ABSTRACT

Saadat Hasan Manto is a great short story writer in the language of Urdu. He wrote short stories on partition, social, political and economic background of pre and post-independence of India 1947. As his writings are basically in the language of Urdu, the people who are unaware about the language didn’t get a chance to read, analyse, understand and reflect on his works. This brings the importance of translation work. The translated literature helps the vast crowd of reader to read and understand something written in another or an unknown language. Translating someone else’s written piece is not a simple task; it requires and demands much of efforts, dedication and understanding of both the language on the part of the translator and thus making it a difficult task. The work of Khalid Hasan should be appreciated as he took up the challenging task of translating the short stories of Saadat Hasan Manto, which gives a non-Urdu reader an opportunity to read the best masterpiece stories of Saadat Hasan Manto in the language of English.

Keywords: Languages; Literature; Translation; Outcome

OBJECTIVES

1. To understand the importance of the translation of the literary work.
2. To bring out the relation in different languages especially between Urdu and English.
3. To understand the difficulties faced by a writer while translating a fiction.

LITERATURE

Doesn’t the title seem something very new or the one which we cannot understand? Yes here comes the theme of the paper as translation and literary compositions. We live in India a land which was being invaded and ruled by many of the different foreign countries and rulers. In India we speak nearly around 1652 languages and in the languages different dialects (out of which 22 are the official languages of India). So to understand each one’s perspective it is not possible for every citizen to learn every language. Here comes the importance of the translation.

In the olden days or will say the time before the invention and development of relationships of India with the other countries the horizon of the knowledge was very limited. For example, when Wycliffe translated Bible which was in the Hebrew language into English it brought the revolution and gave rise to the Reformation Movement which Martin Luther King spreaded during his time.

Even in the past centuries when the Arabs were on their rise, they studied the literature being written and spoken in India to reach to new horizons of knowledge in the art of construction, mathematics, medicine and others section. With the help of the reveled book ‘The Quran’ they reached to the mastery over the construction and other arts. Quran is the only holy book which is till now have been
translated in all together 114 languages, which is highest in number. For example we could quote one verse of it as:

‘Iqra bi ism irabbika allathee khalak.’¹

which means ‘(Read (commencing) with the Name of Allah, who has created (everything)).

Other than the holy books talking about the literature produced in India in different languages I would like to focus on Saadat Hasan Manto. Manto is a great short story writer of India in the language of Urdu. Urdu is a language which we could say is the combination of two or three languages spoken in India: Hindi, Punjabi and Farsi by large. Manto wrote short stories, dramas, character sketches and the happenings in his fiction. He by large is the representative of the humanity in the language of Urdu.

Though some of his literatures being translated in English and Marathi we need to know more about the writer. The work of Khalid Hasan is quite appreciable who put his hand on the difficult task of translating the short stories of Saadat Hasan Manto. The job of translation is itself a task, phrases, idioms, and human expressions add to its difficulties. Saadat Hasan Manto wrote nearly around 250 short stories out of which mostly have been translated in different languages. For example:

‘Aag lagi to saara Mohall ajal gaya.Sirf ek dukan bach gai jiske peeshani pe ye board aaveeza tha.
‘Yahan emaratasi ka jumla saman milta hai.’²

(When the neighborhood was set on fire everything burned down with the exception of one shop and it sign. It said: ‘All building and construction materials are available here.’)

So translation acts as a medium, a medium between the writer and the reader. If it could be thing that the work of Khalid Hasan is quite appreciable who put his hand on the difficult task of translating the short stories of Saadat Hasan Manto. The job of translation is itself a task, phrases, idioms, and human expressions add to its difficulties. Saadat Hasan Manto wrote nearly around 250 short stories out of which mostly have been translated in different languages. For example:

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1. Sometimes the expression seems to be very false when it get translated.
2. The beauty of the words gets affected.
3. It is not possible to translate certain of expressions of other languages, for example: ‘ayya’, ‘ishh’ which are very common way of expression in the Marathi language.

CONCLUSION

So we could conclude by saying that it is true that translation is a gateway to knowledge but along with it this demands a great deal of understanding, word power, knowledge of social situations of the work that to be translated, and along with it all a zest and love for both the languages and respect. These could bring joy to the readers and can give wings to their imagination.

REFERENCES

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