

‘Correlation between Interpretation and Translation’

(A Research Paper)

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Introduction of Investigator

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Nature, Scope, Objective & Methodology of the Research Paper

1- Importance of Translation Studies in University Curriculum

2- *Explanation*: Generation of Knowledge, All Round Progress

3- *Hypothesis*: Illustrative Explanation of Correlation between *Translation & Interpretation* with a ST of Marathi Poem Translated into TL
English helps Readers/Audience know Marathi Culture

4- Methodology:

Inductive & Deductive methods, Observation, Discussion, Critical enquiry, Analysis, Comparison, Generalization & Specification, Elucidation, Interpretation

Interpretation as a type of Translation

- **Historical Perspective of *Interpretation* as a type of *Translation*:**
- Undifferentiated Translation is the activity of transposition of information, words, morphology, syntax and semantic elements from SL to TL
- *Interpretation* facilitates oral communication, either simultaneously or consecutively. Speaker, Interpreter and Audience
- Schleiermacher: *Interpretation* for Business interaction & *Translation* for science & arts. Alex: Claim is vacuous for aims & process are same
- Kade, Koller, Gadamer, Leipzig scholars: *Interpretation* as a form of *Translation*. Salevsky: *Translation* theory will be incomplete without inclusion of the findings of *Interpretation*
- Types of *Interpretation*: 1- Liaison Interpreting, 2- Consecutive, 3- Media & Remote Interpreting, 4- Simultaneous *Interpretation*
- **Correlative Disciplines of T&I Studies useful for Theoretical & Methodological Autonomy:** Applied Linguistics, Semiotics, Pragmatics, Neurolinguistics Psycholinguistics, Communication & Cognitive Sciences. T&I Studies may own scientific profile & autonomous status

Translation Studies as an Independent Discipline

- **Axel Bihler:** T&I activities have same objectives & procedures
- **Aims of T&I:** 1- Identify intention of ST author, 2- Note properties (Verbal & Cultural aspects) in ST, 3- Form judgment about the ST
- **Impediments and Remedies in Translating:** Nonverbal, Idiomatic, Cultural & author's beliefs. Remedies: Preliminary comments on situation, & explain their general significance first & then elaborate their special use in ST
- Translation must facilitate the task of interaction.
- **Axel:** 'There cannot be absolute translation of a literary work for different objectives connected with the enterprise of translation do condition different kinds of translations'

Differences between Translation and Interpretation

- **Harris:** Following factors differentiate Interpretation from Translation
- 1- Time, 2- Environment, 3- Culture, 4-Texts, 5- Subjects
- 1- **Commitment**, 2- **Time**, 3- Relationship in Interpretation: Speaker, Interpreter and Audience. Relationship in Translation: Author, Translator and Reader, 4- **Proximity & Scope for Revision**
- **Kalina pointed out Microscopic Differences & Similarities:** 1- Orality vs Scripturality, 2- Spatial, Temporal and Thematic Unity for participants, 3- Translator: Specialized Knowledge, Interpreter: Encyclopaedic & Specific Knowledge acquired in advance, 4- Translator: Target oriented preparation, Interpreter: Prepare broad range topics, 5- Time available during activity, 6- TT can be revised, but mistakes make audience restless & reduce Interpreter's credibility
- **Attributes of a Competent Translator:** 1- Good knowledge of the SL & TL
2- Excellent command of the TL, 3- familiarity with the subject matter the ST,
4- Profound knowledge of etymology and idioms in the languages of ST & TT
5- Finely tuned sense to use true equivalents between SL & TL, 6- Translator should be both bilingual and bicultural

Conclusion

- 1- Translation is a product of translating activity
- 2- Translation: Author, Translator and Reader & Interpretation: Speaker, Interpreter and Audience
- 3- T & I put forth the perspectives of the Author & Speaker of SL
- 4- The aims of T & I activities to be accomplished in TT or Target Language are: I- Identification of the communicative intention of the ST or speaker of the SL, II- Identification of his or her thoughts, III- Identification of conventional meaning of elements of SL, IV- Adaptation of the ST for speakers of TL
- 5- TT must include elaborate details on I- Time, II- Environment, III- Culture, IV- Text, V- Subjects, VI- Words & Syntax
- 6- A competent Translator / Interpreter has to be not only bilingual but bicultural

Thank You!