

Translation Literature in Bodo Language

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ABSTRACT

Translation literature is a literary bridge which brings dynamic mutual understanding and social integrity among the different communities. Translation plays a vital role for all round development of literature. Translation literature is a new creation of existing literature which is written in one language to another. It is the permutation of the textual material of one or more language with the equivalent textual material of another. The Bodos are aboriginal inhabitant people of North-East India. They have their own language and literature which at present in developing stage. In Bodo language, the translation literatures works were started from first decade of 20th century in the literary fields of poetry, novels, short stories and children's literature.

1. Introduction

The translation literature is a process of new dynamic creation of literary world which existing works have been explored in different languages and literatures. Generally, it is a replacement work of textual material in one language by equivalent material in another language. The translator plays a greater role in the field of translation literature. The translation literature is gives opportunities to translator for building as the language expertise in different fields of literary background.

The Bodo is a newly developing language which endeavors to enhance the literary production by translating from different languages. Generally, the process of translation literature from other languages into Bodo languages was started from 'Bibar' and 'Alongbar' periods (periods of Bodo literature) which maximum numbers of translation works were done from Bengali literature. At present, The Bodo language is a 8th scheduled language of India which was recognized in 2003. Gradually, the Bodo language has gained Modern Indian Languages status. Later, the Bodo language has been recognized as official or non-official state language status for doing better activity in literary as well as academic field. The authors and writers of this language were inspired for new dynamic innovative creation in the field of literary. The literary genres of translation works are the outcome of creative literature from other languages and literatures. Among the Indian literatures, the Assamese, Bengali and Hindi have influenced the Bodo linguistic community. Writers of this language are gradually doing translation work adopting various texts on different literary genres. Point to be noted, some important text books have been received by the translator of Bodo language to the need of school curriculum which have already been done in different Indian languages and literatures; and some of the texts of literary genres were received as a part of entertainment, acquisition of knowledge and mutual cultural exchange among the Bodo people.

2. Objectives

1. To study about the translation literature in Bodo language.

2. To analysis the translation works from different languages into Bodo literature.

3. Methodology and Sources

The analytical method has been employed for this paper. All the data collected are systemically analyzed and required data have been collected from different translation works of Bodo language which are the primary sources. The secondary source has been collected from books, journals, articles and some of the important data are collected from web browser.

4. Analysis and Discussion

Mentioned may be made, the third part of 20th century (60's to 70's) is most important historical period of translation literature in Bodo. During these periods the Bodo language was introduced as a medium of instruction in the primary and secondary schools. Eventually, during that period, the text and reference books were great demand among the Bodes. As per required lots of poems, essays, and short stories were translated from other languages into Bodo. The Bodo writers and translator translated fictional and non-fictional literature especially from three neighbouring languages like – Assamese, Bengali and Hindi.

4.1 Translation in Drama or Playwright

Drama is as a piece of literature of which the intended fictional or non-fictional events to be performed in front of an audience. For the first time, the translation works were started in drama or playwright in the Bodo. The popular playwright translator of Bodos like – Maniram Islary, Satish Ch. Basumatary, Modaram Brahma, Dwarendra Basumatary and Bhaben Fwrwngiri are pioneer of the translation literature in Bodo. Mentioned may be made here, maximum numbers of playwrights were translated from Bengali *Jatra* (popular folk-theatre form of Bengali theatre). On the other hand, similarly, the plays like Mewar Kumari and Raj Puja were translated from Bengali *Jatra* into Bodo. Bhaben Fwrwngiri was another popular playwright translator of Bodos. He has translated seven dramatic plays from Bengali into Bodo i.e, - "Nokhrang Gwdan" (Bangla-Nobo Swarga), "Dwimali" (the damsel), "Fwjwbnai Mwdai Hari" (the lost community of the deities),

“Hinjaoni Gwhw” (Bangla- Ronchandi), “Phabni Bahagw” (Bangla- Kormer Fal), “Hawari Hinzao Hangmasi” (Bangla- Paharer Mei), and “Obongni Fao” (Bangla-Ananta Mahatma). But all these playwright dramatic translation works are written forms not published in printed versions which were used by the cultural performing groups and popularly known as *Jatra gaan* among the Bodos.

4.2 Translation in Novel

Novel is a most important genre of literature. In Bodo language and literature, the translation works on novel was started from third decade of 20th century. In that period, the Bodo language was introducing as a medium of instruction in Assam. Generally, the translation works on novels have been translated from different languages into Bodo language was requirement basis due to lack of sufficient texts for higher education curriculum. We have found, for the first time translation works has been started from English novels into Bodo language. The “Toilers of the Sea” is a French novel by Victor Hugo published in 1866. This novel was deals with the impact of the Industrial revolution of Guernsey Island. It has been translated into Bodo language by Bhadreswar Brahma in 1974. The “Don Quixote” written by Miguel de Cervantes was a famous Spanish novel. It was the most influential work of literature from the Spanish Golden Age and the entire Spanish literary canon. It has been translated into Bodo language with same title by Manaranjan Lahary. Again, Manaranjan Lahary translated into Bodo language the “Uncle Tom's Cabin” which was an anti-slavery novel by American author Harriet Beecher Stowe with entitle “Adwi Tomni Dera” in 1983. Mention may be made here, some novel books were also translated into Bodo language from English.

After English novels, the Assamese novels were greatly influenced in translation literature of Bodos. The ‘Jibanar Batat’ is a social novel of Assamese written by Bina Baruah which was translated into Bodo entitle “Jiuni Lamayao” by a group of literary translator with great initiative of Central Institute of Indian Language, Mysore. The prominent Assamese author Hitesh Deka’s “Ajir Manuh” (a social novel) was translated into Bodo by Mr. Bhoumik Ch. Boro as title “Dinwini Mansi”. The popular writer of Bodos Mr. Uthrisar Khungur Basumatary translated “Miri-Jiyori” (a social novel) by Rajani Kanta Bardoloi into Bodo language with the title “Miri Sikhla”. The Assamese famous novelette “Sonpahi” written by Bishnu Prasad Rabha and Assamese novelist Prafulla Dutta Goswami’s “Kecha Patar Koponi”, which are translated into Bodo by Gobinda Narzary with the title “Sonpahi” and “Gwthang Bilaini Khomphinay”.

Besides, some famous Assamese novels were translated into Bodo Language by prominent Bodo translators in the last part of 20th century and first part of 21st century. The two prominent Assamese authors e.g. Mamoni Raisom Goswami and Homen Borgohain creations are influenced in translation world of Bodos. The Homen Bogohain’s novels ‘Ostorag’ and ‘Edinar Dairy’ were translated into Bodo language by Uthrisar Khungur Basumatary as ‘Jiuni Belasiyao’ and ‘Sanseni Dairy’. Gobinda Narzary also translated another novel of same author ‘Kitap Parhar Ananda’ into Bodo as ‘Bijab Phorainaini Gwjwnnai’. The Homen Borgohain’s social novel ‘Pita Putra’ is a famous novel, where the Assamese agro-based society of

post-independent was reflected. It has been translated into Bodo language by Indira Boro entitle “Bipha-Phisa”, which is published by Sahitya Akademi in 2010. Similarly, some most popular novels of Mamoni Raisom Goswami’s have been translated into Bodo language by Uthrisar Khungur Basumatary, Anjali Prava Daimary, Katindra Swargiary and others. The popular novel of Mamoni Raisom Goswami’s ‘Adha Likha Dostabej’ has been rendered translated by Anjali Prava Daimary as ‘Adra Lirnai Sanreb’. The ‘Mamore Dhora Tarwal’ was translated by Katindra Swargiary under the title of ‘Maram Janai Thungri’. Another popular novel of same author ‘Nilakanthi Braja’ was translated by Uthrisar Khungur Basumatary as entitle ‘Nilgaramai Braja’ in Bodo language. The “Thengphakhri Tahsildarar Tamar Tarowal” is a historical based novel of Assamese which was written by Mamoni Raisom Goswami. It has been translated by Birhash Giri Basumatary into Bodo language entitle “Thengphakhri Tohsildarni Thamani Thungri”. Besides, famous Assamese novel of Sayed Abdul Malik’s “Aghari Atmar Kahini” has been translated by a Sahitya Akademi Awardee Bodo translator. The famous poet Navakanta Barua’s famous Assamese classical novel “Koka Deutar Har” has been translated into Bodo by Birupaksha Giri Basumatary entitle ‘Abwuni Hara’ in 2014, where the reveals story of village people inhabited in the valley of Kolong river of Assam was clearly reflected. The Bishnu Rabha award and Sahitya Akademi award winner famous Assamese novel “Anuradhar Desh” was written by Phanindra Kumar Dev Choudhury in 1999. It has been translated into Bodo language by Uthrisar khungur Basumatary entitle “Anuradhani Hador” in 2009.

On the other hand, we have found that some Bengali novels were also made great influenced in the field of Bodo novel. In 1946, a famous Bengali novel “Jagori” written by Satinath Bhaduri has been translated into Bodo language with the same title by Gobinda Baro in 2010. The classic Bengali novel of Mahasweta Devi’s “Etoa Munda won the Battle” was translated into Bodo entitle “Etoa Mundaya Daohayao Derhabay” by Swarna Prabha Chainaty which was published by the National Book Trust in 2006. Of course, the same novelist’s Bengali classic “Araneyer Adhikar” has been translated by Dhansri Swargiary into Bodo language as title “Oronni Mwnthai” published by Sahitya Akademi. Another famous Bengali novelist Sarat Chandra Chattapadhyaya’s classical novels “Parinita” and “Devadas” were translated into Bodo by Kameswar Brahma published in 2007. The “Arogya Niketan” is a famous typical Bengali novel written by Tarasankar Bandyopadhyay in 1953. This novel has been translated into Bodo language as entitle “Swkha Sali” by Harinarayan Khakhlary. In 1990, Rakhao Basumatary translated the Bengali novel “Vetnamer Muktijudha” by Annunya Chattapaidhaya into Bodo with entitle “Vetnamni Udangsri”. The prominent writer of Bangla Taslima Nasrin’s social novel “Lajja” has been translated into Bodo language Jatindra Nath Swargiary with same title.

The Hindi novels were also influenced on Bodo language and literature. The famous Hindi novel “Godan” written by prominent Hindi novelist Munchi Premchand has been translated into Bodo by popular translator of Bodo language Mr. Gobinda Narzary as title in Bodo “Mwsu Dan”. The novel

of Krishan Chander's "Gaddar" was translated into the Bodo language with the same title in 2015 by the Bodo Publication Board, Bodo Sahitya Sabha. The "Kagaj Ki Nao" of the same novelist has been translated into Bodo with entitled "Lekha Bilaini Dinga" which is published in 2005 by N.L Publication, Assam. Other famous Hindi novelist Bishma Shahni's novel 'Tamas' is translated by Gobinda Basumatary with same title and Published by the Bodo Publication Board, Bodo Sahitya Sabha in 2016. The 'Volga Se Ganga' is a wonderful historical base novel of Hindi literature which was written by famous novelist Rahul Sankrityayan. It has been translated into Bodo language by Hari Narayan Khakhlary in 2009.

4.3 Translation in Short Story

In the field of short story, there were some popular short stories books of different languages have been translated into Bodo language. Nilkamal Brahma translated few short stories from western literature which was published in Bodo language in 1975 as title "Swnabni Solo". In this short story book several short stories were published i.e.- "Barhunkha" translated from William Shakespeare's "The Tempest", The Russian short story "How Much Land Does a Man Require?" by Leo Tolstoy was translated into Bodo as entitle "Sase Mansinw Besebang Ha Nangow". In 1990, Maduram Boro has made great translation of different Assamese short stories into Bodo language as entitle "Solo Swlainai". In this short story book some famous Assamese short stories have been translated, i.e.- "Bhodori" of Lakshminath Bezbaruah's Sarat Ch. Goswami's "Nandaram", Prafulla Dutta Goswami's "Kherai" and "Khagenor Agot", Bhabendra Nath Saikia's "Dora Sap" with same title. In this short story book, Maduram Boro, Jibeswar Konch, Ratneswar Basumatary and Bhupen Narzary were played as translators. In 1990, Dhiren Boro has translated a few famous short stories of William Shakespeare's into Bodo language with same title. These are – Romeo-Juliet, Mekbeth and Othello. Again he has translated into Bodo "Hemlet" as "Denmarkni Rajkhungri" and "King Linear" as title "Raja Linear". Besides, Sahitya Akademi has gave a wonderful effort for new creation to translating Rabindra Nath's Tagore's famous 21 short stories which have been translated into Bodo language as entitle "Nwijise Sungdo Solo" in 2009 where philosophies of humanism were reflected. The Rebatu Mohan Duttachoudhury's famous collection of Assamese short stories "Madhupur Bahu Dur" has been translated into Bodo language by Janil Kumar Brahma.

4.4 Translation in Poetry and Epic

We have found that poetry of prominent poet of different languages have been translated into Bodo. But it is seen that number of translation in poetry section is less in comparison to other language and literature. Eventually, a few poems were translated from Assamese and Bengali for the purpose of fulfillment academic syllabus in education curriculum. Mentioned may be made here, the poetries of Rabindra Nath Tagore's 'Gitanjali' were translated into Bodo language by Surath Narzary in 'Danali' (Bodo Magazine) with same title published by Sahitya Akademi in 2012. Another magnificent effort has been done by Sobha Brahma, a famous artist of Bodo translated 'Gitanjali' in 2009 entitled "Khonthaiyanjali". We have found that the Assamese poetry book "Amar Tirtha" written by Jatindra Nath Dowara has been translated into Bodo Language by Khungkhra as entitle "Amarni Gwjwnfuri". Again

Kamal Kumar Brahma translated "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam" by Edward Fitz Gerald into Bodo language as entitle "Amarni Methai" in 2001. The "Odyssey" by Homer has been translated into Bodo by Fulusung with same title in 1995. In 2000, Indian epic "Ved Puran" has been translated as entitle "Puranni Solo Phithikha" into Bodo by Maheswar Narzary.

4.5 Translation in Prose

The translation works in Bodo prose section has been based on need basis for higher educational curriculum. We have seen that some lessons of mother tongue books were directly translated from different languages in Bodo language. It is also found that maximum numbers of prose section were translated from different languages. These are – the Bertrand Russell's prose "Science and War" has been translated by Bodo translator Nilkamal Brahma as entitle "Bigyan arw Daoha". Again he has translated Madhuram Boro's Assamese prose "Boro Sokoloror Dharmar Dhara" into Bodo language as entitle "Borofwrni Dhwrwmni Bithun". The prominent writer or translator of Bodo language Kamal Kumar Brhama has been translated Jawaharlal Nehru's "Letters from a father to his daughter" into Bodo as entitle "Buhumni Subung Mahari". The autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi "My Experiments with Truth" was translated by Priyadini Brahma into Bodo language as title "Khadi Swmaosarnai". As critical analysis the Assamese prose "Juktir Adharat Yuva Samaje Nutun Samaj Gorhi Tulok" by Kanakeson Deka has been translated into Bodo language by Gobinda Narzary. Besides, the famous Assamese prose of Homen Borgohain's "Usswakangkha" was translated into Bodo language by Rangian Daimary as entitle "Geder Habila" in 2001.

4.6 Children Literature

We have seen that small translation works in children literature have been done in Bodo language. Mentioned may be made here, children translation literature of Bodo is based on folktales. Some famous stories and folktales were translated into Assamese language in Bodo. First of all, the stories of Hanuman and Siva-Parvati from "Amar Chitra Katha" was created by Anant Pai were translated into Bodo language for teaching children about the meaningful moral lesson of life. Besides, story of Ramayana, story of Mahabharata, story of Bible, story of Kalidas life story, biography story of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Lalbahadur Sastri and Gautam Buddha were translated into Bodo language as children literature. Pramila Narzary was translated "Karnani Solo" and "Chanda Sadagarni Solo" from Assamese language for children. The Assamese fable book "Panchatantra" by the great Hindu scholar Pandit Vishnu Sharma was translated into Bodo language by Rakhaow Basumatary in 2000.

4.7 Religious Books

Some important religious books were translated from English language to Bodo. For the purpose of spreading the Christianity, the Christian Missionaries are translated religious books into Bodo language. The Bible, Old Testament of Bible, New Testament of Bible, story of Bible, Habits of Church, Tears of Christ, Biography of Jesus and Jesus works are mentionable religious translation works which were translated into Bodo language.

Thus, we have found that the translation literature is immensely contribution towards the development of Bodo language and literature. But, in comparison to language and literature translation works are not enough for development of language as well as literature.

5. Findings

- a. The translation literature has started in Bodo language and literature from first decade of 20th century where most of the drama or playwrights were translated from Assamese and Bengali language.
- b. In Bodo language and literature, among the different literary genres, maximum numbers of translation works have been found in the field of novel.
- c. For the first time, the translation works have been done in Bodo language for the purpose of fulfillment educational curriculum.
- d. In Bodo language the translation works have been done from only four languages – Assamese, Bengali, Hindi and English.

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6. Conclusion

From the above discussion, we have found that the translation works have been done in the fields of dramas or playwrights, novels, short stories, poetries, prose as well as children literature in Bodo. Mentioned may be made here, these translation works are not cover the actual space of Bodo language and literature for all round development. Literary translation has plays an important role in the making of cultural diversity as well as literary bridge among the different language groups of people. Actually, the Indian translation aesthetic ideas were greatly influenced in Bodo language and literature which the Bodo translators were gradually prosecuted the artistic style of Indian literature. It may be said that the translation works of Bodo language is still infant age but the process taking is very dynamic for building national integration as well as cultural exchanges among the people of different language and literary groups.