education in Turkey and how those defects may be reduced; and how learning a foreign language can be activated, having educated during pre-school age, and used outside of the life.

**Importance of languages**

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**ABSTRACT**

The modern world we live in thanks to technological advances came to the stage of globalization. Every day news are exchanged from all over the world and people communicate in the largest distances in the simplest ways.

To be able to speak we use the language. Native language that we use is limited to geographical area in which it is being spoken. English language is widely spoken all over the world; it is the language that we use when we go on a trip around the world. When we apply for a job, one of the requirements is active knowledge of English language. Speaking English is a norm. So, it is not enough to be an expert in one specific area, it is needed to know the language.

Today, many young people are speaking English. Those who do not speak English are not "in". English is all around us. When I decided to study English one person said to me: "Why are studying English you already knowing English?" What to answer on this superficial question that shows that the person who asked it considered enough to know how to communicate in English. Luckily, those of us who are studying English or any other language, we know why we are doing it.

"A wound from a tongue is worse than a wound from the sword; the latter affects only the body—the former, the spirit, the soul" is an Old Persian proverb that indicates how the word can be difficult and painful. However, we believe
that the word can be sincere and human. We know that we cannot change the world, we can accept or not accept globalization and the imperatives imposed, but we want to be part of it. We want to show to the world our culture, our art, our history, our natural resources.”

Translation studies: an emerging discipline

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ABSTRACT
The increasingly interdisciplinary nature of translation studies has multiplied theories of translation. A shared interest in a topic, however, is no guarantee that what is acceptable as a theory in one field or approach will satisfy the conceptual requirements of a theory in others. In the West, from antiquity to the late nineteenth century, theoretical statements about translation fell into traditionally defined areas of thinking about language and culture: literary theory and criticism, rhetoric, grammar, philosophy. And the most frequently cited theorists comprised a fairly limited group. One such catalogue might include: Cicero, Horace, Quintilian, Augustine, Jerome, Dryden, Goethe, Schleiermacher, Arnold, Nietzsche. Twentieth-century translation theory reveals a much expanded range of fields and approaches reflecting the differentiation of modern culture: not only varieties of linguistics, literary criticism, philosophical speculation, and cultural theory, but experimental studies and anthropological fieldwork, as well as translator training and translation practice. Any account of theoretical concepts and trends must acknowledge the disciplinary sites in which they emerged in order to understand and evaluate them. At the same time, it is possible to locate recurrent themes and celebrated topoi, if not broad areas of agreement.