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HISTORY OF WESTERN TRANSLATION STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSLATABILITY

INTRODUCTION

Interest in the science of Translation Studies in barch countries of the world increasing. Over the next 20 years, there are many related to the field of translation books were published, and many new journals on translation were published. International professional such as the European translation Society an organization of translators arose. From Hong Kong To Brazil, Universities from Montreal to Vienna offer new courses in translation founded.

During the 1980s, Ernst-August gut's theory of relevance, Catherine Reiss and Hans Wermer's observability (Skopos theory and pseudohistory of Gideon Touri in the field of psychology the study was a new approach to translation. Indeed, a period of time has passed since the foundation of the study in computer translation, the relationship between translation and technology has reached its effective level and has given strong confidence in the development of interpreting in the future.

A cornerstone was laid in computer translation research after the period, the importance o the connection between translation and new technology was raised and, even, its importance in the future showed signs of further elevation. Still, despite the variety of approaches and methods made in later times, the main common of research in Translation Studies is the feature is that the emphasis is placed on the cultural aspects of translation within the context occupied by the field of translation. Translation, which was once considered a branch of linguistics, is today considered an interdisciplinary field of education, and the indiscernible communication between language and the life path has become one of the important points of view that are the focus of the people of science had time. Scientific in the field of translation, carried out until the 1980s characterization of research, culture and Linguistics point the difference in approaches to the review has disappeared.

Translation in the early years of its foundation, its supporters themselves points out against both linguists and literary scholars occupation. They found that linguists were mistaken in considering the breadth of contextual size boundaries, and that literary scholars imagined evidence has been made of the reasoning that the relatively evaluative judgments covered. It has been supported that it is important to distinguish Translational Science from the shadow of comparative literature or Applied Linguistics.

Aimed at accepting translatability as an “autonomous” field strong discussions were also common. To date, such on a fanatical level, the approach seems to have unusually” fallen out of fashion", translation studies are now developing freely, mastering and applyin methods and techniques from other fields of science.Important works of the based on linguistics in this area include Mona Baker, Rogjer Bel, Beizil Hatim, lan Mason, Kirsten Malmkjayer, Katharina Reiss, Hans Vermer as well as Tungsten Wills can be obtained, but a number of well-known scientists they carried out a great deal of work on “breaking” the boundaries between the disciplines, separating translatability from the position of confrontation.

Also, J.K.The work of scholars such as Catford, Michael Halliday, Peter Newmark, and Eugene Nida as a science of interpretin me in the pre-development periods " became relevant to the path of rapid development. Literary studies also use the first elitist view o translation began to limit. Theorists argue that scientists have a complex program that is decisive in distinguishing between good and bad, choosing for the translator various possibilities that are clearly visible, for

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example, cultural, they are interested in choosing a way to change them, referring to the social and historical context.

They are complex representing the program. Historical information is more free and accessible since it remains the role of translation in the formation of the laws of literature, the strategies used by translators, the meanings of activities, the discourse of translators, the measurement of the impulse of translations important questions about the problems of defining issues, ethics of translation are finding solutions. Perhaps the most exciting of the mentioned the new direction of the study of Translational Science expanding the scope of study also extends to countries outside the European border it can be seen in the spread. Canada, India, Hong Kong, China, In Africa, Brazil and Latin America, this is the case of scientists and translators his observations on the subject are radically different from those of Europeans.

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