

Implications in the light of the Politics of Language in Contemporary Poetry

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ABSTRACT

The multilingual impacts of political language are analysed aptly. Here, language is considered a medium of identity, power and resistance. Based on the political significance of the language used in poetry, its effects in five key areas. They encompass political thought and activism, literary criticism, cultural identity and nationalism, marginal communities, and future poetry practices. This approach elucidates how poets critique conventional dominant thoughts and express revolutionary outlooks through language, which influences political awareness and movement. Secondly, considering language not as an impartial but as an ideologically influenced medium, the new drift of contemporary literary criticism and the structure of clarification are analysed. Thirdly, it focuses on how poetry becomes a national and cultural mirror later based on the multilingual and colonial contexts. Fourthly, it reflects how poets of marginal communities enhance their own experiences and history to keep their language. Fifthly, this study incorporates a profound outlook on how the politics of language will usher in new forms and trends in the practice of poetry in future. Thus, the language of politics plays a leading role in moulding voice and readers' practice.

KEYWORDS: Political language, contemporary poetry, literature criticism, political activism, nationalism, cultural identity, practice of poetry, marginal voice, linguistic resistance and post-colonial literature.

INTRODUCTION

Language does not work only as a communicative arbiter. The role of language encompasses a mental, cultural and powerful political weapon. The use of language in contemporary poetry is pregnant with personal experiences, political resistance, national existence and social protest. This study analyses the multiplication of language in poetry in the light of political context. Firstly, how language becomes a weapon of protest through political ideas and activism is expressed. Secondly, it discusses the changes that may occur in the methods of language analysis in the field of literary criticism. Thirdly, this study analyses how national and cultural identities appear in language and poetry. Fourthly, it explores how marginal voices and outlooks become visible. Lastly, it shows how the political impact on the future practice and direction of poetry. This analysis of the politics of language is not only limited to the reading and writing of poetry but also enriches social and cultural realities in several aspects. Here, it also focuses on how national and cultural identities appear in language and poetry.

Implications for Political Thought & Activism

Language plays a crucial role as a subtle carrier of identity, power and politics. According to history language sustains the dignity and dominance of a class or group and it acts as a strong instrument. On the contrary, dialect has become a voice of the marginalised and subjugated people in society. The dual charisma of dialect reflects contemporary poetry in the hands of the poets. Modern poets are curious to express their language as a political position, not merely for implications. In light of political dialect, poets select their language consciously to use in their poetry. Breaking through the English language, poets insert various dialect styles in their poems to express their poetic thoughts and touch readers' hearts. Poets do not only use language deviation in the field of artistic freedom but also against the traditional structure and laid-down disciplines of language.

Many streams of the English language for the context of colonial legacy, globalisation, migration and caste-based politics. Beneath the aegis of this authoritative stream of the English language, when a poet upholds his poetic existence based on his racial, class and gender-based experiences, he creates a suitable protestant atmosphere against a political slant. This is a kind of political approach to discussion, which extends the thoughts and movement in literature and culture.

Dominance, Dialect and Resistance: Modern poets raise various questions about the colonial dominant language, English, through their literary activities. To keep their stream of poetic thoughts smooth and sharp, the poets continuously change the structure, grammar, syntax and even the style of the English language. As a result, their endeavour changes the political hegemony of language. There are Caribbean, African-American, South Asian, and Indigenous poets who use their rhymes, words, vocabularies and pronunciations in their poetry beyond these traditional and customary bindings. Thus, they build a political and cultural resistance with their language. Cultural insurrection embraces resistance which echoes through the leading languages.

Restructure of Cultural Identity in Multilingualism: An important technique in English poetry is multilingualism, which reflects cultural reconstruction. This strategy is a classic tune in modern literature related to languages, such as Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Tagalog and African dialects. It is a reintroduction of cultural identity in the poetic genre. The blending of language in poems carries a piercing political message. It says human experiences can not be expressed only in English. This spoken language is pluralistic against the centralised unity. Such transformation turns English poetry into a colonial and international diaspora from where poets express their new thoughts through their poems.

Gender, Class and Politics of Language: Poets of Queer Theory, Feminist Theory, and Labour Class are optimistic about using their language in English poetry to express their voices. They also use their language as an instrument to furrow the land of creativity. There are a few poetic figures who challenge the patriarchal structure by using their piercing dialect in poems. The poets, Adrienne Lorde, Ann Curson and June Jordan place their mirrors to reflect the political and social aspects. Even these poets focus on raw and intimate language, overlooking the 'modern' and 'gentle' language in their poems. They apply language beyond the political and social perspectives. It serves as a part of politics.

Body, Race and Broken Language: Language in contemporary poetry has a profound connection with the experience of body and nation. Language related to racism, immigration and racial oppression is not only a historical perspective but also reflects the inner state of the poets' body and mind. Vuong, Rankine, including Shire's poems, are manifestations of political echo amid their irrelevant, silent and divided implications of language. Those poets sing the song through their broken language.

Poetry Speaks in Interrelationship: Nowadays, poetry has become a diaspora about political movements. Modern and contemporary poets participate directly in the movement beneath the impulse of interrelationship. Language reflects movements related to society, politics and body and mind. Thus, countless poems have become powerful instruments of protest against political injustice, overcoming traditional structures. Besides, slam poetry, social media-based poetry and Instagram-based poetry can protest against injustice and create a new political language to continue the movement for equality.

Dialectic Democratization on the Digital Platform: The Digital platform creates a new dimension in the use of language. It adds a singular protesting cadence to the politics of language. A pattern of poems appears on YouTube, online magazines, and digital websites, including several social media. They are different from the mainstream of literature. It reflects the approach of democratisation. On this platform, poetry has become inclusive, unstructured and mass-oriented.

A fresh way of thinking introduces new vocabulary, misspelt words, and slang, all of which together create a new political language. All these arise from everyone's voice of experience, which is the true face of language

and literature. However, the thoughts and concepts of modern poetry demonstrate a new dimension through the use of language, which has become an influential instrument to break the structural power. These poems teach a new lesson on how to go beyond the dominant language and power. Every vein of these poems is alive with new words and syntax for a political dialect.

Language ss Political Power and Activism: The politics of language is not only a subject to be discussed based on the literary outlook in contemporary poetry. It encompasses direct social activities and political perspectives. This concept becomes vibrant over time, and language becomes a tool for capability and resistance against social and political discrimination. The method of using language, provincial pronunciations, dialects, and phonemes acts as a carrier of political expression.

Poets who build their poetic world focusing on questions of neocolonialism, gender, class, national existence, and immigration have stood against the mainstream. They continue protesting against colonial dignity, state policy and cultural discrimination by using language. Thus, poetic language and application have become a political proclamation. This strategy influences the crucial role of poetry and turns it into an alternative platform for political protest. This poetic language gives birth to political activism and political awareness. Overcoming the boundary of language, poets seek the meaning of protest through silence. The deconstruction of language becomes influential by challenging the locus of power for the experiences of exploited and marginal communities.

Conclusion: Politically biased language in contemporary poetry is not only an emblem of literary art but also a prime basis of political consciousness and activism. This language helps contemporary poets think about the voice of the people and analyse anew the state, society and cultural fabrication, which can easily touch people's hearts. Through poetry, poets make this piercing echo more expressive and influential.

Implications for Literary Criticism

Being a structured power language speaks of different concepts related to race, gender, class and culture. Political language in contemporary poetry bridges poets and language, which also expresses the technique of selecting language, the use of dialect and protest against institutional language. After all, the modern literary stream has taken a critical place in making literary critics think anew about this. This approach focuses on how the use of political language has influenced the system of criticism, outlooks and literary evaluation structure.

Power Structures of Literary Criticism In Language: Historical literary criticism has been carrying a 'valid language' or a pure form of language' for a long time. Even British English has sustained the value of English literature. English is considered a standard value. Modern and contemporary poetry challenge these standard values by breaking the language and dialect and blending- languages. Such a challenge brings about a change in literary criticism. Modern critics have begun to think related to this new pattern of language use. As a result, for evaluation of poetry, critics focus on the importance of the purification of language, political position and experience-based purity.

Multilingualism and Hybrid Forms in Literary Criticism: Undoubtedly, multilingualism has become a significant matter in modern and contemporary poetry. South Asian, African and Caribbean poets have focused on their local languages, words, rhyme and strategies of English poetry. Such a hybrid form not only changes language but also the political and cultural position. In this respect, literary critics have faced problems in giving their opinions. The critics focus on the source of the language, cultural context, historical experience, strategies of resistance, and the analysis of the meaning of language. Nowadays, critics' language has a conscious political impact in this new context.

Recognition and Representation of Marginalised Voices in Language: Many poets have expressed situations of marginalised people in their poetic dialect, colonial legacies, immigration, and racial

discrimination. Poets' positions, experiences and silent language are becoming expressive despite standard and traditional values, which has also become a new challenge for critics. The lack of language can also serve as a form of political expression in poetry. Language and dialect are pregnant with representative and marginal voices in modern poetry.

Transformation of Literary Methodology: In the context of analysis of modern and contemporary poetry, Derrida's, Foucault's and Post-colonial theories play crucial roles. Theories such as 'deconstruction' and 'discourse theory' give an extensive view of the field of analysis of modern poems. Post-colonial theory helps readers understand language. Here, resistance language arises from the dominant language. Contemporary poetry is not important only for its multidimensional roles because this poetry helps critics and readers find resistance in their thinking, which paves the way for critics.

Ethical and Political Responsibility in Evaluation: The politics of language has made the process of literary evaluation more ethical and responsible. Nowadays, critics' activities are not only limited to distinguishing between good and bad writing. They can't help but pay heed to the language of history. They should find in what language the writers have written, from what positions writers have come, and for whom writers have talked. New critical consciousness creates literature in a broader social justice framework. When a distinct literary language and style avoids any fixed class, it becomes politically problematic. Such a concept centralises the criticism.

Criticism in A Digital Age: The digital age changes the concept of poetry writing, the publication system and the style of criticism. Digital media, blogs, podcasts, Youtube and Instagram serve as poetry criticism among the young generation. This platform comes into effect through language testing, spelling, phonetic spelling, speaking patterns and new texts and critical commentaries. Such transformations concerning language questions are the mainstream of literature. As a result, literary criticism is not a monocentric but multilingual and political perspective.

In light of the politics of language in contemporary poetry, the use of language in poetry is not only aesthetic, but it is a political situation. It compels literary critics to analyse poetry and values and rebuild the analytical system. Critics also challenge the language itself if poetry diverges from conventional language structures. This transformation or violation gives birth to a new concept, text, and politics. The future of literary criticism is more multilingual, inclusive and politically responsible. Modern poetry is not more a literary form. Still, it can open a new dimension for social changes amid language and make criticism more humanistic, diverse and rebellious.

Political Language Mirrors Literary Criticism: The method of critiquing contemporary poetry related to politics has given a new standpoint. In the old days of literary analysis, language was evaluated in the light of form, rhythm and literary structure. Language in contemporary poetry needs social, political and cultural contexts for evaluation. As a result, this approach causes a transformation in the field of literary criticism. Poets have highlighted anticolonialism, racial identity, politics, gender, marginal experiences and class awareness, which has made the conventional literary analysis stand in the face of questions. Every layer of the language bears a distinct resistant message and political position. These layers are expression, symbol, rhyme and silence. The mind is an ever-silent region of the human body. It keeps the mouth talking through language. Language is not the aesthetic world only. It has become an idealistic dimension.

Political Language in contemporary poetry has included several new inclusive and multi-voiced lessons. The linguistic analysis rises in the light of colonial theory, gender theory, cultural practice and political identity. 'What is said?' – this question is not all, 'How is said?' and 'On whose behalf is said?' such questions give importance. The scope of criticism has been expansive. Today's literary criticism does not express a few fixed rules and characteristics. Contemporary critics are bound to read more to develop their experiences in keeping pace with modern diversity.

Conclusion: Political language protects literary criticism from the old structure and accelerates this literary criticism speedy, multilayered and analytical process. This new strategy not only expands the readers' literary feelings and realizations but also helps social and political questions reconsidered in the light of contemporary poetry. Undoubtedly, the politics of language in modern poetry highlight political awareness and cultural criticism significantly through theoretical perspectives that make it meaningful and expressive.

Implications for Cultural Identity and Nationalism

The Implications of Culture and Nationalism Are Linked Closely: Language reflects the history of race, as well as the frameworks of memory and identity. The idea of the Politics of language sets it apart. The use of language carries a literary position and perspective. This discursive approach explains how language in modern and contemporary poetry influences individual and collective cultural identity and nationalism. It makes a relationship with alternative ideas.

Language and Cultural Conflict: The English language is a symbol of colonial dominance. This language, English, was imposed forcibly on the colonial people related to their culture, language and identity. The old colonial poets who wrote in the English language have expressed their agony, cultural history, experiences and protests in the same language.

This literary approach makes a duality in the case of identity preservation. On the one hand, poets use the English language as an oppressive language to them, on the contrary, they have rebuilt their identity through this language. This duality creates a hybrid identity that does not reflect a unique race and cultural structure.

Local Dialect and Reflection of National Existence: Modern English poetry progressively uses local dialects and colloquialisms. Caribbean, African and South Asian poets used their language, proverbs, and broken words in their poetry. It is not an artistic strategy. It is a cultural demand, that expresses "our language, our culture and our experience". All these are collectively important and representable. Poetry written in local dialect upholds the multilingual reality, and it also inspires the hidden concept of multi-national nationalism where a race and a nation are associated with multicultural, multilingual and enthusiastic coexistence.

Immigration, Multinationalism and Global Citizenship: Most modern poets have piercing experience of diaspora, multinationalism, and immigration. Such knowledge helps them create "in-between" in their poetry where they can represent more than two cultural perspectives and approaches. A transitional identity from the oscillating position gives birth to a concept of intercultural citizenship. This identity in poetry arises from language and local dialect. Here, the English language is not British or American English. It is a mixture of individual, cultural and immigrant consciousness. After all, such blending of languages gives a new shape.

Nationalism and Inclusive Politics of Language: Contemporary English poetry challenges the single and coherent concept of nationalism. In this respect, many poets raise questions about language - By which language is a nation defined? Such poets claim multilingual and cultural diversity in the context of British and American nationalism.

For example, an Indian -American poet uses his local dialect in the English language in his poetry and demands that his identity is not only subject to the passport or mother tongue. Such language in poetry carries a political message. Experience and multiculturalism come into effect based on identity.

Role of Language and Memory in Diasporic Writing: The concept of the politics of language becomes profound for the memory and self-identity of the diasporic poets. Their poetic expression reveals the underlying presence of their native language, the forgotten origins, and the effort to rebuild using English. This dual linguistic experience brings a painful chapter in their cultural identity. Having lost their language,

they have taken other languages. Such poetry expresses how language becomes a storehouse of personal history, a dirty nationalism and an imaginary realm where the poet inserts a multidimensional entity rather than a single personality.

Alternative Awareness of Cultural Nationalism: The use of political language in contemporary poetry is not only for nationalism but also helps envisage nationalism as an alternative. Poets present their race and culture as relevant to the language of modern state, history or ethics.

Sometimes, this alternative imagination reflects indigenous identity. Sometimes, the feminist outlook reflects nationalism again. Sometimes, the language of the marginalized voice analyses the concept of nationalism. All these collectively build a counter-nationalism that is different and inclusive from the source of nationalism. The use of politics of language in poetry expresses a new concept of cultural identity and nationalism. Poets express their cultural source, voice and experiences through language. At the same time, they pierce into question the linear concept of nationalism.

However, such poetry teaches that nationalism is not only state identity but also a cultural, linguistic and political experience that comprises several strata. Politics in contemporary poetry is a subtle and powerful expression which turns literature into a cultural and political movement.

Politics and Nationalism in Poetry: The politics of language in contemporary poetry is itself an impressive area of discourse where poetry is not only an aesthetic and linguistic issue. Poetry is itself a cultural and political analytical area. This discussion reflects how nationalism and cultural identity are rebuilt and questioned in contemporary poetry. As the English language became a symbol of dominance in the context of colonial history, there was an attempt to transfer that dominant language in post-colonial poetry into the anti-colonial voice. Poets recaptured the language by using their own cultural experiences, local words, diction and internal conflict of national existence in their languages. As a result, the concept of the national identity becomes multilayered and multilingual awareness. Nationalism is an optimistic expression of language. Nationalism falls into question when it legitimates linguistic racism, cultural correction and majoritarianism. In this regard, according to poets, cultural identity is a speedy and historical result that derives from language and grows into the womb of the politics of language.

Conclusion: The use of the politics of language in contemporary poetry is not only a protest or a resistance but a development of cultural identity and a new definition of nationalism. It has become a good way to see the reverse relationship of power in language. This literary method in politics helps readers think about language, identity and the complex interrelationship of nationalism. The dual concepts of nationalism and cultural identity pave a standard path in contemporary poetry. It is not only significant in literary analysis but also provides an indispensable standpoint to uphold cultural realities and modern politics. Focusing on this outlook, poetry becomes a political and cultural document – not only a creative expression. This pivotal thought reflects a profound revolution in language, identity and the complicated national existence. Nationalism and cultural identity live and develop together.

Discuss ' Implications for Marginalized Communities ' Based on The Thesis 'Politics of Language in Contemporary English Poetry'

Language in contemporary poetry says poetry is not subject only to aesthetic beauty. It has become a social struggle, cultural resistance, and political position. Language is a distinct mark of social power, class and political situation. The significance of the politics of language becomes indispensable for marginal people. Historically, for those who are negligible, victims of discrimination and suppression, or deprived of representation, language becomes a powerful weapon to bring out self-expression, protest and resistance. The marginal poets are creating an alternative linguistic structure with their linguistic experiences, dialects, word systems, and even silence, which challenge the dominant cultural language. This systematic approach shows

how modern poets enhance the circumstances of the living of the 'marginal people, self-identity and political position. It also shows how those poets have used modern English in literature as an inclusive, multivoiced and resistive aspect.

Relationship Between Language and Power in The Light of Marginalisation: Historically, states, colonies and ruling classes have established a fixed language as a 'respectable' one, and have used other languages invisibly. This linguistic suppression keeps the voice of the marginal class silent. Many poets in contemporary English poetry – especially black poets, tribe poets, immigrant poets and LGBTQ members have tried to break this silence.

Language and dialect in their poetry stand up against social deprivation, racial discrimination, gender-based oppression or cultural erasure. By breaking the established English structure, they have built the language of the marginal experience.

Revival of Dialect and Culture: The marginal poets often use their local dialects, the shadow of their mother tongue and spoken rules in contemporary poetry. It is not an aesthetic test. It is an attempt to revive cultural existence. When a Caribbean poet uses patois, a South Asian poet uses Urdu or Bangla words in English poetry, it expresses a claim for cultural existence. This literary method pierces the literary language and voice with questions where Standard English is acceptable. The marginal poets utter that- 'we are existing, and our language and literature'.

Multidimensionality of Experience and Languagelessness: The marginal communities have many bitter experiences, which are hard to express in words. Sexual suppression, racial oppression or immigration trauma – such experiences can lead to puzzlement and speechlessness. Many modern poets use this 'speechlessness' or 'linguistic rupture' willingly in their poetic structure – they are broken sentences, empty places, distortion and untranslatability.

This method is both a literary approach and a political one. It shows how deeply and sadly, language becomes a part of the oppressed class and becomes a way of salvation. Claims for representation through language: Many poets of marginal communities want to bring out their voice through writing – it was such a literary platform where they were absent, or they were represented mistakenly. Some erudite poets claimed to represent themselves through their poems. They include Warsan Shire, Ocean Vuong, Claudia Rankine, and Joy Harjo – who acknowledge and affirm their narratives, emotions, and backgrounds. The marginal poets leave such a remark in the English language known to their communities, or readers of the mainstream find it challenging. This duality becomes a language through the lessons, which give birth to a political strategy.

Poetry as a Form of Resistance: Numerous poems by marginalized poets feature language that challenges the status quo. They write mainly about racism, homelessness, police violence, environmental injustice, women's discrimination or the immigration crisis. These poems do not have only aesthetic links – they unveil the harsh reality of life.

Inclusive Politics of Language: The inclusive use of language in poetry has become a literary ethic. Nowadays, various periodicals, awards and publications are eager to publish such poetry books, which bring out the marginal voice. Although this inclusion is incomplete, it has a new initiative. Literature is no longer a domain of a few privileged classes. In this field, the politics of language is not only limited to poets but also creates moral responsibilities for critics, readers and publishers to listen to the marginal voice, providing recognition and creating a suitable scope for linguistic evaluation.

Digital Medium and Democratization of Language: Digital technology and online platforms open a new range for marginal poets. Staying far away from the city centre, they are now accessible to the universe. Through spoken word poetry, blogs and social media, marginal poets can publish their voices in their language. This alternative scope has paved the way for the democratic language. Poetry is not only confined to book pages - it has become lifelike, audible and more sensitive to the marginal experience. The strategy of political

language in poetry has become a self-expression of the marginal community's cultural claims and a controlling tool against social structural power. Poetry is not only for literary writing but also for unheard voices, recognition and rebellious language to protest. This subject will embrace profound importance for future literary practice, where literature will be inclusive, defiant and righteous.

The Politics of Language in Poetry: The use of language in poetry highlights the experiences of marginal individuals and fosters a sense of ethical awareness among them. The political language is an experience of marginal communities, identity and protest. Despite using the English language as a carrier of colonial dominance, poets use language as a multilayered tool to save the existence of marginal communities. To construct language, they include local dialects, their own culture, racial memories and experiences of social deprivation – it gives birth to resistant and self-conscious poetry.

The politics of language serves as a tactic for underrepresented voices, allowing them to be heard. It is an effective means of fostering their sense of self-identity. It is not only their protestant language. They break the structure of the mainstream and show that language is not only a treasure for the upper and the ruling class. Irrespective of the high and low, educated and uneducated, marginal and non-marginal, language is accessible to all.

In conclusion, modern poetry provides a welcoming cultural and political space for marginalized individuals. Time makes it a place of liberation for them. Contemporary poetry reflects the marginal communities through language. The poet's pen gives recognition to their social justice, linguistic diversity and rights to identity. Beneath the aegis of the politics of language, poetry brings the marginal position to the centre. Politically biased language highlights the consciousness of linguistic justice and cultural perspectives.

Discuss ' Implications for Future Poetic Practice ' Based on The Thesis 'Politics of Language in Contemporary Poetry':

This analytical approach reflects the political significance of language in poetry. This study examines language not only as a means of expression but also as a means of social and political power. What language should be used in poetry, which voice should be allowed to listen to, what words should be allowed to collect – this decision comes into being through political systems. Modern poetry shows how language plays identical roles or how language keeps the marginal voice silent. In this regard, language is not only a literary expression but also a kind of political position. When a poet uses marginal language or dialect or writes poetry by breaking traditional structure, this poetry becomes a resistance and linguistic strategy. It assumes that this tendency will grow in future poetic practice. This analytical approach will exhibit how the politics of language can influence poetic strategies, language selection and subject matter. It also discusses how a linguistic-based political outlook can turn poetry into inclusive, resistive and multistrata procedures.

The Inclusive Tendency of Language in Future Poetry: The stream of discussion says that language will be more inclusive in future poetry. Modern poets write their poems by using dialects, local dialects, spoken rules, native fragments of language or symbolic words from their mother tongue, which brings literary recognition to marginal languages and underrepresented groups. This strategy extends not only the scope of language but also makes the literary structure ramshackle. However, standard English will not be the only acceptable language for future poetry.

Disconstruction Strategy: Creating A New Meaning by Breaking the Structure of Language: Perhaps future poets will never follow any established rules in the field of writing poetry. Upcoming poets will steer clear of conventional rhyme, form, and aesthetic language. Perhaps they will allow deconstructive technique, intersection, ambiguity, silence and incompleteness in their poetry. Readers are to understand the meaning of the poetry because the language itself is not complete. Such deconstruction in poetry based on language is a

political issue. It is a type of protest by language against structured power. Many poets willingly violate grammatical rules, avoid coining conventional words or their presentation becomes so odd that readers feel puzzled. Such uncertainty, incompleteness, and practice of translation incompetence become profound and political.

Digital and Performative Language: New medium of poetry: In the light of the politics of language, poetry will no longer be just words written on paper-it will be performative, audio-visual and digital. Spoken words, slam and slang poetry, or Instagram-based visual poetry are practised nowadays. These may be a part of the mainstream of literature. By dint of all these new media, not only writing, pronunciation, body language, tone, image, and digital effects create a new poetic experience where the politics of language is visible and audible.

From Marginal to Central: Representative Language: Probably, a profound influence will be on the future poetic practice in the arena of representation. Those whose language did not find a position in literature, such as tribes, immigrants, women, sex-non-conforming, black people, Muslims, and voices of labour class language and experiences will be shining in future poetry.

Poets will bring out the voices of these classes through their language. Even poets will translate and analyse their realities- an alternative literary history will be effective in future poetic practice, which will accelerate democratic language.

Poetry and Political Protest: New language in future: How language in modern and contemporary poetry is becoming protestant related to racism, colonialism, patriarchy and state violence – future poetry will be more political. This stream of literature demonstrates that language will serve as an influential weapon against discrimination and suppression. Although these poems are different in structure – they will exhibit information, witness and real experience instead of rhyme and ornaments. However, language is so-called confrontational, open, inflexible and representative. Poetry will appear before a reader as an experience filled with ethical responsibilities and political consciousness.

Language And AI: Challenge and Possibility: Artificial intelligence may be an addition to the future poetic practice. The use of politics of language makes it difficult to follow AI. Probably, poets can explore a new possibility by using AI in future poetic practice. Questions may arise from AI related to political language and the voice of the subjugated people. Poets may face such circumstances that can create a literary speech related to politics by using AI.

The Change in Education and Poetry Practice: This change in poetry practice will influence education. The syllabus will include the politics of language, the use of dialect, analysis of oral poetry, and evaluation of the marginal voice in modern poetry. Poetry is an excellent way to convey the political aspects of language. This concurrent system will make the poets, teachers and critics more responsible in the future. They must think about which language will be in poetry or which language is not.

Language is not merely a poetic element- it is an ongoing platform in the context of culture, politics and society. This politics of language will be present profoundly in future poetic practice – sometimes in open protest, sometimes in a broken sentence, sometimes in a dialect voice and sometimes in silence. Future poets may break the language even and encroach upon the demarcation of language, which will have inclusion, equality and cultural diversity at the centre. Thus, language in poetry will be a strong medium of judgement, not subject to art only.

Future Poetic Language: The more days advance, the more poetic practice becomes elastic. Contemporary poetry is a distinguished approach to keep the poetic path smooth and speedy. The aesthetic landscape of the mind is not subject to a fixed world of beauty that spreads to a great extent beyond mere practices. Ultimately, this illustrates the interplay of culture, language, and the intricate dynamics of power. Politics presents moral responsibilities for today's poets out of mere literature – it is an ethical, cultural and political responsibility. Modern contemporary poets challenge the conventional structure of language. They use the English language,

a dominant colonial language, as a multileaner, multilingual and carrier of existence. Besides, the local language, dialects, cultural references, racial memories, and political consciousness collectively create a new poetic language. Contemporary critics and poets think that this tendency will be expansive and essential in future poetic practice.

Lastly, the use of language in poetry is an expression of the mind and soul of the poets, which express the unspoken words of the multitude. This approach helps future poets compose more excellent poetry to unveil the covert world. Besides, language will inspire poetic existence to ponder over. Historical, political, and cultural contexts where poetry enhances marginalisation, diversity and voice of liberation.

The politics of language in future poetic practice will open countless aesthetical doors to future poets. It also unveils a new horizon of thoughts and perspectives. The language of poetry is no longer neutral. It will be a vivid picture of realities, protest language and alternative stratagem for historical building. In this respect, political language will bring future poetry to the heart of social thought and justice.

Conclusion: The politics of language in contemporary poetry is not merely a component of literature but also an active cultural and political position. Multidimensional discussions such as political thought and activism, cultural identity, the method of literary criticism, the marginal voice and future poetic practice build this truth that language is not limited to aesthetic perspectives. This language is a crucial weapon of protest, resistance and identity. Modern contemporary poets engage the use of language in the evaluation of colonial history, reconstruction of identity and protest against discrimination. This trend among poets will make future poetry more socially conscious, inclusive and multilingual. As a result, the politics of language is not limited to literary analysis. It has become a significant voice of social change.

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