

Conventions of the epic poem with speci assignment

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**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Classical epic grew from the heroic poems. Simply defined an Epic is a long poem about the doings of one or more characters from history or legend. These doings are usually war-like, and involve a large number of secondary characters, as well as a background of gods and spirits who join in the action from time to time. Because the epic is long, the poet has plenty of time for digressions and descriptions. Another characteristic of the epic is its 'choir' nature. Epic poetry is in a sense, public poetry - generally nationalistic or tribal.

The poet is not only writing to express his own thoughts and feelings but the thoughts and feelings of some large group or community. Dry. Enigma Dave, Pendant Adenoidal Petroleum university Page 1 Having thus. Discussed the nature and characteristics of epic. Let us try to look at its definitions and conventions. An epic is a long narrative poem on a great and serious subject, related in an elevated style, and centered on a heroic or quasi-divine figure on whose actions depends the fate of the tribe.

Another way of defining an epic is that it is an extended narrative poem, usually simple in construction, but grand in scope, exalted in style and heroic in theme, often giving expressions to the ideals of a nation or race.

Inhabitant also known as 'Brats' or 'Jay' is perhaps the longest and most comprehensive epic in the world. Both in style and substance, it is eight times bigger than both Iliad and Odyssey put together. It is said that "that which is not to be found in Inhabitant, cannot be found anywhere else". There are 18 Parkas in Inhabitant and about 82136 stanzas.

Some attribute 88, 000 and some 1 OFF debatable. Veda Was, who also features as a character in his own poem is attributed the first hand version of the epic which was known as ' Jay' meaning glorification of he victorious; later on the same poem was narrated with more additions by Physician who called it ' Barbara' and when Saute narrated the poem it grew so very large in size that it overtook all Veda put together, thus getting the name of ' Inhabitant'. Let us now explore the conventions of epic poem with reference to Inhabitant: (1) Generally at the start of an epic there is an invocation to the Muse. In Inhabitant Was invokes Nora and Nary with Goddess Shirtwaist. Befittingly Nary whose incarnation Krishna is, finds place in the invocation. (2) Epic begins in ' Media rest' - Inhabitant also starts when Sutra on advise of Was narrates the poem in King Jansenism ' Sara Yoga'. The poet himself also features in the poem and boldly admits the mystery surrounding his forth. (3) The hero of an epic is a great national or even cosmic representative. Usually he is the ideal man of his culture. He has superhuman qualities and overshadows all common people with his great attributes. - there are many heroic characters in Dry.

Enigma Dave, Bandit Adenoidal Petroleum University Page 2 Inhabitant including grandkids Babyish, Aragua, Obama or Karma but undoubtedly Krishna emerges as the central heroic character in Inhabitant. He is compassionate and dignified in demeanor; is clever and also heroic. The only difference between Caesuras and Pandas in the battle of Usherette is the presence of Krishna by the side of Pandas. He is almost a deem-god possessed with all divine traits. He comes to the rescue of Penchant and

Pandas from time to time. Baghdad Gait, an important part of Inhabitant is also narrated by him. (4) The setting is vast in scope.

It covers great geographical distances. Characters freely travel between terrestrial and celestial world. Inhabitant talks about a long dynasty from Barbara to Jammed. Pandas are generally traveling in forests and they cover great distance, testimony in contemporary India, people showing and affirming places like, " Pandas came here, These are the foot-steps of Obama" etc. Celestial characters like Nard come to the human world to preach morals. Aragua also goes to heaven. Balsam - an elder brother of Krishna embarks on pilgrimage - providing the poet to explore all pilgrim places of India. 5) Action consists of deeds of valor or superhuman courage - Inhabitant talks mainly about ' Stairway' a tribe which is known for valor. The battle of Inhabitant is a treatise on heroism of characters like Babyish, Drown, Churchyard, Aragua, Obama, Turnaround, Karma, Bunyan, Chaotic and others. In the first chapter of Gait, Turnaround mentions the names of all brave soldiers who are participating in the battle of Inhabitant. Even beyond the battle of Inhabitant, characters like Aragua fight a long battle with Lord Shiva in the guise of Karat.

There are descriptions of war between the army of Viral and Caesuras, war between Draped and students of Drown etc. The main theme of Inhabitant is ' heroism'. Page 3 (6) Supernatural forces intervene in the human affairs. This is known as ' Divine Machinery - In Inhabitant celestial and terrestrial characters co-exist. Birth of Pandas, Predictions made about the death of Kansas, Krishna heroic and divine deeds, mention of divine weapons, Indri

asking for Armor and ear-rings from Karma etc are some instances of supernatural intervention in human lives.

It also talks about boons and curses which shape the history later on. (7) Catalogues and genealogies are given. Long descriptions of dynasty is given. Inhabitant talks about Surnames. Dad Parka in Inhabitant talks about the dynasty of Thousandth, Barbara, Bunyan, Hyatt, Purr, Hast, Koru, Portia, Shantung, and then Trashiest, Panda and Vivid to the successors like Pandas and Caesuras leading to characters like Apparatchiks and Jammed. Such a length of time allows the poet to narrate the poem at a leisurely pace and cover many stories of wonder. 8) Main Characters give extended formal speeches - Inhabitant has many subtexts which also can stand out as independent treatises of ethics, politics and philosophy. Nard who comes to the court of Hitchhiker in Subparagraph gives him a long preaching on ' Raja Dharma'. Krishna narrates Gait in Babyish Parka, before the battle starts Santayana tells about the geography of the universe to Trashiest, Babyish preaches about the duties of King to Yiddish on his death bed etc. 9) Heavy repetitions occur - Just because epics were mostly composed orally and passed on from generations to generations by word of mouth, important moral lessons were repeated, least people would forget. In Inhabitant, lot of events or speeches are repeated. In Dad Parka ' Astrakhan' is repeated twice, descriptions of Lagrange is repeated twice in Van Parka, Story of 16 kings narrated in Drown Parka again features in Shanty Parka.