

Bridging Worlds through Translatology

Bridging Worlds through Translatology:

*A Linguistic Approach
to Translation*

By

Ali R Fatihi

**Cambridge
Scholars
Publishing**



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This book first published 2024

Cambridge Scholars Publishing

Lady Stephenson Library, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE6 2PA, UK

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data
A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

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ISBN: 978-1-0364-1165-7

ISBN (Ebook): 978-1-0364-1166-4

Dedicated to my teacher
Professor Abdul Azim

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FOREWORD

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In a multilingual and multicultural world, all of us are essentially translators and, by extension, comparative linguists. This is broadly why we have produced a huge amount of scholarship to theorise and contextualise translation in social, cultural, historical, political, and ethical contexts. What has come to be designated as Translation Studies now has had its origin in distant past and places, but it has claimed far greater attention in our times than ever before. As such, the theory and practice of translation has been under greater scrutiny, especially during the last five decades. One may, however, also mark a shift now in the areas of translation studies and methodologies of translation with reference to different geopolitical locations, social configurations, linguistic formations, and speech patterns. From discoursing on generalist paradigms of translation poetics, we have profitably moved on to far more keener domains of inquiry and developed a rich paradigm by drawing upon semantics, phonetics and morphology to develop translational strategies.

Howsoever dense the domain of Translation Studies may get with time, the significance of approaching translation in its cultural context along with linguistic diversity will remain ever relevant. This may well be proposed now that the author-reader-translator nexus has immensely contributed towards the formation of a new literary culture and its reception across languages and locations. Even while critical and theoretical studies have taken note of this phenomenon, the essential principles and practices of translation, and their reception remain at the core of all discourses. This implies that the linguistic aspects in the practice of translation ever remain present at the root of all theoretical engagements. In sum, the possibility of locating meaning in a lexis and the evolution of form in a text hold the attention of all translators around which translation theorists and critics have produced their foundational material and erected their edifices of knowledge over time.

The past five decades have seen remarkable production of knowledge around translation studies. Wide variety of issues involving translation as

writing and re-writing, dialogue and discourse, and linguistic ordering and re-ordering, have been extensively debated upon. Seminal issues of contemporary relevance like form and meaning, language and linguistics, power and empowerment, presentation and representation too have had their places in wider discourses on translation. Works by Itamar Evan-Zohar, Gideon Tourey, Lawrence Venuti, Gayatri C. Spivak, Susan Bassnett, Adre Lefevere, Eugene Nida, Umberto Eco, Riccardi Alessandra, Basil Hatim, Daniel Weissbort, Mona Baker, among many others, have had their relevance towards unveiling the larger politics involved in the domain of translation and the act of translating texts of various literary and non-literary kinds. Critical engagements have now taken more inclusive turns in discoursing over signs of language and signatures of authors in profoundly philosophical terms.

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Translatology engages the reader on various counts: its title, the areas it takes into consideration, the issues it deliberates upon, the case studies it makes, and the best practices it marks with precision. With a well-defined methodology in hand, the author has put together the different components of his book in a critical, but easily accessible framework of acute contemporary relevance. This is a book by a linguist of long standing who has chosen to pick up the major linguistic aspects that relate with all the possible issues that concern the poetics and practice of translation. Let this book be marked as a comprehensive and practical guide to those who wish to explore the domain of translation as a knowledge system, as also those who need to engage with translation as a keen practitioner or a devoted professional. Quite in keeping with its nature, the book provides three windows to the long history of translation through ages which initiates the reader to enter the domain of broader translational dynamics while weighing and balancing theory against practice and practice against theory.

Translatology brings the reader to a wide variety of issues that relate with the foundational principles of translation, the multiplicity of linguistic discourses and the problematic of meaning-making. In this process, it exposes the reader to the finer implications of cultural difference, linguistic gaps, textual diversity, and generic variations. Importantly enough, it also dwells upon (and appropriately so) on different aspects of pragmatics with respect to situation, intention, and acceptability. This exercise in bringing translation alive as a subject delves deeper with the

examination of other consequential matters like dynamics of power, as well as the play of the imperial and the ethical in translation. Being interdisciplinary in nature, the book makes way for the reader to understand translational engagement as a cognitive engagement. It is indeed the cognitive aspect that imparts translation a defined purpose, as it brings the text and the translator face-to-face to develop an intimate dialogue.

Translatology can also be clearly marked for one of its essential features, out of several others: it raises primary and secondary questions, provides their answers by turns, and helps the reader turn into a practitioner. In an easy way, it also brings the reader to understand the seminal concepts concerning the inter-lingual and intra-lingual in translation, as also the theory of communication that has been an area of research in different knowledge systems of humanities and social sciences, even though it holds greater relevance with respect to translational activity. All these, separately and together, take the reader to appreciate the discussions carried through the book on the possibility and impossibility of translation, the prospects of transferability, the formation of meaning, and the choice of diction as selection from a language. One of the major achievements of this book lies in that it educates the reader first, and prepares him subsequently to engage further with this discipline. This book measures up to this parameter and makes way for the curious reader to qualify himself in this discipline.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Welcome to the fascinating world of Translatology, where language transcends borders, cultures intertwine, and communication bridges diverse communities. In this book, we embark on a journey through the intricate art and science of translation, exploring its significance, challenges, and profound impact on global understanding.

Translation, as a discipline, has played a pivotal role in human history, enabling the exchange of ideas, literature, and knowledge across civilizations. From ancient times when scribes meticulously translated sacred texts to the modern era where global commerce and diplomacy rely heavily on accurate communication, translators have been the unsung heroes facilitating cross-cultural dialogue.

Consider the profound influence of translation in shaping our world. The Bible, translated into hundreds of languages, has profoundly impacted cultures worldwide, shaping belief systems and societal norms. Literary masterpieces like Tolstoy's "War and Peace" or Murakami's "Norwegian Wood" have been made accessible to readers worldwide through the skillful work of translators, allowing the beauty of language and storytelling to transcend linguistic barriers.

Yet, behind every successful translation lies a complex web of linguistic nuances, cultural subtleties, and creative interpretation. Translators must navigate the delicate balance between fidelity to the original text and ensuring the translated work resonates with its target audience. A single word or phrase, if mistranslated, can alter the entire meaning and evoke unintended connotations.

Moreover, the field of translation is constantly evolving, propelled by advancements in technology, changing geopolitical landscapes, and emerging global trends. Machine translation, powered by artificial intelligence, has revolutionized the speed and accessibility of translation but poses new challenges in maintaining linguistic accuracy and cultural sensitivity.

In this book, we delve into the multifaceted realm of Translatology, exploring its theoretical frameworks, practical applications, and ethical

considerations. Through case studies, real-world examples, and scholarly insights, we aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of translation as both an art and a science.

Translatology, the academic study of translation, encompasses a rich tapestry of theories that seek to understand the complexities of linguistic transfer between languages. At its core, the theoretical framework of translatology serves as a guiding compass for translators, providing insights into the mechanisms, challenges, and cultural implications inherent in the act of translation. This essay aims to explore the foundational theories that underpin translatology, shedding light on their significance and practical applications in the field.

Equivalence Theory:

One of the cornerstone theories in translatology is the concept of equivalence, first articulated by scholars such as Eugene Nida and Roman Jakobson. Equivalence theory posits that successful translation involves finding an equivalent meaning or effect in the target language that mirrors the original text's intention. However, achieving perfect equivalence is often elusive due to linguistic and cultural differences between source and target languages. Translators must navigate these disparities while striving to preserve the essence and communicative function of the original text.

For instance, consider the translation of idiomatic expressions or culturally specific references. A literal translation may fail to convey the intended meaning or may even lead to misunderstanding. Thus, translators often employ strategies such as adaptation, modulation, or cultural substitution to ensure that the translated text resonates with the target audience while remaining faithful to the source material.

Skopos Theory:

Skopos theory, developed by German scholar Hans J. Vermeer, introduces a functionalist approach to translation, emphasizing the importance of the translation's purpose or "skopos" in shaping translation strategies. According to skopos theory, the translator's primary objective is to fulfill the communicative needs of the target audience, rather than adhering strictly to the form or structure of the source text.

This theory acknowledges that translations serve different functions and may require varying degrees of fidelity to the original text. For example, a legal document may prioritize accuracy and precision, whereas a literary

work may prioritize preserving the stylistic nuances and cultural context. Skopos theory empowers translators to make informed decisions based on the intended function of the translation and the needs of the target audience, thereby fostering dynamic and context-sensitive translation practices.

Cultural Translation:

Cultural translation theory recognizes that language is inseparable from culture and that successful translation entails navigating cultural differences and nuances. As such, cultural translation goes beyond linguistic equivalence to encompass broader socio-cultural contexts, including norms, values, and historical perspectives.

Translators must be attuned to the cultural implications embedded within the source text and adapt their translations accordingly to ensure cultural relevance and resonance in the target context. This may involve not only linguistic adjustments but also cultural explanations or annotations to bridge cultural gaps and facilitate cross-cultural understanding.

Theoretical frameworks in translatology provide invaluable insights into the principles, strategies, and ethical considerations that govern the practice of translation. Equivalence theory underscores the quest for meaning across languages, while skopos theory emphasizes the functional aspects of translation. Cultural translation theory highlights the intricate interplay between language and culture, urging translators to navigate cultural differences with sensitivity and awareness.

By engaging with these theoretical frameworks, translators can enhance their understanding of the complexities inherent in translation and develop informed strategies to overcome linguistic and cultural barriers. Ultimately, the theoretical foundation of translatology serves as a guiding beacon for translators, enabling them to bridge divides, foster cross-cultural dialogue, and enrich global communication.

Whether you are a seasoned translator, a language enthusiast, or simply curious about the intricacies of cross-cultural communication, this book offers a rich tapestry of knowledge and perspectives. Join us as we unravel the mysteries of Translatology and celebrate the power of language to connect, inspire, and transform our world.

Writing a book on Translatology has been a journey filled with insights, challenges, and invaluable support from numerous individuals and

institutions. It is with deep gratitude that I extend my heartfelt appreciation to those who have contributed to the realization of this project.

First and foremost, I am profoundly grateful to the scholars and researchers whose pioneering work has laid the foundation for the field of Translatology. Their dedication to advancing our understanding of translation theory and practice has inspired and informed every chapter of this book.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to my academic mentors and advisors, whose guidance, wisdom, and encouragement have been instrumental in shaping my scholarly journey. Their invaluable feedback and constructive criticism have challenged me to strive for excellence and clarity in my writing.

I am indebted to the translators and language professionals whose expertise and insights have enriched the content of this book. Their firsthand experiences and practical knowledge have provided invaluable perspectives on the challenges and complexities of translation in diverse linguistic and cultural contexts.

I would like to extend my gratitude to the publishers and editorial team particularly **Adam Rummens**, who have supported and guided me throughout the publication process. Their professionalism, attention to detail, and commitment to academic excellence have been instrumental in bringing this book to fruition.

I am deeply thankful to my wife Nastaran Fatihi, daughters Sumbul Fatihi, Saman Fatihi, and my grandchildren Izzah, & Ayad and all my friends for their unwavering love, encouragement, and understanding throughout this endeavor. Their patience, encouragement, and belief in me have been a constant source of strength and inspiration.

Finally, I extend my heartfelt thanks to the readers of this book, whose curiosity, passion, and dedication to the study of Translatology continue to drive scholarship and innovation in the field. It is my sincere hope that this book will serve as a valuable resource and catalyst for further exploration and discovery in the fascinating world of translation.

Every effort has been made to contact copyright-holders. Please advise the publisher of any errors or omissions, and these will be corrected in subsequent editions.

Thank you, from the bottom of my heart, for being a part of this journey.
Warm regards,

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CHAPTER I

TRANSLATOLOGY

Introduction

The term "translatology" is derived from the combination of two key elements: 'Translate' and 'Logy'. The word "Translate" comes from the Latin term "translatus," which is the past participle of the verb "transferre," meaning "to carry across" or "to bring across." In the context of language, it refers to the act of rendering text or meaning from one language into another. "-logy": is a suffix used in the formation of nouns that denote a field of study, a branch of knowledge, or a specific subject. It has Greek origins, stemming from "logos," which means "word," "study," or "science." The suffix "-ology" is often used to create terms for various academic disciplines or specialized areas of knowledge. When we combine these elements, we coin an expression "translatology" which essentially means the study or science of translation. It refers to the academic discipline or field of knowledge that deals with the theory, practice, and analysis of translation, including the exploration of linguistic, cultural, and cognitive aspects involved in the process of transferring meaning from one language to another. Translatology, the study of translation, is a fascinating interdisciplinary field that serves as a vital bridge between linguistics and the practice of translation. It encompasses the study of language, culture, communication, and the intricacies of rendering meaning from one language to another. This dynamic field has evolved over time, drawing from both theoretical linguistics and practical translation skills to enhance our understanding of the complexities involved in interlingual and intercultural communication.

Linguistics, as the scientific study of language, forms the foundation upon which translatology builds. It provides the theoretical framework and analytical tools necessary to dissect the structure, semantics, and pragmatics of languages. By delving into the mechanics of language, linguistics helps us grasp the nuances of meaning, the formation of sentences, and the ways in which languages differ and resemble each other. These insights are indispensable for translators, enabling them to

accurately convey not only the surface-level content but also the subtleties and cultural connotations present in the source text.

Translatology takes the principles of linguistics and applies them to the practical act of translation. It recognizes that translation is not a mere word-for-word substitution but a complex process that involves cultural context, idiomatic expressions, tone, style, and the preservation of the author's intent. Translators need to be sensitive to these aspects while also ensuring that the target text is fluent and natural in the target language. In this sense, translatology serves as a guide, helping translators navigate the challenges of transferring meaning across languages, cultures, and contexts.

One key aspect of translatology is the exploration of equivalence. The concept of equivalence involves finding the most appropriate way to convey the meaning of the source text in the target language while considering factors such as cultural norms, linguistic structure, and the target audience's expectations. Equivalence is not a straightforward task; it requires a deep understanding of both the source and target languages and an awareness of the cultural implications of the translation choices made. Translatology helps translators develop this understanding, enabling them to make informed decisions that maintain the integrity of the original while ensuring the readability and impact of the translated work.

Another crucial area where translatology bridges the gap between linguistics and translation is the study of translation strategies. Translators often face challenges when dealing with linguistic features that do not have direct equivalents in the target language. They need to choose appropriate strategies, such as paraphrasing, borrowing, or adaptation, to convey the intended meaning effectively. Translatology provides a framework for understanding and analyzing these strategies, giving translators a toolkit to handle various translation difficulties.

Furthermore, translatology plays a role in fostering cross-cultural communication and understanding. As the world becomes more interconnected, translation serves as a vital link that allows ideas, knowledge, and cultural works to transcend linguistic boundaries. Translatology promotes intercultural competence, helping translators navigate cultural differences and avoid misunderstandings. It encourages sensitivity to cultural nuances, which is essential for maintaining the authenticity and impact of the translated material.

It suggests that translatology is a vital discipline that bridges the gap between linguistics and translation. It combines the theoretical insights of linguistics with the practical skills of translation, providing a comprehensive framework for understanding the complexities of interlingual and intercultural communication. Translatology equips translators with the knowledge and tools needed to produce accurate, culturally sensitive, and impactful translations, thereby enriching global communication and promoting mutual understanding among diverse cultures.

It may look uncharacteristic and unusual to discuss “linguistics” in a book on translation, however we must not overlook the fact that “translation” is, after all, an operation completed both on and in language. Language is an integral part of every aspect of translation, consequently, most of the discussions of translation deal primarily with language. Modern linguistics views language as a significant aspect of the modern social structure. Linguistics, the scientific study of language, and translation, the art of rendering meaning from one language to another, are intrinsically linked, forming a dynamic partnership that plays a crucial role in human communication and understanding. Together, they bridge gaps between cultures, enable global exchange, and provide insights into the complexities of language and thought. This book explores the interconnectedness of linguistics and translation, highlighting their significance and the fascinating insights they offer.

At its core, linguistics delves into the intricate structures of language, examining phonetics, phonology, syntax, morphology, semantics, and pragmatics. It investigates the universal aspects of human language while also recognizing the rich diversity present in languages worldwide. Linguists analyze how languages evolve over time, how they shape our cognition, and how they reflect cultural norms and identities. This deep understanding of language structure and function forms the foundation for effective translation.

Translation, on the other hand, is the key to sharing ideas, literature, and information across linguistic barriers. It is not a mere mechanical process but a complex act of interpretation, involving cultural nuances, idiomatic expressions, and the preservation of the original message’s intent. Translators must consider the context, register, and audience of the translated work, ensuring that the essence of the source language is faithfully conveyed in the target language.

Linguistics offers valuable tools for translators. Knowledge of syntactic structures helps maintain the natural flow of the language in translation. An understanding of semantics ensures that the appropriate meaning is transferred, while pragmatics guides the translator in capturing the intended impact of the source text. Additionally, sociolinguistic insights are crucial for addressing variations in dialects and registers, ensuring that the translation is tailored to the specific audience.

In the realm of literary translation, linguistics takes on an even more critical role. A skilled literary translator must navigate the intricate tapestry of cultural references, metaphors, and wordplay. They must possess an in-depth understanding of the author's style and the cultural context of the work. Linguistics equips them with the tools to maintain the beauty and nuances of the original work while making it accessible to a new audience.

Beyond literary translation, linguistics plays a crucial role in specialized fields such as legal, medical, and technical translation. Precise terminology, clarity, and accuracy are paramount in these domains, and an understanding of linguistic principles ensures that no information is lost in translation.

Moreover, the study of translation from a linguistic perspective sheds light on the nature of language itself. Translation challenges our assumptions about the universality of concepts, revealing the fascinating ways in which different languages conceptualize the world. It highlights the gaps and limitations of languages and the inherent challenges in capturing the richness of human expression in another tongue. It suggests that linguistics and translation form a symbiotic relationship that transcends boundaries, enabling the exchange of knowledge, culture, and ideas across the globe. Linguistics provides the theoretical foundation for effective translation, while translation offers real-world applications that enrich linguistic studies. Together, they celebrate the diversity of languages, open windows into other cultures, and foster mutual understanding in our interconnected world.

Interlingual and Intralingual Translation: Bridging Language Gaps

Translation, the art of conveying meaning from one language to another, plays a pivotal role in fostering communication and understanding among diverse linguistic communities. Two fundamental types of translation, interlingual and intralingual translation, serve as essential tools in breaking

down language barriers and promoting cross-cultural exchange. This essay explores the nuances of both forms of translation and their significance in facilitating effective communication.

Interlingual Translation

Interlingual translation, commonly known as translation proper, involves the conversion of text or speech from one language to another. This process requires not only a deep understanding of the source language and its cultural nuances but also a mastery of the target language to ensure accuracy and fluency. Interlingual translation aims to preserve the essence and meaning of the original content while adapting it to the linguistic and cultural context of the target audience.

The translator acts as a bridge between two linguistic worlds, navigating the intricacies of grammar, vocabulary, and cultural connotations. The challenges of interlingual translation lie not only in linguistic differences but also in the preservation of style, tone, and intent. Successful interlingual translation demands a delicate balance between faithfulness to the source text and adaptation to the target language's idiosyncrasies.

Intralingual Translation

Intralingual translation, on the other hand, refers to the process of rephrasing or restructuring a text within the same language. This type of translation focuses on clarifying or enhancing the communication of ideas, rather than bridging the gap between languages. Intralingual translation is often employed to simplify complex language, adapt content for different audiences, or improve overall readability. Commonly known as paraphrasing or rewording, intralingual translation is a valuable tool for overcoming barriers within a language, such as those posed by technical jargon, complex syntax, or regional dialects. This form of translation is not limited to written text but extends to oral communication as well, where paraphrasing aids in conveying messages more effectively. Intra-lingual translation, is a process that involves the transformation of a text or speech within the same language. Unlike interlingual translation, which navigates the complexities of different languages, intralingual translation focuses on enhancing clarity, accessibility, and understanding within a single linguistic context. This essay explores the significance and applications of intra-lingual translation, shedding light on its role in facilitating effective communication.

Understanding Intra-Lingual Translation

Intra-lingual translation operates on the premise that even within a shared language, various linguistic challenges can impede effective communication. These challenges may include complex sentence structures, technical jargon, regional dialects, or culturally specific expressions. The goal of intra-lingual translation is to overcome these obstacles by rephrasing or restructuring the text in a way that ensures optimal comprehension for a diverse audience.

Applications of Intra-Lingual Translation

1. **Simplification of Technical Language:** In fields such as science, technology, and law, intricate technical language can pose a barrier to understanding for non-experts. Intra-lingual translation helps simplify complex terminology, making information accessible to a broader audience without sacrificing accuracy.
2. **Adaptation for Different Audiences:** Various audiences may have different levels of familiarity with a topic or different preferences for communication styles. Intra-lingual translation allows for the adaptation of content to suit the needs and comprehension levels of diverse audiences, ensuring that the message resonates effectively.
3. **Enhancement of Clarity in Writing:** Writers often face the challenge of articulating their ideas in a clear and concise manner. Intra-lingual translation enables authors to refine their language, eliminate ambiguity, and present information in a way that is easily digestible for readers.
4. **Regional and Cultural Adaptation:** Different regions may have unique linguistic expressions, colloquialisms, or cultural references that might be unfamiliar to individuals from other areas. Intra-lingual translation helps bridge these regional gaps, ensuring that communication remains inclusive and culturally sensitive.

Significance of Intra-Lingual Translation

Accessibility: Intra-lingual translation contributes to the democratization of information by making content accessible to a wider audience. It ensures that language barriers, even within the same language, do not hinder understanding.

Effective Communication: Clear and concise communication is essential for effective interaction. Intra-lingual translation enhances communication by addressing linguistic complexities and tailoring the message to suit the audience's level of comprehension.

Educational Benefits: Intra-lingual translation is a valuable tool in education, helping students and learners grasp complex concepts by presenting information in a more digestible form. It supports inclusive learning environments where language does not act as a barrier to understanding.

Intra-lingual translation is a dynamic and essential aspect of effective communication within a language. As the world becomes increasingly interconnected, the ability to navigate and overcome intra-lingual challenges becomes crucial for ensuring that information is accessible and comprehensible to diverse audiences. Whether applied in academic, professional, or everyday contexts, intra-lingual translation plays a pivotal role in fostering clear and inclusive communication within the rich tapestry of language.

Significance of Interlingual and Intralingual Translation

Cultural Exchange: Interlingual translation facilitates the exchange of ideas, literature, and culture between diverse linguistic communities. It opens doors to global collaboration, allowing people to access information beyond the confines of their native language.

Effective Communication: Intralingual translation enhances communication within a language, making information more accessible to various audiences. It ensures that complex concepts are presented in a manner that is comprehensible to a broader range of individuals.

Preservation of Meaning: Both forms of translation play a crucial role in preserving the intended meaning of a message. Interlingual translation ensures that the essence of the original content is maintained across languages, while intralingual translation focuses on clarity and understanding within a single language.

In conclusion, interlingual and intralingual translation are indispensable tools for breaking down linguistic barriers and fostering effective communication. Whether bridging gaps between different languages or simplifying complex content within a language, these forms of translation

contribute to a more interconnected and inclusive global community. As we navigate an increasingly interconnected world, the importance of skilled translators proficient in both interlingual and intralingual translation becomes more evident, serving as catalysts for meaningful dialogue and understanding.

Inter-lingual Translation or Translation Proper

Translation is frequently viewed as an activity that occurs between languages. According to Jakobson (1971: 261), "inter-lingual translation or translation proper is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language," and "there is ordinarily no full equivalence between code-units while messages may serve as adequate interpretations of alien code-units or messages." Given that interlingual translation involves navigating between two linguistic systems, each with its unique structures and functions, translating from one language to another often presents numerous challenges. This inherent linguistic diversity makes translation a demanding task. Attempting to find the closest natural equivalence between languages becomes even more challenging because "no two languages are ever sufficiently similar to be considered as representing the same social reality. The worlds in which different societies live are distinct worlds, not merely the same world with different labels attached" (Sapir 1959: 69). The differences between languages pose various problems in establishing proper equivalences.

Jakobson (1971: 265) emphasizes that "languages differ essentially in what they must convey and not in what they can convey." Each verb in a given language raises specific yes-or-no questions, demanding the attention of native speakers and listeners focused on items compulsory in their verbal code. Translation emerges as a by-product of two distinct meta-lingual functions, where functional elements often extend into the extra-linguistic features of their respective cultural systems. According to Levy (quoted in Popovic 1970: 79, Bassnett 2005: 15), "a translation is not a monistic composition but an interpretation and conglomerate of two structures." On one hand, there are the semantic content and formal contour of the original; on the other hand, the entire system of aesthetic features tied to the language of the translation. Both Jakobson and Levy share similar views on the translation process and its interlinear characteristics.

Popovic (1970: 79) introduces the literary characteristics of texts and their essence in translation, stating that "a translation involves an encounter of

linguistic and literary norms and conventions, a confrontation of linguistic and literary systems." He argues that the changes in a translation are influenced by differences between the two languages, authors, and literary situations involved. Popovic's perspective expands the scope of translation beyond inter-lingual functions to include literary functions. Consequently, every "translation text is always a meta-text or a text about a text" (Zellermayer 1987: 75), based on Popovic's hypothesis that "translations provide complex information about the original" (quoted in Zellermayer 1987: 75). Popovic highlights the 'imitative qualities' of the target text and its links to the source text, which have evaluative qualities, instructing how to interpret the original. During the translation process, translators seek suitable links and equivalences in the target or receptor language, considering its cultural features. To achieve this, translators employ various types of translation strategies. Under these circumstances, translators think of devising strategies for bridging the gaps between source text and target text. Therefore, the concept translation strategy is an important tool in translation discourse and this is treated as one of the challenging areas in Translation Studies. Needless to say, a study of 'translation strategy' is a study of 'translation process operator' which deals with the translators' mental operative knowledge system towards the linguistic, extra-linguistic, and literary issues of translations. The present study attempts to explore the translation strategies of the nonnative and native Indian translations which during the period from 1807 to 1936. During the period of state formation, translation extensively helped in the creation of the national identity through literary scholarships. Therefore, the study of translations belonging to these years offers various aspects of translation and its multifunctional aspects for the growth of language, literature, and linguistic discourses in Indian languages. In translating the literary and non-literary texts especially from English to Indian languages, the translators often adopted various translation strategies for solving their translation problems, which are the main objectives of the present study. In order to study their translation strategies, this study focuses on "non-native" and "native" translator's and classification of translated texts which are selected as source materials. First of all, those translators who were non-residents of India and had learnt Indian languages for specific purposes are considered non-native translators. Basically, missionary reverends and British officials are listed under this group. Among them, William Carey (1761-1834), Amos Sutton (1798-1854), and British official Thomas James Maltby are the prominent nonnative translators. Their intentions were not only to translate texts from English into Indian

languages but also to improve modern Indian language literature by producing pedagogical literatures, dictionaries, and grammar books.

Language and Communication

Language is used in human societies for communication in various fields. Society develops a language for day-to-day communications. Communication is the bedrock of human interaction, enabling the exchange of thoughts, emotions, ideas, and information. It manifests through both verbal and non-verbal channels, each playing a distinct but interconnected role in conveying meaning. This book explores the complexities and significance of communication through these two fundamental systems, highlighting their complementary nature and the vital role they play in our daily lives.

Verbal Communication

Verbal communication is the use of spoken or written words to convey messages. It is the most direct and explicit form of communication, allowing for the expression of complex ideas and the transmission of detailed information. Language, the primary tool of verbal communication, possesses an extraordinary capacity for precision and abstraction. At its core, language serves as a vehicle for sharing knowledge, discussing concepts, and narrating experiences. It is the foundation of education, enabling the transmission of accumulated wisdom across generations. Whether it's the spoken word, written text, or digital communication, language facilitates the sharing of facts, opinions, and stories, fostering understanding and shaping the collective consciousness of societies. Beyond its utilitarian aspects, verbal communication embodies the richness of culture and identity. Languages are the carriers of cultural heritage, containing unique expressions, idioms, and metaphors that reflect the values, history, and worldview of a community. Bilingualism and multilingualism broaden our perspectives, allowing us to bridge cultural gaps and connect with diverse populations. However, verbal communication is not without its limitations. It can be ambiguous, subject to misinterpretation, and influenced by factors such as tone, emphasis, and context. Effective communication demands not only a mastery of language but also an awareness of the socio-cultural aspects that influence the reception and understanding of verbal messages.

Non-Verbal Communication

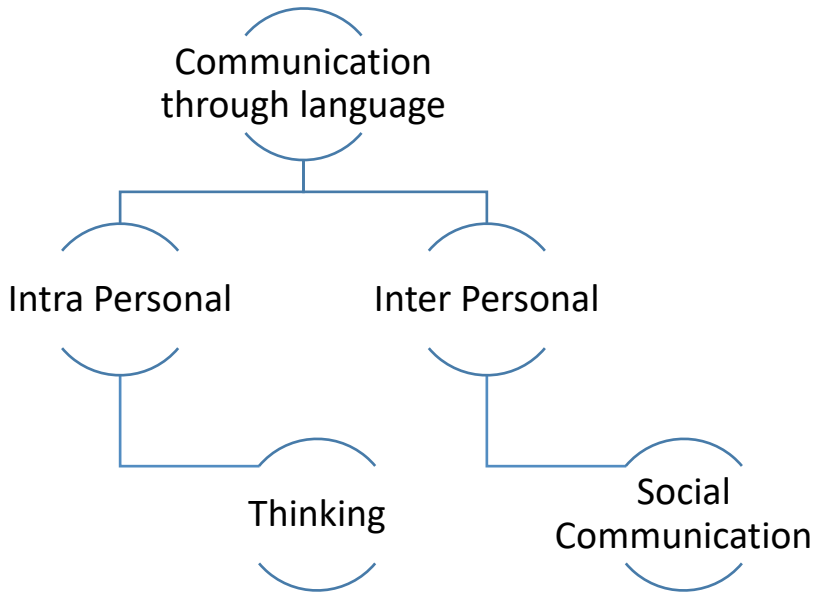
Non-verbal communication encompasses all the ways in which meaning is conveyed without the use of words. This includes body language, facial expressions, gestures, postures, eye contact, touch, and even the use of symbols and images. Non-verbal cues often carry emotional content and can convey information more quickly and powerfully than words alone. Consider the smile of encouragement, the handshake of trust, or the raised eyebrow of skepticism. These non-verbal signals are universal in many ways, transcending language barriers. They play a critical role in interpersonal communication. One of the most striking aspects of nonverbal communication is its universality. Research has consistently shown that many nonverbal signals are understood and interpreted similarly across different cultures and societies. For example, a smile generally signifies happiness, while a furrowed brow often indicates confusion or concern. This universality suggests that nonverbal signals are deeply ingrained in human evolution and biology.

Charles Darwin was one of the first to recognize the importance of nonverbal communication. In his book "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals," Darwin argued that many facial expressions and gestures are universal and serve as evolutionary adaptations to communicate basic emotions and intentions. Subsequent research, such as Paul Ekman's work on facial expressions, has supported Darwin's ideas and provided a comprehensive understanding of how nonverbal signals function across cultures. The communication of ideas of an individual can be shown in the illustration given below.

As shown in the illustration presented below, thinking is a part of intra-personal communication. In human communicative system, thinking is not possible without language as it is based on the knowledge available to the individual from society and its culture. On the other hand, the process of social- communication is an essential feature of 'socialization'. When a child starts acquiring a language s/ he learns not only to communicate through the language, but also learns to be a member of the society. Language and social life are inseparable. When s/he learns the meaning of words, it is not only development of perception, but conceptualisation or cognition f the world. Thus it is only due to language that we are capable of extending the domain of ideas and our languages help us quicken this process. Verbal and nonverbal communication are inherently interconnected. They often work together to provide a more complete understanding of the message being conveyed. For instance, the words "I'm fine" might carry

different meanings depending on the accompanying facial expression and tone of voice. Nonverbal cues can also serve to regulate conversation. A raised hand in a group discussion signals a desire to speak, while eye contact can indicate when it's appropriate for someone else to chime in.

Figure 1: Communication through language.



Effective communication involves a holistic understanding of both verbal and nonverbal communicative systems. Words provide the structure and content of the message, while nonverbal cues add depth and nuance to its interpretation. Both forms of communication are essential for building connections, expressing emotions, and navigating the complexities of human interaction. Recognizing the interplay between verbal and nonverbal communication enhances our ability to communicate effectively and empathetically in a diverse and interconnected world.

Language and Culture

Language users, based on some factors such as religious belief, culture and thought may perceive some aspects of the world differently and thus, express their perception accordingly. The nature of their expression is