

Effective Writing
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Lecture - 20
Creative Writing

Good morning friends and welcome back to NPTEL online lectures on Effective Writing. In the previous lectures, we have already talked about report writing and prior to that we have also discussed other forms of writing, namely business writing, academic writing and then report writing.

Now, is the time since this lecture is going to be the last lecture of this course? I have termed this lecture as creative writing. And, you might be thinking as to other forms of writing are they not creative, that may be a general question, that may be a query no my dear friends. All forms of writing are creative, but when we talk about creative writing, it actually is a very vast field.

And, I have focused in this lecture how creative writing is different? In order to let you know, because majority of people are today writing for other purposes and creative writing is completely an isolated field, where unless and until you are interested, you do not try to enter into. That is why we shall be discussing in a very short way, what are the ways of creative writing, what are the modes of creative writing? So, that it can tell you how you are writing, which you are doing in your everyday life, in everyday business life, how they can be differentiated?.

Now, when we talk about creativity, because creative writing is some way or the other linked with creativity. So, there might be a question in all of your minds, what actually is creativity? My dear friends, when you do anything new, when you do anything in an innovative manner that is creativity. Creativity can be defined as the act of turning new and imaginative ideas into reality, whatever you see today.

First of all it might have occurred in somebody's mind and his mind might have been stirred, because he might be thinking of giving the world something new, whatever it is know, even the email and the whatsapp and then all the various handles that you are exposed to they are also creative.

But, when we talk about creativity per se we are actually going to discuss creative writing and this naturally takes you back to some of the forms of literature. Creativity actually is characterized by the ability to perceive the world in new ways, in innovative ways. For example, when you look at the sky? When you look at the rainbow, when you look at the water, when you look at the seas all of you may have different responses, it cannot be one and that is actually a beauty of creativity. Everyone looks at things in his or her own manner and how they create responses in him that is his or her creativity.

So, creativity enables to make connections between seemingly unrelated phenomena. Those who are exposed to poetry and other forms of writing may find, that poets often think of things, which commoners cannot think and that is why poets are more creative is not it. And, then one of the ways of creativity is also to generate solutions. Now, you might be thinking can the forms of art also generate solutions yes, maybe they are not so, effective, maybe they cannot provide an easy solution, but at least they can so, some sort of alternative my dear friends.

And, that is where creativity lies, a creative writer because all of us cannot be creative writer, but then a creative writer you will find will try to show you things in a different way.

Why could a rose appear to be the face of once beloved know. Why could a poet say my love is like a red rose, why could somebody say while comparing the face of ones beloved why could somebody say our seas as beautiful as they? So, what we need to understand is when we talk about creativity, we are actually going to express an ideas in an imaginative ways.


Imagination is one of the key ingredients of creativity, you first imagine. Maybe everyone is not going to listen to everyone cannot be convinced, but then this is your thought, this is your

response to things and creativity or creative writing is the art of making things up or putting a creative splash, maybe on history as in creative nonfiction. Even somebody writes a nonfiction they are also realize the creativity.

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What is Creative Writing?

- ❖ Writing that expresses ideas and thoughts in an imaginative way.
- ❖ It is the art of making things up or putting a creative splash on history, as in creative non-fiction.
- ❖ It is an art form which transports us to a new realm, inspired by our mental meanderings.
- ❖ It is a medium to express feelings and emotions instead of cold, hard facts, as we do in academic writing.



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Creativity is actually in art form which can transport you because, suppose you are sitting by the side of a river or you are on a sea shore and when you look at the waves coming up and down, do not you think that within you also goes certain feelings; feelings which are already hidden, feelings which lie at some corner or in your subconscious level and they are suddenly stirred.

So, what creative writing can do it can actually transport us to a new realm inspired by our mental meanderings at times, when you want to have a different taste, what do you do, when

you are at leisure what do you do? You actually try to read something that can transport you somehow or the other in a different world.

So, there can be different forms of creativity, there can be different forms of creative writing fine, it can be a medium to express feelings and emotions, that is actually the main concern of creative writing.

When you were writing a scientific writing or a report writing you might have seen that there was no room available for feelings and emotions. When you are giving a presentation, when you are writing your script for presentation, there is no room for feelings and emotions. When you are writing a business letter no room for emotions and feelings, but when you are writing something in a creative manner these feelings and emotions often come into picture. It is totally different from the cold hard facts as we do an academic writing. In academic writing you will find there is no scope for all these emotions, feelings, psyche etcetera.

Now, when you talk about creative writing of course, my aim here is not to convert people into creative writers, but then to show them, certain ways as to how they can understand creative writing. My dear friend, the pleasure lies not only in becoming only a creative writer, but the pleasure also lies in enjoying a work of creative writing. When somebody reads a poem or somebody reads a novel, one actually derives the pleasure.

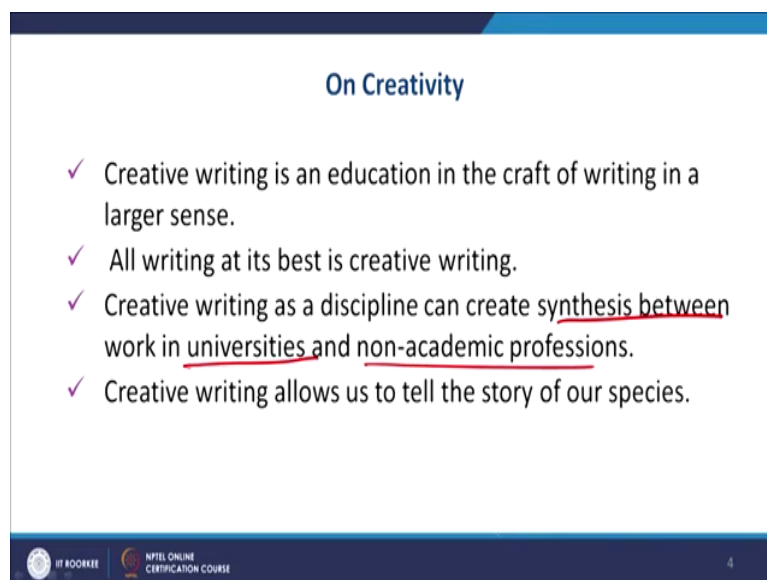
And, this pleasure can also go a long way to motivate you, to persuade you, to inspire you, to satisfy you, or also to provide you a sort of relief. Because creative writing has a sort of therapeutic know, it actually has a sort of therapeutic value. Meaning there by you are full of sorrow and you will find when you read a poem. And, if the poem is some way or the other link to the feelings of yours it actually has got a sort of relevant touch.

It actually can help you recover that is why, when somebody goes to watch a movie and comes back you will find for some amount of time at least he has a different sort of refreshment.

So, all writing at it is best as I have been saying is creative writing. Writing a business letter in the best possible manner to convince about a product or to convince about an action that you are going to take that is also creative of course, there is no question of bringing emotions and feelings there.

Creative writing as a discipline has emerged in several universities all around the globe and it is a discipline which can create synthesis between work in universities.

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The slide is titled "On Creativity" and contains four bullet points. The text is as follows:

- ✓ Creative writing is an education in the craft of writing in a larger sense.
- ✓ All writing at its best is creative writing.
- ✓ Creative writing as a discipline can create synthesis between work in universities and non-academic professions.
- ✓ Creative writing allows us to tell the story of our species.

At the bottom of the slide, there are logos for IIT KOOEREE and NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSE, along with a small number 4 in the bottom right corner.

And non-academic professions as well, in many universities are also offering courses on creative writing. Even here we are also offering a course on creative writing.

So, creative writing actually allows us to tell the story of our spaces. You might at times you thinking, can we really tell the story of our spaces. Now, all the books that are there in your

library or on the web, you will find there are many books and they have been written so, creatively that actually they not only entice, but actually they make us wonder at times also. Now, you might also be thinking because sometimes or the other within all of us as I have been saying there is a writer, there is a creator.

So, can creativity be measured it is difficult though, it is very difficult to measure creativity is not it.

But, then there are certain things through which you can measure creativity as said by psychologist. And, they actually talk about 4 factors which actually can help us measure creativity. The very first is fluency, by fluency and a literature we mean spontaneity. I mean you are going to say something you are going to write something and it actually appears to be a sort of natural flow know so, fluency.

And, then flexibility I mean when you are thinking of creativity it actually should not conform to rigidity, it actually should have a sort of flexibility, that is why you will find all forms of creative writing. Now, you cannot predict as to where it will end how it should be written there are different ways and literature is replete with such examples of different forms of creativity.

And, then when we talk about creativity or when we are going to measure creativity, we also should see that it is originality, it is originality as I had said earlier that a person response to an event or a think differently. And, that is where lies once creativity, when you are responding to something some event, some action; know some natural objects or what isoever your response is different from others, that is where the originality lies.

And, even when there is originality that actually has to be elaborated, that actually has to be expressed one writer goes to the extent of saying, that the best writing is always buried in the depth of our hearts.

But, then they actually need to be brought out. Now, there are some other factors also and you might be thinking what can creativity do? Creativity can actually provide a sort of intellectual

leadership, intellectual leadership. Maybe, what you are reading today might not have been acceptable I mean 1 or 2 centuries ago, but if it is still persists, if it is still exists that is only because of it is creativity.

All the good works of literature, which you come across today and were written centuries ago, they stand the test of time, because they had some not only some amount of intellectual leadership, but also certain things that actually keep regurgitating repeating throughout and that has actually a touch of universal appeal.

Then, creativity one aspect of creativity is also sensitivity to problems, when you look at a particular object, a particular action, a particular event, your reaction know sometimes or the other you will find you become very sensitive know, you become very sensitive. And, one of the ingredients of creativity is that to all the problems you not only look at the problems only with the solution, but you also see to it that, how it will affect, that is that is what we mean by sensitivity to a problem and ingenuity I mean clarity, expressing things in a natural manner. Sometimes, you will find that there are certain things which may appear unusual, because creativity is associated with imagination.

So, imagination at time can be wild, imagination at time can be unusual, literary books are replete with such examples, when a beloved can be compared to depending upon how the writer, writers reactions. So, sometimes the writer portrays in a very elevated manner, sometimes in a very depressed manner, sometimes in a debased manner, that is why many poets while explaining or while describing the faces of beautiful dams, they at times not only have pulled cruelty, but then at times they have also gone to the extent of thinking about the helplessness. There are many poems which you can come across it is very difficult to tell you all the examples

For example, in one of the poems by Andrew Marvell, it is actually a poem entitled to his quiet mistress, where the writer says had I, but the time fine. Now, the question is that the writer imagines, that if I have the time and the world. And, then he goes on to a list a lot of things that he could have done for his beloved, but then the beloved is not able to understand.

So, that is why at times you will find that there are some unusualness, because there are certain comparisons also made. For example, done actually compares the lovers to a pair of the two legs of a compass is not it? Elevate actually links and evening just like a patient interiorized upon the table. So, this may appear quite unusual, but then there is a usefulness in it usefulness in the way, that our minds are propelled to think and to go beyond, that is why how imagination works in creativity?.

Then to creativity you can find a sort of artistic achievement and that is why, when somebody writes something one is inspired, one may be inspired by an albatross, one may also be inspired by the sea waves, one may also be inspired by the destruction, one may also show his reaction against the anomalies of the world. So, at times it has been seen that creativity also calls into question some resistance.

And, at times it has also been seen that many artists have also been called propagandists, because when they say something new, that is not acceptable to the society at a particular time, then naturally they actually show different reactions.

Some of the creativity also appears to be a sort of madness, sometimes or the other because you know it is a question of emotions. And, emotions can be wild at times also if you have an interest in literature, you will come across all these things, but here I am actually simply confined to tell you how creative writing is different from other forms of writing. And, what are the types of creative writing.

Naturally, most of you think that when somebody talks about creative writing, one is only talking about poems stories and novels and all and what are there, but there are some among you who might be thinking of crafting, who might be thinking of writing things in a beautiful manner. So, that it can be creative. Shakespeare words are always creative, because they have stood the test of time. Likewise many other points and dramatic their words are also still popular and they are being they are being used, they are being used, they have been prescribed in various universities.

Now, when we talk about creative writing and when we think of defining it, we can also see other things which are not considered creative.

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Types of Creative Writing

❖ The best way to define creative writing is to give a list of things that are and are not considered creative writing. Here are things that do fall within this category:

- Poetry
- Prose
- Drama
- Epics
- Short stories
- Novels
- Screenplays
- Songs
- Television scripts

The slide features three book covers: 'HAMLET' with a skull, 'PARADISE LOST' with a butterfly, and 'A Better Life' by Norma Murphy.

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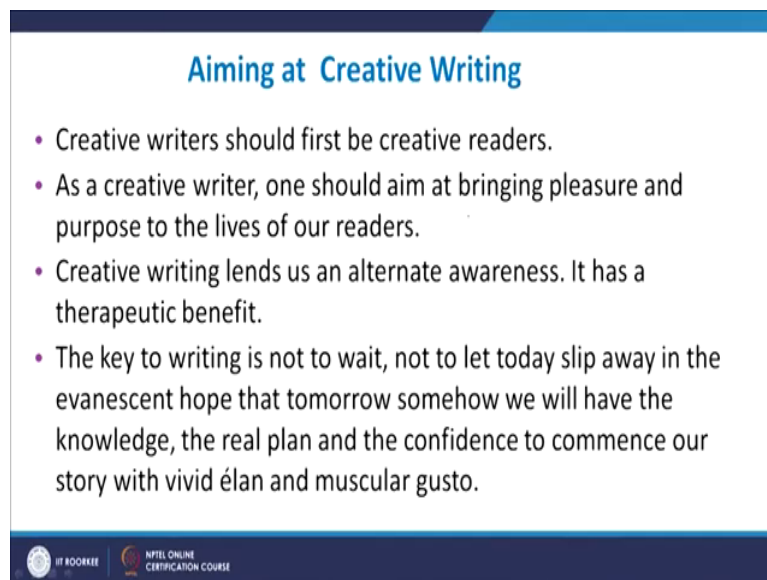
There are certain things for example, poetry know, the world of poetry. Now, only when we talk about poetry you know there is no limitation, because there are several forms of poetry and it will take you know. So, many you know months and years to discuss them, and then there is prose is actually, if poetry is written in words. If poetry is written in rhythm prose is written in a very prosaic manner, I mean written in sentences and all and then we have drama, then epics, short stories, novels, screenplays, songs, then TV scripts and all. So, the world has actually been beautiful only because of creative writing my dear friends.

Now, how is it different? How creative writing becomes creative, that is only because of certain literary devices and that we shall be discussing. It is very difficult to discuss all of

them my dear friend, but then those having an urge, those having a wish to write things creatively for them there are certain guidelines that should be kept in mind and then we will move towards some of the literary devices that can make your writing creative.

Creative writers first actually should be creative readers, there are people, there are writers who say. That if you really want to write first you must develop a test for reading, because it is only reading that will stir you towards writing into writing that will convert you into writing. The more you read, the more your thoughts will be ignited will be stirred. As a creative writer one should always aim at bringing pleasure.

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Aiming at Creative Writing

- Creative writers should first be creative readers.
- As a creative writer, one should aim at bringing pleasure and purpose to the lives of our readers.
- Creative writing lends us an alternate awareness. It has a therapeutic benefit.
- The key to writing is not to wait, not to let today slip away in the evanescent hope that tomorrow somehow we will have the knowledge, the real plan and the confidence to commence our story with vivid élan and muscular gusto.

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Because, nobody you know you do not write simply to satisfy yourself. And, you do not get acceptability unless and until others respond to it, favourably or unfavourably that depends because that depends upon the relationship as well.

So, it aims at bringing pleasure and the purpose to the lives of our readers. Have you not at times found that when you are reading a piece of literature, sometimes you start putting yourself in the position of the protagonist in the position of the characters, sometimes you start thinking how could he know that this is my story my dear friend he did not know. He actually it was his sort of imagination.

And, since every literary writer whatever he says, he talks about man he talks about the events all around in a way he is creating a bigger picture and in that bigger picture, your story, my story, other story, his story, her story and all these things are then rolled into one and that is why we find this is actually a sort of universal phenomena.

Creative writing leads us to an alternate awareness, when you read something new you actually find that some of the hidden aspects of your life. Some of the hidden emotions of yours which are buried within as I said, they also get a sort of opening. And, through creative writing you are providing a sort of outlet, that is why I say every man is a creative writer, within every man there is a creator fine.

Maybe he is not a creative writer, but there he is creating, it was actually a therapeutic benefit I mean a benefit that actually relieves you, a benefit that actually provides a sort of exercise not only to your mind, but your heart. The key to writing is not to wait. Many people at times think, when they are stirred by some imagination or emotion they think that they will wrap it up, they will close it into words and for that they wait.

My dear friends many authors have gone to the extent of saying that if an emotion or imagination comes to you, even in late night do not wait please write only there, because you never know that such experiences whether they are going to last longer or not.

So, the key to writing is not to wait, not to let today's slip away in the evanescent hope that tomorrow somehow we will have the knowledge the real plan and the confidence to commence our story with Vivid Elan and muscular gusto know my dear friend. Creativity has got a spontaneity and this is spontaneity has to be gathered, because if you are aiming at

writing something creatively times come times go. Emotions are evoked maybe those emotions are subsided, that is why there are completely a list of good poems, which were written sometimes at the dead of night, sometimes and midnight, when the writer might have been ignited.

We remember those who are familiar with English literature might remember that, when Thomas Gray wrote Elegy written in a country churchyard, it was actually midnight and he actually someday or the other he was sitting near a churchyard. And, then suddenly in his mind there came some emotions which actually overpowered him and he started writing and then he wrote the beautiful poem elegy written in a country churchyard anyway.

Now, this art of writing or the craft of writing because creative writing is a craft as I have been saying, that you actually have to make it different and distinct from other forms of writing. And, for that one has to use some literary devices. These literary devices can be categorized into 2 or 3 some way or the other a sentence written for a business and a sentence written for literature is different why, because you use literary devices namely tropes these are all tropes, you use simile, you use metaphor, you use metonymy, you also use synecdoche fine.

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The slide is titled "Craft of Writing" and is divided into two columns. The left column is titled "Use of Tropes" and lists seven items: Metaphor, Simile, Metonymy, Synecdoche, Irony, Personification, and Hyperbole. The right column is titled "Figures of Speech" and lists three items: Antithesis, Chiasmus, and Apostrophe. At the bottom of the slide, there is a footer with the IIT Kharkee logo on the left, the text "NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSE" in the center, and the number "9" on the right.

Use of Tropes	Figures of Speech
▪ Metaphor	▪ Antithesis
▪ Simile	▪ Chiasmus
▪ Metonymy	▪ Apostrophe
▪ Synecdoche	
▪ Irony	
▪ Personification	
▪ Hyperbole	
▪ Litotes	

Then you use irony personification hyperbole litotes fine and then not only do you use figure use of tropes, but then you also come across the figures of speech. Sometimes when you write you are making use of all these either in poetry or in prose or what isoever. And, sometimes when you are writing you are also in order to create a sort of effect, because your main concern is to create pleasure. And, you can create pleasure not only through speech, but also through sounds. So, sometimes you may use figures of speech like antithesis chiasmus and apostrophe and then you may also use figures of sound.

Whenever we talk about poetry naturally in our mind suddenly we feel a sort of rhythm a sort of music. And, how that music can be created? It is not only the question of creating music, it is actually also the question of creating it in sentences. And, also in sentences with a desired effect, it is very difficult to talk about all of them, but then we shall take up some of the

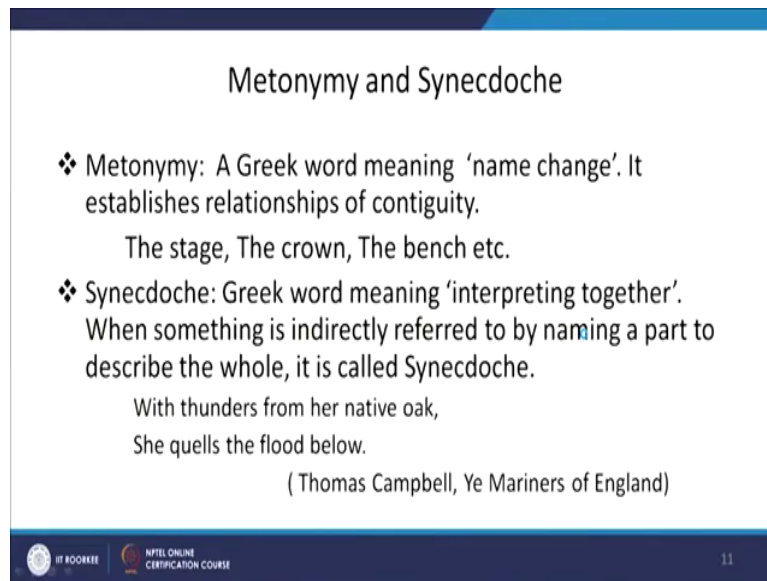
difficult ones. All of you know how you are making use of a simile and a metaphor, simile is about the likeness when 2 objects have the likeness you actually make use of simile.

For example, you say sea was as beautiful as a day fine, now you are using a day and the day there becomes simile with the use of as like something like that. When you talk about metaphor you are actually referring to some person and you are associating it, but then you are associating it with an object or with some other person. For example, if we say he is the tiger or no he is a lamb.

So, with tiger lamb you are associating some connotative meanings that a person can understand, but then here our concern is to talk about something which are different and then which are a bit difficult, for those beginners who actually want to see and who want to understand, how creative writing is different?

So, let us have a look at metonymy and synecdoche fine.

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Metonymy and Synecdoche

- ❖ **Metonymy:** A Greek word meaning 'name change'. It establishes relationships of contiguity.
The stage, The crown, The bench etc.
- ❖ **Synecdoche:** Greek word meaning 'interpreting together'. When something is indirectly referred to by naming a part to describe the whole, it is called Synecdoche.
With thunders from her native oak,
She quells the flood below.
(Thomas Campbell, Ye Mariners of England)

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A metonymy is actually a Greek word, which actually means the change of name, the change of name. You know in literature we do not say things clearly, as we have been saying things clearly in business writing in academy writing, but in literature we say things in a very indirect manner and that is why these devices are going to be used my dear friend.

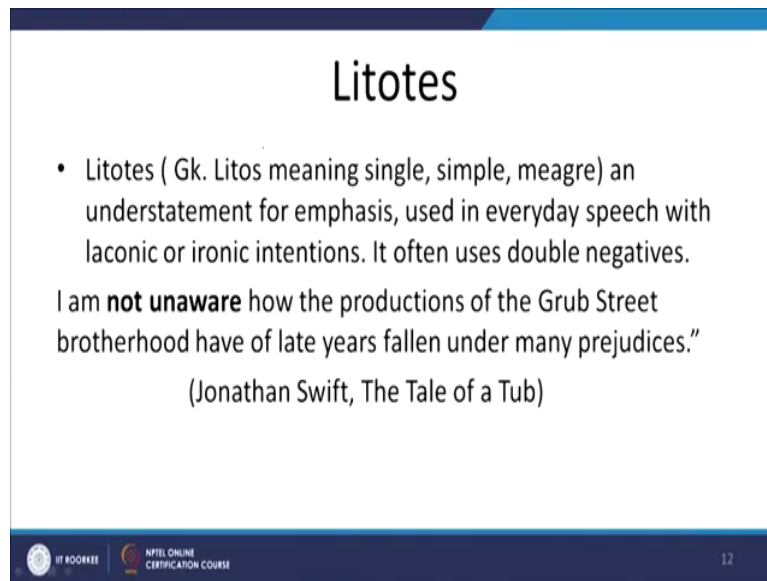
So, we talk about metonymy, it actually establishes relationships of closeness or contiguity. For example, when you say stage you actually are meaning theatre, when you say the crown you are actually meaning the king, when you say the bench you are meaning the coat. So, you are saying things, but you are saying things in a very indirect manner. And, again we have another device we call synecdoche. Synecdoche is a Greek word that actually have the meaning like 'interpreting together', Interpreting alongside. When something is indirectly referred to by naming simply a part to talk about the whole then this is called synecdoche.

For example, when you say an arm you mean so, many things, when you say an arm you may also mean weapon, when you say an arm you also may mean chair, when you say oak for example, here you can with thunders from her native oak, she quells the flood below.

Now, look at the word use of the word oak, oak is a tree all of us know, but then when we are talking about when you are referring to a sip we are making use of oak so, oak. And, how do you find that, you actually find that when you use the word quell so, because there is a sort of association. So, we thunders from a native oak sequels the flood below this is from Thomas Campbell, Ye Mariners of England.

So, when we have we are talking about creative writing, creative writing is different from other forms of writing only because of some literary devices being used, depending upon. Your own interest as to which branch of literature which branch of creative writing you are aiming at. Now, here is another term very important Litotes, Litotes is not it.

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Litotes

- Litotes (Gk. Litos meaning single, simple, meagre) an understatement for emphasis, used in everyday speech with laconic or ironic intentions. It often uses double negatives.

I am **not unaware** how the productions of the Grub Street brotherhood have of late years fallen under many prejudices.”
(Jonathan Swift, The Tale of a Tub)

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This is again a Greek word which actually mean which is which has come from Litos meaning single, simple, meagre. And, it is once again and indirect statement for emphasis.

When you do not because in literature you do not want to say things clearly or directly, when you want to say somebody either being very good or very bad. So, what do you say? It was not very bad, it was not very bad. So, meaning is it was very good, it was not very good meaning is it was not very bad.

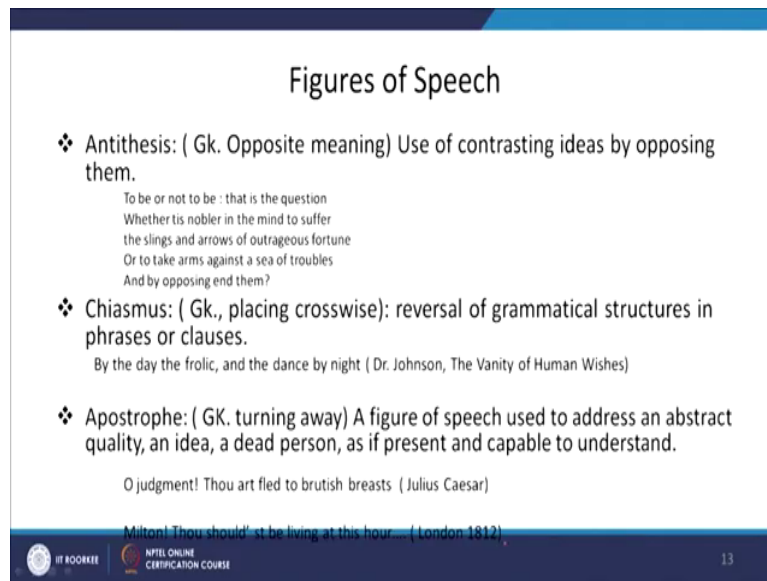
Now, it can also be called as the use of double negatives, double negatives have a look at Jonathan swifts. The tale of the tub a very famous book fine. So, how the writer has made use of it you can also be used in prose as well. I am not unaware how the productions of the Grub Street brotherhood have of late years fallen under many prejudices.

Now, look at the use of not unaware. So, there are two negatives actually the meaning is not unaware means I am aware is not it. So, when you want to say something, you are not saying things clearly, but you are saying things in an indirect manner my dear friend entire literature. Even though we are trying to say something we are trying to convince with some alternatives with some other ways and that is why indirectly.

We also should understand that when you are writing something creatively especially for literature, you can also produce as I have said a sort of musical effect. And, this musical effect can be produced not only by tropes, but also by figures of speech. Figures of speech are those through which we are actually making even small things appear better, small things appear more beautiful appear bigger know. So, we are actually making use of hyperbolic expressions. So, these hyperbolic expressions at and this can also be used in a negative way in a positive way.

Now, here is antithesis it is also a Greek word and its meaning is opposite meaning, when you are talking something in a very opposite manner fine. And, for that you are to make use of contrasting ideas by opposing them, you all might have come across or you might be familiar with the famous play of Shakespeare, named hamlet know. So, in hamlet there is one beautiful passage where he says, to be or not to be that is the question, whether it is nobler in the mind to suffer or the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune or to take arms against a sea of troubles and by opposing end them.

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Figures of Speech

- ❖ **Antithesis:** (Gk. Opposite meaning) Use of contrasting ideas by opposing them.
To be or not to be : that is the question
Whether tis nobler in the mind to suffer
the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles
And by opposing end them?
- ❖ **Chiasmus:** (Gk., placing crosswise): reversal of grammatical structures in phrases or clauses.
By the day the frolic, and the dance by night (Dr. Johnson, The Vanity of Human Wishes)
- ❖ **Apostrophe:** (GK. turning away) A figure of speech used to address an abstract quality, an idea, a dead person, as if present and capable to understand.
O judgment! Thou art fled to brutish breasts (Julius Caesar)
Milton! Thou should' st be living at this hour... (London 1812)

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So, hamlet is in a condition of conflict. He actually from his own position he is actually trying to and you know the contrasting ideas is to be or not to be that is the question between existence and anyway. In order to so, his existence what he should do? He actually uses contrasting images and says. To oppose them to up and by opposing end them, by opposing end them.

So, this is actually an example of antithesis, then there is another figures of speech named chiasmus comes from the Greek word, which actually means crosswise. When you are reversing a grammatical pattern just to create an effect reversing know you are you are changing, bringing a sort of change only in the sentences.

For example, by the day the frolic and the dance by night, you see how the structure has been changed beautifully. And, not only does it entertain you, but then again it actually creates a

sort of effect and we all go for this effect. So, this is one line by doctor Johnson's the vanity of human wishes, you can in literature you know literature is replete with such examples of Chiasmus.

And, then we also come to Apostrophe, apostrophe is one such device through which you are going to address, because my dear friends as I have been saying that creative writing is based on imagination. Somebody does, somebody deceived, somebody no more and then in his honour, while remembering him you are writing something, where you are presenting him as if he is there.

We can take lines from Julius Caesar, where he says all judgment. Now, see the abstract things are addressed here or judgment thou art fled to brutish breasts, now this is from Julius Caesar. Again, we can take an example from words worth when on the death of Milton he says, Milton Thou should be living at this hour. Milton is dead, but then the poets poet praising him as someone who is capable, who is alive and who is capable of understanding?

So, through these figures of speech you are going to create a sort of effect, not only that will be reliving refreshing, but then they will create pleasure. Then in literature you will also come across figures of sound as in poetry you will find. So, sometimes you know it creates a sort of jingle effect, sometimes when you are reading that you will find how the sounds have been created and the sounds can be either vowel sounds or consonant sounds and these some of these devices are alliteration assonance consonance.

When a writer usually repeats, when a writer usually repeats consonant sounds know, when a writer usually repeats, consonant sounds, repetition of consonant sounds, in the beginning of a word know repeats the consonant sounds in the beginning of the word then it is called alliteration.

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Figures of Sound

- Alliteration (L. repeating the same letter) ^{repetition} repetition of consonant sounds in the beginning of a word.

The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew,
The furrow followed free;
We were the first that ever burst
Into that silent sea." (Rime of the Ancient Mariner)

- Assonance (Latin meaning 'to answer to'): Repetition of the vowel sound at close intervals, in the middle or end of words.

"I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host, of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze..."

- Consonance : Close repetition of consonant sounds before and after vowel sounds, such as slip-slop, flip-flop, creak-crook etc.



For example, from Coleridge rime of the ancient manner the fair breeze blew, the fair breeze blew breeze blew, the white foam flew. Now, look at the effect this effect is created on the first letter of the sound whereas, when you talk about assonance, assonance since the repetition of the vowel sound, but then it is not in the beginning, it is either in the middle or in the end of words.

Let us take an example from words to daffodils which is very famous, I wandered lonely as a cloud that floats on high or vales and hills. So, that that floats on high over hill vales and hills when all at once I saw a cloud a host of golden daffodils. Now, look at the sounds of O fine, floats, over, host, daffodils, beneath, trees, breeze. So, the repetition of the vowel sounds either in the middle or in the end, this is actually termed as assonance. And, consonance is the reputation of the vowel sound, flip flop, click rock know, like that, slip slop like that. So, these actually create a sort of jingle effect and that actually brings a lot of pleasure to the readers.

Then we come to poetry we have already been discussing it a lot, all I need to tell you is that, when somebody is aiming to write poems one should see that, one creates musical effect, not only by sound, but by line, length, music, meters and literary devices. These lines either can be end stopped, because musicality and meter these are the 2 things in poetry whichever important.

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Poetry

- ❖ A poem is a verbal artefact that must be a skillfully and solidly constructed as a table or a motorcycle. (W.H. Auden)
- ❖ It is actually the line that distinguishes our experiences of poetry as poetry.
- ❖ Lines can be end-stopped and enjambed.
- ❖ The start and end of a line matter.
- ❖ A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely sobers us again."

Components

- ✓ Line
- ✓ Length
- ✓ Music
- ✓ Metrics
- ✓ Literary devices

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For example, when we talk about the end-stopped lines, by end stop lines what we mean is? The emotion or whatever the expression, the expression comes to an end in the line whereas, when the this expression goes further in the other lines this is called enjambment, enjambment fine. End-stopped and enjambed for here you can see where here is one example for ale [vocalized- noise] alexander pope.

A little learning is a dangerous thing. So, here we feel that the sense is completed. Drink deep or taste not the Pierian Spring, there shallow drafts intoxicate the brain and drinking largely sobers us again. So, in all these sentences we find, that the thought gets completed in the line, fine in the end of the line, but when the thought continues, then we then we call it in Enjambment line.

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Enjambement Lines

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever:
Its loveliness increases; it will never
Pass into nothingness but still will keep
A bower quiet for us, and asleep
Full of sweet dreams, and health, and quiet breathing."
-(Keats, "Endymion")

I saw the best minds of my generation destroyed
by madness, starving hysterical naked,
dragging themselves through the negro streets at dawn
looking for an angry fix....
(Allen Ginsberg's 'Howl')

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We have I have taken 2 quotes from I mean 2 edges; one is by John Keats you all have heard the name of John Keats a famous romantic poet.

So, John Keats talk about talks about beauty whereas, you see the contrast Allen Gingsberg and American poem. He actually talks about distraction and you will find both these poets,

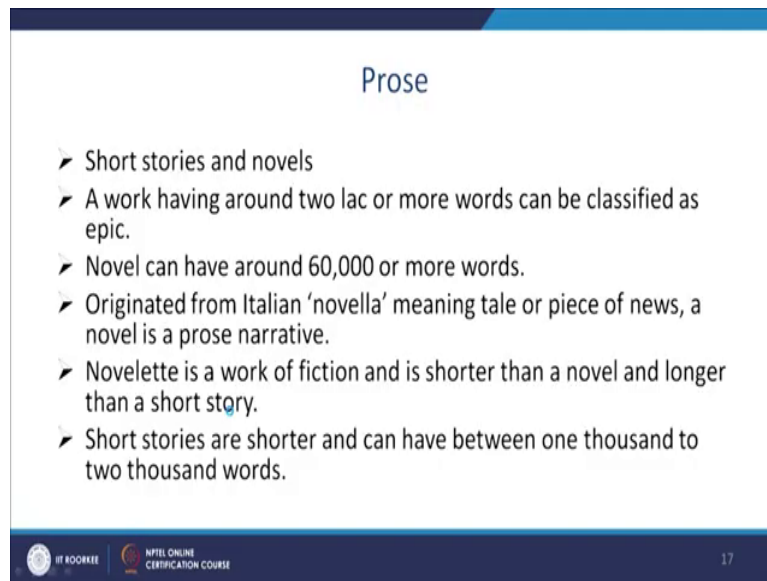
they have actually created enjambed lines and musicality in it. And, here he says I think of beauty is the joy forever, the loveliness in creatures it will never find you see, the first line.

Even though the lines are lining, but then the meaning or the expression or the thought continues up to the second. And, in Allen Ginsberg's 'Howl' which became very famous Allen Ginsberg was an American poet and who talked about the destruction, destruction because of capitalism and all. And, there also in the first line you do not find the thought is completed, the a line continues I saw the best minds of my generation destroyed by madness starving hysterical naked. So, it continues. So, when the line when the meaning continues to the next line it is called enjambed lines.

Then we have prose my dear friends all of your familiar with prose and in prose writing comes not only the essays prose, but then the novels and the word novel has been derived from novella, which actually is an Italian word means story. And, the difference between the novel and the stories whereas, a story is a shorter version, the novel is a larger version story is confined to one idea one theme whereas, when you talk about a novel it can continue it will be longer, even in length and breadth it will be longer. And, novel can be written in around 60,000 to 70,000 words whereas, a short story can be written in 2,000, 3,000 sometimes 7,000 words like that.

So, and then there is another term called novelty which is a work of fiction which is lesser than a novel, but then longer than a short story.

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The slide is titled "Prose" and contains a list of six bullet points. The first bullet point is "Short stories and novels". The second bullet point states "A work having around two lac or more words can be classified as epic." The third bullet point says "Novel can have around 60,000 or more words." The fourth bullet point explains "Originated from Italian 'novella' meaning tale or piece of news, a novel is a prose narrative." The fifth bullet point defines "Novelette is a work of fiction and is shorter than a novel and longer than a short story." The sixth bullet point states "Short stories are shorter and can have between one thousand to two thousand words." At the bottom of the slide, there are logos for "IIT KOOBEE" and "NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSE" on the left, and the number "17" on the right.

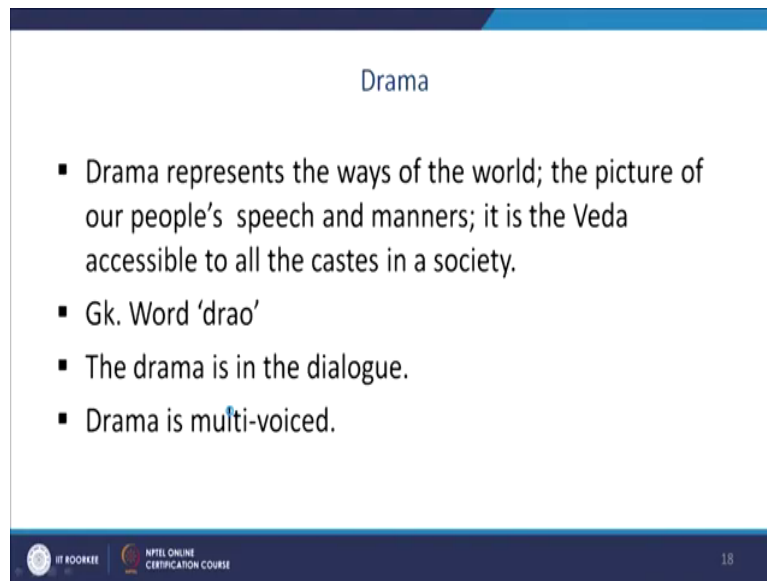
Prose

- Short stories and novels
- A work having around two lac or more words can be classified as epic.
- Novel can have around 60,000 or more words.
- Originated from Italian 'novella' meaning tale or piece of news, a novel is a prose narrative.
- Novelette is a work of fiction and is shorter than a novel and longer than a short story.
- Short stories are shorter and can have between one thousand to two thousand words.

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And, then a drama all of you are familiar with drama, which is actually a play and which is also written to entertain, but then there are several components involved into it character dialog know, action, then emotion and then there are scenes also divided. So, the drama word comes from the Greek word 'drao'.

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Drama

- Drama represents the ways of the world; the picture of our people's speech and manners; it is the Veda accessible to all the castes in a society.
- Gk. Word 'drao'
- The drama is in the dialogue.
- Drama is multi-voiced.

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Which means to perform drama is actually performed. And, the drama lies in dialogue and the exchange between the true drama has got multi voices.

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The slide is titled "Requisites of Drama" and is divided into two main sections. The left section, "Drama as art", lists six bullet points: "A spectator art", "A dramatic art", "A visual art", "An auditory art", "A physically produced art", and "A continuous art". The right section, "Drama as performance", contains a quote from Terry Eagleton: "A dramatic performance is clearly more than 'a reflection' of the dramatic text; on the contrary... it is a transformation of the text into a unique product, which involves reworking it in accordance with the specific demands and conditions of theatrical performance... what has intervened... is a transformative labour." Below the quote is the name "Terry Eagleton" and a sentence: "The material of the dramatist's trade is imagination and dialogue, dialogue and imagination." At the bottom left of the slide are logos for IIT Roorkee and NPTEL Online Certification Course. At the bottom right is the number "19".

Requisites of Drama

Drama as art

- A spectator art
- A dramatic art
- A visual art
- An auditory art
- A physically produced art
- A continuous art

Drama as performance

"A dramatic performance is clearly more than "a reflection "of the dramatic text; on the contrary... it is a transformation of the text into a unique product, which involves reworking it in accordance with the specific demands and conditions of theatrical performance... what has intervened... is a transformative labour."

Terry Eagleton

The material of the dramatist's trade is imagination and dialogue, dialogue and imagination.

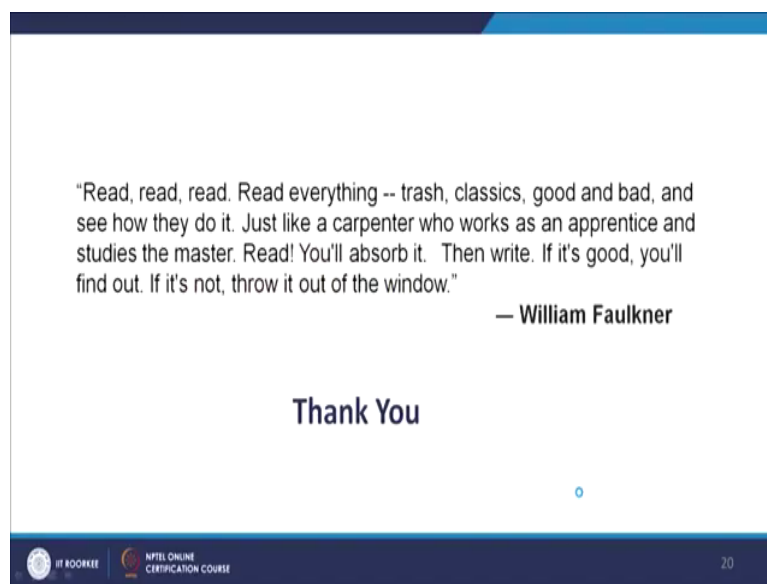
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Several requisites of the drama can be it is a spectatorial art whereas, you cannot you know the novel is not a spectatorial art, but then the drama is a spectatorial art, because it depends upon the audience. It is dramatic, because there is lot of action, there may not be action a novel, but in a drama there will be an action. And, then drama is a mode of performance, a dramatic performance is fairly more than a reflection of the dramatic text.

So, when the text is written the writer also has to see that if it is performed what are the requisites? And, then the material of the dramatic trade is imagination and dialogue sometimes, you will find, that even real things are portrayed through drama just in order that people can understand the reality. And, that can be different categories of drama that can be different classifications for drama. Since, we are having a paucity of time and we are in the last leg of this lecture.

Now, is the time to tell you one thing very important, which one famous novelist of the 20th century says, somebody who wants to become a creative writer. And, one who actually also wants to understand and enjoy literature and enjoy creative writing should believe in what Faulkner says.

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“Read, read, read, read everything – trash, classics, good and bad, and see how they do it. Just like a carpenter who works as an apprentice and studies the master. Read you will absorb it. And, when you have done that then write. If, it is good you will find out. If it is not, throw it out of the window”. My dear friends, you too as a prospective writer as a creative writer, whatever you are writing please see that before writing one should try to read a lot, because reading is not a wastage, reading is an investment.

And, every investment some way or the other will have the dividends. And, there can be no better dividend, than the compliments that you receive from your audience from your readers. And, I hope, you will all with all these lectures that have been delivered, you will get if not too much you will get something that is worth preserving, something that is worth reading something that is worth understanding. To keep you tuned to understanding all these that you have learned I welcome you all once again. And, thank you all for bearing very patiently with me and with this we come to the end of these lectures, I wish you all the best and also I say a goodbye.

Thank you very much.