THE PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS TO TRANSLATOR TRAINERS

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Abstract

The study identifies the psychological needs of translating training that requires appropriate theoretical and practical training. The need as it is that internal force that drives the behavior and directs it to achieve a specific goal and this driving force is influenced by internal factors in the translator himself, or from the external environment surrounding him. Quantitative research methods are used to find how psychological needs may cause a lot of translation problems and even fears about professional translation. The researcher chose the research sample of (530) Male and female students, by (232) male and female students (298), distributed according to university students at department of translation / faculty of arts / Mustansiriyah University, it is clear from the use of appropriate measuring tools and statistical methods that the level of psychological needs of the members of the study sample from university students is low. The need to belong to the lowest ranks came psychological needs with a relative weight (23.5) followed by the need for efficiency (28.6). Besides, the need for independence comes with relative weight (33.2). Thus, the psychological needs of the translator trainer came at the top of the scale of the basic psychological needs of the sample individuals. This may be due to the nature of the country's circumstances in which we live in sectarian wars and conflicts that have torn the Iraqi people apart and positive contribution for the future translators is very likely to be trained.

1. Introduction

The psychological translator trainer's needs, in general, are essential and play a significant role in the translator's profession. The translator can achieve his or her potential career to the highest levels and make him an effective and

productive in his field. Many studies have taken great interest in psychological needs because of its impact on the of the translator's personality. Early, R., & Wilss, W. (1998) illustrate that the teachers of translation contribute clearly to building the student's personality with specific theoretical and applied instruction. They provide human relations and social interaction. Accordingly, it can be said that the student's personality crystallizes and becomes apparent during the training preparation period and that this includes the student's attitudes, values, and mental abilities to be bridged where necessary. in addition to his multiple needs and motivations. What is unique about their relationship to perception is that the needs do not only cause the person to view reality incorrectly but also go beyond seeing the objective truth (Douglas Robinson 2003).

The emergence of various changes and needs among trainee translators requires starting with an understanding of the nature of these needs and recognizing them, and then taking appropriate practical steps to meet those needs and deal with them in a balanced way—the way of identifying them when planning any program suitable for trainee translators' stage. Notably, changes and needs that appear in their thinking and personality, in general, are to achieve the behavioural, emotional, and emotional balance discomforted with security and reassurance. Gudmundsson, E. (2009) ensures that one of the main tasks in the process of translating training and adapting psychological instruments is to choose a context of translation teaching and to construct a valid method of education reflecting a particular domain to be measured. In the end, experiential data on the hypothesis validity the from the use of appropriate measuring tools and statistical methods that the level of psychological needs instrument in the target language will determine the success of these changes (Al Sharkawy, Anwar,1984). It is the psychological background that is necessary to the learning process and being an encouraging skill for the upcoming translators

2. Research problem

The present study tries to detect the psychological needs that may cause a lot of translation problems. Based on a questionnaire, the trainee translators were asked to answer the questions that relate to their fears and worries in the translating process as well as psychologically self-confident as influencing the efficiency of their training process.

3. Research importance:

Translation and translators in any nation are considered the real mirror that reflects the reality of society, and the extent of its rise and development, because it is like, governing an age, the orientation towards the future. That is why nations throughout the ages have cared for this revolution and given it a lot of care and training to get translator trainers the self-confidence that is vigorous for

the achievement of a high level of performance that requires a generation of translators based on the pillars of awareness and virtue, and able to work and fruitful production, and stand in the face of the many challenges regard the various syntactic and lexical patterns which represent genre conventions that the translator faces (Sales, D. and Pinto, M., 2011). The translator trainers should constantly insist on educational and social guidance and the right, through the knowledge of the changing characteristics of development and growth demands has. Translators must scientifically understand both the source and the target texts with a view to evaluating the quality of the translation (Cozma and Cartis, 2013).

Psychological needs play an essential role in the translation profession. The behavior is often directed at the psychological needs in different ways (Sales, D., & Pinto, M., 2011). The more significant role will be for the essential needs for the translator, meaning that the individual's behavior pattern will largely depend on the crucial psychological need Liu, C., & Yu, C. (2019). For example, the translator trainers overcome their behavior when the need for control and leadership work to satisfy that need through their tendency to the roles in which it claims to others (Cozma and Dejica-Cartis, 2013). Likewise, they feel distressed when they feel that they have no role in influencing the efficiency of their training process.

Maslow (2019) believes that the frustration in satisfying the need is the main factor in the incomplete growth of the personality and is the main reason for the occurrence of types of anomalies or defects in the formation of a personality as the failure to satisfy the need to feel the individual during his life. The prevailing culture and conditions of development play a major role in satisfying the needs of the individual. Therefore, developing societies are more concerned with satisfying the physiological needs and the needs of security more than satisfying the other needs of their individuals. However, advanced societies are concerned with satisfying the needs for self-realization (Fahmy, Mustafa (1977).

The Objectives of the present study is to identify the level of psychological needs of the translator trainer.

4. **The search limits:**

University students at the department of translation / faculty of arts / Mustansiriyah University for the academic year (2019).

5. **Procedural definition**: It is the set of grades that a subject obtains when applying a psychiatric needs scale prepared for this purpose.
6. **Literature review**

First: Henry A. Murray theory 1893-1988

The need, from Murray's point of view, is a theoretical concept based on a physiological need because it includes a chemical force in the brain that organizes and directs the individual's mental and cognitive abilities and needs (Saadoun, Sahirah, 1993). It raises the level of tension and anxiety that the individual is trying to achieve by satisfying the need and making a list of basic needs such as psychological needs, then mental needs, then social needs). He also organized a list of needs that affect the lives of students and his relationships with others called interpersonal needs (Balqees, Ahmad Tawfiq,1983)

It indicates that the source of human motivation is a group of basic human needs, as the need is a motivation that raises effectiveness and sustains it until it is satisfied and inferred by the effect of behavior, by observing its outcome, through its pattern, its own emotion or tension and distress that It appears on the individual when impeding its saturation (Gudmundsson, E.,2009). The need is sometimes evoked directly by internal processes of a certain type and also aroused. There is a willingness to have some pressures that are often with a strong environmental impact, and each need is accompanied by a particular emotion that tends to use a method appointed to satisfy it (Ahmed, 1993)

Murray has developed five models of classifications for need in terms of their importance, centralization or emergence, as follows

1- Primary and secondary needs:

 The primary or visceral origin needs are related to distinct organic facts. They are entirely due to their physical gratification, including the need for air, water, food, sex, urination and excretion, avoid pain, heat, and cold. These needs arise through the primary response, including the need to fulfil, estimate, build, control, and the external environment influences them and satisfies these needs psychologically.

2- The apparent and inner needs:

The apparent needs are the needs that society notes, such as the need to fulfil, while the inner needs are the needs that cannot be allowed to change freely without departing from the norms and standards that parents transfer to society.

3- The stationed and widespread needs:

Concentrated needs are needs that are strictly related to specific types of environmental issues and satisfy them in only one thing. Murray points out that unless there is some unusual fixation, the need is always occasional to change the topics that are heading towards it and how these issues are addressed. Hall Lindsay, (1971) conducted a study whose purpose was to identify the relationship between the need for self-esteem, success, and professional standing. Upon analyzing the results, it was found that both successes in the study and the professional status were associated with self-esteem and it

appeared that the professional standing has a positive impact on self-esteem (Ahmed, 1993, p. 79)

Second - Positive and response needs

The positive need is the one that generally unites from the inside. The response needs are activated as a result of some environmental facts or in response to it.

Murray stressed that these needs do not work separately from other needs that are interactive and harmonious, despite the gradual progression that takes the primary tendency or the primacy of work over different needs. Two or more needs are raised at the same time and require contradictory responses. The priority of the need does not bear delay, such as hunger, thirst, and pain (Hall & Lindsey, 1971). Murray called that the superiority or control of needs if the basic needs are satisfied then the need for aggression may become the strongest.

7. Motivation and hierarchy of needs:

Maslow's theory of motivation was the core of his method of understanding personality. There are a number of innate needs that evoke the behavior and direction of each individual. The needs themselves are instinctive, as they inherit them at birth and the behavior they use to satisfy the needs is not innate, but it is educated and is prone to vary widely between one and the other (Dowidar, Abdel-Fattah Mohamed,1994).

Another characteristic of this comprehensive need is its organization in a hierarchy, as the aforementioned hierarchical form appears. The needs at the bottom of the stairs of motivation (physiological needs) must be satisfied before we satisfy those at the top of the ladder (the need for self-realization) (Ferreira, R. R., & Abbad, G., 2013). In fact, the needs at the top The ladder of motivation will not appear until after the first one is satiated in peace, even partially, the person who is hungry or who fears threatening his security and safety does not need affiliation or love for an individual who is interested in or rather is obsessed with and disturbed by experience and not love (Adas, Abdel-Rahman, Mohy Al-Din Tawq,1998).

When people have the right amount of food and satisfy the rest of their physiological needs, they feel safe and secure, and the needs of belonging and love (Al-Dulaimi, Ihssan Alewi Nasser,1991). When those needs are satisfied, people seek that respect. When they achieve all of this, they seek to fulfil themselves. The important point is that people push and market all these needs at the same time. One of these needs will prevail at some point because it has dominance or domination, depends on which of them has been satisfied and has not been fully satisfied (Scheltz, 1983).

8. Research Procedures:

8-1 The research sample:

The sample of the research is (530) male and female students, by (232) male and female students (298), distributed according to university students at department of translation / faculty of arts / Mustansiriyah University for the academic year (2019). The following table shows that.

Table 1: The responses of the sample members on the Psychological Needs Scale

Student's level	Students' number
The fourth level boys' students	102
The third level boy students	130
The fourth level girls students	148
The third level girl students	150
Total	530

The tool: The researcher used the psychological needs scale prepared by (Deci, Ryan, 1999)

Statistical means: SPSS.

9. The results

The researcher used the mean, standard deviation, and relative weight of the responses of the sample members on the scale of the psychological needs. Thus, the results of this research show that the level of psychological needs among the members of the study sample from the third level students is low. The need for affiliation and love came in the lowest ranks, the psychological needs with a relative weight (24.6) followed by the need for security and safety (27.8) and finally the need for independence and self-fulfilment comes with relative weight (35.1). The need for belonging and love came at the top of the scale of the basic psychological needs of the sample individuals, as shown in Table 1.

This may be due to the nature of the members of the study community, who are undergraduates, as they tend to establish relationships with others by communicating with them. These results are identical to the results of Abdul Majeed Mansour et al. (1985) who confirm that success is linked to the self-esteem that raises the individual's standing in society.

Table 2: A measure of psychological needs

Ranking	Relative Weight	Standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	Paragraph number	Scale

2	35.1	2.564	11.24	8	The need for independence and self-realization
1	24.6	1.294	13.3	8	The need for belonging and love
3	27.8	2.132	10.1	8	3 The need for security and safety

The psychological needs and sources of satisfaction among male and female university students and found results showed a difference between males and females, because the necessary needs for females are entertainment and parenting, and the necessary needs for males are the needs of leadership and development of the purpose in a way that is not directly. It is also noted in this study that it separated leadership from self and purpose.

To achieve the second goal by identifying and finding differences in the male and female relationship, the researcher chose 50 male and female students from the total sample. After extracting the results, the researcher has found that the mean of the male sample (81.18) and variance (61.32). While the mean for the female sample was on the same scale (78.09) and variance (63.52) after using the T-test for two independent samples, it appeared that the extracted T value was 1.67). It is not statistically significant at the level of (0.05) as shown in Table3.

Table3: The differences in the male and female relationship

Significance level	T value extracted	Variation	Compute mean	Number	Type of sample
0.05	1.67	61.32	81.18	25	Male
		63.52	78.0	25	Females

10. Conclusion

The psychological translator trainer's needs, in general, are an essential and significant role in the translation process. As they have a great impact on the

behavior, the psychological needs lead the person to balance and satisfy them being important. The most exceptional levels that make the psychological needs an effective and productive being in its society, always work on growth and development, especially since the knowledge of the psyche took great care of psychological needs, because of its impact on the personality of the individual and his behavior. The scholars of the theory of self-determinants have attached these needs great importance in life. The individuals obey explained by the existence of special interaction between self-concept and the need for independence and a wealth of ambition. Still, the external individuals who are working to achieve their goals have to do with ambitious external, individuals who are non-saturated to their needs and that they are far from mental health.

The psychological translator trainer's needs acquire their properties from the cultural and social background in which the individual is present. For example, the need for success and the need for achievement are demonstrated by the middle-class people who have a specific culture and education. Seeks to achieve a certain social cultural level in society affect the characteristics of needs for both males and females. Murray has distinguished between need and desire. The need is a feeling of tension and desire is a feeling of tension and knowledge of the topics that reduce it, and awareness of the methods is for obtaining these issues. Translator inspiration and accomplishment are improved

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