

Literary Research

Year18, NO. 71

Spring 2021



DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2634/Lire.18.71.6>



DOR: 20.1001.1.17352932.1400.18.71.6.5

Summoning the Religious and Mythical Figures in the Reststance Poetry of Sayyed Abūtaleb Mozaffari (Case Study: "How an eagle dies?" Poetical Works)

Ayad Neissi¹, Naser Zare², Rasoul Balavi³

Received: 5/9/2020

Accepted: 20/4/2021

Abstract

Sayyed Abūtaleb Mozaffari, the Afghan poet who is residing in Iran, has paid great attention to the application of religious and Mythical figures in his poetry collection and has given human dimensions to his poetic purposes. Inspired by deep resistance ideas and reflection on Afghanistan's critical social and political issues, Sayyed Abūtaleb Mozaffari enriched his literary experience, and he has dealt with the inconsistent times of the Afghan nation, and in this way, In this way, he has connected the voice of the audience with the voice of these characters against the rebellious world. The application of religious and Mythical figures in the poetry of Sayyed Abūtaleb Mozaffari indicates his revolutionary uprising and his militant thoughts against the arrogance of this period, which is itself in order to awaken the spiritual resistance, freedom, oppression and patriotism of the Afghan people against aggressors and foreign colonists. This article has been written in a descriptive and analytical methods based on library studies. In this research, with the discovery and classification of the materials in the

¹. Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Arabic language and literature, Persian Gulf University, Bushehr - Iran.

². Assistant Professor, Department of Arabic language and literature, Persian Gulf University, Bushehr - Iran. Email: nzare@pgu.ac.ir (Corresponding Author)

³. Associate Professor, Department of Arabic language and literature, Persian Gulf University, Bushehr - Iran.

Religious and Mythical Figures in the Reststance Poetry of Sayyed Abūtaleb Mozaffari, its relation with the poet's idea of resistance was examined. The results of the research indicate that the poet has recreated religious and Mythical figures, and linked yesterday's patterns with today's realities of war, and in this regard, in order to enrich the literature with poetry and its linguistic implications, and to connect the idea of resistance with the suffocating atmosphere of Afghan society, it is trying to application of these characters to serve the literary subject and its identity.

Keywords: *Summoning, Afghanistan Reststance Poetry, Religious Figures, Mythical Figures, Sayyed Abūtaleb Mozaffari.*

Extended Abstract

1. Introduction

The grieved Islamic countries event currently led to development of the resistance literature. The resistance literature is one type of the committed literature that appeared through simple, frank, and direct language. This type of literature has a different echo in the poets' outcome according to the social and political innovations of every society and its historical conditions in each period. The Afghani poet Sayyed Abūtaleb Mozaffari is contemporary poet that recited many verses in the field of the resistance literature. Sayyed Abūtaleb Mozaffari developed a great part of his collection to the Afghani Resistance and endurance in front of enemies and tyrants. He tackled the Afghani nation and its critical situations in his poetic collection. Sayyed Abūtaleb Mozaffari, has paid great attention to the application of religious and Mythical figures in his poetry book "How an eagle dies?".

Research Questions

- 1- What kind of figures has the poet used in his reststance poetry?
- 2- What are the reasons for the tendency of Sayyed Abūtaleb Mozaffari in summoning these figures?
- 3- How has the poet used religious and mythical figures to influence of his reststance poetry?

2. Literature Review

In short, Sayyed Abūtaleb Mozaffari dedicated the greater part of his book to the resistance and sacrificing of Afghans. He in his poetry book "How an eagle dies?" worked on the unsympathetic and adverse life of the Afghan nation. The main of Sayyed Abūtaleb Mozaffari's poetry in the field of resistance literature are themes such as condemning the presence of foreign armies in Afghanistan, warning enemies of enmity with Afghanistan and threatening it, praising the position of the Mujahideen and martyrs, inviting for unity, patriotism, avoidance of division and pride of it. Sayyed Abūtaleb Mozaffari has connected the voice of the audience with the voice of religious and mythical figures against the rebellious world.

3. Methodology

This article has been written in a descriptive and analytical methods based on library studies.

Results

In this study we surveyed the religious and mythical figures of the poems of Sayyed Abūtaleb Mozaffari and we concluded that:

- Many factors have played a role in summoning the religious and mythical figures in the resistance poetry of Sayyed Abūtaleb Mozaffari. The most important of these are personality traits, personal experiences, cultural, social, ideological, and historical issues.

- Sayyed Abūtaleb Mozaffari, due to the prevailing atmosphere in the text, has linked the verses to myth and has used the mythological elements of Shahnameh to connect the past and the present with a new form and modern appearance. Sayyed Abūtaleb Mozaffari has not neglected the use of religious figures, and in the meantime, the presence of the Divine prophets in his poetry is more colorful compared to mythical figures.

References

- 1- The Qur'an, (2009). (M. Safavi, Trans.). Qom :Abnoos Publications.
- 2- Alami, Z., & Babashahi, F. (2017). Story of Siavash in Shahnameh Based on Julia Kristeva's Theory of Abjection. *Journal of Persian*

Language and Literature Research. Institute of Humanities and Social Studies, University Jihad. Issue 46, Page 1-26.

- 3- Alboye Langarudi, A., & Amiri Nazhad, M. (2015). Recalling Religious Figures in Contemporary Resistance Poetry: Christ Figure. *The Quarterly Journal of Lesān-E Mobeen. Imam Khomeini International University. Volume 6, Issue 20, Page 25-44.*
- 4- Ashrī Zāyid, A. (1997). *Summoning the Charismatic Characters in the Arabic Poetry*. Cairo: Arab Thought Publications.
- 5- Bal'ami, M. (2004). *Tarikh-i Bal'ami or The History of Bal'ami: Completion and translation of Tarikh-i Tabari or The History of Tabari*. (2th ed.). Tehran: Zavar Publications.
- 6- Basiri, M-S. (1997). *Analytical Investigation into the Process of Resistance Poetry in the Persian Literature of the Mashrute revolution until of Shahrivar in 1320*. Ph.D Dissertation of Persian Language and Literature. Taghi Pournamdarian. Tarbiat Modares University.
- 7- Belhadj, K. (2004). *The impact of folklore on the formation of the contemporary Arabic poem (reading in components and origins)*. Damascus: Arab Writers Union Publications.
- 8- Chehrehani, R. (2017). Resistance Literature in Iran: Recognition of Components and Opportunities and Challenges. *Journal of Contemporary Persian Literature. Institute for Humanities and Cultural Studies. Volume 7, Issue 2, Page 1-33.*
- 9- Hasavi, M-J. (2009). *An archetypal study of the story of prophets in contemporary Arabic Poetry*. Ph.D Dissertation of Arabic Language and Literature. Abbas Arab. Ferdowsi University of Mashhad.
- 10- Jomeh, H. (2007). *The resistance, a study in history, reality, horizons*. (1st ed.). Damascus: Ettehad al-Kuttab al-'Arab Publications.
- 11- Mehrābādi, S., & Seif, A. (2016). Myth and its Variants in Persian Modern Poetry (Based on the Works of Ali Mousavi Garmaroudi). *Journal of Literary Criticism and Rhetoric. University of Tehran. Volume 5, Issue 1, Page 19-38.*
- 12- Mozaffari, A. (2011). *How an eagle dies?*. (1st ed.). Kabul: Taak Publications.

- 13- Mozaffari, A. (2017). Mythoclasting was a need of my Tribe. *The Quarterly Journal of Cultural, literary and artistic of Contemporary Literature*. Volume 2, Issue 89, Page 56-71.
- 14- Najafi, R., & co-authors. (2016). Adaptation of Symbol and Myth in Palestinian and Iranian Resistance Poetry (Case Study: Sepideh Kashani and Zeinab Habash). *International conference of Iranian Association of Promotion of Persian Language and Literature. University of Guilan*. Page 620-642.
- 15- Razqha, Y. (2003). Exiling and its manifestations in the Palestinian poetry. *IUG Journal of Humanities Research. Islamic University of Gaza*. Volume 11, Issue 1, Page 1-66.
- 16- Rezaie, M., & Keyvanpour, M. (2020). A Study of the Evolution and performance of Simorgh in the Epic Poetry, Narrative scrapbooks (Tumar Naghali) and Folklore literature. *The Kavoshnameh Journal of Research in Persian Language and Literature. Yazd University*. Volume 21, Issue 44, Page 43-86.
- 17- Roshanfekar, K., & co-authors. (2011). Range of Symbol and Myth Elements in the Poems of Samyeh Alqasem and Hassan Hosseini. *Language Related Research. Tarbiat Modares University*. Volume 2, Issue 2, Page 41-71.
- 18- Roshanfekar, K., & co-authors. (2013). Symbol, Mask and Myth in the Poetry of Resistance by Qaisar Aminpour. *Literary arts magazine. University of Isfahan*. Volume 5, Issue 1, Page 35-52.
- 19- Seifi, M., & Hosseini Rebat, R. (2015). Recalling the divine prophets in the poems of Mamdūh Adwān: a Case Study of the prophets Josef, Noah, and Moses (a). *Journal of Arabic Literature. University of Tehran. Faculty of Literature and Humanities*. Volume 7, Issue 2, Page 101-118.