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## Translation as an Act of Interlingual Communication

### Abstract

The general characteristics of translation apply to any type of translation as a function of the relationship between two language systems. But in fact, a translator works in different conditions, the translated texts differ in genre and subject matter, require greater or lesser completeness of transmission, additional knowledge and skills;

Traditionally, there are two main classifications of translation types: by the nature of the translated texts (genre-style) and by the nature of the translator's speech acts (psycholinguistic). The first distinguishes between artistic (fiction) and informative translation. The main goal of a work of art is to have a certain artistic and aesthetic impact, therefore the main task of artistic translation is to create a speech work capable of having the same aesthetic impact as the original in the target language. A good translation widely uses various stylistic devices that can be preserved in the translation. And they can be replaced by others that retain their effect on the recipient. Literary translation is divided into subtypes according to the original genre: poetry, drama, satire, etc.

**Keywords:** *translation, types of translation, literary translation, written translation, oral translation*

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## Tərcümə dillərarası ünsiyyət aktı kimi

### Xülasə

Tərcümənin ümumi xarakteristikası iki dil sisteminin korrelyasiya funksiyası kimi tərcümənin istənilən növünə aiddir. Lakin reallıqda tərcüməçi müxtəlif şəraitdə fəaliyyət göstərir, tərcümə olunan mətnlər janr və mövzu baxımından fərqlənir, ondan az-çox ötürülmə tamlığı, əlavə bilik və bacarıqlar tələb edir;

Ənənəvi olaraq tərcümə növlərinin 2 əsas təsnifatı mövcuddur: tərcümə olunan mətnlərin xarakterinə görə (janr-üslub) və tərcüməçinin nitq hərəkətlərinin xarakterinə görə (psixolinqvistik). Birincisi içərisində bədii və informativ tərcümə fərqləndirilir. Bədii əsərin əsas məqsədi müəyyən bədii-estetik təsir göstərməkdir, ona görə də bədii tərcümənin əsas vəzifəsi hədəf dildə orijinala eyni estetik təsir göstərə bilən nitq əsəri yaratmaqdır. İncə tərcümədə tərcümədə qorunub saxlanıla bilən müxtəlif stilistik vasitələrdən geniş istifadə olunur. Və onlar alıcıya təsirini saxlayan başqaları ilə əvəz edilə bilər. Bədii tərcümə orijinal janrlara görə yarım tiplərə bölünür: şeir, dram, satira və s.

*Açar sözlər: tərcümə, tərcümə növləri, bədii tərcümə, yazılı tərcümə, şifahi tərcümə*

### Introduction

The main function of information materials is to communicate any information. These are texts of scientific, business, socio-political, everyday nature, as well as parts of fiction (detectives, fantasy, adventure).

Psycholinguistic classification divides translation into written and oral. In written translation, the original and translation are presented as fixed texts, to which the translator can repeatedly return: correct, edit, etc. In oral translation, the original and translation have an unfixed form, the translator perceives sections of the original once and cannot make changes to the translation after it is presented. The creation of the translation text occurs either in parallel with the perception of the original, or after the completion of its section. Accordingly, UP has two varieties: simultaneous and consecutive translation. In simultaneous translation, the translator, listening to the speaker's speech, practically simultaneously with its perception pronounces the translation text. The lag is only 2-3 seconds. SP is usually carried out with the help of technical means (booth, headphones, microphone). SP requires the translator to be able to simultaneously perform dissimilar actions: listen in one language, and speak in another, while translating and not lagging behind the pace of the speaker's speech. The synchronization of these actions is associated with a great deal of memory work, intense attention, the need for compression, probabilistic forecasting, instant decision-making, i.e. certain personality traits (Abutalebi, 2008).

### Research

In consecutive translation, the interpreter begins to translate after the speaker has finished the entire speech or a segment of it. The length of the segment is from a single statement to a text of 20-30 minutes of sound (Birch, Churchill's translator).

Consecutive translation can be one-way or two-way. This type of translation requires the interpreter to be able to retain significant segments of the original text in memory for a fairly long time before starting the translation. In the process of perception, the interpreter often writes down key moments of the content (dates, numbers, names, etc.).

T.A. Kazakova considers translation methods, understanding by this the measure of information orderliness for the translated text. The first stage of choosing orderliness is choosing the completeness of the translation. Depending on the communicative task, the translation can be complete or abbreviated. Almost all types of texts can be translated abbreviated: from a simple business letter to a novel. The result of an abbreviated translation is theses, notes, abstracts, annotations, digests, etc. An abbreviated translation is performed either as selective or as functional. Selective translation consists of choosing key units of the original from the translator's point of view and their complete translation. The reliability of such a translation depends on the accuracy of the choice of key units so that an important part of the information is not lost (Kramersch, 1993).

Functional translation is the composition of the translated text from functionally transformed units of the source text. (retelling in a simplified form, adaptation of a scientific text, etc.). Full translation is aimed at carefully reproducing all components of the original in units of the target language. The most common methods of full translation are literal (word by word), semantic and communicative. Literal translation is a word-by-word reproduction of the source text in units of translation, if possible, even preserving the order of the elements. Literal translation is rarely used for communicative purposes; it is used for linguistic analysis of syntactic structure, in comments on untranslatable wordplay, revealing the meaning of phraseological units, and interlinear translations of poetic works (Alfred, 1966).

Semantic translation consists of the most complete transfer of the contextual meaning of the elements of the source text in the units of the target language. It is an interaction of two strategies: the strategy of orientation towards the mode of expression in the target language and the preservation of the features of the original form of expression. It is usually applied to texts with a high socio-cultural status: these are historical documents, contracts, and other legal documents) (Baker, 1992).

The communicative method consists of choosing a form of presenting the source information that leads to the generation of a text that is adequate to the original in its impact on the recipient. The main thing here is not the linguistic composition of the source text, but its substantive and emotional-aesthetic meaning. Communicative translation does not allow for any abbreviations or simplification of the source material. It is optimal for translating fiction, journalism, and some scientific-theoretical and popular science texts. In its pure form, only one method is rarely encountered in real translation practice. Most complex texts are translated using various methods, but one of them is the leading one and determines the conditions for dividing the source text and the choice of translation techniques (Angelelli, Jacobson, 2009).

1. Communicative act and communicative attitude
2. Language functions of the communicative act
3. Situation and its components

1. The translation process is a complex multi-aspect phenomenon. In its course, not only linguistic forms are compared, but also the vision of the world and the communication situation and other non-linguistic factors of cultures.

There are a number of translation models, each of which is an attempt to explain how the translation process occurs. The transmission and reception of a message by means of language (code) is called communication. The transmission and reception of a single message constitutes an act of communication. In an act of communication, there must be at least two communicants - a recipient and a sender, a communication channel (oral/written), a code (language) and a message. Within the framework of the communication model, the translation process is divided into two stages: 1. Generation and perception of the source text and 2. Generation and perception of the translation text. Unlike a communicative act that occurs in one language, during translation, a translator appears between the recipient and the sender, who acts alternately as a recipient and a sender of information (House, 2009).

When translating, there is not just contact between two languages, but contact between two cultures, and what is obvious to the sender and the translator may not be clear to the recipient of the translation. For example, there is no snow in Africa, the name Snow White is translated as "*girl white as a heron's tail*", high school (in the US) is senior classes of high school, Law School is a *faculty of law at the university* (not a school).

When generating a text, the Sender each time sets a specific goal: communicating some facts, trying to motivate the Recipient to perform some actions, etc. The relationship between the Sender and the text generated by him is called a communicative attitude.

Depending on the communicative attitude, the linguistic function of the communicative act is determined. There are 6 functions (Baker, 2006):

1. Denotative, associated with the description of the subject situation
2. Expressive expresses the speaker's attitude to the text
3. Volitional conveys instructions and commands

4. Metalinguistic is characterized by an attitude towards the language used in communication

5. Contact-establishing (phatic) is associated with maintaining contact between the participants in communication

6. Poetic emphasizes the choice of linguistic forms (Halverson, 2014, p. 112).

In language, the reflection of the external world is carried out with the help of the semantic relationship between the sign (i.e. the word) and the denotate (what is designated by the word). Human language as a system of signs exists in two forms: 1. As a set of signs and rules for their connection. 2. As a type of activity, i.e. the use of a system of linguistic signs for communication. F. de Saussure distinguished them as language and speech. The relationship between the denotate and the word (sign) is not the same in different languages. The same subject situation can be described differently (pull-push - to oneself / from oneself)

Languages also differ in their expressive function. Texts are not the same in the attitude of the speaker to what is being said. Technical texts lack emotional evaluation, while in many others the content of the message is emotionally colored, conveying joy, hostility, sympathy, etc. The means of conveying connotative meanings are different in different languages, and the task of the translator is not so much to preserve the means used, as to evoke a similar emotional reaction in the recipient (Arasaratnam, 2015, p. 390).

The metalinguistic function determines the choice of words and the construction of sentences. In colloquial speech, elliptical constructions are accepted and the use of full ones has a stylistic effect. Denotes irritation, surprise, etc. I don't want to meet you. - You don't want to meet me? (Basil to Lord Henry)

The concept of "situation" has two meanings: a set of ideal or material objects and the connections between them described in the content of the statement and 2. The real environment in which the act of communication occurs. The structure of the situation is complex and includes a number of components. It includes the sender and recipient of information, the subject of the message, the time and place of communication, the code, the method of communication. Knowledge of the situation to a certain extent determines the success of communication. The situation can also interfere with the act of communication (noise, distracting actions, accent, etc.) The subject of the message is a set of reported facts. It is important that the participants in the communication have the same idea of the situation (Katan, 2004).

The recipient of information can be an individual or an audience. If he is an individual, he can be known in advance or be a participant in a standard social situation (a doctor, a salesperson, a member of a certain organization, etc.). When the recipient is an audience, it is divided into open (contact) and closed (remote). With an open audience, immediate feedback is in effect. A closed audience is newspaper and magazine readers, radio listeners (Munday, 2001). An interpreter has dealings with a contact audience at conferences, meetings, gatherings, rallies, and when giving lectures. Simultaneous interpreters have a special semi-closed audience when they work in booths. They do not perceive the audience visually, but judge the reaction by the noise through headphones (laughter, exclamations). Studying the recipient helps to adapt the translation to the recipient (taking into account realities, etc.). The code is the language in which communication takes place, the method of communication - contact or remote (by phone, via the Internet, etc.) (Bandia, 1993, p. 55).

## Conclusion

Each component of the situation may have open and closed sides. Closed sides are most often motives and the purpose of transmitting information (diplomat, participant in trade negotiations). Open sides are the role behavior of communicants in standard situations (doctor, waiter, etc.). It is determined by the social status of the individual, position in society, age, etiquette. It is important for the translator to take into account the situations in which a foreigner may often find himself. In translation practice, individuals with a single-level status are often encountered: minister-minister. The role behavior of communicants is dictated by their social status only to a certain extent. The essence of the situation must be penetrated through the speech work.

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