

## **Editorial**

Culture and technology are not only the buzzwords of the 21st century, they are also the factors that shape the way knowledge-making and knowledge-dissemination processes are evolving. Both culture and technology have been the central points on which most discussions on translation oscillate. Translation Studies, as a discipline, is positively impacted and contoured by the intersections and (cross)currents of culture and technology. The former has been the subject of academic discourse for several decades, while the latter has triggered a revolutionizing pace for translation-related activities as well as cultural practices. Further, the contemporary developments in translation have seen phenomenal growth in the extent to which technology is playing the role of an enabler. Interestingly, the established practice of translation of technology is complemented by the technology of translation. These translation-culture and translation-technology interfaces have indeed created a relationship of mutualism between translation & culture and translation & technology. Therefore, the evolution of translation from a cause-effect tripartite situation to a relationship of mutualism with culture and technology is notable. How this relationship evolves further in the 21st century is watchable. Against this backdrop, the present issue of Translation Today comprises 6 research articles, 4 notes, 2 academic interviews, 2 book reviews, and 2 translations.

Translation not only mediates between cultures and languages to bring about a transcultural-transnational space, but it also unearths the unexplored ones. Through translation, the striking features of cultures and technological developments travel across the world. Translation enables linguistic and cultural specificities to become observable on the global platform. It also creates a chain reaction that contributes to the adaptation

and localization of new technologies for the successful realization of an equitable and harmonious world. This issue of Translation Today invites its esteemed readers to witness some manifestations of the aforementioned themes. Let us have a cursory glance at the contents.

The first paper, titled *The Ecology of Translation: A Case Study of Two Different Translations of Kanyasulkam in English* by Lakshmi Haribandi, studies the ecological environment of the translators and its influence on their decision-making process and translation strategy. Her analysis weaves around two different translations of Kanyasulkam. The second paper, titled *Genres and Multilingual Contexts: The Translational Culture of Nineteenth-Century Calcutta* by Chandrani Chatterjee, puts forth a study of the genre as a form of translation in the context of multilingualism. This paper analyzes the writings of Michael Madhusudan Dutt and Kaliprassanna Singha, who were instrumental in the development of new genres and multilingual space. The third paper, titled *Aithiyamala: Translating Text in Context* by Vrinda Varma, explores the translation strategies employed by the translators of the canonical Malayalam text *Aithiyamala* and how it is made relevant to the present readers.

Machine Translation has emerged as an unexceptionable global requirement. Consequently, this field has made considerable advances in recent years. As a natural response to this emerging and phenomenal trend, Translation Today decided to bring out a thematic volume. However, due to various constraints, it was not possible to include all the submissions that the call received for publication. Therefore, this issue of the journal has carved out a section dedicated to Machine Translation (MT).

The MT section has three papers. The first one, *On Post-Editability of Machine Translated Texts*, is by Ch Ram

Anirudh and Kavi Narayana Murthy. In this paper, the authors compare the outputs of three MT systems, namely, Phrase-based SMT (PBMT), NMT and Google Translate. The authors also analyze post-editability and the influence of errors on post-editing time and effort in this paper. The second paper, *A Rule-based Dependency Parser for Telugu: An Experiment with Simple Sentences*, is by Sangeetha P., Parameswari K, and Amba Kulkarni. Adopting Panini's Grammatical Tradition, the authors have attempted to develop a rule-based dependency parser for Telugu. In particular, they study the algorithm and the linguistic knowledge employed in developing such a parser. The third paper in this section, *A Statistical Study of Telugu Treebanks*, is by Praveen Gatla. He compares Hyderabad Telugu Treebank and HCU-IIIT-H Telugu Treebank from statistical perspectives.

The Note section has four entries. The first one, titled *On Nepali Translation of Hemingway's The Old Man and the Sea: An Analysis of Translation Strategies*, is by Sudesh Manger. He discusses the translation strategies adopted by Khagendra Mani Pradhan and Sanjiv Upadhyay while translating *The Old Man and the Sea* into Nepali and the position of their translations in Nepali polysystem. The second note is *Indian Translation Traditions: Perspectives from Sujit Mukherjee* by Anjali Chaubey. She revisits Sujit Mukherjee's Translation as Discovery and Other Essays on Indian Literature in English Translation and studies his role in situating Indian translation traditions. The third entry, titled, *Translation of Metaphors in George Orwell's Animal Farm from English to Hindi: A Cognitive Semantic Perspective*, by Baburam Upadhaya. He studies the use of culture-specific metaphors by Sooraj Prakash in his Hindi translation of Orwell's Animal Farm. The fourth note, titled, *Howard Goldblatt's Translations of Mo Yan's Works into English: Reader Oriented Approach*, is by Nishit

Kumar. He discusses the translation strategies used by Howard while translating Chinese literary texts into English.

The Note section is followed by two academic interviews. In the first interview, Obed Ebenezer. S interacts with K. M. Sheriff on issues such as the process of translation, perspectives on the translators, translation as resistance so on and so forth. In the second interview, P. M. Girish engages with P. K. N. Panicker on his becoming a popular translator, his selection of texts for translation.

This issue also has reviews of two recently published books in the field of Translation, Interpretation, and Adaptation Studies. In the first, Rawad Alhashmi reviews the book titled, *Translation and Practice Theory* by Maeve Olohan. In the second, Obed Ebenezer. S reviews *An Eye-Tracking Study of Equivalent Effect in Translation* by Callum Walker. Following the book reviews, this issue offers two translations. In the first translation, Bindu Singh renders Suryakant Tripathy Nirala's *Sakhi* to English as *Dear Friend*. Finally, Viraj Desai translates Himanshi Shelat's *Ekant* as *Solitude*.

As observed in earlier issues, the factors that determine the information dissemination and research in a discipline are two-dimensional. The first dimension relates to the existing practices, while the second dimension identifies with the novel initiatives. The former takes into consideration the ongoing norms, and the latter engages with the new advances. The trends in Translation Studies have also freely oscillated between the existing culture and new technology. The readers would be glad to notice and appreciate the manifestation of both the themes in the writing included in this issue.

Hope the readers continue to enjoy Translation Today.

Tariq Khan

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