The Rules of the Game

In this video we will:

- Meet a French poet
- Discover a unique group of writers
- •Find out how a poem can be like a game
- •Write a poem anywhere!



Frédéric Forte: The Rules of the Game

Part 1
From Wales to Paris and back



OULIPO

Ouvroir de Littérature Potentielle Workshop of Potential Literature

Questions:

1. How did Raymond Queneau fit

100,000,000,000,000

poems into one book? Can you say this number in French and English?

- 2. What rule did Georges Perec use for writing his most famous novel?
- 3. What games does Frédéric compare writing with?
- 4. Why do some writers like to use special rules for writing?

Extra activity

Georges Perec wrote a novel without using the letter 'e'

Can you write a full sentence in English without using the letter 'e'?

Did it make you think of something you would not have said without the rule?

Extra-extra activity

Can you write a correct sentence in French that does not use the letter 'e'? If you think this is tricky, imagine writing a whole novel following this rule! Here are some of Perec's examples:

Anton Voyl n'arrivait pas à dormir.

Son pouls battait trop fort.

Il a disparu.

Why is it so difficult to write in French without using the letter 'e'?

As well as all the words that are already spelled with an 'e', an 'e' is often used to show the feminine version of certain words, especially adjectives:

un jardin rond

une table ronde

Discussion:

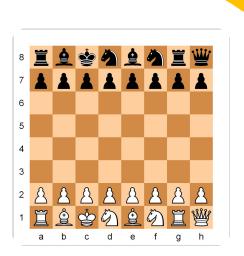
Do all games have rules?

Are the rules of languages like the rules of games?

If you can make up your own rules, are they still rules?

What is a rule?





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Part 2 Inventing rules



Raymond Queneau invented many of his own rules for poem-games. One of them is called a 'quennet' when it's translated into English, because it's a similar shape to a sonnet but condensed. It is named after him.



Enfants gris Aigles purs Cailles chantantes

Choses épicènes

Orgues sonnantes Amours trébuchantes Délices tremblantes

Vocables scalènes

Noms propres Prénoms transparents Surnoms illégitimes

Vies parallèles

Sous la mousse

s'énroulent

les gloméris

tandis

que sous l'orme

poussent

les épices

Orgues chantantes Amours sonnantes Cailles tremblantes

Voyelles actuelles

(Raymond Queneau, Morale Élémentaire, 1975)

This is the form invented by Raymond Queneau, so you can see how it looks on the page.

Philip Terry used this invented form to write his own versions in English, and he called them quennets, after Raymond Queneau.

Most of the lines are made with an adjective and a noun.

Still pool Colourful sails Lip of mussel

Vapour trail

Blue shell Squashed beetle Razor shell

Pool shadow

Yellow gorse Salty shore White butterfly

Still pool

Sunlight

on

water

Mother of pearl

driftwood

shingle

distant laughter

Colourful sails Blue mussel Still shadow

Vapour trail

Pocket Quennet

Frédéric Forte has made his own even shorter version of the quennet, a *pocket quennet*.

It's a poem you can write wherever you are, whatever you're thinking about, small enough to fit in your pocket.



Lointain suspendu Fantôme tenace Vitre Points purs Noir noir

Vite

Mon reflet là ne parle pas observe ce plus moi que moi

Train fantastique Gare plantée Là Suspended distance Insistent ghost
Window
Pure points Black black
Window

My reflection there says nothing observes this me more than me

Fantastical train Grounded station There

Chaussures neuves Peine animale
Rumination
Questions inopportunes Réponses alambiquées
Stand-by

Le matériel l'immatériel moi j'm'en tamponne j'joue du trombone

Exemple concret Foi mauvaise Flou

New shoes Animal pain
Rumination
Awkward questions Convoluted answers
Stand-by

Material immaterial don't give a hoot I play the flute

Concrete example Bad faith Blurred

Café express Livre irlandais
Table
Temps isolé Esprit lâché
Lest

Hier peut-être ç'aura été pareil autrement

Temps cyclique Listes programmatiques
Jours

Espresso coffee Irish book
Table
Alone time Unleashed mind
Weight

Yesterday perhaps it would have been the same otherwise

Cyclical time Ordered lists

Days

Grrrrr! entêtants Poum! entêtés Idée Jeu clic! Mur crac! Bête

> Je tourne en rond je tourne en je tourne en rond je tourne

Grrrrr! clic! Poum! crac!
Bon

Heady *Grrrrr!* Headstrong *Boom!* Idea *Click!* game *Crack!* wall Idiot

I'm going round I'm going round I'm going round I'm going

Grrrrr! click! Boom! crack!
Good

Inimigo público Humor jocoso « Sexta-Feira » Inglês téchnico Família política « crash test dummies »

> Contrairement aux apparences je ne parle pas portugais

Governo sombra Ministros obscuros Gabinete Inimigo público Humor jocoso

" Sexta-Feira "
Inglês téchnico Família política
" crash test dummies "

Contrary to appearances I don't speak Portuguese

Governo sombra Ministros obscuros Gabinete

Shape and sound

Frédéric says that these poems are made 'for the ear and for the eye'.

- 1. They have a shape on the page. Can you draw it?
- 2. Read one of the poems aloud. Can you hear the rhythm in the way the words are arranged?

Why are some of the sounds translated?

Grrrrr

(same word but a different sound)

Grrrrr

Boom

Boum

(but could be 'bang' in English)

Clic Click

Crack Crack

What other sound words (onomatopoeic words) do you know in French, Welsh or English?



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Part 3
Writing your own pocket-sized poem



Here's the pattern for you to try your own:

Adjective Noun Adjective Noun

Word

Adjective Noun Adjective Noun

Word

Four short lines (like this) of one to four syllables

Adjective Noun Word

You can be a different YOU in every poem!