



# The Globalization of Language: Exploring the Dominance and Internationalization of English

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**Abstract**— In the past 20 years, the significant trend of globalization has had a considerable impact on language. An illustration of this is the fact that English is recognized on a global scale as a dominant and mostly uncontested medium of communication. Despite this undeniable internationalization of English, the question of whether or not a translation from or into English still has a place in this fast-evolving world given the advancements in communication technology remains for the professional. This study has three components of exploration and illustration. First, despite fierce competition from other languages, it aims to establish benchmarks for the internationalization of English as a language. The following are examples of the variables that affect power in language and society: 1. Being granted access to resources, including, material, political, and fiscal. 2. Participation in the international decision-making process. 3. A willingness to introduce and deal with global technical developments, including the knowledge of superhighway and communication technology among others. The study further, establishes and does the advocacy with relevant ideas and justifications that a strong language like English can take the lead and maintain dominance in a global society due to its significant role in disseminating and facilitating information technology and the consequent tools, such as email service and the internet among others. The notion that every translation is a recreation originated with Derrida's followers, whose philosophy of deconstruction investigated every claim or fabrication through the process of tearing down the preexisting construction or framework. As a result, the term "translation" came to denote "recreation" from structuralism to deconstruction to post-structuralism. It sums up that regardless of the translator's changeable characteristics, such as culture, language, or age, the production would always include all three aspects of reinterpretation, reappropriation, and recreation.



**Keywords**—English language, translation, post-structuralism, literary theory, globalization, internationalization

## I. INTRODUCTION

Even prior to human civilisation, there existed translation. Since the inception of civilization, language has been used by humans to communicate their ideas and thoughts. To convey or transfer an idea, thinking, or sentiment to the other person, it requires a system of symbols or codes. Individuals to whom we address a communication act, we have translation here likewise. We interpret in this way every day. We have grown more curious about the views and the emotions of people in other countries as human

society has developed. Thus, in order to translate the thoughts and ideas of speakers of other languages into our own, we needed two sets of symbols and codes. This resulted in translation as we know and use it today.

All of the different regional languages coexist in the multilingual nation of India. On an equal footing, but English continues to rule. English has evolved over time and it became the sole channel of communication for all business, governmental, and educational matters. Therefore, it is crucial that we are able to communicate in

both our mother tongue and English. It fosters to establish of connections with both our own local communities and other local and global cultural groupings. Here, translation enters the picture. Different cultures can communicate, engage, and enrich one another through translation. Given the fact that there are people in India who speak hundreds of mother tongues and dialects in addition to 22 officially recognized languages, translation plays a crucial function in this circumstance. We are obliged to use both English and one of our mother tongues to communicate with people on a daily basis in business and office settings. We therefore speak two languages naturally and rely on translation to do so. People from the peripheral and the center, the dominant and the dominated cultures, connect with one another through translation. As communication keeps us unified as a nation and as a result, we may claim that India would not have existed as a nation without translation.

It is best understood as a communication process when written content is transferred from one language into another. However, poets who translate frequently describe the process as "interpretation," "taking a view," "bringing to life," or "transformation." Any translation requires the expression of sense, regardless of the meaning. Although a translation is thought to differ from the original (also known as the source text), it is also true that both the source text and the translated text have the same sense. It is frequently remarked that putting a piece of text in a different form gives it a new dimension.

## II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ivanova, Natalia K (2021) in their study entitled "New English words for Describing International English as a Current World Language Reality", explored that new English words that allegedly emerged as a result of globalization and internationalization have been taken into consideration in this piece of writing. The words chosen using the continuous sample method (more than 200 units) were assessed in terms of their semantics, morphology, and spelling based on reliable theoretical methodologies and multiple e-dictionaries. The results of the morphological study demonstrated the use of several word-formation techniques, including neologisms and forms developed in accordance with conventional English patterns. It is shown that the multidisciplinary nature of such research programs is highlighted by the study of the present processes of word production in the English language as a medium of worldwide communication.

Lee Sandra, McKay (2018) in their study mentioned "English As an International Language: What It Is and What It Means For Pedagogy" focused on what English as

an International Language (EIL) actually is, including topics like the usage of English by speakers of English as a second language to the many different varieties of English that are used today. EIL is therefore seen as both a variety of English and a method of speaking English. The goals are to (1) wrestle with the definition of the EIL construct and (2) comment on the implications of this construct for education. The article starts off by defining and discussing several words and meanings related to EIL before proposing a different definition.

Sharma, Bal Krishna, and Sievers, Mikayla (2023) in their study entitled "Developing teacher awareness and action plans for teaching English as an international language" explored a two-part case study. It describes a pedagogical experiment that one of the four instructors performed with the intention of changing her pupils' perceptions of and familiarity with different varieties of English. Overall, the findings offer crucial understanding of how pre-service teachers in teacher education programs have started to address the diversity of English through the development of transformational pedagogical awareness, ideologies, and practises.

Zhang Junmin and Liu Meng (2022) in their study "An Investigation of Culture Presentation in ELT Textbooks in the Context of English as an International Language" discovered that the new edition's elements of culture presentation using an analytical framework based on Yuen's classification criteria for cultural content and Kachru's concentric circle model. There is still an uneven distribution of cultural content among the various categories, despite the fact that Inner-Circle culture is no longer the majority of the cultural content in the new edition of China's senior high school English textbooks and the proportion of Chinese culture is almost balanced with that of Inner-Circle category.

Huang Li-Shih (2018) in his study named "Taking Stock of Corpus-Based Instruction in Teaching English as an International Language" found that the use of corpora is crucial when teaching English as a foreign language (EIL). Online corpora have been created with the introduction of powerful computers and have the potential to change how EIL is taught both within and outside the classroom. However, using computer corpora in language education also involves instructor mediation. There is optimism that equipping teachers with the required instruments, abilities, and information for using online corpora may result in the day when corpora resources and their utilization are no longer just the domain of researchers and reference material creators.

Doan Ngoc, Pham Toan, Tran Kham (2018) in their study entitled "English as an International Language in Viet

Nam: History and Development” mentioned that English is used for both international and domestic communication, with the usage of English as a language of instruction (EMI) gaining in popularity. The functions of English in Vietnam, however, are not entirely covered by the present ELF and EIL conceptualizations. Therefore, we suggest extending the EIL conceptualization to include the usage of English for EMI within countries. This may have repercussions for how Vietnamese language learners are taught the English they will require for their studies and future careers.

Reynolds Barrylee and Yu Melissa H (2021) in their study entitled “The Hiring and Management Practices of a Seven-year Extracurricular program to Enhance Asian Undergraduates’ English as an International Language Communication Skills” explored that in an Internationalized Asian University, the development and management of a local extracurricular program were examined. The availability and use of English by foreign speakers with local students, as well as their presence and availability, helped with the creation and implementation of the extracurricular program. The adaptability of the hiring procedure and the methods used to administer the extracurricular program supported the advice provided in the EIL/ELF literature.

Ke, I-Chung (2019) in his study “Has English been increasingly tested as an international language? Evidence from 1956–2016” illustrated that the overall pattern is consistent with English’s evolving function as an international language. The current study investigates if the cultural tendency shown in Taiwan’s college entrance tests is also present in high school English textbooks. 85 tests in total, dating from 1956 to 2016, were examined. The findings demonstrate that cultural circumstances did change in a manner consistent with the findings of the textbook research. Overall, the results indicate that English has not been tested as a local language, although it has been increasingly tested as an international language.

Cao Yiqian Katherine and Wei Wei (2019) in their study entitled “Willingness to communicate from an English as an International Language (EIL) perspective: The case of Macau” For this exploratory investigation, a semi-structured interview was used as a data gathering tool. They explored that regarding their willingness to communicate (WTC) in face-to-face and social media contexts, the students were quizzed on their use of various English dialects. For face-to-face communication and social media situations, the participants expressed a strong willingness to communicate in the two standard English varieties, namely American English and British English. The participants in the study have a positive attitude towards Chinese English and are willing to use it in

monolingual classrooms and situations where speakers of Chinese English share the same first language and culture. This study also demonstrated the emergence of the Chinese variety of English.

Tsoumou and Jean Mathieu (2019) in their study “English as an international language: English/French language alternation in politically motivated CMC in Congo-Brazzaville” discovered that the primary pragmatic purposes of the English/French alternation in a Facebook conversation between Congolese users. Seven communicative functions, including giving advice, astonishment, criticism, anger/cursing/insult, assessment, hope boost and inspiration, and lighthearted parody, were shown to be responsible for the usage of English in politically driven discussion, according to the analysis. One of the main influences and motivators for Congolese users to use English in their Facebook interactions is the language’s role as the global lingua franca. Despite the fact that not all other users may grasp it, users are often motivated by the belief that a universal language is necessary to advance communication on a worldwide scale.

Nguyen Thi Thuy Minh, Marlina Roby and Cao Thi Hong Phuong (2021) in their study entitled “How well do ELT textbooks prepare students to use English in global contexts? An evaluation of the Vietnamese English textbooks from an English as an international language (EIL) perspective” explored that textbooks can be an effective instrument for giving students awareness of different English dialects and training in cross-cultural communication. A lot of collections of locally created English textbooks in Vietnam have been geared towards English as an International Language (EIL)-informed pedagogy and ready pupils to utilize English for intercultural dialogue. It emphasizes the significance of embracing an EIL-oriented strategy in the creation and use of ELT materials, as well as the importance of developing discourses on multilingualism and globalization and averting ideological prejudice.

Dogancay-Aktuna Seran and Hardman Joel (2018) in their study entitled “Teaching of English as an International Language in Various Contexts: Nothing is as Practical as Good Theory” explored that teachers can realistically decide how to incorporate English into their own classroom pedagogy by relying on theoretical understandings of concepts underlying the development and use of global English and basing pedagogical decisions on contextual needs, rather than on prescriptions for practice. They discussed a model of English instruction that was founded on a conception of situated teacher praxis and demonstrate how one element of this model, meta-

culture, might be applied to the instruction of language-culture relationship in the age of global English.

### III. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Andre Lefevere makes the following deduction, which supports the notion that translation is reinterpretation: "The translator's task is precisely to render the source text, the original author's interpretation of a given theme expressed in a number of variations, accessible to readers not familiar with these variations, by replacing the original author's variation with their equivalents in a different language, time, place, and tradition."

A special emphasis must be placed on the translator's obligation to substitute their counterparts for all variants found in the source text. Translation from one language into a new culture or age is said to involve both reinterpretation and reappropriation actions happening at the same time. Here, the act of translating automatically transforms into an act of reinterpretation as well as an act of reappropriation because it is assumed that the act of composition or production is fundamentally an act of interpretation of a given subject, situation, action, or scene.

The concept that every translation is a recreation originated with Derrida's followers, whose philosophy of deconstruction investigated every claim or fabrication through the process of tearing down the preexisting construction or framework. As a result, the term "translation" came to denote "recreation" from structuralism to deconstruction to post-structuralism.

As informed by Gentzler: "Deconstructionists bring the idea that the translator creates the original, which undermines the idea of authorship and, thus, the legitimacy of making comparisons between different translations of the same book. According to deconstructionists, every reading and translation reconstructs the original text since original texts are continuously being rebuilt in the present. The author's work, according to Foucault, is influenced by the institutional structures of the time and place, over which the particular author has little awareness or control. Thus, the concept of "author" serves to simplify what is actually a succession of complicated processes that make up the act of creation.

The deconstructionists' theory of translation, which views every composition—original or translated—as a new creation, makes one aware of the gaps, silences, and rest that are present in both the translated and the original text. This theory of translation can be seen as an implied (and also stated) philosophical argument. However, this reasoning does not imply that it is possible for the translated work to purposefully alter or distort the original.

The difference between any two versions of the same text, even in the same language, is obligatory, and therefore unavoidable, due to the variation in cultural associations of words and their historical rootedness in time. Therefore, the act of translation will start with the factor of reinterpretation, progressing to that of reappropriation, and end with the factor of recreation. As a result, the three factors are connected and cannot be seen as separate entities or as alignable acts when taken alone.

### IV. FINDINGS & DISCUSSION

The translator must be able to select the concept, theory, or philosophy that is most appropriate for this task among the available possibilities. As a result, making accurate translations from one language into another would necessitate having the relevant knowledge, experience, tact, and persistence as prerequisites for any proper translation.

A solid understanding of the history and culture connected to the two languages is among the fundamental skills that a translator must possess in addition to being proficient in both the source language and the target language. His request would also involve a thorough understanding of the literary traditions and histories of both languages, particularly with regard to the type of writing at hand—a lyric, novel, or essay on critical theory. As can be seen, translating does not necessitate a genius as much as it does a diligent, trained expert who can labor continuously to produce the product as it was in the original form, entire, and with all the original's flavor in matter and spirit. Whether to refer to it as recreation, reinterpretation, or reappropriation is still up to the person. The truth is that any accurate translation will be able to use all of these names. However, each of these interpretations, appropriations, and creations is inevitably distinguished by originality, specifically the individuality of the topic or person who undertakes to translate a literary work.

As important as they are in any original linguistic creation, the indications of silence, slippage, skipping, etc., cannot be ignored in translation research. Although the deconstructors may attribute these indicators to the authority of language or discourse, the truth is that they reveal just as much—if not more—about the particular translator, also known as a reinterpreter, reappropriator, or recreator as they do about the language on the discourse of culture, society, or age. Although Freud's individual psychology may have been modified by Jung and Lacan, it cannot be completely disregarded. Along with the history of a culture or civilization, the history of literary translations and literary inventions is proof of the irreducible personal differences that exist and that will



always be there, in every activity undertaken by the human individual, including the activity of translation.

It should be highlighted that translating is just as difficult a work as semiotics or hermeneutics. A proper comprehension of the nature of literary translation cannot be achieved by any convenience-driven simplification. The correct observation by Kristen Malmkjaer is that "What might happen in actual speech encounters can be using the rather formal notion of the theorized or modeled function or the softer notion of the relationship. "We may agree with Lewis (1983) and argue that meaning is a function with the speaker, the hearer, a time, a place, and a larger set of circumstances as its integers, or we could say that meaning is a relationship that naturally exists for a brief period of time between all of these. According to this perspective, meaning is employed with respect for present and future users—not for previous users—and is used as a backdrop for the meaning relationships that are created when speaker, hearer, and situation temporarily come together. Since these are constantly being developed, language use is always and by nature forward-looking.

Without a doubt, all writing, including translation, looks ahead. Without a doubt, a myriad of elements influence language and meaning. However, we cannot agree with the postmodern rant against performance and stability, at least not in this context. Because not everything is ephemeral or floating. Language and meaning also possess a sturdy, enduring quality. Likewise, the original literary works and their translations do. The fact that literary writings include something enduring, something that is unaffected by the constants of the translator, tale, hearer, time, or place, cannot be disproved by any amount of theorizing. We cannot survive without some kind of consistency in any of these things, despite the fact that language, meaning, life, and the world are all constantly changing. To sum up, let it be claimed that regardless of the translator's changeable characteristics, such as his culture, language, or age, his production would always include all three of the aspects of reinterpretation, reappropriation, and recreation.

#### Nature of Translation

Translation is a process of interpretation. The type of translation depends on the nature of the document. Translating technical and promotional documents just got easier. It requires less skill and expertise than translating literary texts. vocabulary, grammar rules, and sentence structure confirm to their nature. The translator should understand the needs of the target group in terms of appropriate structure and form or terminology. Proper transfer of meaning from the source text to the target text. Be good, apart from having the same level of expertise in the source and target languages. Additionally, the

translator should have a feel for writing in the target language and be familiar with it. The socio-cultural context in which the text is placed. Successful translators are not text machine translators. He/she is fully creative and gets to the heart of the content. We can visualize him/her as a co-creator of her goals. Using the text of the speech as the translated text, he almost reproduces the text that reflects his culture and personality.

A translator understands the text's meaning in the source language by looking at its lexicon, grammatical structure, and cultural context. The translator then transfers that same meaning to the text in the target language by using lexicon and grammatical structure that is appropriate for the target language and its cultural context. Every precaution is taken during this procedure to avoid meaning loss at all. In the past, one of the translators' most important responsibilities was to adhere to the original text. However, in today's world, where there are more languages, cultures, and political viewpoints than ever before, the translator is free to make some changes to the original text in order to keep up with the original's spirit. If the translation is to preserve the text's essence, impact, and effect in the source language, accommodation is necessary in practice. This is especially true in poetry, where the words are full of emotion and artistic expression. There are some words that are culturally rooted and cannot be translated by a translator. If the cultural context is missing, translating such words can be challenging.

#### Responsibilities of a Good Translator

A skilled translator is made, not born. A person can learn to be a good translator with a little effort and care. The following are some of the characteristics that set a successful translator apart from a bad or unsuccessful translator.

**Steadfastness to the First Text and the Creator:** A skilled translator ought to make an effort to comprehend the author of the original text in the source language. He/ She ought to likewise completely figure out the sense and importance of the first creator. He or she should make every effort to ensure that the translation conveys the same meaning and message as the original text or is very close to it. Expert and seasoned translators are aware of a text's requirements and make modifications to convey the text's style and essence with minimal deviations from the original. In an effort to remain faithful to the original, he or she should not look for difficult synonyms in the hope that doing so will improve your translation. In order to fully comprehend what the original author has said in his text, a faithful translator should act as the author's mouthpiece. The translation ought to be as user-friendly as the original.

**Technical Knowledge:** To be able to pay close attention to every detail and adapt as needed, the translator must be an analytical individual with the necessary flexibility, adaptability, and technology expertise. Also, s/he ought to have intensive information regarding the matter that s/he manages. A person translating a famous person's biography should know everything there is to know about the person's life and accomplishments. In order to find what a client needs and use it in the right places, a translator needs to be an excellent writer who also has strong research and language skills. A translator with good writing skills can make better decisions about words, structures, and expressions. In order for the audience to fully comprehend the translation, the translator ought to make use of expressions and speech patterns that are commonly used. Finally, s/he should select and arrange words in an appropriate manner to achieve the desired tone and meaning.

**Using the Right Equipment:** Good monolingual and bilingual dictionaries, encyclopedias, e-dictionaries, glossaries of technical and standard works, and other tools are used by skilled translators. relating to the SL text and style advisers to help him/her out in snapshots of trouble. One ought to begin utilizing them all along so that in a natural process of everything working out it turns out to be not difficult to figure out the same terms without squandering much investment on them. A computer-based dictionary can also save a lot of time and effort.

**Concentrate on Creativity:** Creativeness is a hallmark of skilled translators. In order to make the text in the target language more palatable to the audience, they always attempt to present it in a novel and appealing format. When necessary, they accomplish this by employing new vocabulary, expressions, and structures to enhance the audience's enjoyment of the translated text. A translator's job is extremely rewarding and intellectually stimulating due to the creative aspect and the amount of freedom involved in translation.

**Linguistic Competence:** A skilled translator should be familiar with both the source and target languages' grammatical, syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic features, as well as their sociocultural contexts. Although he or she may be free to interpret an idea in a different manner, they should never attempt to incorporate their own ideas or personal impressions into the new product. In addition, he or she must ensure that the translation style chosen is appropriate for the intended audience and reads naturally and spontaneously to the target audience.

### **Scope of Translation**

In the past, translation was thought to be part of linguistics as a subfield. It grew into a multidisciplinary field of study over time. Translation Studies emerged as a distinct field of study in the last three decades of the 20th century. The scope of translation is vast now, in the age of globalization. It encompasses every facet of life, including our immediate surroundings. Translation has a wide range of multifaceted and practical applications in everyday life. Interpretation helps us to have some familiarity with the improvements in the field of imaginative expressions, schooling, writing, business, science and legislative issues. It has moved from the conventional origination of the fixed, stable what's more, unchangeable nature of the text and its significance to a text with wide extension for varieties. K Satchidandnandan, eminent poet, critic and former Secretary of the Sahitya Akademi, India has rightly said: "Translation has helped knit India together as a nation throughout her history. Ideas and concepts like 'Indian literature', 'Indian culture', 'Indian philosophy' and 'Indian knowledge systems' would have been impossible in the absence of translations with their natural integrationist mission."

### **Translation as a Career**

#### **Globalization and the Growing Need for Translation**

Due to the rapid inflow of multinational corporations (MNCs) into the country as a result of the globalization of the Indian economy and the growing need for translation in sectors such as universities, publishing houses, research organizations conducting market surveys, medical science, tourism, entertainment, public relations and mass communication, international organizations, embassies, diplomatic service, and business process outsourcing (BPOs), translation and interpretation services are now being offered by many organizations that provide training and Junior translators, senior translators, subject experts, and assistant directors (for official languages) are required by all government ministries, including External Affairs (MEA), Agriculture, Science & Technology, Textile, and Education, among others. Opportunities for language experts are also provided by private businesses like HP, Oracle, Samsung, Hyundai, LG, Thomson, GE, and Aventis, among others. If you're good at your job, you can also get work at the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre (INSDOC), Delhi. Odia has become the official language in the state of Odisha as of August 15, 2016, following the implementation of the Odia Language Act by the Government of Odisha. If you are capable of producing high-quality work on time, the possibilities are endless. Interpretation is set to be an extravagant industry sooner rather than later. Therefore, there is no better time to begin a translation career.

Nowadays, it is preferable to work as an interpreter or translator if you know a lot of different languages. This makes it easier to provide the services that tourists or businesspeople from other countries need. The services include assisting tourists in their travels to tourist destinations and serving as interpreters at conferences, seminars, and business negotiations. Other associations, like the Indian Translators Association, have established relationships with leading regional, national, and international translator associations to share information, improve the members' technological and translation quality, and assist them in maintaining professional standards in the industry. It simultaneously serves as a point of contact between Indian translation industry affiliates and government agencies. In a similar vein, Indian Translators offers desk top publishing and translation services for more than 100 languages. With the assistance of its human and technical resources, a source document can be translated, typeset, and printed so that it is suitable for its intended audience.

## V. CONCLUSION

The meaning and definition of translation, its nature and scope, and translation as a career were all discussed in this paper. While examining the significance of interpretation, we talked about its determination from the Latin word translation and different implications connected to it by the writer interpreters. We discussed the Oxford Dictionary's definitions of translation as an art and a science and translation as an act of communication involving the transfer of meaning from a text in the source language to a text in the target language, beginning with Roman Jakobson's definition. We discussed translation as an interpretative process in the section titled "Nature of Translation," as well as the complexities of the translation process and the responsibilities of good translators, such as adhering to the original text faithfully, possessing technical expertise, focusing on creativity, emphasizing reading as a prerequisite, making use of the appropriate tools, possessing linguistic competence, specialization, and finishing touches. We also discussed the translation's audience and purpose under the same heading, where we discussed how audience and purpose influence translation quality. We talked about the integrationist role of translation in India, the development of translation as a separate field, its role as a bridge between cultures, and its role as a democratizing agent by giving equal status to all languages and making the voices of marginalized communities heard in the following section, Scope of Translation. Under the last segment, we examined Globalization and the rising job of interpretation, various areas of interpretation like exacting interpretation,

scholarly interpretation, expanding job of interpretation and translation and work open doors in interpretation and understanding.

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