

**SYNTACTIC FEATURES OF TRANSLATION IN ASHOKA MITRAN'S THANEER
WITH REFERENCE TO ROMAN JAKOBSON'S THEORY**

**DR.S. SANGEETHA,
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH,
ANNAI VAILANKANNI ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE,
THANJAVUR.**

ABSTRACT:

Translation is the transference of meaning from one language (source language) to another (target language). The concept of translation has undergone a sea change over the years. It is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life. Translation, like all acts of writing, can never be a predictable and respectable exercise. It is a dependable window on the part of a human being. This paper mainly focuses on the syntactic features of translation in Ashoka Mitran's *thaneer* with reference to Roman Jakobson's theory.

INTRODUCTION:

Language reflects the culture of any language. It has a fixed grid through which all concepts must be filtered. The structure of the sentence varies from one language to another, especially when belong to two difficult linguistic groups. Words must be treated with syntactic feature such as the case frames, adjectives or adverbs, they take, and in its context in which it is used.

Jakobson's approach makes it clear that the central problem for the translator is to keep up the equivalence between the source language text and the target language text. Formal correspondence consists of a Target Language item which represents the closest equivalence of a Source Language word or a phrase or a sentence. Nida and Taber make it clear that there are not always formed equivalents between language pairs. They therefore suggest that these formal equivalents can be used wherever possible.

In short, one can easily understand that Nida is in favors of the application of Dynamic Equivalence for a more effective translation procedure. This is perfectly understood if it is taken into account and context of the situation in which Nida was dealing with the translation phenomenon that is to say, his translation of the Bible. Thus, the product of the translation process is in the test in the Target Language, must have the same impact on different readers.

SENTENCE IN TAMIL:

In Tamil, a sentence is a grammatical unit consisting of a word or syntactically related groups of words which express a complete thought.

S.N O	SOURCE LANGUAGE	PAGE NUMBER	TARGET LANGUAGE
1	<i>Jamunā entrāl cāyā</i>	30	1.Saya said Jamuna 2.Saya called as Jamuna
2	<i>enaku pāskarai nannā tēriyum</i>	14	I do know Baskar very well
3	<i>nān vūr mēyappōrēn</i>	11	1.I will roam 2.I wish to roam
4	<i>nān cuyanala kārinū nenaicipa</i>	47	You would think that I am a selfish

TYPES OF SENTENCES IN TAMIL

Sentences in Tamil may be classified into two types. They are major and minor sentences. A major sentence is a term used for a full sentence, containing a Main Verb and a Subject that is either present or readily identified. A minor sentence is an incomplete sentence

that still makes sense without all the necessary information. Major sentence may further classify into three types, viz., simple, complex and compound sentences.

SIMPLE SENTENCES

A sentence which consists of only one main clause is classed as a simple sentence.

S.N O	SOURCE LANGUAGE	PAGE NUMBER	TARGET LANGUAGE
1	<i>jamunā kētāl</i>	161	Jamuna asked
2	<i>cāyā vantāal</i>	106	Saya came

The Simple sentence in Tamil is constituted of a subject and verb with or without an object and attributes.

S.N O	SOURCE LANGUAGE	PAGE NUMBER	TARGET LANGUAGE
1	<i>aval pōtai etutāl</i>	65	She took the lock
2	<i>jamunā avalai kēttiyāka pittu kōntāl</i>	30	Jamuna hold her hand tightly

COMPLEX SENTENCES

A sentence which consists of a main clause and one or more subordinate clause is called a complex sentence.

S.N O	SOURCE LANGUAGE	PAGE NUMBER	TARGET LANGUAGE
1	<i>jamunā tūktivāri pōtu kontu vantāl</i>	28	Jamuna went into the house with shieivering
2	<i>periya palikōtirku arukil anta vitu iruntatu</i>	43	The house was in front of the school

COMPOUND SENTENCES

A sentence which consists of two or more main clause is called a compound sentence.

The main clause in compound sentences is connected with co-ordination such as

S.N O	SOURCE LANGUAGE	PAGE NUMBER	TARGET LANGUAGE
1	<i>Bāskar rāv kātil vilāta mātiri nintrān</i>	31	Baskar Rao stood as if he did not hear
2	<i>jamunā tīcar ammā kōta natantu pōnāl, cōlikkōnte pōnāl</i>	75	Jamuna walked with the teacher and she uttered the affair

MINOR SENTENCES

Sentences which are constituted of a noun with or without a particle of address or with or without an attribute called minor sentences, they cannot be treated as simple sentences either, or they do not have the subject-predicate relationship.

Minor sentences in Tamil may be classified into two types, Viz., imperative sentences and vocative sentences.

IMPERATIVE SENTENCES:

A sentence that expresses a command or an entreaty is called an imperative sentence. Imperative sentences have a verb with or without an attribute as its constituent. Generally, a verb particle or an adverb function contributes to the verb of the imperative sentences.

S.N O	SOURCE LANGUAGE	PAGE NUMBER	TARGET LANGUAGE
1	<i>vulē varātē</i>	122	Don't come in
2	<i>ankē pār</i>	168	Look at there

VOCATIVE SENTENCES

A vocative sentence has a noun in the vocative form with or without a preceding article of address.

S.N O	SOURCE LANGUAGE	PAGE NUMBER	TARGET LANGUAGE
1	<i>tīcar</i>	14	Teacher
2	<i>cāyā</i>	32	Saya

According to the meaning which they express, sentences in Tamil may be classified into four types viz., declarative sentence, imperative sentence, interrogative sentence and exclamatory sentence.

S.N O	SOURCE LANGUAGE	PAGE NUMBER	TARGET LANGUAGE
1	<i>jamunā cōnāl</i>	09	Jamuna said
2	<i>jamunā tirumpināl</i>	23	Jamuna looked back

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES:

A sentence which asks a question is called an interrogative sentence.

S.N O	SOURCE LANGUAGE	PAGE NUMBER	TARGET LANGUAGE
1	<i>nān ena panītēn</i>	161	What did I do?
2	<i>alariyā</i>	126	Are you crying?

EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES:

A sentence that expresses a strong feeling or emotion is called an exclamatory sentence.

S.N O	SOURCE LANGUAGE	PAGE NUMBER	TARGET LANGUAGE
1	<i>aiaiyō</i>	158	Oh! Alas! Hurrah!

2	<i>enna kārdu</i>	28	What a card it is!
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CONCLUSION

The content of the sentence is brought out by using the appropriate vocabulary and sentence structure. Structures that are varied, are used in such a way to keep the interest of the reader. Transitional words, active voice, and active verbs are used in creating and maintaining the coherent thought.

Note: The symbols used in transliteration:

Tamil vowels	Symbol	Tamil consonants	Symbol
M	ā	Q;	s
<	ī	o;	ñ
C	ū	z;	ḷ
l;		ṭ	ṇ
s;		ḷ	

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