Chapter VII

Conclusion

This study mainly focuses on the translation strategies of the non-native and native Oriya translators. In order to establish the translation strategies of the translators, this study demonstrates the role of translation in colonial education and language policy. Along with these, it also fulfils the need of pedagogical demands, preparation of dictionaries and language teaching materials, and literary genres for the making of national literature.

This study concentrates on macro- and micro-Oriya translation strategies. The macro-Oriya translation strategies depict the socio-political reasons behind patronizing and promoting translation activities in India in relation to Orissan context. Basically, the areas discussed here include religious evangelization, missionary translations strategies, and British language and education policies for language identity, literary cannon formation, and language standardization through translation. On the other hand, the micro-Oriya translation strategies illustrate the translation strategies used by both native and non-native translators in Oriya. However, it has been noticed that literalism, deletion, adaptation, borrowing, and transliteration strategies have been used by the non-native Oriya translators whereas lexical creation, alteration, manipulation, or adaptation strategies have been adopted by the native Oriya translators.

7.1. Translation Strategies and Oriya Translation Strategies

The study of translation strategies is an emerging area in Translation Studies. Its main focus is to determine the translation process operator techniques. To study the native and non-native Oriya translation strategies, we have discussed theoretical
preliminaries in the Chapter-I. The following aspects, such as the cultural turns of Translation Studies, nature of Translation Studies, translation process operator, terminological difference between translation methods, translation procedure, translation technique and translation strategy, theoretical development of translation process operator, different aspects of translation strategies, domestication and foreignization have been discussed. While dealing with both macro- and micro-translation strategies, we have primarily used a comparative methodology of Translation Studies and translational perception through history.

During the colonial period in Orissa, translation occupied an important position under the British Government. It served as a source of colonial power and knowledge. It was mostly undertaken as a task by the colonizers, missionaries, and colonized intellectuals. They tried to negotiate the knowledge and power systems of Orientalism and Anglicism through translation. Translation not only served a crucial role for interpreting the Oriental philosophy but also simultaneously sensitized the proselyte activities of missionaries and colonial policy of vernacular education and nationalistic glorification of colonized intellectuals in India. For the development of British administration and ruling the people of India, the British Government patronized the translation activity among the Indian provinces. For transmitting the foreign ideologies into the minds of common people was one of the copious causes to incite the translation industry in education as well as at the administration level. To understand the politics of translation in India, foundation of British education policy, British language policy and vernacular, positioning vernaculars and the role of translation in Indian scenario, and
missionary proselytizing and translation activities in India have been discussed in Chapter-III.

The study of translation strategy and its history has been an important aspect of Translation Studies. Translation is a process and product of rendering of textual materials from one language into another language whereas translation history refers to the phenomenology of translation process and products studied from the historical point of view. Translation history provides the ideas about the role of translation and translators’ motivations from the historical perspectives. It means translation history is a multidisciplinary subject that helps to study the translation theories from the historical point of view and also provides clear ideas about the history of vernacular languages, literatures, and socio-political issues related to the development of linguistic identity of a speech community. Linguistic and cultural interpretations of human behaviour in translated literature are given equal importance through translation history. Development and standardization of mother tongues are considered as tangible aspects of translation which can be studied through translation history. Translation strategies, development of script and writing system (grammar and punctuation), literary vision, values and styles, sociology of language, and culture are the most significant activities of translation that can be understood through translation history. Another important goal of translation history is to discover the biography of language and its historical development through the ages. Language competence, culture competence, and subject competence of the translators can be evaluated through the methodological equipments of the history of translation from which one can evaluate the linguistic interpretations of translations which contain linguistic and socio-semiotic perspectives of the embedded texts. The
activity of translation through history proposes the politics of translation and its involvement in the process of literary textualization. These might be the reasons for a movement against the gobble de gook of dominant languages. So both translation and the history of translation are important aspects of translation studies that need to be discussed and explored in every language justifying their linguistics and literary culture. It is worth mentioning here that the development of the vernacular languages and the politics of literary canonization can be determined through translation history.

From the history of Oriya translation, we have explored how the British Government and its officials took interest in the development of Oriya language, literature, and education has been explored. Mainly, the following topics: Paik Rebellion: translation and foundation of Oriya language movement, Oriya cultural history after Paik Rebellion, Oriya and its official language status, translation committee in Orissa, translation history and its multidimensional perspectives, missionaries and their contributions to Orissan literary scene, translation of the Oriya Bible, translation of Oriya tracts and religious literature, translation and writing school books in Oriya, journal and Oriya prose, the Oriya language movement and translation, British language policy and translation, and a short history of Oriya translation are discussed to point out the undiscovered areas of Oriya cultural history. The development of the Oriya language, literature, and education through translation along with the participation of the Non-native and Native Oriya translators has been discussed. The essence of translation has been discussed in this chapter and narrating how it had a significant role for resolving the Oriya language movement in introducing the new literary creations.
7.2. Native and Non-native Oriya Translation Strategies

A translator often prefers to bridge the gaps between two texts. There are several translation strategies which have been adopted by the non-native and native Oriya translators and all of them have been designated into two generic frames such as *macro-translation strategy* and *micro-translation strategy*. Macro-translation strategy discusses the translation strategies which have been adopted by the translators during the selection of text for translating into other language. In other words, the micro-translation strategies are those which have been adopted by the translators consciously or unconsciously for solving the translation problems. But the macro-translation strategies are concerned with the whole text and are the result of the translators’ decisions before translating the text. A micro-translation strategy refers to a particular section of the text wherein the translators have to choose the strategies in order to bridge the gaps between two texts. The role and function of macro and micro-translation strategies have been discussed in the Chapter-V and Chapter-VI.

In order to translate a text to one’s mother tongue, a translator often adopts the linguistic and extra-linguistic translation strategies. Similarly, the non-native Oriya translators have adopted the linguistic strategies, literal translation strategy, lexical alteration strategy, deletion, transliteration, exoticism, and cultural transpositions for their translation. Translation strategy is a question of a translator’s decision. Since most of the literary texts are considered as meta-texts composed of several domain-specific forms and contents, the task of their translators is to consciously look for the equivalent effects and try to solve the problems by adopting different strategies. According to various contexts and situations, textual and meta-textual functions of literature and their
equivalence problems motivate the translators to adopt certain translation strategies for making a good translation. These lead the translators to apply the min-max strategy so that equivalent effects can be created and translation fidelity can be achieved to the maximum extent.

Since translation is a negotiation between two different linguistic, literary, and cultural texts, in the course of translating some textual materials from one language to another, there may or may not be natural equivalences in TT. In this context, translating extra-linguistic features, such as culture specific words, personal names, place names, religion-specific words and expressions create problems. This situation can only be sorted out by translators either by accepting the transliteration approach or rejecting it. Rejecting transliteration is one way where the translator has to accommodate the SL items faithfully in TL, if possible; and the other way is to fix the SL items in TL through adopting transliteration. Translators often take this decision before translating a text which is called the macro-translation strategy. Usually, translators prefer transliteration strategy to semantic rendering of the personal names and place names in TL. The last Chapter of the study discusses the following translation strategies: syntactic strategy, semantic strategy, and pragmatic strategy. In the syntactic strategy, literal translation, lexical borrowing or loan, grammatical alterations, number alteration, pronoun alteration, tense alteration, modulation, and lexical creation have been discussed. Similarly, the word and meaning relations have been discussed under the sub-theme of synonymy and meronymy. The most visible strategies of the native Oriya translators such as cultural filtering, adaptation, deletion, and transliteration have been discussed under the pragmatic strategy.
The study clearly demonstrates that the literal translation strategy is very prominent among both the groups of translators for various social reasons. It also shows that the notion of domestication was often adopted by the native Oriya translators whereas as the other strategies are silent in the translations of the non-native Oriya translators. This study presents the ideas about the native and non-native Oriya translation strategies and their differences.