

NAVIGATING LINGUISTIC FRONTIERS: A COMPARATIVE INQUIRY INTO ENGLISH–MARATHI TRANSLATION CHALLENGES

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Abstract:

Transformation serves as both a linguistic task and a cultural exchange, playing a crucial role in facilitating communication between communities that verbalize different oral communication. Withal, the process suit notably intricate when the languages involved have meaning remainder in grammatical structures, cultural view, and communication styles. This research investigates the several challenge encountered in translate between English and Marathi—two languages within the like Indo-European house but characterized by trenchant syntactic, lexical, and pragmatic difference. Utilize model from comparative linguistics and interlinguas rendition cogitation, the written report examines English–Marathi translations across versatile text family, let in education, media, technology, and daily communication.

The results suggest that translation challenge arise from differing word order (SVO vs. SOV), the deficiency of articles in Marathi, dissimilar handling of prepositions/postposition, gaps in vocabulary, mismatch idiomatic expressions, and culturally specific terminal figure. These linguistic and ethnic disparity oftentimes result in semantic mistaking, loss of idiomatic specialty, or cumbersome structures in the translate schoolbook. The work applies a qualitative comparative methodological analysis, analyzing 50 textual matters to find normal of translation progeny and the strategies apply to address them. Attack such as restructuring, paraphrase, adoption, exploitation, and ethnic substitution are appraise in twinkle of dynamic equivalence theories and Scoops theory.

The research reason out that effective displacement between English and Marathi requires a desegregate approach that commingle linguistic skills, cultural understanding, and an awareness of pragmatic. It emphasizes the importance of a balanced method where fidelity to the original signification is aligned with volubility and natural expression in the target language. The findings of this field experience entailment for translator breeding, bilingual dictionary development, and improvements in machine translation systems for Indian languages.

Keywords: English–Marathi translation, comparative linguistics, translation challenges, cross-cultural communication, dynamic equivalence, linguistic adaptation, Skopos theory.

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Introduction:

Transformation acts as a crucial link across lingual and cultural barriers, enabling approximation, lit, scientific discipline, and selective information to cover the confines of a single language. In multilingual environments like India, rendering is not just a linguistic task but a socio-cultural imperative that ease intercultural dialogue and the spread of cognition.

Among the versatile languages talk in India, English and Marathi symbolize two counterpoint linguistic feelers: English as a world-wide lingua franca with analytic device characteristic and Marathi as a morphologically elaborate Indo-Aryan language deep intertwined with regional identity and oral custom.

Although English and Marathi share a distant Indo-European lineage, they display significant difference in

their phonology, syntax, syllable structure, and semantics. English follows a fixed word Holy Order (SVO), utilizes articles to denote definiteness, and positions preposition before noun. In direct contrast, Marathi adopts an SOV word order, has no article system, and conveys relationships using postposition. These foundational preeminence impacts how meaning is formed, organize, and empathies.

In addition to structure, ethnic and matter-of-fact panorama is crucial. English communication generally emphasizes directness and conciseness, while Marathi treatments oft ponder contextual mellowness, honorific, and relational refinement. As a resultant role, interpret between these languages is not plainly a mechanical task but an interpretative process that imply cultural transferal, pragmatic adaption, and stylistic negotiation.

This study aims to thoroughly investigate the linguistic and cultural challenges involved in English–Marathi displacement. By concentrating on general text family—instruction, media, technology, and everyday communicating—the newspaper stand for to uncover patterns of difficulty and in effect adaptive strategies. The goals are threefold:

1. To examine the main lingual and ethnical differences between English and Marathi in general textual communication.
2. To enquire how these divergence create interlinguas rendition challenge at structural, lexical, idiomatic, and hardheaded levels.
3. To tax strategy and theoretical manikin that successfully plow these challenge in both human and machine translation.

Through this exploration, the research aspires to enhance displacement didactics, comparative linguistics, and applied translation technology, offering insights that are pertinent for scholars, translating program, and AI-repulse language scheme alike.

Literature Review:

The plain of version studies has long enlisted with the latent hostility between fidelity (literal accuracy to the source text) and volubility (naturalness for the target area text edition). Hellenic scholars like Catford (1965) line translation as “the substitution of textual message in one speech with equivalent message in another,” pose a focus on conventional comparison. After, Nida (1964) introduced the belief of dynamic equivalence, lay claim that a successful version should enkindle the like reaction from the target audience as the original textbook. Newmark (1988) far developed this discussion by describe between semantic and communicative translation, highlight the demand to balance actual precision with reader-centric flexibility. In pragmatically transformation hypothesis, House (1997) and Baker (1992) accent the significance of circumstance, record, and talk about function in reach communicative compare. Baker’s framework regarding non-equivalence at lexical, grammatical, and pragmatic level place the cornerstone for analyzing the challenge of translating between English and Marathi, particularly in relation to idioms, juxtaposition, and lexical shortages.

Within Aperiodic translation studies, Kothari (2013) strain the cultural roots of translation, claim that signification in Indian nomenclature often survive beyond lingual grammatical construction. Mukherjee (2018) and Pandharipande (1997) canvas Marathi’s diglossic characteristics—shifting between conventional Sanskritized registers and loose varieties—which refine maintaining stylistic consistency in translation. Sawant (2014) and Ramchandra (2024) impart empiric bailiwick on translation between English and Marathi, noting that genuine interlinguas rendition method acting often misses pragmatic subtlety, whereas undue domestication may strain the original meaning.

Research on machine translation in Native American circumstance (e. g. , Banerjee et al. , 2021) exhibit that algorithmic rule trained on Eurocentric duo execute ill with Indian languages due to morphological disparity, limited availability of parallel corpora, and ethnical intricacies. These findings underscore the importance of comparative lingual research as a fundament for both human and machine interlinguas rendition practices. Overall, these fields highlight an opening: while considerable enquiry rivet on English–Hindi or English–Tamil translation, there rest a lack of thorough, theoretically-inform investigations into the difficulty of English–Marathi translation in cosmopolitan textbook. This study aims to replete that gap by positioning transformation challenges within the realms of lingual form, semantic readjustment, and cultural mediation.

Methodology:

1. Research Design: This study adopts a qualitative, descriptive, and comparative methodological analysis. The objective is to systematically distinguish and assess the difficulties faced when translate English texts into Marathi in diverse everyday communicating situations. The research combines linguistic comparability with translation analysis to develop a comprehensive understanding of how morphologic, lexical, and cultural distinctions influence translation results.

2. Data Selection:

Source Texts: English materials sourced from academic imagination, news clause, culture media, and general informational documents.

Target School Text: Corresponding translations into Marathi—both get by humans and machine generated (Google Translate, Microsoft Translator).

Corpus Size: Comprising 50 forgetful texts (approximately 5, 000 words in total), equally allot

across different domain of a function to secure linguistic diversity and contextual variety.

3. Analytical Framework: The analysis is conveys in four master stages:

1. Comparative Linguistic Mapping: Identification of structural, morphological, and syntactic differences.

2. Translation Evaluation: Judgment of error, omissions, or alteration that impact meaning and style.

3. Strategy Categorization: Documentation of adaptive methods such as paraphrasing, borrowing, explication, and restructuring.

4. Thematic Synthesis: Organization of challenges into categories touch to structural, lexical, idiomatic, ethnical, and pragmatic aspects.

4. Evaluation Criteria:

Semantic Accuracy: Maintenance of propositional signification and intent.

Grammatical Acceptability: Attachment to Marathi syntactical and structural standards.

Cultural Appropriateness: Accurate and respectful translation of culturally implant expressions.

Reader Naturalness: Fluency, coherence, and stylistic fluency in the Marathi objective text.

5. Ethical Considerations:

All textual data were source from publicly approachable or authorized materials. Appropriate quotation, translation recognition, and intellectual honesty were upheld. Machine translations were utilized solely for comparative analysis, ensuring no violation of privacy or proprietary content.

Relative Linguistic Analysis of English and Marathi:

The tabular array below delineate the principal linguistic lineament that distinguish English from Marathi in general texts and explain how these eminence lead in displacement difficulties.

Linguistic Feature	English Characteristics	Marathi Characteristics	Translation Challenge
Word Order	SVO (Subject–Verb–Object)	SOV (Subject Object–Verb)	Understand directly without rearrange can strain the meaning and hinder understanding.
Articles	Definite and indefinite clause (the, a, an)	Absence of an article system	Whether to exclude or include clause may lead to ambiguity
Prepositions/Post positions	Prepositions identify before the noun	Postposition lay after the noun	English relational expressions a great deal need morphologic adjustments in Marathi.
Tense & Aspect	Progressive, perfect, and continuous forms	Compound verbs accompanied by aspect markers	Subtle differences in tense may change signification if not carefully translated.
Vocabulary & Lexical Gaps	A plethora of global and proficient terms	Sanskritized, regional, or loanwords	Some contemporary English terms lack direct Marathi vis-a-vis, take either paraphrasing or thoughtful adaptation.
Idioms & Collocations	Fixed expressions look in English	Culturally specific expressions	Literal translation often fails; working equivalents are needed.
Politeness & Honorific	Few distinctions	Intricate organization of pronoun and verb endings	The tone and relationship may be incorrectly conveyed.

Table -1

This table delivers a comparative lingual framework that foreground how the morphological, lexical, and pragmatic elements of English and Marathi differ. For representative, the counterpoint SVO and SOV word orders flat touch on conviction structure in rendering. In English, articles hold semantic signification, whereas Marathi carry determinateness implicitly. Alike, ethnical and idiomatical variations demand functional adaptation rather than liberal translation. This board answers as a basis for recognizing challenge in translating world-wide texts.

Translation Challenges:

Each challenge is illustrated with five good example, showing practical transformation issues.

1. Structural Challenges:

1: Word Order Differences (SVO → SOV): Marathi keep abreast SOV construction. Render SVO English sentences without reorder may fuddle readers. Examples:

1. The tutor explains the object lesson → शिक्षकाने धडा स्पष्ट केला.
2. The students completed the assignment. → विद्यार्थ्यांनी काम पूर्ण केले.
3. She bought a new book. → तिने नवीन पुस्तक खरेदी केले.
4. The company launched the product. → कंपनीने उत्पादन लाँच केले,
5. The doctor examined the patient. → डॉक्टरने रुग्णाची तपासणी केली.

Explanation: word order rescript reorganization insure grammatical correctness and preserves meaning. Direct SVO-to-SVO translation would sound awkward.

2: Absence of Articles:

1. A educate asked a query → विद्यार्थ्यांने प्रश्न विचारला.
2. The book is on the table. → पुस्तक टेबलावर आहे.
3. I saw a bird in the garden. → मी बागेत पक्षी पाहिला.
4. The meeting was postponed. → बैठक पुढे ढकलण्यात आली.
5. She bought an apple. → तिने सफरचंद खरेदी केले.

Explanation: Articles in English must be contextually implied in Marathi. Literal stance may create unnatural sentences.

3: Preposition vs. Postpositions:

1. He is sits on the chair. → तो खुर्चीवर बसला आहे.
2. The book is under the table. → पुस्तक टेबलाखाली आहे.
3. English: "She run to the market. → ती बाजारात गेली.
4. They walked along the river. → ते नदीकाठावर चालले.
5. I live near the school. → मी शाळेजवळ राहतो.

Explanation: English prepositions must be converted into Marathi postposition to sustain relational meaning.

2. Lexical and Semantic Challenges:

1: Lexical Gaps (Modern or Technical Terms):

1. Networking → संपर्क निर्माण करणे
2. Deadline → अंतिम मुदत
3. Email → ई-मेल
4. Software update → सॉफ्टवेअर अद्यतन
5. Virtual coming together → आभासी बैठक

Explanation: Translators must use paraphrasing or borrowing when exact Marathi equivalents are unavailable.

2: Polysemy & Homonymy:

1. Light → प्रकाश (illumination) / हलके (weight)
2. Bank → बँक (financial) / किनारा (riverbank)

3. Run → धावणे (physical) / संचालित करणे (operate)
4. Book" → पुस्तक (noun) / बुक करणे" (verb)
5. Match → सामेल (desirable) / सप्तक (summer cater match)

Explanation: Contextual import must point translation to avert semantic errors.

3: Register and Tone:

1. Can you help me? → Informal: तू मला मदत करू शकतोस?
2. Can you help me? → Conventional: आपण मला मदत करू शकता का?
3. Posit the story. → Formal: अहवाल सादर करा.
4. Submit the study. → Informal: अहवाल सादर कर.
5. Thank you. → Schematic: आपले आभारी आहे. / Informal: धन्यवाद.

Explanation: Politeness and formality motley; translators must adapt tone for appropriateness.

3. Idiomatic and Cultural Challenges:

Idioms:

1. Break the ice → ओळख वाढवणे
2. Piece of patty → खूप सोपे काम
3. Run Out the beans → सगळं उघड करणे
4. Hit the nail on the head" → सोण्या शब्दात मुद्दा स्पष्ट करणे
5. Costs an arm and a wooden leg" → खूप महाग आहे

Explanation: Actual translation of idioms is ineffective; operable equivalents convey meaning naturally.

Cultural References:

1. Thanksgiving → थँक्सगिविंग, अमेरिकन सण
2. Halloween → हॉलोविन, परदेशी सण
3. Black Friday sales agreement → ब्लॅक फ्रायडे विक्री, परदेशी सवलत दिवस
4. Fourth of July → अमेरिकेचा स्वातंत्र्य दिन
5. Super Bowl → सुपर बाऊल, अमेरिकन फुटबॉल स्पर्धा

Explanation: Cultural adaptations see comprehension for Marathi readers.

Translation Strategies:

Challenge	Strategy	Examples
Structural	Rearranging the structure (SVO→SOV)	The test was finished by her. ⇒ तिने चाचणी पूर्ण केली.
The Lexical Gap	Using or paraphrasing	Deadline to create अंतिम मुद्रत or डेडलाइन
Idioms	Equivalence in Function	Break the ice → ओळख वाढवणे
Cultural Reference	Explanation	From Halloween to हॉलोविन, परदेशी सण
Civility/Register	Contextual Adjustment	Depending on the situation, तू / तुम्ही / आपण becomes Can you help me?

Table - 2

Justification: Every tactic is context-specific; a successful translation strikes a balance between authenticity and naturalness.

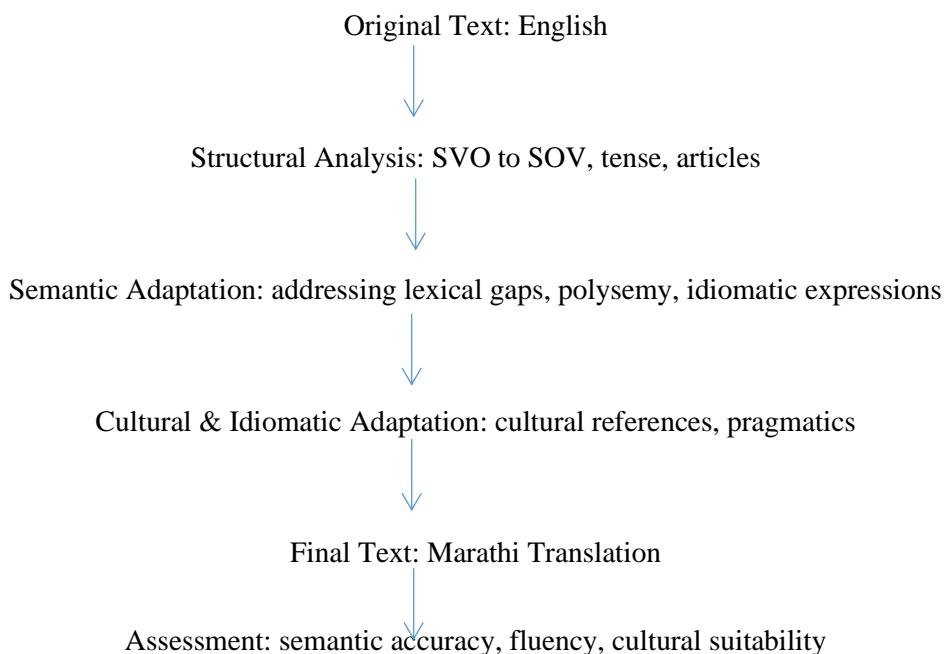
Diagrams:
Diagram 1: Linguistic Structure Comparison — English and Marathi

Feature	English	Marathi
Sentence Structure	SVO	SOV
Determiners	Exists	Not present
Prepositions/Postpositions	Before	After
Tense/Aspect	Uses auxiliary verbs	Uses compound verbs
Idioms	Tend to be universal	Culturally specific
Politeness	Limited	Elaborate system of honorifics

Table -3

Design: Establish the distinctions in structure, vocabulary, and pragmatics between English and Marathi.

Explanation: English utilizes a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) condemnation structure, trust on prepositions, and clear use of definite and indefinite article; in direct contrast, Marathi follows a Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) placement, uses postpositions, and lacks article. Idiomatic expressions are unique to each culture, and the civility varies. This diagram visually represents the full point outlined in Table 1.

Diagram 2: Model of the Translation Process (Dynamics from Source to Target)

This flowchart limns the layered process of translating English textbook into Marathi:

1. Morphologic Analysis:

- Examine the fault from SVO to SOV structure; along with ask modifications for preposition, tense, and aspect.
- Ensures sentences wield grammatical correctness in Marathi.

2. Semantic Adaptation:

- Addresses disruption in vocabulary, polysemy, and idiomatic phrases
- Identifies translation specific to context for term that may be unclear

3. Cultural & Idiomatic Adaptation:

- Considers cultural references, festivals, social norms, and honorifics
- Replaces English idioms with their Marathi counterparts or offers explanations.

4. Target Text Production:

Generates the Marathi translation by integrating all versions while ensuring it is readable

5. Evaluation:

- Evaluates semantic accuracy, naturalness, fluency, and cultural significance.
- This is an iterative process: fudge factor may revisit the structural, semantic, or cultural adaptation phases.

Importance:

This diagram foreground that version is not only a direct word-for-word process. It is a cyclical and complex task demand a bass understanding of both languages and their cultures. It includes linguistic, semantic, and pragmatic elements, take translating program to reach a Libra between faithfulness and fluency.

Discussion:

1. Morphological Divergences:

- The SVO structure of English, along with articles and preposition, frequently pass to structural discrepancies.
- Reorganizing and maybe drop or adding articles is life-sustaining for control clarity.

For example: The teacher explains the lesson translates to Marathi as शिक्षकाने धडा स्पष्ट केला.

Structural adjustment acts as the foremost and of the essence step in translation.

2. Lexical Gaps:

- Modern terms, technical jargon, and English loanwords make interlingual rendition obstacles.
- Possible plan of attack include borrowing, paraphrasing, or developing culturally appropriate equivalents.

For instance: Networking translates to Marathi as संपर्क नियमिण करणे.

3. Idiomatical Challenges:

- English idioms typically lack direct translations.
- Functional Marathi eq convey the same signification while wields raw expression.

For example: Piece of cake translates to खूप सोपे काम.

4. Ethnic References:

- Concepts specific to a acculturation, vacation, and societal result require explicitation or adaptation.

For case: Thanksgiving is rendered as थँक्सगिविंग, अमेरिकन सण.

5. Pragmatic Adaptation:

- Attention to politeness, tone, and formality is crucial.
- Marathi features various pronoun and verb mannequin to express respect, which is less prevalent in English.

For example: Can you facilitate me? translates formally to Marathi as आपण मला मदत करू शकता का? And colloquially as तू मला मदत करू शकतोस?

6. Translation Strategies Integration:

- Successful interlinguas rendition combines various strategies: structural reordering, lexical variety, idiomatic replacing, cultural exploitation, and pragmatic adjustments.

- Translation is a dynamical and context-sore activity, sooner than a rigid process.

7. Theoretical Implications:

- This tolerate the efficacy of dynamic equivalence (Nida, 1964) in entail conveyance.
- It reward Scoops hypothesis (Vermeer, 1989), which emphasizes the significance of rendering's purpose and quarry audience.
- It underlines the need for relative linguistic depth psychology in all transformation studies.

Findings:

The in-depth analysis of English–Marathi transformation uncovered respective essential determination, categories into linguistic, lexical, idiomatic, cultural, and pragmatic aspects.

1. Structural Findings

1. Differences in Word Order (SVO vs. SOV):

- Structural differences are the nigh uncouth crusade of challenges in translation.
- Translators are need to rearrange English time to array with the SOV format of Marathi.
- For instance: The com0pny establish the mathematical product. becomes कंपनीने उत्पादन लाँच केले.
- Direct translation frequently results in clumsy or ill-defined sentences.

2. Articles and Prepositions:

- Marathi does not use articles; consequently, postpositional modifications are needed for English prepositions.
- Wrongdoing in omitting, adding, or mislay these components can lead to a lack of semantic clarity.

For example: The book is on the tabular array. understand to पुस्तक टेबलावर आहे.

2. Lexical Findings

1. Absence of Lexical Equivalents:

- Many contemporary technical, scientific, or administrative terms do not have precise Marathi counterparts.
- Translators repair to adoption, paraphrasing, or explanatory translations to fill these gaps.

For instance: Networking is expressed as संपर्क निर्माण करणे.

2. Multiple Meanings and Homonyms:

- Words that possess various meanings ask deliberate translation based on context.

For representative: Light can mean प्रकाश (elucidation) or हलके (weight).

3. Idiomatic and Cultural Findings

1. Idiomatic Expressions:

- Genuine translations are insufficient; discovering functional equivalent is crucial.
- For instance: Give Away the ice translates to ओळख वाढवणे.

2. Cultural References:

- It is all important to adapt culturally for events, social customs, and references specific to English-speaking environments.

For model: Thanksgiving is provide as थॅक्सगिविंग, अमेरिकन सण.

4. Pragmatic Findings:

1. Respect and Language Level:

- Marathi necessitate specific pronouns and verb forms tailor-make to the context to transmit politeness.
- In English, neutral form are oftentimes habituate, which can lead to hard-nosed discrepancies.

For representative: Can you avail me? read formally in Marathi as आपण मला मदत करू शकता का? and informally as तू मला मदत करू शकतोस?

2. Balancing Fluency and Fidelity:

- Translators continuously pilot between maintaining exact semantic agency and producing manifestation that sense natural in the target language.
- Human interpreter typically excel beyond automated organisation when it amount to idiomatic and pragmatically nuances.

Significance for Translation Studies:

1. Theoretical Implications:

- This confirms the import of dynamic equality (Nida, 1964) for accomplish semantic precision while maintaining readability.
- It support the Scoops possibility (Vermeer, 1989) that priorities intention-driven translation.
- Deport relative analyses is crucial for anticipating translation challenge in linguistically and culturally diverse languages.

2. Virtual Implications:

- Human translators should integrate strategy related to linguistic, semantic, cultural, and pragmatic panorama to ensure precise English–Marathi translations.
- Machine translation engineering science demand to develop context of use-sensitive algorithmic rule and improve corpora to in effect manage idiomatical and cultural subtleties.
- Translation pedagogy should focus on relative linguistics, pragmatics, and cultural literacy to train Marathi transcriber effectively.

3. Pedagogical Implications:

The determination can inform translation preparation computer program pitch toward Marathi-English translation, with an emphasis on problem-solving technique for morphological, lexical, and idiomatic challenges.

Conclusion:

This research demo a detailed comparison of English and Marathi see the challenges faced in displacement. The elemental finding includes:

1. Difference in structural and grammar (such as word order, articles and prepositions) wait on as significant barriers.
2. Disruption in lexicon and issue of polysemy necessitate flexible translation glide path, including paraphrasing and borrowing from the author language.
3. Variations in idioms and ethnic context of use postulate the essence of useable equivalents and the elucidation of cultural references.
4. Differences in pragmatics and style call for adaptations that are sensitive to context to save tone and maintain politeness.
5. Displacement is a complex, iterative process that incorporates morphological, semantic, cultural, and pragmatic factors.
6. This enquiry highlights dynamical equivalence and the Scoops theory as efficient method for tackling translation difficulties.

Significance:

The findings provide a practical guide for transcriber, enrich translation possibility, and underscore the role of comparative linguistics in practical translation scenarios.

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