

The Potential Task

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Word translation comes from the Latin for "bearing across". We are translated men and because having borne across the world. It is normally seen that something is lost always when translated. And also said very strongly that something also be gained. Translation is an important mode of literary communication. It is typically a bi-lingual activity. Translation is a process re-texting from the original source. It is not an imitation of a text. It has to follow certain general rules for its proper functioning and efficiency. It is creative nor imitation but actually it is inter-dependent. When translating a word or a sentence, the translation takes place in equivalence. In literature, the translation of a poem, a novel, a short story or a play is different from one another.

Literature is a complex text; any translator has to work on each individual's system before translating. Any translation can bring the core theme of the work, but it is very difficult to bring down the exact style and linguistic nature from the original source. And especially we don't find or can't translate the exact meaning of the word. Example in English language itself it is difficult find the difference between the words 'completed' and 'finished'. Both the words give the same meaning; when it is used in different context it gives you the different meaning. When a person gets a good friend, he is complete, but when a boy gets married to a chatter box he is finished. Likewise it is really difficult to translate the exact word from one language to another language.

All good poetry evokes overflow of powerful emotions and feelings, which are attached along with the reader and also possessed with more organic sensibility. Words, phrases and phrasal structure evokes varied emotion in the reader. If the images in the translated text are unclear, then the thoughts and feelings of the author is lost.

The aim of any good poem is not only to convey ideas alone but also to convey the poet's experience, idea, feeling and thought. The main aspect of a poem is that the content of a poem is inextricable from its form and content. The expression of a poet's experience cannot be separated from the linguistic features of a poem. Therefore it is certain that it is difficult to find an exact linguistic feature with the same effective, emotive, expression in the translated language.

The prolific poet writer AK Ramanujan who translated Tamil Sangam era poetry to English felt that the translation is not out of love but out of envy, out of aggression, and out of passion towards great poems.

Translation started right from Roman days onwards. Problems started in translating poetry work, but people never stopped attempting it. The difficulty faced in translating poetry reveals the truth that it is difficult to translate any unique personal experience is untranslatable. The renowned poet, Rabindranath Tagore expresses his experience in translating his own poems, "i find it difficult to impart to them the natural vigour of the original poems". A very good example is Tagore's Bengali poem to English titled with "Geethanjali". Translating a poem into another language poses innumerable problems to translators. To attain the same success in translation, one has to pay attention to the choice of words, rhythm, style and so on...

Another perspective of translation is it enhances the view about the lives of people belonging to various places. It brings closer to the wider and deeper reality of human society. As WB Yeats says about the work of Tagore's Geethanjali. This is the most appealing factor of translation.

The work of any author reaches success by its central style, vocabulary and the theme of the work. The success leads to translation to bring the same essence to another language. The translator, the author finds difficult to bring the exact essence of the of the work. It is obvious one can get the theme and the meaning of the story, poem or novel but fails to bring the exact style, vocabulary and the essence of the work. they face lot of problems in translating the exact concept. The pain taken by the author is more than the reader.

The translator's task becomes still more difficult when he tries to translate the culture of colloquialism, the task of the author becomes more and more difficult to translate the exact source. the dialect becomes a great task for the translator. This is a potential task for the translator to face and to overcome.

The reader who is expert in both the languages can understand the lack of effectiveness in the translated language. If the translator concentrates on linguistic and formal structure of the poem then the originality of the poem's effect is lost in the work, vice versa; If the translator concentrates on the originality of the poem then there is a lack of linguist and formal structure's effect prevails in the work. but it is certain that the translator has to concentrate on both and it becomes like see-saw scanning of the text. Finally it is important to consider the poem as an organic whole.

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