



## PRINCIPLES OF CREATIVE WRITING

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### ABSTRACT

Creative writing is inborn talent. This creative writing mainly has two important components. Those are Primary source and Secondary source. It needs a glamour to attract the reader. Simple and thought provoking language is essential. No mixing of styles is to be attempted. Each article must have a good beginning and proper ending. The writer's language and idea must not leave the reader in confusion. For Formal writings writer must away from use of slang expression. To write well, clear and logical approach is needed. Using the familiar words is necessary. Basically it is an art and like any other art. It does not need any specialisation or a university certification.

Creative writing is anything where the purpose is to express thoughts, feelings and emotions rather than to simply convey information. It is writing that expresses the writer's thoughts and feelings in an imaginative, often unique, and poetic way

Writers are in demand across a number of fields. The publishing and screen industries, advertising agencies, magazines and newspapers, websites public services and large corporations all require specialist writers with flair of language. Students who deal with creative writing and literary studies are encouraged to experiment with a variety of forms and genres including novels and short stories, creative non-fiction, media writing and poetry.

Creative writing is any writing that goes outside the bounds of normal professional, journalistic, academic, or technical forms of literature, typically identified by an emphasis on narrative craft, character development, and the use of figures of speech. Both fictional and nonfictional works fall into this category, including such forms as novels, biographies, short stories, and poems. In the academic setting, creative writing is typically separated into fiction and poetry classes, with a focus on writing in an original style, as opposed to imitating pre-existing genres such as crime or horror. Writing for the screen and stage—screenwriting and playwriting—are often taught separately, but fit under the creative writing category as well.

Throughout the world day by day English is gaining importance. Its prominence increases like crescent moon in the sky. Now English has become the common tongue of the world for its administrative and business purposes, though every country has its own national language.

Bacon says - Reading maketh a full man;

Conference a ready man;

and writing an exact man.

Yes, definitely by writing one can overcome mortality. Our great writers did exactly that and established permanently in the hearts of literary lovers of the world.



Creative writing is inborn talent. Really it is a fine art. As L.A.Hill Says,

"To write well, you have to be able to write clearly and logically, and you cannot do this unless you can think clearly and logically too."

*Primary Source*

Under the Primary source, language part plays a prominent role i.e, vocabulary and grammar. To develop a para or an essay or a part of the thought we must have good command over the language. Using good vocabulary and fine sentences is necessary to beautify or decorate our thought. Arundati Roy, who is a Booker Prize winner for her novel "The God of Small Things" says, language is a beautiful skin on my thoughts".

*Secondary Source*

If we put a question to ourselves, the simple answer will come to our mind that 1 Wide reading (Short stories, novels, classical literature) 2 Study of nature and 3 Study of society and the three things mainly help us to develop creative writing.

Writers, poets choose their themes from above said sections. A few writers, poets select their themes from classical literature for example: John Milton. Another section of writers, poets take their themes from nature for example: William Wordsworth. And another part of the writers, Poets opt their themes from the society. For Example: William Blake.

Apart of the above said things we can also use figures of speech (Simile, Metaphor, Personification, onomatopoeia, Hyperbole, Metonymy, Synecdoche, Apostrophe), to increase or to make the reader to understand the thought of the writer or poet clearly.

So with the help of previous discussion we have to select themes and develop an essay or any writing by adding our own views and thoughts. In this process we must not copy any material which was written previously. And logical, skillful steps are necessary in this connection. While we are writing any article or an essay a common man (ordinary reader) must be in our view.

Dr.Rudolph Flesch, author of the book, 'The Art of Plain Talk' is supposed to be a one-person crusade against pomposity and murkiness in writing. "He advises students to write as plain as they talk, to make it simple."<sup>3</sup>

As we notice Mahatma Gandhi's simple and thought provoking language in his auto-biography or letters. We must use simple and effective language. The first paragraph of an article or an essay must arrest the attention of the reader. The main idea of the article should be introduced in the first paragraph. Later it should be elaborated with suitable examples.

The usage of language must depend on the type of article. No mixing of styles is to be attempted. Each article must have a proper conclusion. It should not leave the reader in ambiguity. The writing should be natural, artificial writing will not hold the interest of the reader. To write realistically the writer must think in a logical way.

The prospective reader expects to read about the things which he cares about. He is not interested in authors personal problems. Hence the writer should choose topics relevant to all. Creative writing skills can be acquired only through passion for writing. Merely using words will not produce good creative writing. The major drawback for Indians writing in English is acquiring total command over the language.

This command can be acquired through constant practice. As L.A.Hill says,

"Always remember that regular and frequent practice is essential if you are to learn to write well. You learn to write by writing. It is not good waiting until you have an inspiration before you write. Even with the most famous writers, inspiration is rare. Writing is ninety nine per cent hard work and one per cent inspiration, so the sooner you get into the habit of disciplining yourself to write the better".<sup>3</sup>

When we are writing formally, we should not use slang expression. After completion of the work we just go through it again and again for suitable words to change wherever necessary. Different kinds of people have



different interests, so a writer must be aware of it and should know exactly for what type of reader, he or she is writing and what kind of things that interests such a reader.

How we have taken good steps for first paragraph, in the same way we have to take necessary steps for last paragraph. Last Paragraph or sentence should bring what you have written to a neat satisfying end, leaving the reader with a clear idea of what you have been saying throughout the essay or an article.

**Things that must be avoided by a writer Verbosity:**

Using more words than are necessary to express an idea.

*Repetition:* Repeating an idea in different words.

*Pedantry:* using high sounding, difficult and obscure words instead of simple short ones.

*Periphrasis Or :* Using a roundabout way of saying a simple thing.

*Circumlocution Archaic Words:* Use of outdated words and phrases.

*Colloquialism:* Words or expressions used in familiar conversation such as 'tis, bike, phone.

*Slang:* Specific colloquialisms invented for humour and vividness in expressions such as cool dude, damn.

*Indianisms:* Translating the idioms and expressions of Indian languages literally.

*Mixed Metaphors:* Comparing a thing to two or more things. Words which do not convey a precise meaning such as good, awfully.

In sum, education in critical theory enables the development and refinement of our ability to engage as Critical Citizens, that is as empowered agents able effectively to question, challenge, and contribute toward the progressive transformation of the prevailing status quo within the communities, societies, and cultures that we work to help maintain and reproduce every day, and in relation to which we are, as such, always not only inescapably interested – but also vitally important – participants

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