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English Translation of Sanskrit Classics and its Relevance

*Dr. Minu Kashyap

Abstract:

Sanskrit, often referred to as the "language of the Gods," has been a source of profound wisdom, literature, and philosophy for centuries. The treasure trove of Sanskrit classics encompasses epic narratives, spiritual scriptures, intricate treatises, and poetic verses. The translation of Sanskrit classics into English has also played a pivotal role in making this ancient wisdom accessible to a global audience. This article delves into the significance of translating Sanskrit classics into English and its enduring relevance.

Keywords: Sanskrit Classics, translation studies, interdisciplinary process, relevance.

Introduction

Sanskrit, often referred to as the "language of the Gods," has been a source of profound wisdom, literature, and philosophy for centuries. The treasure trove of Sanskrit classics encompasses epic narratives, spiritual scriptures, intricate treatises, and poetic verses. At the same time, translation, often referred to as the art of rendering meaning from one language into another, holds a profound and multifaceted importance in the realm of human communication, cultural exchange, and the dissemination of knowledge. The translation of Sanskrit classics into English has also played a pivotal role in making this ancient wisdom accessible to a global audience. This article delves into the significance of translating Sanskrit classics into English and its enduring relevance.

To begin with, it becomes essential to explore the multifaceted significance of translation in fostering understanding, preserving heritage, and fostering global interconnectedness. What is translation? Translation is the art of conveying the essence of a text originally composed in one language into another. The term "translation" finds its roots in the Latin words 'trans,' signifying 'across,' and 'ferre,' which means 'to carry' or 'to bring.' In Greek, translation is referred to as 'Metaphrasis,' which can be understood as 'speaking across.' This concept has endowed the English language with two distinct terms: 'metaphrasis,' denoting a 'literal' or 'word-for-word translation,' and 'paraphrase,' which involves expressing the content using different words (derived from the Greek 'paraphrasis'). However, in the Indian context, a noteworthy observation arises: there exists no native term in any Indian language that mirrors the exact essence of the word 'translation.' From Sanskrit, we have adopted 'anuvad,' a term denoting 'speaking after,' while from Arabic, the term 'tarjuma' was embraced. The latter term, 'tarjuma,' aligns more closely with the notions of explication and paraphrasing. This linguistic divergence highlights the intricacies of expressing the multifaceted

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Shobha De-The Female Hero in Making of A More Expressive and Explosive Indian Women

*Dr. Minu Kashyap

Abstract:

In the wake of the realist novels, there appeared a number of Indian women writers like Kamla Markendey, Ruth Prawer Jhabevala, Naintara Sehgal, Anita Desai & Shashi Deshpande as well as the younger generation of writers like Geeta Hariharan, Nina Sibal, Namita Gokhle and Shobha De who contributed to the Indian novel and helped its development. The thematic concern of these writers have been centering round the issues pertaining to the lives of the Indian urban women. These issues are feminism, alienation ,identity crisis, free sex, individual struggle for freedom and manwoman relation. These Women writers depict the contradiction of the so called second sex. In their works, we see the heroines are caught in whirlpool of tradition, convention, heritage, exploitation, violence and subjugation. Shobha De among these writers of new generation exposes the bare truth in the lives of metropolitan men and women. She is a devoted antagonist of the tradition and customs of the Indian Society that remains as clutches for women in a position substandard to that of man physically, politically, socially and economically.

Shobha De is a super model, celebrity, journalist, magazine editor, columnist, wife, mother, social Commentator, TV personality and a controversial writer of Indian English Literature who discusses the very sensitive aspects of human relationship in general and man-woman relationship in particular and is known as the Jachie Collins of India. She portrays a variety of women from the traditional, subjugated and marginalised to the extremely modern and liberated women in her novels. The purpose of the present research paper is to study the depiction of women characters in the Shobha De's novels from a woman's angle where the sole emphasis of the writer is from the external world to the internal world. In her novels she raises a strong protest against the male dominated Indian society where women are deprived of freedom to act and live according to their will. Shobha De reacts against the male culture and strongly detests the marginalisation of women. Her novels present the mirror image of the modern women of the high class society their difficulties and sufferings. Her protagonists try to take control over their situations in their own way. However their accomplishments do not get a sense of total contentment to them.

Shobha De does not believe in describing her women characters as love slaves or mere helpmates at home. Women in her novels are represented as sexually liberated and free thinking who have been termed as New Women. She talks about the self-realisation of women. These high class educated sensible women are not infested by the problems of dowry and poverty. These Indian women live a

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