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PHRASAL MOVEMENT IN INDIAN ENGLISH POETRY

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Rabindra Nath Tagore, Aurobindo, Kamala Das and Nissim Ezekiel have propounded their philosophies of poetry that are popularly called Tagorean School of Poetry ,Aurobindonean School of Poetry, Feminine School of Poetry and Ezekielean School of Poetry by a galaxy of the suitors for the spiritual sensations in India and abroad. Arbind Kumar Choudhary who has been interviewed for more than sixty literary journals in Malta, Romania, India and Albania has created the cluster of the phrasal passages from alpha and omega of his verses to enrich Indian English literature from this fertile cultural land of milk and honey. The phrasal couplets, phrasal quatrains and phrasal passages that spread phrasal fragrance far and wide stir the verse suitors for literary movement for Tom, Dick and Harry in general and the versifiers in particular in spite of the monetary winds blowing all around the corner. Dozens of papers written on his phrasal proficiency justify his phrasal heraldry in English Poetry in general and Indian English poetry in particular. There are a group of his verse-suitors who honor him with the crown of the Phrasal King in Indian English poetry. I have gone through his major works and tried my best to explore his mastery over phrasal passages that are rarely found elsewhere. His inclusion in several anthologies including Cambridge Dictionary of English Writers, England and World Poetry Yearbook-2014, China, speak volumes about his gigantic poetic personality in English poetry in India. Dr. Ashok Kumar Yadav who has edited four collections-- Five Indian

English Poets (2015), Arbindonean Iridescence in Indian English Poetry (2015), Arbindonean Luminosity in Indian English Poetry (2016) and Phrasal King of Indian English Poetry (2017) has selected the most selected papers of the established poets and critics for all his anthologies in general and Phrasal King of Indian English Poetry in particular. Prof. SCDwivedi, Prof. R.A Singh, Prof. Mahendra Bhatnagar and several other poets and critics have not only dissected his poetic groves but also commented positively for the greater interest of Indian English poetry in general and his verses in particular.

H.L.V. Derozio, R.N. Tagore, Aurobindo, Kamala Das, Sarojini Naidu, Deen Mohammed, Nissim Ezekiel, Toru Dutta, and Arbind Kumar Choudhary have been honored with the literary designations of first Indian English poet, Indian Shakespeare, Indian Milton, Indian Sylvia Plath, Nightingale of India, first diaphonic writer, father of post-independence Indian English verse, first Indian English poetess and Indian Keats in the firmament of English poetry in general and the Indian English poetry in particular. Arbind Kumar Choudhary who has been popularly honored with a number of literary designations in the popular psyche of the creative milieu in India has not only been interviewed for more than fifty literary journals in Malta, Romania, Albania and India but also has been included in anthologies, web-journals and dictionaries in England, America, China and various other countries within a short span of his poetic career of seven years

only. Indianised version of Arbindonean Sonnets, Arbindonean Racy Style of Versifications and Arbindonean School of Poetry are the unparalleled literary jewels of English poetry in general and contemporary Indian English poetry in particular. These critical papers- 'Arbindonean Whirlwind in Indian English Poetry', 'Arbindonean Inflorescence in Indian English Poetry', 'Fragrance of Arbindonean Racy Style', 'Features of Arbindonean Sonnets', 'Arbindonean Sonnets At A Glance' and many other titles that have appeared in several print and online literary journals by a number of his verse-suitors exhume Arbindonean essence for the literary sensations for Tom Dick and Harry in general and the versifiers in particular amidst the immoralities prevailing all around the corner.

Prof.R.A.Singh comments in his scholarly paper entitled Phrasal King in Indian English Poetry:

The uses of four phrasal words in a quatrain is not a child's play even for a great poet to amalgamate altogether . As a result the phrasal fragrance of this Phrasal King can rarely be ruled out from the literary world.(2016:41)

What that makes a demarcation line between duo literary legends Maharshi Aurobindo and Arbind Kumar Choudhary is the amalgamation of Indian, Greek and Roman mythical messiahs throughout his poetry books in general and *Love* in particular in Indian writing in English. All these poetic pigments make him a poet of **Aurobindonean** School of Poetry that is deeply rooted in the culturally rich soil of India. . Indian mythical messiahs-- Ram, Sita , Sabri, Dadhichi, Meera, Radha , Govind, Panchali, Urvasi, Shakuntala and many more flourish with their western counterparts --- Terpsichore , Mary, Helen, Isabella,

Lamia, Adonis, Cynthia , Jupiter , Melpomene , Hyperion , Demeter , Endymion etc and mythical rivers— Acheron and Lethe in one poem after another with great poetic beauty that make him not only the follower of Aurobindonean School of Poetry but also justify the ingredients of the Mythical Movement with might and main. The abundance of the mythical stanzas and mythical quatrains persuades a number of contemporary and peeping poets for its draught to its utmost degrees. The mythical movement that makes Indian English poetry mythically prosperous from this culturally fertile land of India exhumes the mythical essence from the creative groves of the verse – suitor with might and main . The junction of Indian , Greek and Roman mythical messiahs and mythical instances makes him a poet of global repute without dispute.

The cultural heraldry of India flourishes throughout his verses that exhume the cultural essence far and wide. The poetic purpose of his pious life is not only to show the mirror to the ailing society but also to guide the society for the better future of mankind. The phrasal quatrains, mythical meridian , racy style of versification , novel vision, rhymed verses and several other innovative poetic features that run wild across his verses make him a global literary luminary from the fertile literary soil of India. His several literary crowns, awards, inclusion in dictionaries, books and journals and more than fifty published interviews in Malta, Romania, Albania and India bring to light his magnetic poetic personality in Indian writing in English.

Dr. Arbind Kumar Choudhary has nine poetry collections to his credit till date besides two refereed literary journals

Kohinoor and Ayush known globally amidst the writers. He starts his poetic journey with his maiden poetry book *Eternal Voices* and got his ninth poetry book *The Poet* published in a short span of time.

As a global poet Choudhary raises the burning social issues-- corruption, exploitation and discrimination on one hand and natural disaster on the other. *Nature* exhumes the universal code of conduct while *The Poet* elicits his poetic manifesto for the literary whirlwind across the globe. He is an originator of an Indianised version of sonnets that appeared in *Universal Voices* and *My Songs*.

This rhymed couplet that contains two phrasal words brings to light the phrasal fragrance of Indianised version of Arbindonean Sonnets in Indian English poetry.

**The vital feelings of Yogi's delight
Perfumes fatal feelings of delight.
(2008:2)**

This phrasal couplet that contains two phrasal words- horse sense and century's corpse-- elicits the poetic iridescence of Arbindonean Sonnets in Indian English poetry.

**Recluse is rarely a horse sense
Zoetrope is never a century's corpse.
(2008:4)**

This proverbial couplet brings to light his poetic iridescence of Indianised version of Arbindonean Sonnets in Indian English poetry.

**Metrify those rhymes
sung only for the paupers. (2008:33)**

This stanza of the poem *The Ganga* that is a junction of the four phrasal words-- vital feelings of delight ,fatal feelings of delight, congregated might and like many a voice of one delight --spreads not only

the spiritual message but also the phrasal fragrance world wide.

**The vital feelings of her delight
Ridicules fatal feelings of delight.
Ganga is a congregated might
Like many a voice of one delight.
(My Songs, 2008:11)**

There are a large number of the phrasal words- wolf in sheep's clothing, shed crocodile tears, nest of the viper, Herod policy, dog cat dog policy, unimpassioned grief, bone- marrow, pipe dream, green room, pandora's box, better than ever, naked thinking heart, saint john's wert ,bliss of solitude, blue blood, prize idiot ,vow of celibacy, full- throated ease, ethereal minstrel, time's fool, play false ,billet-doux, wild goose chase, bird of passage, insenate things, raw mind, time's best jewel ,glitter like butter, dewy dark obscurity, fair luminous mist ,fallen angel ,bad blood, vale profound, in sun and shower and many more that spread the phrasal fragrance world wide.

Prof.M.P.Singh writes in his scholarly paper entitled Phrasal King in Indian English Literature:

His phrasal maturity makes him a literary celebrity in the poetic world. This rhymed quatrain that consists three phrasal words – make a name, corking chime and womb of time- brings to light the phrasal fragrance of this Phrasal King in the domain of English poetry all around the world.

**To make a name
For the corking chime
Is the flame
Of the womb of time.
(The Poet , 2011:30)**

The phrasal fragrance of the Phrasal King makes him a literary flower of the poetic garden with might and main.(2016:108)

Melody possesses these striking phrasal words - pater noster, hold water, beggar's description, without fear or favour, apple pie order, drive the stunner into corner, keep the wolf from the door, cold-blooded murder, left-handed complement, post master, gold digger, good samaritan, good humour, donkey work, blue monday, heyday, peal of laughter, nest of the whooper, as dull as ditch water, green-eyed monster, better than ever, flog a dead horse, from beginning up the end---- for the muse lovers to support the Phrasal Movement in Indian English poetry. This quatrain that consists five phrasal words--cherry-pick, love-sick, lame duck, sea-sick and side- kick-- spreads his phrasal fragrance worldwide. The uses of five phrasal words in a quatrain is not a child's play even for an expert versifier. The uses of more than three phrasal words in the quatrain approve the crown of the Phrasal King in Indian English poetry.

To cherry -pick is the love-sick
Of the lame duck
To crack the sea-sick
Of the side -kick.
(Love, 2011:43)

Love evolves a junction of the striking phrasal words -feel blue, lap of luxury, treasure-trove, green widow, sacred cow, good humour, couple color, alpha and omega, cultural shock, dead lock, eternal blazon, lame duck, moonlitnight, hennight, Clever Dick, holly- hock, love- sick, Aladdin's love, shrill delight, turn the corner, Agony uncle, peal of laughter, fairy god-mother, wallow in money, milk and honey, donkey work, highborn, fancy work, eternal triangle, dog eat dog policy, fecund zone, billet- doux and many others that justify the crown of the Phrasal King in Indian English poetry.

Dr.Ved Mitra Shukla writes in his scholarly paper entitled Phrasal Pinnacle in Indian English Poetry :

The junction of the phrasal passages across his verses justifies not only the Phrasal Crown to his credit but also the Phrasal Movement in Indian English poetry.(2017:125)

The Poet, a collection of 195 rhymed quatrains, reminds *Wordsworth's Preface to the Lyrical Ballads* for the spiritual sensations for thousands of men in this immoral age of wealth, wine and wine. Apart from the poetic doctrines 'The Poet' brings to light the phrasal flavour for the readers and the verse-suitors alike. His quatrains that contain three or more than three phrasal words wreathed artistically just like the beads of the garland earn not only the crown of the phrasal king but plants the germs of the Phrasal Revolution in the domain of Indian writing in English.

This quatrain that contains three phrasal words-- earthly incense- divine muse and put the saddle on the right horse- - makes him a poet of phrasal floral in the firmament of Indian English poetry.

**Earthly incense is worse
Than the divine curse.
The muse of the recluse
Puts the saddle on the right horse.
(The Poet, p.2)**

This rhymed stanza that consists three phrasal words-- apple pie order, work wonder and cylinder of cold shoulder--spreads the phrasal fragrance all around the corner.

**Alexander's apple pie order
Works wonder
For the order of the gander
Amidst the cylinders of cold shoulder.
(The Poet , p.8)**

The phrasal fragrance of this verses makes him not only a versatile genius but also a founding father of the phrasal movement in English poetry in and outside India. This phrasal quatrain that justifies the

phrasal coronation in the kingdom of English poetry contains four phrasal words-- guardian angel, as good as gold, flip lid and eyelid of many a stupid--wreathed artistically.

**A guardian angel of the world
Is as good as gold
That flips lid
The eyelid of many a stupid.
(The Poet, p.45)**

The phrasal fragrance of his verses creates a new concept of the phrasal movement in English poetry in India. The abundance of the phrasal words in one stanza after another enriches not only the poetic passage but also tickles the muse lovers for the phrasal revolution in the kingdom of poetry in India and abroad. Hence he has laid foundation of the **Phrasal Movement in Indian Writing in English.**

These striking phrasal words--- old wives' tales, billet doux, land of milk and honey, lovey-dovey, apple pie order ,work wonder ,eternal blazon, good humour ,without fear or favour ,pay the debt of nature, golden fire, lumber jack, shell-shock, fancy work, side-kick, cracker jack, saving grace, pest of society, nest of viper, cock and bull story,game person, palmy days, hog heaven, chef d' oeuvre, keep wolf from the door, alpha and omega, keep under lock and key, hokey-pokey, womb of time ,as right as rain, royal road ,head horse, dark horse, pyrrhic victory, foul play, dorian gray, divine treasury, wild goose chase, treasure-trove, labour of love, enliven a head horse ,lovelier flower, guardian angel, acid test, goal post, Jekyll and Hyde, celestial fire, marked man, second nature, wipe a slate clean, dutch treat, fat cat,bat hat, azure-sister, stud horse, red carpet welcome ,fever pitch, tunesmith, coalsmith, page-turner and many others perfume the poetic passages for the phrasal whirlwind all around the corner.

The junction of the phrasal words fires the poetic potion of the peeping poets for

the Phrasal Movement in Indian writing in English. This concept of literary tradition that is sprouted from the soil of India makes the muselovers proud of themselves. Prof.NDRChandra writes in his scholarly paper entitled Phrasal Fragrance in Indian English Verse:

The cluster of the phrasal words in one phrasal quatrain after another justifies the phrasal crown in Indian English poetry. The phrasal fragrance , mythical grace, sensuous approach and romantic flavor run wild across his verses in general and Love in particular that makes him the phrasal champion so far Indian English poetry is concerned. These phrasal words-- Clever Dick , moonlitnight , hennight, cherry -pick, love -sick, side -kick , crackerjack, star-struck, dead lock, cultural shock, free-love, fox-glove, alpha and omega, contend for, good humor, sacred cow, fall for, fancy woman, fallen woman, birthday suit, red carpet welcome, double game , corking time, call of nature, twinkling star, glitter like butter and several others bring to light ripe germs for Phrasal Movement in English poetry in India.(2017:19-20)

India, a land of literary brain bank of the world, has formed a number of literary schools- Tagorean, Aurobindonean, Ezekealean, Confessional, Subaltern and Arbindonean School of Poetry in a short span of English literature in India. Tagore, Aurobindo, Ezekiel, Kamala Das, Toru Dutt, Derozio, Deen Mohammed and Arbind Kumar Choudhary who have been popularly called Indian Shakespeare, Indian Milton, father of post independence Indian English verse, Indian Sylvia Plath, first English poetess in India, father of Indian English poetry, first diasporic writer from the soil of India and Indian Keats in the firmament of Indian English poetry, have hoisted the flag of English poetry of India to its apex. As a result Indian English literature has been gaining

popularity and recognition all around the corner. It is the romantic passion of John Keats that runs wild across the poetic groves of Arbind Kumar Choudhary. The romantic strain that overflows throughout his verses earns the credit of Indian Keats in the kingdom of English poetry in India. There are a number of his poetic features - romance with various models of versification, Indianised version of Sonnets, abundance of the phrasal, proverbial and pictorial passages and, above all, the uses of various figures of speech make him a poet of Tagorean tradition in the terrain of English poetry in India. The formation of Indian School of Poetry justifies the poetic essence of his verses with might and main. Indian School of Poetry that has started to bloom amidst the peeping poets has been enriching the poetic passage passionately for the poetic perfection of Tom, Dick and Harry in general and the verse-suitors in particular. Arbind Kumar Choudhary is really the most glittering literary luminary from the fecund zone of India who has been passionately embraced by the several poets and the critics in Malta, Romania, Albania, China, England, Cyprus, Greece, Canada, America and India.

Prof.NDRChandra writes in his paper entitled 'Fragrance of Arbindonean Racy Style':

Arbind has been called a Phrasal King too because most of his rhymed quatrains consist more than one phrases derived from various sources of lives. Sometimes the number of phrases exceeds more than other parts of speech. He is no doubt a phrasal dictionary in himself because no where can we get such a large number of phrases as is used by him. Some of the striking phrasal words that consist are animal spirits, prize idiot, fair luminous mist, dewy dark obscurity, Herod policy, long last sleep, in sun and

shower, dog in the monger policy, a wolf in sheep's clothing, green room, Pandora's box, bliss of solitude, blue blood, full-throated ease, time's best jewel, wild goose chase, the pests of society, ruling passion, lap of luxury, red letter day, gold digger, seventh heaven, beggar's description, milk and water, green-eyed monster, left handed complement, capital idea, saving grace, trophy wife, rat race, silver sphere, odour of sanctity, halcyon days, soldier of fortune, purest ray serene, donkey years, burning Tutsan, Tom, Dick and Harry, second to none, love-lustre, lovey-dovey, eternal triangle, furied rapture, birthday suit, green widow, sacred caw, make heaven and earth, petticoat government, turn the corner, good humour, pay the debt of nature, azure sister, Dutch treat, red carpet welcome and many more all through his poetic gardens.(2014:139)

The painterly painting of Majuliscap, riverscape and satrascape, the cultural beauty of the satras, ethnicity and folklores of the region and minute observation of the locality make him a poet of sensation on one hand and the sensational love making scene and striking phrasal and pictorial words make him a poet of love bird on the other. His spiritual message of love that reaches on its climax in this stanza woe a number of verse suitors in all conscience. He is really a spring suitor who explores freshness and energy in the pigmented sights of the spring. The spring of nature blends beautifully with the spring of life. His passionate love reaches on its apex while he considers the erogenous zones of the valentine as the source of best entertainment in the life of the human beings. His love life is a blessing in this strife-stricken society. As the trophy wife becomes the most lovely object for the gray life. In the same way the blessing of life is the love life that sends the human beings in the seventh heaven. The

starlitnight and moolitnight stir the suitors for the sexual encounter with fairsex on the eve of the hennight. Marriage is the wastage of the lovely passage. Love is the Ganga that runs wild like the water of the pious river Ganga. The couple color of the spring season shines like butter even in deep water. These phrasal words--- golden tether, golden fire, good samaritan, good humour, green eyed monster and many others exhume the phrasal fragrance for the phrasal pinnacle in Indian English poetry. These phrasal words----odour of sanctity, halcyon days, high water mark, heyday, heart rending, hideous rage, iron will, in sun and shower, jewel of the earth, Jack o' lantern, jail bird, knocking shop, labour pain, lose face, lovey-dovey, love life, lap of luxury, love-worm, lady love, lady's hand, love blind, living death, love nest, labour of love, lovelier flower, azure-sister, affaire d' amour, alpine love, arch-lock, as cool as cucumber, as good as gold, as dull as ditch water, burning tutsan, blue-stocking, burning tempest, beauty and beast, beast of burden, fair hand, fancy man, fancy woman, flesh pot, fallen woman, fancy work, fairy god mother, fecund zone, femme fatale, fresh faced lava, fatal feeling of delight, fair luminous mist, love spirit, lend a hand, love wind, love-lustre, love- lorn, like many a voice of one delight, second to none, standing water, twinkling star, October blood, peeping puberty, peeping Tom, punch line, peal of laughter, passion flower, pest of society, purest ray serene, burning ember, birth day suit, brass monkey, Clever Dick, call of nature, carrot color, cat and dog life, couple color, celeste color, crave for, corking time, celestial fire, dressed to kill, donkey work, donkey year, dog eat dog policy, dewy dark obscurity, dreaming earth, erogenous zone, elfin-storm, moonlit night, moon blanched sand, motley rays, mating season, milk and water, menstrual flood, naked thinking heart, nest of viper, eternal triangle, face love, fox-glove,

pastoral eglantine, prussian blue, queen of the may, rosy hue, red carpet welcome, rose-mole, ruling passion, rosy sight, shrill delight, summer's honey breath, saint john's wart, seventh heaven, sacred cow, snakish braid, steal the show, star lit night, soft porn, hand in glove, house of sale, horn of plenty, treasure-trove, thunder struck, time's best jewel, trophy wife, trimester, thriving turf, transparent might, turn the century, vital feelings of delight, vale profound, under vow of celibacy, wild with glee, wink at, wallow in money, wedlock, wet dream, winking region, white face, wild goose chase, wind hover, mazarine ocular, mint of money, star shower, saving grace, soldier of fortune, star struck, shell shock and many others justify his phrasal monarchy in English poetry in general and Indian English poetry in particular. Prof. Mahashweta Chaturvedi comments in her scholarly paper 'Phrasal Flavour of A.K.Choudhary':

The application of the four phrasal words in this rhymed quatrain spreads phrasal fragrance far and wide. 'Universal Voices', a collection of 48 rhymed Indianised version of sonnets focused primarily on the literary perspectives of Indian English writers, deals effectively with the application of a number of phrasal words from alpha and omega that is the clear illustration of his poetic maturity on one hand and the mastery over the phrasal words on the other. Here lies a rhymed couplet that contains two phrasal words – wild goose chase and bird of passage wreathed very beautifully.

**Wealth is a wild goose chase
For Vaskodigama like bird of passage .
(U.V, 2008:6)**

It is the 'Universal Voices' that establishes his poetic career not only as an originator of Indianised version of sonnets called Arbindonean sonnets but also lays foundation for the crown of the

Phrasal King in Indian English poetry.(2015:13-14) Arbind Kumar Choudhary is really a poet of global recognition who will be enriching the poetic intensity of Indian English verses to its utmost degrees. His poetic essence runs wild across the creative milieu.

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