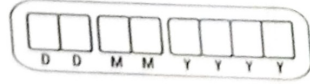


Section - 4

Imagination and Fancy



by S.T. Coleridge..

Coleridge build his theory on the basic distinction between Fancy and Imagination. These terms were used before him more or less undistinguishably to express the same concept.

Imagination :

Imagination is the ability and unity different ideas, images and symbols to creat something new. /

According to Coleridge Imagination has two forms

1. Primary imagination
2. Secondary imagination.

1] Primary Imagination :

Primary imagination is unborn it exists in everyone by birth. It entirely deals with the sense of perception, feeling, sensation, recognition etc and we perceive through five senses. It is a common faculty like five senses, every one can touch, see, smell, hear, taste. Primary imagination is related to subconscious part of brain. Primary imagination is voluntary like it is not in the control of human being.

Primary imagination perceives signals from the external world with the help of five senses. The main function of primary imagination is to perceive only not to create or generate something.

According to S. T. Coleridge, Primary imagination is the repetition in the finite mind of eternal act of creation in the infinite I am.

Repetition in the finite mind means such type of imagination repeats in every mind every moment.

2. Secondary Imagination :

Secondary imagination is not exists in everyone by birth, it is God gifted faculty. It works upon what is perceived by the primary imagination.

Coleridge said that Secondary imagination is not different from primary imagination in kind but in degree.

It gives importance to artistic beauty.

D D M M Y Y Y Y

It is more Creative and Generative than primary imagination. It is more active and Conscious in its working. Secondary imagination selects and orders the raw materials, like how to order the raw word in the artistic way and which figure to speech, I have to use. It is the root of all poetic activity. Secondary imagination is limited to poets.

Fancy :

According to S. T. Coleridge, the function of Fancy is not to create or generate. It is just a form of memory or a store house.

Coleridge has called fancy the aggressive and associative power. Coleridge regards fancy to be the inferior to imagination. It only combines different things like Images, ideas, Symbols into different shapes, not like imagination to fuse them (merge) into one.

Fancy works like a remender, it remind old memories. Fancy take information from Primary imagination. It can't directly perceives from external world. Fancy is different from imagination in its kind not degree.

Fancy always associated with Imagination. It talks about Mysterious power. Imagination brings to out hidden ideas/feel

Concrete destination

Imagination and Fancy:

Imagination and Fancy on the other hand, differ in kind. There are activities of two different kinds. Fancy is not a creative power at all. It only combines what it perceives into beautiful shapes, but like the imagination it does not fuse and unify. The difference between the two is the same as the difference between a mechanical mixture and a chemical compound. In a mechanical mixture a number of ingredients are brought together. They are mixed up, but they do not lose their individual properties. They still exist as separate identities. In a chemical compound, on the other hand, the different ingredients combine to form something new. The different ingredients no longer exist as separate identities. They lose their respective properties and fuse together to create something new and entirely different. A compound is an act of creation; while a mixture is merely a bringing together of a number of separate elements.

A Sad Child

D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y

by Margaret Atwood.
[born November 18, 1939]

Margaret Eleanor Atwood is a Canadian poet, novelist, literary critic, essayist, teacher, environment activist, and inventor. Atwood has won numerous awards and honors for her writing, including "two Booker Prizes," the Arthur C. Clarke Award, the Governor General's Award, the Franz Kafka Prize, Princess of Asturias Awards, and the National Book Critics and PEN Center USA Lifetime Achievement Awards. Her notable works are

1. Surfacing - 1972 ✓
2. The Handmaid's Tale - 1985 ✓
3. Cat's Eye - 1988 ✓
4. Alias Grace - 1996 ✓
5. The Blind Assassin - 2000 ✓
6. Oryx and Crake - 2003 ✓
7. Testaments - 2019. ✓

A Sad child

D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y

"A Sad child." This poem is highly filled with emotions. The poem revolves around a story of a child. This child is sad. What is the reason behind sadness is explained in this poem. This reason may look common from outside but it has a deep meaning that is very difficult to recognize. Everyone has got memories in their head; however these memories can be good or bad. No matter how strong person may look from outside! These memories always affect the inside part of human body.

This poem says that depression is a piece of a deceptive ego, which may be a darkness, the descriptions of terrible memories that origins despair that comes into clash with thoughts of self-esteem. Despair starts from an occasion in instant, just like a neighborhood, when feelings get hurt and so ego get raised.

The end part of the poem states that the realism is everyone will die sooner or later for sure. This life is short-lived, and demise is the equalizer that trims down everyone to not being particular by taking away one's individuality, or self-esteem

This child is sad because sadness is just part of life. At this age, it is inavitable. The speaker insists the child to go get some help from someone or to just hug her doll and get some sleep. These lines deal with sorrow as something that simply is, but not in a morose or a fatalistic way. They describe it as something to be accepted and dealt with

"Now," Specifies what has caused the sadness... on the day of the party. "when you came inside" with pink cheeks and wanting something sweet to eat; with a new dress on and a ribbon in "your" hair, and the ice cream on "your" face, and said to yourself in the bathroom, I am not the favorite child."

The final two verses of the poem take its reader a step back. The narrator affectionately addresses the child, and then delivers a heavy message. "My darling", at the end of the day, no matter how or where "you" end it. If the "red flame" is coming off of "you" and "your" head is lying on the ground, the floor, or even a pillow, no one is the the favorite child" unless everyone is.

Theme :

Overcoming sadness or grief and recovering from sadness through several social agents. People should learn how to move on from the period of grief because at one point everybody goes through it.

The poet explains that "It's psychic. It's the age. It's chemical." She addresses this poem to children and teenagers of the world. The phase they go through is significant, in developing their character and identity. In this age, all children experience such sadness and Atwood suggests ways to cope and forget this sadness.

Time heals everything, no matter what has happened, it may leave a mark on your heart, but the grief you feel will diminish, Another dominant theme of this poem is puberty and childhood sadness.

Flying Inside Your Own Body.

by Margaret Atwood.

"Flying Inside Your Own Body" poem was written by Margaret Atwood. This poem is about being free. By exploring your inner self, a person will be free, but the outside of a person's body is controlled. Margaret Atwood speaks to how the beauty of dreams are eventually lost in reality. Dreams can liberate a person yet reality.

In the poem Atwood uses a variety of literary devices to explain the poem. For example, she uses imagery of lungs filling and spreading themselves like "wings of pink blood". This could be a comparison of what the lungs would look like if a person could look inside his or her own body.

The wings are a symbol of freedom. Atwood insinuates that it is more freeing to fly on the inside than the outside. The outside of the body represents a controlled environment. The word "pink" to describe the wings is the connotation of life. It has a sense of a child's health and freedom.

Atwood goes on to describe the bones as hollow. The bones represent the skeleton or outline of the human body. If the body has hollow bones, then the poet could fly into them easily. Breathing is equal to an inflated balloon and the heart is beating with "Pure joy, pure helium". This is reinforcing the point that internally we are happy, joyous, and buoyant.

Atwood goes on to show imagery when talking about the sea. She describes "white winds" blowing through a person and the earth is sea blue and radiant with love. This portrays the body as a tranquil loving place, or a vacation spot.

In the beginning of the poem, Atwood's attitude is lyrical and joyful. She talks about the bones in a person's body becoming hollow. The tone latitude stays the same as she describes her heart being filled with pure joy. Her attitude then becomes freeing as she enjoys nature and looks down at the Earth from the sky. Gradually, the attitude becomes pessimistic as she awakens from her dream and she cannot breathe. She tries to get up and run away, but she has been killed by gun.

By looking at the title, a person can infer that this poem is about looking at your inner self or body. "Flying Inside your own Body" is about being free. By exploring your inner self, a person will be free, but ~~the~~ outside of a person's body is controlled. This poem is a contrast between freedom and control.

↳ inside of the body
↳ outside of the body

D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y

The theme of "Flying Inside Your Own Body" deals with fantasy and the real world. It explains that one can only be free and have happiness in his or her subconscious. When a person awakens, then he or she will no longer have that freedom, and will be subdued by the reality of life.