

Translation of Administrative terms from English to Telugu:

A Case Study

Sampathbabu Tokala

Doctoral Scholar

Centre for ALTS

Humanities, University of Hyderabad

Gachibowli

Hyderabad

Dr. Dasari Kejiya

Lecturer in English

SVKP Degree College

Markapur – 523316

Prakasam District

Andhra Pradesh

ABSTRACT:

The present paper aims to find the possibility of coining/translating Telugu terms for the existing administrative terms. An attempt is made here to show that if we try sincerely, it is possible to coin/translate the administrative terms with native Telugu elements.

Introduction:

Administrative terminology is the language in which laws and other regulations, judicial decisions, treaties and documents of all descriptions, administrative documents and treatises on law and administration are framed. It is characterized by technical terms and by the use of words, syntax and style peculiar to itself. It is used by jurists and administrators in the daily exercise of their profession (Hans Schwartz, 2011). Not only that in our daily life, we can face have many administrative terms while working and reading. This vocabulary is special vocabulary but we cannot be deviated such vocabulary in our day to day life. But these vocabularies were in English language. The Language of India relating to the use of languages in administration, education, judiciary, legislature, mass communication, etc., is pluralistic in its scope as India is divided into 29 States and 8 Union Territories as units of administration. Originally such territorial divisions

into provinces or states were done mostly for administrative convenience, and each state has its own language for administrative purpose.

Likewise, Andhra Pradesh also has adopted Telugu as native (mother tongue) language as well as the official language of the state. It has formed a few bodies and committees to suggest a language, to use Telugu at all levels of administration. Most of the Telugu scholars and educated people are using words of other languages in their day to day life. Even though, Telugu is the official language of Andhra Pradesh, in administration, it is not used at all levels. The official language chairman of Andhra Pradesh, A.B.K Prasad (2008) voiced concern over the neglect of Telugu language in day to day life and even in official correspondence. He underscored the need to recognize the language, so as to give the needed impetus for its development.

To implement Telugu at all levels of administration, suitable Telugu vocabulary must be translated or coined to replace the existing English, Sanskrit and Urdu administrative terms. For this purpose, a few glossaries need to be prepared. Hence, the government of Andhra Pradesh entrusted the duty of compiling a few glossaries of administrative terms to the Telugu Academy.

The Telugu Academy has compiled and published a “Glossary of Administrative and Legal Terms” in 1980 which was revised in 2007. This glossary is very helpful but unfortunately it contains more Sanskrit elements rather than Telugu. Instead of coining or translating with Telugu words, most of the administrative terms were replaced with Sanskrit words.

Lapses in the glossary:

It is expected to translate the existing English or Urdu administrative terms into Telugu or coining native Telugu terms as equivalents to them. But unfortunately, the glossary is full of Sanskrit terms and presented those as Telugu words. So, the people of Andhra Pradesh have to use other language i.e. Sanskrit in place of English/Urdu. Hardly, very few Telugu words are found in their glossary. Hence the term are unable to attract the local people and limited to the names of the boards and the files.

Whereas in our neighboring state Tamil Nadu, that glossary is full of Tamil words and they are avoiding words of other languages in their administrative terms. For example in English

revenue is an administrative term and it has translated into Tamil 'varuvAy' in Telugu it is rendered as 'reVvinyU'. The reason is for this, our excessive adoration towards other languages especially Sanskrit and English. The scholars and translators prefer to use the Sanskrit and English while replacing source language because they feel that they are adequate.

The arguments of the scholars in support of the Sanskrit and other languages – and answers for them:

- There should be no restriction to borrow from other languages while translating administrative terms.
 - It is also acceptable; there is no restriction to borrow from other terms. If it is necessary and no scope of availability of native equivalents for the source term. Borrowing must be need based but there are many eminent scholars/translators have ability to coin/translate the source terms into target language in Andhra Pradesh.
- Some are argue that Sanskrit has rich vocabulary and easy to coin terms with Sanskrit elements. Hence, it is not a taboo in using Sanskrit vocabulary by nativizing.
 - Anybody can agree that Sanskrit has enormous word power. But, Telugu also has rich vocabulary and it is not a problem, while translating.
- Even we create new vocabulary, they may not be natural or effectively.
 - Anything which is presented for the first time will look alien or unnatural. But in due course it may be accepted as natural and good. For example, when the term 'Bus Stand' is coined as "peroMdu nilayaM" in Tamil, a few people laughed and within a short period the term was accepted and used. Now, the term is popularly used by the Tamil people.

Similarly, even if the coined term appears unnatural, in due course, it would be accepted, without trying to popularize, we should not avoid the coining of new terms by imagining ourselves that they do not look like natural.
- To create technical terms in Telugu, we must use Sanskrit and Persian to make it feasible.
 - Through native language, we can also create terms effectively, no need to coin or translate with other languages.

Linguists' views and answers for them:

- Languages develop (rapidly) in borrowing extensively for example; English has borrowed thousands of words from other languages, including Indian languages also.
 - Borrowing enriches a language. At the same time, unnecessary borrowing to replace the available rich native vocabulary may have detrimental effect. Hence, presages motive should be condemned. When new concepts or objects are introduced, naturally any language has to borrow. Gradually, they coin with native terms and replaced the borrow terms. But in Telugu, instead of coining Telugu equivalents for the English and Urdu administrative terms, Sanskrit words are used with or without modifications. In the case of English it is quite different. It is the language of the colonizers and speeded to conquered countries and became the medium of instruction and the language of the administration. Since it is used by different language people as an international language, lot of foreign words are introduced.
- Since, geographically Andhra Pradesh situated in the central part of India, several language people passes through this state and as a result the Telugu people have enormous contact with other languages. Hence, Telugu tend to borrow words from other languages.
 - The percentage of loan words in Telugu from the neighboring Indian languages is less in number when compared to the Sanskrit loanwords. Sanskrit is never spoken by common people. So, the enormous borrowing from the Sanskrit is not because of contact with people. It is introduced in Telugu by some of the scholars through literature. All most all the earlier scholars are well versed in Sanskrit language and they have dumped the Sanskrit elements in Telugu.

Hypothesis of the Study:

1. If sincerely tried, it is not difficult to coin Telugu terminology for the existing administrative terms, as Telugu has enormous vocabulary power.
2. If scholars, translators, writers, Telugu administrators and even the common people are given a chance to work on them, it is possible to find out native Telugu terms for any administrative terms.

3. If the government constitute few committees or boards and ask them to review the existing Telugu Translations of Telugu Academy, certainly they will trace out the lapses and suggest measures to translate them with Telugu terms.

Selection of the Translators/Scholars:

Forty members were selected from different fields like translators, scholars, and common people on basis of following criteria:

- Possess of sound knowledge in both Telugu and English languages.
- Good experience in translation from Telugu and English and vice versa and knowledge in word formation rules of Telugu.
- Interested in the development of Telugu language and have patience in coining native Telugu words.

Instructions given to the Translators:

- Translate/coin equivalent Telugu terms Do not use either the Sanskrit or the other language words while translating.
- Do not give explanation rather than equivalent term.
- The translation should be precise and apt, without damaging the sense of the original.

Ways suggested for Identifying Telugu equivalents:

- Trace out the native Telugu terms, which are used by common people. For example 'wavvoda' and 'xoMgoda' Telugu native words are using common people for English word 'submarine'.
- If the old magazines and newspapers have coined or translated, such administrative terms in Telugu, they can be considered.
- With the help of dictionaries or word formation rules equivalent Telugu terms may be coined or translated.

Methodology:

A humble attempt is made here by selecting fifty administrative terms, as file and committee which are simple and regularly used. About 40 translators and creative writers who are well versed in both English and Telugu are selected for this present study. A list of 50 source terms and with their meaning given the C.P. Brown dictionary and the equivalent terms suggest in the glossary of Telugu Academy are given to them. In the Data sheet, the above rules are framed to translate source terms. Among them, twenty translators and scholar responded positively and translated with their knowledge. Data sheet is collect from the respondents and analyzed according to our hypothesis.

Translation of Administrative terms:

Translation of administrative terminology which consists of government and non-government domains related to documents and boards; are a special skill and it would be come under the area of Technical terms. Even the Newmark stated that “Technical translation is one part of specialized translation; institutional translation, the area of politics, commerce, finance, government etc, is the other” (Newmark, 1988: 151). Administrative terminology has special meanings in relation to the particular field of study. Administrative terms translation is primarily distinguished from other forms of translation by terminology. However, the central difficulty in technical translation is usually the new terminology. According to sager (1990: 63) terminology is formed by a collection of terms within a particular domain. Cabre (1999: 32) defines terminology as the principal and conceptual base that governs the study of terms, the guidelines used in terminological work or its methodology as well as the set of terms of a special study and of a special topic.

Translation procedures:

When translating into and out of Telugu, translators are confronted with terminographical such as a lack of equivalent terms in the target language. In addition to this, Baker (1992: 18) explains that the choice of a suitable equivalent does not always depend on the linguistic system or systems being handled. It also depends on the way both the writer of the source text and the translator of the source text choose to manipulate the linguistic systems in question. As such there is there is substantial task or job to be done in relation to language development in Telugu. According to sager (1990: 2) that terminology is the study and the field of activity concerned

with the creation, collection, description, processing and presentation of terms belonging to a specialized area of usage of one or more languages. In this regard, translation of administrative terminology work is concerned with the systematic collection, description, processing and presentation of concepts and their designations.

Analysis of the Data:

The analysis of the translated terms for the given administrative terms is based on hypothesis. Each administrative term and its equivalent Telugu words suggested by the scholars and translators are listed out in a table and are thoroughly analyzed. The words of Sanskrit origin, English and the explanations given in place of terms are deleted from the analysis; only native Telugu terms are taken into consideration as mentioned early.

S. No	Administrative Term	Translations with Non-Telugu elements	Translations with Telugu elements
1	Revenue	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. koSamu (1) 2. reVvinyu (2) 3. AxAyapu_paxxu (2) 4. Ayawi (1) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. rAbadi (4) 2. vaccubadi (2) 3. varavu (4) 4. AxAyaM (2) 5. Ayamu (2)
2	Security	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. walArI (1) 2. rakRanamu (2) 3. baXrawa (5) 4. saMrakRaNa (2) 5. baXramu (2) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. kApuxala (5) 2. kApala (3)
3	Commemoration	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AcariMcadaM (1) 2. smariMcadaM (1) 3. jFapakArXArAXana (1) 4. smArakowsavaM (4) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. poVgadwa (5) 2. koniyAdu (3) 3. akkasaM (1) 4. akkasaM (1)
4	Agent	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. prawiniXi (4) 2. gumaswa (1) 3. paliwAnni cUpiMcevAdu (1) 4. saMxAna_karwa (2) 5. saMXAnaM_ceyuvAdu (1) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. mAruvAdu (6) 2. oVdayudu (3) 3. ceyuvAdu (2) 4. wAIYikudu 5. wIrvari
5	Agricultural Policy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. sexyaM pani erpAtu (5) 2. vyavasAya vixAnaM (3) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. pAleV erpAtu (5)

S. No	Administrative Term	Translations with Non-Telugu elements	Translations with Telugu elements
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. sexya_sambaMxa yocana (2) 4. pAleV vixAnaM (2) 5. vyavasAya BIma (3) 	
6	Register	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. namoxu pattI (1) 2. gurwu_kosaMrAse puswakaM (2) 3. gurwukosaMrAse poVwwamu (2) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. leVkkala pattI (3) 2. pattika (2) 3. xina pattIka (3) 4. pattI (1) 5. powwamu (0) 6. namoxu (4) 7. perucercu pattika (2)
7	High Command	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. muKya_aXikArulu (3) 2. unnawAXikAra vargaM (4) 3. unnawAXikArulu (2) 4. pEvargaM (2) 5. axanapu BAxyawalu ceyu aXikAra saMgaM (1) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analicce_peVxxalaguMpu (3) 2. pEvAru (3) 3. aMkeVkAdulu (2)
8	In-Charge Officer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. wAwkAlika aXikAri (2) 2. mArU aXikAri (1) 3. sahAyakAXikAri (7) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. mArU_panigaxi oVdayudu (2) 2. warugari (5) 3. cAlumAsi (2) 4. panupari (1)
9	Secretary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. grAmAXikAri (1) 2. rAyabAri (3) 3. kAryAXikAri (2) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. pani_cUpari (4) 2. xivAnu (1) 3. rAyasagAdu (5) 4. rAwagAdu (2) 5. vatara (1) 6. xaMta (1)
10	Budget	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. AxAya_vyaya pattika (2) 2. badjeVtu (8) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. rAbadi_pobadi aMcanA katta (7) 2. aMcana (3)
11	Monitor	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. parivekRakudu (8) 2. anuSrowa (7) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. weripAracUsexi (2) 2. maMxaliMcevAdu (3)

S. No	Administrative Term	Translations with Non-Telugu elements	Translations with Telugu elements
12	Polling Booth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. otlu vese gaxi (2) 2. otlu gaxi (1) 3. eVnnikala nirvahana gaxi (1) 4. rahasya eVnikala gaxi (2) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. eVnnikala cinna gaxi (5) 2. eVnnikala gadi (6) 3. eVnnika ceyu gaxi (3)
13	Sample Ballot	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. namUnA pawraM (2) 2. maxiri pawraM (2) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. maxiri uMda (5) 2. namUnA (7) 3. namUnA cItI (2) 4. maxiri cItlu (2)
14	Revenue Record	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. namoxu (1) 2. rAbadi namOxu (3) 3. AxAyapu puswakaM (2) 4. rAbadi namoxu puswakaM (2) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. rAbadi gurwu powwaM (4) 2. varapu pattika (8)
15	Seniority of service	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. prAwiniXyaM (2) 2. sevalo peVxXa (4) 3. sevalo anuBavaM (8) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. panilo peVxxarikaM (5) 2. pani_ ceyutalo l,peVxxarikaM (1)
16	Service card	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. seva cItu (3) 2. anuBava pawraM (2) 3. sevApawraM (11) 4. sahakAra cItu (2) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. paniwanaM cIti (2)
17	Stenographer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. saMgrAha lipirAyuvAdu (2) 2. saMgrAhakudu (3) 3. klupwaMgA vrAsevAdu (2) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. cinna cinna gurwula rAyasagAdu (2) 2. lipari (2) 3. lekari (7) 4. lekakudu (2)
18	Store keeper	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. bAMdAgAra rakRakudu (3) 2. xukANamu cUsukonu vAdu (1) 3. xukANaM jAgrawwaparacu vAdu (1) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. saruku gaxi kApari (3) 2. saruku kApari (4) 3. xAci peVttuvAdu (1) 4. nilva ceyu vAdu (2) 5. aMgadi kApari (5)

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19	Telephone Exchange	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. xuravANi keMdram (7) 2. saMcAra vANikeMxram (6) 3. xuraMnuMdi mAtalu vinipiMce keMxram (2) 4. xura vinikidi keMxram (1) 5. aXAna praXAnAlanu kalupu keMxram (1) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. xavvu mAtala cotu (3)
20	Wage Board	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. jiwAla saMGaM (2) 2. vewana saMGaM (3) 3. kUli keMxram (3) 4. vewana saMGaM (3) 5. viluva ice pradeSaM (2) 6. veVla saMGaM (2) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bruwi kUdali (2) 2. jIwAla kUdali (2) 3. kUli kUdali (1)
21	Water Board	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. nIti saMGaM (3) 2. jalasaMGaM (3) 3. nIti vanarula saMGaM (2) 4. jala vanarula keMxram (1) 5. nIti keMxram (3) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. nIti kUdika (8)
22	Council	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. saBa (3) 2. SalahA saMGaM (1) 3. cAvadi (4) 4. koluvu (3) 5. saMgama praxeSaM (2) 6. samUhamu (1) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. kUtami (4) 2. guMpu (2)
23	Assistant	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. sahAyAkudu (13) 2. sahAyakAri (3) 3. sahAyaArudu (3) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. wodu (1)
24	Boarding School	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. gurukula pATaSAla (2) 2. samiwi badi (3) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. uMde badi (3) 2. vasawi badi (12)
25	Body guard	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. aMga rakRakudu (8) 2. kAyasevakudu (2) 3. batulu (2) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. meni kApari (6) 2. veVMtuMde vAdu (2)
26	Body Politic	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. muKya vivekaM (14) 2. muKyaweVlivi (2) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. motta moVxati weVlivi (2)

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		3. praXAna yocana (2)	
27	Budget Grants	1. AxAya aMcanAla moVwwaM (3) 2. AxAya vyayAla aMcanA (5) 3. poVxupu saMgaM (2)	1. rAbadi_Pobadi aMcanAla viduxala (5) 2. rAbadi pobadi aMcanA (5)
28	Boarding House	1. vasawi gruhamu (8) 2. samiwi gruhaM (2) 3. vasawi badi (1)	1. uMde illu (3) 2. vasawi illu (6)
29	Character Official	1. xoVra_hoxa (13) 2. axikAra_hoxa (7)	
30	Chief Executive	1. pani cese moVtta_moVxati vAdu (5) 2. muKya_nirvahakudu (2) 3. muKya aXikAri (10) 4. muKya_kArya nirvAhaNAXikAri (3)	1. pani_cese moVtta_moVxati vAdu (5)
31	Protocol	1. aXikAra kramamu (5) 2. asalu_musAixa saMXi pawraM (3) 3. aXikArika niyamAvalYi (2) 4. AXAra pawraM (1) 5. rAyabAraasalu kAgiwAlu (1) 6. AxiamAvalYi (1)	1. maMci_vAduka erpAtu (7)
32	Child Care centre	1. SiSu_saMrakRaNa keMxraM (4) 2. Pillala_rakRaNa keMdram (3) 3. SiSu_rakRaNa keMxraM (3) 4. bAlala_saMrakRaNa keMxraM (3)	1. cinnapillala_kApalA kUdali (6) 2. cinna_pillala kApuxala cotu (1)
33	Circle	1. pariXi (1) 2. maMdalamu (1) 3. giri (1) 4. guMdramGa uMdu (1) 5. prAMwaM (8) 6. valayaM (2)	1. kUdali (3) 2. kadiyaM (2) 3. kadeVM (1)
34	City Council	1. pattaNa maMdali (8) 2. nagara maMdali (5) 3. pattaNa salaha saMgaM (1)	1. cAlA_peVxxa Uri elikala kUtami (3) 2. peVxxa Uri elikala kUtami (3)

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35	Chief Whip	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. muKya saMcAlakudu (10) 2. heVccarikala aXikAri (2) 3. muKya_saByudu (2) 4. muKya_heVccarikala vAdu (3) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. maVtta_moVxati heVccarikala vAdu (3)
36	Civic Centre	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. pOra_vijFana keMxraM (3) 2. pOra keMxraM (4) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. weVlivarula kUdli (5) 2. prajala kUdali (8)
37	Command Committee	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anala_saMgaM (3) 2. aXikArika kamiti (3) 3. AjFala saMgaM (2) 4. nirNayaka saBa (2) 5. Alocanala saMgaM (2) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anala kUtami (8)
38	Concurrent Audit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. sahakAra leVkkala waniKi (2) 2. ummadi leVkkala waniKi (4) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ummadi_leVkkala saricewa (3) 2. Sacewakudu (5) 3. leVkkala saricewa (6)
39	Group Work		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ummadi pani (18) 2. guMpu pani (2)
40	Credit Society	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. nammika saMgaM (3) 2. prAmANyaka saMgaM (2) 3. lABa samAjaM (2) 4. aMgalYYi vAdu (2) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. gurwiMpu kalgina samAjaM (1) 2. nammika kUtami (10)
41	File	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. xaswraM (16) 2. viRaya__saMbaMxa samAcAramu (2) 3. jAbiwa (1) 4. xaswA_veju (1) 	
42	Demi Official	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. sagaM hoax_gala (2) 2. arXaxikAraM_gala (18) 	
43	Divine Law	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. xEva niyamaM (5) 2. prakruwi nirNayaM (3) 3. viXAnaM (1) 4. Xarma nirNayaM (3) 5. Paviwra SASanaM (2) 6. goVppa SASanaM (2) 7. varwanaM (2) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. velpu pAdi (2)

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44	Domestic System	1. sAXaraNa jIvana viXAnamu (2) 2. gruha vyavasWa (10) 3. vAwa kramamu (1) 4. iMti saMbaMXamEna erpAtu (1)	1. iMti pani cAdpu (6)
45	Draft out line	1. ciwwu musAyixa (7) 2. ciwwu rUpamu (2) 3. sWiranirNayaM (1)	1. ciwwu kuxiriMpu (5) 2. ciwwu namUnA (5)
46	Policy	1. viXAnaM (5) 2. yocana (2) 3. vivekavaMwamEna nadawa (1) 4. viXamu (1) 5. viXi (1) 6. veVravu (1) 7. viSAyamu (2) 8. saMbalYika (2)	1. erpAtu (5) 2. veVravu (1) 3. viSAyamu (2) 4. saMbalYika (2)
47	Drought fund	1. IwibAXala sahayaniXi (1) 2. anAvruRti niXi (2) 3. anAvruRti pEkaM (2) 4. pAdEnaxAniki niXi (2) 5. anAvruRti mUlaxanaM (1) 6. karuvu niXi (2)	1. karavu pEkaM (10)
48	Estimation	1. leVkkala prakAraM (2)	1. aMcanA (12) 2. ujjAiMpu (6)
49	Exchequer	1. rAju XanAgAramu (2) 2. praBuwva kajAna (2) 3. BUmuSiswu aXikAra yaMwraMgaM (1)	1. bokkasaM (15)
50	Gift Coupon	1. bahumawi cIti (1) 2. bahumawi pawraM (1) 3. sanmAna pawraM (1)	1. kAnuka cIti (15) 2. uciwa cIti (2)

In spite of the instructions, some of the respondents have given Sanskrit and other terms instead as Telugu words. This shows the pathetic present day condition of Telugu language. It

shows that the scholars must have tried to get the Telugu equivalents. But were unable to get exact Telugu term and so have given Sanskrit terms.

Similarly, some scholars have given explanations rather than the equivalent term in Telugu. It shows the difficulties of getting Telugu equivalents in Telugu.

The present generation students generally choose Sanskrit as the second language at the Intermediate level and continue it in their Degree also, simply because of scoring good marks, which will help them to get good overall percentage. Very few students take Telugu as the main language. So, most of the graduates complete their graduation without studying Telugu language or literature.

Even, the scholars and the translators, who have sound knowledge in Telugu, are unable to recollect good Telugu terms and coin equivalent terms in Telugu. Then how can the present generation people get interest to save the Telugu language. So, the Government should come forward, to make Telugu language learning as a compulsory in under graduation and graduation levels. A special efforts should be taken to develop or create efficiency in Telugu language and steps should be taken and encourage the native people to use native Telugu words, instead of blindly borrowing other language vocabulary.

Conclusion:

The present task that is conducted here is somewhat unconventional though not the kind that usually selected by modernist. We have not promised that the hypothesis which we have started with should deliver the goods overnight. However, we say this is a new beginning in an unconventional way.

We are not claiming that we have identified Telugu terms for all the selected fifty administrative terms. We have initiated a thinking or trail to trace out Telugu equivalents for the source terms. We met people and initiated a thinking process in this angle. The Data collected from the respondents were not free from Sanskrit. We have given clear instructions to avoid Sanskrit words. In spite of it, the data has Sanskrit elements may be, because of the following reasons:

1. Unable to recollect or identified the equivalents in Telugu.
2. Some Sanskrit words were wrongly considered as Telugu words.

The result shows the present condition of Telugu language. Already, thousands of native Telugu words were out of usage and the scholars were unable to recollect them. The Sanskrit words dominates the sense and the translation, though want to avoid but unable it, so, they have no alternative except to use them. If the situation continues and no trail is made to rectify the situation, is near future the remaining Telugu vocabulary may also lose their existence.

Anyhow, this study made few scholars to understand the situation and try to trace out the Telugu vocabulary. The percentage of Telugu element has increased in the Telugu translations made by the translators. If such an attempt is made in a grand manner with more translators, then certainly the percentage of the Telugu elements will be sharply increased and percentage of other languages will be surely deceased. This work also showed that current status of the Telugu language. it proves the difficulty that arises in identifying nearest Telugu words for the administrative terms. It also shows the difficulty of avoiding Sanskrit and English while translating administrative terms. Already Telugu has attained this position of extinction of many thousands of Telugu words. The translators were unable to recollect them and remember them. So, at least we have to understand the danger in using excessive Sanskrit vocabulary in Telugu language. If we do not start thinking of revival of Telugu vocabulary at this juncture, then the percentage of other languages especially Sanskrit vocabulary will further increase shortly and percentage of Telugu vocabulary will reduce.

In this study we are not claiming that have identified Telugu equivalents for all the 50 terms but have successfully traced out the present status of Telugu vocabulary in the modern Telugu vocabulary. Similarly, we have humbly given a way out or made an attempt and shown that if we pursue in this angle by motivating the translators, then it is not possible to create/translate the administrative terms with native Telugu element. If we reconstruct or review our Telugu vocabulary and start to use them in government sectors, in daily conversations and literature, then we will save the Telugu vocabulary. Even, Nida has pointed out that “the readers of a translated text should be able to understand and appreciate it in essentially the same manner as the original readers did”.

Some suggestions to develop Telugu administrative terms:

1. The government should plan and educate the concern persons who have been working in the administrative sectors, in using the Telugu vocabulary. It can arrange programmes and meetings to avoid the danger of extinction if Telugu is not used at all levels. Like Tamil Nadu, encouraging mother tongue use and given awards to those who use Tamil in their speech, writing etc., and Tamil has projected as a prestigious one rather than using other languages.
2. The government should arrange to write a series of articles by eminent scholars in daily newspapers and educate the people to use Telugu terms in their writings and speech debates can be organized to find out Telugu words for administrative terms. It can involve the leading Telugu journals and daily newspapers and involve people to coining Telugu terms. In Tamil Nadu, the daily like '*Dinamani*' served in coining a lot more of local words.
3. The government should constitute boards with eminent scholars to coin/find Telugu terms rather than coining with other words.
4. It should publish such glossaries and dictionaries with Telugu words to help the writers and translators to use native Telugu vocabulary.

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Telugu wx-notation Transliteration of Indian scripts into Roman Vowels which was developed by Prof. G. Uma maheswara Rao (University of Hyderabad):

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IJELLH

International Journal of English
Language, Literature and Humanities

Volume II, Issue IX, January 2015 - ISSN 2321-7065

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