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. Nezāmi-ye Ganjavi (1141 to 1209), or Nezāmi, whose formal name was Ni ām ad-Dīn Abū Mu ammad Ilyās ibn-Yūsuf ibn-Zakī 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).

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

1. Introduction

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
Nezāmi-ye Ganjavi (1141 to 1209), or Nezāmi, whose formal name was Ni ām ad-Dīn Abū Mu ammad Ilyās ibn-Yūsuf ibn-Zakī 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 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 pronounciation 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 epic-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 Maragh, 'Ala' Al-Din korp Arslan. It is the story of Bahram V, the Sassanid king, who is
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

Metaphor for Face

Metaphor for Women

Metaphor for White color

Metaphor for His Book

Metaphor for Love

Metaphor for White hair
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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