

# A Linguistic and Cultural Clichés Integral in Kolakaluri Enoch's Novel Anantajeevanam

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## Abstract

This study discusses of the linguistic and cultural related words and livelihood of Dalit community, and how it's impact on the rest of the world and how rest of the world's rituals impact on them in reverse. Linguistic barriers in translating a source text, the proposed research will also remain critically aware of the further difficulty in translating the lived experience of a Telugu Dalit writer and representing this specific and particular everyday reality as a universally available and relatable narrative of human experience. Kolakaluri Enoch's novel, apart from being a seminal text in modern Dalit literature in Andhra Pradesh, also offers the advantage of being self-translated – rendered in English through the words of the author himself. Through the close reading and critical analysis of the text, the current project shall attempt to identify the various social, cultural and linguistic factors which determine the process of self-translation in Telugu Dalit writing.

**Keywords:** Self-translation, barriers, Dalit literature, Cultural

## Introduction

In this very Research, the study shows that how Kolakaluri Enoch's work Anantajeevanam has describes specially Dalit literature and their living style as a mirror to the rest of the unawaken world. And the study has gone through expert's opinion to complete the research work. Such Experts are J. C. Catford defines translation as "an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another." However, translation is not the mere substitution of words in a certain language with their linguistic equivalent. Rather, translating a text is more semantic than literary.

## Aim of the study

The study focuses on particularly two aims. The major aim of the study is the current research is to critically analyse the novel, Awakened Soil, by Kolakaluri Enoch as work of Telugu to English literary translation. The research shall undertake a detailed study of various aspects of, as well as problems arising from, the textual translation from Telugu to English. Of particular interest would be the difficulties encountered by Kolakaluri while attempting to preserve the authenticity of the source text during the process of translation. And it also concentrate on the primary aim of translation is to preserve the meaning of the source text, its sense or essence, and to reproduce it in a suitably universal fashion available to readers outside its original socio-cultural context.

## Objectives

The primary objective of the research, nonetheless, would be to identify and familiarize oneself with the problems arising in self-translation from Telugu to English in the case of Dalit literature, as evidenced in the English translation of Anantajeevanam. The study picked up its object and proved that this objet has particularly been the case in Telugu

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literature from the 1980s onwards, which saw the rise of large number of writers emerging from socially marginalized backgrounds. The rise of Dalit literature, as noted by K. Purushotham, has introduced a new idiom in contemporary Telugu writing.

### Research Questions

- Is current research shall attempt to identify and analyse the various linguistic and cultural issues emanating from the Telugu to English translation of Kolakaluri Enoch's novel *Anantajeevanam*. And is the research shall also critically examine the text as a work of Dalit literature in self-translation?
- In what manners are highly localized linguistic components such as dialects, tropes, idioms and metaphors translated?

### Hypothesis

- Is social media and religious rituals have played significant role in constructing/deconstructing Dalit identity in India.
- Both the Upper cast community as well as Indian government have played a crucial role in the migration of Dalit to other religion/ non-native place for livelihood.

### Methodology of the study

As outlined in the previous section, the critical analysis of the translated novel will be along three distinct paradigms, each of which would require its own methodological framework. The primary objective of the research, nonetheless, would be to identify and familiarize oneself with the problems arising in self-translation from Telugu to English in the case of Dalit literature, as evidenced in the English translation of *Anantajeevanam*.

### Review of Literature

The study used multi literary texts such as a translated work by Kolakaluri Enoch's *Anantajeevanam* should most significantly be read and interpreted as Telugu Dalit literature in translation. As Abraham and Misrahi-Barak observe, Indian literature in translation has largely been dominated by "postcolonial" or "Commonwealth" literature which has invisibilized as well as denounced the presence of Dalit literary voices. They opine that the literariness of Dalit writing revolves around its purpose and conviction, its *skopos*, to be a political statement of intent. The translation of Dalit texts, embedded in the immediate and subjective experience of caste violence, does not mean only linguistic translation. It also means a 'transfer between contexts'. The translator is also engaged in bringing the Dalit world to the world at large. Thus, it is common to have introductions, prefaces, lists of unfamiliar words, and so on, provided by both translators and Dalit

writers at the beginning of the text. These suggest a social context as well as a collaboration between Dalit and non-Dalit 'agents', and authenticate the text by conveying to readers that the translation both linguistic and cultural has been approved by the Dalit protagonist. (Pai 77-78). The research will, therefore, require a close reading of the primary texts the original source text (ST) in Telugu as well as the translated text (TT) in English. The practice of close reading the sustained and immersive reading of a text, paying close attention to the lexical, syntactical as well as semantic elements cannot be underestimated as a methodological tool, particularly in the case of translation studies. As Sujit Mukherjee observes, "Translation of a literary text demands close reading, the degree of which is more intense than the close reading done for any other literary purpose except perhaps for textual emendation." The process of translation, in itself, is mediated by the gaze of a reader and research on translation studies would therefore require a Meta reading of the translated text.

As the study had been mentioned previously, the research would analyse the translated text for both linguistic as well as cultural phenomena. For this purpose, the current research shall draw from various existing theories within the field of translation studies. Vinay and Darbelnet's theories on translation shift continue to be relevant in understanding lexical and semantic shifts which the ST undergoes during translation. They observe that translators usually depend on two strategies direct translation and oblique translation. Direct translation refers to literal translation from the source language to the target language and is essentially lexical, while oblique translation involves non-literal translations which sacrifice the literal-ness to preserve the sense and meaning of the text. Of the many processes of translation, the act of "borrowing" or reproducing words in the SL in the same form within the TT is particularly relevant in the case of translation from Indian languages. Furthermore, translations from Indian languages to English also employ "equivalence" whereby local idioms are rendered comprehensible by substituting them with more terms commonly available in the target language. (Munday 56-60). The linguistic problems arising during translation have been discussed in depth by J. C. Catford. Catford notes that textual equivalence during translation necessarily causes a syntactical shift in the TT. He identifies two kinds of shifts which occur in this fashion. A level shift occurs when a term in the SL has its equivalent at a different linguistic level in the TL. Secondly, he identifies four forms of category shifts whereby formal correspondence between the SL and the TL is disrupted. Of these, structure shifts (the change in syntactical and grammatical structure) as well as class shifts (where one part of speech in the SL is substituted with another part in the TL) are particularly relevant in understanding linguistic issues encountered while translating texts from Indian languages to English.

## Data Sources

The scope of the study is limited unto Kolakaluri Enoch's Anantajeevanam, Telugu Dalit literature in translation. The study also used available native and non-native speakers' literature books and Newspapers, magazines etc. which are related to this very topic.

## Conclusion

The study has evaluated itself by critical enquiry into the field of Dalit self-translation. Contemporary research on self-translation has largely focused on the dialectical relationship between the author as translator and the text.

And the study also focused on the phenomenological approach has remained imprecise of the questions of power as well as the authorial intent of the translator. The chapter shall attempt to pay close attention to these two particular aspects. Drawing from Lefevere and Spivak, the study shall illustrate how hierarchical power structures mediate the translation of the text. It shall further explain the skopos of the Dalit writer in translating his own literary work. The study also would like to propose for future development according to society's need and such work will be appreciated.

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