



Syntactic Problems of Translation in Ponneelan's 'Thedal'

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Abstract

Translation is the transfer of the meaning from one language to another. The translator may face many problems and complications in the process of translation. The main complications are syntactic, semantic linguistics, cultural matters, and specific text. Discussing the complications of translation from English to Tamil and Tamil to English are important fields of translation because of the intensive need to this type of research. This study aims at detecting the complications of translating word sentences from English to Tamil. This work focuses its light on the syntactic problems. This study is based on the hypothesis that almost all the sentences contain redundancies or other unnecessary repetitions. Translator knows the syntactic process of translation and uses them correctly in their translations. The objective of this research is to identify type of syntactic errors in translation, student complications in translating text, and factors influence student's errors in translating English to Tamil. The research used descriptive and quantitative method. The results of this research showed the complications in translating from English to Tamil were elliptical errors, idioms, textural meaning, grammatical issues (tenses, word order, clauses) structural ambiguity, and lack of strategy in syntactical errors.

Keywords: Syntactic, Translation, Grammatical Issues, Textual Meanings

Introduction

In translation of novels, essays, fiction, short stories, comedy, folk tale, hagiography, works of criticism, science fiction etc. It is a type of literary creativeness where the written-work of one language is re-created in another. It is an inherent idea that the translation of poetry is very problematic, yet we have to agree that the translators also have to face lots of difficulties when it comes to translating prose. For example, the Wycliffe Bible was the original grand English translation and it illustrated the flaws of an English prose that was weak in nature. The great epoch of English prose translation started at the closing stages of the 15th century with Thomas Malory's *Le Morte d'Arthur*, which was an adaptation of Arthurian romances and we can scarcely call it a proper translation. Accordingly, the earliest great Tudor renditions were the Tyndale New Testament (1525), which impacted the Authorized Version (1611), and Lord Berners' version of Jean Froissart's *Chronicles* (1523-25). However, when the source and target languages belong to different cultural groups, the first problem faced by the prose-translator is finding there in his or her own language that express the highest level of faithfulness possible to the meaning of certain words. For example, there are some words that are related to typical fabrics, cookery specialties, or jobs; they also represent specific culture and the translators should be very careful in translating such words. They also find it difficult to render ambiguous puns. Similarly, the titles of stories and novels provide many examples of such ambiguities, which are hard or even impossible to translate. Many people think that the translation of literary works is one of the highest forms of rendition because it is more than simply the translation of text. A literary translator must also be skilled enough to translate feelings, cultural nuances, humor and other delicate elements of a piece of work. In fact, the translators do not translate meanings but the messages.

The translation of literary prose is different from literary creativity because its existence depends on the existence of an object of translation, a work to be translated. However, it is not always possible to sketch a separate border line in the real literary procedure between prose-translation and all creative literature. In some examples, a work may not be a translation in the common sense, but it may not be possible to express it absolutely as a work of literary creativeness. Several labels that are used to designate these works include "open translation", "faux", "a work on the themes of", and "founded on". The particular meanings of these designations rely on the language and the con. Translation of culture specific references pose many translation problems while translating from one language into another. Difficulties arise because languages have different grammatical structures.

Literature Review

The theme of the story is how the entry of capitalism turns the simple peaceful life of the fishermen into a whirlwind. The author has depicted some families who are Kattumaram fishermen, love, relationship problem, lust, competition and dispute among them. The novel succinctly records how the capitalism slowly creeps into a family and exploits the livelihood of other families by exploiting the family as a tool. But Ponneelan, a progressive writer, also in still hope. At the end of the novel he highlights that wherever capitalism tightens its grip, people's energy will be concentrated. The origin of the Sanghs and the entry of communism are mentioned in detail. Comrade Chandran and Joseph advance the identity.

Syntactic complicacies from English to Tamil Translation

Syntactic is the study of the structures, the way in which words and phrases are put together to form sentence in a language. A grammar which includes underlying as well as surface structures in potentially able to account for much of the knowledge that fluent speakers of a language possess. Many believe that the ability to use a language involves nothing more than knowing a large number of words. If a person has trouble in understanding a sentences, changes are one is more conscious of the unfamiliar words in it than he is of the complex sentence structure or ideas.

It is modifies by the structure at the arrangement of a sentence into parts the minimis meaningful form in a language is described as the morpheme or word. It should be remembered that a word is isolation has very little meaning. In fact, a word has only a potential meaning that is it is capable of carrying that meaning when it is used with other words in a organized into larger units in a language is the called syntactic of the language and this structure is as much is carrier of meaning as the individual words composing it.

The words in use in a syntactic can be comported to the olayees in a football game to a person who has never seen a hearted about football game, these players running frantically after a bouncing spherical object would appears to be almost mad. But to one familiar with the game, they would be perfectly normal what is more, he able to parts critical judgment of the players.

Similarly, a person who does not know how words are put together in a language would not be able to understand the language. The role of the individual player is meaningful in a relation to the game and the roles of the other players in the filled. So also a word is a structure meaningful only in relation to the other word in the structure as a whole. Therefore, the meaning of isolated word is as uncertain as the moment of a football player an empty field.

Further, the strength of a disciplined football team is not just the sum of the strength of the individual players were it is so a group of II players all standing at the goalmouth or running in differentiae as when they play a well - coordination game in different position in the field.

The real strength of the team is equal to the sum of the strength of the individual players plus their disposition or why they are placed in the field.

The structure on the way the words are arranged also contributes to its meaning. The simple mathematical proposition is equal to the sum of its parts doesn't apply to organized whole life language structure, where the whole is always greater than the sum of its parts. In the translator has amicably sorted out the issues that are surfaced on his mind in different ways. The researcher identifies such syntactical patterns as.

Every act of communication is an act of translation. Without translation, we would be living in provinces bordering on silence. Everyone has different opinion on translation. According to me translation means transferring the indented idea of the original author with the grammatical constraints and the culture of the target language. The modern age is the age of translation. The word has become a global village knowledge is just a click away.

Translation has established itself as a powerful tool for communication. It brings people closer to each other and develops a sense of appreciation for each other's language and culture. Therefore, translation fulfils the communication gap between two people or more nations. Translation involves many fields like legal, media, medical, literary, academic, and so on. Translation is not an easy task. Today many people think that anyone who knows more than one language can become a translator or an interpreter. But it is not so, because a good translator must have fine background knowledge of both language, subject knowledge, social and cultural competence and apart from it he/she advanced language skills for the medium of communication.

Translation is basically a linguistic activity. Linguistic is the scientific study of the language Susan Bassnett believes that there are certain principles that can be arranged and segregated and utilized in translation in different to the language and also she says that translation is known as an intrinsic part of a foreign language and has never been given independent focus. No two languages have equal or identical structure. Each language has a unique structure. To understand this structure, we need the help of linguistic.

As I have said above, the translator must know both background knowledge of the subject matter and the linguistic aspects also because linguistic and translation are interrelated. While doing a translation he/she faces a lot of problems like linguistic problems, cultural problems, contextual problems and problems in translating terminologies or finding an appropriate equivalent. Therefore, when we considering linguistic problems, the translator should know the "micro-linguistics and its usages". Generally, linguistics can be divided into two categories such as micro-linguistics and macro-linguistics. Micro-linguistics further divided into four branches such as

- Phonology - The study of speech sound and their patterns.
- Morphology - The study of words, word formation and words variations.
- Syntax - The study of sentence structure.
- Semantics - The study of meaning.

Phonological level – It consist sound effects, figures of speech based on sound effects, adaption of foreign phonemes Grapho – Phonological problems of translation.

Word Level – It consist choice of words, functional styles and vocabulary range, echo words, compound words problems.

Morphological Level– It consists of number, gender, case, verb, tense problems.

Syntax Level– It consist phrases, sentences, clauses, tone groups, and syntax in verse translation problems.

Therefore, under this topic let us discuss about the syntactic problems in English to Tamil translation. Before that we must understand about the syntax.

Syntax refers to the vocabulary and the rules of sentence formation of a language. These rules art called the grammar of language and they guide the construction of complicated expressions from terms and sentences. So, while translating a text, if any sentence structural problems arise, we will call that “Syntax problems”.

While translating a text, sentences should be in grammatically and semantically corrected.

E.g: kamalusu reads People name

K.Muthumakkalpergalaipadithan.

In this sentence, both grammatical structure and meaning are correct.

People name reads Kamalusu (Syntactically correct and semantically wrong)

MakkalpergalaiKamalusupadikkiran

In this sentence, grammatical structure is correct but meaning is wrong. So, the translator must be careful n this aspect.

Word order is a problem for the translator. Every language is distinct from another language. Even if the two languages belong to the same family, there would always be some difference between them. Each language has its own word order pattern. So, while translating, the translator should know both source language (SL) and Target Language (TL) sentence structure pattern.

E.g: English has SVO pattern.

She (S) bought (V) fish (O)

But Tamil has SOV pattern

aval (S) Mean ;(O) vaanginal ;(V)

We know that Tamil is an agglutinative language. So, we can change the words in our sentence without altering the meaning.

E.g: SilvidasanaiSanthithal
Silvisanthithaldasanai
Santhithaldasanaisilvi
Santhithalsilvidasanai
dasanaisilvisanthithal
DasanaiSanthithalsilvi

As Tamil is a flexible language, we can create meaningful sentences in a number of ways.

But in English we can't do that, we can only translate it as Sowmya met Varadhan.

Other problems are number, gender and case. It means that in English, verb doesn't show gender. But in Tamil, according to the noun, verbs also change.

In English, a singular subjects takes the verb in the singular and a plural subject takes the verb in plural.

If two or more singular subject proceeded by "each" or "every" are connected by "and", the verb is usually singular.

- Ovvoruvarumkoviludiyapirathanamandapathirkkuvarugaitharugindranar.

Each and every one comes to the main hall of Temple.

Here, Tamil translation of the word should be as varugaitharugindranar.

Enathuthottathilullaovvoruthavaramumpalamumalaganathu (Correct)

Enathuthottathilullaovvoruthavaramumpalamumalaganavai (Wrong)

Every plant and fruit of my garden is beautiful.

Here, Tamil translation of the word should be as Alaganathu.

Like this, there are almost 30 types of subject- verb agreement available in English languages. The translation should understand the differences between them. Then only he can overcome from these types of syntactic problems.

While translating a text, translator faces "hierarchical structural" problem. It means what modifies what.

E.g:

1. They need more **enthusiastic workers**

2. They need **more enthusiastic workers**

When we glance these two sentences, we think that both are same. But actually not, understanding the highlighted parts are important.

- In the first sentence, they want more of enthusiastic worker.
- In the second sentence, they want workers who are more enthusiastic.

So, when we translate such sentence, we had a prior knowledge about them. Tamil translation of that sentence like this:

- Avargalukkuurchagamanapaniyalargalathigamagathevaipadugirargal
- Avargalukkuurchagamnirainthapaniyalargalthevaipadugirargal

Syntactic category commonly includes parts of speech and phrase structure grammars. This aspect is the greatest challenge for any translators. Words can be categorized into part of speech based on their morphonological, syntactic and semantic properties. Generally, we can divide part of speech into the class such as open and closed class.

Open class means new items are added to the class over the time. It includes nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverb.

Closed class means new items are added very rarely and it contains small numbers of words. It includes determiners, pronouns, prepositions, and conjunctions.

Actually, in this topic we can understand the syntactical structure of the part of speech and phrase. Knowing this reality helps the translators to overcome from this barrier.

Conclusion

Any two languages are not identical in its nature. In the process of translation, there are some barriers to overcome the translation. They are linguistic, contextual, and grammatical problems. For us, translation is considered as bilingually mediated finding suggests that the predominant strategy of individuals with little experience in the translation consists in replacing words of one language with those of another without more complex text analysis.

Most of the translators whether they are beginners or experienced people tends to adopt literal translation as practice the structure of sentence in English and other language may be different. The culture practiced by the speakers in each language may also be vastly different. In many language certain terms may be completely absent. They are some of students make use of grammars Checkers, translations memory tools and other techniques to ensure that you have maintained the structure in the target language without changing the meaning or sense of the source document. Translator must familiarize themselves with the commonly used idioms and deviation respectively.

There are other problems which have not been ignored, but not investigated properly. It is believed that the insight gained from the study of errors in syntax connected with translation for developing appropriate materials and effective teaching techniques. It is expected that this study can help students in Translation studies and researchers to deal with such issue and the method to handle other problems.

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