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.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 21 Oct 2017
Received in revised form 25 Jan 2018
Accepted 12 Feb 2018

Keywords:
Social changes,
Translation,
Modernism,
Blank verses society.

ABSTRACT

Objective: 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. Methodology: In addition to this, more than any poet their precedence over the terminology of the scientific and technical 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. Results: 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. Conclusion: 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.

1. Introduction

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

The importance and necessity of research 1, 1

The need addressing social and cultural factors affecting trends in poetry, there arises during almost a century paid to social and cultural poetry and literary aspects and features and comparison with classical poetry has been much discussion but less attention is sociocultural history of the period that is, until shortly before the Constitutional Revolution of factors effective on its rise, Consequently, studying the particular aspects of the life and problems of social criticism in the birth of modern poetry in Iran, in his The need addressing social and cultural factors affecting trends in poetry, there arises during almost a century paid to social and cultural poetry and literary aspects and features and comparison with classical poetry has been much discussion but less attention is sociocultural history of the period that is, until shortly before the Constitutional Revolution of factors effective on its rise, Consequently, studying the particular aspects of the life and problems of social criticism in

1. modern society-Modernists and pseudo
2. modern poetry Necessary aspects of the life and problems of social criticism in

* Corresponding author: mina.shirvani@yahoo.com
DOI: https://doi.org/10.24200/jsshr.vol6iss02pp42-46
Simplified literary language  

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

Sociology of Literature

As usual who have studied sociology literature this is how the literary creations that are linked with social life, consensus. Literat Almost all theorists Well in prose and in a variety of ...ode and piece considers literary works, including poetry and prose to poetry, sonnets and quatrains on difficulty and tures of their and often are a plays and novels and short stories Classify. It works closely with the customs and habits of ethnic groups, languages and cul

The folk literature, arise naturally from the beginning of the formation of its language of .reflection of your thoughts and attitudes and philosophy of life generation. "Poetry is the first people, Poetics in the first place, or proverbs that have been through chest to chest that is transmitted from generation to etimes floods came just n aesthetic activities and social phenomenon maybe with storyteller of the first literary types in its simplest form, and somhuma .(" (. .Vahida) short and long reading »

first core literature of every nation. It is almost a new concept called the sociology of the So talk about that later harmonious change into the poem, the human group life and nineteenth century by Frenchman Augusta Conte was set in the humanities. Defined by Bruce Cohen, a brief "scientific study of .(" (. .Conin) "interact in groups is described as a general objective how to live and ics, economics, culture, and change So that all matters relating to the definition of the sociology of human group life, social institutions like religion, polit
gated, ole in society, social groups, family, education, class, social monitoring The scientific method has been studied and investitie her base and their r ature is included. In other words we resulting in the phenomenon of language is part of the culture of each society and aesthetic aspects of it is that the liter uman life that comes from being a can say, as one of the fields of social sciences, sociology, the scientific study of social phenomena deals, the aspects of h methods, institutions, social relations and human behavior in terms of construction, member of her community to examine. "Sociology of scientific the latest rules of social life function, dynamics and transformation of the review, analysis, comparison and classification of the with Special Reference to .(" (. .Mohseni) "nity have different views of the commun
dimensional -faceted and the multi-Literary work is not a single structure, so all of them have the same impression but the structure of the text is multi in its interpretation. Text messaging is not only concerned with reading the text, the ability to decode context, the different readings of the text is different rldview, according to theiand read the encrypted text reading from hypertext. Mind reader is not passive. Reader the intellectual background and his wo the text. Thus the interpretation experiences, hopes and expectations are dealing with text. In the text, hypertext, as reads and understands that, he expects nt readings. Lucien Goldman says, "is the creator of the artwork of the reader, the text is only a limited and any text of your audience; it can be very differ
t." (. .Pouyandeh) collection"

what, -ion of genotypic metaAs a postmodernist literary theorist Jacques Derrida, the said "The number of hyperlinks to text and the author's interpretat

"hypertext strengths and weaknesses as a writer and as much text is involved, he is responsible » (Cristowa, Thus, h oldman, "The ound. Of Lucien Glı addition to the aesthetic and literary values in the literature can function as social, political, critical, ethical and f reness of the facts surrounding imaginative creation of a more or less large scale public awareness of social groups and how to get the content it raises awa "open

society, and almost so obvious and natural, as if the senses can also be achieved. Of thinkers like Bukhart "Simple and direct relationship between art and .(" (He finds the intrinsic tendencies of the social and cultural aspects of a literary” (Shirvanloo, Is not apart from it, and the impact of refuse, Indeed "the fundamental and important .As a writer, poet and artist who lives in the community and society often leads to the emergence of events such as the political, social, wars, political crises and the rise of social regulation that unnecessarily severe and .(" (.Vahida) " al repression the increasing social and political function of literature and art is very effective in soci

he world consider that. Lukacs in other work, a novel approach to the comparison between the epic and the novel explores world and "epic adapted to c his is a genuine hero of the champion is no separation and denial, but the novel is based on the separation of eternal life and the real world champion. T (. (.Asgarilahasanakloo) of an epic era” following values, in real life where the original values and not absolute this marks the end s of importance in the Georg Lukacs, History and Class Consciousness in his book, Notes on the sociology of culture and literature say. "Lukacs idea (. (.Pouyandeh, )" structurestructure of mental structures, particularly literary links, socia

art the most important thing is the relationship between sociology and literature. –The theory of the link between mental structures and literary structures (. (.n & PiterSeldo) "Lukacs considered the first prominent critic of Marxism"
describes there is a direct The literature states that the Marxist perspective, the literary phenomenon and its social reality, a literary phenomenon it coexists naturalism, whether owned by the school or school altogether relationship between diversity and Mirrors and the view that "literature Lukács bour Retrieved from Lukács, 1971."

2. Materials and methods

Research Methods τ , ¹

by Mozafaredin Shah starts, Iran's social status in this course. The signing of the Constitutional order and justice house founded in . Constitutional era and values of the dominant society, with the entire legacy that was left out of the four previous king of Qajar in Iran, Religious and traditional norms roads and poor widespread illiteracy and limited trade. However, due to the very small villages, a small town with small populations, unsafe loriouous ancient civilization, near the middle of the century with its features. communications was negligible, "Iran in the Qajar era, contrary to a long and g
dif cult to adhere to their National and religious prejudices, was a dominant, hard on most people's idea of the soul society and the community, were dif
. (11111, Rezaee) 'oms and ritualscustoms, traditions, cust
euals and students who were Entry some European values by translating works of military science and literature in Persian, some groups, princes, intelle
ters students, duplication of journalists, writers and poets from the norms of educated in the West, Academy school graduates, who were European mas
oscence, through the democracy and the rule of law influenced the life and thought were possible. "Contact with the West, especially the call of c
called intellectuals created. Worldview of the intelligentsia, the former -new ideas, new dreams, new jobs, new job class, the so . training of new institutions
. (11111, Abrahamian) educated intellectual's modern worldview, the basic differences-court
the end of the reign of Mozafaredin Shah were started. The first scattered protests and uprisings relief and fled in Constitutional grounds a bit before n of ng of the reidifficult cities against the government. As a result, loans received, Nasreedin Shah from Russian and England, at the beginni f Russia and this Mozafaredin Shah, the state treasury was empty. "Mozafaredin Shah himself, spending his coronation was a loan from the Bank o
fusion of foreign loans granted financial weakness was the major source of discomfort in the Mozafaredin Shah, because poverty, a continuous ainst the government in expedited and this in turn will influence the Russian economy. Anger that emerged from this influence, clerics and traders ag
intellectuals as a class appear to be less some like Akhound Zadeh, who By entering Western Iran by religious. (11111, Varham) making the story” depth knowledge of Western -attempted to ruthless criticism of religious beliefs and their actions. "Some very small but powerful and equipped with an in
ed to any type of religious thought some of them are cautious and avoid talking with their figural beat and some of the itemsculture and who were oppos
. (11111, Shafieakdani) found to be fearless in their criticism of religion that were ed Abdul Azim and with chains, he was deported to the Ottoman Empire. Although he had failed, Britain Jamal, was arrested while sitting in his elos it institution (Abrahamian, expelled and to promote reforms, The country built many followers, especially among the clergy and polytechnic graduates to f (11111,А
ed in the fertile soil of my mind He regrets the end of his life, for his precious thoughts were lost in the wasteland of the charges Royal. You planted the se" .(11111, Kadi, )" .thoughts of the people

3. Discussion and results

emerged during the Constitutional Reza Shah's poetry τ , ¹

try. "Hindi poets and poetry in the Literature of the early Qajar rule, slightly before it was willing to return to the genre, Here, the literature is almost poe
bastic words and language was complex and on the other hand, was out of the courts of the style back with one hand twisted and bom-style of that period he
poets, poetry and indian kings of Iran and India had gone to the Ottoman court or in coffee houses and street were written, were rotating. Return of t
Khashani and , was authentic and credible and vulgar language was Persian. Persian poet Ferdowsi's style so old poets, Saadi, Hafez and Rumi poetry style
. (11111, Ghafelebash) Naser Khosrow and have a tendency to imitate the language and the way they are” ese poets ous poets of the period and style of the Saba,Neshat Esfahani, Mejmar, Vesal Shirazi and Yaghma Jandaghi and Ghaani named. ThThe most fam
ems, nature poems were not usually poems in praise of the king and his court to the style of the old poets and wrote the Lords and Princes. These po
status. «Return poetry, the published poet arising from natural or normal process and it was seen as an artifice, and yet it was certainly indicate socia
rt was not public and private lives. The poetic style of Khorsani, poem was a dependent of the court. Poem by no means indicates that the cou
at least the life of the -life Azerbaijani, Iraqi, occurrence and India obviously do not have the facts of life but all express and reflect on their time of
. (11111, Shamslingarooodi) "poetry Return, even represent a specific time has not been set have been. Yet the -community

Role in the development of the audience constitutional poetry τ , ¹

ange poetry he was a constitutional. So the poets of this Developments in social care and the needs of the people and society of the most basic factors in ch
poetry of the period, the role period were not unresponsive to the needs of the people of his era, the audience are the same people, in development content
to come. From the time of the past, different theories about the reason for the literary developments has been an and substantial of the reason of the main
normalizing blic disgust andissue, and one of them is public popular: “Sometimes based on literary developments in a sensual and related to popular or pu
demand for art requires that, of the considered to be the public meaning that taste to accept a literary phenomenon and fatigue habit. Open the supply and
. (11111, Aminpour) anges in his create”poet and artist method is a new word and a new line to learn with popular audiences on ch
The secular system of education and training and by judicial form thought in Iran social in the age of Reza Shah -Political situation (. (. . Boroojerdi) "ious and secular forces in favor second settled by Iran to change and during the reign of his conflict between relig actually decrease supervision. The cultural and educational throughout the nineteenth, after that target and conventional intellectual program segments that eges to were definitely understand that the educational reform and judicial changes as prerequisite basic political and social privil scholars, The reformists (. (. . .Inger) the realm of power and were scholars project despite the disparage a large extent on the realism and pragmatism was dependent uponStatesmanship tribute despite ideological claims innovative, t religion perspective, but it was not officially announced the -the spiritual and religious classes, they can be tolerated. He believed in the policy of non ption led to r religion and politics. He ruled with an iron handful, but it did not dissolve Parliament. Though excess in government corrupseparation o nd new age. Despite resistant economy, but he office equipment and production forces society more than any other time in the history of renovation a l, political and economic feelings Iranians to efficiency of secularism arbitrary Reza Shah was succeeded in providing the most crucial concerns a soci (. (. . .Cronin) change"

Poetry in the age of Reza Shah (*)

d Nima, and freedom is under time pressure Reza Shah dictatorship color, although continued "except in the case Farrokhi, Lahouti, an concepts home morphoses, pale and sounds as new voices added constitutional, There was the sound of the constitutional period, In this period as well as Meta (. Shafiekedakani) like can be heard-caricatures ng language as the mystic poet, In the poem the age of Reza Shah and criticism but there is very little color and pale and superstructure. Criticism and stro and spring and fundamental issues, this course does not exist. "The regime of this let to him who does n ot think the depth issues was a sign of love and Like poetry Farrokhi Yazdi, Nima depth issues in their works is reflected in literature except that it is to be in the issue underground literature to account was full of criticisitheological and even a kind of underground literature. Every fight a few Nima Reza Royal Regime with direct, but his poetry (. Shafiekedakani, ) arxist thought and labor unions and opposition to any kind of school socialism supported the Reza Shah with suppression of movement inspired by M e rise of the streaks of growth of literature as well as to prevent labor. The issues are very important and considerable time in poetry Reza Shah, th at is however this Orlando’s literally romanticism is not European. In any case, The Nima, such Orlando’s stop sooner if we know th Orlando’s. A i Rafat, Shams Kasmee and affected by the Orlando’s France. "What a few of the young poets of the constitutional monarchy and after that like Tagh "ame of European poetryJafar Khamenei and Nima Youshij, in the form of a new field in the practice of the directed successful acquaintance with a f(. Shari\oo by).

4. Conclusion

ourse, study and work in the area of women society, rampant nationalism and waning of religion, and European style university education and content c s a lot of points, The culture through American Sign commodities can be named. In dealing with other cultures, ethnicities influence on each other i poets such as Taqi Rafat, .rn institutions like education, politics, economy, military and Iranian urbanization and familiarity with the West in generalmode and the first ones, regardless of weight, Jafar. Khamenei, Abolghasem Lahooti and Shams Kasmaee, they want to be fresh and modern Persian poetry .rhymes and poems in blank verse and free manner, allowing Europeans reated. the Manifesto was c Nima youshij later, through familiarity with French literature and school romanticism, romanticism poems in Persian legend of and others have found. He then reversed, and the social symbolism, and followers like Akhavan Sales, Shamlo, Forough Farrokhzad and Sohrab Sepehr miliar with their literature in schools, he said. influenced poems fa-In sum the emergence of Persian poetry, free poems translated and white European that one of the ways to express feelings, human imagination with new ideas, The -the natural history of classical Persian poetry -Poetry .eritage is an integral part of the languagenew body, crystallized, and established his literary h

References

Shirvanloo, F. 1976. Limit the scope of the sociology of art and literature, Tehran, Tous Publications.


Varham, G. 2006. Political and social organization in Qajar Iran, Tehran, Moein Publications.


How to Cite this Article: