

## Simplicity of Language: A Study of Sarojini Naidu's Poetry

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### ABSTRACT

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Simplicity of language has invariably been essential not just in male's life but also in the lifespan of different living species. Man must communicate to express different needs; emotions and thoughts. He must have communication for the satisfaction of the psychological needs of his. Prof. A.P. Girdhar writes that the art of good communication is vitally important in male's private life. It's the capability to set itself totally free from geographical environments. With the arrival of multinationals, with the modernization of business strategies, good communication has acquired more significant importance. The process of communication could be as old as the planet itself although rapid technological and scientific advancement of the planet has enormously increased the benefits of good communication system. Style is creator's verbal character which one makes by picking distinctive words, gathering those words explicitly ways, and also utilizing unequivocally picked fascinating articulations. Sarojini Naidu was obviously a distinguished poet, renowned freedom fighter plus among the best orators of the time of her. Sarojini Naidu was the very first Indian female to be the president of the Indian National Congress as well as the very first female to be the governor of a state in India. Her poetry is frankly the poetry of nature. The love of her of nature is shown even in poems which aren't about the natural world, but have another design. Nature in the outside environment of male, as well as Sarojini examines it with a childlike, open eyed wonder. The reaction of her to nature is innocent and simple that way of a kid that examines nature with fascination and is struck with awe by the grandeur of her and the mystery of her. It's the homely and also the common that fascinates Sarojini; she shuts the eyes of her on the unattractive and also the dreadful in nature. We don't enter the poetry of her any consistent world view that describes the connection of God, Nature and Man. She's neither pantheistic like Wordsworth nor cosmic like Tagore. The technical ability of her, the power of her to decide words that are right, her rich love and diction for phrases, the mastery of her of melody, her emotional warmth and intensity of enthusiasm, her commend of words and most importantly her rich imagination clearly fix us determine she'd real poetic talent. The existing research paper is an honest effort to draw out the prominent characteristics of Sarojini Naidu's poetry in the sense of her gorgeous, art and simplicity of language, method and style.

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### Introduction

Poetry treats of 2 types of subject matter - that that is provided through the outside objects, like deeds, events and also the stuff we come across all around us which which is supplied by the poet's very own feelings and thoughts. The former gives rise to objective poetry, the latter to subjective. In the very first, it's about what he's seen or even heard; in the latter he brings to bear his reflections upon what he's seen or perhaps heard. Precisely the same subject might be dealt with either way. in case the poet views it from without, confining himself that's saying, just to the externals of its, his therapy is objective; in case he views it from within, giving expression, that's saying, to the views and feelings it arouses in the thoughts of his, his treatment is very subjective. Just simply, it could be stated in still an additional fashion, i.e., objective poetry is subjective and impersonal poetry personal. In the former, the emphasis of interest is a feature that's outward - a praiseworthy act, a thrilling occurrence, a lovely sight; in the latter, it's the poet himself; whatever the topic could be, his brain is based round his feelings and views. She's a female's or maybe poet's partiality for spring. Many of her poems are chock-full spring imagery. She draws loving snapshot of gulmohurs, wild lilies, champak blossoms, nasturtiums, golden

cassias, and the brilliant pomegranate buds. She has the odours of henna, neem and also sarisha. She allows us an opportunity to pick up the melodious songs of different birds and the buzzing of bees. It's altogether a photograph of lost innocence, to us in contemporary India, involved as we're in fret and also fever of materialism.

### Objectives:

The goal of this paper is attracting the interest of the individuals around the globe towards the ease of language utilized by Sarojini Naidu in the poetry of her. The language utilized by the poetess is remarkable and admirable very. The research scholar further informs that the ease of language is the primary attraction of any book created by any writer. Though distinct from one another, these goals works in tandem with the others to produce a general comprehension of, and appreciation for, literature and the people that created the masterworks.

### Her Literary Achievements:

Sarojini Naidu wrote her first published poem The Song of a fantasy as a college female at Cambridge. Subsequently, she released many poems exhibiting a combination of idealism

and romanticism in the fashion of Tennyson and Keats. The first poems demonstrate a strain of melancholy born from loneliness, a mix of delight and fantasy and also an incredible command over words, phrases, rhyme and rhythm? traits that will be created to perfection in her later poems. After her go back to India, Sarojini chose to confine herself to Indian themes. The next 20 years of her life was devoted to writing poetry, fulfilling an ardent goal of introducing the exotic oriental world of mystery and also beauty on the English speaking world. Though a number of her themes are ephemeral and light, Sarojini's poetry is intensely Indian. She's poetised the sights and sounds, circumstances and also encounters well-known to us. Though she hit the peaks of excellence only rarely, for large variety of themes, range of feelings, colour, rhythm, conceit and fancy, metaphor and similes Sarojini remains unsurpassed even today.

The volume of her *The Golden Threshold* was posted in 1905 and became a best seller in England, getting reviews of excellent acclaim from the major literary critics and journals. In 1912, William Heineman released *The Bird of your time* and in 1917 *The Broken Wing*. Generally there had been, of course, first writings when she was a female, several of which have been printed in hometown newspapers. In the archives of the National Library, Calcutta, are several of her earliest poems dated October three, 1896, plus include *Traveller's Song* composed when she was 13, a verse on her very own birthday when she was 14, and also poems created in Hyderabad and also in the summer time vacation resort of Shorapur, near Hyderabad, that show her budding love for the future husband of her. In a prose poem *Nilambuja*, she wove an illusion of rich, eloquent, bejewelled prose that described the personal dream world of her established in princely romance and splendour. Nevertheless, the dreamer is along as well as apart. Below was the lyric kid who saw the planet with foretold and clarity in poetic language the personal future of her. Sarojini has created a wide variety of poems. Her poems are made in 4 volumes, ***The Golden Threshold (1950), The Bird of your time (1912), The Broken Wing (1917) and even The Feather of Dawn (1961).***

Sarojini's poems on nature are replete with her innate bent of romanticism. She's attracted by the sights & sounds, odours and colours of natural items. She's a sharp sense of observation and her good sensibility responds much more emotionally than intellectually to the sense impressions from nature. In the love of her of nature there's absolutely no mark of mysticism of Wordsworth or perhaps Tagore. Sarojini's nature poetry is a mosaic of colour, sounds & odours which reminds us of Keats, Tennyson and also the Pre Raphaelites. In her nature poems, you will find 2 main traits - a sensuous appreciation of nature's beauty and an unmistakable power to voice the ideas of her in a most picturesque manner through metaphors, symbols and similes.

#### **Simplicity of language:**

Language and the artist are reciprocating partners associated in a kind of wedlock, clashing, coalescing and creating. The difference between one writer and the other and particularly between writers belonging to two different countries arises from "overlapping morphology of language and

experience. The sub verbal structure of experience relates the artist to his culture. His word-order is the camera eye of his world-order. Language is the verbal behavior of the artist, a response to the stimuli of life's experience. This brings the writer to the orbit of social racial, national and cultural consciousness. The idioms, images, metaphors, symbols, allusions and the tissues of experiences that constitute the world of the writer's work come both from his conscious and unconscious self. A creator's style is what isolates one's arrangement and makes it specific from others. It is the way by which making is dressed to fit the specific setting, reason, or assembling of individuals. Another point of view is the language which is basically a plan of correspondence where sound or signs pass on articles, exercises and musings.

Another point of view is the language which is basically a plan of correspondence where sound or signs pass on things, exercises and considerations. The chronicled background of language returns various years yet a conclusive reason or time of human language is dark. Language is the best approach to human lives and the maker can discard misinterpretation by using it as an instrument to pass on his message among people. Malinowski suggests language is, "the basic techniques for cooperation; it is the one indispensable instrument for making the ties existing separated from everything else without which bound together social movement is incomprehensible" (12, Diamond). As a matter of fact, Aristotle says that a man is an ordinary animal and what isolates him, what raises him over the animals, is that he can reason, and it is very clear that he can't reason without language. Richard Mc Keon, an American intellectual states, "Aristotle was convinced, regardless, that significance was no less a vital bit of language than the sounds which bear the criticalness and that language depends no less on the sensible powers of man by which suggestions are worked than on the physiological organs by which sounds are molded" (194). Language is an exceptional enrichment of God and it is a bit of what makes man totally an individual. Language is crucial for a man to be a sensible creature. In language, statement does not seek after the made structure but instead the formed structure in reality seeks after explanation. Language has various uses to which it has been put by man and various reasons which it may serve. These uses have trademark premise, the properties and effects of language and its significance is managed by inclination and custom. Radhey Varshney, in his book *An Introductory Text Book of Linguistics and Phonetics* characterizes language as: Language is the 'species-explicit' and 'species-uniform' ownership of man. It is God's uncommon blessing to humanity. Language is omnipresent. It is available all over - in considerations and dreams, petitions and contemplations, connection and correspondences, and sanskars and ceremonies. Other than being a method for correspondence and storage facility of learning, it is an instrument of reasoning just as a wellspring of enjoyment (for example singing). Language scatters unnecessary apprehensive vitality, coordinates movement in others, the two men and creatures, gets matter under way as in charms and spells, exchanges information starting with one individual then onto the next and starting with one age then onto the next. Language is additionally the producer or

unmaker of human connections. It is the utilization of language that makes an actual existence unpleasant or sweet.

### **Sarojini Naidu, the nightingale of India:**

Sarojini Naidu, the nightingale of India, was a gifted artist whose poetry is pure and full of intense aspiration. Her poems bloom with fragrance of variety of themes like love of liberty, hatred of tyranny and regeneration of her own country. Moreover, mysticism in her poems is the result of her quest of peace in her life. Although her poetry is full of the note of suffering and melancholy yet there are also traits of optimism in her poems. In pre-independence Indian English poetry, she is regarded as an ardent, versatile and dynamic genius who is unsurpassable for her sweet and melodious songs. The present paper throws light on these different aspects of her poetry and brings forth the sweet fragrance in her poem. Language and the artist are reciprocating partners associated in a kind of wedlock, clashing, coalescing and creating. In the unconscious of the writer lies in latent form the collective unconscious of his race and his conscious is the active part of what he has acquired from his times and the world. It is in this sense that we may justify a distinct Indian variety of English. The achievements of Indian verse in English depends mostly on getting a national gestalt of poetic style. The poets of the 1st crop don't fall short of the poetic skill required. Every one of them has a private style but the design of each is distinctively Indian. In the context of Toru Dutt it might be mentioned she's extremely aware of language qua language and an effective use of English is 1 of the major achievements of her. Keeping in view the comprehension and also the interpretation of the dynamics of Toru's psyche and the worldview of her, a consideration of the poetic style of her is important.

**Nasirkhan Malik** writes that Indian English poetry is extremely great. The pre Independence poets expressed Indian themes within the Victorian and romantic modes & adhered to their prosody and form along with the post independence poets' manifests substantial experimentation, divergence from the traditional modes of exercise and expression of liberty in content and form, and use of words. The conflict between modernity and tradition at different levels social, familiar, cultural, cosmopolitan and national is nicely marked in the works of these brand new poets. Additionally, they show the effect of western poets as Yeats, Cumming, Hughes, Whitman, Eliot, Pound, Platch etc. One of the more significant events in the post independence Indian English poetry will be the rise of female's poetic voice. Indian English Poetry may be the earliest type of Indian English Literature. Indian poets writing in English have been successful to nativize or even indianize English to be able to reveal typical Indian situations. Henry Louis Vivian Derozio is deemed the very first poet within the lineage.

**Showkat Hussain Dar** writes that besides being a politician, Sarojini Naidu was an activist, freedom lover, politician and above all a poetess. She's known to us because the "Nightingale of India". She was the very first female Governor of an Indian state after freedom. The collection of her

of poems earned her a lasting literary place in Indian English poetry. Sarojini's very first published first book was really a set of poems, called "Golden Threshold". After that, she also released 2 additional collections called "The Bird of Time", and "The Broken Wings", each of which attracted audience across the world. Apart from her contribution and role to the Indian independence struggle, Sarojini is regarded for the contribution of her in the area of Indian poetry. She got inspiration from nature and traditional values of India.

**K.R.S. Iyengar rightly observes:** "She was, above all, hypersensitive to attractiveness, the magnificence of living things, the attractiveness of holiness, the attractiveness of the Buddha's compassion, the attractiveness of Brindavan's Lord. She did not specially look for the bizarre, the exceptional, the exotic, but her poems lack neither variety nor the flavour of actuality..... she did not cudgel herself towards explosive modernity. Though she'd real poetic talent and she was an authentic and wholesome singer" [9]

**Summing Up:** To sum up; the research scholar comes to the point that language is very important for everybody. Simplicity of language is one of the most important attractions of the novels of Amit Chaudhuri. A word can be spoken in different ways by different individuals, which can be seen in Chaudhuri's novels also. There are many incidences where people have wrongly used or pronounced the words.

Sarojini Naidu and Toru Dutta were the greatest writers of the history of Indian English Literature. Their contributions are unforgettable. The researcher is trying to attract the attention of the Indian readers and students of literature towards the unforgettable and admirable contributions of these two writers for the development of the society. This is the first statement of the researcher. The larger changes in intellectual, socio-cultural reconstruction, and multidimensional of women's image, role and status that were part of the widespread social movements of the entire 19<sup>th</sup> century gave women's writing clear focus and purpose. By unfolding the predicaments of her women protagonists, Sarojini shows that women are forced to struggle against this rigidity at all socio-economic level. The problem which is faced by the research scholar is that in spite of knowing everything why the people of the modern society are not giving the proper respect and regards to women. The research scholar also tries to attract the attention of the people towards the remarkable and admirable contribution of women in the society. In the present paper; the research scholars write that the simplicity of language is one of the main attractions of the poetry of Sarojini Naidu. Her poetry is beautiful and full of knowledge. She wrote on different themes.

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