

Editorial

This issue brings in myriad varieties on the various aspects of Translation. It discusses on history of translation in various Indian languages, on parallel translation corpus, self-translation and the theoretical issues involved in it. We are overwhelmed by the response that the peer reviewed Journal is catching up in the academic world. However, it is not without teething problems. May we request the academic fraternity to popularize it further!

Self-translation is a translation of one's own poem or novel or any literary piece from or into one of the languages that the author is familiar with. Sachin ketkar is critical of this act of translation and characterizes it being of more of an incestuous relation and brings in Lotman's theory of translation for theoretical substantiation, particularly the semiotic theory of culture. Biswanandan Dash, in his paper, "Filching commonality by Translation of Proverb in Indian Languages" discusses the various aspects concerning translation of proverbs across Indian Languages and discusses a typical case study of Marathi v/s Odia in the broader multilingual multicultural context of India as a Linguistic area. There are diversities as well as commonalities. What is most interesting in this paper is the categorization of strategies involved in translation of proverbs into transposition, modulation, equivalence, adaptation, integration or assimilation, paraphrase etc, which are exemplified and discussed. The National Translation Mission has embarked on the Mission of Translating knowledge texts from English to Indian languages and in particular 22 Indian Languages of which Nepali forms one, we have also decided to build up a repository of information on historical aspects of translation on each of these languages and Manger's paper on History of translation in Nepali language would be a feather in the cap. History of translations in Telugu by Vijayakumar draws our

attention to the formation of development of Telugu language. The paper by Niladri Sekhar Dash and Arulmozhi discusses on the various issues involved in building up a parallel translation corpus (PTC) between Indian Languages, which is expected to be multilingual and multidirectional and the major initiative undertaken by the Government of India, as a consortium mode project. The paper highlights on the various aspects of a Parallel Translation Corpus (PTC) between Hindi and Bangla and the innovative aspects of building translation memories, construction of term bank in Indian Languages.

Ritushree Sengupta's paper entitled "The Comic Kaleidoscope: Untying the comic knots of *Bhranti Bilas* and *The Comedy of Errors* beyond cultural and generic boundaries" is an account of the influence of English literature on native language and culture, the socio-political changes in Bengal and the discussion leads to the translation in Bengal, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagara's *Bhranti Bilas* (1869), the plot is akin to Shakespeare's *The Comedy of Errors*. The study would reveal the cultural attractions that have taken place. One of the serious studies concerning the modern society has been on the literary expressions of women and the contribution made by early writers of Kerala such as Lalithambika Amtharjanam, Saraswati Amma, Madhuvikutty, Sara Joseph, Sugatha Kumari on issues concerning women are worth examining. Saratchandran Nair in his paper on Feminism in Malayalam literature traces the history and development about this post-modern aspect of literature. The Marathi translation of this paper has already been published by Maharashtra Sahitya Academy, Pune. Sreenath's paper illustrates the fallacies in the translation of the well-acclaimed novel of Sara Joseph *Othappu* by Valson Thampu entitled *The Scent of the Otherside*. This study is a critical examination of the suppression of the ideological concerns in the source text and the

exclusion of it. Divya N. draws our attention to another woman writer, Devaki Nilayamgode who also fits into this category. Arati kumari's paper on Translating the Play to be performed in the theatre from German to Hindi draws our attention to both theoretical and practical aspects of translation; particularly it focusses on the semiotic issues involved in it. There was a great tradition followed in India from ancient times onwards when Sanskrit dramas were rendered into regional languages such as Malayalam and temple arts such as *kuTiyaaTTom* and *kathakaLi* developed. Sunetra Solapurkar writes about translation as an aspect of non-verbal communication. P. Matthew's paper proposes some guidelines for the translator of Knowledge Texts. Divya Pradhan's article on cosmopolitanism as has always been very eloquent and profusive on Vikram Seth's "Three Chinese poets and beastly Tales from here and there. Aditya Kumar Panda reviewed Ananta Patnaik's Odia translation of Maxim Gorky's *The Mother*. This issue also contains the English translation of Lalan Fakir's Bangla songs by Mrinmoy Pramanick.

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