

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Translation is defined as rendering of ideas from one language to another language. The main function of language is to share the ideas between or among the people especially in bilingual communities. Language is vehicle for communication, which includes translation in it, i.e. if there is a language translation comes in existence. There are many languages in the world. People of different parts of the world speak different languages. To share the ideas among the people of different parts of the world, who are speaking different languages, translation is compulsory.

Translation is one of the important intellectual aspects of modern human society. Human society is in one hand divided into many countries politically, whereas the complexities of different contemporary languages are making this world more complex. Each and every person gets language by his or her birth. If a person covers his/her ideas emotion, thought and feeling, another person may not understand. In the process of translation the saying, written text, notice, information or literary text of one language are transferred into another language. As human society is growing up translation is a process, which makes the departed society (by means of language), combined. Translation is functioning as a bridge between two different language speakers.

Catford (1965) states 'translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual materials in another language (TL) (p.vii). Similarly, Newmark (1981), states 'Translation as reproduction of message' (p.5). In a similar vein, Toury (1995) state: 'translating involves not just two languages, but transfer from one culture to another.' (p.28)

Translation is not only important to the developing countries. Excess users of translation are available in China, Japan and USSR. Developing countries are

focusing on primary aspects i.e. news, literacy text by means of translation whereas; developed countries are focusing towards national benefit, economic prosperity, enhancement of science and technology. They are using translation for expanding their trade and business as well as linguistic imperialism. English, German, French, Russian etc. languages have their own worldwide news agencies and reporters whereas others do not have. The other countries take help from the agencies and translate to broadcast in their places. In this way developing countries are using translation to be familiar with the international happening.

Translation is primarily defined as a linguistic interaction from source text to target text. From linguistic point of view, translation is a means that breaks linguistic barrier. Translation emerged as a tool to communicate with people in the case of multilingualism. On the other hand, it is also a cultural activity and something more. A good translator must not only be at least bilingual but also bicultural. It means translation is transfer of one culture to another. Thus, translation is an instrument used for studying different languages.

1.1.1 The Notion of Translation Equivalence

The theory of translation is concerned with a certain type of relation between languages and consequently it is a branch of comparative linguistics. The Source Language (SL) and the Target Language (TL) items rarely have the same meaning in the linguistic sense but they can function in the same situation. In total translation, SL and TL texts or items are translation equivalents when they are interchangeable in a given situation. There are different types of translation equivalences. The concept of equivalence is determined by different factors, e.g. cultural, political, economical, temporal settings etc. Different scholars have classified translation equivalence in different ways.

1.1.2 Types of Translation Equivalence

Mainly there are three types of equivalence:

- i. Formal and dynamic equivalence
- ii. Semantic and communicative equivalence
- iii. Pragmatic and textual equivalence

1.1.2.1 Formal Equivalence

The formal equivalence is basically source-oriented but focuses on “the accuracy and correctness” It is designed to reveal as much as possible the form and content of the original message. In doing so, Nida (1994) views, the formal equivalence translation attempts to reproduce several formal elements, including;

- i. Grammatical units
- ii. Consistency in word use and
- iii. Meaning in terms of source context

On the other hand, **dynamic equivalence** is described as "the closest natural equivalent to the source language message." This definition contains three essential adjectives (a) equivalent (b) natural and (c) closest- which are distinctive features of the dynamic translation.

1.1.2.2 Semantic and Communicative Equivalence

According to Newark, **communicative translation** attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that content and form is readily acceptable and compressible to the readership.

On the other hand, Newmark (1981) suggests that semantic translation attempts to render as closely as the semantic and syntactic structures of the second language allow, the exact contextual meaning of the original. It attempts to recreate the precise flavor and tone of the original.

1.1.2.3 Pragmatic vs. Textual Equivalence

Pragmatic equivalence refers to implication about what is explicitly said but not what is implied. Therefore, the translator needs to work out implied meaning already in translation in order to get the source message across.

Textual equivalence, on the other hand, refers to the equivalence between a source text and target text in terms of information and cohesion. Baker argues in www.erudit.org/revue/ that texture is a very important feature in translation since it provides useful guidelines for the comprehension and analysis of the source text which can help the translator in his or her attempt to produce a cohesive and coherent text or the target language audience in a specific context.

Besides this, there are other levels of equivalence. They are given as follows:

- i. Lexical equivalence
- ii. Collocational and idiomatic equivalence
- iii. Syntactic equivalence

1.1.3 Approximation in Translation

According to Snell-Hornby (1988), the notion of equivalence consists of the following arguments:

- i. It rejects sameness as a criterion for any relation between SLT and TLT.
- ii. Equivalence is to be replaced by a more relative term: similarly matching, family resemblance (a number of resemblances).
- iii. Translator's rationality is descriptive (more than one possible solution) using norms in the TL is to find the most suitable solution.

Toury (1995) provides following guidelines to maintain the highest degree of approximation in translation:

- i. TL culture is the starting point, not SL culture.

- ii. Start with existing translations and study the resemblances existing between these and their ST texts.
- iii. Deduce what TR (Translation) strategies have been used (throughout history)
- iv. Establish various constraints and norms impinging on the target language reader's decision-making

Notion of approximation is not only linguistic and cultural but also cognitive as it is largely determined by the perception of the readers. Although translators struggle to maintain the highest possible degree of sameness, due to structural and cultural differences between SL and TL they can compromise certain degree of gaps between SL and TL. In another sense, equivalence consists of seven degrees: optimum translation, near translation, mistranslation, partial translation and zero equivalence/non-translation. Each degree has specific characteristics that keep it distant from the other. Some types of approximation have been given below:

- i. Optimum translation
- ii. Near optimum translation
- iii. Partial translation
- iv. Weaker and stronger version
- v. Poor translation
- vi. Mistranslation
- vii. Zero equivalence

1.1.4 Problems in Translation

Each and every thing in the world is incomplete although, people are struggling for the perfection. In the same way, translation is one of the challenges for everyone. Real translation is really tough and rare because of cultural and linguistic barrier. However, constant practice and regular effort lead the translator on the way of perfection.

In general, translation has some common problems to face as the part of translator. They are given as follows:

1.1.4.1 Lexical Problem

In the process of translation, some words can not be found in target language. In this situation, we have to apply other compensation techniques to establish balance between two texts.

e.g. in English: Basket, for this word we have various terms in Nepali
e.g. doko, thunse, dalo etc.

1.1.4.2 Syntactic Problem

Every language has unique structure and grammar. To translate the given structure into target language from source language is really challenging and brain storming activity. Thus, we feel syntactic problems while translating the text. The English language has two types of voices whereas the Nepali language has three types, because of this reason the following problem occurs;

e.g. Afuta ghar gaincha-	In Nepali
I'm gone home- (incorrect)	In English

1.1.4.3 Cultural Problem

To say frankly, every society and language have their own local culture, norms, value and ethics and the task of translation is a type of cultural activity as well. However, culture can not be translated exactly from one to another. For this, we have to localize the matter tactfully.

e.g. Dashain in the Nepali language is translated into
English as Christmas day.

1.1.4.4 Analogical Problem

Translating the text in right time and right way is challenging task, because of complexity and structural variation, the message can not be transferred from one text to another text. Here, the hard and rigorous effort is required to translate some texts. It is taken here as analogical problem.

1.1.4.5 Extra Linguistic Problem

Linguistic words could be found in both texts but it is difficult to find that lexis in both languages. E.g. onomatopoeic words are very difficult to translate into English from Nepali; e.g. bhat-sat= rice- rice is not possible in English.

1.1.5 History of Translation in Nepal

A brief survey of translation in Nepal provides the evidence of heavy translation traffic flowing into Nepali unidirectional. Participating from Sanskrit and English; Savory (1957, p.77) says that translation is almost as old as original authorship and has a history as honorable and as complex as that of any other branch of literature (as cited in Bhattarai, 1997). His objective is applied in case of Nepali too. Here original writing and translating have been involved simultaneously in such a way that the history of one cannot be separated from the other. When analyzed from the angle of translation tradition, the rough time division of the history of translation is given as follows:

- i. The beginning period
- ii. The formation period
- iii. The present period

1.1.5.1 The Beginning Period

Almost six hundred years of translation practice in Nepal looks very meager in its amounts. Among them some examples are royal inscription of battle fields,

moral stories records of donations and deeds and adaption's, mainly of religious works and classics from Sanskrit into vernacular. One of the notable translations in the translation of Ramayana in Nepal from Sanskrit by Bhanubhakta Acharaya (1914-1868), who is often called the Chaucer of Nepali language. Translation in this age remained confined mainly to the Sanskrit-Nepali pair. It was monodirectional, voluntarily practiced exercise and labor of love. Few works on popular folk literature were also translated from Awadhi, Bhojpuri, Urdu etc. the vernacular vareity of north India.

1.1.5.2 The Formative Period

The formative period covers almost a whole century roughly from the age of Moti Ram Bhatta (1866-1896) and culminates in the revolution and political change of 1951.

The rise of Janga Bahadur Rana (1812-32) who happened to be the founder of new dynasty of autocratic rulers, the versality of the young , visionary poet Moti Ram Bhatta, Raja Jaya Prithivi Bahadur Singh (1879-1940) universalistic vision and the Nepalese youth' enlisting in the British Indian armies after the treaty of Sugauli were some of the important factors that helped exposing the Nepalese people to the outer world.

New spirit was reflected in the foundation of Gorkha Bhasa Prakasini Samiti in 1930. Madan Mani Acharya Dixit's Yurapia Sahityako Namuna -1938 sample of European Literature is one of the classic produced by the committee to introduce the samples of European literature in translation to the Nepalese readership. The book contains extracts of epic and lyrical poetry drama and prose made from the classical Greek, Shakespeare the Romantics and the Victorians.

It is during the period that literature widened and more translation were produced first from neighboring literature and from Sanskrit as well as Perso-Arabic classics and them from English. Bhattarai 1997) states in 1934 a sub

committee came into existence under the Nepali Bhasa Prakasini Samitit to as to materialize the historic resolution. The vision of deemed university in mind with immense world literature behind.

In 1937 another institution called Nepali Bhasa Anubadak Parisad (English Language Translation Committee) was established as complementary to the 24 years old Gorkha/Nepali Bhasa Prakasini Samiti.

1.1.5.3 The Present Period (1951 onwards)

After the introduction of democracy in 1951, translation activities got a new height. Both the committee (Nepali Bhasa Prakashini Samiti and Nepali Bhasa Anubadak Parisad) became out of function and merged into the Sajha Prakasan (co-operative publication) in 1964. One of the milestones in the history of translation was the establishment of Royal Nepal Academy in 1957. One of its objectives was to translate great works of world literature into Nepali. Apart from the attempts made in the Himalayan king clan of Nepal. Some translational activities into the Nepali language were made from the valley of Darjeeling under William Cary (1861-1834), the first Nepali Bible (The new Testament) came as early 1921. Another version was published by British and Foreign Bible Society of India, Culcutta in 1902. Some prolific translators are Okiuyama G Wjnu, Bhauchad Pradhan, Sukh Namphok, Prakash Kovid, Indra Sunda etc.

Now Nepal has strong and diversifited relationship among various country in terms of diplomacy and business. Different offices and associations like Nepal Bharat Maitri Sanga, French Culture Centre, Tokyo Japanese LiteratureTraslation Committee, Russian Language and literature Relation Association etc. have all promoted the translation activity. A number of translators have been practicing the translation from every nook and corner of different languages for many years. Some of them are Abhi Subedi, Kshetra Pratap Adhikari, Govinda Raj Bhattarai, Balaram Adhikari, Greta Rana, Binita Paudel, Rekha Maharjan, Jangab Chauhan, Basanta Thapa, Bhim Narayan

Regmi, Chudamani Bandhu, Deepak Aryal, Devendra Bhattarai, Ujwal K.C., Hari Gobinda Luitel, Kishor Pahadi, Nupur Bhattacharya, Rajendra Maharjan, Puskar Mathema and many more. Bhattarai, who introduced, the first thesis of translation in Central Department of English Education and did his Ph.D. in translation. Ultimately he attempted to initiate translation as new subject. Bhattarai write an article in 1994 and introduced more than 1059 writers and according to him 64 have contributed to more than in 100 titles of translation mostly from Sanskrit followed by other languages. Presently Nepal Academy has lunched different programs to carry out translational activities into and from Nepali. For more than a century different literacy journals and periodicals from India and Nepal have been published from various sources. Translation is confined to the transformation of literary and religious texts only its scope has been wide. A number of professionals are engaging in the task of translating a bulk of scientific technical and other cultural texts. Different INGOs, NGOs, Donor Agencies, government agencies and UN agencies are translating their annual report, activities, program report and program proposals/documents either through practitioner or professionals.

Bhattarai (1997 p. 23) observes that interest in and attitude towards horizontal translation is growing over the night. The most notable fact is that the Trivhuvan University has introduced translation studies as a separate subject in the Central Department of Linguistics and in the Department of English Education and Bachelor Program and Master Programs.

1.1.6 Necessity of Translation

Single person can not learn and understand all the languages of the world. For this, the languages should be translated from source language to target language. Translation makes easy to understand the matter. Meaning is to be rendered and transferred from source text to target text. Because of these reasons, information is shared and transferred from one culture to another culture, one language to another language, one word to another word. Each and every language has own knowledge property, it should be shared and obtained

through translation. The purposes of translation are given as follows:

- i. To learn new information
- ii. To share cultural heritage
- iii. To transfer ideas and opinion
- iv. To regulate the society at large
- v. To maximize the exposure
- vi. To elaborate the potentiality of language

1.1.7 The Challenges in Translation

In Nepal, translation is emerging and growing day by day and digging out the bright foundation for upcoming days. Translators' society Nepal is one of the good examples for translation practitioner and professional. Translation is one of the major sources of income for the educated people however, the lack of channeling and connectivity, people are not getting opportunities to be involved in translation job. As a result it is only taken as additional work. There are various platforms and possibilities of translation, we read in our course book but in reality where is the real action? Nobody can answer this question and nobody wants to explore the idea as well. As a result, potential translators are not getting real opportunities but the person who does not have the theoretical grounding of translation, are doing big business in the name of translation. It is pity to say so but it has hidden reality to explore for the coming translators. My intention is not that other people who have multilingualism and bilingualism can not translate the text. Everybody can contribute here however connection among all the practitioner is really vital and important. For this translation agencies and translation practitioner have to make good link and relation among all for the promotion of translation job. It is really miserable condition for translation practitioner. One important thing is to be considered while talking of independency is that we never kill our wrong assumption to be slave in any organization being an employee but we never think about own independent work. Finally, shining rays for the translator are to be independent worker and contribute for the promotion of different languages.

1.1.8 Techniques of Translation

Translation is a product of transferring or translating the meaning or message from one language into another. It is both bilingual and bicultural activity, because language is entirely the product of culture.

1.1.8.1 Literal Translation

In this technique of translation, a translator translates a word to word, a group of words to group of words seeking the close correspondence in terms of both lexis and grammar. In this translation, a translator neither can omit a word or a group of words nor add to them but may replace the terms without breaking the rules in the target language. So, it is the easiest and simplest form of translation. For example, the SL (Nepali) terms **Koili** and **mandir** are translated into equivalent TL (English) terms **Cuckoo** and **temple** respectively.

1.1.8.2 Borrowing /Transference

If a word does not have any equivalent terms in the TL, the translator borrows the same word from source language text to the target language text, through a systematic procedure, in order to transmit the cultural message and to maintain the gaps in translation. This is also called importation. For example, the SL (Nepali) terms **Sorathi** and **gitaa** are borrowed in TL (English) terms **Sorathi** and **Gita** respectively. Particularly, noun categories of SLT are transferred into TLT to compensate the gaps. But it needs to make readers understand the actual message of the text easily as it does on its original readers. Otherwise, it becomes meaningless.

1.1.8.3 Addition

Addition in translation makes the translated text informative as well as readable when some expression in the SL is left or unsaid. This technique is used in order to make the text comprehensible and informative for the readers of the

text. For example, the SL (Nepali) term **dibiyaa** is translated as **oil lamp** in English, where the term **oil** is added.

1.1.8.4 Substitution

It is a procedure that the translator replaces the cultural elements in the cases where the two cultures display a partial overlap rather than a clear-cut presence Vs absence of a particular element. It is not a good procedure of translation in the sense that it may destroy the cultural flavor of the SL culture in the TL text and creates the gap between the SL and TL. The TL readers feel less difficulty in understanding such terms due to the total linguistic transparency. For example, the SL (Nepali) terms **naanglo** and **akshataa** are translated in English as **tray** and **unboiled rice** respectively.

1.1.8.5 Deletion

Some words are deleted if the information of the SL text can be transferred without the presence of a particular word. Generally, it occurs at syntactic level of translation but items are omitted mostly in the lexical expressions. In the absence of equivalent terms, Items are deleted by maintaining the contextual meaning of the text. It is one of the feature of free translation. For example, the SL (Nepali) term **Sagarmaathaa** is translated as **Everest** instead of **Mount Everest** in English.

1.1.8.6 Sense Translation

In this technique of translation, the translator translates only the sense of the word to transfer the meaning but not the word itself. It is done due to the lack of correspondence between the words of SLT and TLT. For example, the SL (Nepali) terms **doobo** and **bhaakal** are translated in English as **grass** and **wish** respectively.

1.1.8.7 Paraphrasing / Defining

In this translation, the SL terms are replaced by the short definition or paraphrasing in order to make the text clear, comprehensive and linguistically transparent. According to Ivir (1987, p. 37)., "defining means reducing unknown and unshared to known and shared". The translator often adopts this procedure when he is unable to find the exact or equivalent terms in the TL. for example, the SL (Nepali) term **paradhanadhyapak** is translated as **The head of the village council** in English.

1.1.8.8 Back Translation

In this technique of translation, one translates a text from language 'A' into language 'B', then, a different translator translates the 'B' text back into 'A' and the resulting 'A' text is compared with the original 'A' text. If there is higher degree of resemblance between two versions of the translated text, then the translation is of high quality. For example, the SL (Nepali) term **es, el, si** is translated as **S.L.C.** in English.

1.1.8.9 Loan-blending

In this translation, a part of SL term is combined with a part of TL term in the target text while translating a text in order to naturalize the translation. For example, the SL (Nepali) term **hindu religion** is translated as **Hindu religion** in English.

1.1.8.10 Claque

In this technique, each unit of SL is translated into the equivalent unit of TL. The unit of translation may be a morpheme, a word, a phrase or even a short sentence.

1.1.8.11 Naturalization

In this technique, a translator transfers the names and naturalizes them in the target language so as to make them acceptable among the language users.

1.1.8.12 Mistranslation

In this translation, the SL word is wrongly translated into TL word due to the carelessness, negligence of translator, inappropriate terms selection, lack of sufficient command of SL and TL language and culture. The main cause of mistranslation is the inappropriate use of dictionaries and lack of cultural knowledge in language use.

1.1.8.13 Recognized Translation

This technique is especially used in translating administrative text. It occurs when the translator normally uses the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional terms. It is the translation of well recognized administrative texts.

1.1.8.14 Elaboration

An SL expression is structurally expanded in this type of translation technique. Some words are added in the TL in order to make the sentence more informative. It over translates the words in the TL in terms of number of SL words.

1.1.8.15 Reduction and Omission

Reduction is opposite to the elaboration technique. Some parts of SL expressions are **reduced** and **fully omitted** in reduction and omission techniques respectively. Reduction under translates the SL in the case of number of words in the TL..

1.1.8.16 Couplet, Triplet -Quadruplet

In this type of technique of translation, a single unit or a phrase can be translated by the combination of two or more than two translation procedures. According to Newmark (1981, p.83) " it refers to the combination of two translation procedure for one unit as a couplet". For example, the SL (Nepali) term **Jaya jaya Nep I** is translated as **long long live Nepal** (Reduction + literal + transference) in the TL term English.

1.1.8.17 Cultural Equivalence

Most of the cultural words are related to a particular language which are often difficult to translate literally in the target language, but some cultural words which share the information between the SL and TL can be translated by the use of cultural equivalence technique. Many cultural words can be described in the ordinary language in order to generalize the cultural concept by the use of culture free terms. The translator's job is to maintain the functional equivalence between the two cultures. For example, the SL (Nepali) term **ta chhad ma chhad** is translated as **competition** in English.

1.1.8.18 Contextual Equivalence

Pragmatics is given more priority than semantics in contextual equivalence technique. An SL term is replaced by the TL term which is semantically a bit different from the SL meaning but the context proves to be the closer rendering. For example, The SL term **kansiri taatinu** can be translated as **anger** in English.

1.1.8.19 Compensation

This technique occurs when the loss of meaning of metaphor or pragmatic effect in one part of sentence is compensated in another part or contagious unit of the sentence. If all the techniques mentioned in this section can not account for a particular rendering of words, then, the compensation technique is said to

be occurred in translating those words. For example, the SL Nepali term **ghum** can be translated as a **bamboo umbrella** in English.

1.1.8.20 Gloss

This technique provides the additional information of translated words within the text as a note at the end of the page (foot note) or at the end of the chapter or at the end of the book that fully supports to the target readers to comprehend the given information in the text. For example, the SL (Nepali) term **chautaro** can be translated into the TL term as **a platform with a tree for taking rest**.

1.1.9 Opportunities of Translation

Generally we talk about translation in the class of university and when we leave it we hardly utter its name. Most of the degree holders do not pay high attention towards translation although it is valuable and demanding for each and every scholar. This is the age of translation because of multinational trade system, multicultural and multilingual society. While talking of opportunities, we have to create our space by stepping boldly where we walk. But youth have dependent mentality, In fact opportunities are inside us and our thinking style. At least we have to explore the ideas of possibilities. On the one hand we are getting poorer and poorer and on the other hand we are not searching for new opportunities. Here I am going to explore the opportunities of translation. Some of them are given as follows:

Legal documents translation; developmental literature translation e.g. NGO/INGO/ Donor Agency/ Government agency; annual report of multinational companies, proposal translation of NGO and INGOS; travel tips; poetry contests, recipes, discussion of literary works; humor, greetings and commemorations, including customary birthday or holiday wishes, natural disasters, google translation and international business; establishing own organization especially for the translation; famous book translation etc. are few examples of possibilities. In this way we can explore and search for other

opportunities desperately in the area of translation and interpretations.

1.1.10 Introduction to Developmental Literature

Development itself is a vague term however there are some specific elements of developmental literature. Development means progress, prosperity, growth and enhancement of something in our society for the welfare of humanity. Everybody needs prosperity and progress in their lifetime. Health, education, information and technology, transportation, industrial development, infrastructure development are the main gateways of national development. Many of the youths are educated theoretically but few of them are applying it practically, who want to implement their education into their real life. This world is transforming into a global village. There are multiple languages and without having multilingualism a person may not do the most in their life. On the one hand they can not express their idea and on the other hand they can not explore the boundary of world of knowledge. For this, English language teachers and English language users translate developmental literature and he/she has to localize their English knowledge through translation to facilitate the local farmers, to explore the hidden knowledge in English language regarding developmental projects and scientific progress of the world. English language teacher has to be a mediator of society. As for example, project oriented documents have to be translated into Nepali from English and local knowledge has to be translated into international language for cross economic activities and active economic growth. Translation of road construction project report, translation of educational report, translation of health service report and books, translation of information technological knowledge is most important than literary texts for common people. My intention is not to criticize literary texts but without supplying basic needs (food, shelter, cloths) how can people taste and involved in entertainment. Here developmental literature has two meanings, on the one hand it is taken as the books or documents related to developmental works and projects and on the other hand, literary creation that are related to peace, progress, prosperity and positiveness. According to

Developmental Literature Academy, it is a new path of literary creation that can guide the society from poverty to richness, from backward to forward, from fragmentation to unity etc. In fact, in this research work, ten pieces of literature that have greater value regarding developmental work and projects have been selected to analyze. Such literature expresses the reality of development in Nepal and trends of development since 2001 to date. Development carries health, transportation, education, information and technology, drinking water, housing, electricity etc. To support these factors by supplying the terms, documents and translation research, the phrase developmental literature has been presented here for the first time.

The following documents could be taken as the examples of developmental literatures:

- a. Annual report of developmental projects
- b. Souvenir of development related NGOs
- c. Activities and books published by national planning commission
- d. Activities and books published by international non-government organization
- e. The documents of United Nations and its various agencies
- f. Dictionary of development related projects
- g. The view of experts related to developmental projects

1.2 Review of Related Literature

More than 30 researches have been done in the area of translation by different researchers under the Department of English Education at Tribhuvan University. Translation has been worldwide for the transfer of communication from one language to another language. It has greater scope to do research by many researchers. Some valuable researches in the field of translation are given reviewable here:

Bhattarai (1997) in his Ph.D. thesis entitled in "Other Words Sense Versus Word as a Suit of Literary Translation" (With reference to Nepali English

Poetic texts) has made an attempt to define translation in general and to observe that translation process and product of translation traffic between Nepali –English language pair in particular. He has found the growing interest of people in bilateral and horizontal translation.

Adhikari (2003) conducted a research title on "A Study on the Translation of Technical Terms : A Case of Class Nine Text Book for Science" to find out the techniques and linguistic problems while translating scientific terms. He collected 200 English scientific terms and their Nepali translations from Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Zoology and Astronomy of Grade ix. He found that multiple affixations and compounding are mostly used in formation used to translate are paraphrasing, transliteration, hybrid formation, loan creation and literal translation and the literal translation is the most selected area while translating the literary text.

Furthermore, Acharya (2008) conducted a research entitled "Multiple Translation of Kartabya: A Study of Cultural Perspectives". The attempt of the researcher was to discover the effective techniques used in translating cultural terms. The study has aimed to evaluate the techniques in his study. However, he has found no observable pattern in the use of techniques in multiple transitions. The techniques having the highest frequencies of accuracy have found generally, more effective in rendering the message of source text in the target in the target language.

Many of the researchers have carried out researches on different literary texts, some scientific texts, ethnic languages however, the research has not been carried out yet on developmental literature and its descriptive analysis as survey research to do qualitative research. My special focus was on developmental terminologies and their contextual use in terms of semantic equivalence and strategies. Some legal and authentic organizations are also in existence to translate developmental document. The quest of developmental documents made researcher do this research. Thus, I analyzed critically the situation of translation on developmental literature explore the reality of large

language industry in the name of translation of government's developmental literature and non-governmental organizations' literature.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The study had the following objectives:

- a. To analyze the developmental terms according to context
- b. To compare and study the equivalence of developmental terms used in five developmental literatures
- c. To find out the techniques employed in translating the developmental terms
- d. To suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The translation of developmental literature is significant in a sense that they are meaningful and valuable in terms of developmental activities from local organization to international organization. The study provides some rationale on the strategies of translation for the translators. It will be significant for the prospective researchers, who want to undertake further researches in developmental literature and its translation. The outcomes of the study will be helpful for those who are directly involved in the work of translation. The suggestions will be helpful for all the translators of developmental literature. Specially, the students of translation studies, language teachers, textbook writers, curriculum designers, journalists, project managers, NGO workers and analysts will be benefited from this study. The demand of this time is based on knowledge economy; it is the latest and established ideology to use the intellectual property. Among many broad areas, the translation is one of the biggest industries in the world because of internet and globalization. Thousand of translators are contributing in this field to this field different countries. To explore the new road for translation in coming days, it is urgent to know the process and progress of translation activity.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

Methodology is one of the most important parts of the research. This chapter deals with the research methodology adopted to carry out the research. The sources of data, population of the study, sample size and sampling procedures, tools for data collection process of data collection, limitations of the study and other procedures are described below:

2.1 Sources of Data

The secondary sources of data were used to meet the objectives of the study.

2.1.1 Secondary Sources

The original data were collected from the field as well as the translated versions of the selected terms from; Nepal Human Development Report 2001 (English and Nepali version), Nepal Human Development Report 2004 (Nepali and English version), Nepal Human Development Report 2009 (English and Nepali version), Nepal Millennium Development Goals Progress Report 2010 (English and Nepali Version). Three Year Plan Approach Paper (English and Nepali version 2010/11-2012/13), and And this document was used as primary source of the data. For this, I consulted the respective texts for the analysis. From the list of the raw data, I selected 40 words from both languages used in ten developmental literatures. I consulted different books, journals, articles, related dictionaries, related websites and blogs.

2.2 Sampling Procedure

The researcher selected the information through purposive non-random sampling procedure to collect the secondary data.

2.3 Tools for Data Collection

The information for the study was taken by using the checklist for the analysis of developmental terms based on observation and inquiry. The terms were based on the objectives of the study.

2.4 Process of Data Collection

The researcher had been the following step-wise methodological procedure to collect the required information. For this, researchers selected forty developmental terms presented in five developmental literatures. And researcher selected forty terms in terms of their frequency and analyzed those selected terms/phrases to find out the semantic equivalence and translation techniques on the basis of their contexts.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

The study had the following limitations:

- i. Researcher selected five different developmental literatures with their translated versions for the collection of information.
- ii. The study was limited only to forty terminologies from five developmental literatures.
- iii. The study was limited to the semantic translation equivalence and techniques used while translating given texts.

CHAPTER- THREE

ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF INFORMATION

This chapter deals with analysis, interpretation and discussion of the data obtained from secondary sources. Then researcher analyzed and interpreted descriptively using descriptive language. The researcher presented the facts from the subjective point of view and objective point of view by using the various techniques e.g. analyzing, describing, elaborating and reflecting for the qualitative result of the research. After analyzing and interpreting the study, the findings of the study are drawn;

3.1 Analysis and Interpretation of the Collected Terminologies

This part has essential value to get ideas and impart factual information regarding the existing condition of translation in the field of developmental literature. For this, researcher have collected forty terminologies which have been used frequently in developmental literature. The analysis of the very terms used in five developmental literatures has been given below:

3.1.1 Project:-

Document No. 1: HDR 2001

The **project** organized two sets of validation workshops because of the revision of the initial theme.

Yas **pariyojan** antargat pratibedanko shuruka bisayama samsodhan bhaeka karanle duithari pramanikaranko aayojana gariyo.

Document No: 2: HDR 2004

Project cycle

Pariyojana chakra

Document No; 3: HDR 2009

Ensures sufficient linkage with country programs and individual **projects**

Rastriya karyakram ra eklaekali **ayojanaharuka** bich adhesta sunisshit garinuparcha.

Document No; 4 : MDGR 2010

As indicated above the monitoring and evaluation of government **projects** is also essential.

Mathi ullek garie anusar sarkari **yojanaharuko** anugaman tatha mulyankan awasyak cha.

Document No. 5: TYIPAP

On the infrastructure development sector, encouraging progress has been made in the areas of new road construction, development of underground irrigation **projects**.

Sichai, khanepani ra dadk purbadhar kshetra bikashko samiskha garda bhumigat sichai **ayojanako** bikash ra naya sadakharuko nirmanma utsahpurna pragati bhaeko dekhincha.

Analysis: Here, the same term ‘project’ has been translated in three different ways while translating from English into Nepali. The term ‘project’ according to Oxford Advanced Learners’ Dictionary (OALD) ‘a planned piece of work that is designed to find information about something, to produce something new, plan and estimation etc.’ and according Aadharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali by Chudamai Bandhu, the term project is translated as the form of Aayojana, Pariyojana, Ukti, Prayojan and Yojana.

As a result, project term has variation while traslationg the from English into Nepali language in three different ways e.g. aayojana, pariyojana and yojana,

3.1.2 Transformation

Document No. 1: HDR 2001 P.11 Transformation: In six years, visible **transformation** took place in the VDC.

cha barsa pachi ramrari dekhina sakine **rupantaran** bhayo.

Document No: 2: HDR 2004; p. 6

Transformation: 6. Traditional power relations continued to obstruct the social **transformation** process.

Parmparagat sakti-sambandhaharubata samajik **rupantaran**-prakriyama bheiraheka awarodh pani athawat rahana gayo.

Document No; 3: HDR 2009 p. V

Transformation: The country has launched itself on a process of profound **transformation**.

Desh gahan **rupantarako** prakriyama prabesh gareko cha.

Document No; 4:MDGR 2010 p. 112

Transformation:- State **transformation** and human development.

Manab bikash tatha rajya **rupantaran**.

Document No. 5: TYIPAP p.1

Transformation: Therefore, in this plan objective, targets and strategies have been set with the vision of accelerating the pace of socio-economic **transformation**.

Mulukko arthik samajik **rupantaran** gatima tibrata pradan garne soch rakhera udesya, lakshya ra rananitiko nirtharan garieko cha.

Analysis: Here, the term **transformation** has been translated in five developmental literature in the same form. i.e. since 2001 to 2012. According to OALD, the meaning of **transformation** is given in this way ‘ a complete change in somebody or something and secondly it is used in south Africa to describe the process of making institutions and organizations more democratic. According to Aadharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, transformation is translated as “Rupantaran, Rup Pariwartan Garnu, Aakar Badalnu etc. So the term is translated in three different ways in authentic dictionary. While comparing with the given literature the term transformation is translated as rupantaran only, it shows the one to one equivalence in translation process.

3.1.3 Rehabilitation

Document No. 1: HDR 2001 p.111

Rehabilitation: All they needed was technical support to guide the **rehabilitation**.

Uniharulai **punrsthapanako** lagi prabidhik sahayog awasyak thiyo.

Document No: 2: HDR 2004 p. 2

Integration of the armies and social **rehabilitation** of discharged combatants

Senako ekikaran ra ayogya ladakuko **punarsthapana**.

Document No; 3: HDR 2009 p. V

Rehabilitation: The workshop identified recover, reconstruction and **rehabilitation** as a broad theme a view to contributing to the government’s preparation of its interim plan.

Antirim yojanako tayarima yasko manab pratibedanko yogdanlai samet dhyanma rakhi suruma punarlabh, punarnirman tatha **punrasthapanalai**

bisayako rupama chaniyo.

Document No; 4: MDGR 2010 p. 82

Rehabilitation: The government had recently allocated budget to enhance the capacity of Kamalari and for their **rehabilitation**.

Sarkarle halsalai kamalariko kshamata abibridhi garna tatha uniharuko **punarsthapanaka** lagi rakam biniyojan gareko cha.

Document No. 5: TYIPAP p.3

Rehabilitation: The plan has given priority to ensure the reconstruction of physical structures relief to the conflict affected people, **rehabilitation** and social infrastructures.

Bhautik samrathanako punarnirman ra **punarsthapana**, dwanda prabhabitko rahatlai prathamikta dieko cha.

Analysis: Here, the term rehabilitation is translated in five developmental literature as 'Punarsathapana' though the context and time were varied from one literature to another. According to OALD, rehabilitation means, 'to return a building or an area to its previous good condition' and according to Aadharbhat Prabidhik Sabdawali Punarbas Garnu, Purbaawasthama Lyaunu. The term rehabilitation is translated here as **punarsthapana** in all developmental literature but the suffix part appear as punarsthapanaka, punarsthapanalai. As a result, translation in Nepali is quite contrast regarding one to one equivalence.

3.1.4 Sustainable

Document No. 1: HDR 2001

Sustainable: p 67. Constituted in September 200, PERC suggests ways and means to enhance capacity for public resource mobilization, allocation and to maintain **sustainable** level of public expenditure to attain socio-economic development goals.

septemper 2000 **sthapit** sarbajanik kharja punarawalokan ayogle sarbajanik srotko parichalan garne kshamatako bikash ra sarbajik kharchalai digo rakhne ra sadhanka sambandhama sujhab ho.

Document No: 2: HDR 2004:

Sustainable: p. 12 And only under a strong and effective democratic policy can the empowerment agenda be realized and become **sustainable**.

Sasaktikaransambadhi bishayabastu bastabma sudrith tatha prabhabkari prabhakari prajatantrik rajnitik nikayaantargat matra hasil garna sakincha ra **digo** pani huncha.

Document No; 3: HDR 2009

Sustainable: 1. P.1 Without human development peace is not **sustainable**.

Manab bikash bina santi **dirghakalin** hundaina.

Document No; 4: MDGR 2010

Sustainable: p. 91 This is detrimental to the objective reducing income poverty in a **sustainable** manner.

Yo aya garibilai **dirghakalin** rupma nyunikaran garne udesyale pratikul cha.

Document No. 5: TYIPAP

Sustainable: p. 3. But, the consensus seen among the major political parties promptness in the establishment of **sustainable** peace.

Digo santika pakshama dekhieko tadarupta ra mukhya rajnaitik parti bichko sahamati dekhina gaeko cha.

Analysis: Here, the term sustainable is translated in two different ways i.e. first Digo and Dirghakalin in five developmental literature. According to OALD, sustainable has the given meaning ‘ involving the use of natural products and

energy in a way that does not harm environment and that can continue or be continued for a long time. On the other hand Nepali Dictionary reflects the translation of the term sustainable as follows, Digo, Lamo samaya samma tikne and dirghakalin. Here the term sustainable is translated as digo, sthaitwa, dighakalin. In conclusion the term sustainable has convergent level equivalence.

3.1. 5 Impact

Document No. 1: HDR 2001

Impact: p. 128 **Impact** indicators are used to measure the long-term effects of a project or sector activity.

Pariyojanako dirghakalin prabhab ra bishaya kshetrगत gatibidhiko mapanka lagi **prabhab** parisuchak prayog garincha.

Document No: 2: HDR 2004:

Impact: p. 36 The policy that influence the allocation of resources will have differential **impacts** on out put and employment.

sadhan-srotko biniyojanlai prabhavit parna nitiharule utpadan ra rojgarima ek kisimko nabhai pharak-pharak kisimka **prabhab** pardachan.

Document No; 3: HDR 2009

Impact: p. V This year's Nepal Human development report, therefore explores some of the decision ahead with a view to better understanding their potential **impact** on Nepal's human development status.

Tyaskaran yas barshako nepal manab bikash pratibedanko awasthama parne **prabhable** ramrosanga budhnaka lagi kehi bhagi niryaka barema khoji gareko cha.

Document No; 4: MDGR 2010

Impact:p.16 This had had on **impact** on overall national development.

yasle samagra bikashma **prabhab** pareko cha.

Document No. 5: TYIPAP; Impact: p. 8

Lack of maintenance and due to insufficient budget and lingering process of environmental **impact** assessment.

Batabaraniya **prabhab** mulyakan lambeacade prakriya ra aparyapta bajetko marmat hunu nasaknu.

Analysis: Here, the term impact has been used in five different contexts or sentences as a single translated form i.e. Prabhav. There are similarities among all the translated texts. According to OALD, impact means the powerful effect that something has on somebody, the act of one object hitting another and to have an effect on something. On the other hand, According to the used dictionary impact is translated as Aaghat, Sangharsa and Thakkar and Asar respectively but there is no use of Prabhav as the translation of the term impact. This term shows literal translation only.

3.1.6 Achievements

Document No. 1: HDR 2001

Achievements: p. 23 **achievement** underlies the process of realizing real freedoms and capabilities reduction and human development.

Yastma bastabik swatantratako abibriddhika sathai garibi nyunikaran ra manab bikashlai **safalibhut** banauna sakne kshamata antarnihit bhaeko huncha.

Document No: 2: HDR 2004:

Achievements; Regional disparities amid low **achievement**.

kshetriya bibidhatale byuna **upalabdhi** kshetriya bibidhata gardacha.

Document No; 3: HDR 2009

Achievements: 36 The GDI measures gender disparity by adjusting adverse **achievements** to reflect inequality between female and male in the three dimensions.

Laigik ra bikash suchakankaka adharma garieko mapan anusar nepalma samagra deshko mahila ra purushka **samarthyabich** kshetrama nyuna antar cha.

Document No; 4: p. 12 MDGR 2010

Achievement: 43 To sustain **achievements** made so far, the government conducted a national measles follow-up campaign in 2008.

Prapta **Upalabdhiharuko** rakshako lagi sarkarle san 2008 ma ratriya dadura niyantran

Document No. TYIPAP 5: p. 13

Achievement of the final year of the plan 2009/10, it is estimated major agriculture produces will be nominally less than their targets set for the TYTP.

Tin barsiya yojanako lakshako tulanama yojanako antim barsa a.ba. 2066/67 ma krishi utpadanko **upalabdhi** samanya rupma nyuna hune anuman garieko cha.

Analysis: Here, the term achievements are translated in two different ways from English language into Nepali i.e. Dakshata and Upalabdhi. According to OALD the term 'achievement' means, a thing that somebody has done successfully, specially using their own effort and skill. And on the other hand, According to English- Nepali dictionary, achievement is translated like this: Bahaduriko Kam, Prapti, Satkam and Upalabdhi. While comparing between the two, the term achievements is translated in anylized documnts as safalibhut, upalabdhi, samarthyabich and upalabdhiharuka. The term upalalabdhi has

correlation with dictionary term but other lack it. This term shows literal and sense translation after the analysis of the terms in relation to developmental literature.

3.1.7 Sustainability

Document No. 1: HDR 2001 Sustainability: p. 23 Human development also emphasizes personal security, **sustainability**, environmental presentation, social integration and guaranteed human rights.

Manabbikashle byaktigat suraksha digopan paryabaraniya samrakshan ra samudayik ekatama jod dincha ra yasle manab adhikarlai sunichit gardacha.

Document No: 2: HDR 2004:

Sustainability: p. vi. All depend on a continuous empowerment of their citizens for their political **sustainability**.

Sabai kisimka byawasthaharu antata rajnaitik **digopanka** lagi janatali nirantar sasaktikaran garne karyama bhar pardacha.

Document No; 3: HDR 2009

Sustainability:10 **Sustainability** also demands increasing employment opportunities.

Yi karyakramko **digopanako** lagi bishesgari yuba berojgarka lagi badhdo rojgarika awasar byawastha garnupardacha.

Document No; 4: MDGR 2010

Sustainability: p.63 There is also the issue of **sustainability** as the program is totally supported by development partners.

Sadhai ukta karyakram purna bikash sajedarko sanchalan bhaekole karyakram **digopanko** barema sawal udhne gardacha.

Document No. 5: TYIPAP; **Sustainability**: p. 9 The targets regarding environmental sustainability are not adequately addressed and they will require more efforts and resources.

Batabarn **digopanako** lakshalai paryapta matrama sambodhan bhaeko chaina ra tyaska lagi sakti ra srot dubai awasyak hunchan.

Analysis: Here, the term **sustainability** is translated as the same way i.e.

Digopana in all five developmental documents. OALD says, sustainability refers to ‘that can continue or be continued for a long time; And on the other hand, English to Nepali dictionary, Digo is translated as lasting durable, stable and stability. Let us compare the the given analysis and available variations in this research paper has digopanako, digopana and digopana. As a conclusion digo is translated as digopana, it means here the literal translation is applied for meaning generation. In conclusion, sustainability has convergent equivalence while translating the terms.

3.1.8 Resources

Document No. 1: HDR 2001 p. 23

Resources: Good governance ensures equitable access to **resources** without regard to gender, social, class, ethnic or religious affiliation.

Susashanle laingik samajik, bargagat, dharmik adi adharma nabhai samarupma sabai kshetrama **srot ra sadhanko** praptilai sambhab tulyaune kam gardacha.

Document No: 2: HDR 2004: **Resources**: 8 Women have very limited access to and control over resources and their representation in the government and political parties is low.

Srotrarumathi mahilako pahunch ra niyantran atyanta simit cha ra sarkar ra rajnitik partiharuma uniharuko pratinidhitwa pani nyuna nai raheko cha.

Document No; 3: HDR 2009

Resources: Input received from various consultations with the **resource** persons.

Srot byaktiharusanga bibhinna paramarshapachi bichar ra antardristima adharit pratibedankar ruparekha tayar garthyo.

Document No; 4: MDGR 2010 p. 4

Resources: There is a lack of human **resources** and expertise especially in areas such as TB treatment.

Bishes garera kshayarogko niyantranma manab **srot** ra bishesagyatako abhav cha.

Document No. 5: TYIPAP; p. 23

Resources: The targets regarding environmental sustainability are not adequately addressed and they will require more efforts and resources.

Batabaran digopanalai lakshyalai paryapta matrama sambodhan bhaeko chaina ra tyaska lagi sakti ra **srotharu** dubai awasyak hunchan.

Analysis: Here, the term resources, has been translated as Srotaharu. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, resources means Sadhan or Sampada. Here the term resoucers is tralated as srot, srotharu, srotharumathi. While comparing the correlation between the two only literal translatoin is applied here. In conclusion, the term resouces shows the divergent level equivalence.

3.1.9 Exclusion

Document No. 1: HDR 2001 p. xi

Exclusion: It represents an **exclusionary** relationship where individuals or states are denied access to an adequate package of resources.

Jasle kunai byakti wa rastrako upaukta rupama afna srot sadhan mathiko

swamitwa prapta garna, tinalai niyantran garna ra jiban nirbahaka lagi apekshit nyunatam star garna ra jiban nirbahaka lagi apekshit star garna sakne sthitiko **abhabka** rupma raheko huncha.

Document No: 2: HDR 2004: p. 24

Exclusion: A human empowerment index whose matrix can provide government with data for decisive action on economic, social and political **exclusion**, especially in areas of concentrated poverty.

Sarkarlai khasgari byapak rupama garibi kendrit kshetrama dekha pareka arthik, samajik ra rajnaitik **asamabeshikaron** bare niryatmak karya garna lagi tathyanka sahit manab sasalktikaran suchakanka upalabdha garaune karya.

Document No; 3:HDR 2009 p. 30

Exclusion: p. 1The advances the view that because exclusion causes unequal human development.

Asamabeshikaranle asaman manab bikash nimtyaucha.

Document No; 4: MDGR 2010

Exclusion: p.18 Considerations of these recommendations will address most of the issues related to gender and social **exclusion** observed in school education.

Yi sudhabharule bidhyalaya sikshama dekhioka dheraijaso laingik tatha samajik **bahiskarsanga** sambandhit sawalharu sambodhan garnecha.

Document No. 5: TYIPAP;

Exclusion: The identification and specialties of all narrowing down the gap in available opportunities and access and eliminating the inequality between deprived and **excluded** areas, classes, gender etc.

Banchitkaranma pareka kshetra, barga linga, samudaya ra subidha sampanna samuha wa kshetra bich asamantalai hatai sabaiko pahichan ebam bisistatako samman suniscit garnu awasyakta ho.

Analysis: Here, the term exclusion is used in four different ways as for example are Abhale, Asamabesikaran, Banchitikarn, Bahiskaran. According to Adharbhut Prabidik Sabdawali, exclusion is translated as Bahiskaran. Here, resercher found divergent level equivalance and sense translation.

3.1.10 Participation

Document No. 1: HDR 2001 p.60

Participation: By contrast, the current system lacks community **participation**.

Bartaman siksha pranalima samudayik **sahabhagitako** nitanta abhab cha.

Document No: 2: HDR 2004: ; p.11

ParticipationThe country has yet to attain success in promoting equitable **participation** and ownership, transparency and accountability and the efficient use of public resources.

Ajha pani smanupatik **sahabhagita** ra swamitwa, paradarshita ra jimmewari ra sarbajanik srot sadhanko upayog garna banki nai cha.

Document No; 3: HDR 2009 p. 1

Participation: This report makes the case that inclusion and **participation** can restore sustainable peace.

Sahabhagitabata digo santiko punarsthapana ra manab bikashko samarthan garna sakincha bhanne tarka yas pratibedanle aghi sareko cha.

Document No; 4: MDGR 2010 p. 10

Participation: A series of consultations were conducted will **participation** from

civil society external development partners including the UN system the private sector and government.

Nagarik samaj, bahya ra antarastriya bikash sajedharu niji kshetra ra sarkar swayamko **sahabhagita** charanbadda paramarsha garie.

Document No. 5: TYIPAP;

Participation: p. 13 The constitution, 2006 has also encouraged overall inclusion, **participation** and decentralization.

Nepalko antirim sambidhan 2063 le pani samabeshikaran, **sahabhagita** ra bikendrikanlai protsahan gareko cha.

Analysis: Here, the term participation is translated as the form of sahabhagitako, sahabhagita, sahavagitabata in different contexts. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, participation is translated as Sahavagita. Here the term participation seems contextually different as for example sahabhagitale, sahabhagitako. However, here researcher found one to one equivalence in this regard.

3.1.11 Decentralization

Document No. 1: HDR 2001 p.60

Decentralization: He concludes that there is a lack of full-fledged decentralization legal, economic/planning and political **decentralization** in budget formulation and implementation.

Uhanko niskarsa ke cha bhane kanuni dristima arthik tatha yojana dristima ra rajnaitik dristima pani bajet nirman ra karyanwayanma purna **bikendrikan** abhab cha.

Document No: 2: HDR 2004:

Decentralization; p. 8 Such an approach also appears critical to strengthening

decentralization, as it has significant potential for integrating grassroots initiatives with meso and macro level policies and institutions.

Bastabma yas prakarka paddati **bikendrikaran** sasakta parnaka lagi pani mahatwapurna huncha.

Document No; 3: HDR 2009 p. 22

Decentralization: A significant **decentralization** of power and resources to bring governance closer to the people and to expand their access to basic services.

Prasasanlai janatako najik lyauna ra adharbhut sewama tinako pahunch bistar garnako lagi sakti ra sadhanko sarthak **bikendrikaran** awasyak cha.

Document No; 4: MDGR 2010

Decentralization: p. 67 Modern sources of energy have improved over recent years through the expansion of grid-based and off-grid **decentralization** options including both electricity and non-electricity technologies.

Bidhutiya ebam gaira bidhutiya prabidhiharu ko **bikendrikaran** tatha bistardwara bigatka barshaharuma gamin kshetraka janataharuko adhunik urjaka srotharumathi pahunchma sudhar aeko cha.

Document No. 5: TYIPAP;

Decentralization: The constitution, 2006 has also encouraged overall inclusion, participation and **decentralization**.

Nepalko antarim sambidhan 2063 le pani samabesikaran, sahabhagita ra **bikendrikaranlai** protsahan gareko cha.

Analysis: Here, the term decentralization is translated as same form of bikendrikaran and bikendrikaranlai in five different context but the case of suffix made the context different here. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik

Sabdawali, decentralization is translated as bikendrikaran. In conclusion, the term decentralization is translated using leteral translation technique.

3.1.12 Marginalized

Document No. 1: HDR 2001

Marginalized: p. 45 Women and **marginalized** groups participate even less in the planning and implementation of educational program in their communities.

Afnai samudayama lagu garine saikshik karyayojana ra karyanwayanma mahila ra **alpasankhyak** samuhako sahabhagita atyanta kam cha.

Document No: 2: P. V HDR 2004:

Marginalized:. The NHDR 2004 probes various means of empowering Nepal's weak, **marginalized** and alienated groups.

Nepal manab pratibedan 2004 le nepalma kamjor awasthama raheka mul prabahama pakha pareka ra **alagyaieka** samuhaharu.

Document No; 3: HDR 2009

Marginalized: p. 22 Chapter two presents, along with their **marginalization** and socio-political repression.

Ahileka asamabista samuhaharuko **simantikaran** ra samajik rajnitik daman adhyaya duile charcha gardacha.

Document No; 4: MDGR 2010

Marginalized: p. 80 Awareness-raising needs to be explored for reaching the poorest and most vulnerable and **marginalized** communities.

Simantikritkrit samudayaharu samaksha sewa puryaunaka lagi arthik sahayata samuyatako sahabhagita ra cetana abhibridhhi jasta bibhinna khale misrit paddhtiko anwesana garinuparcha.

Document No. 5: TYIPAP;

Marginalized: p.13

Programs targeting poverty reduction will be carried out by developing and mainstreaming **marginalized** class which have been left behind socially and economically.

Arthik samajik ruple pachadi raheka niscit samuhaka bhinna kshamata bhaeka nagarik ra loponmukh tatha **simantikrit** samudayalai nyunata samajik surakshako pratyabhuti garne gari samajik suraksha tatha sasaktikaran karyakramharu sanchalan garinecha.

Here, the term marginalized is translated in three different forms, they are given as follows, Simantikrit, Simantikarn, Pakha Pareka and Alpasankhyak. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, marginalized is translated as Simantakrit. While comparing the meaning among them, the term marginalized has been translated using one to one equivalence technique.

3.1.13 Socio-economic

Document No. 1: HDR 2001 p. 13

Socio-economic: Geographic targeting should include such environmental features as geographic remoteness and such **socio-economic** characteristics as literacy, caste, infrastructure and services.

Yasta bhaugolik laksha antargat durgam kshetra tatha saksharta jati bhautik purbadhar ra sewajasta samajik purbadhar ra sewajast **samajik arthik** bishestalai samabesh garincha.

Document No: 2: HDR 2004: p. 2

Socio-economic: Together with a free press and increased communication capacity, these **socio-economic** factors have enhanced democracy and general consciousness of human rights.

Swatantra presko bikash ra dursancar kshamatako briddhika sathai yas prakarka **samajik-arthik** pakshaharule prajatantralai tatha manawadhikarpratiko janacetanalai sabal tulyaeka chan.

Document No; 3: HDR 2009 p. 46 Socio-economic: Variations in income poverty by **socioeconomic** characteristics.

Samajik arthik bishestaka adharma aya garibima bhinnata.

Document No; 4: MDGR 2010 p.100

Socio-economic: **Socio-economic** distribution of geographical accessibility in Nepal.

Nepalma bhaugolik pahuncko **samajik arthik** bitaran

Document No. 5: TYIPAP; p. 23

Socio-economic: Therefore in this plan objective, targets and strategies have been set with the vision of accelerating the pace of **socioeconomic** transformation of the nation.

Tyasle yas yojanama rojgari unमुख karyakram ra samjik bikaska madhyambata mulukka **arthik samajik** rupantaranko gatilai tibrata pradan garne soch rakhera udesya, laksha ra rananitiko nirdharan garieko cha.

Here, the term **Socio-economic** is translated as two different forms, they are given as follows, **Samajik-arthik** and arthik samajik. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, socio-economic is translated as samajik-arthik. In conclusion, one to one equivalence is applied here.

3.1.14 Empowerment

Document No. 1: HDR 2001 p. 22

Empowerment: Gender **empowerment** measure in rural and urban areas and across ecological belts, 2000.

Gramin sahari kshetra ra bhinna bhaugolik kshetra laigik **sasaktikaran** mapan.

Document No: 2: HDR 2004 p. v.

Empowerment; The **empowerment** of citizens and its role in producing social and economic outcomes.

Tyo bishaya ho nagarikharuko **sasaktikaran** ra samajik tatha arthik sambriddhima yasko bhumika.

Document No; 3: HDR 2009 p. 18

Empowerment: This is illustrated by gender **empowerment** measure. (GEM)

Laingik **sasaktikaran** mapanle yo kura dekhaeko cha.

Document No; 4: MDGR 2010 p. 36

Empowerment: Women's **empowerment** provides skills development training and supports micro saving and credit schemas.

Bacat tatha laganika awasarharuko sirjanamarphat arthik **sasaktikaran** prabardhan garna sarkarle mahilako ayakarma chut dine byawasta gareko cha.

Document No. 5: TYIPAP; p. 14

Empowerment: Against this backdrop, the TYIP attempted to prepare basic infrastructure for the **empowerment**, development and participation of the youth in the mainstream of the process of building new Nepal.

Pachaun panchabarsiya yojana dekhi nai yubaharuko bhumikalai sambodhan garna prayash bhae tapani tribarsiya antarim yojanle yuba **sasaktikaran**, bikash ra sahabhagitaka lagi purbadhar tayar garne pakshama bishesh jod dieko thiyo.

Analysis: Here, the term empowerment is translated as Sasaktikran in all documents. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, empowerment is

translated as Adhhikar dinu. Here, while comparing the meaning between the two there is lack of one to one equivalence.

3.1.15 Income

Document No. 1: HDR 2001 p. 154

Income: **Income** deprivation index.

Aaya subidha banchit suchakanka.

Document No: 2: HDR 2004 p. 3

Income: While the high level of political empowerment is a clear manifestation of democratic practices and the rising aspirations of the people, low **incomes** limited access to productive assets, and a lack of gainful employment opportunities that severely limit the expansion and exercise of human and social capabilities reflect the low level of economic empowerment.

Yasai gari manab bikash tatha samajik kshamatako bistar ra upayoglai gambhir rupma simit garna nyuna aaya utpadanshil bastuharuma simit pahunc ra upalabdhimulak ra rojgarisambandhi awasarharuko abhabjasta kuraharule arthik sasaktikaranko nyuna starlai jhalkaeka chan.

Document No; 3: HDR 2009 p. 29

Income: They can also change over time. Like **income** inclusion and participation represent important choices.

ayale jastai samabeshikaran ra sahabhagitale mahatwapurna bikalpa tatha awasarharuko pratinidhitwa garchan.

Document No; 4: MDGR 2010 p. 21

Income: Have the properties of people where **income** is less than one dollar a day.

Dainik ek dalar bhanda kam **aaya** bhaeka janasnkhyako anupat adha parne.

Document No. 5: TYIPAP; p.22

Income: Poverty has still been persistent, employment and **income** generating programs have not been spatial and regional based.

Garibi ajhaipani kayamai cha, rojgari tatha **ayaarjanmulak** karyakramharu sthalgat ra kshetragat rupma aeko.

Here, the term **income** is translated as **aaya** and **aayamulak**; according to Aadharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali income is translated as aaya. In conclusion, income has been reflected as the form of divergent level translation.

3.1.16 Improvement

Document No. 1: HDR 2001 p. 154

Improvement: Forest preservation and **improvement**.

bansamrakshan ra **bikash**

Document No: 2: HDR 2004 p. 22

Improvement: There must be **improvement** in each and every sectors of our society.

Hamro samajka harek pakshako **sudharko** jarurat rahancha.

Document No; 3HDR 2009 : p. 42

Improvement: Human development **improved** at the national level but showed high variation from area to another.

Rastriya starma maban bikashma **sudhar** bhaeko cha tara bhaugolik kshetrahaurubich thulo antar dekhaeko cha.

Document No; 4: MDGR 2010 p. 25

Improvement: Nepal has shown remarkable **improvement** in the net enrollment rate.

Nepalma prathamik tahako khud bharnadarma ulekhaniya **sudhar** dekhieko cha.

Document No. 5: TYIPAP; p. 23

Improvement: In the trade sector, because of the positive impact of economic diplomacy and **improvement** in the industrial environment will be seen.

Arthik kutmiti ra **sudharko** sakaratmak prabhako karan audhyogik batabarn ko karan byaparlai aghi badhauna sakincha.

According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, improvement is translated as Bikash, Unnati and Sudhar and here in five developmental literature the term improvement is translated as sudharko and sudhar. As a result there is one to one equivalence between the source text and target text.

3.1.17 Community

Document No. 1: HDR 2001 p. 154

Community: During the past Rana Period widespread **community** initiatives established schools to provide education to children.

Rana sashanpachi afna natiharulai siksha dine udesyale **samudayik** pahalma byapak rupma bidhyalaya khule.

Document No: 2: p. 23 HDR 2004

Community; Thus targeted programs should be built into holistic social mobilization efforts and SMCs can overcome their current tendencies to exclude the ultra-poor while at the same time ensure that the ultra-poor while at the same time ensure that the non-poor are also included to reduce tensions within the **community**.

Arkatir yasta **samajik** parichalan prakriyabata samudayabhitra tanab kam garnaka nimti gairgaribiharu pani yasma samabesh bheka cha bhanne kura pani sunischit huncha.

Document No; 3: p. 42 HDR 2009

Community: Additional increment in investment will help to generate growth in the health, education and other **community** sectors by 7.5, and 9.7 percent respectively.

Laganima garieko thap briddhile sywasthya, ra aru **samudayaka** kshetraharuko briddhi bikasma sahayog gardacha.

Document No; 4: p. 25 MDGR 2010

Community: Additional increment in investment will help to generate growth in the health, education and other **community** sectors by 7.5, and 9.7 percent respectively.

Laganima garieko thap briddhile swasthya, siksha ra aru **samudayaka** kshetraharuko briddhi bikashma sahayog gardacha.

Document No. 5: p. 23 TYIPAP;

Community: Female **community** health volunteers should be trained.

Samudayik swasthya swayam sewikalai talim pradan garnuparcha.

Analysis: Here, the term community is translated as Samudayaka, Samajik, Samudaik. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, community is translated as Samudaya, Samaj. In conclusion, researcher found that literal translation techniques is applied here.

3.1.18 Commission

Document No. 1: p. 154 HDR 2001

Commission: Proposals for the creation of local government finance **commissions** and a separate act for local government service.

Sthaniya shasan bittiya **ayogka** prastab ra sthaniya sarkari nikayale pradan garnuparne sewa sambandhi euta chuttai kanunko nirmanko prastab.

Document No: 2: p.7 HDR 2004

Commission: National planning **commission** can draw all the possible plan of the nation.

Rastriya yojana **ayogle** deshka sambhabit yojanako sankalan garna sakcha.

Document No; 3: p. 42 HDR 2009

The national planning **commission** developed an inclusion index 2008.

Rastriya yojana **ayogle** 2008 ma samabeshikaran suchakankako bikash garyo.

Document No; 4: p. 25 MDGR 2010

Commission: Recently two important **commissions** have been formed.

Halsalai duiwata mahatwapurna **ayogharu** gathan garieka chan.

Document No. 5: p. 23 TYIPAP;

Commission: National Planning **commission**.

Rastriya yojana ayog

Here, the term commission is translated as Ayog, aayogharu, aayogle in five developmental literatures. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, commission is translated as aayog, aayogle, aayogharu. In conclusion, commission has diverget level equivalance.

3.1.19 Reduction

Document No. 1: p. 154 HDR 2001

Reduction: The lesson is that budgeting alone cannot lead to poverty **reduction**.

Yasle bajet biniyojan bhaera matra garibi **nyunikaran** hudaina bhanne ramro path sikaeko cha.

Document No: 2: p. HDR 2004

Reduction/Eliminate: 5 The magnitude quality and distribution of growth have a direct bearing on economic empowerment and poverty **reduction**.

Arthik briddhiko pariman, gunasthar tatha bitaranko arthik sasaktikaran tatha **nyunikaran** dubaima pratyaksha prabhab pareko cha.

Document No; 3: p. 42 HDR 2009

Eliminate: Perpetuates exclusion **eliminating** it through the equitable representation and participation of excluded groups and regions will improve the quality of human development.

Document No; 4: p. 25 MDGR 2010

Eliminate/Reduction: Perpetuates **exclusion** eliminating it through the equitable representation and participation of excluded groups and regions will improve the quality of human development.

Asamabista samdaya ra kshetrako samatamulak pratimidhitwa ra sahabhagitabata asamabeshikaran unmulan garera manab bikashko gunastharma **sudhar garna** sakincha.

Document No. 5: p. 23 TYIPAP;

Eliminate/Reduction: At the same time, policy and institutional reforms will be

carried out to **eliminate** structural obstacle for the development of tourism.

Paryatanko bikashko lagi niti ra santhagat sudharka kamharu gari samrachanatmak awarodhharu **hatauna** sakincha.

Here, the term eliminate/reduction is translated as unmulan, hatauna, nyunikaran in five different literatures. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, eliminate/reduction is translated as hataunu, niwaran garnu. In conclusion, this term does have literal translation.

3.1.20 Prosperity

Document No. 1: p. 154 HDR 2001

Prosperity: Public **prosperity** construction and improvement.

Sarbijanik **sampadako** nirman ra bikash

Document No: 2: p.44 HDR 2004

Prosperity: Nepali society is seeking for the **prosperity** of nation in the days to come.

Nepali samajle agami dinma rastrako **samridi** khojiraheko cha.

Document No: 2: p.2 HDR 2009

Prosperous: In the process of preparing the new constitution, new policies and planning for a just, peaceful and **prosperous** Nepal.

Yash pratibedanle naya sambidhan tatha naya nitiharu ra euta nyayapurna, santipurana tatha **sampanna** nepalko lagi yojana banaune kramma chalpal aghi badhai yogdan garne apeksa garieko cha.

Document No; 4: p. 25 MDGR 2010

Prosperity: At the heart of any push for future advancement, there must be an

emphasis on sustaining peace and good governance that will enable everyone to share in the country's growing **prosperity**.

Bhabisyama garine kunaipani kadamka lagi santi bahali ra susashanlai bishes mahatwa dinuparcha yaso bhaema rastrako badhdai gareko **sambriddhima** sabailai saman anshiyar ra sajeddar huna madat pugnecha.

Document No. 5: p. 23 TYIPAP;

Prosperous: After the people's movement of 2006, the TYIP set a long term vision of making a **prosperous** modern and just Nepal.

2006 ko janaandolan pachi tribarshiya antarim yojanale nyayapura ra **samriddha** nepalko nirmanko lagi euta dirghakalin soch lieko cha.

Here, the **prosperity** is translated as Samriddha, Samriddhima, Sampanna, Sampada in five different literatures. According to Adharbhat Prabidhik Sabdawali, prosperous is translated as Safalta, Unnani, Sampanna, Sauvagyasali. In conclusion, the term used in dictionary and general use in practice seem quite different. However, here is also convergent level equaivannce.

3.1.21 Public

Document No. 1: p. 154 HDR 2001

Public: **Public** accounts committee p. vii.

Sarbajanik lekha samiti

Document No: 2: p. 33 HDR 2004

Public: The country has yet to attain success in promoting equitable participation and ownership, transparency and accountability and the efficient use of **public** resources.

Mulukle ajhai pani samanupatik sahabhagita ra swamitwa, paradarshita,

jimmewari ra **sarbajanik** srot sadhanko upayog garna banki nai cha.

Document No: 2: p. 44 HDR 2009

Public: 3 This points to the need for increasing **public** allocations to education which is generally pro-poor.

Yasle samanyata garib tatha asamabistaharuko hitma hune sikshama **sarbajanik** srot

Yasle samanyata garib tatha asamabistaharuko hitma hune sikshama sarbajanik srot sadhanko bitaranma briddhi garnuparne awasyaktatira aulyaeko cha.

Document No; 4: p. 25 MDGR 2010

Public: 5 As a **public** advocacy tools, this report will be useful for ordinary Nepali people, building alliances and renewing political commitment at both national and international levels.

Sarbajanik pairabiko aujarka rupama sarbasadhara nepaliko parichalan sangathan nirman ra ratriya tatha antaratriya stharma rajnaitik pratibaddatako nabikaranka lagi yo pratibedan upayogi hunecha.

Document No. 5: p. 23 TYIPAP;

Public: Watershed and watershed management will be carried out with approach by ensuring **public** participation. 81

Janasahabhagita suniscit gardai besin aprocka adharma jaladhar tatha upajaladharharuko byawasthapan garinecha.

Analysis: Here, the term public is translated as three different ways e.g. Jana, Sarbasadharan, Sarbajanik, Sampada in five different literatures. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, public is translated as sarbajanik, Sarkari, Janata. In conclusion the term public has multiple meaning it shows the term has convergent level equivalence.

3.1.22 Implementation:

Document No. 1: p. 154 HDR 2001

Implementation: Process indicators are used to track **implementation** of project. P. 115

Yojanako **karyanwayan** pakshalai pahilyaunaka lagi prakriya suchakko prayog garincha.

Document No: 2: p.39 HDR 2004

Implementation: Participation in planning and **implementation** of village school programmes by gender.

Gramin starma bidhalayako yojana ra **karyanwayanma** laingik sahabhagita.

Document No: 2: p. 8 HDR 2009

Implementation: Although their **implementation** will increasingly require consultation with regional governments.

Yadhyapi tinako **karyanwayanko** lagi kshetriya sarkarmanga paramrshalinuparne kam nirantar badhdai januparne huncha.

Document No; 4: p. 5 MDGR 2010

Implementation: The changes in national politics also brought profound changes in the making and **implementation** of development policies.

Bikashka niti nirman prakriya ra **karyanwayanma** rajnaitik paribarthanle byapak pherbadal lyayo.

Document No. 5: p. 23 TYIPAP;

22. Implementation: Duplication in program **implementation** will be avoided by coordinating at Local and district level stakeholders of forest sector. 82

Ban kshetraka sajedharhu bich sthaniya ra jilla starma samanwaya karyakram **sanchalanma** dohoropana naaune byawastha milainecha.

Analysis: Here, the term implementation is translated as karyanwayan, sanchalan, karyanwayanma in five different literatures. According to consulted dictionary, implementation is translated as karyanwayan. In conclusion, here has been used the one to one translation equivalence.

3.1.23 Monitoring

Document No. 1: p. 154 HDR 2001

Monitoring: Project **monitoring** indicators. 115

Yojana **anugaman** parisuchak.

Document No: 2: p.34 HDR 2004

Monitoring: Decentralization Implementation and **Monitoring** Committee (DIMC) legally established under the Prime Minister as the key policy-making body on decentralization.

Bikendrikaran sambandhi niti nirman garne pramukh nikayako rupma pradhanmantriko adhakshatama gathit bikendrikaran karyanywayan ra **anugaman** samitiko sthapana.

Document No: 2: p. HDR 2009

Monitoring: 25 Thus far, the Joint **Monitoring** Coordination Committee has provided successful example collaboration between the two forces and the United Nations. 57

Halsamma samyukta **anugaman** samanwaya samitile rarkar ra nekapa maobadi tatha samyukta rastrasanghbich sahakaryako saphal udaharan prastut gareko cha.

Document No; 4: p. 25 MDGR 2010

Monitoring: 7 Poverty **monitoring** and effective implementation of plans and programs have been emphasized with the introduction of Medium-Term Expenditure Framework and Results-Based Development.

Madhyakalin kharcha tatha parinammukhi bikash byawasthapan gari garibi nyunikaran karyakramko **anugaman** tatha yojana ra karyakramharuko prabhabkari karyanwayanlai prathamikta dieko cha.

Document No. 5: p. 23 TYIPAP;

Monitoring: Institutional strengthening will be done along with strengthening of **monitoring** and evaluation system by making necessary revisions in existing legislations for effective conservation, promotion and management of forestry sector. 82

Ban kshetrako prabhabkari samrakshan, sambardhan garnaka lagi pracalit ain kanunma awasyak parimarjan gari santhagat sudridhikaran ra **anugaman** tatha mulyankan pranalilai sudridh garinecha.

Analysis: Here, the monitoring is translated as **anugaman** in all the selected literatures. On the other hand, monitoring is translated as **anugaman**. So the conclusion of translation of the very term is **anugaman**, here researcher found one to one equivalence.

3.1.24 Management

Document No. 1: p. 154 HDR 2001

Management: This kind of information is gleaned from accounting and **management** records and is necessary for cost-benefit analysis. 115

Lekha tatha **byawathapakiya** abhilekhabata yasta khalka janakariharu prapta garna sakincha ra lagani pratiphalko bislesanka lagi pani yasto jankariko awasyakta huncha.

Document No: 2: p. HDR 2004

The SMA facilitates the process with the help of a social mobilizer and shifts the management to federations once they become mature.

Samajik paricalan santhale samajik paricalan marphat karyanwayan prakriyalai sahaj banauchan ra paripakka bhaepachi yasko byawasthapan sangadhanma rupantarit huncha.

Document No: 2: p. HDR 2009

Management: 25 Management of armies and arms;

Hatiyar ra sena byawasthapan

Document No; 4: p. 25 MDGR 2010

Management: 27 Another significant policy has sought to enhance the role of local communities and parents in school **management** by transferring responsibilities to locally elected School Management Committees.

Arko mahtwapurna nitianusar sthaniya starma nirwachit bidhyalaya byawasthapan samitilai jimbewari hastantaran garda bidhyalaya **byawasthapan** samitilai jimbewari hastantaran garda bidhyalaya byawasthapanma sthaniya samudayako bhumika briddhi bhaeko cha.

Document No. 5: p. 23 TYIPAP

Management: Institutional strengthening will be done along with strengthening of monitoring and evaluation system by making necessary revisions in existing legislations for effective conservation, promotion and **management** of forestry sector. 82

Ban kshetraka prabhakari samrakshan, sambarthan tatha **byawasthapan** garnaka lagi ain kanunma awasyak parimarjan gari santhagat sudridhikaran ra anugaman tatha mulyankan sudridh garinecha.

Analysis: Here, the term management is translated as two different ways i.e. **byawathpakiya** and **byawasthapan**. The translation of the term management can be placed in different way according to contexts. In conclusion this term carry convergent level equivalence.

3.1.25 Development

Document No. 1: p. 154 HDR 2001

Development: In case of infrastructure **development** the number of kilometer of roads in a given period could be an indicator. 115

Purbadhar **bikasko** parisucak antargat nirdharit samayama kati kilomitar sadak bhanyo bhanne kura auna sakcha.

Document No: 2: p.11 HDR 2004

Development p. 30 Human **development** is reflected in a person's ability to lead a long and healthy life, to obtain education and further knowledge, to have control over key resources, to engage in productive employment of his or her choice, and to participate effectively in the activities of community and the state.

Manab **bikashle** byaktiko lamo ra swasdya jiban bitauna, sikhsa prapta garna ra ajha badhi gyan arjan garna, srot ra sadhanharuma niyantran garna, utpadanmulak rojgarima sanlagna huna ra samaj ra rastrako karyakramma prabhabkari ruple sanglagna banne kuramma pratibimbit bhaeko huncha.

Development:p. 20 Consequences of conflict on human **development**.

Manab **bikashma** dwandaka parimanharu.

Document No; 4: p. 25 MDGR 2010

Development: (forward) The Government of Nepal is fully committed to achieving the Millennium **Development** Goals (MDGs). 1

Srahasabdi **bikash** lakshaharu hasil garne sawalma nepal sarkar purna pratibandha cha.

Document No. 5: p. 23 TYIPAP

Development: 85 A separate National Productivity council will be established by institutional strengthening of the present National productivity and economic development center to work as research, advisory, training and capacity **development** work for increasing the productivity.

Utpadakatwa abibridhika lagi anusandhan, paramarsha, prashiksyana tatha kshamata bikash karya garne gari halka ratriya utpadakatwa tatha arthik **bikash** kendra sanathagat sudridhikaran garinecha.

Analysis: Here, the term development is translated as the form of bikash, bikashle, bikashk in five different documents. According to Adharbhat Pravidhik Sabdawali, development is translated as bikash, unnati, pragati. While comparing between the two, literal translation is applied while translating the text.

3.1.26 System

Document No. 1: p. 154 HDR 2001

System: The participatory part of the public education **system**. 47

Sarbjanik bidyalaya **pranaliko** sahabhagitamulak bigat.

Document No: 2: p. 47 HDR 2004

System: The **system** was fairly transparent and accountable.

Tyo **pranali** bastabmai paradarshi ra jabaphdehi thiyo.

System: Document No: 2: p. HDR 2009

System: 1. Both require inclusion and participation—which can come through

restructuring state and deepening the democratic political **system**.

Dubaika lagi samabeshikaranbata ra sahabhagitako awasyakta cha jun rajyako puna **samracana** ra loktantra sabalikiranbata sambhab huncha.

Document No; 4: p. 25 MDGR 2010

System: 3 Then the country was ruled under one-party Panchayat **system** for thirty years with absolute power to the monarch.

Tyaspachi deshma nirdalia panchayati **byawastha** lagu gari sarbocca sakti rajama nihit rakhi 30 barsamma sashan sanchalan gariyo.

Document No. 5: p. 23 TYIPAP

System: 87 To strengthen industrial security **system**, industrial security force will be formed and mobilized in an effective way.

audhogik **suraksha** bal gadhan gari prabhabkari dhangale parichalan gardai laginecha.

Analysis: Here, the term system is translated as two different ways. i.e. byawastha and pranali. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, system is translated as pranali, paddati, nikaya and samudaya. In conclusion the multi translation shows here coverget level equivalence.

3.1.27 Capacity

Document No. 1: p. 154 HDR 2001

Capacity: More efforts will be needed to enhance spending **capacity** and efficiency.

Kharchako **kshyamata** ra dakshyata bridhi garna aru prayash awasyak cha.

Document No: 2: p. 59 HDR 2004

Capacity: Enlarging the allocations of development budgets to targeted areas is only the first step. More efforts will be needed to enhance spending **capacity** and efficiency.

Lakshit kshetrama bajet biniyojan garnu pahilo paila matra ho. Karyakshamata ra **dakshata** bikash garna thulo shakti chahinchha.

Document No: 2: p. 55 HDR 2009

Capacity: In such cases, development partners can help build **capacity** by providing trained mediators, together with the logistic and financial support such experts may need.

yasto sthitima bikaska sajedharharuko talim prapta madhyastakartaharuka sathai tinalai chahine arthik ra bandobasti sahayog upalabdha garaera **kshamata** bikasma sahayog garna sakchan.

Document No; 4: p. 25 MDGR 2010

Capacity: 5 the power deficit means that industries run at a much lower rate than their full **capacity**.

Bidhut abhab le garda udhyogdhandaharuko utpada **samarthya** bhanda dherai nyuna darma sanchalan bhae. 5

Document No. 5: p. 23 TYIPAP

Capacity: 89 Values add program will be conducted in production and productivity areas in order to improve the export **capacity** of goods and services and to achieve this, necessary support and facilitation will be provided.

Bastu tatha sewaka niryatjanya kshamata abhibridhi garna utpadan ra utpadakatwama mulya abibridhhi garna karyakram sanchalan garna tatha so prapta garna awasyak sahayog ra **sahajikaran** garne.

Analysis: Here, the capacity is translated as three different ways e.g.

kshamata, samarthya. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, capacity is translated as kshamata. In this regard, the term capacity here has one to one correlation.

3.1.28 Mobilization

Document No. 1: p. 154 HDR 2001

Mobilization: The power of social **mobilization** was effectively demonstrated.

98

Samaji **parichalanko** sakti prabhabkari rupma pradarshit bhayo.

Document No: 2: p.5 HDR 2004

The power of social **mobilization** was effectively demonstrated.

Samajik **parichalanko** saktilai prabhabkari rupama pradarshan garieko thiyo.

Document No: 3: p.33 HDR 2009

Mobilization: 2 Thus, continued exclusion and inequality has provided an environment for the **mobilization** of excluded groups against an exclusionary state.

Yasari nirantako **asamabeshikaran** ra asamantale asamabista samuhalai asamabeshi rajya biruddha sangadhit hune batabaran banaeko cha.

Document No; 4: p. 5 MDGR 2010

Mobilization: Of this, NRs 332.9 billion (US\$ 4.8 billion) is to be met from domestic resource **mobilization**.

Yas madhye 332.9 biliyan nepali rupayaka lagi antarik srot **paricalan** garinu pardacha.

Document No. 5: p. 23 TYIPAP

Mobilization: p. 28 It is estimated that the growth rate of domestic borrowing can be kept within a desired limit as a result of the resource **mobilization** during the plan period.

Yojana awadhima sadhanko **parichalantarpha** rajaswa parichalanma samuchit bridhi huna, baideshik sahayata upalabdhamana pani ashati briddi huna ra calu kharchako bridhima niyantranma kayam garine bhaekole antarik rinko briddidarlai banchit simabhitra rakhna sakine anuman garieko cha.

Analysis: Here, the term **mobilization** is translated as two different ways e.g. **parichalan, sangadhit** in five different literatures. According to Adharbhat Prabhik Sabdawali, mobilization is translated as parichalan. While comparing the translated text with dictionary meaning. Here, researcher found convergent level correlation.

3.1.29 Skills

Document No. 1: p. 154 HDR 2001

Skills: But they have no **skills** and VDC do not want them.

Tara uniharuko kunai **dakshata** chaina ra gaun bikash samitile pani uniharulai rakhna chaheko chaina.

Document No: 2: p. 93 HDR 2004

They also had the **skill** to rehabilitate infrastructures such as roads and irrigation systems that they themselves had built.

Tiniharule punarbas samracanako **sip** jasto batoghatto ra sicai pranali adi nirman aphai gareka thie.

Document No: 2: p. 60 HDR 2009

Skills: Hardly least, such local mediation efforts provide an opportunity to cultivate peace building **skills** at community level.

Yasta sthaniya madhyastataka prayasle samudaya tahama santi sthapanaka lagi **kshamata** bikash garne mauka dinchan.

Document No; 4: p. 25 MDGR 2010

Skills: Such interventions and reforms require local-level institutions to be more equipped in terms of knowledge, analytical and technical **skills** and finance.

yasta hastakshepkari karyakram ra sudharka lagi sthaniya starma gyan, bislesanatmak ebam prabidhik **sipharuka** sathai arthi rupale badhi majbut sangsanstaharuko awasyakta pardacha.

Document No. 5: p. 23 TYIPAP

Skills: 89 To alleviate poverty by promoting experts of local raw materials by using more resources and **skills** and to expand the benefits from the activities of commercial sectors up to the rural level.

Sthaniya kachapadartha, srot sadhan ra **sip** badhi prayog huna bastuka nikasi prabardhan gari baniya kshetra kriyakalapbata prapta hunalai gramini tahasamma bistar gardai garibi nyunikaranma yogdan puryauna.

Analysis: Here, the term **skills** is translated as three different ways e.g. dakshata, kshamata and seep. According to Adharbhat Prabidhik Sabdawali, skills is translated as seep, dakshata, kushalata. Here, the term skills is translated by as convergent level correlation.

3.1.30 Program

Document No. 1: p. 154 HDR 2001

Program: Planning officer in particular has conflict with DDC **program** officers.

Jilla bikash samitika **karyakram** adhikritsanga yojana adhikrait praya dwanda

hune gareko cha.

Document No: 2: p. HDR 2004

The Village Development **Programme** considers community and local government as partners of development initiatives.

Gaun bikash **karyakramle** bikash pariyojanako sajedarko rupma staniya sarkar ra samudayalai line gardacha.

Document No: 2: p.25 HDR 2009

Program: Creating a common minimum **program** of “socio-economic transformation... to end all forms of feudalism” (3.6);

Samantabadka sabai rupharuko antya garna awasyak samajik arthik rupantaranko lagi nyunatam sajha **karyakram** banaune.

Document No; 4: p. 25 MDGR 2010

Program: 9 Data have to be able to capture the situation of the smallest groups so that **programmes** can be designed to address one and all.

Pratyek byakti tatha samuhalai sambodhan garne **karyakram** tarjuma garne sano samuhalai sametana tathyankaharu prabhabkari hunupardacha.

Document No. 5: p. 23 TYIPAP

Program: 89 Values add **program** will be conducted in production and productivity areas in order to improve the export capacity of goods and services and to achieve this, necessary support and facilitation will be provided.

Bastu tatha sewaka niryatjanna kshamata abibriddhi garna utpadan ra utpadaktwama mulya abibriddi garna **karyakram** sancalan garna tatha so prapta garna awasyak sahayog ra sahajikaran garna.

Analysis: Here, the term program is translated as the same form. i.e.karyakram

According to Adharbhat Prabidhik Sabdawali, program is translated as karyakram. In conclusion, researcher found one to one equivalence in this regard.

3.1.31 Improved

Document No. 1: p. 154 HDR 2001

Improved: In the textbook example, **improved** test score over time would be indicators of success. 115

Pathyapustakka sandarbhamā samaya anusar pariksyako praptankama aeko **pragati** saphaltako euta parisucak banna sakcha.

Document No: 2: p. HDR 2004

Improved: In the textbook example, **improved** test scores over time would be an indicator of success.

Pathyapustakko udaharanma samaya kramma sudharko rupma dekhieko praptanka ek suchakako **saphaltako** rupama hunasakcha.

Document No: 2: p.39 HDR 2009

Improved: Human developments have **improved** overtime, but the trend of spatial inequality generally continues to be roughly the same.

Samaya kramma manab bikash **briddi** bhaeko cha tara sthangat asamanata samanyata uhi dekhincha.

Document No; 4: p. 25 MDGR 2010

Improved: 69 The environment for investment and for the private sector needs to be **improved**.

Uniharuka lagi lagani maitri batabaran nirman garna niji kshetrako **sudharko** awasyak cha.

Document No. 5: p. 90 TYIPAP

Improved: Functional scope and institutional structure of the agencies related to the expert will be **improved**.

Niryat byapar prabardhansanga sambandhit nikayaharuka karya kshetra ra santahgat samrachanama **sudhar** garinecha.

Analysis: Here, the term **improved** is translated as three different ways e.g **sudhar**, **pragati safalta**, **briddhi** in five different literatures. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, improved is translated as sudhar, pragati and unnati. Here the term improved is seen as converget level equivalence.

3.1.32 Access

Document No. 1: p. 10 HDR 2001

Access: It represents exclusionary relationship where individuals or states are denied **access** to an adequate package of resources.

Jasma kunai byakti wa rastra upaukta rupama afna srot sadhan mathiko **swamitwa** prapta garna, tinalai niyantran garna ra jiban nirbahaka lagi apekshit nyunatam star prapta garna sakne sthitiko abhabka rupma raheko huncha.

Document No: 2: p. 7 HDR 2004

Access: Good governance ensures equitable **access** to resources without regard to gender, social, class, ethnic, or religious affiliation.

Asal sasanle srot tatha sadhanmathiko saman **pahunchlai** laingik, jatiya athawa dharmik sanglagnata bina suniscit gardacha.

Document No: 2: p. HDR 2009

Access: 47 People are poor not only because of low income, but also because of their low **access** to opportunities or their participation in them.

Manishharu nyuna ayako karanle matra garib hudainan baru uniharuko awasarmathiko **pahunch** wa unharuko tinama sahabhagitako kamiko karanle pani garib hunchan.

Document No; 4: p. 6 MDGR 2010

Access: Gender equality in education has improved substantially over the past five years, and the 2015 target regarding equal **access** of girls and boys to primary education has already been achieved.

Bigat pach barsa yata sikshya kshetrako laigik samanatako **pahunchma** bastabik sudhar aeko cha.

Document No. 5: p. 91 TYIPAP

Access: It is also the responsibility of the government to create environment which ensures an easy **access** of consumer goods to economically, socially and geographically excluded class and community.

Sarbasadharan janatalai dainik awasyak parne upabhogya bastu tatha sewaharu niyमित रुपमा ucit gunasthar ra pratispardhi mulyama upalabdha garaunu rajyako dayitya ho.

Analysis: Here, the term **access** is translated as three different ways e.g. **upalabdha, pahunch, swamitwa**. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, access is translated as awasar and pahunch. In conclusion, the term access has divergent level equivalence.

3.1.33 Reform

Document No. 1: p. 154 HDR 2001

Reform: Ministry of land **reform** and management. 154

Bhumisudhar tatha byawastha mantralaya

Document No: 2: p.4 HDR 2004

Reform Includes agriculture, land **reform**, and forestry.

sudharle krishi, bhumisudhar ra banlai sametdacha.

Document No: 2: p 4. HDR 2009

Reform: Power-sharing through **reform** of the political system.

Rajnitik awasthama **sudhar** gari adhikarko badphad

Document No; 4: p. 81 MDGR 2010

Reform: Such interventions and **reforms** require local-level institutions to be more equipped in terms of knowledge, analytical and technical skills, and finance.

yasta ahastachepkari karyakram ra **sudharka** lagi stadia gyan, bislesanatmak kshyamata ebam prabidhik sipharuka sathai sathai arthik rupale ajha badhi majbut sanghsasthako awasyakta pardacha.

Document No. 5: p. 23 TYIPAP

Reform: 91 To make the import system, more efficient and convenient, some police institutional and procedural **reform** activities have been moved forward.

yatayatko pahunch bhaeka sugam jullaharuma bajar samyantramaphat awasyak bastu tatha sewaharu apirto gardai aeko cha.

Analysis: Here, the term reform is translated as the form of i.e. sudhar, sudharle, sudharka. According to **Adharbhut Prabidhik** Sabdawali, reform is translated as **sudhar garnu, sudhar**. In conclusion, the term reform is reflected as the form of one to one correspondence.

3.1.34 Effective

Document No. 1: p. 10 HDR 2001

Effective: In sound governance public resources and problems are managed **effectively** and in response to critical needs of society.

Sawal shasanma sarbajanik srot sadhanka sathai sarbajanik samasyaharulai **prabhabkari** rupma byawasthit tulyaieko ra samajko brihatar awasyaktalai dhyan rakhera yasko byawastha milaieko huncha.

Document No: 2: p. 33 HDR 2004

Effective: **Effective** democratic forms of governance rely on public participation, accountability, and transparency.

sarkarko **prabhabkari** prajatantra, janasahabhagita, jabaphdehita ra paradarshitama bhar pardacha.

Document No: 2: p 58. HDR 2009

Effectiveness: To support the **effectiveness** of the training and the sustainability of livelihood opportunities the social reintegration strategy also features suggestions for several follow-up activities to be undertaken by the government.

yash samajik punasamayojan rananitima talimko **prabhabkarita** tatha jibikaka awasarharuko digopanka lagi sarkarle garnuparne thuprai anugaman kriyakalabare sujhab pani prastut garieko cha.

Document No; 4: p.90 MDGR 2010

Effectiveness: Aid **effectiveness** in Nepal.

Nepalma sahayatako **prabhabkarita**.

Document No. 5: p. 23 TYIPAP

Effective: Moreover, the attitudes of some entrepreneurs and business groups to create artificial scarcity through cartelling and taking of weak market monitoring mechanism etc have caused difficulty in making supply system

more accessible, prompt and **effective**.

Mulukma apurti byawasthalai chusta banauna, khadhyabastuka sahaj apurti banairaknu, upabhoktaka hakhit samrakshan ra prabardhan garna, karteling, kalabazari, kritrim abhab ra awabhabik mulyabridhi niyantran garna, sthaniya bastuka utpadan ra upabhog badhai khadya **paranirbharta** ghataudai janu, awasyakta anusar khadya surakshyalai briddhi garna, krishi utpadan ra utpadakatwa briddhi garna, khadyannako badhdo mulyalai niyantran garne chunauti raheka chan.

Analysis: Here, the effective is translated as two different ways e.g. **pravavkari**. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, effective is translated as pravavkari. In conclusion, the term effective has one to one equivalence.

3.1.35 Sectors

Document No. 1: p. 99 HDR 2001

Sectors: They also maintain **sectoral** service delivery system through a set of village specialist trained in different sectors.

bibhinna bisayama talim paeka gauka sahayak prabidhik janasaktibata bibhinna **kshetrama** sewa pradan gardachan.

Document No: 2: p. HDR 2004

Per capita expenditure in selected **sectors** in rupees

chanotka **kshetraharuma** rupiyama pratibyakti aya.

Document No: 2: p. 63 HDR 2009

Sectors: Representatives of conflict-affected **sectors**, as well as spokespersons of civil society and the private sector, including human rights activists and leaders of commerce and industry.

Dwandale prabhabit pareko **kshetraka** pratinidhika sadhai manab adhikar karyakarta lagayat banijya tatha udhyog kshetra neta nagarik samaj tatha niji kshetra prabaktaharu raheko 23 sadasyiya hunuparcha.

Document No; 4: p. 90 MDGR 2010

Sectors: Although existing foreign policy has identified priority **sectors** for foreign aid, it is silent on the volume of aid and technical assistance required.

Bidhyaman nitiko baidesik sahayatako **kshetra** pahichan gareko bhaetapani yo sahayogko matra tatha awasyak parne prabidhik sahayatabare mauna dekhincha.

Document No. 5: p. 92 TYIPAP

Sectors: Construction of infrastructures for keeping minimum buffer stock of food grains, maintaining proper partnership and coordination with private and co-operative **sectors**.

Bhautik samrathanako nirman gari nyunatam khadhyannako maujad garne, uchit sajedari niji ra sarkari **kshetrasanga** kayam garnuparne huncha.

Analysis: Here, the **sectors** is translated as the same form e.g. **kshetra**.

According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, sector is translated as kshetra, brittakenda. In conclusion, the term has divergent level correlation.

3.1.36 Facilities

Document No. 1: p. 50 HDR 2001

Facilities: Access to drinking water and sanitation **facilities**.

Khanepani tatha sarsaphai **subidhama** pahunch.

Document No: 2: p. 45 HDR 2004

Poor condition of **facilities**

Subidhako kamjor awastha.

Document No: 2: p. 22 HDR 2009

Facilities: The fighting damaged physical infrastructure, along with the schools, health centers and other social **facilities** worth five billion rupees that served largely the rural poor.

Ladaile gramin kshetraka garibharulai dherai matrama **sewa** puryairaheka bidhyalaya, swastha kendra ra aru samajik subidha lagayatka panch arab rupiya barabarka panch arab rupiya mulya barabaka bhautik purbadhar kshyati puryayo.

Document No; 4: p. 25 MDGR 2010

Facilities: Its major focus was on reconstruction of physical **facilities** and rehabilitation of people.

yas yojanako pramukh prathamikta bhautik **samrachanako** punarnirman ra dwanda pidit janatako punarsthapana garnu thiyo.

Document No. 5: p. 23 TYIPAP

Facilities: 92 Adopt policy of gradually phasing out the subsidy provided to the transportation of goods including the food grains in the areas having road access and comparatively easy transportation **facilities**.

Sadak yatayako pahunch pugeka tatha tulanatmak rupma dhuwaniko **subidha** sahaj bhaeka kshetra khadyanna lagayatka bastuko dhiwanima didai aeko anudan kramasa hataudai laijane niti line.

Analysis: Here, the term facilities is translated as two different ways i.e. **subidha**, **samrachana** in five different literatures. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, facilities is translated as sahajta, subidha. In conclusion, facilities has convergent level equivalence.

3.1.37 Coordinate

Document No. 1: p. 154 HDR 2001

Coordinate: People can **coordinate** the matter for sustainable development.

digo bikaska lagi janatale **sanyojan** garna sakchhan.

Document No: 2: p. 24 HDR 2004

Coordinate: It is very difficult to **coordinate** among various political parties.

Dherai rajnitik partiharubich **samyojan** garna jyadai kathin huncha.

Document No: 2: p. 89 HDR 2009

Coordinate: Including the protection of human rights—in practice it is often necessary for governments to **coordinate** their policies or acts, or plan joint activities.

Siddantata harek tahako sarkar manab adhikarko samrakshan lagayat sambaidhanik simabhitra rahera aphno adhikarko prayog garna swatantra huncha tapani byabaharma dheraijaso sarkalai tinaka niti wa ainaharuko **samyojan** garnu wa samyukta gatibidhi garnu awasyak ch.

Document No; 4: p. 25 MDGR 2010

Coordinate: 10 In addition, it is a daunting task to effectively manage and **coordinate** the multiplicity of actors and partners willing to contribute to the country's development.

Yaska atirikta rastrako bikashma yogdan puryauna chahane bibhinna tharika patra ra sajedharharuko prabhabkari byawasthan ra **samayojan** garnu euta cunautipurna karya ho.

Document No. 5: p. 23 TYIPAP

Coordination: 93 The network of **coordination** mechanism will be strengthened among different institutions working in the field of supply management for the integrated management of essential goods and services in the remote areas.

Durgam kshetra atyawasyak bastu tatha sewako ekitrit apurti byawastha milauna apurti kshetrama sanlagna bibhinna nikayaharuka bichma prabhabkari sanjal **samanwaya** sudridh garinecha.

Analysis: Here, the term coordinate is translated as three different ways e.g. **samyojan**, **samayajan** and **sahajikaran**, in five different literatures. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, coordinate is translated as samyojan, madhastha. In conclusion, the term coordinate is seen as literal translation.

3.1.38 Mechanism

Document No. 1: p. 13 HDR 2001

Mechanism: Governance is the complex of **mechanisms**, processes and relationships and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their right and obligations, and mediate their differences. 10

sashasan bhaneko nagarik tatha janasamudayale aftna chahanalai abibyakta garne, afna adhikar ra kartabyalai upabhog garne tatha yinaka bichko bhinnatalai madhyastata garne bibhinna bidhiharu, prakriyaharu, sambandhaharu tatha **samrachanako** jatiltam rup ho.

Document No: 2: p. 55 HDR 2004

Mechanism: We have to face some hardships because of corrupted and weak **mechanism**.

hamile bhrasta ra kamjor **samyantrako** karanle kehi kathinaiharu bhojnuparcha.

Document No: 2: p. 6 HDR 2009

Mechanism: An independent dispute settlement **mechanism**;

bibad samadhanko euta swatantra **samyanttra**.

Document No; 4: p. 28 MDGR 2010

Mechanism: lastly, a stronger, MDG-aligned, disaggregated database **mechanism** must also be put in place for better monitoring of MDG progress.

antyama srahasabdi bikash lakshaya sambandhi pragatiko prabhabkari anugamanka lagi srahasabdi bikash lashyasanga jodieko tatha gargakrit tathyanka sankalanko baliyo **samyanttralai** pani ucit sthan dinuparcha.

Document No. 5: p. 93 TYIPAP

Mechanism: Automatic price **mechanisms** will be effectively implemented for price determination of petroleum product in line with international purchasing price.

Petroleum padarthako mulya nirtharana antarastriya paral/kharid mulya **pranalisinga** swata samayojan garna prabhabkari karyanyan garinecha.

Analysis: Here, the term mechanism is translated as two different ways e.g. **samyanttra**, **pranali** in five different literatures. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, mechanism is translated as prakriya and yantrikaran. While compare the terms among many texts, here researcher found literal translation.

3.1.39 Welfare

Document No. 1: p. 172 HDR 2001

Welfare: H. ministry of women child and social **welfare**.

Mahila, balbalika tatha samaj **kalyan** mantralaya.

Document No: 2: p. HDR 2004

Welfare: Educated people need to do some social welfare though they do not have monetary value.

Sikshit manisle aphasanga paisa nabhaepani samajik **hitma** kama garna saknuparcha.

Document No: 2: p. 72 HDR 2009

Welfare: Only one woman member became a Minister—of the Ministry of Women and Social **Welfare**—in the inordinately large 32 member Council of Ministers.

Thulo sakarko 32 sadasyiya mantriparisad ti maddhe ek jana mahila mantri bhain (mahila tatha samaj **kalyan** mantralaya)

Document No; 4: p. 36 MDGR 2010

Welfare: Reimbursement of women's orientation fees from the Foreign Employment **Welfare** Fund;

baideshik rojgar **kayan** kosh bata mahilalai kshatipurti dilaune.

Document No. 5: p. 94 TYIPAP

Welfare: Consumer **welfare** will be protected by effective operation of market monitoring and supervision mechanism in collaboration with organization related to consumer right and welfare.

Upabhiktako adhikar ra hitka lagi karyagarne sanghsanthesanga sahakarya gari bazar anugaman ra suparibekshana ko prabhabkari karyanwayan karyanwan gari upabhokta hitlai samrakshan gari upabhokita **hitlai** samrakshan garinecha.

Analysis: Here, the term welfare is translated as two different ways e.g. **kalyan** and **hita** in five different literatures. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik

Sabdawali, welfare is translated as kalyan. In conclusion, the term welfare has one to one correlation.

3.1.40 Employment

Document No. 1: p. 33 HDR 2001

Employment: In addition, households without access to income from trading opportunities, **employment** in the service sector, pensions, and those who rely on apparently un-certain, casual employment, such as agricultural laborers and porters, are also among the most food insecure populations in the country.

Yaska atirikta byapar banijya kshetra awasar napaekaharu, sewa kshetrama **rojgari** nagarekaharu ra nibritibharan napauneharu ra krishi shramik bhariya jasta anischit khalko asthai garne rastrako sabai gharpariwarharu khadyanna bhariya jasta anischit khalko asthai rojgari garne rastrako sabai bhagma gharpariwarharu khadhyanna sankatma pareka chan.

Document No: 2: p. 7 HDR 2004

Employment: All the Nepalese people have to initiate the different **employment** programs on their own.

Sabai nepali janatale afnai prakarko **rojgarmulak** karyakram ayojana garnuparcha.

Document No: 2: p. 10 HDR 2009

Employment: The regional government will have incentives to promote economic and infrastructural developments, exploring local opportunities, Which would lead to the emergence of new growth centers and the creation of **employment** opportunities, reducing dependence on Kathmandu.

Kshetriya sarkarle kathmandu mathiko nirbharta ghataudai sthaniya awasarharu

khojdai naya arthik bikashka kendraharu udaya ra **rojgarika** awasarharu sirjana garaune arthik tatha purbadhar bikashharu badhauna prerana pauchha.

Document No; 4: p. 9 MDGR 2010

Employment: Poverty reduction program that target certain areas and populations must be put in place, while policies for growth and **employment** generation program.

Nischit kshetra ra janasankhyalai lakshit garieka garibi nyunikaran gari **rojgar** sirjana gane karyakramlai bishesh sthan dinaiparcha.

Document No. 5: p. 94 TYIPAP

Employment: Likewise, it is expected to earn more foreign currency and generate greater **employment** opportunities from tourism development by introducing Nepal as a naturally beautiful country in the world.

Nepallai prakritik sundartako dhaniko rupama chinaudai paryatan kshetrako bikasahbata **rogjgarika** awasarharu sirjana gardai bidesi punji bhityaunuparcha.

Analysis: Here, the term employment is translated as the same form e.g. **rojgari** in five different literatures. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, emploment is translated as rojgari, jagir, niyukti. In conclusion, the term employment has convergent level equivalence.

3.2 Analysis and Interpretation in Terms of Equivalence

This sub topic constitutes the data collected from Nepali and English versions of five developmental literatures. The data are presented, analyzed and interpreted to find out techniques and variations of word use in the given context. Besides this analysis, I have analyzed the strategy, equivalence and

finally I analyzed the comparison among five developmental literatures. I presented the list of developmental terms on the basis their importance and frequency level.

3.3 Techniques Used in Translation in Developmental Literatures

The techniques which have been used while translating the developmental terms are given as follows:

3.3.1 Literal Translation

It is translation technique which searches for close correspondence of meaning between SL and TL terms. The terms are given as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
Project -	pariyojana (HDR, 2001, p.25, HDR, 2004)
Transformation-	rupanantaran (MDGR, 2010,p.112. 27, TYLPAP, p.1)
Rehabilitation-	purarsthapana (HDR, 2001. p.111, HDR, 2004. p.2, HDR, 2009,p., MDGR,2010, p.82, TYIPA, p.3)
Sustainable-	digo (HDR, 2001, p.67, HDR, 2004, p.12, TYIPAP, p.3)
Impact-	pravab (HDR, 2001, p.128, HDR, 2004, p.36, HDR, 2009, p.V, MDGR, 2010, p.16, TYIPAP, p.8)
Achievements-	safalibhut (HDR, 2001, p.23)
Sustainability-	digopanako (HDR, 2009. p. 10)
Resources-	srota (HDR, 2001, p. 23, HDR, 2009, MDGR, 2010, p.4)

Exclusion-	asamabshikaran (HDR, 2004, p. vi)
Participation-	sahavagita (HDR, 2004, p.11, MDGR, 2010, p. 10, TYIPAP, p.13)
Decentralization-	bikendrikaran (HDR, 2001, p.60, HDR, 2004, p.8, HDR, 2009, p.22, TYIPAP)
Marginalized-	alpasankhyak (HDR, 2001, p.45)
Socio economic-	samajik-arthik (HDR, 2001, p.13, HDR, 2004, p.2, HDR, 2009,p. 46, MDGR, 2010, p.100, TYIPAP)
Empowerment-	sasaktikaran (HDR, 2001, p.22, HDR, 2004, p.v, HDR, 2009, MDGR, 2010, p.36, TYIPAP, p. 14)
Income-	aaya (HDR, 2001, p.154, HDR, 2004, p. 4, MDGR, 2010)
Improvement-	Sudhar (TYIPAP, p. 23)
Commission-	aayog (TYIPAP, p.23)
Eliminate/reduction-	unmulan (MDGR, 2010, p.25)
Prosperous-	sramridda (TYIPAP, p. 23)
Public-	sarbajanik (HDR, 2001, p. 154, HDR, 2004, p. , HDR, 2009,p., MDGR, 2010, p.25)
Implementation-	karyanwayan (HDR, 2001, p. 154)
Monitoring-	anugaman (HDR, 2001, p.154, HDR, 2004, p., HDR, 2009, p., MDGR, 2010, p. 25, TYIPAP, p. 23)
Management-	byawathapan (HDR, 2004, HDR, 2009, MDGR 2010, p. 25, TYIPAP, p. 23)
Development-	bikash (MDGR, 2010, p.25, TYIPAP, p. 25)
System-	pranali (HDR, 2004, p.47)
Capacity-	kshamata (HDR, 2001, p. 154, HDR, 2009)

Mobilization-	parichalan (MDGR, 2010, p.5)
Skills-	dakshata (HDR, 2001, p.154)
Program-	karyakram (HDR, 2001, p.145, HDR, 2009, TYIPAP, p. 23)
Improved-	sudhariako (MGDR, 2010, p.25)
Access-	pahunch (HDR 2009)
Reform-	sudhar b(HDR, 2009, p.4)
Effectiveness-	prabhavkarita (HDR, 2009.p.58, MDGR, 2010, p. 90)
Sectors	kshetra (MDGR, 2010,p.90)
Facilities-	subidha (TYIPAP, p.23)
Coordinate-	samyojan (HDR, 2004, p.24, HDR, 2009, p.89, MDGR, 2010, p. 25)
Mechanism-	samyantra (HDR, 2009, p. 28)
Welfare-	kalyan (HDR, 2001, p.72, HDR 2009, p. 72, MDGR, 2010, p. 36)
Employment-	rojgari (HDR, 2001, p. 33)

3.3.2 Sense Translation

This is the technique which is used when the exact SL equivalent term is not available in TL. In this translation, not the word but the meaning is translated as follows:

SL Terms	TL terms
Achievements-	samarthyabich (HDR. 2009, p.36)
Exclusion-	bahiskarsanga (MDGR, 2010, p18)
Marginalized-	simantikrit (MDGR, 2010, p. 80)
	alpasankhyak (HDR, 2001, p.45)
Socio-economic-	samajik- arthik (HDR, 2001, p.13, HDR, 2004, P. 8, HDR, 2009, p.46, MDGR, 2010,

	p, 100, TYIPAP)
Income-	aayamulak (TYIPAP, p.5)
Community-	samajik (HDR, 2004), samudaik (HDR, 2001, p. 154),
Reduction-	unmulan (MDGR, 2010, p.25), nyunikarn (HDR, 2004, p.154), hatauna (TYIPAP, p. 25)
Prosperity-	samriddi (HDR, 2004), sampanna (HDR, 2009, p.2)
Public-	sarbajanik (HDR, 2001, p.154, HDR, 2004, HDR, 2009, MDGR, 2010, p. 25),
Implementation-	karyanwayan (HDR, 2001, p. 154),
Management-	byawathapakia, (HDR, 2001, p.154)
Mobilization-	parichalan (MDGR, 2010, p. 5),
Skills-	dakshata (HDR, 2001, p. 154), seep (TYIPAP, p. 23), kshyamata(HDR, 2009)
Improved-	sudhar (TYIPAP, p. 90), bridhhi (HDR, 2009, p. 39), pragati (HDR, 2001, p. 154)
Access-	upalabdha (TYIPAP, p, 91), pahuch (HDR, 2009), swamitwa (HDR, 2001, p.10)
Effective-	prabhavkari (HDR, 2004)
Facilities-	subidha (TYIPAP, p. 23)
Coordinate-	samayojan (HDR, 2004, p.24, HDR, 2009, p.89, MDGR, 2010, p.25), samyojan (HDR, 2009, p.89)
Mechanism-	samyantra (HDR, 2009, p.6),
Welfare-	kalyan (HDR, 2001, p. 172, HDR, 2009, p. 72), hitma (HDR, 2004, p.12)

3.3.3 Addition

Some words or items are added in these techniques in the TL text is given as follows:

SL Terms	TL terms
Marginalized-	simantikaran (HDR, 2009, p.22)
Improved-	safaltako (HDR, 2004, p.20)
Welfare-	kalyan, (HDR, 2001, p. 172, HDR, 2009, p. 72), hitma (HDR, 2004, p.12)

3.3.4 Borrowing

SL terms are borrowed into the TL through translation process is given as follows:

SL Terms	TL terms
Projects	projects
Public	public

3.3.5 Mistranslation

Here, the translator translates the terms but the terms do not give the meanings clearly. The translator whether does not consult the dictionary properly or neglects while translating.

SL Terms	TL Terms
Exclusion	abhabka (HDR, 2001, p.xi)
Prosperity	sampadako (HDR, 2001, p.154)
Facilities	samrachana (MDGR,2010, p.25)
Coordinate	samayojan (MDGR, 2010, p. 25)
Reduction	unmulan (MDGR, 2010. p. 25)

3.4 Equivalence level Analysis

3.4.1 Convergent

The term convergent level analysis suggests the equivalence of many words to single word in source text. Sometimes it seems quite uneasy and unfit however the meaning is accepted in natural way. In the process of such study, such type of translation process is not found.

3.4.2 Divergent

The term divergent level analysis suggests the equivalence of single word in target texts having many terminologies. This sort of idea is influenced according to the social and physical contexts of source text.

Some terminologies are given as follows from English to Nepali;

Source Text	Target Text
Exclusion-	abhavka (HDR, 2001, p. 11), bahiskarsaga (MDGR, 2010, p.18)
Marginalized-	simantikrit (MDGR, 2010, p. 80), alpasankhyak (HDR, 2001, p.45)
Community-	samajik (HDR, 2004), samudaik (HDR, 2001, p. 154)
Reduction-	nyunikarn (HDR, 2001, p. 154), hatauna (TYIPAP, p.25)
Prosperity:	samridi (HDR, 2004), sampanna (HDR, 2009, p.2)
Public:	sarbajanik (HDR, 2001, p. 154, HDR, 2004, HDR, 2009, MDGR, 2010, p. 25), Janasahabhagita (TYIPAP, p.23)

Implementation-	karyanwayan (HDR, 2001, p. 154), sanchalama (TYIAP, p.23)
Management-	byawathapakia (HDR, 2001, p. 154)
Skills:	dakshata (HDR 2001, p.154), seep (TYIPAP, p. 23), kshyamata (HDR, 2009) sudhar (TYIPAP, p. 90), bridhhi (HDR, 2009, p. 39), pragati (HDR, 2001, p. 154), bridhhi and pragati prabhavkari (HDR, 2004)
Effective- Facilities-	samrachanako (MDGR, 2010, p.25), subidha (TYIPAP, p. 23)
Coordinate-	samayojan (HDR, 2004, p.24, HDR, 2009, p.89, MDGR, 2010, p.25), samyojan (HDR, 2001, p.154)
Mechanism-	samrachana (HDR, 2001, p. 13), samyantra (HDR, 2009, p.6),
Welfare-	kalyan (HDR, 2001, p. 172, HDR, 2009, p. 72), hitma (HDR, 2004, p.5)

3.4.3 One to One Equivalence

One to one equivalence shows the exact translation of the given terms available in source text into target text at large.

Project -	pariyojana (HDR, 2001, p.25, HDR, 2004)
Transformation-	rupanantaran (MDGR, 2010,p.112. 27, TYLPAP, p.1)
Rehabilitation-	purarsthapana (HDR, 2001. p.111, HDR, 2004. p.2, HDR, 2009,p., MDGR,2010, p.82, TYIPA, p.3)

Sustainable-	digo (HDR, 2001, p.67, HDR, 2004, p.12, TYIPAP, p.3)
Impact-	pravab (HDR, 2001, p.128, HDR, 2004, p.36, HDR, 2009, p.V, MDGR, 2010, p.16, TYIPAP, p.8)
Achievements-	safalibhut (HDR, 2001, p.23)
Sustainability-	digopanako (HDR, 2009. p. 10)
Resources-	srota (HDR, 2001, p. 23, HDR, 2009, MDGR, 2010, p.4)
Exclusion-	asamabshikaran (HDR, 2004, p. vi)
Participation-	sahavagita (HDR, 2004, p.11, MDGR, 2010, p. 10, TYIPAP, p.13)
Decentralization-	bikendrikaran (HDR, 2001, p.60, HDR, 2004, p.8, HDR, 2009, p.22, TYIPAP)
Marginalized-	alpasankhyak (HDR, 2001, p.45)
Socio economic-	samajik-arthik (HDR, 2001, p.13, HDR, 2004, p.2, HDR, 2009,p. 46, MDGR, 2010, p.100, TYIPAP)
Empowerment-	sasaktikaran (HDR, 2001, p.22, HDR, 2004, p.v, HDR, 2009, MDGR, 2010, p.36, TYIPAP, p. 14)
Income-	aaya (HDR, 2001, p.154, HDR, 2004, p. 4, MDGR, 2010)
Improvement-	Sudhar (TYIPAP, p. 23)
Commission-	aayog (TYIPAP, p.23)
Eliminate/reduction-	unmulan (MDGR, 2010, p.25)
Prosperous-	sramridda (TIYPAP, p. 23)
Public-	sarbajanik (HDR, 2001, p. 154, HDR, 2004, p. , HDR, 2009,p., MDGR, 2010, p.25)

Implementation-	karyanwayan (HDR, 2001, p. 154)
Monitoring-	anugaman (HDR, 2001, p.154, HDR, 2004, p., HDR, 2009, p., MDGR, 2010, p. 25, TYIPAP, p. 23)
Management-	byawathapan (HDR, 2004, HDR, 2009, MDGR 2010, p. 25, TYIPAP, p. 23)
Development-	bikash (MDGR, 2010, p.25, TYIPAP, p. 25)
System-	pranali (HDR, 2004, p.47)
Capacity-	kshamata (HDR, 2001, p. 154, HDR, 2009)
Mobilization-	parichalan (MDGR, 2010, p.5)
Skills-	dakshata (HDR, 2001, p.154)
Program-	karyakram (HDR, 2001, p.145, HDR, 2009, TYIPAP, p. 23)
Improved-	sudhariako (MGDR, 2010, p.25)
Access-	pahunch (HDR 2009)
Reform-	sudhar b(HDR, 2009, p.4)
Effectiveness-	prabhavkarita (HDR, 2009.p.58, MDGR, 2010, p. 90)
Sectors	kshetra (MDGR, 2010,p.90)
Facilities-	subidha (TYIPAP, p.23)
Coordinate-	samyojan (HDR, 2004, p.24, HDR, 2009, p.89, MDGR, 2010, p. 25)
Mechanism-	samyantra (HDR, 2009, p. 28)
Welfare-	kalyan (HDR, 2001, p.72, HDR 2009, p. 72, MDGR, 2010, p. 36)
Employment-	rojgari (HDR, 2001, p. 33)

CHAPTER-FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Findings

After the study on multi translation of developmental literature, the following findings given as follow:

1. **Project:** Here, the same term ‘project’ has been translated in three different ways while translating from English into Nepali. The term ‘project’ according to Oxford Advanced Learners’ Dictionary (OALD) ‘a planned piece of work that is designed to find information about something, to produce something new, plan and estimation etc.’ and according Aadharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali by Chudamani Bandhu, the term project is translated as the form of Aayojana, Pariyojana, Ukti, Prayojan and Yojana. In conclusion, project term has variation while translating the from English into Nepali language in three different ways e.g. aayojana, pariyojana and yojana. It shows convergent level equivalence.
2. **Transformation:** Here, the term transformation has been translated in five developmental literatures in the same form. i.e. since 2001 to 2012. According to OALD, the meaning of transformation is given in this way ‘a complete change in somebody or something and secondly it is used in south Africa to describe the process of making institutions and organizations more democratic. According to Aadharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, transformation is translated as “Rupantaran, Rup Pariwartan Garnu, Aakar Badalnu etc. So the term is traslated in three different ways in authentic dictionary. While comparing with the given literature the term trasformation is traslated as rupantaran only, it shows the one to one equaivalence in traslation process.
3. **Rehabilitation:** Here, the term rehabilitation is translated in five

developmental literature as 'Punarsathapana' though the context and time were varied from one literature to another. According to OALD, rehabilitation means, 'to return a building or an area to its previous good condition' and according to Aadharbhit Prabidhik Sabdawali Punarbas Garnu, Purbaawasthama Lyaunu. The term rehabilitation is translated here as punarsthapana in all developmental literature but the suffix part appears as punarsthapanaka, punarsthapanalai. As a result, translation in Nepali is quite contrast regarding one to one equivalence.

4. Sustainable: - Here, the term sustainable is translated in two different ways i.e. first Digo and Dirghakalin in five developmental literature. According to OALD, sustainable has the given meaning 'involving the use of natural products and energy in a way that does not harm environment and that can continue or be continued for a long time. On the other hand Nepali Dictionary reflects the translation of the term sustainable as follows, Digo, Lamo samaya samma tikne and dirghakalin. Here the term sustainable is translated as digo, sthaitwa, dighakalin. In conclusion the term sustainable has convergent level equivalence.
5. Impact: Here, the term impact has been used in five different contexts or sentences as a single translated form i.e. Prabhav. There are similarities among all the translated texts. According to OALD, impact means the powerful effect that something has on somebody, the act of one object hitting another and to have an effect on something. On the other hand, According to the used dictionary impact is translated as Aaghat, Sangharsa and Thakkar and Asar respectively but there is no use of Prabhav as the translation of the term impact. But in developmental literature, the term impact is translated as prabhab. In conclusion, the term impact translated using literal translation techniques.

6. Sustainability: Here, the term sustainability is translated as the same way i.e. Digopana in all five developmental documents. OALD says, sustainability refers to 'that can continue or be continued for a long time; And on the other hand, English to Nepali dictionary, Digo is translated as lasting durable, stable and stability. Let us compare the the given analysis and available variations in this research paper has digopana, digopana and digopana. As a conclusion digo is translated as digopana, it means here the literal translation is applied for meaning generation. In conclusion, sustainability has convergent equivalence while translating the terms.

7. Achievement: Here, the term achievements are translated in two different ways from English language into Nepali i.e. Dakshata and Upalabdhi. According to OALD the term 'achievement' means, a thing that somebody has done successfully, specially using their own effort and skill. And on the other hand, According to English- Nepali dictionary, achievement is translated like this: Bahaduriko Kam, Prapti, Satkam and Upalabdhi is translated as achievement, attainment etc. While comparing between the two, the term achievements is translated in anylized documnts as safalibhut, upalabdhi, samarthyabich and upalabdhiharuka. The term upalalabdhi has correlation with dictionary term but other lack it. This term shows literal and sense translation after the analysis of the terms in relation to developmental literature.

8. Resouces:- Here, the term resources, has been translated as Srotaharu. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, resources means Sadhan or Sampada. Here the term resoucers is translated as srot, srotharu, srotharumathi. While comparing the correlation between the two only literal translatoin is applied here. In conclusion, the term resources shows the divergent level equivalence.

9. Exclusion:- Here, the term exclusion is used in four different ways the same term, these different terms are Avab, Asamabesikaran, Banchitikarn, Bahiskaran. According to Adharbhut Prabidik Sabdawali, exclusion is translated as Bahiskaran. Here, researcher found divergent level equivalence.
10. Participation:- Here, the term participation is translated as the form of sahabhagitako, sahabhagita, sahavagitabata in different contexts. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, participation is translated as Sahavagita. Here the term participation seems contextually different as for example sahabhagitale, sahabhagitako. However, here researcher found one to one equivalence in this regard.
11. Decentralization: Here, the term decentralization is translated as same form of bikendrikaran in five different contexts but the case of suffix made the context different here. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, decentralization is translated as bikendrikaran. In conclusion, the term decentralization is translated as literal form of translation.
12. Marginalized: Here, the term marginalized is translated in three different forms, they are given as follows, Simantikrit, Simantikarn, Pakha Pareka and Alpasankhyak. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, marginalized is translated as Simantakrit. While comparing the meaning among them, the term marginalized has been translated using one to one equivalence technique.
13. Socio-economic: Here, the term Socio-economic is translated as two different forms, they are given as follows, Samajik-arthik and arthik samajik. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, socio-economic is translated as samajik-arthik. In conclusion, one to one equivalence is applied here.

14. Empowerment: Here, the term empowerment is translated as Sasaktikaran in all documents. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, empowerment is translated as Adhhikar dinu. Here, while comparing the meaning between the two there is lack of one to one equivalence.
15. Income: Here, the term income is translated as aaya and aayamulak; according to Aadharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali income is translated as aaya. In conclusion, income has been reflected as the form of divergent level translation.
16. Improvement: According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, improvement is translated as Bikash, Unnati and Sudhar and here in five developmental literature the term improvement is translated as sudharko and sudhar. As a result there is one to one equivalence between the source text and target text.
17. Community: Here, the term community is translated as Samudayaka, Samajik, Samudaik. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, community is translated as Samudaya, Samaj. In conclusion, researcher found that literal translation technique is applied here.
18. Commission: Here, the term commission is translated as Ayog, aayogharu, aayogle in five developmental literatures. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, commission is translated as aayog, aayogle, aayogharu. In conclusion, commission has convergent level equivalence.
19. Reduction: Here, the term eliminate/reduction is translated as unmulan, hatauna, nyunikaran in five different literatures. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, eliminate/reduction is translated as hataunu, niwaran garnu. In conclusion, this term does not have literal translation.

20. Prosperity: Here, the prosperity is translated as Samriddha, Samriddhima, Sampanna, Sampada in five different literatures. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, prosperous is translated as Safalta, Unnani, Sampanna, Sauvagyasali. In conclusion, the term used in dictionary and general use in practice seem quite different. However, here is also convergent level equivalence.
21. Public: Here, the term public is translated as three different ways e.g. Jana, Sarbasadharan, Sarbajanik, Sampada in five different literatures. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, public is translated as sarbajanik, Sarkari, Janata. In conclusion the term public has multiple meaning it shows the term has convergent level equivalence.
22. Implementation:- Here, the term implementation is translated as karyanwayan, sanchalan, karyanwayanma in five different literatures. According to consulted dictionary, implementation is translated as karyanwayan. In conclusion, here has been used the one to one translation equivalence.
23. Monitoring:- Here, the monitoring is translated as anugaman in all the selected literatures. On the other hand, monitoring is translated as anugaman. So the conclusion of translation of the very term is anugaman, here researcher found one to one equivalence.
24. Management:- Here, the term management is translated as two different ways i.e. byawathpakiya and byawasthapan. The translation of the term management can be placed in different way according to contexts. In conclusion this term seems convergent level equivalence.
25. Development: Here, the term development is translated as the form of bikash, bikashle, bikashko in five different documents. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, development is translated as bikash, unnati, pragati. While comparing between the two, literal translation is

applied while translating the text.

26. **System: Analysis:** Here, the term system is translated as two different ways. i.e. byawastha and pranali. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, system is translated as pranali, paddati, nikaya and samudaya. In conclusion the multi translation shows here convergent level equivalence.
27. **Capacity:** Here, the capacity is translated as three different ways e.g. kshamata, samarthya. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, capacity is translated as kshamata. In this regard, the term capacity here has one to one correlation.
28. **Mobilization:** Here, the term mobilization is translated as two different ways e.g. parichalan, sangadhit in five different literatures. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, mobilization is translated as parichalan. While comparing the translated text with dictionary meaning. Here, researcher found convergent level correlation
29. **Skills:** Here, the term skills is translated as three different ways e.g. dakshata, kshamata and seep. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, skills is translated as seep, dakshata, kushalata. Here, the term skills is translated by as convergent level correlation.
30. **Program:** Here, the term program is translated as the same form. i.e. karyakram According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, program is translated as karyakram. In conclusion, researcher found one to one equivalence in this regard.
31. **Improved:** Here, the term improved is translated as three different ways e.g. sudhar, pragati safalta, briddhi in five different literatures. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, improved is translated as sudhar, pragati and unnati. Here the term improved is seen as convergent level equivalence.

32. Access: Here, the term access is translated as three different ways e.g. upalabdha, pahunch, swamitwa. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, access is translated as awasar and pahunch. In conclusion, the term access has divergent level equivalence.
33. Reform: Here, the term reform is translated as the form of i.e. sudhar, sudharle, sudharka. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, reform is translated as sudhar garnu, sudhar. In conclusion, the term reform is reflected as the form of one to one correspondence.
34. Effective:- Here, the effective is translated as two different ways e.g. pravavkari. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, effective is translated as pravavkari. In conclusion, the term effective has one to one equivalence.
35. Sectors: Analysis: Here, the sectors is translated as the same form e.g. kshetra. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, sector is translated as kshetra, brittakenda. In conclusion, the term has divergent level correlation.
36. Facilities: Analysis: Here, the term facilities is translated as two different ways i.e. subidha, samrachana in five different literatures. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, facilities is translated as sahajta, subidha. In conclusion, facilities has convergent level equivalence.
37. Coordinate: Here, the term coordinate is translated as three different ways e.g. samyojan, samayajan and sahajikaran, in five different literatures. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, coordinate is translated as samyojan, madhyasta. In conclusion, the term coordinate is seen as literal translation.
38. Mechanism:- Analysis: Here, the term mechanism is translated as two different ways e.g. samyantra, pranali in five different literatures.

According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, mechanism is translated as prakriya and yantrikaran. While comparing the terms among many texts, here researcher found literal translation.

39. Welfare: Analysis: Here, the term welfare is translated as two different ways e.g. kalyan and hita in five different literatures. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, welfare is translated as kalyan. In conclusion, the term welfare has one to one correlation.
40. Employment: Analysis: Here, the term employment is translated as the same form e.g. rojgari in five different literatures. According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, employment is translated as rojgari, jagir, niyukti. In conclusion, the term employment has convergent level equivalence.

4.2 Recommendations

After the study of findings, the given recommendations have been given as follows:

1. In conclusion, the term project has variation while translating the from English into Nepali language in three different ways e.g. aayojana, pariyojana and yojana. Here, translator should be aware regarding the sense of the term project.
2. While comparing with the given literature the term transformation is translated as rupantaran only, it shows one to one equivalence in translation process. In this regard, the translator could search for other probability of translation.
3. The term rehabilitation is translated here as punarsthapana in all developmental literature but the suffix part appears as punarsthapanaka, punarsthapanalai. As a result, translation in Nepali is quite contrast regarding one to one equivalence. In conclusion, translator can search

the meaning of rehabilitation as punarbash as well.

4. Here the term sustainable is translated as digo, sthaitwa, dighakalin. In conclusion the term sustainable has convergent level equivalence. Translator should be aware about variation and contextual differences of meaning.
- 5 In five developmental literature, the term impact is translated as prabhab. In conclusion, the term impact translated using literal translation techniques. Sometimes literal translation techniques could make wrong impression according to context. As a result, translator should go with context and its contextual meaning.
- 6 As a conclusion digo is translated as digopana, it means here the literal translation is applied for meaning generation. In conclusion, sustainability has convergent equivalence while translating the terms. Translator should give the short brief about the idea of meaning generation.
- 7 The term upalalabdhi has correlation with dictionary term but other lack it. This term shows literal and sense translation after the analysis of the terms in relation to developmental literature. Translator should know the form of translation in dictionary as well otherwise, there is question of validity, it should be considered.
- 8 In conclusion, the term resources show the divergent level equivalence. Sometimes because of divergent level translation cannot provide exact meaning in context, so translator should be focused on cultural and contextual variation while translating the text.
- 9 Exclusion is translated as Bahiskaran. Here, researcher found divergent level equivalence. Whether the term bahiskaran is perfectly translated or not it should be analyzed based on group interaction.

- 10 Here the term participation seems contextually different as for example sahabhagitale, sahabhagitako. However, here researcher found one to one equivalence, in this regard, the researcher suggest to translate the term based on the demand of context.
- 11 In conclusion, the term decentralization is translated as literal form of translation. As a result, literal translation has some variation that could not handle the exact sense of translation.
- 12 While comparing the meaning among them, the term marginalized has been translated using one to one equivalence technique. Sometimes, one to one equivalence technique seem imperfect, in this regard, translator could apply for the best option of equivalence.
- 13 Socio-economic is translated as samajik-arthik. In conclusion, one to one equivalence technique is applied here. Whether the given translation is perfect or not, in this sense, translator should go for some interactions with experts from translation service.
- 14 Here, while comparing the meaning between the two, there is lack of one to one equivalence. While maintaining one to one equivalence, translator should go for cultural and contextual variation of the target text.
- 15 In conclusion, income has been reflected as the form of divergent level equivalence, as recommendation, translator should go for sense translation.
- 16 The term improvement is translated as sudharko and sudhar. As a result there is one to one equivalence between the source text and target text. Translator can check the correction between source text and target text.
- 17 In conclusion, researcher found the term community is translated using literal translation technique, here, while translating the text how and

where the translator is translating, it should be considered carefully.

- 18 In conclusion, commission has convergent level equivalence. Here, the translator should go for the valid and accurate translation of the given terms.
- 19 Reduction is translated as hataunu, niwaran garnu. In conclusion, this term does not have literal translation, in this condition, the researcher can maintain sense translation for the given term.
- 20 In conclusion, the term used in dictionary and general use in practice seem quite different. However, here is also convergent level equivalence. So the translator should go for the real and meaningful output of the term.
- 21 Public is translated as sarbajanik, Sarkari, Janata. In conclusion the term public has multiple meaning it shows the term has convergent level equivalence. So the translator should make the balance among diversified meaning.
- 22 According to consulted dictionary, implementation is translated as karyanwayan. In conclusion, here the term shows one to one translation equivalence. Here, the translator should make the balance among the dictionary use and translated form.
- 23 Monitoring is translated as anugaman. Sometimes the same term monitoring can be translated as nirikshan, herbichar. So the translator could translate in the given way if the context needs.
- 24 The translation of the term management can be placed in different way according to contexts. In conclusion this term seems convergent level equivalence. Sometimes, translator has to test by placing various translated forms of the given terms.

- 25 Development is translated as bikash, unnati, pragati. While comparing between the two, literal translation is applied in translating the text, in this condition translator should be aware about the source text and its target text in fact.
- 26 System is translated as pranali, paddati, nikaya and samudaya. In conclusion the multi translation shows here convergent level equivalence. In this condition, translator should know the value of convergent level equivalence and its verification.
- 27 Capacity is translated as kshamata. In this regard, the term capacity here has one to one correlation. But the term capacity might have other variations as well so the translation work should be seen contextual and meaningful in the given structure.
- 28 According to Adharbhat Prabidhik Sabdawali, mobilization is translated as parichalan. While comparing the translated text with dictionary meaning. Here, researcher found convergent level correlation, so the convergent level of analysis of the given translated text should be analyzed according to the sentence structure.
- 29 Here, the term skill is translated as convergent level correlation. According to the translators' background and other influences, the translated text seem different from one context to another context. So the translation work should be compared and analyzed from one context to another context.
- 30 Researcher found one to one equivalence in this regard, the term program contains different contextual variation so the translation work should carefully be taken while choosing its target text form.
- 31 Improved is translated as sudhar, pragati and unnati. Here the term improved is seen as convergent level equivalence. Because of different

translators' view and background, the given source text can be converted into many forms, to avoid the given case, translators should discuss and make one conclusion.

- 32 The term access has divergent level equivalence. Access term has the varied translated terms; as a result there we see divergent level equivalence but the translator must be aware about the use and meaning part of the translated text.
- 33 The term reform is reflected as "sudhar" as translated form, moreover, translator can search and dig out the other possible translation forms for getting exact meaning to the target texts.
- 34 Effective is translated as pravavkari. The term effective could be translated as auchityapurna, ramrosangale etc. So it could be translated in various ways and method.
- 35 Sector is translated as kshetra, brittakenda. In another way it could be translated as pato and paksha as well. So while translating the text we need to be aware about its core value.
- 36 Facilities is translated as sahajta, subidha. In conclusion, facilities have convergent level equivalence. Thus, the given term can be used in different contexts while translating the text from source to target language.
- 37 Coordinate is translated as samyojan, madhyasta. In conclusion, the term coordinate is seen as literal translation. In the case of literal translation, translation task should go for other possible alternative if the context needs.
- 38 Mechanism is translated as prakriya and yantrikaran. While comparing the terms among many texts, here researcher found literal translation. There may be another way of translation e.g. samyantra as well. So the

translation activities should be based on the cultural and contextual equivalence.

- 39 According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, welfare is translated as kalyan. In conclusion, the term welfare has one to one correlation. More than the given translated form, there should be the analysis from different viewpoints.
- 40 According to Adharbhut Prabidhik Sabdawali, employment is translated as rojgari, jagir, niyukti. In conclusion, the term employment has convergent level equivalence. Here, translators should be aware about the term use and its contextual variations.

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