



Punti di vista sulla poesia  
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## **POETRY/ POET**

The main material of poetry art is language. Arranging words in a form/style and rhythm that others did not sort before you; requires a challenging strive for ascribing multiple meanings and the effort for exceeding everyday life. In order to qualify all these, (which we are obligated to collect consistently) it necessitates serious equipment.

As it is said that "Poetry has no school", many young people -enthusiastic about poetry- understand this as it does not have education either. However, (like every branch of art) poetry also requires serious training/equipment... This education begins with linguistics, philosophy, art history and world history and it maintains. This "learning effort" is a voluntary effort; no one tests you or gives a grade. The rest depends on your skill and skillful use of language... By reproducing (twisting, breaking...) the language in a structural, sound, and a semantic dimension, the poet gives poem a new "identity": Poetry Language... In a way, this means the confrontation and reckoning of a poet with language... Knowing that the act of creation (again and again) is not possible with what is given, the poet has to create a new language and voice as they set up their poetry. Rhythm and musicality can only be ensured in this way.

Poetry allows new dimensions to be created over what is lived rather than a one-to-one reflection of life. The poet has to be a good observer, but the poem requires not the observed; it aims to create an "upper dimension" by leaning on them. With "poetic discourse" capturing lyricism, the poet's emotion, intuition, and expression will be imposed on words with his imaginary structure; it can be possible with words that will be created by the rhythm and sound and enthusiasm (with love). The wider your theme is (from individual to social; from local to universal); the more layered the meanings you attribute to words; and more you have imaginative richness/ aesthetic concern, the closer to success.

The poem is opposite the "formal" field; the political sphere grows on the knees of the "formal"... While in the political field, lies, demagoguery, imposition, threat, assessment/ analysis, slogans, etc. are dominant components; poetry as a conscious production field comes to a point to stay out of them. There, these components (everything that is given) that watch outside reality are inverted... In other

words, the language of the political sphere is numerical, imposing, didactic, plain, and masculine. On the other hand, the language of poetry is imaginary, creative; fertile, and feminine. Poetry (without chanting slogans) can translate the political into its own language and absorb it into its lines; it can bring a different "perspective" to events and phenomena. It provides a chance to bring a new perspective for the reader and open a wide horizon... Yet the political field, in its own shallow narrowness, cannot go beyond using poetry (from time to time) as a tool.

Based on all these, I can summarize my poetics as follows:

The aim of the poet is to convey the "message" to the masses (people) with unlimited tastes and excitement. While the tastes in the poem can be variable, the "message" in each poem of the poet can also be variable; just like the image, symbol, form, style and similar poetic elements, each of which is a means of achieving the main goal (good poetry). What is the difference between a poet who insistently uses the same style or constant discourses in order to create an "originality" in poetry, and a painter who tries to make all their paintings with the same brushes and colours?...

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