

## Poetic Communication

**Dr. GEETA LAKHOTRA**

*Assistant Professor in English  
Government Degree College, Samba, Jammu & Kashmir*

**Dr. KULDEEP SINGH**

*Associate Professor in Punjabi  
Government Degree College, Samba, Jammu & Kashmir*

### Abstract

*Ever since human civilization has been come into existence man began to communicate with each other. In the pre-historic times when language was not developed humans generally used signs and gestures to express their thoughts. Slowly and slowly verbal communication originated and human began to speak. So in simple words communication is the exchange of information and ideas. Poetic communication is not a simple one it is an artistic transference of ideas. The poet, through his verses talk to reader and the words convey the emotions of poet. When a poet makes a poem he does not keep in mind any particular reader. Under the spell of external stimulus he produces poem. The poem provides a pleasure, relief, knowledge and emotional insight. Sigmund Freud, a renowned Austrian neurologist once spoke on poetry and said: if anyone is undergoing any problem he may be relaxed by releasing his pent up unwanted emotions from his mind while writing versification on paper. Many scholars endorse this point of view. This research paper titled "Poetic Communication" attempts to study poetic communication, how it came into being and how the poetic and aesthetic theories interpreting the relationship between the poet and reader.*

**Keywords:** *Sensibility, Reconciliation, Synaesthesia, communication, Republic, Creation, Imitation Dissociation, Impersonalization.*

### Aims of Study

Many critics formulated the theories to make clear the role of critics in the creation of poetry. These theories provide a way to a reader for understanding the purpose of a poet and the influence of poetic work over a reader. From time to time these critics enter into the field and explored the theories for poetic creation. The aim of this paper to throw light over the role of poet and reader in making and understanding any work of art.

### Introduction

Poetry is the creation of mind. The poet who has predilection for producing poetry, adherent to follow a well-structured mode for writing verses. First he considered an idea that germinates in his conscious mind. He wilfully perceives, conceives, transforms, diffuses and generates a poem. So poetry is an emotional experience of a poet. William Shakespeare, a renowned poet and prominent figure in the realm of literature wrote about a poet and his inspiration in his famous sonnet "Poet, Lover and Lunatic". "And as imagination bodies forth, the form of things

unknown, the poet pen turn them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing"<sup>1</sup>. He described how a poet effaces himself for his creation. Under imagination he scribbles his thoughts. By a medium of work a poet establishes a correlation between external stimulus which paves a way for awakening the mental situation and own instinct of the poet, these two impulses give a form. This is the part of poet which he plays with ingenuity. After this poetic process, the reader who reads the poem and decoding its meaning, while comprehending the work of art the reader's mind becomes a receptive. It is up to reader how he takes the creation of poet. One of the intellectuals redefine the role of poet and reader in these words "Poet creates, reader recreates"<sup>2</sup>. Like other likeminded William Shakespeare too stamped this definition by saying that in a poem poet expresses his feeling and reader visions the feeling of a poet by the spectacles of poet but it is poet only who persuades a reader to believe on his imaginative world. William Shakespeare elaborated this concept comprehensively by saying that Poet has capability to convince reader for his vision through the creation he

paints a picture of bear exactly. That is not a bear but a bush. He forced readers mentally to accept his imagination. So poet has transmutation power. Having seen these attributions of an artist, Plato condemned poetry as well as poet. He believes poetry pollutes the mind of young people; the young reader begins to manipulate what a poet offers them. The wicked elements of poem may pollute the minds and these immoralities must not be rectified in the coming time. So Plato insisted to banish poet from the society and suggested poetry must not be part of curriculum as it creates illusions. Despite that Plato placed the poet at higher ladder, he laid down the theory of imitation in his celebrated work "Republic". He declared that the artist works is a mere phantom of originals. First the artist defines his concept, the thing he describes is a copy of heavenly beauty, So how can a poet be justified his view on the subject where he is an imitator only he delineates nor the inner reality but the exterior semblance the appearances of the appearance. The poet produces poetic relish on his creation. Not only this poetic imitation brings poetic bliss but this cognitive elation paves the way for the catharsis theory. Aristotle disapproved all the allegations of Plato on poets. He placed the poet at the top in the hierarchy. He coined new theory on imitation he reappraised it with new parameters. He proved it by saying this "Imitation is a creative act"<sup>3</sup>This theory catharsis tragic relief unveiled many secret between a receiver and a poet. The artist has an idea he transforms it into reality. He does not present anything as it is but after inducing a small transfiguration. In this process idea forms matter and matter is responsible for the formation of the world. The idea is a prime driving force of any creation. Idea can be imitated and drawn out of the experience of life. Aristotle elucidated tragedy in terms of catharsis-tragic relief. He emphasised upon that tragedy wipes out pity and excessive emotions from mind. After purgation of pity and awe anyone can become normal. According to him tragedy is a purgation of unwanted emotional and discharged all of them from the conscious mind. Plato and Aristotle devised the theories of poetry to elicit the meaning entrenched in words in ancient ages. Their work put forward in the 18<sup>th</sup> century by S.T. Coleridge, who developed myriad major theories" Reconciliation of opposites, Suspension of

disbelief and suspension of disbelief. Coleridge was a poet of sensibility associated with the Romantic Movement and one of the famous lake poets of the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Through his verses he unconcealed the poetic creation. His theory Reconciliation of opposite is centred on unifying of conflicting, idealistic, realistic and artistic elements. Each essential part shows concord with each other. Coleridge put forth two imaginative theories i.e primary and secondary. Primary imagination is voluntary act. An artist perceives an idea this is first step. In secondary he moulds, reshape, refix and produced. Both the imaginations are conscious part of mind. One acts and other follows. During the poetic process the poet serves as a mediator between perceiving and shaping. Coleridge in his work "Biographia Literaria" described the role of imagination in these words. " It is the mesothesis reconciliation of likeness and difference"<sup>4</sup> Coleridge's suspension of disbelief is one of the finest term in literary world. To believe in what the poet says, to have faith in fictitious world, suspend the reality for sometimes and intrudes into the supernatural world and begins to think himself as component of the play, tale, poem etc. he brought this concept to make reader be aware of about those works which has been created to get pleasure. The poem 'Christabel' is the typical illustration of this term. Coleridge never worked as a critic but he promulgated theories for understanding the ties between poet and reader and how a poet communicates with his audience. William Wordsworth was not intellectual like Coleridge he was contemporary of Coleridge he gave simplicity to poetic language. Refusing to accept exaggeration refinement and polish language he recommended to put into use a language of common people into poetry. T.S.Eliot, a modern poet rejected all the poetic theory and invented new one. He wrote traditional and individual talent, Hamlet and his problems and impersonal theory and dissociation of sensibility. Like Plato Eliot registered resentment over all the theories of poetry. He believes poetry is neither a record of emotions nor a criticism of life but it is poet's objectivity and impersonality. He emphasis upon that while writing poetry a poet should be behaved like a catalyst which precipitates the thought in mind and makes a work of art. He explained this entire technique in his famous

work Selected Essays “the poet has not a personality to express but a particular medium”<sup>5</sup> He initiated new dimension in poetry by laying down the foundation of usages “ the poetry is an escape from emotions and personality”<sup>6</sup>. He holds that poetry should not show the personality of a poet, the readers themselves analyse the poem and reach the conclusion, second he puts work of art is an organism every part is depended upon each other. If parts donot blend together and they show evidence of their individualities then it is a dissociation of sensibility, By this phrase Eliot meant when poet’s thought is unable to convent itself into feeling resulting dissociation of sensibility. If a reader come across such work he easily identities the failure of a poet. Third Eliot gave another concept objective correlative to figure out the nature of poetry. As per his theory the emotions cannot be conveyed to anyone directly rather a poet can express his emotions immaculately through a objective correlation. T.S. Eliot also made use of medium of play “Hamlet and his problem” to clarify how emotion can articulate in poetry by taking some mediation or objects that can evoke the familiar emotion in the reader. T.S.Eliot followed the aesthetic theory where the basis purpose of art is to art for art’s sake. He refuted art misuse for other causes. He stressed work of art should be for pleasure only, the art should not serve other purposes. T.S. Eliot was poet well-versed in poetry domain and its limitation, unlike him I.A. Richard who was not poet, gave a critical theory on poetry. In his work Foundation of Aesthetics he defines synaesthesia. This term means equilibrium of opposite impulses in any work of art. The equilibrium coordination balance and attitude form a poem. He puts new narrative of poetic poem is like this “poetry speaks not to the mind but to the impulses and its speech, literal or unilateral”<sup>7</sup>. He drew a distinct between former theories and his own that it is neither desire of conscious mind, nor escape from life nor an act of child but it is an art of mature mind. Only adult mind presents beautiful words in a melodious rhythm and cadence. The poetic communication is a tripolar process. In this trilogy three people involve- a poet, reader and critics. A poet creates a work of art when this art reaches receiver’s hand he sees the poet’s identical situation of his conscious mind and visions the

imagination. So, the common variables between the ordinary intuition of the reader and the complex creative intuition of the poet can only be responsible for uniting the spirit of the reader with the poet to attain the true aesthetic experience. The reader takes the poetic relish and delight.

### Conclusion

Poetry is a flow of emotions these emotions feel a reader and endeavour to comprehend the meaning. This is a simple process at the surface level but it is complex one when a reader tries to explore the liaison between a poet and a receiver. Plato defamed poets and suspended poetry from his ideal state on the basis of morality. As people use the vision of a poet to look on any concept, Aristole gave elevated place to poet as they help to develop a sound mind in any commoner and it is work of art only that might make one moral. Similarly Coleridge reveals the faculty of mind by differentiating two impulses primary and secondary imagination. He proved primary possess by all poets. The primary one manipulates by poet by using secondary impulse and creates a work of art. The reader analysis both the imagination while contemplating any art work. T.S. Eliot like Coleridge contributed a lot and suggested own theories. As how a poet can conceal himself behind his words and how a poem stirs a reader mind. The poetic circuit that comprises of poet reader somehow provided a fact that poetry exists in a reader and it is reader only who makes it immortal.

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