



A SOCIO CULTURAL STUDY OF AMBAI'S SHORT STORY 'YELLOW FISH'

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ABSTRACT

Tamil Stories are a piece of regular day to day existence and comprise implies for entertainers to communicate and arrange understanding. For analysts, they give a site to look at the implications individuals, independently or all things considered, credit to lived understanding. Accounts are not straightforward interpretations of 'truth' however mirror a unique interchange between life, experience and story. Set in their more extensive socio-political and social settings, stories can give bits of knowledge into how constrained vagrants look to comprehend uprooting and brutality, restore character in burst life courses and networks, or take the stand concerning viciousness and suppression. The analyst must give specific consideration to clarify about ladies issues through socio social point of view in ambai short story yellow fish. 'Yellow Fish' is a socio social short story by Ambai (C.S. Lakshmi) composed on the topic of lady's hankering for freedom from the male matchless quality and depicted existence of fishers.

Key words: *Sociocultural, Tradition, Identity.*

INTRODUCTION

'Yellow Fish' is socio cultural story by Ambai (C.S. Lakshmi) written on the theme of woman's looking for liberation from the male ascendancy and pictured lifetime of fishers.

At first, the author Ambai offers a vivid and realistic description of the sea-shore, fishing boats and fisherwomen within the story. The authors show that each one the fishing boats had



arrived one by one at the shore. The boats were replete with fishes. The fishermen unfold their nets and started sorting the fishes. The fishes perceived to splash into plastic troughs. Their spherical eyes looked to be wide open. The unwanted fishes were thrown away. Among the unwanted fishes, there was a yellow fish. it had been conjointly thrown away on the sand. It had some black spots. because the storyteller hunched to observe the yellow fish, it began to shudder and leap. The mouth gaped and closed and tossed regarding on the recent sand. Seeing the yellow fish, the memory of Jalaja, came to the narrator's mind.

With the mention of the name of Jalaja, the second section of the story has begun. Here we have a tendency to come back to grasp that the storyteller of the story may be a lady named Anu. She is gift together with her husband Arun on the shore. Jalaja was their girl-child United Nations agency died babe. The gap and shutting of the mouth of the yellow fish reminded Jalaja United Nations agency conjointly did identical to survive. once her birth, she was place in associate degree brooder. Her mouth was red however pale to appear at. Her eyes were spherical like that of the yellow fish. typically she perceived to open and shut her mouth as if it had been consumption. however she didn't survive. She died. Her ashes, once the incineration, were place into associate degree urn. Its slim mouth was tied with a bit of fabric.

Later on, we have a tendency to see that a fisher boy was on his manner home back from splashing within the waves. once he came close to Anu, she asked him, "Will you throw this yellow fish back to the sea?"

With a fast snort of laughter, he grabbed the fish firmly by its tail and began running towards the ocean. The storyteller (Anu) ran once him. The boy placed the yellow fish on the crest of associate degree incoming wave. For an instant it spluttered helpless, sort of a drinker United Nations agency couldn't notice the manner home. once more it opened its mouth to the water, taking it in. It swished its tail and swam forward and united into the blue-grey-white of the ocean.

Thus the image of yellow fish connects (symbolises) Jalaja United Nations agency died babe being treated as supernumerary as yellow fish in an exceedingly male-dominated society.

The story is narrated within the person. however the story-teller introduced the primary person 'I' not at the start of the story however within the middle with the utilization of that the theme of the story takes a flip. Before introducing the primary person 'I' the author narrates the story objectively. She offers a vivid and realistic description of sea-shore at the side of fishermen getting back from fishing hunts. it had been a Summer evening. The sand of the shore felt hot. Away to the left of the shrunken ocean and spent waves, the sand unfold sort of a desert. one in all the fishing boats had arrived on the shore. Its color was white and

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floated sort of a swan, swaying from aspect to aspect. The fisherwomen appeared able to welcome the boats.

The objective narration of the sea-shore before introducing the primary person 'I' creates a practical impact to the theme of the story. within the second portion, we have a tendency to meet with a girl character named Anu. She is on the shore at the side of her husband. She has lost her girl-child named Jalaja associate degraded her ashes ar in an urn to be washed away within the ocean. the outline of the ocean that the author has given before takes a symbolic and figurative that means within the later portion of the story. the ocean at the side of its waves and stretch of water symbolizes liberation that a girl craves for in an exceedingly male-dominated society.

For a more robust understanding of the story, it's going to be divided into 3 sections, tho' the author has bestowed her story while not dividing it into sections.

The first section bears a vivid and realistic description of shore long with fishermen caught fishes. it had been a summer evening. The sand of the shore felt hot. Away to the left of the shrunken ocean and spent waves, the sand unfold sort of a desert. The fishermen were getting back from their fishing hunt. one in all the fishing boats had arrived on the shore. Its color was white and floated sort of a swan, swaying from aspect to aspect. The fisherwomen were able to welcome the boats. They were sporting saris of assorted colors as glaring indigo, domestic red, profound inexperienced, assaulting blue. They stood spirited against the white boat upon a pale blue and achromatic ocean.

One by one all the fishing boats had got wind of the shore. The boats were replete with fishes. The fishermen unfold their nets and started sorting the fishes. The fishes perceived to splash into plastic troughs. Their spherical eyes looked to be wide open. The unwanted fishes were thrown away. Among the unwanted fishes, there was a yellow fish. it had been conjointly thrown away on the sand. It had some black spots. because the storyteller hunched to observe the yellow fish, it began to shudder and leap. The mouth gaped and closed and tossed regarding on the recent sand. Seeing the yellow fish, the memory of Jalaja, came to the narrator's mind.

With the mention of the name of Jalaja, the second section of the story has begun. Here we have a tendency to come back to grasp that the storyteller of the story may be a lady named Anu. She is gift together with her husband Arun on the shore. Jalaja was their girl-child United Nations agency died babe. The gap and shutting of the mouth of the yellow fish reminded Jalaja United Nations agency conjointly did identical to survive. owing to some physical defect, Jalaja was place in associate degree brooder. Her mouth was red however pale to appear at. Her eyes were spherical like that of the yellow fish. typically she perceived

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to open and shut her mouth as if it had been consumption. however she didn't survive. She died. Her ashes, once the incineration, were place into associate degree urn. Its slim mouth was tied with a bit of fabric.

Then Anu, the mother of Jalaja asked her husband Arun to open the mouth of the urn as she wished to examine the ashes inside. The speech communication between the 2 reads like:

'Why is that the mouth closed?'

'What mouth?'

'The mouth of the urn. Open it.'

'Anu, it just contains ashes ashes.'

'I want to see it. Open it.'

'Anu... (Yellow Fish p.246)

Saying thus Anu poor into sob. Eventually, the fabric of the urn was removed to reveal the urn's little mouth.

After this, the third section of the story begins. during this section, we have a tendency to see that yellow fish is moving regarding on the recent sand of the shore. A fisherboy was on his manner home back from splashing within the waves. once he came close to Anu, she asked him, "Will you throw this yellow fish back to the sea?"

With a fast snort of laughter, he grabbed the fish firmly by its tail and began running towards the ocean. The storyteller (Anu) ran once him. The boy placed the yellow fish on the crest of associate degree incoming wave. For an instant it spluttered helpless, sort of a drinker United Nations agency couldn't notice the manner home. once more it opened its mouth to the water, taking it in. It swished its tail and swam forward and united into the blue-grey-white of the ocean.

'Yellow Fish' may be a figurative story by Ambai (C.S. Lakshmi) written on the theme of woman's looking for liberation from the male ascendancy. The plot of the story sets within the shore and also the depiction of the ocean and water have compete a big role in revealing out the inner motives and purpose of the characters of the story.

The story begins with a vivid and realistic description of the shore. the author tells US that it had been a summer evening. The sand of the shore felt hot. Away to the left of the shrunken ocean and spent waves, the sand unfold sort of a desert. The fishermen were getting back from their fishing hunt. one in all the fishing boats had arrived on the shore. Its color was white and floated sort of a swan, swaying from aspect to aspect. The fisherwomen were able to welcome the boats. They were sporting saris of assorted colors as glaring indigo, domestic



red, profound inexperienced, assaulting blue. They stood spirited against the white boat upon a pale blue and achromatic ocean. One by one all the fishing boats had arrived at the shore. The boats were replete with fishes. The fishermen spread their nets and began sorting the fishes. The fishes seemed to splash into plastic troughs. Their round eyes looked to be wide open. The unwanted fishes were thrown away. Among the unwanted fishes, there was a yellow fish. It was also thrown away on the sand. It had some black spots. As the narrator stooped to watch the yellow fish, it began to shudder and leap for survival. The mouth gaped and closed and tossed about on the hot sand to get into water of the sea. Seeing the yellow fish, the memory of Jalaja, came to the narrator's mind. Thus the sea and water stand for life and revival of life.

"The ashes that arun brought back from the electric crematorium were in a small urn. A minute of those huge earth were urns used for burial in the days of mahenjodaro and Harappa." (Yellow Fish, Page 246)

The next day after the cremation, the men in the family gather the cremated remains and scatter them in the river if possible. After the cremation, the ashes are gathered and disposed of, usually in water. That same way in the story yellow fish written by Ambai pointed out that the traditional funeral happening still in the society.

There are a number of factors which are responsible for continuity and change in Indian society. Change may occur through adaptation or integration. Adaptation occurs when existing institutions readjust to meet new needs. Integration occurs when a society adopts a new element and makes it part of itself.

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