

Grammatical Level Problems In Translating Ashoka Mitran's Thaneer With Roman Jakobson's Theory

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Abstract: The problems of translation are greatly enhanced by linguistic indeterminacy which is the perpetual change. Translation of the Tamil novel, Thaneer by Ashoka mitran is the most challenging mode of translation. This is because it abounds in figures of speech such as metaphor, simile etc and phonological and semantic patterns. The translator faces many problems while rendering a text from the Source Language to the Target Language. Researcher's task is more different than a creative writer for the latter things and writes in one language while the former has to make a tight rope working between two languages. This is an attempt to trace such problems faced by the translator in general and the difficulties involved in the translation.

Introduction

Semantic is the study of the meaning of language elements including words, phrases and sentence and texts units: it consists of a definition or explanation of the term meaning.

Semantics study provides theories: approaches or methods in understanding 'meaning' that are very useful in translation. Some problems related to meaning are often faced by translators in translating a text. According to Catford untranslatability occurs when it is

impossible to build functionally relevant features of the situation into the contextual meaning of the TL text.

It is the duty of a translator to transfer the meaning of the SL to the TL without any room, for ambiguity or confusion.

A semantic is concerned with a description of a meaning of words and sentences knowing a language involve recognizing the relation of meaning between words and sentences.

This can be understood in two ways. An utterance is meaningless either because it is not logical in some way, or because it violates some rules of lexical or grammatical combination. There is close relation between language and logic. We cannot accept a sentence as meaningful if it is illogical and does not communicate anything.

Translation, being a communicative activity must be studied must be studied both as a process from the semantic point of view. Since language and culture are inter linked. No literary text can be treated in isolation from the culture which belongs and again, of which it is a product.

Roman Jakobson's study of equivalence gave a new impetus to the theoretical analysis of translation since he introduced since he introduced the notion of equivalences in difference. He observes three systems. They are intra lingual (or) rewording (or) paraphrase, inter lingual or translation proper (between two languages) and inter semiotic or transmutation (between sign system)

Jakobson rightly observes likewise, on the level of inter – lingual translation, there is ordinarily non – full equivalence between code – unit while messages may serve as adequate interpretation of alien code unit or messages. It is common knowledge that every

synonym does not produce equivalence and Jakobson states that inter lingual translation resorts to code units to interpret the meaning of a single unit. So ‘prefect’ may be taken as the synonym for ‘ideal’ or conveyance.

Jakobson’s approach makes it clear that no translation however accurate it may be provided the exact equivalence of the message of the translation in TL text. Hence the cultural problem for the translator is to establish equivalence between SL text and the TL text.

Verb

A verb is a word used to say something about some person, place or things. The researcher has translated some of the verbs found in SL into English. While translating some of them English the translator also face many problems. The verbs are listed below,

S.No.	Source Language	Page Number	Target Language
1	tramai tirantu pārtāl	9	She opened the drum and looked in.
2	tan kanavarai tirumpi pārtāl	23	She looked back her husband.
3	bāskarrāv ciritān	160	Baskar Rao smiled.
4	avan titukitān	59	He shocked.
5	jamuna vāyataitu nintrāl	94	Jamuna stood with tonguetied.

Auxiliary verb Constructions

In Tamil, auxiliary verb constitutes with main verbs constructions.

S.No.	Source Language	Page Number	Target Language
1	pēcikkural kētatu	33	A voice was heard.
2	itula eṇṇa tapū	65	What is the mistake?
3	palaya kataitān	114	It is an old story.
4	eṇṇa vicayam	143	What is the matter?

Types of Auxiliary Verbs

On the basis of their influential behaviours, Auxiliary verbs in Tamil may be classified into two type's viz primary auxiliary verbs and modal auxiliary verbs. Forms like ati, arul, accu, iyalaum, iru, ul, kāttu, kūtumpatu, mutiyum, ventum etc., occurs as auxiliary verbs.

Primary Auxiliary Verbs

Auxiliary verbs which are inflected for tense, number and gender are called primary auxiliary verbs.

The primary auxiliary verbs generally denote the meaning such as cause, reverence, contempt, demonstration and progress, passive, impatience, accidental, definiteness and confirmation etc.

S.No.	Source Language	Page Number	Target Language
1	nān pōrēn	153	I must go.
2	pēcikkural kētatu	33	Could hear the voice.
3	Pokātē akkā	32	Don't go sister.

4	ituō nānum vantūtūrēn	143	I must come with you.
5	enakkenna tēriyum	25	I don't know.

Model Auxiliary Verb

The auxiliary verbs which are not inflected for tense, person, number and gender but are capable of being inflected for negation are called model auxiliary verbs. Forms like iyalum, teriyum, vēntām, etc. May be grouped under modal auxiliary verbs in Tamil. These modal auxiliary verbs denote different meanings such as possibility, negation, probability, appropriation, fact, etc.

S.No.	Source Language	Page Number	Target Language
1	aval vandutālā	49	Did she come?
2	nāntān Jamūnā	119	I am Jamuna.
3	nān varalēnga	156	I do not come.
4	cali pantēn	159	I may clear.
5	nān enna panittēn	161	What did I do?

Number of modal auxiliary verbs in Tamil does not undergo any changes in their semantic matrix. The original lexical meaning is retained even in the context where they are treated as auxiliary verb.

Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verb is nothing but made up of a simple verb and an adverbial particle e.g. put on/ call on, call upon, act on, come up, in accordance with, in addition to, agree with.

Phrasal verbs are phrases consisting of verb and an adverbial particle. The phrase has the function of the verb and therefore it is called a verb phrase or a phrasal verb. These two words together make a compound verb and express a single idea.

S.No.	Source Language	Page Number	Target Language
1	kēt pūttai tirantu vitāl	43	She opened up the gate lock.
2	en kaiyil kōtu	68	Give up to me.
3	inaiku lēvu pōtuttēn	109	Today i took leave.
4	cāyā kōpittāl	118	Caya called on.
5	paippai muluka vutaicūttān	63	He broke down the pipe fully.

Conclusion:

It is a distinct fact that the things be everlasting achieved with hard efforts- not to lose the momentum required to meet any needs in anyone's life. The researcher has graphically analyzed and precisely read, comprehend its message, meanings, inner meaning and antecedent of the story which are characteristically superior to any plays in other languages.

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