COMMENTARY.

- a. By reason that Meanings have a threefold nature, through their being Express or Indicated or Suggested [—see § 9—], all the just-mentioned powers of Suggestion are threefold. Among these—there is [—for instance] the power of Suggestion belonging to an Express meaning—as [—in the example under § 27. b.]—"The season is the Spring-time, &c.," [the words of which are all to be understood literally]:—[2ndly there is that] belonging to an Indicated meaning—as [in the example under § 27. c.] "The border of thy breasts has lost the whole of the sandal-wood, &c." [—where the words indicate the reverse of what is said, and the Suggestion originates in this indicated meaning]:—[and 3rdly there is that] belonging to a Suggested meaning—as [in the example under § 27. d.—] That "crane stands unmoved, &c.," [where the Suggestion of its being a suitable place of assignation arises out of the suggested secludedness of the spot].
- b. But Suggestiveness pertaining [see § 23. a.] to the radical part of a word or to an affix will be treated at length [in the latter portion of chap. 4th].
- c. [Some one might object that we were told, at § 3., that Poetry is a Sentence, and further, at § 6., that a Sentence consists of Words; but, on the other hand, we are told, at § 2. r., that Poetry consists in Suggestion, and further, at § 23, that Suggestion, may come from the sense and not from the words—so that we are left in perplexity as to which does constitute Poetry—the words or the sense. To remove this perplexity the author declares, as follows:—]

TEXT.

The mutual relation of Words and Meanings in respect to the constituting of Poetry. 29. The meaning conveyed by a word suggests, and so also does a word applied in another sense [—than that which it then suggests, but might elsewhere denote—see the example under § 25. e.]. When the one suggests, then the other is its coadjutor.

COMMENTARY.

a. Because a word, when it suggests, has an eye to another meaning [without which it would fail of suggesting]; and so too a meaning, [when it suggests, has an eye] to the word [—without which the meaning would vanish]:—hence, when the one suggests, the co-operation of the other must needs be admitted.