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The Difference in Roles and Significance among Male And Female Poets in English Literature (A Study of Selected Poets)

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ABSTRACT

Modern Indian English poetry ranges from personal emotions and lyricism to complex linguistic experiments, dry intellectual tone, pungent satire and nursery rhyme. It has a new note and an urgency of utterance. But even then it is not possible to escape from tradition completely. The female characters were either content with their domestic status even if they were not always happy with their circumstances, or they were trying to change their futures sometimes with success and sometimes without success. The female characters took on a diversified range of roles such as working women, single women, married women, and mothers, and they exhibited both traditional and non-traditional gender behavior traits. In the one play set in the home, Fences, the female voice was a stronger and a more articulate voice than any of her dramatic predecessors. Gender became a major theme in more of the plays..Many male poets saddest poem ever written.

Key Word's : Short Summary and History of Male And Female Poets.

The Backdrop

Poetry has such power to influence this world. Poetry still dominates other forms of literature such as novel, drama, short story etc. Poetry by females gives a unique lens for examining history through women's voices and perspectives. Women saw the events around them, and they felt the impact of the decisions made by those in power. At times, they had influence over the men in their lives. Reading poetry by female authors can give students new insight into historical events. Many great poems were written by women, so it can be difficult to decide which ones to use.

According to Aristotle (c. 335 B. C.), drama is the imitation of men in action. He asserted that the act of imitation was integral to man's learning, and man's capacity for self-introspection was what separated him from all other animals. He stated that "the reason why men enjoyed seeing a likeness is, that in contemplating it they find themselves, and in saying perhaps, 'Ah, that is he'" (cited in Dukore, 1974 p. 34). Assuming that Aristotle's insistence on the importance of imitation was correct, playwrights create worlds that imitate life. They give their characters personalities and actions that are responses to the world that the playwrights create for the characters' existence.

The Important subject for poets and prose writers. Rather, nature all told of the poems and essays is truthfully a living character through which human identity is built either through the characters' alignment with the nature or their struggle against it. In the art work whether it is poetry, Nature plays a vital role but in background of it. For example as place or time or sometimes as theme. But as what has been mentioned earlier that poem as an artifact of culture product of society is additionally influenced by its scheme. People of British in 18th century, as an example, thanks literature for giving contribution in developing financial system of the country through works that almost all of them are achievement oriented. Obviously, literature has considered as important things in this environment. However, it's different from Indonesia that has long-dark history in its development.

Discuss Related Male and Female Poets

Poetry. Students tend to have strong feelings about it, some love the melodic rhythm and the eloquent way in which it encapsulates life and others hate it, either because they find it a snooze-fest and would rather read the dictionary, or they simply don't know how to approach analysing it. Whatever boat you may be in, by the end of your study of Peter Skrzynecki's New/Old World poems, you're bound to have a new appreciation for the art that is poetry and find analysing poems less of a daunting prospect and more a something easy to nail.

Peter Skrzynecki wrote his poems over a significant amount of time, starting in 1970 and ending in 2006. This has given the collection a unique perspective, not only demonstrating a migrant's journey through narrative, but also by providing the different attitudes and feelings of belonging, experienced by one individual as they try to assimilate in their new world over a period of time. This gives us, as students, a wonderful opportunity to look deeper into the text and identify Skrzynecki's differing positions in regard to identity, family and belonging, through the perspective from which he writes his poems at different stages of his life.

The Elizabethan period had certain cultural expectations for men and women. In other words, women were treated differently than men, who were able to have their own stable careers. In addition, men from upper class families such as Sidney and Herbert were educated in Latin and Greek. However, there was a certain amount of poetry written by women

Kamala Surayya, also known by her pen names Madhavi Das and Kamala Das, was an English poetess and Malayalam author. Born in 1934 in Punnayurkulam in Kerala, she came to be admired for her bold and honest treatment of women's sexuality at a time when very few women had the courage to speak up about it.

Nandini Sahu is an acclaimed Indian poet, writer and critic. She has several English books and poems to her name, and is also Associate Professor of English at the Indira Gandhi National Open University.

Amitav Ghosh's *The Glass Palace* from the beginning to the end revolves around the role played by women characters. Throughout this novel women continued their journey of self-realization. Hence Amitav Ghosh successfully populates strong women in *The Glass Palace*. Thus we can prove that women play central role in the novel. Memory could almost be considered a character unto itself in Ghosh's novel. For

Literature by women tends to get marginalized because of the disparate tendencies of reception to their writings. In writing and particularly in writing poetry women are allotted personal but not public spaces, a private but not a political or rhetorical voice. Women poets have often raised their voice against social and cultural conventions that constrained their freedom and perpetrated a sort of institutional subjection of women. Women writers assert that the creation of a community of women is necessary antidote to the excess of individualism.

They believe that women need to explore their collective consciousness and shared experience in order to transcend the fragmentation and isolation of their lives. With regards to the new trends and techniques in women's poetry there is a remarkable movement connecting the domestic with the public spheres of work. Increased metropolitan activities,

sophisticated life styles, globalization, urbanized influences of pop, disco and cafe culture, Anglo-Americanization and the public and convent education of the present generation of women poets have made their poetic language, chiselled, sharp, pithy and effortless. The deconstructive strategies of narrative and conceptual frames, along with the simultaneous assimilation of pan-Indian elements have made their poetry a formidable area of study and research. Other than the skillful use of standard poetic devices, the semiotic, symbolical and metaphorical properties of language help to emphasize the feminist strategies of interrogation.

Tejdeep Menka Shivdasni and a few other women poets who not only totally upset the phallogocentric discourse of Indian English poetry by introducing in it a new array of thematic contents in new voices, but relate their experiences in their art from a broad spectrum of styles.

Kamla Das is one of pioneering post-independence Indian English poets who have contributed immensely to the growth and development of modern Indian English poetry. Kamla Das's poetry reveals that the gap between the larger feminist consciousness of women whose issues were being voiced has reduced considerably. The colonial exotic has now redefined not only her sexuality but also created suitable alternatives. Gauri Deshpande is a name that the critic and reader of Indian English poetry cannot bypass without leaving a conspicuous lacuna in his repertoire.

Sujata Bhatt born in India and educated in the United States, now living in Germany has been shaped by cross-cultural experiences as reflected in her three collections : *Brunizem* (1988) which won the Commonwealth Poetry prize (Asian Section), *Monkey Shadows* (1991) won a poetry Book Society Recommendation and her third anthology *The Stinking Rose* (1997) is the recent book with a selection from the first three books introduced by one new poem.

Bhatt's recent work evinces her growing interest in the character sketch and its more evolved form, the dramatic monologue. Her exceptionally wide range of reference enables her to present characters as diverse as a young Indian girl during the partition and an old Spanish woman working in her field. The monologues are more numerous; a swimmer in New England, the snake-catcher; the artist in Dublin; Jane addressing Tarzan; and even Hannibal's personal elephant Surus talking to its master. What is generally missing however, is the undercurrent of irony which constitutes the chief strength of Browning's dramatic monologues.

Indian Male Writers in English are the stalwarts of Indian English who adopted the colonial tongue to project the Indian ideas and ideals. Their works reveal that cultural tradition of India is a conflict between the colonial English identity, post-colonial ethnic identities and historical identities of the country. Language is the weapon of expression and the vent out of feelings,

pathos, and the dichotomy of the cross cultural Indians before the Western World and the Colonial Superpowers occurred due to the evolution of Indian Writings in English.

Indian Male Writers added to the glitz and glory of the ethnic culture in the colonial tongue. Keki.N.Daruwalla or Keki Nasserwanji Daruwalla is counted among the most notable writers in English. Although he belongs to the community of Parsis in India, he prefers to be remembered as an Indian poet in English.

Early Indian English Poetry was the earliest writing of the Indians in the English language. The first literary texts in English emerged from Bengal, and Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1774-1833), the progressive advocate of English civilization and culture, wrote numerous essays and treatises, which were collected in a complete volume in 1906.

Khushwant Singh is a post-colonial novelist best known for his biting secularism, humour and abiding love for poetry. He is a great storyteller, historian, political writer, essayist biographer, translator novelist and journalist. Since independence he has been the country's most well-known English writer.

Amitav Ghosh is another writer in English who published his first novel "The Circle of Reason" and the second one "The Shadow Lines" in 1986 and 1988. He wrote "In an Antique Land" in 1993 as a result of his visit to Egypt to do field work in the Fellaheen village of Lataifa in 1980. Since then "The Calcutta Chromosome" in 1995 and "The Glass Place" in 2000 had published. "The Hungry Tide" is his latest work on fiction.

Apart from fiction Amitav Ghosh is also involved with writing non-fiction. "Countdown" is a book on India's nuclear Policy and is one of his major works in non-fiction. His Other work in non-fiction includes "The Imam and the Indians" - a collection of essays on various topics such as history of the novel, Egyptian culture and literature; and "Dancing in Cambodia, At Large in Burma".

A.K Ramanujan was called "Indo-Anglian harbingers of literary modernism". Several disciplinary areas are enriched with A.K.Ramanujan's aesthetic and theoretical contributions. His free thinking context and his individuality which he attributes to Euro-American culture gives rise to the "universal testaments of law". A classical kind of context-sensitive theme is also found in his cultural essays especially in his writings about Indian folklore and classic poetry. He worked for non-Sanskritic Indian literature and his popular work in sociolinguistics and literature unfolds his creativity in the most striking way.

Mulk Raj Anand was another writer In English who came to the writing front due to a certain family tragedy. His first main novel, "Untouchable", published in 1935, was a chilling expos, of

the day-to-day life of a member of India's untouchable caste. It is the story of a single day in the life of Bakha, a toilet-cleaner, who accidentally bumps into a member of a higher caste.

Shashi Tharoor is another writer whose novels bear the flavour of classicism. The classics in a sense it incorporates the "indo-nostalgic" elements. "The Great Indian Novel" in 1989 is a satirical novel basically a fictional work which takes the story of the Mahabharata, the epic of Hindu mythology and resets in the context of the Indian Independence.

Conclusion

Poetry is so important because it helps us understand and appreciate the world around us. Poetry's strength lies in its ability to shed a "sideways" light on the world, so the truth sneaks up on you. No question about it. Poetry teaches us how to live. Poetry is like the Windex on a grubby car window—it bares open the vulnerabilities of human beings so we can all relate to each other a little better. Yet for the most part, the majority of people interested in reading and responding to works written by women were other women. Female Poetry evokes emotions because it is a multisensory experience. Imagery appeals to our sense of sight, rhythm, and meter to sound, while similes and metaphors can combine several senses. Also, readers expect an emotional response to poetry, so effective use of poetic techniques can evoke emotions. Many male poets saddest poem ever written.

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