

# Available online at http://UCTjournals.com

#### Iranian Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Research

UCT . J. Soc. Scien. Human. Resear.(UJSSHR) 74-77 (2015)



# Study of Garlic transformation new poetry and literature in the contemporary history of Iran

# Mina Shirvani

MA Student, Department of Sociology, Dehaghan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Dehaghan, Iran.
\*\*Corresponding author, Email: mina.shirvani@yahoo.com

#### **ABSTRACT**

Persian poetry in the late fifth century methods and early sixth century by a bunch of poets took their own style that has been The importance is that by maintaining the methods in masters and the start of the period in the ancient period accents abandoned as a result of public sexual intercourse with Arabic language than the fourth and fifth century gross-related results, it was spoke. In addition to this, more than any poet their precedence over the terminology of the scientific and technical to poems in the implementation of its extensive information and mathematical sciences and philosophical expression in there to use low English poetry brought to new. In addition to parts and build was filled and also has a reputation for skill and short.

## Original Article:

Received 15 Feb. 2014 Accepted 22 May. 2014 Published 30 May 2015

# **Keywords:**

Social changes Translation Modernism Blank verses society

#### 1. Introduction

The subsequent development of Persian literature from the sixth century onwards, starting Sanai Ghaznavi can sing songs of mystical Theosophy and mysticism as a social phenomenon in modern society can be seen in the poetry of this period, Likewise mystical poems of this period, the development and spread of mystical ideas and attitudes of the society of their time. "In all periods of history, every nation and country conditions destroys irregularities from the court and government authorities, however people are distracted. They cannot make the breakdown of the situation and with indecencies world holders and do not see the point in enjoining and forbidding evil have to leave earthly passions and their isolation from the crowd"(Ravandi,1995:312) Valuable masterpieces of Persian literature like, Sanai Ghaznavi poems, Attare Neyshaboori, Saadi, Hafez, Rumi and the like all are affected by the political and social repression and isolation, freezing and fading of the company's social activities and frustration horde of political despotism, and resort community properties and in particular mysticism of the poets.

# 2. The importance and necessity of research

The need addressing social and cultural factors affecting trends in poetry, there arises during almost a century, the birth of modern poetry in Iran, in his poetry and literary aspects and features and comparison with classical poetry has been much discussion but less attention is paid to social and cultural factors effective on its rise, Consequently, studying the social and cultural history of the period that is, until shortly before the Constitutional Revolution of 1978 and their impact on the emergence and development of modern poetry, can be useful in clarifying aspects of contemporary literature.

# 3. The research hypotheses

Modernists and pseudo-modern society

Necessary aspects of the life and problems of social criticism in modern poetry

#### 4. Simplified literary language

Familiar with Persian literature of the West, and their translation into Persian

Consequences of social contacts with the Iranian intellectual heritage and thought west

All these five are the independent variables (factors) that affect the dependent variable and tend to create modern poetry that are discussed in this paper. In defining the independent variables is necessary to note that all data flowing and grounded in social and cultural changes in society is discussed in the historical period and absolutely, the sociological aspects, Although literary and political reasons, etc. Now, the effect tends to make and modern poetry have been ineffective but the overwhelming social and cultural factors that affect the subject of this research is evident. Like modernization and modernize of the Persian community perhaps the next most important factor is social change.

Feel the need for change and social institutions, economic, political and military pre-constitutional by state officials, including Abbas Mirza and Nasereddin Shah, and Ministers of Qajar kings as Ghaem Magham Farahani and Amir Kabir and other political leaders and intellectuals of the era, the way paved the changes in other aspects of community life. Literacy spread among the urban poor and women in this period, and feelings of frustration Iran's military defeat of the Russian government and the Iranian people feel the need to wake up from sleep and recover arrears in the field of scientific and economic trends in the country, a move towards modernization and modernity and innovation will.

# 5. Sociology of Literature

Almost all theorists who have studied sociology literature this is how the literary creations that are linked with social life, consensus. Literature usually considers literary works, including poetry and prose to poetry, sonnets and quatrains on difficulty and

#### UCT Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Research

ode and piece... Well in prose and in a variety of plays and novels and short stories Classify. It works closely with the customs and habits of ethnic groups, languages and cultures of their and often are a reflection of your thoughts and attitudes and philosophy of life. The folk literature, arise naturally from the beginning of the formation of its language of people, Poetics in the first place, or proverbs that have been through chest to chest that is transmitted from generation to generation. "Poetry is the first human aesthetic activities and social phenomenon maybe with storyteller of the first literary types in its simplest form, and sometimes floods came just short and long reading »(Vahida, 2009:24)

So talk about that later harmonious change into the poem, the first core literature of every nation. It is almost a new concept called the sociology of the nineteenth century by Frenchman Augusta Conte was set in the humanities. Defined by Bruce Cohen, a brief "scientific study of human group life and how to live and interact in groups is described as a general objective" (Cronin, 2004:13).

So that all matters relating to the definition of the sociology of human group life, social institutions like religion, politics, economics, culture, and change their base and their role in society, social groups, family, education, class, social monitoring The scientific method has been studied and investigated, resulting in the phenomenon of language is part of the culture of each society and aesthetic aspects of it is that the literature is included. In other words we can say, as one of the fields of social sciences, sociology, the scientific study of social phenomena deals, the aspects of human life that comes from being a member of her community to examine. "Sociology of scientific methods, institutions, social relations and human behavior in terms of construction, function, dynamics and transformation of the review, analysis, comparison and classification of the with Special Reference to the latest rules of social life of the community have different views "(Mohseni,2003:130)

Literary work is not a single structure, so all of them have the same impression but the structure of the text is multi-faceted and the multi-dimensional context, the different readings of the text is different in its interpretation. Text messaging is not only concerned with reading the text, the ability to decode and read the encrypted text reading from hypertext. Mind reader is not passive. Reader the intellectual background and his worldview, according to their experiences, hopes and expectations are dealing with text. In the text, hypertext, as reads and understands that, he expects the text. Thus the interpretation of the reader, the text is only a limited and any text of your audience; it can be very different readings. Lucien Goldman says, "is the creator of the collection»(Pouyandeh,1999:81)

As a postmodernist literary theorist Jacques Derrida, the said "The number of hyperlinks to text and the author's interpretation of genotypic meta-text, Thus, hypertext strengths and weaknesses as a writer and as much text is involved, he is responsible » (Cristowa, 2002:39)

In addition to the aesthetic and literary values in the literature can function as social, political, critical, ethical and found. Of Lucien Goldman, "The imaginative creation of a more or less large scale public awareness of social groups and how to get the content it raises awareness of the facts surrounding open" (Pouyandeh,1992:66)

Of thinkers like Bukhart "Simple and direct relationship between art and society, and almost so obvious and natural, as if the senses can also be achieved. He finds the intrinsic tendencies of the social and cultural aspects of a literary" (Shirvanloo, 1976:164)

As a writer, poet and artist who lives in the community and society. Is not apart from it, and the impact of refuse, Indeed "the fundamental and important events such as the political, social, wars, political crises and the rise of social regulation that unnecessarily severe and often leads to the emergence of forms of social repression the increasing social and political function of literature and art is very effective "(Vahida,2009:28)

Lukács in other work, a novel approach to the comparison between the epic and the novel explores world and "epic adapted to consider that the world champion is no separation and denial, but the novel is based on the separation of eternal life and the real world champion. This is a genuine hero of the following values, in real life where the original values and not absolute this marks the end of an epic era"(Asgari Hasanaklou,2007:53)

Georg Lukacs, History and Class Consciousness in his book, Notes on the sociology of culture and literature say. "Lukacs ideas of importance in the structure of mental structures, particularly literary links, social structures" (Pouvandeh, 1999:100)

The theory of the link between mental structures and literary structures – art the most important thing is the relationship between sociology and literature. "Lukacs considered the first prominent critic of Marxism." (Seldon and Vilson, 1998:101).

The literature states that the Marxist perspective, the literary phenomenon and its social reality, a literary phenomenon it describes there is a direct relationship between diversity and Mirrors and the view that "literature Lukacs bourgeois naturalism, whether owned by the school or school altogether rejected romanticism knows and the realist literature that is explicitly represent social reality, verify" (Lukacs, 2002:16)

#### 6. Research Methods

Constitutional era, the signing of the Constitutional order and justice house founded in 1906 by Mozafaredin Shah starts, Iran's social status in this course, with the entire legacy that was left out of the four previous king of Qajar in Iran, Religious and traditional norms and values of the dominant society, widespread illiteracy and limited trade. However, due to the very small villages, a small town with small populations, unsafe roads and poor communications was negligible, "Iran in the Qajar era, contrary to a long and glorious ancient civilization, near the middle of the century with its features. National and religious prejudices, was a dominant, hard on most people's idea of the soul society and the community, were difficult to adhere to their customs, traditions, customs and rituals'(Rezaei,1999:791)

Entry some European values by translating works of military science and literature in Persian, some groups, princes, intellectuals and students who were educated in the West, Academy school graduates, who were European masters students, duplication of journalists, writers and poets from the norms of democracy and the rule of law influenced the life and thought were possible. "Contact with the West, especially the call of conscience, through the training of new institutions, new ideas, new dreams, new jobs, new job class, the so-called intellectuals created. Worldview of the intelligentsia, the former court-educated intellectual's modern worldview, the basic »(Abrahamian, 1998:46)

Constitutional grounds a bit before the end of the reign of Mozafaredin Shah were started. The first scattered protests and uprisings relief and fled in different cities against the government. As a result, loans received, Naseredin Shah from Russian and England, at the beginning of the reign of Mozafaredin Shah, the state treasury was empty. "Mozafaredin Shah himself, spending his coronation was a loan from the Bank of Russia and this financial weakness was the major source of discomfort in the Mozafaredin Shah, because poverty, a continuous infusion of foreign loans granted expedited and this in turn will influence the Russian economy. Anger that emerged from this influence, clerics and traders against the government in making the story"( Varham, 2006:178) By entering Western Iran by religious intellectuals as a class appear to be less even some like Akhound Zadeh, who attempted to ruthless criticism of religious beliefs and their actions. "Some very small but powerful and equipped with an in-depth knowledge of Western culture and who were opposed to any type of religious thought some of them are cautious and avoid talking with their figural beat and some of the items that were

found to be fearless in their criticism of religion.(Shafie Kadkani,2011:62)

Jamal, was arrested while sitting in his closed Abdul Azim and with chains, he was deported to the Ottoman Empire. Although he had failed, Britain expelled and to promote reforms, The country built many followers, especially among the clergy and polytechnic graduates to fit institution (Abrahamian, 1998:59)

"He regrets the end of his life, for his precious thoughts were lost in the wasteland of the charges Royal. You planted the seed in the fertile soil of my mind thoughts of the people. "(Kadi, 2008:419)

# 7.Reza Shah's poetry emerged during the Constitutional

Literature of the early Qajar rule, slightly before it was willing to return to the genre, Here, the literature is almost poetry. "Hindi poets and poetry in the style of that period-style back with one hand twisted and bombastic words and language was complex and on the other hand, was out of the courts of the kings of Iran and India had gone to the Ottoman court or in coffee houses and street were written, were rotating. Return of the poets, poetry, and indian poetry style was authentic and credible and vulgar language was Persian. Persian poet Ferdowsi's style so old poets, Saadi, Hafez and Rumi, Khaghani and Naser Khosrow and have a tendency to imitate the language and the way they are"(Ghafeleh Bashi. 2001:89)

The most famous poets of the period and style of the Saba, Neshat Esfahani, Mejmar, Vesal Shirazi and Yaghma Jandaghi and Ghaani named. These poets usually poems in praise of the king and his court to the style of the old poets and wrote the Lords and Princes. These poems, nature poems were not published poet arising from natural or normal process and it was seen as an artifice, and yet it was certainly indicate social status. «Return poetry, the poem was a dependent of the court. Poem by no means indicates that the court was not public and private lives. The poetic style of Khorasani, Azerbaijani, Iraqi, occurrence and India obviously do not have the facts of life but all express and reflect on their time of life - at least the life of the community - have been. Yet the poetry Return, even represent a specific time has not been set "(Shams Langaroodi, 1993:393)

# 8. Role in the development of the audience constitutional poetry

Developments in social care and the needs of the people and society of the most basic factors in change poetry he was a constitutional. So the poets of this period were not unresponsive to the needs of the people of his era, the audience are the same people, in development content poetry of the period, the role and substantial of the reason of the main to come. From the time of the past, different theories about the reason for the literary developments has been an issue, and one of them is public popular: "Sometimes based on literary developments in a sensual and related to popular or public disgust and normalizing of the considered to be the public meaning that taste to accept a literary phenomenon and fatigue habit. Open the supply and demand for art requires that, poet and artist method is a new word and a new line to learn with popular audiences on changes in his create" (Aminpour, 2004:96)

Political situation-Iran social in the age of Reza Shah (1925-1941) The secular system of education and training and by judicial form social thought in Iran to change and during the reign of his conflict between religious and secular forces in favor second settled by "(Boroojerdi,2004:229)

The cultural and educational throughout the nineteenth, after that target and conventional intellectual program segments that actually decrease supervision scholars, The reformists were definitely understand that the educational reform and judicial changes as prerequisite basic political and social privileges to the realm of power and were scholars project.(Inger,2002:261)

"Statesmanship tribute despite ideological claims innovative, to a large extent on the realism and pragmatism was dependent upon despite the disparage the spiritual and religious classes, they can be tolerated. He believed in the policy of non-religious perspective, but it was not officially announced the separation of religion and politics. He ruled with an iron handful, but it did not dissolve Parliament. Though excess in government corruption led to economy, but he office equipment and production forces society more than any other time in the history of renovation and new age. Despite hesitant feelings Iranians to efficiency of secularism arbitrary Reza Shah was succeeded in providing the most crucial concerns a social, political and economic change"(Cronin,2004:229)

# 9. Poetry in the age of Reza Shah

concepts home and freedom is under time pressure Reza Shah dictatorship color, although continued "except in the case Farrokhi, Lahouti, and Nima, sounds as new voices added constitutional, There was the sound of the constitutional period, In this period as well as Metamorphoses, pale and caricatures-like can be heard.(Shafie Kadkani,2001:46)

In the poem the age of Reza Shah and criticism but there is very little color and pale and superstructure. Criticism and strong language as the mystic poet, was a sign of love and spring and fundamental issues, this course does not exist. "The regime of this let to him who does not think the depth issues and depth issues in their works is reflected in literature except that it is to be in the issue underground literature to account. Like poetry Farrokhi Yazdi, Nima theological and even a kind of underground literature. Every fight a few Nima Reza Royal Regime with direct,, but his poetry was full of criticism.(Shafei Kadkani:47)

Reza Shah with suppression of movement inspired by Marxist thought and labor unions and opposition to any kind of school socialism supported the growth of literature as well as to prevent labor. The issues are very important and considerable time in poetry Reza Shah, the rise of the streaks of Orlando's. Although this Orlando's literally romanticism is not European. In any case, The Nima, such Orlando's stop sooner if we know that he is affected by the Orlando's France. "What a few of the young poets of the constitutional monarchy and after that like Taghi Rafat, Shams Kasmaei and Jafar Khamenei and Nima Youshij, in the form of a new field in the practice of the directed successful acquaintance with a frame of European poetry"(Zarin Koub,1993:639)

#### 10.Conclusions

European style university education and content courses, study and work in the area of women in society, rampant nationalism and waning of religion, and culture through American Sign commodities can be named. In dealing with other cultures, ethnicities influence on each other is a lot of points, The modern institutions like education, politics, economy, military and Iranian urbanization and familiarity with the West in general, poets such as Taqi Rafat, Jafar. Khamenei, Abolghasem Lahooti and Shams Kasmaee, they want to be fresh and modern Persian poetry and the first ones, regardless of weight, rhymes and poems in blank verse and free manner, allowing Europeans.

Nima youshij later, through familiarity with French literature and school romanticism, romanticism poems in Persian legend of the Manifesto was created. He then reversed, and the social symbolism, and followers like Akhavan Sales, Shamlou, Forough Farrokhzad and Sohrab Sepehri and others have found. In sum the emergence of Persian poetry, free poems translated and white European-influenced poets familiar with their literature in schools, he said. Poetry - the natural history of classical Persian poetry that one of the ways to express feelings, emotions and human imagination with new ideas, The new body, crystallized, and established his literary heritage is an integral part of the language.

## References

#### UCT Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Research

- Abrahamian, Yervand, (1998), Iran between two revolutions, translated by Kazem Firouzmand, Mohsen Modir Shanehchi, Tehran, Press Centre.
- Aminpour. G. ,(2007), Tradition and Innovation in Contemporary Poetry, Tehran, Academic Press - culture.
- [3]. Asgarihasanakloo. A. (2007), Garlic sociological theory and criticism Literature, Literary Studies, Number Four, Winter and Bahar 2007-2008, pp. 43-64.
- [4]. Boroojerdi. M. (2004), Victories and sufferings of authoritarian modernization in Iran, Reza Shah and published in book form of modern Iran Stephanie Cronin, pp. 219-232.
- [5]. Cristowa, J. (2002), Word, conversation and a novel, translated Payam Yzdanjy, Tehran, Markaz Publications.
- [6]. Cronin. S, (2004), Reza Shah and the formation of the new of Iran, translated by Morteza Saqheb Far, Tehran, Jami Publications.
- [7]. Ghafelehbashi. S. E. (2001), Research in the style of Persian poetry, Qazvin, Hadis Emrouz publishing.
- [8]. Inger, M. M. (2002), Religion and the Discourse of Cultural Reform in Qajar era, whether the translator Mehdi, Tehran, Phoenix Publishing.
- [9]. Jorj. A. (1993), George Lukacs, translated by Ezzatollah Fouladvand Tehran, Samar Publications.
- [10]. Kadi. N. (2008). Iran during the Qajar era, and the rise of Reza Khan, translated by Mehdi Haghighatkhah Tehran, Ghoghnoos Publishing.
- [11]. Lukacs. G. (2002), Sociology novel, translated by Mohammad Jafar Pouyandeh, Tehran, Cheshmeh Publications.
- [12]. Mohseni. M. (2003), Introductory sociology, Tehran, Doran publishing.
- [13]. Pouyandeh. M. J. (1999), To trap the final selection of talks and articles, Tehran, Cheshmeh Publications.
- [14]. Rezaei. A. (1999), Treasures of History of Iran, Volume 12, Tehran, Atlas Publications.
- [15]. Seldon. R. & Piter. W. (1998), Guide to Literary Theory, translated by Abbas
- [16]. Shafiekadkani. M. R. (2011), with lights and mirrors the latest evolution of the roots of contemporary poetry in Persian, Tehran, Sokhan Publications.
- [17]. Shamim. A. (1996), During the Qajar dynasty of Iran, Tehran, Modir Publications.
- [18]. Shamslangaroodi. M. (1993), Back to school poetry review course Zandieh, Afsharieh, Qajar Tehran, Atlas Publications.
- [19] Shamslangaroodi. M. (1998), Analysis Date of the second volume of poetry, 1953 - 1962, Tehran, Markaz Publications.
- [20]. Shirvanloo. F. (1976), limit the scope of the sociology of art and literature, Tehran, Tous Publications.
- [21]. Vahida. F. (2009), Persian literature in sociology in Tehran, Samt Publications.
- [22]. Varham. G. (2006), Political and social organization in Qajar Iran, Tehran, Moein Publications.
- [23] Zarinkoob. H. (1993), Outlook Persian poetry, Tehran, Tous Publications.