

The Concept of India as a Translation Area: Translating Hyphenated Adjectives of English into Indian Languages

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Abstract

Hyphenated adjectives are two words joined together with a hyphen that modify a noun. They function as a single unit of adjective. Such terms are hyphenated to avoid confusion or ambiguity. The hyphenated adjectives in English are little difficult to translate because the structural formation of these hyphenated adjectives are different and finding the equivalent structures in the target languages remains challenging. The paper has suggested alternate structures for the nine types of hyphenated adjectives discussed in the paper in four Indian languages, each representing a language family of India. The suggested equivalents will help in machine translation and developing artificial intelligence as well. Additionally, this helps to support and establish the fact that India is a linguistic area in some syntactic features also. The similarities in the translation of hyphenated adjective, further, strengthens the concept of 'India as a translation area'.

Keywords: Hyphenated adjectives, ambiguity, structural differences, language family, alternate translation structures, India as a translation area.

1. Introduction

Hyphenated adjectives in English, otherwise called compound adjectives are two words joined together with a hyphen that modify a noun. They function as a single adjective. Such combination of two words is hyphenated to avoid confusion in comprehension or ambiguity. For example, without the hyphen, 'man eating tiger' means 'the man is eating a tiger' and with the hyphen, 'man-eating tiger' means 'the tiger which eats man', where it became a hyphenated adjective.

This kind of hyphenation is not very common in Indian languages. This structural gap has to be cemented by another adjectival structure in the Indian languages as target language. Hence, translation of these hyphenated adjectives poses many problems. This paper analyses and discusses the modus operandi in the processes of translation of these hyphenated adjectives.

Further, it investigates the problems faced by the translators in the languages belonging to the four language families of India, namely, Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Tibeto-Burman and Austro-Asiatic families, represented by Hindi, Tamil, Manipuri and Santali languages respectively, and suggests certain strategies to solve these problems. This would also pave the way for further study of the pan-Indian linguistic features for translation. ‘We may consider India as a translation area on the model of India as a linguistic area, with a lot of shared linguistic features which help in the translation from one Indian language to the other.’ (Nadaraja Pillai, 2007). This point of ‘India as a translation area’ has not been focused on in the field, so far, properly.

When these compound adjectives are used before nouns, they are hyphenated and when they come after nouns, they are not hyphenated.

Example

- 1) She has a part-time job.
- 2) Her job in the office is part time.
- 3) It was life-changing decision of the Director.
- 4) The decision was life changing.

There are similarities among the hyphenated adjectives and compound words such as ‘father-in-law’ as noun; ‘double-check’ as verb; ‘matter-of-fact’ as adverb, etc. Compound adjectives also pose problems in translating. However, this paper restricts itself only to hyphenated adjectives, like heart-warming speech, snow-covered mountain, etc.

2. Hyphenated Adjectives

There are many types of hyphenated adjectives in English. Nevertheless, they may be classified, at least, into nine types based on their structure (Vasu, 2018). Understanding their formation would help while translating them into Indian languages.

- 1) Noun+ past participle
- 2) Noun + present participle
- 3) Noun + adjective
- 4) Adjective + noun
- 5) Adjective + past participle
- 6) Adverb + past participle
- 7) Preposition/adverb+ noun
- 8) Past participle + adverb /preposition
- 9) Numeral + noun

The formation and the translation of hyphenated adjectives are discussed hereunder. Hindi, Manipuri, Tamil and Santali are selected for discussion to have a pan Indian view on the problems of translating these adjectives.

3. Formation and Translation of Hyphenated Adjectives

The structure of the nine types of hyphenated adjectives and their translation into the above mentioned four languages, and the strategies followed are discussed in this section.

3.1. Noun + past participle

This is the most preferred structure of hyphenated adjective among the nine types. While translating them, the relative participle form of the verb (RP), which is otherwise called adjectival participle, is used in the Indian languages (IL), especially, Tamil and Manipuri. The first noun may be the subject or the object of the verb in the past participle form.

1. *Rat-infested house*

Hindi:	cuuhe se aakraant ghar rats ins. occupied house
Manipuri:	uci-nə thəlləbə yum rat-ins. filled-RP house
Tamil:	elikaL niRainta viiDu rats filled-RP house
Santali :	hon te pereg oṛak rat filled-RP house

Though the Hindi structure, used here, is not exactly RP, it is an adjectival form. Instrumental case (ins.) is used for giving the sense of cause.

2. *State-run hospitals*

Hindi:	raajya sancaalit aspataal state run hospital
Manipuri:	ləiŋak-nə cəlaibə əna-layeŋsəŋ state-ins. run-RP hospital
Tamil:	arasu naDattukiRa maruttuva manaikaL government conduct-RP hospitals
Santali:	raajya re caalu aakaan aaspaataalko government-ins. run hospitals

3. *Bullet-riddled body*

Hindi:	goli se chalni kiya hua shariir bullet ins. riddled-RP body
Manipuri:	noṅmæi mæru-siṅ palləbə həkcaṅ gun bullet-pl. riddled-RP body
Tamil:	tuppaakki kuNDukaL tuLaitta uDal gun bullets riddled-RP body
Santali:	gulii te chachara hoṛmo bullet ins. riddled body

The concept of ‘riddled’ cannot be translated easily, but a descriptive equivalent in RP structure is preferred for translation. In Santali, almost equal structure is used. In Manipuri and Tamil, only the plural (pl.) form of the word ‘bullet’ can be used in this context.

4. *Thought-charged face*

Hindi:	mananshiil cehraa thought-full face
Manipuri:	wakhəl-də lupləbə maythoṅ thought-loc. filled-RP face
Tamil:	sintanai vayappaTTa mukam thought involved-RP face
Santali:	gahiir vicaar methaa deep thought face

In Hindi, the adjective with /-shiil/ is a common form in such contexts. In Santali, a noun is used as the adjectival form. In Manipuri and Tamil RP forms are used.

5. *Disease-ridden village*

Hindi:	rog-grast gaa(n)v disease full of/ ailing village
Manipuri:	laynasiṅ-nə pumsən səlləbə khungəṅ diseases-ins. ailing (filled)-RP village
Tamil:	nooykaL piiDittirukkiRa uur diseases affected-RP village
Santali:	aajaar te pereg aatu. disease ins. filled-RP village

This hyphenated structure is equated in Manipuri and Tamil with the relative participle form of the verb (Nadaraja Pillai, 1996). In Manipuri, the resultant forms of ‘verb root + -pə/-bə has four functions, namely, relative participle, adjective, infinitive and gerund (Rebika, 2014).

The context only decides the meaning expressed. In Hindi, though the relative participle form is discontinuous as in ‘jo.....(verb) voh.....(verb)’, the form with /-hua/ is preferred in such constructions, which also functions as relative participle.

3.2. Noun + present participle

6. *Man-eating tiger*

Hindi:	narabhakshii baagh man-eating tiger
Manipuri:	mi cabə kəi man eat-RP tiger
Tamil :	manitanaic caappiDum puli man-acc. eat-fut.RP tiger
Santali:	hoṛ jom tarup man eat tiger

The use of accusative case marker with the first noun resolves the ambiguity in Tamil. Since no case marker is added, the order of the noun in the subject and object positions itself suggests the sense to be expressed in Manipuri (Rebika, 2012).

mi cabə kəi	‘Tiger which eats man’
kəi cabə mi	‘Man who eats tiger’

7. *Back-breaking work*

Hindi:	kamartoD mehnat back break work
Manipuri:	khwaṅ tekpə thəbək back break-RP work
Tamil:	mutukai uDaikkum veelai back-acc. break-fut.RP work
Santali:	ḍaandaa raput kami back breaking work

8. *Heart-rendering scene*

Hindi:	hridayvidaarak drishya heart rendering scene
Manipuri:	thəmmoy shokpə drisya heart affected-RP scene
Tamil:	manatai urukkum kaaTci mind-acc. melt-fut.RP scene

Santali : boko re baajaav ñeñel
heart attract scene

9. *Eye-catching scene*

Hindi: manohar drishya
attracting scene
Manipuri: mityeṅ ciṅsinbə drishya
eye sight attract-RP scene
Tamil: kaNNai kavaram kaaTci
eye-acc. attract-fut.RP scene
Santali : met te ñeñel ñel.
eye attract scene

The hyphenated adjectives with this structure are translated using the future relative participle form of the verb in Tamil. In Manipuri, it is a relative participle form of the verb. Furthermore, the construction is taken as RP only, which may be either past or present.

3.3. Noun + adjective

10. *Flower-soft idli*

Hindi: ati mulaayam iDli
very soft idli
Manipuri: læi-gum thotpə iDli
Flower-like soft idli
Tamil: puu poonRa idli
flower like idli
Santali: baahaa lekaa norom iDlii
flower like soft idli

Equivalent adjectival form is used to translate this hyphenated adjective. In Tamil, there is a traditional use of the simile, namely, puu poonRa ‘flower like’ which itself gives the meaning of flower-soft. Since there is no such traditional comparison available in Manipuri and Santali, the translation is done with the form ‘soft like flower’. It should be noted, here, that in Manipuri the adjective could also occur after the head noun (Rebika, 2011). Accordingly, the adjective thotpə ‘soft’ occurs after the noun. Whereas in Hindi, instead of the ‘flower like’, the intensifier ati ‘very’ is used with the adjective mulaayam ‘soft’.

11. *Knee-deep water*

Hindi: ghuTnaa bhar paani
knee full water

Manipuri:	khu-u-muk lubə ishiŋ knee-upto deep water or khu mərep-ki ishiŋ knee measure-poss. water
Tamil:	muTTi aLavU niir knee measure water or muTTi aaza niir knee deep water
Santali :	iḍii haabic dak knee deep water

These translations in Indian languages associate to the formation of a compound noun, which functions as an adjective (adj.). The alternative structure in Tamil is also a compound noun form functioning as an adjective, which is a common feature in Tamil.

3.4. Adjective + noun

12. *Early-morning walk*

Hindi:	praatah kaaliin Tahalnaa early morning time-adj. walking
Manipuri:	əyuk əŋənbə-də khorŋ-nə cətpə morning early-loc. leg-nom. go
Tamil:	viDi kaalai nadaip payirci early morning walking exercise
Santali:	setaak daaraan morning walk

13. *Our long-term plan*

Hindi:	hamaari diirghakaaliin yojnaa our long-time-adj. plan
Manipuri:	əikhoy-gi mətəm saŋnə-gi thəuraŋ we-poss. long time-poss. plan
Tamil:	nam tolai nookku(t) tiTTam our distant sight plan
Santali:	abovaak sangiñ yojanaa. our long time-adj. plan

As in the case of (3.3), these hyphenated adjectives are also translated using noun + noun compound in Tamil and with the form /mətəm saɳnə-gi/ to make the sense conveyed clear in Manipuri (Rebika, 2017). In Hindi and Santali, the adjectival forms are used.

3.5. Adjective + past participle

14. *Short-lived desire*

Hindi:	kshaNabhaᅅgur icchaa moment-adj. desire
Manipuri:	ᅅaihak ᅅaihak-ki oibə əniᅅbə short time (reduplicated form)-poss. be-RP desire
Tamil:	kuRukiya kaalam vaaznta aasai short time live-RP desire
Santali:	kom okte lagit aashaa short time for desire

Since past participle form of the verb is used as the second component in English, the relative participle form of the verb is selected as the equivalent structure in Tamil and Manipuri. An adjective does not come before the relative participle in Indian languages and therefore, a descriptive translation is resorted to other languages as well.

3.6. Adverb + past participle

15. *Hard-earned money*

Hindi:	mehnat se kamaayaa rupyaa hard (difficulty) by earned rupees
Manipuri:	wanə tanbə senphəm hard-adv. (difficulty) earned-RP money
Tamil:	kashTappaTTu sampaatitta paNam hard (difficulty)-VP earned-RP money
Santali:	kosTe te aarjaavaak kaavaᅅii hard (difficulty) by earned money

The adverb ‘hard’ cannot be translated into Tamil, but a verbal participle (VP) form of a verb is used.

16. *Well-known leader*

Hindi:	khyaatipraapt netaa fame got leader
Manipuri:	miyam pumbənə khəᅅnəᅅəbə luciᅅbə people all-nom. known-RP leader
Tamil:	elloorukkum mikavum terinta talaivar

Santali : all persons very known-RP leader
gaakhu riiyaa prodhaan
Well known leader

In Manipuri and Tamil, to be closer to the original, ‘known to all’ is necessary to convey the meaning, whereas in Hindi and Santali the phrase ‘the person who got fame’ is used. they are used as adjectives and are not equivalent to the English structure.

17. *Well-placed picture*

Hindi: suvyavasthit chavi
well placed picture
Manipuri: mapham ca-nə thəmbə/thəmləbə lai
place suitable-adv. keep-RP picture
Tamil: sariyaana idattil vaikkappaTTa padam
suitable place-loc. keep-pass. RP picture
Santali: ves jaaygaa re doho citar
suitable place loc. placed picture

Corresponding to this construction is a passive relative participle form of the verb in Tamil. In Manipuri, the present or past RP form is used. Instead of a passive structure, an active sentence is used in Santali. Thus, the structures selected are different in all the four languages. This happens just because there is no equivalent structure available.

18. *Brightly-lit room*

Hindi: diipt kaksh
lighted room
Manipuri: mei-nə pumjan ŋanbə ka
electric/lamp-ins. brightly lit-RP (reduplicated form) room
Tamil: mika veLiccamaaka irukkiRa aRai
very lighted-adv. be-RP room
Santali : diyaar te maarsaal kaandhaat
light-ins. bright room

The deep structure of the phrase ‘brightly-lit room’ is a relative participle form with a relative pronoun as in ‘the/a room which is brightly lit.....’. Since the second component of the hyphenated adjectives remain the past participle form of the verb, as discussed in (16) and (17), the structure preferred for translation into Tamil and Manipuri is the relative participle form of the verb. In Manipuri, the reduplicated form of the verb is used to bring out the intensity of brightness. Manipuri uses reduplication as a technique to intensify the action (Rebika, 2018). In Hindi, an adjectival form is used.

19. *Green-skinned banana*

Hindi:	kaccaa kelaa unripe/green banana
Manipuri:	məku səŋbə ləphoy skin green banana əsəŋbə ləphoy ‘unripe banana’ unripe banana
Tamil:	paccai vaazhaip pazham green banana fruit
Santali :	haariyaṛ haartaa kaayraa green skin /unripe banana

This hyphenated adjective describes that the banana in the construction is a fruit, though the skin is green in colour. It indicates that it is a variety of the banana fruit. The second component, namely, ‘skinned’ cannot be equated to an RP form in the Indian Languages. In Hindi and Santali, the meaning expressed is ‘unripe banana’ and it does not give the meaning of fruit, since there is no word for raw fruit which is /kaay/ ‘unripe (banana)’ and /pazham/ ‘fruit’ as in Tamil. However, the sense expressed is different from that of the source language. In Manipuri, the noun ləphoy ‘banana’ denotes either unripe or ripe depending on the adjective.

20. *Real-life incident*

Hindi:	vaastavik jiivan ki ghaTnaa real life-poss. incident
Manipuri:	punsi-də thokpə thəudok life-loc. happen-RP incident
Tamil:	uNmaic campavam true incident
Santali :	saaiyaak jiyon ghoTna real life incident

The equivalent form used is a compound noun in Tamil and to make the sense expressed clearly, another descriptive translation is also possible with the RP structure in Tamil.

Tamil:	uNmaiyaaka naDanta sampavam truly happened incident
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In Hindi, the possessive form is used to express ‘the incident of life. In Manipuri, the locative form is used to express ‘the incident that happened in life’. In Santali, it was a true translation of the original.

Like the hyphenated adjectives with structure (1), here also, it is formed with past participle form of the verb.

In both the previous adjectives (19) and (20) discussed, the equivalent structure used for translation is either a relative participle form or a compound noun.

3.7. Preposition/adverb + Noun

21. *In-house translation*

Hindi:	antar-saansthanik anuvaad inside-institutional translation
Manipuri:	loysəŋ-nuŋgi (minə) həndokpə institution-poss. (person-inst.) translation
Tamil:	aluvalakattinarin mozipeyarppu office-employees-poss. translation
or	aluvalaka mozipeyarppu office translation
Santali:	oṛaak re torjoma. house in/at translation

Since most of the Indian languages do not have prepositions as in English, postpositions or case suffixes / markers as in Manipuri and Tamil represent them. In Hindi, there is an almost equivalent structure available. Santali has no such equivalent structure and hence a literal translation is given. In Tamil there are two types of translation: one with a compound noun construction and the other is translation by the officers.

22. *After-school programmes*

Hindi:	pashc vidyaalayii kaaryakram after school programme
Manipuri:	skul-gi puŋphəm mətuŋ-gi thəurəm-siŋ school-poss. timing after-poss. programmes or skul mətuŋ-gi thəurəm-siŋ school after-poss. programmes
Tamil:	paLLi neerattukkup piRakaana tiTTankaL school time-dat. after programmes
Santali:	itun aasṛaa taayom program school after programme

Since there is no equivalent form or structure to these combinations as in the case of (21), the translation into Indian languages resorts to a descriptive translation to avoid ambiguity. ‘After-school’ may mean ‘after the school studies’ or ‘after the school hours’ and hence the word for time is used.

3.8. Past participle + adverb /preposition

23. *Unaccounted-for money*

Hindi:	aspashTiikrit dhan unaccounted wealth
Manipuri:	ekaunts yaodəbə selphəm accounts include-neg.RP money
Tamil:	kaNakkil varaata paNam accounts come-neg.RP money
Santali :	hisaab re baṅ hec kaavaḍi account loc. not included money

24. *Cooled-off coffee*

Hindi:	ThaNDaa kofii cold-adj. coffee
Manipuri:	iṅthərabə kofi became cold-RP coffee
Tamil:	aaRina kaappi became cold-RP coffee
Santali :	reyaaraak kophii cold-RP coffee

Constructions of these types (23 & 24) with ‘for or off’ as the second element are very rare or may not be possible at all in Indian languages. Therefore, the translation does not express the structure involved but an equivalent adjectival / RP form is used to give the same sense.

3.9. Numeral + noun

25. *100-page document*

Hindi:	100 prishThon kaa dastaaveej 100 pages-poss. document
Manipuri:	lamay ᳵ᳚᳚ gi document pages 100-poss. document
Tamil:	100 pakka aavaNam 100 pages document
Santali:	saay kaagoc dokoment 100 page document

26. *Five-year-old boy*

Hindi:	paanc varshiiya baalak five year-adj boy
Manipuri:	cəhi məŋa-gi nupaməca age five-poss. boy or cəhi məŋa surəbə nupaməca age five complete-RP boy
Tamil:	aintu vayatu siRuvan. five age boy or aintu vayataana siRuvan five age-adj. boy
Santali:	mɔɾe jermāa kɔɾaa five years boy

In Tamil the first one is a compound noun and in the second, an adjectival form is used. It is to be noted that in Manipuri, generally the numerals occur after the noun. Consequently, it is translated in the order ‘age five-case marker boy or age five RP form boy’. In both the languages the possibility of having two structures is necessitated for bringing in the exact meaning.

4. Pseudo-hyphenated Adjectives and Translation

Erroneously hyphenated adjectival usage will be a problem in translation. There are some restrictions on the use of hyphens in the compound adjectives. Sometimes the sense expressed may not be appropriate also. When there is no need of hyphenation and still the hyphenation is used, the forms may be termed as ‘pseudo-hyphenated adjectives’.

Restriction 1

27. *Five-year-old girl*

- a) The injured girl is five years of age.
- b) The five-year-old girl was injured.

In the first sentence the hyphens are unnecessary because the phrase ‘five years of age’ is not used as a single adjective whereas, in the second sentence, the phrase ‘five-year-old’ is used as a single adjective describing the ‘girl’.

Tamil: aDipaTTa peNNukku aintu vayatu irukkum.

	injure-RP girl-dat. five age be-fut.t/PT
Manipuri:	əsokpə nupiməcadu cəhi məŋa sure. injure-adj. girl-det. age five complete-PT
Tamil:	aintu vayataana peN kaayam aDaintaaL. five age-adj. girl injure-pst.t-PT
Manipuri:	cəhi məŋa surəbə nupiməcadu sokle. age five complete girl-det. injure-PT

Whether it is pseudo-hyphenated or not, there is no confusion arise in translation. In 27 a), even in English it is not used as an adjective and hence in Tamil and Manipuri, it comes in the predicate of the sentence. Whereas in 27 b), the hyphenated adjective is translated as an ordinary adjective, namely, /vayataana/ ‘aged’ in Tamil and / cəhi (məŋa) surəbə/ ‘aged’ in Manipuri.

Restriction-2

28. 25-years old

The injured man is 25-years old.

The hyphen in this sentence is correct because in English, a hyphen is always used in compound numbers from twenty-one to ninety-nine. This means that there are pseudo-hyphenated adjectives also. This type of hyphenated compound number is not available in Indian languages and hence that is used in the predicate losing its adjectival quality.

Restriction-3

29. Easy-to-remember technique

- Come up with an easy-to-remember technique.
- Come up with a technique, which is easy-to-remember.

In the first sentence 29a), the phrase ‘easy-to-remember’ is used as a single adjective before the noun ‘technique’ whereas in the second sentence, the phrase ‘easy-to-remember’ follows the noun and hence it should not be hyphenated. The translation of both the sentences are with a relative participle form functioning as adjective. The difference does not affect the translation.

- Tamil: eLitaaka(t) ninaivil vaittukoLLum uttiyooDu vaarunkaL.
easily memory-in keeping-RP technique-with come up
- Manipuri: laynə niŋsiŋbə ŋəmgədəbə silləm əmə puthorəku.

Restriction-4

30. *Who is four-year-old*

He saw a boy who is four-year-old.

The sentence is correctly hyphenated because the phrase modifies the elliptical noun ‘boy’ in the relative clause. The relative pronoun ‘who’ takes care of the elliptical noun. Thus, four-year-old is hyphenated as a multiword adjective. The translation uses RP construction as discussed earlier.

Restriction-5

31. *Smartly dressed professor*

Modifiers, which contain an adverb ending in /-ly/ followed by a past participle as in (31) are not hyphenated. In case, it is wrongly hyphenated also, it does not affect the translation. The problems or the restrictions are for English only, and the hyphenated adjective (31) is translated as,

- 31 a) Manipuri: t̄aru-t̄əhennə phijol thoŋləbə profesər
neat and clean-adv. dress wear-past RP professor
- 31 b) Tamil: neerttiyaayaka uDai aNinta peeraasiriyar.
smart-adv. dress wear-RP professor

This type of construction has no such restriction in Indian languages. The structure ‘adverb + RP’ is an accepted form since the adverb in the phrase modifies the verb in the RP form.

Restriction-6

Plural forms as the first component of the hyphenated adjectives are unaccepted in English. Thus, the following are considered as errors.

32. *five-years-old boy
33. *bullets-riddled body
34. *leaves-covered playground

Nevertheless, while translating such hyphenated adjectives in Indian languages, they do have the plural forms as an accepted phenomenon.

Manipuri: una-siŋ-nə puŋkup kupsilləbə sannəbuŋ

leaf-pl.-nom. fully covered-RP (reduplicated form) playground
 Tamil: ilai-kaL muuDiyā viLaiyaaTTu maidaanam
 leaf-pl. covered-RP play ground

The restrictions, normally, imposed on hyphenated adjectives do not affect the translation into Indian languages.

5. Ambiguity and Hyphenated Adjectives

Two words written as one unit called compound words or open adjectives, do not need hyphen; even if written with hyphen this does not lead to any ambiguity, even in translation.

35. *Sunday morning walk*

The above is an open adjective and hence no hyphen is needed between Sunday and morning. Whenever there is an ambiguity involved, they are resolved by the addition of a hyphen.

36. *More-qualified workers*

The sentence ‘We need more qualified workers.’ means ‘we need more workers who are qualified’ and it does not require hyphen; if we have to mean ‘we need workers who are more qualified’, it requires a hyphen as in ‘We need more-qualified workers.’ (Concordia).

Manipuri: əikhoy-nə məhəigi thak yamnə wəŋbə sinmisiŋ pammi.
 we-nom. qualification very high-RP workers want
 Tamil: niRaiya takutivaaynta paNiyaaLarkaL engaLukku veeNDum.
 many qualified workers for us want

In Manipuri, the sentence gives only one meaning whereas the translation in Tamil leads to ambiguous meanings. This is almost like the ambiguous phrases, which have been discussed in the field of Linguistics for decades, like, ‘Flying planes are dangerous...’ or ‘Stout major’s wife’ ...or ‘Large human graveyard.’, etc. Such structural ambiguities can be solved only by the context of its occurrence or by adding a hyphen. Nevertheless, the translation of such adjectives also has the ambiguity unresolved.

6. Conclusion

This paper has demonstrated, with examples from four languages belonging to different families, that the hyphenated adjectives in English are little difficult to translate because the structural formations of such hyphenated adjectives are different and finding the equivalent structures in the target languages remains challenging. The paper has suggested alternate

structures in Indian languages for the nine types of hyphenated adjectives discussed here. The suggested equivalents will help in machine translation and developing artificial intelligence as well. Additionally, this helps to establish that India is a linguistic area with many syntactic features also. This paper, further, strengthens the concept of India as a translation area, which is a long due and yet to be analysed elaborately.

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