

Relocation as a Gear to Bring Back Aspiration: A Study in Kate Atkinson's Fiction *When Will There Be Good News?*

Mr. D.V. Andrew
Research Scholar
PG and Research Department of English
Holy Cross College (Autonomous)
Affiliated to Bharathidasan University
Tiruchirappalli-620 002

Dr. I. Ruby Merlin
Associate Professor & Research Supervisor
PG and Research Department of English
Holy Cross College (Autonomous)
Affiliated to Bharathidasan University
Tiruchirappalli – 620 002

Abstract

Translation improves and changes the mental illness of a person through displacement. Displacement plays a role in translation, and there are researchers who have acknowledged this. Displacement helps people to overcome problematic things through the influence of the cultural setting and environmental ambience of the place. Humans are ideal receivers, so they easily respond to their surroundings without any conscious influence.

This paper elaborates on how traumatic incidents influence people through the cultural setting and the environment of their surroundings. Concerning Kate Atkinson's *When Will There Be Good News?* this research paper explores how people are unconsciously adopting their selves with the environment and how they are overlapping their traumatic memories by deterritorialization. This translation helps to overcome their problem and stimulates them to plan a safer future with lots of benefits. Here, displacement is considered and used as a tool to identify the transformation of an individual's mental personality and physical personality. It helps the person to recover their mental and physical health from their past traumatic life. Through this new environment, a person can overcome their problems by the implementation of deterritorialization, which fades the shades of the past life and engages an individual in the new environment. It deviates the person from their past terrible incidents. This displacement heals the mental health of the person in the new cultural settings. This new condition gives a new experience to the person to learn something in a new environment. This paper studies how this transition helps people to overcome their past experiences and how characters cooperate with displacement in *When Will There Be Good News?* by Kate Atkinson. This paper outlines the advantages and disadvantages of translation, deterritorialization and displacement.

Key Words: Displacement, Translation, Relocation, Transition, Ideal receiver, Trauma, Deterritorialization, Climate Change.

According to The Holy Bible, languages were born at the Tower of Babel; this incident created a need for translation for worldwide communication. Translation transforms

a work of art from one language to another. There are many types of translations existing in the literary world. The role and outcomes of translation differ from one another. Translation is not to converse and not to imitate, but to translate the idea of the original text. Translation comes under the linguistic domain (Lefevere, 1). Translation surpasses the idea of a cultural region to another cultural region through the work of art. The cultural transformation can be identified by an 'ideal receiver' by Walter Benjamin, but a normal receiver cannot understand the ideology of the author (Benjamin, 151).

A translator translates linguistic constructions of text, but they cannot translate more than that. A translation would be a transformative format of the original text (Benjamin 152); they cannot completely translate the culture and aura of the text. Art is imitation of imitation (Plato, Republic-X) likewise a translated work cannot mimic the original culture of the real text because targeted region may have different cultural practice so the translator cannot translate text with the culture of the original text because the original text's culture may be different or alienated to targeted region so the translator should alternate the original idea and culture of the text as per the cultural setting and sovereignty of the targeted nation. The unconscious mistake of translation leads to the spoiler without proper study, knowledge and idea of the first or second language. The translated work unconsciously possesses the cultural resemblance of the original text, and it carries the soulful energy and the culture of the original text, and it replicates the cultural practices of the original text. Few readers are influenced by some words of the translated work, and they are unconsciously dragged by the culture of the original text.

Translation has many types and forms, and each form has different names and different outcomes. A reader cannot make an ordinary review on the translated text, and a reader should try to understand the translation and culture of the people because that work may have a different culture from the reader's perspective, so the reader may not be able to recognise it at first hand reading of the text. Transition, transformation, transcreation and translation convey similar meaning, but these are performed and provide different outcomes in different situations. Transcreation refers to the translation of a text into painting or into some other art form, which originated in India and very popular form of translation in the field of translation (Pederson, 57).

Translation plays a multi-role in various fields in different ways and comes up with different outcomes. These different outcomes have different terms due to different outcomes from different ambience and in different climates. Transformation and transition are similar synonyms of the term translation, but it has different meanings. These terms provide similar outcomes to translation. The transformation and transition terms are used in psychology and psychology-related subject areas.

According to Élise Pestre and Fethi Benslam, translation is a motion of move from one place to another for new positive change in social life, which helps them to overcome their traumatic experience.

“A true work of translation (from the Latin *traducere*),⁹ in the sense of moving from one place to another, must therefore take place if the subject, a child of the suffering exiled parents, wants to grow without falling prey to another’s captivating and often destructive memory” (20).

All emotions of human beings are measured in psychology, and those emotions are examined under psychology and derived as terms and ideas as per the experiments and results. Here, transitions of the characters are highly visible in bare vision. As per psychology, all emotions are situation-based; they are changeable as per the situation, and changeability depends on the atmospheric temperature, which is called climate change in psychology. In climate change, atmospheric temperature plays a major role in the construction and design of the character, behaviour and emotions of an individual. The behaviour of an individual is changeable depending on climate change and the atmosphere of the geography (Marczak et al., 01).

Kate Atkinson is a British novelist and writer; her writings are considered one of the master pieces of British Literature. Most of the novels are about thriller and war-related stories, so the transition of the characters is highly visible in a defined place and during the climate change. The transformations of the characters are quite different from the natural behaviour of each individual. Those characters are widely different; sometimes their behaviours and reactions are not measurable and incomparable with any of their natural behaviours and mannerisms. These behaviours are looking for the pleasure and welfare of their own individual.

The traumatic event of an individual never allows them to improve their selves or move on from their past experience, and never allows them to be productive in their surroundings or their works space. The crime scene or the place where the crime incident occurred is one of the major sources for the person to recall or remember the past frightful memories of the person. A single element of that particular culture may dominate the behavioural and mental health of the person. Displacement helps the person to overcome their frightful memories of the incident. Displacement plays a role as a translation, which helps the person to reflect the emotion of their psychic by the transition from their native place. Displacement helps the person to change their behaviour as per their environment and climate change (Pestre et al., 21).

In a few states, displacement forces the person to take part in a new culture without any interest, only with the aim of attaining mental peace or mental pleasure. Relocation can daunt the individual, but in fixed ways. Displacement helps the person to overcome their past experience by the support of climate change (Marczak et al., 01). The new learning with a new culture engages the person to be active, not to engage him / herself with the memories of the past scaring incidents. Here, displacement plays a major role in detaching the person from his / her past memories, which control them in harmful ways. The new atmosphere and climate change help the individual to learn things, and geographic designs give new experiences to the person through the senses. The new atmosphere engages the person to

overcome their old memories, which are indirectly relevant to the idea of BF. Skinner, who proved human behaviours with his rat box experiment (Skinner, 505).

Deterritorialization is the only process, which takes place when a person moves from his / her native place or crime scene to an alienated place for some deviation.

Deterritorialization is state, which helps a person to fadeout their old cultural memories. An alienated place is the main thing for deterritorialization to take part in his / her life, which fades the memories of traumatic incidents and cultural symbols of the past.

Deterritorialization ignites the process of vanishing the memories of the native culture and the routine practice of an individual. Deterritorialization aborts the memories and cultural metaphorical symbols of the native life. Traumatic memory exists also through the cultural symbols and materials, when these memories and symbols start to fade from the memories and it encourages and ignites the person to learn something new. The culture enables the person to overcome the traumatic events of the person (Pestre et al., 21).

Every new atmosphere act as a fuel source to the deterritorialization, which encourages the person to move forward from their past. If the person stayed in his / her place, where they harmful harmed by the crime scene events that never allow deterritorialization to be productive, and it does not fade any memories of an individual. New culture will occupy the behaviour and mental psyche of the person, and it gives invigorate to the person to prevail over his / her memories when they are persuaded by the atmosphere, likewise, the geographic background helps the person to progress with the situation. The culture conversion enables an individual to liberate themselves from their memories, and their new ambience enables them to be accepted and adapt to the new culture through entertainment-based learning.

A common or simple incident can trigger the person to recall the harmful incidents with the support of the ambience and atmosphere of their surroundings. The person cannot change the ambience or atmosphere of the geography as per his / her wish or need, but they can try their best to modify it or move on from those places as much as possible. The person should move to some other place for their personal growth; otherwise, they may be controlled by the cultural settings and climate of the location.

Joanna Hunter's mother was killed by the slayer Ander Decker. Joanna fled away from the place, and she tried to protect herself from the killer instead of protecting her siblings from the slayer. Joanna protected herself alone by the displacement. It is a kind of transformation; this sudden displacement helped her to protect herself from the assassination, but unfortunately remaining members of her family were killed by the slayer Andrew Decker. Joanna moved to the city and educated herself, and became a doctor in her profession. Joanna has a kid, and she named him Joseph in memory of her younger brother Joseph, who was killed by Andrew Decker. This name works as a symbol or metaphor to recall her younger brother Joseph. Often, this metaphorical element may help her to recall her whole family and their memories.

Joanna moves to an urban place to change herself; the displacement here plays a role as a translation of emotion and transformation of location. If she does not displace her

location, she cannot transfer her emotions and mental development, and she might be controlled and dominated by her past traumatic memories. There is no possibility to change her behaviour, when she entered into a new culture which engaged her to become more productive and helped her to change her life goals and motives, so she achieved some recognised aims and goals in her life. Here, displacement helps her to ignite the deterritorialization. This deterritorialization vanished her traumatic memories, cultures and practices of her native life with the support of her new cultural setting and unexpected cultural changes.

Through the process of deterritorialization, all of her culture and her memories vanish, while she stays on the urban side, and urban lifestyle enables her to complete the deterritorialization process successfully. If she lived in her native country, she might get the memories of her frightful past and her family events. The cultural setting of her native village may make her recall the past events and make her feel compassionate for the incident day by day. This creates grief and scars in her mind.

The displacement enables her to overcome her traumatic memories and control her emotions by deterritorialization; through this displacement, she transferred her emotions from one to another. She became very active and productive in the new climate of her new life in urban. This displacement helps her transform herself from negative to positive energy, and this new climatic condition boosts her and motivates her. Through this displacement, Joanna developed her behaviour and mental health, and she utilised the new climate to equip herself with a lot of knowledge and wealth. She found financial security through her husband, Mr. Hunter. She forgot her memories, which made her to recall her family and remaining except for her brother Joseph and same time, she wished to name her son with the same name Joseph. She developed herself as a doctor in a professional field and became a specialist. She married a man called Mr. Hunter. These things happened through the support of displacement, which changed her life.

Through this displacement and climate change, Joanna becomes a very productive and knowledgeable person in a specific profession. This displacement helps her to transform herself, and the ambience gives her new things and symbols to not recall her horrible memories. In case a new ambience also has some similarity to her traumatic life, it does not allow her to overcome her harmful memories, so deterritorialization cannot fade out her memories. It keeps feeding the memories of her mother and her family members. Sametime, the urban place does not have any similarities and symbols similar to rural culture. During the incident, she ran away through the wheat field and protect herself. Here, the wheat field is one of the symbols, but the urban place does not have any fields like rural so she does not have any possibilities to recall the incident and her traumatic life. Sametime, the new ambience motivated her to be positive and made her achieve a lot, and also, she set many goals. The new ambience gave a lot of new symbols and a new culture which is new to her and different from the terrible life, and made her optimistic in behaviour and mental practice.

Mr. Hunter did not give the similar cultural practice and family practice of Joanna's family. Similarly, he helped Joanna to survive in a new culture. Sametime, the rural and urban cultures are in contrast and they cannot sync together. Here, urban culture rejects the cultural practices of her rural life through modernisation, which does not work out in the urban areas. This combination made her feel something new in the urban environment when she was with Mr. Hunter in the new climatic conditions. She engages herself by providing treatments to patients in the hospital, and there she has a different climatic setup, which does not remind her to recall her past traumatic life. Transition in the culture changes the behaviour and mental practice of Joanna Hunter. In this new culture, Joanna Hunter engages herself sportively, and she can distance herself from the past harmful memories unconsciously, so she never gets the memories of her family members.

Joanna Hunter encountered a situation where she heard the name of Andrew Decker after the major train accident in the city, who had assassinated her family. At the same time, Jackson used the old driving licence of Mr. Andrew, which did not have any authentication photo proofs. Jackson used Mr. Andrew's identity and hid himself from society and working as a private investigator. She got angry and tried to take revenge for the assassination of her family. Joanna started searching for Andrew Decker to avenge him, but she found Jackson, who misused Andrew's identity. She kidnapped Andrew, and she finally found that that was Jackson, who was disguised as Andrew, so she one who had taken revenge on him. She thought, Andrew came back to assassinate her son, Joseph. Even though Joanna lived in a new culture with a new ambience but still very few symbols dominated, stimulated and triggered her to take revenge for her loss.

Here, symbol plays a major role as a cultural element, which influences the person with the support of unexpected presents of symbols or a person. Those symbols can trigger the victim to behave terribly due to uncontrollable emotions. In these scenarios, the displacement failed to control the person. That symbol makes her recall all of her traumatic memories, and her ambience cannot control her in any situation. Here, climatic conditions and deterritorialization failed to stop Joanna and these unexpected symbols emerge and control the person subconsciously, and these small movements also can trigger her memories and make her react harder.

Joanna herself created a metaphorical element in her life, which is is name of her brother Joseph. She named her son Joseph in memory of her brother. She had guilt that she did not protect her brother from the assassination by Andrew Decker. She likes to take care of and protect her son from Andrew Decker. She wished to compensate for everything, whatever she liked to do to her brother, but she did everything to her son. Joanna was ready to kill Andrew Decker, if needed. If she did not have any kids, there would be no need to take revenge on Andrew Decker, but here Joanna should save her son from Decker. She wished to protect her son, and she did not want to lose her son like her brother.

This paper reviews the advantages and disadvantages of displacement and relocation and how it helps an individual to conquer their traumatic memories, but at the same time, this

is not applicable in all environments and climate changes. Displacement helps the people to control their traumatic memories, which makes them a loser in his / her life due to traumatic suffocations. This displacement indirectly helps the people, but it is not the sweetest thing to people who are forcefully displaced due to other reasons. People have a longing for their native place after their displacement. Fundamentally, our native place has a kind of connection with us. Deterritorialization is complete when the person is fully attracted towards the new cultural elements; if they are not ready to accept it, they cannot forget their horrible memories, and those memories will make them suffer. People will take some time to settle down with the situation. Time will heal the things and create a solution to problems which suffocated the person.

With the support of displacement, people can retrieve themselves from some situations and they have to force themselves to get involved in the new ambience to achieve a meaningful life. As mentioned earlier, the Ambience of a particular place helps a lot to change the mentality of the person; this works based on the climate change condition and cultural elements.

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