

Title: Understanding the essence of poetry.

Poetry is an abstract form of writing which deals mainly with events regarding public opinions. It is usually misinterpreted that poetry deals with personal opinions. The poet himself is affected from such contemporary events but his main focus should be the mass opinion.

However the political poet interprets the vastness of nature beside presenting the past. There always remain a gap between the poet and his poetry because he is unable to link such events with himself. The basic art in poetry is to consider essential material to make the

work creative. In certain conditions, the poet goes ^{deep in thinking} ~~so~~ much ~~depth~~ that he loses his own imagination.

On the contrary, sometimes he views the situation only with private angle. Hence, the efforts has been done to improve any of these extremes.

Total word count is 126 and original word cocunt is 351.

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Passage.

The essence of poetry is that it deals with events which concern a large number of people and can be grasped not as immediate personal experience but as matter known largely from heresy and presented in simplified and often abstract forms. It is thus the antithesis of all poetry which deals with the special, individual activity of the self and tries to present this as specially and as individually as it can. The poet who deals with public themes may himself be affected, even deeply, by contemporary events at some point in his own being, but to see them in their breadth and depth he must rely largely on what he hears from other men and from mass instruments of communication. From the start his impulse to write about them is different from any impulse to write about his own affairs. It may be just as strong and just as compelling, but it is not of the same kind. He has to give his own version of something which millions of others may share with him, and however individual he may wish to be, he cannot avoid relying to a large extent on much that he knows only from second hand.

Fundamentally this may not matter, for after all what else did Shakespeare do: but the Political poet does not construct an imaginary past, he attempts to grasp and interpret a vast present. Between him and his subject there is a gap which he can never completely cross, and all his attempts to make events part of himself must be to some extent hampered by recalcitrant elements in them, which he does not understand or cannot assimilate or find irrelevant to his creative task. In such poetry selection which is indispensable to all art, has to be made from an unusually large field of possibilities and guided by an exacting sense of what really matters and what does not. On one side he may try to include too much and lose himself in issues where he is not imaginatively at home, on the other side he may see some huge event merely from a private angle which need not mean much to others. Political poetry oscillates between these extremes, and its history in our time has been largely attempts to make the best of one or the other of them or to see what compromises can be made between them.