

**POLITICS OF EXCLUSION: A COMPARATIVE
ANALYSIS OF *THE WAR OF THE WORLDS* AND
*SIYARON KI JANG***

BY

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Politics of Exclusion: A Comparative Analysis of *The War of the Worlds* and *Siyaron ki Jang*

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ABSTRACT

Thesis Title: Politics of Exclusion: A Comparative Analysis of *The War of the Worlds* and *Siyaron ki Jang*

This research work is based on the comparative analysis of *The War of the Worlds* by H.G. Wells and *Siyaron ki Jang* by Rasheed Ahmed. It aimed at identifying the *politics of exclusion* practiced in the target text and the way these exclusions affected the final product, *Siyaron ki Jang*. The current research is qualitative in nature. Its research design is comparative and explanatory. The data has been collected through careful and critical comparative analysis of both the texts. While, identifying and classifying the exclusions on micro level, the researcher has applied the Andere Lefevere's *model of manipulation* (2004). The data has been categorized under all the four categories i.e. *omission, addition, explanatory notes, and rewriting*. Having conducted the detailed analysis, the researcher has come up with multiple instances of manipulation on all the levels. Moving on to the macro level the researcher has undertaken the analysis of the data by applying the Andere Lefevere's *manipulation theory* (1990). The researcher has critically analyzed and interpreted the data under the broader socio-cultural elements of the *manipulation theory* (2004) i.e. *ideology, patronage, poetics and universe of discourse*. It has been demonstrated that these factors exert their power during the process of inter-cultural translations and they play a significant role in shaping the final product. The researcher has found that massive exclusions have been made while translating *The War of the Worlds* on almost all the levels of the text and the translated version, *Siyaron ki Jang* clearly exhibits these exclusions and transformation which occurred as a result of such manipulative activities. Moreover, it has been found that the source text has been domesticated into target society by the translator. While excluding the foreign elements, he has taken the translated text quite away from the original version of it. The translators should not distort the real soul of the text in order to adjust it to the target culture. Finally it has been suggested that the element of translator's subjectivity must be kept under a check.

Keywords: Target Text (TT), Source Text (ST), Machine Translation (MT), Source Language (SL), Target Language (TL).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THESIS AND DEFENSE APPROVAL FORM	ii
AUTHOR’S DECLARATION	iii
ABSTRACT.....	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
LIST OF TABLES	viii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	x
DEDICATION.....	xi
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Translation, Globalization and Cultural Interaction	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	3
1.3 Theoretical Concerns of the Study.....	4
1.4 Biographies of the Writer, H.G. Wells and the Translation Theorist, Andre Lefevere	6
1.5 Research Objectives.....	7
1.6 Research Questions	7
1.7 Delimitation of the Study.....	7
1.8 Research Methodology	7
1.9 Significance of the Study	8
2. LITERATURE REVIEW	9
2.1. Translation and its Evolution	9
2.2. Lingual Perspective of Translation	9
2.3. Culture and Translation.....	12
2.4. Categories of Translation.....	13

2.5. A Significant Shift in the Status of Translation Studies	14
2.6. Expansionism in Translation Studies.....	16
2.7. Manipulation Theory	17
2.8. Main Components of Manipulation Theory	18
2.9. Significance of the Theory of Rewriting	21
2.10. Fiction Writing and its Relevance with Translation Studies	22
2.11. Translation and National Identity	23
2.12. Lefevere's Contribution in the Discipline.....	24
2.13. Concept of Equivalence	27
2.14. Importance of Equivalence	28
2.15. Skopos Theory	28
2.16. Computerized Technology and Translation Studies	29
2.17 Strategies of Translation	30
2.18 Evaluating the Translators	31
2.19 Translation and Social Values	32
2.20 Ethical Considerations	33
2.21 Limitation of the Above Method	33
2.22 Translation a Source of Cultural Mediation.....	37
3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	40
3.1. Introduction.....	40
3.2. Research Design.....	41
3.3. Theoretical Framework.....	41
3.3.1. Additions.....	43
3.3.2. Explanatory Notes.....	43
3.3.3. Omissions.....	43
3.3.4. Rewriting.....	43
3.4. Collection of Data	45

3.5. Analysis of Data.....	45
4. DATA ANALYSIS	47
4.1. Data Analysis at Micro Level	47
4.2. Analysis of the Target Text.....	47
4.2.1. Omissions.....	47
4.2.2. Addition	63
4.2.3. Explanatory Note	64
4.2.4. Rewriting.....	64
4.3. Analysis of Data at Macro Level	74
4.3.1. Data Analysis	75
4.4. Findings of the Study	77
4.5. Conclusion of the Chapter	78
5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	79
5.1. Recommendations.....	81
5.2. Suggestions for Future Researchers.....	82
REFERENCES.....	83
APPENDICES	xii

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Additions made in the target text.....	63
Table 2: Instances of Rewriting	65
Table 3: Titles of Chapters of both the texts.....	72

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Translation Studies and its application.....	15
Figure 2: Application of Translation Studies.....	16

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my parents who made me what I am today.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Translation, Globalization and Cultural Interaction

Translation can be undoubtedly regarded as a genuine form of human action involving distant cultures. It acts like a bridge which connects the readers of a culture to another distant culture by displaying an in-depth knowledge and vivid picture of the target culture.

The trend of rapid globalization has opened the way to frequent interactions among the different countries of the world. In this connection, distant and diversified cultures may cause hindrances in the way of smooth communication because it is not always possible to have an accurate understanding of a distant culture. There may appear confusion and misunderstanding among the people, which can badly disturb the process of smooth communication. Therefore, it is important to devise such tools which can help people understand the diversified socio-cultural set-ups of distant societies and translation can be considered as one of the most influential tools in this regard. It may prove a great help for the cultural transmission.

Moreover, cultural interaction and translation studies are closely associated because intercultural translations play the role of a mediator for the readers. Sometimes, the translators may face some difficulties while translating culturally bound phenomena of a source culture into a target culture, which does not share the same traditions or rituals. In such cases the role of translator becomes crucial and important and his/her job becomes more demanding because s/he has to transfer the message in such a way that that the target readers may well understand the new and unknown traditions and rituals of the source culture as well.

In the recent times translation studies has emerged as one of the most influential and essential disciplines for a deeper understanding of the socio-cultural ties of the distant cultures. It is closely associated with the modernization and the development of the civilization and it paves the way for those who are struggling towards the achievement of higher goals. Being social animals, human beings tend to get inspired by the stories of heroic characters in the history. It is always appreciated and considered to be a source of inspiration for the people. Translating the

real stories of struggle and endurance and such things which contributed in the achievement of glorious success may play the role of an energy booster for those who are still in the phase of suppression and who have to endure a lot to achieve the higher goals in their lives. It helps the nations to get inspired by the great efforts and planning of the nations who have developed themselves after a lot of struggle. It has got a civilizing power which leads to westernization and modernization.

On the other hand, these inter-cultural translations may bring the developed and under-developed nations closer and the advanced economies may play a positive role for the up-lifting of the life standards of the under-developed nations. This is another phenomenon of the globalization that all the countries of the world have been playing their role on international level to resolve the issue of common interest. In such scenarios, inter-cultural translations may facilitate and smooth the process of collaboration of different countries of the world.

Translation does not simply mean shifting knowledge and information from one language into another (Lefevere, 1990). With the rapid advancement of information and communication technology, it has become very easy for people to attain knowledge about the people and cultures of the distant places. Therefore, translation has to serve a purpose which is definitely higher than this simple task of transferring the knowledge and information from one to another language. It takes place under certain circumstances and by keeping certain purposes in mind. It not only provides a new dimension to readers but also widens the scope of the text.

It would not be wrong to claim that when a piece of literature is delivered into different languages to the different readerships, it is perceived very differently. This may happen because of multiple elements which exercise quite significant influence on the perception of the readers. Although this perception may vary from reader to reader; however, it is expected that if readers share the same cultural and ideological patterns they may develop somewhat similar understanding of a given text. As, the role of the culture and tradition is highly influential and significant in shaping the ideologies of the readers. Therefore, when the readers share the same cultural and traditional values they are expected to be influenced in somewhat similar ways by the texts (Lefevere, 1998).

In this regard it is important to keep two things in mind:

Firstly, it may not be possible to translate a text exactly into another language because in case of cultural specific terms the translator may not find an exact equivalent and sometimes in order to maintain the original taste of the source text the translator has to borrow some terms from the source text. But the important thing to consider on such occasions is that in case of distant readers such cultural specific terms may not have the same connotations. Therefore, the translator has to consider the fact that how such a translation would affect the target readers.

Secondly, keeping the expectations and socio-cultural patterns of the target readers in mind, the translators may take liberty and manipulate the source texts to make it more understandable for the target readers. In this regard the role of translator is highly crucial because he not only tries to justify both source and target texts but tries to maintain a balanced approach in order to mediate between two different cultures and two distant readerships. His job is quite complicated as well as sensitive; transferring the knowledge to a distant readership and fulfilling their expectations meanwhile keeping the source text at its due place are some of the highly demanding and tough steps which are to be taken by the translator.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Translation of any text is never done in isolation; it is always affected by the certain elements, i.e., the translator's ideology, the needs of the target readers, norms and traditions of the target culture etc. Therefore, the translators make certain changes while dealing with the source text, but it should not be at the cost of changing the meaning of the text. As Lefevere (1998) asserts that translation plays a significant role in the development of a culture so it may prove useful to critically analyze translation and its relationship with the surrounding culture. Similarly the process of development of literature is also affected by translation. That's why Lefevere suggested that it's highly significant to study translation under the influence of the broader categories such as: *poetics*, *ideology*, *patronage* and *power*. Moreover, during the process of translation, integration of a different *universe of discourse* must be given equal importance.

Certain elements practice their influence and become responsible for the rewriting of the source text. Hence it is important to highlight that to what extent the changes have been made in the target text. Moreover, the levels i.e. lexical, structural, sentence, thematic etc. which are significant in the formation and overall structure of the text may be manipulated and it is

significant to deeply analyze the modifications made on these levels. As, the manipulation of any part of the source text may lead to its rewriting therefore, the researcher has to be more careful and sensitive towards such things.

The present study deals with the aspect of politics of exclusion and resultant changes in the target text. Moreover, the researcher has tried to bring into light the exclusions made by the Urdu translator Rasheed Khan in *Siyaron ki Jang* while dealing with the source text of *The War of the Worlds* written by H.G. Wells. In order to highlight the effect of exclusions, on the overall arrangement of the text and to demonstrate that how these changes affect the meaning of the source text. Moreover, the integration of a different *universe of discourse* will be highlighted.

1.3 Theoretical Concerns of the Study

With the growing awareness towards *Translation Studies*, there is a growing attention on the questions such as: What should be translated? How should it be translated? Why should it be translated? For whom is it being translated? etc. All these factors are highly significant and are decided by the translator.

The *theory of rewriting* emerged gradually, and the main terms have been introduced on different occasions by Lefevere. In 1981, Lefevere coined the term *refracted text*, which meant a text that has been processed for a target readership, perhaps to meet their expectation. In 1982, he added the term *adaptation*, which stood close to the *refraction*. In 1984, the term *patronage* was introduced in order to analyze the role of influential institutions and their desired ideologies and to show that how it may pressurize the translator while taking important decisions during the process of translation. Finally, in 1985, the term *refraction* emerged to be a form of rewriting.

Lefevere and Bassnett argued that translation is never done in a vacuum, where the outer effects can be fully avoided. They were of the view that translation is a social activity and is always affected by certain elements which play a significant role in making it rewrite i.e. *Ideology, Patronage, Poetics* and *Universe of discourse* etc.

Lefevere was of the view that powerful institutions exert their power during the whole process of rewriting, starting right from the selection of the source text till the preparation of the final product. This influence is considered to be unavoidable as translation is never done in isolation. Therefore, he was of the view that power structures in a particular social set up may be

redefined with the help of a particular text. Numerous elements are taken into consideration in this regard i.e. individuals, printing and publishing houses, political parties, religious set-ups and other dominating institutions as well. He has used the term *patronage* for these institutions.

The third category is that of poetics, and it has two components: first one is the *literary component* which takes into consideration the literary form, devices, genres etc. of the texts. Second component is relevant to the role of a particular piece of literature in the society. This component shows sensitivity and caution towards the selection of the themes which are to be translated. The *literary component* of the *poetics* might be conservative in its functioning while the *functional component* might be influenced by the contextual factors and ideological set-ups of the society. Moreover, a *poetics* may be helpful for the evaluation of literature and may assist the critics to analyze and rate certain pieces of literature.

Moreover, the interpretation of the literary system is deeply affected by the translations (Lefevere, 2005). He assigns translations an equally important place as to the original text in the development and establishment of a *poetics*.

Universe of discourse includes traditions, rituals, habits and other culturally specified elements, which may not be the same in the source culture and target culture. The translators may rewrite the texts on both levels i.e. style and content because they have to keep in view the acceptability of the translated text into target culture. As the cultures of readers may show rigidity and they may not approve certain foreign elements, therefore, the translators have to be highly conscious and well aware of the literary scenario, expectations and temperament of the intended readers, the suitability and non-suitability of certain texts for the acceptance of the translated text in the target culture.

In short, it can be said that translation is a complex process of rewriting of a source text under the effect of certain elements which are essentially present around the text and the translator while this activity takes place. Translation studies provides laboratory situations by presenting the source texts and target texts in such a way that the critical analyzer is enabled to dig out the constraints which remained present during the process of translation and the techniques used by the translator to work successfully under those constraints. It may prove a great help to understand the cultural grids which surround both the texts.

The current research work deals with a similar phenomenon the researcher intends to highlight the changes that took place during the process of translation and the exclusions made on lexical and higher level i.e. structure, title of chapters and even the length of chapters and the overall book. Andre Lefevere's model of *translation as rewriting* (1992) has been applied for the analysis of data.

1.4 Biographies of the Writer, H.G. Wells and the Translation Theorist, Andre Lefevere

Herbert George Wells (21 Sep 1866-13 Aug 1946), is considered a versatile writer as he has displayed excellency in multiple genres of writing. He used to write satire, biography, social commentary and above all science fiction. He was termed as the Shakespeare of Science fiction and has been nominated for the Nobel Prize, for four times. He wrote about the themes of alien invasion, invisibility and time travel etc. His famous works include:

The Time Machine (1895)

The Island of Doctor Moreau (1896)

The War of the Worlds (1898)

The War in the Air (1907).

Andre Lefevere (1945-1946) is a well-known translation theorist. He is considered to be one of the most important figures responsible for bringing drastic changes in the conceptualization and practice of Translation Studies. He postulated that neither words nor text play the operational role during the process of translation, its culture, which plays the major role and directs the whole activity of translation. His renowned works are:

Translation, Rewriting, And The Manipulation of Literary Fame(1992)

Translation/History/Culture: A Source Book(1993)

Constructing Cultures: Essay on Literary Translation(1998)

Translating Literature: Practice and Theory in a Comparative Literature(1992)

Translating Poetry: Seven Strategies and a Blue Print

1.5 Research Objectives

- To find out the politics of exclusion in *Siyaron ki Jang* as a translation of *The War of the Worlds*.
- To demonstrate the changes that took place in the target text on multiple levels, i.e., lexical, sentence level, thematic, structural, even the title, length and number of chapters as the result of the exclusions.

1.6 Research Questions

Q1: How does the politics of exclusion come into play in *Siyaron ki Jang* as a translation of *The War of the Worlds*?

Q2: What exclusions are made by the translator at word, sentence and discourse level?

1.7 Delimitation of the Study

Keeping in view the constraints of time and management this research work has been delimited to the analysis of the book-1, *The Coming of Martians of The War of the Worlds*. Most part of target text is based on this book and it provides sufficient data as per required by this research work. Book-II, *The Earth Under The Martians*, is not a part of this study.

1.8 Research Methodology

The present research work aims to undertake a detailed comparative analysis of the two texts i.e. *The War of the Worlds* and *Siyaron ki Jang*, by using the model of *Translation as Rewriting* proposed by Andre Lefevere (1992).

The researcher has basically pointed out the manipulation made by the translator on multiple levels i.e words, sentences and chapters etc. using the categories devised by Lefevere i.e *Explanatory Notes, Addition, Omission* and *Rewriting*. According to framework devised by Lefevere these strategies may be used to manipulate a text while it is being translated.

Moreover, to assess translation as a form of rewriting the analyzed data has been discussed under broader categories of the model i.e. *Ideology, Patronage, Poetics* and *Universe of Discourse*.

The research methodology has been explained in detail in chapter no.3.

1.9 Significance of the Study

The present research work is significant for the translators, readers and researchers of both the literatures i.e. English and Urdu and especially for those who read the translated texts. It is important to understand that what sort of changes has been made in the source text while translating it in any other language. As, in the research work, politics of exclusion and rewriting of the source text has been highlighted and the important elements which monitor the whole translation activity has been brought into light. Therefore, it may help readers develop a better understanding of not only the target text itself but the whole process of translation. This research work intends to highlight the fact that contextual elements always intervene whenever an intercultural translation takes place. These elements exert their power in multiple ways through multiple channels. Finally, this intervention may play a significant role in shaping of the target text. Therefore, the study may prove to be significant for the general readers as it may create a higher level of consciousness in them. It may help them develop a better and deeper understanding of the source culture and the source text.

Secondly, the study may prove helpful for the translators in order to develop a deeper understanding of the sensitivity of their job. On the other hand, it may increase the consciousness of the translator in order to control their subjectivity to the maximum level. Although it cannot be fully eliminated as the translator has to take a number of important decisions which are usually based on his/her personal experiences and his personal understanding of the target readers and target culture. Even then the present research may prove valuable as it highlights the importance of the translator's role in the whole translation activity.

Moreover, the present research work would serve as a guideline for understanding the intricacies which take place during the process of translation and it may prove helpful for further critical analysis of a number of source texts and target texts.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Translation and its Evolution

In 1340, the English term Translation was first endorsed as a derivative of old French or Latin word “Transporting”, which means to carry over the transportation of words. Since then, it has several meanings in the field of language studies. The translation process involves changing of the source text to the newly written text in another verbal language which is termed as transfer of source language to translated language.

The definitions of translation have been changing with the passage of time affected by several factors which included the interest of researcher, cultural attributes and history. Usually, translation is defined with respect to role, characters, purpose and object. The dictionary of translation studies describes it as “an extraordinarily broad notion which can be comprehended in several different aspects” (Shuttle worth & Cowie, 1997, 2004, p.181). Although there are many definitions, yet theorists have backed very few of them. On a broader perspective, translation is divided into three paradigms.

2.2. Lingual Perspective of Translation

The very first paradigm of translation incorporates and analyzes the lingual perspective to carry out research about the impact and role of translation. According to this era, rewriting is considered merely a source of inter-nations communication and a medium to convey the message. The representative definitions of this era have been put forth by John Cunnisone, Eugene Albert and Peter Newmark (1965). John defines translation in the context of linguistic theory. According to him, translation is a tool which creates a relationship between different languages and the connection of translation with linguistics cannot be ignored. He views translation as an operator of languages performing the function of substitution of the original text with the rewritten text (John, 1965, p.1). He, further asserted that the textual content from one language to other language should be equivalent (John, 1965, p.20). In the above definition, textual content includes the whole, certain part or parts of the source text which needs to be

translated. The concept of equivalence shows that the translated text cannot be a mirror reflection of the original text and hence cannot be termed as equal to the original source. The level of equivalence of both the texts depends on several factors which include limitations and restrictions by the source owner while translating a text, lingual proficiency of the translator and the mode of translation. Similarly, the researcher has focused chiefly on the equivalence of source and translated text but ignored the semantic relationship between languages. “His model never goes beyond the sentence to incorporate the text as a unit of meaning” (Fewcett, 1998, p.121)

Another contributor in the lingual era of translation studies is Eugene Albert Nida. Nida’s research work primarily embodies the theory and practical implementation of translation. The researcher has stated translation as a scientific subject in which the translation of script from one language to another comes under the subject of scientific description (Nida, 1964, p.3). In another research, he defines translation as “prime equivalent of the source language message incorporating the style and meaning” (Nida, 1964, p.12). In Nida’s opinion, translation is a combination of science and arts. The art of presenting the translated version same as original by ensuring that it delivers the message and serves the required purpose to the readers.

Nida (1975), postulates that during translation, meaning should be given more importance than form and style. According to this definition of translation it is obvious that the message which is being delivered is more important than the way which has been adopted to deliver that particular message. Language is perhaps a basic element in the whole process of translation. The translator deals with two different languages at the time of translation so for the better transference of the message one has to select the most suitable vocabulary items, which not only prove to be best possible equivalent but convey the desired message in the most successful way.

To ensure the required level of deliverables, it is essential to take into account and critically analyze the response of the receptors. Later, he concluded that difference in the level of focus is the basic difference in traditional and existing translation methods. The traditional focus was inclined towards the conveyed message whereas the current mode is receptor oriented considering the average readers. Nida extended the study by considering different aspects of the receptors attitude towards original and translated text. “The responses and attitudes of the

receptors of the translated version should be similar to the ones who read original version in order to assess the effectiveness of the content.” (Nida, 1964, p.12).

The researcher is of the view that effective rewriting of a text should ensure the finding and use of equivalent words to be replaced with the original source regardless of the cultural or lingual differences. In short, according to Nida’s views, a translator is responsible to enrich himself with an appropriate amount of equivalent words of a primary language in the second language and then recombine them in a structured way. Nida’s scientific theory of translation studies is more inclined towards the generation of new but equivalent words to be added to the translator’s dictionary. Using the set of vocabulary, a translator may be able to render it to different forms, levels and styles accordingly. Nida’s contribution in translation studies surely explores new perspectives and widens the domain.

Besides Nida, another researcher who focused towards contemporary translation studies is Peter Newmark. According to him, text analysis is a complex process where extraction of the meaning from the text is highly abundant and inexhaustible. Text analysis and meaning extraction is the focal point of his studies. The process of rendering a text in a way that the author intended it to be presented is termed as translation (Newmark, 1988, 2001, p.5). He highlights several attributes and parameters a translator needs to focus on before getting into the process of translating the text. These parameters include a detailed text analysis by breaking it down in chunks to understand the intentions of the author, readership and attitude. Translation is a craft consisting of an attempt to translate the statement from one language to another language (Newmark, 1982, p.7).

Two major areas in which Newmark contributed in the field of translation include the semantic analysis and communicative procedure of translation. According to Newmark, translation is always bound by conditions and is never absolute. In response to the concept of translatability and untranslatability, he states that everything is translatable up to a certain point, beyond that the complexities and the chances of miscommunication of the message multiply. The above description shows that lingual era of translation studies has primarily focused towards dichotomy, taxonomy and equivalence of text.

2.3. Culture and Translation

The next paradigm of translation studies signifies the impact of culture on translation. Many renowned theorists have presented different definitions of translation in this era. One of them is Belgian researcher Andre. He takes translation as a rewriting process which is influenced by poetics and ideology presenting a new perspective of the studies. He has further divided readers into three groups which involve professional readers, the translators themselves and non-professional readers. The difference is that professional readers have high level of understanding of the original literature and can easily understand and interpret the meaning of the original text, whereas nonprofessional readers have to rely on the translated version to understand the core subject or area discussed in the original source. "The basic process of rewriting is at work in translation, historiography, anthologization, criticism and editing etc. (Lefevere, 1992, p.9). The researcher's contribution in the translation studies by introducing the concept of rewriting is very important. Literature consists of words which might not be understandable by nonprofessional readers so in such a case, it has to be paraphrased by changing the forms. In regards to social phenomena, usually translation of literature is governed by government so another challenge which the translators have to face is that rewrite by meeting the purposes of these powerful institutions. Lefevere also points out the cultural impact of translation studies and states that it is a source of cross cultural communication through which several ideas can be shared and advocated. His study has made an impactful contribution to the literature but there are a few limitations as well which most of the critics have highlighted. One of them is that the study is focused only on ideology and poetics as factors which control the process of rewriting.

The other theorist of this era has made significant contribution in the field of translation studies as Sussan Bassnett. She has been appreciated by other researchers due to her work to expand the boundaries of the translation studies by focusing on the cultural impact. She takes translation not only a rewritten text but a source to generate inter and intra cultural communication and a bridge to fill the existing gap within and between the nations and different cultures. The researcher also backs the idea of equivalence between original and translated versions and states that in order to create the equivalence, cultural studies must be taken into consideration. Besides supporting the concept of equivalence presented by the theorists of the lingual era, Sussan also states that not two same cultures or nations exist, so the equivalence

between both the versions cannot be hundred percent because of the gap between the languages and cultures. Keeping in view her concept, it is understood that while translating a text into different language using another form or words and style, if something good is achieved in terms of the translated version, something is doomed to be lost as well. In her book, *Constructing Cultures*, the researcher agrees with Lefevere's concept of defining translation as a cross cultural activity and further points out the different types of faithfulness in changing situations (Bassnett & Lefever, 1998, 2000, p.3). In brief the above discussion shows that the major focus of Bassnett's study is the in-depth analysis of culture and its impact on the translation studies.

2.4. Categories of Translation

Roman Jakobson describes three categories of translation as intra-lingual, inter-lingual and inter-semiotic translation. Intra-lingual translation is the rewording of text within the same language. Inter-lingual refers to translation from one language to another language and inter-semiotic translation is transmutation in which nonverbal signs or actions are taken into consideration as well (Jakobson, 1959, p.127). The definitions draw attention to semiotics which is the understandability of sign system because the translation is not always limited to the verbal statements or discussions, for example, translation of verbal content into pictures, images, documentary, film or paintings (Cobley, 2001, p.17). Intra-lingual translation will occur when we reword a text to ease the process of understanding within the same nation using same language as of the source text. The best example for the intra-lingual translation is the rephrasing of a complex essay into easy words for children or children's version of encyclopedia. Inter-lingual is the most common form which connects two nations by translating the text into another language which creates a cross cultural connection between two nations or regions.

This new perspective towards the translation studies revolutionized its status and became a reason of new insights in the discipline. The scope of the translation studies became wider and deeper and the focus was shifted from merely text to other factors such as socio cultural background of the text, the role of translator, the impact of translation strategies etc.

Drawing on the same line Van Gorp and Lambert added more intricacies in the discipline by putting forward the ideas such as digging out the intentions of the writer and the translator, the significant differences in the literary systems and other aspects like publishing houses and socio-cultural influences of the individuals, institutions and political parties etc.

2.5. A Significant Shift in the Status of Translation Studies

Translation studies is one of the emerging domain in this era which is defined as the transformation of words from one language to other in order to ease the process of understanding and extracting meaning of the first hand linguistic dialogue or verbal exchange. It, further, refers to exploring the language system and studies its various aspects to bridge the communication gap between those who find it difficult to communicate other than their first language. Translation studies have enabled the individuals to understand and learn the indigenous cultures worldwide. These studies are not limited and far more than rendering of a word or text into other language.

James Holmes (1972) was the pioneer in this field who introduced a new term as *Translation Studies* in one of his books named as *The Name and the Nature of Translation Studies* which is themed around the idea of comparing different studies and researches related to translation theories and science. James' study is considered as the foundation of the subject. He defined the importance of the study, identified the limitations and proposed the need to study other aspects or communication channels to create a connection with all the scholars working in this field (James, 1988, p.181). He presented a structured framework describing all the contents and areas which translation studies cover. He further defined it as an empirical and objective method of studying the content based on culture (Gentzler, 2004, p.93). Lefevere and Bassnett extended research on this topic further. The framework which has been shown below is categorized in two pure and applied areas of research where the descriptive phenomenon of the translation studies covers the pure research and the practical version includes the establishment of principles to explain the phenomena. The theoretical branch is further categorized as general and partial theories which include descriptive study of all the types of translation subject and their definitions along with the parameters which have been identified by the theorists to consider while performing the translation activity.

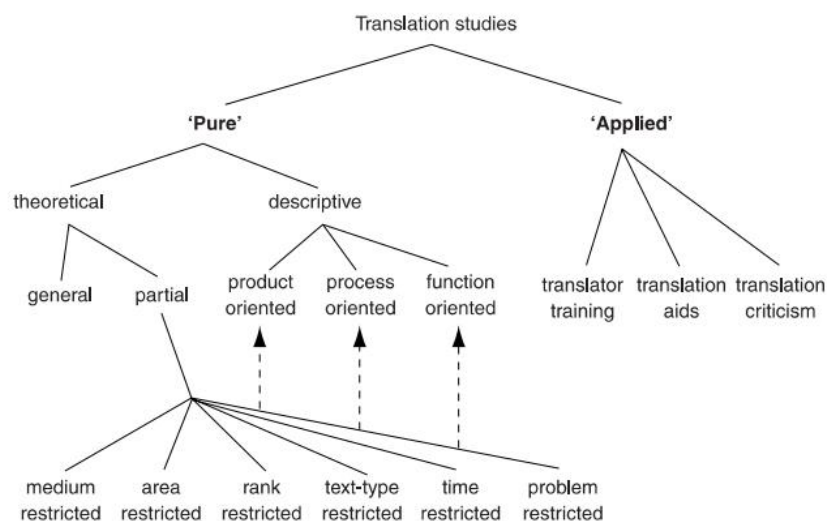


Figure 1: Translation Studies and its application.

Source: Holmes's map of translation studies (Toury, 1995, p.10)

The descriptive branch of translation studies is product, process and function oriented which include analysis of existing translations, the description of the functions of translation in the receptors social and cultural situations and psychology of translation. The applied branch of translation studies covers the practical aspects of the study in terms of identifying various training methods, techniques, modes and tests to train the translators. Curriculum design is a major aspect in this area. Similarly, it also includes the revision of translation aids like grammar and dictionary improvements and finally the evaluation process. The evaluation undertakes in-depth analysis of the translation activities conducted in a specified period of time, marking of translated content and review of the published text. The framework does have a few limitations (States, 1991, p.93).

First, the implementation section needs more attention to detail and seems to be under-developed. Second, pure and practical studies do influence each other to high extent. The expansion of the applied side is not complicated as presented in the following diagram where a detailed analysis of the applied study of translation has been presented where several automation and computer aided tools have added to strengthen the point of view. The current research has transformed the perspective which most of the theorists has in 1972 (DoorSlaer, 2007, p.6). The criticism that James put most of his time and energy in focusing on the descriptive side of the

study represents his interest in research and exploration of new perspectives. It doesn't depict any lack of knowledge or ability in the domain.

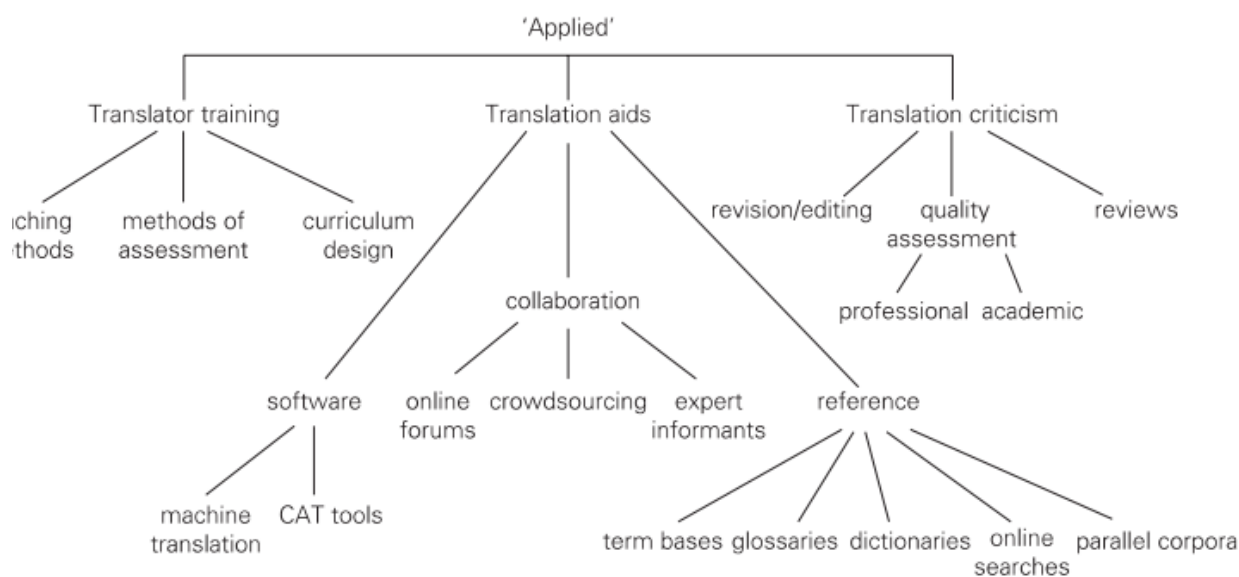


Figure 2: Application of Translation Studies

Source: The applied map of translation studies (Toury, 1995, p.39)

2.6. Expansionism in Translation Studies

The cultural revolution of western countries which occurred in 1970's witnessed the expansionism in translation through several theories which include polysystem theory, descriptive and manipulation studies (Hermans, 2004, p.13). Previous studies considered translation as a component of comparative studies, which Lefevere denied and introduced it as an independent subject or area of research (1976). Bassnet, by acknowledging Lefvere's concept, published her book *Translation Studies* to extend the territory of this emerging perspective by introducing the culture as an impactful factor and hence the field witnessed an insightful turn of the *Translation Studies*.

Culture studies and a good understanding of the people's behaviors and attitudes is another complex aspect which is a major contributing factor to shape the perception and mindset of the recipients (Kadric, 2007). Translations are never effective without considering the cultural and political environment because the scenarios in which a particular text or set of instructions has been delivered cannot be ignored (Dingwaney & Maier, 1995, p.3). David Katan (2004)

refers to the translator as a bilingual and intercultural mediator between two different societies in his studies related to translation cultures in 2004. “They have to be both bilingual and bicultural”, stated by Aniela and Pieter (2006) in *Successful Polish English translation Tricks* (Aniela and Pieter, 2006, p.71). To understand various development issues, the translator holds a significant position across national and cultural boundaries.

The studies further extended in 1980 where the highlighted factors included the linkage between writers, content, readers and norms as a part of the research by taking into account the intentions of the writers and several sociological aspects. Gentzler, Lefvere, Hermans, and Broeck (1970) were the primary researchers who initiated Translations into Dutch by analyzing several existing literature sources in Belgium (Ibid, p.132). Backed by the literature, recent studies have proved that *Translation Studies* is not restricted to lingual interpretation. Every translator has a different thought and behavioral pattern which is implanted by the societal and cultural factors and hence develop his individual perception and ideology. This individuality, in all the aspects, influences his mindset and becomes the essential part of translation studies.

The basic definition of Translation, which comes to a person’s mind, is rewriting or rephrasing but it is not an isolated activity. Lefvere introduced this concept for the first time after researching for 15 years where his main focus was to initiate and develop the ideology behind the rewriting activity (Hermans, 2004, p.126). Researchers in the field of manipulation studies state that a well translated content serves the purpose behind it demonstrating the power of the man (translator) as a driving force. This driving force sets the goals, objectives, purpose and guidelines for the work to be translated and eases the choice of words. There are a few constraints too in terms of the selection of content which needs to be rewritten and the identification of the contextual design to serve the purpose in the best possible manner.

2.7. Manipulation Theory

In *Manipulation theory*, translation is not simple conversion between languages, but some kind of literary presentation closely related to social systems, political awareness, and mass psychology and so on. In translation, a translator uses new expressions; integrate into his own understanding of the original text and uses new literary genres to promote development and communication of literature. These new items borrowed from different nations can be absorbed

and assimilated by the translator in his / her translation works and eventually transfer to and affect his literary creation.

2.8. Main Components of Manipulation Theory

According to Webster's Tenth New Collegiate Dictionary, *Ideology* is “a systematic body of concepts specifically about human life or culture “or” a way or content of thinking characteristic of a person, group or culture.” In general, ideology can be put into two types which are social ideology and personal ideology. The former is systematic views of the world and society of a particular class, while the latter represents its personal character, education, prospects and life experience. Schaffner claims that all translations are ideological since “the choice of a source text and the use of which the subsequent target text is determined by interests, goals and goals by social agents” (Schaffner, 2003, p.23). Similarly, André Lefevere confirms that “ideology dictates the basic strategy the translator will use and therefore also dictates solutions to problems” (Lefevere, 2004b, p.41). Hu Shi (1950) has studied in the United States for seven years, which completely changed his view of life, the world and values. Dewey (1950) emphasized that all theories must be investigated in practice and only those that can solve practical problems are “useful”. Dewey's philosophy of pragmatism had a direct impact on Hu Shi's late literary translation and literary creation and ultimately contributed to his new literary revolution.

Patronage also exerts its power as this has been already stated that institutions, individuals, socio cultural set-ups, political ideas and religious organizations also influence the process of translation therefore, it possesses the power to smoothen the whole process or hinder it (Lefevere, 2004a, p.15). The concept identifies that one thing like the powers of persons or institutions may hinder the reading, writing, and revising of literature (Lefevere, 2004a, p.15).

Translation is not a translator's personal action, but a multi-faceted literary observation. From the selection of the supply texts to the choice of translation strategy, formation, publication and dissemination of the interpretation, each method is going to be a vital subject for the management. The *patronage* that influenced Hu Shi's literary translation and creation comes from New Youth magazine and Beijing University. New Youth was Associate in Nursing cogent magazine within the 1910s and Twenties that plays a very important role in initiating the New Culture Movement and spreading the influence of the Fourth Movement.

In Lefevere's *manipulation theory*, literary study studies the role of literature within the social organization as an entire subject (Lefevere, 2004a, p.26). It focuses not only on the meaning of a text, but also on its understanding. In order to form his/her works acceptable, the author has to wrestle with the selection of literary devices, subjects, genres, designs etc. Lefevere stated that "translators usually attempt to recast the first draft in terms of the poetics of their own culture, merely to form it pleasing to the new audience and, in doing so, they confirm that the translation can truly be browsed" (Lefevere, 2004b, p.26)

The influence of literary study on Hu Shi's literary translation can be seen in several respects. Firstly, it is within the purpose of translation. Throughout the fourth Movement, China was experiencing a cultural, social and literary revolution. Learning advanced western science and technology and introducing their progressive ideology and culture for the development and prosperity of China had become the historical mission of Chinese students of that era. But all these take ever-changing thoughts as a precondition. So as to achieve the goal, the simplest approach is to make new words and new literature. Therefore, Hu's literary translation is not merely for the interpretation itself except for creating a replacement literature. Even as he said: "Today, to build a new literature for our nation, we need to begin from the input of the western classic works so we are able to have examples to follow in order to have our own new literature" (Hu, 1992, p.270).

During the fourth movement, an outsized range of western literary works flooded into China and greatly wedged on the Chinese ancient concepts. At that point, the chosen source materials varied and their translation qualities were uneven. Some translation works didn't introduce advanced ideas however caused chaos to the first thoughts. Hu Shi believed that literary translators ought to solely translate literary works of notable writers.

Economic component, Ideological component and Status component are significant paradigms of the patronage (Hermans, 2004, p.126). The choice and development of the source and target text are highly influenced by the ideological components. Whereas, economic and status components count for the institutions involved in publishing and distribution of the text. Poetics stand for the literary set up of the target text, that how the target text would fit into the existing literature. It is significant because on one hand the translator needs to take important decisions regarding the form and structures of the text being produced and on the other hand he

has to meet the established reading standards of the target readers. Suitability of the text is very important to attain a positive response of the audiences.

Discourses are context bound. Rituals, traditions, customs and particular beliefs of one culture are always tremendously different from the other. The translators have to deal with both the cultures and understand the slang words or expressions of both cultures at the same time; therefore, he has to successfully mediate between the both. He has to be highly careful and vigilant in this regards because the normal terms of one culture may be taken as slang expressions in the other one. That's why the translator has to develop a balanced approach while dealing with two distant cultures and two entirely different readerships. On the basis of varied use of linguistic items Lefevere argued that "word for word" translation is not possible. As a result, some parts of the texts have to be rewritten in case of their specific cultural limitations. He further added that translating a text is not a mechanical activity which is performed in a vacuum. As the text is dealt by a different person (translator) during translation therefore it can't be the same as the original text.

According to Lefevere (2004) the universe is defined by discourse as certain objects, customs and beliefs unacceptable in their own culture. Because of the unique nationality cultures, customs and beliefs, most of what is found here is said in jest and contains jokes that differ in all languages, a regular translation, say word-to-word translation is impossible to complete. In this case, translation means one complex network of decisions to be made by translators on the level of *ideology*, poetry and *universe of Discourse*. In most cases translators need to find a balance between the *universe of discourse* (i.e. the entire complex of concepts, and people with different cultures) as acceptable to the author of original, and the second universe of discourse that is acceptable and known to the translator and his or her audience (Lefevere, 2004b, p.35). Translators usually do not reject directly, but decide to rewrite at the level of both content and style.

During rewriting, the translators' attitudes to the universe of discourse are strongly influenced by the status of original, self-image of the culture to which the text is translated, what types of texts are considered acceptable in the culture, the level of diction is considered acceptable in it, the intended audience and the "cultural scripts" as the audience is used to or willing to accept (Lefevere, 2004a, p.87). The source text status can run throughout spectrum

from central to periphery in either the source or the target culture. A text that is central to its own culture may not occupy the same status in another culture. The image of the target culture itself always changes. A culture with a low self-image will offer translation from a culture or culture that it considers superior to itself. Different attitudes to French Homer at different times are a case in point.

2.9. Significance of the Theory of Rewriting

The significance of rewriting theory lies first in its new perspective in the study of translation. Traditional survey on translation had considered the original texts as creative and authoritative, while translations such as derivatives and obsequious. Standards like "faithful vs. free", "word vs. reason" and "source oriented vs. targeted" for a long time have been the main concerns for translators. While Lefevere declares firm translation, it is a rewriting of an original text for all that is rewritten would reflect some ideology and poetry in a given society in a particular way and therefore would inevitably be performed in the service of power (Lefevere, 2004a, p.7). Because translations are made under a number of limitations, language issues are the least important. Therefore, Lefevere claims this translation should no longer be considered static but dynamic. Different from traditional views, Lefevere thinks, translation is productive for cultural studies and deserves to occupy a more central position in cultural history than the one to which it is currently referred. Secondly, considering translation as a translator's job, the translators' status has improved both socially and economically. Traditionally, people believed that translation was essentially a linguistic question, which required a high degree of skill. Therefore, translators were considered slaves of the original, as Dryden once claimed that "we are slaves, and work in another people's plantation; we dress the vineyard, but the wine is the owner's "(Lefevere, 2004b, p.24). Instead of blaming translators of ignorance or infidelity, Lefevere claims that conscious distortions, incompetence from the translator and language incompatibility between the two languages may be accepted. Although Lefevere mentions four limitations that the translators should take into account, he declares that they have the freedom to choose to join or go against them. Third, rewriting theory can promote integration of translation theory and practice. The translation theory has been divorced from practice for a long time. The theory and practice have been through heated debates. Theorists can criticize translators for their ignorance of translation theories, while translators may consider the theories useless. Rewriting

theory, however, can offer a platform for such discussion for "rewriting" not only involves linguistic exchange in traditional sense but also "manipulation" of texts. Here translation acquires its metaphorical function. In this case, translation theory is combined with practice.

2.10. Fiction Writing and its Relevance with Translation Studies

Fiction writing is another important aspect of translation studies. Else Vieira and Edwin Gentzler have majorly pointed out several attributes of the concept of rewriting in fiction and have been appreciated as the first persons to initiate the fictional turn in the translation studies. Vieira analyzes the previous definitions of translations in the context of fictional rewriting and presents her own definition of translation. She takes it as a creative activity where the translator is never invisible to the readers as the style of rewiring portrays the writer himself. Gentzler takes a different approach to discuss the impact of translation of fiction in the Latin America. He argues that translation has become much more than a lingual operation in South America and a mean through which the entire content has got an opportunity to express and define itself (Gentzler, 2008, p.18).

The researcher mainly focuses on analyzing the content of three authors which include Jouve Louis Borges, Garcia and Mario Vagus. According to Borges, fictional rewriting and translation is a tool to bring the content from antiquity to the present (Borges, p.110). He further dissects the process in terms of equivalence and faithfulness and identifies that it is more than a metaphor. He further states that total equivalence and integrity is impossible by all means as most of the translations are not from the original text but they are the translations of the translations. Melquiads (2011) asserts that this domain is a source to understand the people of other cultures and nations in a better way. Llosa also made a significant contribution to the study by introducing a model for the translation studies in terms of culture and its impact without any assimilation. In short, the researchers are of the view that the translations of the translated version can also be listed into the translation.

Similarly, another scholar who studied the fictional writings and rewritings in Latin America included Benjamin. The researcher performed the deconstructed studies and recognized translations as the corner stones of this domain. Benjamin (1999) wrote an essay, which was related to translation and focused towards post-modernism theory, *The Task of Translator* and states that translation is the rebirth of the literature through which foreign texts from the

ancestors can easily survive so long. Contrary to other studies, the researcher finds the activity to assess the reader's attitude and responses as time consuming activity and unnecessary (Benjamin, 1999, p.276).

Third and the last era of translation studies is called psychological and social paradigm. Gentzler (2008) wrote a book, *Translation and Identity in the America*, where he described the psychological turn in the translation studies by considering not only USA but Latin America, Brazil, Canada and Caribbean. A survey was conducted to study the cultural, geographical, political and social impact of translation studies. As a result, the scholars found that the activity of translation is very important to study and shouldn't be taken as marginal subject or area of research. Although America is considered a monolingual society where everyone speaks English, yet the fact of the matter is that researches have proven that multiple languages do exist there. In this case translation will help them understand each other's behavior, attitudes, preferences, characteristics and perception and unite them on a singular point to form a new nation which is far beyond the lingual limitations and boundaries. The same study was conducted in Canada in the area of feminism and theater translation. The results of the survey proved the importance and impact of translation in feminism and theater to empower the regional groups and societies. Translation further helps the society to articulate their political and social differences and concerns (Gentzler, 2008, p.47)

A famous poet of the 19th century stated in her poem about the importance of translation by relating a good paraphrasing with a beautiful woman who gets the attention of every one (Malmqvist, 2006, p.19). In Brazil, translation is considered as a recreational activity majorly influenced by cannibalistic theory forming the concepts of "Transcreation" and "Transculturization" (Gentzler, 2008, p.82). Through the writings, borders are crossed and now being shared to find a way to develop the nations and promoting the national identity.

2.11. Translation and National Identity

A nation's identity is recognized through the study of translation in linguistics, philosophy, ethnic studies, literary studies and feminism. Canadian theorist Simon (2006) has studied the topic in detail by analyzing and examining the previous definitions, identifies the deficiencies and limitations of the theories presented by researchers and on the basis of this research, the author proposed his version of definitions. In Simpson's view, a few previous

translations are stratagem in nature that results in creating a sudden shift in the history of culture (Simon, 2006, p.17).

Simon further argues that translation is not the property of a single nation or culture. When we consider it as a source of cross cultural exchange, individuals should notice that it changes translation to “TransNation” by replacing the “l” of the word translation with “n” (Apter, 2006, p.5). As stated by the theorists in cultural paradigm that the rephrasing is influenced by powerful institution and is usually governed by government, the fact is that it also reconstructs and reforms the powerful organization and the culture. So, primarily the translation is involved in repositioning of the subject or world and a medium to denaturalize the citizens by affecting the culture (Apter, 2006, p.9).

From the above paradigms and various definitions presented, critiques and remodeled in each era, we can conclude that the main and common point of all the studies in three eras is equivalence between the source and translated text, inclusion of the responses of the readers and mutual influence of cultural aspects including poetics, ideology and patron. In short, translation is not only connected with the subject but also with the identity of nation.

Extraction of right text is a very important and necessary activity. The main purpose of the extraction is to communicate the required to the target audience. Lefevere (1981) introduced the concept as *Refracted or Deviated text* (Gentzler, 2004, p.137). In 1982, Lefevere conducted more researches in this field and identified that refraction is the processing of text for the particular target market in order to influence them through the power of words (Hermans, 2004, p.127). While researching, Lefevere identified several factors which separate a good translator to an average translator i.e. ideological pressure and introduced the concept of “Patronage” (Gentzler, 2004, p.137).

2.12. Lefevere’s Contribution in the Discipline

“Translation is rewriting of the original text” (Bassnet & Lefevere, 2004, p.7). All the rewritten content is the manipulation of the original writing, regardless of the intention, and is being presented to the society reflecting a hidden ideology to convey the message. It can certainly introduce new methods, concepts and techniques of literary innovation in case of intercultural studies which will result in spreading the awareness among the people worldwide (Ibid). The above researches and findings clearly depict that translation is more than rewriting

and involves ideology, poetics, powerfulness and accompaniment etc. Rewriting is the projection of the author's image which is a medium to lift the source above the cultural boundaries or its origin (Lefevere, 2004, p.9).

Lefevere's primary area of interest was theoretical research. In early 1980's he was greatly receptive to Even Zohar's Polysystem theory which is an addition to the Translation Studies. Translated Literature is the reproduction of the original elements or the text (Zohar, 1978, p.78). The theory is based on the theoretical frameworks of the literary system. It also examines the impact of translation on the national literature and was presented as a hypothesis in 1970. One of the most important points of the theory is that it considers and studies the literature dynamically referring to the idea of Roman Jakobson about the dynamic systems. The theorist states the literature changes continuously. For example, previously biographies and encyclopedia were considered as low level reading activities but now translation studies in this field have made it a priority for the professional to read high level literature. The polysystem theory acknowledges the impact of culture, language, economic stability and political background on the literature and identifies different levels of relationships of each with the literature. In short, Polysystem theory plays a very significant and impactful role in the translation studies as it increases awareness at all levels by considering the translated literature as part of the literary system (Zohar, 1978, p.117).

At first, Lefevere was supporting the concept of polysystem theory but later, he analyzed and criticized its various aspects with valid reasons. He moved to General system theory where he compared the categories, terms and concepts of polysystem theory with his own theory which included poetics, patronage, ideology and universe of discourse as the major areas in which translation needs to be studied (Hermans, 2004, p.125).

The first element of Lefevere's concept is *ideology* which is the imaginary or visionary theorization depicting the orientation of patterns. It has been further defined as "world view". Fredrick Jameson conceptualized the term as "grill work of form, convention and belief which orders the actions" (qtd from Hermans, 2004, p.126). *Ideology* takes into account societal attitudes, opinions and concerns at a defined time period when the writers and readers approach a particular piece of text (Herman, 2004, p.127). Lefever's definition of *ideology* presents the dominance of an ideal society considering what a society should be and can be allowed to be

which is enforced by people who publish translation. According to him, strong underlying *ideology* will guarantee a powerful and structured strategy or course of action which a translator needs to adopt during the process of translation.

The second factor which researchers have identified as the influencer is *patronage* which is termed as the people or institutional power which can hinder the process of writing, manipulation and translation. People's power can be exerted by a society, a specific group of people or an individual person whilst institutional power includes media, television corporations, companies and publishers etc. These groups make sure that the literature remains inclined to its society of origin and doesn't fall apart in terms of relevancy, reliability and accuracy. *Patronage* has further been divided into three categories which include *ideology*, economics and status stability (Hermans, 2004, p.126). Ideology is the most powerful factor which means the right interpretation of the words. Economics refers to financial stability of the translators in terms of giving them pension or arranging a separate office for them. The Status means that a person's source of living or earning is enough to obtain prestige and recognition as per the societal standards.

The third component is somehow related to *patronage* as it defines what the literature should be taking into account the situations, incidents, genres and characters. It describes the role of literature in the overall society (Lefevere, 2004, p.14). *Poetics* reflects both inventory and functional view of literature in the society exerting innovative influence and conservativeness appropriately. Compared to the past studies, the concept of *poetics* has been changed a bit for both the components i.e. *functional* and *inventory* part and is quite different from the previous system. The changing trend in *poetics* teaches the critics, translators and evaluation members to analyze the existing and dominating inclination and shift in direction. So, different poetics help in the judgment of writings and rewritings in different ways. (Herman, 2004, p.127).

Every culture possesses several unique attributes, objects, beliefs and customs which are valuable to them and shape their existence in the world. The uniqueness of every nation's characteristics is depicted in their writings and literature as well and is considered as their asset. The rewriters owe a responsibility to preserve the meaning of original content while translating. The *ideology*, content, objects, customs combined are termed as universe of discourse belonging to a particular culture. The right blend of words and striking of the right balance by maintaining

the original tone of the content by the original writer is the primary duty of a reliable translator (Lefevere, 2004, p.35). Both content and style of the writers should meet the optimal level of the origin. Keeping in view the above findings and guidelines, one can't ignore the fact that the translator's attitude is highly impacted by numerous factors which involve acceptance level of a text in a culture, self-image of a culture and the cultural script (Lefevere, 2004, p.87). Hence the description of above concepts declares that the translation should be done within the parameters by identifying the cultural constraints.

2.13. Concept of Equivalence

In Germany, translation studies emerged after Nida's research in the field where the term which is used is called translation science. Between 1970's and 1980's the most famous scholars who were Wolfram Wilss, Otto Cade and Abrecht Neubert. Koller worked on the understanding the concept of equivalence in western Germany and Norway specifically. He researched on the concept of equivalence by linking it to the term "Correspondence" (Koller, 1979, p.176). He made a comparison of both the terms and stated correspondence as a component of contrastive linguistics where the two language systems are compared to identify similarities and differences considering a few parameters too.

Contrary to it, the concept of equivalence is far more clear and understandable as it includes the contextual and stylistic comparison of source and translated language. There are different types of equivalence. Denotative equivalence is the invariance in the content which is related to extra linguistic content. On the other hand, involvement of lexical choices and synonyms introduces the concept of connotative equivalence. The inculcation of different text types and analysis of their behaviors in different contexts is called text normative equivalence. Pragmatic type is connected with communication and is basically receptors' oriented. Lastly, the type of equivalence in which forms and aesthetics of the text are examined is referred as formal equivalence which is related to expressions. The considerable point is that a translator needs to pick and focus on the most suitable type according to the communication needs and the requirements of the advisor. They are arranged hierarchically and advised to start from the easiest one which is denotative level. If successful, the translator can go to the higher levels of equivalence. (Hatim, 2004, p.50).

2.14. Importance of Equivalence

The equivalence is a key issue in translation studies which is criticized by many researchers too. Bassnett, has identified the major issues in translation studies by merely focusing on equivalence in 1980 and 2013. In her book, “In Other Words” Mona Baker has discussed different types of equivalence and criticized the previous studies in terms of words, phrases, grammar, text and pragmatics. A variety of cultural and lingual factors affect equivalence (Baker, 2011, p.6). Equivalence defines translation and in return translation defines equivalence (Kenny, 2009, p.96).

Pym (2007) has introduced two types of equivalence as well while examining the existing theories within the context of computer aided tools (CAT) and how these tools have given a turn to the existing types. Natural equivalence is focused towards identifying the natural terms which are plotted in translation glossaries as natural equivalents whereas analysis and rendering of the source text to extract the meaning from the translated text to give the content a right direction is called directional equivalence.

2.15. Skopos Theory

Skopos Theory 'is another theory that was developed in Germany in the late 1970s (Vermeer, 1978). It reflects a shift from predominantly linguistic and rhetorical theories to a more functional and socio-culturally oriented concept for translation. The word “*skopos*” is derived from Greek as one technical term for translation, i.e. *Skopos* which must be defined before the translation begins. The theory strives to meet the growing need in the latter half of 2007, twentieth century for translation of non-literary texts: scientific, academic articles, directions for use, tourist guides, contracts, etc. According to this theory, Contextual factors around the translation should not be ignored. These factors include the culture of the intended readers of the target text and the client who ordered it, and more importantly the function that the text strives to perform in the culture of the readers. Likewise, pragmatism emphasizes the principle of intentionality in translation, i.e. the meaning of the text or the author's the intention, and that the "understanding of the intent”, according to Nida, is a crucial pre-requisite for translation.

2.16. Computerized Technology and Translation Studies

The invention of computer has led to an automatic machine translation (MT) where the computer is provided. The ST must be reproduced automatically or with the help of man as a semantically equivalent and well-formed text in TL. Translation-oriented computerized technology in general and Machine translation (MT) in particular can be described as a complex and varied area, where a variety of 'Actors, such as translation theorists, language researchers, engineers among other researchers play a crucial role in addition to evaluators of end-user groups, including professional translators, teachers and translation companies.

MT is simply a translation that is performed either purely automatically by computer or with human help which involves the production of ST, i.e. prepayment and / or product editing, post-editing etc. Historically, MT has undergone five development periods (As-Safi, 2004, p.207-227), beginning with the groundbreaking era followed by the second period as in the mid-fifties experienced the appearance of the first generation whose systems rely on "direct translation" where ST words replaced with TT words after executing required morph synthetic changes based on the contrastive differences between SL and TL.

The third period is originally characterized by stagnation of research, but later by development of MT's indirect approach. The fourth period witness the appearance of the second generation as it is product of 'rule-based approaches' based on the performance of translation as a process of analysis and representation of the ST significance of TL equivalents.

In addition, in this period, there were other rule-based approaches. According to Palumbo, relying on rules that convert abstract SL representation in an abstract TL representation is a good strategy. This theory sees translation as targeted, product-oriented or result-oriented human interaction with particular emphasis on the translation process as message transmission or a "translational action from a source text and as a communicative process with one series of roles and players whose main is ST producer or original author, TT producer or the translator and the TT receiver, the final recipient of TT. The theory emphasizes the production of TT as functionally communicative to the reader, i.e. form and for example TT's genre must be controlled by what is functionally suitable in the TT culture, which is determined by the translator who is an expert in translational actions and whose role is to ensure that intercultural transfer takes place satisfactorily.

Nord (2007) illustrates that the translation or translation process is essentially a targeted activity or behavior where translation is seen as a form of mediated intercultural communication. A translation strategy is a procedure for resolving a problem, the problem of translating a text or a segment of it (Baker, 2005, p.188). Given the distinction between micro level and macro level problems, strategies can be divided between local ones who deal with text segments and global strategies dealing with the entire texts. Both Local and global strategies interact with relevant elements of the translator's background knowledge: critical awareness of the style and content of similar texts of linguistic conventions, records and intuitions about what makes up the target language (ibid).

2.17 Strategies of Translation

Translation strategies can be categorized in general and specific strategies. General strategies deal with other text types whereas specific strategies handle a particular text type, readers and *Skopos* which is the function or purpose of translation. These strategies are of five subcategories which include Domestication strategy, also called Normalization or Naturalization strategy, employed to build cultural holes and achieve comprehensibility in accordance with hermeneutical approach that focuses on interpretation and allows the translator to manipulate the text such as to make it natural, understandable and legible. Determining translation simply means that should only be a single product in TL. One case in point is word-for-word translation or Dryden's metaphrase where SL takes place. Some words are replaced by TL words with sometimes strict compliance with the SL order. But because of the linguistic and cultural discrepancies between SL and TL, such literal Translations, especially of expressive or emotional texts are awkward, unnatural, incomprehensible and even unreadable because literalism distorts the origin of sense and syntax, obstructs the translator's work and inhibits his/her creativity. This is why machine translation (MT), which is basically only performed replacement or simple substitution of words in one language to words in another have managed to handle standardized texts that use plain, formal language as weather reports, government documents and some legislative texts.

Legal texts are definitely translated to ensure accurate correspondence of rights and duties in the source text and in the translation, in which only an exact version is accepted, both the source and the target texts are included. The language is very clear, black characterized by

precision, wisdom and clarity. Documents such as contracts or wills are for example. Formula and frozen or even fossilized, so a contract or will write or translated in the wrong formula and not according to standardized form in both languages is not a contract or will. This applies to the other legislative texts like agreements, certificates, government documents, insurance and powers are by lawyer and testament among others. Overall commitment rarely translates into one special method or strategy. More often than not, different methods or strategies provide translation of translations. In addition, there may be more than one accurate or acceptable translation of the same source text, which is decorated by different translators or even the same translator at different times.

The ability to generate more than one translation has resulted Willard Quine to explain the dissertation of indefinite translation. It is based on the notion that there are always different ways you can break a sentence into words and different ways to distribute functions between words, therefore, there is no unique meaning that can be assigned to words or phrases. Quine (Ibid) unequivocally postulates that there is always one possibility of the same expression or an expression and its translation equivalent could give way to different forms of presentation. This is, in fact, the core of Quinean irregularity, which we still maintain applies to certain, but not all, types of texts that have already been spoken in the provision of translation.

2.18 Evaluating the Translators

Translators are typically evaluated according to what extent they approximate maximum conservation of importance in reproduction of non-literary texts while they assessed according to the extent to which they transfer the aesthetic values and create a corresponding reason beyond the preservation of original meaning. Explicit, the inherent subjectivity, aesthetic and relativistic construction in translation practice makes literary translation, especially poetry, completely indefinite. Inexplicitly is thus literature, whether original or translated, prone to different interpretations and different ways of aesthetic expression.

Translations are never bound by any vocabulary restrictions. The researchers in the field of translation studies agree to the fact that the interpreters are always in search of new words and try to grasp the required vocabulary aiming to perform the correct execution of the content. They are referred as the transporters of the content or text from one language to other (Dingwaney & Maier, 1995, p.3). Translation is a very valuable resource which can give insights about the

existence of a fascinating culture, helps in understanding the view of world from different perspectives, explore the system of values and perception in a structured manner. It can, therefore, be an irreplaceable source of conveying, advocating and addressing the global human rights, issues and to propose their solutions and hence enriches the importance of the existing body of knowledge.

2.19 Translation and Social Values

Translation is a social activity (Pym, 2001). It has a great value in the lives of people (Wolf, 2007) as the social life cannot exist without a proper language system as it is connected to individual and societal goals. A person cannot achieve the goals in his life and will not be prosperous. Thus, language and translation systems provide a platform for the students and other individuals to achieve what they want in their lives. Certain characteristics of the translation which include right understanding of the dialogue, extra ordinary logic building, accuracy and clarity in expression cannot be ignored in any case keeping pace with the appropriate and required tone. The rendering of legal documents or conversation requires high level of attention and focus as accuracy is of prime importance. Similarly, the publication content needs to be translated in a way that it reads smoothly. In short, the translated content should serve the purpose it has been functioned for.

When active anthropologists, gather information in one language and present the ends up in another, the concept becomes progressively common among social scientists. As students and workers quality will increase, a big range of dissertations and funded analysis will be involved in investigations focusing on the relocation of languages, generally even from the terribly 1st stage of analysis efforts. If sympathy at international level will increase, a lot of organizations and people will obtain comparative information across national and cultural boundaries.

Moving between languages can take totally different forms. As an example, English, because it is the language within which the analysis is ought to be reported. If a communicative scientist will interview in English and a scientist will interview in his primary language other than English, the results will be different. So, the researchers and participants should be fully fluent bilingual because they slide between the two languages during the interview. (Rossman and Rallis, 1998, p.161). Within the case of international assessments or intercultural analysis

tests, questionnaires or interview pages are translated from English to the languages of totally different countries for better assessments.

Although not all studies involve totally different languages, yet it depends solely on the accuracy of linguistic information. Researchers should remember that the interpretation method sometimes needs time and energy to sort out the issues, a number of which one cannot fully overcome (Phillips, 1960; Lewin, 1990; Broadfoot and Osborn, 1993; Ercikan, 1998).

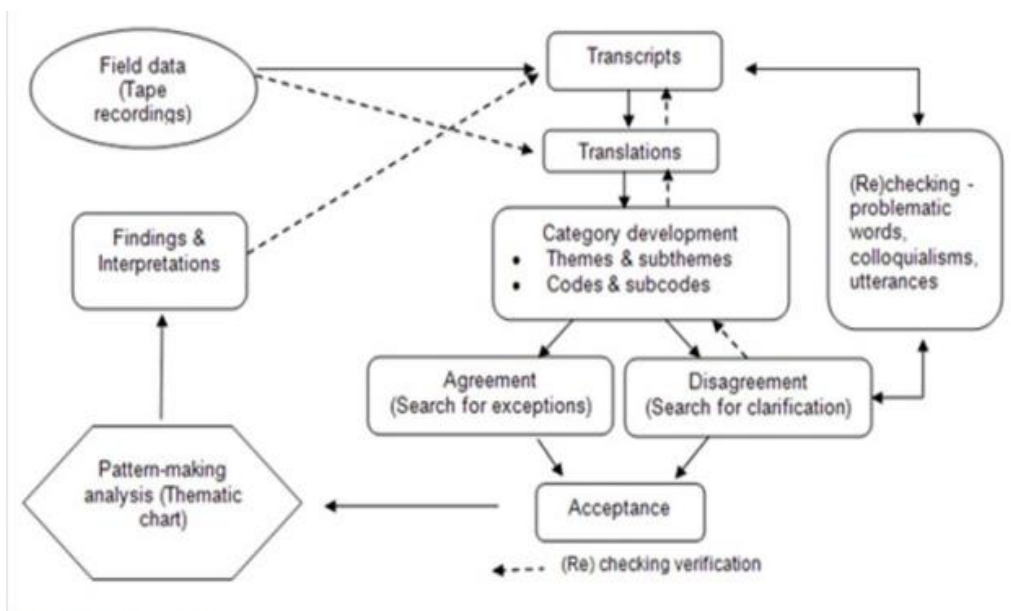
The quality of translation depends on variety of things (Phillips, 1960, p.290). The researcher's fluent language within the assessment is a plus. Although, the scientist and also the translator are not identical persons, yet the standard of the interpretation is principally influenced by three factors which include ability, life story and the material circumstances.

2.20 Ethical Considerations

A good translator should not only have command over two or more languages but also focus on inculcating a few other skills to be effective in his job. Ethics of translation should always be kept in mind while accomplishing the work (Chesterman, 1995). Some of these include trust, truth, clarity and complete understanding of the concepts or topics. Brislin (1970, 1980) concluded his research by recommending one of the best and reliable practices which is to hire two translators for a job having high level skills, experience, knowledge and capabilities in the required job. One of them should be allocated to translate the content into the required language. The other person will be responsible to translate the material back into the original language to calculate the percentage of reliability on the translated material or content. This iterative process has been adopted by many successful individuals and organizations leading in this domain to measure the effectiveness of the second hand lingual conservation.

2.21 Limitation of the Above Method

Many researchers have critiqued the method too. Translation is a complex, daunting, time consuming and expensive process with variable level of difficulties and requires complete focus of the job holder. Involvement of novice or students is quite risky as the understanding of the concepts or ethics may be beyond their capabilities (Broadfoot & Osborn, 1993; Phillips, 1960; Lewin, 1990; Ercikan, 1998). The process which clearly describes the process iteration in translation can be understood through the following diagram.



Source: International Journal 2010, 9(1)

The quality of translation matters a lot and hence its assessment patterns. Assessment patterns to measure the quality of a translation are the parameters and set standards, considering what the translated content is analyzed to be rank as low, medium or high level translation. The most significant model in this area is House's model of translation quality assessment. The researcher herself agrees to the fact that neglecting the source text while translating can misguide the audience or readers and hence not enabling them to grasp the message being delivered in the source text (House, 1997, p. 159). In her model, she compares source text and translated text which leads to the right and reliable assessment of the quality of the translated content. She also highlights mismatches and errors. The original model was introduced in 1977 and later on in 1981, certain modifications were made. The first revision was criticized by many theorists but she managed to tackle the criticism by making major revision with required changes in the model.

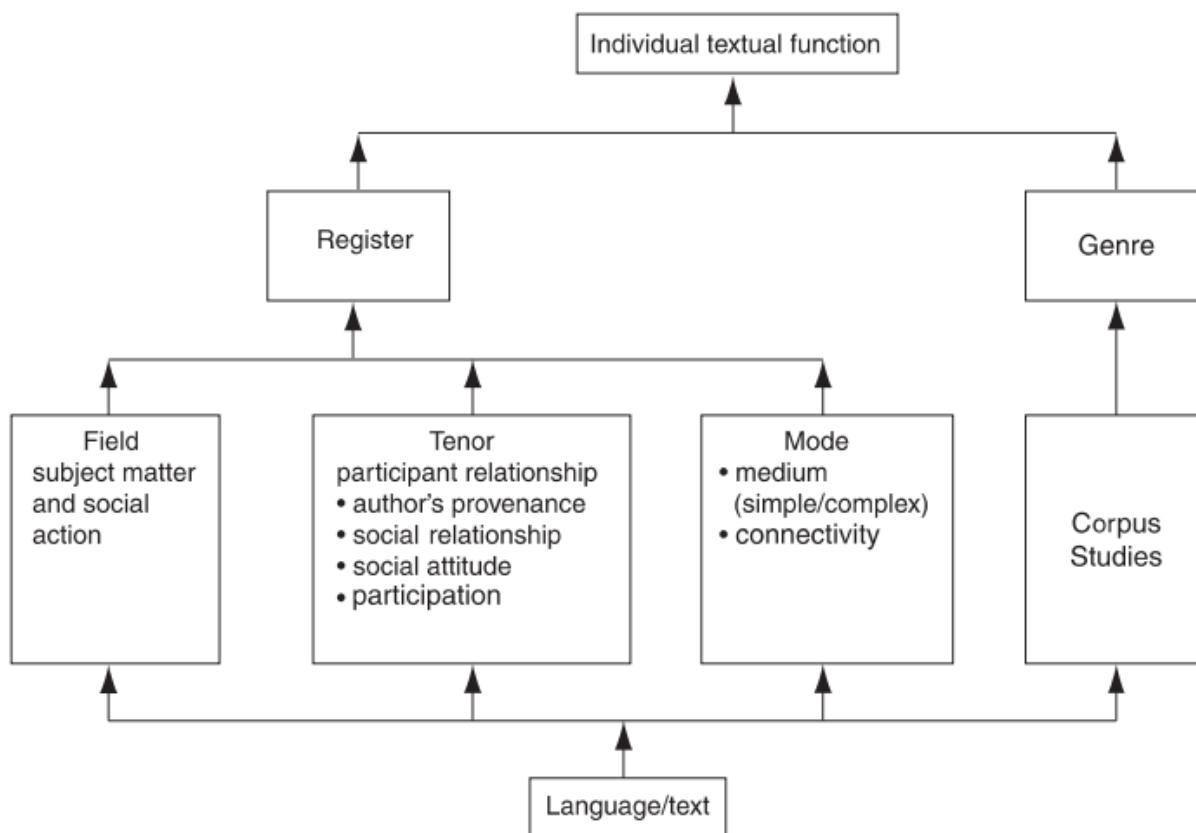


Figure 3: Machine Translation and its Attributes.

Source: A revised scheme for analyzing and comparing original and translated texts (House 2015, p.127)

The above model draws attention towards several taxonomies mainly centralized on the Register analysis to compare source and rewritten dialogue. Many lexical and textual means have been used to design the register analysis which includes a few elements. This model is applied through creating a profile for the source text register. An analysis of the genre of source text is performed to be added as a description. On the basis of the above steps, a functional statement is created presenting the information which is being conveyed and the relationship between the sender and the receiver is highlighted. Translated version of the content goes through the same procedure. Later, a comparison is made which generates a report of mismatches or errors in the translated version which is called covertly erroneous errors (House, 1997, p.159). After this a quality statement is created and finally the translated text is categorized as overt or covert translation where overt stands for the content which is not reliable and doesn't convey the original message whereas covert translation is opposite to it (House, 1997, p.56).

Discourse analysis models have become extremely popular among many linguistic oriented translation theorists and serve as a useful way of tackling the linguistic structure and meaning of a text. However, the basis of the Hallidayan model was famously attacked by literary theorist Stanley Fish (1981) for being overcomplicated in its categorization of grammar and for its apparently inflexible matching of structure and meaning. This may cause it to struggle to cope with the variety of possible interpretations of literature, especially experimental literature, therefore, adopted a more flexible 'toolkit' approach, employing those elements that appear most useful while also incorporating issues from literary criticism.

In translation studies, others (Bosseaux, 2007, Munday, 2008 & Saldanha, 2011) have used the advances of corpus stylistics in order to reinforce objectivity. The analytical frameworks of the translation theorists discussed in this chapter are also mainly English-language oriented. This becomes problematic with other languages, especially in the analysis of thematic and information structures. Other languages with a more flexible word order and subject-inflected verb forms need to be analyzed differently. This type of problem becomes even more serious if attempts are made to impose such contrastive discourse analysis on non - European languages whose conceptual structure may differ crucially.

A good translation means that it delivers the message with the same tone and style of the original source or version (Rodrigues, 1956, p.37). It should be similar in tone, relevance and familiarity. The variation of words and the frequency of their use differ in each language. For example, the words which are commonly used in one particular language may be considered differently in the other language and may not be equal to each other. Another problem arises due to the difference in grammatical patterns. Usually, the translators are not well equipped with the equivalent words of two languages which can be replaced without causing any problem or altering the meaning and context of the text.

Basic guidelines which a translator is advised to follow can prevent this issue. Use of small sentences comprising of maximum sixteen words can be helpful in understanding the meaning when a reader goes through it. Besides that, the use of active voice statements makes the content more clear when compared with passive statements. Another technique is the repetitive use of nouns instead of pronouns. Using nouns repeatedly avoids confusions in the reader's mind ensuring the clarity of the concept (Brislin et al, 1973, p.2). The researcher further

states and encourages the use of specific terms instead of being too generic in writing to avoid vagueness. These guidelines are practically implemented while conducting the international assessments and hence broaden the area of translation studies by highlighting its importance in assessment or different tests.

2.22 Translation a Source of Cultural Mediation

In terms of cultural mediation, Translation is the way in which cultural aspects are evaluated. Schäffner questions the convergence of cultural terms as a result of increasing convergence of political systems. She notes that globalization of discursive practice, which she defines as "the international dissemination of genres and discourses, the spread of particular ways of using language across national, cultural and linguistic boundaries "(2000) means the traditional boundaries of culture and language is no longer there. She refers to Barat and Fairclough (1997), which describes "discursive change as a dimension of cultural change (Schäffner, 2000, p.4). Language and culture is closely linked, it is reasonable to assume that "discursive changes must have one effect on the status of a culture "(ibid). This is the case, globalization homogenizes discursive practices and such homogenization will "have deep social and cultural implications because discourse illuminates and transfers assumptions about social relations, identities and values "(ibid).

Most translation theorists today would like to see translation studies firmly established as an independent discipline, as though attracting insights from other disciplines should be subject (Hatim and Mason, 1990; Snell-Hornby, 1988; Bassnett-McGuire, 1980). The discipline like the majority Translation theorists draw the most out is linguistics - in fact many books on translation theory and practice are in the form of exhibitions of their authors preferred language theories plus explanations of how translators can benefit from them, although most of them also recognize the need to incorporate insights from areas such as philosophy, sociology, psychology, anthropology, semiotics, etc.

Boy (1991) perceives a possible conflict between the search for independent status and the perceived need to draw on other fields. He suggests that the latter has resulted in the recovery of translation studies rather than its association. Apparently there is no single Theory of translation, but many, and this diversity goes hand in hand with an apparent inability to translate. The theorists agree at what to count as 'translation'. At a certain level of theorization, this is

probably inevitable in comparing "literary studies" with language studies, etc. It can also be fruitful to the extent that it stimulates debate. In addition, it is clearly possible to isolate a number phenomenon that the discussion tends to center on and this seems to believe in the idea that translation studies are unhealthy fragmented.

In the scheme proposed by Hiinig and KuBmaul (1984) even a translation looks like its original in terms of overall intentions (such as the intention to sell products). For example in case of an ad for products of a particular company, but not necessarily the same products in the target culture as in the source culture) counts as a translation. As kitten points out, it makes it very hard to be exactly what constitutes translation as opposed to non-translation. This difficulty, he claims, can be explored by a distinction between texts that are crucial, depending on their content and in fact for their existence. In relevance theory, this difference is calculated as regards the distinction between descriptive and interpretative use.

Dynamic equivalence is achieved when a reader of a translation responds to it in much the same way as a reader of the original responded to it. In order to achieve dynamic equivalence a translator should aim to reproduce the message of the original, not only in terms of the information it contains, expressed in a manner that occurs naturally in the target language, but also in a way that it will seem relevant to the receptor and in such a way that the receptor will feel able to act on it. By "message" it is meant (Nida and Taber, 1969, p.205) 'the overall meaning or content of a discourse's concepts and emotions that the author intends to understand. If an audience will be able to get this set of assumptions, they need contextual information that the communicator had intended to use to do the relevant conclusions based on the interaction between the contexts with the discourse. If they do not use the intended contextual Information, misunderstanding will follow. Often an audience wants not to have the contextual information available to them if the author intended to use it. Therefore, the goal is to give the same message, as defined by Nida and Taber (1969) cannot be availed.

This research work is based upon the comparative analysis of the source text *The War of the Worlds* written by H.G. Wells and its Urdu translation *Siyaron ki Jang* written by Rasheed Khan.

The researcher intends to find out the exclusions made by the translator and the overall impact of those exclusions on the target text. The researcher will undertake an in-depth study of

both the texts and will find out significant changes on multiple levels i.e. vocabulary level, sentences level and higher order changes, which took place on the level of chapters. Different categories of the model “*Translation as Rewriting*” will be applied for the analysis of data.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

Research in the translation studies is an emerging trend and more specifically research in the field of comparative analysis of the distant literatures demands plenty of focus and attention of the researchers in the field of translation studies (Kruger, 1997). With the growing awareness towards the research in the field, the concerns of the other relevant fields i.e. colonialism, theory of postmodernism, studies based on culture and critical discourse analysis etc. have been growing constantly.

Since the cultural-turn in the field of translation studies, on one hand there has been a significant change in its status and on the other hand, a lot of complicated notions have emerged about the discipline. More specifically talking about the translations which are inter-lingual and inter-cultural are more subjected to the critical inquiry, i.e. why a particular text is being preferred, who the target readers are and what expectations do they have from the text, why certain translation strategies i.e. domestication or foreignization etc. have been given preference during translation and how the translated text would affect the target readership/culture etc.

In order to answer these inquires and mediate among the cultures, the translators have to manipulate the information, sometimes to make it more understandable for the target readers and on the other occasions to make it more suitable for the target cultures. As the fact of varied traditions and rituals which are culturally bound cannot be denied; therefore, the translators manipulate the text instead of simply shifting it. Moreover, the role of institutions, ideologies and socio-economic set-ups is also significant and perhaps unavoidable. These factors also exert their power and pressurize the translators while making certain decisions during the process of translation. These elements surround the whole process of translation and they may act as a broader context in the whole process.

Translation is never done in isolation. It is a social activity and it influences the social set-ups of the target readers. It always has a broader context, in which the text was originally

formulated and it strongly interacts with another history of a society into which it is transposed. It is a very focused and purposeful activity and it is always shaped by a certain ideology, power or reason. The translator has to endure the power exerted by the individuals and institutions while shaping the text. There are certain forces which are at the back of important decisions, in the process of translation i.e. “what to translate and for which reason?” From the very first step of selecting a text for translation to other decisions which are attached with the whole process the translators face many influential elements i.e. the powerful institutions, political agendas, interests and demands of the target readers etc.

3.2. Research Design

The researcher has conducted comparative analysis of *The War of the Worlds* and *Siyaron ki Jang* and identified the exclusions made on multiple levels. Later on these exclusions have been discussed in detail under the broader socio-cultural elements as postulated by Lefevere (1992).

The present research work is an in-depth qualitative study which draws upon Andre Lefevere’s theory of *Translation as Rewriting* (1992). Lefevere asserted that all translations are rewriting of the original texts. He was of the view that whenever a text is translated it is affected by the broader social contexts. Moreover, he has devised certain categories for analyzing the rewriting/manipulation i.e. *ideology, patronage, poetics* and *universe of discourse*.

The present research work is a qualitative in nature and the research design is explanatory and comparative.

3.3. Theoretical Framework

The *Rewriting theory* may prove very helpful in the attainment of an in-depth understanding of the cultures. On the other hand, it can be useful for the cultural studies of any society. Lefevere in 1976, argued that translation studies was no more a sub-discipline of comparative literature; rather, it has to be given its due place of an independent discipline. In response to this revolutionary idea of Lefevere, Susan Bassnett added that translation studies may take into consideration the cultural background of the texts, therefore, in order to develop a deeper understanding, certain contextual elements must be taken into consideration. Specially the elements which exert their power during the process of translation in order to adopt certain

translation strategies, the purpose and aim of manipulating the source text must be observed and analyzed deeply.

Rewritings or translations may function in two ways. They may bring newness in the ideas relevant to any field of life i.e. newer ideas relevant to literature or it may affect the socio-political and religious beliefs of the target readers by presenting the information in a new and artistic way. On the other hand, it may be used as a tool to manipulate the literary fame of a foreign author or a tool of persuasion for the foreign ideology. It has been referred as *refraction* by Lefevere. By this he meant processing the text in such a way as to make it easier or acceptable for the target readers.

Moving further the translation theorists may take into account the function of a translated text into a given society and its relationship or interaction with the other social systems. It does not only contain the power to reshape the ideological setups of individuals but is capable of molding the higher socio-political and belief system of a society as well.

There is always an active element in the target culture which selects a foreign text for the translation it can be the ideology of the state, requirement of the target readers or other socio-economic reasons. As this element manipulates and shapes the whole activity of translation; therefore, a foreign text is rewritten in the domestic culture and it is kept in mind that it complies properly with the norms and traditions of the target culture.

These critical concerns have made the job of a researcher more challenging as s/he not only has to critically analyze the text and their translations but s/he has to dig deeper than these superficial demonstration. Moreover, s/he has to look at the broader contextual elements which surround the texts.

Similarly, the researcher has read both the texts, minutely and critically and has pointed out the exclusions made on multiple levels. Lefevere's *model of manipulation* (2004) has been applied to identify these exclusions. The researcher has utilized following strategies for the micro level analysis of both the texts. Lefevere (2004b) has postulated four categories to identify the *rewriting* or *manipulation*. These include *explanatory notes*, *addition*, *omission* and *rewriting*. All these categories are tools for manipulating a text and they may be used individually or collectively at the same time.

3.3.1. Additions

While translating a text from one to another language, the translators may add certain pieces of information to meet the standards of the target language or to make the translated text readers friendly.

3.3.2. Explanatory Notes

It is a sub-category of addition which particularly talks about adding larger chunks in the target text i.e. preface. The translators may add preface in the target texts to inform the reader about certain elements which may not be very well known to them. The information added in the explanatory note is not a part of the source text and is deliberately added by the translator to facilitate his readers.

3.3.3. Omissions

On some occasion, the translator may omit some part of the information including name of places, complicated terms or the detailed descriptions given in the ST which may not be useful or important for the target readers. It is a useful technique to make text easily understandable for the target readers.

3.3.4. Rewriting

It is a technique of domestication where the translator brings text home for the ease of the readers. The texts may be rewritten or manipulated by the translators because of multiple reasons i.e. to avoid unnecessary details, to make the text easy for the target readers, to avoid confusion and sometimes to adjust it into another *universe of discourse*.

Lefevere postulated that translation is a form of rewriting and is always designed for a particular audience. The job of a translator is that of a mediator. S/he mediates between two distant readerships and texts. He has used the term *refraction* by which he meant that certain changes take place in the source text during the process of rewriting. On the basis of fulfilling the requirements of the target readers, the translator has to make subtle changes. He asserted that the source text and the target text can't be the same because they are produced by two different writers, targeting two different readerships, for two different cultures, which obviously serves two entirely different purposes. For him translation is not merely reproduction of some text rather it is a new creation as the translator rewrites certain things according to the requirements

of his target readers. Therefore, he has tried to highlight the significance of the translator's active and independent role during the process of translation.

He was of the view that these socio-cultural elements play a vital role in shaping a certain text. These are responsible for planning out the definite direction of the translated texts. The present research work intends to highlight the exclusions made in the target text *Siyaron ki Jang* which is based on the source text *The War of the Worlds*, on multiple levels i.e. words, sentences, chapters etc.

He devised certain categories in his model *Translation as Rewriting* (1990) to assess the translated text from the perspective of "newness" introduced by the translator by using the strategies of exclusion. These categories govern the changes that take place during the process of translation. These categories have been termed as *Ideology, Patronage, Poetics* and *Universe of Discourse*.

History, politics, religion, culture and power play a vital role in the formation of certain ideologies. These ideologies seem to intervene whenever inter-cultural translations take place because such translations involve individuals as well as societies at large. According to Lefevere, ideologies not only play a significant role in the rewriting of certain texts; rather, it carries the power to affect and direct the comprehension of the readers. He further asserted that it's a sort of conceptual grid which governs the ideas and expectations of the readers and translators both (Hermans 2004).

Politics and power structures of a society strongly influence the formation of certain ideologies. Lefevere, asserted that these two powerful elements direct ideologies in multiple ways. Moreover, he was of the view that ideology molds and dictates the basic patterns which are to be followed by the translator. If any issue emerges in the process of translation, ideology helps in resolving it.

Lefevere has used the term patronage for these institutions, it may include any individual or institution which may help or hinder the process of translation. In this regard ideology is given more importance than poetics. The core purpose of the patronage is that the literary system stays aligned with the other systems of the society and there should be no conflict among the literary and other systems.

Lefevere asserted that systems that surround the translation activity act as constraints and exert their power to control all the elements involved in the production of the translated text i.e. language, reader, writer and translator etc. This system of *poetics* has a twofold presence: the first one is from inside the literary canon of that certain culture which is controlled and regulated by the literary scholars and experts, who work to strengthen and regulate the system from inside literary boundaries and exert their pressure to keep the literary system align with the other systems of the society. It may not be possible to develop an in-depth and clearer understanding of a translated text if these factors are to be neglected because the concern now-a-days is not merely to understand the words and structures rather understanding the mechanism which has been working at the back of the whole process.

Universe of Discourse, includes the traditions, rituals, habits and other culturally specified elements, which may not be the same in the source culture and target culture. The translators may rewrite the texts on both levels i.e. style and content because he has to keep in view the acceptability of the translated text into target culture. As the cultures of readers may show rigidity and they may not approve certain foreign elements: therefore, the translators have to be highly conscious and well aware of the literary scenario, expectations and temperament of the intended readers, the suitability and non-suitability of certain texts for the acceptance of the translated text in the target culture.

3.4. Collection of Data

The War of the Worlds by H.G.Wells as a source text and *Siyaron ki Jang* by Rasheed Khan as a target text has been taken as the primary data. Both the texts have been read, re-read, analyzed and interpreted critically. The data concerning the subject of the research work have been collected by careful and comparative reading of both the texts.

Collected data has been presented in the section of appendices.

3.5. Analysis of Data

The researcher has read and compared the chapters of both ST and TT under a unified principle of manipulation. After tracing the elements of manipulation the researcher has put it under the broader paradigms of *Rewriting theory* and has discussed it in detail.

Micro level analysis was based on finding out the manipulation/rewriting on multiple levels afterwards the texts have been discussed under their broader socio-cultural and political contexts.

After undertaking the detailed analysis of the exclusions made on different levels, in order to have a macro level analysis of the data the researcher has discussed the broader categories of the *theory of rewriting* i.e. *ideology, poetics, patronage and universe of discourse* in the discussion section.

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS

4.1. Data Analysis at Micro Level

For the comparative analysis of data, the researcher has focused on the four techniques of Manipulation as postulated by Lefevere (2004).

- *Omission*
- *Addition & Explanatory Note*
- *Rewriting*

4.2. Analysis of the Target Text

4.2.1. Omissions

The translator has made repeated use of this manipulation technique. He seems to prefer this technique most of the time. Analyzing the omissions carefully and intensively the researcher has come up with following points:

The translator has omitted the names of places, magazines and newspapers etc. which seem to be well known in the source culture but may not be familiar for the target readers of a distant culture.

The Daily Telegraph. (Wells, 1898, 3)

Chertsey or Isleworth. (Wells, 1898, 4)

Berkshire, Surrey and Middlesex. (Wells, 1898, 5)

Horsell, Ottershaw and Woking. (Wells, 1898, 5)

Weybridge. (Wells, 1898, 5)

Ottershaw bridge. (Wells, 1898, 7)

Henderson's house. (Wells, 1898, 7)

Mayburry. (Wells, 1898, 7)

Smith's Monopoly. (Wells, 1898, 17)

Chertsey Road. (Wells, 1898, 18)

Discussion

The above mentioned exclusions are the names of places, newspapers and magazines etc. which have been repeatedly used in the ST. The writer has mentioned the name of states to make the scenario clear, to bring a feeling of reality and attachment for the native readers. He referred to the newspapers and journals etc. to develop a feeling of authenticity and originality among the readers.

While, the translator has omitted these names, because they may not be familiar for his readers. Moreover they may decrease the ease of understanding of the expected audiences as they belong to a distant socio-cultural world.

This exclusion of names of places and other existing facts of the target society seem to change the appearance and flow of the text. It may be well understood for the target readers, but there is a clear cut difference on the surface level of both the text. In his attempt to remove description of the native places and other elements which only exist in the source culture and support the story in putting a long lasting impression the translator has actually taken the target readers away from the scene of action.

The minute details which have been added in the source text while drawing comparison between Human beings and Martian have been omitted:

With infinite complacency men went to and fro over this globe about their little affairs, serene in their assurance of their empire over matter. It is possible that the infusoria under the microscope do the same. (Wells, 1898, 2)

The intellectual side of man already admits that life is an incessant struggle for existence, and it would seem that this too is the belief of the minds upon the Mars. (Wells, 1898, 2)

And before we judge of them. . .in the same spirit. (Wells, 1898, 2)

Discussion

Wells has given massive account of the comparison of Martians and human being. He has drawn comparison between these two and puts the human beings as being similar to the lower animals in front of the Martian. He seems to sensitize the native reader about their helplessness in front of the Martins. A sense of alarming situation has been developed by him. He has tried to create a sense of insecurity and danger among his readers to make them realize that how much dangerous the arrival of aliens can be for the inhabitants of earth. Therefore, it's highly dangerous to stay inactive in this regard and to ignore this possible factor as being impossible.

On the other hand the translator has minimized the details of such comparison. Although he has also added this aspect but he does not give a lot of space to this part of the ST.

This shows that unlike Wells, the translator does not want to make his readers too much alarmed and he keeps the inferiority complex at a lower level instead of demoralizing his readers with massive accounts of their helplessness in front of the Martians he just gives smaller descriptions and moves on.

Another possible reason for excluding longer details of possible danger on arrival of invaders from the space might be the less astronomical information among the target readers in comparison with the native readers. The writer belongs to a society which is quite advanced in science and technology and the readers may get multiple chances to read about modern scientific developments because there are multiple instances available in writing about science fiction. On the other hand, the translator does not enjoy the same literary atmosphere, so his intended readers may find it hard to digest such sensitizing pieces of literature.

Such phrases which are based on the assumptions about the existing knowledge of the source text readers and the references of the native astronauts and scientists have been omitted:

I scarcely need to remind the reader. (Wells, 1898, 2)

Nebular Hypothesis. (Wells, 1898, 2)

Men like Schiaparelli watched the red planet. . .getting ready. (Wells, 1898, 3)

He was full of speculation. . .he said. (Wells, 1898, 4)

It may be the gases. . .familiar features. (Wells, 1898, 4)

Albin described it as leaving a greenish streak behind it which glowed for some seconds. . .one hundred miles away from him.(Wells, 1898, 5)

Discussion

Above mentioned instances are based on the scientific references which are based on the life of Earth and the Mars, which have been claiming that there is a possibility of earth like life on the Mars. The details of Ogilvy's observations and the happenings which took place in his observatory and the account of narrator's presence with the well-known astronaut, the suppositions shared by Ogilvy and an overall atmosphere of excitement have been created. Moreover, the descriptions shared by other astronauts and scientists in this regard are also given a due place to show the concern of experts relevant to the unusual happenings taking place around them. Wells has tried to put things in a way to make the readers realize that something odd was to happen so they need to be prepared for it.

On the contrary, the translator has excluded these details altogether. He seems to overlook these details and considering this part of ST complicated for the intended readers. On the basis of absence or less availability of the books based on science fiction, he has not added it in the TT.

These exclusions are based on the broader cultural contexts of the texts. Wells has talked about these things to show the concern of relevant people and to increase authenticity and thrill for the readers. It seems as the native readers may well understand the concept of astrology and details relevant to it. On the other hand the translator does not add these things because they may hinder the process of smooth understanding of the target readers as a large part of readership of an underdeveloped country may not be very well programmed and familiar with the emerging scientific happenings around them.

The adjectives and details which show the extreme power, strangeness and ruthlessness of the Martians are not added in the target text.

Intellects vast and cool and unsympathetic. (Wells, 1898, 2)

And early in the twentieth century came the great disillusionment. (Wells, 1898, 2)

That last stage of exhaustion, which to us is still incredibly remote, has become a present day problem for the inhabitants of the Mars. The immediate pressure of necessity has brightened their intellects, enlarged their powers, and hardened their hearts. (Wells, 1898, 2)

Yet this strangest of all things that ever came to earth from outer space must have fallen . . . I only looked up as it passed. (Wells, 1898, 5)

I saw the shopman struggling still on the edge of the pit. (Wells, 1898, 9)

As brittle reed. . . headlong. (Wells, 1898, 23)

This smoke was so bright. . . after their dispersal. (Wells, 1898, 11)

After that they returned. . . flashes of flame. (Wells, 1898, 13)

A woman screamed. . . yonder. (Wells, 1898, 31)

Discussion

These are the horrific details which have been occurring around on the arrival of the Martians. These are based on the death and devastation caused by them and how it has affected the people and places around them. There is a sense of extreme helplessness and surprise among the people on the cruel reaction and refusal of communication on the part of new comers.

The translator has left these descriptions untouched to keep the situation less painful and terrifying for the intended readers. The ruthless killing of shopman , the detailed description of setting people on fire and the extreme fear among the spectators are the factors which may help to inculcate the real danger and sensitivity of the issue in the readers. But the translator has excluded most part of it and some of the parts have been rewritten giving only smaller chunks of the scene of killing. The translator has kept the readers away from going into the realm of imagination where they could imagine the expected danger and destruction.

Such omissions exhibit the differences in the approach of the writers. The writer of ST seems to make the situation vividly alarming by depicting a clear picture of the destruction around the Martians. The translator seems to have a different approach of avoiding such details and keeping them aside in order to avoid fear and disgust which may arouse after reading these descriptions. Moreover, he may not be willing to draw the real horrifying picture of the expected chaos caused by the aliens.

The whole creature heaved and pulsated. . .in the air. (Wells, 1898, 9)

The evident heaviness and painfulness of movement. .and monstrous. (Wells, 1898, 10)

Can you imagine a . . .on a tripod stand. (Wells, 1898, 23)

So much I saw then. .Aloo. (Wells, 1898, 23)

Nor the clean form of them. . .ceiling of the study. (Wells, 1898, 25)

Little cowered figures. . .birds. (Wells, 1898, 31)

Discussion

The above mentioned exclusions are the detailed description of the physical appearance of the Martians. Wells has drawn a clear and horrifying picture of them by giving massive details about how they looked, walked, acted and reacted to certain actions. He has tried to portray a pictorial view of them to make their appearance vivid and imaginable for the readers. He has added the minute details related to their body structures, their movements, the weapons possessed by them and the deadly tools which hold the capacity to banish the human beings and all the things around within seconds without any physical effort.

On the other hand, the translator has not gone into the details of their physical appearance. He seems to be less interested in making the Martians' picture clear and obvious for the readers. In this way his readers may not be able to imagine a Martian very clearly. Consequently, the sense of insecurity and inability to cope with them and an extreme sense of getting rid and banishing the cruel invaders may not be well-knit in the target readers.

Such exclusions point towards ascribing more or less importance to the destroying forces. The ST writers has explained and portrayed the Martians in a very clear and detailed manner to alarm and inform the readers while the translator has avoided these detailed description.

There are multiple points in the target text where the translator has omitted the complete paragraphs and some of the chapters have also been excluded fully:

During the opposition of 1894. . .the next two oppositions. (Wells, 1898, 3)

He was full of speculation. . .he said. (Wells, 1898, 4)

For a minute ...of the cylinder (Wells, 1898, 5)

It was only when I got. . .most of the onlookers. (Wells, 1898, 7)

There were half a dozen. . .ladies among others. (Wells, 1898, 8)

There among some young. . .pawing the ground. (Wells, 1898, 10)

Most of the. . .direction of Horsell. (Wells, 1898, 10-11)

Nothing was changed. . .strike me down. (Wells, 1898, 12)

About eleven the next morning. . .from Aldershot. (Wells, 1898, 17)

I saw my neighbor. . .during the day. (Wells, 1898, 18)

After breakfast. . .papers as I could...long afternoon. (Wells, 1898, 18)

Down the hill. . .upon everything. (Wells, 1898, 20)

In front was a . . .Woking and Send. (Wells, 1898, 21)

My wife was. . .at the death. (Wells, 1898, 21-22)

Ripley street. . .against the red. (Wells, 1898, 22)

Discussion

These paragraphs talk about the background knowledge and gradual proceeding in the perceptions of astronauts and scientists about the ongoing activities on the Mars which were to be directed to Earth. Wells has added the minute details of the process of automatic opening of the cylinder, the arrival of strange figures out of the cylinder and their strange physical appearance. He further adds the sudden reaction of onlookers which was nothing else than strange fearer and retreat from the pit.

He has narrated the killing of the shopman by the Martians and the way those unkind invaders settled themselves in the pit. The narrator mentions his own feelings of fear and suspense and the feeling of insecurity after observing the demonstration of their power to kill and erase whatever was unwanted for them. He further adds the careless reaction of the people around at the initial stages. He moves on with the description of attack made by the Martians which caused restlessness and fear and people started running out of their places to keep them safe.

The narrator also left the house with his wife and maid and has added a description of his journey and dropping his wife at his relatives' house, considering it a safe place for her.

These paragraphs have been omitted altogether by the translators. Most of them are based on the description of observing the falling cylinder, its whereabouts, Ogilvy's anticipation and initial stages of the opening of the Martian cylinder.

The writer seems to develop a feeling of attachment by going into the details of places and reactions of the native people after watching the cylinder. On the other hand the translator has avoided these details as they do not seem to have very much direct link with the plot of the story. Moreover, these longer accounts may divert the focus of the distant reader from the basic story.

Between these three. . .fiery chaos. (Wells, 1898, 25)

The artilleryman. . .could be destroyed. (Wells, 1898, 28)

His voice and face were eager. . .out of their houses. (Wells, 1898, 29)

I do . . .as we passed.

The officers. . .direction.. .above the excitement. . (Wells, 1898, 30)

I gave a cry. . .exultation. (Wells, 1898, 32)

For a moment. . .Looking back. (Wells, 1898, 32-33)

For a moment. . .northward. .end of chapter. (Wells, 1898, 35-37)

Discussion

These are the details after the narrator returned to his house he has talked about the strangeness and loneliness which he felt at his home and the emptiness that was brought by the attacks of aliens, he has mentioned the arrival of a soldier and his bad condition as he has been fighting against the Martians and has seen the way they kill and swipe their enemies away and he mentioned the way he spent that night peeping outside the window in an effort to observe what was going on around them.

He discusses the conversation that took place between the soldier and his officer as well. Wells has added detailed description about the active involvement of the armed forces and their

apparent failure to tackle the problem. The description given by the soldier and the massive destruction caused by the Martians and the extreme horror among the masses have been discussed in these paragraphs.

The translators have excluded or minimized these details relevant to the defensive forces and the details shared by the soldier. These seem to be extremely hopeless situations where the supreme authorities may also fail, and it may worsen the situation by making armed forces a less reliable source of security for the masses.

Chapter No. 7, 14, 15, 16 and 17 have been completely omitted.

Chapter No.7 is based on the writer's detailed description of his condition after having watched the Martians and the heat rays, part of chapter no.13 has been excluded which is based on the hopeless conversation of a curate. The next chapter is based on writer's arrival in London and the arrival of Martians as well. In the upcoming chapters he has talked about the chaos and destruction caused by Martians in London and Surrey etc.

These chapters have been overlooked by the translator completely as he has been widely omitting the personal account of the writer and the names and details of the native cities because these factors are considered to be the unfamiliar for the target readers. They may not arouse the same feeling of attachment and empathy in the target readers as they don't find themselves in the danger like the native readers do who actually live out there and own the places.

He has excluded particularly those chunks which have been used in the source text to show the gravity of the issue.

That swarm and multiply in a drop of water. (Wells, 1898, 2)

As Mars approached opposition. (Wells, 1898, 3)

Everywhere concerning the volcanoes on Mars. (Wells, 1898, 4)

The first missile then could scarcely have been 10,000,000 miles away. (Wells, 1898, 4)

Amidst the scattered splinters of a fir tree it had shivered to fragments in its descent. (Wells, 1898, 5)

I fancy the popular expectations of a heap of charred corpses was disappointed at this inanimate bulk. (Wells, 1898, 7)

In London that night. . to whom I spoke. (Wells, 1898, 17)

Maybe there was a murmur. . .countless years. (Wells, 1898, 17)

Discussion

The writer has made massive use of such description which may present the situation as highly alarming and dangerous. He has tried to create a scenario of war, the complete preparation of their enemy to invade the Earth and killing of the people without fearing any lash back. He has also added about the brutal killing of Ogilvy, Henderson and other people who expected to make the killers realized that there was no danger for them around but they could not get a chance to deliver their message clearly and were engulfed by the heat-rays fired by the Martians.

On the other hand, the translator has omitted such grave details to keep the audiences attached and tried to avoid the sense of helplessness in them. Although he has also tried to create the scene of war yet the gravity of the issue does not touch the level as it does in the ST.

A boat load of people. . .slippery. (Wells, 1898, 32)

A man would. . .kicked. (Wells, 1898, 32)

In another moment. .shepperton. (Wells, 1898, 32)

I gave a cry. . .exultation. (Wells, 1898, 32)

As the camera. . .upstream. (Wells, 1898, 32)

For a moment. . .Looking back. (Wells, 1898, 32-33)

Discussion

Here the writer has described about his journey with the artilleryman and the activities which they observed at Weybridge and Shepperton. There was a great hustle bustle and people were hurrying to leave the place as soon as possible as instructed by the army. There is a feeling of disturbance, restless and insecurity among the masses.

These are the description of Weybridge and Shepperton and are based on the details of the attacks of the Martians, the powerful arrival and furious attitudes and the ruthless killing of the people and helplessness of people against them. He has also mentioned about his own reaction and has already been at a sight of the heat-rays, so he instructed people to jump into

river and save themselves. He has described in detail the killing of a Martians and reaction of his fellows on his death.

The translator has added these longer details in a very precise manner, minimizing the details of destruction and keeping the feeling of insecurity at a lower level. He does not sensitize his intended readers a lot by putting massive accounts of destruction and inability of all the guarding forces to protect masses against them.

Writer's personal experiences have been excluded. The translator seems to overlook the massive details shared by the source text writer which have been based on his observation or his conversation with others as well as his monologues etc.

Inspite of all that happened since, I still remember that vigil very distinctly . . .invisible but audible. (Wells, 1898, 3)

As I watched the planet. . .universe swims. (Wells, 1898, 3)

Near it in the field. . .it seems far profounder. (Wells, 1898, 3)

That night was warm. . .siphon stood. (Wells, 1898, 4)

I remember how I sat. . .presently bring me. (Wells, 1898, 4)

My wife pointed out to me. . .against the sky. (Wells, 1898, 4)

I have already described the appearance of the cylinder. . .caused a flash of fire. (Wells, 1898, 7)

I fancy the popular expectations of a heap of charred corpses was disappointed at this inanimate bulk. (Wells, 1898, 7)

It was only when I got. . .most of the onlookers. (Wells, 1898, 7)

In spite of Ogilvy, I still believed that there were men in Mars. (Wells, 1898, 7)

There were half a dozen. . .ladies among others. (Wells, 1898, 8)

But the level ground towards. . .apples and ginger beers. (Wells, 1898, 8)I was very glad to do as he asked. . .contemplated enclosure. (Wells, 1898, 8)

Scattered groups were hurrying from the direction. . .into the person behind me.(Wells, 1898, 8-9)

I remained standing knee deep. . .fear and curiosity. (Wells, 1898, 10)

All I felt was. . .mass of flames. (Wells, 1898, 12)

In London that night. . .to whom I spoke. (Wells, 1898, 17)

My wife had succeeded in sleeping. (Wells, 1898, 18)

I heard the rattle of his. . .latest news. (Wells, 1898, 18)

I heard for the first time. . .on the common. (Wells, 1898, 19)

A sapper told me. . .before it opened. (Wells, 1898, 19)

I would go upstairs myself for the box she was clamouring for. (Wells, 1898, 20)

My wife was. . .at the death. (Wells, 1898, 21-22)

It was nearly eleven when I started to return.. .indeed black. (Wells, 1898, 22)

So much I saw then. . .Aloo. (Wells, 1898, 23)

I went close upto. . .palings. (Wells, 1898, 24)

I have already said that my storm of emotions have a trick of exhausting themselves.
(Wells, 1898, 25)

But why I did so I don't know. (Wells, 1898, 25)

The passage was dark. . .in the doorway. (Wells, 1898, 25)

I was beginning to guess. . .blackened country. (Wells, 1898, 25)

I heard. . .eagerly. (Wells, 1898, 25)

My God". He said, as I drew him in. (Wells, 1898, 26)

What has not. . .of despair. (Wells, 1898, 26)

He followed me almost. . .dinning room. (Wells, 1898, 26)

In a perfect passion. . .and brokenly. (Wells, 1898, 26)

I lay still. . .humanbeing. (Wells, 1898, 26-27)

The hussars. . .railway embankment. (Wells, 1898, 27)

I found some mutton. . .mine was also. (Wells, 1898, 27)

Yet here and there. . .so universal. (Wells, 1898, 27)

It seemed to me. . .touch of day. (Wells, 1898, 27)

I should have. . .than that. (Wells, 1898, 28)

The ill-made road by which I have come overnight.. .under the debris.. .tops and passed. (Wells, 1898, 28)

I had already. . .the town.. .for thought. (Wells, 1898, 31)

I gave a cry. . .exultation. (Wells, 1898, 32)

The sun. . .my fears. (Wells, 1898, 35)

Discussion

This is perhaps the most significant category of omission where the translator has omitted. These are the descriptions of writer of what sort of activities he had before all that happened after cylinder, his concern and curiosity and his direct involvement in the matter of cylinder. He has narrated larger description of the scene of the opening of cylinder and arrival of the people all around. He also narrated his panic to take his family to a safer place and he has described his journey as well.

After this he has given massive accounts of the storm which he has to face on the way back home, the attacks of the Martians, he tries to escape from Weybridge to London. He also talked a lot about the curate whom he killed because of his troublesome nature. In short he has talked a lot about himself and his feeling.

But these larger parts of the texts based on the personal experiences and discussions of the writer because they do not seem fit in the translated text and being a different writer it may not be easy for him to present himself as the writer of ST has done. Therefore, he has left all the details which have been narrated by writer by pointing towards himself.

Moreover, the part of source text which is added specifically with reference to the source text society and where the writer seems to be talking about the shared scientific knowledge with the readers has been omitted.

It is curious to recall some of the mental habits of those departed days. (Wells, 1898, 2)

Nebular Hypothesis. (Wells, 1898, 2)

The well-known astronomer. (Wells, 1898, 3)

That night was warm. . .siphon stood. (Wells, 1898, 4)

The seriocomic periodical. . . as civilization progressed. (Wells, 1898, 4)

It was starlight. . .telescopes were pointed. (Wells, 1898, 4)

Discussion

The scientific references and journals have been mentioned to authenticate the claim of arrival of the Martians. The details of the happening and atmosphere of the observatories have been shared to show that there were people present who were quite awake to the activities of the Martians. He further discusses that there were serious concerns directed towards the activities going on and people were quite conscious about the unusual happening pointed towards their planet.

These details have been omitted by the translators because of their unfamiliarity and complexity which may prove problematic for the complete comprehension of the text for the target readers. Moreover, most of them are based on the descriptions of the astronauts and shared background and scientific knowledge which may be foreign for the target readers and they may not be habitual of the science fiction so it can hinder their interpretation of the text.

ix The massive description of activities around the cylinder and the reaction of the native famous figures have been omitted. The description of cylinder has been omitted many times as well.

Amidst the scattered splinters of a fir tree it had shivered to fragments in its descent. (Wells, 1898, 5)

He remained standing at the edge of the pit that the thing had made for itself. (Wells,1898,5)

It was dropping off in flakes and raining down upon the sand. (Wells, 1898, 5)

For a moment. . .the cylinder (Wells, 1898, 5)

For a minute he scarcely realized. . .from the end of the cylinder. (Wells, 1898, 5)

It was such a gradual movement that he discovered it only through noticing. . .side of the circumference. (Wells, 1898, 5)

He met a wggoner and tried to make him understand. .that sobered him a little. (Wells, 1898, 6)

The London journalist, in his garden, he called over the palings and made himself understood. (Wells, 1898, 6)

He called over the palings and made himself understood. (Wells, 1898, 6)

“Good Lord.” Said Henderson. “Fallen meteorite. That’s good. (Wells, 1898, 6)

Henderson stood up with his spade in his hand. (Wells, 1898, 6)

What’s that? he said. He was deaf in one ear. (Wells, 1898, 6)

Then he dropped his spade, snatched up his jacket and came out into the road. (Wells, 1898, 6)

Discussion

Wells has minutely discussed the arrival of cylinder and curiosity of Ogilvy in this regard. As he has observed the falling cylinder from his observatory so he was curious to find more about it. He went to the cylinder early morning and after observing it and failing in getting it opened he came back to take help from someone.

He met a waggoner, who could not understand his problem and then he went to Henderson who was a journalist and was working in his garden at that time. Both of them greatly sensitized by the idea of the presence of someone in the cylinder went back and tried to open it but it was of no use as the cylinder was exhibiting no place to handle.

The translator has omitted many statements about the settling of cylinder and the conversation of Ogilvy with Waggoner and Henderson has been completely trimmed. Keeping the idea of not mentioning the landscape facts and the reactions native characters in mind, the translator has overlooked these details.

And a thin circle of bright metal showed between the top and the body of the cylinder. (Wells, 1898, 6)

Air was either entering or escaping at the rim with a thin, sizzling sound. (Wells, 1898, 6)

The newspaper articles had prepared men’s minds for the reception of the idea. (Wells, 1898, 6)

At the big table like end of the cylinder.. .left it. (Wells, 1898, 7)

The top had certainly ceased to rotate. (Wells, 1898, 7)

And something seemed to have irritated him. (Wells, 1898, 8)

As it afforded no grip. . .tumult in the interior. (Wells, 1898, 8)

Many think that in some. . .instead of visible light. (Wells, 1898, 13)

Were walking over the Horsell bridge. . .road in the gloaming. (Wells, 1898, 13)

There was some booing from those. . .and horse-play. (Wells, 1898, 13)

After that they returned. . .flashes of flame. (Wells, 1898, 13)

Trampled there. . and the darkness. (Wells, 1898, 14)

The most extraordinary. . .social order headlong. (Wells, 1898, 16)

It certainly . . .would have done. (Wells, 1898, 16)

It was a day of lassitude. . barometer. (Wells, 1898, 18)

He came up to the fence. . enthusiastic. (Wells, 1898, 18)

This lot will cost. .poor Ogilvy. (Wells, 1898, 18)

I'm selling. . .on now? (Wells, 1898, 20)

Discussion

Most of the above mentioned examples are based the activities which took place at the scene of cylinder, reaction of people of nearby places who gathered over there to satisfy their suspense and curiosity. He further adds the struggle of Ogilvy and Henderson to save the living beings inside the cylinder, the opening of cylinder, attack of the Martians and the feeling of horror and insecurity among the people and the struggle to move towards some safe place. He has mentioned his discussion with his neighbor and his regret on Ogilvy's brutal killing by the Martians.

The translator has omitted these longer details in order to make text precise and direct and to lessen the gravity of danger and horror created in the original text. Wells has portrayed such a horrific scenario that it seems there is no way out except running away to save the lives

but the translator has tried to control this element as well as shorten the length of the text. But in an apparent attempt to do so TT has been taken quite away from the ST by the translator. The translators has crippled the text and domesticated it to an extent that it has lost a lot of originality and feeling of reality as compared to the ST.

4.2.2. Addition

This is another strategy which is used to manipulate the source text, where the translator may add words or smaller phrases keeping in view the understandability and interests of the target readers which are not a part of the source text.

The additions made in the target text seem to add flow and effect in the text. The translator has tried to inculcate the other *Universe of Discourse* for the ease of the expected readership. In this way he has tried to develop a feeling of attachment among the intended readers. But this intervention of the other linguistic set-up plays a role in alteration of the ST and consequently the very effect that it has been intended to exercise on its readers.

Table 1: Additions made in the target text

<p>. خلاکی</p> <p>لا محدود وسعتوں میں میں بہت سی دنیائیں آباد ہیں</p>
<p>اس خوبصورت اور حسین رنگ برنگی زمین کے خلاف منصوبے بنالیے</p>
<p>پھر بھی مریخ پر بسنے والی مخلوق کے بارے میں کوئی واضح تصور نہیں تھا مختلف خیالات تھے جو صحیح یا غلط ہو سکتے تھے</p>
<p>زمین کے ساتھ ان کی جنگ شروع ہو رہی.</p>
<p>"کیا؟" یہ سن کر ہینڈر سن اچھل پڑا۔</p>
<p>اور دنیا کے لوگوں کو تباہ کرنے والی مشینیں تیار کرتے رہے</p>

<p>فوجیوں اور ان کی توپوں کو دیکھ کر لوگوں کے ساتھ میں بھی خوش ہو گیا .</p>
<p>. بوجھل دل کے ساتھ ایک طرف پڑ گیا میرے ہاتھ کو ابھی تک لرز رہے تھے اور دل لگ رہا تھا کہ پسلیاں توڑ دے گا</p>
<p>مجھے نہیں یاد کے میں کتنی دیر تک کھڑکی کے پاس بیٹھا رہا. صبح ہونے کو تھی کہ کوئی میرے گھر کے باغیچے میں داخل ہوا</p>

4.2.3. Explanatory Note

At the start of the target text the translator has added a detailed preface (untitled) in which he has introduced the source text, *The War of the Worlds* and the writer of that text, H.G.Wells.

This is a technique of manipulation which is known as *explanatory note*, this is the information added in the target text which is actually not a part of the source text. Such explanatory notes are usually added to introduce those things which may not be familiar for the target readers and sometimes the translators may prefer to develop a clear background for the target readers so that they may well understand the text.

In this part he has discussed the existing knowledge of men about the Mars, which was not quite authentic. He further adds the first robotic excursions to the Mars, and landing of Viking on the Mars and the activities which were performed by those two robotic spaceships which successfully landed on the Mars for the first time. Scientists were successful in getting the pictures and other details about the Mars with the help of the automatic cameras, installed in the spaceships. Those spaceships not only sent pictures but gathered other important information from the Mars as well i.e. the climatic conditions, temperature zones and absence of life etc.

4.2.4. Rewriting

This the technique which is used by the translators to manipulate in a way that they keep the soul of the source text alive but do not go for the exact translation and in this way the they take liberty while translating. This is again relevant to the interests of the readers and for the suitability of the target text in the target society.

Title of the source text has been rewritten. *The War Of The Worlds* has been translated as *سیاروں کی جنگ*. There is a huge difference between both the titles, especially the term which has been rewritten in the translated title “Siyaron” has quite distant meaning from the original word “Worlds”. Siyarey i.e planets are considered to be the units of the same universe but the expression Worlds suggests severity of the situation. Title of the source text seems to understate the seriousness of situation and terror of the war. Moreover this manipulation exhibits the difference in the perception of the writer and the translator of the phenomenon of war.

The translator has rewritten many parts of the text where he has manipulated the linguistic items by not translating them accurately rather he tried to translate in such a way that it becomes familiar and easily understandable for the target readers.

Table 2: Instances of Rewriting

Sr.No.	Source Text	Translated/Target Text
01	No one would have believed in the last years of the nineteenth century that this world was being watched keenly and closely by intelligences greater than man’s and yet as mortal as his own; that as men busied themselves about their various concerns they were scrutinized and studied. (Wells, 1898, 2)	انیسویں صدی کے آخری چند سال ہیں۔ انسان بیسویں صدی کے دروازے پر کھڑا ہے۔ اس کا خیال ہے کہ اس نے بہت ترقی کر لی ہے۔ وقت گزر نہیں رہا بلکہ چھلانگیں لگا رہا ہے۔ نئی نئی ایجادات ہو رہی ہیں جنہوں میں فاصلوں کو سمیٹ کر رکھ دیا ہے۔ اسے اس سے بھی کہیں زیادہ ذہین مخلوق کے بارے میں ابھی تک کچھ پتہ نہیں۔ یہ مخلوق ہماری اس دنیا سے بہت دور ستاروں میں کہیں آباد ہے اور بڑی گہری نظروں سے ہماری دنیا کا مسلسل مطالعہ کر رہی ہے بلکہ اسی طرح جس طرح ہم کسی خود بین سے جراثیم کا مطالعہ کرتے ہیں
02	The fact that it is scarcely one seventh of the volume of the earth. (Wells, 1898, 2)	ماریخ رقبے کے اعتبار سے ہماری زمین سے چھوٹا ہے

03	As alien and lowly as are the monkeys and lemurs to us. (Wells, 1898, 2)	ان کی نظر میں ہماری اہمیت وہی تھی جو ہماری نظروں میں بندروں کی ہوتی ہے
04	To carry warfare sunward is, indeed, their only escape from the destruction that, generation after generation, creeps upon them. (Wells, 1898, 2)	اب انہیں اپنے سیاروں سے ہجرت کرنی تھی اور اسی صورت میں ہمارے سیاروں پر آکر آباد ہونا تھا یہ مخلوق بچ سکتی تھی ورنہ اس کی تباہی یقینی تھی
05	The storm burst upon us six years ago now. (Wells, 1898, 3)	یہ چھ سال پہلے کی بات ہے
06	A mile and a half away. (Wells, 1898, 5)	خاصی دور سے بھی نظر آرہے تھے۔
07	Blue smoke rose against the dawn. (Wells, 1898, 5)	نیلا دھواں فضا میں پھیلا ہوا تھا
08	He was all alone on the common. (Wells, 1898, 5)	وہاں اوگلوئی اور اس عجیب پراسرار سلنڈر کے سوا کچھ نہ تھا
09	Clearing the pine trees. (Wells, 1898, 5)	درختوں کی اوٹ سے۔

10	In the bright sunlight just as the shop folks were taking down their shutters and opening their bedroom windows. (Wells, 1898, 6)	اب آہستہ آہستہ لوگ جاگنے لگے تھے
11	Number of boys and unemployed men. (Wells, 1898, 6)	میدان میں بیس پچیس افراد موجود ہیں
12	Perhaps twenty people. (Wells, 1898, 7)	خاصے لوگ جمع ہو گئے
13	They perceived that nothing was to be done for the present. (Wells, 1898, 7)	- جب ان کے کچھ پلے نہیں پڑا ہو گاتو وہ ناشتہ کرنے چلے گئے ہوں گے
14	They began playing at touch in and out of the group of bystanders. (Wells, 1898, 7)	میں نے انہیں روکا اور وہ اٹھ کر وہاں سے کہیں اور چلے گئے۔
15	In the afternoon the appearance of the Common had altered very much. (Wells, 1898, 7)	. دوپہر کو میدان میں کچھ زیادہ لوگ جمع ہو گئے
16	A message received from mars. (Wells, 1898, 7)	زمین والوں کے لیے مریخ سے پیغام آیا ہے
17	Those who have never seen a living Martian ca Scarcely imagine the strange horror of its appearance. (Wells, 1898, 9)	یہ مریخ تھا۔ ایک زندہ مریخ جو بہت خوفناک لگ رہا تھا۔

18	Even at the first encounter, the first glimpse, I was overcome with disgust and dread. (Wells, 1898,9)	میری نظر دوبارہ سلینڈر کی طرف اٹھی اور ایک خوفناک منظر نے میرے قدم زمین میں جما دیئے۔ میں بے حس و حرکت کھڑا خوفزدہ نظروں سے دیکھتا رہا
19	I had toppled over the brim. .the aperture. (Wells, 1898, 10)	میں بڑ بڑا کر گڑھے کے اندر سلنڈر کے اوپری حصے پر گر پڑا
20	I did not want to go back to the pit but I felt a passionate longing to peer into it. (Wells, 1898, 10)	میں اب گڑھے کے پاس نہیں جانا چاہتا تھا مگر یہ دیکھے بغیر بھی چین نہیں آ رہا تھا کہ اب وہاں کیا ہو رہا ہے
21	And their supporters turning to run. (Wells, 1898, 11)	ان کے پیچھے جو لوگ کھڑے تھے وہ مڑے اور سر پر پیر رکھ کر بھاگ کھڑے ہوئے۔
22	It came to me that I was upon this dark. . .came. .fear. (Wells, 1898, 12)	سوچتے سوچتے خوف کی ایک لہر میرے جسم میں دوڑ گئی۔
23	By half past eight. (Wells, 1898, 13)	جس وقت
24	They saw the flashes. . .nearest the corner. .screaming. (Wells, 1898, 13)	اس وقت دوسرا حملہ ہوا بھاگو مریخ آ رہے ہیں
25	They must have bolted. . .of sheep. (Wells, 1898, 14) .	پھر وہ بھگدڑ مچی کی کچھ نہ پوچھیے جس کا جدھر منہ اٹھا وہ ادھر ہی دوڑ پڑا۔ ا
26	So you have the state. . .had still to develop. (Wells, 1898, 17)	مریخیوں کا ایک سلنڈر زمین کے سینے میں اچھی طرح پیوست ہو چکا تھا۔ مگر اس کا زہر ابھی پوری طرح پھیلانا تھا صرف تھوڑے سے علاقے میں مریخیوں نے تباہی پھیلانی تھی باقی جگہیں ان سے

		محفوظ تھی یہاں سے دور دوسرے شہروں ملکوں اور باقی ساری دنیا میں زندگی معمول کے مطابق تھی
27	Where the road. .were crushed	سڑک جو کہ پتلی تھی اس لئے دھکم پیل شروع ہوگی۔ اس بھگدڑ میں دو عورتیں اور ایک بچہ کچل گئی
28	If on Friday night you. .by the new comers. (Wells, 1898, 16)	جمعے کی رات وہ کنگز سینڈسپٹ کے علاقے میں رہنے والا شاید ہی کوئی ایسا شخص ہو جو مریخیوں کی آفت سے محفوظ رہا ہو
29	Men from Mars. (Wells, 1898, 17)	مریخی ان پہنچے ہیں
30	Curious crowd. (Wells, 1898, 17)	مشتعل ہجوم
31	One or two adventurous souls. (Wells, 1898, 17)	ان میں بوسے مہم جو بھی تھے۔
32	But they never returned. (Wells, 1898, 17)	انہیں پر کسی نے نہ دیک
33	The military authorities were certainly alive to the seriousness of the business. (Wells, 1898, 17)	فوج کو اب احساس ہو چلا تھا کہ یہ معاملہ کس قدر خطرناک ہے۔
34	Saturday lives in my memory as a day of suspense. (Wells, 1898, 18)	. اگلا دن بڑا تجسس دن تھا
35	They are not to be killed. . .be avoided. (Wells, 1898, 18)	. ان لوگوں کو مارنے کے بجائے ان سے دوستی کرنی چاہیے

36	If I had fully realized. . .motive as I had	. میں نے کچھ دیر پہلے جو کچھ دیکھا تھا اس کے بعد مجھے فورن بیوی کے پاس چلا جانا چاہیے تھا مگر ایک تو حالت غیر, اوپر سے میں بارش میں بھیگا ہوا راستہ بھی گھٹن ایسے میں اس کے علاوہ اور کوئی بات ذہن میں نہیں آ رہی تھی کہ کسی طرح اپنے گھر پہنچ جاؤ
37	Drank some whisky. (Wells, 1898, 25).	اور ایک گلاس دودھ پیا
38	What had happened. . .nor I did know. (Wells, 1898, 25)	سات 7 گھنٹوں میں بہت کچھ نیا ہو گیا تھا.
39	Take some whisky. (Wells, 1898, 26).	. میں نے اسے گرم گرم کافی پیش کی
40	He made me ransacked the house for a flask, which he filled with whiskey. (Wells, 1898, 28)	چلنے سے پہلے میں نے ایک بوتل دودھ سے بھر لیں
41	Conversation with officer Whole part has been rewritten.	. پھر افسر نے میرے ہمسفر فوجی سے کچھ سوال کیے اس کے جواب سن کر اسکا افسر حیران رہ گئی
42	The terrible heat ray was. .unheeded. (Wells, 1898, 31-32)	. برے ذہن میں بس ایک ہی بات تھی کہ اگر موت کی شعاع سے محفوظ رہنا ہے تو پانی کے اندر چھپ جانا چاہیے. سب لوگ پانی کے اندر چلے جائیں دریا میں کود جائیں میں چلایا

Discussion of the table

The writer has used direct tone and tried to alarm the readers by pointing towards their carelessness. On the other hand, the translator has rewritten the same passage by giving more detailed description and usage of familiar and easy language has been kept in mind i.e. statement no. 01.

Wells has given the accurate comparison of the size of the Earth and the Mars while the translator has given an indefinite comparison i.e. 02. In the same way the writer has given the accurate distance and the translator has given it in indefinite way i.e. 06. The writer has given the exact number of the people present in the ground and the translator has given a rough idea by saying many people i.e. 11, 23.

The translator has not used the exact equivalent of the words alien and lowly to draw the comparison among the Martians, human beings and monkeys, instead he has used term importance i.e. 03.

Here the writer has drawn a serious claim that the Martians have to wage a war against us for their “survival” while the translator calls it migration instead of “war” i.e. 04. Same is the case with the next statement where the writer puts the arrival of cylinder as arrival of storm while the translator simply says that the story begins six years ago i.e. 05.

Here the translator has tried to heighten the suspense about the presence of cylinder. The writer simply said that Oglivy was alone but the translator has added the term mysterious cylinder with I ti.e.08. These statements show the different ways of putting the same conditions in two different languages i.e. 11, 21, 25.

The translator has given the description of activities which take place early in the morning to indicate that its dawn while the translator simply announces that people were getting up i.e. 10. The translator has simplified and rewritten the translation to avoid any confusion i.e.14. These three statements seem to be simplified by the translator as they may not be familiar for the distant readers i.e. 17, 18, 22, 24, 27, 28, 34.

The writer has not mentioned the recipient of the message from the Mars but the translators puts it as it has been for human being i.e. 16. The translator has tried to make the situation more grave by manipulating the simple terms as specific ones i.e. 29, 30, 33.

Considering whiskey illegitimate and forbidden the translator has substituted it with milk i.e.37, 39, 40.

The translator has rewritten the titles of the chapters:

Titles of both the texts are given below:

Table 3: Titles of Chapters of both the texts

Sr. No.	Target Text	Source Text	Sr.No
01	The Eve Of War	خطرناک منصوبہ۔	01
02	The Falling Star	مریخ پر دھماکہ۔	02
03	On Horsell Common	یہ کیا ہے؟	03
04	The Cylinder Opens	سلنڈر کھلتا ہے	04
05	The Heat-Ray	موت کی شعاع	05
06	The Heat-Ray In The Chobham Road	جنگ شروع ہوگئی۔	06
07	How I Reached Home	مشینی دیو۔	07
08	Friday Night	لندن کی طرف۔	08
09	The Fighting Begins	موت کے منہ میں۔	09

10	In The Storm	زمین کا انتقام	10
11	At The Window	گھر واپسی	11
12	What I Saw Of The Destruction Of Weybridge And Shepperton		
13	How I Fell In With The Curate		
14	In London		
15	What Had Happened In Surrey		
16	The Exodus From London		
17	The "Thunder Child"		

Discussion

The length of the chapters has also been manipulated. The chapters of both the texts overlap with each other at many occasions.

Chapter No.1 of the source text comprises one and a half chapter of the target text.

Second chapter of ST starts in the middle of chapter 2 of the TT (Pg. No.14) and gets finished in the middle of third chapter (Pg. No. 19).

Third chapter of the ST ends on the same point where chapter three of TT ends.

Fourth chapters of both the books start together and have same titles as well but it ends in the middle of the fourth chapter of TT (Pg. No. 25).

Fifth chapter of ST ends where the fourth chapter of TT ends.

Sixth chapter of ST starts from the point where fifth chapter of TT starts and gets completed in the middle on (Pg. No. 31) of ST.

Chapter No. 7 has been excluded fully. Chapter eight of ST starts in the middle of chapter six of TT and gets completed at the end of this chapter.

Ninth chapter of ST and seventh chapter of TT starts from the same point and share same titles as well.

Tenth chapter starts in the middle of the chapter seven (Pg. No. 38) and intervenes into the next chapter of TT. It is completed inside eighth chapter of TT (Pg. No. 43).

Eleventh chapter ends

Chapter No. 12 of ST ends at end of eighth chapter of TT.

Thirteenth chapter of ST and ninth chapter of TT starts together on (Pg. No. 53) and this chapter of ST gets ended on (Pg. No. 54) in between the chapter nine of TT.

Remaining chapters of Book-1 of *The War of the Worlds* have been omitted.

Last three chapters of the TT are based on the first nine chapters of book-II, of *The War of the Worlds*. Analysis of those chapters is not a part of this research work.

4.3. Analysis of Data at Macro Level

Translation studies has been suffering from a less prestigious status and was considered to be a sub-discipline of literary studies for a long time in the history. It was not ascribed any significance and people were of the view that it was a trivial activity which does not need any special talents and efforts on the part of the translators. As, the translators were considered mere transferring agents, whose job was to shift the knowledge and information from one language to another. But the condition which was imposed on them was that they should always stay loyal to the original text and no compromise should be made in this regard. Source texts were considered to be unchangeable and no one was allowed to make any alteration in it.

Lefevere (1990) was of the view that during the translation for a distant readership the text is processed in many ways to get it adjusted and accepted in the target society. He was of the view that all the translated texts are *refracted* in order to perform their desired function in the target society.

The researcher has applied the model of *Translation as a form of Rewriting (1990)* presented by Andere Lefevere for conducting the macro analysis of the data obtained through comparative analysis of the texts *The War of the Worlds* and *Siyaron Ki Jang*.

The current research work intends to highlight the *politics of exclusion* practiced in the translation of *The War of the Worlds*. The researcher has discussed the obtained data under all the four categories of the model applied for analysis. A detailed discussion has been made to show that how these factors exert their influence in the rewriting of a certain text.

The researcher intends to conduct the macro analysis of the text in the following section:

4.3.1. Data Analysis

Ideology

The term is used to describe the way an individual views the world around him/herself. The fact of individual differences of observation and interpretations is undeniable. Each and every person views the world according to her/his own point of view. There are multiple factors which play a role in building up the ideology of any individual i.e. socio-cultural backgrounds, religious beliefs, level of education and surrounding environment etc.

After going through the detailed and critical analysis of both the texts the researcher has come up with certain points:

Both the texts clearly exhibit differences in the ideologies of the writer and the translator.

The writer seems to be more inclined in mentioning the longer details of his surrounding in order to show that how the destruction of these places affected his feelings and the whole lot of the inhabitants. He has explained the arrival and activities of the Martians in a detailed manner. The way he explained their physical appearance reveals his disgust and fear of those mighty and ruthless creatures. He has tried to inculcate a feeling of severe insecurity and a need of sound preparation in order to fight with any such unexpected invaders.

On the other hand, the translator has overlooked the massive accounts of destruction specifically the names of states, the brutal killing of the people around and even about the physical appearance of the Martians. These exclusions show that he did not develop the same feeling for the text and its story as the writer did. As a result, he did not shift these longer details into the other text, keeping his readers deprived of these details as well. This is a part of the translator's manipulation of the text that he may omit particular sections of the text if he does not want them to be a part of the TT.

Patronage

The powerful institutions which surround the text have a strong impact in the preparation of final product in both the situations either writing a text or rewriting it into another language.

The original text exhibits the sound knowledge of the writer about astronomy, other planets and space as well. The way he has explained the happenings that took place in the observatories of different astronauts and their speculation about the Mars shows that he has been in contact with the relevant field and literature and has been working under these influences.

He has also given the detailed description of the presence of army, their struggle to safeguard the masses and their plan to fight against the enemies. He seems to draw a positive image of the institution in a way although they were not having sufficient preparation against any such attacks but they have stood up to fight and even lose their lives to save the lives of public.

The translator has avoided massive details based on the conversation of curate, religious figure. In order to tackle the religious differences of the native and target readers he has left out the large parts of their conversation. He has also skipped the way soldier told his story and burst into tears in order not to harm the prestige of the institution. He has excluded massive details based on the activities of military corpse and just added some of them in order to avoid the feeling of insecurity among the target readers. Moreover, the role of establishment is tremendously different in both the countries; therefore, both the writers may face different levels of pressures exerted by the institution. Consequently, the way they deal with the texts may be different as well.

Poetics

This element is relevant to the literary side of the text. It monitors the genre to which a particular text belongs. It provides the criterion of adjustment of a text in the existing literature and in order to avoid major conflicts, it keeps a check that the literary system goes side by side to the other institutions of the society.

The texts which have been analyzed in this research work belong to the genre of science fiction. Although the story is imaginary one but it is based on the available information about the Martians at that time.

The writer and translator both have shown their caution for the suitability of the text for their respective audiences. After conducting a detailed and critical analysis of the text, the researcher has observed that both the writer seem to have a profound knowledge of the existing level of understanding and information of their intended readers. That's why there can be found oblivious differences in both the texts. Keeping in mind the factor of acceptability among the distant readers the translator has rewritten the text on multiple levels.

Moreover, both the texts are well-knit in the existing literature around them and do not exhibit any unusual or odd factor, which may disturb the surroundings.

Universe of Discourse

It is relevant to the discursive practices and usage of vocabulary of the speakers of a particular culture. It is a well-researched fact that people may have differences in their use of language on the basis of socio-cultural, religious and geographical differences.

In case of this research work the researcher has already discussed these differences in *addition* and *rewriting* sections in detail. Both the texts make use of language in such a way that is suitable and understandable for their intended readers. This is always one of the major concerns for writers that the language used in their piece of writing should always comply with the audiences. In this regard they need to keep certain points in their mind.

Language should be suitable and acceptable in a way that readers do not find it difficult to understand and it should be acceptable for them as well. The writer must be highly careful for avoiding the offensive or slang expression because this may distort the image of the writer and text as well.

In short it can be said that this element is perhaps the most sensitive factor which may affect all the other relevant factors directly or indirectly.

4.4. Findings of the Study

After conducting the micro analysis of the text the researcher has come up with the following observations. Although the translator has made use of all the four techniques of manipulation but he has made repeated use of *omission* and *rewriting*.

The translator has omitted the details given in the ST, based on the personal experiences of the writer, the longer descriptions of the places and occurring and culture specific pieces of information etc.

Moreover, the translator has made repeated use of *rewriting/manipulation*. By utilizing this technique he has attempted to simplify the text for the intended readers. On some of the points he seems to adjust the ST into the target culture and language by rewriting.

These exclusions highlight the fact that the translator has taken a lot of liberty while transferring the text into the other language. The *Politics of Exclusion* comes openly in play while the translator makes many changes on multiple levels. He not only manipulates the text on linguistic level rather has moved beyond to the level of titles, arrangement and length of the chapters as well.

TT has been massively rewritten/ manipulated. The translator seems to be less concerned about keeping the soul of original text alive rather he gives more importance to the intended readers, their linguistic practices and their socio-cultural norms etc. The TT text has been widely domesticated and made easy for the target readers.

In this section of macro analysis the researcher has discussed the broader socio-cultural elements which surround both ST and TT. The researcher has observed that these elements do exert their pressure and their power in order to shape the texts in certain ways. These elements are responsible for the particular form of the final product as they influence all the decisions which are to be taken by the writer and the translator for the making of ST and TT.

4.5. Conclusion of the Chapter

The researcher has conducted comparative analysis of the text on both micro and macro levels. For the first step the *Model of Manipulation* by Lefevere (2004) has been applied to find out exclusions and to categorize the data.

On the next step the researcher has conducted the macro level analysis by applying the theory of *Translation as a Form of Rewriting* by Lefevere (1990).

After analyzing the obtained data on both micro and macro level the researcher has come up with significant elements related to the research objectives of the study. The findings have been presented in detail in the section of results/findings.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This research work aimed at finding out the exclusions made in the Urdu translation of the ST, *The War of the Worlds* and interpreting the politics of such exclusions with reference to the broader socio-cultural elements. To find out the exclusions the researcher has applied four types of categories, specified for manipulating the texts while translating them into other linguistic and cultural set-ups. After conducting a careful analysis of both the texts the researcher has come up with multiple instances of exclusions under all of the four categories i.e. *explanatory note, omission, addition and rewriting*.

This research work aimed at revealing the Politics of Exclusion found in the Urdu translation of *The War of the Worlds* after the exhaustive analysis of the obtained data the writer has come up with the following answers to the research questions:

The translator has manipulated ST on multiple levels and it has been found by the researcher that these exclusions have not only altered the setting of the text but also it has affected the overall arrangement and structure of the text as well.

TT has been influenced by the contextual elements and its effects have been highlighted and discussed in the section of Macro level analysis of the thesis. On the basis of distant cultures both the writers have dealt with the texts in different ways and have come up with slightly varied final products.

In an effort to get the TT adjusted in the target culture, the translator has been domesticating the text on almost all the important levels and as a result there have been numerous alterations which have taken the *refracted* text far away from the original text.

Translator has taken maximum liberty while dealing with the ST. Instead of making his intended readers struggle a bit to understand the text with an apparent glimpse of source culture, characters, places and other native factors he has completely brought the text home by simplifying it more than necessary.

The *politics of exclusion* has been massively demonstrated through the way the translator has dealt with the ST. He has disregarded the massive details presented in the original text, altered the titles and length of the chapters and excluded the expressions which he might have found less important and less relevant. Moreover he has made certain addition and has rewritten many things in order to get the text adjusted into another *Universe of Discourse*.

All the changes which took place in the TT as a result of *rewriting* the ST, have been highlighted and added in Appendices.

Finally the researcher has reached the conclusion that such huge alterations made in the TT definitely put a difference in the interpretations of the readers. Thus the native readers and the target readers may have quite different interpretations of the ST and TT.

The detailed background has been set for the study to determine the importance and crucial role of inter-cultural translation for global communication and for better international relation in the world. After reviewing the plenty of literature and a sound analysis of the data on micro and macro level, the researcher has drawn certain conclusions.

Translation is not only a tool of transferring the knowledge and information from one to another culture; it can be manipulated to achieve many other purposes. Especially, in the present scenario where the world has been divided into different poles and there are obvious power imbalances among the economies of the world the translation may play a significant role of a mediator. It cannot only help the people of distant cultures develop a better and sound understanding for each other; rather, it possesses the power to remove certain barriers which may hinder the successful and smooth relationships among the countries. In this way the scope of translation has been widened by postulating the notion of a sound relationship between translation and surrounding culture.

Culture is a broader category which carries many other set-ups, traditions and rituals etc. on the basis of its inhabitants. All these factors affect and get affected by the people who follow them. People living under a particular culture tend to share similar belief systems. On the basis of these similarities, they possess similar ideologies and consequently, the way they interpret the world around them may be similar. On the other hand, the people who belong to distant culture may have strikingly different interpretation of the facts presented in front of them. Thus taking

this notion of cultural influences on translation the writers of different cultural backgrounds may have different ways to write on the same topic as well.

In the recent scenario of globalization it has become essential to analyze the translation under the influence of power structures and ideological patterns of the target cultures because these two are perhaps the most significant factors in the selection of the text and in the preparation of the final product in the form of TT. The inter-cultural translations should no longer be treated as simple processes of transferring the information rather they must be monitored critically in order to understand their intended functions and crucial elements of propagating desired agendas through translating particular texts.

5.1. Recommendations

The researcher has put forward the following points as recommendations:

- The discipline of translation studies should not be confined within the scientific inquiry of shifting the texts from one to another language; rather, it should be dealt as a helpful activity in developing serene and communicative relationship across the cultures.
- The translation theory needs further widening by digging deeper into contextual elements that surround the text.
- Inter-cultural translation need to be channelized and monitored critically and more researches should be directed towards this factor.
- Although the element of translator' subjectivity cannot be eliminated completely but there should be a system of proper check and balance in this regard and the translators must attempt to hold an objective and scientific approach towards the texts.
- The translator may process the text by keeping the expectations of the intended readers in mind but should try to sustain the crux of the texts same.
- There should be an effort to avoid the huge distortion of the ST and in order to keep its soul alive the translators should strive for better equivalents.

5.2. Suggestions for Future Researchers

- The future researchers of the discipline may utilize the following points:
- The Urdu translations of the English writers of other genres can be researched.
- The English translations of the significant Urdu writers and poets can be researched with reference to exclusions.
- A similar study based on inclusions in the TT is also possible.
- The renowned traditional parables of Urdu and their English translated version can go through the comparative analysis.
- The translation of the Holy Quran by non-Muslim English translators can be critically analyzed.

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7. APPENDICES

Collection of Data

Explanatory Note

Preface of the Target text.

Omissions

Sr.No.	<i>Omissions</i>
01	<p>Page No. 2</p> <p>That swarm and multiply in a drop of water. (Wells,1898,2)</p> <p>With infinite complacency men went to and fro over this globe about their little affairs, serene in their assurance of their empire over matter. It is possible that the infusoria under the microscope do the same. (Wells,1898,2)</p> <p>It is curious to recall some of the mental habits of those departed days. (Wells,1898,2)</p> <p>Intellects vast and cool and unsympathetic. (Wells,1898,2)</p> <p>And early in the twentieth century came the great disillusionment. (Wells,1898,2)</p> <p>I scarcely need to remind the reader. (Wells,1898,2)</p> <p>Nebular Hypothesis. (Wells,1898,2)</p> <p>Yet so vain. . .but near its end. (Wells,1898,2)</p> <p>That last stage of exhaustion, which to us is still incredibly remote, has become a present day problem for the inhabitants of Mars. The immediate pressure of necessity has brightened their intellects, enlarged their Powers, and hardened their hearts. (Wells,1898,2)</p>

	<p>The intellectual side of man already admits that life is an incessant struggle for existence, and it would seem that this too is the belief of the minds upon Mars. (Wells,1898,2)</p> <p>And before we judge of them. . .in the same spirit. (Wells,1898,2)</p>
02	<p>Page No. 3</p> <p>Men like Schiaparelli watched the red planet. . .getting ready. (Wells,1898,3)</p> <p>During the opposition of 1894. . .the next two oppositions. (Wells,1898,3)</p> <p>As Mars approached opposition. (Wells,1898,3)</p> <p>The Daily Telegraph.(Wells,1898,3)</p> <p>The well-known astronomer. (Wells,1898,3)</p> <p>Inspite of all that happened since, I still remember that vigil very distinctly . . . invisible but audible. (Wells,1898,3)</p> <p>As I watched the planet. . .universe swims. (Wells,1898,3)</p> <p>Near it in the field. . .it seems far profounder. (Wells,1898,3)</p>
03	<p>Page No.4</p> <p>That night was warm. . .siphon stood. (Wells,1898,4)</p> <p>I remember how I sat. . .presently bring me. (Wells,1898,4)</p> <p>He was full of speculation. . .he said. (Wells,1898,4)</p>

	<p>It may be the gases. . .familiar features. (Wells,1898,4)</p> <p>Everywhere concerning the volcanoes on Mars. (Wells,1898,4)</p> <p>The seriocomic periodical. . .as civilization progressed. (Wells,1898,4)</p> <p>The first missile then could scarcely have been 10,000,000 miles away. (Wells,1898,4)</p> <p>It was starlight. . .telescopes were pointed. (Wells,1898,4)</p> <p>Chertsey or Isleworth. (Wells,1898,4)</p> <p>My wife pointed out to me. . .against the sky. (Wells,1898,4)</p>
04	<p>Page No.5</p> <p>Albin described it as leaving a greenish streak behind it which glowed for some seconds. . .one hundred miles away from him.(Wells,1898,5)</p> <p>Yet this strangest of all things that ever came to earth from outer space must have fallen . . .I only looked up as it passed.(Wells,1898,5)</p> <p>Berkshire, Surrey and Middlesex. (Wells,1898,5)</p> <p>No one seems to have troubled to look for the fallen mass that night. (Wells,1898,5)</p> <p>Poor. (Wells,1898,5)</p> <p>Horsell, Ottershaw and Woking. (Wells,1898,5)</p>

	<p>Amidst the scattered splinters of a fir tree it had shivered to fragments in its descent. (Wells,1898,5)</p> <p>He remained standing at the edge of the pit that the thing had made for itself. (Wells,1898,5)</p> <p>Weybridge. (Wells,1898,5)</p> <p>It was dropping off in flakes and raining down upon the sand. (Wells,1898,5)</p> <p>Paragraph no 7 (fully excluded)</p> <p>For a minute he scarcely realized. . .from the end of the cylinder. (Wells,1898,5)</p> <p>It was such a gradual movement that he discovered it only through noticing. . .side of the circumference. (Wells,1898,5)</p>
05	<p>Page No. 6</p> <p>He met a wggoner and tried to make him understand. .that sobered him a little. (Wells,1898,6)</p> <p>The London journalist, in his garden, he called over the palings and made himself understood. (Wells,1898,6)</p> <p>He called over the palings and made himself understood. (Wells,1898,6)</p> <p>“Good Lord.” Said Henderson. “Fallen meteorite. That’s good. (Wells,1898,6)</p> <p>Henderson stood up with his spade in his hand. (Wells,1898,6)</p> <p>What’s that? he said. He was deaf in one ear. (Wells,1898,6)</p>

	<p>Then he dropped his spade, snatched up his jacket and came out into the road. (Wells,1898,6)</p> <p>And a thin circle of bright metal showed between the top and the body of the cylinder. (Wells,1898,6)</p> <p>Air was either entering or escaping at the rim with a thin, sizzling sound. (Wells,1898,6)</p> <p>The newspaper articles had prepared men's minds for the reception of the idea. (Wells,1898,6)</p> <p>Boys and unemployed men. (Wells,1898,6)</p>
06	<p>Page No. 7</p> <p>Daily Chronicle. (Wells,1898,7)</p> <p>Ottershaw bridge. (Wells,1898,7)</p> <p>I have already described the appearance of the cylinder. . .caused a flash of fire. (Wells,1898,7)</p> <p>Henderson's house. (Wells,1898,7)</p> <p>They began playing at "touch" in and out of the group of bystanders. (Wells,1898,7)</p> <p>Among these were a couple of cyclists. . .about the railway station. (Wells,1898,7)</p> <p>At the big table like end of the cylinder.. .left it. (Wells,1898,7)</p> <p>I fancy the popular expectations of a heap of charred corpses was disappointed at this inanimate bulk. (Wells,1898,7)</p> <p>The top had certainly ceased to rotate. (Wells,1898,7)</p> <p>Paragraph 4 (fully excluded)</p> <p>It was only when I got. . .most of the onlookers. (Wells,1898,7)</p> <p>In spite of Ogilvy, I still believed that there were men in Mars. (Wells,1898,7)</p>

	<p>Mayburry. (Wells,1898,7)</p> <p>Paragraph 7 (fully excluded)</p>
07	<p>Page No.8</p> <p>There were half a dozen. . .ladies among others. (Wells,1898,8)</p> <p>But the level ground towards. . .apples and ginger beers. (Wells,1898,8)</p> <p>And something seemed to have irritated him. (Wells,1898,8)</p> <p>As it afforded no grip. . .tumult in the interior. (Wells,1898,8)</p> <p>I was very glad to do as he asked. . .contemplated enclosure. (Wells,1898,8)</p> <p>Scattered groups were hurrying from the direction. . . .into the person behind me. (Wells,1898,8-9)</p>
08	<p>Page No.9</p> <p>I saw the shopman struggling still on the edge of the pit. (Wells,1898,9)</p> <p>The whole creature heaved and pulsated. . .in the air. (Wells,1898,9)</p>
09	<p>Page No. 10</p> <p>The evident heaviness and painfulness of movement. .and monstrous. (Wells,1898,10)</p> <p>Paragraph 9 &10 (fully excluded)</p> <p>And then. . .pawing the ground. (Wells,1898,10)</p> <p>I remined standing knee deep. . .fear and curiosity. (Wells,1898,10)</p> <p>Paragraph 3,4,5,6,7 (ommitted)</p> <p>Most of the. . .direction of Horsell. (Wells,1898,10,11)</p>
10	<p>Page No.11</p>

	<p>This smoke was so bright. . .after their dispersal. (Wells,1898,11)</p> <p>All I felt was. . .mass of flames. (Wells,1898,12)</p> <p>Paragraph 19 & 20. .(fully excluded)</p> <p>Nothing was changed. . .strike me down. (Wells,1898,12)</p>
11	<p>Page No.12</p> <p>All I felt was. . .mass of flames. (Wells,1898,12)</p> <p>Paragraph 19 & 20. .(fully excluded)</p> <p>Nothing was changed. . .strike me down. (Wells,1898,12)</p>
12	<p>Page No.13</p> <p>Many think that in some. . .instead of visible light. (Wells,1898,13)</p> <p>Were walking over the Horsell bridge. . .road in the gloaming. (Wells,1898,13)</p> <p>There was some booing from those. . .and horse-play. (Wells,1898,13)</p> <p>After that they returned. . .flashes of flame. (Wells,1898,13)</p>
13	<p>Page No. 14</p> <p>trampled there. . and the darkness. (Wells,1898,14)</p> <p>Chapter No.7 fully excluded.</p>
14	<p>Page No.16</p> <p>The most extraordinary. . .social order headlong. (Wells,1898,16)</p> <p>It certainly . . .would have done. (Wells,1898,16)</p>
15	<p>Page No.17</p> <p>In London that night. . to whom I spoke. (Wells,1898,17)</p> <p>Maybe there was a murmur. . .countless years. (Wells,1898,17)</p>

	<p>Smith's Monopoly. (Wells,1898,17)</p> <p>Drunkards might have done. (Wells,1898,17)</p> <p>About eleven the next morning. . .from Aldershot. (Wells,1898,17)</p>
16	<p>Page No. 18</p> <p>Chertsey Road. (Wells,1898,18)</p> <p>It was a day of lassitude. . .barometer. (Wells,1898,18)</p> <p>My wife had succeeded in sleeping. (Wells,1898,18)</p> <p>Lark. (Wells,1898,18)</p> <p>I heard the rattle of his. . .latest news. (Wells,1898,18)</p> <p>Then a familiar. . .Woking. (Wells,1898,18)</p> <p>I saw my neighbor. .during the day. (Wells,1898,18)</p> <p>It's a pity. . .unapproachable. (Wells,1898,18)</p> <p>He came up to the fence. . enthusiastic. (Wells,1898,18)</p> <p>This lot will cost. .poor Ogilvy. (Wells,1898,18)</p> <p>After breakfast. . .papers as I could...long afternoon. (Wells,1898,18)</p>
17	<p>Page No.19</p> <p>I heard for the first time. . .on the common. (Wells,1898,19)</p> <p>A sapper told me. . .before it opened. (Wells,1898,19)</p>

18	<p>Page No. 20</p> <p>I would go upstairs myself for the box she was clamouring for. (Wells,1898,20)</p> <p>Down the hill. . .upon everything. (Wells,1898,20)</p> <p>I'm selling. . .on now? (Wells,1898,20)</p>
19	<p>Page No.21</p> <p>The beech tree. .a moment. (Wells,1898,21)</p> <p>In front was a . .Woking and Send. (Wells,1898,21)</p> <p>My wife was. . .at the death. (Wells,1898,21,22)</p>
20	<p>Page N0.22</p> <p>it was nearly eleven when i started to return.. .indeed black. (Wells,1898,22)</p> <p>Albeit not a breath. .precipitated the conflict. (Wells,1898,22)</p> <p>Ripley street. .against the red. (Wells,1898,22)</p>
21	<p>Page No.23</p> <p>Can you imagine a . . .on a tripod stand. (Wells,1898,23)</p> <p>As brittle reed. . .headlong. (Wells,1898,23)</p> <p>So much I saw then. .Aloo. (Wells,1898,23)</p>
22	<p>Page No.24</p>

	I went close upto. . .palings. (Wells,1898,24)
23	<p>Page No. 25</p> <p>I have already said that my storm of emotions have a trick of exhausting themselves. (Wells,1898,25)</p> <p>But why I did so I don't know. (Wells,1898,25)</p> <p>The passage was dark. . .in the doorway. (Wells,1898,25)</p> <p>A broad hillside. . .cloud-scud above. (Wells,1898,25)</p> <p>Nor the clean form of them. . .ceiling of the study. (Wells,1898,25)</p> <p>The light upon the railway. . .upon the rails. (Wells,1898,25)</p> <p>Between these three. . .fiery chaos. (Wells,1898,25)</p> <p>I was beginning to guess. . .blackened country. (Wells,1898,25)</p> <p>Ruling,directing. .lower animals. (Wells,1898,25)</p> <p>The storm had left. .into the West. (Wells,1898,25)</p> <p>I heard. .eagerly. (Wells,1898,25)</p>
24	<p>Page No.26</p> <p>My God. .him in. (Wells,1898,26)</p> <p>What has not. .of despair. (Wells,1898,26)</p>

	<p>He followed me almost. . .dinning room. (Wells,1898,26)</p> <p>In a perfect passion. . .and brokenly. (Wells,1898,26)</p> <p>I lay still. .humanbeing. (Wells,1898,26-27)</p>
25	<p>Page No.27</p> <p>The hussars. . railway embankment. (Wells,1898,27)</p> <p>I found some mutton. . mine was also. (Wells,1898,27)</p> <p>Yet here and there. . .so universal. (Wells,1898,27)</p> <p>It seemed to me. . .touch of day. (Wells,1898,27)</p>
26	<p>Page No.28</p> <p>The artilleryman. .could be destroyed. ((Wells,1898,28)</p> <p>I should have. . .than that. ((Wells,1898,28)</p> <p>The ill-made road by which I have come overnight.. .under the debris.. .tops and passed. ((Wells,1898,28)</p> <p>The majority of the . . stopped to listen. ((Wells,1898,28)</p>
27	<p>Page No.29</p> <p>His voice and face were eager. .out of their houses. (Wells,1898,29)</p>

28	<p>Page No.30</p> <p>I do . .as we passed.</p> <p>The officers. .direction.. .above the excitement. . (Wells,1898,30)</p>
29	<p>Page No.31</p> <p>People came panting. .Shepperton station.. .was still. . (Wells,1898,31)</p> <p>What's that?. .of a gun. (Wells,1898,31)</p> <p>A woman screamed. . .yonder. (Wells,1898,31)</p> <p>Little cowled figures. . .birds. (Wells,1898,31)</p> <p>I had already. . .the town.. .for thought. (Wells,1898,31)</p>
30	<p>Page No.32</p> <p>A boat load of people. . .slippery. (Wells,1898,32)</p> <p>A man would. . .kicked. (Wells,1898,32)</p> <p>In another moment. .shepperton. (Wells,1898,32)</p> <p>I gave a cry. . .exultation. (Wells,1898,32)</p> <p>As the camera. . .upstream. (Wells,1898,32)</p> <p>For a moment. . .Looking back. (Wells,1898,32-33)</p>
31	<p>Page No.33</p>

	Now clear and then. .slowly. ((Wells,1898,33)
32	<p>Page No. 34</p> <p>Had they left. . .a century ago. (Wells,1898,34)</p> <p>Every copse. . .Epsom Downs. (Wells,1898,34)</p>
33	<p>Page No.35</p> <p>The hot water. .field of hay. (Wells,1898,35)</p> <p>The sun. . .my fears. (Wells,1898,35)</p> <p>It is a curious thing. . .excessively. (Wells,1898,35)</p> <p>With his upturned. . .sunset. (Wells,1898,35)</p> <p>For a moment. . .northward. .end of chapter. (Wells,1898,35-37)</p>

Addition

<p>. خلاقی لا محدود وسعتوں میں میں بہت سی دنیائیں آباد ہیں</p>
<p>اس خوبصورت اور حسین رنگ برنگی زمین کے خلاف منصوبے بنالیے</p>
<p>پھر بھی مریخ پر بسنے والی مخلوق کے بارے میں کوئی واضح تصور نہیں تھا مختلف خیالات تھے جو صحیح یا غلط ہو سکتے تھے</p>
<p>زمین کے ساتھ ان کی جنگ شروع ہو رہی. (15)</p>
<p>"کیا؟" یہ سن کر بیٹنر سن اچھل پڑا۔</p>
<p>اور دنیا کے لوگوں کو تباہ کرنے والی مشینیں تیار کرتے رہے</p>
<p>. فوجیوں اور ان کی توپوں کو دیکھ کر لوگوں کے ساتھ میں بھی خوش ہو گیا</p>
<p>. بوجھل دل کے ساتھ ایک طرف پڑ گیا میرے ہاتھ کو ابھی تک لرز رہے تھے اور دل لگ رہا تھا کہ پسلیاں توڑ دے گا</p>
<p>مجھے نہیں یاد کے میں کتنی دیر تک کھڑکی کے پاس بیٹھا رہا. صبح ہونے کو تھی کہ کوئی میرے گھر کے باغیچے میں داخل ہوا</p>

Rewriting

Sr#	Source Text	Translated/Target Text
01	No one would have believed in the last years of the nineteenth century that this world was being watched keenly and closely by intelligences greater than man's and yet as mortal as his own; that as men busied themselves about their various concerns they were scrutinized and studied. (Wells, 1898, 2)	انیسویں صدی کے آخری چند سال ہیں۔ انسان بیسویں صدی کے دروازے پر کھڑا ہے۔ اس کا خیال ہے کہ اس نے بہت ترقی کر لی ہے۔ وقت گزر نہیں رہا بلکہ چھلانگیں لگا رہا ہے۔ نئی نئی ایجادات ہو رہی ہیں جنہوں میں فاصلوں کو سمیٹ کر رکھ دیا ہے۔ اسے اس سے بھی کہیں زیادہ ذہین مخلوق کے بارے میں ابھی تک کچھ پتہ نہیں یہ مخلوق ہماری اس دنیا سے بہت دور ستاروں میں کہیں آباد ہے اور بڑی گہری نظروں سے ہماری دنیا کا مسلسل مطالعہ کر رہی ہے بلکل اسی طرح جس طرح ہم کسی خود بین سے جراثیم کا مطالعہ کرتے ہیں
02	The fact that it is scarcely one seventh of the volume of the earth. (Wells, 1898, 2)	مریخ رقبے کے اعتبار سے ہماری زمین سے چھوٹا ہے
03	As alien and lowly as are the monkeys and lemurs to us. (Wells, 1898, 2)	ان کی نظر میں ہماری اہمیت وہی تھی جو ہماری نظروں میں بندروں کی ہوتی ہے
04	To carry warfare sunward is, indeed, their only escape from the destruction that, generation after generation, creeps upon them. (Wells, 1898, 2)	اب انہیں اپنے سیاروں سے ہجرت کرنی تھی اور اسی صورت میں۔ ہمارے سیاروں پر آکر آباد ہونا تھا یہ مخلوق بچ سکتی تھی ورنہ اس کی تباہی یقینی تھی
05	The storm burst upon us six years ago now. (Wells, 1898, 3)	یہ چھ سال پہلے کی بات ہے
06	A mile and a half away. (Wells, 1898, 5)	خاصی دور سے بھی نظر آرہے تھے۔

	1898, 5	
07	Blue smoke rose against the dawn. (Wells, 1898, 5)	نیلا دھواں فضا میں پھیلا ہوا تھا
08	He was all alone on the common. (Wells, 1898, 5)	وہاں اوگلوئی اور اس عجیب پراسرار سلنڈر کے سوا کچھ نہ تھا
09	Clearing the pine trees. (Wells, 1898, 5)	درختوں کی اوٹ سے۔
10	In the bright sunlight just as the shop folks were taking down their shutters and opening their bedroom windows. (Wells, 1898, 6)	اب آہستہ آہستہ لوگ جاگنے لگے تھے
11	Number of boys and unemployed men. (Wells, 1898, 6)	میدان میں بیس پچیس افراد موجود ہیں
12	Perhaps twenty people. (Wells, 1898, 7)	خاصے لوگ جمع ہو گئے
13	They perceived that nothing was to be done for the present. (Wells, 1898, 7)	- جب ان کے کچھ پلے نہیں پڑا ہو گاتو وہ ناشتہ کرنے چلے گئے ہوں گے
14	They began playing at touch in and out of the group of bystanders. (Wells, 1898, 7)	میں نے انہیں روکا اور وہ اٹھ کر وہاں سے کہیں اور چلے گئے۔
15	In the afternoon the appearance of the Common had altered very much. (Wells, 1898, 7)	. دوپہر کو میدان میں کچھ زیادہ لوگ جمع ہو گئے
16	A message received from mars. (Wells, 1898, 7)	زمین والوں کے لیے مریخ سے پیغام آیا ہے
17	Those who have never seen a living Martian ca Scarcely imagine the strange horror of its appearance. (Wells, 1898, 9)	یہ مریخ تھا۔ ایک زندہ مریخ جو بہت خوفناک لگ رہا تھا۔
	Even at the first encounter, the first glimpse,	. میری نظر دوبارہ سلینڈر کی طرف اٹھی اور ایک

18	I was overcome with disgust and dread. (Wells, 1898,9)	خوفناک منظر نے میرے قدم زمین میں جما دیئے۔ میں بے حس و حرکت کھڑا خوفزدہ نظروں سے دیکھتا رہا
19	I had toppled over the brim. . .the aperture. (Wells, 1898, 10)	میں بڑ بڑا کر گڑھے کے اندر سلنڈر کے اوپری حصے پر گر پڑا
20	I did not want to go back to the pit but I felt a passionate longing to peer into it. (Wells, 1898, 10)	میں اب گڑھے کے پاس نہیں جانا چاہتا تھا' مگر یہ دیکھے بغیر بھی چین نہیں آ رہا تھا کہ اب وہاں کیا ہو رہا ہے
21	And their supporters turning to run. (Wells, 1898, 11)	ان کے پیچھے جو لوگ کھڑے تھے وہ مڑے اور سر پر پیر رکھ کر بھاگ کھڑے ہوئے۔
22	It came to me that I was upon this dark. . .came. .fear. (Wells, 1898, 12)	سوچتے سوچتے خوف کی ایک لہر میرے جسم میں دوڑ گئی۔
23	By half past eight. (Wells, 1898, 13)	جس وقت
24	They saw the flashes. . .nearest the corner. .screaming. (Wells, 1898, 13)	اس وقت دوسرا حملہ ہوا بھاگو مریخ آ رہے ہیں
25	They must have bolted. . .of sheep. (Wells, 1898, 14) .	پھر وہ بھگدڑ مچی کی کچھ نہ پوچھتے جس کا جدھر منہ اٹھا وہ ادھر ہی دوڑ پڑا۔ ا
26	So you have the state. . .had still to develop. (Wells, 1898, 17)	مریخیوں کا ایک سلنڈر زمین کے سینے میں اچھی طرح پیوست ہو چکا تھا۔ مگر اس کا زہر ابھی پوری طرح پھیلانا تھا صرف تھوڑے سے علاقے میں مریخیوں نے تباہی پھیلانی تھی باقی جگہیں ان سے محفوظ تھی یہاں سے دور دوسرے شہروں ملکوں اور باقی ساری دنیا میں زندگی معمول کے مطابق تھی
27	Where the road. .were crushed	سڑک جو کہ پتلی تھی اس لئے دھکم پیل شروع ہوگی۔ اس بھگدڑ میں دو عورتیں اور ایک بچہ کچل گی
28	If on Friday night you. . .by the new comers. (Wells, 1898, 16)	جمعے کی رات وہ کنگز سینڈسپٹ کے علاقے میں رہنے والا شاید ہی کوئی ایسا شخص ہو جو مریخیوں

		کی آفت سے محفوظ رہا ہو
29	Men from Mars. (Wells, 1898, 17)	ماریخی ان پہنچے ہیں
30	Curious crowd. (Wells, 1898, 17)	مشتعل ہجوم
31	One or two adventurous souls. (Wells, 1898, 17)	ان میں بوسے مہم جو بھی تھے۔
32	But they never returned. (Wells, 1898, 17)	انہیں پر کسی نے نہ دیک
33	The military authorities were certainly alive to the seriousness of the business. (Wells, 1898, 17)	فوج کو اب احساس ہو چلا تھا کہ یہ معاملہ کس قدر خطرناک ہے۔
34	Saturday lives in my memory as a day of suspense. (Wells, 1898, 18)	. اگلا دن بڑا تجسس دن تھا
35	They are not to be killed. . .be avoided. (Wells, 1898, 18)	. ان لوگوں کو مارنے کے بجائے ان سے دوستی کرنی چاہیے
36	If I had fully realized. . .motive as I had	. میں نے کچھ دیر پہلے جو کچھ دیکھا تھا اس کے بعد مجھے فورن بیوی کے پاس چلا جانا چاہیے تھا مگر ایک تو حالت غیر، اوپر سے میں بارش میں بھیگا ہوا راستہ بھی گھٹن ایسے میں اس کے علاوہ اور کوئی بات ذہن میں نہیں آ رہی تھی کہ کسی طرح اپنے گھر پہنچ جاؤ
37	Drank some whisky. (Wells, 1898, 25).	اور ایک گلاس دودھ پیا
38	What had happened. . .nor I did know. (Wells, 1898, 25)	سات 7 گھنٹوں میں بہت کچھ نیا ہو گیا تھا۔
39	Take some whisky. (Wells, 1898, 26).	. میں نے اسے گرم گرم کافی پیش کی
40	He made me ransacked the house for a flask, which he filled with whiskey. (Wells, 1898, 28)	چلنے سے پہلے میں نے ایک بوتل دودھ سے بھر لیں
	Conversation with officer	. پھر افسر نے میرے بمسفر فوجی سے کچھ سوال

41	Whole part has been rewritten.	کیے اس کے جواب سن کر اسکا افسر حیران رہ گئی
42	The terrible heat ray was .unheeded. (Wells, 1898, 31-32)	. یرے ذہن میں بس ایک ہی بات تھی کہ اگر موت کی شعاع سے محفوظ رہنا ہے تو پانی کے اندر چھپ جانا چاہیے. سب لوگ پانی کے اندر چلے جائیں دریا میں کود جائیں میں چلایا