

22 - 12 , 1970 (15) ≥ 270 3/IV

- 12 - sees her popular booklet בְּבָבֶשֶׂת שְׁלֵמָה (1957) as her poetic livelihood up until that time
- previous collections: 1935, 1938, 1944, 1948, 1955
- (a) her faith in poetry as a moral & esthetic ~~force~~ force
- 13 - reading Pushkin's description of the plague is both painful and uplifting
לְבָבֶשֶׂת שְׁלֵמָה, כְּבָבֶשֶׂת שְׁלֵמָה
- makes order out of disorder by means of rhythm
שְׁלֵמָה שְׁלֵמָה כְּבָבֶשֶׂת שְׁלֵמָה
- rhyme too creates a festive atmosphere out of everyday experience
- metaphor וְאֵת שְׁלֵמָה reveals the hidden truth of reality
וְאֵת שְׁלֵמָה כְּבָבֶשֶׂת שְׁלֵמָה
- 14 - since these are not empirical qualities, one assumes that this was what she was trying to achieve in her poetry -
וְאֵת שְׁלֵמָה כְּבָבֶשֶׂת שְׁלֵמָה, כְּבָבֶשֶׂת שְׁלֵמָה, כְּבָבֶשֶׂת שְׁלֵמָה
לְבָבֶשֶׂת שְׁלֵמָה כְּבָבֶשֶׂת שְׁלֵמָה, כְּבָבֶשֶׂת שְׁלֵמָה, כְּבָבֶשֶׂת שְׁלֵמָה
- esp. of how she unites festivity with sadness
- in these early poems, however, the attempt to lyricize her sadness often seems artificial
- She calls on external objects to bear witness to the excited feelings expressed -
וְאֵת שְׁלֵמָה כְּבָבֶשֶׂת שְׁלֵמָה, כְּבָבֶשֶׂת שְׁלֵמָה, כְּבָבֶשֶׂת שְׁלֵמָה
וְאֵת שְׁלֵמָה כְּבָבֶשֶׂת שְׁלֵמָה, כְּבָבֶשֶׂת שְׁלֵמָה, כְּבָבֶשֶׂת שְׁלֵמָה
- first signs of her poetic strength
וְאֵת שְׁלֵמָה כְּבָבֶשֶׂת שְׁלֵמָה, כְּבָבֶשֶׂת שְׁלֵמָה, כְּבָבֶשֶׂת שְׁלֵמָה
- the sight of peaceful waves mediates between the physical discomfort she feels at the outset and the peaceful mood she experiences at the end.
- (b) poetic harmony - the desired goal and the criterion of good poetry
- 16 - poetry is a kind of in-between ~~stage~~ art between the visual arts and music, combining the best of both
- poetry must reflect a unique world-view, must create reality anew
- worldview must be one that creates a harmony between

dream & reality, the ideal and the actual

לְפָנֶיךָ מִזְרָחֵנוּ וַאֲמֹתֵךְ עַמְּךָ קָדְשֵׁךָ "שְׁמַךְ"
לְפָנֶיךָ מִזְרָחֵנוּ "שְׁמַךְ" יְהוָה, כִּי בְּעָמָדְךָ תְּבָרֵךְ יְהוָה
לְפָנֶיךָ מִזְרָחֵנוּ שְׁמַךְ יְהוָה כִּי בְּעָמָדְךָ תְּבָרֵךְ יְהוָה.

לְמִזְרָחֵנוּ וְלְמִזְרָחֵנוּ וְלְמִזְרָחֵנוּ

- 17 - everything is presented simultaneously to create a harmonic unity of all the elements that make up the poem (or the stanza): , בְּכָלְכָלָה
לְפָנֶיךָ מִזְרָחֵנוּ →

- her conscious effort to connect nature and poet's emotions

וְלֹא אָמַרְתִּי אֶלְכָּךְ וְלֹא אָמַרְתִּי אֶלְכָּךְ וְלֹא אָמַרְתִּי אֶלְכָּךְ

- 18 - the more specific & concrete her images, the more she realizes her goal
- esp. effective when she calls on her memory רְמֵזָה וְלֹא
only in her later poems, in which she creates a tension

וְלֹא אָמַרְתִּי אֶלְכָּךְ וְלֹא אָמַרְתִּי אֶלְכָּךְ וְלֹא אָמַרְתִּי אֶלְכָּךְ

- 19 - analysis of פָּרָס יְהוָה as an eg. of how she ~~had~~ articulated the problem of time in poetry - וְלֹא אָמַרְתִּי אֶלְכָּךְ וְלֹא אָמַרְתִּי אֶלְכָּךְ
- this and the next poem express her philosophy & approach to poetry:
- יְהוָה יְהוָה יְהוָה יְהוָה יְהוָה

- 20 - both poems articulate her poetic philosophy without actually exemplifying it
- how can a river that is ~~not~~ transitory by definition, embody the idea of poetry and poet being a mirror of time - in the future!?
- in another cycle פָּרָס, the tree at least admits that the stream saw (past tense) the tree blossom
- a stream cannot be both constant & changing!
- the latter cycle in rhythm, structure and poetic image are a truer expression of the thesis

פָּרָס מִזְרָחֵנוּ יְהוָה יְהוָה יְהוָה יְהוָה
יְהוָה יְהוָה יְהוָה

- there must be a time distance מִזְרָחֵנוּ between event and the moment of writing, when the יְהוָה here connects the past to the present
- singles out יְהוָה יְהוָה and יְהוָה יְהוָה for praise