

ROLE OF TRANSLATION IN INDIAN ENGLISH LITERATURE: SPECIAL REFERENCE WITH SELECTED MARATHI TO ENGLISH TRANSLATION

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Abstract:

This research paper offers a focused overview of Indian English and the vital role of translation in shaping English in India. The paper examines how translation has enabled regional literature produced by Indian writers in English and a diverse linguistic landscape to enter the mainstream of Indian English writing. The study also highlights the major obstacles involved in translating Indian works into English, including specificity, dialectal variation, discourse in caste-based contexts, and untranslatable idioms. In addition, the paper explores current advancements in AI-driven translation technologies and assesses their reliability in handling the linguistic, cultural, and stylistic complexities of Indian literary techniques. The researcher aims to explain the importance of the human style of presenting literature by overlooking human-made translation and its context-sensitive approach in scholarly language. The researcher explains with some examples of Marathi into English translation.

Key Words: Translation, culture, Indian English, idioms, AI driven translation

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Introduction:

In this modern era, world is becoming increasingly interconnected, and more close due to verity of rapid development in software communication system, and economical growth. The role of translation in this closeness, plays a crucial role. The distance between peoples and nations has been significantly reduced by science and technology, as well as techniques of translating languages. Translation is made the role by understanding different ideas, culture, and information. An overview to the literary development in India can be expressed the importance of translation. Now a days, a vast knowledge in almost any field is easily accessible in one's mother tongue, largely because of translation. So, the literary richness of Indian literature can also be available in multiple languages and multilingual contexts and especially in Indian English literature written by Indian writers in English. Indian English literature grows with the diversity in language with new

vocabulary and idioms.

Methodology:

This research paper is a glance on Indian English and role of translation in shaping the literary language. The researcher wants to focus the obstacles in translating Indian writing in English. The paper focuses how Indian writers translated the Indian ideas, cultural traditions and mythology by borrowing lexical items in the text from original text. Marathi text converted into English are taken for examples in this research work.

Study area:

Translation study is a separate branch of study. It is a means of converting the information from one language to another. It is both an art and a science. It is a tool for both national and international cooperation. The translation can be used for various purposes. It is useful to convert the information from one language to another easily via available tools. Recently, AI makes crucial role in this conversion. We

may overcome cultural and geographical barriers through translation. One country's ideas, trends, knowledge, and literary advancements can be shared with another. The Renaissance spread the term throughout Europe and the rest of the world thanks to translations. Through translations, concepts such as fascism, communism, imperialism, colonialism, etc. became widely known worldwide. Translations could facilitate the spread of science, technology, industrialization, trade, and commerce in both the ancient and modern worlds.

The original Latin word 'translat' known across the world as 'translatio' converted in English 'translation' (noun), meaning the conversion of something from one form or medium into another. According to Merriam Webster dictionary "Translation is a rendering from one language into another."

At the time of translation, the role of translator is to convey proper meanings and emotions expressed in the text to sustain the original feelings, and tone as the original text and should sound natural in the target language. This kind of translation needs human touch for the expressing emotions. Specially, in literary language, e.g. fiction, prose, drama or poetry need humanize translation to emphasize as a new and original idea in targeted language.

Scope and limitations:

'Role of Translation in Indian English Literature' is a vast area for study because of diversity of language in India. The researcher has focused as an example, on Marathi well known text translated into English for this explanation.

Hypothesis:

Indian English has special flavour of Indian text. Lexical features can be identified as Indian words, phrases and idioms in Indian English. Whether the text is originally written in English or translated from an Indian language, Indian authors tend to translate Indian ideas, mythological references, cultural settings, and

Indian tones in Indian English. The hypothesis of the study is to identify the Indian-ness particularly in lexical and cultural features in known Marathi text translated into English. By examining a well-known Marathi text translated into English, the study aims to determine how Indian cultural flavour—vocabulary, imagery, references, and stylistic choices such as syntactic structure, tone, phonological aspects are preserved, transformed, or adapted in translation.

Indian English features in Indian translated literary text:

Indian writing in English carries a distinguishable impact of translation, even when the piece of work is originally composed in English. The fact that a large portion of Indian English literature is either translated directly from the writer's first language (L1) or deeply influenced by the linguistic patterns and cultural structures of L1. As a result, both original works written in English and translated works from Indian languages often produce a similar effect. They reflect the same cultural influence, idioms, rhythm, and thought patterns rooted in the Indian linguistic background.

In his book 'The Indianization of English', Braj Kachru has mentioned the importance of translation in Indian English. He has explained the lexico-grammatical transfer in Indian writings in English.

"In IE the lexico-grammatical transfer may be of the following types:

A. Lexical transfer (or borrowing): This is what is usually termed lexical borrowing. It may be explained as the use of L, lexical items in L., not necessarily involving any formal change. This includes Indian loan words in IE (see chapter 5).

B. Translation: Translation is establishing equivalent, or partially equivalent, formal items at any rank in L, for the formal items of L. For instance, in IE in translating the following items an attempt has been made to establish equivalent items in L, dya twice-

born' (2/14), namak-haram spoiler of my salt (U);
ishwar-prem 'god-love' (205)

C. Shift: Shift (or adaptation) is distinguished from translation in the sense that in a shift there is no attempt to establish formal equivalence. The 'new' formation may be an adaptation of an L. item or may provide the source for an elaborate adaptation. The motivation in this case is that the contextual unit in the L. demands a formal item and bilingual uses an L., item as the source for it." (Kachru:1983)

In India there are so many bilingual novelist and poets who translated the fiction and poetry into English or English to Marathi. There are some well-known examples of transliteration such as Shakespeare's 'King Lear' has been transliterated into Marathi as 'Natasamrat' by V. V. Shirvadkar. 'Says Tuka' has English translated text converted by Arun Kolatkar. Dilip Chitre is known for his bilingual writings. He himself translated his text into English. These are some examples in twentieth century writing. There are so many examples of translated writings in this era. The example of translated novel 'Agastya' with the original Marathi novel 'Agastya' (2010), written by the well-known folklore critic Dr. Anil Sahasrabuddhe.

"श्रीमन् ब्रह्मांडज्ञानी नारदमुने, क्षमस्व, हा अगस्त्य, मनात उपजलेली शंका आपणापुढे सादर करण्याची परवानगी मागतो आहे."

"बोला, बोला अगस्त्यमुने, आपल्याच मागाने प्रभूना प्रवास करावयाचा आहे!"

"नाही नाही मुनिवर, आम्ही केवळ अगस्त्यगोत्र गुरुकुलातील पीठासीन उत्तराधिकारी अगस्त्य आहोत. आम्हीही केवळ अगस्त्य महिमा ऐकला आहे. अपौरुषेय वाङ्मयातील त्यांच्या वचनांची परंपरा आम्ही गुरुकुळात चालवतो तेव्हा आपणच आपल्या मुखाने अगस्त्यांचा महिना कथन करावा."

"अगस्त्यमुने, अगस्त्य महिमा अपरंपार आहे. त्रिकालाबाधित आहे म्हणूनच तो लोकवचनातून परंपरेने वाहतो आहे. तथापि अगस्त्य महिमा जाणून घेण्यासाठी अंतर्ज्ञान जागृत करावे लागेल. त्यासाठी मन, आत्मा आणि शरीर यांनी तपःश्र्चर्या केली पाहिजे. प्रभूनाही तेच करावे लागेल."

"Adorable learned Sage of the universe, Sage Narada, Kulguru Agastya Kindly forgive me. This Agastya is

asking your permission to present before you the doubt that has been raised in his mind." "Speak! speak O Kulguru Agastya, Lord Ramchandra is supposed to travel by your path only." replied Sage Narada. "No, No! O you great Sage, I am appointed on 'the Post of Agastya' only because I am coming from Agastya family, the lineage-Gurukul. I have also heard about the greatness of the original sage Agastya. We are running the tradition of his " words [sayings] as expressed in the Superhuman literature." ('Agastya' , translated by Hemlata Joshi)

The translated novel gives new vocabulary Kulguru, and Gurukul. The mythological references of 'Agastya Muni', 'Narendra', and 'Shri Ramchandra' have used as it is to refer the Hindu mythology. The references of superhuman literature express the Indian tradition. The exclamation used with the repetition of 'speak' and 'No' expresses the tone in the dialogue. The original Marathi novel translated not only into English but also in Hindi, Kannada and Tamil. The translation technique helps to expose the culture and traditions in other languages as well as the Indian tone expresses the feeling.

At the time of translating the famous poem 'Sagaras' in Marathi written by V.D. Savarkar, the syntactic technique and imperative tone have been followed to express the impact of the original poem.

"ने मजसी ने परत मातृभूमीला । सागरा, प्राण तळमळला

भूमातेच्या चरणतला तुज धूतां । मी नित्य पाहिला होता

मज वदलासी अन्य देशि चल जाऊ । सृष्टिची विविधता पाहू

तअं जननी-हृद् विरहशंकितहि झालें । परि तुवां वचन तिज दिधलें

मार्गज्ञ स्वयें मीच पृष्ठि वाहीना त्वरित या परत आणीन

विश्वसलों या तव वचनी । मी

जगदनुभव-योगे बनूनी ।मी

तव अधिक शक्त अद्भरणी । मी

येईन त्वरें कथुन सोडिलें तिजला । सागरा, प्राण तळमळला ॥१॥"

The poem has a proper rhythm to express the deep feelings and the mindset of V. D. Savarkar. The

translated poem ‘Oh Sea’, can give us the same emotions because the translator followed syntactic style to focus on the meaning.

“Take, Take me back to motherland |
Oh, Sea, my soul can't seize itself |
Oh, I saw ever you saluting |
My motherland with washing her feet |
You told me, to be with you, to other lands |
To feel very beauty of the world |
Seeing me off mother doubtful |
You promised her all the time |
For to look after me all the way |
Shortly take me back to her |
Trusted I your promise |
Was I eager to see the world |
Trusted I to be strengthened |
Told her I to be back soon |

But, Oh Sea, My soul can't seize itself ||1||”

(Translated by Dr. Sphurti Deshpande: 76)

With the given examples, it can be identified that translated text is nothing but a translation of the information.

Conclusion:

Translation is a process of transferring one linguistic system to another not only language but also emotions, expressions, facts, grammatical and syntactic style, and the overall mode of presentation. Literary translation,

in particular, demands a careful foregrounding impact of both the original text and the translated text as an independent work.

In Indian English literature, translation has played a crucial role in highlighting the distinct Indian variety of English and showcasing the unique Indian English dialect. wider audiences can identify and access the elements in Indian English through the proper translation. Through the translation of Indian writings, elements such as Indian culture, mythological traditions, syntactic patterns, phonetic features, social settings, and thematic concerns become influential to the world. This process enriches Indian English literature by introducing new vocabulary, idioms, syntactic structures, and phonetic influences derived from various Indian languages.

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