



## **Problems of Parallel and Morphology in Translating the Tamil Novel “Computer Gramam” into English**

<sup>1</sup>A.Valavaraj & <sup>2</sup>Dr. R. S. Murugan

<sup>1</sup> Ph.D Research Scholar, Dept. of Translation, Tamil University, Thanjavur.

[vallalifestar94@gmail.com](mailto:vallalifestar94@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup> Associate Professor, Dept. of Translation, Tamil University, Thanjavur.

[rsmuruganrani1972@gmail.com](mailto:rsmuruganrani1972@gmail.com)

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### **Abstract**

Translation is defined as the art of transforming the content of source language text into target languages by restoring to parallel verbal expressions. Translation can be defined in a simple way as a text from one language into another language. This transformation is not only the change of language, but also the ideas and aims of source language completely. Complete success in translation is a difficult task. It is the ideas and the contents of the source language that are the transferred to the target language in the best possible way available in the limits of target language in the process translation, the transfer of meaning and reliability in the target Sujatha into English. While translating this work of art the researched has faced several problems in source language's coequal and forming words.

**Keywords:** Translation, Sujatha, Target language, Translation process, Parallel.

### **Introduction**

Translating a Tamil novel like Computer Gramam into English presents a series of unique challenges, particularly in terms of parallel morphology, which refers to the parallel forms of linguistic elements that carry the same meaning but exist in different structures across languages.

This concept becomes crucial when dealing with languages that have different morphological structures, such as Tamil and English. Translating a Tamil novel like *Computer Gramam* into English presents a series of unique challenges, particularly in terms of parallel morphology, which refers to the parallel forms of linguistic elements that carry the same meaning but exist in different structures across languages. This concept becomes crucial when dealing with languages that have different morphological structures, such as Tamil and English.

Tamil is an agglutinative language, meaning it uses a complex system of suffixes and inflections to express grammatical relationships and nuances. This is in contrast to English, which relies more on word order and auxiliary verbs to express similar meanings. For example, Tamil words can change drastically with the addition of suffixes, and these changes might not have direct equivalents in English. Thus, the translator faces the challenge of conveying the same meaning without losing the intricacy of Tamil morphology.

The present study aims at dealing with the problems in translating the Tamil Novel *Computer Gramam* by Sujata into English. While translating this work of art the researched problems in source language's equivalents and forming of words. The problems of parallel morphology in translating *Computer Gramam* into English require careful attention to the structural and cultural differences between Tamil and English. A successful translation would need to balance linguistic accuracy, cultural nuances, and the literary style of the original text.

### **Problems in translating morphemes**

A morpheme is a short segment of language that meets three criteria;

1. It is a word or a part of a word that has meaning.
2. It cannot be divided into smaller meaningful parts without violation of its meaning or without or without meaningless reminders.
3. It recurs differing verbal environment with a relatively stable meaning.

Translation is a combination of words. There are basically three different translation theories. First, paraphrase method, in which the translator freely rewords the original language to convey in modern English what he takes to be the basic sense of passage. This method produces an English text that is easy to read and understand, however, it invariably the translator to interpret a given passage for the reader. These are different degrees of paraphrase, some reflecting much more interpretation of the meaning of the text than others. Second, the dynamic coequal method. This is a more recent theory of translation developed by Dr. Eugene Nida of the American Bible Society. The object is to produce for the modern reader the closest coequal meaning of the original text. This does not necessarily require a word-for-word or literal reading. Finally, there is a literal or complete coequal method. It requires the closest possible correspondence between the original

language words and their consistent English translation. The translator has studied the Tamil novel computer Gramam translated into English. He has briefly summed up the problems he faced in coequal and morphological level. The translator faced many problems while rendering a text from the source language to the target language. His task is more difficult than a creative writer for the latter things and writes in one language while the former has to make a tight-rope walking between two languages.

### **Transliterations:**

Transliteration is the method of replacing each SL letters or graphological unit by a TL phrase letter or graphological unit on the basis of a conventionally established set of rules.

Translation is used when there is an unavailability of target language equivalent literally. So in such a situation transliteration is permitted in Translation.

The process of transliteration involves three steps;

- a. Source Language letters are replaced by Target language phonological units; this is to process of converting from the written to the spoken medium.
- b. Source language phonological units are converted into Target language phonological units.
- c. Target language phonological units are converted into Target language Letters or graphological units.

In the novel "computer Gramam" the writer has used many new things.

In order to give the actual names to the Target language readers the researcher has used transliterations.

- a. Impacipil - impossible
- b. Instalesan - instalation
- c. Kutverikut - good very good

According to Mona Baker, a translator, many of think of the word as the basic meaningful element in a language. This is not strictly accurate. Meaning can be carried by units smaller than the word. More often however, it is carried by units much more Complex than the single word and by various structures and linguistic devices.

### **In noun there are several problems in translation:**

#### **Examples:**

- a. ofeser - officer
- b. kulantai - child
- c. pucari - priest
- d. maniyakkarar - jeweler

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a.Projektaraparettar - Projector operator

b.kaninikiramam . Computer gramam

c. Munisvararkataavul- Muneeswarar God

The researcher has translated some of the compound adjectives found in the source Language into English.

a.Mutanampikkaicintanai - Superstition thought

b.karanamanapanpadu - reasonable culture

### **Descriptive adjective:**

a.putiyanal - new day

c.kinnasrekartu - Guinness World Record

### **Demonstrative adjectives:**

a.ntavayppu - that opportunity

b.anta manitar - that man

c.entacomputer - this computer

### **In Numeral Adjective:**

a.nanku per - four person

b.pattuvavarusankal - ten years

### **In verb Constructions**

a.avanertstationamaittan - He set up an earth station.

b.avanmunakinan - He groaned

### **In Auxiliary Verb Constructions**

a.nanvunnaimanakkavendum - I should marry you

b.nanvunnitampecavendum - I must talk you.

c.nepogalam - you can go

There are the problems that that translator faced. He has summed up the things briefly.

It is a distinct fact that things be everlasting achieved with hard efforts- not losing the momentum required to meet any exist in anyone's lid. The researcher has graphically analysed and precisely read a comprehended its message, inner meaning, and antecedent of the Tamil short stories which are characteristics superior to any plays in other language.

The translator attempts to bring up coequal of Source Language items with Target Language items. The crux of translation practice is finding out coequal without overarching its limitations.

The Translator would like to seek refuge in the transliterations during the untranslatable words surface in this mind. The researcher identifies the untranslatable words to coin new words inserting on the context which demands a rapid attention. The public may find it easier by making insinuation against or favour on the difficult of translation.

## **Conclusion**

In translating Computer Gramam from Tamil to English, the challenges of representation parallel Morphological adaptation are significant. The nuances of Tamil's cultural, linguistic, and syntactic structures often do not have direct equivalents in English, leading to issues in maintaining the original meaning, tone, and cultural essence. Morphological differences, such as verb conjugations, honorifics, and compound words, further complicate the translation process, requiring creative strategies to convey the intended message without losing its authenticity. Additionally, cultural references and idiomatic expressions often necessitate localization rather than direct translation. Ultimately, the translation of Computer Gramam highlights the broader difficulties in rendering Tamil literature into English while preserving its unique linguistic and cultural richness. A successful translation must strike a balance between fidelity to the source text and readability in the target language, ensuring that the novel's essence remains intact for a diverse readership.

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