Unit-4: Difficulties of Translating from English to Odia

Structure
1.0 Objectives
1.1 Introduction
1.2 How Difficult is English
  1.2.1 Sounds of English
  1.2.2. Vocabulary (Homonyms, homophones, homographs, onomatopoeic words, technical terms, culture specific words, parts of speech, compound words)
  1.2.3 Idioms, phrases and collocations
1.3 Structure of English and Odia
  1.3.1 Phrasal Structure
  1.3.2 Syntax or Sentence Structure
1.4 Summing Up
1.5 Unit-End Exercise
1.6 Model Answers to Self-Check Exercises

1.0 Objectives
After studying this unit you should be able:

- Identify the difficulties of translating from a foreign language i.e. English to Odia
- Demonstrate understanding of the different items of vocabulary and their corresponding translations in Odia
- Explain the difficulties involved in the translation of idioms, phrasal verbs and collocations
- Describe the differences in the structure of the English phrases and their translations in Odia
- Apply your understanding of the differences in both the languages and translate from English to Odia with more ease;

1.1 Introduction
In order to build cross-cultural relationships, maintain interpersonal communication and sharing knowledge with people of a different language community, it is essential for us to make use of translation. Most of the countries in the world use the English as the lingua franca (common language) to exchange thoughts, ideas and feelings; preparing agreements and memorandum of understanding. But in a country like India, where diversity is spread across all spheres of society and life, language is a barrier in freedom of communication. So translation is a necessary tool to ensure proper communication among local people. Historically English is the main language of education, Laws, policies, plans, information, communication, administration, and governance etc. But the importance of the vernacular or state specific languages is equally significant. In a
bilingual situation, one comes across information or communication gaps, which are possible to be overcome through translation from English to the vernacular or the regional language of the state concerned. But readers or speakers of one language must first have a good grasp of the context in which the words are spoken or written before trying to find out the meanings of the words in translation. Translation can be of various types and the skills required for each of them can be different. We have commercial translation, website translation, e-commerce Translation, document translation, transcreation, technical translation, legal Translation, travel and tourism translation.

1.2 Why is it considered difficult to translate from English to Odia?

It is often said that English is a difficult language to learn and translate. For the speakers of Indian languages, translating from English is much more difficult than translating from Indian languages because the Indian languages share common sentence patterns and also share an amount of vocabulary due to their Sanskrit origin. Usually the translators face problems in regard to the following areas.

1.2.1. Sounds of English

As we know, the sounds of English are different from the sounds of English. In English we have eight vowels, 12 diphthongs and 24 consonants whereas in Odia we have 12 vowels and 45 consonants. Moreover, English is a syllabic and stress-timed language whereas Odia is not. Hence the way we pronounce a word in English differs from the way we pronounce a word in Odia. This is particularly relevant, when we are engaged in simultaneous interpretation and are required to transfer the message spoken by a foreign speaker to a chosen audience. Say for example a person not acquainted with the differences in pronunciation because of the change of part of speech, may get the meaning wrong.

The unusual conduct of the boy surprised all the guests.
She conducted herself beautifully at the party.

While translating the live speeches or oral presentations of diplomats, academic experts, scientists, and business tycoons at international workshops, conferences, interpreters are required to simultaneously translate/interpret the contents of the speech or the presentation from English to Odia for the benefit of the local audience. This is also applicable to translation or dubbing or sub-titling of the audio-visual materials, films and documentaries from English to the local languages like Odia to make the materials accessible to the masses.

A major problem with English is that it has a number of influences like Latin, German, French and Asian, Indic. The influences are not visible in the language but one can mark the influences when the language is spoken. Sometimes we also tend to confuse when the words look alike but have different spellings and meanings. For example, words like ‘though,’ ‘through’ and ‘through’ have slight differences in their spellings but have different pronunciations and meanings. Wrong pronunciation of a word in the source language by a speaker may also lead to ridiculous or unacceptable interpretations. Say for example, if the speaker pronounces ‘diary’ as ‘dairy’, one may get a completely
different meaning. Likewise, if an interpreter is not aware of all the sounds of English, s/he may often guess a different meaning than it is meant.

The flexibility available with English in the choice of words is also its strength. Having it is precisely this flexibility that has allowed English to function among so many dialects and in different countries across the globe.

1.2.2. Vocabulary
Under this section we shall discuss the difficulties involved in the translation of Homonyms, Homophones, Homographs, Onomatopoeic words, Technical terms, Culture-specific terms, Parts of speech (nouns, adverbs, adjectives. Adverbs, prepositions), Determiners (Articles, possessives), Compound Words and Neologisms.

Homonyms
Homonyms are the words which have same spellings or pronounced the same but have different meanings. As the non-native speakers of English, we often get confused between a word and its homonym. It is only through a proper understanding of the meaning of the word in its context that we can transfer its meaning accurately from the source language to the target language.

When taking homonyms into consideration, a simple sentence like “I went to the bank” could either mean: “I visited the establishment where money is deposited” or “I walked to the sloping bit of land by the river”

Here are some more examples of these tricky lexical brain teasers:

* The bandage was wound around the wound.
* We must polish the Polish furniture.
* The soldier decided to desert his dessert in the desert.

While translating such sentences into Odia, we should be very careful to distinguish between the words having similar spellings/pronunciations but different meanings.

Homophones
Homophones are the words which have different spellings but are pronounced in the same manner and have different meanings. Interpreters who translate spoken communication from the source language to the target language should be very careful while interpreting and should have an attentive ear for the allophones to avoid wrong transfer of messages.

Homographs
Homographs are words that have the same spelling but have similar or different pronunciations. Meanings are always different. The words ‘bear’ and ‘bear’, for example, are pronounced differently when they are used to mean ‘tolerate’ and ‘an wild
animal’ respectively. A translator has to understand the difference in the uses of the two words to transfer the right meaning.

**Onomatopoeic words**
Onomatopoeic words are the most difficult words to translate as there are no linguistic equivalents for all such words. If at all there are words, they are different.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Odia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. a murmuring stream</td>
<td>1. kulukulu bahijauthiba jharana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. tinkling of the anklets</td>
<td>2. paunjira runujhunu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. cawing of the crows</td>
<td>3. kuara ka ka raba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. croaking of the frogs</td>
<td>4. bengamananka ken katara radi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. chirping of the birds</td>
<td>5. pakhinka kakali</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Technical terms**
Technical terms are easy to translate if the equivalents are available in the target language. Or else, the translator is required to find a new word (neologism) on the basis of its meaning or equivalents in similar languages or use a word which is closer in meaning. We may also use it in its English form as is done for computer, internet, mouse, keyboard, Facebook etc. This is being done in all the languages. The main purpose of all translation is to transfer the sense or meaning. Word is only a means to reach that end.

**Culture-specific terms**
Culture-specific terms are also equally difficult to translate because a word is meaningful in its cultural context. Isolated from the cultural context, such words become meaningless. The word ‘incorruptible’ in English, for example, when translated into Odia becomes ‘jeun byakti durnitigrasta hoiparena’ but we do not have a single word for this. Likewise, the word ‘canonisation’ cannot be translated into Odia as it is not culturally relevant. Seeing the Chief Guest near the gate, all women ululated (produce an appealing sound in chorus as a mark of welcome). In Odia we have the verb ‘hulahuli pakaiba’ to mark such an occasion. A foreigner may not be understand the cultural nuances associated with such words unless it is properly explained. The same can be said for the word “pakhala”, a staple food of the Odia people in the rural areas. It can best be translated by putting the word in italics as it is and then explaining what it means in the socio-cultural context of Odisha.

**Self-Check Exercise-1**
**Translate the following sentences into Odia.**
1. I can put this potato easily into the can.
2. The buzzing of the bees woke me up from my sleep.
3. The tale about the monkey’s tail was very interesting.
4. The screen of the monitor is not clean.
5. The Bishop declared the poor man innocent.
6. The mewing of the cats in the morning is not considered auspicious.
7. The distant sight of the site is not appealing.
8. Who knows when the satellite would reach the MARS?
9. What can I do if you none except you accepts my proposal?
10. I have to book my tickets in advance.

1.2.3. Parts of speech (nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, and prepositions)
It is also difficult to translate parts of speech in English into Odia as the words do not have exact equivalents and the qualifiers and intensifiers used with them have a different arrangement in the Odia translation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Odia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>education</td>
<td>shikhya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>civilization</td>
<td>savvyata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reward</td>
<td>puraskara</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But words like ‘burger’ and ‘cake’ cannot be translated into Odia. We prefer to use them in their original forms as we do not have any equivalents. Any attempt to find an equivalent for such words will lead to ridiculous translations. When English language has vocabulary from majority of the world languages because of its global reach, there is no reason why we should discourage the practice of using the words borrowed from English.

Some nouns have exact equivalents in both the languages but some do not have equivalents. For example, the phrase ‘newly born child’ when translated into Odia becomes ‘sadyajata shishu’, ‘danced beautifully’ becomes ‘bahut sundar nachila’. The first phrase is a noun phrase where we have noun preceded by a participial adjective whereas in the next verb phrase we have a verb followed by an adverb. In the translated phrases in Odia we have the participial adjective before the noun but the adverb goes after the verb.
Verbs
Rules form the bedrock from which students understand the intricacies and complexities of the language. But when these rules arbitrarily change, then they face problems. Most of the regular English verbs have the past tense in the normal pattern (either –d or -ed is added to the main verb) and are easy to predict.

Pick becomes picked
Accept becomes accepted
Add becomes added
But still there are many verbs which are irregular in their forms and often confuse the Odia speakers who want to translate them into Odia. Verbs having similar forms in all the tense forms (like put, cut, hit) are the most confusing. Unless one has a clear understanding of the context, one cannot translate the verb in the correct tense forms.

English: Children cut the cake into three pieces.
Odia: pilamançe caketiku tini khanda katile (past tense)/katanti (present).....

We should also be careful while translating verbs having multiple meanings, particularly opposite meanings. The word ‘dust’ for example can be used to mean ‘to remove dust’ and ‘to put dust or powder over something’. Look at the English sentence and its translations in Odia.

English: We should dust the room before we occupy it.
Odia: ei kotharire rahiba/prabesha kariba purbaru ame ehaku safa kariba uchita.

If someone uses the other meaning to translate the word ‘dust’ it will have a ridiculous sentence like the following.
*ei kotharire rahiba purbaru ame eha upare dhuli binchiba  uchita.*

Prepositions
Likewise, the prepositions in English become postpositions in Odia. Look at the following examples to understand how it is done.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Odia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. in the temple</td>
<td>1. mandirare/mandira bhitare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. on the table</td>
<td>2. table upare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. across the river</td>
<td>3. nai ara parire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. since the morning</td>
<td>4. sakala tharu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. towards the school</td>
<td>5. school adaku</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Determiners (Articles, possessives)
English has the articles but Odia does not have them. It has case markers for the subjects in the nominal case. Hence proper care should be taken while translating noun phrases containing articles. Say for example, when we translate a phrase ‘a good boy’ we say
‘bhala pilatie’, but when we say ‘the good boy’ to mark a particular boy we say ‘bhala pilati’.

In the same way, possessives in English have two forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Odia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Father of the nation</td>
<td>jatitra pita</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children of this village</td>
<td>e gaanra pila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My friends father</td>
<td>mo sangara bapa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My book</td>
<td>mora bahi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In one case the possessive ‘of’ comes before the noun (nation) but in the second case the possessive ‘s’ comes after the noun ‘friend’. But in the Odia translations, in both the cases we have the possessive marker ‘ra’ after the nouns. Look at the translations in Odia given above.

**Compound Words:**

Compound words are made up of two or more words. Usually, the meaning of the individual words get added to give a new meaning to the compound word. Individual words.

The first group of compound words mean exactly what they say: “afternoon,” “anytime,” “seashore,” “underground” and so on.

The second group of compound words mean half of what they say, at least in a literal sense: “bellboy” involves a boy but not a bell – though perhaps the boy used to materialize when someone rang a bell? Likewise, a “bookworm” is not a worm but a human who likes to read books.

The third group of compound words have meanings that have nothing to do with the meanings of the individual words involved. For instance, the English “deadline” refers to the final acceptable time to receive or deliver something. It has nothing to do with death or a line.

But we also have exceptions when the two words put together mean something entirely different from the meanings of the individual words. When we translate such words into Odia, we use either a compound word or a new different word if it is available in Odia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Odia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. headmaster</td>
<td>1. headmaster or pradhan shikhyak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. bus stand</td>
<td>2. bus-stand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. blackboard</td>
<td>3. kalapata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. doormat</td>
<td>4. papochha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. watchman</td>
<td>5. jaguali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. middleman</td>
<td>6. dalal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Neologisms
A language may not have a word for a certain action or object that exists in another language. In America, some houses have a “guest room,” which is a room where hosts allow guests to sleep. It is a common room in a house, but Americans don’t have a single word for it, so we use its description, “guest room.” Other languages have a very specific name for that room, e.g.ଅତିଥିଶାଳା in Odia. After ‘globalization’ and ‘liberalisation’ became a buzzwords across the world, Odia language had to come out with its equivalents ‘jagatikarana’ and ‘udarikarana’. Users of a language start using new words when they want to communicate with their neighbouring community but do not have equivalents in their respective languages.

Hospital- daktara thana
Police station- police thana
Secretariat- sachibalaya
University- biswa bidyalaya

Self-Check Exercise-2

Translate the following words and phrases into English.

1. A beautiful birthday gift
2. Networking
3. Bangles- stand
4. The headman of the village
5. Horse- riding
6. My sister’s classmate
7. Country- made
8. Localization
9. The most unwanted food item
10. The damaged roads
1.2.4 Idioms, phrasal verbs and collocations

Every language has a unique structure and usage. The structure of language is directly related to the level of accuracy and simplicity of the translation. The simpler the language, the easier it is to translate that language to another one.

Idioms are the most difficult to translate as they cannot be translated word by word and carry cultural connotations. Some idioms are misleading, as they may seem transparent because they offer a reasonable literal interpretation and their idiomatic meanings are not necessarily signaled in the surrounding text, e.g., “to take someone for a ride.” Familiarity with the culture is very helpful for translating idioms.

Let’s have a look at the following examples to understand how difficult it is to translate the idioms.

**English**: A bird in hand is better than two birds in the bush.

While translating this sentence we would never say:

*Buda bhitare thiba duiti chadh e apekhyahatare thiba gotae chadhei bhala*

Does this sentence convey any meaning in our cultural context? No, it does not. But when we say, *udila chadheiku besara bata*, we understand that it means “desiring for something which is yet to happen”. This comes very close in meaning to the English sentence given above. But there are a couple of idioms which have almost exact equivalents, ‘jesaku tesa’ for ‘tit for tat’. It all depends on the expertise of the person who translates.

**Phrasal verbs**

Phrasal verbs in English are also equally difficult to translate. The words which constitute a phrasal verb have different meanings than the meaning of the phrasal verb. Look at the following sentence.

The firemen put out the fire within fifteen minutes.

In the above example, the phrasal verb ‘put out’ means ‘extinguishing fire’ or ‘stopping burning’ but it literally means ‘putting something outside’. Hence the proper translation of this would be:

*agnishama karamcharimane pandaraminit bhitare nian libhaidele*

*Look at some more examples.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Odia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The meeting has been put off until next Friday.</td>
<td>1. <em>asanta shukrabara jae sabhaku sthagita rakha jaichhi.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The nurse looked after the patient well.</td>
<td>2. <em>Nurse rogitira bhala jatna nele.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. I cannot put up with your mischief anymore.</td>
<td>3. <em>mu au tuma badmasi baradast kariparibi nahin</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Collocations
Collocations are groups of words which are used together as a convention by the users of a language to convey messages in better ways. Non-native speakers find them very challenging when translating them into their respective languages. Let’s look at the following examples to understand how it is difficult to translate such expressions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Odia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A great achievement</td>
<td>1. <em>eka bada safalata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Bread and butter</td>
<td>2. <em>moulika khadya</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Play the trick</td>
<td>3. <em>chakranta kariba</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Face the music</td>
<td>4. <em>(kukarmara) phala bhogiba</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Give a hand</td>
<td>5. <em>hata mishaiba ba hata badhaiba</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Doing a favour</td>
<td>6. <em>upakara kariba</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Making a mistake</td>
<td>7. <em>bhul kariba</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Self-Check Exercise-3

Translate the following idioms, phrasal verbs and collocations into Odia.

1. A bad workman quarrels with his tools.
2. A stitch in time saves nine.
3. Too many cooks spoil the broth.
4. Call off a strike
5. Bring up a child
6. Look down on someone
7. Great disadvantage
8. Hand-in-hand
9. Make someone do a work
10. Let someone do some work

__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________
_________________________
1.3 Structure of English and Odia

1.3.1 Phrasal Structure

In our day to day conversation we usually come across noun phrases, adjective phrases, verb phrases, adverb phrases and prepositional phrases.

Noun Phrases

In the noun phrases of English, we have a noun preceded by an article, possessive or a qualifier. In Odia translation, we put the qualifying words and pre-determiners before the noun but the possessive comes after the noun. Look at the following phrases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Odia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A tall banyan tree</td>
<td>1. eka lamba baragachha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. All my favourite friends</td>
<td>2. mora samasta priya bandhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. This beautiful bird-</td>
<td>3. ehi sundara pakhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. My sister’s husband</td>
<td>4. mora bhaunira bara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The leg of the table</td>
<td>5. tablera goda</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adjective Phrases

In adjective phrases, we have more than one adjective before the nouns. They follow a definite order. Look at the following adjective phrases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Odia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The new polished Indian ornaments</td>
<td>1. nua polishkara bharatiya alankar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. A poor helpless boy</td>
<td>2. eka gariba asahaya balaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Three malnourished tribal children</td>
<td>3. tinoti kuposhita adibashi chhua</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Verb Phrases

The verb phrases in English have more than one auxiliary verb but in Odia the auxiliary verbs get embedded into the main verb. The auxiliary verbs get added to the main verbs in Odia translation. One has to take care of this feature of Odia language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Odia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Children have been playing here since the morning.</td>
<td>1. Pilamane sakalatharu (eparyanta) eithare kheliasuchhanti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Father was watering the plants when it rained.</td>
<td>2. Barsha asila belaku bapa gachhare pani deuthile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Shalini will be reading her lessons by this time tomorrow.</td>
<td>3. Kali ete belaku shalini nija patha padhuthiba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adverb Phrases
In adverb phrases of English we have an intensifier followed by the adverb. In Odia also we follow the same arrangement of the intensifier and the adverb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Odia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. I have very gladly accepted your proposal.</td>
<td>1. <em>Mu bahut khusire tuma prastaba grahana karichhi.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The workers finished the work quite successfully.</td>
<td>2. <em>Sramikamane ati safalatara sahita kamati sarile.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prepositional Phrases
The prepositions in English become the post-positions or the case-markers in Odia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Odia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. I saw a tiger sitting on the branch of the banyan tree.</td>
<td>1. <em>Mu baragachha dala upare baghatie basithiba dekhili.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. I met my friend at the station at 5pm this evening.</td>
<td>2. <em>Mu aji sandhya panchata bele stattionre mo sangaku bhetili.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Kunal walked across the road to drop the letter in the postbox.</td>
<td>3. <em>dakaboxre chithite pakaiba pain Kunal rasta atikrama kari gala</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We shall be discussing the structures of different kinds of phrases of English and Odia in detail in Unit 6 of CIT-02: Functional Translation.

1.3.2 Syntax or Sentence Structure

The basic sentence structure of English contains the subject, verb and the object in the following order.

SVO (Subject→Verb→Object)
- Meera loves ice-creams.
- Vikash sings beautiful songs.
- Mr Das teaches us grammar.

But in the basic sentence structure in Odia, we have the subject, verb and the object in a different order.

SOV (Subject→Object→Verb)
- *meera icecream bhala pae*
- *bikash bhala geeta gae*
- *Mr Das amaku byakarana padhanti*

We see that in English, the verb comes in the middle whereas in Odia, the object comes in the middle. This difference in the basic sentence structure of English and Odia often confuses the students and users of these languages, particularly when they translate from one language to another. Because of the interference of mother tongue, many Odia...
speakers of English have the tendency to put the object in the middle (Meera icecream love).

In the complex sentences in English, we usually put the Main Clause first and the sub-ordinate clauses follow the Main Clause.
   I don’t know when the train arrives.
   Rani saw a stranger while coming out of her room.
   People do not bother if you go without food.

There are a few conjunctions which occur at the beginning of complex sentences. In such sentences the sub-ordinate clause occurs before the Main Clause.

Since you are my best friend, I will support you.
Though I am tired, I will accompany you.

In Odia, we put the sub-ordinate clauses before the Main Clauses almost in all the cases.

    train ketebale asiba mu jnaini
    Nija roomru baharilabelaku rani jane aparichita byaktinku dekhila
    Tume upasa rahile lokankara kichhi jae ase nahin..
    Tume jehetu more sabutahru srestha bandhu, mu tumaku samarthana karibi
    Mu klanta helebi tuma sahita jibi.

We shall be discussing the structures of different kinds of sentences of English and Odia in detail in Unit 7 of CIT-02: Functional Translation.

### Self-Check Exercise-4

**Translate the following phrases and sentences into Odia.**

**Phrases**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Odia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. an old Chinese toy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. both the parts of this house</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. on the top of the hill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. in the heart of the town</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. the beautiful modern painting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. very carelessly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. quite cleverly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. on the left side of the road</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. has been working</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. will have finished</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Mohan plays cricket in the afternoon everyday.
2. I will go to the market if it does not rain.
3. Since there has been no improvement in your health, you should change the doctor immediately.
4. I cannot pardon you unless you apologize.
5. You will meet such fools wherever you go.

1.4. Summing Up
In this lesson, we briefly discussed the various difficulties that we face while translating words, phrases and sentences from English to Odia. While discussing the words, we made a comparative analysis of different items of vocabulary like homonyms, homophones, homographs, onomatopoeic words, compound words, neologisms and words in different parts of speech. Then we discussed the difficulties involved in the translation of idioms, phrasal verbs and collocations. Finally we discussed the difficulties faced in translation due to the difference in the structure of the English and Odia language. Under the phrasal structures we discussed the noun phrases, the adjective phrases, the verb and adverb phrases and prepositional phrases. Likewise, under the sentence structure we analysed the basic sentence patterns in both the languages and explained why it is important to take care of the basic sentences patterns while translating from one language to another language. We also discussed the word order maintained in the complex sentences in English and Odia. We discussed all these aspects of language with suitable examples from English and their corresponding translations in Odia. The main focus of all these discussions was to transfer the exact sense of the original English to Odia so that the beauty of both the languages in maintained.

1.5. Unit End Exercises
1. Why is it difficult to translate culture-specific words in one language to another language? Explain with examples.
2. What are the parts of speech in English? What precautions should we take while translating them into Odia?
3. “Idioms, phrasal verbs and collocations are the most difficult to translate.” Do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer.
4. What are the differences in the basic sentence patterns of English and Odia? Describe with suitable examples.
5. Translate the following passage into Odia.
Farmers are the backbone of Indian agriculture. They work round the year in summer, rain and winter to provide food to the people in our country. But they cannot live a life filled with progress and happiness. When they have poor crops, their income comes down and badly affects their personal lives. In course of their work they forget their personal comforts and often cannot afford the health of their families and higher education of their children. They are always face to face with challenges from the market, from the people and most importantly nature. Market rates of agricultural produces keep dwindling and scare them every day. Attitude of people towards agriculture and farmers is not positive. They do not consider agriculture to be a respectable profession. Hence the children of farmers do not prefer to follow the footprints of their parents and grandparents. Nature is also not very friendly to them. Because of inadequate irrigation facilities, they are forced to depend upon rain most of the time. And the rate of rainfall too varies every year. Natural calamities in states like Odisha often added to their troubles.

1.6 Model Answers to Self-Check Exercises

Self-Check Exercise-01

1. mu ehi alutiku sahajare ehi tina daba bhitare bharti kari paribi.
2. Mahumachhimanankara gunjana mote nidaru uthaidele
3. Mankadara lanja samaparkita gapati bhari badhia hoithila.
5. Bishop gariba lokatiku nirdosha ghosana kale.
6. Sakale biradimannaka miaun ashubha dhari nia jae.
7. Sthananti duraru dekhabhi sundara(akarshaniya) nahan.
8. Upagraha mangala grahake kebe pahanchibi kie janichhi?
9. Jadi tuma chhada au kehi mo prastab grahakna na kare mu kana kari paribi?
10. Mote mo tikat agatura/agrima booking karibaku padiba.

Self-Check Exercise-2

1. eka sundara janmadina upahara
2. networking
3. chudi-stand
4. gaanra mukhia
5. ghodachadha
6. mo bhaunira sahapartini(classmate)
7. gaaunli/deshi
8. sthanikara
9. sabutharu beshi abanchhita khadyadrabya
10. kharap rasta
Self-Check Exercise-3

1. chali na jani batara dosa.
2. A stitch in time saves nine.
3. bahu lokare musa mareni
4. Dharmaghata batil kariba
5. Jane shishura pratipalana kariba
6. Janaku chhota najarare dekhiba
7. bada asubidha (disadvantage)
8. Hata mishai chlaiba
9. Janaka dwara kama karaiba
10. Kama karibaku sujoga/anumati deba

Phrases

1. Eka puruna chaina khelana
2. ehi ghrara ubhaya bhaga
3. pahadarara munda upare,
4. saharara madhya bhagare
5. sundara adhunika painting(chitrakla),
6. ati jatnahina bhabe
7. atynata chaturatara sahita
8. rastara bama parsware
9. kama kari asuachhi,
10. sari deithiba

Sentences

1. mohan sabudina aparanhare cricket khele.
2. Barsha na hele mu bajaraku jibi.
3. tuma swasthya abasthare jehetu unnati dekha jauni, tume turanta daktara paribartana kariba uchitha.
4. Tume bhul na magila jaen mu tumaku khyama kari paribi nahin.
5. Tume jeunthiki jiba emiti murkhanku paiba/dekhiba