

Languages and Cultural Changes in Translation

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Abstract

This paper is examined of how and why Indian Languages have lost its tradition, culture(s), and real taste(s) of the words and expression. Many have corrupted our languages for their falsely life style, and sake of the society so that many newly words have been speaking by new generations. Trend and style have led us to lose our originalities and a dynamic that links dissimilar cultures and a way of expressing our mind-set and thoughts that people try to convey. We are going to learn the main roles of translation in transferring cultural concepts between two or more languages and some barriers or difficulties that translators face in process. Translation plays an interesting and unexpected journey through different cultures and communication. Therefore transformation is one of the necessary, basic, and sufficient ways in transferring culture, but there are some limitations such as restriction and even culture itself. This paper is meant to symbolize some barriers in the process of translation. A good translator should simultaneously be aware of the cultural factors, views and tradition in order to willfully think the chronological orders, explicit meaning, development of related disciplines, historical and religious background of the foundation and origin of word and text. Finally, it is essential to bring to mind the same response as the source original word and text attempted to ignore inserting unrelated new words into language used by trendy people.

Keywords: language, culture, Translation, censorship, new terms,

Problems on language, culture, translation, the link and difficulties between them are important issues due to the significance of human communication in the world. The multiplicities of languages with unusual cultures are big problems to unknown. 'Languages and cultural-languages 'are important tools to the translators to translate as it is. When we have some needs and necessities to communicate unknown languages, we are not concern about origin of words and cultural changes of the meanings. So, words are started to change and then many words have spoken as trendily in the world. When words are as much as trendy, our origin and tradition may dissimilar, themes are meaningless, and cultureless.

So, Newmark defined culture as

"the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expression". [3] He clearly stated that operationally he does not regard language as a component or feature of culture in direct opposition to the view taken by Vermeer who stated that "language is part of a culture." [4] The term culture originally meant the cultivation of the soul or mind; culture includes behavior such as courtship or child rearing practices material things such as tools, clothing and shelter, institutions and beliefs. [5] Culture is the sum total of the ways of living built up by a group and passed on from one generation to another. [6] Culture is a complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, law, morals, customs and many other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society. [7]

Human life style and approach caused translation to be a very effective factor in communicating, exchanging cultures, and awareness. Thus, it seems that language and culture are strongly linked, and it is necessary to consider and know mutually in the process of paraphrase. Even though there is no exact framework and compel on how a transformation must be made, all translators who convey meaning based on the words, cultural and religious norms of the society, come across some restrictions and finding opt word problems also so censorship happened in translation.

Jerome said that two things are necessary for a good translation - an adequate understanding of the original language (source language) and an adequate command of the language into which one is translating (receptor language). Larson also claimed that "Translation is a complicated process." [9] However, a translator who is more concerned with transferring the meaning. Language has a way in which the most wanted meaning can be expressed, even though it may be very different from the basis language form. Translation is no longer considered to be a mere cross-linguistic activity, but it significantly is cross-cultural communication

In this paper we have seen the translation barriers through transferring cultures among languages. We also identify that translation has an important role in globalization of cultures especially modern culture leading to intensifying ethnic habits and customs, or religious values. As languages and culture are admiring of each other, and cultural features of every region is dissimilar, translators not only should concentrate on how to communicate the same meaning, but also challenge to show the dissimilarities between two cultures.

Some obstacles are effect in culture that transferring through different languages such as limitation and censor, culture, religion, and so on. There are given as follows:

Restriction and Censor

Traditionally, something is lost in translation process. Limitation or Restriction and censor are important things to see deeply, these obstacles that maximum value and meaning with cultural changes are about to happens in conveying the "semantic" significance in the receptor words. The other restrictive factor which translators encounter is moral alteration being based on religion, family, society rules, and culture, etc. Moreover restriction depended to different minds of the reader and translator. This is the correct time to points out that culture and tradition also changing in translation ... E.g. 'boy-friend and girl-friend- words in America. These words used to give some sexual meaning and also their culture and customs are different. When we translate these two words for translation that can give word from word translations but in-depth cultural may change and cultural collaboration also happen to us.

Significance changes in Transferring Culture and origin in Translation is a critical role in 'create a new cultural seeds in unknown peoples 'hearts so their activities are happen to follow the new or in-between cross culture .it explained vivid views and pin pointed that 'changes in identities and calamities in once own birth breath' .It acts as a link to be in touch all kinds of languages personally those similar to each other allowing for their linguistic features and cultural customs in all parts of the world. Translation presumes the survival of limitations between different cultures and the translator most probably is alert of these limitations and the unavoidability of crossing them. Without cultural similarities and universalities, there is no way for people of different cultures to communicate with each other and translation also impossible. When speaking of two languages which are to be translated equivalently, translators have responsibilities to convey the same referential, realistic and interlinked meanings. However, due to differences between two cultures, semantic uniformity is limited to some.

An accurate translation makes the reader to think about over the cultural framework of the source language. Cultural borrowing is one of the advantages that relocate ideas, customs, and social behaviors from another culture. By an ample translation readers or audience of objective language culture will acquire a lot of useful benefits for e.g. hospitality; way of greeting and saying hello when they meet each other in Iran would be extend in the world through translation. The other e.g. is table manner of some nations that reflect how that nation's culture is.

We should note that culture is not material phenomenon; it does not consist of things, people, behavior, or emotions. It is the form of belongings that people have in mind, their model of perceiving and dealing with their location. 'Culture is the life and soul of people', our ancestors are living within culture. Culture would be transferred through language. As Sapir-Whorf argues, different thoughts are brought about by the use of different forms of language. [1] One is restricted by the language used to express one's ideas. Different languages will create different limitations, therefore people who split a culture but speak different languages, will have different world views

and perspectives. Still, language is rooted in culture and culture is reflected and passed on by language from one generation to the next. From this, one can see that learning a new language involves the learning of a new culture. Consequently, teachers of a language are also teachers of culture. Culture is vital in forming civilization. In other words, culture is more likely to be essence and basis of civilization. Civilization is more extended than culture as the former one relates to the vast majority of people beyond the borders, but generally culture belongs to a specific group of people limited inside the borders. Knowledge, beliefs, perspectives transfer through language and culture. Culture links the past, present and future together. In conclusion, it can be pointed out that the trans-coding process should be focused not merely on language transfer but also - and most importantly - on cultural transposition. As an inevitable consequence of the previous statement, translators must be both bilingual and bicultural if not multicultural. In this study we discussed on the translation obstacles through the transferring culture among languages. We also defined that translation has important role in globalization of culture especially pop culture which causes to give advantages of the source culture, knowing the habits and customs even religious customs.

Works Cited

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