Abstract

This recent study deals with the linguistic criticism and not the field of critical linguistics, although there is a strong link between these two fields. The study is based on the normative criticism, which is based on the linguistics in creating the poetic term. As long as the term links to the linguistic normatism, it was disciplined, accurate, and systematic. Since Linguistics is a science, and it links with the critical term making it a science, then that scientific term makes it objective, accurate in its concepts. As the study deals with poetic critical term, therefore the term was liaison with Linguistic normative. The Linguistic normative means, the accurate scientific principles that can be measured and referred as a judgment to all critical and literary texts; thus, this case can be managed in two axials as:-

First: It concerns with critical and linguistic approaches about the concept of ”Poetry” in critical and Linguistic heritage during Greek and Ancient Arab time, especially the first precursors of Aristotle from one side and our ancient critics of Arabs.

Second: It concerns with critical and Linguistic approaches regarding the concept of ”Poetry” at modern critical and Linguistic schools, as of the Poetry of Jacobson, Tudorouf and some of modern critics of Arabs.

Keywords: Linguistic $\rightarrow$ Root of (poetic) = Function of poetry according to a holistic concept

Introduction

The link between normative Linguistics and the critical term is a positive relationship, that the nearer the critical term from normative Linguistics the more it became near from normative discipline and from the accurate concept, and vice versa.

Linguistics grants the poetry a new trend to determine its subject. Linguistics emerged from Swiss bilateral, and according to this bilateral, there is a bilateral of Literature or Literary speech which is formed on the level of poetry. In such case the Literature in Poetic bilateral is considered the language in bilateral Lingual, but the literary speech in the first will be the speech in the second.

Poetry as referral to scientific character, it becomes synonymous to the science of Literature which concerns with the discovery of Literary Laws at the quality of texts.

The Poetic strategy represents two stages as:-

1. Exploratory stage

2. The investment stage of these norms and Laws and how to utilize it as a preliminary subject, not ultimate one in the study of the texts.

Poetry basis, poetry through combination with Linguistic lesson stands on normative Laws & scientific disciplines that through it could detect the various specific texts Locks or barriers.

Thus, as of the accuracy of the scientific normative which Linguistics has, then when these normative combined with the poetic term, it will become an accurate term bearing the scientific characteristics.

Specific Aims

1. Poetic term depends on the accurate scientific basis through combining with the Linguistic normative.

2. That the criticism is based on scientific discourse, as the criticism should be a disciplined science that has its basis, and methodological normative.

3. To recognize the strong relation between the Linguistics and formation the critical term in Literature and modern & ancient Linguistics.

4. Formation/ creating the first precursors of poetry, beginning from Aristotle through the ancient Arabian criticism, and Arabic & European modern recent criticism.

5. Approaching the poetry to Linguistics made it more accurate & determined because Linguistics as a science is disciplined that reflects on the critical term to become disciplined.

6. Poetry is an acknowledgeable nearer to Lingual texts, which made it more consistent with methodology of Linguistics.
Methodology

Poetry and Critical Normative (Critical Linguistic Approach)

Concept and Vision

- **First axial:** Poetic & Linguistic approaches at critical ancient heritage
  
  A. At ancient Greek criticism
  
  B. At ancient Arabic criticism

- **Second axial:** poetic & Linguistic approaches at modern criticism
  
  A. Poetry of J jaubson
  
  B. Poetry of Tudorouf
  
  C. Poetry at Modern Arabic criticism

Anticipated Results

The relation between normative Linguistics and the term of "Poetry" is positive one. That means the more the formation of the critical term nearer from Linguistic normative & Philosophical vision, the more it is characteristic as normative accuracy and vice versa.

The poetic term among all accumulated terms has a great amount of semantic efficacy & common deliberative. That made the poetic term dominating all other terms which are synonymous to the poetry.

The critical discourse has utilized the poetry as of discipline, accuracy, methodology, dimensions and concepts of Linguistics in particular the accurate normative in understanding accuracy of critical term to understand the text throughout all its different patterns.

The Literary, and literary science as well as Poetry are the most terms closer to poetic concept. As some critical researches that were concerned with these terms were closer to the accurate concept of poetry rather than any other concept due to utilizing from Linguistic normative.

Concept and Vision

Poetic term started its features through opening to the tributaries of Modern Western Culture, as poetry seeks hard developing and narrowing considering the industry of poetry a field of utilization. It gives the meaning of talent, or capillarity and also, it refers to a particular way of expression of one certain poet. It indicates as well to the "Art of authorship and poetic style", or the "theory of industry of mental impacts", as in "the Great Dictionary of Larousse".¹

As for terminological level, the *encyclopedia dictionary* of language science has derived three streams of the term as: Any interior theory of the literature, for example Hugo poetry, and the normative norms and rules which are implemented by any literary school, it is a group of rules that must be adhered and matched with while technical practice.³

In *Jermias Dictionary*, poetry means, in common, refers to the study of poetry, or to add it to the prose as a general theory of literary tasks. The later which is extended to Aristotle, has been recently restored by literature theorists who are seeking preserved inherited theory in the frame work of Greek Roman Traditions ⁴.

The linguistic concept of the term has evolved as of technical and meaningly at linguistic and critical studies. Therefore linguistic normative means the accurate scientific principles which could be measured and linguistics may be based upon judging both concepts and texts.

It is clearly outstanding to mention that this study that we are dealing with addresses the term of poetry which benefited from linguistics through its concepts, dimensions, methodology, accuracy, disciplines. We can see that the poetic term incarnates the relationship between linguistic normative and critical term, thus, the issue has been treated in the light of the linguistic lesion and modern criticism.

The concept of poetry has been developing greatly in linguistic and modern criticism, and its features have been indicated particularly in *Modern European Criticism*, in the line with modern philosophy theories and in conjunction with linguistic normative as follows:-

- During the 19th, century, the European Poetry began to be completely isolated from the *Quotes of Aristotelian Simulation*. Since emergence of aesthetics which is a branch of the philosophy in 18th century, the objective entrance to poetry has been enhanced. This enhancement was not appropriate to face the impacts of Kant and Hugo who had developed a new metaphysics. ⁵

Therefore, saying that poetry in European critical lesson come out of the turn of the aesthetic philosophy after having exceeded the poetry the Aristotelian Simulation Theory, and having a connection with Kant philosophy which gave her normative feature.

- By the first half of 20th, century, poetic term has been developed and connected with the primary linguistic principals at *Ferdinand de Saussure, Edward Sapir* and others.

Revolution of linguistic has emerged in the beginning of the first half of 20th century by ⁶
Ferinande de Saussure, the Swiss linguist (1807-1913)\textsuperscript{6}.

The importance of linguistics is not limited to renovation of linguistic studies only, but also to the principles and methods in analysis to join the scope of humanities, thus the Swiss linguistic Methodology, which was described later on as the structural linguistics, has entered the fields of Anthropology, Psychology and literary studies?.

Approaching poetry from linguistics makes it more specific and precise, as the linguistics is a disciplined science reflected on the critical term to be more disciplined. The various humanities studies have the ability to invest the linguistic methods to obtain a new view points added to its private issues. From this point, dealing the poetry with linguistics was a must.

Normative Poetry at Jacupson

Poetic term has been developing as technical and objective at Jacupson. He accused the literary critics of ignorance the modern linguistics, as they limit it at individual and group frame.

From his point of view, the modern linguistics is preceded by two type of areas as follows: studying the talks with multi sentences and analysis the discourse.

Although enlargement of linguistic circuit, but Jacupson refers or indicates that studying poetry has surpassed the limits of linguistics when problems that have no relation with verbal texture one arisen, then the study will enter Semotica Circuit where linguistics represents major branch.\textsuperscript{9}

In this concern, we notice that Jacupson is linking between poetry and linguistic structure as a scientific connection. It is normally that the Jacupson theory in poetry has principles related to Russian Formative School as Jacupson is considered one of the outstanding founders. The word uttered by Jacupson in 1919: "The form of the word can't be noticed unless it is repeated in the linguistic context, which considered the end of his conception of poetry"\textsuperscript{10}.

People who are interested in poetry did not consider linguistic principles as criteria to be approached for implementing their theoretical and procedural projects, but they invested these principles and enlarged the frame which was necessary for the nature of procedural treatment over the literary texts. \textsuperscript{11}

Such vision made the poetic term in connection with science as the linguistic methodology is based on scientific principles in analysis. The presence of science in any subject is that changes its nature from spontaneous to Causation, and from random and intuition to the regulatory nature. \textsuperscript{12}

Jacupson is trying to gain the poetry scientific feature through linguistic criteria which incarnates the fabric of literary work whether is poetry or prose. One of these criteria was the domination value which reveals or explores the literary of the text as it is considered one of the most conceptions in determining the type of the literary work with the formalists. Jacupson identifies the domination value as a focal element of the literary impact, it is judges, determines and changes the other elements and it assured the Cohesion of the structure. \textsuperscript{13}

Other criteria which are the one of Rhythmic formats, it is considered one of the poetic criteria in the text. It does not stop at lyric, but it goes beyond the rest of the other literary Genres and Texts. The reason for that is that the rhythm associates with sounds, and the later has its quality influences in the texts that contribute in high lighting the Aesthetic values.

Tudrouf, Jacupinski, and Shlubiski has treated this vision in details through their aesthetic illustration of the literary text based on the literary values of both daily and poetic languages.

The conception of poetry at Jacupson has become more determined and comprehensive when he saw that poetry is a branch of linguistics which is concerned with treating the comprehensive poetic function, it doesn't stop at poetry, but surpasses to what is beyond poetry as poetic novel, short story, play, or any other literary genres.

According to Jacupson, poetry means "the linguistic study of the function of the poetry in the context of verbal messages in general, and in poetry particularly. It explains the work of the poet across the spectrum of the Language, considering the dominant position in poetry\textsuperscript{14}".

In Jacupson, linguistic are combined with poetry through six elements of the linguistic communication process which he identified through the following six elements as: the sender, the addressee and in between, the message, context, code, and the channel of communication. Each of these factors generates different linguistic function as: Emotional, understandable, poetry, reference, Meta lingual, and attentional. \textsuperscript{15}

These factors and elements are combined between linguistic communicate factors in addition to literary communicative elements. Each literary work concerns with these factors starting from the author of the text, then the text itself, the method of transferring then ended with the recipient of the text.

The linguistic functions of these elements are not necessary to be in equal formation to all texts, thus, if the conceptional function dominates the linguistic discourse, then the poetic function overcomes the literary course, but these two functions are subjected to communication process. \textsuperscript{16}

J. Cohen suggests that to consider the poetry as a science, which was the same principal as linguistics", is that poetry is treating a form of Language, but linguistics is concerned with linguistic issues in general. \textsuperscript{17}

Then we see that poetry takes the scientific character, and become synonymous to the science of literature which deals with discovering literary laws at quality texts. \textsuperscript{18}
Normative Poetry at Todorov, Aswaldkro

Poetry evolved technically and took sophisticated steps at Todorov and Aswaldkro, as a result the poetic term beyond linguistic frame to the literary course one, and it associated with the literary course and made his way towards the critical lesson.

In both Todorov and Oswald, the poetry concerns with three things as:

1. **Internal theory of literature**
2. **The writer or the author's choice to the literary possibilities as themes, essays, and style and other.**
3. **Standard codes followed by a literary school.** It is clear that the concept of poetry took more holistic concepts through opening at the literary discourse in conjunction with linguistics, illustrated through the third dimension of the poetry as Todorov and Dickro indicated previously.

Poetry and linguistics at Todorov centered in the indicated systems and gathered in on certain frame called Smiotiqi System, which depends on accurate criteria in connecting the literary factors and elements with each other.

The concept of Todorov to poetry focuses on the structure underlying in the literary discourse and explain the essence of literature than to interpret the significance of literary texts.

In his speech concerning the relationship between poetry and construction, Todorov says: ‘When we deal with the word construction in its wide meaning, we may say that each poetry considers constructional poetry, as poetry may get great support in each of these sciences, since the language is a part of the subject and the other sciences which deal with the course very close to it. As a result poetry will participate in the united general significant project.’

Normative poetry in Arab modern critical lesson

- Since the views have been frequently repeated in Arabic modern critical lesson, as a result the poetic term has lost both of its features and dimensions. The reason for that is the absence of philosophical vision which participates in producing the term, also the absence of the linguistic normative information or creating these concepts and depending on the detailed translation that produces extra interpretation for the meaning to deal with the term rather than connecting it with the reality which produced.

The term poetry has been translated into various names as:- poetry, poetries, the art of poetry, poetic speech, the science of poetry, linguistic study of poetry, the literature of poetry, theory of poetry, Essay, the science of literature, the authorship, the origin of authorship, innovative art, Esthetics, the science of rhythm, the art of rhythm, prosody, and others.

- Frequency in conceptions reflects the absence of critical vision for the scholars, rather than there is no intellectual philosophy where critical Arabic term will take off whether in translation or authorship.

In addition to that, there is another factor where you find that the term is not closing to linguistic normative that controls the concepts and terms. When the term is associated with linguistics in European criticism, it produced accurate term as of comprehensive view and general conception even the terms are different. The reason for that is the association of the western term with the produced philosophical vision and the intellectual reality.

Therefore, we may observe few dimensions about poetic term in conceptions and meaning which have been used by Modern Arab Critics as:-

1. **Most of Arab Critical studies** used the poetic term for more than twenty five Arabic critics in about twenty two studies discussing the basic concept of the term, although the one name which is called (poetry), but some of these terms are different in concept, vision.

2. **There is a great confusion in understanding some terms** as for example poetry, poetries, the art of poetry, poetic speech, the science of poetry, linguistic study of poetry, composition, the science of prose, the art of Prosody, the industry of literature, the art of literary phenomenon, the origins of authorship.

3. **Some critics as the Egyptian Jabber Assfour Sameh Al-Rawashdah, Mohammed Anany and others utilized some terms which indicate the scientific normative of poetry as the science of poetry, literature, and literary all are used as synonymous to the poetic term, but some other critics used more than name to the poetic term although the similarity of the general concept of the term.**

4. **Literature and the science of literature, and poetry science are very close terms to the idea of poetry.** Some critical studies which were concerned with these terms were so closed to the accurate concept of poetry rather than any other concept. The reason for that, it is benefited from linguistic normative, taking into consideration the importance of accurate understanding for scientific and normative as much of studies have used and utilized the term science as literature or poetry although its far from the spirit of science in understanding and treating poetry or scientific.

- Let us not exaggerate to say that the term poetry in contemporary Arabic Critical lesson has been living a state of severe confusion and lack of precision in concept as a result of disruption and confusion among the influence of Western concept to the poetic term and looking to the roots in ancient Arabic Criticism and trying to inset these roots into the term today.
Therefore, it is not surprising to find poetry is firmly establishing its corners into Modern European Criticism when it is connected with linguistic normative. In conclusion, the relationship between normative linguistics and the accuracy of the critical term in particular "poetry" has direct correlation. That means, the more closer the formation of critical term from linguistic normative and philosophical vision, the more the term become accurate, and scientific and vice-versa.

This normative or standard can be observed through the following mechanisms:

1. The poetic term based on normative when connecting with linguistic. In our perception, we cannot separate the standard language from the literary language which produces the critical term as poetry, semiotics, displacement, formalism, or structural.

2. Normative language is concerned with standard or normative mechanisms of the structures and various texts, as each language behavior must have two elements as:
   - Definition to fulfill the language need or the functional meaning.
   - Conformity which satisfies the need for sociality or the social meaning, both taking into consideration the connective level that we are concerning with.

To consider the language text as a literary one, a third element must be available which is called the element of beauty to fill the technical esthetical need of the text.

3. Normative and descriptive approaches in linguistics are a major focus in the relationship of linguistics with literature. Also, normative is associated with the literary critical term. As far descriptive they are associated with morphological structural, and semantic in analysis the literary texts.

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