

# English Literature and Authors View on Moving around Places

## Abstract

Literature plays an important role in our daily life, it reflects in different shapes and forms as it is a mirror to society. It's all on the writer what he wants to display. However writer have been exploring from time to time in scope of relation between man and society. As there is a compulsion at every age which describe the works of time. Book is a powerful medium in this present age which describes in a logical manner. It also represents the civilizing of humanity at a great length. Though Literature and history are linked together the present English writers are expressing historical incidents and events in their work. As it is hard to escape from the main historical events as a writer. In Literature historical significant are truly mirrored in essays, treatises and novels.

**Keywords:** English Literature, Reflective Work, Novels Creative Approach.

## Introduction

Many writers in today's fictional world are choosing to settle in other countries other than home country, distinguishing from "Desi" or "rooted" counterparts. It has been prominent in early expat writing were tourists stay on a short period away from home. Many of the emigrant are choosing to settle abroad. Moreover the expatriate writers take motivation and background was lacking originality from the motherland. It was understood that writer is like a explorer who is starting from a fixed point and moving anywhere life takes. The motive behind this type of journey is to explore with aspiration and leaving behind recognizable spaces and moving to unidentified places in reaching the limitless blue skies. Generally a writer is like a voyager, who is out of the quarrels with himself, out of his or her personal discontents, moves on impatiently, in search of new adventure, discovering new continents, new worlds, find solutions to problems encountered on route, often regretting world left behind, lamenting on the banks of Rivers of Babylon, or by the Thames or by the Ganges, coming to terms with the changing circumstances. As Salman Rushdie maintains, "The immigrant, the man without frontiers, is an archetypal figure of our age." (Rushdie, 2002:115) was not the refuge writing in the 20th century trend. As there always been a migrants or expatriates in the writer community. T.S Eliot travelled eastwards across the Atlantic; W. H. Auden went in the opposite direction (west). However Sylvia Path, Ezra Pound, Seamus Heaney, have relocated themselves yet before terms like 'diasporic sensibility' has come in to literary field.

We can connect to a condition of Trishanku, a famous story from Baal-Kaand from 'Ramayana'. As per the narration, Trishanku was poisoned involving three words, sea-earth sky, the heavens, the earth and the underworld, lynching between these three worlds. It was imposed on him to become master of new world, not one he desired for, but one that is formed for him. Trishanku' is a collection of poems by Indian-born expatriate writer Uma Parameswaran, who is now settled in Canada. Symbol of 'Trishanku' is correctly describes the dilemma of writers. Likewise a metaphor by Feroz Jussawalla, has evenly explains a situation of an writer he says; "We are like chiffon saris – a sort of cross-breed attempt to adjust to pressures of a new world while actually being from an older one. (Jussawalla, 1988:583-595)

Generally writers come across words like diaspora, immigration, nationality ethnicity, marginality, hybridity. William Safran uses the terms 'diaspora' to expat minorities who are circulated from original center to more marginal or distant regions, who maintain their myths about their motherland and sense estranged in the new land. (Safran, 1991:83-89) the refugee writer has experienced cultural, geographical and emotional displacement emerge as a diasporic feeling which mirrors the dual identity of the writer. Their lettering has been categorised in a pluralistic vision.



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There is always shifting of two worlds i.e. voyaging back and forth between two locales. Here writer has visualized few times in his/her home country as a set of violence, poverty, corruption and at times it is romanticized. There was also a floating world with destructive forces pushing them all sides carving to hand on to old tradition, customs and ways but trapped in the world. This pendulum movement is found in most expatriate writing with the writer caught between the past and the present.

So far poets were anxious on little or nothing beyond the names of two of them, it has not stopped scholars from writing their 'lives', from hints texting themselves, prepared by scarce contemporary references (in the case of Caedmon) but mostly since a mass of conjecture, most of which cannot be describe as intelligent. Certainly the lengths of critics sometimes are evidently indicates the fact that one Old English poet has provided a wife on no valid evidence whatsoever. Despite the mist the beginnings were lack of knowledge of poets who themselves are Old English Literature with richness that amazes the reader to overcome the early trouble in the language, and hoped its richness were seen even in the small abstract which appears in the following pages.

## Historical Background

This is a period of long one, which opens in the fifth century and does not end, as is frequently believed that Norman Conquest in 1066, rather continues in prose at least till c. 1150. The exit of Romans in 410 The British population were open in roads of the invaders from north. According to British tradition the English from of 10 Continent came first as armed forces in helping against Picts and Scots: very soon they started to stay in the country, as archaeological shows the evidences for permanent settlements which too in last quarter of the fifth century if not before. At this point of time they gained control from the English Channel to Firth of Forth to a greater or lesser degree. Christianization then followed the Pagan English tribes, which began in Northumbria with the help of Irish missionaries, despite the influence from Rome begins in Kent (597). In 9th century succession followed in roads of Danes; with the rise of Wessex was among the early English Kingdoms which was a contribution of Alfred the Great; the establishment of the Danelaw in England with the permanent settlement of Danes in the country; the accession of a Danish king (1017); and the Norman influence on the English court which began before the Conquest in 1066. All these events had their effect on the literature of the period.

Over a time certain texts were intensely know with close-knit set of issues. John Updike's short story 'The City', afraid with a malaise connected to commerce, travel and technology, which is a useful introduction to ideas of the local, globalisation and homogenised space. Ron Carlson's story 'Reading the Paper', Tobias Wolff's 'Next Door' and Banana Yoshimoto's 'Newlywed' (all in The Penguin Book of the City) were, in diverse ways, preoccupied by gendered space and its nature of suburbia. There is a variation which focus the themes with each iteration and delivery of module which might be against in

response of fresh discoveries. For example, There was a decision in taking away from a London centric module programme, after hearing the writer Louise Welsh discussing her novel *The Cutting Room* (set in Glasgow) at the Hay Festival of Literature, encouraged the addition of a theme on detection, the detective and the city. James Donald commented that 'what the detective makes thinkable is not cities as places, but the narrated city as an experiential...space'.

Crossing disciplines or boundaries need not lead to division of knowledge though, and collaboration between individual disciplines can involve interrelated growth in an organic way. To attempt the cross disciplines, that the module's core is concerns in making famous students in different ways to interpret visual texts alongside literary texts. The penalising nature of research helped the students in encouraging in finding the theoretical perspectives can shared among disciplines. A session is devoted in visualising the city which is used in a 'technical note' at the back of *City AZ* as analysing visual media (for example, Paul Citroen's photomontage *Metropolis*) as 'diagrams, montage, screens or clues'. Small group were decided on testing out the ideological and aesthetic links between a selected literary extract and an image: a passage describing Kilburn as viewed from an overland train, in Julian Barnes's *Metroland*, was compared with Gustave Dore's drawing *Over London by Rail*.

## Literary Features of the Period

Pagan Origins Many poems in the period appeared in features which were connected with the pagan past, in particular *Widsith* and *Beowulf*, although Christian elements in latter were no longer looked upon, as the case among the earlier scholars, as 'clumsy additions.' Therefore the earliest poems or themes took origin in the Continental home of English peoples. Such themes are common in property of the gleemen or 'scops', which sang the feasts of the nobles. As, the time passed Christian ideas were unfair in earlier pagan, through the phraseology remains, it is impossible to refer to any of the extant poetry as 'pagan.'

## Anonymous Origins

Old English poets we have express in mentioning Caedmon, though not one of the extant poems can definitely be ascribed to him. Another poet, Cyne-wulf, is known for the fact signed his poems in runic letters at the end of four poems. Of the rest we do not even know their names. Prose, as we have noticed, came later, and as it was used for practical purposes its authorship in many cases is established. Rohinton Mistry's *A Fine Balance* second novel was set an example of Indian Parsi writing. Though it belongs to different places of India in sufferings are same. The tailors, Ishwar and Om, stand for rural India as they belong to a village. Other main character Maneck Kohlah is from the Himalayas (North India). The narrative starts with Mistry telling story during a cynical voice of the student Maneck, sent to Bombay to study and paying as a paying guest at Dina Dalal a Parsi widow. At the same time tailors Ishwar and Om prakash, seeking refuge in Bombay

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# Asian Resonance

due to caste-violence in villages in getting services at Dina Dalal house. The front were diverse class backgrounds in interact with each other and get interrelated. The four main characters of novel suffered a sense of rootlessness.

Life never seems to track a plane course in Fine Balance. Mistry's new novel, Family Matters are called and draw back into the Bombay Parsi world. Rohinton Mistry was portraying in middle-class parsi family in Bombay. The focus in the novel have shifted from 1970's of emergency to recent times. In recent times in Post Babri Masjid Bombay novel is the main characters in family of Parsis. Though the story is located in Bombay which has an universal appeal. If we observe both politics and history were playing an important role in the development of novels. As it impacts a theme of Such Long Journey.

Such long journey were set against as a backdrop in the Indian subcontinent birth of Bangladesh. The novels are shedding a light on political disturbances which affect the smooth functioning of man's routine life. Mistry is fully aware of several drawbacks of India's social and political life, as is discernible in his novels. The novelist was covered as the most unstable and cruel band of contemporary history, which shook social, political stagnation of the country Rohinton Mistry is taken facts into account portraying the gloomy and glaring saga of the country during Emergency. Furthermore in epilogue, the country's history has seen and travelled a full circle since 1947. When a Muslim has throw away fez sporting in a Hindu neighbourhood has a fatal possessing in a Muslim one to 1984. In a Fine balance upheavals took place between the imposition of Internal Emergency. The evictions of poor in the

cities, had forced labour camps, in sterilizations in the manifestations of the Internal Emergency. The novelist also shows a nexus that emerges between the police and the established hierarchy either the upper dominance in the villages or the land/building mafia in Bombay. In Indian diasporic writings in fact of the Indian diaspora differs from another diaspora.

Rohinton Mistry writes in a varied way from Jhumpa Lahiri in other Indian writers living and writing abroad. However writers writes related to customs, traditions, dress and cuisine, peculiar to the region from where they come. In the same way rich diversity in India writings in portraying microscopic details of rites, dress, cuisine, etc. into the literature that they create. Comprehensive handling of fish is the description of vermilion in Jhumpa Lahiri creates 'Bengaliness' or Rohinton Mistry can describe Parsi habits and traditions. These regional sub-groups make Indian diasporic literature in English somewhat unique and different.

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