

***TRANSLATING LITERATURE: A JOURNEY FROM WORDS
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INTRODUCTION

Translation plays a significant role since it broadens the audience for varied literary landscapes to include readers worldwide. India is home to a wide spectrum of languages and civilizations from all around the world. By translating cultural representations from regional languages into widely recognized languages, such as English, French, Spanish and others one can achieve the goal of bringing together a variety of cultural representations. Writers can often break out from the confines of a particular language and explore the vast domain of Indian literature when they choose this approach. By translating their works, authors can reach readers worldwide. Through the dissemination of Indian narratives to readers all over the world, Indian literature helps to cultivate cultural links and encourages global unity. There is a long and illustrious literary heritage in India's regional languages. The translation of works from languages that have a small readership is done to preserve those texts and make them accessible to a larger audience. The preservation of historical relics and the preservation of literary works of great value are both aided by this. Every single one of India's multiple languages and dialects has its own distinct and significant literary, oral, folk, and narrative heritage. By providing a forum in which authors from lesser-read and spoken Indian languages can have their voices heard and appreciated on a larger scale, translation contributes to the promotion of a more inclusive representation of Indian literature. To the benefit of authors, critics, and readers alike, a healthy literary interchange that is facilitated by translation can be advantageous. It gives Indian authors a platform from which they may interact with literary trends, ideas, and perspectives from around the world, which ultimately contributes to an improvement in the quality of literature on a larger scale.

The availability of translations makes it possible for readers who are not fluent in the native languages to comprehend Indian literature as a whole. As a consequence of this, a more extensive audience that has a wide range of experiences would have the opportunity to understand and get insights from the narratives, thoughts, stories, and opinions that are offered in dynamic Indian literature. A greater knowledge of literary multilingualism can be achieved through translation. Literature is sometimes said to be a universal medium of expression and communication that is not limited by language or geographical limits. There is a connection between cultures that are created by translated

works because they provide readers from all over the world with an understanding of the traditions, customs, and social issues that have an impact on literature. This conversation fosters understanding and empathy in those who come from various cultural backgrounds. The diversity and richness of Indian literature are being promoted throughout the world, and translation is an essential component of this process. A global literary community that is interconnected and welcoming is fostered as a result of this initiative, which also works to preserve and promote the cultural legacy of various regions.

Human life thrives when it coexists peacefully with the natural environment. Throughout human history, several civilizations have emphasized the need to live in harmony with the natural world. It is possible that certain habits, customs, rituals, and traditions like worshipping the natural elements such as the sun, trees, animals, rivers, and forests as sacred, may appear to be unneeded in today's world. Over the course of prehistoric periods, humans have maintained a connection with the natural elements as a part of customs and culture. Throughout the course of the Industrial Revolution, people put their desires selfishly ahead of concerns for the environment. During this period, there is a strong encouragement to investigate new avenues of progress that have the potential to guide mankind towards long-term sustainability.

The purpose of this paper is to examine and analyze the qualitative efforts that authors have made to improve the sensitivity of their work and its themes. The main characters in these works of literature can attain self-actualization when they give up control of their lives and allow themselves to be molded by the circumstances in which nature guides them. The importance of having practical translation skills and understanding of translation is underlined in this study with various examples from novels. Efforts to promote art and culture require

translation expertise. There are many different types of art, and each individual should examine them from their own cultural or linguistic perspective. It is through the preservation of literature from various cultures that this makes it possible to execute such sustainable development. When a man reads literature, he can better understand himself and reestablish a connection with his origins, free from the influence and intimidating opinions of other people. Humans have conducted significant research to find the source of their pleasure and fulfillment and one of the places they have found it is in the natural world. Many novels showcase protagonists who acquire inner peace by submitting themselves to the rule of nature, which is the highest authority in their surroundings. Readers inclined to literary studies and have an interest in translation and cross-cultural studies would benefit from this paper to enrich themselves academically and get a better understanding of the many different cultures that exist in our region.

During the second part of the 19th century, translation studies emerged as an important academic field. There have been many different translation models and approaches developed, which have contributed to the development of the field of translation studies in academic environments (Lebert, 2019, p. 58). One method investigated the structures and rules of grammar in languages that are not the native language. The cultural translation technique illuminated the advancements that had been made in the field of translation studies during that period. Since it entailed not just translating rather

also analyzing the cultural practices of other nations, cultural translation was quite important. This period saw the emergence of a new translation paradigm, which centered its attention on the meaning of the text rather than translating the particular words or phrases that it included. Some procedures were both systematic and practical those were employed for translation throughout that duration. Researchers such as Jean-Paul Vinay and Darbelnet (1958), John Catford (1965), and Eugene Nida (1964) are examples of significant personalities from that period (Lebert, 2019, pages 67-68). Throughout the course of history, several individuals have put forward their ideas of practical translations in a variety of different ways.

TRANSLATION

Literary translations and non-literary translations are often contemplated as two common classifications for translations. When compared to literary translation, which is considered to be an art form, non-literary translation is typically seen as a craft. Literature is the process of finding meaning through the application of words. When compared to other

types of translation, some people consider literary translation to be of more relevance. Translations of literary works are intended to provide a certain artistic impact by appealing to the aesthetic sensibilities of human beings. The goal of literary translation is to be creative by provoking the same aesthetic emotion in readers of the Target Language (TL) as the original work does in the Source Language (SL). Comparatively, smaller nations tend to put forth a higher priority on translation than bigger ones do from a cultural point of view, which is why studying literary translation is beneficial. The focus of this paper is on the significance of literary translation in the process of enhancing regional as well as national literature, particularly in areas where the literature is undergoing development, such as the development of narrative styles, forms, and compositions. According to Hatim & Munday, it is not sufficient to be able to converse smoothly in both languages to be deemed a qualified translation, which emphasizes the necessity of grasping and successfully expressing the information. (2004, p.134)

Translation has been acknowledged as a valuable ability since ancient times, and the practice of creative thinking predates translation. Translation is increasingly important due to the emergence of new cultural domains. Although facing occasional comments or criticisms, the translated works expand individuals' cultural perspectives and offer them an opportunity to enhance their artistic preferences (Kryeziu & Mrasori, 2021, p. 1653).

Three primary schools of thought in this field are philological, linguistic, and socio-linguistic theories of translation. Philological theories focus on literary translations and the question of whether the genres in the original and target languages are comparable. Debates centre on whether an epic should be translated as an epic in the target language and whether poetry or prose should be translated as poetry. Literary translation enhances and promotes the growth of many types and styles of national pieces of literature, hence enhancing national literary treasure as a whole. Translations serve as the foundation for several national literary traditions. Literary translation is essential when considering the influences that have impacted literary history. The current work focuses on the significant functions,

roles, and aspects of literary translation. The main functions, roles, and elements of literary translation are the primary emphasis of this literary translation work which can be useful to readers, scholars alongwith students.

The term ‘translation’ refers to the process of transferring not just written words but also cultural, social, historical, and psychological traits, qualities, and pieces from one literary legacy to another. When something like this occurs, the audience that the translation is meant for can view it as a cultural endeavour and a creative process. Through his translation, OctavioPaz presents the Portuguese writer João Pessoa to a Hispanic audience. He does this by translating Pessoa's writings into Hispanic letters. Both the translation of the Bible into variouscommon man’s languages and the translation of Greek classics into Latin were significant contributors to the acceleration of the Renaissance and the Protestant Reformation, respectively. A literary translation can be difficult to accomplish because of the different social,historical, and cultural contexts that exist across a wide variety of countries and languages. Asa result, one of the most important and challenging aspects of literary translation is the utilization of relevant resources such as bi-lingual dictionaries, Bhagwad-go-mandal, and consulting experts, to compensate for the loss of words and phrases. Published literary translations that are widely read tend to persist over time, regardless of the ideological or political goals of the translators responsible for the translation or the degree to which they mayhave deviated from the original language.

Statements that are not straightforward declarations of reality might be difficult to translate because of their complexity and difficulty. When it comes to translating artistic workssuch as music, poetry, and novels, the best-suited candidate would most likely be a person whois fluent in both languages. If a translator wishes to successfully convey the content of the original work, they must not only be fluent in both the source language and the target languagebut must also immerse themselves in the culture of the work under translation. Upon returning to the use of the target language, he concurrently re-establishes his connection with his originalnation and the culture of that nation. Through the process of translation, a great number of authors and works have achieved worldwide recognition and unexpected interpretations. Thishas been accomplished by connecting their native languages and literary traditions. For the most part, translated literary works take on the same structure and meaning as the original works of literature and their links with the texts from which they were translated are frequentlycomplex and mutually beneficial. It has high potential to enhance and improve national literature, particularly during periods in which national literature is being founded, and in particular in locations and fields of study where it is still in the process of emerging.

The significance of translation, within the realm of literature and beyond, is in translating literary works into other languages necessarily to maintain, enhance, and broaden the scope of our cultural and literary inheritance. This approach goes beyond merely translating languages by establishing connections across many diverse environments and points of view.

Translation is an essential component in the process of preserving literary works. By doing so,it ensures

that the richness of other cultures is not restricted by language constraints, hence, allowing the everlasting beauty of literature to transcend the limitations of language. Individuals are given the ability to communicate their ideas to a global audience through the process of translation, which makes it an effective instrument aiding in broadening perspectives. It is postulated that people from different backgrounds will be able to improve their mutual comprehension by engaging in this exercise. This will allow them to exchange narratives, points of view, and cultural nuances. For instance, in the book *Samundrantike*, the author Dhruv Bhatt subtly keeps on the bringing the concept of calling people with respect in various instances- "...અનાજ વાડીએ ઉતરાવવાની તને શી જરૂર પડી ?" મેં જાણીજોઇને 'તમને' બોલવાનું ટાળી." And "કૃષ્ણના ખારવો હતો પણ તેની ભાષા જરા જરા સુંસ્કારી લાગી. જોકે તે દરફને તરુંકારે બોલાવવાની ટેવવાળો તો છે જ. કદાચ આ પ્રદેશમાં એવો જ કરવાજ હશે."

And then, "પેલા કશોરો સામાન લેવા હોડી તરફ જતા હતા. તેમણે કૃષ્ણના પૂછ્યું, 'ત કોતો હો તો હોડી જ દરગાં લગાડીને સમાણ મૂકી દુઝું ઈ.' નાનકડા છોકરાએ ટાપ, ના ટુડેલને 'ત' કહીને બોલાવ્યો એ મેં નોંધું." When translated in English this whole idea of denoting someone with respect gets submerged under single word known as 'You'.

In the arenas of literature and culture, can be found a rich atmosphere for exploring exciting varied literary and cultural standards when two languages engage in translated literature. This environment is created by the synergy of two languages. This method contributes to the enhancement of the literary environment and fosters an understanding between different cultures. The dissemination of qualities such as empathy and compassion is facilitated by the translation of tales also from marginalized and tribal communities and their dialects into a language that is more widely understood and recognized. Following the examples showcases the beautiful amalgamation of tribal culture with spirituality- ઈશ્વર, અવતાર, પરાતપ્ત કે સ્થાપત્—આ બધાં ક્ષેત્રો મને ગહન અને મશ્કેલ લાગ્યાં છે. આજ સુધી હું આમાં ના કોઈથી ખાસ આકર્ષાઈ નથી, પણ આજે આ મુંઝર જોતાં લાગે છે કે કોઈ પણ સ્થળને જ્યારે કાળ સાથે સાંકળીને જોઈએ ત્યારે તેને આકર્ષણ જાદવી જમ ક્ષત પર છવાઈ જાય છે. (God, incarnations, myths,

sculpture... These are the subjects I have always found too difficult and too complex to grasp; nor has any of them ever attracted me much. However, on sighting the temple of Varaha- swaroop, it grew on me for the first time that while viewing an ancient monument if one could relate it to a particular era or age of history, it could turn into a fascinating, captivating vision,

almost a magical illusion.) Developing a sense of belonging and compassion can be facilitated by gaining an understanding of and appreciation for the communities and cultures of others. When the protagonist shares- "એકદમ સ્વાભાવિક રીતે હું આ લોકો સાથે ભળી કેમ શક્યો? તે મારામાં રહેલો સર્વ જીવ સમજી નથી શકતો... એ જનસમૂહના મેળાપ પછી મારું મન આનુંકૃત રહેવા લાગ્યું. હવે મારામાં જે મળે તેને હાથ ઊંચો કરીને હું 'રામરામ' કહેતો..." Renewing literature's sources

of inspiration through the process of linking cultural and generational gaps, translation has the potential

to resurrect the significance of literary works. Due to this revitalization, the voices of writers will continue to be heard all over the world and will affect others. When taking into account cultural, social, and political factors; while writing for a specific audience, translation becomes essential to meet the cultural, social, and political criteria of that audience. By doing so, literature is adapted to meet the specific requirements of a wide variety of groups, making it more accessible and relevant to various audiences. Many words and phrases, for instance in Gujarati language, like- અક્ષરશિ, એલા, બાવલા, વરાહ સ્વરૂપ, ભાભ, કઢી, ખીચડી, રામ રામ, હનમાન, રાવણ, તલસી and many more can be representatives of what has been discussed. Translation aids as a useful tool for students in the field of education helping them develop their critical thinking abilities and acquire the grammar, genre, tone, and other features of the target language. Students can reap significant benefits from translation allowing the production of genuine conversations in the target language, which makes it easier to master the complexities of the language being studied. For example, Samundrantike as a novel, can be one of the finest examples of how characters speak in their comfortable conversational dialects to learn and understand in a profound way. Through the introduction of their works, readers in several other languages translated works providing authors and publishers with the opportunity to establish a reputation on a global scale. This exposure to other cultures results in a larger diffusion of a variety of ideas and viewpoints being shared.

Translation serves as the primary foundation upon which the entirety of the world's literary canon is built. It does this by offering a forum for a wide diversity of voices and environment from all over the world, which in turn helps to create a collective comprehension of the myriad of human experiences surviving there. Like when the protagonist describes- "હવેશરૂઆતમાં હું થતી તેવી ઉદાસીનતા ભરાઈ આવતી નથી. કોણ જાણે કેમ પણ હું આ ખારા, અમાપ જળરાશી સાથે, ઊંચી, ભાવહ કરાડો સાથે; ધૂળ ઉડાડતા ખારાપાટ સાથે અને વનખાતાના માણસોએ સજલ રી આ બાવજળાની કાંડુંટ સાથે અજાણપણે બુંધાતો જાઉં છું... પ્રકૃત એક પછી એક

રત્નો બીછાવતી રહે છે અને મને મોહ પમાડતી જાય છે."

Acquiring an understanding of literary components and accurately representing them in many aspects of literature that are tremendously dependent on accurate translation, including voice, tone, style, music, and illusions. It is through this that we know about character's lifestyle, nature, etc. It becomes quite evident how the protagonist of Samundrantike looks at

Sabur since he is from a rural background- "તેણે (સબૂર)

ઉખેળી."

"મને લાગે કે સબૂર 'સ્ટાફ' શબ્દ જાણે સમજ." ભારી નીચે મૂકીને પોતાની મેલી પોટલી

"સરવણ પગી! આ સબૂક્રા જવો જ કોઈક અણધડ ગામકડો હશે."

"કામ ન હોતો તો તે (સબૂર) કદાચ ક્યાર્ દેખા નહીંડું તેની, માણસોથી દૂર રહવાની આદત મને ખૂંચી."

"સબૂર પ્રત્ને મને કૂણી લાગણી અને થોડી ચીડ બજી હતા. તેના જવો વાન અબોલ, કમઅક્લ, ક્યારકે આળસ, અને માંહુન લગાડીને ચાલવા માંહુનડે એટલો આકરો હોતો તે મને પસંદ ન હતું. પણ તેને જમીન મળતેવું કાંઈ કરી શકું તો તે હું જરૂરથી પહેલ કરવાનો."

To guarantee that the subtleties of a book or piece of literature are accurately communicated, it is necessary to maintain the creative integrity of the work. A considerable equalising factor is provided by translation, which makes it possible for the works of the best writers from all over the world to be read by a wider audience. This ensures that literary masterpieces are accessible to all individuals, which in turn helps to develop a cultural legacy that is shared by all and eliminates linguistic barriers. Learning skills such as language, reading, communication, critical thinking, and vocabulary can all be improved through the use of translation as a teaching method. It encourages literacy in socially disadvantaged groups, which ultimately results in benefits for society. Not only does translation have an impact on cultural and educational development, but it also plays a part in the expansion of the rising economy of the nation. It makes it easier for people from different cultures to engage with one another and work together, which in turn improves employability, competitiveness, and understanding of global markets.

To summarise, the advantages of translation go much beyond the simple act of transferring text from one source language to another target language. It is a dynamic entity that promotes enlightenment, maintains cultural legacy, and makes worldwide communication easier to do. By bridging the gap between different languages and cultures, translation contributes to the enhancement of the literary, artistic, social, and commercial spheres.

CONCLUSION

The process of translating literature into other languages not only enhances the quality of the original works of literature but also encourages the creation of new literary styles within the respective languages. In addition, translations serve as the foundation for several different national literary traditions. It is essential for readers to have access to literary translations since they rely on them to grasp, interpret, and appreciate literary works. In other words, a literary translator serves not only as an interpreter of ideas, attitudes, and cultural norms but also as a discriminating critic who clarifies and deepens one's understanding of confusing phrases and concepts. This is because a literary translator is able to translate from one language to another beyond just mere words. Literary translation is a one-of-a-kind endeavour from the standpoint that it requires originality. Because it demands special talents connected to poetic and stylistic innovation, literary translation is a form of translation that is distinct from other types of translation. Nevertheless, a great number of translation methods,

techniques, and concepts continue to be applicable across a wide range of translations. These include adaptations to language, culture, and context, as well as the maintenance of fidelity, accuracy, and inventiveness.

Through the process of literary translation, humans have been able to get an understanding of the customs and beliefs of a variety of cultures. The basic works of several authors ranging from *Shakespeare, Homer, Dante, Goethe, Balzac, Dostoyevsky, Cervantes, Tolstoy, Byron, Pushkin, Eliot, Joyce*, and others, were translated into languages that people from all over the world could comprehend and appreciate. It is possible that translation can have a positive and inventive impact by broadening the audience that a foreign writer can reach and by making it possible for their translated literary piece to mix in smoothly with a new literary milieu. Literary works that have been translated are considered to be a component of national literature, with translated works constituting a larger proportion of national literature in terms of the quantity as well as the quality of translated works. The knowledge, pedagogy, and practice of literary translation are of utmost importance for the growth and comprehension of significant global literature from across the world.

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