C H A P T E R - I [II]

M O D E L

There is no one particular model available for the language pair oriented analysis of translation products. Hence such a model has to be eclectically evolved. Dr.Maya Narkar has done such an attempt in her Ph.D. research. But her study doesn't concentrate on purely literary texts, especially fiction.

As far as our study is concerned, we decided to evolve an eclectic model with the help of the model proposed by Popovič, in which proposes comparative analysis of the ST and the TT within five types of shifts (1976, 49) and Beaugrande (1978, 127).

This category of shift handles the differences in the TT with the reference to the ST and so it is a very useful approach.

Five shifts :

1. Constitutive shift : due to difference between the two language system.
2. Gentic shift : implies a change in the constitutive features of the text as a literary genre.
3. Individual shift : motivated by the translator's expressive properties and his subjective idiolect.

4. Negative shift : due to misunderstanding in the translation.

5. Topical shift : due to the use of different denotations.

At the same time, we consider Nida's remarks on translation equivalents that is no translation can be the exact equivalent of its original. Because all types of translations involve -

1. Loss of information

2. Addition of information

3. Skewing of information

Considering the profile of the TT, we propose to examine the following shifts keeping Popovič's model of shift and Nida's remarks in view.

1. Addition

2. Omission

3. Modification

4. Mistranslation

So these observations in the TT can be related to Popovič's shifts. Additions and omissions can be explained as individual shifts. Modifications can be explained as topical shifts. And mistranslations are essentially negative shifts.

It is our hypothesis that a study of shifts can reflect upon the adequacy of the translation.

We propose to observe the shifts at the following three levels :

    i)   syntactic

    ii)   lexical

    iii)   textual

At the same time we use some of Beaugrande's fourteen strategies wherever applicable (1978, 121-32). They are as follows:

1.   misleading of common terms.

2.   small details are overlooked

3.   general tendency : Initially reliance upon standard usage as opposed to specific usage.

4.   little awareness of the distinctions in the levels of discourse.

5.   the tendency to prefer abstract terms where one might expect concrete ones is clearly obscured. The dynamic aspect of the original is destroyed.

M E T H O D O L O G Y

Data Collection : Our attempt is to choose self-contained passages from the TT. The passages are chosen for their different styles i.e. narrative, conversational, descriptive etc. And at the same time the order of the passages represents stages in the thematic organization of the novel to some extent. We have chosen a few representative examples of shifts found in the TT for close

comparison with the ST. The selection of the passages is purely subjective.

Content : Introduction :   The style and tendencies in the profile of the ST are introduced which are sought to be compared with the TT. Then we go to the actual comparison of the ST with the TT. We concentrate on the analysis of shifts as reflected in the 1. Additions, 2. Omissions, 3. Modifications, and then see if there are any negative shifts (i.e. 4 Mistranslations). This analysis we intend to carry out with reference to the syntactic, lexical and textual organization of the passage.

Observations :   At the end of the comparison of the ST and the TT, observations on the shifts at above levels are stated.