

The Role of Language in Literature focusing Feminism and others Globally

Dr. Chetan Anand^[1]

Abstract:

The courtly love of language, the praising of dominant individuals, the capturing of language by class individuals, bounded the literature to come and serve for the general people. It was not only in case of English language but for the various surviving languages of the world. Starting with the Anglo-Norman period, the age of Chaucer, Elizabeth, the puritan and Restoration age, Neo-classical/Augustan age, the romantic, Victorian and modern age, English literature has faced the different stages of dawn and dusk of dominancy. The literature has always taken women's literary central theme. Present paper is an attempt to analyze the role of language in literature with an emphasis on feminism with global perspective.

Key words: Feminism, Literature, Language

Article History: Received: 25th March 2019, Revised: 28th March 2019, Accepted: 28th March 2019, Published: 30th March 2019.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Varying and dazzling array of language is the main tool of human communication since inception. The vital relationship between language and literature is not new for human being. The course of learning as means of communication might be seen since beginning of civilization. The mystical relationship between language and thought gives new ideas and aspect for English literature with relation to social and individual deeds. The symbolic to written journey of language is the real output of social, psychological, historical and political background of literary panorama. Human beings are empowered with the sense of innovation to react upon the situations. The reactions which become history for the future might be virtue or evil. The intermingling of various cultures with each other gives rise to different way of thinking in context with social changes. The Norman domination was established after the battle of Hasting (1066) and heralded the end of Anglo- Saxon phase of English History. The four popular languages prevailing in England were old French or Anglo- Norman, Latin, old English and different branches of the Celtic-language group.

Like English dominical transfer, the language tried to merge in emerging group of culture. The Adam (Anglo-Norman mystery) was probably written in France during beginning of 13th century. In the same way the Hindi language also faced changing face of the prevailing trends to available era of social Aesthetics. The dominant Indo-Arabic and Urdu popularity were being changed with English-Hindi vernacular of the prevailing society. The theme is to only inculcate the inter relationship of society with literary aspect. With the dominancy of France, the pronunciation of English changed and grammar became simple with some extent incorporation of a few French structure as it can be seen, by the analysis of 'Estorie des Angles' written by the first Anglo-Norman historiographer 'Geoffery Gaimmar'.

The Age of Chaucer (1340-1400) was of great linguistic importance. During the age of Chaucer the English did not remain the language of high culture. Even though ordinary people used to speak English with versatility and although French was the language of power, spoken by royal, aristocrats and high powered officials. The new ideas were taking shape in multiple way.

'Mathew Arnold' called Chaucer "The father of our splendid English poetry"¹. The Troilus and Creiseyde (1378-83) is the longest poem of Chaucer.

The English literature now witnessed the rebellions like, the 'Wars of the Roses' and 'Cads rebellions' in the midst of age of revival (1400-1550). The language passed through mystery, miracle and moralily. 'Whyatt and Surrey introduced the 'Sonnet' with its metrical rhyme. Like English the Hindi literature also witnessed mystery of Devki Nandan Khatri as an output of 'Chandrakanta Santati'. In English literature, John Lydgate (1370-1449), William Dunbar (1460-1520) unfolded the new ideas in their writing. The New court poets 'Thomas Wyatt', Henry Howard were prominent during the age of revival.

As compared with present day scenario, when the popular faces of Hindi Literature are returning their awards in the name of dominance of intolerance. Although it is not rightful to make any statement on the burning topic but with relation to the age of Elizabeth (1550-1625) this terminology can be analysed. It has also relation with the society and prevailing dominance of particular individualism. The Age of Elizabeth gave English literature to comparative religions tolerance, Social contentment with tuning to drama in the form of appeal to the imagination and the intellect. The freedom of mind provided the great literary stimulus and highest stage of development of English literature. The trend of literature bewildering can be summed up by accompanying the given stanzas of 'Anna Kerenina' by 'Leo Tolostoy'.

^[1]Dept. of AS & H, IGDTUW, Email: chetan.igit@gmail.com

“A hawk flew high over a forest far away with a slow sweep of its wings; another flew with exactly the same motion in the same direction and vanished. The birds twittered more loudly and busily in the thicket. An owl hooted not far off, and Laska, starting, stepped cautiously a few steps forward and putting her head on one side, began to listen intently. Beyond the stream was heard the cuckoo. Twice she uttered her usual cuckoo-call, and then gave a hoarse, hurried call and broke down.

‘Imagine| the cuckoo already said Stephen Arkadyevitch, coming out from behind a bush’².

The English literature was strengthening its effect with social issues at par maturely. The New-Classical Augustan Age (1700-1789) may be characterized with new prose form specially periodicals, criminal biographies, political allegories, travelogues and romantic tales. Apart from satire, novel became the important literary expression of the bourgeoisie and middle class.

In terms of English and Hindi literature novel emerged as the popular genera of specially middle class to fill their leisure time. Defoe, Richardson, Premchand, Devki Nandan Khatri, fielding, Bhagwati Charan Verma, Smollet focused on the primary wings i.e. the normal people, farmers. Their social status and other prevalent problems in their basic bricks of society. So the literature same how bented towards the normal people. The concept of feminism came in the literature of modernist like Richardson, (Virginia woolfs (1882-1941), Mrs. Dalloway cover one day from morning to night in one woman’s life. DH Lawrence’s ‘woman in love’ came in 1920 and sons and lovers in 1913. The modern Age (1910-45) is considered as the reaction against the Victorian culture and aesthetic intellectuals.

The Sense and sensibility, inner consciousness, Experimentation with individualism gave immense progress to the literature. The cultural deed was peeping towards the visionary 20th Century. The man came as centre of point of the literary writing. Avant-grade which means Advance-grard in French became the literary identification or hallmark of modern literature. To like changing trends the Language also becomes condense, plot non-chronological like impersonal to personal subjective with a flaw of narrative consciousness. The existence of literary trends i.e. imagism, Dadaism and Surrealism gave new way of thinking.

“The literature has always taken women s literary central theme. We can give as eyes gat to words, Alcott’s little women.”

“I’ ll go on the first bend, and see if its all right, before we begin to race,” Amy heard him say, as he shot away, looking lika a young Russian, in his fur-trimmed coat and cap”³. Like the feminist literary figures of English literature specially such as Virginia Woolf the modernist writing of Hindi gave birth many female writer i.e. Amrita Pritam, Krishna Shobti and Maitreyi Pushpa. Maitery Pushpa has concentrated mainly towards feminism. The post modernism have made possibilities for the literature to be generalized even for the rural to urban peoples simultaneously.

The writing about human behavior psychology of personal relationship, affection, frustration became the voice againt central point of these writers. They also raised the issues

which were dominant in the society. poverty, illiteracy, sex, romance and the malpractices of dominant male society, the unequal and biased behaviour of male towards female gave rise the feminist concept. The women from the back foot became vital and understood their right and possibilities of their development. Enumerating since Virginal Woolf’s ‘A Room of one’s Own (1929), the discussion bent towards women’s writing and its historical economic and social under pinning.

As in the context of Indian literature we can see how the characters like binoy & Lolita interact in ‘Gora’. Written by Rabindra Nath Tagor. “When he saw Lolita come out on deck he rose, and was preparing to retire into his cabin when Lolita greeted him, and said: “I an afraid you did not get much sleep last night”. “Oh, I didn’t have a bad night, “replied Binoy”⁴

It is the time when there is trend of discourse. This discourse meant to provide the unanimous space for the women empowerment. This empowerment course with the wisdom of empowered knowledge and awareness about the surrounding activities. Unfortunately this figures only amongst the developed or privileged Component for the society. The rural women’s are for away from such a writer who has touched there back foot women’s of rural areas. Having abundant knowledge end ethics of the social up liftment they are leaking prominency and social status specially in rural novel’s establish their wisdom at the end which vitally support the feminism and feminist theory. The simple and down to earth female characters male them throaned at the unbreakable height of hope and happenings. Their possibilities in the area of politics and Socio-economic village environment of tribal people who has been explained and regarded as ‘Monster or Devil family member. Although this reminds the ‘Slavery system’ of the Africa but the land where their shelter is situated has preserved the Innumerable wealth (Bauxite, coal and other mineral ores) under the barren fields of Jharkhand. But still they are suffering through economic menace and very critical life where their entity (Specially some of are from far distance rural/ Forest places) is endangered.

The resemblance with ROMA people, their anthropological similarities with tribal of India enumerates the reality which is for distant than misconception. The ROMA or ASURAS are not in shape of devil or ‘Rakshas’ but the sufferer of economic backwardness and negligency of real world. This can be strangely shown in the movies far away from the reality as per myth & mythology. The then and present trends of something is well associated with the trend and practices of English literature globally. The breathing of sentiments touches the heart of reality and imagination in terms of world as a global village. The simple sound created at a ground level be analyzed and well connected with the theme and lineation of worlds prime attributes, either feminism humanism. It gives proper plate form to their character inters of inceptional attitude.

As per Maitreyi’s concern of feminism, it is gently and liberally accepted by the general people. Hence the Maiterye’s writing gives a historical turning to feminist theory of Hindi literature. Maiterye’s one of the novel “Gunah Begunah” (Culprit versus innocent) focuses on the

woman as a bitter sufferer of the societies bitter-truth of bareness. Ms. Illa who is a lady constable posted in a male dominant society's police station. She feels her weak position towards the isolated women hood in the barbaric acts of police. 'Gunah Begunah' emphasis the significant male reaction to see a sex-worker named 'Reshmi' who has been demanded and being asked to give 'Salami' to male police who has arrested them even without waiting a lady-constable 'Illa Choudhary'.

It shows the bare truth of male dominant society towards women. The intimacy of 'Reshmi towards 'Illa choudhary' being as women apart from the cruelty of police, she tells her post that how she comes in this business of immoral. She has been raped by her near & dear father and unbelievably reactions of own mother hurt her badly. She wept heartedly in telling past.

"You see 'Deedi' how & till where, the cost of being women might go! How she indulged her daughter in this? She Whispered- my mother always gave me instruction to be aware of boys, perhaps my mother had forbidden the rapist husband even her own blood- dearest daughter is sufferer. Perhaps my mom has accepted position of being a daughter is a heaviest burden!

According to her -'Mard' (Male) is always 'Takatwar (strongest) by all means. He might abuse and even can go till murder or rape without any hesitation to hoist the flag of 'Male dominancy'. This is the reason that he (Male) rules dominantly everywhere"⁵

The things indicate that even such practices are the bad spot on the face of humanism and ethical practices but still the society may be found indulged in such practices even since beginning. Sometimes the narrator might be crossed through the psycho analytical analysis of characters but still these are very near to the reality. The relationship and tendency of women has always been of vital importance for the writers and well wishers of the society. The sentiments and by pathetic protagonist, always add something in the attitude of feminists.

One of the contemporaries of Hindi literature Mr. Ranendra has recently written his first novel "Global Gaon ka Devta" (The God of Global village) in the context of tribal people of 'Jharkhand' a state of India. The myth and reality of Global village, are truly explained.. The literary sensitively towards humanism has brought sudden changes in the thinking, lifestyle and other socio-cultural conceptualization with reality and truth. America to Japan everywhere we can find the cultural amalgamation of Indians specially in the literary field. The inscription on stones (Shilalelkh), Boudh stupas, Thousand columns of 'Uctas' which is made of only stones without any cementation, embarks the popularity of ancient Indian architecture which had a great relation with world's popular literature. It has been observed that prior to the presence of 'Goras' English people America was well occupied by "Maya civilization" who were 'maya monsters' Geographically America is behind India. The Stone Inscription make resemblance of Indian literary expertise in & relation with worlds culture and heritage.

The linked generative grammar⁶ of various literary expertise gives the wide propopect of literary and cultural

amalgamation of world as literary prominence. If we compare English literature with others, then we find that the influence of Latin and French English is observable. In Indian literary context in present day scenario, the kavayad (crow commencing) of "Stri vimarsh" (Feminism) has been arisen vigorously. One of popular novel 'Chalk' (1997).

(Swirling wheel used to pottery) The novelist portray's the marginalised women in the context of post modernism. The Nayika (Heroine) of 'Chalk' 'Sarang' fought bravely with well established male dominant society to sacrifice the cruel tradition and vitalize the emerging needs i.e. education in the form of "Master Sridhar" in saving the life line of literacy. Although she has suffered alone in this process, even till the blames of moral turpitude or the faque blame of sexual relation with 'Master Sridhar' heart-breakingly pointed out by her husband 'Ranjit. The passion to take revenge from murderer of 'Resham (The cousin sister of 'Sarang naine)' is the main theme behind the story. According to Maitreyi "She was never against the 'Purush, the male). Her only wish was for a good companion (Sahyogi purush). During the earliest days of marriage she wrote her husband, I wanted only the good companion but you seemed to be owner unfortunately."⁷

The normal tendency of general people that feminists are male haters proved wrong after the proper analysis of Maitreyi's writings. In another novel of Maitreyi "Betwa Bahti Rahi (Betwa the river blew continuously.....) the female characters pass through the curse of being women with situation and circumstances. They accept the unwillingness of feminist sufferings.

"But it is bitter truth. Because of being a woman, she bears the pain of being always ----to bear, to overwhelm and fight against....."⁸

The Safety of 'Self' and Stritv (The Virginity) has always been the reason of appraising and hated attitude towards feminism. They seem to be weak only due to physiological body construction, of which safety and security raised the prime importance in relation with their morals. The 'Idannamam' of Maitreyi Pushpa focuses on such issues, where Bau, the grand mother of Manda (The Heroine) gathers from here to there to save her grand daughter 'Manda' who faces the all around danger in the world of male dominant society.

II. CONCLUSION

The sentiments and possibilities of happening has always left hope for futures happenings to open the wide space for any literary field. The need is to conceptualize in terms of contemporaries. It has always been the right prospect for any thinker or researcher. Present paper attempts to throw a light on the role of literature in respect to the feminism with the help of several examples and references taken from well known literature.

III. REFERENCES

1. According to 'Arnold' Chaucer was founder of new tradition. For Arnold "Chaucer's major contribution towards poetry was his adherence to realism"

2. Leo Tolostoy; Anna Karenina: eighth impression: 2007; Rupa . Co, 7/ 16, Ansari Road, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-02; Page 163. INDIA.
3. Louisa May Alcott; Little women, first edition -June 2000, Aladdin paper backs , 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York ,USA, Page- 119, USA”
4. “Rabindra Nath Tagore: ‘Gora’; First Edition-2002, Rupa Publication India Pvt. Ltd. 7/16, Ansari Road, Daryaganj, N.D- 02, Page-216, INDIA.
5. “Maitreyi Pushpa “Gunah Begunah”, 2011; Raj Kamal Prakashan, INDIA First Edition page- 31 ISBN: 978-81-267-2321-8
6. “According to N. Krishna swamy” we acquire information about a language and using that language, we create or generate sentences. In this sense the Grammar is generative.
7. Maitreyi Pushpa “Chak”; 2011: Kitabghar publishers, New Delhi, Page- 7 First edition INDIA; ISBN-978-93-80146-84-3.
8. Maitreyi pushpa; Betwa Bahti Rahi: 2010; Kitabghar Prakashan, Ansari Road. New Delhi-2, Page-8, First Edition ,INDIA, ISBN:- 81-7016-139-8