

କର୍ମଚାରୀ କବି ଅତି

ଏହା ପ୍ରକାଶ କଲ ପରିଦିନ ଶେ ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମିକ ଉଚ୍ଚତାରେ
କବିତା ଅଭ୍ୟାସକାରୀଙ୍କୁ ନିର୍ମାଣ ମାତ୍ର ହେବାକୁ
ଅଭିଭାବିତ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ ଏହା କବିତା
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କଲିତେ ଦୁଇଲେ ତେଣେ ବିନ୍ଦୁ ଅଧିକିତ୍ୟରେ ଦ୍ଵାରା “କରୁଣାକିରି ତରୁଣ ପିରି” ପିଲିବାର ଆମେ ରିହି ଫ୍ରାଙ୍ଗିଯାଏ ତେଣେ ଦୂରାଜେ ଦୁଇଲୁକାରୀରେ ପିଲିବା ମିଳିଲେ ଆମେ କିମ୍ବା ବିଷ.

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with the actors at play by reflecting the play in my act. I knew my role had little to do with singing and the maddale drum but more to do with eloquence and effect and a sensitive intuition of audience expectations. Voice dynamics, with subtle nuances of voice variation and thought communication were key strategies. To this day, whether I sing or act I tend as I did in Maname, to "experience" the part including all its attendant emotions. I now learn that I was unselfconsciously pursuing Stanislavsky's theory that a performer must "experience" the part he/she plays.

Sarachchandra's directing style was non-invasive. He let the actor create his own concept and intervened only when it didn't look right.

During this campus era of the play we used to take the play at weekends to distant towns and the bus rides were great fun and frolicking. Amaradasa Gunawardena, a Sarachchandra student, used to regale us with laughter with his jokes and mimicking. Audiences were distinctly different comprehending the drama in varied ways according to their varied backgrounds. Maname clearly departed from the original misogynistic theme meant to demonstrate "the crime" of woman betrayal.

Sarachchandra had taken the plot to a more serious level that implied delving into the human psyche and reflecting a human behaviour that is essentially complex. However, many a rural audience continued to view the play in the old light and would cheer when the Veddaha drives his new-found spouse away. Urban audiences were generally different with the response and many stood in contemplation and awe at the unfolding events.

Maname became a phenomenon in no time and it is now converted in the public mind into a kind of sacred cow. There were numerous reasons internal to the play and externally related to the cultural renaissance at the time that accounts for Maname's success. This isn't the space to discuss that. However, a performance art, unlike a fine art, is the result of the collective effort of many parties. This makes copyright issues complex. Maname had a great script, tightly done and leading to an intense climax and a resolution with potential scope for varied interpretation. It represented a form of total theatre where song and dance and acting were harmonized. Sarahchandra's conception was brilliant. That said, Maname was a joint collaboration of more than one party, namely the pioneering resilient men of the University Sinhala Literary Society mentioned before and the pioneering cast that sang and danced viscerally as a cohesive troupe.