

ஷேக்ஸ்பியரின் சோனெட்ஸ்லும் கலித்தோகையிலும் காணப்படும்

உவமைகளின் ஒப்பீடு

The Comparison of Simile Found in Shakespeare's Sonnets and Kalithogai

இராகேஷ் இராஜ் வின்சென்ட் / Rakesh Raj Vincent¹

¹Undergraduate Student, Faculty of Languages and Communication (FBK), Sultan Idris Education University, Malaysia

Corresponding Email: rakeshrajvincent@gmail.com

ஆய்வுச் சுருக்கம்

இந்த கட்டுரை “ஷேக்ஸ்பியரின் சோனெட்ஸ்லும் கலித்தோகையிலும் காணப்படும் உவமைகளின் ஒப்பீடு” எனும் தலைப்பில் ஆய்வு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. இவ்வாய்வு முக்கியமாக இலக்கியக் கூறுகளை ஒப்பிடுவதில் கவனம் செலுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. இவ்வாய்வு இலக்கியக் கூறுகளின் ஒப்பீடு, சோனெட்டுகளும் கலித்தோகையும் என்ற இரண்டு வகையான வெவ்வேறு கவிதை வகைகளுக்கு இடையே உள்ள ஒற்றுமையையும் முக்கியமாகக் ஆய்வு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. இவ்வாய்வின் கருப்பொருள் காதல் ஆகும். இவ்வாய்வு ஒப்பீடு வெளிப்பாடுகள், உணர்வுகள், பிரிவினைகள், தியாகங்கள் போன்ற பல அம்சங்களை முன்னிலைப்படுத்தும். இவ்வாய்வின் முக்கிய நோக்கமானது கவிதைகள் மூலம் வெவ்வேறு சூழ்நிலைகளில் Simile என்ற தனிமத்தின் வெவ்வேறு பயன்பாட்டை ஒப்பிட்டு பகுப்பாய்வு செய்வதாகும். இந்த ஆய்வில் இரண்டு வகையான உருவகங்கள் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது.

கருச்சொற்கள்: சோனெட்ஸ், கலித்தோகை, உவமை

Abstract

This article is titled as “The Comparison of Similes found in Shakespeare's Sonnets and Kalithogai”. This article is mainly focus on the comparison of literature element, simile among two type of different poem categories, which are Sonnets and Kalithogai. The theme of this article will be driven by the theme of love. The comparison will highlight on many aspects such as expressions, feelings, separations, and sacrifices. The main objective of this article is to compare and analyse the different usage of the element Simile in different situations through poems. Researcher used two types of similes throughout this research.

Keywords: Simile, Sonnet, Kalithogai

Introduction

There are many types of poems in this world where we can divide and categorise it but to name a few which are Haiku, Sonnet, Free verse and Acrostic poems. All these types of poems are from English language or to be more specific it can be said English poems. When we look into Tamil language poems there are many poems and to name a few; Akaval, Kalippa, Paripatal, Pannatti, Venpa, Kalithogai and Viruttam. The researcher chose Kalithogai and Sonnets as the main elements of this study. The usage of language between today's poems and the poem during old days would be the biggest difference and would be the huge change in the poetry world. One of the main backbones of poem is definitely literary elements. Literary elements are the one that give soul to any poem regardless of language use.

This research will mainly focus on the comparison of the literary element which is Simile. Simile is a symbol that always used to compare between human and object, human and beauty and human and nature. Ancient poems always use beautiful words and adjectives when it comes to comparison to make the poem beautiful and the words shine like a diamond in the poem. For example, "Her beautiful eyes stared me like a sharp knife". Based on this phrase, we can know that the word "like" is used as comparison to compare a woman's eyes and a sharp knife.

This research will merely focus on love poems and the words that used as comparison in the poems. Shakespeare's sonnets and Kalithogai poems would be the main source of comparison which will be the main two subjects of this research. There are five types of similes in total but the researcher only used two types of similes in this research, which are similes formed by comparing nouns with as and like and similes formed by adjectives.

Research Objectives

This research is driven by one objective which is:

- i. To find out the different usage of symbol simile in both Shakespeare's Sonnets and Kalithogai.

Literature Review

Sonnet

According to an Encyclopaedia Britannica (2023), sonnet is a fixed verse form of Italian Origin that consisting of 14 lines and iambics rhyming according to a prescribed scheme. The sonnet is unique among poetic forms in Western literature in that it has retained its

appeal for major poets for five centuries. The form seems to have originated in the 13th century among the Sicilian school of court poets, who were influenced by the love poetry of Provençal troubadours. The sonnet was introduced to England, along with other Italian verse forms, by Sir Thomas Wyatt and Henry Howard, earl of Surrey, in the 16th century. The new forms precipitated the great Elizabethan flowering of lyric poetry, and the period marks the peak of the sonnet's English popularity. In the course of adapting the Italian form to a language less rich in rhymes, the Elizabethans gradually arrived at the distinctive English sonnet, which is composed of three quatrains, each having an independent rhyme scheme, and is ended with a rhymed couplet.

Shakespeare's Sonnet

According to Qayumova (2023), in sonnet when describing the image of a woman, Shakespeare showed her pure heart through his poem where one of the sample verses from one of his sonnets is "Love is a cure for all pains; sometimes it brings joy to its owner, sometimes it tears hearts like a dagger. Even bitter things become sweet because of love". In sonnets, it is important that the thought is concise and the image is compact, clear, and formally created within a certain pattern. The theme of each sonnet does not repeat each other and is uniquely charming. The themes of love and romance pervade the works of the English writer who lived and created in the 16th century, whether large or small in size, particularly the main part of his sonnets.

Kalithogai

According Bagushia Begum (2022), Kalithogai which is one of the Sangam books describes the moral thoughts and the ideas of the modes of life which give benefit to life. The marriage of Tamils signifies the moral character of a combination of two minds. Kalithogai also conveys a lot of information about the economy in terms of the fact that it is important for life.

Methodology

This study is conducted using Comparative study where the researcher compared the element of Simile found in both Sonnets and Kalithogai in terms the usage of Simile in different manner and styles in both the poems.

Findings And Discussions

Analysis 1

Sonnet 130

William Shakespeare

My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;
Coral is far more red, than her lips red:
If snow be white, why then her breasts are dun;
If hairs be wires, black wires grow on her head.
I have seen roses damasked, red and white,
But no such roses see I in her cheeks;
And in some perfumes is there more delight
Than in the breath that from my mistress reeks.
I love to hear her speak, yet well I know
That music hath a far more pleasing sound:
I grant I never saw a goddess go,
My mistress, when she walks, treads on the ground:
And yet by heaven, I think my love as rare,
As any she belied with false compare.

Explanation:

This poem is mainly ventures into how Shakespeare describes the beauty of his mistress and how well he symbolizes his true adoration for the mistress and her looks. The speaker loves a lady with whom he can share his heart. There is no need to have a goddess if one has a partner who understands the minute emotional impulses.

வேய் எனத் திரண்ட தோள், வெறி கமழ் வணர் ஐம்பால்,
மா வென்ற மட நோக்கின், மயில் இயல், தளர்பு ஒல்கி
ஆய் சிலம்பு அரி ஆர்ப்ப, அவிர் ஒளி இழை இமைப்ப,
கொடி என, மின் என, அணங்கு என, யாது ஒன்றும்
தெரிகல்லா இடையின்கண் கண் கவர்பு ஒருங்கு ஓட,
வளமை சால் உயர் சிறப்பின் நுந்தை தொல் வியல் நகர்
இளமையான் எறி பந்தொடு இகத்தந்தாய்! கேள், இனி:
பூந் தண் தார், புலர் சாந்தின், தென்னவன் உயர் கூடல்,
தேம் பாய அவிழ் நீலத்து அலர் வென்ற அமர் உண்கண்,
ஏந்து கோட்டு எழில் யானை ஒன்னாதார்க்கு அவன் வேலின்,
சேந்து நீ இணையையால்; ஒத்ததோ? சின்மொழி!
பொழி பெயல் வண்மையான் அசோகம் தண் காவினுள்,

கழி கவின் இள மாவின் தளிர் அன்னாய்! அதன், தலை,
 பணை அமை பாய் மான் தேர் அவன் செற்றார் நிறம் பாய்ந்த
 கணையினும், நோய் செய்தல் கடப்பு அன்றோ? கனங்குழாய்!
 வகை அமை தண் தாரான் கோடு உயர் பொருப்பின்மேல்,
 தகை இணர் இள வேங்கை மலர் அன்ன சுணங்கினாய்!
 மத வலி மிகு கடாஅத்து அவன் யானை மருப்பினும்
 கதவவால் தக்கதோ? காழ் கொண்ட இள முலை
 என ஆங்கு,
 இனையன கூற, இறைஞ்சுபு நிலம் நோக்கி,
 நினையுபு நெடிது ஒன்று நினைப்பாள் போல், மற்று ஆங்கே
 துணை அமை தோழியர்க்கு அமர்த்த கண்ணள்,
 மனை ஆங்குப் பெயர்ந்தாள், என் அறிவு அகப்படுத்தே.
 (கலித்தொகை - குறிஞ்சிக் கலி 57)

Explanation:

Based on this poem which is Kalithogai 57, Kurinji by Kapilar titled "What the hero said to the heroine". The speaker describes the beauty of her lady by comparing her look, glance and everything.

Analysis:

Both the poems are love themed poems and both the speakers describe the beauty of their ladies and amazed with their beauties. In Sonnet 130 by William Shakespeare, we can observe that he compared the beauty of her lady's eyes with a sun. The evidence is from line 1, "My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;". He says that the sun is far brighter and more beautiful than the ordinary eyes of his mistress. The poem addresses the problem of stereotyping the beauty of females by setting unreachable standards for it. It shows how males have set such out of the world expectations for the beauty of their female partners. While when we look into the Kalithogai 57, the speaker described the lady of his beauty by describing her look, beauty, glance, shoulder and etc. The evidence is from line 2 "மா வென்ற மட நோக்கின், மயில் இயல் தளர்பு ஒல்கி," where the meaning is when we translate to English is "Her gentle glances that are better than those of a deer, peacock looks." The speaker compared the beauty of his woman of love by comparing her glance to a deer and her look as a Peacock. He adored the beauty of his woman and immersed in the beauty of her. In sonnet 130, the speaker used the word "like" to indicate and stress that her lady's eyes are not like the sun, while in Kalithogai 57, the touch of simile by using adjectives or comparison shown in the form of comparing the woman's look and the evidence of comparison is "மயில் இயல்

தளர்பு ஒல்கி,”. Here we can observe that the comparison happened in terms of just by indicating that the girl’s look is like a beautiful peacock.

Analysis 2

Sonnet 147

William Shakespeare

My love is as a fever longing still,
For that which longer nurseth the disease;
Feeding on that which doth preserve the ill,
The uncertain sickly appetite to please.
My reason, the physician to my love,
Angry that his prescriptions are not kept,
Hath left me, and I desperate now approve
Desire is death, which physic did except.
Past cure I am, now Reason is past care,
And frantic-mad with evermore unrest;
My thoughts and my discourse as madmen are,
At random from the truth vainly expressed;
For I have sworn thee fair, and thought thee bright,
Who art as black as hell, as dark as night.

Explanation:

Sonnet 147 is a poem by Shakespeare where engages with the themes of evil, illness and obsession. The Dark Lady, like an illness, has consumed his life. He’s obsessed with her, so much so that no one can shake him back into his right mind. Like a mad person, he’s racked with symptoms of his obsession. He’s lost the ability to reason or think clearly. His thoughts are random and scattered. The poet’s speaker refers to the Dark Lady in the last lines as an evil presence in his life. He’s well aware of what he’s allowed his life to become.

வார் உறு வணர் ஐம்பால், வணங்கு இறை நெடு மென்தோள்,
பேர் எழில் மலர் உண்கண், பிணை எழில் மான் நோக்கின்,
கார் எதிர் தளிர் மேனிக், கவின் பெறு சுடர் நுதல்,
கூர் எயிற்று முகை வெண்பல், கொடி புரையும் நுசுப்பினாய்!
நேர் சிலம்பு அரி ஆர்ப்ப நிரை தொடிக் கை வீசினை
ஆர் உயிர் வெளவிக் கொண்டு அறிந்தீயாது இறப்பாய்! கேள்!
உளனா என் உயிரை உண்டு உயவு நோய் கைம்மிக

இளமையான் உணராதாய்! நின் தவறு இல்லானும்,
 களைநர் இல் நோய் செய்யும் கவின் அறிந்து அணிந்து, தம்
 வளமையான் போத்தந்த நுமர் தவறு இல் என்பாய்!
 நடை மெலிந்து அயர்வு உறீஇ நாளும் என் நலியும் நோய்
 மடமையான் உணராதாய்! நின் தவறு இல்லானும்
 இடை நில்லாது எய்க்கும் நின் உரு அறிந்து அணிந்து தம்
 உடைமையால் போத்தந்த நுமர் தவறு இல் என்பாய்!
 அல்லல் கூர்ந்து அழிவுற அணங்கு ஆகி அடரும் நோய்
 சொல்லினும் அறியாதாய்! நின் தவறு இல்லானும்
 ஒல்லையே உயிர் வெளவும் உரு அறிந்து அணிந்து தம்
 செல்வத்தால் போத்தந்த நுமர் தவறு இல் என்பாய்!
 என ஆங்கு,
 ஒறுப்பின் யான் ஒறுப்பது நுமரை யான் மற்று இந்நோய்
 பொறுக்கலாம் வரைத்து அன்றிப் பெரிது ஆயின் பொலங்குழாய்!
 மறுத்து இவ் ஊர் மன்றத்து மடல் ஏறி,
 நிறுக்குவென் போல்வல் யான் நீ படு பழியே.
 (கலித்தொகை - குறிஞ்சிக் கலி 58)

Explanation:

In Kalithogai 58, the speaker described the beauty of his young lady by comparing her appearance, complexion and beauty and keep saying that his yearning of love for the woman as disease and it is killing him as she doesn't understand about it because she is young.

Analysis:

In sonnet 147, the speaker is describing her love as an illness or obsession that he couldn't get rid of. The evidence is from line 1; "My love is as a fever longing still," where the speaker compares his love to a sickness and something that is plaguing him but also, he couldn't let go. He won't do anything to cure himself of his illness. It feeds off of his sense of reason, making him do things he wouldn't normally. His sense of reason is enraged with him, like a doctor who's been trying to treat him. Finally, seeing things clearly, the speaker says that he knows that his obsession will mean the end of his life. His illness is going to completely consume him now that his reason is gone. In Kalithogai 58, Kurinji by Kapilar, the speaker describing his love in the feeling of a man yearning for a woman's love. The evidence is, line 2; "பேர் எழில் மலர் உண்கண், பிணை எழில் மான் நோக்கின்," where the meaning of this line is "flower-like eyes, bent forearms, long, delicate arms, body like the rainy season's new sprouts,". In Sonnet 147, the word

“as” is used as an important simile to compare his love to such an illness and naming his love as a Dark Lady, while in Kalithogai 58, the speaker comparing his love by describing her eyes, body, and movements where he used the words like “பேர் எழில் மலர் உண்கண்”. He compared the woman’s eyes to a flower. In this poem the symbol of comparison or simile is shown through these two words which is a simile comparing by using adjectives “மலர் உண்கண்” which is the speaker is letting us know the eyes of the woman that he loves are like flowers.

Analysis 3

Sonnet 145

William Shakespeare

Those lips that Love's own hand did make,
Breathed forth the sound that said 'I hate',
To me that languished for her sake:
But when she saw my woeful state,
Straight in her heart did mercy come,
Chiding that tongue that ever sweet
Was used in giving gentle doom;
And taught it thus anew to greet;
'I hate' she altered with an end,
That followed it as gentle day,
Doth follow night, who like a fiend
From heaven to hell is flown away.
'I hate', from hate away she threw,
And saved my life, saying 'not you'.

Explanation:

In this poem by Shakespeare, he describes how the woman he loves started to hate him and badly criticizing him started to like him.

தளை நெகிழ் பிணி நிவந்த பாசு அடைத் தாமரை
முளை நிமிர்ந்தவை போலும் முத்துக் கோல் அவிர் தொடி,
அடுக்கம் நாறு அலர் காந்தள் நுண் ஏர் தண் ஏர் உருவின்
துடுப்பு எனப் புரையும் நின் திரண்ட நேர் அரி முன்கைச்,
சுடர் விரி வினை வாய்ந்த தூதையும் பாவையும்
விளையாட அரிப் பெய்த அழகு அமை புனை வினை

ஆய் சிலம்பு எழுந்து ஆர்ப்ப அம் சில இயலும் நின்
பின்னு விட்டு இருளிய ஐம்பால் கண்டு, என் பால
என்னை விட்டு இகத்தர இறந்தீவாய்! கேள் இனி!

மருளி யான் மருள் உற “இவன் உற்றது எவன் என்னும்
அருள் இலை இவட்கு” என அயலார் நின் பழிக்குங்கால்,
வை எயிற்றவர் நாப்பண் வகை அணிப் பொலிந்து, நீ
தையில் நீர் ஆடிய தவம் தலைப்படுவாயோ?

உருள் இழாய்! “ஒளி வாட இவன் உள் நோய் யாது என்னும்
அருள் இலை இவட்கு” என அயலார் நின் பழிக்குங்கால்,
பொய்தல மகளையாய்ப் பிறர் மனைப் பாடி, நீ
எய்திய பலர்க்கு ஈத்த பயம் பயக்கிற்பதோ?

ஆய்தொடி “ஐது உயிர்த்து இவன் உள் நோய் யாது என்னும்
நோய் இலை இவட்கு” என நொதுமலர் பழிக்குங்கால்,
சிறு முத்தனைப் பேணிச் சிறு சோறு மடுத்து, நீ
நறு நுதலவரொடு நக்கது நன்கு இயைவதோ?
என ஆங்கு,
அனையவை உளையவும் யான் நினக்கு உரைத்ததை
இனைய நீ செய்தது உதவாய் ஆயின் சேயிழாய்!
செய்ததன் பயம் பற்று விடாது,
நயம் பற்று விடின் இல்லை நசைஇயோர் திறத்தே.
(கலித்தொகை - குறிஞ்சிக் கலி 59)

Explanation:

In this poem, the speaker is trying to describes the beauty of the lady he loves by comparing her hair, bangles, and forearms.

Analysis:

In sonnet 145, the speaker trying to tell the readers about his wife who is best known to cuss and hate the speaker, but suddenly she started to like him. Something important has changed, and now the entire relationship is different. She no longer “hate” him. Now she says, “I hate not you,” and this brings him a great deal of joy. The simile is found in the line 10; “That followed it as gentle day,”. The word “as” here functioning as simile where it explains the mistress or dark lady of the speaker is started to like him and her transition from good to bad is described in such a way which is “I hate’ she altered

with an end, that followed it as gentle day,”. In Kalithogai 59, the simile “like” was used by the speaker to compare the bangles of his love. The evidence is “முளை நிமிர்ந்தவை போலும் முத்துக் கோல் அவிர் தொடி”. The meaning of this line is, “Buds lifted like pearl, rounded bright bangles”. The word “போலும்” (like) here is playing the role of simile. The speaker tried to relate the beauty of the bangle through his descriptive words and mostly adjectives were used.

Conclusion

In conclusion, similes that found in both Shakespeare’s Sonnets and Kalithogai are very important and simile functions as the main beauty or a contrast in both the poems to show the comparison. The researcher used two types of similes throughout this research which are similes formed by comparing nouns with like and as and similes formed by adjectives. This research is the first research to conduct using both Sonnets and Kalithogai as the two main subjects of this research. The challenges that researcher faced when conducting this research is Metaphor and Simile are almost same it is hard to identify the symbol of simile used in the poem and analyse it. I hope the future researchers do deep research on the study of metaphor, simile and other related literary symbols with Tamil poems, this is a chance for every researcher that love poetry to venture the beauty of poetry in different languages.

References

- A Short Analysis of Shakespeare’s Sonnet 21: “So is it not with me.” (2017, January 16). Interesting Literature. <https://interestingliterature.com/2017/01/a-short-analysis-of-shakespeares-sonnet-21-so-is-it-not-with-me/>
- Green, W. (2020, January 4). All 154 of William Shakespeare’s Sonnets. Poem Analysis. <https://poemanalysis.com/william-shakespeare/154-sonnets/>
- K.Shakthivel, +91 8248977695. (n.d.). குறிஞ்சிக் கலி 57 - Kalithokai - கலித்தொகை - Ettuthogai - எட்டுத்தொகை - Sangam Literature’s - சங்க இலக்கியங்கள் - Tamil Literature’s - தமிழ் இலக்கியங்கள். [Www.tamilsurangam.in](http://www.tamilsurangam.in). Retrieved May 1, 2023, from http://www.tamilsurangam.in/literatures/ettuthogai/kalithokai/kalithokai_57.html
- Poetry Workshop: Meeting Shakespeare’s Similes, Metaphors, and Ironies – LitChatte.com. (n.d.). Retrieved May 1, 2023, from <https://litchatte.com/2018/08/07/poetry-workshop-meeting-shakespeares-similes-metaphors-and-ironies/>
- ValaiTamil. (n.d.). இரண்டாவது : குறிஞ்சி. ValaiTamil. Retrieved May 1, 2023, from https://www.valaitamil.com/irandaavathu-kurichchi_7419.html
- What is Simile (5 Types) and How to Write One? | Lemon Grad. (2021, October 22). <https://lemongrad.com/simile/>
- எட்டுத்தொகை – கலித்தொகை 37-65 குறிஞ்சி. (2015, December 4). Learn Sangam Tamil; Learn Sangam Tamil. <https://learnsangamtamil.com>
- கலித்தொகை மூலமும் உரையும் - Tamill eBooks Org. (2021, January 24). Tamill eBooks Org. <https://tamilebooks.org/ebooks>