

## **The Position of Thought and Imagination in Poetry**

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### **Abstract**

Poem is not only a part of literature, but also an important means of retrieving past events and information. Poem is the emotional union of imagination and thought in a melodic expression, expressing reality as the highest form of art in artistic paintings and imaginative images. The most important and basic element of poetry is imagination.

Remarks on the theory of poetry as well as the subject matter of poetry have been made in many books and articles. But just as the old ideas about poetry, which called poetry a word, were used in many literary composition, some of which would be literal or semantic, to incorporate it into the nature and reality of poetry, as well as new poetry. The colour he now chooses has been brought to us by comparison of all, as well as by the authoritative sources on the identity of the poem, its characteristics, the substance of the poem, the position and identity of the idea and thought in the poem, as well as the types of ideas. are discussed.

**Key words:** *Poem, thought, imagination, poetry items.*

### **Introduction**

There are a lot of rubbishes in Pashto literature that has not yet been agreed upon by literary scholars, one of which is the subject of poetry, work on it has increased, but the standards change from time to time because there is no single opinion on it. The material of the composition of the poem is shown differently in terms of what expressions have been made in the past or what ideas are available now.

This article explores the subject matter of poetry, especially the agreement and position of thought and imagination, but later we will show some of the colours and types in the discussion. Thought has a special place in literature and in emotions. It has a profound effect, if we hear a story about a hurricane that has killed so many people and destroyed so many homes, it will not affect us as much as it has affected any writer. And the poet can draw from the pen in a literary way and use imagination in it.

Imagination is higher than thought, first an imaginary conjecture about something which is then framed in thought, the body, form or shape of the perceived object being created by sensory perception as a result of the mind's encounter with the senses. But when these phenomena arise in the mind without encountering things, it is called fantasy. which have been studied in.

### **The importance and urgency of research**

The importance of this research lies in understanding the importance and scope of thought and thought in poetry, the similarities and functions of thought and thought and the purpose (imagination) of poetry.

### **Research Objectives**

The purpose of this study is to show that the most important and basic element of poetry, is imagination, which some literary scholars prefer instead of (imagination), is its position in poetry and its relevance to thought. and the connection of thought with reality and philosophy.

### **Research Questions**

What is poetry?

What are the basic elements of poetry?

What is the relation of thought and thought in a poetic environment?

### **Research Method**

I have used descriptive and library based method in this research.

### **The position of thought and imagination in poetry**

Poetry is an emotional contract of thought and thought, so it can be said that imagination is a force that transcends imperceptible things and things that cannot be observed from our point of view. Different views on the definition, identity and characteristics of poetry. However, it is necessary to pay attention to the views of some poets and poetic scholars in this regard: The meaning of the words. it is wider than what is brought in the dictionaries and its power of expression is greater. (1: 14-15)

Under the heading of concept comes all that is called content, content, request and message. That is, what the poet urges to say and express. That is why this part is also called (intellectual content).

Rohi says: In this connection, thought, imagination and concept are considered as one of the four constructive elements of poetry. Each poem must contain an idea. If we omit the word (must), we will say that each poem has an idea. (Carlyle) says that poetry is a musical idea, but some literary scholars do not consider the idea to be the essence of poetry. This is attributed to Bedell who says: It is said that a young man approached the famous writer (Edin) and said to him: "I want to write a poem, please guide me." (Edin) asked him: "Do you have any important ideas for reciting poetry?" He replied: Yes! I want to bring an important idea to the poem. "You do not become

a poet. This is a lesson for young poets who think that good poetry is only poetry that contains important ideas or slogans.

By no means do I want to convey that I recommend for the mother to be inactive, except for Sartre, Carlyle and others. In other words, don't look at it as an intimate art.

Yet his transmitter (Rohi) interprets it this way.

From the above remarks it should not be concluded that there is no idea in the poem or that the idea has no value. The point is, ideas do not play as much of a role in poetry as they do in artistic and creative expression of ideas.

(Gul PechaUlfat) says: "You do not ask scientific facts from the poet, the aim of poetry is not reality but beauty."

In short, there is an idea in every poem, but the mere existence of an idea is not the reason for poetry, but the idea must be expressed in a poetic way (7: 43).

In this book(Gold in Copper) wrote about the image as follows: Two meanings can be deduced from an image: In this case, almost everything can be included in this section, and the second meaning is anything that is created in the mind of the artist, writer or poet during the five stages of a work. This second meaning is artistic and has a poetic form.

Image refers to the collection of words in simple language and poetry is the arrangement of mental drawings and shapes in language. There is no difference between image and thought. Says to keep the incident.

The image and perception is only the physical and mental form of the image, the image, the form, the shape or the name or the shape of the face. (6: 71)

Mr. (Gradgrand) says that this poem is irrational, yes it is irrational, but it is an interesting poem. When children hear this poem, they clap their hands and jump for joy.

Poetry is not a game but who can prove that the motive for reciting poetry is different from the motive of play.

Yes! It's irrational and maybe that's why it's poetry.

In short, there is an idea in every poem, but the idea must be expressed in poetic form.

(Mahmoud Darwish) says: My poem starts with guessing, then it becomes a picture but it is not a poem yet. I can't write poetry.

That is why poetry begins with music, but writing should not be without thought. So isn't (Darwish) a famous Arabic poet writing poetry with inspiration?! "I've been looking for inspiration to understand myself," he says. What is written, if there is

inspiration, we must understand it, it does not come by itself, inspiration is like an unknown thing, if we do not think about it, we cannot get it. (3:178)

Poetry should not be subject to the necessities and standards of life, no one likes the rose flower because the rose is beautiful, beauty has its own constant value. The aim of the poem is to spread light in the nation in particular, these common points are noteworthy: Poetry is made up of four essential elements, concept, imagination, feeling and weight. The implication is that not every poem is a poem, but a concept Existence is inevitable, because meaningless poetry is not poetry, but in poetry the idea must have a poetic form, after these remarks we can offer the following definition for poetry.

(Poetry is an emotional combination of thought and imagination with weighty language.) Concerning concept and weight, however, it is clear that in a good poem, imagination must be said: in poetry, literature, and all the arts. Imagination has special value. Imagination appears in poetry in the form of similes, metaphors and figures, and emotion is one of the essential elements in poetry. Abdul Rahman Baba says:

It is a ritual that relieves pain

If not, it is from the poetry of the Most Gracious. (4:158)

Mr. Nagar says of the idea: "Imagination in the word refers to conjecture and in the term it is the force which the common sense perceives from the perceived forms after the substance is hidden, even though the common sense always pay attention to it." To do))

Imagination is higher than thought. Imagination is first conceived about Deushi, then it is put into the frame of mind. As a result of encountering the mind with the senses, the perceived body is formed. The idea that arises in the mind without being confronted is called.

Thought is based on reason. Thought is based on reasoning. Thought is based on emotion. Emotion refers to the instinctive reaction of one's perception and feeling. Feel the love that a bird hides under its wings and saves it from the cold. In the absence of the sun here, the cold is likened to its cold and shadow. The sentence is an imaginary sentence and if we say (sunset) it is dry news, the heart of impression is not seen in it and it is based on thought because it is natural to feel cold and shadow, that the sun has set, the thought is based on reasoning. Who says why the sun went down? In reply, it can be said that it is the system of Allah (swt). It is needed.

First of all, we have to say how much reality is demanded from the idea. For the reader or listener, the heart of the reality is lost at the beginning, but after some thought, it can come to the reality, because the basis of the thought is the idea. The reason why it is effective and influential is that the idea is based on the pillars of simile, metaphor, allegory and metaphor. Blind eyes also shed tears and soften hard

hearts from stones. Elsewhere it is said: Imagination is a hidden spiritual force, which sees things from events and sensations and is attached to the unseen realities. The human mind is in a state of mind.

Not to mention that feeling, perception, memory, thinking and imagination are complementary to consciousness.

Cognition: Memory does not have a material existence. If there is a material existence, then there is no ability to memorize it. There is no pain, no hope, no feeling, no worry, no anger, no impression, so the reader and listener cannot enjoy such a poem. According to Tolstoy, the main function of poetry is to convey a feeling to the opposite side. (13:44)

### **Poetry items**

Imagination, emotion, beauty, taste, idea or thought, or in other words, the implication of reality, which can be considered the standard of poetry.

There is a kind of idea in poetry, but the mere existence of an idea is not the reason for poetry, but the idea must be expressed in a poetic way.

Candidate Academician Mohammad SediqRohi writes about the main and basic elements or features of poetry: In art, judgment, idea and reality are expressed emotionally. Poetry has two kinds of values, personal or original (related to poetry) and external (which is not an internal part of poetry) and these values are also important for poetry. The external values of poetry are religion, ethics, science, philosophy, politics or ideology. Committed poets attach great importance to the external values of poetry. It does not become a source of pleasure and enjoyment, but eternal poetry is said for all human beings and enjoys the intrinsic values of poetry, even in such poetry the concept is related to the eternal values for humanity, over time. It conveys feelings and emotions to every generation, love, beauty, peace and friendship, selflessness, compassion, shared aspirations and other such eternal values keep poetry fresh and fresh Rhythm (weight), feeling and emotion. External values should be poetic, after which they can be called poetry (12:31).

Thought is the basis of thought, thought is based on reasoning, and thought is called emotion, an instinctive reaction to one's perception and feeling, to say (the sun has plucked its wings from the mountains) is an imaginary sentence, because here we feel the love of tenderness and emotion and if we say (Sunrise) it is a dry sentence, in which the heart of impression is not seen, and is formed on the basis of thought, thought is based on reasoning, if anyone says that Why did the sun set? Therefore, it can be said that the system of God is, if we say that the planets revolve around the sun, then it is an intellectual conjecture that needs to be argued (11:96).

The basis of thought is imagination (the palace of thought and intellect is based on the idea). Why there is so much influence in the idea? The reason is that the idea is

based on metaphors, allusions and metaphors. Imaginary talk takes place in both poetry and prose. Like this verse of Kazim Shida.

I don't climb the sky under the sun

Don't put a load like dew on a flower (8: 231)

Ascending to the sky in the rays of the sun in the above verse is an imaginary thing but here (not) it is said that after some thought it spreads the veil of reality that man believes in himself and should rely on himself which is a great lesson. Lies in. Or, as in the story of the widow, the (bird) speaks to the river, as if to a man who says: Hold me in your arms, be a veil for me; And he came to me like a father-in-law.

Types of literary imagination

three kinds of Literary thought.

1. Innovative Imagination: It is an idea that gives a new shape to human perception, and most poets use it in their words as metaphors and similes. Like this verse of Hamid Baba:

It's the sadness in my heart

I am like a flower in a green cup (10: 264)

But if one uses the initiative of imagination in the subject and style of the word, it is more important than the imagination in metaphor and metaphor, and such innovation of imagination is less and rare. An example of this is an English poet who portrays the great people of the world in their quest for happiness as follows: a city whose walls are very high and whose gates are very small and narrow, this city of happiness is world famous. And the great men follow, and at this gate comes a great military man who has conquered many lands and defeated many enemies, but because of his military uniform and weapons he cannot enter this gate. Surprised.

After this, a great scholar comes with his scientific clothes and great writings and he also does not see the possibility of placing himself at this door. At this point a little girl emerges, and happily enters the door and then comes back a few moments later, telling them why are you standing? They say the door is small and we can't enter. It is a strange city and everything in it is such that one person throws off his clothes and enters, the other who sees him takes everything away from him and enters the city. (2:50)

The beauty and charm of this poem is born out of the imagination and the imagination is embedded in the main theme and style of expression. Here is a summary of what was written in Pashto. There was something shining in the sun's rays on the slopes of the distant mountain. One is a broken piece and nothing else, that was my wish and the beginning and end of the wish. Here, too, one can see an imaginative initiative in the main subject.

2. Illustrated Imagination: An example is what a writer sees with his eyes and knows that he has painted with the help of his imagination.

A man had a fever at night and he would have a fever every night until tomorrow. He said there is a shameful woman who comes to my shrine in the black curtain of night and goes back in time tomorrow. What a writer sees and is inspired by, with the help of his thoughts and imagination, he presents to the reader in the form of a picture in words, which he calls the same imaginary idea (5: 103).

3. Commentary Imagination: When a writer feels some spiritual or literary quality in something and transfers it from material observation to hidden and spiritual observation as some writers go from seeing a river or a mountain to some historical events and looking at the manifestations of past events and old greatness in it, this commentator can be considered as an example, for example we bring this verse:

The Khyber Valley of the Dark Mountains in skirt.

Like black boggy who surrounds fairy

Hidden is the story of Khyber in every valley

A history is written on the front. A history is a past tense (9:53)

It is this idea that reveals to the poet the most hidden and mysterious things, and that which the public, not even its properties, can see, he sees and interprets daily. It is the imagination that gives rise to both poetry and philosophy, as seen in both the poet and the philosopher. There is the same strong imagination in the poems of Khushal and Hamid, which was in the poems of Homer and Ferdowsi, but there was a difference in the way they were used, their purpose was different.

The imagination of a philosopher is devoted to solving problems and research, but the imagination of a poet is devoted to emotions and feeling.

Emotions are used to motivate. Some scholars say that philosophy arises from poetic ideas and knowledge arises from philosophy. And the light of sunrise time, so that the more poetic ideas that become clearer the more philosophical and the more enlightened the philosophy becomes, the more knowledgeable one can judge that the history of human knowledge begins with poetry and Ends in knowledge.

Homer, the famous Greek poet, was born in a time when philosophy was unknown, and he was born before wisdom and philosophy, but later Aristotle made discoveries, quotes from his nature, and his words. Testifies. Giuseppe, a French writer, writes that Homer's poetry contains the reality of man and the universe and the basis of everything. If one is to be precise, one has to think of the palace of reason and thought, and thought is very much involved in science. Excluding other sciences, the sciences that are accepted by the intellect, such as mathematics and geometry, are also born of human imagination. So it will show that there is no other being without imagination and it will be an imaginary thing. Or the fact that a stone we know with

the help of senses and intellect is a fantasy and the human imagination has given it shape. (3:179)

Imagination is an element of poetry that, if we say that poetry is really nothing but imagination, it is the imagination that is the world and every heart poet of the world. You show it differently from other worlds, when it speaks to the sun and the moon and when it understands the laughter of the flower, the cry of the candle and the message of the breeze, at one time it showed the same flowing rivers like mirage without water. The next time a few drops of an oppressed person's tears flow like a flood. If this poetic idea does not accompany the poet, then the poet will look at this world as usual and nothing will affect him so much.

### **Conclusion**

The main elements and basic components of poetry and literature in terms of spirituality are emotion, feeling, thought, idea and allegory. Poetry that does not have these things and only colourful words and poetic craftsmanship is like an empty sleeveless glove and no real bag is seen in it, there will be some people who will also look good in a nice dress and show off. But one who seeks meaning in poetry and literature is not satisfied with it and seeks one of these spiritual elements.

The Pashto poetry that people look at and consider in terms of industry and meaning shows that industry is viewed from an industrial point of view and there is a lot of attention towards meaning, that is, it must have high emotions, a great imagination and a high idea. Poems that have the merits and demerits of this loan can be considered as a good example of eloquence and high literature.

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