TRANSLATION USED IN SIGN BOARDS

A Thesis Submitted to the Department of English Language Education
University Campus, Kirtipur,

In Partial Fulfillment for the Master's Degree in Education

 $(Specialization\ in\ English\ Education)$

By

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DEDICATION

Dedicated To My Ideal Parents

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Shanti Sharma

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ABSTRACT

This study entitling "Translation used in Sign Boards" intends to find out the strategies and linguistic gaps used in translated advertisements and notices from Nepali to English language.

In order to collect the data, the researcher travelled to different parts of Kathmandu valley and recorded information of translated advertisements from signboards kept in different places. She also visited to different offices, business firms, educational institutions, hospitals etc to record translated notices from Nepali to English language. she collected two hundred and seventy advertisements and thirty notices from different sectors. She further classified the whole data under ten sectors, viz. Press and Stationery, bank. Finance and Cooperative Society, Educational Institutions, Government and Non government Offices, Hotel-Travel and Tourism. Law Firms and Offices, Clinics Hospitals and Optical Center, Tailors and Beauty Parlours, Business Firms and Factories, and Public Services.

This study found that only four translation strategies, viz. transliteration, literal, paraphrasing and free translation are used in translated advertisements and notices from Nepali to English language. Among the four, transliteration is the most frequently used in translated advertisements and notices. This study further found that only four linguistic gaps, viz. phonological, graphological, lexical and structural are used in translated advertisements and notices from Nepali to English language.

The first chapter comprises general background, strategies and linguistic gaps in translated advertisements and notices from Nepali to English, review of the related literature, objectives of the study, and significance of the study.

The chapter two consists of the methodology of the study. It encompasses the source of data, sampling procedure, process of data collection and limitation of the study.

The third chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the collected data. It consists of mainly two parts: translation strategies and linguistic gaps. These two parts are studied under ten sectors as mentioned above.

The final chapter deals with the findings and recommendations. Findings are derived from the analysis and interpretation of the data carried out in chapter three and recommendations are made on the basis of findings.

CONTENTS

			Page	
Reco	mmenda	tion for Acceptance	i	
Reco	mmenda	tion for Evaluation	ii	
Evalı	ıation ar	nd Approval	iii	
Dedi	cation		iv	
Ackn	owledge	ment	ν	
Abstr	ract		vi-vii	
Phon	etic sym	bols	ix	
Cont	ents		x-xi	
List o	of Table		xii	
List o	of Figure		xiii	
Abbr	eviation		xiv	
СНА	PTER (ONE: INTRODUCTION	1-16	
1.1	Gener	al Background	1	
	1.1.1	Introduction to Mass Media	1	
	1.1.2	Translation	2	
		1.1.2.1 Strategies in Translation	4	
		1.1.2.2 Gaps in Translation	7	
		1.1.2.3 Qualities of a Translator	13	
	1.1.3	Advertisement	13	
	1.1.4	Signboard	13	
	1.1.5	Notice	14	
1.2	Revie	Review of the Related Literature 14		
1.3	Objec	Objectives of the Study 15		
1.4	Signif	Significance of the Study 1		

1.5	Defini	tion of the Terms	15
СНАР	TER T	WO: METHODOLOGY	7-18
2.1	Source	e of Data	17
	2.1.1	Primary Sources of Data	17
	2.1.2	Secondary Sources of Data	17
2.2	Sampl	ing Procedure	17
2.3	Tools	for Data Collection	18
2.4	Proces	s of Data Collection	18
2.5	Limita	tion of the Study	18
СНАР	TER T	HREE: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	19-50
3.1	Strateg	gies of Translation	20
	3.1.1	Strategies of Translation in terms of Press and Stationery	20
	3.1.2	Strategies of Translation in terms of Bank-Finance and	
		Cooperative Society	22
	3.1.3	Strategies of Translation in terms of Educational Institutions	23
	3.1.4	Strategies of Translation in terms of Government	
		and Non- government Offices	25
	3.1.5	Strategies of Translation in terms of Hotel-Travel and Tourism	27
	3.1.6	Strategies of Translation in terms of Law firms and Offices	29
	3.1.7	Strategies of Translation in terms of Clinics, Hospitals and	
		Optical Centre	30
	3.1.8	Strategies of Translation in terms of Tailors and Beauty Parlour	s 32
	3.1.9	Strategies of Translation in terms of Public Services	34
	3.1.10	Strategies of Translation in terms of Business	
		Firms and Factories	36

APPE	NDICE	\mathbf{S}	56-87
BIBLI	OGRA	РНҮ	54-55
4.2	Recom	nmendation	53
4.1	Findin	gs	51
СНАР	TER -	FOUR: FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	51-53
	3.2.5	Summary of the Linguistic gaps	48
	3.2.4	Structural gaps	46
	3.2.3	Lexical gaps	43
	3.2.2	Graphological gaps	41
	3.2.1	Phonological gaps	39
3.2	Lingui	stic Gaps of Translating Advertisements and Notices	39
	3.1.11	Holistic Strategies of Translation	37

LIST OF TABLE

	Page
Table No. 1	21
Table No. 2	22
Table No. 3	24
Table No. 4	26
Table No. 5	28
Table No. 6	30
Table No. 7	31
Table No. 8	33
Table No. 9	35
Table No. 10	36
Table No. 11	38
Table No. 12	49

LIST OF FIGURE

	Page
Figure No. 1	21
Figure No. 2	23
Figure No. 3	25
Figure No. 4	27
Figure No. 5	29
Figure No. 6	30
Figure No. 7	32
Figure No. 8	34
Figure No. 9	35
Figure No. 10	37
Figure No. 11	38
Figure No. 12	50

List of Abbreviations

Ads. Advertisements.

App. Appendix

c.f. Compare

e.g. exempli gratia (for example)

Govt. Government

Graph Graphological

i.e. Idest (that is)

Lexic Lexical gap

No Number

Parap. Paraphrase

Perc. Percentage

phono. Phonological gap

S.N. Serial Number

SL Source Language

SLT Source Language Text

Struc Structural gap

TL Target Language

TLT Target Language Text

Trans. Transliteration

Viz. Namely