

SPVVS

G.P.PORWAL ARTS, COMMERCE & V.V.SALIMATH SCIENCE COLLEGE,SINDAGI

586128 DIST-VIJAYPURA



DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

2022-2023

PROJECT WORK

ON

INDIAN ENGLISH TRANSLATION

SUBMITTED BY

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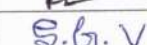
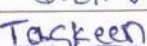
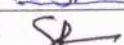
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This is to certify that the following B.A.III semester students satisfactorily completed the project work on Indian english translation Under our supervision

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Indian English Translation

- Introduction
- Meaning
- Definitions
- History Of the English translation
- Types of English Translation
- Nature Of English translation
- Scope of English Translation

Famous Indian writers in the field of translation

1. A.K.Ramanujan
2. Rabindranath Tagore
3. Tejaswini Niranjana

- Conclusion

INDIAN ENGLISH TRANSLATION

INTRODUCTION

It is undoubtedly right that translation is important to disseminate information in line with this promise. the number of translation professionals are getting higher.

However, the development of translation studies through researches remains

stagnant. In fact the result of translation researches tend to help human daily life in term of evaluation, designing translation translator, machines and cultural studies.

MEANING OF TRANSLATION

The English word.

translation has been derived from the Latin word translation, which itself comes from trans- and latum- together meaning "a carrying across" or "a bringing across. In other words, it is the business of carrying across a message, written content from one text to another, from one person to another and from one language (Source language) to a different language (target language). It can happen within the same language.

(from one dialect to another dialect or from one form to another) or between languages. It is best seen as a communication process where the transfer of a message/written content from one language into a new language takes place.

However poets engaged in the job of translation often think of translation as 'interpretation' 'taking a view', 'bringing to life' or translation 'whatever may be its meaning, every act of translation involves the expression of sense. A translation is a text that is considered to be different from the original

(the source text) but it is also a fact that the source text and the translation text are the same in terms of the sense they convey. It is often said that translation gives new clothes to a piece of writing by putting it in a different form. This interactive relationship between source and translation goes on in the hands of mature translators of prose and drama but it is the best in poetry.

DEFINITION OF TRANSLATION

Roman Jakobson, a leading linguist and noted expert in the subject of translation,

defined translation as "the interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language".

Through this process of translation, texts in one language are transformed into texts in another language with the same meaning.

These materials range from the isolated words in a language to the complex network of sentences of philosophical texts.

Some scholars define translation as an art or craft and some others call it a science. It is called an art as all good translations are expressions of the creative urge of the translators. Likewise, it is a science because of the technical formalities and complexities involved in its process.

Oxford university defines translation as 'The process of translating words or text from one language into another' The Cambridge Dictionary also endorses that. This can mean the word to word

rendering of the text in one language to another or replacing the equivalents of the words or phrases in one text to another.

The translated text may have formal equivalence when the source text and the translation text look alike in form. It may have functional equivalence when the source text and the target text or translated text convey the same sense or perform the same function, though they have formal differences. It is often seen that the idioms and usage of the source language creep into the target language.

through translation which often enrich and shape the target language.

Translation is the communication of the meaning of a text in a source language (SL) into a comprehensive version of target language (TL) without causing any loss to the original message. It is often thought that if one is a bilingual she can be a good translator, which is not the truth. People having good communicative and writing experiences in both the languages can be good translators, which includes their being bilinguals.

HISTORY OF the ENGLISH TRANSLATION

The most significant turn in the history of translation come with the Bible translation. The efforts of translating the Bible from its original language into over 2000 others have spanned more than two millennia. Partial translation of languages of English people can be traced back to the end of the seventh century, including translations into Old English and Middle English. Over 450 versions have been created overated overtime. Although John Wycliffe is often credited with the first translation of the Bible into English, there were in fact many translations of large parts of the Bible

centuries before Wycliffe's work.

The Bible continues to be the most translated book in the world. This fact is revealed by some statistics which is approximate. As of 2005 at least one book of the Bible translated into 2,400 of the 6,900 languages listed by SIL - Summer Institute of Linguistics - including 680 language in Africa.

followed by 590 in Asia, 420 in Oceania 420 in Latin America and the Caribbean 210 in Europe and 75 in North America.

The United Bible Societies are presently assisting in over 600 Bible translation projects. The Bible is available in whole or in part to some 98 percent of world's population in a language in which they are fluent

The United Bible Society had been announced that as 31st December 2007 the Bible was available in 438 language 123 of which included the deuterocanonical material as well as the Tanakh and New Testament. Either the Tanakh or the New Testament alone was available in an additional 1168 languages, and portions of the Bible were available in another 848 languages for a total of 2,454 languages.

In 1999, Wycliffe Bible Translators announced Vision 2025.

TYPES OF ENGLISH TRANSLATION

5 Types of translation

- ⇒ Literary translation
- ⇒ Technical translation
- ⇒ Administrative translation
- ⇒ Financial translation
- ⇒ Legal translation.

LITERARY TRANSLATION

As the name suggests literary translation is the act of translating literary works, such as plays, novels and poems. The main challenge with these types of texts is that you need to translate the meaning while also considering the author's unique literary style.

TECHNICAL TRANSLATION

Technical documents are necessary for companies to comply with local and international standards. In the era of globalisation, technical translation applies to a wide variety of text types including patents, manuals, user guides, tender documents, catalogues, technical drawings and material safety data sheets (MSDS).

ADMINISTRATIVE TRANSLATION

The administrative department oversees the day-to-day workings of a business, and as such, administrative translation plays a crucial role in management. This covers a broad scope of documents relating to business processes and daily activities including contracts, newsletters, invoices and letters.

FINANCIAL TRANSLATION

Financial translation is crucial in today's global marketplace and holds great importance for banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions. It helps them expand access to their services and build trust among customers while making sure they comply with international regulations.

LEGAL TRANSLATION

Legal translation is one of the more complicated types of professional translation and refers to the translation of any legal documents. Examples include contracts, company or government proposals, court transcripts, service-level agreements (SLAs), laws, witness statements, notarised documents and many more.

NATURE OF ENGLISH TRANSLATION

Translation is an interpretative process. The nature of translation depends upon the nature of the document. Translation of a technical or promotional document is easier and requires less skill and expertise than the translation of a text of literature. The vocabulary, grammatical rules and the sentence structures would match with the nature of the document, the source language and the target audience. A successful translation satisfies the needs of the target audience, either in terms of suitable structures or forms or in terms of the appropriate transfer of meaning from the source text to the target text.

Besides having equal expertise in the source language and the target language.

a good translation should also have a flair for writing in the target language and be familiar with the socio-cultural context in which a text is set. A successful translator is not a mechanical translator of a text. She creativity to the fullest extent and goes into the soul of the content. we can visualize him / her as a co-creator of the target language text as the translated text he almost recreates the text reflecting his culture and personality.

SCOPE OF ENGLISH TRANSLATION

In the earlier days translation was considered to be sub-branch of linguistics. Gradually it developed into an inter-disciplinary field of study. In the three decades of the 20th century. Translation studies started functioning as an autonomous branch of study. Today

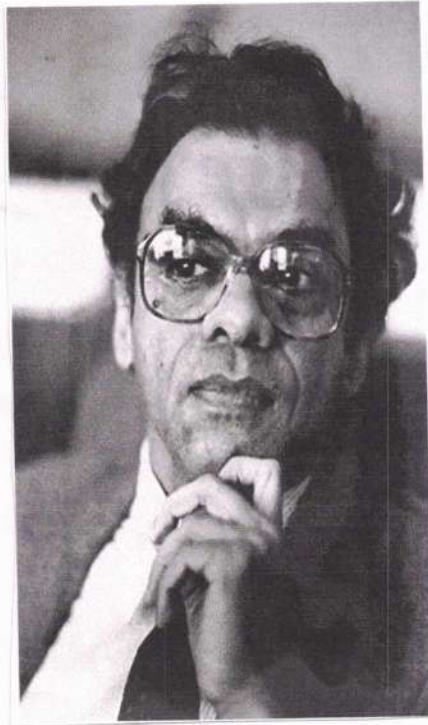
In this age of globalization, the scope of translation is immense. It stretches from our immediate environment to every sphere of life. The significance and relevance of translation in our daily life is multidimensional and extensive.

Translation helps us to know about the developments in the field of creative arts education, literature, business science and unchangeable nature of the text and its meaning to a text with wide scope for variations.

"Translation has helped knit India together as a nation throughout her history. Ideas and concepts like Indian literature, Indian culture, Indian philosophy and Indian knowledge systems would have been impossible in the absence of translations with their natural integrationist mission."

FAMOUS INDIAN WRITERS IN THE FIELD OF TRANSLATION

A. K. RAMANUJAN



Ramanujan was
born in mysore city on 16 march 1929.
He father, Attipat Asuri Krishnaswami, an
astronomer and professor of mathematics.
at mysore university, was known for his.

Interest in English, Kannada and Sanskrit languages. His mother was a homemaker.

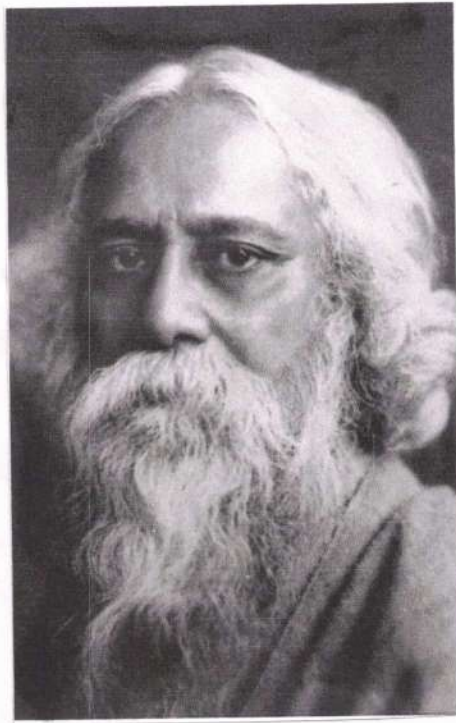
Education :-

Ramanujan was educated at Marimallappa's High School, Mysore. and at the Maharaja College of Mysore. In college, Ramanujan majored in Science in his freshman year, but his father persuaded him to change his major from Science to English. Later Ramanujan became a Fellow of Deccan College Pune in 1958-59 and a Fulbright scholar at Indian University in 1959-62.

WORKS.

- ⇒ Songs, stories.
- ⇒ The Striders: Second Sight
- ⇒ MacArthur Fellowship Sahitya Akademi Award and Padma Shree.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE



Rabindranath Tagore, Bengali

Rabindranath Thakur. born may 7 1861
calcutta (now kolkata), India died August
7, 1941 calcutta] Bengali poet, short-story
writer, song composer, playwright essayist
and painter who introduced new prose and
verse forms and the use of colloquial language
into Bengali literature, thereby freeing it
from traditional models based on classical
sanskrit. He was highly influential in
introducing Indian culture to the west and

vice versa, and he is generally regarded as the outstanding creative artist of early 20th-century India. In 1913 he became the first non-European to receive the Nobel prize for literature.

WORKS : —

- ⇒ The Tale of the poet
- ⇒ The Genius of Valmiki
- ⇒ The Fatal Hunt
- ⇒ The Beggar woman
- ⇒ The Beggar Girl.
- ⇒ The Broken Heart

TEJASWINI NIRNANA



Tejaswini Niranjana born
was 26 July 1958 is an Indian professor
cultural theorist translation and author.
She specialises in culture studies,
gender studies, translation and
ethnomusicology, particularly relating to
different forms of Indian music. She
has an M.A in English and Aesthetics
from the University of Bombay, an MPhil

in linguistics from the university of Pune and a PhD from the university of California Los Angeles.

LIFE AND WORK.

She is the co-founder and a senior fellow at the Centre for Study of Culture and Society, Bangalore where she was also Lead Researcher in the HEIRA Program. She was the chair at the Centre for Indian Language -s in Higher Education at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai from 2012 till 2016. As of 2016. She is a Professor and Head of Department of Cultural Studies, at Lingnan University Hong Kong, and chair of the Inter-Asia Cultural Studies Society.

She has lectured in the West Indies, Brazil, South Africa, Japan, Taiwan, the U.S., and.

the U.K. She has been learning music for a decade from Mumbai-based Gwalior gharana singer Neela Bhagwat.

Books

- ⇒ Women, migration and music between India and Trinidad.
- ⇒ History, Post Structuralism and the colonial context.
- ⇒ With K. Sridhar and Anup Dhan.

CONCLUSION

In the majority of cases however, it costs city administration greater expenses as expensive for the city to purchase public transport models and recreate design streets, therefore this measure should be planned some time ahead in advance.

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