Chapter 6

Conclusion

In the introduction of the present thesis we discussed the relevance and importance of translation studies in the present scenario and how it is so very interdisciplinary. Translation studies have slowly gradually become a very happening area of research and criticism as it includes many things, it is all-encompassing and developing. There are many theories coming up in the field of translation and many theories are being applied to translation. Translation studies have moved out of the ideas of equivalence and fidelity and have moved beyond just transferring of the text. It has become more of a creative endeavor rather than just an after-work. Translator is by no means inferior to the author as s/he gives the text its afterlife. The translatability and the number of translations a text undergoes, decides its status and position in the literary arena. We discussed what comparative translation is and it provides scope for inter-disciplinary and inter-textual interaction. We saw that meanings can take different patterns: (a) meaning as reference, (b) meaning as logical form, (c) meaning as context and use, (d) meaning as culture, and (e) meaning as conceptual structure. When we try to understand the inter-dependent relationship among language, creativity and literary translation, we are actually talking about the means, manner and goal respectively. A translator is not just a technician who knows only structures and apparatuses of the linguistic mechanism. S/he is an artist who juxtaposes opposites and knows what not to be used to generate desired impact. In such context, a translator has to be the creator and meta-creator also as s/he know not only making of poetry i.e. understanding poetry but also making poetry out of poetry in a different
language. Translation as an artistic process assumes understanding of ‘translatability’ between languages.

Apart from looking at the theory of translation studies we also looked at the idea of Reader-Response and specifically the influence of Interpretive Community on the reader. In the current analysis of all the three texts we have looked at the role played by the creativity of the translator on the TTs and his/her Interpretive Community as well, where interpretation is considered as a communal affair, and have tried to observe what difference do they make to the TTs, to the interpretation of the ST and whether both of them help enrich the experience of reading the translations in any way.

In the conclusion of this thesis we would like to bind all the free dangling threads together so that we can have a clearer picture of the concepts, ideas and their analysis discussed in the chapters foregone. This chapter is further divided into three sections that will deal with the three texts.

1. **शहर में कर्फ्यू**

As we saw in the analysis many of the examples cited portray the influence of interpretive community on the reader/translator not just in interpretation but decision making as well, which enriches the translation in many of the instances. Apart from that many examples also illustrate that creative freedom exercised by the translator leads to enriching of the text along with the experience of translation. It also leads to upliftment of translation from just a transfer to a creative process, which ultimately would lead to some negotiation in the inferior status given to translations. Apart from
this there are many interesting processes taking place within the periphery of translator’s creativity like giving possible translations together, additional explanation of the ST, lending of regional flavor to the TT, coining of new term, etc. All these instances lead to enrichment of the TTs and also make translation a more creative endeavour.

2. \textit{તત્તલશી}

\textit{તત્તલશી} is a different kind of a novel that experiments with the language and includes diverse characters, who speak different dialects and languages. The examples cited portray the influence of interpretive community on the reader/translator not just in interpretation but decision making as well, which enriches the translation in many of the instances. Apart from that many examples show that creative freedom practised by the translator leads to enriching of the text and the experience of translation becomes more enlightening and his/her creativity is highly influenced by the interpretive community. This is more prominently visible in TT-1. The TTs also display well-designed transfer of many cultural concepts and ideas. There are illustrations that display different creative and innovative processes undertaken by the translators like example giving additional information to give idea of Indian systems like Railways, experimenting with the names of the characters for the sake of bringing the SL effect, retaining not just ST but also its regional pronunciation, etc.
कोसला is a fine example of experimentation with language. It is a campus novel that includes a lot of experiments with conversations, abusive words, coining of new terms and phrases, etc. It is a very challenging text to translate. There are many characters that speak differently and belong to different places. There are many examples which support the idea of influence of Interpretive Community in translation and interpretation and many display immense creativity as well. In majority of the examples influence of interpretive community and creativity go hand in hand. They also establish the idea that a challenging text can be a platform for exercising creativity for the translator, like what Marathe has tried to do, and has done nicely. In order to support we would site a few techniques to support the aforesaid statement and would like to point out ways of doing the same like translation of the ST keeping in mind the perspective of the speaker, giving a title to a rat, visual effect to stress upon a word, conversion of noun to verb, etc.

In all the three analysis and their evaluation we can easily find the influence of interpretive community of the translator or the TR in action which becomes explicit in many ways like portrayal of meaning as culture, as logical form, as context, as reference, as conceptual structure, as a consciousness of the TR and issues of interpretation.

Thus, with the help of the analysis that we have looked at we can say that the interpretive community of a translator influences not his/her interpretations of the ST as a reader but also their decision making and the whole creative process. Apart from
this we also have many examples that give evidence of the important role a translator’s creativity plays in enriching the ST by the time it reaches the TR in the form of translation. Hence this thesis gives evidence in support of creative faculty of the translator and also the inclusiveness of translation. It also works towards reducing the burden of authentication/appropriateness from the translator. It leads us into some more areas of investigation like influence of gender on translation, the influence of history on the interpretation that the translator lends to a text etc. These studies may throw more light on the creativity of the translators as well as the interpretations of the STs. At the end it may well be said that the way reading gives life to a text similarly translation gives life to a text in many languages but as it primarily begins with reading and interpretation it is influenced by the creativity as well the background of the translator.