

THE DESCRIPTION OF NEZAMI – GANJAVI’S THOUGHTS AND LITERATURE IN HAFT-PEYKAR COLLECTION, ITS EFFECTS ON DRAWINGS AND MINIATURES

***Maryam Dehghani¹, Gholam-Ali Nafisi Bahabadi, Dr.Seyed Mohammad-Ata Azimi**

¹*Department of Education, Islamic Azad University, Arsanjan Branch, Iran*

²*Department of Architecture, Islamic Azad University, Arsanjan Branch, Iran*

**Author for Correspondence*

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to describe the Nezami-Gangavi’s thoughts and literatures in Haft-peykar collection its effects on drawing and miniatures. This was a descript type of study. The researcher had to read the Haft-Peykar collection carefully and relate the different drawings and miniatures to the verses accordingly. To do this, the researcher analyzed Nezami-Ganjavi’s thoughts and literature as a basis to relate the drawing and miniatures to his poems. Furthermore the effects of Nezami-Ganjavi’s literature on the development of variables such as aptitude; interferes and art in different poems were analyzed. After the careful analysis of Nezami-Ganjavi’s Haft-Peykar and literature, it was found that: Nezami-Ganjavi’s literature plays important roles on the development of attitude, interests and different arts such as drawings and miniatures. Artists benefits from the contents of Nezami-Ganjavi’s Haft-Peykar collection to spiritually develop their drawing and miniatures. HaftPeykar is full of drawings. It is the basis of different arts of modern drawings and miniatures.

Keywords: *Nezami-Ganjavi, Haft-Peykar, Literature, Miniature*

INTRODUCTION

Literature is a strong mean that yields to develop and move forward the culture of any society and make it dynamic. Drawing and miniature are two important elements in every society that high-lightens the cultural perspectives. Iran literature is very much concerned with traditional arts of architecture, drawings and miniatures (Azimi, 2007). Architecture, drawings and miniatures make the people notice the importance of existence that results to the strong belief in god. Nezami-Ganjavi is a great authority in Iran literature. His thoughts and literature are reflected in his collection Haft-Peykar. This collection has a great value in Iran literature and it is well known all over the world. The content of Haft-Peykar fully includes drawings and emphasizes on the role of literature that develops individual’s attitude and interest. Haft-Peykar is somehow, poetical, narrative, legacy and instructional (Bemonian, 2011).

In this study, the researcher aims to analyze the role of literature and Nezami-Ganjavi’s Haft-Peykar collection in perfectionism, and the foundation of Iran miniature. Even though there are few studies conducted and published about Iran art of drawing, miniature and architecture, but yet it is not enough and there was a need for this study to be conducted.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Methodology and Study Tools

This was a descriptive type of study. The researcher gathered all descriptive information about Nezami-Ganjavi and his collection Haft-Peykar. The contents of this collection was carefully read and analyzed. The effects of Nezami-Ganjavi’s poems, and literature were examined and they were related to Iran arts of drawings and miniatures.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Discussions and Findings

Literature is the mirror of the history that reflects the past, culture and memories of different tribes of people with beautiful images. Thus it is the basis of individual’s aptitude, interests, and moral values in

Research Article

any society (Bastid, 1996). Literature looks for a better mean to present its nature. Art is a mean that can be used for this purpose. Human beings due to the belief in god and in accordance with their instinct characteristics such as appreciation of beauty involuntarily used different arts to present their abilities. Literature is the art which due to its contents forms other dimensions of art such as drawing and miniatures. Literature and art have two ways relationship so its way of analysis should be in such a way that both art and literature will be enough significant. Art is a social element and its task is to unite man's inner instincts. Thus, its contents are based on social needs. Art is the combination of wisdom and feelings. It is the space between fantasy and reality. Furthermore it is the integration of culture with interests and social needs. Drawings were the only means of man's communication before the inventions of manuscript or hand writing. These drawings were mostly drawn on soil, stone wood, metals and later on potteries. Later, these drawings and miniatures obtained more valuable place and position in the society. They became the picture languages of drawing artists (Pakbaz, 1985). After the invention of handwriting the poets used the art of drawings and miniatures in their verses. Hafez one of the greatest peoples of Iran has used the term of drawings and its art in his poems. On the other hand, Ferdowsi the other of Shahnameh collection has also used drawings and pictures in stories such as "Siavash crossing and" Bahram the deer killer". These two stories are full of beautiful colored pictures and these pictures have increased the value of these stories. Nezami-Ganjavi is the main topic of this study. His book, Haft-Peykar collection is one of the most precious and valuable literature book in Iran literature and it is known all over the world. Nezami-Ganjavi was one of the most popular and ambitious poet of his time. He was so innovative and creative and used new approaches in his work. The drawing and pictures that he has used is the integrations of cultural values, beliefs, environment, and natural phenomena (Tajvidi, 2012). These pictures and drawings symbolize the successes and the failures of man-kind. His poems are initiated from the traditional style of Hakhamaneshian during the kingship of Cirrus and Darius the great empires of ancient Iran. These poets represent the bravery of Iranian army men in that time and also the religions teaching of "Avesta" the prophet. His collection Haft-Peykar also includes the description of the drawings and pictures draw on the walls of Persepolis palace, Akbari (2010).

Conclusion

Based on the discussions and findings of the study it was concluded that: art has always been on important topic from ancient Iran till present. Art is a skill presents the man's ability. Different arts of sculpture, architecture, drawings and miniatures have been always focused by Iranians. Poets have always presented these arts in their poems. Among these poems, Nezami-Ganjavi is one of the most famous ones who repeatedly mentioned these arts in his poems written in his collection Haft-Peykar. Through the careful analysis of these arts we can find out more and more about the Iranian people in the past. How they thought, what they wore. Ate and drank. How did they read their children? These arts will always remain part of Iran literature and the cultural value of those times can never be forgotten.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This manuscript is extracted from the researcher thesis writing. Here by, I do appreciatly thesis advisor. Mr. Gholam-Ali Nafisi, my co-advisor Dr. Seyed Mohammad-Ata Azimi and all the other teaching and non-teaching staffs of Arsanjan Islamic Azad University for their great help and assistance. I do also dedicate the moral value of this paper to my family and beloved parents for their moral support.

REFERENCES

- Akbari Teymoor (2009).** *The Art of Drawings and Miniature in Iran*, first edition (Sobhan noor publication) Tehran, Iran
- Azimi M Ata (2007).** The Use of Drawings in Poem. *Education Journal Shiraz*. Iran
- Bastid Rojeh (1996).** *Art and Society*, translated by Hosseini Ghaffar (Samt publication, Tehran Iran).
- Bemanian M Reza (2011).** *Regularities and Irregularities in Architecture*, first edition (Tehran publication, Tehran, Iran).
- Pakbaz Ali (1985).** *The Relation of Drawings to Literature* (Jam publication, Tehran, Iran).
- Tajvidi Akbar (2010).** *A Look at Iranian Drawing Art*, third edition (Ershed Publication, Tehran, Iran).