



A COMPARATIVE STUDY ABOUT ATHYANTHATHIRASKRUTHAVACHYADVANI, SAMADHIGUNA AND RUPAKARTHA

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Athyanthathiraskruthavachyadvani, Samadhiguna and Rupakartha is three different concepts related with *Dvanivada, Gunareethiwada and Alankarawada*. *Dhvani* is the verbal meaning prevail over by the implicit meaning of poems. According to *Anandawardena*, the author of *Dhvanyaloka*, in *athyanthathiraskruthavachyadvani* is covered the verbal meaning and is imbued the other meaning. “The moon is not shining like a blind mirror as a result of sigh.” is the *Dvanyaloka* example. Blind is a nature of the eye, But in this situation poet is covered that meaning and implicated another meaning. *Guna (Prana)* are the compulsory elements of poems. *Bharatha* and lot of afterwards Sanskrit critics have analyzed *Samadhiguna*. According to Sanskrit critics, *Samadhiguna* is the cognition of one attitude, in another attitude, without against with the world truths. “Lily sleeping”, “Lotus walking-up” are examples. Sleeping and walking-up are behaviors of human, but in this examples connoisseur can see those ideologies in flowers. According to *Kunthaka*, the writer of *Wackrothijeewitha*, this concept includes with *Upacharawackratha of Padapurwarda Wackratha*. Western poets and traditional eastern poets have used the language principal of *Rupakartha* (metaphorical meanings). *Rupakartha* is not *rupakalankara* (metaphor). If say her face is a moon, it is a metaphor (*Rupakalankara*). *Rupakalankara* is a simple rhetoric kind, such as simile (*Upama*). But *Rupakartha* is a complex language pattern. In Latin language “Transferred Epithet” and in English language “Metaphorical meaning” are similar that. *Rupakartha* (metaphorical meanings) are the combination of different attitudes. The word metaphorical to indicate not using words with their ordinary meaning, but are describing something by means of an image or symbol. For an example, “People are sleeping, the sea is silent.” is a general statement. But, “the sea is sleeping” is a metaphorical meaning. The objective of this research is discussed about the similarity of *Athyanthathiraskruthavachyadvani, Samadhiguna* and *Rupakartha*, and this is limited to those main three concepts. This research based on primary literary sources, such as *Dvanyaloka, Wackrothijeewitha* and *Kavyadarsha*. Any critic has not explained about the equality of those three concepts, But at the end of this research could realize the equality of *Athyanthathiraskruthavachyadvani, Samadhiguna and Rupakartha*.

Keywords: *Athyanthahtiraskruthavachyadvani, Samadhiguna, Upacharawackratha, metaphorical meanings, poems*