

## Investigating the Nostalgia Manuscript of Rafiq Yazdi's Poems

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### **Abstract**

*Nostalgia is a feeling and grief that is naturally inherent in every individual of human society exists and will develop among people. In this paper, after defining nostalgia and its origins and psychos views of experts, it provides the causes of this phenomenon. Firstly, the themes of nostalgia, history and memories of Rafiq literature, nostalgia and romantic, social and personal nostalgia are individually checked and then speech and thought and spirit of Comrade Yazdi and the impact of these factors are addressed.*

**Keywords: Nostalgia, Homesick, Memories, Separation, Rafiq Yazdi.**

## **Introduction**

Sorrow theme is that all human naturally buckle it in every period of history and men host many sad memories pointing to their soul. But the pain and regret with regard to intellectual horizons of people are different. Factors such as childhood memories, youth, loss, sadness, and lack of food, loss of authority, Love and obsolete sweetheart make the requiem and sorrow become emotional issues that teem with psychological nostalgia and sadness. In this article, we will study Yazdi poems from this perspective.

Mohammad Hossein Rafiq, who some have called Molla Hossein is of the poets of the first period of Iranian literature accompanied by SHoleh, Mosshtaq ,Asheq and Azar and Sabahi and Htef. He was born in 1150 in Isfahan. In the beginning, he was a young man selling vegetables. But he considered his innate talent and original nature in poetry; he was engaged with study so that he became a well-known poet. Hafez was influenced more on Lyricism by Saadi. Many themes in his lyrics are complained of Joe and injustice complained of the lover. It was a kind of expression of depression and dejection. His Death was in 1226. In addition, his body was taken to Holy Shrines were buried in that same place (Khatami, 1995).

Nostalgia is a French word with diverse meanings as homesickness, nostalgia for the homeland and the pain of separation. While there are limits and boundaries in human sciences, but somehow they linked together. In particular the relationship between literature and psychology is close; so anyone through words reveals the mysteries of character. So, the Secrets of Personality of anyone can get out through his words. Nostalgia is a discussion of the psychology but has also been discussed in literature

### **1 - Nostalgia and Romanticism**

The School Romanticism created a significant impact on West literature. It had a great intellectual emphasis on the imagination processing. Religion and faith are of particular interest. The word "romantic" is a reference to particular past. Medieval period for Friedrich Schlegel is period of heroes and legends of the elves. The root of the word goes back to medieval ages. Nostalgia in the literary schools of Romanticism is specific and controversial. The school of romanticism is a travel getaway: travel into geography and history. Hurt by environment and the time and escaping into another spaces and times and traveling to other real or imaginary trips are the profiles of romantics. The writer and reader fly to distant lands and travel to the far-fetched skies. Time diary trips are reflected in the romantic works. The purpose of these journeys whether real or imaginary is depicting and experiencing beautiful surroundings, upscale, fresh and beautiful landscapes that are ideal for the Romantic desires of the artist.

The following poem is like that of the Shafi'i Kadekani relative to their location does not have a happy heart and a desire to shine; the breeze is considered an imaginary trip:

"Where such a hurry"

Milk vetch asked breeze:

"My heart was fit saddle  
Do you desire to travel?  
Of The dust of the desert"  
All my wishes but  
I closed both my foot ..."  
"Where are all those except this place »  
"Good trip but you and love God  
When has ended in terror of the desert,  
Bloom, the rain  
Deliver our Hi

When the intellectual is frustrated about the current atmosphere of society, nostalgia turns out to be a type of relief, a kind of mental therapy.

Another Basics of Romanticism is what can be named "nostalgia away from Heaven". The poet feels that he is away from his original home and lives in an exile as a rover (Sharifian and Teimuri, 2007).

Persian classical poets whose poetry has been a source of great spiritual and romantic views have known exile. For example, Hafez in few sonnets shows his exalted sense that the world is a cage with no divine attributes. He considers men as flying birds that far away from their original home are caught in the ruin.

#### **A poem by Hafez**

The eternal flying bird cannot describe separation when he fell in the trap.  
The Romantic poet Schlegel says:

"The human spirit is tearful of separation and soul-which is a place of spirituality-lives away from paternal and real home in this world."

Manovians in Iran before Islam believed that "our soul is a particle light captured in darkness of human body. Man is "Reed" who is remote from his original home that should go back to his original position "(Dastqeib, 1995).

Moulavi, a seventh-century poet and mystic, took samples of the best nostalgia, eternal separation from God in heaven. In these poems, "reed" is Molana a perfect symbol of himself and stayed away from its source when separated from its source he raised:

Hear the story of the straw to complain about separation  
When they cut me from the reed, men and women have been of my crying and separation /  
I want someone who will listen to my passion of pain

Anyone who is separated of his origin finally finds his origin (Rumi, 2001).

## **2- Nostalgia of Memories**

Memories are mind accumulation that can unconsciously make a significant impact on the psyche of a person. Since persons are one part of a community and a nation, memories may be a culture that influences many peoples of society. Memories may be personal, like all memories that people have in society. Memories can be hidden and private as in family and environment, such as pleasant or unpleasant personal memories of one's childhood. Memories are mental transitions of origin of a person with dyslexia and those with nostalgic reminders or nostalgic memories have been called the density of memory (recollection). Whenever humans are aware about the environment, they have pleasant memories. Being less aware about environment, they lead lower unpleasant lives. This position occurs more in childhood, which is free from any anxiety.

When humans become more aware of intellectual, economic, political difficulties, and become more engaged with problems, beautiful colors lose their meaning. That is where man recalls good days of childhood with nostalgia and unconsciously pulls out a sigh. Configuring a society, a nation, a civilization has liked people and their memories, though different, together. To form a whole of that shared memory or relay to it will be the cause of the social status. To escape the ravages of social, intellectual and political surroundings, people take refuge into the past memories of childhood. They take shelter in the imagined beautiful world.

Nima said:

I'm in imagination of good days that been spent / I can look at the trends of the sea  
"(Haqiqi, 2005)

Yazdi in nostalgia or past memories says:

Once I had good day and a good time beside beloved, I had a great day/

Free from fear, not pain and not worry about separation/

My face on beloved face and hand on beloved arms, dared to kiss and hug my beloved.

My heart wasn't less patience nor my soul /both in my heart and in my soul was full of peace

Welcome to my homeland and had sweetheart and friend and my homeland.

## **3. Nostalgia or Homesickness**

Homesickness causes a kind of nostalgia. Certainly, being attuned with anything creates a devotion that separates for whatever reason. Shamlou believed in a large number of individual and collective human behaviors based on conditions and environmental factors, social and cultural society (Shamlou, 1997).

Education, finding a job and earning money, getting rid of the unpleasant atmosphere in a particular environment include the factors that cause change and displacement of the personal residence in the community.

Today living and handling features of change are natural but these changes may be associated with physical and mental disorders. Consequently, the need for adaptation or change is greater.

The phenomenon of "homesickness" is a complex motivational state; it relates to longing for home and the heart is preoccupied or distracted by such thoughts. It is a mournful response to change location and defines it as attempt to survival of house and family.

I have been in separation of my own town and fall on a place full of injustice.  
Because did not thank my own land, got separated from my sweetheart and away from my land.

Sometimes the poet, however, though in his country still has a strange feeling, which Rafiq says:

From a country people are friends but me as odd in my country as Nightingale never saw anyone else privacy exotic grass

Rafiq says tells the separation of his city Esfahan and expresses his passion for the country so far.

My goal is to state my love and passion toward Esfahan and friends be retelling/  
exotic stories be told to my friends /  
through the friendship is not valid in the days of persecution be left alone/  
home chooses exile from his wish to leave home, the place where it will/

Now, the questions that emanates from his inquiries and worries can be:

“How long must one wander to find the beloved?”

#### **4 - Nostalgic of Memories of Childhood and Youth Serving Life**

Like many other fellow poets Rafiq also wept old bygone. The old saying is that youth is a treasure only the ages can appreciate is utterly true. The old aged are aware of it and its contents because they tasted the hot and cold days of late age:

Know the do's and don'ts ,  
know the value of Shabab power,  
though it is too late .

In this regard, Etesami Parvin says:

Young said to the old how they pass your old life/  
In this letter is an ambiguous word that means not been understood till aging /  
Be careful about youth because this beautiful young chicken not remain in this bone house/  
thing that I loss free/you don't loss it free (Etesami, 1995).

Rafiq expresses regret that is far away of the beloved and the beloved is not tenable for him; he is always anxious about not being able to achieve the beloved.

Rafiq who has spent a whole life in telling verse and poetry regrets:

Over my lifetime I spent on order, but my life hadn't find any order.

The following verses depict him as a gardener that spent a lifetime to guard the garden, but flowers and fruit are not achieved:

Over my lifetime I was your gardener but I couldn't pick even one flower of your garden/  
How long your gardener be empty handed /  
In verse below it is in aging been disappointed about passing of youth it is sad:  
Days passed but I cannot understand how youth days passed and aging days come

Or in the verse below where he regrets his loss of the beloved:

I hope to fulfill a life of persecution but it is wrong, I thought that not be fulfilled

Or the following quatrain says:

Morning to dinner I look for you together in the evening and I am at dawn around.  
It is long time I come and go to achieve joiner but come back disappointed.

Also, in the following quatrain, he describes himself as saddest man who spent his life in vain:

Nobody like me not been such disappointed and unhappy of passed days /  
One night in agree of my heart not been day and one day not been night/

## 5 – Nostalgia of Sadness, Love and Separation

Most common themes of lyrics are about grief and sorrow, about separation and the impossibility of rejoining. What is evident is that love is a recurrent theme in Rafiq's lyrics and the same for grief. Apparently, he has spent his life in love. Therefore, his life is full of love, sorrow and separation without which his poetry is senseless. Sadness and fear come when he tries to reach a glorious target or loses an acceptable position. Rafiq's major goal is to achieve a beloved comrade. He is always in the fear of sadness of separation from his beloved. In the following lines with repeated words of grief, he is highly nostalgic.

In the world I haven't anything but of sadness/  
I have not any companion but grief in the world/  
I' so accustomed with sadness that if I haven't grief my soul become uneasy /  
I've seen persecution of beloved so i do not expect loyalty from the people

Or when he says

God taught Adam Eve sympathy, taught Joseph sorrow to Zoleikha  
God taught us Beautiful lesson of beloved loves, we can't reteach the lessons

In The following sonnet, he is in love with the lover that cannot reach. He felt separation each time he received a message from her. He wrote poetry in tears. His eyes like Prophet Jacob turned white because of crying.

I decide to write about beloved my woe dried the ink and my tears wet the paper.  
My beloved as Joseph been taken by time cannot as Joseph write a letter for me.  
By sending, a letter does not make my heart happy, beloved send message to each other.  
My eyes as paper been whitened me beloved do not write a letter for me.  
Now spray of blood from the eye before writing because man cannot figure out beloved  
in any paper.

Therefore, love is the most important and fundamental theme of the sonnet. It was the main consideration of scholars, mystics and society. Many books were written about it. Most precious and valuable treatise on "Disaster of lovers" was composed by Ahmad Ghazali in Persian. His deep study deals with the subject of love, so that his ideas used and took the advantage of mystics and poets. As Ghazali says: "Love is pain and without it, it is a strange familiarity and borrowed comfort."

Rafiq also benefits from grief poetically:

My crying is not for your bother but I am cringe to do not bother me.  
My job is your love and your job is my loathe  
My job is your Troth, Your job is to persecute.

Anyone who does not try sorrow is unable to feel. Sorrow and grief turn out to be a type of therapy

My mind without sorrow is not happy/  
My pain is equal to treatment and my grief is equal to treatment/  
When I close contraction of love I said I haven't a beloved such as you in world./

However, in most of Rafiq's sonnets, we notice that separation from the beloved is similar to Jacob when his eyes were whitened or similar to Majnoon who was homeless. Separation and love are thus twins or two faces of the same coin. Or sometimes his relation to his beloved is similar to Jesus relation to a patient: a source of cure

I was sick but my partner don't come on my beside to cure me

Or:

You are more beautiful than Leili and I am in love more love than Majnoon  
He adds

I was a falcon a day and the entire world was under my wing  
Now in separation day is as a wingless bird

Separation from the beloved makes his lifetime short:

Because my life is not short of saying to me, without you every night is a year and every day  
pass as a month

The following eight-verse sonnets express glory and woes of love. He finally reached the  
limit of hope. He shows his sorrow and nostalgia by repeating words «I did wrong, wrong,"

Waited for partner injustice I am wrong was wrong, lay hearts on his promises I was wrong, wrong  
I found my heart in his troth vain, in vain sacrifice my life for her I was wrong, wrong  
I know got a head-to-head error, Error / I go mountain to mountain mountains I was wrong I was wrong.  
I became her servant without payment I became her beggar I was wrong, wrong

In The following sonnet, Rafiq lost his patience and raised his woes and crying:

Only your imagination is on my mind and only your words is on my tongue /  
Because of his separation night and day my Oh and shout go to sky/

### **Conclusion**

Nostalgia is a process that psychologists consider as synonymous with regret and it is a  
general emotion that is naturally and unconsciously created in individuals. When humans recall  
their memories they become interested in writing about those memories with woe and shot. This  
process was in the poetry of different societies and in Rafiq it has a special place. Prominent  
themes of nostalgia in his poems are: the separation of the lover, homesickness and past  
memories.



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