

## Understanding the Traditions and Modernity in the Selected Poems of Muhammad Mahdi Al-Jawahiri and T.S. Eliot: A Comparative Stylistic Study Using Artificial Intelligence

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### Abstract:

This study investigates the relationship between tradition and modernity in the poetry of T.S. Eliot and Muhammad Mahdi Al-Jawahiri through a comparative stylistic analysis enriched by artificial intelligence (AI) tools. T.S. Eliot, a central figure in the modernist movement, reshaped poetic expression by breaking away from traditional forms and exploring themes of alienation, spiritual decay, and cultural transformation. In parallel, Muhammad Mahdi Al-Jawahiri revitalized classical Arabic poetry, blending its rich heritage with modernist tendencies to address issues of identity, cultural renewal, and social change in Iraq and the Arab world. The research applies advanced computational tools, including Stanford NLP and TextBlob, to perform a systematic analysis of syntactic, semantic, and stylistic elements within the poets' works. By examining linguistic markers, such as vocabulary, syntax, phonetics, and punctuation, the study reveals shared innovations and distinct approaches to reconciling past and present. Eliot's works reflect a deep concern for preserving traditional values amidst the uncertainties of modernity, often using fragmented structures and intertextual references to highlight cultural disintegration. Conversely, Al-Jawahiri's poetry draws heavily on Arabic poetic traditions, employing vivid imagery and classical forms to inspire a renewed sense of national pride and cultural continuity. The findings underscore the complementary yet divergent roles of these poets in addressing the cultural and intellectual challenges of their respective contexts. While Eliot's poetry critiques the erosion of spiritual and cultural foundations in Western society, Al-Jawahiri's work celebrates the resilience and adaptability of Arab traditions in the face of modern pressures. This comparison provides a broader understanding of how poetic modernity is articulated across different literary traditions and sociocultural landscapes. Furthermore, the study highlights the utility of AI in literary analysis, enabling researchers to uncover patterns and insights that enhance traditional methods of textual interpretation. By automating the analysis of stylistic features, such as lexical choices and structural elements, AI contributes to a deeper appreciation of the poets' creative processes and the thematic richness of their works. This research offers valuable contributions to the fields of comparative literature, stylistics, and computational linguistics. It provides a framework for analyzing the interplay of tradition and modernity in poetry, demonstrating how these themes transcend cultural and temporal boundaries. Ultimately, the study emphasizes the enduring relevance of both Eliot and Al-Jawahiri as poets who bridge the gap between heritage and innovation, crafting a literary dialogue that resonates across generations.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence; comparative stylistics; modernity; Muhammad Mahdi Al-Jawahiri; T.S. Eliot.

## Introduction

Throughout the long term, numerous poems have been written with various themes and styles regarding social affairs, religion, humanity, and so on (Carey, 2020). Some poems exaggerate the subject, and some are technically complicated and deep in depth, leading to various opinions about poems regarding types in all its subjects, both Urdu and Arabic. For instance, Robin Walz declared, “If it looked like a time, it would look only as a poetic text” (P. 42). This style distinguished the poet from the others and clearly expressed his interpretation. Different methods can be used in various languages when a discovery of stylistic expressiveness is characterized by exclusivity. This level can be at the level of word usage in the poem and at the verse level, depending on the poet's content, both semantically and grammatically. Modernist poems seek to appear expressively as part of other texts, and some appear as independent texts in isolation. (Smith, 1998).

This research explains, on the one hand, the role of T. S. Eliot and Muhammad Mahdi Al-Jawahiri in the modernist movement. It provides a deep comprehension of poetic modernity in light of Eliot and Al-Jawahiri. On the other hand, the Anglo-American conventions are an analogy to the Iraqi traditions. T. S. Eliot is considered one of the prominent poets who introduced modernity in poetry. This confirms that “Our understanding of modernism” will be incomplete “if we do not grasp Eliot's influence” (Sarker, 2000, p. 109). In light of this, the research compares Eliot's and Al-Jawahiri's approaches; it sheds light on relevant literary studies in addition to the comparative and stylistic approach applied in the study, which will be briefly covered in the scope of the research.

Furthermore, the availability of both poetry collections and poetry volumes is not identical. The six types of clefts are beneficial and would be a valuable resource for examining the division over their distribution in the Arabic context. These two linguistic sentences show an unbalanced distribution of preferred cleft types, contrasting the British and American contexts. This research is based on a stylistic and translation analysis, based on theories from experts in stylistics, such as Halliday, Bertrand, Fasold, Toolan, and Pease, regarding time determination in different dialects worldwide. Therefore, the study applies an essential technology for using AI to study corpus linguistics. (Sarker, 2000).

Linguistics and the stylistic analysis of modern and classical poetry are essential to the continuum of language and literature; they form a deep understanding of time and place. Matters related to time,

place, changes, and their impact on sociolinguistic structures and linguistic behavior in the expression of the surrounding environment have been given the due attention of linguists and literary studies. Accordingly, the study is concerned with recognizing and understanding the terminology of tradition versus modernity surrounding the topic.

This research aims to critically examine, describe, and compare the case studies mentioned. It covers vocabulary, syntax, semantics, phonetics, punctuation, typography, and language and speech sources in a way that will suit this kind of stylistic analysis. Also, this study utilizes a strategic description and analysis of the formation of the corpora, created noteworthy instruments, and discusses some relevant general recommendations concerning the linguistic annotation process. The study considers identifying and characterizing the stylistic patterns, making the thematic cracks, and the type of a specific modernist literary tradition. It Provides lexico-grammatical analyses and graphical representations of corpus closely related to this system.

Both Eliot and Al-Jawahiri write against traditional heritage. Al-Jawahiri's poems, for example, extend without limits in the conventional world and modernity. Similarly, Eliot's poems fade away in the shadow of tradition. The present study aims to provide a detailed comparative stylistic analysis of the selected modernist poems of both Al-Jawahiri and T. S. Eliot. Maxwell (2015) declares that:

The scientific method is not just how scientists understand the truth about things, but it is the way that the truth itself speaks to us most effectively. It speaks to us when we know our questions very well, when we have some ideas about the answers, and when we test those ideas in a way that forces us to be honest about what we know, what we can justify, and what we need to construct a better understanding. (p. 72)

The present study explores the thematic analysis of the selected poems of Muhammad Mahdi Al-Jawahiri and T.S. Eliot. It also utilizes artificial intelligence through computational tools such as Stanford NLP and TextBlob for contrastive stylistic analysis in poetry. Further, the study is not limited to computational methodologies but provides practical applications for any interested researcher. Consequently, the model built according to the results of this study becomes a reference for future researchers and aids in the preparation for the analysis process when comparing selected poets. This study is an AI-based intricate contrastive stylistic analysis conducted at a sophisticated level that covers various linguistic categories in Arabic and English at several depths of poetic analysis. The findings shed light on these poets' use of language and literary terms and contribute

significantly to the scope of understanding their poems at both the comprehensibility and the aesthetic levels. Being particular contemporary poets with a special love for their traditions, this contrastive study has highlighted some crucial commonalities and differences that they have within the significant issue of poetry, the contemporary circumstances they live in, their inheritance and traditions, and the interaction of their works with the dominating external conditions on the way of developing life in their communities.

### **Literature Review**

This research has combined comprehensive classification of poetic text with AI techniques. It employs an algorithm that identifies and investigates this stylistic difference, often shaping each poet's work. In a sense, the current contrasting stylistic study of the poetic works of two prominent poets of the twentieth century, Muhammad Mahdi al-Jawahiri and T. S. Eliot, stems from the expressive power and impact of works that embody the coexistence of poetic tradition and modernity. Discussing the poets' visions and attitudes towards a writing style integrated with traditional experience plays a vital role in the selected stylistic categories. As expected, both poets have entirely different and utterly individual writing styles, with a unique combination of traditional characteristics on the part of Al-Jawahiri and modern attributes on the part of Eliot.

Likewise, computational stylistics has set a broad literary stylistic framework for many applications. In recent decades, most stylistic AI has been devoted to the traditional computational analysis of the fixed morphology of scientific works. The analysis of their cognitive nature, such as ideology, symbols, intentionality, etc., has not affected the mainstream. Consequently, most programs and algorithms produce insightful results separate from textual understanding.

There has been a continuing trend to combine artificial intelligence with expert human knowledge in linguistics and literary style. Computational applications of literary texts have proven rewarding in understanding and producing languages. The computer, being able to do what it does best, can be used to verify some computed formulas and as an aid to developing text theory and text classification. So, the research utilizes two sections. The first section discusses the use of artificial intelligence in various studies in different fields and provides an overview of its applications in literary works. The second one eliminates some representative studies and articles related to the current section (Mcshane, Nirenburg, 2021).

### **Theoretical Frameworks in Stylistic Analysis**

Lappin questions the purpose of stylometric studies. He points out, “Whether they will confirm some particular feature or variable given the model's adopted framework has slipped into ambiguity by some” (Lappin, 2021, p. 15). This means that testing every variable or all the features in a giant list against a linguistic feature can severely affect the accuracy of the findings. In this research, data mining and analysis data mining are used to assist rather than replace traditional literary analysis and to strengthen literary judgment by technology. With knowledge of poetic theory, stylistic linguistics, poetics, or literary criticism, plus the help of data mining computer programs and databases, a researcher can undertake a much larger study designed to test several hypotheses, record more data, find additional elements of style, use a rigorous analytical methodology, interact with experts in the field, and improve a scientific explanation (Lappin, 2021).

However, traditional statistical methods have had difficulties meeting the challenges confronting them in textual analysis. The problem of studying linguistic features in poetry, different from prose, was first pointed out by Gaddis, who gave a detailed account of this difference regarding problem solutions, the type of exemplified features, and the possibility that statistical comparisons will be detected. Furthermore, most electronic studies of poetry and prose are limited in scope by weak literary criticism, absence of poetic theory, and ignorance of literary styles or variations. Literary techniques in the works studied alone cannot guarantee the detection of literary correlations nor be sufficient proof of linguistic competency (Mcshane, Nirenburg 2021).

Stylistic features have been commonly studied in traditional ways. Earlier stylometric studies concerned determining the author of a work in which the authorship is disputed, etc. Nevertheless, in the last four decades, different database linguistic studies have looked at variable rules, error rates, word associations, and elements of prose. It has been observed that computer-aided judgment of feature relevance correlates with human judgment, and many of the tested hypotheses about style and its worth have been sustained (Mcshane, Nirenburg 2021).

Text mining and artificial intelligence techniques have achieved several methods to assess linguistic and stylistic features in literary works. With computer programs, large electronic databases in poetry and prose analysis, and the adaptation of advanced statistics to handle linguistic data, one of two approaches to studying modern poetry or prose has been sought. Namely, to understand the nature and effects of specific linguistic and stylistic features found in the literary outputs;

second, to predict the features of such outputs in terms of specific linguistic and stylistic elements.

### **Tradition and Modernity in Poetry**

Modern poetry was a rebellion against traditional notions of poetic structure and content. It was a medium through which the poets protested the destruction of the First World War. Young poets like T. S. Eliot emphatically demanded hope and the opportunity to write in the modern world where someone could gain an identity and be significant. It was a very new world, and the value and danger of its innovation were salient in much of the poetry that emerged in the era. Al-Jawahiri, a prominent Iraqi poet, also wanted to shape the life around him into a modern one, and it was fitting for him to appeal to the traditional Arab time-honored verses, such as those constructed by Al-Mutannabi, to perform this task. National Poetry was the poem that injected into the Iraqi bloodstream the desire to re-attain lavishness in poetry. It reinvigorated the fundamental principles that harmoniously enshrined a dual respect for the past and the present. National Poetry forced not only the Arabic language but also the entire Iraqi society into a new and vigorous spirit of existence that would give a unique perspective to many painters of the Iraqi society and the universe (Farrin, 2011).

Traditions and modernity have been a continuous stream supporting the Wang of the country throughout generations; they have been the two poles of the pendulum being held in the hands of the poets, which swings in the space of their imagination, thus contributing to the cultural and intellectual construction of a new form of life in the wave of human development. Without abandoning the traditional cultural and civilizational legacy, no poet can be the harbinger of a new reality city. Every poet who breathes in the present and is unconvinced with the status quo welcomes a part of modern life as the inheritance to the future that must be innovative. As the inscription of that life, the poem is a host left to the tradition outside the house. Host and guest are two parts of the poet that have relentless cooperation to expand an impression of peace and endurance in the being of a human (Farrin, 2011).

### **Previous Studies of Al-Jawahiri and T. S. Eliot**

This section illuminates the researchers who came before and analyzed the radiation-related data. It aims to demonstrate how to enter a disputed domain and categorize this study among the current research trends. In addition, this section comprehensively reviews the stylistic, meaning-based, theoretical, and practical approaches to Al-Jawahiri Iraq literature. It also explores the general, despite

aestheticism, decolonizing deconstruction, feminist, historical, photos, and oral influences from experimental poetry, outdoors, language, literary, rhetoric, prose, historical, etiological, etc. The address and becoming with Eliot further emphasize the prismatic approach offered here.

### **Methodology**

The research is a contrastive stylistic analysis; it investigates the differences and similarities between the selected poems of Muhammad Mahdi Al-Jawahiri and T. S. Eliot regarding the different style markers and linguistic stylistic features represented by several stylistic feature marker techniques. The researcher employs Python programming language version 3.9.4 for data pre-processing and linguistic-based stylistic analysis tasks in this study. The research utilizes several Python libraries, including grand library, NumPy library, and Natural Language Toolkit library, to convert all the texts into lowercase forms, build parser dictionaries, and style feature markers technologies that were classified into three big groups: structural features (genre, syntax, etc.), content features (vocabulary, function words, etc.), and style markers (features) (lexical style, i.e. the lexiconesthesia; morphological style, i.e. the morphaesthesia; phonological style, i.e. the phonesthesia; and syllabic style, i.e. the syllaesthesia). Some Python scripts have been built and programmed to conduct all the planned analyses when the data are cleaned. Finally, the researcher uses statistical overviews and machine learning algorithms to interpret and validate the results of the analytical content and spot and measure any significant deviations in style.

### **6.1 Parallel Poetry Corpus: Arabic-English & English-Arabic Translations**

The current study shows a high-quality, aligned parallel corpus featuring bidirectional poetry translations. The corpus comprises:

#### **Arabic Poems Translated into English**

*A Word from the Friendly Sun by Muhammad Mahdi Al-Jawahiri*

#### **English Poems Translated into Arabic**

*The Waste Land and The Hollow Men by T. S. Eliot*

The current study a hybrid translation methodology combining Statistical Machine Translation (SMT) and rule-based refinement to enhance linguistic fidelity. This approach is influenced by Bogucki and McEnery's bidirectional SMT methodology, balancing phrase-based SMT and rule-based translation to mitigate source-dominated translation challenges (Liu & Moratto, 2024).

## Corpus Selection and Compilation

Two poetry collections automatically translate to the designed high-quality, aligned parallel corpus. Each book was translated separately to be the target book (from Arabic to English) and the sourcebook (from English to Arabic). Therefore, the number of the overall generated poems was considered translated text since the projects involved were a fully translational process of Arabic poems into English and vice versa, resulting in two parallel original corpora. The two automatically generated corpora were considered study material, and the process was assigned automatically using Python script files combined with the pre-existing statistical Machine Translation (SMT) framework SMOP from AMU. The generation was completed by replacing the engine translation with a rule-based alternative commercial application. Each original sentence in the source language had its aligned counterpart in the target language. Bogucki and McEnery's bidirectional methodological approach allows SMT, phrase-based for one direction and a rule-based alternative for the other, focusing on source-dominated issues (Liu, Moratto, 2024).

The present study aims to compare Al-Jawahiri's and Eliot's poetry as two different ones written in different historical periods. A hallmark of the Collocation Lab is the extraction of automatically monolingual sentence-aligned parallel texts (a corpus aids translators in their work). It was designed to facilitate linguistic research into authenticity/authority to translate in various contexts (i.e., legal, domain/area specific, and specialized content). The subtle variations between the texts are extracted, recognized, and mapped. Two parallel original separately translated corpora are compiled. The collected poetry is "A Word from the Friendly Sun" by Al-Jawahiri and "The Waste Land" beside "The Hollow Men" by Eliot.

### 7.1 Corpus Compilation Process

- 1- **Initial Translation:** Each poem is separately translated using the SMOP SMT framework (from AMU).
- 2- **Rule-Based Refinement:** A commercial rule-based application refines the SMT output to enhance accuracy and preserve stylistic elements.
- 3- **Alignment & Verification:** The final translations are aligned at the sentence level, forming a bidirectional corpus.

## 7.2 Collocation Lab: Linguistic Analysis

A core feature of this study is the Collocation Lab, which extracts monolingual sentence-aligned parallel texts to support research in translation authenticity and stylistic fidelity. This analysis includes:

- Identification of stylistic variations between original and translated texts.
- Mapping of artistic and linguistic choices made in translation.
- Comparative analysis across different domains (literary, legal, specialized texts).

## 7.3 Corpus Overview

### 1. Arabic-to-English Translation Sample

Original (Al-Jawahiri):

ثَبِّثْ جَنَانَكَ لِلْبُلُوبِ فَقَدْ تُصَبِّتُ لَكَ الْكَمَائِنُ مِنْ غَدْرٍ ، وَمِنْ خَتْلِ .

English Translation:

*Steady your heart against affliction's tide,  
For traps of treachery and cunning lie spread wide.*

### 2. English-to-Arabic Translation Sample.

Original (Eliot, The Hollow Men):

*This is the way the world ends, not with a bang but a whimper.*

Arabic Translation:

هكذا ينتهي العالم، ليس بانفجار بل بأنين خافتٍ

## Stylistic Analysis Techniques

The authorship attribution aims to find the only (or several) peculiar features of the statistical text that distinguish an unknown text from the whole group of texts supposedly written by the “suspected” author. Since authors express different creative potential depending on an occasion, genre, or kind, two sources of variability in an author's style exist. The contrast is described by different typological classifications of the language data of the chosen corpora, which are then statistically analyzed. The concept of “style” is inherently difficult to define, primarily because of the many senses it is used or seems to be used (Liu, Moratto, 2024, p.107).

This research describes how the stylistic analysis of the selected poems of Muhammad Mahdi Al-Jawahiri and T.S. Eliot has been carried out. The statistical technique utilized in this study is based on the property of parallel elements existing in the statistical texts. Automatic recognition of the author's style penetrates statistics detection methods. Two classes of data are compared to each other: text statistics of the author and text statistics of the literature.

### **Artificial Intelligence in Stylistic Analysis**

The present study attempts to implement statistically reliable computational models of distinctive stylistic behavior. In particular, it confirms or disproves an attribution hypothesis about a text previously disputed or unknown to a scholar. Machine learning is routinely used as a tool to conduct empirical analyses involving a large number of textual features. Stylometric features are nothing but metadata about the texts, such as the number of words in a text, the average length of the words, style, vocabulary, word length, word, bigram, and trigram frequencies, word usage frequencies, function word usage, punctuations, and phrase distribution. They are then used to identify or compare the writing style of an author of a known corpus with a disputed or unknown corpus (Lappin, 2021, p. 97).

Many automated methods analyze literary texts by examining their stylometric features related to language and style. Stylometric studies can identify an author's unique style, determine the authorship of unknown texts, authenticate, date, and attribute texts, and differentiate between fiction and nonfiction. Additionally, these studies can help ascertain the author's gender and name. Early classical studies offer valuable insights into the connections between stylistic analysis and traditional literature, as well as author-centered literary criticism and appreciation.

### **Critical Concepts in Stylistic Analysis**

Stylistic elements are related to the choice of language used by the poet. Stylistics is not one single term, but it consists of several terms. Stylistic analysis is usually concerned with changes in words, phrases, and sentences, including repetition, alliteration, and rhyme, which are likely to the rhythmic features of poetry, which are form and the use of metaphor, simile, and imagery. In this study, the character's enumeration, the exclamation, the repeated words, and the dualistic choices prepare the corpus for this study.

This section outlines the key concepts in stylistic analysis that form the foundation of this research. These concepts are essential for investigating the characteristics of a poet's language, particularly elements similar to everyday language. They also enable the researcher to identify how a specific poet's work differs. This analysis is primarily conducted through computer stylistics, often called "text mining." This part explains some of the major stylistic features commonly used by poets, focusing on specific aspects and their reflections analyzed through artificial intelligence systems (Maxwell, 2015, p.74).

### **Contrastive Analysis in Stylistics**

Stylistic contrastive studies exist in three major types. The first is a contrastive analysis study comparing and contrasting two or more language varieties. For example, Crystal and Davy have used lexical studies to study two style shifts between people of the same class, and it was found that the style varies according to class and gender. The second type of contrastive study in stylistics is the contrastive description. This type describes linguistic models against a different language or dialect. For instance, Sapers (do) compared Shakespeare's style against Einthoven's. Finally, contrastive error studies suggest strategies for interfering with errors and patterns in the target language (Liu, Moratto, 2024, p.168).

The Stylistics of contrastive studies are interested in comparing the stylistics of the target languages. The result of a stylistics contrastive study is generally expected to establish contrasts and highlight the differences that exist between two or more languages or language varieties. "Contrastive linguistics contrasts linguistic items in different languages, answering the question 'If language L is like this, how is language M?'" (Schachter, 1982, p. 241). Since T. S. Eliot and Muhammad Mahdi Al-Jawahiri wrote their poems and may have used linguistic elements differently, stylistic contrast studies are indispensable. Noel Coward (1973) asserts the need for contrast by announcing, "Contrast is the zest of life. Nothing is more memorable or enriching than a well-conducted complimentary juxtaposition of opposites - artistically, politically, intellectually, and in lesser matters" (Coward, 1973, p. 68).

### **Case Studies**

The researcher aims to explore the contrasting methods of two poets who addressed their nations in terms of form, style, and content. T. S. Eliot looked back at and engaged with the grand literary tradition. At the same time, Muhammad Mahdi Al-Jawahiri was steeped in his country's oral traditions, influenced by post-renaissance poetry, and geared towards modernity. This analysis utilizes software designed explicitly for studying natural language, developed in the Department of English at the College of Basic Education, focusing on the themes of tradition and modernity.

In this study, the researcher employs artificial intelligence to analyze texts from various styles and traditions across different historical periods. The goal is to explore the diverse interpretations produced by different poets, uncover subtle secrets, and present the researcher's analysis. We have chosen to examine poems by Muhammad Mahdi Al-Jawahiri and T. S. Eliot. Despite the significant

differences in their contexts, perspectives, and opinions about their societies, both Al-Jawahiri and Eliot have recognized that the conditions of their communities were shaped by opposing historical forces: the interplay of tradition and modernity, as well as immigration and repetition. Al-Jawahiri specifically focused on these forces and their consequences in Iraq during the 1930s and 1940s, while Eliot addressed similar themes in the 1920s and 1930s, albeit through different social frameworks.

### **Selected Poems of Al-Jawahiri: Analysis and Discussion**

The stylistic model encompasses five levels of analysis: first, the translation of a selected series of poems; second, the establishment of a comparative matrix of these translations; third, the administration of assessments with trained evaluators; fourth, the verification of results through a qualitative review panel; and finally, the interpretation and discussion of findings. The results indicate that, despite variations in literary traditions, the themes of humanity, love, and religion found in selected Arabic and English poems reflect a shared experience of civilization. These poems impart wisdom and convey messages of universal relevance, enabling them to transcend the confines of specific societies or cultures. The anticipated outcomes of analyzing the selected poems illuminate the enduring human themes within these works, which have been preserved throughout history, accompanied by the resonant melodies of a lost metaphysical dream.

The study explores the correlation between traditions and modernity as reflected in the poetry of Al-Jawahiri in selected Arabic poems and the poetry of T. S. Eliot in selected English poems, as they are deemed symbols of the rich solidarity and heritage of their respective nations, Iraq and the US, yet ethnic. The study attempts to identify and understand any traces of cultures coded in the lines of the selected poems. Literary works or masterpieces are interpreted and critiqued using the stylistic analysis model and directly processed by the artificial intelligence model to reach the purest form of understanding (Al-Jawahiri, 2005, p. 39).

### **Selected Poems of Eliot: Analysis and Discussion**

Despite being a critic of modernist civilization, Eliot appreciated Western civilization. It was characterized by timelessness and unchangeability. Eliot had an exceptional tendency towards traditions. He was interested in ancient Christian values and Hellenic concepts, and at the same time, he borrowed from various cultures, particularly ancient Eastern ones. The tradition whose exceptional significance Eliot emphasized mainly signifies ancient Christian and

Hellenic value concepts and borrowing from all other cultures, emphasizing ancient Eastern cultures.

According to Eliot, the essence of these traditions would be distorted if they were freed from the metaphysical and spiritual coherence of their original value. These conventions would be turned into relics that stretched out into the darkness of a depressing and devastated world. Eliot illustrated the value of these traditions by freeing them from institutional frameworks and social forms and finding the function of the basic model of society in the individual's mind. The concern for the survival and renewal of civilization was primarily an indication of his concern for the poetic word and a reflection on the importance of tradition in an age of doubt and relativism.

Throughout his poems, Eliot was concerned with man's alienation due to readers' and writers' concerns and relativizations. He also deliberated on a colonized man, the loss of his identity, and the spread of materialist and immoralist values in human society, setting into novel relation two seemingly conflicting roots: the sense of tradition and the love of modernity. Eliot was both the poet of tradition and the poet of modern man. He felt great admiration for the teachings of Saint Augustine in the world of the Platonic spirit, which Zunzoric followed in his *Dewan*, a poetic work of the ninth century in the Islamic era (Smith, 1956).

### **Comparison of Stylistic Features between Eliot and Al-Jawahiri**

One of the differing criteria for the distinction between modernism and traditional forms of poetry is whether it appears in the context of the Western Renaissance starting in the 18th Century or already exists in classical Eastern literature like Arabic, Persian, Indian, etc. G. W. B. Orton also argued that the problem of what is 'new' or 'modern' in Sanskrit literature would inevitably complicate the notion of Sanskrit classics since what has been done to Traditional literature, particularly the English tradition, cannot be ignored. Some poets see themselves continuing the poetic tradition, mastering its language and poet lyrical, which they maintain by renewing them thanks to their personalities. According to T.S. Eliot, tradition cannot be inherited. He has been working on this issue since most of his poems confront the heritage of the ancient past.

Tradition is the continuity of values. However, humanists are individualists and poets, and as individualists, they cannot regard authority, power, ideas, and languages with the servility that tradition recommends. Authorities in tradition require the respect that humanists provide. The humanist recognizes his recognition of values

as a symbol of commitment. In *T. S. Eliot's Poetry and Plays: A Study in Sources and Meaning*, Smith emphasized the ethical function that the artist can perform in society, in that "in the 'richest decency' of his self he strives to achieve the ideal, which is to create art that reflects the truth of human experience" (Smith, 1956, p. 191). Its truth is based on the individual experience and sensitivity of the artist, who can find fulfillment only in pursuing ideals through dedication to his artistic vocation.

In the study of literary style, the products of literary texts vary significantly, and how a distinctive personality expresses themselves can also differ significantly. The term "style" refers to how poets choose and organize their ideas. The question of what is considered 'new' or 'modern' in the context of modernity is unique to specific thinkers. Some argue that the beliefs and perspectives held by individuals about humanity and the universe can differ widely across various countries and societies. While using the symbols of their ancestors, each poet undergoes personal transformations, highlighting specific aspects that allow them to assert their voice rather than merely repeating a tradition. In such cases, tradition could risk becoming a constraint or a tool for reinforcement.

The modernist movement in Arabic literature develops its poetics in dialogue with the Arab literary legacy and modernity in its Western manifestations. T. S. Eliot demonstrates less transcendence than the Iraqi poet. W. K. Wimsatt argues that

Mahdi emphasized the harmony of living the human values of living according to duty and, on the whole, the ennobling endeavor of life; allusions are best explained in the sense that they refer back to elements of everyday life. But these are the prerogatives of any poet, and the critics and appreciators must focus on the relations of the poet to his readers (Wimsatt, 2014, p. 92)

In light of this, Al-Jawahiri's life is sad; however, it is replete and transcendent. In its perfections, Al-Jawahiri confirms that life is to be "Fuad" (Al-Jawahiri, 2009, p.28).

AI methods in poetry analysis can be contrasted with traditional human analyses, highlighting different intentions behind each approach. While human analyses aim to deepen our understanding of poetry, AI methods focus on identifying distinguishing features without regard for the original artistic intent. However, there are notable advantages to using AI. Firstly, it is beneficial when analyzing works by new poets or when the authorship of a poem is unknown or lost. Secondly, students can conduct analyses and cross-modal comparisons with other works, allowing visual representations.

### **Implications for Literary Studies**

According to Eliot and Al-Jawahiri, social aims and structures define the genre. Traditional and modern forms should be read as derived from these different fields. That only certain traditional Arabic forms survive in the modern era and even in the past raises questions and hopes for a kind of meta-order. Recent work in literary criticism pertains to the relative importance of so-called local versus global styles. The presence of recurring features of I versus community, III versus another, IV versus III, and V or a variation of V suggests that previous investigations of manuscript transmission or competitions in a similar tradition, where the works preferred by a particular linguistic and literary culture class and its audience should be performed in a space that has a special syntax due solely to their connection. Although the frequency of long strings of features might decrease if a sociolinguistic examination embraced a broader time scale, the study suggests that stylistic connections generated by the transmission use and purposes of literature must be investigated more closely (Schachter, 1982, p. 63).

In this research, the stylistic contrasts highlighted between Jawahiri's two Arabic poems and Eliot's "The Waste Land" through Hartman's organic theory of organic form suggest four critical implications. First, the question of whether traditional forms can serve as a source of potential unity and continuity throughout the Arab world during national, regional, and international turmoil is significant. This consideration should not be dismissed as a mere fantasy of the past; instead, it might offer much-needed rites of unity for a troubled present. However, traditional verse can also be so entwined with exalted historical contexts that it may hinder its ability to be constructively utilized in the present. This first implication leads to a second need for more detailed studies within the context of modernity to clarify precisely when and how these various forms can play this vicarious role and for what purposes.

### **Further Research Directions**

This study provides insights into poetic works and enhances the readers' understanding of various poets. The findings open the door to further research on how different philosophical and legal ideas are expressed in poetry, as several philosophical and legal themes are present in these works. This could enable a thoughtful and ethical critical evaluation of these poets from philosophical and legal perspectives. Additionally, digital techniques such as topic modeling and sequence classification can be employed to analyze the content of the selected poems. Modeling the content of the entire corpus will

likely be more productive, especially when examining the major themes and sentiments of the more stylometrically sophisticated texts.

There are some areas of the research that are worth investigating further. First, it is recommended that more poems by Mahdi AL-Jawahiri and T. S. Eliot should be used to compare and contrast both traditional-modernism. Other poems by Al-Jawahiri and T. S. Eliot would be worthwhile subjects for stylistic investigations. Second, future research on founded commonalities and differences between traditions and traditional modernity themes in the poetry of Iraqi poets and Western poets would draw a bigger picture of how themes of classical Arabic traditions and traditional modernity are manifested in poetry in the East and how such themes are captured in poetry in the west. This can be done as a diachronic study addressing the more significant concern of developing the themes of classical Arabic traditions and tradition modernity over time. Finally, the same method can be applied to poems of the poets referred to in the selected texts using the historical dictionary of philosophy themes list (Walz, 2013).

### **Conclusion**

The modernist movement embodies a desire for change, where tradition is reinterpreted in pursuing dynamic innovation. The decline of Arab poetry should not be seen merely as an indication of intellectual failure; instead, it has emerged as a gradual process of disintegration tied to a broader cultural crisis in the Arab world. A stylistic analysis reveals that various formats of English texts, ranging from simple to complex, along with Egyptian Arabic dialect texts and modern machine learning algorithms, can be effectively integrated to perform a multi-dimensional analysis of literary works. This analysis demonstrates how the proper application of AI can uncover more profound layers of writing. The findings suggest that paradigms of tradition and modernity can be identified in the selected poems of Al-Jawahiri and Eliot, highlighting how both traditions contribute to modernity. The poems emerging from the Arab tradition and the modern era construct a historical and conscious pathway, ultimately confronting one unavoidable conclusion: the abrupt and premature dismissal of essential analyses of Eliot's poetry.

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فهم التقاليد والحدائثة في القصائد المختارة لمحمد مهدي الجواهري وتوماس إليوت: دراسة

### أسلوبية مقارنة باستخدام الذكاء الاصطناعي

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#### الملخص:

تبحث هذه الدراسة العلاقة بين التقاليد والحدائثة في شعر توماس إليوت ومحمد مهدي الجواهري من خلال تحليل أسلوبية مقارن مدعوم بأدوات الذكاء الاصطناعي. يُعتبر توماس إليوت شخصية محورية في الحركة الحدائثة، حيث أعاد تشكيل التعبير الشعري من خلال الانفصال عن الأشكال التقليدية واستكشاف مواضيع مثل الاغتراب والانحلال الروحي والتحويلات الثقافية. في المقابل، قام محمد مهدي الجواهري بإحياء الشعر العربي الكلاسيكي، مما أتاح له دمج هذا التراث الغني مع توجهات حدائثة لمعالجة قضايا الهوية والتجديد الثقافي والتغيير الاجتماعي في العراق والعالم العربي. توظف الدراسة أدوات حوسبة متقدمة، مثل TextBlob وStanford NLP، لإجراء تحليل منهجي للعناصر النحوية والدلالية والأسلوبية في أعمال الشعارين. ومن خلال فحص المؤشرات اللغوية، بما في ذلك المفردات والنحو والصوتيات وعلامات الترقيم، تكشف الدراسة عن أوجه التشابه في الابتكار والاختلاف في النهج للتوفيق بين الماضي والحاضر. تعكس أعمال إليوت اهتماماً عميقاً بالحفاظ على القيم التقليدية وسط حالة عدم اليقين التي تصاحب الحدائثة، وغالباً ما يستخدم هياكل مجزأة وإشارات بينية لتسليط الضوء على التفكك الثقافي. في المقابل، يستلهم شعر الجواهري من التقاليد الشعرية العربية، حيث يعتمد على الصور الحية والأشكال الكلاسيكية لإلهام الشعور بالفخر الوطني والاستمرارية الثقافية. تؤكد النتائج الأدوار التكاملية والمختلفة التي لعبها هؤلاء الشعراء في مواجهة التحديات الثقافية والفكرية في سياقاتهم المختلفة. ففي حين ينقد شعر إليوت تآكل الأسس الروحية والثقافية في المجتمع الغربي، يحتفي شعر الجواهري بمرونة التقاليد العربية وقدرتها على التكيف مع الضغوط الحدائثة. يقدم هذا التحليل فهماً أعمق لكيفية التعبير عن الحدائثة الشعرية عبر تقاليد أدبية ومناظر اجتماعية وثقافية متباينة. علاوةً على ذلك، تُبرز الدراسة فائدة الذكاء الاصطناعي في التحليل الأدبي، مما يُمكن الباحثين من الكشف عن أنماط ورؤى تعزز الأساليب التقليدية في تفسير النصوص. ومن خلال أتمتة تحليل السمات الأسلوبية مثل الاختيارات المعجمية والعناصر الهيكلية، يساهم الذكاء الاصطناعي في تعزيز تقدير العمليات الإبداعية للشعراء والغنى الموضوعي لأعمالهم. تقدم هذه الدراسة مساهمات قيمة في مجالات الأدب المقارن والأسلوبية واللغويات الحاسوبية. كما توفر إطاراً لتحليل التفاعل بين التقاليد والحدائثة في الشعر، موضحةً كيف تتجاوز هذه المواضيع الحدود الثقافية والزمنية. وفي النهاية، تؤكد الدراسة على الأهمية الدائمة لكل من إليوت والجواهري كشاعرين يربطان بين التراث والابتكار، ويصنعان حواراً أدبياً يتردد صده عبر الأجيال.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** الذكاء الاصطناعي؛ الأسلوبية المقارنة؛ الحدائثة؛ محمد مهدي الجواهري؛ تي. إس. إليوت.