

Assignment-1

Roll number- 2021101107

क्या दोनों कविताएँ एक ही विषय पर हैं?

1. Ratri by Shamsheer Bahadur Singh

The poem delves into a **spiritual and existential exploration**. The night is not merely a time of day but a vast, mysterious entity that the poet tries to navigate. The poet compares his act of closing his eyes to looking out towards the horizon, indicating a search for something distant or elusive- this search is for something significant, probably a spiritual or emotional presence. The flowing Ganga ("साँस की गंगा") suggests the continuity of life, yet the source or the guiding force (the sun) seems lost or submerged ("तुम कहाँ डूबे हुए हो?"). The imagery used by the poet evokes a sense of **longing** and an **unfulfilled search for clarity in his life**.

2. Sandhya Sundari by Suryakant Tripathi Nirala

In this poem, the poet **personifies evening as a beautiful lady/fairy**. The evening is portrayed as a delicate, mysterious figure who is descending slowly into the world of darkness ("तिमिरांचल"). The imagery suggests a calm and serene atmosphere, where the evening brings a sense of peace and quietness, devoid of any chaos or disturbance which is symbolized by the repeated sound of "चुप चुप चुप". The theme in this poem is more about **appreciating the quietness** and understanding the **true beauty of nature**. The poet has used a number of imageries to provide the reader with a very visual and tactile experience of twilight.

Shamsheer Bahadur Singh's poem "Ratri" focuses on **inner exploration and spiritual seeking**, using the night as a metaphor for the unknown, symbolizing a **deeper existential journey**. In contrast, Suryakant Tripathi Nirala's "Sandhya Sundari" **celebrates the external beauty and tranquility** of twilight, personifying it as a serene woman to evoke calm and quiet reflection. While Shamsheer's poem is **introspective and philosophical**, conveying feelings of **longing** and spiritual search,

Nirala's work has a **peaceful, slightly melancholic tone**, emphasizing the **aesthetic** and emotional experience of the evening.

निराला की कविता ज़रा लंबी है। क्या शमशेर की छोटी कविता में !े भा! आ जाते हैं,
जिनको कवि! पेश करना
चाहता है? क्या शमशेर ने जानबूझकर कविता को छोटा रखा होगा - क्या इससे किसी खास
बात पर ज्यादा त!ज्जोह
(ध्यान) होता है?

1. Shamsheer bahadur singh's poem is really short as compared to the other poem but he might have done it on purpose to intensify the emotions and thoughts. Even though the poem is short but every single word carries weight and meaning in it. The brevity helps to focus the reader's attention on the **core existential questions** raised by the poet. The use of symbolic language like "साँस के सूर्य" and "साँस की गंगा" distills complex ideas about life and existence. By not over-explaining, the poet leaves space for the reader to reflect and find personal meaning within the poem.
2. The poet might have intentionally to leave the reader thinking about the questions that he had posed. In keeping the poem brief, Shamsheer emphasizes the elusive nature of the truths he's searching for, much like how one might get fleeting glimpses of understanding in the vast darkness of night. This **creates a sense of urgency and intensity** in the reader's experience, **urging them to focus** on the central themes of longing and spiritual search.

भाषा और शैली के नज़रिए से दोनों कविताओं में कै से फ़र्क दिखते हैं?

1. Language

The language in "रात्रि" is abstract, with heavy use of **symbolism**. The poem doesn't describe the night in a straightforward manner but rather uses it as a canvas to express deeper existential concerns. The language is sparse, reflecting the poet's introspective mood. The choice of words is **minimalistic yet loaded with meaning**, encouraging the reader to unpack the dense layers of thought embedded within the short verses.

In contrast, Nirala's language is **rich in description** and **visual imagery**. He personifies the evening as a "सुंदरी" (beautiful woman) and uses this metaphor to paint a vivid picture of twilight. His choice of words evokes a **sensory experience**, allowing the reader to almost see, feel, and hear the quietude of the evening.

2. Writing Style

Shamsher's style is **free verse**, which aligns with the poem's introspective and philosophical tone. The **lack of a fixed structure or rhyme scheme** allows for a free-flowing exploration of ideas, mirroring the boundless and formless nature of the night. Nirala's style is **more structured and lyrical**. There is a **clear rhythm and flow** to the poem, which complements its descriptive nature. The **repetition of sounds** and phrases contributes to the poem's musicality too.

'टोबा टेक सिंह' कहानी में से ऐसे पाँच शब्द चुनें, जो आपने पहली बार पढ़े हैं। इनका अर्थलिखें और इनसे एकएक वाक्य बनाएँ।

1. **मुतमइन**

Arth- निश्चिन्त, बेफ़िक्र, संतुष्ट

Sentence- परीक्षाओं के परिणाम देखकर वह पूरी तरह मुतमइन हो गया कि उसकी मेहनत रंग लाई है।

2. **तक्रसीम**

Arth- बाँटने की क्रिया या भाव, बँटवारा

Sentence- जमीन के तक्रसीम के बाद दोनों भाइयों के बीच विवाद खत्म हो गया।

3. **अलाहिदा**

Arth- पृथक, अलग, जुदा

Sentence- उसने अपनी अलाहिदा पहचान बनाने के लिए नए शहर में व्यवसाय शुरू किया।

4. **मुसलसल**

Arth- निरंतर, लगातार, सतत

Sentence- उसकी मुसलसल मेहनत ने उसे सफलता के शिखर तक पहुँचा दिया।

5. **तक्ररीर**

Arth- वक्तव्य, बात, बातचीत

Sentence- प्रधानमंत्री की तक्ररीर ने देशवासियों को आत्मनिर्भरता का संदेश दिया।