

Transliteration means " representation of the sounds, words or utterances of one language by means of the symbols used the writing system of another language" Symbols, codes which cannot be translated, It has to be Examples:. etc., transliterated

Few more words which are universal has to be transliterated Examples: Watt, Volt, metre, kilometer, kilogram etc, Many more examples from day to day life can be cited. Bulb, ladies, kattamaran, tea, coffee, rose, Transliteration is also an important part for a translator of Science and technical books.

CHAPMAN'S RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The translator must avoid word for word rendering.
2. The Translator should attempt to reach the spirit of the original.
3. The translator should avoid ovesloose translations, be basing the translation on a sound scholarly investigation o other versions and glosses.

WORK CITED

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TRANSLATION AS LITERARY MODE OF COMMUNICATION

Translation is an important mode of literary communication. It is a typical bi-lingual activity. It is a process of retextualising the JB essence of the Source Language (SL) text to the reader of the Target Language (TL). Translation is not merely an

imitation of a Text. It is a creative process in itself. Tw creativity is an essential criteria of translation. It is nec follow certain general rules for the proper functioning efficiency.

Roman Jakobson, Speaks about three types of trans his essay "On Linguistic aspects of Translation"

1. Intra-Lingual Translation. It is a kind of rewording
2. Interlingual Translation: It aims at the interpretation Verbal Signs. Interpretation of Verbal signs in one language by the verbal signs is another language.
3. Inter Semiotic Translation: It is an interpretation of verbal signs of non-verbal signs.

TRANSLATION AND TRANSLITERATION

In translation the translator concentrates more on meaning. Shastri in his "Art and Science of Translation State two theories Semantic Translation and communicative Translation. In Semantic Translation Contextual meaning of the original is preserved. It focuses primarily upon the sementic context of the source text. The second on communicative Translations; it is

Straight forward: It not only focuses on the content but also aims at the 'force' Produced by the original text.

Here are some example for Translation

Atom - anu, Bus - Perundhu, Computer - Kanani, Mask Maraipu

convey the meaning from the original text to the translated text. Finally the translator has to make his mind flexible and search for the equivalents.

SOME THEORIES OF TRANSLATION

Translation is not merely an imitation of text. It is a creative process in itself. Though creativity is an essential criterion of translation, it is necessary to follow certain general rules for its proper functioning and efficiency. Some scholars such as Theodore Savory define Translation as an 'art'; others such as Eric Jacobson define it as a 'Craft'; others such as Eugene Nida define it as a 'Science'. Horst Frenz claims that translation is neither creative art nor an imitative, art, but, stands somewhere between the two."

Catford's theory of translation is a theory of meaning. He considers meaning as a property of a language. i.e., a source language meaning and target language text has target language meaning. Catford's theory also points out the difference between translation and transference. In translation, the source language meaning is substituted by target language meaning but in transference the implementation of source language meaning into target language meaning takes place.

Eugene A. Nida provides a descriptive approach to the translation process. His theory is focused upon the receptor. His approach is sociolinguistic and receptor oriented. So he takes into consideration contextual features besides the textual or linguistic features. His approach to translation involves three stages. In the first stage the original text gets reduced into its kernel. In the second stage, the meaning of the source language gets transferred to the receptor language on the structural level. In the last stage, the generation of the stylistically and semantically equivalent expression in the receptor language takes place.

TRANSLATION: AN IMPORTANT MODE OF COMMUNICATION

SOME ASPECTS OF TRANSLATION

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Translation is an important mode of literary communication. It is a typical bilingual activity. It is process of retextulising the essence of the source Language (SL) text to the reader of the Target Language (TL). Translation is not merely an imitation of a text. It is a creative process in itself. Though creativity is an essential criteria of translation, it is necessary to follow certain general rules for the proper functioning and efficiency.

In the wide world there are nearly 5000 languages, the world is fast developing in science and technology, Translation has become very Important. One cannot stick on to his mother tongue and expect it to provide everything that he wants. The primary aim of any translation is to remove the block between a speaker or an author and the reader having another language.

Translation in other words, the rendering of source Language Text into target Language Text. The translator's aim is to bringing out the meaning but unfortunately the translated text will have a similar meaning as the original. Translation develops three essential qualities in a student who attempts to translate any work. They are ACCURACY, CLARITY AND FLEXIBILITY. It trains the student develop his vocabulary. The translator tries to preserve the clarity in