
UNIT 4 TRANSLATION

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4.0 INTRODUCTION

There is a notion in the general public that translation means replacing words in one language with the words in another language. But is it really so simple? Had it been so, then a bilingual dictionary would have solved the problem quite easily. In reality, translation is a linguistic process which covers a very wide area therefore it is very challenging and a complex task. The theory and the praxis are two different things having their own limitations.

In a country like India, translation not only plays an important role in bridging the gap between the various cultures but also unites the entire nation. In the present century, when the world is moving towards a 'global village,' the significance and the importance of translation has become all the more relevant.

In this unit, we shall discuss various aspects related to translation including, the types, forms and process of translation. We shall also explain the nature of literary translation and describe the principles and strategies of translation for media.

4.1 LEARNING OUTCOMES

After reading this unit you should be able to:

- discuss the need, importance and scope of translation;
- describe various types and forms of translation;

- explain literary and journalistic translation; and
- outline the principles and strategies of translation for media.

4.2 TRANSLATION: NEED, IMPORTANCE AND SCOPE

Translation has been derived from the Latin word Translation which consists of two words *Trans* and *Latum* meaning “a carrying across” or “a bringing across”. In other words, it means carrying across the message between languages from one text to another i.e. the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). The source and the translated text are the same in terms of the sense they convey. The translated text may have *formal equivalence* when the two texts look alike in form whereas it may have *functional equivalence* when the two texts perform the same function though they have formal differences.

Translation is considered essential for the growth of national as well as local literature and culture by bringing the great wealth of literatures and cultures from foreign lands. When we translate the great masters of world literature like Tolstoy, Gorki, Kafka, Ibsen, Neruda, Shakespeare, Tagore, Kalidasa, and numerous others; we not only enrich our own knowledge base, but also raise the standards of our regional languages. Thus, translation leads to enrichment of one’s own language as the idioms and usage of the source language with the passage of time becomes a part of the target language through translations.

Revival of learning is also one of the reasons behind translation so that people know and understand some important text written in other languages across the world; translated to their respective languages. Translation was done in the past to study Rhetoric and Oratory. In the modern context, translation is done in order to understand and appreciate the cultures different from one’s own. It allows different cultures to connect, interact and enrich one another.

Translation is the window through which we know and understand the world culture. The vast repertoire of information can be acquired and disseminated. It is through translation that people on the margins, disadvantaged, weaker sections; the dominant and the subjugated communicate with one another and make their thoughts, ideas and voices heard. Translation comes to them as a tool for empowerment. Translation also helps to showcase the colonisers one’s rich cultural heritage and fight colonial prejudices.

The discipline of translation is an upcoming area for job seekers because in the globalised world, translators are in great demand. The opportunities are endless in this field provided one has the quality and competence to deliver good work in time. It is expected to be a big booming industry in near future. With the advent of globalisation, there is an increasing demand for translators in sectors like reputed publishing houses, electronic as well as print media, diplomatic services, Sahitya Akademi, tourism and hospitality sector. Job prospects for translation vary from desk top translators to secretarial, executive and public relation assignments. One can work in the translation bureaus, research organisations and international organisations, BPOs and MNC as a freelancer. One can also work in NGO, Universities and training centers, educational institutions as a regular employee. The salary may vary with one’s experience, knowledge, understanding and expertise in the field.

4.3 TYPES OF TRANSLATION

Over a period of time, the meaning of translation has undergone a drastic change from 'word-to-word' to 'sense-for-sense'; from 'literal' and 'faithful' to 'creative' and 'free', as discussed below:

Word-for-word - In this type of translation one to one equivalent of Source Language (SL) is given in the Target Language (TL).

Sense-for-Sense - In this type of translation words in the Target Language (TL) must accurately convey the sense of the Source Text (ST)

Literal/ Faithful - This may start from a word for word translation but make changes in the text according to the grammar of the Target Language (TL).

Creative/ Free – Free translation aims to convey all the meanings but is not constrained by the form of the Source Text (ST) at all. It has to stylistically reproduce the meaning and intent of the original text. It tries to evaluate the potential meaning of the Source Text in the Target Language text (TL).

Full Translation - The entire text in Source Language (SL) is replaced in Target Language (TL).

Partial Translation – In partial translation, some part/s of the Source Language (SL) are left un-translated; they are transferred to and used as it is in the Target Language (TL).

Adaptation - Adaptation means 'an acknowledged transposition'. It also implies a process of alteration and adjustments that exists in the original. An adapted text is generally much closer to the original source text.

Appropriation - On the other hand, an Appropriation of a certain text, in comparison with adaptation, frequently travels a greater distance away from its source. In appropriation, inter-textual relationship may be more embedded.

Trans-creation – It is the process of adapting a message from one language to another while maintaining its content, style and tone.

Transliteration - It is the process in which alphabets/words of one language are transferred into the corresponding similar sounding character of another alphabets/ words. It helps people across the world to pronounce the words/ names in the foreign language correctly.

A good translation is not merely word-for-word or sentence-to-sentence translation but an interpretation of the original text. For those, who do not know the source language, it is a creative work although a difficult one. An ideal translator should not look for mere facts in the literary texts to be translated without loss of sense but should articulate the meaning in such a way so that the impression of the original text is aroused in the readers. S/he can read into the original meanings that are part of the sensibility and the culture. Today, the notion of the original text being sacrosanct and the translated text being inferior doesn't hold much water.

Check Your Progress 1

- Note:** 1) Use the space below for your answer.
 2) Compare your answers with those given at the end of this Unit.

1. What is the meaning of translation?

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2. What are the job opportunities available for the people in the field of translation?

.....

3. How is creative translation different from the literal translation?

.....

4.4 PROCESS OF TRANSLATION

There is not a single translation theory which can be universally applied for every kind of translation as each language has its own strengths and weaknesses. Thus what is expressed in one language may not be expressed in another in an exact way. Similarly, every text is a different text and translator might face problems in translating it which again would vary from one piece to another.

The process of translation can be seen and achieved in three different phases-

- Analysis
- Transfer
- Restructuring

In the first phase, the translator reads and interprets the source text (ST). Thus s/he is the reader and a decoder of the original text. This is followed by a second phase where s/he tries to find out the most appropriate word for the text and also arrange them carefully for the similar expression in the target language (TL). And finally in the third phase s/he restructures the source text into the target text. Readers are very important in the entire creative process of writing/ translation. Therefore, the language of the writer and that of a translator is determined primarily by the readers.

4.4.1 Analysis

Analysis is the process that involves examining of the SL text in order to arrive at the message coded in it. While analysing a text one goes through at least four kinds of meaning- grammatical, referential, connotative and socio-cultural.

Grammatical Meaning refers to the meaning of a linguistic structure emphasising the relationship between different units of a language. A sentence can be ambiguous and it may be intentional on the part of the writer. In such a case, the onus is on the translator to reproduce it correctly.

Referential Meaning refers to the relationship between language and the entities which are external to the language. In order to comprehend the text correctly one has to know the dictionary meaning. There can be multiple meanings attached to a sentence and a translator has to interpret the referential meaning of the ambiguous words/ sentences.

Connotative Meaning refers to the secondary meaning/ expression of the word. It is different from the Referential meaning.

Socio-cultural Meaning emphasises the relationship between language and socio-cultural assumptions, which lie behind any usage of the verbal expression. The translators' main focus is on the comprehension of the whole/ part of the text in all its dimensions.

4.4.2 Transference

Transference means transmission of the message received after decoding the SL into TL. The most important aspect of it is the ability of the person to understand the text and articulate the message of SL into TL. Two things should be kept in mind in order to understand how the process of Transference works-

- There is no one-to-one relationship between the grammatical and the lexical units of two languages i.e. SL and TL.
- The grammatical and the lexical structure of each language have its own particular meaning.

It is because of these characteristics that sometimes translators are unable to convey the SL meaning in the TL text. Therefore, the communicative value of the SL text is created in the TL text. It contains the invariant information of the SL text in the TL text in the following ways:

Creating Communicative Values - It can be best translated when the communicative values of these expressions are first understood in the SL and the functional equivalents of their message are set up in the TL. In substituting the TL meaning for the SL meaning the translator has to determine the temporal context of the use of the expression.

Preserving the Invariant Information - In the transfer process, the information component of the message is generally redistributed in the TL. The redistribution can be:

- Complete Redistribution where the Referential Content of the message of the SL expression is completely redistributed. For Example- *Fight like cats and dogs* will be *Kuttey Billiyon ki tarah ladnaa* in Hindi.

- Analytical Redistribution where the Referential Content of one lexical unit of the SL is redistributed over several units of TL. For Example- *Jeth* word in Hindi can be translated as *Husband's Elder brother* in English.
- Synthetical Redistribution where the Referential Content is spread over several lexical items in the SL is confined to the single item of the TL. For Example- *Chacheri Bahne* in Hindi is translated as *Cousin Sisters* in English.

4.4.3 Restructuring

Restructuring involves creation of the TL text with a meaning similar to that of the original text. An exact translation is impossible therefore restructuring is directed to approximate the SL text.

There are two major types of translations based on three dichotomies - SL and TL Culture, Grammar and Lexicon and Personalities of writer/ Translator; they are- Semantic and Communicative translation.

Semantic Translation - Here, the translated text is literal and faithful to the original text. The element of the original culture is represented as far as possible.

Communicative Translation - The translated text is relatively free and natural. An attempt is made to produce an effect of the original text, as close as possible.

In order to make restructuring more functional; the intent of the source text should be respected and the basic design of the original text preserved. The language and style should also suit the original content.

The Process of translation which has been explained above can be understood by the flowchart.

SL Text Reading

Source Text



Reading



Analysis



Understanding → Transfer → Verbalisation

→ TL Text Reading

Target Text



Evaluation



Structuring



Some scholars define translation as an art because all good translations are expressions of the creative urge of the translators and some call it a science because of the technical formalities and complexities involved in its process. Nowadays, translators are using computers to translate the texts but human beings still play a decisive role in deciding the final output. While translating images/ metaphors and emotive expressions in literary texts; computers cannot replace human beings; machine translation can be helpful in the translation of scientific/ technical literature.

4.5 LITERARY TRANSLATION

If we look at the history of literature in modern languages, we find that the great literary works were translations. There are two distinct approaches to the theory of literary translation. Rossetti (1861) believes that the work of a translator involves self-denial and repression of his own creative impulses. Edward Fitzgerald (1851) was in favour of the use of 'a little art' to shape literary effects. Different views regarding the translation activity arise directly from the efforts at attaining equivalence between the source and the target language text. Ezra Pound rightly said that a great age in literature is perhaps always a great age in translations, or follows it. This is true as far as Indian language literatures are concerned. Dryden argued that something is always lost in all translations.

The difference between Literature and its translation starts from the stage of conception. A writer writes because of a deep feeling/ experience that have moved him/her to express it verbally whereas a translator translates a text in one's own language because the original text stimulates him/her or has a deep affinity for the text. The creative text loses much of its charm when the translator translates the inner melody and the uniqueness of the vision of the author. The sound effect that a poem produces is very important and one can see rhythm, rhyme, meter, alliteration, assonance, repetition, language verities, narrative and poetic structures, figures of rhetoric in a poetry playing an important role. No two languages in the world are similar so it is natural that these peculiarities of a literary writing cannot be reproduced in another language; although the translator adheres to the meaning in its strict sense. Words with their base, stress, pattern of sense and their connotations are changed in translation. Some images are unlikely to have their equivalents in the target language; sometimes the original words contain something more than their plain meaning which is missing in the target language.

The translation of metaphors, proverbs, idioms and phrases also pose problems to translators. Many Indian idioms and proverbs do not have equivalents in English language. The customs and the conventions in one part of the world are widely different from those in another. For a culture specific word in the SL, there may not be any corresponding word in TL. Thus, the element of culture is often a major challenge for a literary translator.

It has been found that words which relate to Ecology (flora, fauna, geographical features etc), Material culture (food, clothes, transport, communication etc), Social culture (custom, tradition, work, ideas etc), Description of non-verbal communication (Facial expressions, gestures etc) and Proper nouns (names, nick names etc) are the most difficult and challenging to translate from the SL to TL. These can be overcome by borrowing the word from the SL, by defining the term, by substituting the word or literally translating it; or simply by the methods of omission, addition, transcreation or transliteration. Adaptation/ Appropriation/ Accommodation are inevitable in the practice if the translation is to maintain the essence, impact and the effect of the text in the source language. This is particularly true in the context of the translation of the poetry due to its high emotive and artistic nature. A translator may come across a couple of words which are *untranslatable* due to strong cultural roots because the cultural context is missing in the target language. Here, one must keep in mind that a particular word may not be translatable, but the language is. All literary translators face almost the same problems whether translating prose or poetry.

Check Your Progress 2

Note: 1) Use the space below for your answer.

2) Compare your answers with those given at the end of this Unit.

1. What are the three different phases of translation?

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2. Why is it difficult to translate the culturally loaded terms?

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4.6 PRINCIPLES OF TRANSLATION FOR MEDIA

Writing for any form of media is a challenge for the writer who has to compose the copy that catches as well as holds the interest of the listeners/ viewers. It is all the more challenging to translate the matter in such a way that it not only creates the effect of the original but is appropriate as well. This challenge is met by the copy writer through various ways especially innovating in terms of language/dialect, writing and presentation.

A journalist has to write news and features for the media in which s/he is employed and a translator has to translate it for the target language audience from the source text. A translator’s work is more challenging because s/he has to translate the original text in such a way where s/he should retain the interest of the listeners/ viewers. Journalists use words to inform the readers about various developments taking place around them. Translators too use language in such a way that the information and ideas are understood and appreciated by the target audiences.

There are three principles of translation for media:

- Use of short paragraphs
- Short sentences
- Spoken language

While translating news/ articles from the source text, the translators should break the text into short paragraphs. Putting too much information into a paragraph makes it difficult to understand. Each paragraph should have one thought expressed that can be easily understood by its readers/ viewers. It is easy to read, understand and is appealing to eyes in its printed form. It helps the readers visualise the action and feelings. You should always check the paragraph break so that the subjects requiring lengthy explanations are divided in a proper manner.

A good sentence delivers only one thought. It is important for the electronic media because the audience will not have the opportunity to hear it again and

understand it. Media translators use simple language that allows readers to understand the writer. Simple and short sentences in conversational language are preferred while long sentences may confuse the readers. Normally, sentence fragments are avoided but when used with care it also enhances the readability. One should not overuse adjectives and adverbs. Use of correct words in a sentence helps the receiver understand the intension and the precise meaning of the writer. To achieve brevity, the writer should use as few words as possible but the meaning of the text should be clear. To achieve clarity, instead of using synonyms of the word, same words should be used in a sentence/paragraph to convey the meaning.

4.6.1 Print Media

Newspaper is read by educated as well as the neo-literates, so the language of translation is such that can be understood by both. Clarity is maintained by using short sentences and avoiding jargons and literary expressions. The translator also tries to stick to the original and use lesser words to convey the idea. Appropriate level of formality is maintained in translation. Long, complex introductory phrases and crowding a sentence with too much information, is avoided.

In Print media, there is time to revise the story while in the electronic media there is no scope because of the ephemeral nature of the medium. In print media, if a story needs recasting, the same can be done by the journalist in the office but in the electronic media, when the reporter is giving a story from a distant place, there is hardly any time for editing and it is aired directly. Similarly, in print media, if the story is long it can run to the next page, but in electronic media the story has to be told in brief and has to be cast according to the visuals, to lend an air of authenticity.

4.6.2 Electronic Media

Electronic media such as radio and television use conversational language which is simple, informal and easy on ears so that it can be understood by everybody. While translating for radio, one should use simple and short sentences to create a picture for the listener. The headlines should hook the attention of the listener, the first sentence should tell the listener what the news is, and the subsequent sentence should add other elements to it. Since a broadcaster is telling a story the language of the translator too, should be simple. There should be one idea in one sentence and the economy of words has to be maintained in translation too. Information should be conveyed in the logical order flowing from the lead sentence in the target language. Every word should have a purpose and superfluous words thoroughly deleted.

Translation for television programmes is done keeping in mind the time constraints and the use of visuals that impart a story authenticity and credibility. There is brevity and simplicity in the news items. The sentences are kept short and crisp using conversational language but it should not be colloquial.

4.6.3 Translation for Films, Television Shows

Music, cinema and various other art forms transcend global boundaries because of the way they are effectively translated to reflect the sentiments in the target language. Translated and subtitled films today generate more revenue than ever

for the global film industry, with blockbuster movies looking at various overseas markets.

Translation for films, television shows and on-line videos etc. is carried out, not just through the written or spoken words but on multiple semiotic channels, i.e. via sounds and/or images. The main translation modes in this regard are Subtitles, Dubbing and Voice-overs.

Subtitles, as you may be aware, are the written translation of the spoken dialogues on screen, synchronised with the audio. Subtitles are the captions at the bottom of the programme that keep moving and changing with each scene so that the audience can read and understand what the characters on the screen are saying.

Dubbing means translation of foreign language films/ television shows into the language of the target audience. When the source language (SL) of a programme is dubbed in the target language (TL), the translation of the original dialogue is carefully matched to the lip movement of the actors in the film. Dubbing involves recording the lines again in the target language for the audience to understand. Thus there is a basic difference between the two- Subtitles are for eyes whereas Dubbing is for ears.

Good subtitling is an art that requires negotiating and conflicting requirements. While translating subtitles, one should keep in mind the lip movement of the actors, exact time taken for dialogue delivery, nature of dialogues and suitable words in the target language that can justify the original emotions and the mannerism of the actors on the screen. It should always be kept in mind that the entire effort would be wasted if the viewer does not immediately grasp what is being written. This is even more so because the moving picture or other illustrations are competing with the spoken word for the attention of the viewers. On the whole, one should aim for subtitles that are faithful to the audiovisuals.

One needs to be able to write clearly and concisely. Writing subtitles is a craft and this can be acquired through practice and picking up the techniques which will make it powerful and expressive. Too much information should not be packed in a sentence which should be kept short and crisp with few words to explain things. Complex words and long sentences should be avoided for clarity. Dialogues which are culture specific should be translated carefully for achieving the desired effect.

While translating the subtitles care should be taken not to tamper with the original as little as possible. One should not try to polish the incoherent speech, incorrect grammar, accent of the character in dramas because it is kept for certain effect. A translator should aim to give viewers a flavour of the accent or dialect by spelling a few words phonetically and also by including unusual words/ sentence that can be easily read and understood. Similarly, in humorous sequence, the punch line should be written separately from the preceding text. Thus you should preserve the style and use the words that can be easily lip-read.

While translating an advertisement, the words and the visuals should be properly synchronised. Selection of the language should be done keeping in mind the literacy level of the target audience so that the idea of the campaign is conveyed in the target language.

Check Your Progress 3

- Note:** 1) Use the space below for your answer.
2) Compare your answers with those given at the end of this Unit.

1. What is the difference between Dubbing and Subtitling?

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2. What is the difference between Dubbing and Subtitling?

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3. What points should be kept in mind while writing subtitles for a film?

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4.7 STRATEGIES OF TRANSLATION FOR MEDIA

Media persons use words to express themselves, present information and ideas so that a common reader not only understands but also appreciates and absorbs the knowledge gained. In this regard, some strategies adopted by media persons while translating the text for media are-

- While translating the material, one needs to take into account the age group, mental and intellectual maturity and the level of exposure of the audience into account.
- The needs of the target audience should be met, either in terms of suitable structures/ forms or in terms of the appropriate transfer of meaning from the source text to the target text. The translation should have an ease of the original composition.
- Familiarity with the socio-cultural context in which a text is set and a flair for blending it in the target language with ease is required.
- Since a translator is also a co-creator therefore s/he should use one's own creativity to the fullest extent. A good idea would be to choose and put words appropriately to produce correct tone and convey the desired meaning.
- Earlier faithfulness to the original text was considered to be one of the prime aims of translation. However, with multiple cultural-linguistic diversities, one can take liberty with the original text in terms of adaptations/ appropriations to regain the sense and spirit of the original text.

- The translator should be familiar with the use of tools like good monolingual and bilingual dictionaries, encyclopedias, glossaries of technical and standard works, style guides etc. pertaining to the SL text.
- If the media translator knows the art of putting the text in the target language in an attractive manner with the use of appropriate expressions and vocabulary, and structures; it makes it more acceptable to the audience in the target language.
- The style chosen for translation for the specific media should not only be appropriate for the target audience but also sound natural and spontaneous.
- Before letting the work go on air/publication, it should be doubly-checked and suitability of the product for the intended purpose and audience ensured.
- An expert in the specific area may be requested to go through the translation and give suggestions for further improvement.

In addition to these general principles, there are some specific requirements as well. For example, scientific terms are generally not understood by the common man, hence should be explained in simple language. Sports writing need special skills for writing where the technical terms need to be used appropriately. For Development news writing, one needs to be thorough with data analysis and interpretation written in a lucid manner. Similarly, care should be taken while writing a crime story which should neither be sensational nor look like a court trial. Translating for media requires a great deal of care, and hard work and can be learnt with patience and regular practice.

Check Your Progress 4

- Note:** 1) Use the space below for your answer.
 2) Compare your answers with those given at the end of this Unit.

1. What are the three principles for effective media writing?

2. How audience and the purpose define the quality of translation?

3. What are the points to be kept in mind while writing a crime story?

4.8 LET US SUM UP

In this unit you were exposed to a very important and emerging area for media professionals – the art of translation which builds bridges between two languages, cultures, and customs. In a multi-lingual country like India, translation is required for various purposes and levels. Translation also helps us to know about the developments in the field of creative arts, education, literature, business, science and politics.

Media is tool for communication and translation in media plays an important role in information dissemination. The principal goals of all journalistic writings are accuracy, brevity, clarity and objectivity. Since media writing is crisp, sharp and conversational; the translation should also be done in such a way so that the readers can understand the intended meaning. It should not only be correct but should also read well.

The three principles of translation for media are: the use of short paragraphs, short sentences and spoken language. Print and electronic media use conversational, simple and direct language that can be understood by general audience. Words with more than four- five syllables are not easily understood, especially in electronic media. The translator has to cater to a wide spectrum of people therefore simple clear language is used and clichés and tongue twisters avoided.

The translator is the re-creator of the original text therefore s/he should have good command over the source as well as the target language. S/he should also have the flair for writing in the target language and be well conversant with the grammatical, syntactic, semantic as well as the socio-cultural context of the source and the target language.

Translating for media is not an easy job but with little care, patience and hard work one can learn to do it effectively.

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4.10 KEY WORDS

SL- Source Language is a language from which a Text is translated into another language.

TL- Target Language is a language in which the original text is translated.

ST- Source Text is the original text written in any language.

TT- Target Text is the translated text from the source text.

4.11 CHECK YOUR PROGRESS: POSSIBLE ANSWERS

Check Your Progress 1

1. A Latin word which consists of two words *Trans* and *Latum* meaning “a carrying across” or “a bringing across”. It means carrying across the message between languages from one text to another i.e. the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). The source and the translated text are the same in terms of the sense they convey.
2. With the advent of globalisation there is an increasing demand for translators in sectors like reputed publishing houses, Electronic as well as Print media, diplomatic services, tourism and hospitality sector, translation bureaus, research and international organisations and MNC, as a freelancer.
3. Literal translation may start from a word-for-word translation but make changes in the text according to the grammar of the Target Language (TL) whereas Creative translation aims to convey all the meanings but is not constrained by the form of the Source Text (ST) at all. It has to stylistically reproduce the meaning and intent of the original text.

Check Your Progress 2

1. The three different phases of translation are: Analysis, Transfer and Restructuring.
2. A translator may come across a couple of words which are ‘untranslatable’ due to strong cultural roots. This may make it difficult to translate them as compared to the Source language, the cultural context is missing in the target language.

Check Your Progress 3

1. In literary writing words with their base, stress, pattern, sense and their connotations, culturally loaded terms, images, metaphors, proverbs, idioms and phrases play an important role. Whereas in writing for media, the emphasis is on the news which should be brief and complete to hold the attention of the viewers/ listeners. The story has to be cast according to the visuals available.
2. Subtitle can be defined as putting written translation of spoken dialogues on screen simultaneously with the audio. Dubbing means translation of foreign language films/television shows into the language of the target audience. The basic difference between the two is that - subtitles are for the eyes whereas dubbing is for the ears.
3. While writing subtitles, the words and the visuals should be properly synchronised. Selection of the language should be done keeping in mind the literacy and the socio-cultural background of the target audience so that the meaning is conveyed in the target language.

Check Your Progress 4

1. The three principles of translation for media are the use of short paragraphs, short sentences and spoken language.
2. Audience and the purpose are closely inter-related and define the quality of translation as the translator has to take into account the age group, mental and intellectual maturity and the level of exposure of the audience to the content being translated.
3. It should neither be sensational nor look like a court trial. A higher degree of objectivity in the language is required in this kind of writing/ translation.

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