



Research Article

Understanding the Nature and Elements of Poem

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ABSTRACT

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Poetry is an effective and prosperous instructional approach for the English language. For individuals who are acquiring knowledge of the English language, it serves as an exceptional method to enhance their skills in reading, writing, speaking, and listening. Poetry is an excellent method for instructing English due to its authenticity, capacity to enable children to articulate their thoughts and emotions, its role as a remarkable cultural representative, and its ability to enhance their language proficiency. Poetry is sometimes regarded as the most intricate genre of literature, as it explores a broad spectrum of lyrical, dramatic, and narrative themes. When teaching English through poetry, teachers must consider various elements, including the students' proficiency level, the selected texts, and their teaching approach. Examining the definition of poetry and its core components in great detail is challenging, if not unachievable, due to the lack of prior exploration on the subject. Poets have characterized poetry as the harmonious manifestation that arises from the fusion of intellect and imagination. Authors have included intellectual concepts and notions into poetry, alongside the rhythmic and imaginative aspects of the belletrists.

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Introduction

The essential qualities of a poem are typically very difficult to describe; one could argue that they are indefinable. To understand a poem and its essential elements, however, one must refer to the theories and interpretations of poets and writers from the past as well as from the present. A poem is a piece of writing that expresses the feelings, thoughts, and desires of the poet. Another way to describe a poem is as a complex tangle of thoughts, emotions, and imagination. A poem consists of the following components, according to these two definitions: ideas, sentiments, emotions, language, musicality, significance, and rhyme. Poetry is a powerful tool that may be used to improve vocabulary and grammar in addition to helping pupils understand the English language. It explores timeless ideas, covers captivating subjects, and provides a forum for students to share their feelings and life experiences. Children can learn more about society and history through poetry. The poem consists of two main parts: a formal, linguistic part and a spiritual, psychological part. Understanding each element's unique traits, structure, and guiding principles is essential to understanding a poem in its entirety. Poetry's formal, linguistic, spiritual, and psychological components provide the structure and direction of the work. A piece of writing cannot be categorized as a poem if any one of these elements is missing.

Objectives

The primary aims of this research piece are to determine the essence or characteristics of a Poem. The study of the essence of poetry and its fundamental components enables us to engage in critical analysis, elucidate and interpret its meaning, and effectively comprehend the poet's message.

- To examine the fundamental components and foundations of a Poem.
- To analyze the poem from the perspective of prosody, logicians, and modern writers.
- To investigate the factors that contributes to the impact of a poem on the audience and its significance.

Research Methods

The researcher used library method in writing this article in descriptive nature, in order to get the desired objectives; the researcher referred to eighteen reliable sources and completed the article.

Literature Review

It is crucial to take into account the writers' grasp of language and literature as it is represented in their works while talking about poetry and all of its different forms, contents, imagery, and other elements. They have changed and examined the poetry on their own, ignoring its merits, based on their

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personal convictions and research results in this field. However, there isn't now any literature or research that examines the definition and substance of a poem on its own. Understanding the essence of poetry and meeting the needs of teachers, students, and others who are passionate about poetry and literature are the goals of this page. What's the essence of poetry's alluring magic? The idea of a poem has fascinated people for millennia, inspiring philosophers and authors to come up with a plethora of meanings. Documents and literary works from many cultures have adopted these concepts (Kamiyar, 2000). It cannot be replicated or authenticated. There hasn't been a comprehensive explanation of poetry up to now, even though a lot of time has passed since its creation (Jafari, 2011). The main focus has been on literary figures' core material and critique. Nevertheless, there are also those like Sakaki, Shams Qaees Razi, and Qadama, the son of Jafar. A poem is a harmonious, expressive kind of art. Poets such as Plato, Aristotle, Ibn Sina, and Khwaja Nasir e Tousi all agree that poetry is exciting and imaginative. Nonetheless, modern poets feel that a poem cannot be primarily defined by its rhythm city or inventiveness. The two essential elements of imagination and weight must be thoughtfully considered and pondered over in order to truly understand the Poem. The Poem is basically a well-balanced piece of writing that results from the combination of these two elements (Zarinkoub, 2011).

Definition of Poem

Poetry is described as a kind of expression that includes rhymed speech, order, melody, knowledge, comprehension, and understanding. According to (Dehkhoda, 1998), it generates written language, particularly prose, one of the three primary genres of literature (Dehkhoda, 1998). Literary tradition states that the best way to describe a poem is as follows: Poetry is defined as the creative process of producing original written works (Anoushe, 2002). It also represents a boundary and a split within the discipline of logical science. This is a subject. It is true to state that inclusion and a free-form framework are not characteristics of poetry. Nonetheless, the definition that follows could be used to distinguish poetry from non-poetic texts: Using literary and artistic devices, the discourse is a thoughtful, imaginative, and ethereal investigation that highlights the value of friendship and human aesthetics (Amin, 2008). To put it another way, a poem is a tangible object with a message. The poet wants to convey something of the incomprehensible in a special way through the poetry. It is more solid and important. There is a track that goes with the song. Some scholars suggest that this specific meaning is where the Hebrew word "shure," which means "song and song," may have come from. Poetry and music are related since poetry is by its very nature an artistic form of expression (Naqvi, 2005). In his book *Collection of Literary Issues*, Dr. Abdul Ghani & Barzin Mehr makes the case that poetry is a palpable, spiritual form of expression that is distinguished by its creative and rhythmic elements (Barzin, 2003). Poetry is made up of words and wisdom, according to Shams Qais Razi Saheb al-Mu'jam fi Ma'ai'arasha'ar al-Ajam. Poetry interpretation requires careful consideration, reasoning, and the application of proper presumptions. The poem's last vowel must also be consistent. "There is a distinction between poetry and delusions, as well as disorganized and meaningless words," he said, hinting at a spiritual connection. To attain equilibrium means to distinguish between spiritual order and prose. It suggests that the half-verse, which is a full poem on its own, is not the same as the verse, which consists of two stanzas; in other words, the verse is not the same as the individual stanzas. The writer claimed that the poem's absence of rhyme is demonstrated by the last letters of the words in a certain way that is, until a difference between rhymes and non-rhyming became apparent (Amin, 2008). However, different people have

different opinions about the poetry, thus when it comes to categorizing them, there are two main groups: The first group contests the definition of poetry, arguing that its existential scope renders it unachievable or impractical, and defines poetry instead in terms of its elements and distinctive characteristics. Which qualities belong to prosody and which are intrinsic in the second category? They chose a particular problem and used it as the foundation for their definition of the poetry. Poetry is frequently thought of as having prosodic weight. Some people also think that poetry's higher expressiveness or poetic logic are what make poetry unique. Two groups distinguished poetry from order by emphasizing the role of imagination, and poetry from prose by citing language as the primary criterion (Jafari, 2011). It is certainly a difficult task to define poetry while accounting for all pertinent aspects. Many consider this project to be among the most difficult in this field; others contend that the elusive poetry is real. Writing a precise definition of poetry is a difficult undertaking. To gain an understanding of the viewpoints and interpretations of writers and poets from various historical periods, it is helpful to offer a few definitions. According to Shams Qais Razi's "Al-Ma'jam Fi Ma'air Al-Ajam Poems," poetry has the following characteristics: equality, recurrence, structure, spirituality, rhythm, and unique concluding letters. The four components of idea, weight, rhyme, and language are all well included in the description (Amin, 2008). Ibn Sina Balkhi, often known as Al-Shafa'i, is cited by Shafi'i Kodkani in the following ways: Words with repeated equal-weight rhymes and identical letter combinations make up a hypothetical poetry style known as verbal poetry. In contrast, Shafi'i Kodkani asserts that poems are linguistic phenomena. As to Jafari (2011), the poet use language in their poem to accomplish a task that enables the reader to differentiate between the poet's poetic language and everyday language (Jafari, 2011). Barzin Mehr asserts that a poem is an expression of the poet's feelings and ideas, including their desires, regrets, and joys (Barzin, 1999). Reza Brahni asserts that poetry is an impromptu creation. The quality of poetry is that it arises from a tranquil mood and comes back to the poet when they repeat it (Brahni, 1968). Nobody else is able to sing the poetry he writes. In "Badee," Taqi Vahidian Kamiyar makes the claim that poetry is the creative application of language in a way that creates visual interest. "Although it is a form of language, it does not adhere to the conventions of news language as the poet's intention is to employ language in order to produce aesthetic appeal rather than convey information," he continues. In contrast to merely expressing feelings, contends that the main goal of poetry is to capture and represent feelings (Fatuhi, 2007). Poetry is a form of creative expression through language; it will have meant even if the words chosen are inappropriate for the situation (Nasser, 2003). The poem is the result of tremendous spiritual devotion, passionate burning passion, and remarkable thoughts; the song represents the celestial realm, which is composed of profound love and deep compassion. Moreover, no single term can be used to describe all types of art.

The Basic Elements of Poem

As we said before, Poem is the emotional entanglement of thought and imagination in compact and melodious language. According to this definition, Poem has several elements that include (thought, emotion, feeling, language, song, weight and rhyme) (Eshraqi, 2013). Sopoem has twobasic element (Form "Content", Meaning "Spiritual").

The spiritual element in a finer analysis includes elements such as: thought, feeling, emotion and imagination. The form or formal element of the poem is also used in the analysis of finer

elements such as: language, weight, song or music (whether external or internal).

Pure Poem combines all these elements and forms in its organ-like structure. And it combines and integrates in a single collection and sits in an inter-mental relationship from the heart of the poet to the heart of the audience. As a result, a poem that is at its peak has a single truth and a unified existence. In the sense that the elements of the elements are interwoven with formal elements like the threads of an exquisite hand-woven carpet and are inseparable from each other (Amin, 2008).

Aristotle considered spiritual Poem to be imaginative and its formal element to be rhythmic, and word that is only rhythmic but not imaginative is excluded from the category of Poem. In classical Dari Persian literature, poem is defined as words with a balanced spiritual order, i.e., weighted, repeated, equal, rhymed and imaginative that the coordinates of weight and rhyme are focused on ((word)) and the characteristic of imagination. A concept (meaning and concept) is Poem. Therefore, to distinguish Poem from non-Poem (= non-Poem), its nature, elements, coordinates and characteristics must be determined. The art of Poem comes out of the category of Poem psychologically and spiritually, as well as linguistically and formally (Amin, 2008).

A: The Spiritual Element of Poem

The psychological components of a poem, such as its ideas, feelings, and imagination, are referred to as its spiritual aspect. It includes all of the ideas, topics, and creative forms that come from the poet's soul and flow outward to form the poem's core. According to Amin (2008), a poem is an expression of the poet's imagination (Amin, 2008). A poem is built on the foundation of imagination. The poet's attempt to create an affective connection with the audience, the universe, and outside things is what constitutes the essence of imagination. According to (Amin, 2008) imagination is the capacity to generate creative thoughts and mental images that are communicated in a clear, understandable way. Human creativity requires imagination, which is expressed as the deliberate creation of mental images. It is an indispensable component of creative, literary, and musical pursuits, contributing significantly to the creation of novel concepts. There is a strong correlation between imagination and transformation (Aziz, 2001). Shafii Kadkani observes that poetry's main element is imagination and that reading it aloud usually entails an emotional component. He goes on to say that imaginations act as sensory experiences those open doors to affective states. This force is intrinsically indefinable and has its source in the imagination. De Lewis says that the power to create poetic imagery or inventiveness comes from the imagination (Kamiiyar, 2000).

Shape of Imagination

Poetry is a form of language that has been given special importance. According to a researcher, the primary objective of poetry is to liberate itself from the constraints of conventional language, including everyday and ordinary language (Momani, 1998). A mind that has undergone self-transformation utilizes tools to create written works of art or literature. The art of literature is formed by the use of creative and inventive language. When these words have both depth and rhythm, they become poetry. If not, they are expressed as prose literature or creative prose with more than four forms and imaginative elements. These metaphors, similes, or allusions are not considered acceptable (Sarvatian, 2004). Furthermore, it contained a diverse range of overstatements (Kamiiyar, 2000). The emergence of the art of literature serves the objective of conveying a secondary meaning or a modified representation

that exists within the artist's imagination. The requirement for weight and rhyme in poetry does not imply that the poetic utterance is confined to the arrangement of two parallel lines. The format resembles molded bricks, with a single frame that is equal and parallel. Imagination can be regarded as both the origin of art and a representation of the intellect (Sarvatian, 2004).

B: Formal Element of the Poem

The formal element of the poem means the linguistic features and characteristics of the poem, and the so-called FORM is the form and cover of the poem, and it consists of: beat, weight, or musical glam, processing, the tone of the letters and melodiousness combined with expressive techniques and verbal arts. and spiritual, such as: simile, star, irony, permissible, and others. These are all formal elements of Poem. The formal or linguistic element of a poem is the style of speech or expression, i.e., the language, words, form and structure of the poem, and external rhythm and musicality (including weight and rhyme) is the formal element of the poem (Amin, 2008).

According to Mahmoud Fatuhi and Habibullah Abbas, based on the aspects that have been mentioned in the definitions of Poem and are called the main elements of Poem, they are: 1- Wordiness, 2- Fantasy, 3- Emotional and Feeling. Being, 4- Weight and Music.

- Poem is a word, and a word is a directed speech, a thought and an activity of the human mind, which has a meaning and purpose.
- Imagination, imagination is one of the activities of the human mind, through which a person or a poet can destroy reality and create a new world more beautiful and imaginable than the world; he is even able to create the impossible in his mind.
- Affection, affection is a kind of empathy and spiritual kinship with others and it is enjoyable to discover similar feelings, wishes and thoughts in others, and human participation in sadness and happiness is the product of this spiritual trait.
- Weight and music, music is the art of make-up, enjoying music is natural and internal, a person is instinctively familiar with music. When a pleasant thought is accompanied by music, it creates the greatest pleasure (Kodkani, 1989).

In the book "Tila Darmas" by Reza Brahni, the author discusses the fundamental components of a poem. The fundamental components of a Poem are not limited to prose and rhyme, but rather encompass higher elements that can be referred to as the everlasting essences of a Poem. These essences are numerous in nature. They are characterized by simplicity (simile) and a slightly intricate nature, yet they are outstanding and pertain to the internal and mental realm (metaphor). They exist in a more elevated and profound state (symbol), and ultimately reach their pinnacle (myth) (Brahni, 1968).

Levels of Literary Works

Verse: Verses, adhering to the fundamental principles of a poem's exterior structure, represent the most elementary aspect of poetry. At this point, the speaker of the poem establishes a pattern of rhyming words and their components, forming four distinct sections. Writing and performing a poem on significant events, such as a king's coronation or an emir's congratulations, is a customary practice to express wishes for peace and show respect to the ruler during formal national and religious

festivities. For instance, he ought to state that although possessing all the formal attributes of a poem, such as rhythm, rhyme, repetition, and symmetry, this speech with absolute rhymes is utterly unappealing from a literary and improvisational perspective. Moreover, it lacks the essential components that define poetry.

Speech: The degree of passion and intelligence in a poem determines its average level. It can be characterized as a literary creation that emphasizes consciousness as the poem's theme and content. When it comes to originality, striking use of language, and impactful writing, it approaches the level of a poem. On the other hand, if the poetry is considered an intellectual expression, then its scope is severely constrained. In addition, the poem's intellectual and rhetorical elements fall short of reaching their full potential. Sometimes the writings of Saadi, Nasser Khosrow, Rumi (in the Masnavi, not in the Divan Shams), and Parvin Itsaami deal only with rhetoric, oratory, ethics, and wisdom. Poetry touches on issues of education, morality, mysticism, humanity, and society. It does not become eloquent enough to be considered a poem as a result. Instead, it is a skillfully composed poem with strong language, a sound structure, and deep philosophical and moral concerns. But for a poem to offer the reader or listener the satisfaction of interacting with it, it must be of extraordinary quality and purity. The poet works diligently and with *ijtihad* to create his lyrics, but he gets tired sometimes (Amin, 2008). Reza Brahini contends that not all slogans are poems. For instance, not all slogans—such as "He who was wise was capable" or "the sons of men of the upper limbs"—can be considered poems unless they meet the requirements of the poet's dignity and worth. In this sense, Ur's motto lacks both poetic and cultural significance, though it occasionally may have social significance (Brahni, 1968).

Poem: The highest order of Poem is the reflection of pure feelings, bright thoughts and narrow and delicate imaginations of the poet, on the circuit of creating beauty with imagery and image. An image is a mental work or a visible similarity that conveys its sensory experience to the audience with the arrangement and selection of words. This kind of depiction in the highest order of Poem (poetic genius) requires the presentation of a great theme with great words. In this type of Poem, the inner value, the elegance of the meaning, imagination, imagery and the value of the container (content) are consistent and equal with the soundness of the external structure, the music of the words, the expressive arrays and the beauty of the container (form) (Sarvatian, 2004).

The Conditions for the Impact of Poem on People

Poetry's chief aim, according to Plato, Aristotle, Ibn Sina, and other thinkers of the day, is to dominate and enthrall spirits. They did, however, also stress how crucial it is for poetic works to have both substance and rhythm. Poetry should also make use of poetic elements that go beyond simple words. All literary discourse, including poetry, must first and foremost captivate its listeners; this elusive quality is known as "the enchantment of articulation."

A poem has the power to make someone think about what they consider to be the beauty or ugly in their spirit. The poem must appeal to a larger audience, regardless of whether it arouses intense feelings or persistent anxiety. A poet's chances of gaining societal acceptance are strongly correlated with the empathy they inspire in the audience. Furthermore, the likelihood that a poet's poetry would be forgotten decreases with the audience's familiarity with the poet's language. The poet's ability to express their feelings and ideas in a way that transcends conventional forms of communication is a necessary condition for having an impact on others. Demetrius, also known as Demetriyo, was a Greek philosopher who maintained that nothing ordinary or

conventional could have any lasting value or intrinsic merit (Naqvi, 2005). What made researcher to think more about Poem and what it is and its nature from the point of view of prosodics, logicians, and contemporary writers was that each one of their views and beliefs in relation to what Poem is and what it is and its nature has determined the pillars and elements that are the result. In relation to what and the nature of the poem, we cannot make an absolute decision. However, it is still open to debate whether it is difficult and impossible to recognize the nature of Poem.

Conclusion

The scholars were motivated to delve deeper into the essence of poetry and its constituents by the viewpoints and convictions of prosodics, logicians, and contemporary writers. The core concepts and components that arise have been influenced by their varied perspectives and beliefs about the essential nature and qualities of poetry. We cannot conclusively ascertain the poem's topic matter or stylistic features. However, there is currently a lack of consensus regarding the level of difficulty and utility in understanding the fundamental theme of a poem. After a thorough examination of poetry and its core concepts, I have determined that there is no definitive description for it. No comprehensive characteristic that completely prevents interpretation has been suggested since its inception. Consequently, individuals are permitted to cultivate their own concepts and viewpoints regarding the poem. In general, it is important to recognize that a poem does not solely rely on rhythm and rhyme to fulfill its purpose. In addition to these components, it is essential to incorporate contemplative thought. Poetry encompasses only speech that adheres to the standards of exceptional quality and meticulous contemplation. It is argued that the poet personifies their feelings instead of simply expressing them, with imagination being the central concept. The poet's emotions and observations, encompassing instances of happiness, sorrow, and longing, are conveyed in the poem. The poetry serves as a reflective surface that portrays the author's genuine emotions, intellectually stimulating ideas, and intricate visions, all artfully intertwined to create aesthetic appeal through vivid imagery.

Recommendation

Undoubtedly, the analysis of the essence of a Poem is not only a novel and unspoiled scientific endeavor, but its influence on thoughts and minds will be evident. Illuminate the subject and its significance will become evident. Scientific knowledge, research, professors, scientific books, academic theses at the bachelor's, master's, and doctoral levels are necessary to understand this field. The researcher of the month explores this field from various perspectives and covers different types of poems and subjects. The research focuses on development and is comprehensive.

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