

Linguistics War in Harrison`s poetry

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Tony Harrison (1937 -) reflects the suffering of his people in his poetry . His modest origin enriches his poetry with new themes and new attitudes towards dialects. He shoulders his pen the responsibility of granting voice for depraved working class people. He wants to make the dumb majority speak through his poems. His voice is granted to the exploited oppressed people of the lower class. He grants them his articulate voice to explain to the prestigious class their untold suffering and marginalization because of nothing save their modest origin. He mirrors the dilemma of his northern England where he was born. The voice and 'proper English ' turn to be an obsession in Harrison`s poetry. It is worthy to explain the source of this call.

He is so loyal to his people when he explains the depression of his people in spite of his ambition to achieve articulation, which creates a wide gap between him and his class. He lacks the old means of communication with them after being eloquent. His new language keeps his parents in their ever-lasting reticence and this is the price of articulation . He reveals the suffering of tongueless people. His ambition surpasses this wish to use the dialect in his poem to prove that it has certain creativity and power. He writes part of his poems using non-standard English, its oral sounds with diction, syntax,

unstable explosive compound and grammar of regional speech he treasures even the spirit and immediacy of working class language .

Harrison learns the proper English so as to be able to write poetry and to translate the suffering of the lower class who lose the means of communication with high class due to their language at the same time " Harrison`s expert polysyllabic and colloquial rhymes give the firm impression of a common man expressing himself in his own voice; his lexicon is that of a conversation rather than that of an orator The modest class chooses silence to be the best means of communication with their oppressor. Harrison adopts this noble role of reflecting the dilemma of the tongueless people. He is one of the writers of the working class. When he imposes his control over the language, he wants to show the high class their grave fault in dealing with the working class. He tries to take revenge from his oppressors who impede his people free use of their dialect.

Harrison grants his eloquence to his people to say their words. He accepts to be a voluntary interpreter of the blight of his class. Language in spite of being a vital means of expression; it can be a vital means of oppression. It is proved to be a deadly weapon that has the power to kill other minor accent and its speakers` spirits. The war of languages has its victims and punishments to silence the losers and provide the victorious with a scourge to wipe any other languages. . Harrison enjoys the merit and demerit of both languages so he has certain

authority to reveal the attitudes towards the two. He finds a wonderful product of collecting the two in one mould. There is no language that is superior to another and there is no inferior language. There is no exclusive language for the king and other for the beggars. Every language has its value, people, generation , religion and location. Harrison tries to solve the barriers between standard and accents. Harrison shows loyalty not only to his uneducated people, but also to his first language. He shows courage in initiating his campaign to gain respect for his people`s accent and to all types of dialects.