

CULTURAL PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATING ASHOKA MITRAN'S THANEER WITH ROMAN JAKOBSON'S THEORY

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the translation is to give a flavour of the source culture. In the source languages word may express a concept which is totally unknown in the target culture. The concept is question may be abstract or concrete, it may relate to a religious belief, a social custom, kinship, terms, dress, and food and caste system. Tradition by culture substitution involves replacing a culture specific item on expression with a target languages item which does not have the same proportional meaning but is likely to have a similar impact on the target reader.

INTRODUCTION

Culture grows along with language. It spread through language all over the nation to develop the cross –culture habits too. Translation is a predominant or the standard symbol of culture and custom is stamped for the people of particular sector country one cannot change the culture.

So those authors who translate the works for Indians have to be very careful about his/her translation of ideas from other countries it will be very difficult for him too. The ultimate things is nothing but by means of going through the translate works of other countries, one can get the culture, custom, the way of things, economic condition and morality of the people of other countries in the novels of R.K Narayan one may undertake the way to means of culture of south Indian, in the same way if the Indians happen to react the novels from Russia, they can come to know about the life led by Russians, the political conditions, education morality.

CULTURAL PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATING ASHOKA MITRAN'S THANEER

Ashokamitran has neatly emphasized the causes and importance of construction labourers and about their families. In the story the protagonist, meets several characters in the beginning from the way she tacks to them the in the beginning from the way she tacks to them the culture attainment is expressed from the beginning the author has expressed out the thinks that the rural people used to fill the water.

She had a big bucket / she filled the water with her large bucket.

It is one of the cultural backgrounds that the people are using to fulfill their desire.

To translate this kind of sentence from the SL to TL the translator has to take much effort. Because of the non-availability of exact equivalent word in English for it is an obligatory situation for the researcher to explain the term so as to drive home the meaning for the TL reader. If he tries to keep the same as in the SL, the very meaning of the sentence cannot be understood by the TL reader as he is not used to make use of such words into English.

According to Hindu's myth and belief 'Sani' is the name of god, whose blessing will help the people from their life's devastation. The translator is meant for forefeet reader those who do not aware of Tamil. In such situations it is the duty of the translator to explain the culture bound terms for them so as to understand the context. 'Sani' is not at all known by the English people. So, if the translator attempt to make use of the system of literary transliteration, definitely there will be tumult understandability in the context. By giving some examples and footnotes, it will be easy for the TL reader to understand the context without any deviation from the particular situation.

The problem in translating the culture features of the source language text are discussed under 1) Tamil Culture, 2) feast 4) Religion, 5) Dress, 6) and 8) Kinship terms.

5.1.1. CULTURE VIEWS OF ROMAN JAKOBSON

Roman Jakobson has stated that translation is a serious operation of which the starting point and the end product are significations and functions within a given culture. In the process translation particularly in the cultural based a category of re-coding takes place after 'de-coding' the SL text. Both linguistic and cultural factors shape the acts of de-coding and en-coding. The decoding of the message and meaning of the SL text into the encoding the message and meaning in the TL text, that is to say, what we understand by the translation in our time. It is well nigh impossible to get an exact equivalent of the message of the SL text in the target language. The indeterminacy of words and elusive nature of language have made the task of the translator difficult. Even then the meaning of the SL text can be rendered into the target language.

The translator faces many problems while rendering a text from the SL into TL. His task is more difficult than a creative writer for the latter thinks and writes in one language while the former has to make a tight-rope walking between two languages.

Language is largely culture oriented and therefore, translators face the problem of translating certain culture based words into another language with a different culture. Colloquial expression, culture, words, slangs, proverbs are difficult to translate for there is no one to one correspondence between one culture and

another or one language and another. Equivalence of words in two or more languages is hard to come by. Hence, the difficulty arises in finding equivalent swear words in another language. Socio-cultural matrix plays a vital role in checking the nuances of the words in both language SL and TL.

In the field of culture translation, the applied criteria has used to determine the ideal SL reader may be noted that a few conditions are successfully met by the potential ideal facts are unlikely to be known in detail along with the specific cultural situations described. Furthermore, despite considering the level of linguistic competence to be roughly equal for the SL and TL reader, certain differences may possible to be noted in response to the use of culturally specific lexis which must be considered when translating a work of art. Although certain opinions, performances and prejudices may be instinctively transposed by the TL reader who may link them to his own experience, it may be remembered that these do not match the social situation experience of the SL reader.

TAMIL CULTURE

Tamilnadu has a strong tradition of venerable culture and customs. Tamilnadu is known for its rich tradition of literature, music and dance which continue to flourish today. Tamilnadu has its own heritage and culture. Every caste has its own rituals and celebrations. So culturally they have been bounded. By means of the variety of the custom one can understand the caste system. Culture may be expressed by their speeches and their cultural activities. People may be identified by their way of talking. By their speech one can easily identify that the nation or which country or distinct they are belonging and their customs varied from people to people according their culture. In Tamilnadu, there are many culture and customs have been followed many people of Tamilnadu have been splinted by their own aspects of religious situations.

I didn't have any enough food to provide you, and then you have to feed food from aunt. (TL)

In this context the culture impact is clearly picturised probably in Tamilnadu. Mothers always have a lot of love and affection towards the male child. But it is not so in the foreign countries. In Tamilnadu, it is one of the major issues that the people are following. But this practice is not being followed by the foreign countries.

In Tamilnadu, tirumanam is an important cultural affair and it expresses their custom. If a man/woman is ready for getting marriage, the whole family is celebrating their happiness. Because of the custom's manner two families are united i.e., bride and bridegroom's family. In that marriage, dowry and other things are followed. The parents of bride have followed certain rules and regulation of Hindu myth and usual celebration. It will also as one of the rituals of a marriage ceremony. They are wearing new dresses and making different types of foods and sharing them with their neighbours as their hospitality. But this culture has not been followed by foreign countries. They are simply changing their rings as a sign of

getting marriage. They are not giving importance much for the uniteners of two souls in the occasion of their marriage ceremonies. So it is an apt example for Tamil culture.

During the marriage ceremony, the bride and bridegrooms family are sharing sweets among the family members and also new dresses. And they had known the relatives of two families. Through this type of ceremonies their level of relationship is being expanded. After that the bride will think her mother-in-law as her mother and father-in-law as her father. She has been adopted by the members and situations of the family. These rituals and customs are only being followed in Tamilnadu. They are giving much importance to their customs and rituals through these ceremonies our customs and rituals are clearly seen.

FEAST

Feast means hospitality or 'viruntu' or food it is used to follow in marriage or other small ceremonies particularly in happy occasions. In these ceremonies they are sharing foods. During feast people got happiness for their hospitality. This ceremony only meant for the happiness they are sharing. Usually in Tamil culture, the peoples from different communities are using different types of feast. In that occasion people using banana leaf which would be spread in front of the guest, with the tip pointed leaf, it shows the good opinion of the family to the guest. After the feast usually people used to chew a betel leaf and nuts. It is only for their digestion. Even though it is one of the rituals people have used everything for medical purposes.

This type of feast shows the eventual nature of the people and their regular activities. It shows the good quality of the people and their good nature during these ceremonies. Though there are several communities in Tamilnadu. They are also using different types of ceremonies according to their own communities' rituals. By means of these activities, the culture and custom are correctly picturised.

RELIGION

In Tamilnadu people are giving importance to God and its beliefs. People do follow and abide by the rules of rituals and religious ceremonies. They only fear on god and His graceness. They do obediently to His gracious things on people. They believe that god has been keenly watching each of every human being in this earth.

Here also the author has corrected pointed out the importance of temple and have people are going to temple to pray God. People are thinking that their desires and their applications to god are fulfilled through prayer. Usually Saturday is a day for the lord 'Sani' likewise people are using to go to that particular god for their specific days. These rituals and religious activities are clearly pointed out.

KINSHIP TERMS

Names are more than what goes into an identity card. Names are given to strengthen family, friendship and community. Naming parches also reflect the sense in which each person is understood. It is understood from the fundamental level of the communicative force of this paternal decent. Men's and women's names consist of their given names followed by their fathers, last name; this is usually the extent to which a name is given for social a legal purpose.

In the first place, family relationship is arranged according to classificatory lies, rather than simply biological lines. This means that there is an entire group or class of people who file any relationship slot. For example, one does not say baaba (father) only to one's biological father same of their called his wife as 'pontāti '.

There are different types of family structure in Indian culture. In the past, there were joint families because members were involved in home business or farming. They live together and jointly work unspecialized area to generate income for family. Children can get better environment. Many members are there to take care in case of any problem. There were less security problems. Members enjoy their festivals. But in modern times, nuclear family was developing. Sons and daughters have separate unit. They have to face many problems but somehow they manage because it is necessary for earning money. There is some freedom in nuclear family. Individual can take his own decision to make their future bright. They can ignore some orthodox belief.

Family relationship never loose colors. Though there may be some disagreement between family members. It is very imperative that everyone must remain trustworthy to all relatives and spend lots of time with them. It will argument relationship and can avoid major family conflicts in order to solve family conflicts. In order to solve family relationship problems, everyone needs to go off his values, beliefs and his characterization of terms like loyalty and family. Family member must share their problems take major decision in discussion with each member must share their problem and take major decision with each members of the family.

Families who have high moral values lame prestigious status in society and that they are the ideas for those people in society as that they are the ideal for those people in society who are confused (or) did not learn good ethic in teenage. Living with unity and following these families can contribute to eradicate social problems. It is observed that in hi-tech world, people do not have any relation with neighbor. All are hurry in their work.

Thus family relation plays a vital role in human's life. Relationship helps to strengthen the friendship between the foreign and local population.

Kinship terms

- a) **athailita poi sapititu po
go and have it from aunt.**

Here the author has mentioned the term 'athai' It is easy to translate as 'aunt' respectively. But it is difficult to translate the sense is very difficult. Tamil readers will understand the weightage given to athai in families, their role, their important in the family ceremonies, but TL readers came to understand it, it creates many problems. The foreign reader may be failed to understand an equivalent word for the same expression.

- b) **ponmunaati**

**Adathu nee oru ponmunaatiayyatam
are you a woman?**

Here the author has translated the word ponmunaati as woman but the sense of translation is very difficult. Tamil reader will understand the weightage of the word woman in common for the female gender.

DRESS

A dress is one of the most important items for a culture of a society. In ancient society people did not give more importance to dresses and their appearances. But in modern countries, people are giving much importance to dresses by means of their dressing they express their cultural sensibilities.

Particularly in Tamilnadu people are using to wear different types of dresses for their different occasions. For example, festival, celebrations, parties, marriage, house warming ceremonies etc. they are using new dresses for their different occasions.

Wearing silk saree is a tradition followed by women in Tamilnadu. They are wearing different types of dresses for different occasions. If there is any big or important celebration they used to wear costly silk sarees. It conveys their dressing senses and style.

The culture, religion, language spoken and attire of the people of India are as diverse as the landscape of this vast country. Due to its diversity this culture does not have just one dress, which can be called as the national dress on India.

Palaya putavaiyai aviltuvitu putiya putavayai kata ārampitāl.

She changes her old Saree and wore a new one.

In Tamilnadu, particularly women's are wearing sarees. It explicit our culture and custom. In Southern India, men are wearing white shirts and dhotis. But saree is a traditional dress which is worn by

women all over India. If there is any special occasion or if they are going to attend marriage, ladies wear silk saree which gives a grand look also the silk saree is the highlighting dress in the function. Bride also wears pattu saree in the marriage.

CONCLUSION

As a result of this study, the problems are identified under various heads and are dealt with comprehensively. From the understanding of this detailed study, the cultural problems are categorized under four major divisions. The classification of linguistic problems and cultural problems has many subdivisions. The analysis is executed by the translator with the help of collected data from the translated TL text.

Note:

(i) The symbols used in transliteration:

Tamil	Symbol	Tamil	Symbol
vowels		consonants	s
M	<i>ā</i>	Q;	<i>ñ</i>
<	<i>ī</i>	o;	<i>l</i>
C	<i>ū</i>	z;	<i>n</i>
l;		t	
s;		!	

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