Editorial

Translation as a dynamic process operates in the translator’s mind that has an immense potential to reflect upon the social developments and changing lifestyles. The dynamicity of the translation process and the translator's mind produce interactions of local as well as international relevance. This dynamicity also produces scope for reading & re-reading and interpretation & re-interpretation of texts. Consequently, the ideas concerning translation have been undergoing serious and continuous modifications.

The state-of-the-art communication technology has been trying to ensure a seamless flow of human-human interaction. In this venture, there has been a tremendous progress considering languages individually. However, the growth has been slow on the fronts such as technology-mediated human-human interactions across languages and human-machine communications within and across languages. Such varied developments in the fields of translation and communication have definite bearings on the development of Translation Studies as an intellectual pursuit.

In a fascinating development, Translation Today, through quality and diversity in its publications, is attracting more and more scholars committed to Translation Studies. It is my pleasure to present the first issue of the volume number twelve comprising seven papers, an interview, and a translation. In what follows, I try to get the readers acquainted with the contents of this issue.

The first article titled Construction of Mother-tongue: Translation, Culture and Power is authored by Ashok K. Mohapatra. This paper discusses the cultural process of translation in the emergence of Odia as a mother-tongue in the colonial times. The next paper titled Politics and Poetics in the
Translation of the Classics by Shaheen Saba tries to explore how translation has been a very subjective manipulative enterprise in the context of the translation of classical masterpieces. Translation of Diasporic Conflict as Represented in Kiran Desai’s The Inheritance of Loss by Preethamol M. K., examines the cultural encounter in the context of globalization and its after-effects by giving a new reading to diaspora work like Kiran Desai’s The Inheritance of Loss. Sarani Roy, in her paper, Mothering Nations and Nationalizing Mothers: Reading the Fairy Tales of Colonial Bengal, studies Bengali folktales in the discourse of pregnancy and childbirth and how their sociocultural meanings play a vital role in the understanding of the stories. The next paper, Translating Poeticity: A Case Study of Tirukkural Translations into French by Pugazhendhi Kumarasamy, presents a comparative analysis of French translations of the monumental poetic work of Tamil literature Tirukkural by two translators belonging to two different centuries. In Translating ‘Pure’, ‘Clean’ and Woman’s Body: A Case Study of Memory and Experience from within and outside the Fishing Community, Renu Elza Varkey focuses on the layers of translation interconnecting the concepts of purity and woman’s body based on conversations with the fisher folk, and their representation or misrepresentation in other media. Priyada Shridhar Padhye, in her paper, Rewriting of Children’s Literature: Do We have a Universal Norm?, inquires into the universality of the norm of rewriting in the genre of Children’s Literature and its translation by investigating how scheming forces shape the latter.

Following the scientific articles, this issue presents an academic interview of Mary Snell-Hornby, an eminent scholar of Translation Studies and a founding member of the European Society for Translation Studies (EST) and its first President. In
this interview, Geethakumary discusses with Mary Snell-Hornby the impact of Rewriting - Culture school on Translation Studies and objectives of European Society for Translation Studies. The interview also contains questions related to her writings and adaptation studies.

The Translation section of this issue includes Hari Priya Pathak’s English translation of the Hindi short story Seepyan.

Hope the readers find this issue as engaging as the earlier ones.

Tariq Khan

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