

# The role of poetry and the poet's mission in the awakening of society

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DOI: [10.55559/sjahss.v2i11.180](https://doi.org/10.55559/sjahss.v2i11.180)

Received: 25.07.2023 | Accepted: 21-10-2023 | Published: 01.11.2023

## Electronic reference (Cite this article):

Wajed, Z., & Saghar, E. (2023). The role of poetry and the poet's mission in the awakening of society. *Sprin Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences*, 2(11), 20–30. <https://doi.org/10.55559/sjahss.v2i11.180>

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## ABSTRACT

Poetry serves as a means of intergenerational communication by articulating the intricacies of existence, the human condition, and its representation through language, adeptly encapsulating the multifaceted dimensions of each. A poet can be seen as skilled artists who use the medium of poetry to offer individuals a well-suited approach to understanding and analysing the attitudes and behaviours prevalent throughout society. The poet's work mostly revolves around the topics of socialism and societal consciousness, wherein he discerns between virtuous and malevolent aspects and portrays society in an optimally favourable manner. This concept posits that the poet possesses a significant role to fill within society, namely, to rouse individuals to a state of awareness regarding the truth, to impel them towards virtuous actions, and to caution them against engaging in malevolent behaviours. The act of recounting this endeavour serves to underscore the significance of this issue. Based on the findings of this study, poetry serves as a mechanism for societal transformation through its capacity to understand the realities of existence and present them in a manner that accentuates their fragility and aesthetic appeal beyond their inherent nature. Poet initiates this transformation and motivates others to emulate their actions. The poet imbues vitality into the corporeal form, transmits visual impressions and panoramas from the terrestrial realm to the ethereal and celestial domains, and establishes a connection between the sphere of material existence and the realm that lies beyond. The objective of this study is to elucidate the role of poetry in facilitating societal awareness and its intended goal.

**Key words:** *human, society, mission, poet, poetry*

## **Introduction**

Poetry, in the opinion of thinkers, is a great word and superior to ordinary words. This superiority and greatness of poetry depends on the elements such as thought, emotion, feeling, and imagination, which are placed in the structure of the poem and its existence plan. Because of this passage, they call it the superior and excellent word (Barati and Imami, 2014. P. 105).

Poetry, indeed, portrays a vibrant realm of significance and linguistic expression. Hence, a proficient poet is an individual who adeptly encapsulates the entirety of the universe within their poems, thereby conveying their own desires and societal expectations. This is the juncture at which the fundamental significance of poetry and the consequential undertaking of the poet within society become evident. However, a comprehensive comprehension of the significance of poetry and the poet's obligations can be achieved by devoting careful consideration to the substance of their poetic works. This is due to the fact that the essence of poetry encompasses the profound reflections, sentiments, and emotions of humanity, which are artfully articulated by the poet through linguistic expression and subsequently shared with society. In this context, it is feasible to comprehensively discern the facets of human existence that the poem has mirrored and evaluate the amount to which the poet has effectively fulfilled their obligation (Shafiei Kadkani, 1389.p.6).

The poet bears the burden of not solely articulating the consequences of societal-accepted occurrences inside their poems, but also of portraying the repercussions of global advancements on their society and surroundings. It is evident from this point that the role of the poet extends beyond the mere act of composing poetry, encompassing significant obligations that will be expounded upon in the forthcoming piece (Zarin Koob, 1984, p.235). In short, the poet has a great responsibility in awakening the people of society in every aspect (creating awareness in the direction of mutual acceptance, unity, and integration, acquiring knowledge, serving the country, and taking responsibility) (Barahani, 1968, p. 16). The primary objective of this research is to examine the significance of poetry and the poet's societal role. To address this matter, scholarly literature and authoritative texts pertaining to this subject matter have been consulted and referenced. One aspect to consider is the articulation of intellectuals' perspectives on the poet's task, which is crucial for achieving a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter.

The historical trajectory of poetry spans over two millennia, tracing its origins to ancient Greek philosophers such as Plato and Aristotle. Throughout this extensive period, poetry has consistently had a prominent position within the realms of spirituality, ethics, and human aesthetic preferences. Individuals have approached this matter through the lens of their personal perspectives, engaging in discussions over its significance and worth. This study focuses on three main aspects: poetry, poets, and the role of poetry and poets in society. Despite the inclusion of various scholars' perspectives from authoritative sources and literature, the unique viewpoint and presentation of the authors' opinions in this work demonstrate its originality. The primary objective of this study centres on the examination of poetry's role and the poet's purpose in societal awakening. Consequently, various subjects are explored, including the definition of poetry, the influence of poetry's role in society, the identity of a poet, the objectives of poets, the significance of poetry, and the involvement of poets in the awakening of individuals within society.

## **Poetry and its definition**

Numerous perspectives have been presented with respect to the nature and meaning of poetry, although the quest for a widely accepted and agreed-upon definition remains inconclusive. Certain poems have exhibited a tendency to blur the boundaries of conventional definitions, thereby deviating from the established parameters of poetry. Poetry has captivated all sectors of society, each interpreting and defining it based on their individual degrees of understanding and perspective. This endeavour aims to elucidate the various definitions that have been proposed for poetry, considering multiple perspectives. Subsequently, a comprehensive definition is presented, taking into consideration all relevant criteria.

The term "poetry" has its etymological roots in the Greek word "poesies," which conveys the concept of creation or making. The prevalent belief among ancient nations and individuals was that poetry originated from the influence of transcendental forces, largely due to the lack of knowledge among the Arabs. In the context of ancient Greece, it was widely held that the goddess Muse served as the primary wellspring of inspiration and creative prowess for poets. It was postulated that poets drew inspiration from the inner recesses of their minds, which were believed to be inhabited by malevolent entities, in order to craft their poetic works.

In contrast to the meanings attributed to the specific cultures of literature, the definitions of poetry as offered by dictionaries have a broader consensus. Nevertheless, these tools are better suited for providing a succinct introduction to poetry and are not widely favoured by individuals working in the literary domain. In any instance, a poem amalgamates many literary methods such as metrical structure, inherent rhythm, rhyme, and metaphor with the aim of eliciting a vibrant and imaginative emotional response from the reader. The language employed is condensed and carefully selected for its phonetic resonance and evocative qualities. Alternatively, a poem can be defined as a composition of words that exhibits a structured pattern of rhyme, accompanied with a discernible and specific meaning. Throughout history, poetry has been intricately linked to the concept of metre, with its harmonious and rhythmic qualities captivating and captivating humanity. Aristotle holds the distinction of being the inaugural individual to compose a comprehensive treatise on the subject of poetry. In his work, he assigns poetry a position of greater importance than prose and employs it as a means to construct a cohesive and articulate discourse. (Zarin Koob, 1984, p.235).

Throughout the Islamic era, scholars have consistently acknowledged poetry as a partner and kindred of metre. According to Abu Ali Sinai Balkhi, poetry can be defined as a form of imaginative discourse comprised of words that are harmoniously balanced and of equal weight. However, the perspective held by poets from the Western Lands regarding the nature of poetry is as follows:

The poem authored by Allan Poe is an aesthetically pleasing synthesis of linguistic elements. In accordance with the assertions made by Thomas Hardy (1904), poetry can be understood as a manifestation of emotion that has been quantified, as suggested by Shelley (Shelley, 1904, p. 54). According to William Wordsworth, poetry can be described as the natural and unforced expression of intense emotions, which are grounded in profound sentiment and serenity. According to Robert Frost, poetry encompasses the interplay between emotion and cognition. He further asserts that poetry can evoke a sense of emotional tension, yearning, or idealised motivation. The act of engaging in poetic expression can be seen as an endeavour to comprehend and make sense of the ultimate purpose or outcome.

Comprehensive poetry is one in which the emotional content is aligned with the underlying meaning and the chosen words effectively convey this fusion. (Mortaza, 2013, p.106).

According to Shafii Kodkani (1368), poetry can be understood as a linguistic event, wherein the speaker of the poem engages in a performative act through language. This performative act serves to create a discernible contrast between the poetic language employed and the ordinary language used in everyday discourse, so evoking a distinct experience for the reader. (Shafi'i Kandkani, 1368, p. 3), According to Abondolo (2001), Jibran is quoted as saying... Khalil Jibran, a renowned poet and writer renowned for his mystical literary style, posits that emotion serves as the fundamental underpinning of poetry. According to Jibran, poetry encompasses a myriad of emotions; including happiness, sadness, and perplexity, while employing a concise selection of words. Poetry is regarded by psychologists as a kind of communication originating from the poet's unconscious mind. It is occasionally perceived as a defense mechanism employed to cope with repressed psychological complexes, and in certain instances, it is viewed as indicative of an underlying pathological condition. Freud ascribes two distinct aspects to poetry, akin to the nature of a dream. The first property involves the realisation of desires, while the second pertains to the inadvertent revelation of hidden thoughts. Hence, within the English language, the verbal expressions those are said by an individual inadvertently and without deliberate intent are referred to as Freudian idioms.

The perspective of philosophers towards poetry can be summarised as follows: "Poetry and philosophy share a longstanding and inseparable connection, with scarcely any philosopher failing to offer insights on the subject of poetry." From an ethical standpoint, Socrates and Plato regarded poetry as the product of divine inspiration. Plato posited that poetry, due to its inherent nature of imitating the natural world, which in turn imitates the realm of ideal forms, holds a closer proximity to truth than history. However, this proximity to truth paradoxically results in poets being expelled from their utopian society. Furthermore, he held the belief that poetry served no practical use. According to his perspective, poets articulate profound and insightful expressions that elude their own comprehension. Aristotle, whose perspective on classical literature is not adequately represented, shared with Plato the belief that the fundamental character of writing and art is "mimesis," or the act of imitating nature.

During the 19th century, there was a notable increase in the development of human cognition pertaining to the identification and assessment of quantitative and material, objective and qualitative, sensuous and mental phenomena, albeit to a limited extent. The outcome is that an individual's response to their surrounding circumstances or occurrences is not bifurcated. Alternatively, in order to demonstrate his perspective, he articulates and illustrates his observations or comprehension without neglecting the amalgamation of materials, water, colour, and other characteristics that constitute the outward manifestation of the subject. Consequently, he adopts a singular worldview: he surveys his surroundings and the associated occurrences through the lens of their external appearance, or alternatively, he abstains from delving into such matters and instead focuses solely on the manifestation and articulation of the sentiments and emotions that arise from encountering them. In this latter scenario, through introspection and a concealed perspective, he unveils profound insights, contemplations, and affective states.

It is obvious that in the first form, where the literary work represents the external world, the contribution of nature is greater than that of man, and in the second form, which is the expression of the inner state and emotional feelings of a person, the contribution of man is

greater than that of nature. In this way, the superiority of the second type over the first is very obvious because the expression of external events does not have a direct connection with us, and it does not create any other passion or attraction except for the effect that comes only from the visualization of that phenomenon with nature. Time passes, it is remembered, and it creates a melody. It introduces us to the excitement that may have been dormant in our soul for a long time, and it creates that excitement in us in relation to its art. In this way, Makhil's speech does not express appearance; rather, it is the display of the passion that starts from the place of human feelings and emotions in the face of problems and not the world as it is; rather, it shows the way a person feels or wishes (Sabor, 2005,p.28-35).

### **Impact of poetry on society**

About the influence of poetry and its role in society, various ideas have been presented by thinkers; some of them are mentioned here. First, poetry is not a phenomenon that belongs to only one time and has a uniform effect on society. Rather, since poetry started and appeared as a social institution in human society, it has always been a part of human life because poetry has become a part of the world and human existence, as well as an expression of attitudes and feelings and their aesthetic approaches to the world. In this sense, this phenomenon has various definitions, and its impact on society is different from one time to another.

By examining the historical trajectory of poetry on a global scale, it becomes evident that a significant disparity exists between the antiquated form of poetry, representative of the past, and the modern iteration of poetry, reflective of the present-day individual. The disparity can occasionally become so significant that without considering its historical, institutional, and functional continuity, one might mistakenly perceive them as phenomena rooted on distinct foundations. In contemporary society, it is imperative to comprehend the perspective of those from the past who possessed their own unique comprehension of poetry. By acknowledging the limitations and resources available to them, we can gain insight into this phenomenon and apply it to our present circumstances, so fostering a sense of connection with our contemporaries. (Mohajer, 2013,p.145).

Some liken poetry to human religion, which is based on passion, emotion, and impressionability and interprets the facts of life for humans. Therefore, poetry is considered a means to change life; that is, it is a tool that makes life more delicate and beautiful than it is, and the soul relaxes with it. Just as man is not without the need for heavenly religion, he will not be without the need for this human religion (poetry) either. Therefore, poetry serves man and is a means to bring him peace. This piece is actually the result of portraying the beauty of life and its truths in the form of poetry. In other words, poetry tells its philosophy with its meanings and concepts, and that influence is actually these meanings and concepts on humans.

Poetry is an artistic expression of life that shows the outer and inner truths together. If a person in his daily life only pays attention to its appearances, on the other hand, if the audience of the poem reads it in such a way that its concepts penetrate into the lower layers of his mind and personality and get familiar with them, he will get a deep knowledge and image. And it acquires a wideness that is the only feature of a well-informed and well-understood pronoun.

Based on this, poetry is a means to discover the secrets of nature and the inner truths of life in such a way that the poet penetrates the field of nature with his mind and then expresses

his perception of this spiritual journey in the form of poetry and draws it in the form of poem. On the other hand, only a discerning and astute audience can understand the depth of this image; otherwise, it will remain in its appearance.

Some people have the following opinion: poetry depicts and evokes the bitter and sweet events of life on the one hand and thoughts, emotions, and passionate feelings on the other. And these emotions and feelings are cultivated in the poet's imagination workshop, and when the poet finds himself in need of expressing them, he expresses them in an imaginative and beautiful language for the people of society. Now, this expression is not a simple and ordinary expression, but a literary and artistic expression that has an extraordinary effect on the soul and psyche of the audience. Therefore, good poetry has an effect on people, prevents them from doing something, and makes them do something. This is the effect of poetry when there is emotion and fantasy in it, because poetry captures people with these phenomena and spreads to others.

Poetry is a work of art; in every work of art, a special phenomenon is used as the raw material for creation. For example, the painter uses line and color. The musician gives harmony to the sound. The sculptor works with clay, plaster, stone, and wood. The dancer is supported by body movements. Acting and imitation are used in theater, and all these arts are used together in cinema. However, to create literary works, especially poetry, they use language as a raw material, through which they use and express all higher concepts beyond what it has in its ordinary and simple use. Therefore, the subject of the poem is not to express ordinary everyday matters or practical and historical topics; rather, it is the expression of thought, even though it is inspired by nature and life, with the magic of imagination in a rhythmic, rhyming, and melodious form in the best form and format, such as lyric poem, ode, masnavi, quatrain, couplet, etc., and the story has become like that, and it has been designed, made, and elaborated, and it has such a state of mind, unity, harmony, proportion, eloquence, and brilliance that it has become more beautiful, effective, and charming than any other reality, and it is presented to the people of society through this language (Rasekh, 2014,p.50)

Poetry is the depiction of a living world of meanings and words. A good poet is someone who makes poetry a summary of the whole universe, and for this, he inevitably needs a ray of spirituality if the world is against it (Salehi Mazandani, 2009,p. 109).

In the poem, the words "elegant," "melodic," and "brilliant" are used in artistic and imaginative forms with the help of similes and metaphors. The writer and poet, who has a lofty thought in his head and a dreamy dream in his heart, tries to convey his thought and feeling to his reader in the most beautiful and expressive way possible, and to take his reader to the way he wishes without the conscious of the reader.

Based on this, it should be said that a poet is someone who has all these great and lofty thoughts. It means that a person who wants to become a poet or a writer must have a great and lofty thought, a strong feeling and imagination, and great creative power. In addition to these, the poet and writer must have the power of expression, the ability to use artistic techniques, and be aware of the secrets of their use. (Arjang, 2003,p. 35).

### **Who is the poet?**

If we were to acknowledge the notion that poetry embodies the eternal nature of capturing the essence of human emotions within a fleeting moment, expressed via the medium of language, it follows that the poet use words to encapsulate fragments of transitory experiences within the context of the natural world. Poetry might be considered as a

secondary aspect of human nature, distinct from its primary nature. The second nature refers to the poet's response to the perceived everlasting nature of the first. In this instance, the poet endeavours to construct a representation of nature that possesses the enduring qualities akin to those seen in the natural world. By imbuing this constructed nature with eternity, the poet simultaneously establishes their own state of immortality. In this context, it might be posited that a perpetual existence of humankind will manifest itself in the presence of an everlasting natural environment. This is the underlying rationale behind the confrontation between mankind and divinity within the context of the poem. (Brahani, 1968, p.19).

A poet can be defined as an individual who assumes a grounded position and serves as a witness to the presence and reality of various entities. Failure to engage in self-reflection and historical consciousness constitutes a betrayal of history. Furthermore, neglecting to comprehend one's position within their surroundings, without the ability to assess the past, perceive the present, and anticipate the future, also amounts to a betrayal of history. The poet expresses a fervent desire for intense emotions such as blood, passion, and love, while harbouring a strong aversion towards acts of cruelty and degradation. If he is emblematic of the cultural expressions of his era, his poetry will serve as a lasting testament to his legacy once he has passed away. Poetry, as a historical artefact, holds a distinct significance in documenting a particular era, surpassing the writings of philosophers, social scientists, and critics. The poet's perspective is influenced by his contemporary context, whereas the social scientist and critic engage in detached analysis.

According to Baudelaire, God possesses an innate nature that transcends physical existence, exerting dominion over the human heart. This sentence accurately pertains to the esteemed poet of significant renown. For instance, Hafez, Molana, and Bidel exemplify notable poets. These poets are integral to the Persian language and play a significant role in shaping our particular identities. A proficient poet can be defined as nothing more than this. It is imperative for him to sustain his proficiency in the language and actively contribute to its vitality and endurance, as he establishes a foundation rooted in the past while forging connections to the future. The individual's artistic endeavours, particularly in the realm of poetry, reach its zenith, as they immortalize their experiences through the creation of a lasting literary legacy.

His mouth cannot be silenced by any authority, and no individual possesses the ability to exercise authoritarian control over him. According to Brahani it is imperative for a skilled poet to attain a level of artistic expression in their poetry that transcends the ordinary, thereby embodying the essence of what poetry truly is. Moreover, Brahani argues that poetry should strive to achieve a pinnacle of linguistic mastery, whereby it encompasses the entirety of the language. (Brahani, 1968, p.33).

So, the real poet has nothing to do with the saying that "poetry is the feeling of the heart", because the heart is very small. The heart is only a part of a person's existence and never has the wholeness of a person. It is an old and rejected idea to relate everything only to the heart and consider everything to be the emotions of the heart. Poetry is instinct, and feeling and thought are both blood and imagination. The feeling of the heart is shallow and related to that of a romantic and sentimental person who is always crying and lazy and never wants to discover himself in this vast world. So the real poet has the blood of a thinker; with this blood, he finds and splits the particles and makes them one in another way. And for this reason, from the poet's point of view, poetry is higher and more honorable than the objects of nature. The advantage of poetry over nature is that if nature is something that can be touched,

real and non-separate, then poetry is something that is both tangible and intangible, both real and unreal, both single and non-single (Brahani, 1968,p.23).

In an alternative definition and within his counsel to aspiring poets, Coleridge articulates, "I desire that our astute young poets possess awareness of my personal and familiar interpretation of poetry and prose: prose embodies the arrangement of words in the most optimal manner, while poetry embodies the most optimal selection of words in the most optimal order." Sigmund Freud attributed significant significance to poets, regarding them as eminent psychologists who delve into the profound recesses of the human psyche, particularly the unconscious realm. However, he posited that poets accomplish this feat independently. There is a lack of awareness among individuals. In essence, a poet can be described as a skilled artist who possesses the ability to envision both positive and negative aspects within their mind. (Mortaza, 2013,p.107) Through the medium of exceptional poetry, they endeavor to portray societal scenes in the most compelling manner possible, employing vivid and evocative imagery that captivates the audience's attention. By means of their poetic expression, they aim to address and rectify the societal ills that plague their surroundings.

### **Missions of the poet**

From the descriptions of the poet given in the previous paragraphs, it seemed that his social mission was predestined. It is arguable that in this particular environment, the poem is highly valuable and has a notable impact, making its influence on society commensurate. As a result, the poet successfully fulfills their responsibility to society by taking on the position of a poet in reserve. It is clear from the definitions given about the poet that he takes on the function of cultural inheritor in his community. Through his literary works, the poet successfully preserves the entirety of his society's cultural legacy, guaranteeing its passing on to future generations regardless of historical, geographical, global, national, or social class circumstances. For him, this is a big and obvious task since it guarantees that the entire cultural heritage is passed down to the next generation so that they can use it for their own welfare and social connections.

Furthermore, the poet employs poetic language to proficiently record and communicate the historical, political, cultural, and geographical facets of his society, so guaranteeing the dissemination of this knowledge across successive generations. As a result, the next generation is able to understand the way of life of their forebears and use that knowledge to plan and modify their own lives by implementing the beneficial aspects that they have seen. Once again, poets have been given a mission. Through this literary work, the poet has not only fulfilled his artistic goals and taken on his ethical responsibilities, but he has also made a substantial contribution to raising public awareness and enlightening future generations. Stated differently, the poet could be considered as an individual within society with a unique and elevated social status. As such, it is his responsibility to be well-versed in his community, to appreciate the privileges that society accords him, and to understand the responsibilities and goals that have been placed in his charge. Therefore, the poetry that this person, who had a deep understanding of the situation, wrote has unquestionable worth and impact, acting as a major impetus for the social awakening of those who read it. (Shafiei Kandkani, 1980,p.124).

In any case, the poet possesses an equivalent social standing to that of a gentleman. From his perspective, poetry is regarded as "the realm of poets". The essence of every aspiring poet is imbued with a sense of delight. He possesses mastery over his universe due to



the poetic nature it embodies. Whenever his voice resonates within this nation, emanating from all directions, and various factions of individuals heed his summons, and the enduring impact of his resounding utterances consistently remains ingrained within their hearts, so affording him a position of reverence and commanding the respect of the populace. By adopting this approach, individuals will acquire enhanced knowledge and comprehension of their persona. (Farahmand, 1389, 102).

A poet is someone who, when they write a poem, gives you the impression that they are inside your heart, listening to what's going on there with their eyes. A poet is a person who, when he sings, can make you both laugh and cry. You will be so affected by his epic singing that you will worry for your country nonstop. You want to touch anything he describes to you. And when he weeps in sorrow, it seems as though tears are streaming from his eyes. A poet is a person who, via feelings and emotions, bridges the physical world with the spiritual realm, as though he is sending earthly sceneries and landscapes to the celestial side that sustains life. (Mortaza, 2013,p.110).

The poet should have the talent for poetry. This talent is also determined when he can creatively use any expression of any meaning and is aware of the smallest relations of speech. In fact, the poet's skill is paying attention to these subtleties and details. Poets are like lighted lamps; as long as each lamp has its own oil, it is not necessary for a poet to shine with the light of another poet. The difference between poets also depends on various factors. Among them are moral traits and characteristics that are different from one person to another, the influence of the environment and period in which the poet lives, and special and influential events that may happen to a poet while another one will remain unlucky. But with all these differences, what is very important is the poet's talent (Farahmand, 2009, p. 108).

### **The value of poetry and the poet's role in awakening society**

The poet, who is called the creator and provider of poetry, has played a great and important role in the awakening of society. The poet is the torch and light of society, and the enlightenment and awakening of society are almost dependent on him and his poetry. From this point of view, the true mission and duty of the poet are enlightenment and social awakening. And his poetry can remove the dust of ignorance and neglect from a sleepy society and lead its people to intellectual awakening. It is obvious that such poetry often reaches the level of enlightenment of society and plays a role in awakening it (Zarqani, 2004,p.25).

Since poetry is a means of reaching a high goal (a goal that guides a person to the source of God's light and to the destination and brings happiness and prosperity to society and its people), they know; therefore, in order to guide the members of the society to this lofty goal, the poet takes help from the poem, and by means of it, he expresses all his thoughts, and feelings, which leads to awakening the sleepy society and its people. So, the poem, in its true meaning, expresses the wishes, thoughts, and how to think in the direction of awakening and improving the lives of people in society, which is written by the poet. This is why they say: Poetry is the expressive language of people in society; it gives life to society; and it defines and shows the direction of people's movement in the direction of evolution and fruitfulness. He is the crowned poet and standard bearer of human society, whose poetry awakens the dormant talents and gives freshness and beauty to the soul and spirit of the people of the society. Because of this passage, his poetry is known as a spring that quenches every thirst. In this sense, it is known that the poet's poetry deals with the human soul and spirit, which, on

the one hand, can awaken the members of society and, on the other hand, solve the challenges and problems in society.

In addition to all the value and role of poetry and the mission of the poet, which was to awaken society, the poet's poetry, with its royal and heartwarming songs, can create a kind of excitement in society and invite the people of the society towards kindness, love, purity, and intimacy, and make them share in each other's sadness and happiness. However, the poet plays the role of creating love in society by composing poetry, and sometimes he creates passion and excitement, valuing dreams and ideals, originalities and missions, and condemning and anti-valuing, it expresses the evils and vices, and at other times, against oppression and tyranny, it sings the virtue of order and destruction and stands up. From this point of view, it can be seen that the poet has an unbreakable link with the spirituality and beliefs of his community. This is where the poet is considered a bridge that establishes a relationship between the past, present, and future of society and the nation. And every nation in the passage of history can benefit from his poetry and look at their possessions in the ancient mirror depicted by the poet.

From this point of view, the poet's poem expresses feelings, love, interest, and affection and also shows oppositions, hatreds, and contradictions, ultimately being effective in all of them. Because all the parts of existence in the poet's poetry take on a different color and find a new form, and this is why sometimes poetry changes the tastes and desires of people in society (Mujahid, 1996, p.15). In fact, every human society is alive with its own culture and literature. This culture and literature are common among the nations, which are in most cases necessary for each other and are constantly helping each other. Now that the poet is considered the creator of the literature of nations, he always plays a role in the awakening of society, encourages people not to do ugly and bad things, and guides people to the right and straight path. It is certain that the poets and elites of society bear the responsibility of doing this in the first place, not the common people. This is why poets are considered to reflect the perceptions and motivations of society's awakening and progress. On the other hand, the poet spreads his thoughts among the society through poetry to wake up the people of the society and encourage them in the direction of progress and prosperity. This is why Reza Brahini writes about the poet's responsibility: poets and writers should belong to a class that is not only influenced by society but also participates in the transformation and change of the nature of society, because writing and the poems of the writer and the poet are read by a large spectrum of society, and thus an individual work that has social roots affects the minds of the people of a society. (Brahani, 1347, pp. 128–129).

## **Conclusion**

A poet is someone who uses their imagination to create, seeing both good and bad things in their thoughts. At the same time, they create extraordinary poetry that portrays social scenes in a way that is both inventive and nuanced, drawing readers in. Poets intentionally bring attention to themselves by putting their ideas in this way, all the while working to rid society of evil and corruption. A poet is someone who, independent of historical, geographical, global, national policy, or social class circumstances, preserves society's cultural legacy via poetry and passes it on to future generations. For him, this is a big and obvious task because it guarantees that cultural legacy is passed on to the next generation, so they can use it for their own personal growth and social connections. Through their poetry, poets fulfil the responsibility of transmitting and safeguarding the historical, political,

cultural, and geographic facets of their society, making sure that this information is passed down to future generations. Information is passed down across generations, giving the next generation insight into the lifestyle of the generation before them. This allows them to make wise decisions and modify their own lives by taking the good and useful lessons from their forebears. This is one of the poet's other goals. Therefore, the poet has not only fulfilled his goal and taken on his duty with this work of literature, but he has also made a substantial contribution to the social consciousness of both his peers and the generations that follow. A poet is a person who has a keen understanding of their own social situation. Through poetry expression, the concerned individual efficiently transmits their consciousness to the people of society. Without a doubt, the act of communicating this insight through poetry is essential to the process of arousing society's collective consciousness. The poet strengthens the fabric of society by representing the essence and thoughtful reflection of existence. Through his poetry works, the poet demonstrates the course of social evolution and teaches members of the community how to promote mutual service, acceptance, and the taking of important acts in this regard. After a thorough assessment, we have concluded that further research is necessary in order to pursue the poet's calling. Therefore, it is advised that in the future, scholars conduct in-depth research on the subject of the poet's profession and all of its facets.

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