



Contemporaneity of Language and Literature in the Robotized Millennium

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Contours of Translation: Past and Present

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Abstract

Inventions and innovations emerge at various times in a variety of fields, fertilizing societal and communal growth. In the twenty-first century, we see a rapid expansion of knowledge in emerging nations, particularly multilingual countries. To do this, translation is required to comprehend various writings written in other languages. It disseminates both literary and non-literary facts for social and communal development. Language is the most crucial mechanism for the quick diffusion of knowledge; hence art language is an essential component. As a result, both technical and non-technical phrases in one language must be translated into other languages. Translation has unavoidably become both an art and science in this environment. Such information is recapitulated in this review.

Keywords: Translation, World Literature, Cultural Studies, Multiculturalism

Outline of the Translation

“Without translation, we would be living in provinces bordering on silence.” -George Steiner Translation is the paradigm, the exemplar of all writing. It is the translation that demonstrates most vividly the yearning for transformation that underlies every act involving speech, that supremely human gift.” -Harry Mathews The objective of translation is guided by such concepts. The translation is founded on multidisciplinary art, literature, and political concepts. To be neat, concise, and clear, translation demands a ‘mastery’ of experience. The instinct to make any communication understandable should be prioritised. The method of communication for translation is based on language change. The rare great talent of transferring innovations from one language into another is translation. When translating, it is vital to consider the original language’s societal background. Education is crucial for knowledge growth, and language training is a big help in the development of education. Today, we recognize the importance of focusing on subjects such as languages, science, literature, and technology.

Origin of Translation

The translation art began in the history of global literature with Homer’s Odyssey, which was translated from Greek into Latin. This is magnified by the fact that Latin is a magnificent language with a fruit that is similar to Greek. It may be deduced that Latin academics were among the world’s earliest multilingual scholars. Many translations from Latin have occurred over time. The genuine power of positive thought has been demonstrated to humanity throughout history. This was followed by the advancement of Arab education in the 8th century when a translation centre was formed in Baghdad, the Arab capital. Many Arabic language works were translated into Latin at this centre. The 12th century remains a rich period for the development and expansion of translation. It is not an exaggeration to say that twentieth-century translation has reached its pinnacle. Many Arabic language works were translated into Latin at this centre.

Development

The art of translation, which dates back to 250 BC, is still alive and well today, and is used in various sectors such as journalism, radio, television, and advertising.

Translation Required

The translation is required to determine the linguistic structure utilized in a language, as well as the art, literature, folklore, social, religious, and political contexts linked with that language. It is also an effective means of communication. It is admirable that translation has a particular place in history, law, science, finance, and administration

Communication

No matter how much truth exposes about an individual’s feelings and ideas, the perspective acquired via the use of words is overwhelming. It is the language that expresses the same emotion from one individual to the next. As a result, the optimal translation is to support the comprehension of a language’s content with that language sense. If animal’s sounds and birds chirping are baked into another language, a manifestation must be produced before it can be translated and analyzed. You may simply use ‘He kicked the bucket’ as a positive translation if you want to translate the series ‘He kicked the bucket.’ The original meaning is not revealed by the translation. Its implied translation is ‘he died.’ If the English adage ‘Don’t wash your filthy linen in public’ is translated into another language, the literal meaning is ‘Don’t wash your dirty clothes in public.’ However, when translated into another language, it states, ‘Do not disclose your corruption to the public.’ The translation should be set up in such a way that the conceptual structure of the language is shown. Such a name would bring the language to life and clarify the notion.

Uses of Translation

It is a natural law that every activity will pay off in the end. Its language serves as the foundation of society. It serves as a receptacle for and an expression of the community's concept, development, art, literature, culture, and so on. Languages are used by people for a variety of reasons, including communication. Similarly, news inputs and concepts in one language are translated into another to boost community and language usage. This multiplication will result in national unity and the global spread of knowledge. This translation becomes an intrinsic component of and improves language usage. There is no question that today's translation will be extremely beneficial in the future to make society more useful and affluent, just as today's science serves as the foundation for tomorrow's scientific advancement.

Cultural Development

In any language literature, that cultural impact is inevitable. In flesh by fire inflamed, nature may thoroughly heal the sore; In soul by tongue inflamed, the ulcer health never more." We may judge the situation of our social culture by glancing at the short Thirukural couplet. There is no cultural counterpart to the lines in any language literature. There is no doubt that the profundity of Tamil culture would be given to other languages when this is translated.

Literary Reproduction

Even though there are thousands of works of literature in a single language, each piece of literature published brings literary uniqueness and literary multiplication. When Leo Tolstoy's work *Anna Karenina* was translated into Tamil, it generated quite a sensation in the world of Tamil fiction. Tirukkural's influence, which has been translated into numerous languages throughout the world, has resulted in literary modifications in many languages. Many theatrical productions arose as a result of the Stabilization of Shakespeare's plays. Western literary orientation serves as a springboard for new entrants into our Tamil literature, such as novels and short tales. The poetic influence of Walt Whitman's *Leaves of Grass* laid the foundation for the Tamil New Poetry. Japanese 'haiku' poems contributed to the development of our Tamil poetry.

Scientific Development

After prominent Western academics such as Thomas Alva Edison, Isaac Newton, Archimedes, and Galileo were translated into another, a crucial turning point in the evolution of science occurred. It was only after Newton's law of physics that people realized that gravity was the fruit of a tree that fell from a tree and that the stone thrown for fruit reached the ground. Art has no place in scientific translation. All that remains is the development of terminology.

Community Development

People live in groups in society, which is a moral organization. Although there are numerous levels of give and take policies, history has demonstrated that class struggles and solutions have occurred at many levels in many nations. The worldwide social awakening now would be immobilized if Karl Marx's Marxist society's operations had been limited to Russian. It was translated into other languages, raising awareness among the groups who spoke those languages.

Religious Development

It is an indisputable fact that translation promotes religious growth. Religions such as Jain, Buddhist, Vedic, and Vaishnava are indigenous to India. Religions like Christianity and Islam are works that emerged in other nations but have had an impact on us. The Old and New Testament Bibles were authored in Hebrew and Greek, respectively. They were translated into English by King James and became a book that was translated into practically every language in the globe; it provided the foundation for the spread of Christianity throughout the world. As a result, we might conclude that translation plays an important part in religious growth as well.

Political Awareness

The great concepts of Plato and Aristotle, Greek philosophers, were all translations that stopped them from being frozen. Since those concepts were translated, they became a source of global political consciousness. It would not be an exaggeration to suggest that numerous translated writings and pamphlets aided in India's freedom. A significant shift has occurred as political knowledge has spread throughout the people, and we can now witness our political refinement and rapid development.

Conclusion

Literary genres such as prose, novels, dramas, and short tales are frequently employed for translation. This article on the title of *Contours of Translation: Past and present* describes what translation is, its origins and history, the necessity for translation, and the advantages of translation, focusing on cultural, literary, scientific, social, religious, and political developments.

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