

Poetics- The Study of Linguistic Techniques In Poetry and Literature: An Analysis

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Poetics can be defined as a system of a poetic creation which is beyond a physical state. In other words, we can say that Poetics stands for a metaphysical state of a poetic creation. Its chief concern is not only the creation of a poem rather to highlight linguistic features, cultural values and dialogues, as well as literary discourse. The basic motif of analysis of any literary creation is to associate it with the basis of literature, but the conscious creation of a literary genre has an inherent sub-conscious creation in its core depth, like; social, historical and cultural patterns.

Any literary has an interlink with its geographical background. In other words it can be said that culture and poetics-both are complimentary to each other, the probable shape of any literary creation that takes place in our mind while reading and analyzing it, certainly relates to its cultural patterns as its basic background. A creation comes into action only and only when it comes in the circumference of any cultural background, i.e. there is a natural regional impact on it.

In words of Dr. Singh (Vishav Chintan Atte Punjabi Sahit) "Culture and Poetics are complimentary to each other. Although they may develop their individual formats but this individuality cannot deny the boundaries of their rules of development. If the basic structure of a creation has to be decided then the priority has to be given to culture." (PP 111)

Poetics is a discipline that is associated with inherent principles of literature. Poetics is associated with those rules and principles which may render a helping hand to understand, interpret and analyze that creation in a better way as well as to recognize the literary genre of literature. Poetics is in existence from the times immemorial and it came into being basically due to thought process of structure of a literary creation. In the context of contemporary global thought process, poetics has acquired a new shape and interpretation. In the present nature of literary pattern the concept of Poetics creates a distinct and expanded meaning, in which it surpasses the principles of creation, connects itself with human behaviour on newer grounds and hence analyses literature. Thus, creation of any literary piece becomes the base of its structure and groups it as a whole.

In the words of Roman Jakobson, "The concept of poetic language gets further elaborated, being here defined as functionally independent to its relational object, organized by

immanent standards, a deepening of the fundamental dichotomy of signs and objects and by a promotion of the palpability of the signs.” In other words he intends to elaborate that poetics is basically oriented on the concept that how an idea generates into a literary piece; or better to say that it focuses on language patterns as well as structures that gives shape to a poetic creation. (JAKOBSON *Linguistics and Poetics*1960: 356).

It cannot be denied that to develop the structure of literature criticism plays a prominent role. A critic naturally observes the patterns, literary theories, etc. while analyzing any literary genre. But the major limitation of this kind of criticism is that the critical analysis by a critic is confined just to a literary discourse. Western thinkers, philosophers and literary critics have defined the nature of literature as per their perceptions time and again and thus various slight changes in the definitions of literary forms can be observed. As per the changing times as well as contemporary ages the terms of literary piece have been re-defined as per the needs of the time or else due to the impact of a thinker’s perceptions; This way Indian as well as Western literary theories have contributed a great share in terms of strong development of literature or in other words it would not be an exaggeration to say that both of these literary processes are complimentary to each other.

If we talk about thought process on literary form as per Indian norms, we can say that Sanskrit poetics encompasses poet, literary creation and also the would be readers. From the point of view of the poet, the thinkers in Sanskrit have clearly thought over poetic skills, poetry, creation of a poem and purpose of development of a poem by keeping in mind the poet’s thought process. In context of creation of a poetic creation it was very well thought and thereafter discussed minutely over the creation and on the other hand in context of a reader, it was thought over what may be the repercussions, meanings, clear understanding etc. by the would be readers. In case of Sanskrit poetics there have been many august discussions related to the creation of a poetic form which resulted into many poetic creations and those creations were the best of their creed. The proponents of almost every school of thought of poetic background have considered poetry to be the soul or the lifeline of literature. As per their views poetry expresses what one feels and that too in a better manner. As a result of this thought process the poetic forms developed and flourished in different ages to the fullest.

Indian literature thought process has basically been associated with the creation of the structures of literary forms. These principles of creating the structures of poetic forms have chiefly been associated with how to develop the meanings of certain words in a given poetic creation and thereafter how these creations will impart an indelible impression on the minds of the readers. In Indian literature we come across six Schools of thought, namely: *Alankar Sampradai*, *Reeti Sampradai*, *Vakrokti Sampradai*, *Rasa Sampradai*, *Dhwani Sampradai* and *Auchitya Sampradai*

All the proponents of these schools of thought have elaborated all these literary terms in their own way in as best manner as they could so that they may instill life in the form of poetry. These schools of thought have not only given a newer shape and structure to the currently available poetics rather they have also tried their level best to provide a suitable purpose, subject as well inspirational sources in order to give an all round shape to the present form of poetry. Although after the onset of classical period of poetry Indian Poetry could not develop to the fullest, yet the currently available thought process and area of knowledge is quite sufficient which can be tested and tried to provide a new definition of poetics on newer basis using newer possibilities.

Western thought process in the field of poetics has acquired a master level place globally in the context of developing intellectualism. Western thought process has gone through three main stages of poetics, namely – classical, modern and post-modern age. In western literature related to poetics the chief proponents have been Aristotle and Longinus; both of them have been followed as well as re-defined for ages. A paradigmatic shift in the field of science and technology has deeply affected the thought process of poetry writing as well as creative thinking in order to write poems. In the current era of thinking, on one hand we have poetic principles of western literature which is being consistently re-defined by various scholars and on the other hand a new literature that supports and elaborates scientific approaches to poetry writing and creative thinking. The prominent global intellectual theories - structuralism, post structuralism, semiology, Marxism and post Marxism play an indistinguishable role which carry along scientific approaches with them in order to reinforce poetics are chiefly worth mentioning in this context. All the above mentioned theories challenged the prevalent theories and set a benchmark to wash out the mindset of thinkers in order to create a new definition of thinking and conscious structure development. In the development of contemporary global intellect these literary theories work as a charm and this way these theories contributed to a great extent to establish newer concepts for the upcoming generations to follow. In global literature thought process structuralism came into being as a literary theory that analyzed the text, its parts as well as meaning and hence considered itself as a chief purpose and its foundation was based on Saussure's scientific linguistic approach. In this context Roland Barthes, Levi Strauss, Grimace and Todorov were the chief proponents who established the theory of structuralism and developed a benchmark in this field as per their own styles and thus popularized the theory in the field of literature.

In the contemporary age a new thought process came into existence to establish modernism which was known as post-modernism. Some of thinkers have associated this theory with Capitalism and economy as an upcoming theory which is true to a great extent. This theory thus becomes a very complex issue which needs to be analyzed in the light of interdisciplinary efforts. So, postmodernism is a result of social, economic, political and cultural activities. In the words of Lyotard (in his book – *The Post Modern Condition* – A