CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1.1. General Background

Language is a means of communication which transmits the ideas, emotions, feelings from one person to another. Language is the system of system. It is used by human beings to communicate thoughts and feelings. To quote Richard, et al. (1985:64), "communication is the exchange of ideas, information etc. between two or more persons. In an act of communication, there is usually at least one speaker or sender, a message, which is transmitted and a person for whom this message is intended (receiver). The study of communication is central to sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics and information theory."

Sapir (1978:8, as quoted in Singh 2004) defines language as "a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of the system of voluntarily produced symbols."

From the linguistic point of view, language is a complex phenomenon; no definition can define it exactly. Chomsky (1965) describes language as a set of sentences, each finite in length and constructed out of a finite set of elements.

English has a significant influence in education system of each country. In the education system of Nepal, it has significant influence. A good number of books, newspapers, magazines are found in English medium in Nepal.

1.1.1. Translation

Though the discipline 'translation' is as old as human civilization, the 'translation study' is a new one. Translation includes the bi-lingual activity and involves at least two languages viz. source language (SL) and target language (TL). The translator often uses the specific term 'text' instead of language that is source text (ST) and target text (TT). Information can be conveyed into two ways: spoken and written. If a text is converted from written to written, it is called translation and if it is transferred from spoken to spoken, then it is termed as 'interpretation'. Translation involves intra-lingual (within one language) as well as inter-lingual (one language to another language) translation.

Translation plays a vital role in the modern world and it is a subject of interest to linguists, professionals and amateur translators, language teachers and others. Translation is mind-blending exercise, which faces some of the highest problems that the phenomenon language provides. Translation automatically evokes problems and difficulties.

As Bhattarai (1997:37) states, "the first trace of 'translation' can be seen from 3000 BC. It became a significant factor in the west in 300 BC. Luthe's Bible translation in 1522 laid the foundation of modern German and King James' Bible (1611) had a seminal influence on English language and literature. Significant periods of translation preceded Shakespeare and his contemporaries, French Classicism and Romantic movements."

Whereas in the nineteenth century, translation was mainly one means of communication. The twentieth century has been called the age of translation. Naturally, the translation in the twenty-first

century is gaining a new ground, and a bulk of literary, scientific, technical and medical texts are being translated into multiple languages.

Translation is obvious for transferring the knowledge from one language to another language. In the past, people translated religious and philosophical texts from one language to another language. Now, at this post-modern era, people's focus is on the translation of factual knowledge and information.

Brislin (1978:1 as quoted in Sharma 2004) defines translation as "the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (SL) to another target language (TL). Whether the languages are in written or oral form whether the languages have established orthography or do not have such standardization or whether one or both languages are based on signs as with sign language of the deaf".

Newmark (1981:7) states that, "translation is a craft consisting of the attempt to replace a written message and /or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language"

Wilss (1982:112) defines it as "a procedure which leads from a written source language text (SLT) to an optionally equivalent target language text (TLT) and requires the syntactic, semantic, stylistic and text-pragmatic comprehension by the translator of the original text".

Catford (1974:23) divides the translation into the following types:
) Phonological translation
) Grammatical translation
) Lexical (partial transference)

ﾞ)   Graphological translation

According to Bhattarai (1997:8) "… the term translation in the context of Nepal, invariably applies to the tradition and technique of information transfer from English to Nepali and vice-versa. Translation is an important tool for transmission of knowledge across geographical and linguistic boundaries."

To sum up, translation is defined variously depending upon the genre, the nature of the activity, the medium employed, the purpose, audience and the current theories of language, literary criticism, translation history, translation process, translation product, translation evaluation, translation procedures, philosophy, etc. It can be defined as the process of rendering a text from one language into another language in such a way that the text maintains the semantic and pragmatic equivalences.

1.1.2. Translation Procedure

Translation procedures are the techniques used in translation from SL to TL and vice-versa. To be a good translator, one should have the sound knowledge of techniques of translation as well.

According to Ivir (1987:37, as quoted in Bhattarai 1997) "translation procedures are those strategies adopted by the translator to achieve the closest possible equivalence between the translation units of source language and target language".

Although various linguists and scholars have devised different procedures, theories and techniques of translation, not a single theory is complete to produce a perfect translation. Since, there are many procedures of translation, that a translator can bridge the gaps by using one or many procedures at once.

Many translation theorists and practitioners have mentioned a number of translation techniques or procedures. Some of them are given below:

Nida (1964:241) divided the fundamental procedures of translation into two categories.

⟩ Technical translation and

⟩ Organizational translation

Technical procedure concerns with the process followed by the translator in converting a source language text into a receptor language text. Organizational procedures involve the general organization of such work.

Bell (1991:70) states, translation techniques as "borrowing, loan translation, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence and adaptation."

Newmark (1988:81) has proposed the following translation procedures:

   i. Transference (borrowing)

  ii. Naturalization

 iii. Cultural equivalence

 iv. Functional equivalence

  v. Descriptive equivalence

 vi. Synonymy

 vii. Through translation

viii. Shifts or transpositions

 ix. Modulation

x. Recognized translation

xi. Translation label

xii. Compensation

xiii. Componential analysis

xiv. Reduction and expansion

xv. Paraphrase

xvi. Couplets and

xvii. Notes, additions, glosses

According to Wilss (1982 as quoted in Rijal 2006) "translation procedures are concentrated events in translation." He has categorized translation procedures into two types:

)   Literal translation and

)   Non-literal translation

Among the aforementioned procedures, the following procedures are found mostly adopted while translating the SL terms (nouns) into TL language:

a.   Naturalization

b.   Transliteration

c.   Paraphrase

d.   Addition

e.   Deletion

f.   Couplet

g.   Substitution

h.   Literal translation

Each of these techniques are introduced and illustrated below:

a. Naturalization

According to Newmark (1988:83) "the procedure succeeds transference and adopts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation. Then to the normal morphology (word forms) of the TL."

Phyak (2005:88) describes the naturalization process as a procedure where we adjust TL orthography and pronunciation with SL orthography and pronunciation. For example:

SL(Nep.)   TL (Eng.)

arastu   – Aristotle

sukarat   –Socrates

rus   – Russia.

Therefore, personal names and geographical names are naturalized and accepted in translation in target language text.

b. Transliteration

In transliteration, there is no change in meaning. It only involves change in phonological and graphological system. Here, SL graphological units are replaced by TL graphological units but these are not selected on the basis of relationship to the same graphic substance.

According to Catford (1974:66), "in transliteration SL graphological units are replaced by TL phonological units." Therefore, graphological translation is quite different from transliteration system which involves three steps:

) SL letters are replaced by SL phonological units, this is the normal literate process of converting from the written to spoken medium .

) The SL phonological units are translated into TL phonological units .

) The TL phonological units are concerned into TL letters or other graphological units.

Crystal (2003:474) defines it as "the study of writing system, the conversion of one writing system into another where each character of the source language is given an equivalent character in the target language."

Nida (1964, as quoted in Thapa 2006) states that "in borrowing, words from one language to another language, the widely accepted practice is to be based on the transliteration. Spoken form of the language seems far from the graphic form of source language." For example:

) SL graphological units (Nep.)

aksijan,   wat

) SL phonological units (Nep.)

/aksijan/,   /wat/

) TL phonological units (Eng.)

) TL graphological units.(Eng.)

Oxygen,   Watt

As Adhikari (2004:52–53) has mentioned transliteration uses Devanagari script in the Nepali language whereas English uses Roman script in which there is a very close correspondence between utterances and writing.

Newmark (1988:81) states that "transference (loan word, transcription) is the process of transferring a SL text to a TL text as a translation procedure. It is the same as Catford's transference and also includes transliteration."

Transliteration is a widely used translation procedure adopted in translating / transferring SL proper names and loan words into TL.

Transliteration = SL script (converted into) TL script + SL pronunciation, e.g.

SL(Nep.)   TL (Eng.)

 pranayam   = pranayam

dhungedhara = dhungedhara

jatra   = jatra

Therefore, transliteration is a process of conversion of an SL word into TL script maintaining the SL pronunciation with some type of adjustment.

c. Paraphrasing

Wilss (1982:109) writes, "paraphrasing is an explanation of meaning of an SL term into the TL as a translation procedure. In paraphrasing, the translator gives TL description and functional equivalence of the SL terms." It is the explanatory way open to the translator. The function of paraphrase as a counterpart to literal translation is to serve as a collective term for directed (non-literal) forms of translation. It is useful in two situations:

⦆ When the translator is unable to find an accurate or near equivalent term in TL, he adopts this procedure to clarify the concept of the SL expressions.

⦆ It helps in comprehending the SL concept which is blocked by literal translation or borrowing alone. For example:

SL(Nep.)   TL (Eng.)

 causinge   — four horned antelope

 yagya   — a religious sacrifice

Newmark (1988:88–89) writes "the amplification or explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text. It has important implications and omissions. He further says that we cannot find the equivalent terms in the target language, at that time we use paraphrase to clarify the SL terms. While applying this procedure, target language explains the meaning of the source language to make it easier to understand. "

It has been shown that selecting a particular procedure is determined by the nature of the term to be translated. It is suggestive that combination of procedures rather than single procedure should be adopted for optimum transmission of the terms.

d. Addition

In this procedure, the translator gives additional information of the terms of the SLT by suitable additions from the context available in the TLT.

Nida (1964:188) states that "addition should be given considerably more weight than omissions." For example:

SL(Nep.)	TL (Eng.)
) tyas bakhatko samaj	–In the then <u>jewis</u> society
) sanai	– A <u>pipe</u> instrument

Thus, the procedure is adopted when some expression in SLT is left unsaid and the translator intends to convey the supplementary message by appropriate additions from the cultural context of the TL.

e. Omission/Deletion

It refers to the omission of SL lexical items, phrases and even sentences while reducing them into TL. It is one of the features of free translation.

Nida (1964:188) states that "the omission of the term should be more or less expected, omission is a rather radical change."

If the term has not equivalent word, then, we can delete it. Generally, it occurs at syntactic level of translation but items omitted are mostly lexical expressions. It is one of the features of free translation. For example:

SL(Nep.)	TL (Eng.)
sano musa	— mouse
asami rato badar	— Assamese monkey

When there is lack of appropriate component in TL, the translator has to leave it out. Sometimes, it is meaningless or simply not needed to convey the intended meaning in TL. In this technique, the translator omits lexical items, phrases and sometimes even the whole sentence.

f. Couplet

The combination of two procedures (e.g. borrowing + literal) is called couplet. In this procedure, although TL has its own equivalent item, the translator borrows the SL term along with impact.

In Newmark's (1981:83) words, "it refers to the combination of two translation procedures for one units as a couplet." For example:

SL (Nep.)	TL (Eng.)
dhanatmak	positive (dhanatmak)
bal	force (bal)
bulaki	nose ring (bulaki)

Adhikari (2004:38) writes "the couplet is the combination of two translation procedures for the translation of one SL term." For instance, consider the following:

SL terms (Nep.)	Borrowed Terms in TL(Eng.)	TL Translation
Paro	Paro	mercury (paro)
Parajibi	parajibi	parasite (parajibi)

The SL terms are borrowed and transliterated which in turn one followed by their TL translation in brackets, such as invertebrate (dhadma had nabhayeko). Moreover, the SL borrowed terms and their translations, instead of one being immediately followed by another may stay and occur freely in the TL text.

g. Substitution

When two cultures display a partial overlap rather than a clear-cut presence and absence of a particular element of culture, this procedure is adopted. It always facilitates communication.

Wilss (1982:105) says, "substitution is a formal translation procedure presupposing semantic translation equivalence of content SL/ TL signs and sequences of exists, translation can be treated linguistically as inter-lingual substitution."

Newmark (1988:84) describes this procedure as 'synonymy'. When a precise equivalent word may or may not exist in TL, a near TL equivalent word in a context is used. For example:

SL (Nep.)   TL (Eng.)
dastabej   documents
bhari/doko   basket
daura suruwal   shirt and pants

This technique is useful when two cultures display a partial overlap rather than a clear-cut presence or absence of a particular element. Here, the translator looks for 'similar' or 'corresponding' equivalents.

h. Literal Translation

Wilss (1982:37) states, "Literal translation is SL oriented translation. It is often loosely equated with a word for word translation. TL translates the SL term by reflecting its primary sense. It is often equated with word for word translation."

Newmark (1988:69) says "literal translation ranges from word through word, group to group, collocation to collocation, clause to clause and sentence to sentence."

According to Catford (1974 as quoted in Singh 2004), "word for word translation is essentially rank bound at word. It lies between word for word and free translation. For example:

SL(Nep.)	TL(Eng.)
kunda	pond
halo ra juwa	plough and yoke
usle jac diyo	he gave exam

But, in context 'diyo' and 'gave' are not semantic equivalents. It is faithfulness to SLT.

Newmark(1988:46) states that "the SL grammatical constructions are converted into their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context."

Word for word translation equivalent and its translation procedure is called 'literal translation'. Literal translation is the basic procedure of translation from which translation begins. It ranges from word to word level to sentence-to-sentence level. If the primary meaning is different, it does not work. In literal translation, the translator neither omits a word nor a line nor adds to them. Literal translation preserves linguistic meaning of source language text. It is the easiest and simplest form of translation.

1.1.3 Gaps in Translation

Gap refers to loss of meaning resulting from the gaps between SLT and TLT. Partial and nil equivalence create different gaps in translation. These gaps can be linguistic, cultural, philosophical or psychological in nature.

However, Ivir (1987 as quoted in Sharma 2006) points out that there are "different ways of bridging the gap in translation viz. addition, literal translation, omission, substitution."

According to Bhattarai (1997:95), "gaps are natural and inevitable in translation process, because there is no one to one correspondence between two languages." He suggests that linguistic gaps include:

) Phonological gap   in speech sounds
) Graphological gap   in graphic symbol of a language or script.
) Lexical gap.
) Structural gap.
) Functional gap.

The famous Sapir–Whorf hypothesis of linguistic relativity and linguistic determinism also justified that gaps in SL and TL and loss of meaning in translation are inevitable.

There are various types of gaps such as:

) Lexical
) Cultural
) Pragmatic / Supra-linguistic,

Meaning loss due to gaps between the source and target word is a widely discussed topic in translation. Gaps are termed variously as blank spaces, slippages, absences and so on.

According to Newmark (1981:7), "gaps are classified into various types: lexical, structural (linguistic, cultural, pragmatic or supra-linguistic gap)."

Linguistic gaps are primarily dominant in translation. The words, which are very common in one language may not exist in another language. That is why no two languages are identical in their form, structure, phoneme, and context and so on. Gaps between two languages in terms of grammar, phonetic system, vocabulary are known as linguistic gaps.

Linguistic ambiguities both lexical and structural are the main problems in translation. Bilingual ambiguities occur primarily when the TL makes distinction absent in the SL. For example: Nepali has a word 'chala' which means both 'skin and leather' in English. Nepali makes no distinction between 'leather' and 'skin' contextually.

However, the researcher's task in the present work is to find out the linguistic gaps on the basis of phonological gaps, graphological gaps and lexical gaps in 'translating nouns' from Nepali to English language. Let us discuss the linguistic gaps one by one.

I. Phonological Gaps

Phonological translation is restricted translation in which the SL phonology of a text is replaced by equivalent TL phonology. English has 44 phonemes but Nepali has 35 phonemes. Translation of phonemes in one language may be absent in another language due to difference between two languages and it creates gap.

In general, in the absence of sufficient symbols from the TL or presence of too many symbols in the former case the translator has to add diacritics to transliterate the SL words. The diacritics such as ~ – ˆ, etc.

are used in the English language to transliterate Nepali words. For example:

SL (Nep.)   TL (Eng.)

tibbat   /tibet/

kathmandu   /kætmandu/

An example of a phonological gap would be seen in a language where the phonemic contrasts /p/, /b/ and /t/, /d/, /k/ and /g/ are not matched.

The phonological performance of foreign language learners is an example of phonological translation.

The phonological features involve two special problems:

) The relative adequacy of the receptor language alphabet.

) The attitudes of receptors towards the incorporation of foreign sounds or symbols from the source language .

Therefore, some sounds are not found in English but found in Nepali which creates phonological gap.

II. Graphological Gaps

Graphological translation is restricted translation in which the SL graphology of a text is replaced by equivalent TL graphology. It is an act of translating thoughts, feelings, and ideas on paper. It conveys the meaning through the use of graphic symbol representing a language. Two languages are different in their graphological system. Graphemes available in one language may be absent in another language which creates graphological gaps. For example:

SL (Nep.)   TL(Eng.)

baink   – Bank

ganes   – Ganesh

radha   – Radha

To be particular, English has 26 letters (alphabets) whereas Nepali has forty-nine alphabets. English has the use of capitalization, spelling system, Roman transcription whereas Nepali is written in Devanagari script. Different kinds of spelling rule can be applied in English language.

III. Lexical Gaps

Lexical gaps denote the absence of a lexical item in a particular language that corresponds to a context.

Adhikari (2004:41) states, "if a word has more than one meaning, it is lexically ambiguous. Lexical ambiguity may be due to polysemy and homonymy."

That is to say, a language (SL) may not have a lexical item in its vocabulary for the concept in another language (TL), this is known as lexical gap. Natural languages differ in matter of lexicalization. That is to say, one language (L1) may have a lexical item for a particular concept while another language (L2) may not have a lexical item in its vocabulary for that concept.

Lexical gap denotes the absence of a lexical item in a particular language that corresponds to a concept in the target language. To put more technically a lexical gap refers to the absence of a lexeme at a particular place in the structure of a lexical field. e.g.

SLT (Nep.)	TLT (Eng.)
jethan	brother in law
patipauwa	resthouses

The lexical gap will be analyzed in terms of the following criteria:

a. Addition of the Word and Concept

The survey of the translated nouns shows that some words are addition of concepts and meanings in the target text. This may seem to be

a case of over translation however, it is not a case of mistranslation. For example:

> SLT (Nep.)   TLT (Eng.)
>
> arna   = wild <u>water</u> buffalo
>
> himali bhalu   = Himalayan <u>black</u> bear.

b. Omission/ Deletion of Words

The omission of the ST concepts occur either due to the lack of adequate knowledge of the translator to render the text or due to the lack of consciousness and seriousness of the translator while rendering the text.

Omission of words and meanings of the SL is very serious mistake in translation. If there are cases of omission, the readers of the TT do not get the same level and amount of comprehension as the ST readers do. e.g.

> SLT (Nep.)   TLT (Eng.)
>
> <u>parbat</u> srinkhala   — ranges
>
> <u>sano</u> musa   — mouse

c. Substitution of Concepts and Meaning in Translation

There are a number of instances of the substitution of concepts which are also the instances of mistranslation. For example:

> SLT (Nep.)   TLT (Eng.)
>
> dharti   — the land
>
> bahrasinge   — swamp deer.

d. Divergence and Convergence

Singh (2004:30) states that "the divergence and convergence are inter-lingual phenomena." They are related with interlingual interference.

Convergence is a phenomenon in which we look into one through many and just opposite is divergence. There exists a state of convergence and divergence while translating cultural, religious and geographical words in Nepali.

In translation, convergence is a procedure in which the translator translates two or more SL items to one TL equivalent. For example:

SLT (Nep.)   TLT (Eng.)

⟩   umalnu / usinnu   —boil

⟩   kaki / maiju   —aunt

In contrary to this, divergence is a procedure in which one SL item is translated by two or more TL equivalents, for example:

⟩   pani   — either / too

⟩   Parva   — ritual / festival

1.1.4. Nouns

Nouns are words used to identify people, places, things and ideas. A noun can be a name of anything that can be countable or uncountable. A noun is a naming word . It is the name of anything seen and unseen, person, place, animal, feeling, emotion, etc.

Nouns are classified mainly into four groups, they are:

a. Proper noun

b. Common noun

c. Collective noun

d. Abstract noun

a. Proper Noun

Such name indicates particular person, place and thing. It always begins with a capital letter.

According to Adhikari (2004:85), "proper nouns are names of people (Shakespeare), places (Katmandu), countries (Nepal), magazines (The New York Times), Calendar items (January), and so forth."

Therefore, proper noun is the name of person, place and thing that is unique and particular.

b. Common Noun

According to Hornby (2000:242), common noun is "a word such as table, cat, or sea that refers to an object or a thing but is not the name of a particular person, place or thing."

Wren and Martin (1996:4) write common noun as "a name given in common to every person or thing of the same class or kind. Common here means shared by all. e.g. dog, man, table."

Common noun is the name that is used for a class of people or thing not to particular person or thing.

c. Collective Noun

According to Hornby (2000:233), "a singular noun, such as committee or team that refers to a group of people animals or things and in British English, can be used with either a singular or a plural verb. In American English, it must be used with a singular verb."

Wren and Martin (1996:4) write "a collective noun is the name of a number of persons or things, taken together and spoken of as one whole as, crowd, team, family, nation, parliament, committee, etc."

A crowd is a collection of people. The name of a collection or group is a collective noun, e.g. flock, clump, pack, etc.

d. Abstract Noun

An abstract noun is the name of a quality, state or concept. Abstract nouns are the names of qualities found in various kinds of objects.

According to Hornby (2000:5), "an abstract noun is a noun for example, goodness or freedom that refers to an idea or a general quality, not to a physical object."

As Wren and Martin (1996:5) define, "an abstract noun is usually the name of a quality, action or state considered apart from the object to which it belongs." It includes the quality; goodness, kindness, the action; laughter, theft and the state; childhood, sickness, poverty, etc.

The names of the arts, science (e.g. grammar, music economics, physics chemistry, etc.) are also abstract nouns. Abstract nouns can be made from adjectives, common nouns and the verbs. Abstract nouns are imagination, beauty, happiness praise, etc of something. The names that do not have physical or practical existence are abstract nouns.

1.1.5. Binary Classification of Nouns

Crystal (2003:320) suggests that "nouns are generally sub-classified into common and proper types and analyzed in terms of number, gender, case and countability." Therefore, they can be divided into other ways, these are;

a. Countable and uncountable noun

b. Human and non-human

c. Animate and inanimate

d. Concrete and abstract

e. Root and derived

a. Countable and Uncountable Noun

Countable nouns can be counted and uncountable nouns are names of the things that we cannot count, e.g. water, sugar, beauty, cream, luggage, etc. In these nouns we cannot add 's', 'es' to make plural. These nouns are often preceded by some, any, no, a little, etc. or by nouns such as bit, piece, slice of, etc for example, a bit of news, a drop of oil and so on.

b. Human and Non–human Noun

The former one indicates the name of human beings and the noun that indicates name other than that of human being is non–human noun, e.g. Ram, Shyam, Sita Vs. stone, tree, etc.

c. Concrete and Abstract Noun

Concrete noun is that kind of noun, which refers to the things, persons or anything that we can see, touch whereas abstract noun have no material form. Therefore, they cannot be seen or touched.

We know them from smell, taste and feelings, e.g. soil, stick Vs. beauty, help, love, etc.

d. Animate and Inanimate Noun

Animate nouns are those nouns which indicate living beings but inanimate nouns are those nouns which indicate non–living things, e.g. man, cow Vs. mountain, bus, etc.

e. Root and Derived Noun

Root nouns are those nouns which are in their pure forms whereas derived nouns are made from the combination with others, e.g. house, book Vs. humans, laughter, etc.

1.1.6 Central Zoo

'Central Zoo' is the only one zoo in Nepal. The former Prime Minister Juddha Shamsher established it as a private zoo in 1989 BS. After, the political change in 2007 BS, it was opened for public in 2011 BS. Then, 'Mahendra Trust for Nature Conservation' has managed it since 2052 BS. 'Mahendra Prakriti Samrakshayan Kosh', which is one of the self-governed NGO governs it.

It is estimated that about ten lakh (one million) people visit the zoo every year. It helps people not only to see animals and birds, but also to gain the knowledge of historical and cultural importance of Nepal.

There are more than 500 animals and birds out of 126 species. Among them, 30 mammals, 66 birds, 8 reptiles and 22 types of fish are found there. Among them, 38 species are endangered and 13 are in the verge of extinction. Animals, birds, etc. are sometimes brought

from different countries. It covers 6 hectors of land (Source: Central Zoo, Jawalakhel. IUCN: 2059).

1.2. Review of the Related Literature

Significant numbers of texts have been translated from Nepali into English and vice versa.

Bhattarai (1997) in his Ph.D. dissertation entitled 'In other Words Sense Versus Word as a Unit of Literary Translation (With Reference to Nepali English Poetic Texts)' has made an attempt to define translation in general and to observe the translation process and product of translation traffic between Nepali-English language pair in particular. He has found growing interest of people in bi-directional, horizontal translation.

Adhikari (2003) carried out a research entitled 'The Translation of Technical Terms' to find out the techniques and linguistic problems of translation of technical terms, used in science textbook for grade-9. He has concluded that the problem lies in translation when a target language text lacks an equivalent term that is present in the source language text.

Singh (2004) carried out a research entitled 'Techniques and Gaps in the Translation of Cultural Terms' to find out the techniques and gaps in translation of cultural terms. He has found that there exist a number of gaps in translation of cultural terms due to various reasons such as lack of conceptual accuracy, lack of cultural equivalence, lack of lexical items, etc.

Sharma (2004) carried out a research on the 'Translation Evaluation of Social Studies for Grade–X'. He has attempted to analyze the process of translation of the sentences and the transfer of concepts and meaning. He came up with the findings that both SL and TL texts use more simple sentence in comparison to compound and complex sentences.

Chhetri (2004) carried out a research entitled 'Translation of Technical Terms; A Case of Textbook for Health, Population and Environment Education (HPE) for Grade–X'. He has found that both Nepali and English languages are used as source of technical terms in the field of HPE.

Thapa (2006) carried out a research on the 'Translation of Technical Terms: A Case of Textbook for Population and Environment Education'. He came up with the findings that monomorphemic words in Nepali are not necessarily found in English and in translation of HPE terms from Nepali to English, five techniques are used which are literal translation, transliteration, hybrid formation, loan shift and paraphrasing.

Therefore, the significant numbers of studies have been carried out on translation but no study has yet been exclusively done on 'Translation of Nouns'. Therefore, the present study is the first attempt which aims to analyze the 'Translation procedures' and 'Linguistic gaps' in translating nouns. Thus, this research differs from the rest of the studies carried out in the department and it will be fruitful for translation and pedagogical purposes.

1.3 Objectives of the Study:

The study had the following objectives:

a. To find out the 'procedures' involved in translating nouns from Nepali to English.

b. To find out the 'linguistic gaps' of translation in translating nouns from Nepali to English.

c. To suggest some pedagogical implications.

1.4. Significance of the Study

The study will be beneficial to the students, teachers, syllabus designers, the textbook writers and translators, NGO's, INGO's, offices and other who are directly or indirectly involved in teaching and learning of English and Nepali language. More specifically, this study will be directly or indirectly beneficial to the persons who are interested and involved in translation from Nepali into English for the pedagogical purposes. This research will provide some insights on theoretical as well as practical aspects of translation. Therefore, it will be helpful for those researchers who wish to carry out their research works on translation. It will have a global significance as well.

CHAPTER TWO
Methodology

The following methodology was adopted to carry out the study:

2.1. Sources of Data Collection

The researcher used secondary sources of data only.

2.1.1. Secondary Sources of Data

Secondary Sources of data were the translated nouns from Nepali to English available in the central zoo, which is located at Jawalakhel in the Kathmandu valley. In addition to these, the researcher consulted some books in order to facilitate the study. Some of them were;

1. Previously carried out researches: Bhattarai (1997), Singh (2004), Sharma (2004), Chhetri (2004), Sharma (2006), Thapa (2006), etc.
2. Dictionaries: Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (6th edition) and 'English Nepali Sajha Samkshipta Sabdakosh',etc.
3. Books: Newmark (1988), Catfrod (1965), Thomson (2005), Gautam (2056), Sinha (2007), Wren and Martin (1996), Nida (1964), Kumar (1996), Bhattarai (2004), Adhikari (2004) and Phyak (2005).

2.2. Sampling Procedure

One hundred and fifty nouns translated from Nepali to English, which were found in the different places of central zoo, were selected by using judgmental sampling procedure.

2.3. Process of Data Collection

The researcher went to the zoo and collected the translated versions of nouns. He read both versions and listed them.

2.4. Tools for Data Collection

The researcher observed 150 translated versions of nouns and he recorded them from the 'Central Zoo' at Jawalakhel in Kathmandu valley. So, observation was applied in this research.

2.5. Limitations of the Study

The study had the following limitations:

1. The area of the study, as the title suggests was limited only to the translation of nouns from Nepali to English.

2. The study was further limited only to one hundred and fifty translated nouns from Nepali to English.

3. The study was limited at findings of the 'translation procedures' and 'linguistic gaps' involved in the selected nouns translated from Nepali to English.

4. The study did not aim to find out the theories of translation.

5. The study was limited only to translated nouns which are found in 'Central Zoo' at Jawalakhel in the Kathmandu valley.

CHAPTER THREE

Analysis and Interpretation of the Data

This chapter deals with the presentation, analysis and interpretation of the data. At first, the data were analyzed and interpreted to find out the translation procedures used in translating nouns. Then the data have further been analyzed and interpreted to find out the linguistic gaps in translating nouns.

3.1. Translation Procedures Used in Translating Nouns

After analyzing the data, the researcher has found that various procedures are adopted in translating nouns from Nepali to English.

During the process of translation, the translator had to face various problems. Various linguists and scholars have suggested various theories and procedures of translation. However, no single theory and procedure is absolutely enough to produce a perfect translation without any gap. Cultural differences and gaps are natural phenomena of all living languages . So, gaps are inevitable. However, these gaps can be bridged.

During the study period, the researcher has found the following procedures adopted in translating nouns from Nepali to   English:

 a.   Naturalization

b.   Transliteration

c.   Paraphrase

d.   Addition

e.   Deletion

f.   Couplet

g.   Substitution

h.   Literal Translation.

3.1.1. Holistic Procedures of Translation

The researcher collected one hundred and fifty nouns from 'Central zoo', which is located at Jawalakhel in the Katmandu valley. He has found eight procedures used in the translation of the nouns. It can be clearly presented in the following table:

Table No. 1: Holistic Procedures of Translation

S.N.	Procedure	No. of Nouns	Used in Items	Percentage
I.	Naturalization	150	5	3.33%
II.	Transliteration	150	16	10.67%
III.	Paraphrase	150	17	11.33%
IV.	Addition	150	17	11.33%
V.	Deletion	150	7	4.67%
VI.	Couplet	150	10	6.67%
VII.	Substitution	150	25	16.67%
VIII.	Literal Translation	150	53	35.33%
		Total	150	100%

The table no. 1 shows that there were altogether one hundred and fifty translated nouns. Translation of these nouns involved eight-translation procedures viz. naturalization, transliteration, and paraphrase, addition, deletion, couplet, substitution and literal translation. Five (3.33%) nouns were naturalized. Sixteen (10.67%) nouns were transliterated. Seventeen (11.33%) nouns were paraphrased. Seventeen (11.33%) nouns were translated using 'addition procedure'. Seven (4.67%) nouns were translated by 'deletion procedure'. Ten (6.67%) nouns were translated using 'couplet procedure'. Twenty-five (16.67%)

nouns were translated using 'substitution procedure'. At last, fifty-three (35.67%) nouns were translated using 'literal translation' procedure.

This table no. 1 shows that literal translation was most commonly/frequently used procedure and naturalization was the least used procedure in translating nouns.

3.1.2. Naturalization

On the basis of the analysis of the data the researcher found the following words (nouns) translated using the naturalization process:

	SL(Nep.)	TL(Eng.)
)	cituwa	cheetah
)	arna	arnee
)	cyakhura	chukur
)	cin	China
)	rus	Russia

The above data can be presented in the figure as follows:

Figure no. 1: Naturalization

5, 3.33%

145, 96.67%

Naturalization
Other
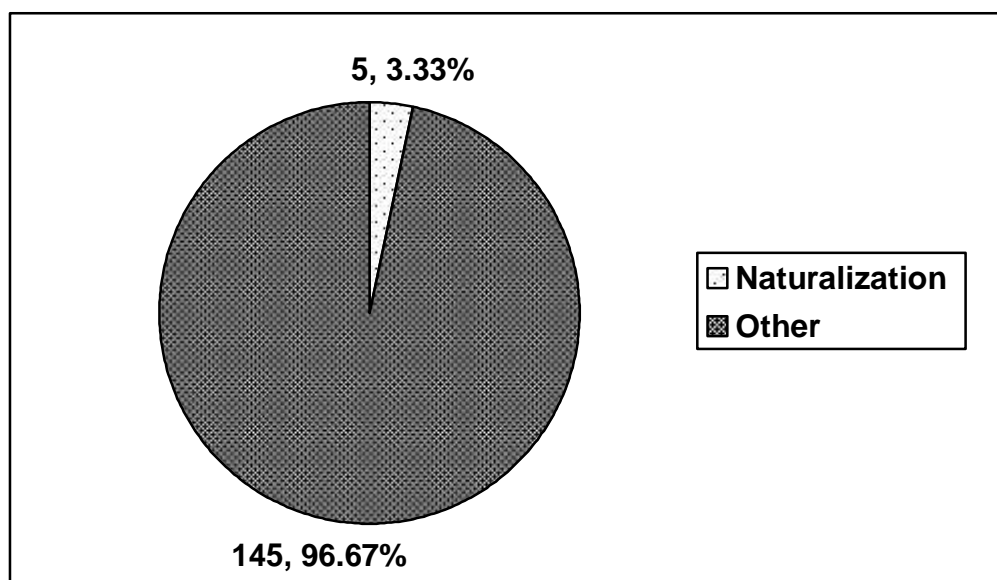
The figure no. 1 shows that there were only five nouns translated using the procedure 'naturalization' out of 150 nouns which is 3.33 percent of the whole data. As the data show the word 'chituwa' was translated as 'cheetah' 'chakhura' as 'chukura' and so on others using this procedure.

3.1.3. Transliteration

On the basis of analysis of the data, the researcher found the following words (nouns) translated using the transliteration procedure:

SL (Nep.)		TL (Eng.)
∫	langur	langur
∫	sagarmatha	Sagarmatha
∫	kosi	Koshi
∫	tappu	tappu
∫	saras	sarus
∫	ghadiyal	gharial
∫	taiwan	Taiwan
∫	borniyo	Bornio
∫	indonesiya	Indonesia
∫	myanmar	Myanmar
∫	siwalik	Siwalik
∫	mahabharat	Mahabharat
∫	malaya	Malay
∫	muniya	munia
∫	mitar	meter
∫	panda	panda

The above data can be presented in the figure as follows:

Figure no. 2: Transliteration
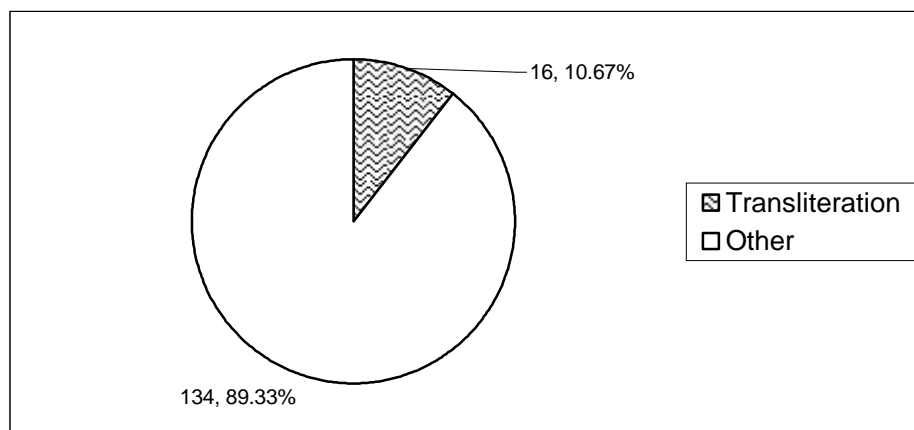
The figure no. 2 shows that there were only 16 nouns translated using the procedure of 'transliteration' out of 150 nouns which is 10.67 percent of the whole data. As the data show basically the nouns (both proper and common) are transliterated. For example: the word ' langur' in SL transliterated as 'langur'.
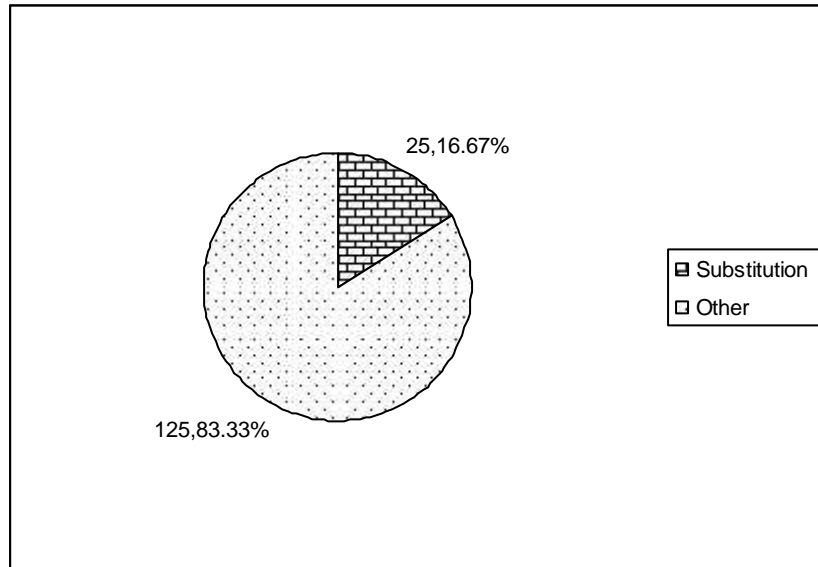
3.1.4. Paraphrase

On the basis of analysis of the collected data, the researcher found the following words (nouns) translated using the paraphrase procedure:

	SLT (Nepali)	TLT (English)
)	causinge	four horned antelope
)	arna	wild buffalo
)	agingar	Asiatic rock python
)	nir biralo	large Indian civet
)	salak	scaly ant eater
)	sano garud	lesser adjutant stork
)	silsile has	lesser whistling teal
)	khoya has	bar headed goose
)	koiralo	common giant flying squirrel

)	banbikas guruyojana	master plan for the foresty sector
)	ratuwa	barking deer
)	sungohoro	golden monitor lizard
)	yagya	a religious sacrifice
)	bahrasimha	male swamp deer
)	bagh bacau kos	save the tiger fund
)	laguna	hog deer
)	cittal	spotted deer

The above data can be presented in figure as follows:

Figure no. 3: Paraphrase
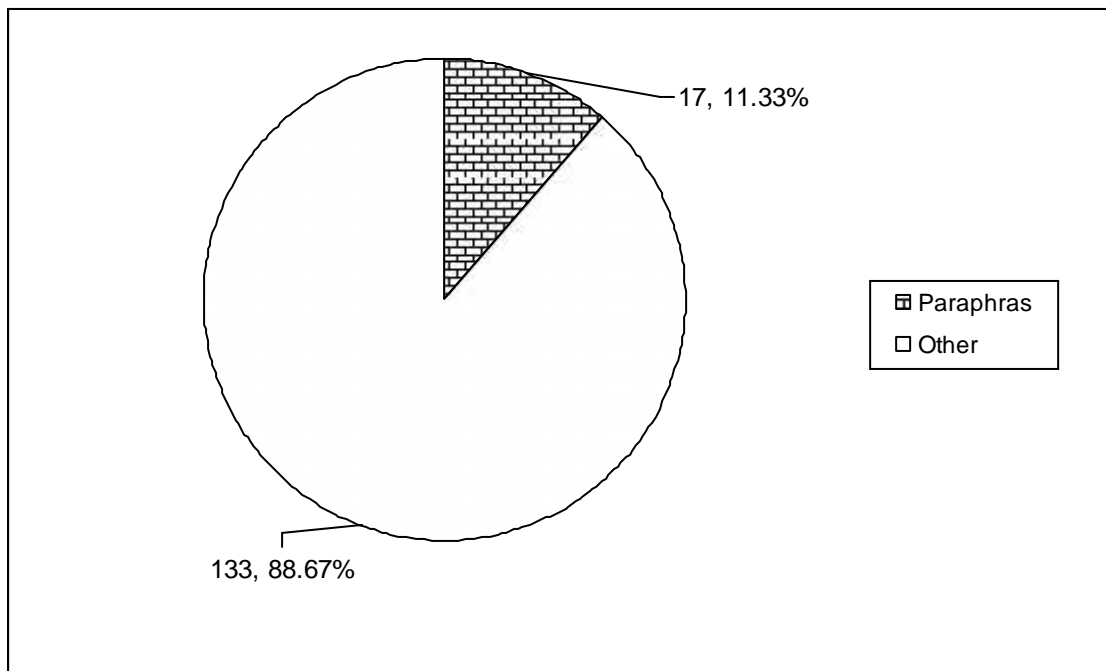
The figure no. 3 shows that there were only 17 nouns translated using the 'paraphrase procedure' out of 150 nouns which is 11.33 percent

of the whole data. As the data show, the words, which lack single equivalent words in the target language, are paraphrased. For example: the word 'sungohoro' has been translated as 'golden monitor lizard'.

3.1.5. Addition

On the basis of analysis of the collected data, the researcher found the following words (nouns) translated using the addition procedure:

	SLT (Nepali)	TLT (English)
)	jangali kukur	wild red dog
)	himali bhalu	Himalayan black beer
)	ciru	Tibetan antelope
)	gainda	one horned rhinoceros
)	malsapro	yellow throated marten
)	badel	wild boar
)	habre	red panda
)	hudar	stripped hyena
)	mayur	common peafowl
)	bal maidan	children play ground
)	thulolokharke	Indian giant squirrel
)	hucil	great horn owl
)	dhanes cara	great pied hornbill
)	gilhari	palm squirrel
)	suturmurga	African ostrich
)	sarus	common crane
)	dhade giddha	white romped vulture

The above data can be presented in thefigure as follows:

Figure No. 4: Addition
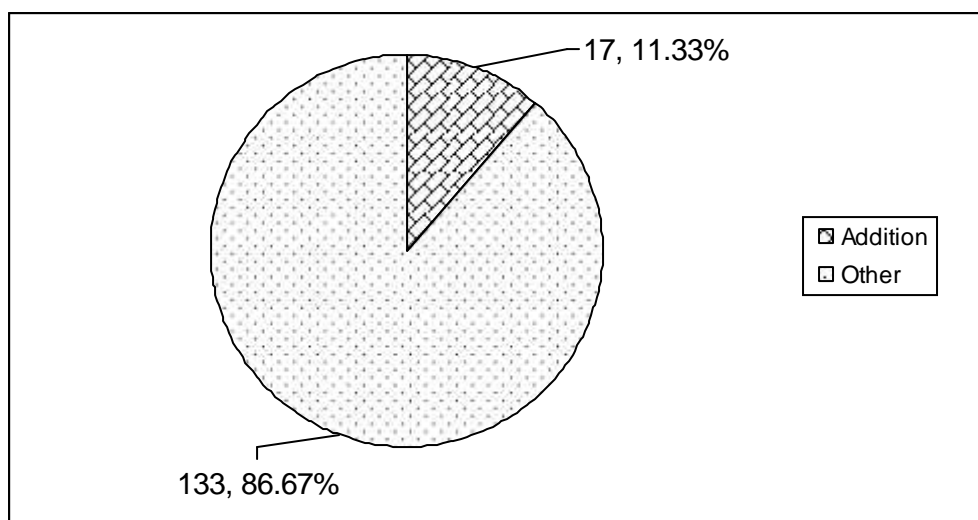
The figure no. 4 shows that there were only 17 nouns translated using the 'addition procedure' out of 150 nouns which is 11.33 percent of the whole data, e.g. The word 'ciru' was translated as 'Tibetan antelope' 'badel' as 'wild boar'. Here, the 'Tibetan' and 'wild' in TLT are added to make the translation equivalent in SLT.

3.1.6. Deletion

On the basis of analysis of collected data, the researcher found the following words (nouns) translated using the deletion procedure:

SLT (Nepali)	TLT (English)
parbat srinkhala	ranges
sano musa	mouse
thulo musa	rat
langur badarko sarir	langur's body
sa-sana standhari jantu	small mammals
pate bagh	tiger
asami rato badar	Assamese monkey

The above data can be presented in the figure as follows:

Figure no. 5: Deletion
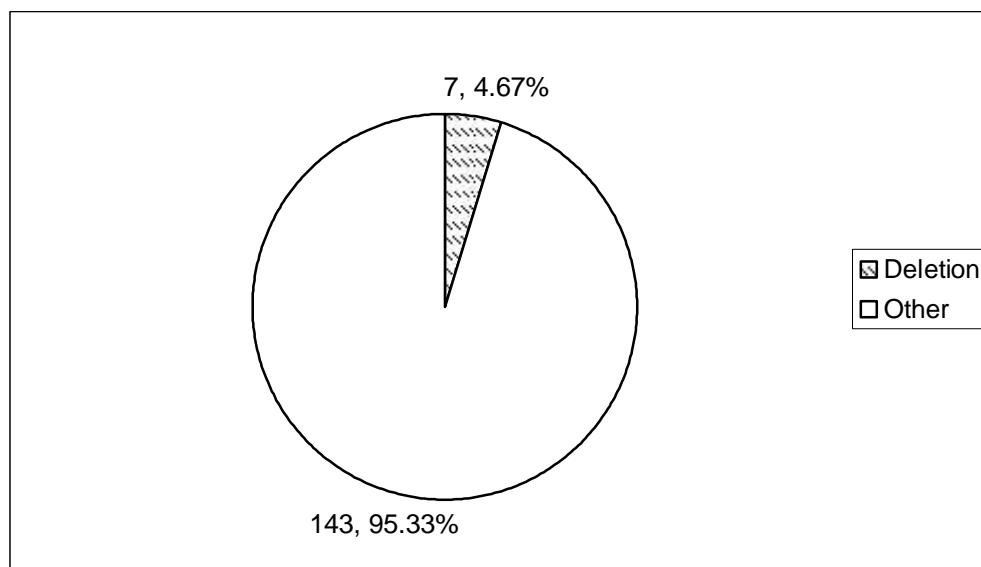
The figure no. 5 shows that there were only seven nouns translated using the 'deletion procedure' out of 150 nouns, which is 4.67 percent of the whole data. The word 'parbat srinkhala' in SLT is translated as 'ranges' where the word 'parbat' in SLT has been deleted.

3.1.7 Couplet (Borrowing + Literal Translation)

On the basis of interpretation of collected data the researcher found the following words (nouns) translated using this procedure:

	SLT (Nep.)	TLT (Eng.)
⟩	himali bhalu	mountain (Himalayan) bear
⟩	langur badar	langur monkey (badar)
⟩	ghadiyal gohi	gharial crocodile (gohi)
⟩	malaya prayadwip	Malay peninsular (prayadwip)
⟩	poli biralo	pole cat (biralo)
⟩	pedal duga	peddle boat (duga)
⟩	jangal	forest (jungle)
⟩	saras	crane (sarus)

ʃ   suturmurga   ostrich (suturmurga)

ʃ   daphe   lophophorus (danfe)

The above data can be presented in the figure as follows:

Figure no. 6: Couplet
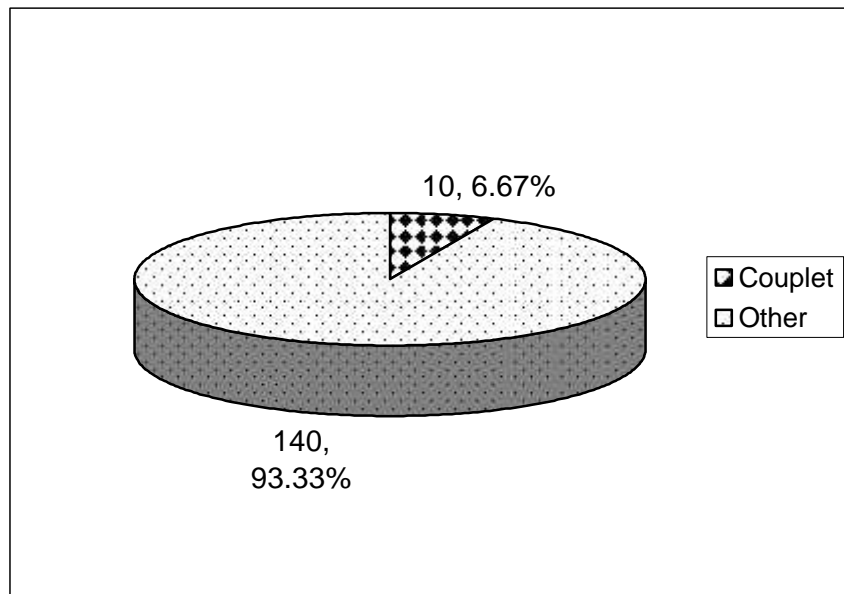
The figure no. 6 shows that there were only 10 nouns translated using the 'couplet procedure' out of 150 nouns which is 6.67 percent of the whole data. 'Couplet Procedure' is used to translate the same words in two different words, e.g. the word 'himali bhalu' in SLT is translated as 'mountain (Himalayan) bear', in TLT. Here 'mountain' and 'Himalayan' two different words are used to translate the same words.

3.1.8. Substitution

On the basis of analysis of collected data the researcher found the following words (nouns) translated using this procedure:

SLT (Nep.)   TLT (Eng.)

ʃ   biraloko sarir   cat's pelt

ʃ   dwase cituwa   clouded leopard

)	rato bhalu	brown bear
)	chirbire biralo	leopard cat
)	jangali cyangra	wild goat
)	karal suga	large parakeet
)	barha simha	swamp deer
)	cari bagh	leopard cat
)	banmanche	siamong
)	ausat ayu	life span
)	paine sthan	distribution
)	cauri gai	gaur
)	kalo giddha	king vulture
)	nil gai	blue bull
)	standhari jib	mammals
)	nakata has	comb duck
)	bhari	basket
)	kukur dat	incisor
)	sahibaj	falcon
)	dastabej	documents
)	doko	basket
)	khayar	acacia tree
)	mit	friends
)	muse kharayo	pica
)	naur	blue sheep
)	lide musa	pica

The above data can be presented in the figure as follows:

Figure no. 7: Substitution

The figure no. 7 shows that there were only 25 nouns translated using the substitution procedure out of 150 nouns which is 16.67 percent of the whole data. The word which lack equivalent word in TLT are substituted, e.g. 'biraloko sarir' in SLT is substituted by 'cat's pelt' in TLT instead of 'cat's body'. Here, the SLT concept substituted by TLT concept.

3.1.9. Literal Translation

On the basis of analysis of collected data, the researcher found the following words (nouns) translated using this procedure:

	SLT (Nepali)	TLT (English)
)	cituwa	leopard
)	prem caro	love bird
)	krisna sar	black buck
)	simha pucchar badar	lion tailed monkey

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)	jangali gadha	wild ass
)	lokharke	squirrel
)	dhunge malsapro	stone marten
)	chucundra	shrew
)	hiu cituwa	snow leopard
)	hattiko dara	elephant tusk
)	rastriya nikunja	national park
)	banya jantu araksha	wildlife reserve
)	udne panchi	flying bird
)	haga	branches
)	kasturi	civet
)	pudke badel	pigmy hog
)	gohi	crocodile
)	manche	human
)	banya jantu samrakshan	wild life conservation
)	niyamawali	act
)	sarisrip	reptiles
)	kamila	ants
)	dhamira	termites
)	daphe	pheasant
)	kada	quills
)	dumsi	porcupine
)	seto kanka	white ibis
)	camce thude	spoon bill
)	seto bhudiphor	white stork
)	kali kantha bhudiphor	black necked stork
)	butyan jangal	scrub forest
)	jhadi	bushes

)	kira	insects
)	phalphul	fruits
)	kandamul	roots
)	cara	birds
)	rato muniya	red munia
)	navi	naval
)	marubhumi	desert
)	bacca	children
)	badar	monkey
)	machamarne biralo	fishing cat
)	ban biralo	jungle cat
)	sunaulo biralo	golden cat
)	nadiharu	rivers
)	biswa sampada suci	world heritage sites
)	durlabh prajati	rare species
)	prakriti samraksyan	nature conservation
)	ghoral	antelope
)	daphe	lophophorus
)	simsar	wetlands
)	tibbati kharayo	Tibetan rabbit
)	thulo kachuwa	giant tortoise

The above data can be presented in the figure as follows:

Figure no. 8: Literal Translation
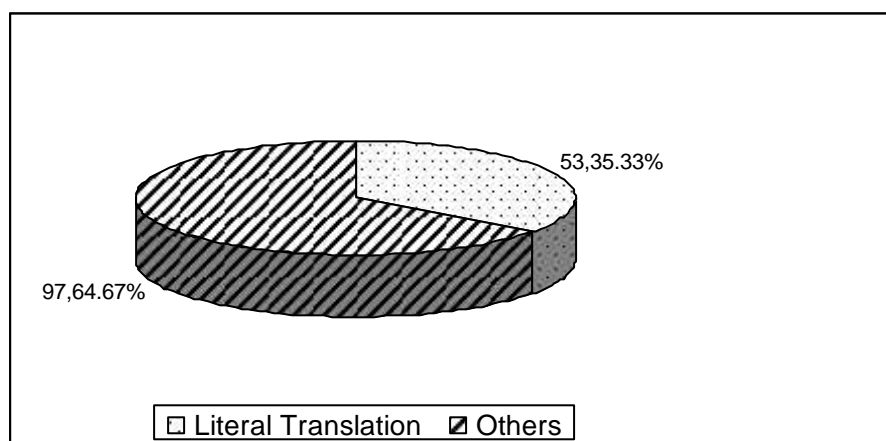
The figure no. 8 shows that there were only 53 nouns translated using the literal translation procedure out of 150 nouns which is 35.33 percent of the whole data. The word in SLT equivalent with TLT word are translated using this procedure, e.g 'cituwa' in SLT is translated as 'leopard' and 'prem caro' as 'love bird'.

3.2. Linguistic Gaps in Translating Nouns

On the basis of analysis of the whole data, the researcher found the following linguistic gaps while translating Nepali nouns into English. The translated text has been analyzed in terms of following criteria:

) Phonological gaps,

) Graphological gaps,

) Lexical gaps.

3.2.1 Summary of the Linguistic Gaps

On the basis of analysis of the data, the researcher found 55 linguistic gaps in translating nouns. These gaps were analyzed into three levels, viz. phonological level, graphological level and lexical level. It can be presented in the following table:

Table No. 2: Summary of the Linguistic Gaps

S.N.	Gaps in Item (nouns)	No. of Gaps	Total	Total Percentage
I.	Phonological gaps	9	9	16.36%
II.	Graphological gaps	17	17	30.90%
III.	Lexical gaps		29	52.72%
	) Addition	10		
	) Deletion	7		
	) Convergence	4		
	) Substitution	8		
	Total gaps	55	55	100%

The table no. 2 shows that among the gaps 9(16.36%) linguistic gaps were found in phonological level, 17(30.90%) gaps in graphological level and 29(52.72%) gaps in lexical level (i.e. including cause of addition, deletion, convergence and substitution of meanings and concept). This table also shows that there is the highest frequency of lexical gaps and the lowest frequency of phonological gaps. This shows that gaps always affect understanding.

3.2.2. Phonological Gaps

On the basis of analysis of the data, the researcher has found the following phonological gaps in translating Nepali nouns into English.

Table No. 2: Phonological Gaps

S.N.	Texts	SL(Nep.) Phonology	TL(Eng.) Phonology	
I.	Pocket mar	paket mar		a– , e – i
II.	Tappu	tappu		a- , ɐpp – p
III.	gharial	ghadiyal		gha - ga, d–r, ya-
IV.	Taiwan	taiwan		t–t
V.	Indonesia	indonesiya		o– , e–i:, ya–zi
VI.	Myanmar	myanmar		ya–æ
VII.	Cheetah	cituwa		t – t

| VIII. | Chukur | cyakhura | | cya–khu -ku |
| IX. | Teddy biralo | tadi biralo | | t- t, a – æ |

The above data can be presented in figure as follows:

Figure no. 9: Phonological Gaps
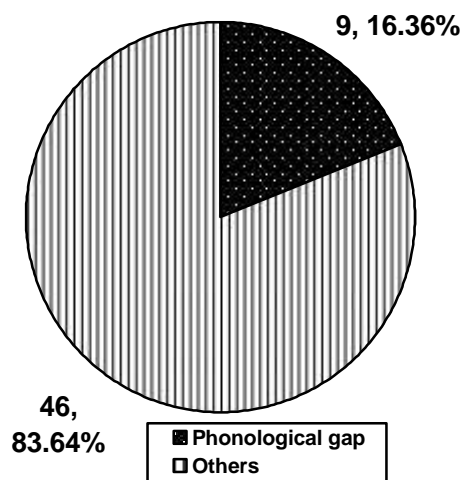
There are altogether 9 phonological gaps which is the 16.36% of the whole gaps. They were found in these nouns, which are transliterated from Nepali into English or one language to another language. The word 'astric' in SL Phonology translated as 'ostrich' in TL Phonology. In the data the Phoneme in SL phonology are different from TL Phonology. Such item creates phonological gaps.

3.2.3. Graphological Gaps

On the basis of analysis of the data the researcher found the following graphological gaps on translating nouns from Nepali into English . It can be presented as follows:

Table No. 3: Graphological Gaps

S.N.	SL (Nep.) graphology	TL (Eng.) graphology	Gaps
I.	cituwa	cheetah	ci-chee,
II.	Arna	arnee	na-nee
III.	astric	ostrich	a-o/ c-ch
IV.	langur	langur	n-n
V.	paketmar	pocket mar	pa-po
VI.	kosi	Koshi	si-shi
VII.	Saras	sarus	a-u
VIII.	ghadiyal	gharial	di-ri / ya-a
IX.	taiwan	Taiwan	a-a/ t-T
X.	borniyo	Bornio	yo-o
XI.	indonesiya	Indonesia	ya-a
XII.	muniya	munia	ya-a
XIII.	cyakhura	chukur	cya-chu/kh-k
XIV.	kar bot	car boat	k-c
XV.	poli biralo	pole cat	li-le
XVI.	tadi biralo	taddy cat	di-ddy
XVII.	Mitar	meter	mi-me

The above data can be presented in the figure as follows:

Figure no. 10 : Graphological Gaps
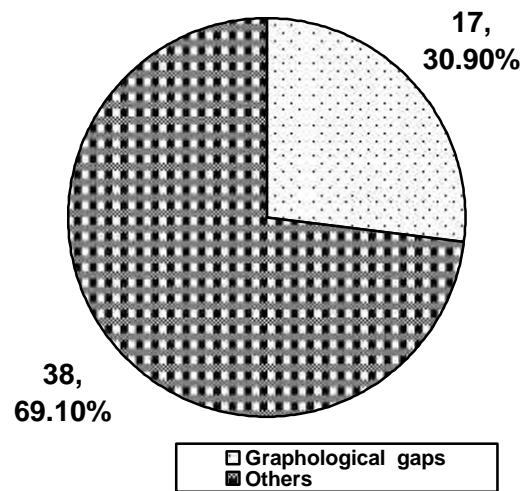
There are altogether 17 graphological gaps, which is 30.90 percent of the whole gaps found in translating nouns, which are commonly found in those nouns, which are transliterated, from Nepali into English. The word 'saras' was written in SL grapheme and the same word 'sarus' were written in TL grapheme which creates graphological gaps.

3.2.4. Lexical Gaps

The researcher found the lexical gaps in the following headings. So it can be analyzed in terms of following criteria:

⟩ Gap caused by addition of words,

⟩ Gap caused by deletion /omission of words,

⟩ Gap caused by convergence of meaning,

⟩ Gap caused by substitution of meaning and concept,

(a) Gaps Caused by Addition

On the basis of analysis of the data, the researcher found the following gaps caused by addition:

SLT(Nepali)	TLT (English)
⟩ arna	wild <u>water</u> buffalo
⟩ astric	<u>African</u> ostrich
⟩ thulo kachuwa	giant <u>land</u> tortoise

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ʃ	badel	<u>wild</u> boar
ʃ	ciru	<u>Tibetan</u> antelope
ʃ	thulo lokharke	<u>Indian</u> giant squirrel
ʃ	Pate bagh	<u>royal Bengal</u> tiger
ʃ	suturmurga	<u>African</u> ostrich
ʃ	hucil	<u>great horn</u> owl
ʃ	gilhari	<u>palm</u> squirrel

There are altogether ten lexical gaps caused by addition, which is only found in TLT. The word SLT 'arna'translated as 'wild water buffalo' in TLT. Here, 'water' is addition, it has no meaning in SLT. Such, item creates gap in translation.

(b) Gaps Caused by Deletion/Omission

On the basis of analysis of the data, the researcher found the following gaps caused by deletion:

	SLT (Nep.)	TLT (Eng.)
ʃ	asami <u>rato</u> badar	Assamese monkey
ʃ	<u>sano</u> musa	mouse
ʃ	langur <u>badarko</u> sarir	langur's body
ʃ	sa sana standhari <u>jantu</u>	small mammals
ʃ	<u>parbat</u> srinkhala	ranges
ʃ	<u>thulo</u> musa	rat
ʃ	<u>pate</u> bagh	tiger

There are altogether seven lexical gaps caused by deletion. The word which found in SLT has been deleted in TLT. The word 'asami rato badar' in SLT is translated as 'Assamese monkey'. Such items create gaps.

(c)   Gaps Caused by Convergence

On the basis of the analysis of the data, the researcher found the following gaps in meaning and concept caused by convergence:

	SLT (Nep.)	TLT (Eng.)
)	cauri gai / jangali cauri	yak
)	krisna sar / krisna sagar	black buck
)	muse kharayo / lide musa	pica
)	chirbire biralo / cari bagh	leopard cat

There are altogether four lexical gaps caused by convergence of meaning and concept. The concept in of 'cauri gai' and 'jangali cauri' in SLT conversed in a word 'yak' in TLT.

(d)   Gaps Caused by Substitution of Meaning and Concept

On the basis of analysis of the data, the researcher found the following gaps caused by substitution of meaning and concept:

Table No.4: Substitution of Meaning and Concept

S.N.	SLT (Nep.)	TLT (Eng.)	Proposed Words
I.	cari bagh	leopard cat	birds like a cat or leopard
II.	dhwase cituwa	clouded leopard	smoky / black leopard
III.	bahra simha	swamp deer	Elk
IV.	Cyangra	wild goat	mountain goat
V.	chirbire biralo	leopard cat	Piebald, spotted cat
VI.	biraloko sarir	cat's pelt	cat's body
VII.	rato bhalu	brown bear	red bear
VIII.	nil gai	blue bull	blue cow

There are altogether eight lexical gaps caused by substitution of meanings and concept in TL. The word 'cari bagh' in SLT is substituted by 'leopard cat' in TLT, which substitute the meaning of SL in TL.

The above data can be presented in the figure as follows:

Figure no. 11 : Lexical Gaps
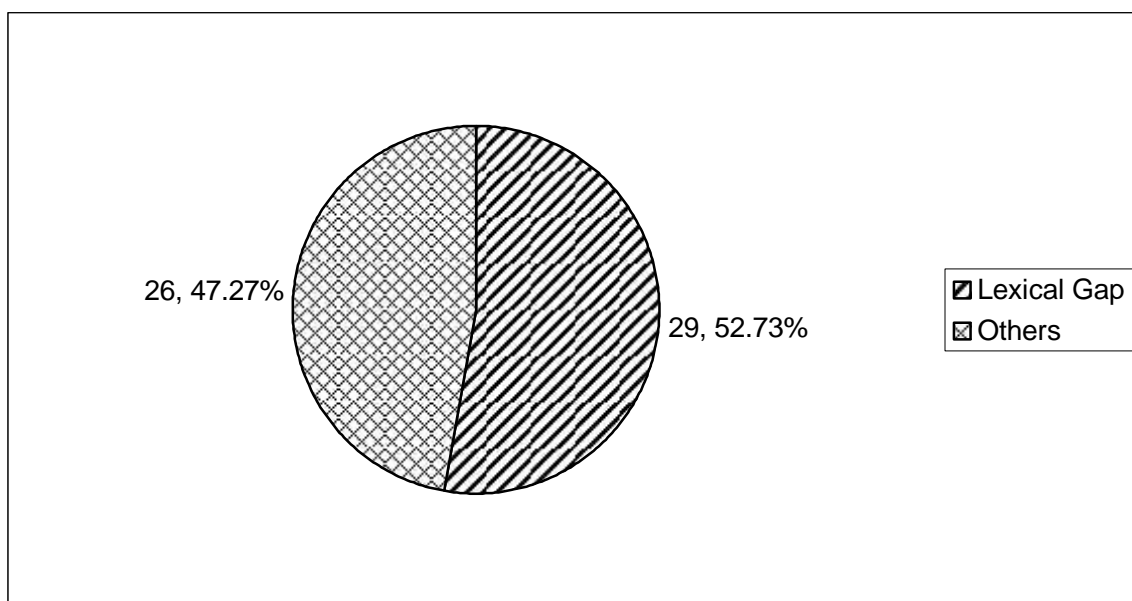
This figure no. 11 shows that there are 29 'lexical gap' found in translating nouns which is 52.72 percent of the whole. The gap caused by substitution is to be the highest in frequency. It causes the 'ambiguities' in meaning and concept.

CHAPTER FOUR
FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. Findings

On the basis of the presentation, analysis and interpretation of data, the following findings have been summarized:

a. Eight translation procedures are found to have been used while translating Nepali nouns into English. They include; naturalization, transliteration, paraphrase, addition, deletion, substitution, couplet and literal translation.

b. Among these procedures, literal translation is the most widely used procedure whereas naturalization is the least frequently used procedures.

c. It is also found that in some cases where there is possibility of literal translation, the translator has used the procedure 'substitution'. The Nepali word 'rato bhalu' can be translated literally as 'red bear' but the translator has translated it as 'brown bear'.

d. Wider gaps have been found when the translator substituted the SL nouns.

e. While transliterating the SL nouns into TL, communication gaps have occurred in the absence of short description/ explanation of the nouns.

f. The gaps found in translation have also occurred due to the lack of equivalent words in the target culture and language. For example: 'lide musa' translated as 'pica'.

g. In some cases, TLT is not faithful to SLT especially in terms of information and facts. For example: 'cari bagh' translated as 'leopard cat'.

h. Among the collected data, three types of linguistic gaps: viz. phonological gap, graphological gap and lexical gap are found in the translating nouns.

i. Lexical gaps are mainly found in those words which are translated using literal translation, addition, substitution and deletion procedure.

j. Among the gaps the 'lexical gap' is the most frequent whereas the 'phonological gap' is least frequent.

4.2. Recommendations

On the basis of the findings, some recommendations have been made and some pedagogical implications are shown. They are as follows:

i. Lexical items should not be omitted at the cost of simplification.

ii. Any nouns should not be replaced by any near equivalent words as far as the literal equivalent is found.

iii. If there is higher degree of gaps, there will be lower degree of understanding and vice versa. Therefore, the translator should minimize the gaps if possible in translating the texts (nouns). The use of convergence of lexical gaps should be minimized.

iv. The translator should be accurate, clear and forceful to expression in TL. For this purpose, the translator needs to look up thesaurus / dictionaries for a more suitable or better words.

v. There should not be any cases of omissions of the ST concepts and meaning in translation. If the TT lacks the ST concept, the TT readers are deprived of knowing the factual details.

vi. Addition of concepts and meaning in translation violets the norms and principles of translation. The translator should not add any concept subjectively.

vii. Substitution of ST concepts by different TT concepts violets the essence of translation. ST concepts should not be substituted by different TT concepts.

viii. The translator should not mistranslate the ST concepts and words.

ix. The translator should have both linguistic and pragmatic knowledge of the ST and the TT .

x. Care should be taken to achieve maximum uniformity in the use of terms (nouns).

xi. If any of the available techniques fail to create charm of the translated text in the TL as in the original, it is better to choose integrated approach.

xii. Translation is a natural activity in social interaction. No one can avoid it. Therefore, it should be included in language teaching/learning process.

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APPENDIX

	SL(Nep.)	TL(Eng.)
)	cituwa	cheetah
)	arna	arnee
)	cyakhura	chukur
)	cin	China
)	rus	Russia
)	astric	ostrich
)	langur	langur
)	sagarmatha	Sagarmatha
)	kosi	Koshi
)	tappu	tappu
)	saras	sarus
)	ghadiyal	gharial
)	taiwan	Taiwan
)	borniyo	Bornio
)	indonesiya	Indonesia
)	myanmar	Myanmar
)	siwalik	Siwalik
)	mahabharat	Mahabharat
)	malaya	Malay
)	doko	basket
)	muniya	munia
)	mitar	meter
)	panda	panda
)	causinge	four horned antelope
)	arna	wild buffalo

)	gainda	one horned rhinoceros
)	naur	blue sheep
)	pate bagh	royal Bengal tiger
)	malsapro	yellow throated marten
)	dhanes cara	great pied hornbill
)	sarus	common crane
)	agingar	Asiatic rock python
)	salak	scaly ant eater
)	mayur	common peafowl
)	sano garud	lesser adjutant stork
)	dhade giddha	white romped vulture
)	hucil	great horn owl
)	bhari	basket
)	silsile has	lesser whistling teal
)	khoya has	bar headed goose
)	koiralo	common giant flying squirrel
)	banbikas guruyojana	master plan for the forestry sector.
)	laguna	hog deer
)	sungohoro	golden monitor lizard
)	nir biralo	large Indian civet
)	bahrasimha	male swamp deer
)	jangali kukur	wild red dog
)	yagya	— a religious sacrifice
)	himali bhalu	Himalayan black beer
)	ciru	Tibetan antelope
)	badel	wild boar
)	habre	red panda
)	saras	common crane

)	hudar	stripped hyena
)	mayur	common peafowl
)	suturmurga	African ostrich
)	bal maidan	children play ground
)	thulolokharke	Indian giant squirrel
)	gilhari	palm squirrel
)	parbat srinkhala	ranges
)	sano musa	mouse
)	thulo musa	rat
)	langur badarko sarir	languor's body
)	sa-sana standhari jantu	small mammals
)	pate bagh	tiger
)	asami rato badar	Assamese monkey
)	himali bhalu	(Himalayan) bear
)	langur badar	langur (monkey)
)	paket mar	pick pocket
)	ghadiyal gohi	gharial crocodile
)	malaya prayadwip	(Malay) peninsular
)	poli biralo	pole cat
)	tadi biralo	teddy cat
)	pedal duga	(peddle) boat
)	biraloko sarir	cat's pelt
)	dwase cituwa	clouded leopard
)	rato bhalu	brown bear
)	chirbire biralo	leopard cat
)	jangali cyangra	wild goat
)	karal suga	large parakeet
)	barha simha	swamp deer

)	cari bagh	leopard cat
)	banmanche	siamong
)	ausat ayu	life span
)	ratuwa mriga	barking deer
)	cauri gai	gaur
)	dhunge malsapro	stone marten
)	cituwa	leopard
)	prem caro	love bird
)	krisna sar	black buck
)	simha pucchar badar	lion tailed monkey
)	jangali gadha	wild ass
)	lokharke	squirrel
)	chucundra	shrew
)	hiu cituwa	snow leopard
)	hattiko dara	elephant tusk
)	rastriya nikunja	national park
)	banya jantu araksha	wildlife reserve
)	udne panchi	flying bird
)	haga	branches
)	kasturi	civet
)	khayar	acacia tree
)	kalo giddha	king vulture
)	nil gai	blue bull
)	pudke badel	pigmy hog
)	laguna	hog deer
)	suci	sites
)	standhari jib	mammals
)	gohi	crocodile

)	manche	human
)	banya jantu samrakshan	wild life conservation
)	niyamawali	act
)	sarisrip	reptiles
)	kamila	ants
)	dhamira	termites
)	daphe	pheasant
)	bharat	India
)	kada	quills
)	dumsi	porcupine
)	seto kanka	white ibis
)	camce thude	spoon bill
)	seto bhudiphor	white stork
)	kali kantha bhudiphor	black necked stork
)	butyan jangal	scrub forest
)	jhadi	bushes
)	kira	insects
)	phalphul	fruits
)	kandamul	roots
)	cara	birds
)	rato muniya	red mania
)	bhaleko navi	naval of the male
)	nakata has	comb duck
)	marubhumi	desert
)	bacca	children
)	badar	monkey
)	machamarne biralo	fishing cat
)	ban biralo	jungle cat

)	sunaulo biralo	golden cat
)	nepalka nadiharu	rivers of Nepal
)	biswa sampada suci	world heritage sites
)	kukur dat	incisor
)	durlabh prajati	rare species
)	sahibaj	falcon
)	bagh bacau kos	save the tiger fund
)	prakriti samraksyan kos	trust for nature conservation
)	cidiyakhanako mit	friends of the zoo
)	ghoral	antelope
)	dastabej	documents
)	daphe	lophophorus
)	simsar	wetlands
)	tibbati kharayo	Tibetan rabbit
)	muse kharayo	pica
)	cauri gai	gaur
)	lide musa	pica
)	thulo kachuwa	giant tortoise
)	panchi sakha	birds section
)	himali kasturi biralo	Himalayan palm civet
)	paine sthan	distribution
)	cittal	spotted deer