

**-CHALLENGES FACED BY NEPALI TRANSLATORS IN  
COMPENSATING GAPS**

**A Thesis Submitted to the Department of English Education  
In partial Fulfilment for the Master of Education in English**

**Submitted by  
Khadak Bohara**

**Faculty of Education  
Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur  
Kathmandu, Nepal**

**2017**

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This is to certify that **Mr. KhadakBoharah** has prepared this thesis entitled **Challenges Faced by Nepali Translators in Compensating Gaps** under my guidance and supervision.

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# **DEDICATION**

Dedicated

to

My beloved parents who always inspire in my life.

## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge this thesis is original; no part of it was earlier submitted for the candidature of research degree to any university.

Date: 32/07/2017

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**Mr. KhadakBohara**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This research work is on “Challenges Faced by Nepali Translators in Compensating Gaps in Translation”. The objectives of this study are; to find out the challenges faced by Nepali translators in compensating gaps and to suggest guidance to make the translation more professional. This research is based on the responses given by 30 Nepali translators. Each of the texts was in English language and translated to Nepali language. I used the purposive non-random sampling procedure to sample the population. The texts were used to obtain the data from different translators in Kathmandu district. On the basis of collected information or data, the analysis and interpretation was done. Being based on the data collection this research work is a survey research. It was found that challenges in compensating gaps are caused by linguistic, cultural and extra-linguistic factors. This study identifies the translation challenges faced by Nepali translators caused by mistranslating cultural signs and the workable translation strategies that for best rendering of the intended meaning. It was found that Nepali translators are facing challenges in the terms like; Borrowing, Definition, Literal translation, Substitution, Lexical creation, Omission and Addition. Similarly, lack of sufficient practice, vast geographical distance, lack of appropriate reference and material, dictionaries are also the causes.

This study consists of five chapters. Chapter one deals with background of the study, statement of the problems, objective of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitations of the study and operational definitions of key terms. Chapter two deals with the review of theoretical and empirical literature. Implications of the review for the study and conceptual frameworks are also included in this chapter. Chapter three deals with design of the study, population, and sampling strategy, research tools, sources of data and data collection procedure. Chapter four deals with

the analysis and interpretation of the data with appropriate references. Finally, the last chapter deals with findings and conclusion of the study. On the basis of findings and conclusions, some recommendations to policy related, practice related and further research related areas are given. This chapter is followed by references and appendices.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Page No:</b>
<i>Declaration</i>	<i>i</i>
<i>Recommendation for Acceptance</i>	<i>ii</i>
<i>Recommendation for Evaluation</i>	<i>iii</i>
<i>Evaluation and Approval</i>	<i>iv</i>
<i>Deduction</i>	<i>v</i>
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	<i>vi</i>
<i>Abstract</i>	<i>viii</i>
<i>Table of Contents</i>	<i>x</i>
<i>List of symbols and Abbreviations</i>	<i>xiii</i>
<b>CHAPTERTWO: INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1-6</b>
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	3
1.3 Objectives of the Study	4
1.4 Research Questions	4
1.5 Significance of the Study	5
1.6 Delimitations of the study	6
1.7 Operational Definition of the Key Terms	6
<b>CHAPTER-TWO : REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK</b>	<b>7-28</b>
2.1 Review of Related Theoretical Literature	7
2.1.1 Translation	7
2.1.2 Translation in the Context of Nepal	11
2.1.3 Translating the Texts	12

2.1.4	Challenges of Translation in Nepal	14
2.1.5	Compensating Gaps in Translation	17
2.1.6	Translating English Texts into Nepali	19
2.1.7	Translation Technique	20
2.2	Review of the Empirical Literature	21
2.3	Implications of the Review for the Study	26
2.4	Conceptual Framework	28
 <b>CHAPTER– THREE: METHODS AND PROCEDURES OF THE STUDY</b>		 <b>29-32</b>
3.1	Design and Method of the Study	29
3.2	Population, Sample and Sampling Strategy	31
3.3	Study Areas/ Field	31
3.4	Data Collection Tools and Techniques	31
3.5	Data Collection Procedures	32
3.6	Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedures	32
3.7	Ethical Considerations	32
 <b>CHAPTER FOUR : ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF</b>		 <b>33-44</b>
4.1	Borrowing	33
4.2	Definition	35
4.3	Literal translation	37
4.4	Substitution	39
4.5	Lexical creation	41
4.6	Omission	42
4.7	Addition	44
 <b>CHAPTER FIVE: FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION</b>		 <b>47-52</b>
5.1	Findings	47

5.2	Conclusion	49
5.3	Recommendations	50
5.3.1	Policy related	50
5.3.2	Practice related	51
5.3.3	Further research related	52

## **REFERENCES**

### **Appendix I : Questionnaire For Translators**

## LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

%	-	Percentage
CUP	-	CambridgeUniversity Press
e.g.	-	For example
Ed.	-	Edition
et al.	-	And other People
ibid	-	In the Same Place
i.e.	-	That is
p.	-	Page
pp.	-	Pages
Pvt. Ltd.	-	Private Limited
Rep.	-	Reprint
SL	-	Source Language
SLT	-	Source Language Text
ST	-	Source Text
TL	-	Target Language
TLT	-	Target Language Text
Trans.	-	Translator
TT	-	Target Text
Viz	-	They are
Vs	-	Versus

# CHAPTER– ONE

## INTRODUCTION

This is a study entitled **Challenges Faced by Nepali Translators in Compensating Gaps**. It mainly consist of background of the study, statement of the problem, `objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitations of the study and operational definitions of the key terms.

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Translation is a process of changing a language into another one without hindering its original meaning. It is the process of rendering meaning from one language to another. “Translation is not a matter of words only but it is a matter of making intelligible a whole culture”. This definition stresses on the importance of culture in translation. Similarly, McGuire (1980, p.p245) states; Translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) to ensure that the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and the structure of the SL will be closely as possible, but not so closely that the TL structure will be seriously distorted. Thus, it is said to be a bilingual activity because it takes place at least in two languages. The role of translation is tremendous in the human life so it is called human phenomena.

As it is considered as the act or process of rendering what is expressed in one language or set of symbols by means of another language or set of symbols. From the centuries it has been taken for granted that translation takes place between languages. Undoubtedly, it is an important communication way, one of the basic principles of translation is to be faithful to the original. According to this principle, translation should first be faithful to the content of original, with literal translation conveying the original cultural connotation in a precise way. Maybe cultural gaps are an obstacle when we do translation.

Despite the fact that there are gaps between SLT and TLT, texts need to be translated. The translators apply various strategies in order to compensate linguistic, cultural and

extra-linguistic gaps. Broadly speaking, compensation is the gaps in translation talk about the correction of words or sentences that are changed into target language to make the situation comfortable. In this regard, translators apply various strategies in order to reduce linguistic, cultural and extra-linguistic gaps. This type of situation comes in the field of translation because there is no exact word for ST in TL so, we need to have some alternative ideas for making the sense easy to understand. There are some major ways of bridging gaps. They are; transliteration, transliteration plus explanation, transference, and replace the cultural expressions of the source text with those of the target language

As we know, during the translating process, cultural, linguistic and extra-linguistic differences often make us feel awkward. How can we properly deal with it? In my view, first of all we should see through the essence of this circumstance. As the word is the most active and the liveliest element of a language, the changes in social life and the development in national culture can be reflected in words quickly and directly. So we must pay more attention to the analysis and comparison of the cultural connotation of words for it reflects the cultural differences in different countries.

Regarding compensating gaps in translation in case of Nepal, it is a matter of debate to give the exact solutions for translation. The main purpose of translation is to convey the meaning to a foreign language user. Due to the structural difference between Nepali and English language it is opposite or sub+obj + verb in Nepali/ Sub+verb+obj in English). So that, translators must be careful while compensating the gaps to convey the right message.

Translation in English has become a part of speech community in case of Nepal because English language developed as a language based on Latin language which is the largest language of the UNO. It is the language of the world politics, science and technology, medicine, economics, marketing, trade, education and so on. Thus, English language is the most dominant language in the present day. Majority number of countries is using English as a main means for communication and medium of instruction in different formal and informal context.

At present, most of the translators in Nepal are finding difficulties while there is no exact word for English or Nepali and vice versa. To shift from one language to another is by definition, to alter the forms is challenging job. Further, the contrasting forms convey meanings which cannot but fail to coincide totally; there is no absolute synonymy between words in the same language, so we can't be surprised to discover a lack of synonymy between languages. In this way translators need to take care on various things to make their work meaningful.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Today, Nepali translators have witnessed to make their works semantically and syntactically correct and meaningful in English language and Nepali language both. In other words, translators are in ever-widening process in making their translation professional and valuable. Hence, diverse composition of language has brought about many challenges as well as opportunities to the translators.

Translating in such large and heterogeneous language is one of the major challenges in the user's situation. The majority of languages consist of multi level languages where language has unusual and odd for next speech community. This type of variation may create linguistic, cultural and extra-linguistic problems in transforming one language into another. In this situation, there occurs misunderstanding in the readers which makes the situation more challenging in Nepalese and English language communities. Moreover, in this type of situations, translator may not be familiar with each and every language terms in both languages.

Regarding the title "Challenges Faced by Nepali Translators in Compensating Gaps in Translation", the major concerns have been with the following terms:

- ) Naturalization
- ) Couplet or triplet and quadruplet
- ) Descriptive and Functional Equivalent
- ) Explanation

## ) Cultural Equivalent

Having mentioned issues in consideration, this research work will attempt to explore specific challenges related to compensating the gaps in translation by Nepali translators with appropriate methods and strategies in their daily practice.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of the study were as follows:

- i) To find out challenges faced by Nepali translators in compensating gaps.
- ii) To suggest some pedagogical implication on the basis of findings.

### **1.4 Research Questions**

This study was oriented to find out answers of the following questions:

- i) What are the challenges of translation in Nepali texts and English texts both?
- ii) How do the translators address the gaps in translations?
- iii) What may be the possible ways to overcome those challenges?

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The finding of this research study will be useful to all the translators, language users, researchers and educationists as well as target readers. They will be familiar with the process of compensating gaps in translation. Moreover, they will be conscious about the challenges that mostly encountered in compensating gaps while changing one language into another one and accordingly translators can adapt their translation with appropriate methods and strategies. Similarly, this study will be equally beneficial to those persons who are interested to be professional translator in their near future. Furthermore, this study will be fruitful for any person who wants to know world cultures and languages by studying different types of texts which are written in

English and Nepali languages. In the same way, this work will provide valuable ideas about compensating gaps in translation especially for Nepali translators who are attempting to render Nepali texts into English and English into Nepali or Vice versa. This research is equally helpful for the future researchers to carryout research in the related field.

The significance of translation is to transfer words and phrases from one language to another language. Briefly speaking, it is an art that retell the thought of author's accurately with a complete different language from original. Thus, we can spell that the original meaning of expression should be kept in version in translation, no addition, and no deletion. Therefore, there are two factors in translation: accuracy and expressivity. A good interpreter needs special, highly developed skills to achieve the goal of translation that is to convey the meaning and style of the original language. This means that he must be skilled in more than vocabulary. He must also know the word's emotive aspects, as well as the culture's thought processes.

## **1.6 Delimitations of the Study**

This study was limited to the following limitations:

- i) This study was limited to Nepali translators.
- ii) This study was limited to the challenges faced by Nepali translators in compensating gaps in translation.
- iii) Likewise, this study was limited to different 30 professional translators from Kathmandu district.
- iv) This study was limited to application of questionnaire as the data collection tool.
- v) The study was limited to the real data collected in the field.

## **1.7 Operational Definition of the Key Terms**

**Compensation-** the process of reducing the errors while translating one text into another one so that it makes you feel better or easier.

**Naturalization-** Naturalization is a strategy when an SL word is transferred into TL text in its original form.

**Transliteration-** Transliteration is a process of translating according to the pronunciation and orthography of source language.

**Translation-** Translation is a piece of writing or speech that has been changed from a different language.

## **CHAPTER–TWO**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

Literature review is an essential task for any researcher to acquire theoretical knowledge about related topic. Under this chapter, related theoretical literature, empirical literature, implications of the reviewed literature and conceptual framework of the study are included.

#### **2.1 Review of Related Theoretical Literature**

This section deals with different theoretical perspectives related to the translation English texts into Nepali and Nepali texts into English which are practiced by Nepali translators while making the better meaning of the text.

##### **2.1.1 Translation**

The discipline "Translation" is not new but the term "translation studies" is the latest one. The term translation is a bilingual activity, which has been taken as the process of translating the message or idea of one language into another one. The term has been extended to refer to the rendering of the message from one dialect, register or style to another dialect, register or style. Between the two languages involved in translation, one is the source language, from which we translate into another target language.

Also, the source language is called Source Text (ST) and the target language is called Target Text (TT).

Scholars have defined translation in different ways. Brislin's (1976, p.1) definition of translation embraces a widest scope. To put it in his words: "translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target) whether the languages are in written or oral form. Whether the languages have established orthographies or don't have such standardization; or

whether one or both language is based on signs, as with sign language of the deaf, they are regarded as languages".

Generally, translation can be defined as the rendering of the message/ideas from one language into another. The term translation connotes the art of recomposing a work in another language without losing its original flavour or finding an analogous substitute. Different terminological variations such as paraphrase, substitution, replacement, interpretation, transfer, rendering, etc. are also used to define translation.

It is an emerging discipline. It is very difficult to define translation objectively. Only definition of translation is quite impossible to understand the detail because it has wider coverage that no disciplines and areas remain untouched with translation.

Catford (1965, p. 20) defines translation as "the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)."

Similarly, Newmark (1988, p. 7) defines translation as "a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language." Likewise, Bell (1991, p. 20) defines the phenomenon "replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent in a second language. Translation is less -linguistic and more or even exclusively: as a cultural procedure.

The above mentioned definitions emphasized on the linguistic aspect in translation. Translation is so, primarily a linguistic activity which comprises the translation of the meaning of a text in one language and the production of a new, equivalent text in another language. It is a bilingual activity. But translation is not only a linguistic activity it is also a cultural activity and something more. It is less linguistic and more, for even exclusively, cultural. In translation we transfer cultures not

languages. Translation is both linguistic and multicultural activity and something more. It is bi-directional means of communication. Translation is also an instrument to transmit culture and truth. It is the process of rendering a text in one language into another language to maintain the linguistic and pragmatic equivalence.

Translation, in the past, was regarded as a means of communication. The systematic study of the linguistic process in translation emerged only after 1960s. Its credit goes to two pioneer linguists. Catford (1955) and Nida (1969) suggested scientific linguistic procedures for actual translation and testing the accuracy and adequacy of that translation. Now it has its own theories and is established as an independent linguistic discipline, a separate subject in academic field. It has become a global subject of study, teaching, inquiry, research, practice and profession.

Translation studies have proliferated beyond belief. It has grown up as a full-fledged discipline with translation techniques, translation process, translation product, translation evaluations etc. One of such enduring problems in both translation theory and practice has been the question of how to discern whether the given translation evaluation is to describe the negative and positive features in given translation and to give the summative assent of its worth. There are a number of approaches and techniques on the basis of which translation can be evaluated.

Simply defined, translation can be understood as the rendering of a text into another language in such a way that the author's intentions and the meanings of the text are contained in the new text. That is, the course or subject matter content of the source language texts are retained in the target language texts. In this process, some lapses, gaps, deletions and omissions or additions definitely occur owing to the nature of language and the efficiency of translator as well. But, a fairly correct and useful translation can be attained if proper attention is paid to this sensitive and technical job.

The need for translation arose with the development of human civilization early on, because people had to transact their ideas, information, goods and services with each other. Now this is no longer a merely secondary or tertiary activity but has become an indispensable discipline with its own history, criticism, techniques and evaluation. It is still remained a fact that translation is a domain that is not without problems, disputes and uncertainties. But they do not undermine its importance and vibrancy, instead they prove its dynamic and ever growing infiltration into every field of knowledge that is destined to be globally and universally circulated. Recognizing the vastness of scope translation different practices and studies have been occupied to make the translation more professional. McGuire (1980, p. 8-9) says that “there is no universal cannon to which texts can be assessed.” Despite the efforts of numerous scholars and experts of this field to formulate an encompassing and complete definition, and exact formulas for quality translating texts, no complete and all-satisfactory definition has yet been arrived at. And considering the scope it covers, it is unlikely that such a definition will ever be formulated. We have to work more with contextually useful notion of translation than try to get a universal one.

Crystal (1987, p. 346) admits that “exact equivalence is of course impossible: no translator could provide a translation that was a perfect parallel to the source text. There is always some loss of information”. Equivalence, then, is a matter of degree only, since it can never be fully achieved. He presents three ways of testing the quality of translation: back translation, knowledge testing, and performance testing. In back translation the translator translates the text from language A into language B, and a different translator then renders the text B back into the text A.

### 2.1.2 Translation in the Context of Nepal

Nepal doesn't have a long history of translation rather it was started with literary production. The history of literary production in Nepal started in earnest a little over one hundred and fifty years ago when Bhanubhakta, the Adikabi (the first poet), translated the epic Ramayan from Sanskrit to rhyming Nepali. Later, Motiram Bhatta, a literary activist, was instrumental in popularizing the Ramayan and promoting Nepali literature along with his contemporaries, who were all studying in Banaras in India.

Later, the publication of the Gorkhapatra daily, in 1901, fuelled the growth of Nepali literature by providing a forum for the publication of poems, short stories and essays. But no other avenue were available to writers, as there were few printing presses and no commercial publishing houses in Nepal then, and the number of people writing literature was negotiable (Bhattarai, 2014).

If we discuss the history of translation in later days, it was changed a bit after the 1930s when Nepal saw the arrival of many promising writers, some of them- like, Lamxi Prasad Devkota and Bal Krishna Sharma were very good and were equally conversant in the English language. They realized the need for translating Nepali literature and to take it to the international stage and started translating not just their work but also the work of their contemporaries. They also established a centre to carry out they also established primarily to promote Nepali literature and language. And it had started commissioning purposefully. Some decades later, in the eighties and the nineties, the Nepali literary scene got a boost when many writers with a background of English education and a few foreign scholars of Nepali started to translate short stories and poems. Most of them no longer translate, but a few others have begun to translate since. However, what has been translated so far doesn't make up a sizeable corpus, and the quality the translation is mostly forgettable, which often makes us confusion.

There are a number of reasons for it: first, a short history of English and vice-versa and second, little financial incentive. Translation is creatively rewarding but not

financially. Translations are paid little, if not at all. This discourages people from making translation their full-time vocation.

In late days, Nepal was going through so much- the ten years of the Maoist conflict, the royal massacre, the usurpation of executive powers by former king Gyanendra Shah, the peaceful movement of 2006 that ended The monarchical rule, the historic election to the constituent assembly, the ethnic movement, the prolonged constitutional writing process etc. and this, ironically, augues well for our writing. These interesting turns of events have found their way into fictional and non-fictional narratives, adding novelty to them. Sooner or later, the attention of international publishing houses will be attracted to these narratives, and they will start commissioning the translations of these narratives. This will make the Nepali translation scene more vibrant.

### **2.1.3 Translating the Texts**

Translating is itself a difficult job in the case of every language but the fact is that it has become a profession of many beings. It has got a separate status nowadays. Similarly, it is taken as inevitable for communicative and academic purpose and especially the immense attraction of the young generation towards translation, reason is that, this job is successful to have better income and also have the interest of the English language.

#### **i) The First Phase**

Almost five hundred years of the old Nepali writing (1250-1866 AD) that can be labelled as 'the beginning' looks very thin when evaluated from literary point of view- all it amounts to is some royal inscriptions and deeds and adaptations, mainly of religious works and classics from Sanskrit into the vernacular. In comparison, what is called the Dark Age is considered of great importance in which Bhanubhakta's Ramayana was translated from Sanskrit to Nepali.

## **ii. Second Phase**

The second that is the formative period (1867 to 1950), covers almost a whole century, starting roughly from the age of Moti Ram Bhatta (1866-1896) and culminates in the revolution and the political change of 1951. During this period many historic events coincided in such a way that they widened translating horizontally and established this activity as a prime motive of the literary world.

## **iii. Third Phase**

After the political change of 1951, the nation felt suddenly thrown into a new world, a new era emerged- multi pronged plans and projects were drafted. Gradually both the committees (Nepali BhasaPrakashaniSmirti and Nepali BhasaAnuvadParisad) became defunct and merged into the SajhaPrakasan (Co-operative Publication) in 1964.

For more than a century, different literary journals and periodicals from India and Nepal have been publishing works in translation from various sources. During the past three decades, their number and quality has increased considerably but due to the lack of any systematic study in this field, nothing can be stated with authenticity.

Therefore, any attempt to highlight the activity of translation (from the angle of history, method, technique, politics and the interaction of other forces) draws a great its blank. It is purely a virgin territory open to exploration and interpretation. It is only noted that it will be able to attract many promising researches in near future.

### **2.1.4 Challenges of Translation in Nepal**

Translation is a vague term. We could convey the message is one thing but systematic transformation of one language into another is different thing. So that translators have difficult and interesting feelings both. It has got separate branch of knowledge or better to say it fifth skill that is different reading, writing, speaking and listening. Similarly, it is taken as inevitable for communication and academic purposes and especially the immense attraction of the young generation towards translation is also notable here. As McGuire (1980) clearly states that the translation involves the

rendering of a source language ( SL) text to target language (TL) so as to ensure that the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and the structure of the SL will be presented as closely as possible, but not so closely that the TL structure will be seriously distorted. According to him, translation, on one hand, is the rendering of surface meaning with approximate similar meaning and, on the other hand, translated text should be structurally closer with the source text but in the name of source equivalence, the structure of the target text should not be violated. From his definition it is clearly seen that translation is itself challenging job.

Translation does not deal with the process of transferring meaning of one language into another language but it is the transfer of culture as well. According to Catford, (1965 p.p 647), “Translation involves not only two languages but transfer from one culture to another culture. Here, translation is deeply associated with the culture ‘Madan’ in ‘MunaMadan’, ‘Tinley’ in ‘The Himalayan Caravan language’. Translation changes its nature and role according to the lifestyle of the people cause is that they have their own lifestyle. That is to say, translation crosses many ups and downs while rendering one into another language.

Wu (2008) argues that the process of rendering what is expressed in one language or set of symbols. One of the accepted basic principles of the translation is that it should be faithful to the original when there is no correspondence between SL and TL items, gaps occur in translation. Some people argue that gaps take place when the concept available in SL is not found in TL or Vice versa. Gaps are also called lacunas, blank spaces, slippages, absences and voids. Different types of gaps like; linguistic, cultural, and extra-linguistic gaps into be compensated.

Besides of gaps the notion of equivalence is fundamentally an economic term it means that there needs be equation between two languages. Moreover equivalence at various language level; lexical, collocations and idiomatic, syntactic equivalence is a must.

Furthermore, philosophical gaps, literary gaps and psychological gaps also occur in translation. Every language is led by its own cultural philosophy. Because of their own cultural philosophy, the meaning of utterance in one language does not match

with another language. Literary texts in one language also differ from another language. It is sometimes difficult to transfer exact 'literary flavor' into TL.

Psychological gaps are purely cognitive gap. It refers to the gap between cognitive ability of author, translator and readers.

To sum up, following are the challenges of translation come into the consideration by analyzing different translated texts.

- ) The main issue of translation is similarity in SL and TL language. If there is more similarity there is easiness in translation if not difficult.
- ) Lack of adequate proficiency in translation knowledge it comes problematic situation.
- ) The findings of the researches carried out so far, mostly by Nepali translators have not yet been considered for implementation.
- ) There is lack of Co-ordination between/ among the various translators run in different filed.
- ) There is lack of database of English-Nepali translators in different levels.

In addition to this, some of the common major challenges of Nepali-English or English-Nepali translation are as follows;

- ) Difficulty in transliteration.
- ) Difficulty in word selection of the ST into TL
- ) Problem in equivalence in different language levels.
- ) Cultural biasness.
- ) Linguistic, cultural and extra-linguistic gaps are difficult to manage.

To verify same issue, many research studies have found that translation beyond the approach of poor, lack of profession training, no proper attention to linguistic, cultural and extra-linguistic gaps in various sectors, lack of modern technology and knowledge of its operation, lack of motivation on the parts of translation, linguistically and

culturally heterogeneous language group, no systematic provisions and plans in translation, very poor knowledge about foreign cultures, and very weak condition of overall educational sectors are some of the crucial issues which exert negative influence in Nepali-English language background are seen directly or indirectly.

Despite the above challenges, future of English in Nepal is bright. Most of the government-aided institutions and agencies have started to use English medium of instruction. Modern computer technology and multimedia have entered in our places. This will obviously lead to the extension of the scope and horizon of translation discipline.

### **2.1.5 Compensating Gaps in Translation**

There are gaps between SL and TL texts needs to be translated. The translators apply various strategies in order to reduce linguistic, cultural and extra-linguistic gaps. The following strategies are some major ways of bridging the gaps;

- ) Transliteration: words are translated according to the pronunciation and orthography of SL e.g. dharma (religion), Zamindar (landlord) etc.
- ) Transliteration plus explanation: especially cultural words translators have to provide additional explanation of the words so that readers find it easier to understand meaning of the word. For example; Prasad, edible things which are taken as a gracious gift of the God.
- ) Transference; a technique in which original words, through they are not from the TL, are transferred into the translated text wholly or partly. This technique is appropriate for the words which are widely used in IT.
- ) Replace the cultural expressions of the source text with those of the target language: Proverb like; ‘nahunuvandakano mama hunuramro’, means ‘something is better than nothing’.

Similarly, Newmark (1988) proposes the following strategies for compensating gaps in translation:

- ) Naturalization

- ) Couplet or triplet and quadruplet ( words come with similar sense)
- ) Descriptive and functional equivalent
- ) Explanation as footnote
- ) Cultural equivalent
- ) Compensation

In this regard, Hervey and Higgins (1992) provide the following major ways of compensating gaps with reference to culture gaps.

- ) Exoticism: Translation carries the cultural features and grammar of SL to TL.
- ) Calque: It includes TL words but in SL structure.
- ) Cultural borrowing.
- ) Communicative translation.
- ) Cultural translation.

In addition to aforementioned strategies; borrowing, definition, translation, submission, omission and lexical creation can also be adopted to compensate different types of gaps in translation.

Thus, compensating gaps in translation always takes place in making translating better or easier to get the meaning of the SL. besides this multilingual kind of society also affects the translation where people do not use the same language through the society. It does not differ in case of language but also cultural variation that the norms and values are different in one another in the same society. There are many more languages in Nepal as it is small country in the comparison. So that peoples are diversified with different mother tongues. In this case, there are many cultural assumptions and values through the country.

### **2.1.6 Translating English Texts into Nepali**

Translation is a multi-dimensional activity since it is the transformation of thoughts or ideas from one language to another. It is not simply an act of imitation but a transfer of message from one culture to another. Thus, the translation should be meaningful and should convey the spirit of the text into another language by maintaining a natural form of expression.

Translation is the highest skill of handling languages. Without attaining dexterity in both source and target languages, it is almost impossible. Also, the translator must have comprehension skill and competent skill for translation. A wide range of vocabulary is equally paramount necessity for good translation.

In translation, content (semantic aspect) and form (syntactic aspect) play crucial role. Word to word translation becomes a fertile effort when content is not properly expressed. Semantic aspect, thus, should be taken into consideration while translating text of one language to another language. However, syntactic aspect cannot be ignored at all. Since syntax of English language sharply differs from syntax of Nepali language, syntactic aspect needs to be considered in translation.

In translation practices good skill of language, understanding of words and content based on culture play vital role. Thus, basic word to word translation sometimes gives wrong meaning. Such translation shows inefficiency and ignorance of the translator. Thus, translation should be done of the context or meaning not of words.

#### **Sample text and its translation**

Pluralism is one of the fundamental components of modern democratic societies. No matter, whatever is the system of political governance, people's diverse existence cannot be ruled out. The diversity could range from the issues relating to personal ideologies to social factors based on various concerns such as language, ethnicity, culture, geography, race, colour and profession. Theoretically, plurality embodies simultaneous existence of various types of species. In language, the word 'plural' refers to anything in the domination.

## नेपालीअनुवाद

बहुलवादआधुनिकप्रजातान्त्रिक समाजको मूलभूततत्वहो । राजनैतिकशासन प्रणाली जस्तोसुकै भएपनिमानिसहरुको विविधतायुक्तअस्तित्वलाई ईन्कार गर्न सकिँदैन । यस्तो विविधताव्यक्तिगतआदर्शदेखि भाषा, समुदाय, संस्कृति, भूगोल, जाति रड र व्यवसायजस्ताविविध सरोकारमाआधारित सामाजिकतत्वहरुसम्महुन सक्छ । सैद्धान्तिक रुपमाबहुलवादले विभिन्नप्रकारकाजातिहरुको सहअस्तित्वलाई अँगाल्दछ । भाषिक रुपमा 'बहुल'शब्दले दुई वा सो भन्दा बढिक् अधिनमाभएको कुनै पनि कुरालाई जनाउँछ ।

### 2.1.7 Translation Techniques

Translation requires some techniques. In translation, language play significance role but techniques have distinct role that make translation worthy of expression. There are certain things for good translation. It requires good skills as well. In addition to it, the following aspects deserve mention.

#### i) Accurate Word

In translation, accurate word needs to be used as far as possible. An accurate word can express not only meaning but also of the spirit of the text. Accurate translation is thus preferred to equivalent meaning.

#### ii) Finding Synonyms

Knowledge of synonymous words is a must. These synonymous words can help the translator choose and place right word in right context.

#### iii) Simplicity and Accuracy

Translation should be natural and comprehensible. Thus, simplicity is preferred in translation. Simplicity and accuracy are the soul of good translation without that translation does not come into effect.

#### **iv) Avoidance of Slang and Idiomatic Expression**

Translation mostly avoids slang and idiomatic expressions. Use of slang and idiomatic expressions can impair the translation. 'Kick the bucket' for die, 'hit the roof' for get angry etc.

#### **v) Procedure of Drafting and Redrafting**

When the translator makes good revision of the translated text using all the skills mentioned. Whether a translation is simple or complex, a translator must take time to make revision.

#### **vi) Words and Collocation**

In translation, use of words and their collocation can be an important aspect. In any language, words have their distinct collocations which reflect proper meaning. For example; illogical argument, congenial environment, irreverent logic, rational decision, parties concerned etc.

## **2.2 Review of the Empirical Literature**

Translation is a bilingual and bi-cultural activity in which the meaning of a piece of language is rendered into another language. In this globalised world, translation plays a vital role to bridge the gap between two cultures by translating a literary text from one language into another. As translation is instrumental to help us become familiar with the world culture, an array of researches have been carried out related to translation both at international level as well as at national level. Some of the research studies related to my study, which have been carried out under Department of English Education, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur are as follows:

Adhikari (2003) conducted a study on 'Translation of Technical Terms: A Case of Textbook for Science' with the main purpose of finding out the techniques of translation in case of technical terms used in the science book. Using observation as the research tool, he collected 200 English scientific terms to find out the techniques and linguistic problems while translating them into Nepali. He selected these terms by

taking fifty terms each from physics, chemistry, biology and astronomy using non-random purposive sampling strategy. His investigation has showed that paraphrasing, transliteration, hybrid formation, loan translation and literal translation were used for translating the technical terms. Among these techniques, literal translation is one of the most widely used procedures in translating the text.

Singh (2004) has carried out a research entitled 'Techniques and Gaps in the Translation of Cultural terms: A Study of Translation of Our Social Study Text-book Grade VIII'. He collected 200 lexical terms from Nepali and English version of the book and classified them into five categories: ecology, materials, cultures/artefacts, mythic pattern, social culture and institutional and conceptual terms. He found a number of techniques of translation, literal translations being the most widely adopted procedures of translation of the technical and non technical terms. He found that there exist a number of gaps in translation of cultural terms due to various reasons: lack of conceptual accuracy, lack of cultural equivalent, lack of lexical items etc. His study is significant for the researchers in identifying the gaps in cultural terms and in comparing techniques. The present study differs from Singh in that it looks into how the technical terms used in the pre-vocational course book are translated from Nepali to English.

Wagle (2004) carried out a research on 'Multiple translation of MunaMadan from Cultural Perspective'. The objectives of his study were to find out and compare the techniques employed in translating cultural words in English version of Muna-Madan and to find out the frequency of the different techniques of translation of cultural words and examine the relation between them. Data were collected from the primary and secondary sources. All the cultural terms found in the translated version of Muna-Madan were selected using non-random judgmental sampling procedure. Observation was used as the tool for data collection. He has evaluated the four translated version of Muna – Madan comparing each other and with some source text Nepali. He has found out 18 techniques employed in translating cultural words. He has also examined the relation between different techniques. Among techniques literary translation and couplet – triplet – quadruplet were the most widely used techniques for translating

religious and social cultural terms.

Karki (2006) carried out a research to find out 'Techniques and Gaps Found in the Translation of Cultural Terms of Social Studies Grade 7'. He collected 240 cultural terms categorically in terms of their meaning feature as ecology, material culture, religion culture, social culture and conceptual terms. He found out eleven different techniques employed in translation of cultural words. He also found that the most widely used was literal translation (26.66%) for the cultural words and deletion was the least used technique (0.83%). He pointed out that the causes of existing gaps were of seven categories as: gaps caused by substitution or near equivalent terms and others. The main causes of gaps were due to lack of seriousness of translator, the nature of the translation pair languages and existence of non corresponding meaning components.

Rijal (2006) carried out a research to find out the 'Translated Nepali Cultural Terms of the Three Leading English Dailies Published from Kathmandu' the techniques employed in the translation process of these terms into TL and to point out the gaps created in this process. For this study, the researcher purposively collected 150 cultural terms from the three dailies viz. 'The Kathmandu Post', 'The Himalayan Times' and 'The Rising Nepal'. He came up with seven translation techniques used in translation. The study concluded that literal translation was the most widely used technique.

Bhandari (2007) carried out a research on 'A Study of Techniques and Gaps of Translation of Cultural Terms: A Case of the Novel Basain'. The main objectives of the study were to identify the Nepali cultural terms used in the novel and to find out the techniques used in translation and to point out the gaps. The data for the research were collected from the secondary sources only. Total 200 cultural terms were selected using purposive non-random sampling procedure. He has tried to find out five different categories of cultural terms. His study shows that eight different techniques are used in translating cultural terms. Among them literal translation is the most widely used technique, i.e. 23.73% and definition is the least one, i.e. 1.31%.

Bhandari (2008) carried out a research on ‘Techniques and Gaps of Translation of Cultural Terms: A Case of Novel Rupmati’. The objectives of his study were to find out the techniques of translation and the frequency of different techniques of translated version of novel and to point out the gaps. The data for his research were collected from the secondary sources. Total 250 words were selected using non-random judgmental sampling procedure. Only the observation was used as tool for data collection. The collected data were analyzed under three main headings which are- classification of cultural terms into five categories, techniques in translation of cultural terms and gaps in translation. He found eight techniques used in translating cultural terms within five categories. He concluded that literal translation is most widely used technique i.e. 24.43% and back translation is the least used technique i.e. 2.11% to translate cultural terms.

Chaudhary (2011) carried out his research on ‘Techniques in translation of cultural terms: A Case of Novel ‘*Mother*’’. The objectives of the research were to find out the techniques and their frequency employed in translating English cultural words into Nepali version of the novel ‘Mother’. The data were collected from the secondary sources only. Total 150 terms were selected using purposive non-random sampling procedure. The tool he used for data collection was observation. He identified one hundred and fifty cultural terms and grouped them under five different categories. The collected data were analyzed under three main headings. They are classification of the cultural terms into five categories, techniques used in translation of cultural terms and technique-wise and category-wise comparison of statistical results. Ten different techniques were employed in translation such cultural terms. He examined that among the translated terms literal translation had the highest frequency i.e.23.33% and blending had the lowest i.e.1.33% to translate cultural terms.

Tamang (2012) completed a research work on 'Techniques in Translation of Cultural Terms: A Case of Novel 'Siddhartha'. The objectives of the research were to find out the techniques and their frequency employed in translating English cultural words into Nepali version of the novel ‘Siddhartha’ and to suggest some pedagogical implications. The data were collected from the secondary sources only. Total 150

terms were selected using purposive non-random sampling procedure. Observation was used for data collection from the translated version of the novel. The collected data were analyzed under three main headings which are- classification of cultural terms into five categories, techniques used in translation of cultural terms and technique-wise and category-wise comparison of statistical results. He found out ten different techniques were employed in translating cultural terms. Among the translated terms literal translation (14.33) had the highest frequency and blending (0.67) had the lowest. Among different techniques literal, substitution, addition, claue, deletion and sense translation were the common in cultural categories. He also examined in few cases, lack of knowledge in proper selection, editing and proof reading were prevailing problems.

Marasini, (2016) has studied on 'An Evaluation of Translation: A Study of Translated Text Book of Our Pre-Vocational Education for Grade Seven' which aimed at evaluating the techniques of translation of technical terms and finding out the gaps in them. In his research, two hundred technical terms and their Nepali translations were purposively selected through non-random sampling procedure from Our Pre-Vocational Education textbook of Grade 7. For this study observation was used as a research tool for data collection. The researcher analyzed the original and the translated version of the same textbook. The main findings of this study are that altogether seven techniques of translation were used while translating vocational terms. Moreover, literal translation and calquing were more frequent techniques respectively, whereas 'borrowing' was least used technique.

### **2.3 Implications of the Review for the Study**

The literature review is an integral part of the entire process and makes a valuable contribution to almost every operational step. The most important function of the literature review is to ensure researcher read widely around the subject area in which s/he is interested. Kumar (2009, p. 30) states, "Reviewing literature can be time consuming, daunting and frustrating, but it is also rewarding".

Thus, I have reviewed different previous research works, articles and books which are related to my research work to some extent. In other words, while reviewing the

literature, I have gone through different existing literature, different articles, translation journals and books. All the reviewed studies are related to the periphery of problems in 'translation and its possible solutions'. After reviewing these research works, I got more information on translation, with its background information, challenges while translating texts into one another and how to minimize the mistakes that is to say compensating gaps. In order to carry out those research works, they used survey research design. Therefore, after reviewing those researches, I got ideas of different objectives, methodology and research questions and in different situation. So after reviewing all those research works, I uploaded myself with research process and methodological tools which are very beneficial to my present research work. As above researchers used in translating texts, checklist of some queries, questionnaire as tool of data collection, these works have direct implication to my research study because I used questionnaire for the data collection.

The review of the related literature made me to feel easy to carry out my research to lubricate my courage and curiosity and logical and psychological factors. For instance, Bhattarai's (2014) study on 'Across Languages and Cultures' has however, the implication on the present study in a sense that through the translators have interests in translation.

The strong form of this hypothesis is that these are elements that always occur in translation; the weaker form is that these are tendencies that often occur. Recent progress with corpus-based approaches have followed up suggestions by Baker (1993) to investigate universals using larger corpora (electronic databases of texts) in an attempt to avoid the anecdotal findings of small-scale studies. The TEC corpus, overseen by Mona Baker at the University of Manchester, UK.

Although references are still to be found to the new or 'emerging' discipline but its use and application has been using from the years. In this regard, Holmes's paper on the 'Translation Studies' evolved to such an extent that it is really a perfect interdisciplinary, interfacing with a whole host of other fields. The aim may still be to describe translation phenomena, and in some cases to establish general principles, but the methods of analysis are more varied and the cultural and ideological features of

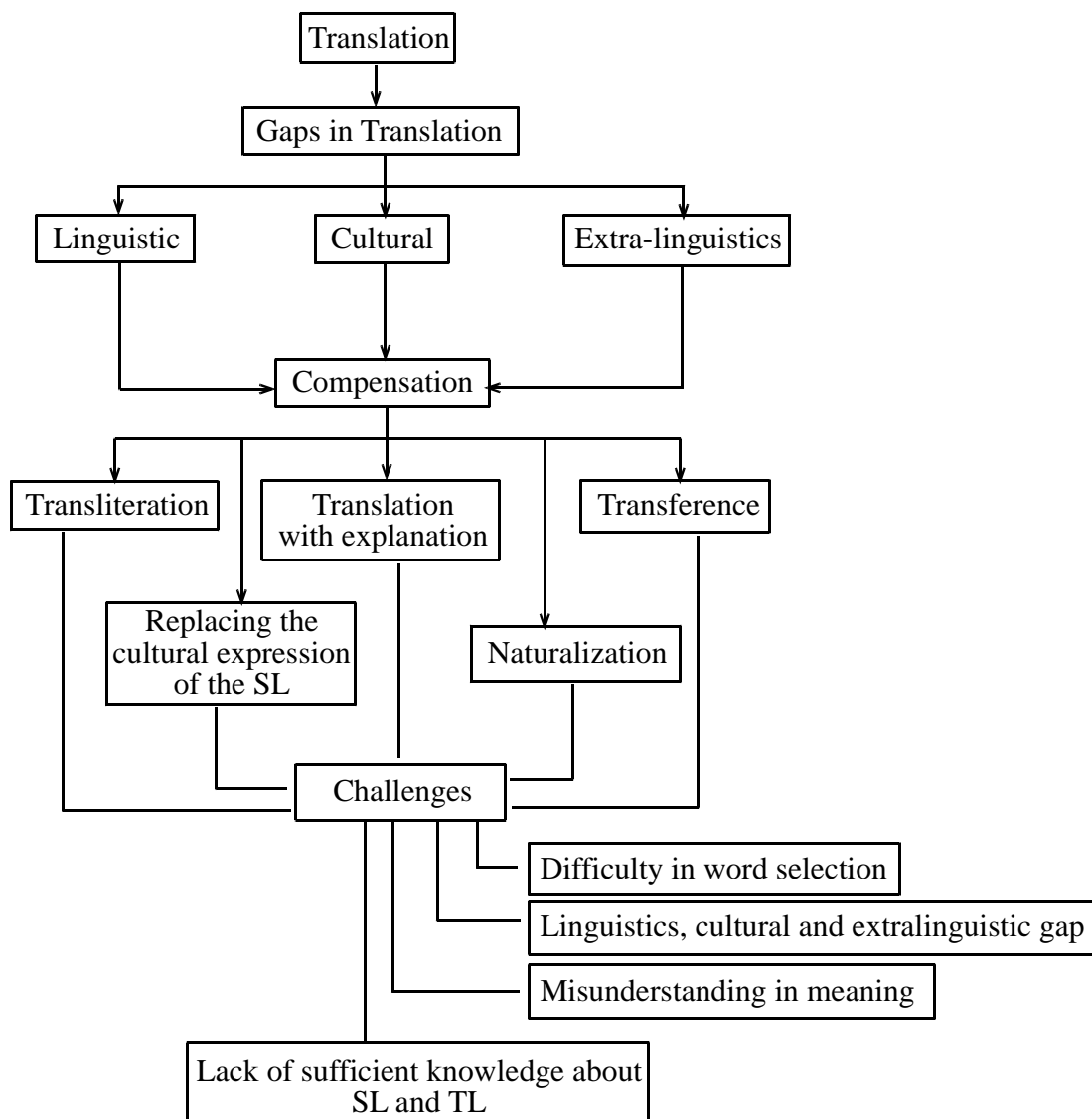
translation have become as prominent as linguistics. Simply we can see the implication of translation in following branches;

Linguistics, semantics, pragmatics, socio-linguistics, contrastive linguistics, corpus linguistics, cognitive linguistics, text/discourse analysis philosophy hermeneutics, poststructuralist, deconstruction literary studies poetics, rhetoric, literary criticism, narratology, critical discourse analysis, comparative literature cultural studies film studies language and power, ideologies, gender studies, history, post-colonialism, corpora, terminology, lexicology, media.

Through the intensive study of the aforementioned and other related literature, I pinpointed the fact that the previous researchers missed the investigation on the compensating gaps in translation. Hence, this research work is different from the aforementioned researchers in a sense that it will uncover the translators' compensation gaps in their work.

## 2.4 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is the representing of the understanding of the theories by the researches and his/her own conceptualization of the relationship between different variables. It is a written or visual representation that explains either graphically or in narrative form, the main things relationship among them. While carrying out this research, I also consulted different theories related to this study and literature review and develop my concept/ conceptual framework. Thus, the representation study is based on the following conceptual framework:



## CHAPTER–THREE

### METHODS AND PROCEDURES OF THE STUDY

The following methodology was adopted to fulfil the objectives:

#### 3.1 Design and Method of the Study

The study topic itself reveals the nature of the research to be undertaken. To be precise, I adopted the survey research design. Survey research design is applied to find out an attitude, belief or behaviour of particular group of people or an individual as well. It is mostly used to generalize the findings in a large number of populations. In survey research, data are gathered from relatively large numbers of population using certain sampling procedure where the whole population for the data collection is not feasible. According to Cohen and Mansion (1985, as cited in Nunan, 2010) say;

Surveys are the most commonly used descriptive method in educational research and may vary in scope from large scale governmental investigations through to small-scale studies carried out by single researcher. The purpose of survey research in generally to obtain a snapshot of condition, attitudes or events at a single point in time (p.140).

They further state that ‘the purpose of survey is generally to obtain a snapshot of conditions, attitudes, and/or events at a single point in time’. In this sense, survey research is different from other types of researches as experimental and quasi-experimental research in terms of population of the study, nature of collecting data. In conclusion, this study is of survey because of the following reasons:

- ) This study is conducted to explore challenges faced by Nepali translators while they compensate different types of gaps in translating Nepali texts into English or English texts into Nepali.
- ) This study represents the whole Kathmandu district translators.
- ) Population sample is carried out from the large number.
- ) The findings will be generalized to the whole population.

As research is a systematic process of investigating ideas, we cannot conduct it haphazardly. In order to conduct research activity, researchers have to follow the systematic process. Otherwise, these will be fake data. Nunan (2010, p.141) suggests the following eight-step procedures of survey research design:

### **Step 1: Defining objectives**

Defining objectives is the first most important thing in any research design. Therefore, the first task of any research is to define objectives of the study what does he/she want to find out; should be clearly written in their research work. If they carry out research work without defining objectives, it leads them nowhere.

### **Step 2: Identify target population**

This is the second step of survey research design under target population of the study should be mentioned. For example, translators, interpreters.

### **Step 3: Literature review**

Under this step, related literature should be reviewed. It helps to know about what others said/discovered about the issues.

### **Step 4: Determine sample**

In this step, we need to be clear about the total population that we are going to survey. At the same time what kinds of samplings procedure we are going to use to select those study population, e.g. random sampling, non-random sampling, or mixed sampling are also important.

### **Step 5: Identify survey instruments**

In this step, we have to generate instruments for data collection, e.g. questionnaire, interview, observation checklist.

### **Step 6: Design survey procedures**

After preparing appropriate tool for data collection, the process/ways of data collection should be mentioned. Thus, in this step we need to be clear regarding the systematic process of data collection.

### **Step 7: Identify analytical procedure**

After collecting raw data it should be analyzed using appropriate statistical and descriptive tools like mean, mode, and median and so on.

### **Step 8: Determine reporting procedure**

Finally, after analyzing the data we have to prepare the report of our research. It can be written in narrative way with description.

## **3.2 Population Sample and Sampling Strategy**

A survey research demands numbers of populations or respondents. This study consisted of 30 translators who are teaching translation as a subject in Kathmandu district. The method of sampling was done using purposive non-random sampling procedure.

## **3.3 Study Areas/ Field**

The research area of this study was translation teachers from Kathmandu district. The field of it is related to compensating gaps in translation. For the feasibility of this study, I selected 30 translation teachers and 30 texts which are translated from English to Nepali by using purposive non-random sampling procedure.

## **3.4 Data Collection Tools and Techniques**

The main tool of data collection for this study were questionnaire and those tools were supposed to be effective, appropriate and feasible for the respondents of this study and useful for the researcher to meet the objective of this study.

### **3.5 Data Collection Procedure**

In order to collect the authentic data after the determination of prerequisites, I visited the selected 30 translators who are also teachers and 30 texts (Nepali texts). After clarification of the purpose and getting approval, I visited the translation teachers and handed questionnaires and request them to complete it within a week as per the constrained time, then, the questionnaires were collected from the respondents for further steps. Similarly, I observed 30 texts of both Nepali and English to find out the challenges that they face in compensating gaps in translation. All together, I observed all those texts for the purpose of the study.

### **3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation Procedure**

By and large of the survey researches are qualitative and quantitative in nature. Being a survey research, it has the characteristics of both qualitative and quantitative analysis. After collecting the raw data, I analyzed in descriptively and list wise.

### **3.7 Ethical Considerations**

Ethical consideration refers to the values that a researcher has to follow during the research process. It is an essential part of any researches. The following were the ethical considerations for this research:

- i) The authors whose works were consulted during the study were acknowledged.
- ii) The data were reported honestly and carefully.
- iii) The analysis was done being aware of the culture of the Nepalese translators particularly in the case of the novel 'Compensating Gaps'.

## CHAPTER– FOUR

### ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

This chapter deals with the data analysis and interpretation of original and translated texts i.e. English and Nepali language from some translation teachers from Kathmandu. On the basis of collected data, the results were derived and it was discussed in terms of factors affecting translation process, similarity in texts or linguistic, extra-linguistic and cultural gaps in translation. The collected data were analyzed and interpreted under the following headings:

- a. Borrowing
- b. Definition
- c. Literal translation
- d. Substitution
- e. Lexical creation
- f. Omission
- g. Addition

#### 4.1 Borrowing

Borrowing is one of the processes of compensating gaps in translation. If there is no equivalent concept of SL in the target language, the same word from the source language is used in the translated text. To say in other words, if the concept in target language does not have its signifier, then the concept from another language is sponged into the target language. For example:

English(SL) : The agencies of Pakistan have reported.

Nepali (TL) : पाकिस्तानी एजेन्सीहरूले जनाएका छन् ।

English (SL) : This is the result of internet.

Nepali (TL) : यो ईन्टरनेटको परिणाम हो ।

English (SL) : The bomb and firing had continued through out the night.

Nepali (TL) : रातभरी नै बम गोलाबारी भएको थियो ।

English (SL) : The news was broadcasted through radio and television.

Nepali (TL) : रेडियो र टेलिभिजनबाट समाचार प्रसारण भएको थियो ।

English (SL) : This philosophy is taken from Ramayan and Mahabharat.

Nepali (TL) : यो दर्शन रामायण र महाभारतबाट लिईएको हो ।

English (SL) : Mobile is a myrmidon means communication.

Nepali (TL) : मोबाईल संचारको एउटा भरपर्दो माध्यमहो ।

English(SL) : Who won't wear coat if he gets it in free of cost.

Nepali (TL) : कोट सितैमा पाएपछि कसले नलगाउला र ।

English (SL) : shirt and pant is my favorite attire.

Nepali (TL) : मेरो विशेष पोसाक सर्ट पाईन्ट नै हो ।

English (SL) : would you offer me a glass of coffee?

Nepali (TL) : तिमि के मलाई एक गिलास कफील्याईदिन्छौं ?

English (SL) : Jainai, a religious thread must be wore in some special age time.

Nepali (TL): जनै लगाउने पनिनिश्चितउमेर पुगनुपर्छ ।

English (SL) : Hello! Let's go for bathing.

Nepali (TL) :हेलो, नुहाउनजाउन ।

In the above data, these words are borrowed from English: agencies, internet, bomb, radio television, Ramayan, mobile, coat, shirt, coffee, hello.

#### 4.2 Definition

When there is no possibility of finding equivalent word in target language, the translator compensates the gaps by defining the words of source language in the target language.

The cultural words are defined to compensate the gaps, basically. For example:

English (SL) : Christmas; a festival which is celebrated commemorating the birth of Jesus Christ.

Nepali ((TL) : क्रिसमस:जिसस काईस्टकसे सम्भनामामनाईने एक प्रसिद्ध चाड

English (SL) : Ukraine; a eastern European country.

Nepali (TL): युक्रेन: एक पूर्वी युरोपियन देश

English (SL) : Bokoharam; a territorial organization

Nepali (TL) : वोकोहराम: एक आतङ्कारी समूह

English (SL): Damaskas; one place of Syriya

Nepali (TL): दमास्कस : दमास्कस भनिने एक सिरियाको सहर

English(SL) : Isabel: A female name

Nepali: ईजावेल: एक युवतीको नाम

English (SL) : Wilson : Last name

Nepali (TL) : विल्सन: विल्सन थरको

English (SL) : Congress ; Parliament of USA

Nepali (TL) : कंग्रेस : अमेरिकी संसद

Sunni (SL) : Sunni

Nepali (TL) : सुन्नी: सून्नीनामको समुदाय

In the above data, these words are defined clearly:

क्रिसमस:जिसस क्राईस्टकसे सम्भनामामनाईने एक प्रसिद्ध चाड, युक्रेन: एक पूर्वी युरोपियन देश, वोकोहराम: एक आतङ्कारी समूह, दमास्कस : दमास्कस भनिने एक सिरियाको सहर, ईजावेल: एक युवतीको नाम, विल्सन: विल्सन थरको, कंग्रेस : अमेरिकी संसद, सुन्नी: सून्नीनामको समुदाय ।

### 4.3 Literal Translation

Literal translation is also called the exact translation. The translator translates the source text exactly into the target text. It is a very common way of compensating gaps in translation. This process is very much faithful to the source language. Basically processes for doing something, giving instruction and technical translation is fruitful through literal translation. Following data clarifies to support this point:

English (SL) : United States of America

Nepali (TL) : संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका

English (SL) : Nepali Red Cross Society

Nepali (TL) : नेपाल रेड क्रस सोसाईटी

English(SL) : Government of Nepal, Ministry of Education

Nepali (TL) : नेपाल सरकार, शिक्षामन्त्रालय

English(SL) : European Office of the United Nations at Geneva

Nepali (TL) : संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघको कार्यालय जेनेभा

English (SL) : In the Archives of the United Nations Secretariat

Nepali (TL) : संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघको सचिवालयमा

English (SL) : UN Secretary General and the US Secretary of the State

Nepali (TL) : संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघका महासचिव र अमेरिकीविदेशमन्त्री

English (SL) : International Law

Nepali (TL) : अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय कानून

English (SL) : Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Nepal

Nepali (TL) : परराष्ट्र मन्त्रालय, नेपाल सरकार

English (SL) : Opposition and Agitating Parties

Nepali(TL) : विपक्षी र असन्तुष्ट दलहरु

English(SL) : SAARC Secretariat Office

Nepali (TL) : सार्क सचिवालयको कार्यालय

English (SL) : Criminal Investigation Department

Nepali (TL) : अपराध अनुसन्धानविभाग

English (SL) : Opposition Group

Nepali (TL) : विरोध समूह

English (SL): Pressure Group

Nepali (TL) : दबाव समूह

English (SL) : Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Nepal

Nepali (TL) : गृह मन्त्रालय, नेपाल सरकार

In the above data, these words are translated lexically: संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघको कार्यालय जेनेभा, नेपाल सरकार, शिक्षामन्त्रालय, नेपाल रेड क्रस सोसाईटी, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघका महासचिव र अमेरिकीविदेशमन्त्री, अपराध अनुसन्धानविभाग, अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय कानून, परराष्ट्र मन्त्रालय, नेपाल सरकार, विरोध समूह, दबाव समूह ।

#### 4.4 Substitution

Of course, there is no complete equivalence in both the source language and the target language. But there can be overlap between the two languages. The translator tries to compensate the gaps with substitution of some words in target language.

Leaving mistranslation or untranslation is not fair to the author and neither friendly to the target readers.

English (SL)	Nepali (TL)
Withstanding	सहमतभइ
Most States	अधिकांश राज्यहरु
Cause of more death	बढदो मृत्यूको कारण
Life style and homely environment	जीवनशैली र घरायसीवातावरण

Impeachment	महाभियोग
Principles and rule of conduct	आचार संहिताका सिद्धान्तहरु
Largest labour destination	कामदारको विशेष गन्तव्य
In the condition of tension	तनावको अवस्थामा
Quorum	गणपूरक संख्या
Integrated Nepal	एकिकृत नेपाल
Sovereignty	सार्वभौमसत्ता
Mutual relationship	पारस्परिक सम्बन्ध
Imbalance and backwardness	असन्तुलन तथा अविाकास
Economic need	आर्थिक आवश्यकता
Over night	रातभरी
Armed People	हतियारधारीहरु
Accused of murder	हत्याको आरोप लागेको
Continuously ruled out	ईन्कार गर्दै आएको
Signed	हस्ताक्षर गरेको

From the data these terms are following words are translated by substitution:

जीवनशैली र घरायसीवातावरण, सहमतभइ, अधिकांश राज्यहरु, बढदो मृत्यूको कारण, सार्वभौमसत्ता, गणपूरक संख्या, एकिकृत नेपाल, तनावको अवस्थामा, आचार संहिताका सिद्धान्तहरु, कामदारको विशेष, गन्तव्य, महाभियोग, जीवनशैली र घरायसीवातावरण, सहमतभइ, अधिकांश राज्यहरु, बढदो मृत्यूको कारण ।

#### 4.5 Lexical Creation:

Lexical creation refers to create new words o compensate gaps. It is one of the least but useful procedures of compensating gaps. The translator creates new words in order to refer some words in the target language. This creation is regarded as originally in the target language. Le us see following data:

English (SL)	Nepali (TL)
Computer	सुशाङ्ख्य
Missed call	वितेको बदुली
Facebook	मुहार पूस्तिका
Calculator	गणक
Internet	विधुतीयजाल
Vibration	थर्कमान
School	विद्यालय
E-mail	विजूलीपत्र
Tagged	गिज्याएको
Juice	रस
Mobile	चलायमानयन्त्र
Cap	टोपी
Canteen	खाजाघर
Lodge	बासस्थान
Airport	विमानस्थल
Bed	विस्तारा
Ladies	महिलाहरु
Tin	जस्ता
Mug	जग

In the above data these words are translated with lexical creation:

सुशाङ्ख्य, वितेको बदुली, मुहार पूस्तिका, गणक, विधुतीयजाल, थर्कमान, विद्यालय, विजूलीपत्र, रस

चलायमानयन्त्र, टोपी, खाजाघर,बासस्थान, विमानस्थल, विस्तारा, महिलाहरु, जस्ता, जग

#### 4.6 Omission

Translating being creation, the translator re-creates the texts. While re-creating some redundant words or phrases and those words can be omitted or deleted. The translator uses his or her subjective power in order to compensate the gaps. The translator tries to maintain the communicative equivalence in the target language. Through the faithfulness to author is lost there, the text will be reader- friendly. Let see following data:

English (SL) : Many a little makes a miracle.

Nepali (TL) : सितउधाएर घैलाभर्नु ।

English (SL) : Deaths keeps no calendar.

Nepali (TL) : दशावाजाबजाएर आउदैँन ।

English (SL) : There is no rose without a throne.

Nepali (TL) : सुःखका साथमादूःख ।

English (SL) : Every dog has its day.

Nepali ((TL) : दुहूराको दिनपनिपर्कन्छन् ।

English (SL) : Himself a beggar a beggar at the door.

Nepali (TL) : जोगीको घरमा सन्यासीपाहुना ।

English (SL) : Truth lies at the bottom of the well.

Nepali (TL) : मोती समुद्रको गहिराईमापाईन्छ ।

English (SL) : Well beginning is half done.

Nepali (TL) : राम्रो उठान आधा बैठान ।

English (SL) : Respect yourself and you will be respected.

Nepali (TL) : आफ्नो ईज्जतआफ्नै हातमा ।

English(SL) : Look before you leap.

Nepali (TL) : कामगर्नभन्दा अगाडि सोच्नु ।

English (SL) : A crown is no cure for headache.

Nepali (TL) : धनले दुःख टर्दैन ।

English (SL) : Distance drum sounds well.

Nepali (TL) : नजिकको तीर्थ हेला ।

English (SL) : An empty vessel sounds much.

Nepali (TL) : नमच्चिने पिडको सय झड्का ।

English (SL): A drop in the ocean.

Nepali (TL) : हात्तिको मुखमाजीरा ।

English (SL) : Give loan, enemy own.

Nepali (TL) : कृण दिनु, शत्रु कमाउनु ।

Nepali (SL) : भोलीएकदशी छ, खसि पर्सी काटौला ।

English (TL): Tomorrow is eksashi. We are not allowed to eat meat. So, we have to sacrifice he-goat the day after tomorrow.

In the above data following idioms are translated with omission: सितउघाएर घैलाभर्नु, दशावाजावजाएर आउदैनु, सुःखका साथमादूःख, आफ्नो ईज्जतआफ्नै हातमा, कामगर्नभन्दा अगाडि सोच्नु, धनले दुःख टर्दैनु, नजिकको तीर्थ हेला, नमच्चिने पिडको सय भड्का, हात्तिको मुखमाजीरा, कृण दिनु, शत्रु कमाउनु, भोलीएकदशी छ, खसि पर्सी काटौला

#### 4.5 Addition

Addition is a process in which a translator tries to add something so that the intended meaning could be best informed. Moreover, it is a technique of compensating the gaps in which the translator uses his or her subjectivity. Some cultural elements require extra elements to give full meaning. The translator can make implicit meaning by adding extra. For example:

English (SL) : Dear ladies and gentleman

Nepali (TL) : यहाँउपस्थित सम्पूर्ण दाजुभाई तथादिदिबहिनीहरु,

English (TL) : No.

Nepali(B) : भो भो पर्देन ।

English (SL) : father, take this tea.

Nepali (TL) : बुवा, हजुरले यो चियालिईस्योस ।

English (SL) : That place was with rampage firing.

Nepali (TL) : त्यो ठाउँमा अन्धाधुन्धगोली वर्षा भईरहेको थियो ।

English (SL) : It's too sad to learn about your father.

Nepali (TL) : तिम्रो बुवाको मृत्युको खबरले मलाई अत्यन्तै दुखिततुल्याएको छ ।

English (SL) : How can I get smile in your face?

Nepali (TL) : हजूरको कामको लागि मैले के सहयोग गर्न सक्छु ?

Besides of above data, there are some other types of ways that are followed by the translators. These are as follows:

1) Naturalization:

Naturalization is one of the procedures of compensating gaps in translation in which a translator borrows some original words in Nepali from English. Following words shows the concept of naturalization:

English (SL)	Nepali (TL)
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Ball	बल
Petrol	पेट्रोल
Atomic bomb	एटोमिक बम
Gas	ग्याँस
Decision	डिसिजन
Tension	टेन्सन
Tie	टाई
Cover	कभर
Table	टेबल

## 2. Couplet or triplet and quadruplet

Translators not only adopt one or two strategies but various strategies like:

English (SL)	Nepali (TL)
Simple, fruitful and successful	सरल, उपलब्धिमुलक र सफल
Organization, institutions or agencies	संगठन, सस्थातथानिकायहरु
Well and managed	राम्रो र व्यवस्थित
Progressive, forwarded, uprising and compatible	प्रगतिशिल, निर्देशित, लक्षित र अनुकुलनको
Sound, genuine and appropriate	बलियो, सक्षम र सुहाउँदो
Ruthless, rough, course	कठोर, भद्दा, अपठ्यारो
Bold, brazen and stubborn	जबरजस्ती, शूरो र जिद्धि
Join, match and integrate	जोड्नु, मिलाउनु र एकत्रितगर्नु
Amity and friendly	मिलनसार र सहज

From the above data these sentences are translated with addition : यहाँउपस्थित सम्पूर्ण दाजुभाई तथादिदिबहिनीहरु, भो भो पर्देन,बुवा, हजुरले यो चियालिईस्योस, त्यो ठाउँमा अन्धाधुन्धगोली वर्षा भईरहेको थियो, तिम्रो बुवाको मृत्युको खबरले मलाई अत्यन्तै दुखिततुल्याएको छ, हजुरको कामको लागि मैले के सहयोग गर्न सक्छु ?

## CHAPTER– FIVE

### FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter deals with findings, conclusion, recommendations and pedagogical implications of the study.

#### 5.1 Findings

On the basis of the presentation, analysis and interpretation of the data, the major findings of the study have been summarized as follows:

- i. There are many causes like linguistic, extra linguistic and cultural gaps in the translation. It was found that the Nepal translators have compensated different gaps by different techniques.
- ii. There was the use of seven different techniques while translating cultural terms from SL into TL. They were literal translation, sense translation, transference, substitution, definition, deletion and addition.
- iii. Analyzing above in the data, the translators are not affected by the Cultural terms like; Bratabandha is same in the English language.
- iv. A simple sentence in English language has subject + verb + object structure whereas in Nepali language has subject + object + verb structure. As a result, translators frequently added, removed, and rearranged source words to target words.
- v. In fact idioms are routinely cited as a problem to translation because of cultural gap.
- vi. Some sentences of English are translated by selecting beautiful words to make the language more comprehensible and understanding like; This happened in the CincinnateAirport- कहानिसिसिनेट विमानस्थलको हो ।

- vii. Selection of target languages words has made language difficult to understand like; Malaysia is largest destination for Nepali workers- नेपालीकामदारहरुको लागिमलेसिया सबैभन्दा ठुलो श्रम गन्तव्यहो ।

In the above sentence, the translator has not clarified what Malaysia is. A city, place or country. In this regard he needs to define it by saying Malaysia, a golf country. So readers will understand it clearly.

- viii. Expressions of non-literally words can never be understood literally. Coca-Cola what is it? So, the translator has not clarified it.
- ix. The rigid and odd word grouping of some of the cultural expressions especially idioms and collocations. There is no logical reason to explain why we can say “a heavy smoker” or “raining cats and dogs” There must be “an addictive smoker” or “heavy rain” .
- x. Compensating strategies are not adequately illustrated, simply we can see; Sunni community- सिया समुदाय, Malliki had blamed it, -मालीकीहरुले यसलाई दोस लगाए, but we could not understand, what is sunni community or who are malliki?
- xi. In the case of Intercultural translation analysis, the religious culture, historical culture, ecological culture, psychological culture, material culture all these cultural words are not defined with appropriate definition. Like; Many a little makes a miracle, Death keeps no calendar, Every dog has its say, She looks like a moon, The mother of all vice, lift horn, Good Friday, No campaigning period, Adam’s apple etc.
- xii. Compensating gaps by replacing target words like; Sound conclusion – उपयुक्त निर्णय, sound health-स्वतःफूर्त शरिर, pine- सल्लाapple- स्याउ, pineapple- भूर्ईकहर, new government- नयाँ सरकार, new person- अनौठो व्यक्ति

Challenges faced by translators in compensating gaps: Linguistic, cultural and extra linguistic words are hard to the translator to translate meaningfully.

- i) Definition
- ii) Literal translation
- iii) Substitution
- iv) Lexical creation
- v) Omission
- vi) Addition
- vii) Using dictionary
- viii) Cultural knowledge.
- ix) Levels of reader.
- x) Complexion of sentence pattern.

In a nutshell, the translator has tried to maintain the original flavour of SLT. So, the TT is able to transfer the meaning of SL into TL reader.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

From the above findings, it is concluded that while categorizing the cultural terms they need to be put in an appropriate category. For example, we put ‘ *ik* ’ in religious category and this categorization helps the TL readers to understand that the term has the religious meaning in SL. There are many techniques while translating the cultural terms viz. literal, sense, transference, substitution, addition, deletion and so on. Literal translation is highly used while translating ecological and man-made cultural terms. Sense translation is helpful in translating conceptual terms. The deletion technique deletes the SL terms which prevent the TL reader to understand the original sense and furthermore it does not transfer the original flavor of the SLT. So, while translating it needs to be avoided as much as possible. Footnotes and definition techniques help in maintaining the originality and convey the meaning appropriately.

Language and culture are related to each other. It is commonly believed that one does not translate language but the culture. So, while translating the cultural norms, values, assumption and concepts need to be taken into an account. They need to be preserved firstly and translated in a suitable way. That's why a translator must have sound knowledge of language and culture of both involved languages. Finally, the translated text must maintain the originality of the SLT and it should be readable for the TL readers. Translation has a great effect in the present day world. It should be done in an appropriate way by talking both linguistic and cultural aspect into consideration.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

On the basis of the findings and conclusion, some recommendations and pedagogical implications are presented below:

#### **5.3.1 Policy Related**

Policy makers need to be aware of the scope and importance of translation. Though we say that while teaching English language, the discussion must be in TL but it cannot work all the time and all the places. So, the study provides the following recommendations for the policy level:

- i) Translation is an emerging field and its influence cannot be avoided in language teaching. So, translation should be done where it is needed.
- ii) Moreover, some of the concepts cannot be understood by the students unless they are translated in students' mother tongue. So, translation should be emphasized in language teaching and learning program.
- iii) Another policy related recommendation is that there is a need of policies, rules and regulation for the practices, criteria and authenticity of translation activity.

#### **5.3.2 Practice Related**

Only understanding the theory of translation and translation studies is not sufficient. It means to state that a translator needs to have the well knowledge of different types of translation strategies practically which help the TL readers to taste the original flavor of SLT. In this regard, the study outlines the following recommendations for the translation practitioner:

- i) If the cultural terms are categorized into different categories, it would be easier to perceive the new term for the TL readers. For example, the SL term *Janaiis* categorized under religious culture and the TL readers easily know that the term *Janai* has religious meaning. Similarly, such categorization highly helps in understanding conceptual terms. So, it is necessary to categorize the cultural terms.
- ii) Deletion is not the proper translation. If the SL term is deleted, the TL readers cannot taste the original flavor of the SLT. So, deletion should be avoided as much as possible.
- iii) Literal translation is the effective technique to translate the ecological and man-made cultural terms.
- iv) Only transferring SL terms into TL is not sufficient. So, there should be given footnotes and definition of such terms.
- v) While translating the religious terms, sense translation is the best technique. Similarly, sense translation should be used while translating the conceptual terms. Literal translation cannot convey the original sense of the source cultural terms.
- vi) Translation needs to be done wherever it is required while teaching the TL language because student might learn the difficult concepts easily if they are translated into their own mother tongue.

### **5.3.3 Further Research Related**

Translation is an autonomous discipline and has a great scope in today's world. It has a great influence in the life of human beings including educational factors. We cannot ignore its influence in our language teaching classroom. There are many researches on this newly developed field. And still there are some areas which require research under this field. Some of the areas where it requires further research are presented below:

- i) Translation as a medium of instruction in English language classroom:  
An experimental study.
- ii) The techniques in translating idioms and collocations used in SLT.
- iii) Extra-linguistic gaps in translation of the cultural terms.
- iv) Needless to say, the present study is limited to the one hundred cultural terms. In this regard, other researchers can conduct research work on phrase and sentence level of the respective novel.

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