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Syntactic Parallelism in Muglan

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Abstract

This article explores the syntactic parallelism in Muglan. The data are carried out from the secondary sources. The qualitative and descriptive method is used for analysis. The sixteen sentences are taken from the source and their targets were noted along with the transliteration. The selected sentences were analyzed on the basis of structure, functions and voice. On the basis of syntactic parallelism, the findings have been drawn on the basis of voice, sentence types and sentence function. Most of the Nepali active voices in the source text (ST) have been translated into English active voices in the target text (TT). Therefore, the tendency of active (ST) into active (TT) was very high. Throughout the sampled data, Nepali passive voice (ST) into English passive voice (TT) has very low. Similarly on the basis of sentence types, simple sentences in the ST translated into simple sentences in the TT has higher tendency as compared to compound sentences in the ST translated into compound sentences in the TT. The complex sentences in the ST translated into complex sentences in the TT have highest tendency. Likewise on the basis of sentence function, the declarative sentences in the ST into declarative sentences in the TT has highest tendency. Interrogative sentences in the ST into interrogative sentences in the TT has higher tendency than exclamatory sentences in the ST into exclamatory in the TT. The imperative sentence (ST) into imperative sentence (TT) has lowest tendency.

Keywords: Sentence types, sentence function, syntactic parallelism, voice

Introduction

Translation is a process of rendering message from one code to another whether the codes are different languages or even sometimes varieties of the same language. In its common sense, it is usually a bilingual activity which involves two languages as a source language and a target language. Translation simply can be taken as a tool of transformation of information from source text to the target one.

Sopher (1982) classifies parallelism into eight levels known as formal patterns. These were syntactical, positional, lexical, morphological, phonological, metrical, numerical and multiple levels. The formal patterns help the researchers determine and classify any parallelism occurring in both texts.

Syntactic parallelism is a grammatical and rhetorical technique used in writing and speaking to create balance and rhythm within sentences or phrases. Syntactic parallelism is also known as parallel structure or parallel construction. It involves using similar or identical grammatical structures, such as words, phrases, or clauses, in a series or list to convey ideas more effectively and make the text more pleasing to the reader or listener. The parallel elements should be logically related and share a similar grammatical form. Translation on the basis of syntactic parallelism has been analyzed and interpreted on the basis of voice, sentences types and language function.

Literature Review

Bhattarai (1997) has made an attempt to define translation process and product of translation traffic between Nepali-English language pair in particular. This study presents a brief important survey of uni- and bidirectional translational activities in Nepali. It attempts to see translation, chiefly literary, its importance, the techniques, methods and issues related to it. It focuses on the grammatical structure of Nepali. The focus of the study is the linguistic as well as literary analysis of the contemporary Nepali poetry in translation.

Adhikari (2080) analyzed research entitled *Process-Product Interface in Literary Translation from Nepali into English*. The primary objective of the study is to explore processes of translating literary texts, analyze translation products, and to work out the interface between them. The process dimension is explored in terms of phases, resources, and creativity, whereas the translation product is analyzed in terms of creativity, linguistic accuracy, fidelity, and syntactic manipulation. The study is a case of inverse translation in which English as a second language (ESL)/English as foreign language (EFL) translation students were required to translate Nepali short stories into English, and ESL/EFL translators were asked to share their views on and experiences of translating Nepali literary texts into English.

Neupane (2017) explore and categorize culture-specific terms (CSTs) in Bhattarai's novel *Muglān*, investigate and analyze the strategies applied in the translated version, assess the strategies for plausibility and evaluate gaps in translation. The data for the study were collected from Nepali and English versions of the novel. The basic technique for collecting data was

the observation, which was done by using a checklist. The selection of the 220 cultural terms from the novel was done by applying a purposive sampling procedure. They were investigated in terms of five categories and seven strategies. The major finding of the research was that the terms, categorized into five types, employed seven strategies. The most frequent strategy was the translation by cultural substitution, followed by loan word (plus explanation), neutral word and general word. The subsequent strategies were translation by paraphrase (related words), paraphrase (unrelated words) and omission. Moreover, not specific but different reasons were found in the selection and use of the strategies. Finally, the study found that cultural references necessitate the use of appropriate strategies for transferring them across languages.

Kafle (2012) analyzed research on *Sentence Level Translation: A Case of Palpasa Café*. The data in this study were obtained from the novel *Palpasa Café* (Nepali version) and its translated version. The study aims to analyze the sentences on the basis of structure, functions and voice as well as in terms of addition, reference and sense aspect of the sentences in translation.

Adhikari (2011) dealt research entitled *Sentence Level Strategies in Translation: A Case of Ishwarko Adalatma Outsiderko Bayan*. This study attempted to analyze the sentence level strategies in translation. I utilized only the secondary sources of data. The data were collected judgmentally from the three essays in the anthology of essays *Ishwarko Adalatma Outsiderko Bayan* and its translated version 'An Outsider in the Court of God'. The 75 sentences from three essays were taken from Nepali version and their translated versions were noted along with the transliteration. Then the selected sentences were analyzed on the basis of different sentence level strategies as sentence type, voice, reference in translation, deletion, addition and sense of SL taken or left in TL. There is the prevalence of the simple sentences in the source text and while translating them the translator has translated most of them (62.07%) into simple ones while 17.7% simple sentences into compound and even into complex ones (20.7%)

Research Methods

The theoretical basis of this study is developed by Newmark and Catford. The current study adopted document analysis within qualitative research design. This study is based on secondary data. The Nepali version of the novel *Mulan* is written by Govinda Raj Bhattarai and translated by Lekhnath S Pathak is widely used as the main source of data. The data for syntactic parallelism is sixteen sentences for the analysis whereas total data universe is hundred sentences. For this study, the print, electronic media such as books, thesis, articles, journals, internet excess are used.

Results and Discussion

Translation on the Basis of Syntactic Parallelism

In *Parallelism in Modern English Prose* Sopher (1982) classifies parallelism into eight levels known as formal patterns. These were syntactical, positional, lexical, morphological, phonological, metrical, numerical and multiple levels. The formal patterns help the researchers

determine and classify any parallelism occurring in both texts.

Syntactic parallelism is a grammatical and rhetorical technique used in writing and speaking to create balance and rhythm within sentences or phrases. Syntactic parallelism is also known as parallel structure or parallel construction. It involves using similar or identical grammatical structures, such as words, phrases, or clauses, in a series or list to convey ideas more effectively and make the text more pleasing to the reader or listener. The parallel elements should be logically related and share a similar grammatical form. Translation on the basis of syntactic parallelism has been analyzed and interpreted on the basis of voice, sentences types and language function.

Syntactic Parallelism on the Basis of Voice

On the basis of voice, the syntactic parallelism of *Mulan* has been analyzed in terms of two categories: active to active translation and passive to passive translation. Out of purposively sampled one hundred sentences, ninety-nine were in active voice in the source text and they were translated into active voice in the target language. Similarly, out of hundred sampled one is passive in the source text and translated into passive in the target language.

Table 1
Syntactic Parallelism on the Basis of Voice

Categories	Voice	No of Sentences	Percentage	Remarks
Syntactic Parallelism	Active to active	94	93.06%	
	Passive to pas- sive	1	100%	

In the data universe, out of purposively sampled ninety-nine sentences of the source text, 94 (93.06%) sentences were translated into active ones in the target language text. For example:

1(a) ST: *usmā pāgalpan thapindai thiyo ani chhimekimā samet pāgalkai rupmā chinina thālyo* (Active)

Gloss: his madness adding and in neighbourhood even known as madman.

(b) TT: His insanity kept on increasing and his neighbourhood also started to refer to him as insane. (Active)

2 (a) ST: *sāthiko isthitile sutārlāi murchhā parnu bhayo* (Active)

Gloss: friend's condition Sutār withered made

(b) TT: Sutār's wits stopped working on seeing his buddy's condition. (Active)

In the above-mentioned examples (1) and (2) Nepali active sentences are in the source text. The translator has translated as English active sentences in the target text to make syntactic parallelism. Similarly, out of one passive sentence of the source text, one (100%) is translated

into passive in the target text. For example:

3 (a) ST: *rāti suāna sabailāi tyahi āhāu khatāieko thiyo* (Passive)

Gloss: night sleep all in that place was ordered.

(b) TT: They were all allocated the same place to sleep at night. (Passive)

The above-mentioned example (3) Nepali passive sentence in the source text is translated as English passive sentence in the target text to create syntactic parallelism. Out of 100 purposively sampled sentences the tendency of active sentences in the target text (TT) is high.

Syntactic Parallelism on the Basis of Sentence Types

On the basis of sentence types, the syntactic parallelism of *Muglān* has been analyzed in terms of three categories: simple to simple, compound to compound and complex to complex translation. Out of purposively sampled one hundred sentences, thirty-five sentences were in simple sentence in the source text and twenty-nine were translated into simple in the target language. Similarly, out of hundred sampled thirty-three were compound in the source text and ten sentences were translated into compound in the target language. Out of hundred, thirty-two sentences were complex in the source text and thirty were translated into complex in the target text.

Table 2
Syntactic Parallelism on the Basis of Sentence Types

Categories	Types of sentences	No of Sentences	Percentage	Remarks
Syntactic Parallelism	Simple to simple	29	82.85%	
	Compound to compound	10	30.30%	
	Complex to complex	30	93.75%	

In the data universe, most of the simple sentences 29(82.85%) in the Nepali were translated into English as simple sentences, while 10(30.30%) were translated into English as compound and 30(93.75%) were translated into complex ones. For examples:

Simple to Simple

Most of the Nepali simple sentences in the ST were translated as English simple sentences in the TT.

4(a) ST: *bagānmā sadhai ekai prakārle kām hunthyo*

Gloss: garden everyday same type work happened.

(b) TT: The work would go on the same way in the estate.

5(a) ST: *āhulele aba ākhāko wis māreko hunuparchha*

Gloss: thule now eyes poison killed must have.

(b) TT: Thule must have killed the sting of eyes.

Compound to Compound

The translation of Nepali compound sentence in the ST is lower. Most of the Nepali compound sentences in the ST are translated as English complex sentences in the TT.

6(a) ST: *ākhā polna chhādekā thiye ani nidhāera dājulāi bolāyo*

Gloss: eye stopped burning and fell asleep called brother.

(b) TT: Now his eyes had stopped burning and he woke up his sleeping buddy.

7(a) ST: *batti nibhenan ra jhilmili sajb bhaera raheko rahai thiyo*

Gloss: lights don't go out and dazzle come alive stand on constantly.

(b) TT: The lights did not go off, and the dazzle had come alive and stayed on constantly.

Complex to Complex

The Nepali complex sentence in the ST is translated as English complex sentences in the TT. It has highest tendency.

8(a) ST: *tyasbich jati barkhā lāgdai jānthyo tyati sisnu ra allo ta samjhi nasaknu ghāri bhaera maulinthyo*

Gloss: between that, the more it rained; the *sisnu* and *allo* not being able to remember would grow up bushes.

(b) TT: In the meanwhile, as the rainy season progressed, thick nettle bushes would grow up wild like anything, to make matters even worse.

9(a) ST: *hattapatta u āphno riksā āpera yasari tyo āhāū chhodyo u prāāko surkshyāmā āauāirahechha*

Gloss: hurriedly his own-self rickshaw picks up as if that place left his life to protect run away.

(b) TT: Hurriedly he picked up his rickshaw and left the place as if he was running for his life.

In the above-mentioned examples, the examples (4) and (5) are structurally simple. The simple sentences in the ST have been translated into simple sentences in the TT. In the examples

(6) and (7) there are two independent clauses in each ST. They are joined by *ra* in the ST which made compound sentence. The translator has translated the compound sentences of the ST into compound sentences of the TT to make syntactic parallelism. The coordinating lexical item in Nepali *ani* is translated in English with sense translation where *and* is not as Nepali coordinating marker *ra*. In the example (8) the ST contains one independent clause and one dependent clause. This clause is joined with the coordinator *ra*. However, the translator has used subordinator *as* in the TT to make complex sentence. The translator is more concerned with sense translation. But the *thick* nettle does not clarify the meaning of *sisnu* and *allo*. Rather than using *thick nettle*, it is expected to use the same term as in the ST. Translator must be aware of cultural nuances to ensure the translation is culturally appropriate or meaningful. Likewise in the example (9) the translator has translated complex sentences of the ST into complex sentences in the TT to create syntactic parallelism.

Syntactic Parallelism on the Basis of Sentence Function

On the basis of sentence function, the syntactic parallelism of *Muglan* has been analyzed in terms of four categories: declarative to declarative, interrogative to interrogative, exclamatory to exclamatory, and imperative to imperative. Most of the sentences out of purposively sampled 100 sentences, 90 sentences were declarative in the source text and 89 were translated into declarative sentences in the target text. Out of 100 sampled 6 were interrogative in the source text and 5 sentences were translated into interrogative in the target text. Similarly, out of 100 sampled sentences, 2 sentences were exclamatory in the ST and translated into exclamatory in the TT. Likewise, out of 100 sampled one sentence imperative in the ST and translated into imperative in the TT to create syntactic parallelism.

Table 3
Syntactic Parallelism on the Basis of Sentence Function

Categories	Language Function	No of Sentences	Percentage	Remarks
Syntactic Parallelism	Declarative to declarative	89	98.88%	
	Interrogative to interrogative	5	83.33%	
	Exclamatory to exclamatory	2	100%	
	Imperative to imperative	1	100%	

In the data universe, it is clear that out of 90 declarative sentences, 89(98.88%) were translated into declarative. Similarly out of 6 interrogative sentences and 5(83.33%) were translated into interrogative in the target text. There were 2 exclamatory sentences in the ST and 2 sentences (100%) translated into exclamatory sentences in the T.T. Likewise one sentence was imperative sentence in the ST and one sentence (100%) translated into imperative sentence in the TT. For example:

Declarative to Declarative

Most of the Nepali declarative sentences in the ST were translated into English declarative sentences in the TT.

10(a) ST: *uslāi biswās bhaena ra samjhyo sapanāmā yasto bhairahechha*

Gloss: he couldn't believe and remembered in dream this was happening.

(b) TT: He couldn't believe it and thought this must be happening in the dream.

11(a) ST: *aba mātra anumān gare yo uhi mānis rahechha jasle astiko din uniharulāi riksāmā hālera tyāhāsamma lyāethyo ra usle winā paisā tyo kām garethyo*

Gloss: now only guessed that this was same person who other day brought them in that place in rickshaw and without money he brought them.

(b) TT: Only now did they realize that this was the same person who had brought them here the other day without charging anything.

Interrogative to Interrogative

Out of purposively sampled sentences, the Nepali interrogative sentences in the ST are found lower.

12(a) ST: *kati dinu parne dui jiuko?*

Gloss: how much to give two lives.

(b) TT: How much for two people?

13(a) ST: *jaba arule kemā bāt mārchan āphule ke chāl pāunu?*

Gloss: when others talk about what one does not know.

(b) TT: When others talk, on what basis is gauge?

Exclamatory to Exclamatory

The Nepali exclamatory sentences in the ST are found very low.

14(a) ST: *aho! lohorimā ta kyā majā kānchhā!*

Gloss: wow! In lorry it is how wonderful kanchhā.

(b) TT: Wow! How wonderful it is, Kānchhā to be in lorry!

15(a) ST: *“assām mail!” mānisko āuāuā dekhina lāgyo*

Gloss: Assam Mail! People running around seems.

(b) TT: 'Assam Mail!' Crowds of people began to be visible again in the morning.

Imperative to Imperative

The Nepali imperative sentences in the ST are found very low.

16(a) ST: *āja yahī basnu*

Gloss: today here sit.

(b)TT: Stay here today.

In the examples (11) and (12) the translator has translated the declarative sentences of the ST into declarative sentences of the TT to create syntactic parallelism. The Nepali interrogative sentences (12) and (13) in the ST were translated into English interrogative sentences in the TT. Similarly, the Nepali exclamatory sentences (14) and (15) in the ST were translated into English exclamatory sentences in the TT to make syntactic parallelism. Likewise, the Nepali imperative sentence (16) in the ST was translated into English imperative sentence in the TT.

Conclusion

On the basis of syntactic parallelism, the findings have been drawn on the basis of voice, sentence types and sentence function. Most of the Nepali active voices in the source text (ST) have been translated into English active voices in the target text (TT). Therefore, the tendency of active (ST) into active (TT) was very high. Throughout the hundred sampled data, Nepali passive voice (ST) into English passive voice (TT) has very low. Similarly on the basis of sentence types, simple sentences in the ST translated into simple sentences in the TT has higher tendency as compared to compound sentences in the ST translated into compound sentences in the TT. The complex sentences in the ST translated into complex sentences in the TT have highest tendency. Likewise on the basis of sentence function, the declarative sentences in the ST into declarative sentences in the TT has highest tendency. Interrogative sentences in the ST into interrogative sentences in the TT has higher tendency than exclamatory sentences in the ST into exclamatory in the TT. The imperative sentence (ST) into imperative sentence (TT) has lowest tendency.

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