



Comparison of Homespun Poems in Constitutional (Mashrute) Era

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ABSTRACT

Analyzing and comparison of home-made poems is a recent and efficient method which has not drawn attention in our literature. Due to importance of home-made poems and constitutional era poets' position who, truly, had a significant role in our country development and also existence of similarities in their poems, especially in homespun poems, in this study a comparison has been performed about homespun of predominant poets of constitutional era (Mohammad Taqi Bahar, Seyyed Ashrafoddin Hoseini (Gilani), Farokhi Yazdi, Abolghasem Lahouri, Adib-al-Mamalek, Mirzadeh Eshqi, Aref Qazvini and Ali Akbar Dehkhoda) and has been set up in five chapters as follows: 1- chapter one: overview which includes introduction, motivation and importance of the study, literature review and methods. Chapter 2: biography which is about life of the selected poets as a part of affecting factors on their poems and also their thought. Chapter 3: homespun poems in which using homespun words have been studied. Also review and history of these poems have been studied in this chapter. Chapter 4: study and comparison of homespun poems of selected poets which has been divided into four parts (national heroes, studying economic and social situation of our country, fighting against domestic despotism and foreign colonialism and inviting to national unifying) for fascinating study path in each of them many poems and homespun have been studied and compared. Chapter 5: conclusion: which concluded the comparison and study of the homespun poems of selected poets?

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Introduction

Literature is a wide, complicated and somehow mysterious art, cause its founders, those who addressed and main subject of that is human who mysterious creature of the universe is. That's why there are various and somehow contradictory definitions which have been proposed by researchers and experts of literature from all over the world. These definitions, indeed, representing the beliefs and understandings of various well-known human about this complicated art rather than a comprehensive and complete definitions. This complicated and mysterious art definitely has a valuable importance and incredible abilities and it is so much difficult to understand. Allieretnants and writers also have paid attention to this specific aspect and in whole of their life have tried to understand that. For example: John Ricardo believed that: literature can create human and inspire him truth, so then if it doesn't exist, all countries associated with their economy, policy would be meaningless(1), and Jean Pierre Fie believe that literature can make a revolution in a way that be much capable in interacting with a new generation(1). As you can see, he believe that literature has a power for predicting the

future generation and that's why he attribute Mayakovsky suicide to the terror era of Stalin(1).

In this study, homespun poems of patriot poets of constitutional have been studied, men who our country and literature owe to them so much more than you ever think.

In 1945 Constitutional order approved by Mozaffar-aldin Shah and national parliament was developed in ... of the same year.

Fighting against individual despotism and absolute power, forming council parliament, media development, creating civil freedom, and constitutional revolution in addition of awakening public ideas, this particular type of literature could create new concepts such as patriotism, freedom, fighting against brutality, fighting against colonialism foreign countries and enter them to the literature, these are concepts which didn't exist in our literature. In the other hand, constitutional era poets due to the lack of righteous politicians could play an important role in that specific era, that's why they can be called the leaders of public thoughts in their era. In their point of view, poems was a measure and tool for courage people in expressing their thoughts and feeling ad

also awakening and informing them in fighting against cruel regimes and policies. Their speech and poems could be affect something like a medicine which prescript by a well-known and experts medicinal for his patients and also their speech could passed through people and act as a motivation in people for fighting against colonialism and despotism. Speech of these poets was alive and has a adaptation in their era. Some of them were journalists and geniuses who were well-known in the country and also neighbor countries. So then, in this study or thesis, whereas a brief study on their life and biography, their works have been discussed(seyed ashraf-al-din hosseini(Gillani), Aref Qazvini, Dekhoda, Mirzadeh Eshqi, Lahouti, Adib-al-mamalek, Farokhi yazdi), their various home spun in different aspects have been extracted , then has been divided to four different categories (homeland servers, national , economic and social heroes, fighting against despotism a colonialism and invitation to national unifying) and then have been compared with each other. Among all poets and well-known people, especially poets of constitutional era , those who have tried in homespun poems have drawn a lot of attention due to development and growth in various aspects including scientific, political. With studying these poems, human knows he is dealing with someone who are great patriots and welcome death with open arms and never stop fighting for their country.

Accordingly, I selected studying on these poems and comparing homespun and significant poets of constitutional era with interest: Malek-al-shoaray Bahar, Seyyed sharif-al-din Hosseini, Lahouti, Farokhi yazdi, Dekhoda, Aref Qazvini, Mirzade Eshqi, Adib-al-mamalek Farahani). Firstly, these poets ae all patriots, and have been through a lot in their life and then have been tried to fight with their pen. Secondly, all of them were journalist and could publish their writing in their newspapers and inform people.

In constitutional a lot of books have been written including:

- 1- modern literature of Iran, by Jacob Ajand,
- 2- history of press and literature in Iran in constitutional era by Edward Brown,
- 3- ages of Persian poem by Shafiei Kadkani,
- 4- Iran literature History by Zabih-lallah Safa,
- 5- contemporary literature since constitutional era till now by Mohammad Jafar Yahaghi.

In case of homespun poems just two Master thesis have been written which are:

- 1- comparative study about homespun of Malek Bahar and Ahmad Shouqi in 2000 in Shiraz University which is a comparative study and
- 2- Ahmad Shouqi homespun by Khalil Parvini in 1994 in Tarbiyat Modarres University of Tehran which is about Egypt literature ad is some kind of a novel study in this aspect.

Main text

Many poets of constitutional era were interested in homespun poems including Male-o-Shora Bahar. He was a patriot and reformist liberal who fought against influence of foreign countries in Iran domestic issues and in brief his goal was fighting against whatever makes Iran weak and vulnerable. he published these thoughts in conventional and well-known papers of that era such as *Habl-al-Matin* ,

Khorasan, Tousi, Sun Daily or even in newspapers and journals which were published by himself and expose them to the public(2). One other of these poets was Seyyed Ashraf-al-din Hosseini. Greatest written f this poet was

Dekhoda is another poet of constitutional era which has poems in Masnavi, Sonnet, couplets. He usually uses something such as quotos, public tails, and Quran sentences in his literary poems. His contexts of their poems was also the same specific contexts of that era which include patriotism, justice, fighting against cruel governors and traitors, awakening people , offending to the public Prejudices and other contexts and concepts alike (3). Mirzade Eshqi was a revolutional, liberal man and so many patriots. Ones who betray to the country were clearly criticised in his poems. Offend so much clear to the false governmen in his mind. His offensive speech against Iran-England treaty and its official involved in that including that time prime minister vosouq Al Douleh the main party of the mentioned 1919 treaty cause to taking this poet to the prison(4). Adib-al-mamalek Farahani is preference to his all contemporary poets and has a so much higher position in this aspect. Of course resurrection era of literature started with Neshat Esfahani and ended to the Adib Farahani. After Hakim Qaani and Soroush and two other poets, is predominant. Also involving him in constitutional era and this revolution make him express his talent, which was not observed till that time. (5). Farokhi Yazdi: among all sonneteers contemporary with Farokhi, his sonnets had a higher situation in comparison with others'. Language of Farokhi sonnets is so much clear and without any difficulties to understand (6). Abolghasem Aref Ghazvini is a revolutionary and liberal poet which was an expert in calligraphy, poem and music and has enough talent in them. He was born in 1878 in Qazvin (7). He help liberals n all aspects with his sonnets. as killing liberals such as Colonel, Mirza Kuchak Khan, he got disappointed, then exiled t the Broujerd and passed away in 54 years old. Some works such as Masnavi, Sonnets, and couplets has left which most of them have a liberal context. Many odes, sonnets, Masnavi, couplet, chansons, autobiography and letters have left from him. Which all of them but the autobiography have a political context and are about homeland and its social, political and economic problems and also courage liberals to fight against despotism and colonialism. . All of them were edited by "Mohammad ali Sepanloo and Mehdi Okhovat" recently, particularly 2008.

The word homeland and its background in Persian Literature: it is an Arabic word which has an origin with the word home in Almanjed dictionary it has been defined a place of rest for human and animals. In Moen Dictionary a meaning of " the place of being human", the place of residence , a place in which a person is born m hometown , some one's land and finally a land , a part of which a man is born, this word in plural is Otan.

Homespun: a poem, sonnet or Masnavi in which has spoken of patriotism and loving homeland. We had poets such as Aref and Bahar who got involved in this style. As you know, most of contemporary poets of Iran

Contemporary poets have some important friendship connection or got involved in political activities. The word "homeland" is the main attention in their poems in which they wanted some contents such as freedom, fighting against foreign governments' despotism, fighting against their era

government. So setting the people free from the colonialism and cruel kings and imperials was the first and primary goals which most of times they had to pay for them with being in prison or being exiled or even sometimes execution. So, since they were someone with strong faith and determinative, they consider these paybacks from the officials nothing in return of freedom for their country and then insisted so much, and finally they could a new style in poems called "homespun" poems. Persian language became an official language since the era of Jacob Leys Saffari, the main cause of that is an independency feeling of his and also a not being familiar with Arabic language and also his interest to a language which can understand (Dari Persian) and pulling down the Baghdad government. According to the history books, first Persian poets were arisen in this era and from his palace. Cause "Mohammad Ibn Vasif" and "Mohammad ibn Molkhled" although some believe that, "Goor Bahram" was the first Persian language poet, however, there are different ideas and opinions about that, which need so much time and a separate study. But it is clear that Persian literature and Poems rose on that era in the obvious sense of the word (8). This literature was so much young and that era had a lot of cultural and social power and characteristics caused that this style contains concepts such as patriotism and nationality. It should be noted that the Arabic Language was one of the predominant and important languages which was used a lot in those years, so then, there are strong couplet and sonnets in Arabic which Persian Poets have written in describing themselves and their land (8). Second era of the fourth century to the middle of the fifth should be considered the era of Persian Governments ruling and predominance, national independence, and also the golden era of arising Iran civilization. Dynasties such as Samanids who was of the original Persian race were so much interested in Literature and poem and did their best for developing this art in this country. Then there are different poems in apposite of Iran and Iranians which a wide majority of them have been written in this era. National poems of this era were in form of epic poems that contain racial wars and fights with Arabs and Turkish. In this era, the most significant epic writing of the Persian Language - Shah Nameh- was written in this era. You can see signs of Iranian victories over all non-Iranian elements all over the Sha-Nameh. Since late years of eighth century till middle years of the twelfth include the last few years of Timuri Dynasty power and also founding the Imperial regime by endeavors of Shah Esmaeil. As founding Safavid Dynasty Iran could gain its power and independence which had lost since eradication of Sassanian Dynasty and became a different country with a specific religion and language. But due to religious policies of Safavid dynasty, national poems were gradually abandoned and replaced by religious epics (9). Since the middle ages of the twelfth century till the end of thirteenth century, despotism, Ignorance and suffocation predominance and also illiteracy of public resulted in fall and depression in that years and couldn't awaken the people knowledge (9). Since the beginning of the fourteen century till the middle years of fifteenth a lot of factors and elements got involved in people awakening from the ignorance hibernated. Some of these elements are the following: development in Iran relation with Europe, reforming actions of Amir Kabir, gradual growth of journalism and printing industry, growth in

political knowledge of the people in aforementioned factors and topics and many other factors and elements. All of these factors and elements reflected in constitutional revolution. This awakening in poems and literal books of this period of time had a wide reflex, so that, you rarely can find poet who didn't get involved in political and social aspects of the society and all of them wrote about concepts such as vengeance, vendetta, fighting against despotism, speak of the concepts such as freedom, justice and women right (8). In history whoever step in the way of his/her home land freedom and independence has been forced to sacrifice a lot and became a popular among the people of that country. National poets usually describe these men and women, sometimes with a eulogy and sometimes with a complement and always some kind of support these popular men and women. One of these persons and characters was Mozaffar-al-din Shah, First person who was appreciated by Bahar. Mozaffaredin Shah became a popular king after issue of constitutional order and many writers and poets started to appreciate him, in their works (10). Defending the country against foreign countries

Bahar was present in liberalists' community with his father since he was fourteen and became familiar with modern thoughts of that era movement, so then; in 1945 that constitutional era began he was one of its pioneers. In 1951 after the Russia Ultimatum, Bahar was exiled to Tehran and then came back to Tehran after one year.

He had to migrate in 1954 and injured in Qom, then enter to Tehran was exiled to Boujord by Mohammad Vali Khan and as the result of Russian and English government pressure. Nobahar newspaper published a few times till 1336 and then was detained, so that, "Free Language" with the "Moaven-al-Saltane" at the top was published and sent for Nobahar customers.

People choose him a lot as a parliament member due to his background in fighting against despotism and colonialism. In 1953 became as a second round member in three states, "Dargez", Kalat" and "Serakhs". In fourth round he was selected from "Bojnourd", the fifth from "Tershiz" and the second from "Tehran". In 1946, became the culture minister in "Ahmad Qavam-al-Saltane" cabinet but resigned and quit from the government. The last media career of him was the manager of the Iran National Newspaper which was being managed by Mohammad Malek Zadeh since by the end of 1917 to 1920.

Strong faith in political fight made him a brave warrior in this aspect, in a way that his courage and his clearness in talking became a part of his Ideology.

Results and discussions:

Mozaffar-al-din Shah approved the rule of constitution (Mashrute) in the last days of life (8, June, 1945). After he died, Mohammad ali Mirza became the king and started to work against the former king and struggled with liberals, so that, eventually made the parliament building the target of warm weapons. Murdered a lot of liberals and exiled much more. People of Iran, especially Azarbayjjan Province started a movement with two leaders Sattar Khan and Bagher Khan against the domestic despotism and cruel ruling of Mozaffar al din Shah. In these years poems and poets abandoned the palaces and took a shape and language of the public'. They

wanted the best in all aspects including political, economic and social for their country and even some of them like Malek-al-Shoara Bahar and Dehkhoda selected by the people vote and enter the parliament. They were interested in their home land. In general, it is understood that beside the conditions and environment of those years , they were various other factors and similarities in poems of these significant poets which are discussed in brief: 1- cruel governors and rulers and also Quran thoughts and ideology 2- factors in their personal life which made them express their thoughts and feelings in this way. Something like journalism, being exiled, and torture caused that they have similar works and effects. 3- Another factor is ignoring people and public rights by foreign despotism government and also the obedience of Iran officials and also covering and committing the crimes. 4- Beside the aforementioned factors we should consider the Iran proud history in fighting against despotism and cruel governments.5- these poets consider themselves responsible for many things related to the freedom and situation of people.

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