



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

stical Theosophy and 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 masterpi holders 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 f political despotism, and resort community properties and in and isolation, freezing and fading of the company's social activities and frustration horde o .particular mysticism of the poets

The importance and necessity of research ١, ١

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 ocial and cultural history of the period that is, until shortly before the Constitutional Revolution of factors effective on its rise, Consequently, studying the s .atureand their impact on the emergence and development of modern poetry, can be useful in clarifying aspects of contemporary liter ١٩٧٨

rch hypothesesThe resear ١, ٢

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/jssshr.vol6iss02pp42-46>

Simplified literary language ۱.۳

Familiar with Persian literature of the West, and their translation into Persian
 nces of social contacts with the Iranian intellectual heritage and thought westConseque
 at are discussed in this paper. In All these five are the independent variables (factors) that affect the dependent variable and tend to create modern poetry th
 ssed in the ependent variables is necessary to note that all data flowing and grounded in social and cultural changes in society is discudefining the ind
 ct tends to make and modern poetry historical period and absolutely, the sociological aspects, Although literary and political reasons, etc. Now, the effe
 like modernization and modernize have been ineffective but the overwhelming social and cultural factors that affect the subject of this research is evident. L
 .is social change of the Persian community perhaps the next most important factor
 constitutional by state officials, including Abbas Mirza and -Feel the need for change and social institutions, economic, political and military pre
 other political leaders and intellectuals of the era, the Nasereddin Shah, and Ministers of Qajar kings as Ghaem Magham Farahani and Amir Kabir and
 feelings of frustration way paved the changes in other aspects of community life. Literacy spread among the urban poor and women in this period, and
 and the Iranian people feel the need to wake up from sleep and recover arrears in the field of scientific Iran's military defeat of the Russian government
 .and economic trends in the country, a move towards modernization and modernity and innovation will

Sociology of Literature ۱.۴

ure usually 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
 .(۲۰۰۹ ,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
 .(۲۰۰۶ ,Cronin) "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 investitheir 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
 .(۲۰۰۳ ,Mohseni) "nity have different viewsof the commu
 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
 r 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 differe
 .(۱۹۹۹ ,Pouyandeh) collection»
 text, -ion of genotypic metaAs a postmodernist literary theorist Jacques Derrida, the said "The number of hyperlinks to text and the author's interpretat
 .(۲۰۰۶ypertext strengths and weaknesses as a writer and as much text is involved, he is responsible » (Cristowa, Thus, h
 oldman, "The ound. Of Lucien GIIn 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
 .(۱۹۷۶He 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
 .(۲۰۰۹ ,Vahida) " al repression the increasing social and political function of literature and art is very effectiveforms of soci
 he world onsider that tLukács 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
 .(۲۰۰۷ ,Asgarihasanakloo) 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
 .(۱۹۹۹Pouyandeh,) "I 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
 .(۱۹۹۸ ,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 is naturalism, whether owned by the school or school altogether relationship between diversity and Mirrors and the view that "literature Lukacs bourgeois (۱۹۰۲, Lukacs) rejected romanticism knows and the realist literature that is explicitly represent social reality, verify"

2. Materials and methods

Research Methods ۲.۱

by Mozafareadin Shah starts, Iran's social status in this course, ۱۹۰۶ 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 glorious ancient civilization, near the middle of the century with its features. communications was negligible, "Iran in the Qajar era, contrary to a long and difficult 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 different (۱۹۹۹, Rezaei) 'oms and rituals customs, traditions, cust

tuals and students who were Entry some European values by translating works of military science and literature in Persian, some groups, princes, intellectuals students, duplication of journalists, writers and poets from the norms of educated in the West, Academy school graduates, who were European consciousness, through the democracy and the rule of law influenced the life and thought were possible. "Contact with the West, especially the call of intellectuals created. Worldview of the intelligentsia, the former -new ideas, new dreams, new jobs, new job class, the so ,training of new institutions (۱۹۹۸, Abrahamian) educated intellectual's modern worldview, the basic difference»-court

the end of the reign of Mozafareadin Shah were started. The first scattered protests and uprisings relief and fled in Constitutional grounds a bit before the end of the reign of the different cities against the government. As a result, loans received, Naseredin Shah from Russia and England, at the beginning of Russia and this Mozafareadin Shah, the state treasury was empty. "Mozafareadin Shah himself, spending his coronation was a loan from the Bank of infusion of foreign loans granted financial weakness was the major source of discomfort in the Mozafareadin Shah, because poverty, a continuous against the government in expedited and this in turn will influence the Russian economy. Anger that emerged from this influence, clerics and traders as intellectuals as a class appear to be less even some like Akhound Zadeh, who By entering Western Iran by religious (۲۰۰۶, 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 interest in any type of religious thought some of them are cautious and avoid talking with their figurative beat and some of the items culture and who were opposed (۲۰۱۱, Shafiekadkani) 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 close institution (Abrahamian, expelled and to promote reforms, The country built many followers, especially among the clergy and polytechnic graduates to (۱۹۹۸

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 seeds (۲۰۰۸ Kadi,) " .thoughts of the people

3. Discussion and results

emerged during the Constitutional Reza Shah's poetry ۳.۱

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 poetic basic words and language was complex and on the other hand, was out of the courts of the style back with one hand twisted and bombastic 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 the Khaghani and , was authentic and credible and vulgar language was Persian. Persian poet Ferdowsi's style so old poets, Saadi, Hafiz and Rumi poetry style (۲۰۰۱, Ghafelehbashi) Naser Khosrow and have a tendency to imitate the language and the way they are"

ese poets of the period and style of the Saba, Neshat Esfahani, Mejmair, Vesal Shirazi and Yaghma Jandaghi and Ghaani named. The most famous, 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 poets 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 social life was not public and private lives. The poetic style of Khorasani, poem was a dependent of the court. Poem by no means indicates that the court 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 (۱۹۹۳, Shamslangaroodi) " 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 ۳.۲

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 the 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 public disgust and issue, and one of them is public popular: "Sometimes based on literary developments in a sensual and related to popular or public 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 (۲۰۰۴, 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 social thought in (۱۹۴۱-۱۹۷۵) Iran social in the age of Reza Shah -Political situation (۲۰۰۴, 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 (۲۰۰۲, Inger) the realm of power and were scholars project despite the disparage o a large extent on the realism and pragmatism was dependent upon Statesmanship tribute despite ideological claims innovative, t" religious 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 f religion and politics. He ruled with an iron handful, but it did not dissolve Parliament. Though excess in government corru separation o nd new age. Despite hesitant economy, but he office equipment and production forces society more than any other time in the history of renovation a al, political and economic feelings Iranians to efficiency of secularism arbitrary Reza Shah was succeeded in providing the most crucial concerns a soci (۲۰۰۴, Cronin) change"

Poetry in the age of Reza Shah ۲.۲

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 (۲۰۱۱, Shafiekadkani) 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 not 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 criticism theological and even a kind of underground literature. Every fight a few Nima Reza Royal Regime with direct,, but his poetry (۲۰۱۱) Shafiekadkani,) 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 he is though this Orlando's literally romanticism is not European. In any case, The Nima , such Orlando's stop sooner if we know th Orlando's. Al i Rafat, Shams Kasmaei 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 poetry Jafar Khamenei and Nima Youshij, in the form of a new field in the practice of the directed successful acquaintance with a fr (۱۹۹۲, Zarinkoob)

4. Conclusion

ourses, study and work in the area of women in 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 general mode 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, Shamlou, Forough Farrokhzad and Sohrab Sepehri miliar with their literature in schools, he said. influenced poets fa-In sum the emergence of Persian poetry, free poems translated and white European that one of the ways to express feelings, emotions and 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

- Abrahamian, Y. 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.
- Asgarihasanakloo, A. 2007. Garlic sociological theory and criticism Literature, Literary Studies, Number Four, Winter and Bahar 2007-2008, 43-64.
- Boroojerdi, M. 2004. Victories and sufferings of authoritarian modernization in Iran, Reza Shah and published in book form of modern Iran Stephanie
- Cristowa, J. 2002. Word, conversation and a novel, translated Payam Yzdanjv, Tehran, Markaz Publications.
- Cronin, S. 2004. Reza Shah and the formation of the new of Iran, translated by Morteza Saqheb Far, Tehran, Jami Publications.
- Ghafelehbashi, S. E. 2001. Research in the style of Persian poetry, Qazvin, Hadis Emrouz publishing.
- Inger, M. M. 2002. Religion and the Discourse of Cultural Reform in Qajar era, whether the translator Mehdi, Tehran, Phoenix Publishing.
- Kadi, N. 2008. Iran during the Qajar era, and the rise of Reza Khan, translated by Mehdi Haghghatkah Tehran, Ghoghnoos Publishing.
- Lukacs, G. 2002. Sociology novel, translated by Mohammad Jafar Pouyandeh, Tehran, Cheshmeh Publications.
- Mohseni, M. 2003. Introductory sociology, Tehran, Doran publishing.
- Pouyandeh, M. J. 1999. To trap the final selection of talks and articles, Tehran, Cheshmeh Publications.
- Rezaei, A. 1999. Treasures of History of Iran, Volume 12, Tehran, Atlas Publications.
- Seldon, R., & Piter, W. 1998. Guide to Literary Theory, translated by Abbas
- Shafiekadkani, M.R. 2011. with lights and mirrors - the latest evolution of the roots of contemporary poetry in Persian, Tehran, Sokhan Publications.
- Shamslangaroodi, M. 1993. Back to school poetry review course Zandieh, Afsharieh, Qajar Tehran, Atlas Publications.

- Shirvanloo, F. 1976. limit the scope of the sociology of art and literature, Tehran, Tous Publications.
Vahida, F. 2009. Persian literature in sociology in Tehran, Samt Publications.
Varham, G. 2006. Political and social organization in Qajar Iran, Tehran, Moein Publications.
Zarinkoob, H. 1993. Outlook Persian poetry, Tehran, Tous Publications.

How to Cite this Article:

Shirvani M., Study of Garlic transformation new poetry and literature in the contemporary history of Iran,
UCT Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Research 6(2) (2018) 42–46.