LOSSES IN INTERLINGUAL COMMUNICATION
- what TLR fails to catch at his first and only glance (irretrievable info)
- in interpreting: loss somewhat negligible – high level of redundancy (anticipation of syntactic structure etc.)

Feedback in TR: (Wills 1982)
- (written) text permanently at TLR’s disposal
- To mentally leaf through the text / work
- To make corrections

SL TEXT  
[Diagram]

intended meaning

TL TEXT
Process of interpreting:

- SL TEXT
- input invariance
- output invariance
- intended meaning (co-variance)

TL TEXT

CONTRASTIVE LINGUISTICS / ANALYSIS

TR = part of COMPARATIVE LINGUISTICS (Halliday)
TR = part of CONTRASTIVE LINGUISTICS (Coseriu 1981, Ivir 1981)
- direct confrontation: L1 – L2

Goal: to systematically demonstrate:
  a) structural analogies
  b) structural similarities
  c) structural differences between L1 and L2

using a common system of significations and categories as

**ternium comparationis**

CATEGORIES:
  in systems-related surface structures:
    - phonology
    - morphology
    - syntax
    - semantics

CA: use in language teaching
CA: should include operational (descriptive) methods of TR, uses TR as a method:

TR STRATEGIES:
  a) back-translation
  b) grammar-translation method
MODEL OF TRANSFER IN INTERLINGUAL COMMUNICATION

1. a three-step model:
   1. TLR *deciphers* SLT (macro- and microcontextually)
   2. TLR *co-ordinates* individual elements of SLT with TLT
      - on one-to-one correspondence
      - on one-to-many correspondence
   3. TLR *produces* TLT (by means of syntetizing operations in TL)

   ![Diagram of three-step model]

2. a two-step model:

   ![Diagram of two-step model]

   Drawback: poor or no consideration of stylistics in TR

3. model including stylistics:

   ![Diagram of three-step model including stylistics]
A COMMUNICATIVE MODEL OF TRANSLATION (Ivir 1991)

Process of Translation:
(Nida 1969): e.g. *Hello* - *hr / fr / it*

![Diagram of translation process]

(Ivir 1991):

extralinguistic MESSAGE

original SENDER

TLR

ultimate RECEIVER

------ formal correspondence ------

SLT

formal correspondence

TLT

L1 ? L2
- no absolute formal correspondence
- no one-to-one correspondence (*riba na suhom – fish out of the water*)
- one-to-many correspondence
- one-to-zero correspondence

e.g.
- **junk bonds** (issued by companies which are doing badly)
- **junk food** (smeæe, droga)
- **equity** – in financial statements (shareholders’ capital) – temeljni capital
- TR – Ø ?: invention / paraphrase / explanation
FACTORS – TAKING PART / AFFECTING THE ACT OF TRANSLATION

0. EXTRALINGUISTIC CONTENT to be communicated – particulars

1. SOURCE LANGUAGE – language chosen by the ORIGINAL SENDER (grammar + register)

2. ORIGINAL SENDER - SL linguistic person and member of SL culture

3. FEED-BACK between the SENDER and TRL as RECEIVER (noise)

4. COMMUNICATION CHANNEL (between the ORIGINAL SENDER and TLR/R)
   - spatio-temporal channel of communication through which the original sender's message is sent

5. TLR/R – his linguistic competence and performance – TLR as a linguistic person
   - receiver of source message
   - speaker of source message
   - member of SL culture

6. TARGET LANGUAGE – its linguistic structure and features

7. TLR/SENDER as a linguistic person
   - sender of the translated message
   - speaker of TL
   - 'member' of TL culture

8. COMMUNICATION CHANNEL between TLR/SENDER and TL/RECEIVER

9. FEEDBACK between the TLR/SENDER and TL/RECEIVER as ultimate receiver
   (a) between the original sender and the translator
   (b) between the translator and the ultimate receiver

10. ULTIMATE RECEIVER as a linguistic person.
Filters:

- **Time & age** (deterioration of the message through time: cf. Shakespeare / Šenoa: different readings today and in 16\textsuperscript{th} / 19\textsuperscript{th} cent.

- **Knowledge / competence** – TLR’s potential

- **Message** – diversity of contained info

- **Channel (noise)** – 90 – 92 %
  - Silence – cf. fear from failure in communication
  - Action – cf. emotions

- Verbal – message – damaged through various filters
THE ORIGINAL SENDER

- chooses EXT-LING. content he intends to communicate (normally to members of his own linguistic & cultural community)
- chooses the language for the expression of the content / intent:
  - the language he knows (mother tongue)
  - the language he shares with the intended or potential receivers
- matches the expressive potential of the language with the extr-lin- content: accepts the potential and limitation at that particular time
- a feedback mechanism links the orig. sender with his Receivers:
  - Receivers: may an may not include the translator and/or the ultimate Receiver of the translated message
- TLR adjusts his expression to conform to the Receiver's actual response to his message
- the original Sender's message travels through the comm. channel - the message is affected, in varying degrees, by the 'noise' in the channel

THE TRANSLATOR

- receives the message from orig. S (as the msg. managed to reach him)
- decodes the SL message as allowed by:
  - his knowledge of SL,
  - SL culture, and at the moment of communication
  - extr-ling. content
- in the role of a SENDER the TLR establishes a new comm. relationship:
  - chooses another (target) language of communication, i.e.:
  - a different expressive potential at his disposal for expressing the received extr-ling. content
- TLR - as a particular ling. person (speaker of TL: mother or foreign lang.) uses his potential of TL (in the way and to the extent) allowed at the moment of communication
- TLR - faced with another feedback relationship (with the ultimate R): -
  - adjusts his expression in acc. with the response of the ult. Receiver
- the translated message travels to the ult. R along a spatio-temporal channel of communication ('noise')
THE ULTIMATE RECEIVER

- receives the msg. as it managed to reach him
- decodes the translated msg. - as a particular ling. person (of the TL)
  - in ways allowed by his knowledge that (TL) language at that moment

THEREFORE

q  human relativity of TRANSLATION as and ACT OF COMM.:
  V  linguistic competence of the participants
  V  orig. SENDER - uses the part of the language he possesses/knows
      - adapts his language/performance to the situation
      - feedback from Receiver
  V  RECEIVER - decodes the M1 acc. to his ling. competence in TL
  V  TRANSLATOR - decodes / encodes the M1/M2 acc. to:
      V  his knowledge of SL/TL
      V  his interpretation of SL message
      V  his assessment of feedback signals
      V  knowledge of ext-ling. content

q  non-human RELATIVITY OF TR AS AN ACT OF COMM.:
  V  spatio-temporal relativity
  V  comm. channels

q  ABSENCE OF ALGORITHMIC NATURE of all communication:
  \[ \Rightarrow \]
  'different languages are DIFFERENTLY equipped
  for the expression of particular EXTRALINGUISTIC CONTENTS

- damage to the message/content in all stages (noise, distorsion)
- communication takes place in a concrete
  (always new, non-repetable) comm. situation
• each instant of comm. is IDEAL and can be criticized only by comparison to other comm. situations
• each instant of comm. is DIFFERENT from subsequent / previous and cannot be repeated (without even a slightest change)

Obvezna literatura: