



LANGUAGE AND CULTURE IN TRANSLATION STUDIES

Debajyoti Gupta

Tripura University, Tripura, India

**Corresponding Author: Debajyoti Gupta*

Abstract

Languages and culture plays a very important role in translation. In literature translation depicts the culture of a particular community it can exchange the values and belief of one society. The importance of culture helps to speak the beliefs and ideas during a proper way which may well be understood by people from different literary and cultural backgrounds. In my essay I have mentioned about the relation of culture and languages in the translation studies, there interconnection and the impact of this in translation studies.

Keywords: *Community, Values, Culture, Beliefs, People*

Introduction

Study of the interpretation, culture and language may be a vital component to speak with the mortals. The range of languages with different cultures and necessity of communications in human life caused translation to be a really effective considers communicating, exchanging cultures, and knowledge. Thus, it seems that language and culture are closely related and it's essential to contemplate both within the process of translation.

Research Methods: The study is qualitative in nature. Both primary and secondary data are collected for the study. Primary data is collected from field through interview from different resource persons. Secondary data is collected from books and websites.

Culture in Translation Studies: Culture reflects the ways within which people behave. We analyse the behaviour, social habits, beliefs, traditions and customs. Once we try and know more about the culture of a community, language plays an awfully important role so one must translate the language to understand the culture of that community. The link between culture and translation help bridge the gaps that different languages might create. The notion of culture is crucial to think about the implications for translation and, despite the differences in opinion on whether language is a component of the culture or not, the 2 notions appear to be inseparable.

Language in Translation Studies: Language here simply means to tie that keeps the cultural significance on a loop. Language can even be classified because the complex system of communication that humans adapt varying from various cultural backgrounds as we will see different people have different culture have different language. ¹It makes for the foremost of the communication system in any culture or we are able to say every culture. Language in translation studies Language is mechanism for channelling culture and cultural bonds. Different ideas are borne from differing languages within the identical culture. When interacting with a language it's important to notice that there's also an interaction

Published by:

Pather Dabi Educational Trust, (Regn No: IV-1402-00064/2023), Under Govt. of West Bengal, India.

with a culture still. When communicating during a different people. Words, symbols, signs then on can have different meanings and have a level of importance from place to position. We will learn who are we and who are they're largely through language. Language is about the difference within the way people live.

Impact of Language and Culture in Translation

We came to grasp about our culture and therefore the culture of others through sensory perception of the self and also the world. Language is expressed and perceived primarily as an audio code and for literate people as visual code in translation because it helps to know the beliefs and ideas of the group of individuals of that community. The importance of translation in culture and language is high because it pushes the wheel ahead for better communication between two parties.

Translation Effects in Cultural Exchange

The importance of culture helps to speak the beliefs and ideas during a proper way which may well be understood by people from different literary and cultural backgrounds. Translation of cultures cannot be as equal because it should be, as some cultures and societies remain dominant compared to others; therefore power may be a limit to translation of cultures. Indeed, within a translation of cultures, the target language may dominate the source culture so as to create the text comprehensible during a sense of culture for the readers.

Relation between Culture and Translation

Translation started as there'll be no gap between any nation and state to grasp to culture of 1 another which there may be trade and cultural exchange. Translation is extremely influenced by cultural differences and therefore the accuracy in any translated text is extremely proportional to the knowledge the translator has of another culture. this suggests the interpretation not only tests a translator's linguistic ability, but also what proportion he/she knows of the target languages cultural background.

Interaction between Language and Culture

Language and culture follow each other, whether it's folklore of a specific nation or to speak with someone in an exceedingly day. Logically, there's a specific reasonably relationship between language and culture. Language is different how we grew up in several communities. There are certain gestures, expressions, or intonations that we learn from people surrounding us. Visual communication in one country that conveys hostility could also be seen as welcoming in another country. This can be why language may cause misunderstandings during the communication of varied ethnic groups.

Translation of Bengali Language Fiction and Folktales

- In Bengali culture there are many books which are translated in English they are come of the most popular fiction such as *Pather Pachali* by Bibhutibhushan Bandyopadhyay.
- *Shesh Prashna* by Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay.
- *Hajar Churashir Maa* by Mahasweta Devi.
- *Tithidore* by Buddhadeva Bose.
- *Pratham Pratisruti* by Ashnapurna Debi.
- *Sei Samay* by Sunil Gangopadhyay
- *Folktales of Bengal* by Lal behari dey is translated to English.
- *Gitangali* by Rabindranath Tagore is translated to English.

Translation of Books from Tripura

The main language of Tripura is Bengali because it has been dominated by 70 percent by the Bengali people another language is Kokborok of the tribal community, these 2 languages are mostly spoken in Tripura together with other regional languages. Kokborok languages books *Hachuk Khurio* (In the lap of

Hills) is that the first modern Kokborok novel. It absolutely was published by the Kokborok Sahitya Sabha and Snskriti Samsad in 1987 AD by Sudhanwa Debbarma. It absolutely was also published in Bengali by Dr Nirmal Das professor Tripura University Department of Bengali.

²Raimala may be a chronicle of the Kings of Tripura, written in Bengali verse within the 15th century and a few little written languages in Kokborok and only since the top of the 19th century there has been some effort of writing the language within the written form. The Tripura authorities had recognised Kokborok as a state language in 1979 only and since then important Govt. notifications are being published in Kokborok together with Bengali.

³The Language Wing of the Tripura Tribal Autonomous Districts Council (TTAADC), Khumulwng has been instrumental in bringing out major translated works of books in other languages in Kokborok. A number of the most important translations are Veniceni Baniyasa (2007) by Jasuda Reang of Merchant of Venice by Shakespeare, Gura (2007) by Laxmidhan Murasing of Gora by Rabindranath Tagore, Srikanta Part - I of Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay (2009) by Shyamlal Debbarma, fictional character in Kokborok (2009) by Purna Chandra Debbarma, Boltayerni Kandid (A translation of Candide of Voltaire in Kokborok) (2014) by Santosh Debbarma, Somerset Momni Kothomarok (2014) by Suprava Debbarma, etc.

Globalization in Culture and Languages Translation

Globalisation has enormous impact on our lives and cultures. Globalisation has a very important impact on translators' lives and work. Translation is becoming a more and more important tool for understanding between cultures. Cultures readers are traditionally not familiar with the other society have become more familiar as a result of globalisation. In the context of a globalised world, the translators from both the developing and developed countries find new challenges as well as opportunities. In simple translation has globalised the local knowledge, language and culture.

My Opinion on Translation

As a translator of language I think it's a very different task, the reason is that which someone wants to translate a poetry, a story, a essays or a fiction there is a feeling how the readers will feel if they have the charm to read it or is it possible for me in my expression that I have been able to reflect the culture and environment of the text because as I have pointed out above translation also reflect the culture of the community in which the poetry or the fiction has its root. It's not only my point of view but every translator has that in mind.

Conclusion

⁴The book of Indian Philosophy first to be translated into Russian was the Bhagavad-Gita. It was published by the USSR in 1788, that is, three years after the famous masterpiece of religious – philosophical thought of India come to be known to the European intellectuals. The study of language, culture and translation and the relationship between them are crucial issues because of the importance of human communication in the world. Language and culture are closely related to each other. The variety of languages with different cultures are necessity to communicate with the human life and it is possible through translation, to be a very effective factor in communicating, exchanging cultures, and knowledge.

Notes:

¹ Bharati, Bishwa, Understanding the Relationship between Translation and Culture, July 2018.

² Debbarma N,C, Tui" Magazine, Kokborok Literature - A century's development, by Tribal research Institute, Agartala, 2010.

³ Malsami Jacob (22 June 2020). "Revival of Tripura's ancient literature". *The Statesman*. New Delhi: The Statesman. Newspaper.

⁴ Gupta, Harishs. Swami Vivekananda studies in Soviet Union, The Ramakrishna mission institute of culture, Calcutta, 2011, p.1.

Published by:

Pather Dabi Educational Trust, (Regn No: IV-1402-00064/2023), Under Govt. of West Bengal, India.