

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Translation, a burning scandal in the history of the 21st century is the demand of the present day. Either 'translate or die' is the present situation. Translation has a long history and tradition. In the past, translation was just taken as a means of communication among the people from different linguistic communities. It has been influenced by the literary, historical and philosophical background of different periods. Any historical survey of the activity of translation should start from the view of both Cicero and Horace on translation. Scholars claim that translation is a Roman invention. In ancient Rome, translation was always done in Greek texts only normally as a rhetorical or creative task. Then, translation criticism from Greek into Latin began in the second century A.D. with the Shepherd of Hermas and parts of Bible. Translation in the middle ages was religious. By the 1990s, translation studies had established itself as a general discipline by means of which the broad and multi faceted range of translation phenomena is investigated. Now, it has its own theories and has been established as a separate subject in academic field. Thus, translation is an age-old practice. In the narrow sense, translation is the process of conveying message across linguistic and cultural barriers. It is just a technique of information transfer from one language to another language. In the broadest sense, a single language also involves the translation of non verbal world. It has such wider coverage that no disciplines and areas remain untouched with translation.

It is difficult task to define translation theoretically because of the influences of the linguistic theory, philosophical tenet, literary convention, type of texts, medium involved in translation, etc. but different scholars have defined the discipline 'translation' differently as follows:

According to Newmark (1988, p. 5), "Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another intends in the text."

In the same way, Wills (1982, as cited in Bhattarai, 2000, p. 3) views translation as "a procedure which leads from a written SLT to an optimally equivalent TLT and emphasize that it requires the syntactic, semantic, stylistic and text pragmatic comprehension by the translator of the original text."

Similar to Wills, Brislin (1976, p. 1) opines translation as a linguistic activity.

In his words,

translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another language (target), whether the languages are in written or oral form; whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization; or whether one or both languages are based on signs, as with sign language of the deaf.

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

From the aforementioned definitions, it can be found that translation is an obligatory phenomenon of the present day world. Translation theory covers a wide range of pursuits, attempts always to be useful to assist the individual translator both by stimulating to write better and to suggest points of agreement on common translation problems. Translation is not simply an act of imitation or substitution, it is also means of innovation, innovation in the receiver language. That is why, the translators must meet the challenges in the context of the world being narrowed with every decade passing by. Translation has narrowed down the world in such a way that the world can't even be imagined in absence of it. The success of translation depends on the purpose for which it

was made, which in turn reflects the needs of the people for whom it was made. So, any translator in his translations tries to reflect the original text. Their efforts are targeted to maintain the equivalents between SL text and TL text. They should try to choose close equivalent terminologies. But due to some linguistic and non-linguistic factors, meaning is sometimes lost in translation. Not only this, there may be different varieties of texts such as literary, philosophical, cultural, economic, scientific, legal, etc. which require an awareness of theories and principles of those disciplines in their translations. So, a good translator must not only be at least a bilingual but also a bicultural.

1.1.1 Translation Studies

The term 'Translation Studies' was first proposed by Andre Lefevere in 1978. Translation came into existence with the history of language directly and indirectly. Communication in bilingual community requires interpretation: the ancestor of translation. Although translation took place continuously from centuries, Luther's Bible translation in 1522 laid the foundation of Modern Grammar formally and King James' Bible in 1611 played vital role in English language and literature. Later on the ratio of translation has increased drastically due to literary, medical, technical and scientific discoveries and needs.

Andre Lefevere proposed 'Translation Studies' to replace terms such as 'Translation Theory' used in general, 'translatology' in Canada, 'Translatologia' in Spain, etc. (Basnett Mc Guire, 1980, p. 10 as quoted in Bhattarai, 2000, p. 1). Later translation was defined as linguistic activity (Nida, 1964), literary endeavor (Savory, 1957), philosophical and cultural activity (Stenier, 1975), and culture and integrated activity (Snell-hornby, 1988), (as cited in Bhattarai, 2000, p. 1). So, it is difficult to restrict translation within an all encompassing definition. Now it is separate discipline in itself. Owing to young and recently changing discipline, it is not strong in itself. By the 1990s, translation studies had established itself as a general discipline by means of which the broad and

multifaceted ranges of translation phenomena are investigated. Now it has its own theories and it is established as a separate subject in academic field.

Newmark (1988, p. 7) states about the translation studies as "an activity that serves as a means of communication, a transmitter of culture, a technique of language learning and a source of personal pleasure". Similarly, defining translation is theoretically difficult in the sense that it is often influenced and shaped by linguistic theory, philosophical tenets, literary convention, type of texts, medium involved in translation, etc. (Phyak, 2005, p. 2).

Thus, nowadays people are experiencing a growing need to broaden the scope of translation studies for scientific translation, academic translation, application of machine, world events and news, etc. Almost all the linguistic fields are surviving with translation because translation is a procedure which enriches the same field.

1.1.2 Importance and Scope of Translation

Translation is indispensable and obligatory means of communication. It has helped to bring cohesion in our multilingual and multicultural society. It is a human activity of great antiquity and an extremely important activity which increases the globalization of information and ideas. Because of its widespread importance, the scope of translation has been increasing in different fields and for different purposes, such as literary, academic, scientific and technical. No translation means no understanding of the world at all. According to Bhattarai (2000, p. 12), "More importantly the writings of the persecuted, suppressed or banned writers like Mayakovski, Soljhenytsin, Rushdie, Taslima Nasrinn, Suki, Dalai Lama could never have been available to the contemporary world except in translation."

Translation is an activity of great importance in the modern world and it is subject of interest not only to linguists, professionals, amateur translators and language teachers but also to electronic engineers and mathematicians. In fact,

almost all the linguistic enterprises are surviving with translation. In other words, translation is a versatile means of communication in transferring knowledge, truth, culture and idea. According to Jumplet (1961, cited in Newmark 1981, p. 3), "The twentieth century has been called the age of translation." And thereby the present century is the age of translation and its importance is being greater day by day. Similarly, according to Engle and Engle (1985, p. 2), "This is the age for the texts translate or die" (as cited in Bhattarai, 2000, p. 13).

Thus, translation of the texts either it is literary, scientific or cultural is equally important. Translation grows the texts of significance, introduces it to the readers in various cultures. Translation is also important for language learning and teaching. Learning and teaching of language in multilingual society is getting advantage with translation. Translation helps in two-way communication in language learning and because of translation the knowledge of the world can be found in different languages. Translation provides fresh and improved knowledge to the readers.

Translation is very important because it helps in writing of the world. It improves the writing skill of the writers who were involved in translation. As it does not have religious, political and geographical boundary, translation is like stabilizer between two languages, mediation between two people, their culture and their civilization separated by time and space. Translation is the tool from the growth of young languages into full-fledged ones. It helps to develop the learner's intelligence and competence. It helps people to learn foreign languages too.

Methodologically, the Grammar Translation Method was used widely in the past but now it has been replaced by other methods such as Audio Lingual and Direct Method. But Catford (1965) argues that GT method has used bad grammar and bad translation. So, sometimes the scope and importance of translation may be decreased by applying the untested method.

In ancient times, holy books/scriptures were prohibited to be translated. Such books were not translated since to translate the God's language into human language was taken as a sin and if one had done so, he would have been severely punished. But now the situation is different. Without translation we would have no Bible, Germany would have no Milton and Wordsworth. The world could not know Vedas, Upanishad, Geeta, Buddha's Dhammapada and Panini's Grammar. That is why, the scope of translation is extending day by day. Some major scopes of translation (Ilyas 1994, p. 45 as cited in Phyak, 2005, p. 15) are:

- ❖ Literature
- ❖ Linguistic and language teaching
- ❖ Culture
- ❖ Religion and History
- ❖ Political and Business world and
- ❖ Science and Technology

So, it is the translation which has made the world a global home. It is so crucial that human life is impossible and worthless in absence of it. And also it has made familiar different cultures among the multilinguals which further has helped to establish peace and harmony, a sense of closeness, beauty and fraternity as well as developed a sense of love and affection among the people of different linguistic and cultural background.

1.1.3 Problems of Translation

Translation is a difficult and complex process. The translator has to face many problems in the process of translation. The problem is that of finding equivalents at all linguistic levels. In fact, it is impossible to find in the target language an exact equivalent of a text in the source language, even though there may be a lot of cultural similarity. For example, the English expressions hello, kick the bucket, blue blood, etc. have no exact equivalents in Nepali.

The problems of translation are greatly enhanced by linguistic indeterminacy which is the result of perceptual change. There are some particular problems in the translation process: problems of ambiguity, problems that originate from structural and lexical differences between languages and multiword units like idioms and collocations. Another problem would be grammar because there are several constructions of grammar poorly understood, in the sense that it is not clear how they should be represented or what rules should be used to describe them.

The words that are really hard to translate are frequently the small, common words, whose precise meaning depends heavily on context. There are some words which are untranslatable when one wishes to remain in the same grammatical category. The translation problems with the source text are pointed below:

- ❖ Text difficult to read or illegible text
- ❖ Text spelled incorrectly or printed incorrectly
- ❖ Unfinished text
- ❖ Badly written text

Language problems with the source text are pointed below:

- ❖ Idioms and neologisms
- ❖ Unsolved acronyms and abbreviations
- ❖ Proper name of people, organizations and places
- ❖ Slang words
- ❖ Respect to punctuation conventions

In order to solve translation problems, a human translator must make use of his/her cleverness, creativity, curiosity, intuition, ingenuity, reflection, resourcefulness and much more; a machine, however, no matter how well-fed it is, is unable to discriminate.

1.1.4 Translation of Cultural Terms

We use different terms to refer to different activities, customs and beliefs of any culture which are known as cultural terms. Translating cultural terms is a complicated job. The process gets more complicated when the Source Culture (SC) and Target Culture (TC) are heterogeneous. In such situation, the translator has to mediate between two concepts, which are conditioned by their own value systems. A cultural term carries a lot of meaning which can influence the reader or listener. But if that is lost in translation process, it does not only make the text dry but also creates problem in understanding.

Culture determines the society, society chains the human being and people know the society and culture through translation. Culture is the way of life and its manifestation having uniqueness to one speech community especially sharing common value and traditions and other lifestyles. Newmark (1988, p. 94) divides cultural words into two ways i.e. 'Universal' and 'Personal' and writes "usually, there is no translation problem in universal language and there will be translation problem in personal language unless there is cultural overlap between the source and the target language." Further he writes, "Frequently, where there is cultural focus there is a translation problem due to the cultural gap or distance between the source and the target languages" (p. 95).

The more specific a language becomes for natural phenomena (e.g. flora and fauna) the more it becomes embedded in cultural features and therefore, creates translation problems. But it may be possible to translate culture from one language to another with some restriction, care, adjustment and even some loss. And in this way, we can also maintain the cultural gaps.

Language is the output of culture. The Nepali and English languages are very different because of cultural varieties. And in such case it is very difficult task to translate. Infact, translation is not only a linguistic activity which involves the transfer of meaning of a text in one language and the production of a new equivalent text in another language but also a cultural activity in which

translation is taken as an instrument to transmit cultures and truths. A translator should be careful while translating cultural words and word groups. S/he should be careful about the semantic and pragmatic meaning of SLT and its equivalent in TLT and also SL culture and TL culture. According to Casagrande (1954, p. 388), "In fact, one does not translate language, one translates cultures" (as cited in Bhattarai, 2000, p. 23). Scholars agree that culture is one of the major aspects of translation. Culture creates a gap between two languages and makes a translator's job infinitely complex or even virtually impossible.

1.1.5 Cultural Categories

Translation is a cultural activity. A good translator must not only be a bilingual but s/he should be bicultural. Translation is a cross-cultural transmission of skills which forms a bridge between two speech groups and is judged by the degree of gratification and acceptance among the audience of the target language. The concept of culture has been the concern of many different disciplines such as philosophy, sociology, anthropology, literature, etc. Similarly, cultural categories involve culture, ecology, material culture, social culture, religious culture, gesture, posture and habit and concept. According to Newmark (1988, p. 95), categories of the cultural words are:

- ❖ ecology
- ❖ material culture (artifacts)
- ❖ social culture
- ❖ organizations, customs, activities, procedures, concepts
- ❖ gestures and habits

In case of the English and Nepali languages, a very little cultural overlap exists and most cultural words defy literal translation as it distorts meaning. In general, cultural terms can be categorized under five topics and techniques used in translation of cultural terms will illustrate under the five cultural categories too.

1.1.5.1 Ecology

It refers to the geographical features, which are bound to the specific culture such as: mountains, animals, plants, hills, wind, seasons, rivers, weather conditions, etc. It has the relation of plants and other living creatures to each other and to their environment.

1.1.5.2 Material culture (artifacts)

It refers to the things that are made by men and which are famous within particular culture. It includes foods, clothes, homes, monuments, transports, ornaments, etc.

1.1.5.3 Religious culture

It refers to myths, religious beliefs, traditions, customs, name of gods, etc. It also includes different types of religious activities and religious places.

1.1.5.4 Social culture and organization

The term associated with social culture is specific to particular culture periphery. It includes: work and leisure, social customs, procedures, activities, concepts, politics, administrations, legal activities, historical facts, concepts, sculptures, paintings, carvings. It also includes those words which are concerned with the social organizations and relations between people and particular community.

1.1.5.5 Conceptual term

It refers to those cultural concepts, which spread over a number of words and have well recognized values in a speech community. It is a part of a common system of language shared by the members of a society. Conceptual terms can be specified as non-concrete or abstract terms whose concept can be given only by definition.

1.1.6 Techniques/Procedures of Translation

Technique of translation of the cultural term is very difficult in the sense that

the translator gets different problems at linguistic and cultural level. The translator should not depend on any single procedure in order to be faithful to the SLT. So, to minimize the gaps in the translation of cultural words, the translator should use different techniques in different situations of SLT. Time and space for cultural gaps are the crucial problems in translation. Neubert (1983, as cited in Newmark, 1981, p. 68) states, "one word of an SL text and a TL word in the translation rarely correspond semantically, and grammatically hardly ever." Translator's job is more challenging while bridging gaps so as to convey the original message of SL text.

According to Pinchuck (1977, as cited in Adhikari, 2004, p. 23), translation procedures are the technical strategies adopted by the translator to achieve the closed possible equivalence between the translation unit of source language and target language. In the translation of any text the translator may use any procedure as per one's necessary.

Krings (1986, p. 8) defines translation strategy as "translator's potentially conscious plans for solving concrete translation problems in the framework of a concrete translation task," and Seguinot (1989, p. 4) believes that there are at least three global strategies employed by the translator; i) translating without interruption for as long as possible; ii) correcting surface errors immediately; iii) leaving the monitoring for qualitative or stylistic errors in the text to the revision stage. (Source: <http://www.answer.com/topic/translation>)

Moreover, Bell (1998, p. 188) differentiates between global (those dealing with whole texts) and local (those dealing with the text segments) strategies and confirms that this distinction results from various kinds of translation problems.

Venuti (1998, p. 240) indicates that translation strategies "involve the basic tasks of choosing the foreign text to be translated and developing a method to translated it." He employs the concepts of domesticating and foreignizing to refer to translation strategies.

Jaskelainen (1991, p. 71) considers strategy as "a series of competencies, a set off steps or processes that favor the acquisition, storage and/or utilization of information". He maintains that strategies are heuristic and flexible in nature, and their adoption implies a decision influenced by amendments in translator's objectives (ibid). (Source: <http://www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/translation>)

There are many translation techniques for translating SLT into TLT.

Translators may use their necessary techniques to bridge the gaps at the linguistic, pragmatic, and cultural level. Various scholars have suggested various techniques of translating cultural terms. Newmark (1988, pp. 81-91) has stated the following seventeen translation procedures:

- 1) Transference
- 2) Naturalization
- 3) Cultural equivalent
- 4) Functional equivalent
- 5) Descriptive equivalent
- 6) Synonymy
- 7) Through translation
- 8) Shifts or transpositions
- 9) Modulation
- 10) Recognized translation
- 11) Translation label
- 12) Compensation
- 13) Componential analysis
- 14) Reduction and expansion
- 15) Paraphrase
- 16) Couplet-triplet-quadruplets (CTQ) and
- 17) Notes, additions, glosses

Similarly, Ivir (1987, as cited in Adhikari, 2004, p. 26) has suggested the following procedures focusing on the translation of cultural terms:

- 1) Borrowing

- 2) Defining
- 3) Literal translation
- 4) Substitution
- 5) Omission and
- 6) Addition

Likewise, Wills (1982, pp. 81-82) has also categorized translation procedures into two broad types:

1. Literal
 - a. Loan translation
 - b. Word-for-word translation
 - c. Literal translation
2. Non-literal
 - a. Transposition
 - b. Modulation

In the same way, Pinchuk (1977, as cited in Adhikari, 2004, p. 25) has suggested the following seven translation procedures:

1. Transposition
2. Transliteration
3. Borrowing
4. Literal translation
5. Transcription
6. Modulation
7. Adaptation

Vinay and Darbelnet (1970, as cited in Adhikari, 2004, p. 25) have suggested the following seven procedures:

1. Transliteration
2. Loan translation
3. Transposition
4. Modulation

5. Equivalence
6. Adaptation and
7. Literal translation

In the similar way, Nida (1964, as cited in Adhikari, 2004, p. 24) has roughly divided translation procedures into two categories:

1. Technical and
2. Organizational

There is no doubt that it has a number of techniques or procedures of translating cultural terms. There is no any single procedure which is absolutely helpful to produce a perfect translation without any gaps. Cultural terms are the inherent property of the community where they are used. Culture is specific to certain linguistic periphery but is translatable. It means, cultural message is also transferable although, no two cultures are the same. Adopting from Newmark (1988) and Ivir (1987), an attempt has been made to express briefly the ways of translating cultural words so as to make the rendering possible. Some of the usual procedures/techniques of translation are briefly illustrated below:

- ❖ Literal translation
- ❖ Transference/borrowing
- ❖ Substitution
- ❖ Paraphrasing/definition
- ❖ Deletion
- ❖ Elaboration/addition
- ❖ Blending
- ❖ Claque
- ❖ Sense translation
- ❖ Mistranslation

1.1.6.1 Literal Translation

Literal translation is word for word translation. The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents. According to Bell (1995, p. 299), "Literal translation is the replacement of the source language syntactic structure by target language structure." So, literal translation is the easiest and simplest form of translation which searches close correspondence of meaning between SLT and TLT. It is the most widely used technique of cultural transference. It is a 'coincidental' procedure used when the SL term is transparent or semantically motivated and is in standardized language. It is an unidiomatic weapon to fill the translation gap too. For example,

SL (English)	TL (Nepali)
sun	surya
grave	cih n
umbrella	ch t
stream	khol
prison	jel
mouse	mus

1.1.6.2 Borrowing

Borrowing is also called transference, in which words are taken from source language to target language through translation. It is one of the widely used techniques for transmitting the cultural information. Newmark (1988, p. 82) says, "Normally names of people, countries, palaces, newspaper, streets, brand names, etc. are transferred. Cultural words are often transferred to give colour in translation." It includes loan word or transliteration. In this procedure, the translator uses the SL word for his TL text only changing the alphabet, it is used only if the equivalent term is absent in the target language. For example,

SL (English)	TL (Nepali)
vodka	vo k
machine	ma n
factory	faik rī

chimni	cimnī
beer	biyar
piano	piy no

1.1.6.3 Substitution

SL items are substituted by equivalent TL items to overcome the translation gap. The technique is used mainly for those concepts which overlap to each other having similar sense. While translating, the translator should be aware of destroying the original flavour of both the SL text and culture. It is the procedure that is available to the translator in cases in which the two cultures display a partial overlap rather than a clear-cut presence versus absence of a particular element i.e. this technique is used for those cultural concepts which overlap to each other having similar sense. For example,

SL (English)	TL (Nepali)
guarding	rakhau
stick	stambha
atmosphere	h w
grasp	p so
pipe	khukur
blacking	p lis

1.1.6.4 Paraphrasing

In this procedure, SL terms are replaced by the short definition or paraphrasing. In other words, additional clear information is provided for the SL term. Newmark (1988, p. 90) says, "Paraphrasing is an amplification explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text." Normally, if the term is replaced by definition for the SL term, the SL term is replaced by definition or description. Paraphrasing is an extended synonymy and inevitably an expansion and a diffusion of SL terms. It is a means of reducing unknown and unshared to the known and shared. If the translator is unable to find out equivalent or near equivalent terms in TL, this procedure can be used. For example,

SL (English)	TL (Nepali)
pork balls	s gurk m suk kw p kw p kh ne dall
ringleader	sabail i usk une mukhya m nche

1.1.6.5 Deletion

If the information of the text can be transferred without the presence of a particular word, the word is generally deleted in translation. If SL word or expression is omitted in the TL text, it is called deletion. Generally, it occurs at syntactic level of translation but items omitted are mostly lexical expressions. When there is lack of appropriate cultural correspondent in TL, the translator has to leave it out. Normally, it is not taken as procedure in the process of translation. But we can consider it as a technique of translation. It creates gap in meaning. Thus, this technique can also be used in absence of equivalence.

For example,

SL (English)	TL (Nepali)
bosom
agitator
peddler
traffic
calves
skirts and blouse
cordon

1.1.6.6 Elaboration

It is also called addition. In this technique some words/terms are added in the TL text. When some explanations in SLT are left unsaid, the translator intends to convey the supplementary message by appropriate elaboration. Addition is a necessary procedure in the translation of the implicit elements of culture. It makes receiver understand SL cultural items. It makes implicit information explicit. In this technique, the TL structures are expanded so as to clarify the meaning contained in a limited word in SL. For example,

SL (English)	TL (Nepali)
witness	jūdo s ksh
flash	bijul jasto camkinu
ragged	mailo ph eko lug
star	jagamagaudo t r
bushes	r kshasharu jasto jh

1.1.6.7 Blending

Blending is a translation procedure in which part of a SL word is combined with a part of TL word in the TL text. In it we find the fusion of two words. In linguistics it is a process found in the grammatical and lexical constructions in which two elements do not normally co-occur according to the rules of the language, come together without a single unit. In translation, blending refers to those words which are coined through borrowing one constituent from the SL or Donor Language (DL) and reproducing or translating the other constituent of the construction. For example,

SL (English)	TL (Nepali)
waistcoat	is ko
huckle berries	kren ber
two kopeck	dui kopek

1.1.6.8 Claque

A claque or loan translation is a phrase borrowed from another language and translated literally word-for-word. It refers to the creation of new words in receptor language (RL) on the model of donor language (DL). In it, each unit of translation is translated into the equivalent unit in another language. The morpheme, word phrase or even a short sentence are the unit of translation but not idiomatic expression because it makes no sense. It follows the word order of the SLT. For example,

SL (English)	TL (Nepali)
bath house	nuh une ghar
cabbage soup	band kopiko jhol
ripe plum	p keko lubakha
stone wall	hung ko k pco
green branches	har yo py j
illegal people	gairk nun m ncheharu

1.1.6.9 Sense Translation

Translator sometimes translates only the sense of cultural words to transfer the meaning in TL. If the SL structure is complex, words used in a text are redundant and their translations mislead the meaning, it is better just to translate the sense (meaning). Here, one TL term gives sense only but not the exact meaning. For example,

SL (English)	TL (Nepali)
blue blood	ghar niy m nche
confined	sutkerī
prima donna	abhinetrī
evil mother	narka
pretty mess	khica ī
blackship	har mj d

1.1.6.10 Mistranslation

Mistranslation is a procedure in which the translator makes an attempt but the wrong to translate the SL terms. Here, the TL word is not translated as the sense of SL and problems occur.

SL (English)	TL (Nepali)
knife	siyo
dog	gadh
quail	m ch

1.1.7 Transliteration

Simply, transliteration is a way of translating from one orthography to orthography. It is a complex process of maintaining orthographic correspondence between SL and TL. It is a process on which each SL letter, or other graphological unit is replaced by TL letter, or other units. Crystal (1987, p. 334) mentions, "Translation is a process in which each character of the source language is converted into a character of the target language".

According to Catford (1965, p. 56), the process of setting up a transliteration system involves three steps:

- i) SL letters are replaced by SL phonological units, this is the normal literate process of converting from the spoken medium.
- ii) The SL phonological units are translated into TL phonological units.
- iii) The TL phonological units are converted into TL letters, or other graphological units.

Roman scripts are usually used for transliteration. The process of transliteration is to facilitate the learners to learn the target language. Transliteration gives equivalent sound system of the SL. This can be transcribed by using phonetic symbols.

1.1.8 An Overview of the Novel 'Mother' (m)

Novel is an extended work of fiction. Although the novel is defined as an extended piece of prose fiction, there is no correspondence among writers and critics as to its length. Broadly speaking, a novelist uses the five main elements to user readers to the world of fictions: plot, characters, setting, style and theme. There is a large cast of characters and numerous flashbacks to past events with highly complicated plots. According to Bhattarai (2000, p. 6), "Literary works are classified into a four-point scale spectrum: lyrical poetry, the story, the novel and the drama". In a novel, the description of events is shaped by a narrator and the language of the novel is used in a highly self-

conscious way to convey particular effects. While translating a novel the translator has to be careful to preserve certain cohesive effect. Pragmatic meaning is very important in the novel. The translators can also supply the cultural glosses within the text. According to Bhattarai (ibid), "In the translation of the novel linguistic meaning is not enough, pragmatics gives the readers clue to the special use of language in social interaction, or on the writers special intentionality." Thus, novel is one of the popular genres of literature which makes use of different forms and styles of language.

'Mother' is a famous English novel written by the world's famous writer Maxim Gorky. He is an innovative writer and versatile genius of Russia. The novel was at first published in 1907 A.D. in Russia when the writer was only 40 years old. Although the novel was published before ten decades, it has become one of the most popular books for labourers in all over the world. The novel has been published in 45 different languages and printed in 300 times in abroad. The publisher of this novel is Mahaveer Publishers, Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi- 110002 and the distributor is Vaibhav Book Service, India. The novel is about the story of a mother, who was simply a wife of labourer. She was not different than other hundreds of women. She laboured hard in factory and earned some money for their family. She also tolerated the abuse and blow of intoxicated husband in her house. But when his son left simple living as other labourers and became a revolutionary, his mother also supported his son for the revolution. She suggested each revolutionary to struggle against the injustice and aggression. For the right of the labourers, she educated people to fight against the autocrats. Slowly and progressively in her appeal, all the revolutionary labourers got together and large movements done against the autocracy. Because of mother's support, the socialist revolution was succeeded and autocracy was annihilated. Now Russia is known as USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) country. So, every son and daughter would be proud of such mother whose support in every step of his/her life. The novel 'mother' reflects there is not only the description of revolution struggle but also

how an ordinary person changes herself in the holy movement of struggle and how her son's spirit got rebirth again. 'Mother' was originally written by Maxim Gorky and translated into Nepali by Rajendra Maske and published by Asian Publication Pvt. Ltd., Bagbazar, Kathmandu.

1.2 Review of the Related Literature

As for the techniques in translation of cultural terms, there are many researches have so far been completed. Significant numbers of texts have been translated from English to Nepali and vice-versa. Translation is a subject of interest not only to linguists, professionals and amateur translators and teachers but also to electronic engineers and mathematicians. It has wider coverage and no disciplines remain untouched with it. I found some research reports which are related to this study, they are summarized as below:

Bhattarai (1995) in his Ph. D. dissertation entitled "In Other Words: Sense Versus Word as a Unit of Literary Translation" has made an attempt to present the historical background of translation process and product of translation traffic between Nepali- English language pair in particular. He has observed the processes, difficulties, techniques of equivalence and evaluation on practical experience and also identified the problems of equivalence. He has found out that most imperfect translations result due to misreading, or misinterpretation of the source text. He also remarks that interest in and awareness towards literary translation is growing.

Likewise, Adhikari (2003) conducted a research study on " Translation of Technical Terms: A Case of Textbook for Science." He has collected 200 English scientific terms to find out the techniques and linguistic problems while translating them into Nepali. He has selected these terms, 50 terms each from physics, chemistry, biology, geology and astronomy. The techniques used in translating have been found as paraphrasing, transliteration, hybrid

formation, loan creation and literal translation. Among these techniques, literal translation has been found as the most widely used one.

Similarly, Singh (2004) carried out a research on "Techniques and Gaps in Translation of Cultural Terms: A Case of the Nepali and English Version of Social Studies for Grade-8". He has collected 220 lexical terms and classified them into five different categories: ecological, material/artifact, social culture and institution and conceptual terms. His investigation has found out that literal translation is one of the most widely used procedures in translating a text.

Similarly, Rijal (2006) carried out a research on "A Study of the Translated Cultural Terms in English Dailies: Techniques and Gaps". He listed the Nepali cultural terms in English dailies and found seven translation techniques. He has concluded literal translation as the most widely used translation technique while translating Nepali cultural bound terms into English.

Likewise, Bhandari (2007) carried out his research on "A Study on Techniques and Gaps in Translation of Cultural Terms: A Case of Novel Basain" and has chosen 200 different Nepali cultural terms and their corresponding translated (TL) words. He found ten different techniques of translating those cultural words. Among them, literal translation is the most widely used technique in his study.

In the same way, Younghan (2008) completed her research work on "Techniques of Translating Proverbs: From Cultural Perspective". The researcher found out that different techniques are used for translating different proverbs. She has collected different proverbs from the Limbu, the Newari and the Bantawa (Rai) languages and translated them into English.

Similarly, Bhandari (2009) carried out a research on "Techniques and Gaps of Translation of Cultural Terms: A Case of Novel Rupmati." He has selected 250 words and has found eight techniques within five categories. He concluded that

literal translation is the most widely used technique and back translation is the least used technique.

Although there are many researches carried out on techniques and gaps in translating cultural terms, no research has been carried out to find out the cultural terms and procedures in translation of the novel 'Mother'. The present study has analyzed the techniques in translation of English cultural terms and suggest some pedagogical implications for the writers, translators, and those who are associated with the translation activities.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The study had the following objectives:

1. To find out the techniques and their frequency employed in translating English cultural words into Nepali version of the novel 'Mother'.
2. To suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study will provide some insights on cultural aspects of translation. The findings and recommendations will be helpful for students, teachers, translators, translation evaluators, writers, researchers and others who are interested in the field of translation. This research will be useful for those researchers who have keen interest in carrying out researches in techniques in translation. Finally, all people who are directly or indirectly involved in translation will be benefited from the study. Hopefully, it will have global significance as well.

CHAPTER TWO

METHODOLOGY

Methodology briefly describes the methods and procedures embraced to carry out this study. Thus, the subsections of this chapter are sources of data, sampling procedure, tools for data collection, process of data collection and limitations of the study. To fulfill the objectives of the study, the following methodologies were adopted:

2.1 Sources of Data

The data were collected from the secondary sources only.

2.1.1 Secondary Sources of Data

The researcher collected both the English and Nepali versions of the novel 'Mother' which was originally written by Maxim Gorky and translated by Rajendra Maske. The researcher also consulted the materials available in the print and electronic media which were related to the proposed study. The researcher studied and consulted the books, theses, articles, journals, etc. which were related to the research work. Some of them were: Catford (1965), Wills (1982), Newmark (1988), Bhattarai (2000), Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary 8th edition (2007) and so on.

2.2. Sampling Procedure

Total 150 cultural terms were selected from the original version along with their equivalent terms from the translated version of the same novel. All the cultural words were selected by using purposive non- random sampling procedure.

2.3 Tools for Data Collection

For this study, observation was the only tool for the collection of data. The

researcher read and re-read both the original and translated versions of the novel to obtain the required objectives.

2.4 Process of Data Collection

The researcher adopted the stepwise methodological procedure to accumulate the required data. The researcher adopted the following procedures:

- i) The researcher collected the English (original version) and Nepali (translated version) of the novel 'Mother'.
- ii) Then, he read the text and underlined the cultural words in the English version of the novel.
- iii) After that, he repeatedly read the translated Nepali version of the novel to find out the equivalent words of those cultural terms.
- iv) He listed out 150 cultural terms in his notebook from whole of the novel, first from original English version then their equivalent terms from the translated Nepali version of the novel.
- v) He transliterated each equivalent Nepali cultural terms into Roman script.
- vi) He categorized those cultural words into five different cultural categories such as ecology, material culture, religion culture, social culture and organization and conceptual term.
- vii) He identified the techniques employed in translation and listed the cultural terms under those different techniques. He also calculated the frequencies of those techniques adopted in translation of the cultural terms for each type and analyze them.
- viii) He compared the technique-wise and category-wise evaluation of the cultural terms briefly in statistical way.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

The fixed boundary of this research study was the following ones:

- i) The study was limited to cultural terms found in the novel 'Mother'.
- ii) The cultural words were limited to the original version of 'Mother' and their

equivalent terms from its translated version only.

iii) The study was limited to 150 cultural terms of the novel.

iv) The study was further limited to the study of techniques found in the translation of cultural words of the novel.

CHAPTER THREE

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter deals with data obtained from original and translated versions i.e. English and Nepali versions of the novel 'Mother' which is written by Maxim Gorky and translated by Rajendra Maske, which are published by Mahaveer Publishers, New Delhi, India and Asian Publication, Kathmandu, Nepal respectively. The collected data are analyzed and interpreted under the following headings:

3.1 Classification of the Cultural Terms into Five Categories

Translated pairs of selected cultural terms are presented in this section. This classification goes under five cultural categories viz. ecology, material culture/artifacts, religious culture, social culture and organization and conceptual terms. Such cultural pair terms are presented in this section as follows:

3.1.1 Ecology

It refers to the physical environment of geographical features such as plants, animals, hills, seasons, lakes, rain, rivers, wind, forest, etc. and the relation of plants and living creatures to each other and with their environment also. Some of the cultural terms from the novel are presented below which fall under ecology.

Table No. 1
Ecological Terms and Their Translation

SL Terms	TL Terms
sun	surya
stream	khol
snow	hiu
smoke	dhuw

louse	s gur
hail	as n

The researcher randomly selected only thirty terms under ecological terms while reading both English and Nepali versions of the novel 'Mother' and 'Ama'. The above table shows only six source language terms and their equivalent translation. Other ecological terms are presented in Appendix: I A.

3.1.2 Material Culture/Artifact

It refers to the things made or used by man especially historical or cultural interests included within this category. This category also includes foods, clothes, houses and towns, transport and communication, ornaments and utensils, etc. Some of the material culture/artifact terms from the novel are presented below:

Table No. 2
Terms of Material Culture and Their Translation

SL Terms	TL Terms
umbrella	ch t
alcohol	raks
pillow	tak y
bread	ro
pirog	m suko cap
hammer	hathau

The above table shows only six source language terms and their equivalent translation. The list of all the thirty material culture/artifact terms are in Appendix: I B.

3.1.3 Religious Culture

It is related to mythological pattern or belief, deeply rooted custom/tradition or

religion. It includes myths, religions, beliefs, names of Gods, religious activities. Some religious cultural terms from the novel are presented below:

Table No. 3
Terms of Religious Culture and Their Translation

SL Terms	TL Terms
grave	cih n
coffin	sabpe ik
heretic	n stik
jew	yahudi
heaven	swarga
cemetery	mas n

Out of thirty, the above table shows only six source language terms and their translation. All the religious cultural terms are listed in Appendix: I C.

3.1.4 Social Culture and Organization

Those terms which are related to the social culture and organization and relations between people and particular community are included in this category. Work and leisure, political, administrative and artistic organizations, customs, activities, social traditions, sculptures, paintings, carvings, monuments, social norms and values and historical facts are included in this category. Some of the social culture and organization terms from the novel are presented as follows:

Table No. 4
Terms of Social Culture and Organization and Their Translation

SL Terms	TL Terms
mother	m
forefathers	b bubar jjuharu
locksmith	mistri
villagers	bastiw l haru

marry	bihe
mistress	rakhaut

The above table shows only six source language terms and their translation. Different techniques can be found in the process of translating the terms under social culture and organization which are presented later on. All other social culture and organization terms and their equivalent translated terms are listed in Appendix: I D.

3.1.5 Conceptual Terms

It is concerned with those terms which are non-concrete or whose concept can be given only by definition and which are common within the system of language shared by members of a speech community. Some of the conceptual terms from the novel are presented below:

Table No. 5
Conceptual Terms and Their Translation

SL Terms	TL Terms
animation	utas h ra ull s
grasp	p so
scoundrel	laphang
amuck	utapatay kur haru
cooked fish	hung ko murt
evil mother	narka

The above table shows only six source language terms and their translation. The list of all the thirty conceptual terms are in Appendix: I E.

3.2 Techniques Used in Translation of Cultural Terms

Techniques of translation include those ways or procedures which are employed by the translator while rendering the SL texts into TL texts. Translated text is the product of the implication of different techniques. It is the

translation process that determines the product. Variety of texts need variety of techniques as the one technique used in translating one sort of text may not be adequate to other sorts of texts. That is why the selection and application of appropriate technique depends mostly on the nature of the text and partially on the translator's knowledge in selecting them. In translating process, the translator has to face different challenge. When he finds an element in the source culture absent in the target culture, he depends on different procedures that help him convey the source message to target language text receivers. When the target culture lacks a given element, its language will normally lack its expression for it and in such a situation, the translator tries to find an expression in the target culture that can convey to its receivers. The following techniques of translation are used:

1. Literal translation
2. Transference/borrowing
3. Substitution
4. Paraphrasing/definition
5. Deletion
6. Elaboration/addition
7. Blending
8. Claque
9. Sense translation
10. Mistranslation

Besides these procedures, other procedures are also applied. For example, artistic procedure, e.g. (ka), (kha), (ga) are translated into (a), (b), (c), appendix: III in TL i.e. English, etc.

3.2.1 Techniques Used in Translation of Terms in Ecological Culture

Identification of the techniques used in translation for the selected terms are presented here. Within these techniques, all the thirty ecological cultural terms are presented in their respective categories and those terms are also placed in

appendices. The techniques which were employed in the translation of ecological cultural terms are described in brief as follows:

3.2.1.1 Literal Translation

It is a procedure which looks for a close correspondence of meanings between SL and TL words and word groups. The terms in ecology translated through literal translation are presented below:

SL Terms	TL Terms
sun	surya
stream	khol
snow	hiu
forest	ja gal
earth	prithibi
hail	asin

3.2.1.2 Transference

In this procedure, SL terms are borrowed into the TL through translation process. The term in ecology translated through borrowing are given below:

SL Terms	TL Terms
coffee	kaphi

3.2.1.3 Substitution

SL terms are substituted by similar or near equivalent or generic word meaning in TL (Newmark, 1988, p. 90). The terms in ecology translated through substitution are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
smoke	curo
atmosphere	h w
stone	ca n
insect	juk
grass	jh r

3.2.1.4 Paraphrasing

In this technique, SL terms are replaced by definition not by word translation.

The terms in ecology translated through paraphrasing are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
tornado	ciso h w ko lahar
twilight	godhul ko jhismise ujy lo

3.2.1.5 Deletion

In this procedure, SL terms are omitted in TL texts. The deleted ecological cultural terms are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
calves
owl

3.2.1.6 Elaboration

In this procedure, some words or items are added in the translated TL text. The terms in ecology translated through elaboration are presented below:

SL Terms	TL Terms
star	jagamag udo t r
mist	nistabdha andhak r
bushes	r kshasharu jasto jh i

3.2.1.7 Blending

In this technique, part of SL word is combined with a part of TL word in the TL text. The terms in ecology translated through blending are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
huckle berries	kren beri

3.2.1.8 Claque

Each unit of SL is translated into the equivalent unit in TL. The unit may be a morpheme, word, phrase or even sentences. The terms in ecology translated through claque are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
autumn night	ara itu
ripe plum	p keko lubakha
spring flower	basantako phul
stone wall	hung ko k pco
green branches	har yo py j

3.2.1.9 Sense Translation

This is the technique which is used when the exact SL equivalent term is not available in TL. Here, meaning is translated not through the exact meaning but through the sense. The terms in ecology translated through sense translation are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
louse	s gur
ravens	gidda
scabby	jumr

3.2.1.10 Mistranslation

Here, the translator translates the terms but the terms do not give the meaning vividly. The terms in ecology translated through mistranslation are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
dog	gadh
quail	m ch

3.2.2 Frequency of Techniques of Translation Used in Ecological Culture

The frequency and percentage of different techniques which were used in translating ecological terms are presented in the following table:

Table No. 6

Frequency of Techniques Used in Ecological Culture

S. N.	Techniques	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Literal Translation	6	20
2.	Transference	1	3.33
3.	Substitution	5	16.67
4.	Paraphrasing	2	6.67
5.	Deletion	2	6.67
6.	Elaboration	3	10
7.	Blending	1	3.33
8.	Claque	5	16.67
9.	Sense Translation	3	10
10.	Mistranslation	2	6.67
Total		30	100

Thirty terms were randomly selected as study data within ecology. There were ten different techniques found to have been employed in the translated version of the novel 'Mother'. Among the ten different techniques, literal translation was mostly used which has 20% of the total and transference and blending were the least used techniques which has only 3.33% of the total. Substitution and claque were the second widely used techniques which has 16.67%. In terms of descended order of frequency, the techniques of translating ecological culture could be graded as literal translation, substitution, claque, elaboration, paraphrasing, deletion, mistranslation, transference and blending.

**3.2.3 Techniques Used in Translation of Terms in Material Culture
(Artifacts)**

In the process of translating the terms under material culture, ten different techniques were used by the translator. These techniques in translation of material cultural terms are mentioned as follows:

3.2.2.1 Literal Translation

The terms which were translated through literal translation under material culture are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
umbrella	ch t
alcohol	raks
pillow	takiy
bread	ro i
curtain	pard
hammer	hathau

3.2.2.2 Substitution

The terms which were translated through substitution technique under material culture are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
blacking	p lis
arsenic	bis
jacket	swi ar
baggage	su kes

3.2.2.3 Claque

The terms which were translated through claque under material culture are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
silk neckerchief	re mi rum l
bath house	huhaune ghar
cabbage soup	band kopiko jhol
soap and toothbrush	s bun ra t t m jhne brus

3.2.2.4 Borrowing

The terms which were translated through borrowing technique under material culture are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
factory	faika r
vodka	vo k
machine	masin
beer	biyar
piano	piy no
passport	p spor

3.2.2.5 Addition

The terms which were translated through addition technique under material culture are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
ragged	mailo ph teko lug
cider	kaw sko ras

3.2.2.6 Blending

The terms which were translated through blending technique under material culture are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
waist coat	is a ko

3.2.2.7 Definition

The terms which were translated through definition under material culture are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
silver bell	c ndiko thulo ghan i
pirogs	m suko cap

3.2.2.8 Deletion

The terms which were deleted under material culture are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
underwear

drum

3.2.2.9 Sense Translation

The terms which were translated through sense translation under material culture are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
pipe	khukur
knit	cul ho

3.2.2.10 Mistranslation

The terms which were translated through mistranslation under material culture are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
knife	siyo

3.2.4 Frequency of Techniques of Translation Used in Material Culture (Artifacts)

The frequency and percentage of different techniques which were used in translating the terms of material culture are presented in the following table:

Table No. 7

Frequency of Techniques in Translation of Material Culture Terms

S. N.	Techniques	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Literal Translation	6	20
2.	Substitution	4	13.33
3.	Claque	4	13.33
4.	Borrowing	6	20
5.	Addition	2	6.67
6.	Blending	1	3.33
7.	Definition	2	6.67
8.	Deletion	2	6.67

9.	Sense Translation	2	6.67
10.	Mistranslation	1	3.33
Total		30	100

Thirty terms were randomly selected within the material culture. In the process of translation of these terms, ten different techniques were employed. Out of ten different techniques, literal translation and borrowing were the most widely used techniques i.e. 20% and blending and mistranslation were the least used techniques i.e. 3.33% in total frequency. In terms of descended order of frequency, the techniques of translation of material culture could be graded as literal translation, borrowing, substitution, claque, addition, definition, deletion, sense translation and mistranslation.

3.2.5 Techniques Used in Translation of Terms in Religious culture

In the process of translating the terms under religious culture, seven different techniques were used by the translator. Those techniques which were employed under the religious culture in the very novel were described in brief as follows with examples:

3.2.5.1 Literal Translation

The terms which were translated through literal translation under religious culture are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
grave	cih n
heretic	n stik
jew	yahudi
saint	s dhu
heaven	swarga
nun	sany s
austerity	mah tm
clergy	p dar

gods	debat haru
inn	dharmas l

3.2.5.2 Substitution

The terms which were translated through substitution under religious culture are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
coffin	sabape ik
priests	p dariharu
insense	dhupd n
monster	pais cik
cemetery	mas n
dead	swargab s
prayers	puj

3.2.5.3 Claque

The terms which were translated through claque under religious culture are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
god child	dharma putra
holy procession	dharma yudha
hearse	mal i
misfortune	phu eko karma

3.2.5.4 Addition

The terms which were translated through addition under religious culture are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
icon	debpratim
deacon	p darik sahayak

3.2.5.5 Definition

The terms in religious culture translated through definition are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
heaven grant	bhagw nle c he bhane sab hik huncha

3.2.5.6 Deletion

The terms which were deleted in SL text under religious culture are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
gospell

3.2.5.7 Sense Translation

The terms which were translated through sense translation under religious culture are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
god father	kul debt
people of the true faith	bhaktaharu
loard jesus Christ	isai
devils	p jihar
pure soul	jog

3.2.6 Frequency of Techniques of Translation Used in Religious Culture

Different translation techniques which were used in translating the terms of religious culture, their frequency and percentage are presented in the following table:

Table No. 8

Frequency of Translation Techniques of Terms of Religious Culture

S. N.	Techniques	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Literal Translation	10	33.33
2.	Substitution	7	23.33
3.	Claque	4	13.33

4.	Addition	2	6.67
5.	Definition	1	3.33
6.	Deletion	1	3.33
7.	Sense Translation	5	16.67
Total		30	100

Under the category of religious culture, thirty terms were selected as the study for data. The translator had adopted seven techniques to translate these terms. Among these seven techniques, literal translation was the most widely used technique i.e. 33.33% and definition and deletion were the least used techniques i.e. 3.33%. In terms of descended order of frequency, the techniques of translating the terms of religious culture could be graded as literal translation, substitution, sense translation, claque, addition, definition and deletion.

3.2.7 Techniques Used in Translation of Terms in Social Culture and Organization

In the process of translating terms of social culture and organization, seven different techniques were used by the translator. Those techniques which were employed in translation of social cultural terms in the novel are described in brief here:

3.2.7.1 Literal Translation

The terms which were translated through literal translation in social culture and organization are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
mother	m
wives	sw sniharu
father	pit
marry	bihe
brotherhood	bh tritwa

peasants	kis nharu
widow	bidhuw
midwife	su eni

3.2.7.2 Substitution

The terms which were translated through substitution in social culture and organization are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
wife	grihini
locksmith	mistri
hero	bah dur
thief	d ku
visitors	p huna

3.2.7.3 Claque

The terms which were translated through claque in social culture and organization are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
landlords	jamind rharu
illegal people	gairk nuni m ncheharu

3.2.7.4 Borrowing

The terms which were translated through borrowing in social culture and organization are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
comred	kamre
bourgeois	burjuw
guard	g r
tartar	t t r

3.2.7.5 Addition

The terms which were translated through addition in social culture and

organization are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
choir	g n man ali
criminals	faujadari kaidiharu
girl	taruni ke

3.2.7.6 Deletion

The terms which were deleted in the SL text under social culture and organization are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
matchmaker
masters and slaves

3.2.7.7 Sense Translation

The terms which were translated through sense translation under social culture and organization are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
blue blood	ghar niya m nche
confined	sutkeri
mistress	rakhauti
prima donna	abhinetriharu
arrears	m lpot
host and hostess	dampat

3.2.8 Frequency of Techniques of Translation Used in Social Culture and Organization

Seven different techniques which were used in the translation of terms of social culture and organization, their frequency and percentage are presented in the following table:

Table No. 9
Frequency of Techniques in Translation of Social Culture and
Organization

S. N.	Techniques	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Literal Translation	8	26.67
2.	Substitution	5	16.67
3.	Claque	2	6.67
4.	Borrowing	4	13.33
5.	Addition	3	10
6.	Deletion	2	6.67
7.	Sense Translation	6	20
	Total	30	100

For the translation of these thirty social cultural and organizational terms, seven different techniques were employed. Among these seven different techniques, literal translation was the most widely used technique i.e. 26.67% and claque and deletion were the least used techniques i.e. 6.67%. In terms of descended order of frequency, the techniques of translating the terms of social culture and organization could be graded as literal translation (26.67%), sense translation (20%), substitution (16.67%), borrowing (13.33%), addition (10%), claque (6.67%) and deletion (6.67%).

3.2.9 Techniques Used in Translation of Terms in Conceptual Culture

In the process of translating conceptual terms, the translator used nine different techniques. Those techniques which were employed in translation of conceptual terms in the novel are described in brief here:

3.2.9.1 Literal Translation

The terms in conceptual category translated through literal translation are presented below:

SL Terms	TL Terms
coward	archeruw
nausea	bant
guilt	kasur
exile	nirw san
rioting	bag bat

3.2.9.2 Substitution

The terms which were translated through substitution under conceptual category are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
grasp	p so
dresssing	cu nu
offence	kasingar
ornaments	gudi

3.2.9.3 Borrowing

The terms which were translated through borrowing under conceptual category are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
circus	sarkas
museum	myujiyam

3.2.9.4 Definition

The terms which were translated through definition in conceptual category are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
ringleader	sabailai usk une mukhya m nche
giant	bhimkay anant sakti bhayeko mah puru
E - Z - A	karuw ko 'ka', khar yoko 'kha'
autocracy	niranku jar ahi an

3.2.9.5 Claque

The terms which were translated through claque technique under conceptual category are presented below:

SL Terms	TL Terms
rich and poor	dhani ra garib
hungry teeth	bhok d tharu

3.2.9.6 Addition

The terms which were added at the time of translation by the translator through addition in conceptual category are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
witness	jiudo s kshi
animation	utas h ra ull s
smiled	icca h syo
flash	bijul jasto camkinu

3.2.9.7 Deletion

The terms which were deleted by the translator in the process of translating the original text into the TL text under conceptual category are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
cardon

3.2.9.8 Sense Translation

The terms which were translated through sense translation in conceptual category are as follows:

SL Terms	TL Terms
evil mother	narka
cooked fish	hung ko murti
man of iron	isp t
pretty mess	khica i
seethed and bubbled	r topiro
groans	kw kw runu

blackship

haramj d

3.2.9.9 Mistranslation

The terms which were translated through mistranslation in conceptual category are as follows:

SL Terms

skin almost burst

TL Terms

kh hul thul

3.2.9.10 Frequency of Techniques of Translation Used in Conceptual Culture

The frequency and percentage of the techniques which were used in translating conceptual terms are presented in the following table:

Table No. 10
Frequency of Translation Techniques of Conceptual Terms

S. N.	Techniques	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Literal Translation	5	16.67
2.	Substitution	4	13.33
3.	Borrowing	2	6.67
4.	Definition	4	13.33
5.	Claque	2	6.67
6.	Addition	4	13.33
7.	Deletion	1	3.33
8.	Sense Translation	7	23.33
9.	Mistranslation	1	3.33
Total		30	100

There were nine different techniques found to have been employed in the translation of these thirty conceptual terms. Among the nine different techniques, sense translation was the most widely used technique i.e. 23.33% followed by literal translation i.e. 16.67%. Deletion and mistranslation were the

least used techniques i.e. 3.33% of the total frequency. In terms of high to low order of frequency, the techniques of translation of conceptual terms could be graded as sense translation, literal translation, substitution, definition, addition, borrowing, claque, deletion and mistranslation.

3.3 Technique-wise and Category-wise comparison of Statistical Results

The overall analysis of the technique-wise and category-wise comparison of statistical results which were employed in translation of cultural terms used in the novel is presented below:

Table No. 11
Technique-wise and Category-wise Comparison

S. N.	Categories Techniques	Ecology		Material Culture (Artifact)		Religious Culture		Social Culture & Organization		Conceptual Terms		Total	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Literal Translation	6	20	6	20	10	33.33	8	26.67	5	16.67	35	23.33
2.	Borrowing	1	3.33	6	20	-	-	4	13.33	2	6.67	13	8.67
3.	Substitution	5	16.67	4	13.33	7	23.33	5	16.67	4	13.33	25	16.67
4.	Definition	2	6.67	2	6.67	1	3.33	-	-	4	13.33	9	6
5.	Addition	3	10	2	6.67	2	6.67	3	10	4	13.33	14	9.33
6.	Blending	1	3.33	1	3.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.33

7.	Claque	5	16.67	4	13.33	4	13.33	2	6.67	2	6.67	17	11.33
8.	Deletion	2	6.67	2	6.67	1	3.33	2	6.67	1	3.33	8	5.33
9.	Sense Translation	3	10	2	6.67	5	16.67	6	20	7	23.33	23	15.33
10.	mistranslation	2	6.67	1	3.33	-	-	-	-	1	3.33	4	2.67
Total		30	100	30	100	30	100	30	100	30	100	150	100

The above table shows that ten different techniques were employed in translating one hundred and fifty cultural terms found in the novel 'Mother'. Among those ten different techniques, literal translation was the most frequently used technique i.e. 23.33% in translation of cultural terms and blending was the least used technique i.e. 1.33% to translate cultural terms which is only used in two categories. In general, some techniques are frequently used as viable techniques. As we have seen literal translation, substitution, sense translation, claque and addition had the high frequencies and in reverse, borrowing, definition, blending, deletion and mistranslation had the low frequencies. Only literal translation, substitution, addition, claque, deletion and sense translation get present in all categories. In total hierarchical order techniques were graded as; literal translation, substitution, sense translation, claque, addition, borrowing, definition, deletion, mistranslation and blending.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

4.1 Findings

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

- i) One hundred and fifty cultural terms were identified from the novel 'Mother' and those terms have been grouped under five categories in terms of their related meaning features. Explicitly, they are ecological, material culture, religious culture, social culture and organization and conceptual terms.
- ii) Ten different techniques were found to have been employed in translating cultural terms such as literal translation, transference/borrowing, substitution, paraphrasing/definition, deletion, elaboration/addition, blending, claque, sense translation and mistranslation.
- iii) Among the translated terms literal translation (23.33%) had the highest frequency and blending (1.33%) had the lowest. The frequencies of other techniques were as: substitution (16.67%), sense translation (15.33%), claque (11.33%), addition (9.33%), borrowing (8.67%), definition (6%), deletion (5.33%), mistranslation (2.67) and blending (1.33%) respectively.
- iv) In translating the cultural terms under ecology, ten different techniques were employed and were graded as literal translation (20%), substitution (16.67%), claque (16.67%), elaboration (10%), sense translation (10%), paraphrasing (6.67%), deletion (6.67%), mistranslation (6.67%), transference/borrowing (3.33%) and blending (3.33%).
- v) In material culture (man-made) category, ten different techniques were used. Namely literal translation (20%), borrowing (20%), substitution

- (13.33%), *claque* (13.33%), addition (6.67%), definition (6.67%), deletion (6.67%), sense translation (6.67%), mistranslation (3.33%) and blending (3.33%).
- vi) There were altogether seven different techniques employed under the religious culture and graded as literal translation (33.33%), substitution (23.33%), sense translation (16.67%), *claque* (13.33%), addition (6.67%), definition (3.33%) and deletion (3.33%).
- vii) Seven different techniques were used in translating the terms under social culture and organization, namely literal translation (26.67%), sense translation (20%), substitution (16.67%), borrowing (13.33%), addition (10%), *claque* (6.67%) and deletion (6.67%).
- viii) Altogether nine different techniques were employed in translation of conceptual terms. They are graded as sense translation (23.33%), literal translation (16.67%), substitution (13.33%), definition (13.33%), addition (13.33%), borrowing (6.67%), *claque* (6.67%), deletion (3.33%) and mistranslation (3.33%).
- ix) The techniques such as literal translation, substitution, addition, *claque*, deletion and sense translation were found in all categories.
- x) In a few cases, lack of knowledge in proper selection, editing and proof reading are prevailing problems. For example, SL terms '*quail*' and '*knife*' are translated in TL as '*m ch*' and '*siyo*' respectively.
- xi) To translate the same word 'smoke', the translator has used two techniques that is substitution (*curot*) and literal translation (*dhuw*) in two different places which creates problems to understand the text for readers.

4.2 Recommendations

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

- i) Translation is a bilingual activity. So, it needs bilingual and bicultural experts to get good translation.

- ii) A good translator also should be aware of the range of categories used in translation and a translator should be aware that a wide range of techniques can be used depending on the context and the nature of words.
- iii) In translating words from material culture (such as knit), religious culture (such as nun and inn), social culture and organization (bourgeois and confined) and conceptual terms (hungry teeth and blackship), etc. should have definition or short note to make the concept clear.
- iv) If there is availability of exact equivalent word in TL, the translator should not substitute it by near equivalent of generic word. If it is necessary to substitute the term, s/he should check its context and appropriateness.
- v) A translator should give priority to literal translation unless it distorts meaning or is very unnatural.
- vi) There should not be any cases of deletion of SL terms which have the near equivalent term in TL. Even if the TL lacks the SL concepts, the translator should provide definition of the term or transliterate the terms. For example, cordon, gospel, etc.
- vii) The translator should not use whatever word is available in the dictionary. He should select the word looking it in thesaurus to get the correct equivalent term.
- viii) If there is availability of exact equivalent word in TL, the translator should not substitute it by near equivalent of generic word. If it is necessary to substitute the term, s/he should check its context and appropriateness.
- ix) The translator should avoid bad or mistranslation. He should read the text thoroughly, proper editing by serious proof reading, consult bilingual dictionaries, if necessary present the exact word in translation.
- x) If there are erroneous expressions in the context of the ST, the translator should correct the ST by appropriate translation in the TT.
- xi) The translator should keep the concept in mind that the readers of the translated text are those who know something about SL culture.

This present research study studies the techniques and their frequency in translation of the novel 'Mother'. Translation itself is a difficult task and it needs the sound knowledge about languages. To provide the perfect translation, the translator should have theoretical knowledge of translation and languages and culture involved languages.

This study can provide some feedback to the translator 'Rajendra Maske' who is responsible for the translation of the text. The concerned publication (i.e. Asia Publication, Kathmandu, Nepal) should provide authority to the trained and professional translators for translating texts and group of experts of translation should supervise the translated textbook.

Translation is an emerging discipline which is natural activity in social interaction. No one can ignore the influence of his/her mother tongue whatever the second language s/he is learning and whoever s/he is, s/he cannot avoid translation. Therefore, translation should be emphasized in language learning and teaching program.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

Cultural Categories

I. A Ecology

sun	surya
stream	khola
snow	hiu
forest	jangal
earth	prithibi
hail	asina
smoke	curot
atmosphere	hawa
louse	sugur
owl	.....
autumn night	sarad ratri
quail	macha
dog	gadha
scabby	jumra
tornado	ciso hawako lahar
stone	cattan
ripe plum	pakeko alubakhada
spring flower	basantako phul
lark	caro
stone wall	dhungako kapco
star	jagamagauda tara
ravens	giddha
calves	.....
huckle berries	kren beri

mist	nistabdh andhakar
green branches	hariyo pyaj
grass	jhar
twilight	godhuliko jhismise ujyalo
bushes	rakshasharu jasto jhadi
coffee	kaphi

I. B Material Culture

umbrella	chata
blacking	palis
silk neckerchief	resami rumal
factory	faiktri
ragged	mailo phateko luga
waist coat	ista kot
silver bell	cadiko thulo ghanta
underwear	.....
pipe	khukuri
knife	siyo
alcohol	raksi
pillow	takiya
arsenic	bis
bath house	nuhaune ghar
vodka	vodka
cider	kawasko ras
pirogs	masuko cap
drum	.....
knit	cultho
jacket	switar
cabbage soup	bandakopiko jhol
machine	masin

bread	roti
baggage	sutkes
soap and toothbrush	sabun ra dat majhne brus
beer	biyar
piano	piyano
curtain	parda
passport	passport
hammer	hathauda

I. C Religious Culture

grave	cihan
coffin	sabpetika
god child	dharma putra
icon	debpratima
heaven grant	bhagwanle cahe bhane sab thik huncha
gospel	.....
god father	kul debta
heretic	nastik
priests	padariharu
holy procession	dharma yudha
deacon	padariko sahayak
people of the true faith	bhaktaharu
Jew	yahudi
insense	dhupdan
hearse	malami
lord jesus Christ	isai
saint	sadhu
monster	paisacik
misfortune	phuteko karma
devils	pajiharu

heaven	swarga
cemetery	masan
pure soul	jogi
nun	sanyasi
dead	swargabas
austerity	mahatma
prayers	puja
clergy	padari
gods	debtaharu
inn	dharmasala

I. D Social Culture and Organization

mother	ama
wife	grihini
landlords	jamindarharu
comrade	kamred
matchmakers	.....
blue blood	gharaniya manche
wives	swasniharu
illegal people	gairkanuni mancheharu
locksmith	mistri
hero	bahadur
father	pita
thief	daku
mistress	rakahuti
prima donna	abhinetri
midwife	sudeni
brotherhood	bhatritwa
bourgeois	burjuwa
girl	taruni keti

masters and slaves	.....
host and hostess	dampati
criminals	faujadari kaidiharu
visitors	pahuna
widow	bidhuwa
tartar	tatar
arrears	malpot
peasants	kisanharu
confined	sutkeri
choir	gan mandali
marry	bihe
guard	gard

I. E Conceptual Terms

coward	darcheruwa
grasp	paso
circus	sarkas
ringleader	sabailai uskaune mukhya manche
rich and poor	dhani ra garib
witness	jiudo sakshi
cordon	.....
evil mother	narka
skin almost burst	akha thula-thula
nausea	banta
dressng	cutnu
museum	myujiyam
giant	bhimkay anant sakti bhayeko mahapuris
hungry teeth	bhoka datharu
animation	utasah ra ullas

cooked fish	dhungako murti
guilt	kasur
offence	kasingar
E - Z - A	karuwako 'ka', kharayoko 'kha'
smiled	nicca hasyo
man of iron	ispat
exile	nirwasan
ornamenrs	gudi
autocracy	nirnkus jarsahi sasan
flash	bijuli jasto camkinu
pretty mess	khicadi
rioting	bagabat
seethed and babbled	ratopiro
groans	kwakwa runu
blackship	haramjada

APPENDIX II
Procedures of Translation

II. A Ecology

Procedures	SL Terms	TL Terms
1. Literal Translation	sun	surya
	stream	khola
	snow	hiu
	forest	jangal
	earth	prithibi
	hail	asina
2. Transference	coffee	kaphi
3. Substitution	smoke	curot
	atmosphere	hawa
	stone	cattan
	insect	juka
	grass	jhar
4. Paraphrasing	tornado	ciso hawako lahar
	twilight	godhuliko jhismise ujyalo
5. Deletion	calves	.....
	owl	.....
6. Elaboration	star	jagmagauda tara
	mist	nistabdha andhakar
	bushes	rakshasharu jasto jhadi
7. Blending	huckle berries	kren beri
8. Claque	autumn night	sarad ritu
	ripe plum	pakeko alubakhada
	spring flower	basantko phul
	stone wall	dhungako kapco

	green branches	hariyo pyaj
9. Sense Translation	louse	sugur
	ravens	gidda
	scabby	jumra
10. Mistranslation	dog	gadha
	quail	macha

II. B Material Culture

Procedures	SL Terms	TL Terms
1. Literal Translation	umbrella	chata
	alcohol	raksi
	pillow	takiya
	bread	roti
	curtain	parda
	hammer	hathauda
2. Substitution	blacking	palis
	arsenic	bis
	jacket	switar
	baggage	sutkes
3. Claque	silk neckerchief	resmi rumal
	bath house	nuhaune ghar
	cabbage soup	bandakopiko jhol
	soap and tooth brush	sabun ra dat majhne brus
4. Borrowing	factory	faiktri
	vodka	vodka
	machine	masin
	beer	biyar
	piano	piyano
	passport	passport
5. Addition	ragged	mailo phateko luga

	cider	kawasko ras
6. Blending	waist coat	ista kot
7. Definition	silver bell	cadiko thulo ghanta
	pirogs	masuko cap
8. Deletion	underwear	.....
	drum	.....
9. Sense Translation	pipe	khukuri
	knit	cultho
10. Mistranslation	knife	siyo

II. C Religious Culture

Procedures	SL Terms	TL Terms
1. Literal Translation	grave	cihan
	heretic	nastik
	jew	yahudi
	saint	sadhu
	heaven	swarga
	nun	sanyasi
	austerity	mahatama
	clergy	padari
	gods	debataharu
	inn	dharmasala
2. Substitution	coffin	sabpetika
	priests	padariharu
	insense	dhupdan
	monster	paisacik
	cemetery	masan
	dead	swargabas
	prayer	puja
3. Claque	god child	dhrma putra

	holy procession	dharma yudha
	hearse	malami
	misfortune	phuteko karma
4. Addition	icon	debpratima
	deacon	padarika sahayak
5. Definition	heaven grant	bhagwanle cahe bhane sab thik huncha
6. Deletion	gospel	.....
7. Sense Translation	god father	kul debta
	people of the true faith	bhaktaharu
	lord jesus Christ	isai
	devils	pajiharu
	pure soul	jogi

II. D Social Culture and Organization

Procedures	SL Terms	TL Terms
1. Literal Translation	mother	ama
	wives	swasniharu
	father	pita
	marry	bihe
	brotherhood	bhatritwa
	peasants	kisanharu
	widow	bidhuwa
	midwife	sudeni
2. Substitution	wife	grihini
	locksmith	mistri
	hero	bahadur
	thief	daku
	visitors	pahuna
3. Claque	land lords	jamindarharu

	illegal people	gairkanuni mancheharu
4. Borrowing	comrade	kamred
	bourgeois	burjuwa
	guard	gard
	tartar	tartar
5. Addition	choir	gan mandali
	criminals	faujdari kaidiharu
	girl	taruni keti
6. Deletion	matchmaker	.....
	masters and slaves	.....
7. Sense Translation	blue blood	gharaniya manche
	confined	sutkeri
	mistress	rakhauti
	prima donna	abinetriharu
	arrears	malpot
	host and hostess	dampati

II. E Conceptual Terms

Procedures	SL Terms	TL Terms
1. Literal Translation	coward	darcheruwa
	nausea	banta
	guilt	kasur
	exile	nirwasan
	rioting	bagabat
2. Substitution	grasp	paso
	dressing	cutnu
	offence	kasingar
	ornaments	gudi
3. Borrowing	circus	sarkas
	museum	myujiyam

4. Definition	ringleader	sabailai uskaune mukhya manche
	giant	bhimkay anant sakti bhayeko mahapuris
	E - Z - A	karuwako 'ka', kharayoko 'kha'
	autocracy	nirankus jarsahi sasan
5. Claque	rich and poor	dhani ra garib
	hungry teeth	bhoka datharu
6. Addition	witness	jiudo sakshi
	animation	utasah ra ullas
	smiled	nicca hasyo
	flash	bijuli jasto camkinu
7. Deletion	cordon	.....
8. Sense Translation	evil mother	narka
	cooked fish	dhungako murti
	man of iron	ispat
	pretty mess	khicadi
	seethed and babbled	ratopiro
	groans	kwakwa runu
	blackship	haramjada
9. Mistranslation	skin almost burst	akha thula-thula

APPENDIX III

Nepali Alphabets with their Roman Transliteration

Roman transliteration of devanagari script based on Turner's (1931) Nepali alphabets and diacritic marks.

Phonetic Symbols used in the Thesis

a	अ		k	क	क
	आ	।	kh	ख	ख
ɪ	इ	ि	g	ग	ग
	ई	ी	gh	घ	घ
u	उ	ु	c	च	च
û	ऊ	ू	ch	छ	
	ऋ	ृ	j	ज	ज
e	ए	े	jh	झ	झ
ai	ऐ	ै		ञ	ञ
o	ओ	ो		ट	
au	औ	ौ	h	ठ	
~	ँ			ड	
	ं		h	ढ	
t	त	त	bh	भ	भ
th	थ	थ	m	म	म
d	द	द	y	य	
dh	ध	ध	r	र	र
n	न	न	l	ल	ल
p	प	प	w	व	व
ph	फ	फ		श	श
b	ब	ब		ष	ष
			s	स	स
			h	ह	

Note: The traditional letters क्ष, त्र and ज्ञ are treated as conjunct letters

e. g. क्ष = ksh
 त्र = tr
 ज्ञ = gy