

# TRANSLATING IMPLICATURE SENTENCES FROM TAMIL TO ENGLISH IN VAIRAMUTHU'S KARUVACHI KAVIYAM AND COMPARING WITH AI TOOL

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**Abstract**—Implicature is an indirect meaning that depends more on the meaning of the utterance and goes beyond its literal meaning. It is typically derived from the speaker or listener's context. The primary data of the research is taken from the novel Vairamuth's Karuvachi Kaviyam and it's examined, how the author has used implicature sentences in the novel The research paper's goal is to translate the implicature sentences from Tamil to English in to Vairamuthu's Karuvachi Kaviyam and compare with AI in order to analyse its cultural nuances and translation difficulties. Firstly, Conversational implicatures emerge from a set of more general and proper respective forms of conventions. And the next analysis of conversational context-based inferences, indirect requests, and irrelevant sentences. Conventional implicature, which is embedded in particles, discourse marker. Conventional implicature analysis of naturally occurring language through which Tamil speakers' proverbs, and idiomatic phrases are distinctive to Tamil. By contrasting hybrid approaches, the primary goal is to identify the obstacles between implicature translation from Tamil to English and the pragmatic overview. The research adopts Palmer and Grice theory framework and compared with both AI tool called Perplexity processing and qualitative analysis. The finding reveal is human translation may face the challenges on contextual and cultural meaning where areas the AI tool Perplexity cannot retain the implicature meaning which will translate only the syntax pattern rather than the depth of meaning or contextual thought also they give shallow out not the pragmatic thoughts.

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## I. Introduction

Language is more than just a way for people to express their feelings to one another. Additionally, it serves as a primary instrument and useful component of language and translation. Language plays a major part in translation; it does more than simply translate ideas or meanings from one language to another; it also carries out cultural nuances and contextual concepts in the pragmatic overview. It takes more than just translating lexical and syntactical patterns to translate implicit meaning; one of the hardest things to do is translate an implication sentence. The literary work, which is probably referred to as a highly poetic, lyrical style narrative, depicts the struggles with resilience and a rural life, where the most difficult and challenging concepts require more precise contextual meaning and socio-cultural critical meaning for the implicature translation.

The majority of Tamil literature is based on rural works that are highly concerned with implicature

sentences, such as misery, gender inequality, and social hierarchy. These works are anchored in cultural nuances. Vairamuthu's *Karuvachi Kaviyam* is highly regarded for its narrative, poetic approach. This novel's profound significance, metaphor, simile, reduplication word, and cultural essence-loaded expression are all profoundly ingrained in it and serve as a more potent instrument for Tamil novels by replicating the lives of rural Tamilnadan people. Instead than directly conveying message, it can emotionally connect with the audience without undervaluing the metaphorical and contextual implications. The feature strengthens the novel's core and provides a challenging environment for analyzing the translation.

. Implicature sentences were built in a descriptive fashion throughout Vairamuth's *Karuvachi Kaviyam*. With the surface of common code phrases related to caste dynamics, gender oppression, poverty, and moral judgment, each speech holds deep meaning. For those who have already digested contextual meaning, such meaning is easier to understand.

Additionally, it presents greater difficulties for translators.

However, the implicature meaning is not captured by the conventional Tamil translation techniques, especially when it comes to literal or semantic meaning. For AI-based language translations, these problems become considerably more challenging. The neural translation is accurate in terms of grammar and literal meaning, but it is unable to replicate cultural inference and pragmatic meaning. AI systems typically provide more accurate word. For AI- based language translations, these problems become considerably more challenging. The neural translation is accurate in terms of grammar and literal meaning, but it is unable to replicate cultural inference and pragmatic meaning. AI systems typically provide more accurate word-for-word translations or prioritize surface-level translations over implicature interpretations.

Despite all, quick AI tools and AI translation are more practical and comfortable when it comes to accuracy for literal meaning as opposed to implicature words. However, the extent to which the AI technologies are translating the implicature sentences is the focus of this study. Furthermore, studies comparing AI and human translation have been conducted recently; however, these investigations have not yet been conducted. As a result, these findings emphasize the need for more research and the research gap. The pragmatic overview highlights the significance of implicature sentences. The study looks for trends in machine- assisted translation success and failure, especially in terms of cultural faithfulness and pragmatic preservation.

Instead than discrediting AI translation, the study aims to evaluate its present shortcomings and investigate the circumstances in which human participation is still necessary. This study promotes a more nuanced perspective of translation, emphasizing the importance of implicature in the formation of meaning and advocating for hybrid translation strategies that combine technical efficiency with human interpretative skill.

**Research question:**

1. How effectively are conversational implicatures in Vairamuthu's *Karuvachi Kaviyam* translated from Tamil into English by human translators compared to AI-based translation tools?
2. To what extent do human translators preserve culture-specific and context-dependent implicatures in the English translations of *Karuvachi Kaviyam*?
3. How do AI translation tools (e.g., neural MT and LLM-based systems) handle implicit meaning, indirectness, and pragmatic inference present in the source Tamil text?
4. Which types of conversational implicature (quantity, quality, relevance, manner) are most frequently lost, distorted, or explicated in AI translations compared to human Translations?
5. What translation strategies (explication, modulation, omission, adaptation) are adopted by human translators to render implicature, and how do these differ from AI outputs?

**II. Methodology**

Three steps were taken in the corpus selection process to prevent researcher bias. First, a close reading of the book revealed an initial pool of passages full of indirect speech acts, metaphorical language, and sociocultural allusions. Second, implicature markers including silence, metaphor, understatement, irony, culturally charged imagery, and elliptical expressions frequently seen in rural Tamil discourse were filtered out of these passages.

Third, an independent expert in Tamil literature verified that the final thirty sentences had pragmatic depth and non-explicit meaning. The corpus's validity and dependability are improved by this triangulated selection procedure.

**III. Human Translation procedure**

Two skilled translators with professional degrees in Tamil literature and translation studies performed the human translation, guaranteeing linguistic proficiency and cultural awareness. The translators were told to put pragmatic equivalency ahead of literal correspondence and to work alone to prevent mutual influence. They were urged to take into account the source text's inferred meanings, sociocultural ramifications, narrative context, and authorial intent. Functionalist and interpretive translation theories, which prioritize meaning transfer above word-for-word accuracy, are consistent with this method. This agreed-upon human translation served as the standard by which AI-generated translations were later compared. Instead of depending just on surface-level accuracy measurements, a principled assessment of AI performance is made possible by using professional human translation as a baseline.

#### **IV. AI Translation Procedure**

To investigate whether new developments in contextual modelling enhance implicature translation, the study used a contemporary large language model (LLM)-based translation system in addition to traditional NMT tools. LLMs may be more sensitive to context and suggested meaning than typical NMT systems since they are trained on large multilingual corpora that contain conversational data, literary texts, and narrative discourse. To prevent the output from being skewed toward interpretative or adaptive translation techniques, the LLM was given neutral translation instructions. In order to ascertain whether the LLM outperformed traditional AI tools in managing implicature, metaphorical language, and pragmatic nuance, the generated translations were examined. This comparison enables the study to determine if improvements in AI architecture result in significant improvements in the quality of literary translations or whether human interpretive skill is still indispensable.

#### **V. Linguistic aspects of semantic features**

Semantics is a discipline of linguistics that has been refined, and it can also refer to structured language. Semantics can also be analysed at various levels from the mirror of linguistics. Semantics is not a reliable concept in linguistics. since its meaning may varies depending on the speaker, listener, and context. The listener should not interpret the speaker's meaning in the same way. It will adjust in accordance with the context and may alter the corresponding listener. When an employee requests a raise, it is a real-world scenario. We might conclude that each statement and word had a purpose. Additionally, the standard interpretation will alter based on the unique circumstances. When it comes to analysing "meaning" against "use," according to the philosopher and linguistics between pragmatic and semantics, this could be a significant issue. However, Lyron made a more deliberate distinction about the meaning of sentences. It has to do with the sentences' lexical and grammatical characteristics as well as the meaning of the utterance.

#### **VI. Aspects of Utterance Meaning**

From the perspective of utterance meaning, they are four main concepts: Prosodic and Paralinguistics second, speech act; third, presupposition; and fourth, implicature.

#### **VII. Prosodic and Paralinguistic features**

Spoken language uses prosodic and paralinguistic features, such as intonation, stress, rhythms, loudness, etc., to convey meaning. By altering the constituent word and structure, any of these characteristics can change the sentence's meaning.

## VIII. Speech Act

Delas with the facial expression, gestures, is the paralinguistic feature. The term "speech acts" refers to speech acts that are distinct from "sentence meaning.". Sentence can be described as a warning, a declaration, a threat, a promise, etc.,

## IX. Presupposition

Three steps were taken in the corpus selection process to prevent researcher bias. First, a close reading of the book revealed an initial pool of passages full of indirect speech acts, metaphorical

## X. Implicature

meaning. This is known as implicature. The technical term "implicature" is derived from the "verb" infer and the corresponding noun "implicature." It originally surfaced in Latin between 1530 and 1540. The term "implicature" was first used by H.P. Grice. Additionally, the author claims that some implicature relies on a word's conversational meaning. The traditional meaning of words is the other. Grice definition for implies that unstated information is conveyed to an audience that is able to work out what is being said to references to cultural or linguistic maxims that are being flagrantly flouted.

## XI. Conversational Implicature

According to Grice, implicature meaning is simply suggested meaning. (pragmatic deductions). Both the speaker and the hearer make the same assumptions in this conversational implicature. Conversational implicatures are associated with specific words and utterances, as well as the context of the people conversing with one another. As a result, this implicature—a sort of agreement between a speaker and a listener—can also be referred to as the cooperative principle.

## XII. Co-Operative Principle

CP is the basis successful conversations, which can be essential while language user interact. It is expectations that the listener has towards the speaker. It is achieved that the speaker intended to communicate more than what the words means. In the earlier stage people, they communicate with each other they start to follow these four Cooperatives Principles (Four Maxims) which are Grice confirms that the conversational had four types of Maxims, which are Quantity of Maxim, Quality of Maxim, Relation of Maxim, Manner of Maxim.

## XIII. Maxim of Quality

The quality of the information which means giving the true information. The speaker shouldbe more conscious about cutting down the information. Don't say that which lack of evidence.

கல்லு மாதிரி இருந்தவ ஒடஞ்சு உருமாறிப்பபானாளப்பா . என்னபாடு

## படுத்துநாபனா அந்த ஈனப்பய

### AI Translation:

She was like a stone, but she melted away and changed completely, dad. What song is this that I'm singing? That disgusting guy.

### Human Translation:

She then turned towards the hard stone, enduring internal pain that caused her suffering.

### Analysis:

The speaker's literal interpretation is that a human being cannot be a stone. The implication here is that she was once resilient, robust, and healthy. The aforementioned statement suggested that she had experienced a serious physical or psychological trauma that had ruined her spiritual well-being. Because it is so contextual, it is impossible to fully comprehend this line without understanding the background of Karuvachi or Kattaiyan. Whereas the AI merely explains the text's literal meaning without taking into account its emotional or cultural context, human translators are able to comprehend the context and apply some cultural vocabulary words to clarify the text's correct scenario.

கல்லப் புழிங்சு கஞ்சி குடிக்கிற மக்க வவவசயம் பாக்கிற  
அங்சாறு

வபருந்தனக்காரங்களத் தவிர மத்தபடி எல்லாம் மழைமழயக்  
கும்படுற

மனுசங்க.

### AI Translation:

People who squeezing stones to drink congee and do agriculture, they are courageous. Aside from the influential big-shots, the rest are humans who worship the rain.

### Human Translation:

These are people who wring life out of barren lands just to survive. While the landlords pride themselves on their wealth, these humble souls know that only the rain is their true God.

### Analysis:

Physically speaking, "squeezing stones to drink porridge" is not feasible. Since this is not literally true, it appears to violate the Maxim of Quality. The people's incredible tenacity is implied here. It suggests that they can pull life (food) from even the most desolate, rock-like environments since they are so industrious and needy. "Squeezing stones" could be taken literally by the AI. It may have trouble with the word, which is a regional colloquial term that

frequently refers to a lineage. A human understands that "squeezing stones" is a metaphor for labor. They recognize that "worshipping the rain" is an indication of complete reliance on nature rather than merely a ritual, either misinterpreting it or downplaying the significance of the idiom.

### **Maxim of Quantity:**

Supplying the speakers with the appropriate amount of information. Don't provide further details. Make it more succinct. increase the content's depth

அவன் சத்தந்தான் வகாஞ்சத்துக்கதுக்வகாஞ்சம் தணிஞ்சிருக்க்பக தவிர உள்ள இருக்கிற மப்பு வகாழரயல

### **AI Translation:**

"His anger has mellowed out just a tiny bit, but the inner fire—the real heat—is still burning strong, undiminished."

### **Human Translation:**

The intensity in his voice has somewhat diminished, yet his inner indignation remains unyielding.

### **Analysis:**

In this instance show the depth of anger , the sentence clarifies the extent to which the character maintains his conceit and intoxication. The phrases' underlying meaning conveys the entirety of a man's personality and state. How obstinate the character is. The person's exterior appears softer, but their inner self still harbors a lot of harmful traits and unaltered thoughts. Although AI translation is far quicker than human translation, it never provides implicature accuracy. The aforementioned sentences indicate how the man maintains his anger, and human translation is able to accurately convey cultural context through implicatures. Here, the human translation conveys the intensity of men's rage.

அரசமரம் ஒண்ணு – புளியமரம் ஆறு பூவரசு நாலு புங்கமரம் வரண்டு பவர் ல பதனா ஊத்துனாலும் இதுக்குபமல வளர என்னலகாதுன்னு நின்னுப்பான குட்டிமரத்தச் பசத்து பவப்பமரம் ஒன்பது .

**AI Translation:**

One royal tree—six tamarind trees, four flower-rose apple trees, two oleander trees. Even if you pour honey at the roots, it won't grow beyond this—they stood there like dwarf saplings turned into nine bamboo trees."

**Human Translation:**

The Pipal tree, Tamarin tree, and The Portia tree, also known as the Indian beech tree, encompass the small neem tree. If honey is poured onto their roots, it will no longer grow. These trees are considered sacred in the village.

**Analysis:**

The phrase makes it very obvious that the speaker should just provide the appropriate information and not be too or underly informative. Here, the author purposefully adds extra details by giving the precise numbers (1 peepal, 6 tramind, 4 portia, 2 pongame, and 9 neem trees), which imply a strong connection to the land. The author mentions and details the struggle of growing in addition to explaining the names of the trees. An emotional landscape is created from a dry list by the "excessive" information. In this case, the human translator comprehends the author's motivation. AI tools may be quicker than human translators, but they are unable to understand contextual and cultural aspects, regardless of the author's level of connection to the region. Thus, the human translator adds additional weight to the text.

**Maxim of Manner:**

Be clear, the speaker should also speak sincerely, relevant, while providing sufficient information. Avoid Ambiguity, expression, be orderly.

“வநறம் கறுப்பு. கறுப்புல பல கறுப்பு இருக்கு. அட்டக்கறுப்பு;  
அடிச்சட்டிக் கறுப்பு; வகட்டிக்கறுப்பு; கரிக்கறுப்பு; கார்பமகக் கறுப்பு.  
காக்காக் கறுப்பு, குயில் கறுப்பு... இப்படி எத்தழனபயா கறுப்பு.  
கருவாச்சி அகுகறுப்பு; அம்சமான கறுப்பு.”

**AI – Translation:**

Black is the colour. Within black, there are many blacks. Pitch black; beaten pitch black; spoiled black; charcoal black; storm-cloud black. Crow black, cuckoo black... and so on, countless blacks. Karuvachi beauty black; peerless black.

**Human Translation:**

She has a dark complexion, but there are various shades of black surrounding us, including pitch black, deep black, light black, and black like a crow, a cuckoo, or a storm cloud.

**Analysis:**

But Karuvachi's blackness is admirable. The statement illustrates that the speaker begins with the general black color of the main character and narrows it down to a specific "Aesthetic black." Maxim of manner the speaker uses these comparisons to generate a specific meaning rather than just stating that she is dark-skinned and attractive. Here, the goal is to help the listener comprehend a particular kind of beauty that words like "dark" or "brown" are unable to convey. The speaker's thorough categorization of black is a pertinent refutation. Each comparison (crow, black, cuckoo black, cloud black) serves as a relevant argument for Karuvachi's "divine beauty." AI can only relate to literal meaning in this situation, while the human translator may analyse the implicit meaning.

வராம்ப உசரமில்ல கட்டிடயன். அதுக்காக அவன் குட்டிடயனு மில்ல.  
கருந்தக்கங் கட்டிடய னைச்சு னைச்சுப் பண்ணமாதிரி வநஞ்சுக்கூடு.  
எண்வெய அப்பிக் அப்பிக் கருங்கல்லுச் வசழலக்குக் கழிடசியா ஒரு  
வநறம் வரும் பாருங்க...அந்தக் வகட்டிக்கறுப்பு கட்டிடயன் கறு

**AI -Translation:**

He's not short just because he's scrawny, that guy. But he puffs up his chest like a puffed-up rice cake rising in the pan. Rub oil on him over and over till the black stone shines smooth at the end—you'll see a streak appear... that's the black of that wretched dark-skinned runt."

**Human Translation:**

He is of average height, neither short nor tall. His chest resembles a dark, carved cloud. His skin is very dark in hue

In this instance, the sentence elucidates the skin tone of the character known as Kattaiyan. The author suggests that he is tough, resilient, and polished through hardship by using the phrase "chest reference like." The "Black stone idol coated in oil" is a metaphorical portrayal of the character. The idol is referred to as the "divinity structure" in Tamil culture. The listener cannot comprehend the metaphorical connection without understanding the cultural intensity. Because if they are familiar with the state's culture, only human translators are able

to relate Skin tone Temple Idole. AI is unable to replace human intelligence in certain areas. since they are limited to connecting data from vast amounts of information, but humans experience the moment. So they able to reproduce accurate translation.

#### Maxim of Relevance:

கறுச் கறுச்'சன்னு வநஞ்சுல முள்ளுக்குத்துது. நான் வபாத்திப் வபாத்தி  
வளத்த புறாக் குஞ்சுக்கு அந்தப் வபராந்துப்பய ஒத்துவருவானா? அந்தக்  
பகாயில்மாடு கழடசிவழரக்கும் எம் மகளுக்குக்  
கஞ்சி ஊத்துமா? ஏபதா சாகப்பபாற நாழளயில சழடயத்பதவருக்கு நல்ல  
புத்தி வந்திருச்சன்னு நாழளக்கி மாலமாத்தி மறுவீடு பபானாலும் எம்  
பிள்ளுள கழடசிவழரக்கும் அங்க ஒக்காந்து  
ஒல ழுவக்குமா?

#### AI Translation:

"My heart feels the sharp, jagged prick of thorns—*karuch, karuch*. Is that hawk-fellow really a match for the pigeon-chick I raised so tenderly? Will that temple-bull of a man actually provide for my daughter until the very end? Just because a bit of sense finally touched Sadaya Devar in his dying days... even if the wedding rituals and homecomings are done tomorrow, will my child be able to sit there and keep the hearth-fire burning for the rest of her life?"

#### Human Translation:

The jagged, stinging prick of thorns is felt in my heart heavy. Can that hawk-fellow truly compete with the pigeon-chick I so lovingly reared? Will my daughter truly be supported by that temple-bull of a guy till the very end? Will my child be able to sit there and keep the hearth-fire glowing for the rest of her life, even if the wedding ceremonies and homecomings are completed tomorrow, just because a little common sense finally struck Sadaya Devar in his latter days?"

#### Analysis:

In this case, the precise meaning is: Is marriage a good idea? The speaker compels the listener to search for a deeper meaning by departing from the straightforward response. The birds that were stated did not specifically refer to the birds, but rather to the groom's trait. The bride's kindness is symbolized by the pigeon. This suggests an imbalance of power. Here, the groom's predatory tendencies are demonstrated by the words "temple bull, eagle," but the phrase "temple bull wonders feely" is ineffective. Replicating the careless groom's nature won't result in financial equilibrium. In this case, the human translator will be able to analyze

the implicature meaning and comprehend the context. An AI may provide a preliminary translation; it may be useful to comprehend the immediate meaning but not the precise context. It may be difficult to communicate the metaphor and emotional weight.

இவன் காட்டுக்கு யாராச்சும் உழுகப் பபாறாகன்னு வச்சுக்குங்க  
"வவளஞ்சா வீடு வந்து பசரும் ஓஷு காசு"ன்னு கடன்  
வசால்லி அனுப்பிருவான்.

**AI Translation:**

"Suppose someone goes to plow his forest land; he will send them away on credit, saying, 'If it yields a harvest, the plowing wages will reach your house.'"

**Human Translation:**

"Let's say someone goes to plow his forest land; he will give them credit and say, 'If it yields a harvest, the plowing wages will reach your house.'"

**Analysis:**

In this instance, the literal interpretation is that the speaker refrains from paying the plow. However, the suggested implication is that the speaker, Lier, will never fulfill the promise; instead, he will lie and send them away by stating, "Money will reach home later after the home harvesting." By comprehending the human material, they can identify irritation in the human translation. A frequent cultural attempt is that humans are able to translate the implied meaning of every farmer's payment after harvest. However, AI will use the likelihood with that data to determine the definition; it will undoubtedly fail to comprehend the implicature and will not provide the idiomatic and phrases.

**Classification of Conversational Implicatures.**

This Implicature are mainly classified into three major divisions which are PCI and GCI

**Generalized Implicature:**

“அழதயும் இழதயும் பகட்டு ஆசிங்கபடுதாந்தீங்க . சிலழதச்  
வசால்லலாம் சிலழதச் வசால்ல முடியாது “

**AI Translation:**

"You keep getting annoyed asking this and that. Some things can be told, some cannot be said."

### **Human Translation:**

Please do not embarrass me with inquiries. Not everything can be discussed here.

### **Analysis:**

The speaker is not providing the audience with the necessary information, and I am purposefully withholding the more delicate truth. Rather than providing the audience with a direct response, the speaker utilized terms that are more generic than specific, such as "அழதயும் இழதயும்" and "சிலழதச்." Here, humans are able to relate the context because they have learned and comprehended rural cultural discourse, which allows them to translate with implied accuracy. In contrast, artificial intelligence (AI) can only translate the literal meaning; it is unable to replicate the implied sense from the speaker's point of view. They are only able to replicate a specific degree of accuracy.

“புதுசா வந்த வபாம்பள இப்படாடியப்படி இருக்காதன் வசய்வா”

### **AI Translation:**

"The woman who recently arrived (the newcomer) will obviously behave like this."

### **Human Translation:**

The newly married women will behave in this manner.

### **Analysis:**

In reality, the speaker is describing the newlywed girl's mindset. It concerns questionable, inappropriate, and unambiguous methods. Rather of criticizing the girl for being so haughty, flirting, and disobeying our standards. The speaker wants the audience to comprehend what they are attempting to say. The speaker used some ambiguity terms instead of providing a clear description of the girl's character, as evidenced by the word "இப்படாடியப்படி." The listener is able to comprehend the gravity of the situation because of the speaker's words. Because they are familiar with the cultural context, human translators are able to determine the degree to which a speaker conveys meaning to the listener; however, AI was unable to do so due to severe interpretation.

### **Particularized implicature.**

ஆப்பபவ எம் புத்திக்குள்ள கவுளி கத்துச்சு

"Even back then, a lizard chirped within my mind."

**AI Translation:**

"At that moment, I realized my wisdom". "Even back then, a lizard chirped within my mind."

**Human Translation:**

"At that moment, I realized my wisdom".

**Analysis:**

"Palli Sound" is regarded as a negative omen in Tamil culture. Why is it implied? The novel will undoubtedly lose sense if a non-Tamil speaker reads it. Palli Sound is dependent on the cultural setting. The meaning depends on the surrounding cultural environment; without understanding the specific culture, they are unable to comprehend certain terminology relating to that culture. Additionally, the lizard's repeating chirp will symbolize the intuition's inner voice. The only method for analyzing the intrallactual component utilizing brain cells is the human transistor. In this instance, the sentence explains the power of human translation, yet it can only be replicated by AI

இந்த வகட்டசதிப் பயலக் வகஞ்சிக் கஞ்சி குடிக்காட்டி என்னா ஆம்பழளக்கு முஞ்சியில மீழ்சன் வபாம்பழளக்கு வமைமாங்கல்லா மீச .

**AI Translation:**

"If I don't make this wicked plotter beg for his food, why should a man have a Mustache on his face? A woman might as well have one on her knees!"

**Human Translation:**

Why are you pleading with this unfeeling individual for furmenty? When a man sports a Mustache, women tend to be submissive

**Analysis:**

The speaker is perhaps using humour as a metaphor for a monk or to differentiate between gender roles and his extremely rustic behaviour. A Mustache is a sign of pride in one's masculinity. By utilizing the word "knee" to symbolize domestic chores, it is emphasized that

female portraits should also be powerful. In this instance, the word "Mustache" was used to particularize the Kattaiyna character. Because of the cultural background, the human translator is able to relate what the author is attempting to say. However, AI is also related to humans in a different way. because, according to the state's rural areas, men are always valued more than women. Human brains clearly prevail in this situation, as it can only be understood through cultural means.

#### XIV. Conventional Implicature

In linguistics, a conventional implicature is a meaning that isn't explicitly stated but is automatically understood because of the words used.

இப்படியாப்பட்ட கட்டையனுக்கும் கருவாச்சிக்கும் ஏணி வச்சாலும் எட்டுமா? வசாந்தம் பவணும்; ஆனா கல்யொம் பவொம்னு வசால்லுது ஒரு புத்தி. கல்யொம் பண்ொம் வசாந்தம் கூடுமான்னு பகக்குது இன்வனாரு புத்தி. ஒண்ணுக்கு வரண்டா பயாசன பண்ணிக்க தாயி”ன்னு பகாளாறு வசால்லுது ஒரு கூட்டம்.

#### AI Translation:

Is a match between this 'Kattayan' and 'Karuvachi' even reachable, even with a ladder? One side of the mind says, 'I want the kinship, but not the marriage.' The other side asks, 'Can there be kinship without the knot of marriage?' Meanwhile, the meddling crowd stirs the pot, saying, 'Think it over once, no, think it over twice, woman!'"

#### Human Translation:

Is it even possible to reach a match between this "Kattayan" and "Karuvachi" ? "I want the kinship, but not the marriage," argues one part of the mind. "Can kinship exist without the knot of marriage?" argues the opposing viewpoint. "Think it over once, no, think it over twice, woman!" exclaims the interfering crowd as they stir the pot.

#### Analysis:

"Ladder" Metaphor: "ஏணி வச்சாலும் எட்டுமா" ?

**Direct Meaning:** A physical impossibility of height.

Emotional or social incompatibility. It implies that a "bridge" (marriage) could not be sufficient to bridge the gap between Kattayan and Karuvachi because they are from different worlds or have such profound defects. This stands for the "Social Conscience" or "Public Eye." They imply that any departure from the usual will result in disaster, so their advice to "think twice" goes beyond simple prudence. Understands the weight of the agony of longing and the scent of the ground in human translation. However, AI does not analyse implicature; instead, it analyses literary tropes, cultural information, and linguistic patterns. links the word "Kalyanam" to direct translation using "AI" cannot gathers the cultural norms that are stored in my training data. Consequently, the novel essences cannot be replicated by human translator.

வசாக்கத்பதவன்பட்டி வசாக்கத்பதவன்பட்டின்னு அந்த ஊருக்குப்  
பபரு. அந்த ஊரு இருந்தாலும் இல்லாமப் பபானாலும்  
இந்தியசர்க்காருக்கு ஒரு கவழலயுமில்ல

**AI Translation:**

"Chokkathevanpatti—that is the name of that village. Whether that village exists or ceases to exist, the Indian Government has no worry."

**Human Translation:**

"That village is called Chokkathevanpatti. The Indian government doesn't care if that village survives or disappears.

**Analysis:**

The author suggests the village has a soul, a history, and a strong sense of local identity by repeating the term, which makes the state's disregard for it all the more heartbreaking. This is an attack on centralized authority. The implication is that the hamlet doesn't even appear on the "radar" of growth because it is so little, so impoverished, or so ostracized. The human translator understands the soul connection with the text and the author by repeating words, implying a "State of Exception" where a nation's laws and advantages do not extend beyond its borders. However, when an author writes something with contextual structure, the AI cannot think or create like a human mind because it is already overloaded with data.

**XV. Findings**

The fact that human translators constantly maintain conversational implicature better than AI technologies is among the most important discoveries. Human translators are sensitive to

cultural presumptions, contextual signals, and pragmatic intent, which enables them to preserve the inferred meaning even when the sentence's surface structure shifts.

AI tools, on the other hand, frequently reflect the literal meaning precisely while neutralizing or eliminating the implicature present in the original Tamil text since they prioritize lexical and syntactic equivalency. Human translators, drawing on cultural competence, often reconstruct the implicature using functionally equivalent English expression. AI tools demonstrate high consistency in lexical choices and grammatical structure. However, this consistency comes at the cost of pragmatic sensitivity. The findings reveal that current AI evaluation metrics (fluency and adequacy) are insufficient for literary texts rich in implicature. AI translations may score high in fluency while failing pragmatically.

Thus, implicature translation requires pragmatic evaluation criteria, not merely semantic accuracy.

## **XVI. Conclusion**

This work unequivocally shows that conversational implicature and Conventional Implicature in Tamil literary discourse poses a structural and systemic difficulty to modern AI-based translation systems, especially when translating culturally rich books like *Karuvachi Kaviyam* by Vairamuthu. The results verify that implicature in Tamil is a fundamental mechanism for creating meaning rather than an ornamental style element. It is intricately linked to oral discourse patterns, sociocultural knowledge, and contextual inference.

Semantic adequacy and pragmatic integrity clearly have different functions, according to the comparison study. When it comes to presenting surface-level semantic content, such as lexical meaning and grammatical structure, AI translation technologies demonstrate a high level of skill. They are still severely limited in their ability to understand and replicate context-dependent, culturally unique conversational implicatures that rely on silence, indirectness, shared cultural presumptions, and evaluative understatement. Because of this, AI translations frequently result in texts that are pragmatically flattened but grammatically competent, which results in a loss of character voice, emotional depth, and narrative nuance.

Human translators, on the other hand, show the capacity to serve as cultural mediators as opposed to just language converters. They are able to reconstitute implicature through

functional equivalency, modulation, or strategic explication when needed since their translations demonstrate an awareness of the pragmatic goals behind Tamil statements. Even in situations when direct structural correspondence is not possible, human translators are able to maintain the interactional ethics of Tamil discourse—such as courtesy, hierarchy, and face-saving techniques—within the target language thanks to their interpretive ability. Practically speaking, the study warns against using AI techniques carelessly to translate Tamil literary works that contain a lot of conversational implicature. Artificial intelligence (AI) systems cannot yet take the role of human translators in activities requiring pragmatic interpretation and cultural negotiation, even if they may be used as preparatory or supplementary tools. The results also suggest that human-AI collaborative translation models, in which human interpretive judgment directs or post-edits AI output to restore pragmatic depth, may be useful.

In summary, this study confirms that translating conversational implicature from Tamil into English involves an act of interpretive and cultural translation rather than just a technical exercise in linguistic transfer, especially in a culturally complex work like *Karuvachi Kaviyam*. Human translators will continue to be essential in maintaining the implicit meanings that make up the literary and communicative core of Tamil discourse until AI systems are able to accurately simulate socio-pragmatic reasoning and cultural inference.

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