The Problems on Interrelations between Grammar and Literary Layers of the Languages

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ABSTRACT— *Many times a single word in the process of Grammar and Literary layers of the languages shows that we need several words in order to translate the source language. Based on the characteristic of the languages which happen in several surface structures, lexical items (forms) will find their meanings. Hence, other features of languages that one form will be applied to express many selective meanings (Austin, 1962). We shall observe a primary meaning – the one which usually follows the extra meanings which word has in context with primary meaning. When we talk about the meaning, we should regard that each language goes to its own specific forms to show the meaning. Furthermore, the same meaning could be expressed very differently in another language during translation. As the form of target language is different from the form of source language, we will see unnatural translation in second language. (Ladmiral, 1972). Therefore, the role of meaning must be more important than the form.*

Keywords— Literary layers, Linguistic forms, Sentence structure, Normal rules
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1. INTRODUCTION

Generally, in reading or understanding a text a sting of words could not be considered as an outstanding factor for the non native reader. Sometimes it is really uncommon and even hard to understand those words, and also may even be meaningless, or direct the receptor language to a wrong way. This process can scarcely be called a translation (Steiner, 1975).Totally; there are two types of translation. One is based on the Form and the other is based on the Meaning. Form is regarding the form of the source language and we know that as a literal translation. Meaning focuses on every communication of the source language text in the language of the receptor. This sort of Translation is called Idiomatic (Steinberg, 1971). Truly, literal translation is not very common except for interlinear. Translators whom they work in this case most of the times prefer to translate literal items partially. They change two factors such as order and grammar in a receptor language precisely to state different issues, although lexical items are translated   literally (Jewer, 1975).

2. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESEARCH

What I am looking for in this article is to see, how all these changes are possible when we are seeking to comprehend grammar and literary layers of the languages. In fact, the order of English structure changes through literal translation (Nida, 1969). Both of them are after of literal equivalents for the words to show the type of translation so natural. They could also contain various elements in the process of literal translation such as words, idioms, figures of speech, etc.   (Peter freund, 1990). Modified literal translation avoids of real nonsense and wrong meanings but the unnaturalness still stands (Di Petro, 1968). As the natural forms of the receptor language use, both choices of lexical items and grammatical construction are seen in idiomatic translation. Hence, what is important could be the style of written forms to show that is not only a translation but also written originally in the receptor language (Baker, 19997). At first we use the verbs, then other suitable subject and object of the verb may need to be made clear also. What is here very different between the receptor and the source language must be the form and yet this type of arrangement, applying verbs in place of nouns, must be regarded to express the massage. If we do not consider the complexity of language structure, could we claim that a translator hopes to generate a normal translation? In literalism what should be avoided is the analysis of the source language, and what should be regarded is to understand clearly the massage. And if we are seeking to find another way of looking at form and meaning, must concentrate to the structure of the language either surface or deep We must also know that one of the major and basic applications of this text could be clear differences between surface (grammatical, phonological, and lexical) and the deep (semantic) structures of languages (Bloomfield, 1933).

3. PRONOUNS AS LAYERS OF THE LANGUAGE

Pronouns are a class of words and could be found in most languages. There are very greatly differences from one language to another when we talk about pronominal systems, and the one as a translator had to apply the forms of the

receptor language however their meanings could be very different from the pronouns of the source language. For instance, imagine that one is going to translate into Kiowa (USA), we will see valid differences among the types of the pronouns singular, dual, and plural person however the source language does not have these distinction (Fleming, 1972).Lets judge these type of pronouns in translation of literal form into another language. Here pronoun with the first person plural could probably distort the meaning and for communication to the second person, the only way for the translator is to seek a natural way, and the feeling will be done by the source language sentences. However, it is not simply that there are two forms and so translations into another language may use either, like the Japanese. The passive sentences are used primarily when "the subject is portrayed as suffering. In traditional Japanese style, this is the only use of the passive verb with – (r) are. Many source language passives cannot be translated into Japanese with a passive since this would give the wrong meaning, the idea of suffering (Labov, 1972).

4. IDIOMS AS OF THE LANGUAGE

Mostly, languages abound in idioms, and then we could have meaning, metaphors, and finally other figurative meanings. The English translation of the two would be: He is too young for that, or he is still young (Brower, 1959). Idioms are available for the all languages, i. e. a group of words with different meanings that are based on the words of the speakers. As an example if to see in English that someone is bull – headed, the meaning shows that the person is " stubborn. " There is a little bit connection for the two words of bull or head. Languages abound in various sorts of idioms. There are some of them using into and in: run into debt, rush into print, step into a practice, fly into a passion, spring into notice, jump into a fight, dive into a book, wad into adversity, break into society, stumble into acquaintance, glide into intimacy, fall in love(Smith,1958). As they are following several meaning, it is not possible for our speaker to apply them as he or she likes. The one can not change the meanings of them according to his or her personal perceptions. It is also necessary to pay much attention to the combinations because they are fixed as to form and their meanings show the combination for us (Trail, 1973).

5. LICICAL COMBINATIONS AS LAYERS OF THE LANGUAGE

Sometimes combinations in the lexical items of the source language could be ambiguous. The result is not to see a clear meaning. For instance, "come on". Could follow several meanings: it is better to stop of that issue, your work is good so keep up that, and finally do your best you can manage (Toury, 1995). It would be hard to translate this sentence into another language and still have it mean all three. During the process of idiomatic translation, we would see so much ambiguities, they must be resolved and the intended meaning for our communication should be regarded (Chomsky, 1965). As we said before, translation is seen as a complicated process. It means that in this process the one as an acceptable translator must regard the vital differences. However, a translator who is regarded with changing the meaning shall see that the receptor language is very different form the source language in many various aspects (Popovic, 1976). Aspects of languages will modify distinctive features and also clarify the hidden parts for better understanding of the texts and much more about the complexity of languages through structures or many other fields (Wells, 1996). Here the time is for the translator, he must take it and keep up in a way to show everything adjustable, such as the text of the source language, or a careful semantic analysis which is stated normally in the receptor language, and finally expresses the segments in a suitable manner to be as much as close to the real text, adequately and precisely (Locke, 1992).

6. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Finally, we must remember that one simple analysis of the surface structure of a language does not drive us to know all about languages for doing the suitable and normal translation. As we regard the surface structure as an important element in the process of translation, must concern such other factors like, deep structure and the meaning, too. Basically, the meaning could serve as a major base for translation into another language (Anderson, 1971). The purpose of the work is not to argue linguistic theory but to present tools which will help translators.

7. CONCLUSION

Regarding the problems between grammar and literary layers of the language, it is essential to declare that the procedures are based on the two assumptions given above. One side is the Semantic structure which goes almost popular than grammatical structure (Benjamin, 1992). As it is argued in the types of units, other segments like the features and the relationships are importantly the same for all languages. There is possible for us to classify the meaning components such as, events, things, relations or attributes, for example (Brower, 1959), but not all languages have the same surface structure grammatical classes – some have conjunctions, other does not, some have prepositional phrases, others do not. All is to say that word classes differ from language to language (Larson, 1984).

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