

Problems Faced in Translating Vocabulary

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Abstract

Writing is an art. In India we have many languages according to the culture and people. We cannot find other's culture and tradition. But we can find that through "Translation". Translation is the only way to get the other's ideas and opinion. Translations from Indian languages into English are products of the special context. Because English is consider as a *Global Language*. The translations initiated in the period of British colonization. So Indian Writing turned into Indian Writing in English. There are many writers emerged day by day in India. They are writing in their own languages. Most of the famous works are translated into English. But there is a problem that a translator can't give exact word while translating like culture, religion, language. Here I have taken the play *Hayavadana* written by Girish Karnad and also it is translated from Kannada to English by Girish Karnad. The play *Hayavadana* has various cultural effects, which are relevant even today. In *Hayavadana*, Karnad has taken us back to the myths and legends of the Hindu religion. Here's a glance into what the play is all about.

Keywords: *Hayavadana*, Girish Karnad, Language, Culture, Translation, Colonization, Kanada, English, Myths, Legends, Hindu

Introduction

Translation is a fine work, which means communicate the meaning from one language (source language) to another language (target language). Translator who convert the meaning from source language to target language. While translating something the translator must be clear in his side. The purpose of translation is convey the original tone of source language into the target language. So he must be sure who is fit in both target languages and the source language.

Then the translator must know the rules of translation and he must know about the culture of target language. In this paper focused the problem that, "Translating Indian languages into English". The target language English has different structure of sentences. This structure should match with other languages, for example in English *He goes to Hospital* the exact translation of this sentence in Tamil is அவர் மருத்துவமனையில் செல்கிறார். Now we can find the difference of structure.

So the translator already well-versed in both the languages that is Source language and the target language. Then there are many terms in source language that can't exactly translate into Target language. This the duty of translator to convey the exact meaning of Source language. Here I have taken the translated the play *Hayavadana* written by Girish Karnad.

This play also translated by Grish Karnad into English. The plot of *Hayavadana* is derived from Somdeva's *Brihadkatha Saritsagar*, an ancient collection of stories in Sanskrit. First the play *Hayavadana* written in Karnad's adopted language Kanada. Then it's translated into English.

Through this play we can find the problem of translating vocabulary.

What is Translation?

Translation means a text is change from one language to another language.

Who is Translator?

Translator means one who translate the text.

What is the Responsibility of a Translator?

The work of translator is not an easy job. It involves certain Qualifications and responsibilities on his part. A translator must have intellectual capacity. He must have language sense. He must know the culture of the *Source language* as well as the *target language*. While translating the work from one language to another. The translator should not change anything in the translation. The first main problem is Lexical-semantic problem. It can be resolved by consulting dictionaries, glossaries, terminology banks and experts. The structure of sentences different from one languages to another language. So we have to concern the structure of the target language.

Idiomatic expressions explain something by way of unique examples or figures of speech. The meaning of these abnormal phrases cannot be foretold by the accurate definitions of the words it contains. A language may not have an exact match for a certain action or object that exists in another language. The same word may mean multiple things depending on where it's placed and how it's used in a sentence. So we have to use the words carefully. Irony frequently loses its meaning when translated word-for-word into another language and can often cause for errors. So the translator should concern everything. Translator must be careful in his diction. Because it should never hurt the audience while reading

The Play *Hayavadana*

Karnad's plays are the reflection of our culture in the society. Through his play he shows his social responsibility through some mythological character. The main plot if this play begins

with Devadatta Who is learned Brahmin and poet and Kapila who is Kshatriya, who is a wrestler are very good friends. Devadatta and Padmini going to get marriage. Kapila goes to make an arrangement for their marriage. There he attracted by Padmini, who is Clever as Beautiful. He arranges the match, and Devadatta and Padmini are married.

After some days of marriage, Padmini find herself that she too attracted by Kapila's Physic who is a wrestler. The story jumps forward six months, when Padmini is pregnant. Devadatta asks Padmini come for a trip to Ujjain together, but she neglects to that trip. She says that she will cancel the trip so that the two of them can spend more time together. Then she accepts because Kapila is come with them. Devadatta expresses jealousy that Padmini seems to have some affection for Kapila. Three of them are going to Ujjain for Worship the lord Rudra and Kali

On the way Padmini praises Kapila how well he drives the cart. She points out a tree with the Fortunate Lady's flower and Kapila runs to grab the flowers for her. Padmini comments to herself how muscular Kapila is, and Devadatta sees Padmini watching him with desire. Then they reach the temple of Rudra and Kali. Devadatta is reminded of his old promise and sneaks away to cut off his head in the temple of Kali. Kapila goes to search him. He discovers Devadatta's headless body. On seeing this, he decides to cut off his head as well. Then Padmini comes to look for them.

Padmini worries a lot for these two men. On seeing this she decides to commit suicide. At time The Goddess Kali arrives and stops her. Kali give a boon to her, she can revive them by replaces their heads on their bodies. But Padmini is in excitement, so accidentally she interchanges the two heads when she replaces them. The two men are revived: one with Devadatta's head and Kapila's body, and the other with Kapila's head and Devadatta's body. At first, the three of them are amused by the mix-up. As usual the problem arrives Padmini live with whom. Then she comes to conclusion that, she goes with Devadatta's head and Kapila's body.

Kapila doesn't come with them. Then Padmini and Devadatta lives happily together. They blessed with son. The body of Devadatta comes as usual. Then again Padmini think about Kapila. She again meets him in the forest. She spends several night with him. Then the duel happens between Kapila and Devadatta. By this fight they are died. Padmini decides to perform *sati*. This is the main plot of this play.

The characters Kapila and Devadatta are the image of our society. Devadatta is a Brahmin Kapila is Kshatriya. In our society casts plays a vital role. People who judge others by their castes. Then in this play proves that with a help of the Goddess Kali, the interchanging of heads says People are united there is no Caste in blood. After changing their heads the identity crisis further deepens and the influence of the bodies on the mind is immense. So through the play *Hayavadana* by Grish Karnad we can see our society.

Translated into English

Here the translated work *Hayavadana* from Indian Language Kannada to English which is translated by the author Grish Karnad. The play has main plot and the sub plot. Sub plot is move on by the Mythological character which is relevant to the main plot. Generally, Hindu mythology is a tale which is present in the Epics and the Puranas with a symbolic meaning. Sub plot of this Play *Hayavadana* is the mythological character Hayavadana –Horse head and Human body has human voice. This character shows the incompleteness of the character in the play. The horse man longing to be a complete man in beginning of the Play *Hayavadana*. As per the suggestion of Bhagavat, Hayavadana goes to Kali's temple then he come as a full horse. Though the Horse head won the human body Voice of human doesn't change. At the end however Hayavadana achieves completeness. This is a symbolic representation of present Scenario When this work translated into English there must be some problem arrives. That is *vocabulary*. Which means the play has Indian Mythological character. So when we translate the Indian terms into English, there is no exact translation of a term. So the translator must be thorough in his content what he is going to translate.

Problems in Translating Dramatic Text

Drama is the Story in form of a dialogue. Then Drama is a combination of Prose and Poetry. But a drama cannot be translate like other text. The translation of dramatic text has to notice a distinction between the idea of the text and performance. Otherwise, the translation of dramatic text will be unsuitable for performance. Theatre problem, the theatre translator should have a clear understanding of the concept about the type of theatre. Then the translator should be careful in his translation of lines, words, passages relating to the culture of the target audience.

Summation

The translator of a dramatic text has to think of many strategies to transfer culture, dialect, setting, and environment and not to miss the central message. He must be aware of the performance aspect of the text and its relationship with the audience. The job of translation is not an easy work. The perfect translated work is in the hand of a translator. Here the play *Hayavadana* is written by the great dramatist Grish Karnad. He knows the strategies of Drama.

Then he translates this play by himself and he proves himself as a good translator through this play *Hayavadana*.

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