

The Literary Sketch's Writing Style and Characteristics

Assist. Professor Dr. Mohammad Rahman Rahmani¹

¹Lecturer of Pashto Department, Faculty of Education, Sayed Jamaluddin Afghani University.

Abstract

This review study can explain the Literary Sketch 's Writing Style and Characteristics. literary Sketch has taken a special place in Pashto creative literature with its rich Narrations. It is an interesting type of artistic writing, in which various aspects of the personality of literary people are generally expressed in a very sweet and artistic language. The writing of this literary genre is not very old in Pashto literature, and at the beginning of the 20th century, writers paid special attention to this section along with other prose genres. Since this literary genre has been written a lot among writers in recent times, it has found special fans on this cause. I searched many books and articles to collect valuable information about Sketch writing style and characteristic. I collected the viewpoint of various scholars in this study. the Consequently, the study showed the definition, framework, styles, and characteristics of this literary genre in the light of numerous and reliable sources, and the aspects of literary sketch writing are described in Pashto literature.

Keywords: Literary sketch, style, characteristics, framework

Introduction

The English sketch, which is called khaqa in Pashto and Urdu languages, is originally a term for the art of drawing, in which specific images of a character are created through a few lines. This type of artistic prose is called literary sketch because it presents a person's image in literary words. Although sketch is common in the field of drawing, it is used for this genre of literature because words are as important in it as lines are in drawing, but the difference lies in this. In Sketch, the external appearance of a person is revealed, and in this literary genre, the writer tries to express the inner character and behavior of the personality through words. Lestari, R., Salsabila, I. N., & Alifah, N. (2022) stated that a Sketch is one kind of story. Outlines describe reality or occasions that occurred. Since sketch describe reality or occasions that occurred, they are called portrayals of the real world. In any case, the portrayal of reality in draws is not quite the same as in the news. The truth in the sketch is made of the real world, while the truth in the news is a reality that can be demonstrated impartially.

In literary Sketch, instead of the external appearance and form, a deeper look is given to the inner characters, which is considered to be the most profound part of it. This is a literary genre in which the most important aspects of a person's character and characters are presented very briefly in such a way that he becomes a living person. Keraf, (2004) indicated that a sketch is a short type of talk, which is constantly sorted in story composing, even though as a matter of fact, the components of activities or activities that occur in one unit of time are not conspicuous or are seldom communicated. Thus, in this article, the opinions

of many writers and scholars about this literary genre have been clarified based on reliable sources, the characteristics and styles of this literary genre have been reviewed, and the methods of writing for new writers have been identified. Nurgiyantoro (2018) declared that the composition from a scholarly perspective is likewise called fiction, story text, or story talk (in primary and semiotic methodologies). The term fiction in this sense implies a made-up story or an imaginary story. The value of this research is in the fact that in addition to identifying literary or sketch writing, the methods, styles, and characteristics of writing will be highlighted in this research article.

The Objectives of the Review

The following objectives will be achieved upon completion of this research paper:

- 1- Identifying literary image and its writing framework.
- 2- Identifying the characteristics of literary image and identifying the style and methods of writing literary image.

The Questions to cover the Review Objective

- 1- What is literary image?
- 2- What are the characteristics of literary image and describe the style of writing literary image?

Methodology

This review paper employs a systematic literature review methodology to explore the Literary Sketch 's Writing Style and Characteristics. literary Sketch has taken a special place in Pashto creative literature with its rich Narrations. I searched many books and articles to collect valuable information about Sketch writing style and characteristic. I collected the viewpoint of various scholars in this study.

Findings

Literary Sketch is essentially an interesting genre of artistic prose. In Pashto, the word "khaka" is also used for literary Sketch. Khaka (literary Sketch) is a writing art in which the personality of a person is portrayed and interpreted. In this literary genre, the complete circumstances of a person from birth to death are not described, because its purpose is not to describe a person's biography or life events, but rather to describe those individual and special events of the personality that help to express aspects of his life. In literary Sketch, instead of external form and appearance, more emphasis is placed on the inner character and it is considered very important in it. This is a literary genre in which the most important aspects of a person's character and character are presented very briefly in such a way that he becomes a living personality. In this literary genre, in addition to showing the good qualities and characteristics of that remarkable personality, his human weaknesses are also mentioned and expressed. If the writer does not do this, then a literary image will be made into a descriptive essay. The meaning of the word image in the Pashto Pashto Explanatory Dictionary: (showing a pattern, figure, sign, sample, or mark.) (Meditek Cultural Organization, 1383). And

by combining the word (literature) with the relative a descriptive compound (literary image) is created, which is applied to a genre of artistic prose. In the article titled Sketch and Types in Pashto Literature, published in the Pashto Magazine, he writes about this genre as follows: Hayat, Farkhunda, (2017) stated in Urdu literature that it is called Khakha, Khakha Nagari or Shakhsyat Nagari, which in English literature is the word (Sketch) which means a picture, image, or pattern. Sketch writing requires great attention, in which its meaning is expressed in very few words. Literary Sketch provide a brief overview of a person's life, rather than a complete description of their life. Care should be taken in the use of words to convey conciseness in short sentences.

Although sketch is originally a term of painting, its connection with this genre of literature is that here words or letters are as important as lines in depicting the character of a character. Yousafzai, Mushtaq (1998) indicated that the difference is that in painting, the external appearance of a character is revealed, but in literary painting, the writer tries to reveal the inner character and actions of the character. Like other types of artistic prose, literary painting also does not have a specific and accepted definition, which some literary researchers and scholars have presented analytical and descriptive definitions for, which we quote as follows: Majroj, Mushtaq (1998) stated that the sketch is called khaqa in Pashto and Urdu. Sketch is a term of artistic painting, in which the outline of a character's face can be clearly seen with the help of a few lines.

Rafi, Habibullah (1360) describes it in his book (Golden Branches) that depicting literary figures in literary language, in Urdu literature they are called sketches, but we can call it literary Sketch. In this type of introduction, the emphasis is not on identifying a writer or any other person, such as the son of a certain person, the place of his birth, the year of his death, but in this type of writing, these events are implicit and the character, behavior, appearance and many other aspects of life of a person are clarified and preserved on paper as an accurate picture.

The writer of literary Sketch must use great care and precision while introducing a character because he has a very difficult task ahead of him. First, he must be fully familiar with the person he is writing about, or in other words, presenting a literary Sketch. Dawood, Dawar Khan (2003) indicated in his article on Research and Critical Review that he should know many aspects of his personality and, as a result of a deep examination, he can show his personality to others as necessary. This is difficult because the human personality is very complex and understanding a person is the most difficult task of all, so the writer must use full caution and accuracy in writing a literary Sketch. Literary scholars and researchers have considered literary Sketch to be a category limited to only personality, to the point that they have even removed the possibility of saying anything about the artistry and craftsmanship of that personality from the circle of the sketch and have called it a critical subject. Khatkhat, Fazal Mir, Fazaliyat (1999) stated about (Pashto literary terms that the sketch (literary Sketch) is a genre of literature in which the individual important and representative aspects of a person are described in such a way that, along with his entire personality, such as his behavior, face, and features, his hidden and obvious dreams appear to the reader like a living and moving picture.

In a literary Sketch, a person's face is created through the power of words. Although Mushtaq Majroh speaks of brevity, a literary Sketch is based on facts, imaginary matters have no place in it. Whatever is in the person on whom the literary Sketch is written is taken exactly. Not only the facial features but also the clothes and some of their characteristics and traits are depicted in it, but it will be treated according to the

principles of critical analysis. The writer is allowed to use exaggeration or satire in the Sketch, but he should tell the truth and write about the good and bad qualities. If he only uses description, then we call it a praise, not a Sketch, and if he only draws out the bad qualities; then it is called satire. In the book of Ajmal khakuly (Water People), he wrote about Mohammad Samim in the [Ethical, Considerate, and Aware] sketch. In addition to his many virtues, he also wrote that the Ustad's two bad traits are that he is easily emotional and that he is very emotional.

The Style and Obvious Characteristics of Literary Imagery

The writing style of literary imagery is very interesting and sometimes includes humor, satire, and satire. Literary imagery is a creative genre, and its purpose is not to propagate the writer's thoughts and ideas, but to express the characteristics of a personality. Sauuti (1996) stated that the plot or plot ought to be deciphered not just as occasions that are told finally in a specific series but rather as a plan made by the creator about these occasions given their causal connections. In this type of artistic prose, the appropriate use of words is as important and important as lines and calligraphy in painting. We mention them as follows:

1- Abbreviation and brevity: Abbreviation is one of the best and most important features of literary imagery. The writer wants to present the clear characteristics and attributes of a character to the readers in very few words. The writer has a large series of events and impressions about this character; but he includes such events that reflect the complete picture of this character. Unnecessary events and unnecessary details harm the spirit of literary imagery.

2- Suspense and attraction: Although this is a characteristic of all artistic prose, in literary Sketch or sketches, which are characterized by a lot of suspense, readers and listeners keep it with them until the end. The reason is that the name of the person being sketched is mentioned at the end. However, some sketch writers have mentioned the name wherever they feel like. This also has a suspense, which is that the reader expects the name to come at the end. This name that comes first is a secondary character of this sketch. The name of the main character is read at the end, but when they reach the end of the sketch, they realize that the real person was the same one whose name was mentioned at the beginning.

The writer takes a complete explanation of the art and science of the person being sketched from the framework of the sketch, only the sketch artist presents the mention of the person's appearance (shape), the flaws and shortcomings in a pictorial way. The name for the sketch is also very important, and a name full of humor should be chosen for it, such as a short story. Along with humor, the use of humor in a subtle and elegant way has increased the beauty and taste of this genre.

3- Literary depiction should be based on reality: The sketch writer needs to ensure that what he writes is free from lies and exaggeration and is based on reality. It is also necessary for the sketch writer to introduce a character in such a way that the character and appearance of that character come to the fore clearly before us, and the writer uses such art that his own character remains in the background. Teeuw, (2013) which expresses that the guideline is clear: underlying examination plans to dismantle and portray cautiously, completely, exhaustively, and top to bottom the interrelationships and entwining of all components and parts of scholarly works which together produce a thorough significance.

4- The relationship between the writer and the person being portrayed: A writer can write a good literary Sketch only if he has a close relationship with the person he is portraying, because the writer will be well aware of his character. When there is no deep acquaintance between them, the information will be

less. We cannot explore so many aspects of someone in one or two meetings. Kausar, Iqbal, Khake, (2022) confirm that one of the accessories for a Sketch is to discover the inner personality of the person).

5- Maintain impartiality: Along with the good qualities of a person, mention his weaknesses, and keep in mind the proportion, not only the good aspects and praises that make up a descriptive essay, or not only resort to satire and condemnation, because the purpose of the Sketch is not to insult anyone. It is important to note that the writer should describe the weaknesses of a character with such artistry and sympathy that it does not detract from the character's charm. Literary Sketch is not a critical essay in which critical theories are presented, but rather, more is said about his character. Faruk, (2012) contends that structuralism is a comprehension, a conviction, that all that in this world has a design and works basically as well as characterizes it as a perspective about the world that is fundamentally worried about the insight and depiction of that construction.

6- The style of expression should be fluent and interesting: The style of expression of a literary Sketch should be completely literary and interesting, in literary Sketch, the external and internal behavior of a person is deeply reflected and depicted in artistic and literary language. In this genre, words should be as artistic and appropriate as lines and lines in painting. Aminuddin (2002) stated that the occasions in fiction, similar to occasions in day-to-day existence, are constantly completed by specific characters or entertainers. The entertainers who do the occasions in the story are called characters. The manner in which the creator presents the person or entertainer is called characterization. Roshan Yousafzai, in an article titled (Pashto-language sketch) published in the magazine (Interview), described the characteristics of a literary Sketch as follows: The main characteristic of a successful and standard Sketch is that after reading it, the reader sees the entire appearance, character, mood, and psychological picture of the character (on whom the Sketch is written) before his eyes, like a film strip. Rokhan, Yousafzai, (2016) stated that the literary Sketch writing, like a painter, draws a beautiful and colorful map of a character's height, color, life, thoughts, art, and his habits and habits through his colorful words. The closer a writer is to someone, the more beautiful and good a Sketch he can draw of him, because he has studied everything about him closely.

Conclusion

Khaqa is an artistic prose genre that has found its way from English to Urdu and from Urdu to Pashto literature. In Pashto literature, as much as there was to be said about the theory of this genre, Pashtun writers have worked to some extent on writing literary Sketch. Many writers in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have written sketches, but in Afghanistan too, many writers have recently turned to this genre. In literary Sketch's, a deep reflection of the external and internal behavior of a person is done in artistic and literary language. In this article, it has also been shown that a successful and quality-fulfilled sketch is one that brings the reader before the eyes of the person, that is, the person on whom it is written, the entire appearance, behavior, and psychological picture of the person, as if he actually existed.

Similarly, for a literary image, brevity and conciseness, tenderness and tenderness, reality and truthfulness, literary and artistic language, impartiality, as well as the intimate relationship between the writer and the person to whom the literary image is written have been shown.

References

- Lestari, R., Salsabila, I. N., & Alifah, N. (2022). Themes and Messages of Sketch Collection Goro-Goro Putu Wijaya. *Journal of World Science*, 1(1), 15-34.
- Keraf, Gorys. (2004). *Argumentasi dan narasi: komposisi lanjutan*. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Nurgiyantoro, Burhan. (2018). *Teori pengkajian fiksi*. UGM press.
- Sayuti, Suminto A. (1996). *Apresiasi Prosa Fiksi*. Jakarta: Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan.
- Aminuddin. (2002). *Pengantar Apresiasi Karya Sastra*. Bandung: Sinar Baru.
- Faruk, H. T. (2012). *Metode penelitian sastra: sebuah penjelajahan awal*. Pustaka Pelajar.
- Teeuw, Andreas. (2013). *Sastra dan Ilmu Sastra (Cetakan ke-4)*. Jakarta: Pustaka Jaya.
- Meditek Cultural Organization, (1383), *Pashto-Pashto Explanatory Dictionary, Volume 1*, Afghanistan Academy of Sciences Language and Literature Center.
- Hayat, Farkhunda, (2017), *Sketching, Composition, Types and Evolution*, Pashto Magazine, Pashto Academy.
- Khattak, Fazal Mir, Fazaliyat (1999), *Pashto Literary Terms*, Peshawar.
- Dawood, Dawar Khan (2003), *Research and Review (Collection of Articles)*. Peshawar.
- Rafi, Habibullah, (1360) *Golden Branch*, Language and Literature Center of the Afghan Academy of Sciences, Zeera Journal.
- Rokhan, Yousafzai, (2016), *Pashto (Draft) Khak (Article) Interview (Magazine)*, Interview of Literary Friends, Mardan.
- Kausar, Iqbal, Khake, (2022), *Kitab Koor Publishing Society*, Peshawar.
- Hashmi, Syed Mohiuddin, (1389), *Types of Prose Literature*, Wahdat Publishing Society.
- Yousafzai, Mushtaq Majroj, Zarkaani,(1998) *Taj Bookstore*, Peshawar.