

Application of JASMINUM OFFICINALE in poems by Nezami Ganjavi

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Abstract: *Jasminum officinale* (Common *Jasminum officinale*) or (Poet's *Jasminum officinale*) is a species of *Jasminum officinale*, in the family Oleaceae. Nez mi-ye Ganjavi (1141 to 1209), or Nez mi, whose formal name was Ni m ad-D n Ab Mu ammad Ily s ibn-Y suf ibn-Zak ibn-Mu'ayyad, is considered the greatest romantic epic poet in Persian language, who brought a colloquial and realistic style to the Persian epic. *Jasminum officinale* has been used at 58 poetries lines that at 23 lines used this plant in Metaphor and at 15 lines used in Simile. Jasmine has been used for Metaphor for Tear (in 1 line), Face (in 7 lines), Women (in 1 line), White color (in 3 lines), His Book (in 1 line), Love (in 3 lines) and White hair (in 1 line). Jasmine has been used for Simile for White face (in 1 line), Eyebrow (in 1 line), White body (in 1 line), Water spring (in 1 line), With silver (in 1 line), Milk (in 1 line), Face (in 1 line), Expensive carpet (in 1 line), Hair (in 1 line) and Nail (in 1 line).

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Key Words: Simile, Metaphor, Jasmine, *Jasminum officinale*, poems, Nezami Ganjavi

rulers of the region as was custom of that time for great poets, but avoided court life. Nezami was a master of the Masnavi style (double-rhymed verses). He wrote poetical works; the main one is the Panj Ganj (Five Jewels) "Quinary", also known by the Persian pronunciation of the same word in Arabic, Khamse. The Quinary (Five Treasures-Panj Ganj) includes the five Persian books of Nezami with title Makhzan al-Asrar "The Storehouse of Mysteries", the ethico-philosophical poems of about 2,250 Persian distichs was dedicated to Fakhr al-Din Bahramshah, the ruler of Erzinjan. The story deals with such esoteric subjects as philosophy and theology. Khusraw o Shirin "Khosrow and Shirin", A story of pre-Islamic Persian origin which is found in the great epico-historical poems of Shahnameh and is based on a true story that was further romanticized by Persian poets. Layli o Majnun "Layla and Majnun", A story of Arabic origin which was later absorbed and embellished by the Persians. The poem of 4,600 distichs was dedicated, in 1192, to Abu al-Muzaffar Shirvanshah, who claimed descent from the Sassanid King, whose exploits are reflected in Nezami's "Seven Beauties"(Haft Paykar). Eskandar-nameh "The Book of Alexander", The Romance of Alexander the Great" contains 10,500 distichs. There are differences of opinion on whether this was Nezami's last epic or the Haft Paykar. The names of its dedicatees are uncertain but the ruler of Ahar, Nosart al-Din Bishkin b. Mohammad has been mentioned. Haft Paykar "The Seven Beauties", A story pre-Islamic of Persian origin, it was dedicated to the ruler of Maragha, 'Ala' Al-Din korp Arslan. It is the story of Bahram V, the Sassanid king, who is

1. Introduction

Jasminum officinale

Jasminum officinale (Common Jasmine) or (Poet's Jasmine) is a species of jasmine, in the family Oleaceae. *Jasminum officinale* is also used as an essential oil in aromatherapy. It is specifically used in dermatology as either an antiseptic or anti-inflammatory agent (Rapini et al., 2007). Jasmine absolute is known as the 'King of Oils', and its heavy, sweet scent is loved by most people. The flowers release their perfume at dusk, so flowers are picked at night and a tiny amount of oil is obtained by solvent extraction. The result is a very expensive oil, but it can be used in low concentrations so it is not that uneconomic to use it in products. The aroma of Jasmine is described as calming and soothing without being soporific, and is indicated for depression and stress - as well as some respiratory conditions. It is indicated for sensitive skin conditions too. But mostly Jasmine has a reputation as an aphrodisiac and used for all kinds of sexual problems. Safety: This oil can cause irritation in some people if used too frequently or in high concentrations, so use with caution, preferably in low concentrations (Wikipedia, 2011).

Nezami Ganjavi

Nez mi-ye Ganjavi (1141 to 1209), or Nez mi, whose formal name was Ni m ad-D n Ab Mu ammad Ily s ibn-Y suf ibn-Zak ibn-Mu'ayyad, is considered the greatest romantic epic poet in Persian literature, who brought a colloquial and realistic style to the Persian epic. Nezami is best known for his five long narrative poems, which have been preserved. He dedicated his poems to various

Metaphor for Women

سمن، نازک و خار، محکم بود
که مردانگی در زمان کم بود

شرف نامه، وجد و سگودی، ۱۳۸۱: ۳۹۶

Metaphor for White color

قبائیک آید از سروش سمن را
دم و این دهد بپیش سمن را

خسرو شیرین، وجد و سگودی، ۱۳۷۸: ۲۷۸

چو زلف شب از حلقه عنبری
سمن ریخت بر طاق نیلوفری

شرف نامه، وجد و سگودی، ۱۳۸۱: ۳۰۷

Metaphor for His Book

چه فرمودش باغی آراستن
سمن کشتن و سرو سیراستن

اقبال نامه، وجد و سگودی، ۱۳۷۸: ۱۷

Metaphor for Love

بر راعلذر گلندی از بام
دادی ز سمن به سرو پیغام

لیلی و مجنون، وجد و سگودی، ۱۳۸۱: ۱۰۹

بر ره دل شاخ سمن کاشت
خار بوک مره برداشت

مخزن الاسرار، وجد و سگودی، ۱۳۸۱: ۶۴

Metaphor for White hair

born to Yazdegerd after twenty years of childlessness and supplication to Ahura Mazda for a child. The Haft Paykar is a romanticized biography of the Sasanian Persian empire ruler Bahram Gur (Wikipedia, 2010).

Plant have been used for Simile and Metaphor in poems (Mosazadeh-Sayadmahaleh and Bibalani, 2010;Mosazadeh-Sayadmahaleh et al., 2010;Mosazadeh-Sayadmahaleh et al., 2011a;Mosazadeh-Sayadmahaleh et al., 2011b;Mosazadeh-Sayadmahaleh et al., 2011c;Mosazadeh-Sayadmahaleh et al., 2011d), we study Simile and Metaphor application of Jasmine in Nezami Ganjavi poems in this paper.

Results and Discussion

Roles of Jasmine in Nezami Ganjavi poems

Nezami Ganjavi has used Jasmine as Simile and Metaphor separately such as:

Metaphor for Tear

زان چشمم کز سمن رست
نسرین و رقی که داشت می شست

لیلی و مجنون، وجد و سگودی، ۱۳۸۱: ۱۱۰

Metaphor for Face

سمن را از بته طرف بر بست
رطب را بر زخم استخوان خست

خسرو شیرین، وجد و سگودی، ۱۳۷۸: ۲۶۴

یس او در غلامان و کنیزان
ز زکس بر سمن سباب ریزان

خسرو شیرین، وجد و سگودی، ۱۳۷۸: ۴۲۲

لیلی سمن خزان ندیده

مجنون سمن خزان رسیده

لیلی و مجنون، وجد و سگودی، ۱۳۸۱: ۸۳

چو سروی که پیداکند در سخن
ز کیو بشته ز عارض سخن

شرف نامه، وحید دستگردی، ۱۳۸۱: ۸۶

Simile for Expensive carpet

زاد سروی بد آن خرامانی

چون سخن بر بساط سامانی

بخت پیکر، وحید دستگردی، ۱۳۸۴: ۲۸۷

Simile for Hair

مبجز ز سر سید بکشاود

موی چو سخن به باد برداد

لیلی و مجنون، وحید دستگردی، ۱۳۸۱: ۲۵۰

Simile for Nail

ناخن - سخن صبح فام

برده ز شب ناخن شب تام

مخزن الاسرار، وحید دستگردی، ۱۳۸۱: ۵۸

Conclusion

Jasminum officinale has been used at 58 poetries lines that at 23 lines used this plant in Metaphor and at 15 lines used in Simile. Jasmine has been used for Metaphor for Tear (in 1 line), Face (in 7 lines), Women (in 1 line), White color (in 3 lines), His Book (in 1 line), Love (in 3 lines) and White hair (in 1 line). Jasmine has been used for Simile for White face (in 1 line), Eyebrow (in 1 line), White body (in 1 line), Water spring (in 1 line), With silver (in 1 line), Milk (in 1 line), Face (in 1 line), Expensive carpet (in 1 line), Hair (in 1 line) and Nail (in 1 line).

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سخن بر بشته کین کرده بود
کل سرخ را زردی آزرده بود

اقبال نامه، وحید دستگردی، ۱۳۷۸: ۱۶۵

Simile for White face

بر او چادری از رخام بنید

چو برک سخن بر سر سنگ بید

شرف نامه، وحید دستگردی، ۱۳۸۱: ۴۰۷

Simile for White body

شسته رویان چو روی گل شستند

چون سخن بر پرند گل رستند

بخت پیکر، وحید دستگردی، ۱۳۸۴: ۲۷۲

Simile for Water spring

شده ای یافت پاک چون خورشید

چون سخن صافی و جویم سید

بخت پیکر، وحید دستگردی، ۱۳۸۴: ۲۸۴

Simile for White silver

ز کنجش زمین کینه بر دوخته

سخن بیم و خیری ز راندوخته

شرف نامه، وحید دستگردی، ۱۳۸۱: ۶۷

Simile for Milk

چون لاله دین به شیری شست

چون برک سخن به شیری رست

لیلی و مجنون، وحید دستگردی، ۱۳۸۱: ۷۴

Simile for Face

(Iranian) century (study on Manochehri Damghani, Nezami Ganjavi and Hafez Shirazi poets)" that have been worked in 2010.

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