

Questions and Answers.

Q1. How many wrinkles does the poet find on the mother's face?

Ans: The poet finds four wrinkles on his mother's face.

Q2. What does the first wrinkle represent?

Ans: The first wrinkle on the face of the poet's mother represents the pain that she had at the time of departure from her parents' home after her marriage.

Q3. What do the second and the third wrinkle represent?

Ans: The second wrinkle represents the suffering that the mother went through when poet was in her womb.

The third wrinkle represents the motherly love and care that the mother gave to her son when he sucked from her breast.

Q4. What is the poet seeking under the wrinkles of the mother?

Ans: The poet is seeking under the wrinkles of the mother the girl that she used to be before her marriage.

Q5. What are the activities the poet's mother used to do when she was a girl?

Ans: The poet's mother used to celebrate Raade festival with fondness. She used to go to the banks of river Tawi to immerse Raade seedlings and bath during Navaratri. She liked to play hopscotch and the game of pebbles.

Q6. How does the poem end?

Ans: The poem ends on a hopeful note. The poet promises his mother to bring her everything which she used to enjoy before her marriage. He says that he will bring colours for Raade, tinsel for her dupatta, the colourful pebbles from across the river Tawi. He urges his mother to become the same girl that she used to be before her marriage.

Summary

Stanza 1

Reference to context: These lines have been taken from the poem entitled “Wrinkles” composed by “Arvind”. The poem is a translation of a Dogri poem “Jhuriyaan” by “Shivnath”. The poem revolves round the most beautiful creation of god i.e “Mother”. The poet is totally aware of the troubles that his mother has gone through all her life and expresses his desire of having his mother back in the form she had years before when she was a young girl. The title of the poem “Wrinkles” is suggestive of the pain that a woman goes through all her life. These wrinkles are the symbol of sacrifices that a woman makes through her journey of life.

Explanation: In these lines the poet approaching his mother, says to her that he has mustered up all his courage and today he is going to count the wrinkles on his mother’s face. He needs tons of courage to do that because it is not the wrinkles that he is to count or rather, he is going to recall all the pain and hardship that his mother has gone through her life that have brought these wrinkles on her face.

Stanza 2 & 3

Reference to context: Same as stanza 1

Explanation: In these lines, the poet makes a mention of the very first major sacrifice that his mother has done when she left her parents’ home and went to her husband’s house. She leaves her home where she has spent her entire childhood ,has sweet and bitter memories about ,has cried, has laughed, and goes to a place that is entirely new to her. She starts living with those who are strangers to her .This pain of having being parted from her roots brings a sign of pain i.e. a wrinkle on her face.

Stanza 4 & 5

Reference to context: Same as stanza 1

Explanation: In these lines the poet talks about yet another wrinkle that comes on his mother’s face when she carries her child in her womb. She bears the child inside her for nine long months. The child feeds itself on the nutrients that it derives from

its mother's food. A mother provides protection to her child, she shares her food with her baby, suffers innumerable problems and never complain. After giving birth to a child, she feeds her child with her milk. All this toll of carrying a baby in her womb and then feeding the baby takes away all the grace and beauty of her face. She sacrifices her beauty for the sake of her child.

Stanza 6

Reference to context: Same as stanza 1

Explanation: In these lines, the poet mentions an unfortunate reality of a women's life. A woman, who sacrifices all her happiness, pleasures, liberties for the sake of her child, is left all alone when her son gets married. She has come to an age when she needs care, love and support of her son, but she remains deprived of all this. This pain of having been least cared about brings one more wrinkle on her face.

Stanza 7 & 8

Reference to context: Same as stanza 1

Explanation: The poet, in these lines, addresses to his mother and says to her that he is collecting all his courage for he is going to find out the young girl that his mother once used to be. He is going to peep into his mother's wrinkles and find out a young girl who was suppressed and treated unfairly at her parents' home, who used to celebrate the rituals of Raade festival with zeal and zest. She was vigorous, careful, full spirited and used to spend her day playing the local games of hopscotch and pebbles with her peers.

Stanza 9 & 10

Reference to context: Same as stanza 1

Explanation: The poet, in these lines, expresses his earnest desire of seeing his mother as a young and happy girl that has once used to be. He is longing to see his mother in the attire that she used to be in during Raade festival .He is ready to travel long distances to get the tinsel, colors of Raade, colorful pebbles and everything else that forms a part of his mother's childhood .He pleads to his mother to become the girl who she used to be when there were no wrinkles, no sign of pain on her

face. He requests her to be that same girl whose face represents freshness and was full of grace. The poem ends with the poet wishing his mother to be that young , little, happy girl for a day, the least.

Poetic Devices:

1. Visual Imagery:-This type of imagery stimulates our sense of sight and creates visual images in our mind.

Examples from the poem:-

- a. Wrinkles on your face.
- b. When your father uprooted you
- c. Colors of Raade
- d. Tinsel for your dupatta
- e. Colorful pebbles

Kinesthetic Imagery:-It stimulates images of motion in our mind.

Examples from the poem:-

- a. Uprooted you
- b. Who played hopscotch
- c. Games of pebbles.
- d. Bath during the Navaratri.