

Chapter 1 : Famous Poets: Top 10 Indian Poets of All Time | Owlcation

Jagannath Prasad Das(J.P.) (born 26 April) is an eminent litterateur from Odisha who has dominated the Odia literary scene for over forty years. His literary oeuvre comprise poetry, plays, short stories, novel, essays, children's poems and nonsense verse.

Jalal ad-Din is an Arabic name meaning "Glory of the Faith". According to the authoritative Rumi biographer Franklin Lewis of the University of Chicago , "[t]he Anatolian peninsula which had belonged to the Byzantine, or eastern Roman empire, had only relatively recently been conquered by Muslims and even when it came to be controlled by Turkish Muslim rulers, it was still known to Arabs, Persians and Turks as the geographical area of Rum. Rumi was born to native Persian-speaking parents, [17] [18] [27] originally from the Balkh , in present-day Afghanistan. He was born either in Wakhsh , [4] a village on the Vakhsh River in present-day Tajikistan , [4] or in the city of Balkh, in present-day Afghanistan. The most important influences upon Rumi, besides his father, were the Persian poets Attar and Sanai. He was buried in Konya , and his shrine became a place of pilgrimage. He was laid to rest beside his father, and over his remains a shrine was erected. This biography needs to be treated with care as it contains both legends and facts about Rumi. When the Mongols invaded Central Asia sometime between and , Baha ud-Din Walad, with his whole family and a group of disciples, set out westwards. He saw the father walking ahead of the son and said, "Here comes a sea followed by an ocean. This meeting had a deep impact on the eighteen-year-old Rumi and later on became the inspiration for his works. From Nishapur, Walad and his entourage set out for Baghdad , meeting many of the scholars and Sufis of the city. In , Rumi married Gowhar Khatun in Karaman. They had two sons: Sultan Walad and Ala-eddin Chalabi. For nine years, Rumi practised Sufism as a disciple of Burhan ud-Din until the latter died in or He also served as a Molvi Islamic teacher and taught his adherents in the madrassa. During this period, Rumi also travelled to Damascus and is said to have spent four years there. It was his meeting with the dervish Shams-e Tabrizi on 15 November that completely changed his life. From an accomplished teacher and jurist, Rumi was transformed into an ascetic. Shams had travelled throughout the Middle East searching and praying for someone who could "endure my company". A voice said to him, "What will you give in return? He went out, never to be seen again. He himself went out searching for Shams and journeyed again to Damascus. Why should I seek? I am the same as He. His essence speaks through me. I have been looking for myself! One day, the two of them were wandering through the Meram vineyards outside Konya when Hussam described to Rumi an idea he had had: They would fill their hearts from your work and compose music to accompany it. Listen to the reed and the tale it tells, How it sings of separation Rumi spent the next twelve years of his life in Anatolia dictating the six volumes of this masterwork, the Masnavi, to Hussam. In December , Rumi fell ill; he predicted his own death and composed the well-known ghazal, which begins with the verse: How doest thou know what sort of king I have within me as companion? Do not cast thy glance upon my golden face, for I have iron legs. When we are dead, seek not our tomb in the earth, but find it in the hearts of men. She was the one who sponsored the construction of his tomb in Konya. Jalal al-Din who is also known as Rumi, was a philosopher and mystic of Islam. Teachings A page of a copy c. His longing and desire to attain it is evident in the following poem from his book the Masnavi: I have never become less from dying. At the next charge forward I will die to human nature, So that I may lift up my head and wings and soar among the angels, And I must also jump from the river of the state of the angel, Everything perishes except His Face, Once again I will become sacrificed from the state of the angel, I will become that which cannot come into the imagination, Then I will become non-existent; non-existence says to me in tones like an organ, Truly, to Him is our return. For Rumi, music helped devotees to focus their whole being on the divine and to do this so intensely that the soul was both destroyed and resurrected. It was from these ideas that the practice of whirling Dervishes developed into a ritual form. His teachings became the base for the order of the Mevlevi, which his son Sultan Walad organised. Rumi encouraged Sama , listening to music and turning or doing the sacred dance. In this journey, the seeker symbolically turns towards the truth, grows through love, abandons the ego, finds the truth and arrives at the Perfect. The seeker then returns from this spiritual journey,

with greater maturity, to love and to be of service to the whole of creation without discrimination with regard to beliefs, races, classes and nations. It is considered by many to be one of the greatest works of mystical poetry. Besides approximately Persian couplets and Persian quatrains, [58] the Divan contains 90 Ghazals and 19 quatrains in Arabic , [59] a couple of dozen or so couplets in Turkish mainly macaronic poems of mixed Persian and Turkish [60] [61] and 14 couplets in Greek all of them in three macaronic poems of Greek-Persian. It was compiled from the notes of his various disciples, so Rumi did not author the work directly. Arberry as Discourses of Rumi New York: The style of the Fihi ma fihi is colloquial and meant for middle-class men and women, and lack the sophisticated wordplay. His style is typical of the genre of lectures given by Sufis and spiritual teachers. The letters testify that Rumi kept very busy helping family members and administering a community of disciples that had grown up around them. Unlike the Persian style of the previous two mentioned works which are lectures and sermons , the letters are consciously sophisticated and epistolary in style, which is in conformity with the expectations of correspondence directed to nobles, statesmen and kings. These transcendental philosophers are often studied together in traditional schools of irfan , philosophy and theosophy throughout the Muslim world. His main point and emphasis is the unity of being. It is undeniable that Rumi was a Muslim scholar and took Islam seriously. Nonetheless, the depth of his spiritual vision extended beyond narrow understanding sectarian concerns. In His love, brothers and strangers are one. Drink the wine of the Beloved! In that faith, Muslims and pagans are one. May the shade of his good fortune shine upon everyone! He brings all of those who are led astray into the Way out of the desert. If Muhammad rips the veil open from a single such branch, thousands of monks and priests will tear the string of false belief from around their waists.

Chapter 2 : The Young Danish poet Yahya Hassan: Whiz kid from the ghetto - www.nxgvision.com

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A haiku is traditionally a Japanese poem consisting of three short lines that do not rhyme. The origins of haiku poems can be traced back as far as the 9th century. A haiku is considered to be more than a type of poem ; it is a way of looking at the physical world and seeing something deeper, like the very nature of existence. It should leave the reader with a strong feeling or impression. Take a look at the following examples of haiku poems to see what we mean. History and Structure of Haiku Poems A haiku consists of three lines, with the first and last lines having five "moras," and the middle line having seven referred to as the structure. A mora is a sound unit, much like a syllable, but is not identical to it. Since the moras do not translate well into English, the haiku has been adapted to where syllables are used as moras. Haiku poems started out as a popular activity in the 9thth centuries in Japan called " tanka. The chain would continue in this fashion. The first verse was called a "hokku" and set the mood for the rest of the verses. Sometimes there were hundreds of verses and authors of the hokku were often admired for their skill. In the 19th century, the hokku took on a life of its own and began to be written and read as an individual poem. The word haiku is derived from hokku. Their work is still the model for traditional haiku writing today. We have also included examples from Natsume Soseki here, a famed novelist and contemporary of Shiki, who also wrote haiku. Reviewing examples of haiku poems is an excellent way to become familiar with this form of poetry and the sensory language it uses, and gain some inspiration. Remember, in Japanese, there are five moras in the first and third line, and seven in the second, following the standard structure of haiku. However, this rhythm is lost in translation, as not every English word has the same number of syllables, or moras, as its Japanese counterpart. For example, haiku has two syllables in English. In Japanese, it has three. Matsuo Basho Here are three examples of haiku poems from Basho Matsuo , considered the greatest haiku poet: An old silent pond A frog jumps into the pond, splash!

Chapter 3 : Best Famous Poems | Top Poems by Famous Poets

A poet, painter, dramatist, actor, short-story writer, novelist, translator, critic of art literature and cinema, Das's illustrious career spans several decades. Known popularly as J.P., Das's life and works contain many paradoxes.

It also discusses various issues to bring awareness towards development of Kalahandi. Tuesday, March 20, The world of J. Known popularly as J. Indeed, these seeming contradictions appear to lend significance and richness to his creative works. While many articulate their artistic credo, J. While others covet post-retirement pastures, J. And finally, while others consider one literary genre enough for a lifetime, J. Always witty and provocative in his utterances, J. He joined the I. In , he brought out a collection entitled Stabak. His poems began to appear regularly in the leading Oriya journals such as Dagara, Jhankara and Asantakali. He wrote two short plays in In he held a solo exhibition of his paintings. In , he published Pratham Purush, a collection of poems and, in , he wrote "Suryasta Purbaru", a play. A Homi Bhaba Fellowship in enabled him to undertake research on the Pata paintings of Orissa, later published in as Puri Paintings. In , fairly late in his career, he published his first short story "Shabdabhed". He left the I. In , his short story "Interview" was made into a telefilm and in his collection of poems Ahanik received the Sahitya Akademi Award. In , he received the K. In , he published Lovelines poems in translation, and Pukka Sahib, a collection of short stories. In he received the Nandikar Award for theatre and his play "Sundardas", based on the question of evangelisation and interfaith dialogue, appeared in Original and innovative In all the genres, J. His works are intelligible and informed by contemporary resonances such as poverty, pestilence and bigotry, and echoes universal themes such as longing, unrequited love and the sense of loss. The prevailing note of cynicism is, however, tempered by a gentle irony and detachment. As a short story writer, he has been called "the quintessential raconteur with an instinctive mastery of the form". Similarly his Desha Kala Patra offers a counter discourse to that of the colonisers. His works and versatility are testimony to an exploratory view of life. Posted by Digambara Patra at.

Chapter 4 : Hiromi ItÅ• (poet) - Japan - Poetry International

Kalahandi by Jagannath Prasad www.nxgvision.com away the road maps now. To go there you do not need helicopters any more wherever there is hunger there Kalahandi is. The god of rain turned away.

He also polarises opinion. Since its publication in autumn , a collection of poems by Yahya Hassan has sold , copies in Denmark. In a country with just over five million inhabitants, where poetry is usually printed in an initial edition of copies and selling 3, copies makes a novel a bestseller, this is simply incredible. It is unclear when and how he began to write. A teacher with whom he had an affair apparently supported him in his efforts. He alludes to this fact in his poem "Contact Person". The woman in question has in the meantime published a novel in Denmark about their relationship. But when the young writer presented the German-language edition of his poems at the Leipzig Book Fair in the spring, wearing sunglasses and a sports jacket, his hair pulled back neatly into a long ponytail, he stressed in interviews that he had taken part in rap workshops and written his first texts at the age of . Some sentences might also serve as aphorisms: His poems are strongly autobiographical, evincing much of the intensity of spoken-word poetry. When he recites them, they have the force of angry rap volleys and the despair of a fevered prayer. His melodic, rhythmic presentation style reminds some reviewers of a muezzin. Particularly haunting are the passages telling of his father and his parenting principles. Rarely has the cold logic of domestic violence been so vividly encapsulated. Yahya Hassan himself cites as influences the Russian writer Fyodor Dostoyevsky, the autobiographical epic series of novels by the Norwegian Karl Ove Knausgard and the Danish poet Michael Srunge, who committed suicide in " all of them writers who devoted themselves to the dark side of the human psyche. Co-opted by political groups? It can only be understood by being viewed against the backdrop of the immigration debate, which has been fought out more vehemently in Denmark in recent years than almost anywhere else in Europe. Tensions escalated in with the controversy over the Mohammed cartoons. Like Hassan, one of the men behind the cartoons, Kurt Westergaard, who narrowly escaped an attack in , comes from Aarhus, which is why the almost hysterical adulation being showered on the young Danish-Palestinian author in his homeland leaves a questionable aftertaste. The publisher is actually fostering this misunderstanding by celebrating Yahya Hassan as a taboo-breaker. Unpopular statements Hassan views with contempt the excuses some migrants make for their own failures, and he rejects radical Islamists and radical right-wingers alike. He calls them "two variations of extremists who take society hostage", and he is certainly right about that. In television and newspaper interviews, however, he has let himself be carried away into making generalised statements about Danish Muslims, catering to the prejudice that all immigrants are lazy and violent and are only out to rip off the state. This has made him into a target of hatred in some circles. Despite this protection, he was attacked in Ramallah by unknown assailants in early June while visiting the West Bank for a reading, and at the opening of the new central mosque in Copenhagen just a few weeks later he was booed at and denied admission. A local politician from Aarhus, Mohamed Suleban, brought charges against him on the grounds that his generalisations about districts like Gellerup are racist. Nevertheless, none of these circumstances should distract attention from the fact that Yahya Hassan is a great talent, nor should they cause people to read too much into what the young author sometimes says in interviews. He is only 18 after all, and his poems speak for themselves.

Chapter 5 : Examples of Haiku Poems

To celebrate, I've collected 10 Japanese poetic forms below. While poetry in general is known for concision of language, there's little argument that Japanese forms take concision to extremes. Click on each link to learn how.

Poetry is one of the greatest genres. Indian poets have been writing in English since the early 19th century and their work is widely read all over the world. Here are the ten most famous Indian English poets. Source Rabindra Nath Tagore was one of the greatest writers in the history of Indian literature. He won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913. Though he wrote in almost all literature genres, it is as a poet he was internationally recognized. The Irish poet W. Yeats introduced Tagore to western readers. Tagore was the first Indian poet to gain a permanent place in the canon of world literature. His poems express intense romantic and mystic sensibilities and can be compared to those of William Wordsworth and William Blake for their mystic and romantic spirit. *Gitanjali* is considered as his masterpiece and his most famous collection is *The Gardener*, *Fruit Gathering*, *Fugitive*, and other poems. Her work is noted for its expression of various shades of romantic sensibilities and fervor. Her poems combine elements of Indian culture and civilization and serve as mirrors to the time in which she lived. His poems integrate the complexities and anxieties of urban life and depict ordinary human situations and relationships. The role of religion, the clash of opposites in various forms, and search for identity are his major concerns as a poet. His poems explore intricate human relationships. Sri Aurobindo Ghosh Source Aurobindo Gosh is one of the few Indian poets who could blend both western and eastern poetic sensibilities. He was master of all poetry genres. His poems, which touch on metaphysical themes, express his ardent philosophy of life and mystic thoughts. They are not only pleasing and moving, but inspiring and elevating. Aurobindo showed excellent narrative and lyrical poetic skills. Ramanujan Reading His Work A. Ramaujan is a well known bilingual poet who writes both in English and Kannada. Irony is his forte. N Daruwalla is a front-ranking modern Indian English poet who depicts his life and time in realistic poems. He is an expert in the use of perfect poetic language, using almost all poetic tools better than any other Indian poet. Kamala Das Kamala Das. Source Kamala Das is the most famous female English-language poet in India. Her poems appear in the syllabi of literary studies courses at many international universities. Her work is the ardent expression of a very sensitive soul always on the search for pure and intense love without restrictions. Many critics have observed that her writing can be termed "confessional" and "feminist to the core," but others say her work is above any classification. Gieve Patel Gieve Patel depicts contemporary reality with pungent humor and a crude sense of irony. He is noted for his ability to transform ordinary events into heart stirring poems. Mehrotra is one of the best-known poet in India. His poems are ironical depictions of modern reality with a touch of surrealism. His fame rests in the use of conversational tone, transparent imagery, and geographical description.

Chapter 6 : Rainer Maria Rilke - Rainer Maria Rilke Poems - Poem Hunter

Manoj Das, Padadvani, Oriya Japanese tanka poet who dies young after a turbulent life and struggle with breast cancer, as recorded in her poetry.

Learn how and when to remove this template message Though Odisha temple sculpture and architecture has been studied by scholars for a long time, no such study had been done of the rich tradition of pictorial arts of Odisha. This shortcoming was made good with the publication of J. It was the first book on the distinctive Pata style of painting of Odisha and received rave reviews on its publication. The text is well-written, scholarly and clear. The author, a well-known poet and an administrator, deserves high praise for his direct and unpretentious presentation. Das, also an amateur painter, has been acquainted since his childhood with traditional Orissan paintings and as a young IAS officer was involved in Handicraft Programmes of the Orissan Government. He finally visited museums, mainly in Calcutta and London, studying their collections of Pata paintings to form his own ideas about historic questions. What I enjoyed most when reading this important publication is the clear diction and the well-organised layout. Das is on the whole unprejudiced as a historian and yet critical in all questions concerning general assumptions. Miloslav Krasa, reviewing the book in Archiv Orientalni 54, , wrote: This study is a basic and valuable contribution to a long-neglected subject, filling yet another lacuna in our knowledge of the social and cultural history of Orissa. Puri Paintings has helped in promoting this painting style in India and abroad and has gained respect and recognition of the painters. J P Das followed up this book with two other books on the pictorial arts of Orissa: The first of these books is about the art of illuminating kavya texts from medieval Odia literature on palm-leaves. The second book, written in collaboration with Prof. Joanna Williams of the University of Berkeley , California, is about one such palm-leaf artist, Raghunath Prusty who lived in the second half of the nineteenth century. Both books were highly appreciated and well- reviewed. Pratapaditya Pal wrote in Marg Vol. The recent research and publications by at least two enthusiasts, among others, will redress the balance [neglect of study of Orissan painting] and Orissan Painting will receive the attention it deserves. The scholars are J. Please help by adding reliable sources. Contentious material about living people that is unsourced or poorly sourced must be removed immediately.

Chapter 7 : Poetry: Heinrich Heine - Lorelei

Access the best famous poems by famous poets. These top, popular, and famous poems are the best examples of poems written by well-known poets. They include the the best famous love poems, best famous inspirational poems, best famous life poems, and more famous poem categories.

Chapter 8 : Haiku: Poetic Form | Academy of American Poets

This is a collection of specimens of Japanese Tanka poetry collected in the 13th Century C.E., with some of the poems dating back to the 7th www.nxgvision.com is a 31 syllable format in the pattern

Chapter 9 : Jagannath Prasad Das - Wikipedia

Among his best-known works were "Das Stunden Buch" (The Book of Hours,) and "Sonnets of Orpheus (). The prolific poet was admired by fellow artists but otherwise generally unrecognized by the public.