

# Translating Language and Cultural Dimensions through Intensive Utilization of Literature

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## ABSTRACT

*This paper presents about the role played by languages in translation and how translation bring world together in each and every sectors as well as in societal context. The 21st era is the great age of translation. Millions of persons are roaming around the planet than any time in past. They were having various purposes like displaced wars, famine, business, for better opportunities to explore the places. And as they keep on moving they also carried their own languages along with them even they encounter other languages, culture frame work, and other belief system. Hence, are compelled, whether consciously or not, to engage in some form of translation. Postcolonial theorist Homi Bhabha has seen this mass movement of peoples as a new, emerging global reality, a new international space where great number of people have come to live in a state of in between, endlessly negotiating between the familiar to unfamiliar the known and the other (Bhabha, 1994). Translation today is an increasingly common human condition, and rapid rise of technology has also performed to increase awareness of the importance collaboration in various culture. In age that demand 24 hour breaking news, an age of global anxiety about the ecological survival of planet, an age of mounting fear of another nuclear arm race it is surely more important than any time in the past. It will talk about the translation study in the field of literature it plays a vital role, it is the translation which has provided a vast platform to world literature to get name and fame for example 'Gitanjali' Bengali version didn't help to earn name and fame to Rabindranath Tagore, but it was the English translation of Gitanjali earns him the noble prize. This is the only example but there are several most significant works got name and fame due to contribution of translation which can make people know that this is the only medium through which various languages can interact through the medium of translation.*

**Key words:** *opportunities, languages, culture, interaction, medium, literature.*

This paper present how translation has played various roles by transforming the world literature. Translation hardly be more highlighted in a multilingual and multicultural, country like India with 22 languages known in the eighth schedule of the Indian constitution, 15 different scripts, hundreds of mother-tongues and 1000 of dialects. One can very softly say that India's is a translating consciousness and the very circumstances of their actual existence and the atmosphere of their everyday interaction have turned Indians bilingual if not multilingual. One can even add without overemphasis that India would not have been a nation without translation and we keep translating more or less unconsciously from our mother tongues when we reverse with people who use a language different from ours. Our earlier writers also were translators. Indian literature is originated on the free translations and alterations of epics like Mahabharata and Ramayana. Till 19th century our literature contained only of translations, edited versions, explanations and recreations. Translations of literary works as well as knowledge-texts: discourses on astronomy, travel, medicine, ship-building, architecture, metallurgy, philosophy, poetics and religion from Sanskrit, Prakrit, Pali, Arabic and Persian had retained our cultural sight lively and developed our consciousness of the world for long. Utmost all our early writers were multilingual: Kalidasa's Shakuntala has Sanskrit and Prakrit; poets like Kabir, Meerabai, Vidyapati, Namdev, Guru Nanak, and others each created their poems and songs in more than one language.

## A brief history of translation

The development of translations into land language, particularly of the works of Plato. The Renaissance has been termed "The best age of translations." the increase of Humanism impressed translators from number of European countries to translate several texts, particularly those of the people. England within the early sixteenth century lagged way behind the Continent within the production of translations: by 1528, as an example, Xenophon, Suetonius, Sallust, Thucydides, and Caesar were all readily-available in French; English translations would come back solely later. Nicholas Grimshaw, in his 1558 preface to his English translation of Cicero targeted on this development, criticizing the English for not having done for their country what "Italians, Frenchmen, Spaniards, Dutchmen and different foreign have munificently finished theirs." Latin was the powerful universal intellectual language of the day, and also the best suggests that of getting a text scan throughout Europe; for those that wrote in such languages as Flemish, Dutch, or Czech, Latin was

virtually indispensable within the spreading of texts. If the authors weren't fluent in Latin, they employed translators or organized to possess the hiring done by their publishers. Translating a piece from an overseas tongue into one's vernacular was seen by several as a noble challenge and a contribution to a national literature. Translation as a development was thus honoured and widespread throughout the sixteenth century that the printer Etienne Dolet's *La manière Diamond State bien traduire d'une langue nut aultre* (Lyon, 1540) served not solely as a manual on the way to translate however conjointly as a symptom of the days. Castiglione's 'The attender', for instance was 1st printed in Italian in 1528. Latin, French, and German translations were already printed once Sir Thomas Hoby, declaring that it had been his duty to his fellow countrymen to form out there in English thus helpful, translated Castiglione into English in 1561. English translations slowly increased; so, "a study of Elizabethan translations could be a study suggests that by that the Renaissance came to European nation."

### **The scope and the significance of translation**

The in-depth study of Art of Translation demands additional attention not as a result of it paves approach for international interaction and offers a wonderful chance to bear socio-cultural survey of varied languages and their literatures however additionally provides a chance to determine some quite relevancy it's within the study and space of Literary Criticism. Translation Studies will terribly safely be enclosed as a crucial genre within the domain of literary Criticism since translation is an art prompting to peep into the distributed lingual, cultural and literary content of a linguistic communication and therefore highlighting/appreciating the essence and niceties of the literature of that individual translated language. The relevancy of translation as varied and a three-dimensional activity and its international importance as a socio-cultural bridge between countries has adult over the years. It goes while not oral communication that the importance and relevancy of translation in our lifestyle is three-dimensional and in depth. It's through translation we all know regarding all the developments in communication and technology and follow of the newest discoveries within the varied fields of data, and even have access through translation to the literature of many languages and to the various events happening within the world. Gratuitous to mention here that the relevancy and importance of translation has multiplied greatly in today's quick dynamic world. These days with the growing zest for information in human minds there's a good would like of translation within the fields of education, science and technology, mass communication, trade and business, literature, religion, tourism, etc.

### **Need and Importance of Translation**

It is an additional complicated than exchange language text with target language text and includes cultural and academic nuances which will form the choices and attitudes of recipients.

Thus translators not solely have to be compelled to be intermediaries between totally different language systems, however even have to be intercultural mediators - or because it has been explicit by Aniela Korzeniowska and Piotr Kuhluczak in victorious Polish-English Translation

Tricks of the Trade - they need to be each 'bilingual and bicultural'. The role of the translator in mediating supply ideas across cultural and national boundaries places him or her during a distinctive position particularly for understanding a spread of development problems. Translating narratives from the worldwide South is a useful supply of information concerning strange languages, native cultures and experiences, associate degree is vastly helpful for gaining an understanding of non-European societies. Translation also can have a vital influence in politics and might act as associate degree agent for reconciliation or social integration. Translations will thus have a definite result on however international and human rights problems issent and communicated.

### **The role of translation in literature**

As these two examples have shown, translation can play a number of different roles such as a 'unifying' or constructing new words but also, most crucially, as a source of knowledge about foreign, lesser known cultures. Thus, translation is not merely a linguistic process, but can also make a political and social impact. The translation process can be viewed as a way of introducing linguistic as well as cultural equality by enabling Xhosa, Zulu, or Koro, to become languages utilised and promoted through education, working towards formal protection by the respective state institutions and curricula. Moreover, translation can act as a 'bridge' between the global North and the global South. If it were not for the translators' investigations and research into world indigenous languages we would never have heard about the various language

spoken around the world. Indeed, it is through translation that we will eventually be able to become acquainted with the world of languages used by people around the world. The translation of these languages will allow us to open the doors to an unknown cultural and linguistic world. It will also introduce a rich developing world reference point to translation methodology and development education alike.

### Conclusion

Thus, it is well said that translation is the only medium which played an important role in bringing the world together. As we know that each coin has two sides, similarly translation has also its pros and cons. But we should get the positivity of translation, which will enable oneself and the globe in general. Translation is a distinct field where there were many persons who opted as their career and there is a vast field open for the development and we may say huge scope is open up for the translation around the world.

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**Failure is success if we learn from it.**

**~ Malcolm Forbes**