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IMPORTANCE OF CREATIVENESS

INDEXING

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Abstract

Translation poetry is one of the most painstaking task. Poetry presents specific problems while translating and it is said to be the most difficult to translate. Creativeness plays a pivotal role to achieve excellent results. This article describes common challenges of translation and how to tackle them taking advantage of creativeness.

Keywords

Translation, poetry, poetic effectiveness, source poets, shifting.



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INTRODUCTION

Translating poetry is considered as a complicated process. Translations takes shape with the help of poetic devices and effectiveness. Translators have to tackle problems such as lexis, rhyme, etc. Translators read and reread the source poem and they are concerned to reconstruct the poet's intent where possible. Most time is spent tackling problems of lexis: words, fixed expressions and sound (rhyme). Translators try to recreate rhyme and rhythm.

Poetry translation is popularly seen as creative. If we see creative problem-solving as involving solutions which are both novel and appropriate relative to the source text, re-creative translators seem to consider semantically novel solutions only reluctantly and gradually.

Different translators' final versions of the same source poem can differ radically—especially, perhaps, if the source poem sets high formal challenges in terms of sound structure, wordplay, etc. However they have similar task management styles. This also holds for the same translator tackling different poem types and from different language types.

Those who advocate reproducing the rhyming scheme of the original poem by imitation or analogy admit that it requires skill. Rhyme is an integral part of the meaning of the poem: If you do not approve of the rhyme in the poem, you must not translate the rhyme in the poem. In addition, although rhyming searches can lead to fundamental changes in surface wording.

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A language can be obviously ancient or modern, informal or formal, regional, poetic, or other genre-specific typical language, or simply special. Or, the language variants may seem complicated to most modern readers. Then the translator is faced with the following options: finding an analogy, shifting to another marked variety, shifting to standard language. This avoids the risks of the other approaches, but also removes the source variety's effect.

Creative translation definition is basically adapting a text to a different culture or a language and avoiding word for word translations while staying loyal to the essence of a text. This may require a translator to change a few words, delete or add new sentences. Or, in some situations, rewrite the whole text. In such cases, you are not only looking for a translator with proficiency in a language, but also a translator with a understanding of cultural concepts of the language.

What you come up within your own mothertongue may create a powerful impact on your audience who share the same values or similar backgrounds with you. However, to be effective in other languages, using a creative translation agency could maximize the effect you would like to have. International Journal of Advance Scientific Research (ISSN – 2750-1396) VOLUME 02 ISSUE 10 Pages: 56-58 SJIF IMPACT FACTOR (2021: 5.478) (2022: 5.636) METADATA IF – 7.356 Crossref O S Google METADATA S WorldCat* MENDELEY



A interpreter should be a handle of transaction between two societies, two dialects, and in some cases two completely distinctive worldviews. What works in one setting might not be fitting or satisfactory in another. It's the translator's work to explore how to use distinctive words to realize the same meaning. That is where a level of creativeness comes in.

To make interpretation process viable, little subtleties can make enormous contrast when it comes to rendering language of a poem to another dialect.

Creative interpretation is process which combines together interpretation and transcreation and paraphrasing. Additionally making the source content understandable to a reader.

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