

of Poetry, these are [not incorrectly] called the heighteners of *Poetry* [for this rises, of course, with the Flavour, of which it consists].

b. Although the Styles here [—spoken of in the text—] are the properties of the sentiment, [—and how—it might be asked—can they be *heighteners* of it when they are nothing separate from itself?—] yet the word “Style” is employed here, by synecdoche, for “the words and meanings which develope Style;” and hence what is declared is this—that *words* which develope Style are heighteners of the Sentiment, as was said before [—see § 2. *m.*]. Special examples of these [—i. e., of ornaments, &c.,—] we shall mention [in the proper place].

c. So much for the “Declaration of the Nature of Poetry”—the first chapter of the “Mirror of Composition,” the work of the illustrious Víswanátha Kavirája, that bee of the lotus-feet of the divine Náráyana, the pilot of the ocean of composition, the best of guides on the road of [ingeniously poetic] Suggestion, the jewel-mine of the poet’s finest utterances, the lover of that nymph [embodied in] the Eighteen Dialects [employed in dramatic composition—see Ch. 6th—] minister of the peace and war department.

CHAPTER II.

THE DECLARATION OF THE NATURE OF A SENTENCE.

[Having declared—§ 3—that Poetry is a kind of Sentence, and the meaning of the term Sentence being as yet undefined,] he declares what a Sentence consists of.

TEXT.

A Sentence defined. 6. Let a Sentence mean a collection of words possessing Compatibility, Expectancy, and Proximity.

COMMENTARY.

a. *Compatibility* means the absence of absurdity in the mutual association of the things [signified by the words]. If the nature of a sentence belonged to a collection of words even in the absence of this [compatibility of the things signified], then [such a collection of words as] “He irrigates with fire” would be a sentence [—which it is not here held to be;—fire—and everything but water—being incompatible with irrigation].