

The Concept of The Art of Poetics According to Aristoteles

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Abstract

The art of poetry has its concept, which is to have poetic words so that someone can work hard to create joy. Aristotle has a statement that this art is very useful because the art of poetry can be used by people in differentiating the composition of poetry. There are three genres, namely, tragic poetry, comedy poetry, and idyl poetry. Therefore, the art of poetry is an art that contains a human being having a plan for an imaginary representation (fact) of every occurrence of certain things. This research method uses a literature study. Collecting data through documentation, and analyzing the contents of the book.

Keywords: concept of poetic art, aristotles

1. Introduction

Poetic art is an art form that uses language, which is contained in prose or poetry (in mixed dimensions or one particular type of dimension), until now it has not yet had a name. This is because we humans do not have a common name that can be applied to the mimes of Sophron and Xenarchus, nor to the dialogues of Socrates, or to compositions that make use of the iambic tridimensional (*iambic trimester*), elegy coupe, and dimensions. the like.

This poetic art can be interpreted as a short treatise on aesthetics. What is written by Aristotle is usually considered as a package with his other works, namely Politics and Rhetoric. Aristotle stated that in his book entitled "Poetry of the Art of Poetry", Aristotle presented his thoughts and then poured them into this book in simple language.

The origin of the development of the art of poetry is generally based on two things, and both are rooted in human nature. *First*, the instinct to apply it has been inherent in the human soul itself since he was a child. Humans are different from other creatures, have high representations and get lessons through these representatives. *Second*, everyone likes representational works. The fact is: that we see pictures in real life and then we can be happy to see them or otherwise feel dissatisfied with the original form of the picture.

For example, the form of the most despicable animal or the animal is depicted in a dead state. This is because learning is a very great pleasure, not only for philosophers but also for other humans, which allows this to have limited space. When they see the pictures, they are learning and concluding the object they are seeing. If one has never actually seen the representation, then the picture will not produce pleasure. The image will only generate pleasure because of its finish, colour, or other such cause. The development of comedy certainly represents a worse human being. However, this is not necessarily a bad thing in its entirety, but rather that a ludicrous thing is a fault or ugliness that does not offend, hurt, or harm. Suppose there is a comic mask is a bad and distorted result but does not cause any pain or harm.

The comedy itself already had a clear form before "comedy poets" appeared. It is not known who the mask or prologue is, and the number of players. In composing the plot, it was Epicharmus and Phormis began to introduce him. First, the plot comes from Sicily. Among the Athenian poets, Crates was the one who first released the *lampoon* and then arranged it into a story that was packaged into one, and a plot emerged.

Comedy deals with tragedy. Epic poetry is related to tragedy. This is where tragedy is a representation of a serious person who expresses it in the form of rhyme, but epic has a singular form of rhyme and is narrative. Tragedy tries as much as possible to take place in one revolution or only slightly exceed it. While the epic is limited in time. Tragedy has all the space that epic has, but not all of the tragedy belongs to epic.

It can be interpreted that tragedy is an act that does not play games in the form of a whole that has a scope; in speaking beautified, with elements separated in various parts of the play; in the form of representations in the form of actions, not narratives, using pity and horror that cause emotions or anger. The meaning of embellished speech is a way of speaking with melodic strains, namely singing. Separate elements mean that some tragedies are made using only spoken rhyme, while others use song to help.

2. Research Methods

The method in this article uses library research, namely the method of collecting data by reviewing and then studying various theories from various kinds of literature that are closely related to the research. The researcher carried out the stages in conducting a literature study by preparing the tools to be used in conducting research, preparing a working bibliography, organizing time and reading books, and the last one was reading the conclusions. Sources of data obtained are literature (journals), research reports, books, resource persons, and scientific magazines. (Karyono, 2014)

It is called library research because the data obtained in completing the research comes from libraries, both from books, journals, encyclopedias, dictionaries, magazines, documents, and so on. Sugiyono (2015: 140) library research relates to theoretical studies and other sustainable references to culture, values, morals, and norms that have developed in the social situations that have been studied, this is a researcher cannot be separated from the scientific literature. (Miza Nina Adlini, 2022)

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Poetic

Art Poetic art states that poetry is an imaginary-created plan or discourse (*mukhayyil*) which is structured from various kinds of rhythmic expressions and is balanced among Arab communities as well as rhythmic. The meaning of rhythm is to have a quantity in harmony. (Fina Nabilah Layaliya, 2021) Balanced here is defined as an expression that must be arranged starting with a rhythmic word, in a way that creates the element of time in other expressions.

Rhythm is defined as the letters at the end of the expression having the same meaning. A logician says in mere words an imaginary love; for the musician will be dealing with the rhythm which has to do with its concrete realization and its general nature; *products* will deal with and influence it, and various people use it. A logician will deal with poetry only to the extent that poetry itself is an imaginary creation.

Poetry can be said to cause only occasional amazement. This is the general aim of the Greek poets. There are three types of general goals, namely, in-depth consideration, debate, and declamation. It can be seen that this theory and poetry have the same three kinds of general goals. Although art is syllogistic, syllogisms are not used in them, nor are they any particular kind of syllogism.

Poetic statements can be classified according to their mantra or according to their meaning. Classification according to the mantra is research that becomes a musician (*music*) or product (*arudhiy*) according to the language used as a tool to compose statements. Today we have scholars of this kind alive, who have done many different kinds of research on Arabic and Persian Poetry, and written books about them: they divide poetry into satirical/*lampoon* (*hija*), *paean/panegyric/hymn*, competitive/bragging poetry, comic poetry, etc.

Most of the poets of the nation's past as well as in the present concerning them can finally have a wealth of information and make no distinction whatsoever between the dimension and the matter. Only the ancient Greeks could do it. The ancient Greeks devoted a certain dimension to this type of poetic theme. For them, the poetic dimension of praise is not the same as the satirical dimension, so the satirical dimension is not the same as the comic poetry dimension, and so on.

The next thing will be to name one by one the types of Greek Poetry, based on the classification used by the Philosopher in his discussion of Poetic Art, and in turn, will later dissect each of these types of Poetic Art. Greek poetry is limited to; tragedy, *dithyramb*, comedy, iambic, drama, *Latinos*, *diagramma*, satire, *poemata*, epic, rhetorical, *Amphi genesis* and acoustic.

The tragedy is a type of poetry that has a special dimension, seeking pleasure for all who hear it. The tragedy mentioned good things and things that are worthy of praise which is an example for them to try to emulate it. *Dithyramb* is a type of poetry that has a double dimension. *Dithyramb* mentioned good things, praiseworthy qualities, and wisdom common to all human beings. Comedy is a type that has a certain dimension. Sometimes various additional melodies are included, in which the blameworthy trait is mentioned.

Iambic is a type of poetry that has a certain dimension. This type of poetry was used in strife and war in times of anger. Drama is of the same type as iambic, except in the case that the drama is mentioned by a certain proverb. *Ainos* is a type of poetry which it contains words that give pleasure because it contains good quality. *Diagramma* is a type of poetry used by legislators. It describes human fear when it is disorganized.

Epic and rhetoric are types of poetry that contain the early forms of law and government. These types are described in the saga of kings, their battles, and their adventures. Satire is a type of poetry that has one dimension that is used by musicians. *Poemata* is a type of poetry that excels and is terrible, ordinary and unusual. *Amphi Geneseo* is a type of poetry invented by philosophers. This poem describes the natural sciences. Acoustic is a type of poetry intended to teach students the art of music. Even this type of poetry has no use. (Aristotle, 2017)

3.2 Aristotles

Aristotles was one of the greatest Greek philosophers. Born in Stagira in 384 BC and died in Euboea in 322 BC. In Islamic Philosophy, Aristotle is referred to as the First Teacher (*al mu'allim al-awwal*), he is also very well known by the nickname The Philosopher (*al-hakim*). Aristotle wrote many works in various types of fields, *Poetics* is a short treatise on aesthetics (commonly referred to as a package with *Politics* and *Rhetoric*) and is one of the baboon works in literary criticism. (Aditya Nirwana, 2018)

Aristotles came to the opinion that this art of poetry is useful and useful because by using the soul people can be moved towards believing or not believing about certain things and towards doing or rejecting certain things. For this reason, Aristotle enumerates cases which enable a person to plan a representation of a particular thing which he wishes and to do such a thing in the most complete way possible. Aristotle paid special attention to the systematic discussion of the relationships between elements in the work.

4. Conclusion

Regarding Aristotle's thinking, in the end, it tends to be functional, which means that what has been conveyed by Aristotle in the Art of Poetics regarding the art of good poetry, leads to a quality study. The work of classical Greek philosophers such as the Art of Poetry seems inappropriate if it is intended to be summarized because it has a great influence and results in the thought of meaning. In a sense, it is not to be summarized but rather described.

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