

## **Romanticism in the Iranian war poetry**

### **Yousef Karami Cheme (Corresponding Author)**

PhD student of Persian language and Literature, Persian Literature Group, Human Sciences College, University of Isfahan, Hezar Jarib Street, Isfahan.

ykaramicheme@yahoo.com

Tel: +989355198526

### **Dr. Seyed Morteza Hashemi Babaheidari**

Assistant professor in Persian language and literature, Persian Literature Group, Human Sciences College, University of Isfahan, Hezar Jarib Street, Isfahan.

m.hashemi@ltr.ui.ac.ir

Tel: +989131130954

### **Dr. Gholamhosein Sharifi Valadani**

Assistant professor in Persian language and literature, Persian Literature Group, Human Sciences College, University of Isfahan, Hezar Jarib Street, Isfahan.

g.sharifi@ltr.ui.ac.ir

Tel: +989133279110

## **Romanticism in the Iranian war poetry**

### **Abstract**

Among a variety of literary arts, poetry, an important place in the literature of Iran. Symptoms of various artistic styles and schools can be found in Persian poetry. Persian poetry is also a different experience behind the Romanticism movement, the more impact it has on social trends take hold, according to contemporary Iranian art and culture, social romanticism romanticism of poets.

Iranian war poetry, intentionally or unintentionally influence of Romanticism school suggests. The survey shows there signs of Romanticism in the war poetry. Aspects of romanticism in the war poetry, patriotism, naturalism, idealism, love, Sorrow. According to the social commitment poets, poetry romanticism of war is a social color.

Key Words: Romanticism, Patriotism, Idealism, Naturalism, Love, Holy Defense Poetry.

### **Introduction**

Gaston Bouthoul, the book then express the sociological definitions of various professions and enumerate the qualities of such a group, organization, political etc. It is defined as follows: "The war between organized groups of armed struggle and bloodshed" (Bouthoul 33).

The most ancient artistic heritage - human literary experience dealing with war impression and it is seen. From prehistoric cave paintings in contemporary cinema films and computer games, war is an important subject. In the realm of literature, whether in the mythological or historical period, reflecting the specific issue is. Conflict and war is original axle books like the Mahabharata, the Iliad and the Odyssey, Shahname, War and Peace etc. War Literature " is said to be writings that somehow, the issue of war and issues associated with it pay"(Anoushe 48).

But the reality is that until the twentieth century, did not recognize phenomenon called the war poetry. With the outbreak of World War and extending them, were mandated war poetry and literature. The term "war poetry", has been used the first time for poetry «soldier-poets" like Wilfred Owen, Siegfried Sassoon, Rupert Brooke, Isaac Rosenberg and Robert Graves in First World War (see Sasani 229).

Geography and climate specific requirements Iran - Four Way West to East - and the political and religious ruling that has caused the land has long been familiar with the concrete reality as it is

and where it occurs in several wars. So war many has been manifested the historical and literary legacy of the culture of Iran. "There Jangname and Zafarname, the Jihadie and Fathname and like the ancient Persian literature have remained, mark all of the same reality" (Anoushe 48). In terms of vocabulary, Persian poetry full of words and the name of fighting the war tools. Even the lyrical descriptions and words to describe the beauty of the beloved bow and arrow and is snare.

Iran-Iraq war, the war poetry boom in the contemporary era. From the earliest days of Iraq's war against Iran and the Iranian Resistance, a special type of poetry in Persian literature was born. The poetry that emerged from the heart of the community and reflect the special conditions would mainly be called Holy Defense Poetry. The term Holy Defense Poetry verse from politicians and most people think of as the eight-year war. Of course, other names such as lyric poetry to sustainability, also known war poem.

Holy Defense Poetry realism school outlining the facts and in some cases by showing the violence of war, similar effects can be naturalistic and often rely on emotion, romantic theme of his engines.

### **History of Romanticism**

Romanticism has always been faced with various difficulties in defining the effects and manifestations are diverse and wide range of arts, philosophy, thought and literature are included<sup>1</sup>. Some experts instead of defining Romanticism, by examining the history and formation of the school and explore concepts and themes and aspects of the field and its various features to achieve a clearer understanding (Jafari JezI "2000" 22).

Romanticism, history is complex and interesting. Special meaning and historical movements, cultural, intellectual, social and artistic in the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century in Europe was formed (Cuddon 495). Romanticism on the part of the period of transition from the classical to the modern world implies. In fact, a reaction against the rationalism of the Age of Enlightenment and classical order. The word romantic French word "romances" - meaning medieval fiction that was written in Latin - is derived (Forrest 83).

At first, a word from fans of romantic classical school was referred to the ridiculous new writers and its original meaning was synonymous with fantastic and fabulous (see Seyyed Hosseini "2. 160").

Romanticism, in a general sense, the term refers to the emotional and imaginative qualities of art and life are emphasized.

It was the culmination of the movement between 1790 and 1840 in the Britain, the birthplace of the way and went from there to Germany and then in France and finally penetrated Europe dominated the literature until 1850. This phenomenon mainly in the period and later periods to other lands in the same way, and they also had an impact on aspects of social life and the global movement.

The "romantic feelings" in other nations of the East (China, India, parts of Africa, the Middle East and Iran) have long existed and basically the Europeans in the East and familiarity with the world of thought and the emergence of the mysterious East has contributed to the romanticism school.

Greats such as "William Blake", "Kalryj", "Gote", "Hugo", "Lamartine" the founder of the movement.

### **Characteristics of Romanticism**

Its main characteristics are: the importance of individuality and a sense of the artist's, imagination, Sentimentalism, messy pouring and opposition to the rule and frame structure of classical literature, love the pristine natural landscapes and the strange secret of the board and the apparent, nostalgia about the past, using art as a means to stimulate emotions, passionate desire to harness the forces breaks, idealism, desire for freedom.

"Unlike the classic, romantic literature that relies more on reason, on the passion, talent, emotion and imagination. Romantic vision and perception basis, the personal element". (Zarrinkoub, A.H. "2.454").

### **Romanticism in Contemporary Persian Poetry**

Although some works of classical Persian poetry, particularly in Iraq style, there are features that resemble features of school romanticism, but in fact romanticism in Persian poetry should be observed in new Persian poetry. Iran was introduced mid- year Qajar, Europe and the industrialized world, and this lends a great influence in politics, literature, economy and society was Iran (Jafari JezI "2010" 52).

The roots of romanticism in modern Persian literature in the field of search should be: First acquaintance with literature and modern literature in the West, especially France, Turkey and the Caucasus, and it affected and Iranian society is entering a new era and during the journey more or

less similar to the European Communities and the emergence of social and intellectual factors in the emergence of romanticism from the heart of the new developments.<sup>2</sup>

However, a characteristic of Persian Literature and Culture Society, the different and sometimes contradictory literary styles and schools together and mingled with each other that one of them is dominant or marginalized. It is evident that none of these styles and schools and grandeur of its heyday in the West have a literature, not here. So, can not be periodic in New Persian literature showed that in every way it can be described as romantic, but a new social and cultural conditions that led to the Constitutional head of several decades of Persian literature, the romantic clear streams turnout.

"It appears that the school romanticism Western literature is more important than school, other schools has influenced Persian literature, and in the meantime, French Romanticism school has a great influence on Persian Romanticism" (Shamisa 114).

### **Romanticism in the Holy Defense Poetry**

Holy Defense Poetry, during his life, has been influenced from Romanticism school and Romantic Contemporary Persian Poetry, so that is to be followed characteristic of Romanticism. War poetry considering referring it to the event, not too personal and is derived social vocation of the poet. Therefore, the period of romanticism, romanticism is essentially social.

The major socio Romanticism Sacred Defense poetry are passionate empathy with the people of war-torn, hope and bright future on the ideal horizon, patriotism, passionate criticism of declining values and aversions of those materialistic and secularist accepted standards, Hatred of modern and industrial life, outpouring of emotions etc.

The general features of the war poetry, it brings elements of Romanticism, The origins and roots of Poets. In fact, as war poetry romantic poetry, poets from different class society.

#### *1 - patriotism*

Patriotism and love of country, of the characteristics of romantic literature. (Zarrinkoub, H. 1980)

One of the themes of love of country, it is important that an overlay has been paid to the religious and revolutionary poetry.

My country did not cry sad young flower

Fuel and water from the latent heat did not cry (Israfili "1994" 92)

Superb characterization and stability of the country and its greatness in war poetry, is linked to the concepts of freedom, Imam, national concepts, religious concepts and the incident Ashura.

Spring came and opened the other door Fellowship

Comment now to see another perspective on homeland soil (Hosseini "1985" 9)

## 2 – naturalism

Naturalism is one of the important aspects of Romantic tendencies,. Romantic consoling her inner anxiety to take refuge in nature. They know confidant and beach, storms, waterfalls, woods, and jungles deep in their hearts.

War poetry, numerous is found nature and natural phenomena such as mountains, seas, forests, trees, clouds etc. Poets, linked itself with nature and natural elements have used to express their emotional pain. This has resulted in an introverted look poets, sea, mountains, stars symbol fighters and warriors know.

Winds screamers

Razor in hand, and brutal

Sleeping in the garden Blue shells

Ugly night

Be distracted (Israfil "1986" 19)

Expression and death struggle with the elements of nature:

Dirt and mud are going to fall on the ground

The spirit of spring, rain and sealing glory (Hosseini"1985" 11)

Romantics, are interested to nature and primitive and uncivilized. One of the themes Mohammad Reza Abdolmalekian and Salman Harati poetry, dislike of the city as the epitome of civilization.

The two pro- honesty and purity of life in rural and Do not like living in a busy city.

Once I got separated from you

Once I got into town

My strange horse, it is feared

My poor horse, was not familiar his breath

Poisoned air and bitter (Abdolmalekian "1990" 16)

In modern poetry, many of criticism of daily routines people. The modern approach to the modern world, many people turn to things that are objectionable. Some criticisms of the war poets of the city, is considered in this light.

With the end of the war, community back to normal. And was reduced the feverish excitement of religious schools during the Revolutionary War.

Much attention to the world and worldly values

Secular values, were replaced spiritual values.

Gradually, the heart was wanting to make money and gold.

And gradually became rotten and smelly heart. (Hosseini "1997" 43)

### *3 - Cite memories*

Introvertive and introversion deal with the world and environment is characteristic of Romanticism. Romantic poets and writers are interested to cite memories.

Romanticism, a period which is primarily the nature of the new age and traditional human sense of the old and familiar into a new world that is chaotic crisis. And natural result of the struggle between hatred of the status quo and recall the past days have shed tears of regret. (Longing for a better life in the future with the nostalgia).

Good old days

When I was in the village.

Never was not a door between me and the farm. (Abdolmalekian "1990" 135)

### *4 – Sorrow*

Expression of grief, and loneliness and seclusion in gave refuge to high Romantic poetry. After the defeat of the French Revolution and realizing the ideals and hopes of not getting were disappointed and frustrated a lot of romantic poets and writers. And his works portrayed the frustration and bitterness. Iranian war poetry, the permanent presence of grief and sorrow at the root of the poet's personal problems (loss of near and dear, displacement, etc.) and social issues (the destruction of the land, taking advantage of the situation etc.).

Iranian war poets, are sadden because did not sacrifice their land.

In the following example, the poet, who has not fought in the homeland of their own, took refuge in the mirror.

Mirrors do not lie

I read in the clear mirror

My forehead:

Man,

Namely: Anthem, Horses and Dawn (Abdolmalekian "1990" 10)

" The first theme after the war, was found in the lyrics, regret leaving the group of martyrs, and spared the pain of the war and losing the opportunity to testify." (Kafi 198)

Pride, would not be disturbed and saddened.

Pride, thinking that it was not whining.

No, I'm not a martyr, I stayed here.

(Ghazve "1998" 47)

Grief due to poverty, aristocratic, embezzlement of public funds, abuse and disregard for the values and achievements of war, power and wealth by force companions, disregarding the poor, rampant sycophancy, flattery etc, which represents the change compared with the years of revolution and war, one of the themes of war poetry, especially poems, Tahere Saffarzadeh, Salman Harati, Qaiser Amin Pour, Seyed Hassan Hosseini and Ali Reza Ghazve. And in 66 to 70 fills almost all poets as a clear stream. (Sangari "2. 68")

He's a colorful tablecloth

Drunk

He's one of the quails.

Alas not remember

Once the pigeons! (Ghazve "1996" 54)

It should be noted that, quail symbolizes deceit and hypocrisy and opportunism, and dove the symbol of faith.

### 5 – Idealism

Idealism is a features of romantics. Because idealism and utopian community projects manner is rooted in human emotions. However, idealism has always existed in the spirit of revolutionary. They seek to change the conditions were." Social romantics in search of purity and innocence of the world, a world of justice, freedom and equality... The idealism It's full in shape saltiest seek or have sought to shed ideal society." (Jafari Jezi "2000" 183)

Life at any cost and by any means

It is a difficult question

But, elders 'no' to choose (Hosseini "1985" 60)

Given the close relationship between Holy Defense poetry and religion, poets idealism, religious aspect there.

The morning comes again nightlife owners.

Within days of the dark (Hosseini "1985" 39)



Another cause of poets, is a world without oppression, and safe prosperous.  
That day, the world will be free from the oppression  
I'm glad that I deserve.  
Our goal is not only to free Iran.  
World whole, should be prosperous (Hosseini "1985" 143)

#### *6 - Cite death*

Death is ever in human history, many people have thought about it. Many people are scared to death of the man have been tragic, But some people, such as the Gnostics, have welcomed death. Warriors, veterans and national campaigners have praised the killing and dying for the cause. So, death, it is desirable and appropriate in realm epic and mystical.

Iranian war poems, epic and mysticism have been together, and thoughts of death and dying wish is outstanding - that is manifested in the form of martyrdom -.

Long was your captive, Death!

And you're scared, Death!

But, today is welcome

I wish to meet you, Death! (Ghazve "1998" 58)

In the following examples, has been described the death of the martyrs:

Fire

What green mens

The green mens died from.

Green men in the fire, were alive. (Abdolmalekian "1996" 14)

Fresh Berries

On the other trees,

What are the life of glory.

With the wind

Die amorously.

Are death, the result is heavy and sweet (Hosseini "1985" 102)

#### *7 – Love*

Love and affection is very important among the Romantics. Love in the Persian literary heritage, is one of the common themes. And in the war poetry prominent presence, But poets can provide the social and religious commentary.

Oh! Leader of the Communion of Love

In the book of eternity

Write the description waking us forever ( Hosseini "1985" 82).

The poets, are mixed love and mysticism together in a land lover and not material.

Hey, Sacrifice your eyes day and night.

My heart, were full of light your eye (Hosseini "1985" 34).

#### 8 – descriptions

According to Roland Barthes, the implications are of three types: Direct implications, Connotation and Ideological implications (Chandler 212). The direct implications is low complexity, and poet is a general description and speaks and uses less than marker and Therefore reduces the metaphorical lyrics (Baraheni 86).

Overcome a direct implication on the signs denote other species, type the text version of romanticism leads. Romantic narrative many uses from describing and " Basically, describe the main characteristics of romantic literature." (Jafari Jezi "2010" 244).

Iranian war poets, used to describe the condition of the people and the country in time of war have suggested.

I: Do you remember?

How that day, did deceive the enemy?

And how soon

Structures fire you, arrogant enemy tanks

Burned (Abdolmalekian "1990" 62).

#### Conclusions

Iranian war poets, Wanted and unwanted have a lot of interest of Romanticism school principals. War poetry considering referring it to the event, not too personal, and comes the social mission of the poet. Therefore, romanticism is essentially social the period of romanticism. Of course, passionate romanticism and revolutionary the poets of Romanticism in the early years of the war, and with which it is mixed poet, heroic spirit. However, over time, and the longer the war, the excitement is less mystical and more attention to internal matters, and also, are critical of modern lifestyles with complaints of changing values and forgotten fighters, and a desire to return to the principle.

## Notes

- 1- See: Seyyed Hosseini, R. (2006). *literary schools*. vol.1. Tehran: Negah, Priestle, J.B. (978). *Journey West Literature*. (I. younesi, trans). Tehran: Pocket Books, and Amir Kabir, Forrest, L. (1997). *Romanticism*.( M. Jafari Jezi, trans). Tehran: Center, Jafari jezi, M. (2000). *Garlic Romanticism in Europe*. Tehran: Center.
- 2- See also: Aryan Pour, Y. (2000). *Saba to Nima*. (5<sup>th</sup> ed.). Tehran: Amir Kabir, Behnam, J. (1997). *Persian and modern thought*. Tehran: Farzan, Maboubi Ardekani, H. (1976). *History of civil institutions in Iran*. Tehran: Tehran University, Adamiyat, F. (1980). *Amir Kabir and Iran*. Tehran: Khwarizmi, Momeni, B. (1972). *Iranian constitutional revolution and constitutional Literature*. Tehran: Shabahang.

## Works Cited

- Abdolmalekian, M.R. (1990). *Rooted in the cloud* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). Tehran: Barg.
- Abdolmalekian, M.R. (1996). *Traces of light rain*. Tehran: Darynuosh.
- Anoushe, H. (Representative). (1997). *An Encyclopedia of Persian Culture*. vol.2. Tehran: Ministry of Islamic culture and guidance publications.
- Baraheni, R. (1993). *Gold on copper*. vol.1(3<sup>rd</sup> ed.). Tehran: Author.
- Bouthoul, G. (1989). *Sociology of War*. Translated by Houshang Farkhojaste. Tehran: Islamic Revolution Education and Publications Organization.
- Chandler, D. (2009). *Foundations of semiotics*.(M.parsa, trans) (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). Tehran: Soure mehr.
- Cuddon, J.A. (2001). *A Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory*.(K. Firoozman, trans). Tehran: Shadegan Publications.
- Forrest, L. (1997). *Romanticism*.( M. Jafari Jezi, trans). Tehran: Center.
- Ghazve , A.R. (1996). *Shebli and fire*. Tehran: Writers.
- Ghazve, A.R. (1998). *From palm plantation to the street* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). Tehran: Cell.
- Hosseini, SH. (1985). *Voice with hanging Ismaiel*. Tehran: Islamic propagation organization art.
- Hosseini, S.H. (1997). *Sparrow and Gabriel* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). Tehran: Horizon.
- Israfili, H. (1986). *Birth of the agreement*. Tehran: Islamic propagation organization art.
- Israfili, H. (1994). *In the shadow Zulficar*. Tehran: Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance - Office of Preservation and Publication of Sacred Defense Values .

- Jafari jezi, M. (2000). *Garlic Romanticism in Europe*. Tehran: Center.
- Jafari jezi, M. (2010). *Garlic Romanticism in Iran* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.). Tehran: Center.
- Kafi, G.R. (2003). *Manual on fire*. Shiraz: Navid Shiraz.
- Sasani, F.(Ed.). (2006). *War discourse in the media, literature and language; with a look at the writings of the first World War*. Tehran: Soure mehr.
- Shamisa, Sirous. (2011). *Literary Schools*. Tehran: Ghatre.
- Sangari, M.R. ( 2002). *Holy Defense Poetry review*. vol.2. Tehran: Palizan.
- Seyyed Hosseini, R. (2006). *literary schools* (13<sup>th</sup> ed.). Tehran: Negah.
- Zarrinkoob, H. (1980). *The prospect of New Persian poetry*. Tehran: Tous.
- Zarrinkoub, A.H. (1991). *Literary Criticism*. vol.2. Tehran: Amir Kabir.