

The comparison of Persian Priskeh and Japanese Haiko

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Abstract

In recent years, the tendency to short-term format has been considered by poets. Priskeh is one of the types of contemporary Persian short poems that was officially registered by the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance in 2012. Based on this research, it was concluded that Priskeh is an independent short format that has its own characteristics and has significant structural and material differences. And the goal is to recognize more and more Priske short template as a short short template and introduce its special features. Some poets take their poems haiku while none of them followed their principles. but declared to the Japanese poem that; Accordingly, sometimes, with the rules of your acquaintance, Priskeh has also made Persian haiku or imitation of them.

Keywords: *Priskeh , Haiko Persian short poem, Formats of contemporary Persian poetry .*

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Extended Abstract

1. Introduction

In recent years, contemporary poets have increasingly turned to short-form poetry. The age of machines is the age of hastiness which contradicts delays and prolongation, with even novels, the predominant form of contemporary prose, tending to short formats. Poetry seeks to reduce a mass of material into a short form to express the content in a limited and short form. The emergence of virtual media in today's world has led poetry toward brevity, confusing the audience on how to call the short form poetry. Many poets have rolled out their poems in untitled short forms or revealed them under inappropriate titles without adhering to the rules recently. The present research, the first on the Periskeh form, aims to compare the content and structure of the Periskeh and Haiku forms, with the former sometimes called Haiku, while the two forms have concrete structural and semantic differences with each other. Periskeh is a short form of Persian poetry registered by the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance a decade ago and introduced to the literary association as a short form of Persian poetry.

2. Literature Review

Periskeh is a type of short-form Persian poetry that involves different versions. In the past, it appeared with the advent of some types of Persian poetry, including couplets, quatrains, single-couplet, Khosravani, etc. Like other forms of Persian poetry, Periskeh follows its own specific rules, as revealed by Persian literature professors and new and short poetry composers. Recently, poets have increasingly turned to short-form poetry and used different appellations for this newly emerging form. Thus, those who are not acquainted with Periskeh call it Persian Haiku or an imitation of it, whereas Periskeh adheres to some specific rules that distinguish it from the Haiku.

Haiku: A product of poetry competitions in Japan, Haiku is short-form poetry, which originated hundreds of years ago, later known to Hokku (composition of poetry) and Hai-ku (game of poetry). This poetry is also called Hai-Kai (good game), though Haiku is more common nowadays. Haiku figurative language consists of simile, irony, symbols, and other imagery. It also includes such themes as short life, birds and animals, insects, trees and plants, mountains, moon, sun, rain and fog, and other natural effects (Pashaei, 1990). Haiku is closely related to the Zen creed in the Far East and Japan (Pashaei, 1990:532). In the prelude to the book "Haiku: From the Beginning to the Present,"

Shamlou writes: Anyway, Haiku should be viewed from a Zen perspective; maybe it is better to suggest the setting Haiku offers is, for the advocates of Zen, a more vivid and reflective experience, because Haiku tells of mysteries only to be profoundly perceived by the Zen creed followers; this form of poetry is spectacular from this perspective, and one would suggest that what Haiku represents is more or less mystical; the mysticism not originated from that of the Zen followers. So, it is best to stand by Japanese Haiku composers and stay within their realm of worldviews (Shamlou & Pashaei, 2005:20). Speaking of the theme, what gives credit to Haiku is attention to its outside, whereas, in Persian poetry, the poet fundamentally views himself/herself and the inward world. This difference is represented not in the poetic image but in how it is perceived (Mohmadi, 2014:63).

3. Methodology

This research is comparative-analytical research that uses library sources to gather data.

Results

Comparing the structure and content of the two types of poetry, i.e., Iranian Periskeh and Japanese Haiku, one would conclude that Periskeh poetry is Iranian short form poetry with its own specific rules and is not a Persian Haiku or an impression of it whatsoever. Periskeh differs from Haiku in form, semantics, thinking, rhetorical characters, music, and grammar.

1. As regards form, Haiku has three chapters, but Haiku is composed in 2-4 chapters, or even in one single chapter, under exceptional states.

2. Regarding meaning and thinking, the poet in Periskeh is free to compose poetry with every theme and content; in Haiku, however, most of the themes are about nature and Zen.

3. Regarding rhetorical aspects, Periskeh uses imagery (simile, metaphor, etc.) which are thought of as main elements, and the poet confronts no limitations as to the use of any imagery. In Haiku, the reality and the real moment are focused.

4. Regarding the use of music elements, Periskeh completely frees the poet to create music and select the type of music; the poet determines the fast rhythm, music, stillness, distancing, or the music cessation. In Haiku, however, except for the recent poems, the poetry is composed of a classic and standard language, and the poet has no role in the poetry music, except for choosing the keywords and lexicon.

5. As regards grammar, contemporary grammar is used to compose Periskeh poems. In this type of poetry, poems are composed in two forms of standard and colloquial languages; in Haiku, however, only classic and standard language is allowed for the poems, except for most recent poems, which have changed.

Speaking of similarities, both formats are identified with other short-form poetry, though enjoying their own rules; furthermore, both are characterized by conveying concepts and teachings of their societies. To sum up, Periskeh is an independent short form with its characteristics and is different from Haiku from a structure and content perspective.

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