

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒

Question 2 ☐

Question 3 ☒

Question 4 ☐

Rudyard Kipling conveys his experience of meeting a literary hero through a heart warming and compelling report, emphasising the eagerly anticipated encounter with a man of whom he truly admired and respected, creating an encounter which evokes childlike glee by meeting your idol. The genre of the piece stands as a report of the interview between the pair, highlighting how the encounter progressed into a formal interview later, contradicting the previous ~~and~~ doubt that Kipling had over meeting someone who clearly resinated with him during his childhood. The audience of the report would primarily be readers of the Allahabad Pioneer and of Indian origin due to its publication. However, the audience may be more global now as the secondary audience could include fans of Twain and a more American based audience as in 1889, the report would not have been shared and immediately accessed globally. In addition, the purpose is for Kipling to entertain the readers about the unlikely occurrence of him meeting Twain and to also personally reflect upon a highly memorable time when he met his literary hero.

To begin Kipling conveys his experience of meeting his literary hero through the generic convention of a report through the first person possessive pronoun of "I" to convey how it is a highly personal piece. Kipling is not just meeting a highly regarded American novelist, but one who has personally affected him and inspired him through



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his childhood creating an encounter that provides an ameliorative tone throughout due to the personal, empathy evoking piece as Kipling truly opens up about how deeply passionate and thankful he is due to this encounter.

In addition, Kipling conveys his experience of meeting a literary hero through vivid and detailed picturesque visual imagery. The piece begins by the discourse marker 'Morning revealed Elmina' to establish a geographical location by the proper noun Elmina and the prepositional phrase 'morning revealed' to add context that the day is beginning, to begin the incrementalism of the piece which builds to the climax of Kipling meeting Twain. Twain's encounter with Kipling does not occur until later on in the piece and to begin the report Kipling creates the tone that the day is a special one, foreshadowing the later encounter by describing the location as coming to life by the use of hypotaxis emphasising how the location is surrounded by 'pleasant, fat little hills'. The use of short adjectives adds character and life to the setting which Kipling brings to life conveying his childhood excitement as the imagery creates a sense of childhood naivety as the hills are described with human characteristics.

Furthermore, Kipling conveys the experience through a maintained high register with the use of low frequency lexis such as the phrase 'this gave me a delightful sense of nearness'. This high level of formal lexis and structure used throughout emphasises that the readers of the newspaper in India would be of a high level of intellect as the



newspaper is only for English readers highlighting the audience and their appreciation for a well written piece. In addition, Kipling may have wrote the piece with it in mind that Twain or fans of his, as a highly regarded and professional novelist may read it so would want to appear elegant, thankful and respectful by maintaining formality. However, specific geographical jargon used in ~~Indian~~ such as 'buggy' is used and specific dialect and colloquialisms such as 'out yonder' are established to create a sense of belonging to the area that Twain has visited as at the time travelling to the United States would be a rare occurrence therefore Kipling would wish to create the reader a sense of authenticity of the area. The intertextual reference of Harper Magazine is also notable as he is writing to the American audience as this is an American Magazine highlighting maybe the superhero aspect of America which would devote greatly to that of ~~America~~ Indian culture.

To convey his experience of meeting the prestigious American novelist, Kipling deviates away from deictic language by stating 'author of Tom Sawyer' in order to establish context for the reader and to hail how famous and respected Twain is due to the global popularity of the Tom Sawyer books which are now timeless classics. However by the use of the verb 'Mr. Clemens' and no added parenthetical clause for added contextual information the reader would be unaware that this is Twain's real name, therefore Kipling must establish his audience has a prior knowledge on Twain.



The experience of the encounter is described intensely with a building tone of suspense by the phrase 'then the chase began' as the verb 'chase' creates animalistic connotations of an animal acting as predator stalking its prey. The lexis throughout the piece is highly exaggerated by the use of the superlatives 'slowest' and 'coldest' to emphasise how much power is in Tuxain's voice almost creating him with the essence of a god-like figure by a 'strong, square hand' depicting him as a superior large figure of authority. The simile of 'strong, square' emphasises the severe 's' sound to highlight how severe the encounter with Tuxain has become as the imagery presented depicts Kipling as small and fragile in the larger presence of Tuxain. This creates the experience that Kipling has been transported back into his child-like self when he would read the Tom Sawyer books, giving a childhood halcyon days essence and perspective to the piece.

Subsequently, to convey the experience in the most detail to create an essence of vivid imagery, Kipling uses chiasmorphism by 'an crops ward' to emphasise how we have been transported back into a childhood sense of mind. When Kipling would read the Tom Sawyer books as a child he would escape reality into a fantasy world and by creating imagery in which inanimate objects are real, Kipling has escaped the reality of Elmiras and once again entered his child-like state of innocence and naivety. However, as the suspense builds and the possibility of meeting Tuxain draws ever closer there is a change in narrative voice and the introduction



of the more mature state of mind by the self doubt upon the encounter due to the multiple interrogatives of 'Suppose the drawing room should be full of people?' He has changed into a more mature mind frame now to convey the experience as the excitement seen previously is reaching boiling point. Upon introduction, the anaphora of the indefinite article, 'a' which creates an asyndetic list by the omission of conjunctions creates the feeling that Kipling is overwhelmed by the experience and is drawn intensely to Twain, noting down every aspect of his appearance like a child would to someone who they worship seen here due to the hyperbolic language of 'loudest voice in the whole world' giving him the position of utmost respect that is out of the world. The handkerchiefs of 'love and admiration' ends the piece on the semantic field of admiration and respect which is carried throughout the text.

To conclude, the report by Rudyard Kipling conveys his experience of meeting a literary hero through a joyful and excitable piece of writing which throughout the piece emphasises how much respect and admiration that Kipling shows Twain due to the ameliorative connotations throughout and the highly exaggerative language that depicts Twain as a literary hero and a man that deserves endless recognition.

