

Shahryar Position in Persian contemporary poetry

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ABSTRACT: Mohammad Hossein Shahriar is one of the most famous orators of modern literature in the modern era about whose life and works of his poems feature, experts have spoken in terms of themes and content and opinions coordinate verbal and spiritual aspects. But the author of this article tries to study the place of Shahriar's poem in Persian and Turkish poetry according to experts opinion and through analyzing of his style explain his rank in Modern Persian Poetry. Through the Analytical approach and use of knowledge of professors of literature with regard to political and social events and a new world of Persian literature (especially Mashrute) his thoughts will be examined on the changing constitution at the beginning of period.

Key words: Mohammad Hossein Shahriar, Persian Literature, Mashrute, Islamic Revolution.

INTRODUCTION

To investigate about his literary importance, first the course of his life must be studied. He was famous as a lyric writer. Following Hafiz Most of his poems are lyrics. Shahriar is among classical poets but not with the prejudices of the old poets and songwriters on their school and poetic style. He does not have all the features of old classics that we know and his works do not fully support modern Nimai style. He is multidimensional In addition to his classic poetry; he had some poems in new style. Nima After getting acquaintance with Nima he was influenced by romanticism and Nimai poetry. . He left many works of poetry in that style like in the heart of pheasant, Mother, Aletterto Einsteinetc. In addition to Hafiz, he followed Molana Rumi, Manoochehri, Saadi, Nizami in his classic works. Shahriar likes classical poetry with new poetry. He believed that poetry either classical or New should have poetry soul. The essence of poetry is its poetic features not only its form and rhythm. In Shahriar view, any poem can be New if it is told in the language of its time. It means that a poet can bring and make use of colloquial and conventional words in his poems. Like Iraj Mirza who has done great service by bringing colloquial expressions into contemporary poetry. (So Simple and Beautiful)

Shahriar was contemporaneous fans of old and new styles debate, but he never participated in such disputes .He believed that poets should do their own job instead of mayhem and sought to enrich their works, not rhyme and meter. Poetry is the origina. Any poem without substantive is not a new poem. (so Simple and Beautiful) He wrote modern poetry in an ancient form. Although his poems have the flavor of Hafez lyrics, but they were never like the poems of the eighth century.

because of being innovative and using every day expressions and vocabulary of contemporary and also a spirit of love and human emotions, various contents, his poems are distinguished from ancient poetry .As Nima was a legendary inventor and step by step opened new field of literature for the contemporary Persian literature. Shahriar told new concepts and used novel designs for classic poems. To the extent, that he gained the highest achievement in this method. He had created a balance in his poetry. Using the old style and new style, he launched a new convention that it can be taken up as his personal style.

The following works are written about Shahriar:

This study is important for, it examines Shahriar works in the recent century, which is the most transformative periods of literature. First, with regard to the current century revolution in literary developments and political and historical events and their impacts on Shahriar works, his works has been investigated. The effects of classical and contemporary poets and Shahriar poems, and his effects on the other poets have been studied. The main goals of this article can be; giving an overview of literature developments in the modern age, studying the effects of Western schools and political thought on the works of Persian lyric of the poet, and the influence of ancient and classic styles with new styles on his works and studying Folk Literature, Turkish (Azeri) literature.

Mohammad Hossein B. Tabrizi biography

Mohammad Hossein Tabrizi B. was born in 1907 in Tabriz (The Constitutional Revolution, Mashrute). He spent his elementary school and high school years in Tabriz then in 1921 went to Tehran to continue his studies

and enrolled in Talab high school. Until the time his poetic pseudonym was Behjat then change his pseudonym to Shahriar by Divination to Hafez.(social and literary Shahriar life, Kavianpoor.)

Shahriar in Tehran wants to marry a girl named Soraya that unfortunately because of political situations, the girl married a minister named Teimurtash. There were a few month to defend his doctoral dissertation, Shahriar was exiled to Nishapur and he quit his studies, where he spent some time with Painter Kamal-ol-Molk, then went to Mashhad. He participated in many literary circle .but when he missed his best friend named shahyad he became sick and return to Tehran. After treatment in a hospital in Tehran, he entered the house of Sufis and Sufism he studied to the final stages of a Mysticism.But for some reasons he took refuge to isolation from the ring of dervishes' meeting Nima in (1941), he wrote The Two Pheasants in romantic style for Nima. After his meeting with Nima, romanticism school poems directly entered into his poems. He tried his talent in new poetry. Shahriar lost his wife and his mother in Tehran. He returned to Tabriz. The last ten years of his life coincided with the onset of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Although he was old, he did not quit writing and he stood by his fellows with religious beliefs and wrote religious lyric and epic song of patriotism. He appreciated the heads of revolution, and expressed his sincere emotions to them. September 18inthe year(1989)suffering from lung disease, he died in Mehr Hospital in Tehran while his contemporary poets like Akhavan, charmed Amini, Fereydoon Moshiri, Simin Behbahani, Shafi'i Kadkani to visit him. He was buried in the tomb of Tabriz Poet Laureate.

Features of style and authority of Shahriar in contemporary poetry

Generally, to recognize a poet he should be investigated from four demotions: 1- his art, 2- Hislyricsinfluenceamong the people, 3- Emotional depth of human excellence (concepts and content), 4- Cultural support-(kadkani Shafiei, Mohammad Reza, Persian Poetry Recycles)

Shahriar first was master in literary prosody and rhyme and has familiarity with literary poetic form. Second, because of his fame among people and his high status and reputation of his poetry among people, most of them came in circles of literary and read his poems. Even people had memorized most of his lyrics. Thirdly, his poems are full of spirit, of love, emotion and personal and social kindness. In most of his poems, love, emotion of human or even divine love, is quite visible. In his poems, we see all nouns, proverb, and rate of customs and understanding of world literature, especially West literature, as well as Russia.

The following chart shows the mentioned points

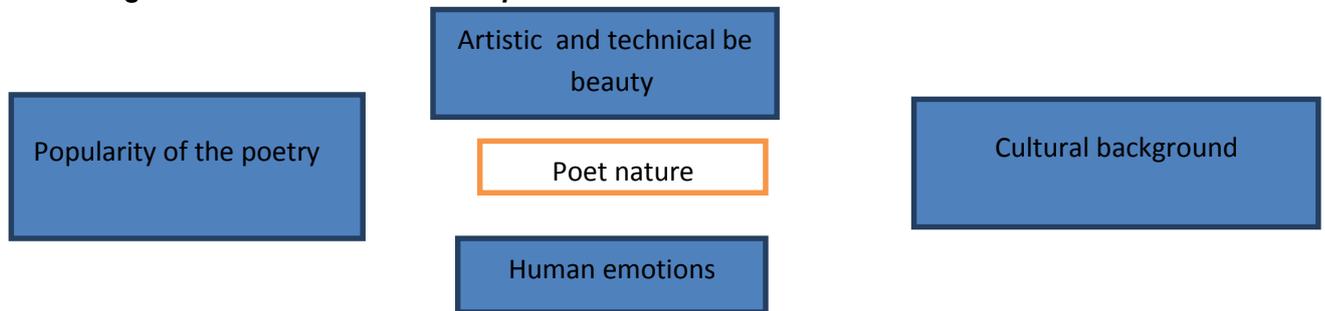


Figure1. The following chart shows the mentioned points

He was a follower of Hafez153 ghazals of total 500 lyrical poems (percent), embraced Hafez: Shahriary what was your souvenir from Shiraz

that the world knows you as the second Hafez.(Hafez in Shahriar view, Mohammadi)

Therefore, it would be clear that his style is Iraqi and their content is similar to Iraqi style. Either is both the divine and human beloved .his Poems are generally classified into 2 periods Shahriar during the first period of passion. The second period he was pulled apart and entered mystical stuff (so simply and beautifully). Third Love that can be found in his poems is considered a kind of friendship and love of man. He praised love for humanity the lyrics and has send his sincere kindness to the entire world. His social Love in the voice of God is evident in every verse of this poem. (pheasantMMusharraf)

Shahriar Poems are influenced by Hafez in the terms of rhyme, he has Common terms and phrases with Hafez, he finished his verses in the same way as Hafez. (AliMohammadi) In addition to Hafez lyrics he was influenced by Nezami. Azerbaijani style influence on his poetry is of literary and rhetorical techniques and style she like Azerbaijani poets used similes and metaphors, especially like Nezami has used beautiful similes about the style of his poems, especially Masnavi Molana , Shahriar says: This school composes the spirit and greatness obtained from nature and prevailing in mountainous, with the spirit of grace and courtesy of the civil government and civil society that has its lineage and history before. Characteristics of the school can be found in Nezami works and panels (My Legend of the evening). (First volume, words)

In new poetry, too, although he was so familiar with Nima and affected by him and learned a fictional fantasy, and wrote Phseants, but overall it was not just an imitation, as he did not forget ancient style and he was not unaware of it (and the literature of Zarrinkub).

His Turkish poetry can be noted as one of his other initiatives. Shahriar's Turkish poems, especially Hydrbaba Salam using folkloric literature revives Azerbaijan's Azeri. His Turkish language lyrics is noble and dynamic. Generally his Turkish poems in the broken meters are much richer than his Persian poetry (agold in copper Reza Baraheni v. 3). in addition to Nima, Shahriar was influenced by a Akhavan, Nima winter poem (1008 Gold Copper R. Baraheni c 2) Fereydoun Moshiri, flood, garden shed, waiting and Love (analysis of poetry New keel J Shams 2) Ahmad Forgotten Songs in the set, as well as other poets such as Hamidi Shirazi, Khanlari, (Shams keel of poetry analysis of 356 C 1).

Another feature is the balance of his poetry ie every line of his poetry has independent meaning. This is an important factor that sometimes musicians of his poems make use of to create a piece of music (Gold Drms R. Baraheni). Especially Shahryar's poetry shows his knowledge and understanding of the culture and customs of Iranian and Western idioms and proverbs and sometimes even more than other poets poems he used verbal Interpretations in his sonnets. Ahmad Shamloo believed that it is inflituous Ghazal's believed that the word is not in the car when we speak of prayer and vehicles (and so simply and beautifully) Perhaps this criticism is because of his lack of knowledge about the famous Iranian traditional music and lyrics (to be famous Persian poet methodologies of Ghulam Mohammad Reza Rezaee). Due to popular slang words and full repetition poems easily understood by people. For example:

Why you came my unfaithful beloved,
Why, now that I am worn out.

Life train caravan passed me

For I do not train tickets and passes. (poetry)

Zarrinkub on his poems says: "Shahriar renowned leader within his literary activities has put Iran on the road of modernization after the constitutional reform ." (of the past literary of Iran).

Overview of the subject of poetry and thoughts of Shahriar

Before addressing his poems content one of features of the Persian literature, mysticism, should be noted. Mysticism of Persian literature was long into the third century AD and a few poets can be found in the area of literature and literary themes that their poetry does not include mysticism. Shahriar lived in a period of major changes in the format and content of the literature. Sufism was substituted by social and political poetry.

In addition, he was influenced by social and political events but he did not ignore the ancient and classical styles of templates for writing poems and used the themes and content of the ancient poetry of Sufism was unaware.

You gave me the tongue, hands, and all are your blessings
How can I thank you.

Wow, what a tired makes me tightness of this cage
I got old suffering and torture do not end

In most of his lyrics and his Masnavi he roduced mysticism and its stages. Since some time he was in the ring of Sufi dervishes and has been trained by a few old dervishes. It is worth mentioning that his mystical poem has modern flavor. God's love is beside land beloved in his sonnets and other poems. (sant, Privacy Musharraf)

Love starts in his Poems from human love and goes to divine love. He knows sympathy and love to the people of world as the highest love and appreciates it. His lyrical content is inspired by thoughts of him in the context of social, romantic, political, praise, satire, elegy, , asceticism, mysticism, religion makes him write poems. Some of his mystical works are; human factory, , a world lie!, worship, National and political lyrics (Throne of Jamshid wailing September, guests September,...) can be named (political language of the constitutional era)

Political language of the constitutional era) other ideas that can be pointed in Shahriars are the philosophy of determinism and freedom. In some of the poems he refers to the universe of Plato's philosophical theory;

My origin is here
Where I am?

I am a shadow, I am nothing here.(p.)

Elsewhere followed Maulana determinism and free will thoughts and like Ferdosi he talked about the secret of Death.

Not to become an open secret for the world. (collection).

The point worthies to mention is that all poems of his Persian and Turkish collection criticized the politicians and lawmakers overruled people and ignored human rights and favoritism towards people. He

supported justice all the time and he loved all people as much as he loved his brothers and sisters. He invited people for love and friendship. In "Voice of God", he criticized the cruel people who are raciest and vigilante and keep people from their rights. Shahriar sympathized all people in the world. This can be noticed in his works as "Danube Massage, Einstein, Stalingrad champions, The Painter."
His social poems are "The Orphan, the florist Girl, Gambling Blight, The Child, the Fall"

The characteristics of classic poems of Shahriar

In the previous section it is mentioned that Shahriar is a classic poet but he had some in his poetry and he did not completely imitate the ancient style. He articulated modern concepts in his poems. As he has in his poetry:

In new forms, everyone who talks nonsense is not a poet
Ancient form has thousands new words in it
In the ancient form, he talks about modern society and technology. This cause
A kind of imbalance in his style. (Analytical History of New poetry : Shams Langrudi)
The Earth through majesty of airlines rules over the sky
Goodness for knowledge and science
Makes human belongs to the sky (collection)

Shahriar is like Nima and Bahar of the first rank poets. It means he is an outstanding character in Persian poetry. (The passed literature of Iran. The second feature of his works is their rhythms. He had done it through symmetry. Not only his poems can be sung as songs but also the lines have harmony. This is a basic esthetic issue about his poems.(music of the poetry, Shafiee Kadkani).

His love verses remind us of Sadi s poems are full of images and love themes.(Review of the Today Iran Literature :Shafiee Kadkani).Besides, love he expressed many modern concepts in verse. He could make use of old form for addressing new concepts with his linguistic skills to tell his best works and poems.(The Bright Spring Gholam Hossein Yusefi).

The most important issues of his poems are: gnosis, roguish, chants, mourning, lore, ethics, sarcasm. He composed different forms and invented new ones. In this way, he renewed the ancient form and styles. His Ghasaed are full of lessons and includes moral points. Generally it can be said that the issues of his poems are various and his style is classic. It means the words he used are impressive and strong, however; he used new and modern words as well. His words remind the reader of Khaghani and Saedi, for example Khaghani's Blame of Jealousy and Bahar s the poet's Ideal.

It should be mentioned that in most of his classic poems he used proverbs and European words as well. The Persian expression such as "gone with the wind" and the European one like "artist, gentleman, gass". (public dictionary in Shahriar s poems)

I have crying heart
But with you artists I should playfully say hello
With a smile. (collection)

In his Masnavi most mystical and ethical issues are described as well as the beauties of the nature by the use of literary techniques such as imagery, metaphors, puns, and opacity, or phonemes layout, etc. ... derived from Azerbaijani schools and Nezami's poetry style.

Features of New and romantic poems

In 18th and 19th century, Romantithism was established and its basic concepts are imagination, feelings and emotions of the poet. The speaker or the teller is not general but a special person who is called the poet. In the timo the of Shahriar

Most poets paid attention to this school .Shahriar like other people became familiar with this school through reading French works and meeting Nima. Then he wrote his work Pheasants. Instead of Dobaity he used Masnavi for telling his romantic poems.

One of his innovations was using Dobeity to write romantic poems such as; the two Pheasants, Worship. He was interested both classic and modern poetry style.(the History of modern poem analysis, Shams Langrudi)

His poems are figurative. "The Tow Pheasants" is full of symbolic words. The poem is about Shahriar voyage for finding Nima. The words are related to metaphysics such as God, Heaven, and angel. He expressed gnostic themes in his romantic poems. Gnostic images were created by the use of the symbols such as candle, mirror, water, lantern, the Sun. He created this kind of symbolism and gnostic images under the influence of Platonic and Neoplatonic tradition in Persian literature. (The Two Pheasants, Maryam Moshref)."Shahriar makes new coverforgnostic poetry. In my point of view, Shariar is the only person who had done such a thing. " Nima stated.(So Simple and Beautiful)

EhsanTabari in 1946 in literary conference of Iran and Soviet Union in the presence of 70 experts of literature defined New and classic poetry. According to him rythms and meters are repeatitative but Shahriar s

style which visualized mountain love is a noble form since it gains the concept from the reality. (The analytical History of Persian Poetry v.1)

Shahriar in the preface of his collection introduced the old and new styles as complementary not contrary. At the end of the collection, he defined his style the Azari style that originated from Romanticism. (44, Shahriar collection, v.1).

His visual images are innovative in which he followed Nima. (A Panorama of Modern Iran poetry). There are 3 movements in his romantic poems: in time, place and language. These three motions demonstrate his sad feelings of industry and modern society and he wants to return to his village and nature. He likes his childhood, which was full of honesty, friendship and purity. The poet with his poetic language has created visual images and told the poems such as The Two Pheasants.

The heart froth

The wild birds of my imagination will reveal
in my loneliness
in the green garden of poetry will play restlessly
once they heard a voice
would return fast to my snug silence.
(collection, 891)

According to Maryam Moshref Shahriar's works are similar to Wordsworth especially in preludes. The Heart Froth and Heidar Baba are his biography and the story of his childhood. In these poems, the poet describes the nature with beautiful visions, which are written under the influence of William Wordsworth. (the Acquainted Meetings, the Heart Froth)

The Heart of Froth
My memory is stormy of time passage
My imaginations are posing
Like demos on the screen
My heart nonsense
We are sat in a circle around Korsi
And my grandmother is telling story
And I am in fairy lands and my poetry blossomed. (collection)
His Heidar Baba is a return to the nature.

George Sund states: "the pastoral symphony gives such a fairy imagination to works that human spirit takes refuge to them. (the Romanticism Movement in Iran, Masud Jafari)

The folkloric songs of Azarbijan are told in verse in this work, which is unique in its type. According to Ahmad Shamloo, this poetry is not only originated from Romanticism but also it is influenced by symbolism. (The Analytical History of Iran Poetry Shams Langrudi: v.4)

Besides the two schools, realism is also seen in his works. Shahriar in this work got some ideas from Dostoyevsky and Leo Tolstoy. It is told in Azari but his Persian poems are in formal language. (Gold and Copper v.3)

The other poem comes after Heidar Baba is Sahandie in 240 lines and it is unique as well. Shahriar had influence on Nima too. Nima wrote poem about him and sent it in a letter to him.

The characteristics of new poetry

Although Shahriar told his poems in free form, his poems are completely different from symbolists. Since his poems are symbolic only in form not in concept. Most of his poems were realistic in meaning in such a way that readers did not need to interpret his symbols. Secondly, political concepts are expressed generally from the public point of view. The colloquial words used in his poems, made his free verse simple. It means that his free poems in form are not as strict as Nima's poem except in some of his poems such as "Alas my Mother" which is popular for its emotional themes.

To know his phantasm form we should study his free verse and semi traditional poems. (the Panorama of Iran New Poetry)

But generally his free verse are different in emotions and intimacy from other new poets, for example his poems such as Alas my Mother, Einstein, Khan Nane, the Mummy are expressions of his love to his human fellow even abroad of his country Iran.

Alas My Mother
All days she passed the stairs
Not to wake me up.
Today passed, the door was opened and closed
She is passing the avenue
She wore her colorful Chador

She thinks about her children.

Shahriar and Islamic Revolution

With Islamic Revolution, the public idea has changed and step-by-step society became more and more religious. The poets were influenced by Islamic Revolution. They wrote epic and religious songs. Shahriar is also one of the poets who were influenced by Islamic revolution. He lived his last 10 years in this atmosphere. In these years his poem included revolutionary and Islamic themes. The poets accommodated the revolutionary thoughts and beliefs. After the revolution the revolutionary meaning and concept of the poetry was more important than its form and technical issues.

In these years Shahriar backed up his people, gave them advice and he continued writing poems. After 2 years the war began in Iran and besides revolutionary themes, patriotism was expressed in poem.

Hell to brave soldiers

The Whales in the sea of blood (collection)

He told the poems in sonnet and Ghaside for Iran Leader and Islamic revolution. In a television interview in 1982, he talked about the literature after revolution and he said: "the poems of revolution are the mottos people say. In fact, the essence of poetry is a word that is told by heart and it is accepted by heart. Poetry never ends but its concepts change all the time due to different situations.

The literature is a kind of tool, we have the best one in our classic literature, and we can express all new concepts in classic form. (18, Revolution in Shahriar Poem)

He wrote poems about Imam Khomeini, which are called Immamie.

You are the leader when your head is up

All the heads are up

And if you are the lord

You have decorated the Lordship (collection)

Shahriar is one of the religious poets. His poems are about devotion, bravery, martyrdom, Jihad Sazandegi, Defense of Iran limits. Most of his poems are in sonnet, lyrics and Ghaside. He named all famous characters of Iran Revolution in his poems and appreciated them. In this case, his last 10 years works are lyrical history of Iran. He has poems in Azari about the bravery of his fellows like his classic works. He brought common frequently used words in his works of war.

CONCLUSION

This study investigated Shahriar's position in the evolution of modern Azari-Persian poetry of Iran. His interests in Persian culture, literature and Hafez made him write poems in classic forms with new themes. However, besides classic poems, he wrote free and modern poems too. Although he was the best in sonnet, he liked romanticism. He got familiar with romanticism by meeting Nima and reading his work "the Legend". It gave him such a motivation that he forgot about classic forms for some time. He wrote romantic poems in masnavi and it was his innovation. They are famous as Shahriar School.

His most popular works are "the Night Legend" and "Heidar Baba" which are language-teaching texts in Turkish universities. Although he had romantic poems like Nima, he did not completely follow the school. His works included fewer symbols than other romantic works. He used the form to write the poems that could change people's idea. He wrote his poems in free verse such as *Alas my Mother*, *The Mummy*.

After 1987 Islamic Revolution of Iran, he lived for 10 years and due to the situation, he wrote poems about religion and revolution. He wrote on supporting the religious leader, Iranian war soldiers and devotion. In classic form, he expressed his ideas and his poems are most written in Masnavi and Ghaside. Besides Persian poems, he wrote Azari poems to address the revolutionary issues.

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