



OF MOOD AND MOTIVE

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ABSTRACT

Mood is a temporary state of mind. It implies temper of mind or frame of mind. Also it is temporary state of the emotion or of attitude. It is a person's emotional state or outlook at a particular moment. It manifests any of human emotions either good or evil or indifferent. It is someone's disposition in dealing with others at a certain time. It highlights emotional response or attribute toward something seen, heard, or otherwise experienced. It gives jovial, angry, melancholy or mysterious impression. Thus moods imply fits of emotion, especially of depression. It is a personality trait. Man cannot change it but can control it. Temper, humour, disposition, inclination are different forms of mood. Motive is a force. It is driving force. It is inner drive. It is impulse. It is intention. It is reason. It implies goal. Thus it causes movement or action. It is something that prompts a person to do something or to act in a certain way thus to fulfil desire good or evil. It determines fate. The greatest power of mood and motif are enjoyed and exercised by an editor. An editor may accept any manuscript in the morning just with the sunrise and can reject the same in the evening of that very day just with the sun set. He may publish any rubbish. He may reject any innovative idea. He moves as per his sweet will. He publishes if he likes. He publishes not if he likes not. Thus his mood and motif are gloriously so uncertain.

Keywords: Mood, Motive, Emotion, Temporary, Uncertain.

INTRODUCTION

Creative writing is based more on manifestation rather than on expression. It does not inform rather it reveals, so it bears no reference. The best creative writing is critical, and the best critical writing is creative. The present article is the outcome of creative writing meant for lay readers. As such free style is the methodology adopted so that the pleasure of reading can be enjoyed by the common people. As you know well that Francis Bacon (1561-1626), the immortal writer, wrote many essays, and notably "Of Love", "Of Friendship", "Of Ambition", "Of Studies", etc. The myriad-minded genius rightly pointed out that all the words of the dictionary can be the themes of essays one can write. But little has been done, in this regard since his death, in order to finish his unfinished monumental works. In fact Bacon's way of presentation and his unique style kindled imagination and inspired me to write essays, in the light of creative writing, thus to get relief through catharsis.

ARTICLE

Mood is a temporary state of mind. It implies temper of mind or frame of mind. Also it is temporary state of the emotion or of attitude. It is a person's emotional state or outlook at a particular moment. It manifests any of human emotions either good or evil or indifferent. It is someone's disposition in dealing with others at a certain time. It highlights emotional response or attribute toward something seen, heard, or otherwise experienced. It gives jovial, angry, melancholy or mysterious impression. Thus moods imply fits of emotion, especially of depression. It is a personality trait. Man cannot change it but can control it. Temper, humour, disposition, inclination are different

forms of mood. External factors control mood. Various moods affect the behaviour thereby the fate of the concerned victim.

Further, in English grammar mood is a form or set of categories of a verb to express the mode or manner of an action or of a state of being. It is a characteristic of verbs that involves the speaker's attitude toward the action expressed, indicating whether this is regarded as a fact, certainty or uncertainty (indicative mood), as a matter of supposition, desire, possibility, emphasis or hesitancy, etc. (subjunctive mood), or as a wish or command or conditionality (imperative mood). It uses auxiliary words, as can, may, might, should, or by both.

Also mood implies the form of syllogism as determined by the quantity and quality of its three constituent propositions in mediaeval music, mode in the sense of relative time value. Mood music is a popular music intended to create a particular, especially relaxed atmosphere.

Motive is a force. It is driving force. It is inner drive. It is impulse. It is intention. It is reason. It implies goal. Thus it causes movement or action. It is something that prompts a person to do something or to act in a certain way thus to fulfil desire good or evil. It determines fate. Like motivation incitement, influence, ground, cause are different forces that cause movement.

Motive power is any power, as steams, electricity, etc. used to impart motion. It implies of any source of mechanical energy. It is an impelling force. Motivic is of or having to do with a musical motif.

Mood is a fit of bad temper or disposition. Motif is the

atmosphere of a work of art. Moody, moodier and moodiest characters either are sad or gloomy or angry or ill-humoured or all together. As such they are difficult to handle due to unpredictable effects of both physiological and psychological variables. Immature beauty behaves moodily. Bohemian moodiness wastes valuable time of youth.

Like good mood, humour, temper, disposition, spirit, tenors are different kinds of frame or state of mind. Similarly like bad mood, bad tempers, aloof, pet, fit of pique signify negativity. It implies low spirits, the doldrums, and the blues. Informally it means dumps or grump. The mood of the film i.e., atmosphere, feeling, spirit, ambience, aura, character, tenor, flavour, feel, tone serve and satisfy both head and heart of the spectators thereby gains both classical and commercial success as well.

Mood expresses through feeling like, wanting to, inclined to, disposed to, minded to, eager to, and willing to. A moody character indulges moods. He may be mad with anger. He repeatedly changes his decision. He cannot think with certainty. Uncertainty is his ever companion. It follows him like a shadow. Uncertainty is his never failing friend.

Mood is a particular state of mind or feeling. It may be pregnant either with humour, or temper. It is a prevailing feeling, spirit, or tone. Sometimes it fits of melancholy or bad temper, morose, sullen, or uncertain temper. Sometimes mind remains in a favourable state of mind. It may either be inclined or disinclined. Mod mind, thought, anger, grief are various outcomes of emotions.

Success prides a person with jovial mood. A person in no mood seldom works. A man of moods is an angry man. A moody is either indifferent or melancholic person. Everybody avoids such a character. For none has little time to oil such a defunct character.

Mood is the state of one's feelings or mind at a particular time. She is in a good mood. It implies she is happy, tolerant, friendly, etc. today. He is always in a bad mood. It manifests that either he is angry or intolerant or unhappy or altogether.

His mood suddenly changed and he became calm. Conversely, a cool-tempered person may be violent. They say a hot-tempered person becomes hot instant and becomes cold instant. A cool-tempered person bears a lot. He takes much time to lose his temper. Also he takes much time to be cool again thereby to regain his previous state of mind. A period of bad temper, anger, etc. offers a person off-mood thereby upsets a person. She was in one of her moods. It guarantees and confirms as well of having one of her regular periods of feeling angry, bad-tempered, etc.

Mood is the way a group or community feels about something. It is the atmosphere in a place or among a group of people. The mood of the meeting was distinctly pessimistic. I liked the way the programme captured the mood of the period. He is completely out of touch with the

mood of the moment or times. One feels and likes to do something; one feels not thereby likes not to do something-both are moods. I am just not in the mood for going to a party tonight. He is in no mood for telling jokes.

As already stated mood is a particular state of mind or feeling, humour or temper. It is a predominant or pervading feeling, spirit, or tone. It fits of morose, sullen, or uncertain temper. It implies anger. It is mental disposition, spirit, courage to strive strongly, be energetic. A person either remains in a good mood or in a bad mood. Happy, tolerant, friendly, etc are different states of good mood. Angry, intolerant, unhappy, etc are some examples of bad mood. Humour can conquer a bad mood. An intelligent person seldom exposes bad mood. A wise person remains indifferent to either mood. To a learned both good and bad are equal and at par. Such an enlightened soul knows that every bad mood follows a good one and vice versa. Common people become restless whenever situation disfavours them. It needs style to convert a bad mood into a good one in the twinkle of an eye. Only an expert can do it through various gestures and postures. Such sudden and unexpected change of mood causes laughter and refreshes both psyche and soul.

Mood is the broadest of these terms referring to a temporary state of mind and emphasizes the constraining or pervading quality of the feeling e.g., she is in a merry mood. Humour emphasizes the variability or capriciousness of the mood e.g., he wept and laughed as his humour moved him. Temper, in this comparison, applies to a mood characterized by a single, strong emotion, especially that of anger e.g., he is in a nasty temper. Vein stresses the transient nature of the mood e.g., if I may speak in a serious vein for a moment.

Moody is one to be gloomy or sullen moods or changes of mood. Moody silence reveals such a mood. A moody exhibits sharply varying moods. Moody is one having moods that change quickly. A moody and unpredictable man is not dependable at all. He does nothing. He is good for nothing. Bad-tempered or depressed person can never shine in life. An intelligent person keeps away from such a moody character. Staring moodily out of the window signifies uncertain future or imminent danger. Moodiness seldom pays.

A moody, foodie and choosy girl is very costly. Her maintenance charge is very high. Her daily expense is equivalent to monthly expenditure of a middle-class family. She is quite unpredictable and uncontrollable simultaneously. If she is rich in beauty then her fiancé is the most unhappy person of the universe. Thousands gallons of oil are required to get back in her previous jovial mood. But in every moment there is apprehension of being detracted.

The police always investigates the motive for the murder. He first searches the person who is benefitted from this action. For this he interrogates and questions all and everybody. Prima facie he enlists all. Then he makes shortlist being suspicious of somebody's motives. The

profit motive i.e. the desire to make a profit blinds a greedy and ambitious person. Someone wonders if he is invited without disclosing the motive. Electricity is motive power to operate machinery. Similarly motive plays behind every crime. An apparently motiveless crime ultimately finds the reason.

Mood is guided by heart, motive is guided by head. Emotion controls mood and motion controls motive. Motive is based on logic, mood expects magic. A moody character is unpredictable. Prediction of motivated character is flawless. A sly person is guided by selfish motives. A well wisher does something noble from motives of compassion. To an unemployed youth money is the sole motive for undertaking any job. Ambition, greed, self-esteem motivate someone to pursue the project.

Motive is synonym of the goal or object of one's action. Motif plays a vital role in case of art, literature, and music. It is to observe to relate to a motif in a work of art. It causes or tending to cause motion. It is pertaining to motion and prompts to action. Motive constituting a motive or motives. It motivates. One motive gives birth to another motive. Former paves the way for another one and so on. Thus human life is the collection of infinite motives. Man has to face them willy-nilly from cradle to grave.

Motive, inducement, incitements, incentive apply to whatever moves a person to action. Motive is applied mainly to an inner urge. It moves or prompts a person to action. It may also apply to a contemplated result, the desire for which moves the person. His motive was a wish to be helpful. Inducement is never applied to an inner urge, and seldom to a goal, but is that which leads a person on. It is used mainly of opportunities offered by another person or by the factors of a situation. The salary offered me was a great inducement. Incentive was once used of anything inspiring or stimulating the emotions or imagination. It has retained its connotations of that which inspires a person, but is today applied only to something offered as a reward or to stimulate competitive activity. To create incentives for higher achievement is beneficial both for employer and employee as well.

A company allures the buyers offering different incentives to sell a product. Warranty or guarantee is declared while a new product is launched. In such sales promotion they tell everything loudly, show everything vividly but keep the motif secretly mentioning "Warning: conditions apply". They print "warning" in possible smallest font with the sole motif so that the prospective buyers avoid the written warning. Thus they manage stern eyes of the vigilant rulers as well. The main motif is not to obey rules rather to disregard it thereby cheating through tricks. They trap the buyers but the authority cannot trap them legally. Their motive is to gain both ways. And they achieve it through innovative strategy, since there is no hard and fast rule of font size of the warning. Common mass hardly can realise the meaning of such warning. Also the innocent buyers seldom can judge the future impact of this legal messages. While they decide to purchase any product then holding instincts render them blind. They intend to enjoy, owners

pride neighbours envy. The purchasers do not get after sales service. They cannot take any legal step after the period of so-called warranty or guarantee is over. The products are made with the modern technology in such a way that as soon as the contract period is over the machine goes out of order automatically. This is the essence of 'use and throw' policy just like 'hire and fire' motive of the capitalist. Also there is reverse picture of this cheating. A reputed company never adopts such unfair means for their commercial success. They earn through good will. They achieve the target through their classical brand. Customer care is their sole motive. They tune their mood accordingly round the clock.

CONCLUSIONS

The greatest power of mood and motif are enjoyed and exercised by an editor. An editor may accept any manuscript in the morning just with the sunrise and can reject the same in the evening of that very day just with the sun set. He is the sole authority of acceptance and rejection. As per rule authority reserves the right to accept or reject any manuscript without showing any cause. He may publish any rubbish. He may reject any innovative idea. He is so protected by laws. There is none to show cause for his nepotism. He moves as per his sweet will. He accepts if he likes. He accepts not if he likes not. Thus his mood and motif are gloriously so uncertain.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Pal, Dibakar is a Retired Executive Magistrate in India and PhD Student. Though he is a Civil Servant yet he is genuinely interested in diversified academic fields. As such, he holds master degrees in M.Sc(Math), M.A(English), M.A(Bengali), M.B.A(HRD), M.C.A, P.G.D.M.M(Marketing), L.L.B, D.C.E(Creative Writing), M. Phil (Business Management), UGC- NET(Management)-2008. He attended several International Conferences in U.S.A, though his papers are considered in many International Conferences. He presents papers on Computer Science, Management, English Literature, Linguistic, Philosophy, Philology, Psychology, Sociology, Humanities and Poems. He presented a paper on Computer Science and Chaired in 2007 IEEE Conference at Richmond, Virginia, U.S.A. Also another paper on Fuzzy Logic was accepted by IEEE Conference 2010 at USA. He serves as Session Chair, Presider and Reviewer. He serves as reviewer of American Marketing Association, Journal of Common Ground; Australia, IEEE Transactions, IJEAPS, AJHC, Journal of Supercomputing.

He has more than one hundred fifty (150) publications and among these one is as Monograph in International Journal on Management Science, one Monograph in Journal of the World Universities Forum, one is in Consumer Behavior, two are in Computer Science, one is in Neuroscience, one is in Linguistic and rest is Creative Writing of English Literature. In Creative Writing two papers have been incorporated in SSRN's Top Ten Download List three times in November, December 2010 and April 2011. In ResearchGate his papers have reached a milestone through

more than 7400 reads. Scholars' Press and Lambert Academic Publishing House, Germany have published twelve books between July to December, 2016. Now he is pursuing his PhD thesis in Business Management in University of Calcutta, India. Also he is currently focussed on the Extension Works of Huffman Code i.e., Coding Theory and Pattern Recognition Through Fuzzy Logic (Pattern Recognition, Image Processing, etc) of Computer Science.

His hobby is Creative Writing (Nonfiction). He says:

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REFERENCES

No references, since the present article is the outcome of Creative Writing.