

Abstract No 13

A Comparative Study on between two of technical terms ‘*rīti*’ (*guṇa-rītivādāya*) and ‘*racanāśailiya*’

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When discussing the meaning of a literary document, the distinctive features of the associated language are called ‘*racanāśailiya*’, ‘*racanāvilāsaya*’, ‘*racanā-rītiya*’...etc. So that ‘*racanāśailiya*’ means the way a writer writes and it is the technique which an individual author uses in his writing. When Sanskrit literature progressed, Sanskrit poetry critics found eight critical concepts which can define as ‘*Alamkāravāda, rasavādāya, guṇavādāya, rītivādāya, dhvanivādāya, anumitivādāya, vakrōktivādāya, oucityavādāya*’. The critical concepts *guṇavādāya* and *rītivādāya* consider as an one concept later. The critical concept ‘*guṇa-rītivādāya*’ means that the spirit of poem is ‘*rīthi*’. According to Sanskrit poetry critics opinion ‘*guṇa*’ (Virtues) helps to produce ‘*rīthi*’. Thus between ‘*rīthi*’ and ‘*guṇa*’ have a deep connection. Alike *alamkara, anuprāsa, padalālithya, ridmaya..etc*, consider as ‘*guṇa*’ (Virtues). The term ‘*rīti*’ often refers to the ‘*racanāśailiya*’ as a technical term. So that, the research problem in this is to prove the suitability of using term ‘*rītiya*’ to ‘*racanāśailiya*’. This is a research conducted in association of primary and secondary sources. The purpose of this research is to discuss about what are the similarities between these terms and differences. Finally, the conclusion of this will be that ‘*rīthi*’ and ‘*racanāśailiya*’ are same.

Keywords: *guṇa-rītivādāya, literature critics, racanāśailiya, rītiya, writing style*