APPENDIX - 1
QUESTIONNAIRE
APPENDIX - I

Questionnaire for collection of data for Ph.D., Research from the individuals working in the area of Translation.

Topic: “PROBLEMS OF TRANSLATING SATIRE FROM ENGLISH TO TELUGU AND VICE VERSA: A STUDY”.

Information provided will be used for research purpose only, a strict confidentiality will be maintained.

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Date:
Place:

1. Identify a Satirical work of your choice before you answer my questionnaire?

2. Does the work you have chosen employ a variety of literary devices to achieve it’s satirical intention? What are these?

3. As a translator what care do you take while translating satirical work?

4. What suggestions do you give for translating satire?
5. Please suggest your opinions in translating the following (in detail) in a satirical work?
   (Can be changed or cannot be changed: give some reasons):
   a. Titles and sub-Titles:

   b. Proper Nouns (Names of Characters, places, culture specific terms):

   c. Historical Facts:

   d. Language Used:

6. If the satirical work is Socio, cultural, Religious and political specific, what would be your suggestions to the upcoming translator?
Some of the meanings for certain literary devices/strategies used in satire are given for your immediate reference.

**Satire:** - OED, 1.1. a. States “A poem. Or in modern use some times a prose composition, in which prevailing vices or follies are held up to ridicule. Sometimes, less correctly, applied to a composition in verse or prose intended to ridicule a particular person or class of persons, a lampoon. 1. b. "A satirical utterance; a speech or saying in ridicule of some person or thing. 2. b. The employment, in speaking or writing, of sarcasm, irony, ridicule, etc, in exposing, denouncing, deriding, or ridiculing vice, folly, indecorum, abuses, or evils of any kind.

**Wit:** - 1. Intelligence; quick understanding. 2. a. the unexpected, quick, and humorous combining or contrasting of ideas or expressions. 2. b. the power of giving intellectual pleasure by this, 3. a. person possessing such a power, especially, a cleverly humorous person.

**Humour:** - OED, 2b states that "In ancient and mediaeval physiology, one of the four chief fluids (cardinal humours) of the body (blood, phlegm, choler and melancholy), by the relative proportions of which a person's physical and mental qualities and disposition were held to be determined. 7.a. the quality of action, speech or writing, which excites amusement; oddity, jocularity, facetiousness, comicality, fun. 7.b. "The faculty of perceiving what is ludicrous or amusing, or of expressing it in speech, writing, or other composition: jocose imagination or treatment of a subject.

**Irony:** - OED, 1. "A figure of speech in which the intended meaning is the opposite of that expressed by the words used; usually taking the form of sarcasm or ridicule in which laudatory expressions are used to imply condemnation or contempt. 2. "A condition of affairs or events of a character opposite to what was, or might naturally be, expected; a contradictory outcome of events as if in mockery of the promise and fitness of things.

**Lampoon:** - OED. 1. A virulent or scurrilous satire upon an individual. 2. " To make the subject of a lampoon: to abuse or satirize virulently in writing.

**Farce:** - 1.a. OED "a dramatic work (usually short) which has for its sole object to excite laughter. 2. Something as ridiculous as a theatrical farce; a proceeding that is ludicrously futile or insincere, a hollow pretence, a mockery.
APPENDIX - II
STATUE OF SATIRE
The Image of Satire
APPENDIX - III
GEORGE BERNARD SHAW'S SPEECH
WHY I DISLIKE WAR

Broadcast Talk by
George Bernard Shaw

In the course of a recent talk on "Why I Dislike War," broadcast on the Empire Programme from Daventry, Mr. George Bernard Shaw said:

"What about this danger of war which is making us all shake in our shoes at present? I have visions of streets heaped with mankind, of corpses in which children and babies gape and screaming in the clutches of dead mothers. That is what war means nowadays, and it may happen to-morrow. The worst of it is that it doesn't matter two straws to Nature, the mother of us all, how dreadfully we misbehave ourselves in this war, or in what hideous agony we die.

Nature Will Make Good

Nature can produce children enough to make good any extremity of slaughter of which we are capable. Mother Nature will replace the dead, she is doing so every day. To Nature the life of an empire is no more than the life of a swarm of bees, and a thousand years are of less account than half an hour to you and me.

Now the moral of that is that we must not depend on any sort of divine protection to put a stop to war. Consequently, if we want the war to cease we must all become conscientious objectors.

I dislike war not only for its dangers and inconveniences, but because of the loss of so many young men, any of whom may be a Newton or an Einstein, a Beethoven, or even a Shakespeare. Or he may be what is of much more immediate importance, a good baker or a good weaver or builder. In 1914, I was as sorry for the young Germans who lay slain or mutilated in No Man's Land as for the British lads who lay beside them, so I got no emotional satisfaction out of the war. It was to me a sheer waste of life.

Not Much Use

I am not forgetting the gratification that war gives to the instinct of pugnacity and admiration of courage that are so strong in women.

In England on the outbreak of war civilised young women rush about wearing white feathers to all young men who are not in uniform. This, of course, is quite natural, but our women must remember that courage and pugnacity are not much use against machine-guns and poison gas.

Another Great War

It has become a commonplace to say that another great war would destroy civilization. Well, that will depend on what sort of war it will be. If it is to be like the 1914 war, a war of nations, it certainly will not make an end of civilization. It may conceivably knock the British Empire to bits and leave England as primitive as she was when Julius Caesar landed in Kent.

But anyhow, there will be two great federated republics of North America and Soviet Russia. They are too big, the distances are too great. But what could destroy them is civil war like the wars of religion in the seventeenth century, and this is exactly the sort of war that is threatening us to-day.

People in easy circumstances flatter themselves that there is no such thing as the class war in the British Empire, where we are all far too respectable and too well protected by our parliamentary system to have any vulgar unpleasantness of that sort. They deceive themselves. We are up to the neck in the class war.

What is it that is wrong with our present way of doing things? It is not that we cannot produce enough goods. Our machines turn out as much work in an hour as ten thousand hand-workers used to.

As I See It

But it is not enough for a country to produce goods, it must distribute them as well, and this is where our system breaks down hopelessly.

As I see it this is not a thing to be argued about or to take sides about, but a typical stupid and wicked on the face of it and it will smash us and our civilization if we do not resolutely reform it. We do nothing but keep up a perpetual ballyhoo about Bolshevism, Fascism, Communism, Liberty, Dictatorship, Democracy and all the rest of it.

The very first lesson of the new history is that we must get up for us by Professor Flanders Petrie during my lifetime is that no civilisation, however splendid, illusory and like our own, can stand up against the social resentments and class conflicts which follow a silly mass distribution of wealth, labour and leisure, and it is the one history lesson that is never taught in our schools, thus confirming the saying of the German philosopher Hegel—we learn from history that men never learn anything from history.

Think it over.