

question Explain which literary works of Bharatiya were influenced by Tall Stoy.

Proposition:

World's leading novelist Leo Tolstoy. The Kannada translation of his 'War and **Peace**' is Yuda and Shanti. This is a work that has been edited and translated into several English translations.

It includes some special ideas and details related to Tolstoy.. More than five hundred characters in this work, which has a detailed writing plan, have increased the dignity of the novel. This work provides details of three wars that changed Russian life. It was written by senior critic About s O.L. Translated into Kannada by Nagabhushanaswa. Russian literature has its own value in Kannada translation history. Many translations from Slavonic Russia came to Kannada as Russian society and thought mirrored the Eastern society, creating a basic similarity and familiarity needed for translations .

Influence of Bharti's Le Khakara Me Le Tall Stoy:

Russian literature came to Kannada mostly through English . My Suri's Gango Tri, In the Karnataka University of Dharwad, certificates and degrees in teaching Western languages were encouraged to Rs As the process of opening RSs has started, foreign language departments do translations alongside the parallel studies. Those who were interested directly learned the Russian language and translated it, read the Russian classics through English and tried to translate them with the hope of bringing them to Kannada. The hope of introducing the classic works of this Russian literature import worked, similarly, the Communist Party that came to power after the Russian revolution showed the new face of Russia to the world. Institutional encouragement was given to the translation of texts expressing Russian literature and ideology with the aim of introduction. In the present decade, progressive thought began to introduce the supplementary texts of Third of the tenth century the Russian Revolution into Indian languages. As the harvest of Kannada renaissance came to an end, the progressive sect came to the fore and created opportunities for reading Russian texts in Kannada. It can be said that the ideology of Communism, which inspired the foremost writers of progressive literature, naturally inspired their literature as well as their translations. Because Tolstoy was a pre-revolutionary Russian librarian, the progressives did not show special interest in him. As the interest towards Russian literature grew, Kannada was attracted by Tolstoy, a great Russian librarian. From the point of view of European literature and Russian literature, he is the most important person who gave classic works as a literary giant. A writer called Tolstoy appeared from Bharathi's background

This law is also due to its ideological stance

Become a sage! Having turned his life into an experiment, Le Khaka has been making moral inquiries in his life with the doubt that the institutions like religion , A man's life politics, military families have formed or are ruining him . Mahatma Gandhi became an ideal example for him because he exposed himself to the experiment. Tolstoy's distribution of labor and wealth for Gandhians and Marxists were of equal interest to Ri.

May Le Tolstoy's Influence on

Gandhiji :

Epp Tolstoy's ideas were highly influenced by Gandhian politics in the 19th century. Thus the European literature that influenced Gandhi exerted its influence through the discussion of ethics. Therefore, as Gandhi's influence grew stronger on Indians, Tolstoy also remained in the minds of Indians. Gandhi built his ashrams on the example of Tolstoy Ashram. Gandhiji strengthened the belief that it is possible to have a social impact through individual morality. Thus, Tolstoy, who was close to the principles Gandhi believed in, naturally appeared as a close relative to Gandhi's followers and became the target of attempts to approach his literature through translations. Those who are interested can note that the letters written by Tolstoy and written about his philosophy have also been translated and published in newspapers. Gandhi was deeply influenced by Tolstoy's ideals of "simplicity of life and purity of purpose" through his book 'The Kingdom of God is Win You' and his essay 'Christianity and De Shaprema' . "Preeti Jee Vanda Niyama" and

The principles of non-violence, based on love for all mankind, are deeply embedded in Tolstoy's writings, and thus resonated with Gandhi. Gandhi and Tolstoy adopted this. Make an impact idea. Gandhi Ji wrote that reading the Love to solve Ru Jee's problems book 'God's Kingdom is Yours' freed him from doubt and made him believe in non-violence. Eb

Also, the ideological position that non-violence can cure all social ills, eradicate political ills and establish peace on earth is confusing.. In short, Tolstoy's 'The Kingdom of God is in you' is like Gandhiji talking about his "inner voice". And led a life of "simplicity". It seems important that the writer Tolstoy was interested in translation apart from his literary reasons. Addressing Tolstoy with the epithet 'Maharshi ' in Kannada

Can hurt. That is, to Tolstoy's translations of his moral theory and positions

It can be said that it was a powerful motivation. Tolstoy's stories created interest in Kannada mainly through his fables and short stories. He has touched Kannada minds as a Maharshi as there is a model morality behind Tolstoy's translations.

H. P. Joe Shi, who has translated it, has given credit to Le Khakan saying that it is 'a novel of Maharshi Tolstoy').

Tolstoy grew up in the 1890s. The time of Russia he was in was the time of Tsardom. Tolstoy, who was born in the highest echelon of the society where the word feudalism was used, criticized the rich class he represented like no other and was an irony of life. Is there a gap between Tolstoy's writing and living? Does art come out of life? Do these exercises consistently. Although his passion for literature abounds in his works, Le Tolstoy would not approve of it when it was published. He felt that it was a *nai tika ho rata* to stand against it, so he had a kind of anger about his masterpieces.

Influence of Kuvempu May Le Bee:

These poems of Tolstoy are close to the Kannada neo-daya mentality. It is like Kannada. Bhagavad Manyam Tolstoy's influence on Neo Daya Le Khakar is the common thing. Tolstoy's influence was among the masters who wanted to see the vision of life through ordinary characters. Tolstoy was picked up by modernists who came after progressive literature because of his ideas about the genre of the novel. The Kannada review discussed the ethical trends of the genre of the novel, with influences from Tolstoy's European classics 'Anna Karenina' and 'War and Peace'. One without a center, directing the structure of the European-style novel.

War and Peace is a novel where the story takes shape without a central character and takes shape in various rhythmic patterns like a great musical ensemble. Kuvempu, who was not interested in the genre of novels, read and wrote Tolstoy if Hee Ge Urube Kendu, influenced by Anna Karenina's novel and the effect of War and Peace, and created a work called Brides in. In the same format, Kanur Subba is the main character of the Kannur Subba the Hills in the same format. The famous Kuvempu saying, 'Nothing is important here. Nothing is unimportant' is the same thing heard once in the dream of Pierre Atma Valo of War and Peace (Chapter 1, Part 5 Volume 2).

It is clear from his works that Ananthamurthy's approach to Gandhianism took place and the discussion about Tolstoy's moral position came to the fore again.

Tolstoy continued to breathe in the consciousness of Kannada. His literature has its appeal

It was in the 19th century. Through 'War and Peace', 'A Confession', 'Anna Karenina', and many other stories, Mme Magado Mme has been translated into Kannada again and again, indicating how much Tolstoy's Anusandhana has become Kannada. The fact that Kannada translations of this great layman's works have been repeated throughout the ages seems to highlight a fundamental attraction of translation. Translation takes place in the commonality and resulting generalization of a human being's basic qualities even when portrayed in different cultures; On the other hand, **translatability** means the quality of the text that is suitable for translation. To note the first point, the basic quality in Tolstoy's literature is the common human feelings that touch everyone.

Influence of Tagore on Le Beer:

Tolstoy was concerned with the nature of the relationship between God and man, the nature And the show Dhamano Vritti is about what is the relationship between man. As these are the fundamental questions of the world's philosophies and also the primitive facts of man, Tolstoy pondered them deeply. Translation works have confirmed this.

Tagore rejected strict classical forms and language He modernized Bengali art by defying conventions. His novels, stories, songs, dance-dramas and essays deal with political and personal issues. His best-known works are Gee Tanjali (**Singing Songs**), Gora (**Fair -Faced**) and Ghare -Byre (The Home and the World) and his poems, short stories and novels, which yearn for closeness to God. Aestheticism, popular for colloquialism-or Pan-made and unnatural thoughts were born and died under Tolstoy's influence, so Tagore, a world-renowned writer, was not exempt from Tolstoy's influence.

T Wu. The story of Nai Sargi

De. Influence of Javare Gowda's May Le Bee:

'Anna Karenina', 'War and Peace' De Jagau was the first adventurer to bring these two masterpieces of Tol Stoy in Kannada. He also brought the novel 'Punarutthana' to Kannada. What can be recorded here is that De Jagau's translations seem to focus more on the historical significance of Tolstoy's classic works than on calculating the feelings they evoke in Kannada readers. De Jagou's is Shai Li's translation of Ne. So they literally get lost in translation. Anna Karenina's novel ' **Kitty** ', nee nu mazurka kuniya vayu ?

p.110). Word for word translations do not make for easy reading. Perhaps the novel seems to have strayed away from the solid language of classic Bay. But Te Jashri's translation of Anna Karenina works is close to the book and is worth reading. Influence of OL Nagabhushana Swami: 'Yuda' translated by OL Nagabhushana Swami

yy And Peace' is Tolstoy's 'Loose Bag Monster', a massive work called ' War and Peace' . Succeeded in recreating Dayangruti's wish in Kannada. Those who cannot read an English novel can enjoy the work by reading it in Kannada; Tolstoy can be seen through Kannada.

Influence on others: Simpi Linganna joined a

group of friends who had a philosophical interest.

Tolstoy's Confession is translated as 'Light of Life' . It is important that this book came as a resource at a time when there was a lot of research on inner purity and outer purity. The study circle translation and **the OLN(Binnapa)** translations are indicative of Tolstoy's interest in philosophical inquiry. Also, Tolstoy's literature has been transformed into Kannada in various forms of translation. Sreenanda's 'Ahintaka', N. Murthy Raya's 'Kashi Yatra ', Chandrashe Khara Kambar's 'Bepputakkadi Bo Le Sankara' can be named among such successful efforts. These transformations are, in a sense, an approximation of the original. In the thirties. 'Tolstoy stories' translated by L. Gundappan, 'Bepputakkadi Ivan' translated by Rajaratnam , 'Balina Rokam' by Simpi Linganna , Tolstoy story 'What Men Live By ' adapted by Sreenanda, 'Ahintaka', are visual examples.

Tolstoy's seven poems translated into Hindi by Premchand , from Hindi

Simpi Linganna's 'Leo Tolstoy Pavitrajee **Vana**', Kriti Hee, which was brought to Kannada and published from his Aravinda library , brought translations of Tolstoy's works to Kannadigas. Forty after this. In the fifties and sixties, Tolstoy translations continued to follow the interest of translators. Then after some time Ipa got it. He seems to have developed an interest in reading Tolstoy again and again. Prominent

yy In the first two decades of the 19th century, Tolstoy again began to translate

among his Kannada translators influenced by Tolstoy are L.Gundapa G.P.Rajaratnam, Ananda, Go Ruru Ramaswa Mi Iyengar, H.P.Jo Shi, Simpi Linganna, Shenai Ramachandra Kota Bhat, **V.V.** Upadhyaya, T.P. .Ashoka , Sreenivasa Sutrave, H.H.Annegowda, P.V.Chandrashe Khara, J.N.Te Jashri , Madhava Chipa

yy Lagi, Go Palakrishna Rao, De Jagau, CPK, OL Nagabhushana Swami, Janardha Na

yy Lee, Jayaprakash Narayan - All to him

There are generations of translators. His influence can be seen to span an era. Tolstoy's stories, which are said to be attracted to

Kannada, uphold the trend of his moral stance. Tolstoy's short stories are included. But more than them, fable-like stories are the choice of translators. L. Gundapa, who translated Tolstoy's stories, upholds them. There are stories like 'The Neglected Spark Burns the House', 'How the Ghoul Earned a Piece of Bread', Epa in his collection Most of the stories are poetic 'The Repentant Sinner', 'Bepputakkadi Ivan'. In addition to this, stories like 'Why do humans live?', 'The truth is revealed to God' have been repeated many times in translations. Tolstoy's stories have come to Kannada following the same pattern as Gundappanavar's choices have become a historical model.

Conclusion:

Tolstoy has appeared in several forms in Indian languages. And for lay people here, Tolstoy, who is a virtuoso of literature, who has done great works in many fields such as story, novel, drama, literary work, translation, etc., is like reading Tolstoy's great novel 'War and Peace' in his hand. Reading such works once and taking them up for translation is an adventure for a translator. It is strange that the translators have not left Tolstoy Kash or in terms of the breadth of his work! If you look at it, the novels of Le Tolstoy continue to be translated in many languages of the world. Efforts to translate Tolstoy in Kannada are also ongoing.