



Persian Literary Influence on English Literature (The case study of Mawlawi's poetry)

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This study attempts to examine some of the important issues related to Persian literary influence on English literature.

This work surveys the English encounters and literary adaptation of Iran and Iranian literature, highlighting specifically Persianate contribution to orientalism in Europe with special reference to Jalal al-Din Rumi's poetry.

The study will be divided into two parts, by these divisions it is hoped to demonstrate the development of English knowledge of Iranians, their way of life, culture and more particularly their literature and Mawlawi's literary works.

The first part embodies the review of literature and the early image of Iran. It singles out the English Persia from the fabulous images that medieval Europe had formed after commercial contact of English with Iran. The second part deals with attempts of scholars to stress the significant literature and to put it as equal to writings were point in western orientalism and Mawlawi's poetry.

This part is devoted to English writers who first had knowledge of Jalal al-Din Rumi. They were travelers visited Iran mostly on account of Westerners interest and published the scholarly works about Iran and Mawlawi.

Finally, the attempt is to discuss translation and imitation from Persian poetry (Jalal al-Din Rumi) according to English interests.

Key words: Persian Literature, Literary Influence, English Literature, Translation, Travelers, Mawlawi's poem

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Introduction

The old Persian of the Achaemenian Empire, preserve in a number of cuneiform inscriptions, was an Indo-European tongue with close affinities with Sanskrit and Ares tan (the language of the Zoroastrian sacred test).

After the fall of the Achaemenians the ancient tongue developed, in the province of pars, into middle Persian or palaver (a name derived from pertain- that is , Parthian). Palaver was used throughout the assassin period, though little now remains of what must once have been a considerable literature. About a huredred pahlavi texts survive, mostly on religion and all in prose. Palaver collections of romances, however, provided much of the material for Ferdowis's shahnameh.

Persian literature too has a number of noteworthy characteristics, the most striking of which is the exceptional prominence of poetry. Until quite recently there was partially no drama, and no novels were written; prose works were mostly confined to history, geography, philosophy , religion, ethics and politics, and it was poetry that formed the chief outlet for artistic expression. Classical Persian literature was produced almost entirely under royal patronage whence the frequency of panegyric verse. An influence of at least equal strength was religion , and in particular Sufism, which inspired the remarkably high proportion of mystical poetry.

A word may not be out of place here on the peculiar difficulties of interpreting Persian poetry to the western reader. To the pitfalls common to all translations from verse must be added , in the case of Persian poetry, such special difficulties as the very free use of Sufi imagery, the frequent literary, organic and other references and allusion, and the general employment of monarchy me , a form highly effective in Persian but unsuited to most other languages. But most important of all in the fact that the poetry of Persia depends to a greater degree than that of most other nations on beauty of language for its effects.

In the nineteenth century well known prose works of the period include nasir ud-din shah's diaries of his three journeys to Europe and the literary biographies of the poet Reza quiche. This period was marked by the inciting influence of European literature, noticeable in the works of the poet shebang and others.

Mawlana Jalal-ad-Din Muhammad Balkhi e Rumi, but known to the English-speaking world simply as Rumi, was a 13th century Iranian poet.

Rumi was born in Balkh (then a city of Greate khorasan in Persia, now part of Afghanistan)and died in konya (in present-day Turkey). His birthplace and native language/local dialogue indicates a persian heritange. He also wrote his poetry in Persian and his works are widely read in Iran, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, and in translation in Turkey, Azerbaijan, the US, and south Asia.

Rumi's importance is considered to transcend national and ethnic borders. Throughout the centuries he has had a significant influence on Persian as well as Urdu and Turkish literatures. His poems are widely translated into many of the world's languages in various formats.

After Rumi's death, his followers founded the mevlevi order, better known as the "whirling Dervishes", who believe in performing their worship in the form of dance and musical ceremony called the sema'.



Matterial and methodology

The present study is basically macro in nature. It depends on secondary information. Materials relating to Persian literary influence on English literature and mawlana Rumi was collected mostly from various books, journals and internet sits. Most of documents published were collected from Interent.

The study has also relied on various national and international publications. The research method employed in this study is analytical. This study is analytical. This study concerning mawlana Rumi limits itself to creation aspects.

Results

The study of the influence of Iranian literature on the literature of English and particularly the case study of Malawi deserves a more serious attention.

Iranian literature unlocked an imaginative treasury for the English literature with this romanticism came the age of chivalry. It was the east which made the gallant knights of Europe and the Iranian models as it appeared in maladies work and elsewhere, helped to give it a very vivid exemplars.

In the recent years. The Iranian poet Moldavia Rum has become more well-known and highly respected all over the globe in general. Finally it should be noted that on October 12,2006, the executive council of the united Nations educational, Scientific and cultural organization (Unesco) in its 175th meeting approved new budge honoring mow Lana Rum the outstanding Iranian poet and philosopher.



Discussions and conclusion

Like body and mind, East and west are glaring literature since thousands of years. Travel and trade along the silk road brought ancient texts and mind practices deep into the west. They have drawn on to varying digress by poets and writers in the field of literature.

The historical practice of literature many be distinguished from the modern literature. The main Discussions here is about classical Persian literature and modern Persian literature.

Very few literary works remain from ancient Persian. Most of those consists of the royal inscriptions of A Cheapened.

Kinas. Particularly Darius and his son Xerxes.

In this study our Discussion is about the influence of Persian literary influence on English language and particularly the effect of maul awe Rumis work on English literature.

There are many notable texts in Persian mystics literature, which not poems, but highly read and regarded in the west.

Persian literature was known in the west after nineteenth century. It became much better known following the publication of several trans lotions from the works of late medieval person poets and it inspired works by various western poets and writers.



Most Persian speakers would agree that to greatest of all Persian poets is Hafez, but translators have singularly unsuccessful in rendering his verses in to English.

In the modern west, alluding Rumis has become the best known Persian pore. Rumis success in the west has to do with his message transcends the limitation of language. He has something important to say. Rummies greatness has to do with the fact that he brings out what he calls "the roots of the roots. The message he gives is the balanced spirituality. The followers of the maulanal can be found in all parts after his word.

Mawlana known in the west as a mystical poet, mostly because of his large Persian book of poetry of singular beauty, the methane.

Above tart is taken from unison's official website announcing that 2007 is declared as Rumis year.

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