

## **Indianness in Nissim Ezekiel's Poetry**

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### **Abstract**

Nissim Ezekiel position among Indo-Anglian writers of post-Independence time is unique. Nissim Ezekiel's commitment as a writer in Indian writing in English is very generous and important. He was a Jewish whose progenitors moved to India and settled in Mumbai. In spite of the fact that a Jewish actually being conceived and raised in India, his verse contains a few parts of Indianness. Nissim disregarded the possibility of optimism and sentimentalism of Indian circumstances with Indian mentality. This paper endeavors to discover utilization of Indian Encounters by Nissim Ezekiel and arising Indianness in his works. Nissim .Ezekiel's commitment to Indian verse depends on his encounters while living in .Mumbai and his perception and encounters of Indian life and society.

**Keywords:** Indianness, Language, Culture

Nissim Ezekiel's as an artist in Indian writing in English has made generous and significant commitment. Being a Jewish, his family relocated to India and settled down in Mumbai. Nissim Ezekiel was brought into the world in Mumbai. As being lived for long time in India, his verse contains a portion of the perspectives of Indianness. This paper is an endeavor to discover how Nissim Ezekiel has perfectly utilized Indian encounters what we call Indianness from his verse. Ezekiel was conceived and raised in Mumbai, and got taught in Mumbai. Other than certain excursions to different unfamiliar nations, he has lived, worked and procured his business in Mumba "Indianness" is a term which in itself is very dubious. It is the entirety of the

social examples of India and the profound situated thoughts and standards whether political, individual, monetary or profound.

These thoughts influence the Indian psyche as well as common in the different social connections like man-lady, man-god and so forth. These beliefs and philosophies play their profound investigation of refrains of Ezekiel gives its perusers a genuine picture of and an understanding in the Indian culture and itsi. In this way, the critical point here is that as an artist, he has noticed and experienced a lot of Indian life very intently. Ezekiel's true and sincere longing to improve living states of life in India is reflected in his verse. Ezekiel once portrayed India as excessively enormous for anybody to be at home in every last bit of it. Notwithstanding, after residencies as visiting educator at Leeds University (1964) and Chicago (1967), or more address visits and gatherings, he generally floated back to his local city. Despite the fact that a characteristic pariah, he actually felt Indian, yet "hopelessly basic and incredulous".

Indianness lies in Ezekiel's obligation to this nation also, in his sincere and true craving to achieve a few improvement in the states of life in this nation through his verse. Thusly we ought to like the poet's want for this nation to the degree of needing to achieve certain enhancements in the discouraging, corrupting and nauseating states of life in this nation. For example, Ezekiel is capable to portray an image of destitution in his sonnet. The longing to see better states of life in this nation contains level of enthusiasm; and in Ezekiel's case it unquestionably shows his affection for the nation of his selection. Another sonnet „Background, Casually“ in which Ezekiel has announced his obligation to this nation.

Ezekiel's verse contains different parts of Indianness. Indianness is an imperative component in Ezekiel's thought, feeling and symbolism. Indianness has gotten one of the significant topics of Ezekiel's verse, which he treats as a serious individual investigation. His sonnet "The Patriot", in which Ezekiel communicates his profound worry for the contemporary issues that India faces furthermore, again the utilization of "Indian English" shows Ezekiel's hold on the working of the Indian psyche: Ezekiel's profound esteem for Indian otherworldly qualities and additionally his anxiety for the corruption of such qualities and profound debasement are featured in a portion of his sonnets. In his sonnet "Melody of Desolation", he appears to acknowledge the Hindu philosophy which says "Sansar sab mithya" while admitting

that realism is close to nothing. It can't get you "harmony" and "comfort" of brain. In the event that there is whatever can comfort our minds, it is religion

Ezekiel abuses the usually discovered Indian utilization of present reformist tense rather than the basic current state to make an India air. In his sonnet "The Patriot", he utilizes the reformist tense, reduplication measures demonstrated after Indian dialects, and average articulations that we utilize in our Indian English: Ezekiel's verse is by all accounts a remark on the Indian social situation where he attempts to introduce what, "how" and "why" of the different parts of Indian culture. He not just attempts to feature the social realities and issues which Indians face as a result of their destitution, odd notions, foulness and so on yet additionally communicates his profound appreciation for the Indian otherworldly qualities. However, the profound respect for the Indian profound qualities doesn't imply that he doesn't know about the debasement or corruption of the social, good and otherworldly qualities in the Indian culture. He is similarly mindful to them as they lead the general public to the method of profound affectation.

All things considered, the idea of "Indianness" is very dubious due to his unfamiliar source. He has acknowledged the reality in his verse that being a "characteristic outsider", he, at the end of the day, felt alienated from the Hindu culture yet his craving "to turn the circumstance" to the good made him submitted and committed to Indian culture a lot. That's why, in "Foundation, Nonchalantly" he says: Ezekiel's India can be profoundly individual; on occasion it can likewise be emotional to the point of being particular. Be that as it may, his own present for telling point of interest and reference rises up out of his extraordinary comprehension of the general public. What is the most interesting certainty of his perception is that his perception doesn't include the dismissal of the parts of Indian culture and life. He now and then receives basic language for India. He scrutinizes her since he cherishes her. He is amusing not just about India, however of himself as well. He expresses his position genuinely and without being way of talking,

Dr. K Pramila in her article "Indian Sense and Sensibility in Nissim Ezekiel's Poems" composed Ezekiel Poem "Evening of the Scorpion", however a story sonnet, offers a positive picture of Indian ladies and moms – lady as a maker, defender, also, teacher and as an incorporating power. He reviews the agonizing night in the life of his mom when she was stung

by a scorpion. Investigating his Indianness she further composed Unity of all religions in India is seen here. Laborers of different religions, Christians, Hindus, Muslims, and Jews came in huge numbers to see her and petitioned God for her. The lines Through the voices of the laborers, the writer echoes the Indian confidence in washing endlessly their wrongdoings of their past birth by enduring in the current birth. Ezekiel's sonnet "Amusement" is perhaps the best illustration of the flawlessness in his craft of perception of the Indian culture. He is by all accounts the expert in infiltrating the childish part of the accumulated group which gets scattered when of its "foreseen installment" to the road show, they have as of late appreciated. Then again, he enters the difficulties of the life of the entertainers, who don't have even a solitary line on their countenances yet amusingly, the monkey is pitiful for its presentation has stayed unpaid:

The sonnet like „Night of the scorpion“ and „Edinburgh Intermission, Lightly“, where, the idea and feeling are upheld by the encompassing climate and characters in the sonnets which are simply Indian and they follow the Indian way of life. For example, in the sonnet „Night of the Scorpion“ Ezekiel portrays the occurrence of an Indian town lady stung by a scorpion in the blustery evening. The speaker's mother was stung by a scorpion one evening. Subsequent to stinging her, the scorpion had quickly moved away from her and gone out into the downpour, in spite of the fact that it was a result of the downpour that it had come into the house. At that point the workers in the area, on learning about a lady having been stung by a scorpion, had gone to the lady to communicate their compassion. Through the excellent depiction of the notions and nurturing compassion of specific Indian town, the writer reflects the guileless nature of the country practices, they state:

And after when it loses it's stung after twenty hours, mother's response is most touching, she says: Another sonnet „Edinburgh Interlude-lightly“ is likewise about a regular Indian circumstance. It manages the customary competition of the little girl in-law and relative. The sonnet portrays the circumstance when the girl in-law who has quite recently come from her special night. The accompanying lines depict the regular Indian circumstance, where relative says: Yet, at that point she whines to her own child and her significant other (father-in-law) that the young lady doesn't help her in the kitchen. After this, father-in-law says to girl in-law: “If you quarrel with my mother, you quarrel with me”.

Nissim Ezekiel clearly portrays the broad neediness furthermore, offensiveness of India, particularly in huge urban areas. A sonnet entitled „The Railway Clerk“ uncovers the terrible state of the a helpless railroad agent. He speaks to the despicable state of many working class individuals. The railroad agent says: At that point, there are sonnets like "The Visitor", which is a remark on the conventionality and visually impaired confidence where the calls of a crow are believed to be the indication of the appearance of certain visitors. The sonnet is by all accounts the sickness (for example the infection of defilement) and the fix of the illness in itself. Ezekiel is effective in portraying inane of such convictions.

Another sonnet of Ezekiel, "How the English Lesson Ended" is the case of such sonnets in which he has raised some social issues. In the sonnet, Ezekiel shows the state of female kid in Muslim families, where at the school proceeding to play stage, they are exposed to get hitched and become housewives. "Youngster marriage" which is one of the most seasoned Indian social conventions and issues, Ezekiel appears to feature in this sonnet. Indeed, even the language of Ezekiel's sonnets contains a lot of "Indian" English. The casual language and the regular utilization of current state includes the utilization of "Indian English" by the local Indians.

The two are the noticeable highlights of Indianness in Ezekiel's verse. What's more, the utilization of ordinarily Hindi words like "Rama Rajya", "Lassi", "Aashram", "Master", "Chapati", "Paan" further add the Indian flavor to the English language. Ezekiel's profound adoration for Indian otherworldly qualities and furthermore his anxiety for the depravity of such qualities and otherworldly debasement are featured in a portion of his sonnets. In his sonnet "Tune of Desolation", he appears to acknowledge the Hindu philosophy which says "Sansar sab mithya" while admitting that realism is close to nothing. It can't get you "harmony" and "solace" of psyche. On the off chance that there is whatever can comfort our psyches, it is relig

His sonnets like "Indian Poems in Indian English", "The Patriot", "The Professor" and numerous other such sonnets fill in as an inconspicuous remark on English and the manner in which it is utilized for correspondence in Indian culture. Chetan Karnani says, "No other artist has effectively abused the subtleties of Indian English as Ezekiel has done."<sup>5</sup> He is effective in portraying the regularly "Indian speculation" in "Indian English". For instance, his sonnet "Farewell Party to Miss Pushpa T.S" is made in the structure out of a goodbye discourse by an

"Indian" speaker to Miss Pushpa. She "is withdrawing for unfamiliar". The Indian inclination to utilize the present persistent tense rather than

Despite the fact that he completes the requests, yet he is censured. What's more, that isn't his solitary complaint; his leave application was twice dismissed throughout the year. The language utilized in Nissim Ezekiel's verse mirrors the Indianisation of English language. There are, most importantly, the sonnets in which he has derided the way in which a huge number of Indians utilize the English language, committing error of punctuation, linguistic structure, colloquialism and tense. Ezekiel has centered endless supply of the major syntactic mix-ups which a huge measure of the Indians frequently make; for example the utilization of present consistent tense rather than basic current state.

"I am doing my obligation, yet who is acknowledging?" Use of present persistent tense instead of straightforward current state is normal in India. Furthermore, Ezekiel intentionally utilizes this language to introduce a view of the Indian brain. To finish up, however he stayed in India, yet was separated from Indian culture, reasoning, otherworldliness, thought and convention, Indianism didn't draw him by any stretch of the imagination, however rather than it was Indian and he was unable to exile it. He has dexterously utilized a large portion of the parts of Indian life and societies in his verse

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