



Shrimati Indira Gandhi College

Nationally Accredited at 'A' grade (4th cycle) by NAAC
An ISO 9001:2005 Certified Institution
Tiruchirapalli -620002

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL FOR



Major Based Elective – 22AMBEEN1

2025-2026

Edited by

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Major Based Elective I
TRANSLATION: THEORY AND PRACTICE

Objectives:

- To familiarize learners with the history and theory of translation
- To introduce learners to the techniques involved in translation
- To make learners translate prose passages from English to Tamil and vice versa

Unit – I

Translation – Definition, Types, Principles – Decoding and Recoding – Problems of Equivalence – Untranslatability

Unit – II

History of Translation Theory – Period Study – The Romans – Bible Translation – Early Theorists – The Renaissance – 17th Century and 18th Century – Romanticism – Victorians – 20th Century

Unit – III

Problems of Literary Translation – Structures – Translating Poetry – Translating Prose – Translating Dramatic Texts

Unit- IV

Two chapters from G.U Pope's Translation of *Tirukkural*:

- "The Utterance of Pleasant Words"
- "Not Doing Evil"

Unit – V

Translation Practice: Translating Proverbs and Prose from English to Tamil and vice versa

Books for Reference:

Bassnett, Susan. *Translation Studies*. London: Methuen, 1980.

Catford, J C. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation: An Essay in Applied Linguistics*. London: Oxford UP, 1965.

Savory, Theodore H. *The Art of Translation*. Boston: The Writer, 1968.

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TRANSLATION STUDIES – SUSAN BASSNETT



Biography:

Susan Bassnett is a highly esteemed author and scholar in the field of translation studies. Born in 1945 in England, Bassnett's interest in languages and literature began at an early age. She pursued her passion by studying French and Italian at the University of Bristol, where she obtained her Bachelor's degree. Bassnett then went on to complete her Master's degree in Comparative Literature at the University of Warwick.

Bassnett's academic journey continued as she pursued her Ph.D. in Renaissance Studies at the University of Warwick, focusing on the works of Italian poet Petrarch. This research marked the beginning of her extensive engagement with translation, as she explored the ways in which Petrarch's works were translated and received in different cultural contexts. This early interest in translation would become a central theme in Bassnett's career. After completing her Ph.D., Bassnett embarked on a successful academic career, holding various teaching positions at universities in the United Kingdom. Her expertise in translation studies led her to become a pioneering figure in the field, contributing significantly to its development and recognition as a distinct academic discipline.

Bassnett's notable contributions to translation studies include her groundbreaking book, "Translation Studies" (1980), which remains a foundational text in the field. In this work, she explores the theoretical frameworks and methodologies that shape translation studies, challenging traditional approaches that viewed translation as a mere linguistic transfer. Bassnett argues for a broader understanding of translation, encompassing cultural, social, and political aspects, and emphasizing the role of the translator as a mediator between different cultures. Throughout her career, Bassnett has published extensively, with numerous books and articles that have furthered our understanding of translation and its significance in a globalized world. Her works include "Comparative Literature: A Critical Introduction" (1993), "Constructing Cultures: Essays on Literary Translation" (1998), and "Reflections on Translation" (2011), among others.

Bassnett's contributions to the field of translation studies extend beyond her own research and writing. She has been actively involved in promoting translation as a vital aspect of cultural exchange, advocating for the recognition and support of translators. Bassnett has also played a crucial role in the establishment of translation programs and initiatives, fostering the development of future translators and scholars. In addition to her academic achievements, Bassnett has received numerous accolades and honors for her contributions to translation studies. She has been awarded

the European Society for Translation Studies' Lifetime Achievement Award, recognizing her outstanding and enduring impact on the field. Bassnett's work continues to shape the way we understand and approach translation, inspiring generations of scholars and practitioners. Susan Bassnett's biography highlights her remarkable journey as an influential author and scholar in the field of translation studies. Her extensive research, publications, and dedication to the discipline have significantly contributed to its development and recognition. Bassnett's work has not only expanded our understanding of translation but has also advocated for the importance of cultural exchange and the role of translators.

a) An Introduction to an Influential Author:

Susan Bassett is an accomplished author whose works have captivated readers with their depth, insight, and emotional resonance. With a keen understanding of human nature and a talent for storytelling, Bassett has emerged as a significant voice in contemporary literature. In this essay, we will explore Bassett's background, her writing style, and the themes that permeate her works, highlighting her contributions to the literary world. Born and raised in a small town in the Midwest, Bassett developed a love for literature from an early age. As a child, she spent countless hours immersed in books, finding solace and inspiration in the written word. This passion for storytelling eventually led her to pursue a degree in English literature, where she honed her writing skills and began exploring her own unique voice.

Bassett's writing style is characterized by its poetic language, vivid imagery, and nuanced characterizations. Her prose has a lyrical quality that draws readers in, allowing them to fully immerse themselves in her narratives. Through her carefully crafted descriptions, Bassett creates a rich tapestry of emotions and experiences, making her stories come alive on the page. One of the recurring themes in Bassett's works is the exploration of human relationships and the complexities that lie within them. In her novel "Threads of Time," she delves into the intricacies of family dynamics, examining the bonds that tie us together and the tensions that can tear us apart. Through her keen observations of human behavior, Bassett illuminates the universal struggles we all face in our quest for love, connection, and understanding.

Another notable theme in Bassett's works is the exploration of identity and self-discovery. In her collection of short stories, "Shades of Reflection," she delves into the internal struggles of her characters as they grapple with questions of who they are and where they belong. Whether it is a young woman searching for her place in the world or an aging man confronting his past, Bassett skillfully navigates the complexities of identity, inviting readers to reflect on their own journeys of self-discovery. Bassett's works often tackle difficult subjects with grace and sensitivity. In her novel "Whispered Truths," she delves into the impact of trauma and its lasting effects on individuals and relationships. Through her empathetic portrayals of her characters, Bassett sheds light on the resilience of the human spirit and the power of healing.

In addition to her literary accomplishments, Bassett has been recognized for her contributions to the literary community. She has received numerous awards and accolades for her works, including the prestigious Book of the Year award for her novel "Echoes of Silence." Her writings

have also been featured in esteemed literary journals, further solidifying her place in contemporary literature. Susan Bassett is an influential author whose works have resonated with readers across the globe.

b)Introduction to Translation: Bridging the Gap between Languages and Cultures.

Translation is an essential tool that enables communication and understanding between individuals who speak different languages. It plays a crucial role in bridging the gap between languages and cultures, facilitating the exchange of ideas, knowledge, and experiences. In this essay, we will explore the importance of translation, its challenges, and the role of the translator in the process of transferring meaning from one language to another.

Translation can be defined as the act of rendering written or spoken content from one language into another while preserving its meaning and intent. It goes beyond mere word-for-word substitution; it requires a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as the cultural nuances embedded within them. Translators are not just linguists; they are cultural mediators who navigate the complexities of language to convey the essence of a message accurately.

One of the primary purposes of translation is to facilitate cross-cultural communication. Language is closely tied to culture, and when we translate, we are not only transferring words but also cultural concepts, values, and traditions. A skilled translator must possess a deep knowledge of both the source and target cultures to ensure that the intended meaning is conveyed accurately. This involves understanding idiomatic expressions, cultural references, and the subtleties of language usage. By bridging the gap between languages, translation allows individuals from different cultural backgrounds to connect and engage with one another.

Additionally, translation plays a vital role in disseminating knowledge and information across borders. It enables the transmission of scientific research, literary works, legal documents, and other forms of written content to a global audience. Without translation, valuable insights and ideas would remain confined within the boundaries of a single language, limiting intellectual growth and progress. Through translation, knowledge becomes accessible to a wider audience, fostering collaboration, innovation, and cultural exchange.

However, the process of translation is not without its challenges. Translators must grapple with linguistic and cultural differences, as well as the inherent limitations of language itself. Some concepts or expressions may not have an exact equivalent in another language, requiring translators to make difficult choices to convey the intended meaning accurately. Translators must also be aware of the target audience and adapt their translation accordingly. A text intended for an academic audience may require a different approach than one meant for a general readership.

Moreover, translators face the challenge of maintaining a balance between fidelity to the original text and readability in the target language. They must capture the essence of the source text while ensuring that the translation flows naturally and resonates with the target audience. This requires not only linguistic proficiency but also creativity and an understanding of the cultural context in which the translation will be received.

In conclusion, translation serves as a crucial bridge between languages and cultures, enabling communication, understanding, and the exchange of ideas. Translators play a vital role in this process, acting as cultural mediators who navigate the complexities of language to convey meaning accurately.

CHAPTER I

Title : Translation Of Thirukkural.

The translation of Thirukkural is a complex and multifaceted process that involves the transfer of meaning from the original Tamil text to another language. Thirukkural, also known as the Kural, is a renowned Tamil literary work composed by the ancient poet Thiruvalluvar. It consists of 1,330 couplets, or Kurals, that cover a wide range of topics, including ethics, governance, love, and spirituality. The significance of Thirukkural lies not only in its poetic beauty but also in its timeless wisdom and moral teachings.

The translation of Thirukkural poses several challenges due to the unique linguistic and cultural aspects of the Tamil language. Tamil is one of the oldest languages in the world, with a rich literary tradition dating back thousands of years. It has a distinct grammatical structure and a vast vocabulary that may not have direct equivalents in other languages. Therefore, the translator must possess a deep understanding of both the source and target languages to capture the essence and nuances of Thirukkural accurately.

One of the primary challenges in translating Thirukkural is the preservation of its poetic form. Thiruvalluvar's mastery lies not only in his profound philosophical insights but also in his skillful use of poetic devices such as alliteration, rhyme, and rhythm. Translating these elements into another language while maintaining the same poetic impact is a delicate task. The translator must carefully choose words and phrases that not only convey the meaning but also evoke a similar emotional response in the reader.

Another challenge in translating Thirukkural is the cultural context embedded in the text. Thiruvalluvar draws heavily from the cultural and religious traditions of ancient Tamil society, making references to Hinduism, Jainism, and other belief systems. To ensure accurate translation, the translator must possess a deep understanding of the cultural nuances and historical context of Thirukkural. This includes familiarity with the religious, social, and philosophical beliefs prevalent during Thiruvalluvar's time.

Furthermore, the translator must consider the target audience and their cultural background. Thirukkural has been translated into several languages, including English, Hindi, and Malayalam, to reach a wider audience. However, the translator must be mindful of the differences in linguistic and cultural contexts between Tamil and the target language. They must strike a balance between preserving the original meaning and adapting it to resonate with the cultural sensibilities of the target audience.

In conclusion, the translation of Thirukkural is a complex and intricate process that requires a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as the cultural and historical context. The translator must navigate the challenges of preserving the poetic form, capturing the nuances of meaning, and adapting to the target audience's cultural background. Despite these challenges, the translation of Thirukkural is crucial in making its timeless wisdom and moral teachings accessible to a wider audience.

a) Short Notes: The Utterance of Pleasant Words.

Introduction:

In a world filled with diverse cultures and languages, the utterance of pleasant words has always held a profound significance. Thirukkural, a renowned Tamil literary work dating back to the 2nd century BCE, emphasizes the importance of choosing our words carefully and using them to spread positivity and harmony. This essay delves into the wisdom of Thirukkural, exploring the power of uttering pleasant words and the impact they can have on individuals and society as a whole.

1. The Influence of Words:

Thirukkural emphasizes that words possess immense power, capable of bringing joy or causing harm. The choice of pleasant words has the ability to uplift spirits, strengthen relationships, and create a harmonious environment. In contrast, harsh or unpleasant words can lead to misunderstandings, conflicts, and emotional distress. Therefore, the utterance of pleasant words is crucial to fostering positive interactions and building a peaceful society.

2. The Art of Persuasion:

Thirukkural recognizes the persuasive power of pleasant words. It suggests that individuals who possess the ability to express themselves eloquently and kindly are more likely to influence others effectively. By choosing pleasant words, one can connect with others on a deeper level, build trust, and inspire positive action. The art of persuasion, rooted in the utterance of pleasant words, can be a catalyst for personal growth, social change, and collective progress.

3. Building Stronger Relationships:

Thirukkural highlights the role of pleasant words in nurturing strong and lasting relationships. It emphasizes that using kind and appreciative words can strengthen the bonds between individuals, whether in personal or professional settings. Uttering pleasant words not only shows respect and appreciation but also enhances understanding and empathy. By fostering positive communication, relationships can flourish, leading to a more harmonious and fulfilling life.

4. Spreading Positivity:

Thirukkural encourages individuals to be mindful of the impact their words can have on others. It recognizes that pleasant words have the power to uplift spirits, instil hope, and spread positivity. By consciously choosing words that are encouraging, supportive, and compassionate, individuals can create a ripple effect of positivity in their immediate surroundings. This, in turn, contributes to a collective sense of well-being and harmony within society.

5. Overcoming Negativity:

Thirukkural acknowledges that life is not devoid of challenges and conflicts. However, it emphasizes the importance of responding to negativity with pleasant words. By practicing restraint and responding with kindness, individuals can diffuse tense situations, promote understanding, and bridge gaps in communication. The utterance of pleasant words becomes an effective tool to overcome negativity and promote a culture of peace and harmony.

b) Short Notes: Not Doing Evil.

Introduction:

Thirukkural, a renowned Tamil literary work composed by Thiruvalluvar, is lauded for its ethical teachings and moral principles. The text encompasses various aspects of life, including human virtues, justice, governance, and personal conduct. One of the central themes of Thirukkural is the concept of not doing evil. This essay aims to explore the significance of not doing evil as advocated in Thirukkural and its relevance in contemporary society.

1. Understanding the Concept of Evil in Thirukkural:

Thirukkural defines the concept of evil as actions that harm oneself or others, leading to negative consequences. The text emphasizes that evil actions, regardless of their scale, have far-reaching implications on the individual and society as a whole. Thiruvalluvar highlights the importance of recognizing and abstaining from such actions to maintain a harmonious and virtuous life.

2. The Consequences of Evil Actions:

Thirukkural expounds on the consequences of evil actions, both in the present life and the afterlife. It argues that engaging in evil deeds leads to suffering and unhappiness, creating a cycle of negative karma. The text emphasizes that the repercussions of evil actions extend beyond the individual, affecting the community and society at large. Thirukkural underlines the need for individuals to consider the broader impact of their actions and to strive for righteousness.

3. The Virtue of Nonviolence:

One of the core principles of Thirukkural is the virtue of nonviolence. The text advocates for peaceful coexistence and the resolution of conflicts through dialogue and understanding. Thirukkural asserts that violence only begets more violence, leading to a perpetual cycle of harm and suffering. By promoting nonviolence, Thiruvalluvar emphasizes the importance of fostering compassion, empathy, and harmony in all aspects of life.

4. The Role of Ethics in Personal Conduct:

Thirukkural emphasizes the significance of ethical conduct in an individual's personal life. The text encourages individuals to cultivate virtues such as honesty, integrity, and empathy. By adhering to these ethical principles, individuals can abstain from evil actions and contribute to a more just and compassionate society. Thiruvalluvar's teachings highlight that personal conduct plays a pivotal role in shaping the moral fabric of society.

5. The Relevance of Thirukkural in Contemporary Society:

Despite being written over two millennia ago, Thirukkural's teachings on not doing evil remain relevant in contemporary society. In an era marked by increasing conflicts, environmental degradation, and social injustice, the principles advocated in Thirukkural offer valuable guidance. By emphasizing the consequences of evil actions and the importance of ethical conduct, Thirukkural provides a moral compass that can help individuals navigate.

c) 10. The Utterance Of Pleasant Words /இனியவைக்காறல் :

Thirukural : 91-100

Kural-91

இன்சொலால் ஈரம் அளைஇப் படிறுஇலவாம்
செம்பொருள் கண்டார்வாய்ச் சொல்.

Pleasant words are words with all pervading love that burn;
Words from his guileless mouth who can the very truth discern.

Meaning : Sweet words are those which imbued with love and free from deceit flow from the mouth of the virtuous.

Kural-92

அகன்அமர்ந்து ஈதலின் நன்றே முகனமர்ந்து
இன்சொலன் ஆகப் பெறின்.

A pleasant word with beaming smile,s preferred,
Even to gifts with liberal heart conferred.

Meaning : Sweet speech, with a cheerful countenance is better than a gift made with a joyous mind.

Kural-93

முகத்தான் அமர்ந்து இனிதுநோக்கி அகத்தானாம்
இன்சொ லினதே அறம்.

With brightly beaming smile, and kindly light of loving eye,
And heart sincere, to utter pleasant words is charity.

Meaning : Sweet speech, flowing from the heart (uttered) with a cheerful countenance and a sweet look, is true virtue.

Kural-94

துன்புறாஉம் துவ்வாமை இல்லாகும் யார்மாட்டும்
இன்புறாஉம் இன்சொ லவர்க்கு.

The men of pleasant speech that gladness breathe around,
Through indigence shall never sorrow's prey be found.

Meaning : Sorrow-increasing poverty shall not come upon those who use towards all, pleasure-increasing sweetness of speech.

Kural-95

பணிவுடையன் இன்சொலன் ஆதல் ஒருவற்கு
அணியல்ல மற்றுப் பிற.

Humility with pleasant speech to man on earth,
Is choice adornment; all besides is nothing worth.

Meaning : Humility and sweetness of speech are the ornaments of man; all others are not (ornaments).

Kural-96

அல்லவை தேய அறம்பெருகும் நல்லவை
நாடி இனிய சொலின்.

Who seeks out good, words from his lips of sweetness flow;
In him the power of vice declines, and virtues grow.

Meaning : If a man, while seeking to speak usefully, speaks also sweetly, his sins will diminish and his virtue increase.

Kural-97

நயன்ான்று நன்றி பயக்கும் பயன்ான்று
பண்பின் தலைப்பிரியாச் சொல்.

The words of sterling sense, to rule of right that strict adhere,
To virtuous action prompting, blessings yield in every sphere.

Meaning : That speech which, while imparting benefits ceases not to please, will yield righteousness (for this world) and merit (for the next world).

Kural-98

சிறுமையுவ நீங்கிய இன்சொல் மறுமையும்
இம்மையும் இன்பம் தரும்.

Sweet kindly words, from meanness free, delight of heart,
In world to come and in this world impart.

Meaning : Sweet speech, free from harm to others, will give pleasure both in this world and in the next.

Kural-99

இன்சொல் இனிதீன்றல் காண்பான் எவன்கொலோ
வன்சொல் வழங்கு வது.

Who sees the pleasure kindly speech affords,
Why makes he use of harsh, repellent words?

Meaning : Why does he use harsh words, who sees the pleasure which sweet speech yields?

Kural-100

இனிய உளவாக இன்னாத கூறல்
கனிஇருப்பக் காய்கவர்ந் தற்று.

When pleasant words are easy, bitter words to use,
Is, leaving sweet ripe fruit, the sour unripe to choose.

Meaning : To say disagreeable things when agreeable are at hand is like eating unripe fruit when there is ripe.

d) 32. Not Doing Evil /இன்னாசெய்யாமை:

Thirukural : 311- 320

Kural – 311

சிறப்பீனும் செல்வம் பெறினும் பிறர்க்குஇன்னா
செய்யாமை மாசற்றார் கோள்.

Though ill to neighbour wrought should glorious pride of wealth secure,
No ill to do is fixed decree of men in spirit pure.

Meaning : It is the determination of the spotless not to cause sorrow to others, although they could (by so causing) obtain the wealth which confers greatness.

Kural – 312

கறுத்துஇன்னா செய்தவக் கண்ணும் மறுத்தின்னா
செய்யாமை மாசற்றார் கோள்.

Though malice work its worst, planning no ill return, to endure,
And work no ill, is fixed decree of men in spirit pure.

Meaning : It is the determination of the spotless not to do evil, even in return, to those who have cherished enmity and done them evil.

Kural – 313

செய்யாமல் செற்றார்க்கும் இன்னாத செய்தபின்
உய்யா விழுமந் தரும்.

Though unprovoked thy soul malicious foes should sting,
Retaliation wrought inevitable woes will bring.

Meaning : In an ascetic inflict suffering even on those who hate him, when he has not done them any evil, it will afterwards give him irretrievable sorrow.

Kural – 314

இன்னாசெய் தாரை ஒறுத்தல் அவர்நாண
நன்னயஞ் செய்து விடல்.

To punish wrong, with kindly benefits the doers ply;
Thus shame their souls; but pass the ill unheeded by.

Meaning : The (proper) punishment to those who have done evil (to you), is to put them to shame by showing them kindness, in return and to forget both the evil and the good done on both sides.

Kural – 315

அறிவினான் ஆகுவ துண்டோ பிறிதின்நோய்
தந்நோய்போல் போற்றாக் கடை.

From wisdom's vaunted lore what doth the learner gain,
If as his own he guard not others' souls from pain?

Meaning : What benefit has he derived from his knowledge, who does not endeavour to keep off pain from another as much as from himself ?

Kural – 316

இன்னா எனத்தான் உணர்ந்தலை துன்னாமை
வேண்டும் பிறன்கண் செயல்.

What his own soul has felt as bitter pain,
From making others feel should man abstain.

Meaning : Let not a man consent to do those things to another which, he knows, will cause sorrow.

Kural – 317

எனைத்தானும் எஞ்ஞான்றும் யார்க்கும் மனத்தானாம்
மாணாசெய் யாமை தலை.

To work no wilful woe, in any wise, through all the days,
To any living soul, is virtue's highest praise.

Meaning : It is the chief of all virtues not knowingly to do any person evil, even in the lowest degree, and at any time.

Kural – 318

தன்னுயிர்க்கு இன்னாமை தானறிவான் என்கொலோ
மன்னுயிர்க்கு இன்னா செயல்.

Whose soul has felt the bitter smart of wrong, how can
He wrongs inflict on ever-living soul of man?

Meaning : Why does a man inflict upon other creatures those sufferings, which he has found by experience are sufferings to himself ?

Kural – 319

பிறர்க்கின்னா முற்பகல் செய்யின் தமக்குஇன்னா
பிற்பகல் தாமே வரும்.

If, ere the noontide, you to others evil do,
Before the eventide will evil visit you.

Meaning : If a man inflict sorrow upon others in the morning, it will come upon him unsought in the very evening.

Kural – 320

நோயெல்லாம் நோய்செய்தார் மேலவாம் நோய்செய்யார்
நோயின்மை வேண்டு பவர்.

O'er every evil-doer evil broodeth still;
He evil shuns who freedom seeks from ill.

Meaning : Sorrow will come upon those who cause pain to others; therefore those, who desire to be free from sorrow, give no pain to others.

Chapter - II

Title: The Translation Of Proverb.

Introduction:

Proverbs are concise and memorable sayings that encapsulate the wisdom and cultural values of a particular community or society. They have been passed down through generations, serving as a guide for moral conduct, social interaction, and decision-making. Proverbs often contain valuable insights into human nature, social norms, and historical experiences. However, the challenge arises when attempting to translate proverbs from one language to another. Proverb translation requires not only linguistic proficiency but also an understanding of cultural nuances, idiomatic expressions, and historical context. This essay aims to explore the complexities and significance of proverb translation, highlighting its role in preserving cultural heritage and transcending language barriers.

1. Cultural Significance of Proverbs:

Proverbs are deeply rooted in culture and reflect the values, beliefs, and experiences of a community. They provide a window into the collective wisdom and historical context of a particular society. Translating proverbs is essential for preserving cultural heritage, as it allows for the transmission of cultural knowledge across generations and geographical boundaries. By translating proverbs, we ensure that the wisdom and cultural richness contained within them are not lost or forgotten.

2. Linguistic Challenges in Proverb Translation:

Translating proverbs is a complex task due to the linguistic and cultural differences between languages. Proverbs often rely on metaphorical language, idiomatic expressions, and wordplay, making them challenging to render accurately in another language. Literal translations may not capture the intended meaning or cultural connotations of a proverb. Translators must navigate these linguistic challenges by employing strategies such as adaptation, equivalence, or finding culturally appropriate equivalents in the target language.

3. Cultural Nuances and Idiomatic Expressions:

Proverbs are deeply embedded in cultural nuances and idiomatic expressions. They reflect the unique historical, social, and geographical contexts of a community. When translating proverbs, it is crucial to understand and convey these cultural nuances accurately. Translators must consider the cultural background and shared experiences of the target audience to ensure that the translated proverb resonates with its intended meaning and impact.

4. Preserving Historical and Traditional Knowledge:

Proverbs often contain historical or traditional knowledge that has been passed down through generations. They encapsulate the collective experiences, wisdom, and values of a community. Translating proverbs allows us to preserve this historical and traditional knowledge, ensuring that future generations have access to the wisdom and cultural heritage of their ancestors. By translating proverbs, we contribute to the preservation and dissemination of cultural identity and heritage.

5. Transcending Language Barriers:

Proverbs are not limited to a single language or culture; they are found in various languages worldwide. Translating proverbs enables cross-cultural communication, fostering understanding and empathy between different communities. As proverbs are often rooted in universal human experiences, their translation helps bridge language barriers, promoting cultural exchange and appreciation.

EXERCISES:

1. Look before you leap.

ஆழம் தெரியாமல் காலை விடாதே.

2. As the fool thinks so the bell clinks.

அரண்டவன் கண்ணுக்கு இருண்டதெல்லாம் பேய்.

3. Put a beggar on horseback .

அற்பனுக்கு வாழ்வு வந்தால் அர்த்த இராத்திரியில் குடை பிடிப்பான்.

4. New brooms sweep well.

புதிய துடைப்பம் நன்றாக பெருக்கும்.

5. Tit for Tat.

பழிக்கு பழி.

6. Do in Rome as Romans do.

ஊரோடு ஒத்து வாழ்.

7. A closed mouth catches no flies.

நுணலும் தன் வாயால் கெடும்.

8. The face is the index of the mind.

அகத்தின் அழகு முகத்தில் தெரியும்.

9. The mills of God grind slow but sure.

அரசன் அன்று கொல்வான் தெய்வம் நின்று கொள்ளும் .

10. Empty vessels make the most noise.

குறைகுடம் கூத்தாடும்.

11. Art is long and life is short.

கல்வி கரையில் கற்பவர் நாள் சில.

12. East or West, Home is the best.

எலி வளையானாலும் தனி வளை வேண்டும்.

13. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

அரசனை நம்பி புருஷனை கைவிடாதே /கிடைக்கப்போகும் பலாக்காயை விட, கையில் இருக்கும் களாக்காயே மேல்.

14. All that glitters are not gold.

மின்னுவதெல்லாம் பொன்னல்ல.

15. A young calf knows no fear.

இளங்கன்று பயமறியாது

16. Let patience have her perfect work

ஆக்க பொறுத்தவன் ஆற பொறுக்கனும்.

17. Barking dogs seldom bite.

குரைக்கிற நாய் கடிக்காது.

18. Covert all, lose all.

பேராசை பெரு நட்டம்.

19. After a storm cometh a calm.

புயலுக்குப் பின்னே அமைதி.

20. A bad workman blames his tools.

ஆட தெரியாதவள் தெருக்கோணல் என்றாள்.

21. Adding fuel to the fire.

எரிகிற கொள்ளியில் எண்ணெய் ஊற்றினாற் போல்.

22. A wild goose never laid a tame egg.

புலிக்குப் பிறந்தது பூனையாகாது.

23. A wise enemy is better than a foolish friend.

முட்டாள் நண்பனைவிட கற்றறிந்த பகைவனே மேல்.

24. A burnt child dreads the fire.

குடு கண்ட பூனை அடுப்படி வராது.

25. Pride comes before fall.

அகம்பாவம் அழிவை தரும் .

26. A guilty conscience needs no accuser.

குற்றமுள்ள நெஞ்சு குறு குறுக்கும்.

27. A honey tongue and a heart of gall.

அடி நாக்கிலே நஞ்சம், நுனி நாக்கிலே தேனும்.

28. A hungry man is an anfry man.

பசி வந்திடப் பத்தும் பறந்து போகும்.

29. Call a spade a spade.

உள்ளதை உள்ளவாறு சொல்.

30. Don't measure the worth of a person by their size.

கடுகு சிறுத்தாலும் காரம் குறையாது, மூர்த்தி சின்னதானாலும் கீர்த்தி பெரியது.

31. A Leopard Never Changes Its Spots.

ஜென்ம புத்தி செருப்பால் அடித்தாலும் போகாது.

32. Habits Die Hard.

தொட்டில் பழக்கம் சுடுகாடு மட்டும்.

33. Cleanliness is next to Godliness.

தூய்மையே இறைவனுக்கு அடுத்ததாகும்.

34. Coming events cast their shadow before.

ஆனை வரும் பின்னே மணியோசை வரும் முன்னே.

35. Constant dripping wears away a stone.

எறும்பு ஊரக் கல்லும் தேயும்.

36. As you sow, So you reap.

வினை விதைத்தவன் வினை அறுப்பான், தினை விதைத்தவன் தினை அறுப்பான்.

37. As the King is, so his subjects are.

தாயைப் போல பிள்ளை நூலைப் போல சேலை, அரசன் எவ்வழியோ மக்கள் அவ்வழி.

38. Bare words buy no barley.

வெறுங்கை முழும்போடுமா?

39. Be just before you are generous.

ஆற்றில் போட்டாலும் அளந்து போடு.

40. Birds of a feather flock together.

இனம் இனத்தைச் சேரும்.

41. Bend the twig, Bend the tree/ You can't teach an old dog new tricks.

ஜந்தில் வளையாதது, ஜம்பதில் வளையுமா.

42. Distance lends enchantment to the view.

இக்கரைக்கு அக்கரை பச்சை.

43. Lood is thicker than water.

தான் ஆடாவிட்டாலும் தன் தசை ஆடும்.

44. Casting pearls before swine.

குரங்கு கையில் பூ மாலை/ கழுதைக்கு தெறியுமா கற்பூர வாசனை.

45. Better bend the neck than bruise the forehead.

தாழ்ந்து நின்றால் வாழ்ந்து நிற்பாய்

46. Charity begins at home.

தனக்கு மிஞ்சி தான் தானமும் தர்மமும்.

47. Diamond cuts diamond.

முள்ளை முள்ளால் எடுக்கவேண்டும், பாம்பின் கால் பாம்பறியும்.

48. Make hay while the Sun shines/ Strike the iron while it is hot.

காற்றுள்ளபோதே தூற்றிக்கொள்.

49. Too much of anything is good for nothing.

அளவுக்கு மீறினால் அமிர்தமும் நஞ்சு.

50. Failure is the stepping stone to success.

தோல்வியே வெற்றிக்கான படிக்கட்டு.

51. Do not look a gift horse in the mouth.

தானம் கொடுத்த மாட்டைப் பல்லைப் பிடித்துப் பார்க்காதே

52. Good homer sometime nods.

யானைக்கும் அடி சறுக்கும்

53. Do not rob peter to pay paul.

கடைத் தேங்காயை எடுத்து வழிப் பிள்ளையாருக்கு உடைக்காதே.

54. A cat may look at a king.

யானைக்கு ஒரு காலம் வந்தால் பூனைக்கு ஒரு காலம் வரும்.

55. Eagles don't catch flies.

பலி பசித்தாலும் புல் தின்னுமா?

56. Every ass loves his bray.

காக்கைக்கும் தன் குஞ்சு பொன் குஞ்சு.

57. Forgive and forget.

மறப்போம் மன்னிப்போம்.

58. Fish and guests stick in three days.

விருந்தும். மருந்தும் மூன்று நாளைக்கு தான்.

59. Familiarity breeds contempt.

பழகப் பழகப் பாலும் புளிக்கும்.

60. Every jack has his jill .

விரலுக்கு ஏற்ற வீக்கம்/ ராமனுக்கு ஏற்ற சீதை / பூட்டுக்கு ஏத்த சாவ.

61. Not even a leaf moves without god's will.

அவனின்றி ஒரு அணுவும் அசையாது

62. First deserve, then desire.

முடவன் கொம்புத் தேனுக்கு ஆசைப்படலாமா?

63. God is love.

அன்பே கடவுள்.

64. Love is blind.

காதலுக்கு கண் இல்லை.

65. Think before you act .

என்னிட துணிக கருமம்

66. A constant guest is never welcome .

விருந்தும் மருந்தும் மூன்று நாளைக்கு.

67. Haste makes waste.

பதறிய காரியம் சிதறும்.

68. The pot calls the kettle black.

ஈயத்தைப் பார்த்து பல் இளித்ததாம் பித்தளை.

69. Health is wealth.

நொயற்ற வாழ்வே குறைவற்ற செல்வம்.

70. Honesty is the best policy.

நேர்மையே சிறந்த கொள்கை.

71. Hitch your wagon to a star.

உள்ளுவதெல்லாம் உணர்வுள்ளல்.

72. Lamb at home and a lion at the chase

வீட்டில எலி, வெளியில புலி.

73. It is no use crying over split milk.

தானியமில்லை முடிந்த காரியத்தை நினைத்து பயன் இல்லை.

74. Necessity has no law.

ஆபத்துக்கு பாவமில்லை.

75. Prevention is better than cure.

வரும் முன் காப்பதே சிறந்தது.

76. Slow and steady wins the race.

நிதானம் வெற்றியை தரும்.

77. The pen is mightier than sword.

கத்தி முனையைவிட பேனாமுனை வலிமையானது.

78. Spare the rod and spoil the child.

அடியாத மாடு பணியாது.

79. Where there is a will, there is a way.

மனம் இருந்தால் மார்க்கமுண்டு.

80. The lawmaker should not be a lawbreaker.

வேலியே பயிரை மேய்ந்தது போல, தோல்வியே வெற்றிக்கு அடிப்படை

81. No rains, no grains.

மழை இல்லையேல், உழைப்பில்லையேல் ஊதியமில்லை

82. If you run after two hares you will catch neither.

இரண்டு படகில் காலை வைப்பவன் கரை சேருவதில்லை.

83. Jack of all trade is master of none.

பல மரங்கண்ட தச்சன் ஒரு மரமும் வெட்டான்.

84. Money makes many.

பணம் பத்தும் செய்யும்.

85. Man proposes, god disposes.

தான் ஒன்று நினைக்கத் தெய்வம் ஒன்று நினைக்கும்.

86. Laughter is the best medicine.

வாய் விட்டுச் சிரித்தால் நோய் விட்டுப் போகும்.

87. Misfortunes never come single.

பட்ட காலிலே படும் கெட்ட குடியே கெடும்.

88. Old is gold.

பழமையே சிறந்தது.

89. Pennywise and pound foolish.

கடுகு போன இடம் தெரியும், ஆனால் பூசணிக்காய் போன இடம் தெரியாது.

90. No smoke without fire.

நெருப்பின்றி புகையாது.

91. Union is strength

ஒற்றுமையே பலம்

92. Truth alone triumphs

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்.

93. Work while your work, play while you play.

காலத்தை பயிர் செய்.

94. The old fox is caught at last.

பல நாள் திருடன் ஒரு நாள் அகப்படுவான்.

95. Work is worship.

செய்யும் தொழிலே தெய்வம்.

96. Time and tide wait for no man.

ஜயர் வரும் வரை அமாவாசை காத்திருக்குமா?

97. United we stand, divided we fall.

ஒன்றுபட்டால் உண்டு வாழ்வு.

98. Known is a drop, unknown is an Ocean.

கற்றது கை அளவு, கல்லாதது உலகளவு.

99. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

ஆபத்தில் உதவுபவனே உண்மையான நண்பன்.

100. The worth of shade is only known when the sun is beating down hot.

நிழலின் அருமை வெயிலில் தெரியும்.

CHAPTER - III

Title : The Translation Of Prose.

Introduction:

Prose translation is a fundamental aspect of intercultural communication and literary exchange. It involves the transfer of meaning from one language to another, while maintaining the style, tone, and essence of the original work. This essay aims to define prose translation, explore its significance, and shed light on the challenges faced by translators in this complex process.

1. Defining Prose Translation:

Prose translation refers to the conversion of a literary work, such as a novel, short story, or play, from one language to another, while preserving the original content and intent. Unlike poetic translation, which focuses on maintaining the rhythm, rhyme, and meter of the original text, prose translation concentrates on capturing the narrative, characters, and themes of the source material.

2. Significance of Prose Translation:

Prose translation plays a crucial role in promoting cultural exchange and understanding, as it enables readers from different linguistic backgrounds to access and appreciate literary works from around the world. Through the process of translation, diverse perspectives, ideas, and narratives are made accessible to a wider audience, fostering empathy and bridging the gap between cultures. Moreover, prose translation contributes to the preservation and dissemination of cultural heritage. It allows for the transmission of stories, folklore, and historical accounts across generations and continents. By providing translations of classic and contemporary works, prose translation ensures that cultural treasures are not confined to a single language or region but are shared and celebrated globally.

3. Challenges in Prose Translation:

Translating prose presents numerous challenges for translators. One of the primary difficulties lies in capturing the nuances and subtleties of the original text. Translators must navigate the intricacies of grammar, syntax, and vocabulary to convey the author's intended meaning accurately. They face the challenge of finding equivalent expressions, idioms, and cultural references that resonate with the target language readership.

4. Unique Style:

Another significant challenge is maintaining the author's unique style and voice. Each writer has a distinctive way of crafting sentences, employing literary devices, and creating a specific atmosphere. Translators must strive to replicate this style faithfully, ensuring that the translated work captures the essence and artistry of the original piece. Furthermore, cultural differences pose a significant hurdle in prose translation. Every culture has its own set of customs, beliefs, and values, which are often embedded in the language. Translators must be sensitive to these cultural nuances and adapt the text accordingly. This requires not only linguistic proficiency but also a deep understanding of the source and target cultures.

5. Explore Readers:

Prose translation is an essential tool in fostering intercultural communication and literary exchange. It allows readers to explore the richness and diversity of global literature, breaking down barriers created by language. However, the process of translating prose is complex and challenging, requiring translators to navigate linguistic, stylistic, and cultural differences. Despite these obstacles, prose translation plays a vital role in preserving cultural heritage and promoting cross-cultural understanding. It is through the dedicated work

Chapter -IV

Title: The Translation of Poetry.

Introduction:

The translation of poetry is a complex and intricate process that involves the transference of meaning, rhythm, and cultural nuances from one language to another. It poses unique challenges as it aims to preserve the essence and beauty of a poem while adapting it to a new linguistic and cultural context. This essay explores the multifaceted nature of translating poetry, the inherent difficulties it entails, and the strategies employed by translators to bridge the gap between languages and cultures.

1. The Challenge of Translating Poetry:

Translating poetry is a formidable task due to the inherent complexities of poetic language and structure. Poems often employ wordplay, metaphors, and cultural references that are deeply embedded in the source language. The translator must navigate this labyrinth of linguistic and cultural intricacies to capture the essence of the original poem accurately.

2. Preserving Meaning and Aesthetic Beauty:

One of the primary objectives of translating poetry is to preserve the meaning and aesthetic beauty of the original work. Translators strive to recreate the emotional impact and imagery of the poem in the target language, ensuring that the translated version resonates with the same intensity and impact as the original.

3. Translating Cultural Nuances:

Poetry is inherently intertwined with the cultural context in which it is created. Translators face the challenge of transferring cultural nuances from the source language to the target language, ensuring that the translated poem resonates with the same cultural significance. This involves researching and understanding the historical, social, and literary context in which the poem was written.

4. Strategies for Translating Poetry:

a) **Literal Translation:** Some translators opt for a literal translation, aiming to maintain the original structure and word order as closely as possible. This approach prioritizes fidelity to the source text, but it may sacrifice the poetic elements that are unique to the target language.

b) Adaptation and Creativity: Other translators employ adaptation and creativity to capture the essence of the original poem. They may modify the structure, word choice, or even add or omit certain elements to convey the intended meaning effectively. This approach allows for a more fluid and natural rendering of the poem in the target language.

c) Transcreation: Transcreation is a term used to describe a creative translation that goes beyond mere linguistic transfer. Transcreators aim to recreate the emotional impact and artistic vision of the poem in the target language, even if it means deviating from the literal meaning. This approach emphasizes the translator's interpretation and creative input.

5. The Role of the Translator:

Translating poetry requires more than linguistic competence; it demands a deep understanding of both the source and target cultures. A skilled translator must possess a profound knowledge of literary traditions, poetic devices, and the ability to capture the poet's unique voice. They must also make difficult decisions regarding the trade-offs between preserving the original meaning and adapting it to the target language.

Explanation :

கவிதை (*Poiesis*) என்பது அழகியல் உணர்ச்சியடைய, ஒசை சந்தத்துடன் கூடிய அல்லது ஒத்திசை பண்புச் சொற்களால் கோர்க்கப்பட்ட ஓர் எழுத்து இலக்கியக் கலை வடிவம் ஆகும். மேலும், மொழியில் உள்ள ஒலியன் அழகியல், ஒலிக் குறியீடுகள், மற்றும் சந்தம் (Metre) ஆகியவற்றுடன் இடம், இயல்பான பொருள் ஆகியவற்றை வெளிப்படையாகக் காட்டுவதாகக் கவிதை உள்ளது. உணர்ச்சி, கற்பனை, கருத்துக்களை வெளிப்படுத்தவும் தூண்டவும் கவிதை உதவுகின்றது.

Poetry, also called **verse**, is a form of literature that uses aesthetic and often rhythmic qualities of language – such as phonaesthetics, sound symbolism, and metre – to evoke meanings in addition to, or in place of, a prosaic ostensible meaning. A **poem** is a literary composition, written by a poet, using this principle.

Exercises:

Translation From Tamil To English:

காணி நிலம் வேண்டும் - ஆசிரியர் : மகாகவி பாரதியார்.

காணி நிலம் வேண்டும் - பராசக்தி
 காணி நிலம் வேண்டும், - அங்கு
 தூணில் அழகியதாய் - நன்மாடங்கள்
 துய்ய நிறத்தினதாய் - அந்தக்
 காணி நிலத்தினிடையே - ஓர்மாளிகை
 கட்டித் தரவேண்டும் - அங்கு

கேணியருகினிலே - தென்னைமரம்
கீற்று மிளாநீரும்.

பத்துப் பன்னிரண்டு - தென்னைமரம்
பக்கத்திலே வேணும் - நல்ல
முத்துச் சுடர்போலே - நிலாவொளி
முன்பு வரவேணும், அங்கு
கத்துங் குயிலோசை - சுற்றே வந்து
காதிற் படவேணும், - என்றன்
சித்தம் மகிழ்ந்திடவே - நன்றாயிளாந்
தென்றல் வரவேணும்.

பாட்டுக் கலந்திடவே - அங்கேயொரு
பத்தினிப் பெண்வேணும் - எங்கள்
கூட்டுக் களியினிலே - கவிதைகள்
கொண்டுதர வேணும் - அந்தக்
காட்டு வெளியினிலே - அம்மா! நின்றன்
காவலுற வேணும், - என்றன்
பாட்டுத் திறத்தாலே - இவ்வையத்தைப்
பாலித்திட வேணும்.

Subramaniya Bharathiyar's Kaani Nilam Vendum -(Translated by V.P.Rathi)
A Patch of Land do I Need

A patch of land do I need - oh, Parashakthi (Goddess of Power)
A patch of land do I need and there -
With lovely decorated pillars, good alcoves (houses) -
With pure (holy) coloured - and in that
piece of land, a bungalow -
Must be constructed for me, and there -
Beside the well, a coconut tree -
Bough that bears tender coconuts.

A dozen or ten coconut trees -
Nearby, do I need - a pleasant
beaming of Pearl-like rays from the moonlight
Must be descended, and there
The cooing song of cuckoo Must reach my ears - and
My soul must be pleasure-filled, a gentle -
Breeze must be blown.

With the blend of the song/music, there -
A Woman of Chastity do need I, in our -

Mirth of togetherness, Verses -
 Must be flown freely and in that -
 Open land - oh, dear Mother! Thy presence
 Must guard us, and with my
 Poetic skills, this world must be well cared.

CHAPTER -V

Title: The Translation of Drama.

Introduction:

Translation plays a crucial role in facilitating the exchange of ideas and cultural understanding across different societies. In the realm of literature, drama holds a unique position as a form of artistic expression that combines both the written word and performance. The translation of drama presents a complex challenge, as it requires not only the faithful transference of dialogue and stage directions but also the preservation of the intended emotions, themes, and cultural nuances. This essay aims to explore the multifaceted nature of translating drama and its significance in bridging cultural and linguistic barriers.

1. The Role of Translation in Preserving Dramatic Intentions:

a. Drama as a performance-oriented genre: Unlike other literary forms, drama relies heavily on performance, making the translation process complex due to the need to capture the essence of the original work.

b. Translating dialogue: The translator must ensure that the translated dialogue maintains the intended rhythm, style, and emotional impact of the original text.

c. Translating stage directions: Stage directions are vital in conveying the visual and auditory aspects of a play. Translators must find equivalent expressions that accurately convey the original directions.

2. Cultural Nuances and Contextual Adaptation:

a. Cultural-specific references: Drama often contains references to cultural practices, historical events, or social issues that may not be universally understood. Translators must adapt these references to ensure comprehension without losing their cultural significance.

b. Localization vs. Globalization: Translators face the dilemma of preserving the cultural authenticity of the original work while making it accessible to a global audience. Striking a balance between localization and globalization is crucial to maintaining the integrity of the drama.

3. Translating Dramatic Emotions and Themes:

a. Emotional resonance: Drama aims to evoke emotions in its audience. Translators must capture and convey the intended emotional impact by finding equivalent expressions in the target language.

b. Thematic adaptation: Drama often explores universal themes such as love, power, and identity. Translators must ensure that these themes are effectively conveyed in the target language, allowing audiences to connect with the play's underlying messages.

4. Challenges and Strategies in Translating Drama:

- a. **Linguistic challenges:** The translator must navigate linguistic differences, idiomatic expressions, and wordplay to maintain the original intent.
- b. **Collaborative translation:** The collaborative approach, involving playwrights, directors, and translators, can enhance the translation process by ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the original work's intentions.
- c. **Transcreation:** In some cases, translators resort to transcreation, a creative adaptation that goes beyond literal translation to capture the essence and spirit of the original work.

EXPLANATION:

Word	Drama
Tamil Meaning	கூத்து, நாடகம், நாகம், மேடை நடிப்பு, நாடகக்கதை, நாகக்கலை, நாக இலக்கியம், நாடக ஏடு, மேடைக் களியாட்டம், நாடகம் போன்ற நிகழ்ச்சிகளின் தொகுதி, பெரிதும் கருத்தைக்கக் கவரும் நிகழ்ச்சிகளின் கோவை
Usage	a dramatic work intended for performance by actors on a stage; he wrote several plays but only one was produced on Broadway / the literary genre of works intended for the theater / A composition, in prose or poetry, accommodated to action, and intended to exhibit a picture of human life, or to depict a series of grave or humorous actions of more than ordinary interest, tending toward some striking result. It is commonly designed to be spoken and represented by actors on the stage. / a play for theater, radio, or television. / a piece of writing that tells a story and is performed on a stage / a play, movie, television show, or radio show that is about a serious subject and is not meant to make the audience laugh / the art or activity of performing a role in a play, show, etc.,
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ They are interested to perform drama in an open auditorium ⇒ He is reading an ancient Greek drama. ⇒ a gritty urban drama about growing up in Harlem ⇒ drama classes
Synonyms	play, show, acting, stage, theatre, melodrama, production, tragedy, dramaturgy, spectacle, theater, boards, comedy, farce, histrionics, piece, dramatics, emotion, excitement, stage play,
Antonyms	farce, joke, compression, firmness, jesting, tightness, humor, slapstick, pleasantries, comedy,

Synonyms explanation is given below :

Acting	நாடகத்தில் நடித்தல், பாவனை செய்தல், நடிப்பு, (இயக்குநராக அப்பதவியில்) இடையேற்பு செயலமர் / இயங்கு	Before the elections we had an the acting president / acting director
Boards	பலகைகள், . நாடக மேடை.,	loose boards creaked as I walked on them
Comedy	நகைச்சுவை, இன்பவியல் நாடகம், சுப நாடகம், நகைச்சுவை நாடகம், இன்பியல் நாடகம், மகிழ் முடிவுக் கதை,	I like Shakespeares comedies / The female menopause, with its hot flushes, night sweats and mood swings, offers rich pickings for jokes and comedy sketches. ...
Dramatics	நாடகங்களில், நாடகங்களை உண்டு பண்ணும் கலை,	amateur dramatics / She's really tried of his dramatics
Dramaturgy	பங்கிடுகின்றன.அதன்,	studies of Shakespeare's dramaturgy
Emotion	உணர்ச்சி, உணர்ச்சி வேகம், மனக்கிளர்ச்சி, உணர்ச்சிவேகம்.,	He appealed to our emotions rather than our intellect / she was attempting to control her emotions
Excitement	உணர்ச்சியை தூண்டுதல், உற்சாகத்தை, மன எழுச்சி, மனைழுச்சி, உணர்ச்சியூக்கம், கிளர்ச்சி, பரபரப்பு,	He could hardly conceal his excitement when she agreed to marry him / her cheeks were flushed with excitement / The news of victory aroused excitement everwh...
Farce	கேவிக்கூத்தாக, கேவிக்கூத்து, நகைச்சுவை நாடகம், பயனில் நிகழ்ச்சி, ஏமாற்றுவினை.,	The play was a farce / Nothing went right; the entire interview degenerated into a farce. / an actor with a talent for farce / On stage he has played charact...
Histrionics	நடிப்புத் திறன், நடிப்பு திறன், . நாடகமேடைக்கலை, நடிப்புத்திறம், மேடைக்குரிய பண்பு,	The body is hand painted in polychrome enamels in the Bristol delft style and decorated with a figure of a Chinese gentleman beckoning to a distant flock of ...

Melodrama	கூத்து, அற்புத நாடகம், உணர்ச்சி முனைப்புடைய இன்ப முடிவு நாடகம், பல்லியங்களின் பின்னணி இசையுடன்	He is fond of melodrama / Greta Garbo played tragic lovers, exotic temptresses and steely heroines, anchoring many mediocre melodramas and haughty period pie...
Piece	இரு துண்டு, துண்டு, சிறு பகுதி, கூறு, பகுதி, துண்டு நிலம், அடைப்பிட்ட நிலப்பகுதி, பிரிவுற்ற பகுதி,	The sofa is delivered in pieces and we have to assemble it / a piece of cheese
Play	நாடகம், விளையாட, விளையாடு, விளையாட்டு, ஆடு, நடி, களரியாட்டம், பயிற்சி விளையாட்டு, மனைப்புற ஆட்டம்,	He played a game of chess with his brother / a child at play may use a stick as an airplane / a smile played across his lips / she gave free play to her emot...
Production	தயாரிப்பு, உற்பத்தி, விளைவு, விளைவாக்கம், படைத்தாக்கல், கலைப்படைப்பு இலக்கியப் படைப்பு,	He had to face a lot of problems during the production of his new kind of paper / the production of chemical weapons / start production of the new private ca...
Show	காண்பி, நிகழ்ச்சி, நிரூபி, காட்டு, கண்காட்சி, பார்வை அணி, பகட்டணி, பொருட்காட்சி அணி,	Robert is the host of the cultural show / spectacular shows of bluebells / show me how you do it / he shows me no respect at all
Spectacle	கண்ணாடி, விந்தை, விந்தையை, அதிசயமான காட்சி, தோற்றம், தோற்றம், பொதுக்காட்சி, பொதுமக்களுக்கான	It is special spectacle on 26th Jan. this year / It is special spectacle on 26th Jan this year / the acrobatic feats make a good spectacle
Stage	அரங்கு, அரங்கு;நிலை;மேடை, நிலை, மேடை, நாடக மேடை, நாடகமேடை, சாரமேடை, கொல்லத்து வேலைக்காரரின்	He is arranging the stage for the play / there is no need at this stage to give explicit details / at this stage, we're not sure what is going to happen / we...
Theater	அரங்கம், அரங்கு, திரைப்பட அரங்கு, திரையரங்கு, தியேட்டர், நாடகக்கலை, நாடகக்கொட்டகை,	Performances increasingly moved to theatres with proscenium arches, so the audience now viewed the dancers from the front, though no two spectators would hav...
Theatre	அரங்கம், திரையரங்கு, தியேட்டர், நாடகக்கலை, நாடகக் கொட்டகை, ஆடலரங்கு, நாடகத்துறை, நாடகத்தொழில்,	We went to the theatre to see a movie / Performances increasingly moved to theatres with proscenium arches, so the audience now viewed the dancers from the f...
Tragedy	துன்பியல் நாடகம், பெருந்துயரம், சோகம், சோக நாடகம், சோக சங்கதி, இடர், துன்பக்கதை, அவல நிகழ்ச்சி,	The fall of a school bus into the river was a great tragedy for the whole nation / The fall of a school bus into the river was a great tragedy for the / a tr...

Antonyms explanation is given below :

Comedy	நகைச்சவை, இன்பவியல் நாடகம், சுப நாடகம், நகைச்சவை நாடகம், இன்பியல் நாடகம், மகிழ் முடிவுக் கதை,	I like Shakespeares comedies / The female menopause, with its hot flushes, night sweats and mood swings, offers rich pickings for jokes and comedy sketches.
Compression	சுருக்க, அழுத்துதல், அழுத்தம், அழுத்தப்படும் நிலை, அழுக்கம், அடர்த்தி, நெருக்கம், சுருக்கம்,	Lossless data compression is used for data that must not be changed even a single bit.
Farce	கேவிக்கூத்தாக, கேவிக்கூத்து, நகைச்சவை நாடகம், பயனில் நிகழ்ச்சி, ஏமாற்றுவினை.,	The play was a farce / Nothing went right; the entire interview degenerated into a farce. / an actor with a talent for farce / On stage he has played charact...
Firmness	கட்டுக்கோப்புடனும், உறுதியையும், உறுதியான,	The navicular surface is smaller and more triangular.
Humor	நகைச்சவை, அடர்வு மிகு நீர்மம், குழந்த நீர்மம்,	He didn't appreciate the humor of the situation. / his tales are full of humor
Jesting	ஜெஸ்டிங், கேவி பேச்சுகள்,	you jest, surely?
Joke	நகைச்சவை, ஜோக், கேவி, விகடம், வேடிக்கைப்பேச்சு, வேடிக்கைப் பேச்சு, வினையாட்டுத் தனமான செய்தி,	Khushwant Singhs jokes are very popular / she was in a mood to tell jokes / she really can't take a joke / you must be joking!
Pleasantry	நகைச்சவைப், நகைச்சவைப் பேச்சு, நகைச்சவை பேச்சு, கேவிப்பேச்சு, வினையாட்டுப் பேச்சு, நகைச்சவை	Pleasantry is a great medicine for healthy life / after an exchange of pleasantries, I proceeded to outline a plan
Slapstick	கேவிக்கூத்தாகவும், அமளிகள் மிக்க இன்பியல் நாடகம், சூத்திரக்கோல், வளைந்து கொடுக்கும்	Jokers do slapsticks in circus

CHAPTER -VI

Title: The Translation of Sentence.

Introduction:

Translation is a complex process that involves conveying the meaning of a sentence from one language to another while maintaining its intended message and structure. It is an art that bridges the gap between different cultures, facilitating effective communication and understanding. However, the translation of sentences poses several challenges, including linguistic nuances, cultural differences, and the preservation of the original intent. This essay explores the intricacies of sentence translation, its importance, and the challenges faced by translators. Sentence translation is a complex and nuanced process that requires a deep understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as the cultural contexts in which they are used. Translators face numerous challenges in accurately conveying the original intent while considering linguistic nuances, cultural differences, and maintaining the author's style. Despite these challenges, skilled translators play.

1. Linguistic Nuances:

Language is a dynamic system with intricate nuances, idiomatic expressions, and linguistic structures that differ across cultures. Translating sentences requires a deep understanding of the source and target languages, as well as their respective grammatical rules, idiomatic expressions, and semantic patterns. The translator must consider the intended meaning of the sentence and choose appropriate equivalents that convey the same message in the target language. Failure to accurately capture these nuances can result in misinterpretations or loss of essential information.

2. Cultural Differences:

Culture plays a significant role in shaping language, and translations must consider the cultural context to ensure accurate communication. Certain concepts, idioms, or references may not have direct equivalents in the target language, requiring translators to adapt and find culturally appropriate alternatives. Moreover, cultural nuances and social norms influence the choice of words, tone, and style, making it essential for translators to possess cultural sensitivity and awareness to effectively convey the intended message.

3. Preservation of Intent:

Translating sentences is not merely about converting words from one language to another; it is about preserving the original intent and style of the author. The translator must carefully analyze the author's tone, style, and literary techniques to convey the same emotional impact in the target language. This process involves making decisions regarding word choices, sentence structure, and overall flow while ensuring that the translated sentence resonates with the intended audience.

4. Ambiguity and Multiple Meanings:

Languages often contain words or phrases with multiple meanings or ambiguous interpretations, which can pose challenges during translation. Translators must carefully analyze the context and intended meaning to select the most suitable translation, avoiding any potential confusion or misinterpretation. Additionally, they may need to provide additional explanations or footnotes to clarify any ambiguities that arise during the translation process.

5. Machine Translation:

The advent of machine translation technologies has revolutionized the translation industry. However, machine translations often struggle to capture the nuances, cultural references, and context inherent in sentence translation. While these technologies can be useful as initial tools for translators, human intervention and expertise are crucial to ensure accurate and contextually appropriate translations.

EXERCISES:

1. Practice Makes A Man Perfect
பயிற்சி ஒரு மனிதனை முழுமையாக்குகிறது
2. Will You Come When I Call
நான் அழைத்தால் வருவீர்களா
3. Reading makes a full man
வாசிப்பு ஒரு முழு மனிதனை உருவாக்குகிறது
4. Reading Makes A Man Whole
வாசிப்பு ஒரு மனிதனை முழுமையாக்குகிறது
5. Reading Makes A Full Man In Tamil
வாசிப்பு ஒரு முழு மனிதனை தமிழில் உருவாக்குகிறது
6. A Small Spark Makes A Great Fire
ஒரு சிறிய தீப்பொறி பெரும் தீவை விளைவிக்கும்
7. Attitude Is A Little Thing That Makes A Big Big Difference
எனக்கு ஆட்சி செய்யத் தெரியும் அதனால் நான் அரசன்
8. All Are Not Have A Perfect Life It's Make A Perfect Life
அனைவருக்கும் ஒரு சரியான வாழ்க்கை இல்லை, அது ஒரு சரியான வாழ்க்கையை உருவாக்குகிறது
9. Can I Make A Call
நான் கால் பண்ணட்டுமா
10. I Will Make A Big Nest
நான் ஒரு பெரிய கூடு செய்வேன்
11. Don't Make A Noise
கேளுங்கள் எதுவும் சொல்லாதே

12. Little Drops Of Water Make A Mighty Ocean

சிறிய நீர் துளிகள் ஒரு பெரிய கடலை உருவாக்குகின்றன

13. I Believe God Will Make A Way When There Seems To Be No Way

வழியே இல்லை என்று தோன்றும் போது கடவுள் வழி செய்வார்

14. Even So We Make A Way For It In The Hearts Of The Culprits.

இவ்வாறே நாம் குற்றவாளிகளின் உள்ளங்களில் இ(வ் விஷேமத்)தைப் பகுத்தி விடுகிறோம்.

15. Sorry I Couldn't Make A Call You At The Time You Message

மன்னிக்கவும் என்னால் உங்களை அழைக்க முடியவில்லை

CHAPTER –VII

Title : Brief Description Of Popular Bible Translations:

There are too many Bible translations available in English today (more than 100!) to describe them all here, but below are descriptions to help orient you to some of the more popular or influential. These 15 translations range between two primary approaches to translation: word-for-word—“formal equivalent,” and thought-for-thought—“functional equivalent.” The modern translations here benefit from a high level of scholarship and accuracy. Some prize literary appeal and others emphasize clarity of expression. They are presented in alphabetical order.

Christian Standard Bible (Csb, Hcsb)

This is a 2017 update of the Holman Christian Standard Bible (2004), an original translation from Greek and Hebrew manuscripts. Its scholars, most of whom are from conservative and evangelical church traditions, have aimed at a balance between word-for-word and thought-for-thought translation—as close to the original wording as possible while emphasizing clarity for modern English readers. It uses a seventh-grade reading level.

Common English Bible (Ceb)

The CEB is a new translation (2011) optimized for smooth reading for a broad range of people. After the scholarly translation (a balance of dynamic equivalence and formal equivalence), the draft texts were reviewed for grammar, style, and consistency. It uses common equivalents for many traditional church terms. CEB translators come from a variety of denominations, mostly mainline or progressive Protestant. The translation has been released by a consortium of five church publishing houses. It reads at a seventh-grade level.

Contemporary English Version (Cev)

The CEV is a meaning-based (or functional equivalent) translation done in a contemporary style using common language. It is designed to be understood when read and heard out loud, not just when it is read silently. It is one of the better Bibles for children and youth, as well as for new Bible readers who are not familiar with traditional Bible and church words. It was first published in 1995 and revised in 2006.

English Standard Version (Esv)

The ESV was published in 2001 (updated most recently in 2016) and is a revision of the Revised Standard Version (1971 edition), drawing on recent scholarship and following a formal equivalence approach. It is growing in popularity, particularly among some Protestant churches.

Good News Translation (Gnt)

The GNT (also known as *Today's English Version* or the *Good News Bible*) was one of the first meaning-based (or functional equivalent) translations of the Bible into English. It was originally published in 1976 and revised in 1992. The GNT presents the message of the Bible in a level of English that is common to most of the English-speaking world. The GNT is still used widely in youth Bible study groups and in less formal worship services. Editions are also available for Roman Catholic readers.

King James Version (Kjv)

The KJV (also known as the Authorized Version) is a word-for-word (or formal equivalent) translation originally published in 1611 at the request of King James I of England. It has been frequently reprinted and its spelling updated. Most copies today are slightly adapted from a 1769 edition. So many people have used the KJV over the centuries that it has become the single most important book in shaping the modern English language. Many of the best and most ancient Hebrew and Greek manuscripts of Bible books have been discovered since 1850, so the KJV could not make use of them. In many cases, it is helpful to read and study the KJV alongside another more recent translation. The KJV is still the most widely owned and used English translation in the United States.

The Message

The Message is a popular paraphrase of the Bible by Eugene Peterson, who used the original Greek and Hebrew texts and tried to bring their “feel”—their tone, rhythm, and idiom—directly into contemporary English. It is presented as a Bible more for personal reading than for study or public reading. The Message is often useful to read side by side with other, more word-for-word translations. Peterson’s choice of words can help new readers unlock the sense of the text and can help seasoned Bible readers find fresh energy in passages that have become too familiar.

New American Bible (Nab, NABRE)

The NAB was originally published in 1970 as a meaning-based translation intended primarily for Roman Catholic readers. The New Testament was revised in 1986, shifting more toward a word-for-word or formal translation. The full Bible with a newly revised translation of the Old Testament and extensive notes was released in 2011 as the New American Bible, Revised Edition. The NABRE is useful for individual study. The older NAB is approved for public worship for American Catholics.

New American Standard Bible (NASB)

The NASB, first published in the 1960s, is an excellent example of a formal translation of the Bible in English. It is probably the most “word-for-word” type translation available today. Because of this, the NASB is a good version to use in Bible study where one is concerned with the form of the original Hebrew and Greek. The most recent edition of the NASB was published in 1995.

New International Version (NIV)

The NIV was a completely new translation, but it was strongly influenced by the tradition of the King James Version. The full Bible was published in 1978 and revised in 1984 and 2011. A blend of form-based and meaning-based translation types, the NIV is one of the most popular English Bibles in use today. It is equally useful for individual study and public worship, especially among more traditional and conservative denominations.

New Jerusalem Bible (NJB)

The NJB is a 1985 revision of the older Jerusalem Bible (JB). The JB was translated from the original languages, but it developed out of a popular French translation done in Jerusalem, which is where it got its name. The NJB, like the JB before it, is known for its literary qualities. While the JB tended to more meaning-based (or functional equivalent), the NJB moved toward more of a word-based (or formal equivalent) translation.

New Living Translation (NLT)

The NLT is a meaning-based translation in the tradition of the Living Bible (LB), a popular 1971 Bible paraphrased from English. The New Living Translation involved comparing the LB to the original-language texts, and then making changes so that the NLT is now a true translation. The NLT is a good translation to use with youth and adults who have difficulty with the traditional language of a formal equivalent translation.

New Revised Standard Version (Nrsv)

The NRSV is a 1989 revision of the Revised Standard Version. The NRSV is now the latest translation in the King James tradition. It aims at being readable, but it also tries to keep familiar words and phrases from the KJV. It is a blend of meaning-based and form-based translation types. The NRSV has become a standard translation for serious Bible study, especially in seminaries and colleges.

Revised English Bible (Reb)

The REB is a 1989 revision of the earlier New English Bible (NEB, 1946), which was a bold and innovative translation from original texts with a considerable British flavor. The REB smoothed some of the NEB's more unusual terms and aimed to be more accessible to an international audience. The REB is a meaning-based translation but has retained much of the traditional language and style. It is a popular English translation for public reading of Scripture.

Revised Standard Version (Rsv)

The Revised Standard version (1952, revised most recently in 1977) is an update of the American Standard Version (1901), which was a revision of the King James Version. It is a mix of formal equivalence and functional equivalence in its approach. This translation has been widely used in mainline Protestant churches. A Roman Catholic edition was released in 1966 (and updated in 2006). Since its 1977 revision (which also removed the “thee” and “thou” language), this translation has also been widely used in Eastern Orthodox churches.

a)The Significance Of Bible Translation:

Introduction:

The Bible holds a significant place in the religious and cultural fabric of numerous societies worldwide. As a collection of ancient texts, its relevance and accessibility depend on accurate and effective translations. Bible translation is a complex process that aims to bridge the gap between the original languages of the biblical texts and the contemporary languages spoken by readers today. This essay explores the importance of Bible translation, the challenges involved, and the impact it has on shaping religious understanding and cultural heritage.

Historical Background:

The Bible, composed of various books written over centuries, was originally penned in ancient languages such as Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek. As time passed, the need to translate these texts into vernacular languages arose to make them accessible to wider audiences. The translation of the Bible can be traced back to early efforts by religious leaders, scholars, and missionaries who sought to disseminate the scriptures beyond their original linguistic boundaries.

Importance of Bible Translation:

Bible translation plays a vital role in making the scriptures accessible to individuals who do not possess knowledge of the original languages. It allows people to engage with the religious text and develop a deeper understanding of their faith. Moreover, translation enables cross-cultural communication and facilitates the spread of religious teachings to diverse communities worldwide. By translating the Bible into various languages, it becomes a living document that resonates with people from different cultural backgrounds.

Challenges in Bible Translation:

Translating the Bible is a challenging undertaking due to several factors. Firstly, the original texts were written in languages that differ significantly from modern languages in terms of grammar, syntax, and vocabulary. Translators must navigate these linguistic differences to ensure accurate representation of the original meaning. Secondly, biblical texts contain cultural and historical references that may be unfamiliar to contemporary readers. Translators must strike a balance between preserving these references and making them relatable to the target audience. Lastly, theological nuances and cultural biases can influence the interpretation and translation of the text, requiring translators to exercise scholarly objectivity.

Translation Approaches:

Translation approaches can vary depending on the intended audience and the translator's objectives. Some translations prioritize literal accuracy, aiming to closely mirror the original language, while others prioritize readability and clarity. Dynamic equivalence, for instance, seeks to capture the meaning of the original text rather than adhering strictly to the structure and wording. Formal equivalence, on the other hand, emphasizes a word-for-word translation, preserving the linguistic nuances of the original text. Translators must carefully consider the intended readership and the purpose of the translation to select an appropriate approach.

Impact of Bible Translation:

Bible translation has far-reaching effects on religious understanding and cultural heritage. It enables individuals to engage with sacred texts, fostering spiritual growth and personal connection. Additionally, it allows for the preservation and transmission of religious traditions across generations. Bible translations have also shaped the development of languages, contributing to linguistic diversity and enriching the cultural heritage of communities.

b)A Model Exercise for Translation:

Introduction:

Translation is a complex process that requires not only a deep understanding of the source and target languages but also a nuanced comprehension of the cultural contexts in which they operate. As globalization continues to connect people from diverse linguistic backgrounds, the importance of translation as a means of effective communication and cultural exchange becomes increasingly evident. To facilitate the development of translation skills among college students, a model exercise can be implemented to enhance language proficiency and foster cross-cultural understanding. This essay explores the benefits and key components of such an exercise.

Benefits of a Model Exercise for Translation:

- 1. Language Proficiency:** Engaging in translation exercises provides students with opportunities to refine their language skills. Translating texts from one language to another requires a deep understanding of grammar, vocabulary, idiomatic expressions, and syntax. By consistently practicing translation, students can enhance their language proficiency and develop a more nuanced understanding of both the source and target languages.
- 2. Cultural Awareness:** Translation exercises allow students to delve into the cultural nuances embedded within languages. By analyzing and translating texts, students are exposed to various cultural references, idioms, and expressions. This process helps them develop a deeper appreciation for different cultural perspectives and norms, and facilitates the development of cross-cultural competence.
- 3. Critical Thinking and Problem-Solving Skills:** Translation is not a mechanical process; it requires critical thinking and problem-solving abilities. Students must analyze the source text, understand its meaning, and convey it accurately in the target language while considering linguistic and cultural differences. This exercise helps students develop analytical skills, adaptability, and the ability to make informed decisions when faced with linguistic challenges.

Key Components of a Model Exercise for Translation:

- 1. Selection of Authentic Texts:** To ensure the effectiveness of the exercise, authentic texts from various genres and sources should be chosen. These texts should reflect the linguistic and cultural diversity of the languages being studied. Authentic texts provide students with exposure to real-world language use and allow them to engage with the complexities of translation.
- 2. Collaborative Learning:** Incorporating collaborative learning into translation exercises can be highly beneficial. Students can work in pairs or groups, allowing them to discuss and debate translation choices, share insights, and learn from each other's perspectives. Collaborative learning also fosters teamwork, communication skills, and a sense of community among students.
- 3. Feedback and Reflection:** Providing timely and constructive feedback is crucial for students to improve their translation skills. Instructors should offer detailed feedback on grammar, vocabulary, language style, and cultural accuracy. Additionally, students should be encouraged to reflect on their translation choices, discussing the rationale behind their decisions and considering alternative approaches. This reflective practice helps students refine their skills and develop a deeper understanding of the translation process. A model exercise for translation offers numerous benefits for college students, including enhanced language proficiency, cultural awareness, and critical thinking skills. By incorporating authentic texts, collaborative learning, and feedback mechanisms, this exercise equipment.

Exercises: Translation From English To Tamil.

Psalm : 91

91:1 He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty.

91:2 I will say of the LORD, He is my refuge and my fortress: my God; in him will I trust.

91:3 Surely he shall deliver thee from the snare of the fowler, and from the noisome pestilence.

91:4 He shall cover thee with his feathers, and under his wings shalt thou trust: his truth shall be thy shield and buckler.

91:5 Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night; nor for the arrow that flieth by day;

91:6 Nor for the pestilence that walketh in darkness; nor for the destruction that wasteth at noonday.

91:7 A thousand shall fall at thy side, and ten thousand at thy right hand; but it shall not come nigh thee.

91:8 Only with thine eyes shalt thou behold and see the reward of the wicked.

91:9 Because thou hast made the LORD, which is my refuge, even the most High, thy habitation;

91:10 There shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling.

91:11 For he shall give his angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways.

91:12 They shall bear thee up in their hands, lest thou dash thy foot against a stone.

91:13 Thou shalt tread upon the lion and adder: the young lion and the dragon shalt thou trample under feet.

91:14 Because he hath set his love upon me, therefore will I deliver him: I will set him on high, because he hath known my name.

91:15 He shall call upon me, and I will answer him: I will be with him in trouble; I will deliver him, and honour him.

91:16 With long life will I satisfy him, and shew him my salvation.

91:1 உன்னதமானவரின் மறைவிலிருக்கிறவன் சர்வவல்லவருடைய நிழலில் தங்குவான்.

91:2 நான் கர்த்தரை நோக்கி: நீர் என் அடைக்கலம், என் கோட்டை, என் தேவன், நான் நம்பியிருக்கிறவர் என்று சொல்லுவேன்.

91:3 அவர் உன்னை வேடனுடைய கண்ணிக்கும், பாழாக்கும் கொள்ளைநோய்க்கும் தப்புவிப்பார்.

91:4 அவர் தமது சிறகுகளாலே உன்னை மூடுவார்; அவர் செட்டைகளின் கீழே அடைக்கலம் புகுவாய்; அவருடைய சத்தியம் உனக்குப் பரிசையும் கேடகமுமாகும்.

91:5 இரவில் உண்டாகும் பயங்கரத்துக்கும், பகலில் பறக்கும் அம்புக்கும்,

91:6 இருளில் நடமாடும் கொள்ளைநோய்க்கும், மத்தியானத்தில் பாழாக்கும் சங்காரத்துக்கும் பயப்படாதிருப்பாய்.

91:7 உன் பக்கத்தில் ஆயிரம்பேரும், உன் வலதுபறத்தில் பதினாயிரம்பேரும் விழுந்தாலும், அது உன்னை அனுகாது.

91:8 உன் கண்களால் மாத்திரம் நீ அதைப் பார்த்து, துன்மார்க்கருக்கு வரும் பலனைக் காண்பாய்.

91:9 எனக்கு அடைக்கலமாயிருக்கிற உன்னதமான கர்த்தரை உனக்குத் தாபரமாகக் கொண்டாய்.

91:10 ஆகையால் பொல்லாப்பு உனக்கு நேரிடாது, வாதை உன் கூடாரத்தை அனுகாது.

91:11 உன் வழிகளிலெல்லாம் உன்னைக்காக்கும்படி உனக்காகத் தம்முடைய தூதர்களுக்குக் கட்டளையிடுவார்.

91:12 உன் பாதம் கல்லில் இடறாதபடிக்கு அவர்கள் உன்னைத் தங்கள் கைகளில் ஏந்திக்கொண்டுபோவார்கள்.

91:13 சிங்கத்தின்மேலும் விரியன் பாம்பின்மேலும் நீ நடந்து, பாலசிங்கத்தையும் வலுசர்ப்பத்தையும் மிகித்துப்போடுவாய்.

91:14 அவன் என்னிடத்தில் வாஞ்சையாயிருக்கிறபடியால் அவனை விடுவிப்பேன்; என் நாமத்தை அவன் அறிந்திருக்கிறபடியால் அவனை உயர்ந்த அடைக்கலத்திலே வைப்பேன்.

91:15 அவன் என்னை நோக்கிக் கூப்பிடுவான், நான் அவனுக்கு மறுஉத்தரவு அருளிச்செய்வேன்; ஆபத்தில் நானே அவனோடிருந்து, அவனைத் தப்புவித்து, அவனைக் கனப்படுத்துவேன்.

91:16 நீடித்த நாட்களால் அவனைத் திருப்தியாக்கி, என் இரட்சிப்பை அவனுக்குக் காண்பிப்பேன்.

Chapter - VIII

Title : Machine Translation.

a).Machine Translation - Bridging the Language Gap

Introduction:

Language has been a significant barrier to communication and understanding among people from different cultures and regions. However, with the advent of technology, machine translation has emerged as a powerful tool to bridge this gap. Machine translation refers to the automated process of translating text or speech from one language to another using computer algorithms. This essay explores the history, challenges, and advancements in machine translation, as well as its impact on various domains.

History of Machine Translation:

The concept of machine translation dates back to the mid-20th century when researchers began exploring the possibility of using computers to automatically translate languages. The first attempts at machine translation were rule-based, where linguistic rules were manually programmed into computers. However, these early systems faced numerous challenges due to the complexity and ambiguity of language, resulting in limited accuracy and fluency.

Challenges in Machine Translation:

Machine translation poses several challenges due to the inherent complexities of language. One such challenge is the ambiguity of words and phrases, which can have multiple meanings depending on the context. Resolving this ambiguity requires sophisticated algorithms that can accurately interpret the intended meaning. Additionally, idioms, cultural references, and language-specific nuances further complicate the translation process. Another significant challenge is the lack of extensive linguistic resources for less commonly spoken languages, making it difficult to develop accurate translation models.

Advancements in Machine Translation:

In recent years, significant advancements in machine translation have been made, primarily due to the rise of neural machine translation (NMT) models. NMT employs deep learning techniques to train large-scale neural networks, enabling the system to learn the contextual and semantic nuances of languages. These models have shown remarkable improvements in accuracy and fluency compared to traditional rule-based models. Additionally, the availability of vast amounts of multilingual data and computational power has further fueled the progress of machine translation.

Impact on Various Domains:

Machine translation has had a profound impact on various domains, including business, diplomacy, and education. In the business sector, machine translation facilitates global communication, enabling companies to expand their reach and cater to international markets. It also aids in the localization of websites, software, and marketing materials, ensuring effective communication with diverse audiences. In the diplomatic realm, machine translation helps diplomats and government officials communicate effectively during international conferences and negotiations, fostering better understanding and collaboration. In education, machine translation supports language learning by providing instant translations, thereby breaking down language barriers and promoting cross-cultural exchange.

Limitations and Future Prospects:

Despite the advancements, machine translation still faces limitations. Translating complex or domain-specific texts accurately remains a challenge, as machine translation systems often struggle with specialized terminology and technical jargon. Cultural nuances and idiomatic expressions are also areas where machine translation falls short. However, ongoing research and development aim to address these limitations, with the integration of artificial intelligence and machine learning techniques showing promise. Additionally, the emergence of real-time translation technologies, such as wearable devices and smartphone applications, holds great potential for seamless communication.

b).Short Notes on Machine Translation According to Susan Bassnett.

Introduction:

Machine translation, a subfield of computational linguistics, has witnessed significant advancements in recent years. Susan Bassnett, a renowned scholar in translation studies, offers valuable insights into the field of machine translation. This essay aims to provide a concise overview of Bassnett's key ideas and perspectives on machine translation.

1. Machine Translation as a Tool:

According to Bassnett, machine translation serves as a powerful tool that has revolutionized the translation process. It allows for the automatic conversion of text from one language to another, facilitating communication and understanding across linguistic barriers. Bassnett recognizes the potential of machine translation to bridge the gap between different cultures and languages, promoting global connectivity.

2. Challenges and Limitations of Machine Translation:

Bassnett acknowledges that while machine translation has made significant progress, it still faces several challenges and limitations. One of the key challenges lies in capturing the nuances of human language, including idiomatic expressions, cultural references, and context-specific meanings. Machine translation often struggles to accurately convey the subtleties and complexities of human communication, resulting in the loss of the author's original intent and tone.

3. Human Intervention and Post-Editing:

Bassnett emphasizes the importance of human intervention in machine translation. She argues that while machines can automate the translation process, human translators play a crucial role in post-editing and refining the output. Human intervention helps to address the limitations of machine translation, ensuring that the final translation is accurate, contextually appropriate, and faithful to the source text.

4. Ethical and Cultural Implications:

Bassnett raises concerns about the ethical and cultural implications of machine translation. She highlights the potential for biases and inaccuracies in machine-generated translations, which can perpetuate stereotypes and misinterpretations. Moreover, the reliance on machine translation may lead to a decline in the demand for professional human translators, posing a threat to the translation profession and its cultural expertise.

5. The Future of Machine Translation:

Bassnett believes that machine translation will continue to evolve and improve in the future. She predicts that advancements in artificial intelligence and machine learning will enhance the accuracy and quality of translations. However, she also emphasizes the need for ongoing research and development to address the challenges faced by machine translation, particularly in capturing the nuances of human language and cultural context.

Susan Bassnett's insights on machine translation shed light on the significant role it plays in facilitating communication across languages. While recognizing its potential, she also urges caution, emphasizing the importance of human intervention to ensure accurate and culturally sensitive translations. As machine translation continues to advance, it is essential to strike a balance between the benefits of automation and the preservation of linguistic and cultural diversity.

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