



Translation in Literature: Bridge between different Cultures and Languages

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to translation. In this era of

Abstract:

Divergence and Convergence approaches are always in use by people. Translation is a process which leads towards converging the divergence. The translation of texts like Mahabharata Gita, Ramayana, Shakuntla and Vedas etc. make them

immortalize. Since the ancient times, Indian literature and culture has got shaped and reshaped by the active translation of Indian texts into

different languages. Translation theory is recognised as a significant area of study in regional languages and for marginal writers as well. Diasporic literature is also getting importance due

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globalisation, this tool of translation in literature specially is very much beneficial.

Key words:

Translation, globalisation, culture, literature, convergence, divergence.

Whenever we are exploring something new and making decision, We use two generic processes: divergence and convergence. Both are quite different thinking methods. Whenever we need to explore, we use



divergent approaches. This process is for new option, new ideas and so on. Here the thinker must be open thinker, means opening oneself up to new thoughts and ideas without judgment. Convergence is opposite of divergence. It includes a conclusion, an answer and closure on the topic in questions. Translation is conversion of something from one form or medium into another. Translation is the communication of meaning from one language (the source) to another language (the target). Translation purposes to convey the original tone and intent of a message, taking into account cultural and regional differences between source and target languages. It is used to humans for centuries beginning after the appearance of written literature. Nowadays sophisticated tools and technologies are used to accomplish

this work. K. Satchindanand observes that translation has helped a lot to knit India together, Indian literature, Indian culture, Indian philosophy and Indian knowledge system are useless without translation. India being a country known for multi lingual and multi-ethnic identifies can hardly afford to ignore the essential diversity characterising the lives, cultures, and belief system. The 'Nation' concept is hazy unless it is understood in terms of people across the boundaries - regional, religious, communal, linguistic or cultural. Since the ancient times, Indian culture and literature has got shaped and reshaped by the active translation of Indian texts into different language. Translation is creative and rewarding. India has 22 languages recognized in the eighth schedule of the constitution, 15 different scripts, hundreds of mother tongues and



thousands of dialects. Our first writers were translators as they translated epics like Ramayana and Mahabharata. Most of our ancient writers were multilingual. Kalidasa's "Shakuntala" has Sanskrit and Prakrit, poets like Vidyapati, Kabir, Meerabai, Guru Nanak, Namdev and others each composed their songs and poems in more than one language.

The Nation having a past of rulers coming from different lands with nearly 500 languages (22 scheduled) and thousands of dialects cannot be appreciated without relying upon translation as a process to converge the essential divergences. Bhagvad Gita was translated in Marathi by Jnandev in 1291, Upanishads were got translated by Dara Shikoh, son of Shah Jahan in 1657. K. Satchindananda observes that translation of literary works as well as

knowledge texts; discourses on medicine, astronomy, metallurgy, travel, ship building, architecture, philosophy, religion and poetics from Sanskrit, Pali, prakrit, Persian and Arabic had kept our cultural scene vibrant and enriched our awareness of the world for long. It is translation that motivated A.K. Ramanujan to write an essay like "Three hundred Ramayanas: five examples and three thoughts on translation". For Benjamin, translator is supposed to release in his own language that pure language which is under the spell of the original author and to liberate the language imprisoned in a work in his re-creation of that work. He says the process of translation is " it does not cover the original, does not black its light, but allows the pure language as thought reinforced by its own medium to shine upon the original



all the more fully". (Benjamin, 21). According to Walter Benjamin, "..... The kinship of languages is brought out by a translation for more profoundly and clearly than in the superficial and indefinable similarity of two works of literature It is translation which catches fire on the eternal life of the works and perpetual renewal of languages". (Benjamin, 17-18)

Today, Translation Theory is being gradually recognized as a significant area of study in regional languages and greater numbers of writings on translation are appearing in these languages. Lefevere was of view that neither the word, nor the text, but the culture becomes the operational unit of translation. (Lefevere, 8)

There are many institutions in India that provide hung amount of funds for this purpose of translation.

Institutes like central Institute of Indian languages (CIIL), Central Hindi Directorate; English and Foreign Language University (EELU) Hyderabad, National Council for Promotion for Urdu Language, Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, National Council for Promotion of Sidhi Language, Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology and the porgrammes like National Translation Mission, Book Promotional activities and the courses and projects undertaken are with the vision of keeping the composite identity of India and Indians intact. CALTS (Centre of Applied Linguistics and Translation Studies) is a research centre at University of Hyderabad established in 1988 runs training programmes in translation. National Translation Mission (NTM) translate textbooks



and classical works in areas like sociology, history, geography, geology, medicine, chemistry, physics, mathematics, linguistics, and political sciences into the Indian languages in order to raise the standard of education. Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) introduced the school of Translation studies and training in 2007. A centre for literary translation was setup in New Delhi with an academic campus Goa in 1993. IGNOU provides courses like lexicography/terminology, translation theory, history of translation, translation: Sociology and culture, translation of literary and non literary texts, translation between genre, translation in media and machine translation. Indian Literature Abroad (ILA) is also established. The grooming demand of literaties in translation has provided the published

houses like seagull, Oxfords University Press, Pergmin, etc. to promote the publication of translations of literary and philosophical treatises. The Project Aadam Pradan (literary interexchange) rune by National Book Trust and Sahitya Akademi Projects for translating a major literary work from one languages into another are significant.

Gradually, Translation theory is recognized as a significant area of study in regional languages and greater numbers of writing are seen now in different languages. Lefevers said that neither the word nor the text but the culture becomes the operational unit of translation (Lefevers, 8). Though translation, bondage between cultural studies and translation studies is becoming stronger. Regional languages are translated into another regional and international languages



now. Different Akademi Projects aim at forging national integration through the exchange of creative literature. A.K. Ramanjian, a theorist, translator, a poet, announced that the great ambition to translate non-native reader into a native one as one of the main motivation behind translation. Sujit mukherjee, Dilip Chibe, Harish, Trivedi, G.N. Devy and Tejaswini, Niranjana, are prominent Indian theoriists who are Chiefly concerned with Indian Literature in English translation. Dilip Chitre is of view that translation makes a bridge within himself and India or Europe or else he became a fragmented person. (2003:311-312) St. Pieore is also of the some view. He said that translation and cultural unity of the national is must. He says, "Translation underscores the connection of translation to power: relations between

languages and between communications are actualized and transformed through translation; translation strategies reproduce more than mere meaning. (Pieore, 145). Literature in Translation is very much relevant in a country like ours where at every couple of miles, dialects happen to vary.

Mahasweta Devi and here stories written in Bangla could impress the readers throughout the country for the truthful representation of tribals as subalterns only with the translation of her work by Gayatri Chakranorty Spivah and Sujit Mukherjee. Zohar says, "In the first case translated literature simply fulfills the need of a younger literature to put into use its newly founded (or renovated) tongue for as many literary types as possible in order to make it serviceable as a literary languages and useful for its



emerging public. (Zohar, 194). Zohar's statement get justified in Indian Context. The regional literatures by the Marginal authors could invite the attention of the readers across the board only after these were available in translation in the dominant languages- English or Hindi.

Translation has proved itself important for the emerging literatures from the margin i.e. the Dalit literature, tribal literature, aboriginal literature, marginal literature and many more. Translation given also regional literatures and literatures from margins and recognition at national and international level. Rabindranath's Tagore's works must have failed to be popular across the country if they were not translated into different languages. we can say that translation is not a secondary activity but it immortalises the great works of literature. In age of

globalisation, literature is also getting the mobility. Diaspora writing are also becoming popular due to translation. Travel writings are also meaningful because of translation. Electronic media and tourism industry are also getting benefit due to translation. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is also making various research to develop a software for translation. Punjab University, Chandigarh has also developed such type of technology. Translation is performing very significant & essential task in redefining literature. Scope of translation in literature is emerging nowadays and is quite beneficial for all of us.

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