

Summary of the Study

I. Introduction :

The words translations, transcreation, and translatability are very close to each other. Translation is not paraphrasing. It needs to have giving and taking of culture from one language to another one. After learning two languages and its grammar doesn't make one a translator. The meaning behind the meaning is expected to be understood. The Translation of scientific and technical books is found more in comparison to the translation of the books of literature, philosophy and social books. Scientific books are quickly translated as there is no ambiguity in the language. Most of the times, it is simple and colourless translation. Philosophical books are translated on demand.

Translation of literary books takes place for the content that the translator wants to translate before the words. It requires love and most of time madness for ethics, morality, manners and love for humanity. Actually it is a tedious job but because of accepting responsibility, the translator devotes time for that. A good translator has technique and power of imagination. Let's understand the term translation in terms of its meaning, history, need etc.

1.2 Translation: Definition and Meaning

Translation is to bring information, idea, thought, feelings and emotions from one language to the other one. The one language is 'source language' and the other one is 'target language'. It naturally gives opportunity to go from one language to other one. It is a great help to share feelings, emotions and thoughts as well as information and technology from one language to the other one. It helps to share knowledge and grow.

“ ‘Translation’, the word has come from Latin origin. ‘Translatio’ is the root word. ‘Trans’-means ‘across’ and ‘ferri’- means ‘to carry’ or ‘to bring’. So, ‘Translatio’ means ‘to carry or to bring across’. ” [translation - en.m. Wikipedia.org] So, “Translation is Communication of meaning of source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text” [Armstrong, Rebecca,]

Translation is made from one language to the other. It is knowledge sharing from the source-language to the target-language. Most of the times, a great thought, idea, emotions, information, technology and knowledge of the source language remains

in regional, local, dialects and registers. As it is useful for all, it needs to be shared and the target-language people to be enriched.

India has multi-lingual culture. Every state has its own regional languages and hence the regional literature written in those languages. Every state is enriched with its own lingual creativity. Such rich literature remains limited to a typical language group people. This limitation is to be crossed by translating the literature from one language to another. This internal sharing creates national enrichment. The barrier of language comes to an end if translation of literature is made sincerely. Hindi has become target language for India in translation. Sahitya Akademi has been doing the translation work which has given depth to Indian thought. From all over India, the regional language literature has been coming in the form of translation.

English, being language of the whole world, has also become the target language for communication to reach not only to the Indian people but also to the people of the whole world. Mahatma Gandhi once said, "I regard the English language as an open window for peeping into western thought and science". [<https://www.meritnation.com>] through which sharing of the knowledge regarding ideas, cultures and information takes place. The whole world has been undertaking activity of translation in each and every field so as to capture the market of the whole world. The professional attitude of translation has also given rise to the translation activity.

A literal translation is a word to word translation. It can not reflect the depth and meaning of the literary work. This is the limitations of the literal translation. It is useful in the field of science and technology where 'to the point translation' is made. The terms of science and technology need to remain the same in the source language and the target language. The research in science and technology is benefited because of literal translation.

1.3 Brief History of Translation :

According to Eric Joacobson, "the ancient Romans are the inventors of translation."¹ Many classics were translated from Greek into Latin during the classical ages. Later, translations of Bible led to a new learning. "The Old Testament was translated into English after 5th century A.D, King Alfred from England promoted the work of

translation.” [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bible_translations] Translation work fired the imaginations of temporary writers. “William Caxton, in 15th century invented the printing press and he, himself was a leading translator of his time.” [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Caxton] Renaissance was the golden period of the revival of learning in which translation played a vital role. Spirit of curiosity and scholarship did it. Later on, in 19th and 20th century, translation became more popular. Translated works inspired many modern writers. World literature is now the store house of translation. We enjoy Tolstoy, Chekhov, Ibsen, Dostoevsky, Premchand, Anantmurti, Ravindranath Tagor today.

According to Mark Twain, “India is the land of dream and romances. The country of hundred nations and hundred tongues of a hundred religions and two million gods, cradle of human race, birth place of human speech, mother of history, grand mother of legend, great grand mother of tradition. The land that all men desire to see and having seen once by even a glimpse, would not give that glimpse for the show of all the rest of the globe combined.” [<https://www.goodreads.com/quotes/7455303-this-is->] This is also the case of Indian literature. In the nation like India, when many languages are there, translation is the only device to understand each other.

1.4 Literary Translation:

Language is vehicle of communicating messages and feelings of man. Communication in a common language seems natural. But, the translator faces the problem of selection of words and images. It is possible that the intensity and power of feelings, passions and thoughts may become less after the translation is done. Every language has its own distinctive flavour, which reflects the soul of the nation. Though there are limitations, translation is the only medium through which one can know about other languages, cultures, nations and overall humanity of the world.

The two groups of people with different languages need a second language to bridge the gap between the writer and the reader. It unites people and countries. Translation attracts the readers to read the original literature which helps the original writers as well as translators enjoy world wide reputation.

Literary translation is a type of translation where the source documents are fiction. It is different from other categories of translations. It dominates poetic communicative function. It not only provides information but gives aesthetic pleasure. It is a

challenging task to achieve. It requires a lot of skill with the translator. Translation of a poem is highly difficult as it is a matter of emotion and thought. The poem, story, novel, drama, biography, autobiography etc will be read by crores of people. So, it requires, for the translator to be full of knowledge and sense of responsibility towards the work. The translator, needs to be sincere with the experience of the source language to be translated into the target language. The translator shares fame of the text with the original writer. So the translator must take pains taking efforts and dedicate his precious time for the notable work of art to understand and translate. The chosen literature must not lose its original beauty of thought.

1.5 Need of Translation :

Irrelevant, unimaginative, hopeless and baseless literature is produced around us. At such situation, one may think of making the translation of the great literature of the world. The world comes close to the reader. It creates inter-lingua understanding. The readers learn about various societies, men and manners, culture and politics and even the thoughts of the whole world. A good translation creates interaction in two or more than two societies. It enriches not only the language but also the life of the people. The great effect of translation is love for humanity. Naturally, ability of comparison between 'them' and 'us' starts. The bad and useless automatically receives dishonor and stops. So, it is badly needed to translate the master pieces of literature and put before the world so as to have the development of world humanity. Worldwide moral society observing love for self respect, love for liberty, love for equality, love for brotherhood, love for justice and hence love for democracy is to be created. It is badly needed to uplift really great literature to the international level through translation. A local thought is not simple local one, it is thought of the whole world. To make it known to the whole world, translation activity needs to be supported and the writers who know the art of translation and even the science of translation must come ahead. Survival of goodness is required.

II. Transcreation:

"Transcreation-is adapting a message from one language to another, while maintaining its intent, style, tone and context." [transcreation - en.m.wikipedia.org]
Such work of art evokes the same emotions from source language to the target language.

Transcreator is the same writer of the source language and the target language. This is the most important difference from translations. Translation may be made by the same writer or the other writer but transcreation is done by the same writer of the source language and target language.

The best example of transcreation is 'Geetanjali'-which was a volume of poetry originally written in Bangali language by Ravindranath Tagore. This transcreation gave India, the international award in the name of 'Nobel Prize' in the year 1913'.
[<https://www.bl.uk>]

III. **Translatability:**

"Translatability – is the capacity of meaning to be transferred from one language to another without undergoing fundamental change" [Translatability-en.m.wiktionary.org]
It is ability to be translated, property of being translatable. While doing translation of literature, the translator is expected to remain sincere with the meaning of the source language text to be translated in the target language. It requires artistic pains taking efforts for bringing the same atmosphere and the same experience from source language to the target language. If enjoyed, it remains of pleasureable experience for the translator.

IV. **Annabhau Sathe's Fakira:**

Annabhau Sathe's Award Winning Novel 'Fakira' [Annabhau Sathe, Fakira,] is written in Marathi Language of Maharashtra. It has a great story of a protagonist who undergoes the pain of death for giving glory to his village. This sacrifice of a young protagonist is praiseworthy and hence inspiration to not only the readers of Marathi Language but also to the readers of any language. Understanding this universality of the value system observed by this novel, this translation is undertaken. While translating it into English language, the definition of the word 'Translatability' is keenly observed. The Marathi meaning of the words, phrases, sentences, proverbs and the lines of poems are translatably translated. Its fundamental meaning is kept as it is. Most of the times, the words which were difficult to find out parallels, exact meaning are used as it is from Marathi Language of which the list is provided separately. The names of men and women from Marathi language are new to English language. It is cultural sharing of the words like the names of places-Wategaon, the names of persons as –Daulati, Ranoji, Fakira, Shankar Patil, Vishnupant Kulkarni, the names of castes such as Mang, Mahar,

Maratha, Bramhan etc. This is the value addition to English language. It not only shares socio-cultural atmosphere but also lingual enrichment from Marathi language to English language. The courage, sacrifice, dedication, bravery, honesty etc. are pride giving experience of Marathi language people expressed in the novel Fakira is introduced to English language. This translatability is a happy experience for the translator and hence the readers of the target language. This translation takes a revolutionary Marathi language novelist Annabhau Sathe to English, the language of the world.

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