



Hindi Translation and Some Problems: With Special Reference to Korean Literature

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In the era of globalisation, apart from European language, the translation from other languages are also increasing rapidly. It is not the case that Asian literature was not being read earlier or were not being translated but gradually European countries have started taking interest in Asian literature. People beyond different boundaries are showing their interest to know each other and each other's culture. Therefore, translation from non-European languages are increasing rapidly. Translation of Chinese, South Korean, Arabic, Turkish literature can be found more than ever and people are accepting these literary works at vast level. International Awards have been given in the field of translation.

People have started taking translation as primary work and translators from different corner of the world are being recognised and awarded. South Korea's famous writer Han Kang and her novel "Vegetarian" can be seen as one of the epic examples of the translation. Han Kang's "Vegetarian" won 2016 Man Booker' Award and this award was not given to Han Kang only but it was also given to the novel's English translation and it's translator Deborah Smith. After the announcement of this award, literary fraternity from all over the world started talking about translation and its quality. Along with positive responses, Vegetarian and Deborah Smith faced a lot of negative criticism as well. In Huffington post this translation was called "Beyond the Main Subject", The Guardian called it an example of "Mistranslation", however the author Han Kang has always given her consent and acceptance to this translation. On such negative criticism translator Deborah Smith said that, "Of course, the translation of "The Vegetarian" is a new text and it is completely a new book. Because, something like literary translation does not exist. Any of two languages do not have same grammar, they have different terminologies, they also have different sentence marker which have their own significance. Therefore, translated version of any text can not be something which is not creative." On other hand, after going through all these criticism and responses from different people, group of literary fraternity, author Han Kang accepted the translation and stood up with Deborah. Giving a prestigious award to a translated text was indeed a pathbreaking incident and it gave a new hope to the translators working across the world in different languages.

Similarly, if we talk about the availability of world literature in Hindi, then it is a fact that in the last decade, there have been large-scale translations in Hindi language in India. One reason for this is that the reader of Hindi language is basically monolingual, who wants to read everything in his own language. Literacy rate has increased in Hindi sector after 90s and these new literate people want to acquire more and more knowledge. Perhaps for this reason, most of the Hindi publishers have started publishing translated books on a large scale and the number of translated books in the market is increasing. The identity of Manjul Prakashan of Hindi has been made in the form that it publishes translated books.

Another reason is the effect of globalization on this language. Globalization and technology, like all other languages around the world, have had an impact on the original form, region and nature of Hindi. Hindi has also expanded a lot through translations. Earlier only literary translations were predominant but now the atmosphere has changed a lot. This can be confirmed by looking at the books and their subject matter translated into Hindi language in recent years. Books translated into Hindi in the past include "Hit Refresh", a tech-based book written by Microsoft CEO Satya Nadella, "I Do What I Do" by Raghuram Rajan on economics. Yuval Noah Harari's book "Sapiens", the Hindi translation of former US First Lady Michelle Obama's autobiography "Becoming", has been in the news for years and has been received by readers. It is not necessary that these translations have been done only in English language books, but through English many important books of other European and Asian languages have also been translated into Hindi, some translations have also been done from the original languages, but their number is less. Such as the Hindi translation of the Korean novel Khwangjang by Alok Roy "Theatre", Marquez's famous translation "One Hundred Years of Solitude", a direct Hindi translation from the Spanish language (Hundred Years of Solitude) is done by Spanish language professor Sonya Surbhi Gupta.

Similarly, the Hindi translation of South Korean writer Sun Mi Hwang's novel Phuran Khebal "The dog who dared to dream" could not attract the attention of the readers. Due to all these difficulties, literary translation has been considered the most difficult in the category of translation. A literary translation has a status above any other translation.

Since in literary translation, the translator has to translate all the forms of the work, such as expressions, cultural elements and social components, it is necessary that the translator should also have knowledge of the culture and social structure of both the source and the original language. Hence the need for the translator to be relatively more cautious and careful while translating any literary work is emphasized. To keep the translation of any literary work readable and parallel to the original writing, it is also necessary to know the linguistic components used or occurring in the source language. Edith Grossman, in her commentary on literary translation, once said that "any translation can be faithful to intent and tone and meaning. But it can hardly be faithful to the word or syntax because it is the nature of every language and its transformation is not possible."

In India, the work of translation from any other foreign language other than English in a language like Hindi is very complicated and problematic because one cannot translate from the original language and if it is possible, then people who check and review it. are not available. Taking a look at the availability of Korean literature in India, we find that the interference of Korean literature in India is negligible as compared to the

availability of Indian literature in Korea. Due to more than 50 years of diplomatic relations and Hallyu (Korean web), Korean cuisine, drama, TV serials, fashion and music have strengthened their hold in India but it does not see much impact in the field of literature. But in the past years, good Hindi translation of Korean literature has been seen in which books like 'Theatre', 'Flowers and other poems in the mountains', 'Take care of mother', 'Villain', 'The dog who dared to dream' Are included. All these works are in the list of best and popular books of Korean literature but did not succeed in making their place among Indian readers. There can be many reasons for this. But I think the main reason is the interest of the readers of the source language and the target language. South Korea and India are considered to be close to each other in terms of culture and history, and on a closer look, the traditions, people's thinking and lifestyle of the two countries do not appear much different from each other. But in spite of these similarities, there is a difference in the interest of readers who read literature of both the countries and we can confirm this from the fact that Korean literature published in Hindi did not succeed in attracting the attention of the readers.

The second main reason is the process of translation and its selection. Much of Korean literature has been translated into English rather than from its original, and it is possible that the linguistic and cultural components of the original work have been subject to change in the process. This lack of translation may be due to the separation of the two countries from the point of view of language and culture. While translating the original work into English, the translator may have adapted the cultural elements and features used in the work according to the English civilization and culture, and if the same work is translated from English instead of from the original work in Hindi, then Hindi language translator shall translate into Hindi by taking the cultural elements and features of the English language as a source. Throughout this process, the reader of the source language may be deprived or unaware of the cultural beauty of the original language and the readability of the work, and the translated work may stumble in reading it. We can understand this from some examples of Korean novel called "Maa ka dhyan rakhna". The Hindi translation of this novel has been done from English instead of the original work, due to which the above problems of translation are seen in it. "Maa ka dhyan rakhna" is a novel originally written in Korean language as "Amma Ral Buthak Hee" which has been published in English translation as "Please Look After Mom."

Through some examples, I will try to throw light on the difficulties and shortcomings of Hindi translation of this novel.

1

पाँच बच्चों में से तीसरी होने के कारण तुम माँ के दुःख और तकलीफ़ और चिंता की गवाह रही थीं जब तुम्हारे दोनों बड़े भाई एक-एक करके घर से विदा हुए थे। हयोंग-चोल के जाने के बाद माँ चटनी वाले मिट्टी के चिकने मर्तबानों का बाहरी हिस्सा साफ़ करती जो पिछले आँगन में बनेरे पर रखे हुए थे। (माँ का ध्यान रखना, 2012)

After reading the translation of Neelabh, it is felt that some of the words used in these lines have been translated on the basis of adaptation. For example, the original text used the Korean word for elder brother Hyeong-chol, while its English translator wrote the name using a noun instead of elder brother or brother. Similarly, in Hindi

the words "to clean" and "wipe" are used in different and different meanings. If we look at the original text, it would be more appropriate to use the word "wipe" here than to clean.

Based on this logic, if I try to translate this part, my translation will be something like this:

तुम उस घर की तीसरी बच्ची थी और तुमने अपने बड़े भाइयों के घर छोड़ने के बाद अपनी माँ के दुःख और दर्द को अपनी आँखों से देखा था। अपने बड़े भाई के चले जाने के बाद तुमने माँ को अहले सुबह हर दिन बनेरे पर रखे हुए मर्तबानों के बाहरी हिस्सों को पोंछते हुए देखा था।

2

उसका हाथ जैसे काम नहीं कर पा रहा था। ऑक्टोपस खाते हुए तुमने कहा था, “माँ!” यह पहली बार था जब तुमने उसे “माँ” कहा था। (माँ का ध्यान रखना, 46-47:2012)

Looking at the lines translated by Neelabh, it does not feel like an emotional but literal translation, which is not close to the original text. The original text speaks of trembling of the hands, which has been translated into English as "Hands were not working". If these lines could be translated directly from Korean into Hindi, something that would be closer to the original text:

उसके हाथों में ताकत नहीं दिख रही थी। ऑक्टोपस खाते हुए तुमने उसे “माँ” कहकर पुकारा था। यह पहली बार था जब तुमने “अम्मा” को “माँ” कहा था।

3

लेकिन तुम्हारे परिवार वालों को पता था कि इन दिनों माँ का क्या हाल था. और जानते थे कि तुम शायद उसे ढूँढ न पाओ. (माँ का ध्यान रखना. 20:2012)

Reading these lines once does not see a single mistake in them, but if you match it with the original language, then this translation feels literal rather than constructive. Although every translator has the right to choose his or her own expressive terminology and tactics, based on this logic, I would translate these lines as follows:

लेकिन तुम्हारे घर वाले यह जानते थे कि माँ किन हालातों में जी रही थीं. और वे यह भी जानते थे कि तुम उन्हें शायद कभी नहीं ढूँढ पाओ.

Translation is a laborious practice and when this translation is done from a foreign language then this labor and practice is doubled. A successful translation is one in which the readers of the target language get a taste of the original language and their readability is not affected. Hindi translations of Korean literature seem to lack this quality because most of these translations have not been done directly from the original literature but through English, as a result, readers have to compromise on the cultural beauty and readability of the language.

Apart from this, the choice of translation works is also important. Many times, it happens that a work appreciated in the source language is not liked by the readers of the target language due to cultural differences and tastes. Therefore, the choice of translation topics may also be a major factor. Such examples are also seen in English and other languages. Many times it happens that when a work appreciated in English comes after being translated into Hindi, it does not get that success. However, there are many examples in which a work has gone beyond linguistic boundaries to be appreciated in every language. The biggest example of this in recent years is Amish Tripathi's book Shiva Trilogy, Yua Noah Harari's book Sapiens, whose Hindi translation has been as popular as the original book.

Along with this, the use of techniques while translating is equally important. In today's technological world, there is nothing left that has remained untouched by it. In today's era, the use of technology is an effective way to deal with the problems related to linguistic boundaries. Now there is Google Translator and many other such apps which can learn and explain the pronunciation of native language words and their different meanings. This method can prove to be somewhat helpful especially when translating from a foreign language into your own language. The translation can be transliterated by listening to the pronunciation of cultural words, nouns etc. of the native language through the Vyaas app (sound app). Through these techniques and methods, translators can to some extent overcome the linguistic limitations and challenges in the process of translation, and an effective attempt can be made to bring the quality and level of readability of the translated book at par with the original