

SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY KOLHAPUR

B. A. II Semester IV (NEP 2.0)

English (SEC-04)

Paper Name: Introduction to Translations

Collected by
Mr. Sachin S. Gadhire



Shikshan Prasarak Santha's

Padmabhushan Vasantraodada Patil Mahavidyalaya, Kavathe

Mahankal, Tal. - K. Mahankal, Dist.- Sangli (MS)

Introduction

This is a comprehensive note made specifically for the students of English SEC-04-Introduction to Translation. This paper is introduced by Shivaji University Kolhapur for B A II Semester IV students. It is also useful to create interest about the translation among the students.

The first module introduces the basic ideas of translation. It explains what translation is and how it helps people understand texts written in different languages. Translation is the process of changing a message from one language into another without losing its meaning. The module also discusses the scope of translation, showing how it is useful in many fields such as literature, education, science, business and media. In addition, it explains the problems in translation, like differences in grammar, culture, idioms and word meanings, which make translation a challenging task. This module helps students understand the importance and difficulties of translation.

The second module focuses on developing practical skills in translation. It introduces different types of translation and teaches how to translate texts correctly and clearly. Special attention is given to literary translation, which includes poems, stories and novels, where beauty of language and emotions must be preserved. It also covers non-literary translation, such as newspapers, official documents, scientific texts and technical writing, where accuracy and clarity are most important. This module helps students practice translation and improve their ability to handle both creative and factual texts effectively.

These two sections of this note is a general guide for SEC English students. It offers theoretical knowledge as well as practical and examination-oriented information.

**B. A. II Semester IV) NEP 2.0) –English (SEC-04)
Introduction to Translation**

Syllabus

Module No.	Subtitles of the Module	Subtopics
I	Basic concepts in translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What is translation?• Scope of translation• Problems in translation
II	Practical skills in translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Types of translation• Literary translation• Non-literary translation

Nature of Question Paper (40 Marks)

Que. 1. Rewrite the following sentences by choosing the correct alternative. **8 Marks**

(Based on Module 1 and 2)

Que. 2. Write short notes on the following (3 out of 5). **12 Marks**

(Based on Module 1 and 2)

Que. 3. Answer the following questions. **20 Marks**

(Based on Module 2)

A) Translate the following English paragraph into Marathi. **10 Marks**

B) Translate the following English sentences into Marathi (5 out of 7) **5 Marks**

C) Translate the following Marathi sentences into English (5 out of 7) **5 Marks**

Internal Examination: 10 Marks

Module I – Basic Concepts in Translations

Introduction

Translation is the art and process of changing the information from one language into another language while keeping the original meaning the same. It helps people who speak different languages to understand ideas, stories and information. Translation plays an important role in education, literature, business, science and communication across the world. A good translation should be clear, natural and faithful to the original message. It requires knowledge of both languages and an understanding of culture to express the meaning correctly. The scope of translation is very wide because it is used in many fields such as literature, education, science, business and media. However, translation is not always easy. A translator faces many problems like differences in grammar, culture, idioms and meanings of words between languages. Therefore, translation needs both language knowledge and cultural understanding to convey the correct message clearly and accurately.

The first module deals with the basic concepts in translation. It deals with what is translation? Scope of translation and Problems in translations.

A) What is translation?

Translation is the process of changing a text or message from one language into another language without changing its original meaning. The main aim of translation is to help people understand information that is written in a different language. When a person translates, he or she tries to keep the same idea, feeling, and message of the original text while using a new language. For example, when a story written in English is translated into Marathi or Hindi, the translator changes the words and sentences into another language but keeps the same meaning. Translation helps people from different countries and cultures share knowledge, ideas, and emotions.

In simple words, translation is the bridge between languages. It connects people who do not speak the same language and helps them communicate with each other. Many scholars have defined translation in different ways, but all definitions focus on meaning and message.

Meaning of Translation:

The process of transferring the meaning of a text from one language (source language) into another language (target language).

The language from which the text is translated is called the source language and the language into which the text is translated is called the target language.

For example:

- English → Hindi (English is the source language, Hindi is the target language)
- Marathi → English (Marathi is the source language, English is the target language)

The goal of translation is not just to replace words but to transfer meaning correctly and clearly.

Importance of Translations

Translation is very important in human life. Without translation, people from different language backgrounds cannot understand each other. Translation plays a key role in many areas of life such as education, literature, science, religion, business, and media.

1. Translation and Communication - Translation helps people communicate across language barriers. It allows information to move from one country to another. Books, newspapers, films, and websites can reach global audiences through translation.

2. Translation and Education - Students read translated books to learn about world history, science, and literature. Many important works of knowledge are translated into different languages so that students can study them easily.

3. Translation and Culture - Translation helps preserve and spread culture. Ancient texts like the Ramayana, Mahabharata, Bible, and Quran have been translated into many languages so people from different cultures can understand them.

4. Translation and Technology - In modern times, translation is used in computers, mobile apps, and artificial intelligence tools like Google Translate. This shows how important translation has become in daily life.

Nature of Translation - Translation is not a simple word-for-word process. It is both an art and a science.

- It is a science because it follows certain rules of grammar and language.
- It is an art because it needs creativity, imagination, and skill.

A good translator must understand:

- The meaning of the original text
- The grammar of both languages
- The culture behind the language
- The emotions and tone of the text

Translation requires deep thinking and careful choice of words. It is not just changing language; it is changing expression.

Types of Translations

Translation can be done in different ways depending on purpose and style.

1. Literal Translation – Word-for-word translation.
2. Free Translation – Focuses on meaning, not exact words.
3. Literary Translation – Translation of poems, stories, novels, and plays.
4. Non-literary Translation – Translation of scientific, technical, and official texts.
5. Oral Translation (Interpretation) – Spoken translation during meetings or speeches.
6. Written Translation – Translation of books, articles, and documents.

Each type needs different skills and techniques.

Process of Translations - Translation is done in several steps:

Step 1: Understanding the Source Text

The translator must read and understand the original text carefully. He must know: What the author wants to say, The theme and purpose of the text, Difficult words and expressions.

Step 2: Analyzing the Meaning

The translator must analyze grammar, sentence structure, and style. He must understand both literal and hidden meanings.

Step 3: Choosing the Right Words

The translator selects suitable words in the target language that match the meaning of the source language.

Step 4: Writing the Translation

The translator writes the text in the target language in a clear and natural way.

Step 5: Checking and Editing

Finally, the translation is checked for errors and improved for clarity and correctness.

Characteristics of Translations - A good translation has the following qualities:

1. Accuracy – The meaning of the original text should not change.
2. Clarity – The translated text should be easy to understand.
3. Natural Language – It should sound like original writing in the target language.
4. Faithfulness – It should remain loyal to the original text.
5. Cultural Suitability – It should respect cultural differences.

A good translation should not confuse the reader. It should give the same message as the original text.

Role of Translator - A translator plays a very important role in translation. A translator is not only a language expert but also a cultural guide.

A translator must:

- Know both languages well
- Understand the subject of the text
- Be careful with meanings
- Avoid personal opinions
- Be honest and accurate

The translator acts as a messenger between two languages and cultures.

Translations and Culture - Language and culture are closely connected. Words often carry cultural meanings. Some words and expressions do not have exact equivalents in other languages.

For example: Idioms, Proverbs, Cultural traditions, Religious terms

A translator must understand culture to translate properly. He must find suitable expressions in the target language that carry the same meaning.

Challenges in Translation - Translation is not easy. There are many difficulties such as:

- Difference in grammar
- Difference in sentence structure
- Lack of equivalent words
- Cultural differences
- Idioms and metaphors
- Multiple meanings of words

These problems make translation a complex task. That is why translation needs skill and experience.

Translations in Literature - In literature, translation is more difficult because it involves emotions, beauty of language, and style. Poems, novels, and plays require creative translation. The translator must preserve: Theme, Tone, Rhythm, Emotions. Literary translation is both art and responsibility.

Translation in Non-literary Field - In non-literary translation (science, law, medicine, technology), accuracy is more important than beauty. A small mistake can change meaning and cause serious problems. For example: Legal documents, Medical instructions, Technical manuals etc.

Here, clarity and correctness are essential.

Machine Translations - Today, translation is supported by technology. Machine translation tools help people translate quickly. However, machines cannot fully understand emotions and culture like humans. Human translators are still needed for high-quality translation.

Translation has become a profession with great importance in globalization.

Translation is the process of transferring meaning from one language to another without changing the original message. It plays a vital role in communication, education, culture, and knowledge sharing. Translation helps people understand different languages and cultures and brings the world closer. It is both an art and a science that requires language skills, cultural understanding, and creativity. A good translation is clear, accurate, and natural. In today's global world, translation has become more important than ever before. It connects nations, spreads ideas, and promotes mutual understanding among people of different languages and cultures.

B) Scope of Translation

The scope of translation means the wide areas and fields where translation is used and needed. Translation is not limited to books or literature only. It is used in many parts of human life such as education, science, business, media, government, and culture. As the world is becoming more global, the scope of translation is also increasing day by day. Translation helps people of different languages to understand each other. It connects nations, cultures, and communities. Because of this, translation has a very wide scope and great importance in modern society.

1) Translation in Literature - One of the most important areas of translation is literature. Literary works such as poems, novels, short stories, plays, and essays are translated into different languages. This helps readers enjoy world literature and understand different cultures. For example, the works of Shakespeare, Tolstoy, Rabindranath Tagore and Kalidasa have been translated into many languages. Through translation, people can read and appreciate stories from other countries and traditions. Literary translation also helps in preserving ancient texts and making them available to new generations.

2) Translation in Education - Translation plays a major role in education. Many textbooks, reference books, and research papers are translated into regional and national languages so that students can study easily. In India, translation helps students learn subjects like science, history, and literature in their mother tongue. Translation also supports distance education and online learning. Students use translation to understand difficult foreign books and articles. Teachers also use translated materials to explain complex ideas.

3) Translation in Science and Technology - Science and technology are growing very fast. New discoveries and inventions are made in different countries and languages. Translation helps spread scientific knowledge across the world. Scientific papers, manuals, and instructions are translated into many languages. For example: Medical reports, Engineering manuals, Computer software guides, Research articles. Without translation, people cannot use or understand modern technology properly. Thus, translation plays a key role in development and innovation.

4) Translation in Business and Trade - In business and trade, translation is very important. Companies work with international customers and partners. They need translation for: Business letters, Contracts, Product descriptions, Advertisements, Company websites. Translation helps businesses communicate clearly and avoid misunderstandings. It also helps companies sell their products in foreign markets. Today, e-commerce and global trade depend heavily on translation.

5) Translation in Government and Law - Translation is necessary in government work and legal systems. Laws, rules, and policies must be translated into different languages so that people can understand them. In multilingual countries like India, government documents are translated into regional languages. Court judgments, legal notices, and official forms need translation. International organizations like the United Nations use translation to communicate in many languages.

6) Translation in Media and Communication - Media uses translation to reach a wide audience. Newspapers, magazines, television, and radio depend on translation to share news from different parts of the world. Examples include: Subtitles in films and TV shows, News translation, Dubbing of movies, Social media content. Translation helps people understand global events and cultural programs. It also helps films and series reach international audiences.

7) Translation in religion and Philosophy - Religious texts are translated to spread spiritual knowledge. The Bible, Quran, Bhagavad Gita, and other sacred texts have been translated into many languages. Translation helps people understand religious teachings in their own language. It also promotes peace and harmony by sharing values across cultures. Philosophical works are also translated to help students and scholars study them worldwide.

8) Translation in Tourism and Travel - Tourism depends greatly on translation. Tourists need translation for: Travel guides, Signboards, Hotel information, Menus, Maps. Translation makes travel easier and safer. It helps visitors understand local culture and rules.

9) Translation in Journalism and International Relations - International news agencies use translation to report events from different countries. Diplomats and leaders use translation to communicate with other nations. Translation supports peace talks, agreements, and global cooperation.

10) Translation in Employment and Career Opportunities - The scope of translation also includes job opportunities. Translation has become a profession. People work as: Translators, Interpreters, Subtitles, Content translators, Technical translators. Many fields like publishing houses, media companies, IT firms, and international organizations offer jobs to translators.

11) Translation in Digital World - The internet has increased the scope of translation greatly. Websites, apps, and online courses are translated into many languages. Machine translation tools also help people communicate instantly. Social media, blogs, and online news depend on translation to reach global users.

12) Translation and Cultural Exchange - Translation promotes cultural understanding. It helps people learn about traditions, festivals, history, and values of other cultures. It reduces language barriers and builds friendship among nations. Translation supports unity in diversity.

The scope of translation is very wide and continues to grow in modern times. Translation is used in literature, education, science, business, law, media, religion, tourism, and technology. It plays an important role in spreading knowledge, culture, and communication across the world. Translation is not only a language activity but also a bridge between different cultures and societies. In today's global world, translation is essential for development, cooperation, and mutual understanding.

C) Problems in Translation

Translation is the process of changing a text from one language into another while keeping the same meaning. Although translation is very useful, it is not an easy task. A translator faces many problems because every language is different in grammar, structure, culture and style. Words in one language do not always have the same meaning in another language. Therefore, translation involves many difficulties and challenges.

1) Difference in Language Structure - Each language has its own grammar and sentence structure. For example, English sentence structure is different from Marathi or Hindi. When translating, it becomes difficult to keep the same order of words. A sentence that sounds natural in one language may sound strange in another language if translated word-for-word. The translator must change the structure to make the sentence clear and correct in the target language. This difference in structure is one of the main problems in translation.

2) Lack of Exact Equivalent Words - Many words in one language do not have exact equivalents in another language. Some words are related to culture, tradition, or emotions, and they cannot be translated directly. For example, certain Indian cultural words like *dharma*, *karma*, or *guru* do not have perfect English meanings. The translator must explain these words or use similar words, which may not give the full meaning. This problem makes translation difficult and sometimes incomplete.

3) Cultural Differences - Language is closely connected with culture. Customs, beliefs, food, festivals, and social practices are different in every country. Cultural expressions are hard to translate because the target language readers may not understand them. For example: Proverbs, Idioms, Customs and Religious terms. A translator must understand both cultures well and find suitable expressions in the target language. Cultural differences create confusion if not handled carefully.

4) Idioms and Proverb - Idioms and proverbs create serious problems in translation. Their meanings are not based on individual words but on the whole expression. For example: “Break the ice”, “A blessing in disguise” If these are translated word-for-word, they will sound meaningless. The translator must find an equivalent idiom in the target language or explain the meaning in simple words.

5) Multiple Meaning of Words - Many words have more than one meaning. The correct meaning depends on the context. This creates confusion for the translator. For example, the word “bank” can mean: River bank, Money bank. If the translator chooses the wrong meaning, the whole sentence becomes incorrect. Understanding context is very important in translation.

6) Style and Tone of the Original Text - Every writer has a special style and tone. Some texts are formal, some are informal, some are emotional, and some are humorous. It is difficult to keep the same style in another language. For example: Poetry needs beauty and rhythm, scientific texts need clarity, and Legal texts need precision. Maintaining the same style and tone is a big challenge in translation.

7) Literary Translation Problems - Literary translation is very difficult because it involves emotions, imagination, and beauty of language. Poems, novels, and plays have: Metaphors, Symbols, Rhythm, Rhyme, These elements cannot be easily translated. A poem translated into another language may lose its musical quality and emotional effect. The translator must be creative and careful to preserve the spirit of the text.

8) Technical and Scientific Terms - Technical and scientific translation also has problems. Many technical terms are new and may not exist in the target language. For example: Medical terms, Engineering terms, and Computer terms. A small mistake can change the meaning completely and cause serious problems. Accuracy is very important in such translations.

9) Grammar and Tense Differences - Languages use different tense systems and grammar rules. Some languages have more verb forms than others. Translating tense correctly is difficult. For example: Past, present, and future forms may not match exactly. Gender and number rules may differ. This can lead to confusion if not translated properly.

10. Emotional and Expressive Meaning - Some words express emotions deeply, such as love, sorrow, anger, or respect. These emotions may not be expressed in the same way in another language. The translator must try to keep the emotional meaning of the text. If this is lost, the translation becomes dull and weak.

11) Loss of Meaning - Sometimes, during translation, part of the meaning is lost or changed. This is called loss of meaning. This happens because of: Lack of suitable words, Cultural differences, Translator's misunderstanding. The translator must try to reduce this loss as much as possible.

12) Translator's knowledge and Skill - A translator must know both languages well. If the translator does not understand the source language properly or does not have good command over the target language, mistakes will occur. Lack of subject knowledge also creates problems. For example, translating a scientific text without knowing science can cause errors.

13) Time Pressure - Sometimes translators work under time pressure. This can lead to careless mistakes and poor quality translation. Fast translation without checking can result in wrong meanings and grammatical errors.

14) Machine Translation Problems - Modern machine translation tools cannot understand emotions, culture, and context like humans. They often give word-for-word translation which may be incorrect or funny. Machines cannot replace human creativity and understanding completely.

Translation faces many problems because languages are different in structure, culture, and expression. The main problems in translation include differences in grammar, lack of equivalent words, cultural barriers, idioms, multiple meanings, and loss of style and emotion. Literary and technical translations have their own special difficulties. A translator must have good language knowledge, cultural understanding, and careful thinking to solve these problems. Although translation is challenging, it is necessary for communication and sharing knowledge in the world.

Exercise

Que. 1. Rewrite the following sentences by choosing the correct alternative. (10)

1. Translation is the process of transferring meaning from _____ language to another language.
a) one b) source c) target d) foreign
2. The original text that is translated is called the _____ text.
a) target b) secondary c) source d) final
3. Translation helps in the exchange of _____ between different cultures.
a) money b) ideas c) games d) food
4. Word-for-word translation is also known as _____ translation.
a) free b) literal c) creative d) adaptive
5. One of the main aims of translation is to convey the same _____ as the original text.
a) length b) meaning c) sound d) colour
6. Cultural differences are an important _____ in translation.
a) benefit b) problem c) reward d) style
7. Scope of translation includes literary, scientific and _____ translation.
a) medical b) technical c) personal d) oral
8. A good translator must have knowledge of both the source language and the _____ language.
a) national b) foreign c) target d) local
9. Idioms and proverbs create _____ in translation.
a) ease b) similarity c) difficulty d) pleasure
10. Translation helps in spreading knowledge across different _____.
a) villages b) regions c) languages d) schools

Que. 2. Write short notes on the following.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) What is Translation? | 2) Importance of Translation |
| 3) Scope of Translation | 4) Literary Translation |
| 5) Non-Literary Translation | 6) Problems in Translation |
| 7) Cultural Problems in Translation | 8) Linguistic Problems in Translation |
| 9) Role of a Translator | 10) Objectives of Translation |

Module II- Practical Skills in Translations

Introduction –

This module focuses on developing practical skills in translation and helps students understand how translation is done in real situations. It introduces different types of translation and explains how each type is used for different purposes. Special attention is given to literary translation, which includes the translation of poems, stories, and plays where style, emotions, and beauty of language must be preserved. The module also covers non-literary translation, such as scientific, technical and official texts, where accuracy and clarity are most important. This module helps students improve their translation ability and prepares them to handle both creative and factual texts effectively.

A) Types of Translation

Translation is the process of changing a text from one language into another while keeping the same meaning. There are different types of translation based on purpose, style, and use. Each type needs a special method and skill. Some translations focus on words, some on meaning, and some on style and culture.

1) Literal Translation - Literal translation means translating each word directly into another language. The translator tries to keep the same word order and structure. This type is useful for: Learning a foreign language and Understanding basic meaning of sentences. However, literal translation often sounds unnatural and can be confusing because languages have different grammar rules.

Example: ‘I am going home’ translated word-for-word may sound strange in another language.

2) Free Translation - Free translation focuses on the meaning rather than exact words. The translator expresses the idea in a natural way in the target language. This type is useful for: Stories, Speeches, Simple texts. It allows creativity but still keeps the main meaning of the original text.

3) Literary Translation - Literary translation is the translation of creative works such as: Poems, Novels, Short stories, Plays, The translator must preserve: Style, Emotion, Beauty of language, Rhythm and tone. This is one of the most difficult types of translation because it needs creativity and cultural understanding.

4) Non-Literary Translation - This type deals with factual and practical texts such as: Scientific books, Medical reports, Legal documents, Technical manuals, Business letters, Here, accuracy and clarity are more important than beauty of language. Even a small mistake can change the meaning completely.

5) Interpretation - Interpretation means spoken translation. It is used in: Meetings, Conferences, Courtrooms, and Speeches etc. The interpreter listens and translates immediately into another language. It requires quick thinking and good listening skills.

6) Written Translation - Written translation means translating written texts such as: Books, Articles, Letters, and Documents etc. This type allows time for thinking and editing. It needs good writing skills.

7) Machine Translation - Machine translation is done by computers or software such as Google Translate. It is fast and useful for simple texts. However, it cannot understand emotions, culture, or hidden meanings properly. It is not suitable for literary and official translations.

8) Human Translation - Human translation is done by professional translators. It is more accurate and meaningful because humans understand culture, emotions, and context. This type is best for: Literature, Legal texts, Religious texts, important documents etc.

9) Dynamic Translation - Dynamic translation focuses on the effect of the message on the reader remembering the original meaning and impact. It is reader-friendly and natural.

10) Semantic Translation - Semantic translation tries to keep the original meaning and structure as closely as possible. It is used in academic and serious texts.

There are many types of translation depending on the purpose and style. Literal and free translation focus on words and meaning. Literary and non-literary translation deal with creative and factual texts. Interpretation is spoken translation, while written translation is text-based. Machine and human translation show modern developments. Each type plays an important role in communication and knowledge sharing. A good translator must choose the right type of translation according to the nature of the text.

B) Literary Translation –

Literary translation is the translation of creative and artistic works from one language into another. It includes the translation of poems, short stories, novels, dramas, and essays. The main aim of literary translation is not only to change the language but also to preserve the beauty, emotion, style, and meaning of the original work. A literary translator must be both a language expert and a creative writer.

Nature of Literary Translation –

Literary translation is both an art and a skill. It is different from technical or scientific translation because it deals with imagination, feelings, and artistic expression. A literary translator must understand

the writer's thoughts, emotions, and purpose. Then he or she must express them in another language in a natural and beautiful way. The translator should try to keep:

- Theme of the text
- Tone and mood
- Style of writing
- Emotional effect on the reader

A good literary translation should make readers feel the same emotions as the original readers.

Importance of Literary Translation –

Literary translation plays an important role in spreading literature across the world. It allows people to read and enjoy stories and poems from other languages and cultures. For example:

- Shakespeare's plays are read in many languages.
- Tagore's poems are known worldwide through translation.
- Ancient epics like the Ramayana and Mahabharata are available in many languages.

Literary translation helps preserve cultural heritage and promotes understanding between different societies.

Features of Literary Translation - Some important features of literary translation are:

- **Creativity:** The translator must use creativity to keep the beauty of language.
- **Faithfulness to Meaning:** The meaning of the original text should not change.
- **Natural Language:** The translated text should sound natural in the target language.
- **Emotional Effect:** The feelings of joy, sorrow, love, or fear should be preserved.
- **Cultural Awareness:** The translator must understand both cultures.

Types of Literary Translation - Literary translation includes: Poetry translation, Prose translation, (novels, short stories), Drama translation and Essay translation. Each type has its own challenges.

1. Poetry Translation - Poetry translation is the most difficult form because poems have: Rhythm, Rhyme, Metaphors, and Imagery etc. It is hard to keep all these elements in another language. The translator must balance meaning and beauty.

2. Prose Translation - Prose includes novels and short stories. The translator must keep: Storyline, Character voice, Style of the writer,

3. Drama Translation - Drama translation must consider dialogues and stage performance. The language should sound natural when spoken.

Problems in Literary Translation - Literary translation faces many problems:

- 1. Cultural Differences-** Cultural words and expressions cannot be translated directly. Festivals, customs, and traditions may not be understood by readers of another culture.
- 2. Idioms and Metaphors -** Idioms and metaphors create difficulty because they have special meanings.
- 3. Style of the Writer -** Each writer has a unique style. Preserving this style is very difficult.
- 4. Emotional Depth -** Strong emotions may lose power in translation.
- 5. Word Choice -** Choosing the right word is challenging because a small change can affect the meaning and beauty.

Role of the Literary Translator - A literary translator is not just a translator but also a writer and artist.

He must:

- Know both languages well,
- Understand literature deeply,
- Respect the original author,
- Be sensitive to culture,
- Be creative and careful

The translator should not add personal ideas but should represent the author's voice.

Modern Literary Translation –

Today, literary translation is supported by technology, but human translators are still needed because machines cannot understand emotions and artistic language. Literary translation is growing with globalization as more people want to read world literature.

Advantages of Literary Translation –

- Spreads knowledge of world literature
- Preserves cultural heritage
- Promotes mutual understanding
- Enriches language and vocabulary
- Connects different societies

Literary translation is the translation of creative and artistic works such as poems, novels, and plays. It is both an art and a responsibility. A literary translator must preserve meaning, emotion, and beauty while changing the language. Literary translation helps people understand different cultures and enjoy world literature. Though it is difficult and challenging, it plays an important role in education, culture, and communication.

C) Non-literary Translation –

Non-literary translation is the translation of factual and practical texts from one language into another. It includes the translation of scientific, technical, legal, medical, business, and official documents. The main aim of non-literary translation is to give clear and accurate information. Unlike literary translation, it does not focus on beauty of language or emotions. Instead, it focuses on correctness, clarity, and usefulness of the message.

Nature of Non-Literary Translation -

Non-literary translation deals with information and facts. It requires exact meaning and careful use of words. A small mistake in non-literary translation can cause serious problems, especially in medical or legal texts. Therefore, this type of translation must be precise and simple. The language used in non-literary translation should be: Clear, Direct, Simple, Correct and Easy to understand. Creativity is less important here than accuracy.

Areas of Non-Literary Translation - Non-literary translation is used in many fields:

1. Scientific Translation- This includes translation of: Research papers, Science textbooks and Laboratory reports. It requires knowledge of scientific terms and concepts.
2. Technical Translation- This includes: Machine manuals, Engineering documents, Computer guides and Software instructions. The translator must understand technical vocabulary and subject matter.
3. Medical Translation - This includes: Medical reports, Prescriptions, Health guidelines and Hospital documents. Accuracy is very important because mistakes can be dangerous.
4. Legal Translation - This includes: Laws, Court judgments, Contracts and Agreements. Legal translation must be exact and formal. A small error can change legal meaning.
5. Business and Commercial Translation - This includes: Business letters, financial reports, Advertisements, Company websites. Clarity and correct terminology are important.
6. Government and Official Translation - This includes: Government notices, Policies, Forms, Circulars. These translations must be simple so common people can understand them.

Features of Non- literary translations - Some important features are:

Accuracy: Meaning should not change.

Clarity: Sentences should be simple and easy to understand.

Objectivity: No personal opinion or emotion should be added.

Consistency: Same terms should be used repeatedly.

Formal Style: Language should be professional and correct.

Problems in Non-literary translations - Non-literary translation also faces challenges:

1. Technical Terms - Many technical words do not have exact equivalents.
2. Complex Sentences -Scientific and legal texts have long and complex sentences.
3. New Vocabulary -New inventions create new words that are difficult to translate.
4. Cultural and Legal Differences -Laws and systems differ between countries.

Role of Translator in Non-literary Translation - The translator must:

- Know both languages well
- Understand the subject (science, law, medicine, etc.)
- Be careful and accurate
- Avoid ambiguity
- Follow professional standards

The translator must not change facts or add personal ideas.

Difference between Literary and Non-literary Translations

Literary Translation	Non-Literary Translation
Deals with poems, stories, plays	Deals with scientific and official texts
Focuses on style and emotion	Focuses on accuracy and clarity
Creative language	Simple and formal language
Artistic purpose	Informational purpose

Importance of Non-Literary Translation –

Non-literary translation is very important in modern life. It helps spread scientific knowledge, supports business and trade, and helps governments communicate with people. It is essential for education, medicine, law, and technology.

Modern Non-Literary Translation-

Today, non-literary translation uses technology and tools like translation software and terminology databases. However, human translators are still needed for quality and accuracy.

Non-literary translation is the translation of factual and practical texts such as scientific, technical, legal, and business documents. Its main aim is to provide clear and accurate information. It requires careful use of language, subject knowledge, and attention to detail. Non-literary translation plays a very important role in communication, development, and global cooperation. It connects people with knowledge and helps society function smoothly.

Exercise

Que. 1. Rewrite the following sentences by choosing the correct alternative. (10)

1. Translation that focuses on word-for-word meaning is called _____translation.
a) free b) literal c) literary d) creative
2. Translating poems, novels, and plays comes under _____translation.
a) technical b) literary c) scientific d) legal
3. Non-literary translation mainly deals with _____texts.
a) imaginative b) emotional c) factual d) poetic
4. Translation of legal documents is an example of _____translation.
a) literary b) non-literary c) creative d) poetic
5. Free translation gives more importance to _____than to words.
a) grammar b) meaning c) spelling d) sound
6. Scientific and technical translations come under _____translation.
a) literary b) non-literary c) poetic d) dramatic
7. Translating a novel requires special attention to style and _____.
a) numbers b) emotions c) figures d) format
8. Literal translation is most suitable for _____texts.
a) poems b) stories c) instructions d) dramas
9. The main aim of literary translation is to preserve the _____of the original text.
a) beauty b) meaning and style c) size d) grammar
10. Reports, manuals, and official letters belong to _____translation.
a) literary b) non-literary c) poetic d) dramatic

Que. 2. Write short notes on the following.

- 1) Types of Translation
- 2) Literal Translation
- 3) Free Translation
- 4) Literary Translation
- 5) Non-Literary Translation
- 6) Translation of Poetry
- 7) Translation of Prose
- 8) Scientific and Technical Translation
- 9) Difference between Literary and Non-Literary Translation
- 10) Skills required for a Translator

Q. 3 Translate the following English paragraph into Marathi.

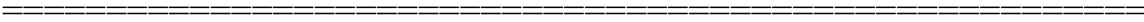
Education plays a very important role in the life of every individual. It helps people to develop knowledge, skills and good character. Education also teaches us discipline, honesty and responsibility. A well educated person can contribute positively to society and the nation. Therefore, every child should get proper education for a bright future.

Q. 4 Translate the following English sentences into Marathi.

1. Hard work is the key to success.
2. Reading books improves our knowledge.
3. Health is more important than wealth.
4. Students should respect their teachers.
5. Time once lost can never be regained.
6. We must protect our environment.
7. Honesty is the best policy.
8. Practice makes a man perfect.
9. Good habits lead to a good life.
10. Unity is strength.

C) Translate the following Marathi sentences into English.

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Practice Question Paper

B A II Semester IV) NEP 2.0) - English (SEC-04)

Introduction to Translations

Marks: 40

Instructions:

- All questions are compulsory.
- Figure to the right indicate Marks

Que. 1. Rewrite the following sentences by choosing the correct alternative.

8 Marks

1. Translation is the process of transferring meaning from the _____ language to the target language.
a) national b) source c) local d) foreign
2. The main aim of translation is to convey the same _____ as the original text.
a) grammar b) meaning c) length d) sound
3. Translating poems and novels comes under _____ translation.
a) technical b) literary c) scientific d) legal
4. Scientific and technical texts belong to _____ translation.
a) literary b) non-literary c) poetic d) dramatic
5. Word-for-word translation is also called _____ translation.
a) free b) literal c) creative d) adaptive
6. Cultural differences create _____ in translation.
a) beauty b) reward c) problems d) enjoyment
7. Free translation gives importance to _____ rather than exact words.
a) spelling b) meaning c) punctuation d) structure
8. Reports, manuals and official letters come under _____ translation.
a) literary b) non-literary c) poetic d) dramatic

Que. 2. Write short notes on the following (Any 3 out of 5).

12 Marks

1. What is Translation?
2. Scope of Translation
3. Problems in Translation

4. Literary Translation
5. Non-Literary Translation

Que. 3. Answer the following questions.

20 Marks

A) Translate the following English paragraph into Marathi.

10 Marks

Education plays an important role in human life. It helps people to gain knowledge and develop good character. Education also teaches discipline, honesty, and responsibility. A well-educated person can serve society and the nation in a better way. Therefore, every child should receive proper education for a bright future.

B) Translate the following English sentences into Marathi (Any 5 out of 7).

5 Marks

1. Honesty is the best policy.
2. Hard work leads to success.
3. Health is more important than wealth.
4. Students should respect their teachers.
5. Time once lost can never be regained.
6. We must protect our environment.
7. Unity is strength.

C) Translate the following Marathi sentences into English (Any 5 out of 7).

5 Marks

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