

ISSN : 2347-503X

Research Chronicler

International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Vol II Issue III : March 2014

Editor-In-Chief

Prof. K. N. Shelke

www.research-chronicler.com

Research Chronicler

A Peer-Reviewed Refereed and Indexed International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Volume II Issue III: March – 2014

CONTENTS

Sr. No.	Author	Title of the Paper	Page No.
1	Dr. Jeyaseelan Gnanaseelan	A Corpus Analysis of the Prepositions used in Letter Writing in English	01
2	Abolfazl Ramazani & Sima Sharbaz	Dialogic Voices in T. S. Eliot's <i>The Waste Land</i>	16
3	Dr. Shamala Ratnakar	Multicultural Identity and Immigrant Tradition in Rohinton Mistry's <i>Squatter</i>	35
4	Shachi Sood & Dr. Vandhana Sharma	The Woman in the Body: Locating the Individuality within Patriarchy in Dattani's <i>Thirty Days in September</i> and <i>Ek Alag Mausam</i>	41
5	R. Saradha	From a Marginalist Vacuum towards a Nominalist Continuum: A study of Shoban Bantwal's <i>The Dowry Bride</i>	48
6	Dr. M. Lavanya & Prof. Dr. R. Ganesan	Perceived Physical and Psychological Stress among Higher Secondary School Students: A Pilot Study	57
7	Dr. Shivaji Sargar & Prof. Shivaji Kalwale	Allusiveness in the Poetry of T.S. Eliot with special reference to <i>The Waste Land</i>	65
8	Dr. R. R. Thorat	Use of Mythical Symbols in Raja Rao's <i>Kanthapura</i>	71
9	Dr. Pooja Singh & Dr. Archana	Glam to Sham: Woman's Innate Desire for Commitment	77
10	Dr. Sudhendu Giri	Modern Entrepreneurial Spirit in an Urbanised Economy	88
11	Ali Arian	The Elements of Humanity and Sufism in Henry David Thoreau's <i>Walden</i>	105
12	Tania Mary Vivera	Mindscaping Oskar Schell: Mental Spaces and Conceptual Blending in <i>Extremely Loud and Incredibly Close</i>	111
13	Mr. Chaitanya V. Mahamuni	Digital Video Watermarking Using DWT and PCA in Encrypted Domain	118
14	Dr. Aruna	Behaviour of Consumers Regarding Electronic Goods in Pune Region	129
15	B. Moses	Syntax and Semantic Problems in Translating Indira Parthasarathy's <i>Helicoptergal Keezhe Irangi Vittana</i> into English	134

16	Dr. Yogesh Jain	Mutual Funds & Other Financial Instruments: A Study of Customer Behaviour with special reference to Udaipur	138
17	Dr. S. Karthikkumar	Feminism vs. Humanism in Anita Rau Badami's <i>The Hero's Walk</i>	152
18	Dr. Shivani Jha	Ecocriticism and Ecocritical Interpretations of Selected Recent Indian Writings in English	156
19	Abu Siddik	Vivekananda's Vision of Religion: A Brief Survey of Hinduism and Islam	163
20	S.A. Thameemul Ansari	Best Practices in ELT: A Need for Reflection in the English Classroom	169
21	S. Rajeswari	The Big Heart: Conflict between Tradition and Modernity	176
22	Prof. Arvindkumar A. Kamble	Western Women in Oscar Wilde's 'The Importance of Being Earnest'	185
23	Prabal J. Roddannavar	The Representation of Hatred in <i>The Bluest Eye</i>	188
24	Prof. Divya Chansoria & Mr. Umakant Gajbir	Democracy, Human Rights and Its Implementation	193
25	Mr. Chandan Bharti Mishra	An Analysis of Habitat Fragmentation and Recent Bottlenecks Influence	197
26	Dr. Shilpa Mishra	The Politics of HRM in India	202
27	Megha Katoria	Representation or Misrepresentation: Image of Women in Media	210
28	Dr. Ram Kalap Tiwari	Role of Spiritual Activities to Strengthen Mental Health and Well Being of Adolescents	215
29	Chintan V. Pandya, Jignasu P. Mehta, Aditee J. Jadeja & B. A. Golakiya	Antifungal Activity of Crude Extract of <i>Butea Monosperma</i>	226
30	Dr. Jaydeep Singh Dangi	<i>Computer par Hindi Suchana Praudyogikike Vikasmein Badha Nahin Balki Vikas Hain</i>	230
31	Angela Sadeghi Tehrani	A Rebellion through Confession – A Note on the Confessional Tone of the Poems of Kamala Das and Forough Farrokhzad	233
32	Dr. Riktesh Srivastava	Analysis of n-Tier Electronic Commerce Architecture Using Different Queuing Models	239
33	Nima Shakouri	Revisiting the Role of Gender in the Use of Language Learning Strategies: A Poststructuralist Look	247
34	Shahnawaz Ahmad Mantoo	Geo-strategic Importance of Bangladesh in Contemporary South Asia: An Analysis of Bangladesh-US Partnership	255
35	Ashish Kumar	Social Entrepreneurships in India: An Exploratory Study	261

Syntax and Semantic Problems in Translating Indira Parthasarathy's *Helicoptergal Keezhe Irangi Vittana* into English

B. Moses

A.V.C. College, Mannampandal, Mayiladuthurai (T.N.), India

Abstract

A translation study is a very hot and favourite topic among the researchers, particularly in India as there is an ample scope to explore various avenues of translation. India, with her varied and rich cultural heritage, has also provided opportunities to foreign scholars to locate various issues concerned with translation studies. However, there have been numerous issues which have created problems to the translators all over the world. Taking into consideration the significance of translation studies in new globalised scenario and the problems faced by the translators, the present paper attempts to study syntactic and semantic problems encountered by the translator in translating Indira Parthasarathy's novel, *Helicoptergal Keezhe Irangi Vittana* from Tamil into English.

Key Words: Syntax, semantics, translation, transliteration, transcreation

Ages ago Cicero summed up the translator's dilemma in the following words:

If I render word for word, the result will sound uncouth and if compelled by necessity I alter anything in the order or wording, I shall seem to have departed from the function of a translator. (TS43)

Translation in the first place, is transference of meaning from the source language to the Target Language. But what matters is not a translation of words from SL to TL, for exact equivalence of words of the former is hard to get in the latter. Translation is both linguistic and cultural activity and it is concerned with communication of meaning. It is not merely lexical equivalent of words of one language to that of another, but much more. Since each word is charged with memory, associations and literary echoes, it is difficult to find full equivalence of a SL word in another word in TL. That is why, total or full translation is a myth.

The translator has to make a balance between maintaining close fidelity to the original and utter freedom it. Sri Aurobindo is in favour of taking liberty with the original. He states that "a translator is not necessarily bound to the original he chooses; he can make his own poem out of it, if he likes, and that is what is generally done"(2). Translation is neither "transliteration" nor "transcreation" and it has to and it has to guard against the danger of word for word literal translation as well as taking too much liberty. In the name of creation in the light of recent literary criticism which holds indeterminacy of meaning as its central concept, the art of translation has become

increasingly difficult. If each word is a sign and each sign has a signifier and a signified and again a signified is also a signifier then which meaning should one take in translation? Should one take the signification (linguistic code) of a word or its value into consideration for translation?

The problems of translation are greatly enhanced by linguistic indeterminacy which is the result of perpetual change. Next to it is the uncertainty of knowing the meaning of the “text” accurately. In literature translation the “text” is vital for it is the ‘text’ that has to be rendered in another language.

The translator or researcher faces many problems while rendering a text from the source language to the target language. His task is more difficult than a creative writer for the latter thinks and writes in one language while the former has to make tight-rope walking between two languages. In this attempt the researcher has been made to outline the problems faced by translation of Indira Parthasarathy’s ‘Helicoptergal Keezhe Irangi Vittana’ in general and difficulties involved in the process of translation particularly in linguistic and cultural. Culture and culture words create a good deal of problems in translation.

The translator/ researcher has taken up the Tamil novel *Helicoptergal Keezhe Irangi Vittana* for translation and problems faced. In some occasion he has failed to fill the correct word order because of cultural effect. Some time he may lack to fulfill an equivalent word for the SL into TL.

Untranslatability

Catford makes it clear that source language texts are not absolutely translatable or

absolutely untranslatable, but they are just more or less translatable. He also discusses about two types of untranslatability i.e., linguistic untranslatability and cultural untranslatability. In the same way cultural untranslatability occurs when a situational feature relevant for the Source Language text. For example, the Tamil ‘Valaikkappu’ is untranslatable in English. Likewise, ‘Kaathukuthu’ is also untranslatable in English because English has no rituals. ‘Valaikkappu’ and ‘Kaathukuthu’ does not exist in English culture. And also in Tamil “Kirakapiravesam” and “Kudamuzhuke” are untranslatable because it has no lexical correspondence with English.

Examples for untranslatability:

a. Vetāntatesikanvaipōkam (SL pp-81) - It is one of the rituals in Hindus.

b. vaḷḷalārtaipūsamsam (SL pp-81)
-it is special prayer for the Hindu God Muruga celebrated in the month of Thai in English January. For these words the translator could not translate so far. Instead of translating those words into English the researcher has used transliteration.

Problems in Translating Syntax

It is a rule of grammar that is used for ordering and connecting words to form phrases or sentences. The translator/ researcher faced many problems while rendering from one language (SL) into another. One word i.e., (SL) may be translated differently in another way into (TL).

Ex:

a. māṁpilai - uncle’s son/cousin

- b. racikan - fan
 c. Sinekitan - friend
 d. pū - flower

In adjectival constructions there are many changes from one language SL into another language (TL). In that case the translator should very much careful to render those items into both the SL and TL.

Since the main emphasis in the adjectival construction lies in adjectives, the classification and the description of various types of adjectives are made here. On the basis of their structure, adjectives in Tamil are classified into three major types, viz..., simple, complex and compound adjectives. The researcher has a keen observation on these functions and its changes. When the Translation of the work of art the researcher has to overcome those problems and translated it in a correct manner.

Example:

- a) Pālyam - childhood
 b) Pinjkai - light hand/tenderhand
 c) Vilaku - lamp
 d) Palikudavātiyār- school teacher

The researcher has translated some of the simple adjectives found in Source Language into English.

- a) Malatu pen(SL,11) - barren woman
 b) Kalūlimankan(SL,11)-a strong faced person
 c) Natakakotakai(SL,19) - Cinema Theatre
 d) Palayaklū(SL,19) - Old group
 e) Seyarkaiyānapunakai-unnatural smile
 f) Tiviramānakāranam-serious reason

Problems in translating semantics

Semantics is the study of meaning in language. We know that language is used to express meanings which can be understood for others. But meanings exist in our minds and we can express what is in our minds through the spoken and written forms language. The sound patterns of language are studied at the level of phonology and the organization of words and sentences is studied at the level of morphology and syntax.

Lexical or word meaning is the meaning of individual lexical items. These are two types: the open class lexical items, such as nouns, verbs, adjective and adverbs and the close class items such as prepositions, conjunctions and determiners.

The researcher has translated some of the verbs found in SL into English. While translating those items into English he failed to give an original equivalent in the Target language.

For Example:

- a) Avanvilakaianaithān (SL,25)
 He switched off the lamp
 b) Avankulialarainokicentrān (SL,127)
 He went to the bath room.
 c) Vātātummananilayilavalilia (SL,11)
 She has no such a mentality to argue.
 d) Nāntānmalatu (SL,11)
 I am a barren woman.
 e) Niyāpakamvarutu (SL,58)
 I do remember
 g) Avalnichayamsamatikamātāl. (SL, 44)
 She must not agree.

The researcher strived hard to bring out the finer elements of the translations done from Tamil into English. To maintain the proximity between the SL texts to TL Texts the researcher has minutely render and identified the intricacies of issues involved in the translation with optimal co-operation of the translator while translating the Source Text.

The translator/ researcher attempt to bring up equivalence of SL items with TL item. The crux of translating practice is finding out equivalents without overarching its limitations. It otherwise, may become

fallible if it is led to suppress or oppress the existence noteworthiness in a reckless manner.

The translated work, according to Frenz, “should stand as a modern one with the current vocabulary and work order in the idioms of our time and should not lead like a translation”.

The researcher has meticulously classified the linguistic problem. Under such circumstances the translator feels helpless and tries to be creation far as possible. This is because it abounds in figures of speech such as simile, metaphor and alliterations.

Works Cited

1. Kumar, Bijay. *An Introduction to Translation Studies*, Atlantic Publications, New Delhi: 2009
2. K. Ray Mohit. *Studies in Translation*, Atlantic Publishers and distributors Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi: 2008
3. Bassnett, Susan. *Translation Studies*, Routledge Taylor and Francis Group, London: 2002
4. Jindal, D.V. *An Introduction to Linguistics*, PHI Learning private Limited, New Delhi: 2007.