

Language and Translation in Death is Hard Work by Leri Price

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 11

Special Issue: 5

Month: March

Year: 2024

P-ISSN: 2321-788X

E-ISSN: 2582-0397

Received: 29.01.2024

Accepted: 11.02.2024

Published: 01.03.2024

Citation:

Raksika, K., and K. Naveena. "Language and Translation in Death Is Hard Work by Leri Price." *Shanlax International Journal of Arts Science and Humainites*, vol. 11, no. S5, 2024, pp. 132–34.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.34293/sijash.v11iS5-Mar.7676>

K. Raksika

I.M.A English

Sakthi College of Arts and Science for Women, Oddanchatram

K. Naveena

I.M.A English

Sakthi College of Arts and Science for Women, Oddanchatram

Abstract

Language is a system of communication in speech and writing that is used by the people of certain part of the area. Translation is the communication of the meaning from source-language text by means of an equivalent or target-language text. The system of sounds and writing that human beings use to convey their thoughts, ideas and feelings. Language is a medium of communication where Literature is the mirror of human life, when it both combines together we get to know what the entire society was created in the past, and currently in the present and in the upcoming future. Language plays a vital role in the Society in terms of education and uplifting the knowledge of every human being, and it also plays a crucial role in everyone's life in terms of Surviving in society. A translator always takes risks without noticing and introducing source-language words, grammar, or structure into the target-language perception.

Literature shows the lifestyle of the people in the past, not only the lifestyle but also the human behavior where the psychological part takes place.

The fact is many of them missed those things and that predicts modernization is the fashion not the values of human behavior.

Keywords: Modernization, Psychological, Behavior, Predicts.

Introduction

In Charles Darwin's vision of the origins of language, early humans had already built musical capability prior to language and were using it "to charm each other". This may not match the typical image that most of us have our early ancestors as rather rough characters wearing animal skins not very charming, but it is an interesting speculation about how language may have originated. It remains, however a speculation.

We do know that the ability to produce sound and simply vocal pattering visible to be in an ancient part of the brain that we share with all vertebrates, including fish, frogs, birds and other mammals. But that isn't human language. We suspect that some type of spoken language must be developed between 100,000 and 500,000 years ago, well before written language (about 5,000 years ago). Yet, among the traces of earlier periods of life on earth, we never find any direct evidence or artifacts relating to the speech of our distant ancestors that might tell us how language was back in the early stages.

Translation is the process of reworking text from one language to another language without the intricate the original meaning and the message is conveyed through the process of communication. There are different methods in translation, form and function. The word “translation” derives from the Latin word *translatio*, which comes from *trans*, “across” + *ferre*, “to carry” or “to bring” (-lation in turn coming from *latus*, the past participle of *ferre*). Thus translation is “a carrying across” or “a bringing across”—in this case, of a text from one language to another.

Khaled Khalifa (1 January 1964 – 30 September 2023) was a Syrian novelist, screenwriter, and poet. He was nominated three times and shortlisted twice for the International Prize for Arabic Fiction. His works have often been evaluative of the Syrian Baathist government and have thus been banned in the country. Khalifa was born in the village Urum al-Sughra near the city of Aleppo, on 1 January 1964 to a family of olive farmers and traders of agricultural machinery. Khalifa’s extended family was engaged in olive cultivation and the production of olive oil, as well as in the trade of spare parts for trucks, cars and agricultural machines. He was the fifth child in a family of nine boys, four girls, two mothers, and a father who worked as a policeman until he retired in 1965.

The book “The Death is Hardwork’ that was written during the time of Syrian Civil War. To capture the country of Syria they discharge the military forces. Due to this civilian war each and every towns and roads became a warzone. This civil war makes the writer Khaled Khalifa experienced a hardship of severe heart attack. He was temporally immobilized in the hospital. During this time he was perpetually he always the sense of blasting of atoms in the background of the hospital. While this time he’s having the question of what his body will happen once he was dies in the hospital because there is no one to do the final rituals to his body. This question was reflected in the form of the Book “The Death is Hardwork”. There is a Parallel question is how the Civilian war affects the life of people.

During the civil war in Syria, Abdel latif al-Salim lay was a rebel leader. He was dying in a Damascene hospital. Abdel wish his son Bolbol to bury him beside his sister Layla in his home town of Anabiya. He honors all his father wishes. He conveys the message to his sister Fatima and brother Hussien, that their father was died. They both help Bolbol to accomplish his father’s wish. Bolbol and his sibilings cross Syria with towing Abdel’s corpse. Additional military check points in every few miles, a short period of journey turn into a long term.

In the first military check points the soldiers recognize Abdels corpse of arrested one for crimes against the ruling. After consulting with many guards, Bolbol got authorities to take body’s free passage, and continue their voyage. As related incidents pursue once he tried to crossed the check points, he thinks it is an easy to cross over the navigation points, Bolbol taught if they had suitable transport facility they will able to carry out the cadaver. From this incident he had his nostalgic about that he was grown in the house of neighborhood in the period of war time.

He joined with the help of these friends to clear the situation. Lamia, a young girl who is in one sided love with Bolbol. She wrote some verse of poetry but she didn’t bring to Bolbol. Now Lamia and her husband Zuhayr helped Bolbol to stay overnight and make the corpse in safer place. Zuhayr family was very respectable among the location so with the influence of Zuhayr they go over the next boundary. We came to know that still she’s having the soft corner among Bolbol, where he also longing for her love in olden days, and he recollects the memories of Abdel and his second wife Navine, where they meet at the first and also the incident about the lost of Abdel’s first wife.

They crossed over the next checkpoints, the scenario repeats and they give the proof to justify that it was bolbol’s father who passed away. By this time they had a small talk with the enquiry officer they totally forget the corpse it was half eaten by the Wolf. An argument between Bolbol and Hussein, how you leave father’s corpse easily and he said no one would be the clever. It leads Bolbol to explain about his tendencies, his love and a long story of causing with family. Meanwhile, their destination was too long so, they decide to masked the corpse with cologne.

At that night they stopped the van, to take rest. That time the group was attacked by dogs because, the savor of corpse. We got panicked and leave their siblings alone. Hussein was peak of the panic. He fights with Bolbol, who leaves them quiet easily. This tensivity of their journey breaks the silence of the siblings and makes them snivel at the night.

They passed more check points, they was stopped by chauvinist group, who accompany with Bolbol, why he completes a “Religious reeducation course”. Now Hussien and Fatima continue their journey without Bolbol. Even more distance to reach Anabia but that the corpse was larva infection. Now the two siblings reached Anabia before sunset and they goes to meet their uncle and cousin. They are the only relatives for them in village. Now they planned to bury the body at Morning Prayer. Then Bolbol come back to join with their siblings. That night, each siblings return on how they desire to see each other after the burial.

After the burial, Bolbol rectify to be addressed by his original name Nabil. Fatima can’t overcome by the shock of the journey. Hussein was being quiet and uncharacteristically. Now the siblings begin their journey to home. Each one got large degree of relief as they pass through the check points. Now they are not in the possession of father’s corpse. Hussein and Fatima leave Bolbol in neighborhood house in Damascus without exchanging words. Rotten smell of decayed body of Bolbol’s father that smell was sounded entire house, he can’t digest the way of the corpse that looked at.

Summing Up

Abdel Latif is no Abdel Latif, an intellectual who is condoling to the cause of Syria’s rebels, makes this request to his son Bolbol, who is small feat. Although, under normal position in his hometown. Anabiya, is only a few hours’ drive, it now involves crossing from reign-held into rebel-grip region, and will take several days. The physical barriers to the journey corrupt officials, activate-happy soldiers, and multifarious airstrikes will prove only half the challenge. The other half will be estimate with the family’s past.

References

1. <https://www.theguardian.com/>
2. Khaled Khalifa, Leri Price (Translator), Hümeýra Rızvanođlu Süzen (Translator)Published February 12, 2019 by Farrar, Straus and Giroux
3. Price, leri the death is hardwork, January 1, 2016. Kindle edition.