

Translation Views In Marathi : With Special Reference To Drama

Dr. Ganesh D. Saoji

M.E.S. Arts and Commerce College, Mehkar, Maharashtra, India

Introduction :-

Literature creation is very complicated and involved process. From birth to till end of life man himself witness various experiences. Some experiences in sensitive minds suffer and deeply rooted. These rooted experiences are combined with feelings, thoughts, sensitivity, subtlety and beauty. By making some qualitative change sit get transformed in cognition. Strangeness level cognition expressed in conscious state. Verbalization of this cognition is creative process by author.

Translation is equal and opposite to literature creation. In literature creation firstly cognition process takes place and then after it is verbalized in conscious way on the ground. But in the translation process one has to go through conscious verbalization to cognition mind. Translator must have to read the literature many a times so that he can reach to cognition, realize feelings, sensation as well as intention.

Objectives :-

- ❖ Observe what was earlier back ground about translation.
- ❖ express views about translation.
- ❖ Explain format of Drama translation.
- ❖ Find out difficulty in Drama translation.

Hypothesis :-

- ❖ There is no any long existence of translation tradition in Marathi.
- ❖ Britishers entrance in India is cause of English knowledge as well as translation ideas.
- ❖ Drama translation is different and complicated than other literature form.

Tranlation Views In Martahi :-

As Biritshers arrived in India the door of English knowledge get opened for Indians. By the inspiration and influence of western literature it's tranlation in Martahi get started. We can see there is no any existance long history of translation Marathi. All are the thoughts of tranlation are adoped from western theories.

In mid evel era pandit poets forced on making re-statement. While accusation Major Candi quots that "Krishanashastri Chiplunkar has focused only on language in Translation of Meghdoot and Johm Stuart Mill's The Principles Of Political Economy."¹

In Bhashantar essay of Nibnadhmalavishnushastri Chiplunkar suggest that," Translated article must have all the quality of base literature form."²Above his staement shows that he is also focusing on realization. Translator must have same attitude as like original author.

In long introduction of Vikarvilsit (Translation of Hamlet) Agarkar has also traken side of artistic translation.

Explaining role of translator In Vivekmandan Shri. Ma. Mate presents his view that, " translator must express all the feed back presents in the base literature with effective and splendid way."³ If translator try to make word to word translation it affects complexity. "It is only duty of translator to just fill the perfume from one bottle to another not to insist bottle must have smae size or must have same quality galss."⁴

Shridhar, Waman, Moropant and many other Pnadit poets did the tranlation of Mahabharata and Ramayana and other epics.Dr. Shri. Vyan. Ketkar thinks that they all are translator as they pick up some intent and expresses in their own way.⁵

In todaysera BhalchanadraNemadequots regarding that," Translation is the process of transforming of data from It's lingual and cultural back ground to another ingual and cultural back ground."⁶

In the poetic aspect translation Nemade says thet It is impossible to re-statement of one poem in same language in different structre form. So why to insist while translating in different language.It is not correct put pressure on him.⁷

Di.Pu. Chitre express his view about poetic translation, “ Poetry itself related with sensitive thing so that translator must carry all his condolences through translation.”⁸

Above explanation and views of philosopher clears that translation is complicated process. Metaphrase, Paraphrase and Imitation these are different ways of translation. It is very difficult to translate literature which are from different era, different language and social and cultural background.

Drama Translation : Form and Difficulties

Language is the medium of expression of thoughts, feelings and experiences. Language always relate with culture. Actually it is part of culture. As we cannot find same culture as it is other so that nothing one language cannot be similar like other. Language always carries its cultural values within itself. So translator must have to express its meaning in his translated language. Eugene Nida explained his view that, “ What intention comes through base language structure, semantic and style must percolate in inner layer of aim language and should be expressed in the aim language structure, semantic and style manner.”⁹

Form Of Drama Language :-

Although dramatical language is dialect but there is some difference in itself and social dialect. Like social dialect dramatical language contains sound, rhythm, strain, swing, pace, visual and dramatical effects. Dramatic language is dynamic itself because there is no any reader they all are viewer in front of it. It has to perform on stage. As viewer get impact of dialogue it also throws its meaning. For fruitful meaning including verbal way it also spread with acting, music, make-up, costume, light as well as on and back stage equipments. Dramatic language is simple and straight and gives direct impact to viewer.

Drama translation needs careful attention. It must carry environment and story as well as must reflect nature of characters. Action done in basic dialogue must be followed by translation.

Drama transformation :-

Drama must have to perform on stage. It is difficult thing for viewer to accept drama from different culture. So it is to be better rather than translation it must be transformed. Simple like basic culture transformed in own culture. As per need translator may drop some characters or some get infiltrated. May he can change some scene or end.

We can take an example of Natsamrat which is transformation of Shakespeare's King Lear. Vi. Va. Shirwadkar made some change in character, some scene and end of drama. He explained in introduction, " Instead of emperor I found image of great old actor in my mind. Which capture my thinking and I presented it in front of viewer."¹⁰

By the above transformation method most of the foreign drama were translated in Marathi. There are not so much difficulties in transformation of drama within India. It is quite easy to transform historical and mythological drama. But translator may face some problem in social and comedy drama transformation.

Conclusion :-

All above points unveiled that translation does not make any difficulties in same culture and environment. But there are so many difficulties may occur where found huge gap in culture and environment. Translator always does a job of prosperity of own language.

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