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OF HEARSAY WRITING

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Introduction:

Creative writing does not inform rather reveals. So it bears no reference. The present article is an outcome of creative writing meant for lay readers. As such free style is the methodology adopted so that pleasure of reading can be enjoyed by the common mass. As it is well known that Francis Bacon (1561-1626), the immortal essayist, wrote many essays namely *Of Love, Of Friendship, Of Ambition, Of Studies*, etc. The myriad-minded genius rightly pointed out that all the words of the dictionary can be the themes of essays one can write. But little has been done, in this regard since his death, in order to finish his unfinished monumental works. In fact Bacon's way of presentation i.e., his unique individual style kindled the imagination already in me and encouraged me as well to write essays, in the light of creative writing, thus to get relief through Catharsis.

Hearsay is something heard from another person. It means something that one has been told by someone either spontaneously or on interrogation to quench the thirst of the thirsty heart thus to serve and satisfy his suspicion or inquisitiveness or both simultaneously. The hearer may either be known or unknown of the communicator and the receiver has simply communicated the same to other third person who is either eager to hear or will enjoy it or both simultaneously. In case of known person the joy enjoys synergy. Now, it is obvious that the speaker has heard from someone. It is an endless chain or process. Even it continues generation after generation for its interesting ingredients. As such its source can hardly be detected. In fact, hearsay is a tool of easy enjoyment. Folksongs are the outcome of such hearsay having unique appeal. When this appeal becomes culture free it acquires the status of universal appeal.

A man has to invest nothing when he hears a song or sees a thing or enjoys natural beauty. Here investment is zero but gain is cent percent. Similar is the nature of hearsay or its outcome as hearsay writing. An extrovert cannot help speaking whatever he hears or thinks. He feels uneasy or cannot sleep well till he speaks the hearsay to other person and becomes mentally free. He becomes excited when he knows that his information has been propagated everywhere. But an introvert is free from such ill fame or allegation. A confidential officer is an introvert who likes to hear more than speaking. In selection of confidential personnel the attribute of introvert is considered. Also a successful person is one who hears more speaks less. It is a personality trait. Some terrorists are trained in such a way that thousand tortures seldom can compel them to disclose the true identity of the gang leader.

In lunch hours a person chooses food as per financial capacity. Similarly in leisure hours a reader picks up a book as per his talent. A lay man cannot grasp the rich thoughts of a book since his knowledge is poor. As such he seldom shows his interest in the books of high thoughts pregnant with obscure matters. However, an interested and inquisitive mind enriches himself through constant and

regular study, thereby enables to realise the difficult texts. They say hearsay is the antonym of fact. A person receives any news. He thinks over the matter. He then communicates the matter as it is or he can either suppress any unfavourable part or exaggerate the suitable part or change the whole matter thereby manufactures a new one and serving the new information creates a new problem. Here the message depends on likeness, emotion and intellect of the concerned person. Similar case happens when a person sees something. Here fact is fabricated through mingling of the sweet will of the receiver. Thus it has no legal base or legal brake. So it knows not where to stop, when to stop and how to stop. Since it runs after eternity it has no stoppage. As such it is not accepted in the court.

Though hearsay is far from fact yet, they say, some essence of truth is there. Since it is not a written document the communicator communicates as per his sweet or sour or cocktail of both will and intellect as well. An intelligent person neither gives much importance of such rumour nor does he communicate the same, for he knows the problem originating from it. But a fool instantly preaches the message to all and it spreads like fire faster than wind.

The popular novel is lucid. It speaks the told or untold story of the ordinary people. Its theme is taken from real life of common mass. So a lay reader hears the inner voice of the protagonist as his own. He becomes astonished how the author reads his private thoughts. He readily communicates through soliloquy. He resembles himself with the characters of the novel. Their language, dream, hope, desire, despair, frustration, sorrows and sufferings are similar to the readers themselves. So both language and characters are akin to the lay readers. If it is culture free then such hearsay writing becomes best seller. These everlasting episodes depict the real life and reality of life in general throughout generations.

The writing of a scholar is read by another scholar. Similarly a creative piece is read by a creator only. Common mass are afraid of these two kinds of obscure writings since they have time but lack in talent. Since the number of scholars and creators are numbered the readers are also numbered. As such huge numbers of lay readers are deprived from the blessings of enjoyment of pleasure of reading. Here lies the importance and market of hearsay writing the third kind of writing. Hearsay writing is more poetic than prose. It is more lyrical than practical.

Its base is on hearsay or they say. Thus a hearsay writer has no liability. He refers his reference on they say. Like creative writing it has no reference. Because gossip, common talks, casual talks, serious talks, rumours, etc. seldom are considered as reference, though these are contemporary social documents enriched with philosophical thoughts being outcome of daily experience.

Gossip encompasses all topics between heaven and earth. Any topic whatever difficult may it be the narrator translates it into liquid and serves the hearer to quench their thirst. A lay man casually talks serious matters and seriously talks casual matters. Thus they break the barriers and cross the boundaries of all norms and normal and become news. Seldom can they know that how valuable their talks are.

The moralist believes in the principle, "Art for life's sake". The antithesis being, "Art for Art's sake" hankers after aesthetic movement whose followers believe in the cult of beauty, or the enjoyment of beauty for its own sake. Perhaps the hearsay writer has equal respect to both the doctrines, the brainchild of the creators and scholars respectively. He believes in classical success instead of commercial one. It seems didactic fragrance destroys the classical essence of a writing.

A scholar reads first, then writes and gives reference. A creative writer thinks and expresses his thoughts in writings but cannot give reference, because thoughts are not honoured as reference. The glamour of reference lies in its publication. Newspapers quote the sayings of a person. The saying is not a reference but the concerned newspaper itself is a reference. Thus a saying gets recognition of reference through publication.

The readers are not bound to read all writings. It is the responsibility of the author to write judging the intellect and interest of the readers. Most of the authors neglect this vital issue. They write as per their whims. This answers why the libraries are becoming merely the store house of large still

books which remain unread. This fact may be merit of a scholar but demerit or misfortune of the readers.

A writer writes to satisfy his egotistic attitude. Many times such an emotionally driven writer forgets the reality. He seldom thinks whether the reader will read it or not. He argues that all flowers do not get chance for offerings. Many flowers blossom and withered away quite unaware. Similarly all writings may not attract all. It is bitterly true in case of inspired writing. May be a single reader does not read any writing even. Yet the writer writes. Yet the flower blossoms in the untrodden hill of far off land. A writing is not a commodity. It is the outcome of emotion. Emotion has no room in reality. A writer seldom thinks for demand and supply principle of economics. He goes as he likes. He writes of his own. He writes just to discharge his intellect. More clearly he discharges his violent emotion. Thus he gets relief through Catharsis.

A man when hears gathers experience. He hears a mass. If individual mass has 20 years experiences then discussing or hearing 50 people he gathers 1000 years experience every day. In this way he becomes an ocean of experience thereby knowledge. This huge experience enriched with diversified knowledge offers him expertise to write anything between heaven and earth. He may become a fortunate successful writer. Thus he can instantly write on quantum mechanics in the morning and on quality control in the evening of that particular day like extempore speech. This gathering of knowledge, through this unique style within a short period, is quite impossible otherwise in the short tenure of a single life. This capacity causes envy to others.

Some emotional writers bother none. They write just to please themselves. They argue those who want to please everybody can please nobody. Writing is their democratic right. If any one likes he will read. If likes not, reads not. For that the author cannot compel a reader to read. Similarly none can compel a classical writer not to write.

Both scholar and creator try to impress the readers. But a hearsay writer is free from this allegation. He simply expresses. Also he is free from plagiarism. He hears and simply jots down just like a journalist. But he is not a journalist. The difference lies in the fact that he expresses daily news in literary essence. Here lies its greatness. Here lies its glory.



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