

The Dynamics of Translation in Literary Text across Languages: A Study of T. S. Pillai's novel "CHEMMEEN" Translation Anita Nair.

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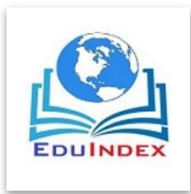
Abstract

Culture is the social behaviour of a particular people or society. It is the characteristics of a particular group of people, their language, religion, habits, meanings, attitudes, beliefs etc. The term culture is used in all disciplines. In simple words culture is an identity; it decides the way of life for people of a particular culture. Different groups have different culture and it is historical as well as sociological. In this paper the researcher has taken the novel CHEMMEEN, which was written in the Malayalam language by a famous writer, named T.S.Pillai and translated into English by the well known Malayali writer Anita Nair. The novel is set against the background of the fisher folk community of coastal Kerala, of a place called Alleppey. The researcher looks at the cultural differences between the main characters Karuthamma and Paree kutty. Both of them fall in love with each other and they belong to different castes. The novel also depicts the story of a dishonest fisherman named Chembankunju who is greedy for wealth and this makes him blind to the values and traditions of the indigenous fishing community of coastal Kerala. In this novel, the writer has set the story within the indigenous community of Kerala. The translator being a Malayali herself has succeeded in re-creating the beauty of the locale and the doomed destiny of people who belong to different caste in a traditional society of Kerala in the 1950s. Culture plays a vital role in this novel

Keywords: *Culture, Indigenous Fishing Community of Kerala, Casteism, Tragedy of Love.*

1. Introduction.

Culture is the way of living, The term which is used in all the disciplines. Culture is the characteristics of a particular group of people, their language, religion, habits, meanings, attitudes etc. Here the researcher had taken the novel **CHEMMEEN BY T.S.PILLAI AND TRANSLATED IN ENGLISH BY ANITA NAIR**, So this research dealt with the **INDIGENOUS FISHERMEN COMMUNITY** Here the indigenous people they follow their own traditions, culture, beliefs. In this novel the indigenous aspects are "Fishermen Community, Caste, religion, Patriarchal society" Throughout this novel there is a conflict between traditionalism and modernism, this novel serves for moralizing and advocating traditionalism, there are few characters lawbreaking the traditional beliefs and customs. There was tranquility and composure until the traditional laws is maintained. Once the character transgressed there came the chaos and disharmony. The traditions of fishery folk stands for the same. The novel validates this by portraying the tragedy of characters who have gone against the law by not following their tradition, custom and culture. Here the indigenous are following the class system, migrants they follow the class system. Though we follow the modern



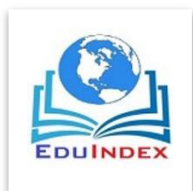
culture in the present scenario we should respect our own traditions and culture because culture is our identity. We should not lose our identity.

2. Dynamics of translation between languages.

The word DYNAMICS itself an optimistic. It never suppresses in any way, The novel is set against the background of the fisher folk community of coastal area of Kerala, there lives the fishing community people of Kerala. Fishing Communities have their own caste, social behaviour and traditional practices. For fishing communities it is not only provides the food and work but also the cultural identity. Fisher folk form an important community in **KERALA** but remain neglected and marginalized in spite of the higher socio-economic progress. The fishing community is different group of people located in the coastal areas and have their own way of life and a different culture from others. Kerala is situated on the southwest coast of the **INDIAN SUB CONTIENT**. The territory of Kerala can be divided into three groups the highlands, midlands, and the lowlands. The lowlands lie close to the sea. When its high rainfall the people in the coastal areas suffer. Because they cannot go for fishing so that they cannot sell the fish. Apart from fishing, the fisheries they work in the beach at times like fish curing, fish processing work in the plants. They face many challenges like 'Weak marketing, Natural calamities, Water pollution, Starvation, Sub-alternity. So here the writer T.S.Pillai he himself belongs to the same geographical area, and so he has the clear idea about the fisherman community. So this novel Chemmeen was translated into English by Anita Nair, the translator being Malayali herself has succeeded in re-creating the beauty of locale. Here the researcher has taken an article "**Translating India: The difficulty of keeping yourself out of the original text**" Anita Nair says it took her two years to translate Chemmeen into English and four rewrites before she was satisfied with her work. There are so many difficulties in translating an original text, here the translator has faced so many impediments but the translation became the widely successful, The novel is about a specific culture, which is of the fisher folk in the coastal region of Alleppey and that it is written in colloquial Malayalam. Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai's narrative style is simple and linear whereas the translator's language is also simple one. The translation of Chemmeen made other community people to realize the sufferings, culture of the fishermen community, This helps to reach the world wide. In this novel Chemmeen the translation was very successful like the original it had its own dynamics.

3. Cultural identity of the protagonists.

There is cultural difference between the main characters like the Karuthamma and Paree kutty. Where Karuthamma belongs to the lower caste and Paree kutty belongs to the upper caste this is the first cultural differences between them and the next is Karuthamma she is the daughter of Hindu fishermen, Paree kutty he is the son of Muslim fisher tradesmen. Here the novel states that the economic importance of these two characters, Even now these people are marginalized, the fishermen community people are considered to be the lower caste. Here the **CASTEISM** plays a major role in this novel and also the Casteism plays a vital role in fishermen community also. During the time of 2018 where flood has occurred in Kerala these fishermen turned into a real heroes, They have come across the state have come together to the rescue of those in need. In relation to this the researcher has chosen the article, "**KERALA FISHERMEN TURN INTO TRUE HEROES FOR SAVING FLOOD VICTIMS**" When Kerala is facing the battle of flood, the some of the agencies are working hard to save the people lives the fishermen came across the state to rescue of those in need. They took nearly 100 boats have been used to save the people lives. When there was a heavy flood fishermen didn't bother about their own life and in the floods they brought boats and rescued other people lives and turned as real heroes. But we people are marginalizing them. Only we came to know about the real values of them when there is a suffering for us, In this novel there is a lot of cultural and social beliefs. They follow their own culture and tradition. The author of this novel Chemmeen he did not portrayed the characters who challenge the



customs but instead of that gave only tragedies. Here the author spoke more about the traditionalism. Throughout the novel, there is a conflict between traditionalism and modernism, the novel serves for moralizing and advocating traditionalism. Here we can see several characters going beyond the traditional practices, beliefs and customs. One such character is Chembankunju who happens to disregard not the traditional practices and moral conflict turns greedy. Buying more than one boat that as per the custom he is ineligible to one. When he gets more than one, where he loses his sanity even his daughter Karuthamma also trespasses against the laws of her society by falling in love with Muslim man. All she faces was disrespect. In this novel **CHEMMEEN** the character Chembankunju he always dominates the female character, he dominates his wives. For the first wife Chakki where he dominates her throughout the novel, Even though he is a dishonest fisherman his wife was faithful throughout the novel. She is the strongest women in this story. Adhered to him but she didn't respect his dishonesty. He gave so much of torments to his second wife so she left him. Where we came to know that this is a patriarchal society why because no women is against the men. There is a superstitious belief in this novel, during 1950s people of Kerala they had lot of tradition and customs and also superstitious beliefs one such is 'The men at sea must be courageous and honorable, The women on seashore must be uncontaminated and uncorrupted to assure the protection of their men on Kadamma's (a god of sea) dangerous waters. A false kind of hope they create. Customs, belief, rituals and day to business of living through the pain of existence come alive. There are so many taboo ridden society.

4. Conclusion.

Though the researcher had taken this novel "Chemmeen", where the novel portrayed about so many things kind of social, cultural, religious beliefs, indigenous fishermen community and tragedy of love between the two characters Karuthamma and Paree kutty, When they follow the tradition and culture they face more conflicts but they did not lose their originality, whereas at present we are following modern culture and we face more conflicts. We lost our identity. When we follow certain restrictions in our culture that shows who we are, what our background is, and all those things. Though in the present scenario we all are following modern culture, we should value and respect our own traditions and culture, and the translation of this text also reached its own success, most of the works are failed while translating they lost the essence of beauty, art, literary texts but in this novel the translator being herself as Malayali she understood the background of their culture and while translating in English also it never lost the essence of the literary text. Here the translator being a Malayali herself has succeeded in recreating the beauty of locale and the doomed destiny of people who belong to different caste in a traditional society of Kerala.

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