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'Translation as Rejuvenation': The influence, contribution, and importance of translation in the dissemination of world literature.

Abstract

The theories used in Linguistic translation in maximum region been dismissed and attention has emphases on translation as cultural shift and the interface of translation with other growing fields in social as well as cultural research. The shifts of Translation during translation Process As far as translation shifts are concerned, Catford's term 'shifts' can be seen as translation procedures which were an attempt to explain the different changes that sometimes occur when there is not a straight forward way of achieving equivalent correspondence between SL and TL texts. Newmark's approach about Translation. As it was already demonstrated, the theory of translation, contemplating the historical setting of translation, has been noticed by opposition; to be specific, the "Literal" versus "Free" translation. Cat ford's Approach about Translation Catford's-work entitled A Linguistic Theory of Translation was an influential early treatment aiming to provide a systematic account of translation theory. To sum up a very high complex operation involves a numerous factors in the procedure of translation therefore it is believed that the process of translation has two endings the first one is that translation is mainly used for communicative purpose where maximum interaction takes place to access the message or literature of different communities or societies.

Key words: Linguistic, cultural shift, equivalent, contemplating, communicative

Introduction

No poetry, novels, drama, or any form of work would be used by the people who are not knowing or understanding the language spoken or written in regional language. Till now so many translations of great writers of their time have been done by the translators, some got

great achievement where as some got lost as well in translation but from that also people learnt many things and there rise the demand of translation studies. Instead of directly deals with the comparative studies of poetry translation one must get the sufficient information of translation, importance of translation in modern era, approaches of experts and followed by Rabindranath Tagore's poetry in English translation as a comparative study.

Modern translation intend to examine the procedure of translation trying to illustrate the subject of comparability and to take a look at what constitutes significance inside the technique and the procedure. Such models are connected to the genuine routine with regards to translation and accordingly have impressive effect on the translation procedure and system as an illustrative systematic pattern relevant to different contents. The goal is along these lines to uncover and judge the most well-known and favoured subjective translation techniques utilized as a part of the translation of graceful writings with reference to present day speculations of the twentieth century which have elevated a methodical way to deal with the translation procedure.

The importance of translation in Modern era.

The fundamental thought process behind the spread of translation was for interchanging the ideas, knowledge, and literature around the world which is the main purposes of translation. Modern translation studies deal with a number of complex issues and matters related to the principles of translation, its method and process, as well as issues related to text analysis and culture. A steady expansion of writing on the theory of translation has taken place since the early twentieth century and there has been a significant increase in contributions to the field of translation during the second half of the twentieth century. Translation scholars have continuously promoted translation as a science and art in its own right and have contributed to an understanding of the nature of the translation process.

Approaches to translation in 20th century

These dichotomies reflect some of the major controversies in translation theory, such as the age-old controversy of "Literal" versus "Free" translation. Literal translation theorists are very much SL oriented, insisting on the maximal translation of the exact contextual meaning of the original. At the beginning of the 21st century, translation theory offers a reflection of modern linguistic thinking or an application of general linguistic theory. In the remainder of this, some major approaches to translation will be discussed to shed some light on modern ways of thinking on translation as represented by major contributors such as Nida, Catford, Jakobson, Newmark, Lefevere, Hatim and Mason.

Similarly, Eugene Nida, famous for biblical translations, has also contributed considerably to translation theory. Nida's main concern is with message transfer and the effect of the translation on the TL readership; a reader, or TL oriented approach. Nida's approach can largely be seen as a cognitive, socio-cultural approach, sensitive to the effectiveness of the message transfer, and hence more oriented towards communicative translation. In particular, Nida sees that it provides the translator with a technique for decoding the ST and a procedure for encoding the IT, although he reverses Chomsky's model when analysing the ST. Hence, the cover structure of the source text is examined into the basic components of the mysterious structure; these are 'transferred' in the translation process and then restructured semantically and stylistically into the surface structure of the IT. However, for Nida meaning is broken down into linguistic meaning, which borrows elements of Chomsky's model. Nida's work deals with the real and practical translation problems that translators encounter; he attempts to direct translators working in every different culture by producing a systematic analytical procedure for translators working with all kinds of text.

As far as Translation theories concerned where one can get the idea from the Catford's-work entitled, *A Linguistic Theory of Translation* was an influential early treatment aiming to provide a systematic account of translation theory. Accordingly, Catford's approach to the description of the translation process is based on the linguistic theory of rank -scale grammar and hence appears to concentrate on the sentence rather than the text. His share which is considered the main contribution in the subject of translation theory is the initiation of the ideas of kinds and shifts of translation. For full translation he meant that the whole SL text is subjected to the rendering process, whereas a partial translation is one in which some parts of the SL language is kept as it is in the original manner and are incorporated in the TL text.

As far as translation shifts are concerned, Catford's term 'shifts' can be seen as translation procedures which were an attempt to explain the different changes that sometimes occur when there is not a straightforward way of achieving equivalent correspondence between SL and TL texts. Catford's proposed two major shifts were level shifts and category shifts. In Catford's terms intra-system shift is a category shift to be applied for those cases where the shift occurs internally to a system; that is, for those cases where SL and TL systems which mostly resemble formally as to their constitution, but only when translation includes the selection of a non-corresponding terminology in the TL system.

According to Hatim and Mason view the translation process as the product of a cognitive process which involves a diversity of procedures that create target language text. That to say, the Hatim and Mason approach focuses on the pragmatic aspect of the text, or text acts, which they describe as the speech act motivated by the text meaning in terms of the effect intended by the original text. Accordingly, recent developments in the area of text linguistics expounded by Hatim and Mason explain the translation process within the framework of a text type model. Hatim's model of intertextuality ensures that the various texts fall within the domains of contexts, text types and texture. The former is a plan made up by the text producer in organizing the text according to specific sets of values that realise field, tenor and mode, thus enabling the reader to make assumptions, statements and predictions about the text structure.

In addition to approaches towards translation Newmark presents an absolutely clear record of semantic and communicative translation in his idea. Newmark's commitments to translation rationale in certainty factual and diverged as well as tremendous in nature of translation. The theories of communication and semantic translation is confirmed by methods for his viewpoints on literary substances and language roles performed in the translation. For extremely original metaphors such as those produced by poets and novelists, Newmark strongly suggests the nearest, possible semantic translation bordering on the literal.

Furthermore, Lefevere sees translation because the most manifestly identifiable forms of rewriting, and says that it's far-off: "the version of literature to an exclusive target market, with the objective of influencing the way wherein that people from various regions can read the work. The role of translation therefore gets the rewriting of the foreign text into the domestic culture. To sum up a very high complex operation involves a numerous factors in the procedure of translation therefore it is believed that the process of translation has two endings the first one is that translation is mainly used for communicative purpose where maximum interaction takes place to access the message or literature of different communities or societies.

Rabindranath Tagore's Poetry in translation

The impact of Rabindranath Tagore's endeavours in translation was seen i.e. the translation of other's work by different translators were found in print for publication from 1922.

According to the view of few translators have remarked that Rabindranath Tagore's other translation has pointed out that Tagore has already "Endured greatly, in relation with any various literary scholar of their time from bad translation." As from so far the work of Rabindranath Tagore has been translated and in till now in process of translation.

The most of translators have consented that the important amount of their translations whereas few asserted that they have been able to produce all the meanings of the original poems in their translation. In addition to that one of the theorists from the field of translation named Andrew Lefevere remarks that translation is 'the major type which is recognizable in rewriting' and translation is latently the most influence field as it can ascribe the message, idea of an original author and/or those works which are beyond the edges of their societies, cultures of their origin. It is known by all that translation is a kind of rewriting of specific work but the translator should have to balance a kind of relationship between the source text and the target text.

Rabindranath Tagore personally accepted that the translation done by him from his original Bengali poems are not always literally translated but sometimes he has modified according to the need, wish, and interest depending upon the readers and therefore he modified and reworded his poetry. The third book which was translated by Rabindranath Tagore from his Bengali originals is *The Crescent Moon* which contains 40 poems taken from 'Sisu'(1913) which was basically written for children. The translated version, *The Lover's Gift and Crossing* where Rabindranath Tagore has comprised 138 poems. In the beginning poem of the book 'Shah- Jehan', the original of which has six sections and 151 lines, whereas in the translated version has only prose stanzas, and only 17 lines altogether whereas few translations in the volume were translated so without restrictions that the original poems are hard to recognize in several cases. It is also observed in the poem 'Urbasi' from *Balaka* proposes to gain control the original but the two stanza of the poem at last are left without translating whereas from *Palataka* volume few poems have comparatively well depicted.

Kumaresh Ray translated 23 poems of Tagore with the titled *Glimpses of Tagore in English Verse* in which he expresses that his endeavour is to translate the selected lyrics keep in mind the subject, structure and tone of the first where there have been doubtlessly pioneers though the number is less in amount, easy going and stray his endeavour to make more regular and mixed presentation. The book has not been in print for quite a long time as Ray's work has not possessed the capacity to make an important readership in light of the fact.

The effect of translation studies in comparative literature

Translation wouldn't be an examination or a study in comparative literature where those less-communicated languages or dialects would be unnoticed and they wouldn't survive or get the importance. With reference to translation Apter refers to Leo Spitzer's well-known promulgation that "Any language is human prior to being national: Turkish, French and

German dialects initially have a place with mankind and after that to Turkish, French and German people groups" Apter considers translation to be a method for denationalization of writing literature. In case of the translation where translation ponders wouldn't be, how do individuals who don't communicate in English, enjoy the works of Shakespeare? How would one can compare the literary work with the other language and literature? To answer this point, the ultimate solution is translation, it is the translation which become possibly the most significant element. According to German literary critic and translator Walter Benjamin once expresses the importance of translation by comparing translation and the original text with the idea of life and even after life. One can state that translation is a sort of recreation and there is "An indispensable association" between the first content and translation Benjamin shows this "Key association" by conveying that "It is translation which bursts into flames on the endless existence of the works and the ceaseless renewal of language" He supports the need of translation in comparative literature. There are certain people one can name them as a great philosopher or critics who believes that it is the translation study which will cause the ending of comparative literature as an example, Susan Bassnett expressed that it will affect the future of comparative literature.

Conclusion

To conclude one may say that each coin has two sides, similarly, one can get pros and cons in the field of translation where people may get its merits and demerits. Out of all such thing if an individual try to get the positive aspects from the translation then everyone will get its benefits. As the paper, and the opinion of experts stated that the treasure in forms of literature is available in world literature and if this literature will get the help of translation there may be possibility for getting name and fame al around the world. So, with the medium of translation one can translate the specific work and can hand over to the readers of all corners of the world who can enjoy the work of people whose language, culture are not known to them. To sum up with example that if the original Gitanjali, if it was not translated then I don't think that Rabindranath Tagore had received the noble prize, it is the only translated version who brought him name and fame in the world literature.

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