

THE CONTENTS OF TRANSLATION

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Translation stands for the reproduction of written or spoken words in a different language retaining the original meaning. Simplification or interpretation of meaning in a rigorously scientific way ought not to be considered as the translation. Translation does not only aim to clarify the meaning of any linguistic word but to show focus on its source of meaning which is a part in psychological translation. The impersonalized facets of temperament play a vital part in the literary piece which indicates the fundamental element of individuality of its author. Hence psycholinguistic theory of translation consisting of study of the mental processes involved in language acquisition, production, and comprehension, formulation translation accuracies.

The production of a literary work primarily comes from the own customary situation of a Person in which his/her mental temperament influences the composition of the work. This means that the occurrences' of the same emotive and intellective words may not to be reused for the pre-desired motif of the work the selections the words in the literary piece are performed by the factor of subjectivity. The author selects the words with some of his personal motif which may not be purgated by the others. Because every utterance should be thought of as a 'move 'in a game . For example, in the poetry of kamala Das, there are words which semantize the protestagainst male domination over woman, and 'skin'communicated things.'Her selections of wordsare based on her own personalized emotion which automatically from 'psycholinguistic elements of emotion .

Any literary piece is the child of its author. 'it is the utterance of one who has himself been close to those aspects of life of which he speaks, who has looked at them with his own eyes' .Everyone is born into a particular language community such that anyon's perception of reality is predetermined by the

particular 'grammar' through which they come to know the world hence sociolinguistic references must be studied. The piece is the resultant of an emotive response to the subjective world of the author which is only assessable to himself expressing social class , group status, gender, or ethnicity resulting into how he makes choices about the form of language he uses. Bachman and Palmer examined sociolinguistic is separate trait which means the translation of one's work by other cannot be the reproduction with its original meaning. The translation can be possible to those only who have experienced or studied 'the same milieu'.

While translating any literary work, the possibility of 'free-play' cannot be neglected. And there can be no completeness where free-play is concerned. The psycholinguistic questions 'why this word' ? the free-play of the meaning in the translation may be controlled with the utilization of the author's subjective psyche. The translation of O'Neill's plays which deal with denunciatory emotions of the sailors and stokers needs the thorough comprehensive 'ground line language use' which is the resultant of their psychological facts , leading to the psycholinguistic elements of language . if a man is having his temperament without any influences , it becomes easiest for the translators to translate to translate. But a man with personalized emotion selects the words according to his psychic plight. Thus, translator may not have the same taste of the words. it will be seen that what is usually described as a 'difference in taste' may have inexhaustible implication . The originality of the meaning of the work in the translated differd from the originality of the meaning of the work in the translated language differs from the originality of prior language.

The original literary text is authentic in context which becomes unauthentic after translation. because the association of the words and their competency cannot be explored with the same value in the 'non' language. A framework of the language is dominated by the psychic stature of the author. The self-consciousness of the author with the words is difficult to assess without the methods of relativity of value-based words into two different languages. The specification of any linguistic expression comes from the chief origin of the author's thought which is the resultant of his latent emotions. These emotions are of his or her psychological outlet in the particular words.

The classification of translation by varied genre matters. The question arises whether the analysis of psychological back ground of the author or of the character should be performed for the better result of translation. The wording of any character is of the writer, thus it clarifies that the translation need to be done

with the author's psychological temperament . the fictional correlative of the self in recoil. The inter-textuality is not about text that has an inter-text but is about the one whose mind transfers its load with psychological wording which leading to the semi-clarity of the . this is the matter in the original language of the text . when such a work is to be translated into the other language then the reason of particularity in selection ought to be examined . the so called 'psychological word' is an echo the structural features of the literay text are highlighted by intuition but are observed with particular linguistics from which orients most of the time to psycholinguistics.

Intra-timely translation of any work is possible by observing sensitivity to stylistic variation, linguistic content of the work , source of insights of the author , analysis of specific situation Situation, study of customary syntax relative analysis of the work with its originator on the Basis of various situations connected to the problems of life, short glimpses of the inner work of the mind of the author the level of intellectualization the efficiency of authenticity in impression and the generational variety of the selected words ought to be observed in the road of translation.

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