

The role of emotion in the creation of poetry

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Keywords:

Poetry; poet; emotional;
aspects; problems

ABSTRAK

This study aims to determine the emotional aspects of poetry. Poetry serves as an inner mirror for writers and readers. A poet can convey his deepest feelings and complex thoughts through carefully chosen words. Poetry provides a place for feelings of love, loss, happiness, and sadness to be expressed in ways that ordinary language cannot describe. There are two main problems in the process of creating poetry, namely, the problem of content and form. Talking about content, regarding what theme is being expressed while talking about forms means talking about formal things. Content is what will be said. Meanwhile, form is the means and technique used to express content. The existence of the two problems above can be associated with emotional aspects. Emotions and their aspects can be a source of ideas and themes that will be expressed in poetry. Themes such as love, fear, joy, suffering, and so on can be used as the basic ideas of a poet in writing poetry. Meanwhile, poetry is a poetic work of art and emphasizes aesthetic aspects. Poetry has become the most beautiful form of art to express human life with all its dynamics. The poetics of poetry is created by utilizing elements of language that can evoke emotional effects.

Introduction

Poetry, like other literary creations such as novels or drama, is the result of a long creative process of an author. Poetry is a literary work containing the poet's ideas with concise, succinct language, using a coherent rhythm, sound, and choice of pictographic or imaginary words (Azizah & Basid, 2022). As a result of the process in the creativity of poetry, novels, or plays, of course, it has specific focuses. The focus of poetry is none other than language itself. There are two main problems in the process of creating poetry, namely, the problem of content and form. Talking about content, regarding what theme is being expressed while talking about forms means talking about formal matters. Content is what will be said. Meanwhile, form is the means and technique used to express content. Writing poetry requires above-average deep-thinking skills and intuition, so he is endowed with an inner sensitivity and a wonderful imagination (Wahibullah & Indah, 2021).

The existence of the two problems above can be associated with emotional aspects. This emotional aspect is included in cultural studies because Emotional language is an aspect of an experience that is directly embodied. In a phenomenological



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existential sense, emotion is our work or behavior, which is intentional, sensory, and made meaningful in the cultural world (Barker, 2016). Emotions are a puzzle for psychologists explained precisely because they can happen simultaneously and are related to each other by phenomena and works (Indah & Andriani, 2021). The term emotion in Latin is called *emovere* or *emotum* which means 'to stir up', which is something that causes a change in someone's mood that causes that person to laugh. Anger drives the mood to attack or revile something. Meanwhile, in English, emotions are called emotions (agitation of the feelings sensibilities with tenderness and mild emotion) (Webster's, 1961), namely agitation of feelings or the ability to feel with tenderness and a little emotion.

Furthermore, in the Dictionary of Philosophy, the notion of emotion is interpreted as a differentiator from cognition. In this case, emotion is a statement of the ability to communicate with an attitude or emotion to inspire an event that will occur without conveying the truth. Exclamations, commands, hopes, decency, beauty, and justice are not cognitive, but they are feelings. In terms of emotion, the use of all the acceptance of affective phenomena known as lust for love, anger, fear, sadness, pleasure, disgust, longing and so on is a feeling of pleasure and misery (Rumes, 1963).

From the description above, it can be concluded that emotions are closely related to feelings. That is, emotion encourages (incitement) strong feelings, which are manifested in the form of behaviour. These behaviours include love, anger, fear, anxiety, disappointment, sadness, and joy. Emotion is a behavioural reaction characterized by intensity.

Results and Discussion

Emotions and their aspects, as described above, can be associated with the process of creating poetry. As previously explained, the process of creating poetry is related to two things, namely, elements of content and elements of form. Emotions and their aspects can be a source of ideas and themes that will be expressed in poetry. Themes such as love, fear, joy, suffering, and so on can be used as a basis for a poet to write poetry. Thus, emotion is related to the elements of content in poetry.

Furthermore, the existence of emotion can also be associated with elements of form or formal elements in poetry. Poetry is a poetic work of art that emphasizes aesthetic aspects. The poetics of poetry is created by utilizing elements of language that can evoke emotional effects. Various methods are used by poets to achieve aesthetic effects, including through (1) structuring visual forms concerning typography and stanza arrangement; (2) sound arrangement involving rhyme, assonance, alliteration, and figurative sound; (3) choice of words; and (4) the use of figurative language (Robert & Brown, 1987). In this case it can be stated that in relation to poetry, the existence of emotion is in two positions. First, emotion resides within the poet and is ultimately realized in the arrangement of the formal elements of poetry, such as rhyme, assonance, alliteration, and so on. Second, the emotions that are in the reader arise because of the emotional aspect that is raised by the poetry he reads.

In connection with the emotional elements in literature, the following will describe the functions that can be carried out when we understand literary works. The function in question is (1) emotion, as expressed, is an individual emotion, (2) expressing emotion is not the same as expressing it, and (3) art is an expression of emotion, and art is the result of creation. The term emotion in literature, in fact, still creates different perceptions. The fact proves that literature has an influence on the reader, namely an emotional influence, even though there are a number of attempts to reject the use of the word emotion.

In writing poetry, the involvement of intellectual activity is relatively less. The definition of intellectual activity is an effort to plan, think logically, and systematically in presenting expressions in the form of literary works. Expressions of literary works in prose (short stories, novels) and Drama require intellectual involvement in the arrangement and presentation of story elements. However, in poetry, such intellectual activity is not needed. Poetry does not require the presence of characters, background appearances, plot arrangements, and so on. Poetry writing is a realm of wishful thinking not bound by the norms of objectivity, "common sense," and logical reasonableness.

Emotional terms or other terms that say things that are the same as emotions, such as pleasure, joy, beauty, smoothness, or inspiration, are generally expressed in poetry. This type of tragic poetry is something that can be accepted as a source of intellectual and aesthetic pleasure. In a real situation, emotions or feelings arise from an actual situation that can evoke feelings of love and hate, desire and aversion. Happiness arises when something pleasant is present, and it will arise hate and anger when malice or evil is presented. Such things can also be presented through literature, especially in the form of poetry.

Literature has as complex effects as those aspects of human personality as we know it. Literature can evoke every emotion we have. Through humor, irony, and satire, literature stimulates our evaluation and critical abilities. Literature can move us toward dream worlds and fantasy worlds that are beautiful and very reassuring. This fact proves that the notion that literary works (poetry) are not useful for the benefit of practical life in the world is not entirely true. People are rarely able to judge or feel poetry neutrally. The interests and benefits of literary works (poetry) are not only in material conditions.

Poetry is not going to give us anything practically as much as its science. Even though poetry is only in the form of words, it can actually provide its own satisfaction and enjoyment for those who can live it. Nevertheless, poetry still cannot be equated with life itself and its human experience. Those who hate and dislike poetry, in principle, sometimes claim that poetry is just a collection of words that are of no use to humans. This statement is not true because, on a certain side, poetry also has benefits. In fact, poetry is not just a collection of words but much more than that. Poetry contains experiences that are expressed in the form of words. Those who understand and know how to read poetry will easily expand their life experience.

Poetry is a spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings and the origin of emotions or feelings that are collected again in peace. Spontaneous overflow of strong feelings, or what is often referred to as this emotion, underlies a poem. In this case, semiotics is

used to identify signs (emotions) in poetry that have been expressed by poets through their writing (Sardar & Van Loon, 1997). The emotions in poetry can plunge us into a world of imagination that is full of power and excitement. Sometimes it can be fun. Sometimes it's terrible. For example, feelings of love, awe, and sympathy often bring joy. On the other hand, feelings of hatred, disgust, and anxiety are suppressed feelings of dissatisfaction with sometimes terrible despair. From the description above, it is now increasingly clear that in poetry, the emotional aspect is the most dominant.

Conclusion

Poetry is concrete and artistic human thought in emotional and rhythmic language. Emotional and rhythmic language, for example, is seen in the use of figures of speech and imagery, which are artistically arranged and the choice of words that can create rhythms, such as music which is created through regular sound changes. The meaning of the poem can provide confirmation of how important the emotional aspect is in poetry. In this case, the emotional aspect is related to the elements of the form of poetry.

However, what needs to be understood is that the emotional aspect, in this case, is only sometimes contrasted with the intellectual aspect, as we know that in humans, the emotional and intellectual aspects are integral. In understanding and responding to something, of course, emotional activity and intellectual activity cannot be separated exactly. The same is true in relation to poetry. That is, the existence of emotional aspects and intellectual aspects in poetry is more gradual. In fact, there are poems that are prosaic in nature and vice versa; there are prose that are lyrical in nature.

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