

Iranian Literature Situation in the Qajar Era

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ABSTRACT

Poetry and Literature in the Qajar era is complex and nested, to the extent that has caused, scholars from technology, arise different opinions and even face to face about this period. This is to see aspects of the subject such as the movement back, translation movement, humor writing, Requiem, Epic literature and that should be obvious other strains of this period. Two points in this essay is noteworthy. First the happenings a new style called "Return of literature" most of the poems in this period were undergoing transformation. Another literature is not separated, from other cultural affairs. As literature has effect in all areas such as religion, politics, society, and etc, other aspects of cultural also have the greatest impact in the literature. This discussion is related to the Qajar era poem and is paid less to prose, except in important cases that inevitably also should be remembering them. Therefore, the literature regardless of other cultural issues, social, political and etc are kind of naively thinking and to study such cognitive will not be comprehensive and complete.

Key words: literature, poetry, the Qajar period, the return literary, Culture.

Introduction

Period of the Qajar dynasty (About the Qajar tribe):

Qajar tribe that were celebrities and famous from the distant past, during several centuries have been changed in place and even social and political situations; these important and influential tribes were an important for some reasons. Being regarded the tribe, during the various governments of Iran – Saljoghian to gain power by themselves – can be considered the most important of these reasons such as Khormogi writes [1]:

«طایفه جلادت شعار قاجار از اجلة اترک دشت قیچاق، ... به طریقه اثنا عشری مشهور آفاقند، ایام سلطنت ملک شاه سلجوقی مأمور به ملک روم و در زمان امیر تیمورگورکان حسب الحکم مراجعت به این مرز و بوم نمودند.»

In the Golshane Morad book, has been stated about this case as following [2]:

« مسکن آن طایفه در اوایل دولت علیّه صفویّه در گنجه و ایراوان و خاقان علیّین آشیان، شاه عباس ماضی- انارالله برهانه – در بدو دولت و آغاز سلطنت بنابر مصلحتی و به مقتضای وقت و مصالحه با رومیان ایشان را از آن ولایت کوچ داده و قرار و مسکنشان را در جای دیگر

نهاد. بعد از استرداد ولایات آذربایجان از رومیّه چون تفریق آن جماعت منظور نظر لازم الاطلاع بود، فرقه[ای] از آن طایفه حسب فرمان به گنجه و ایروان معاودت و فرقه[ای] به مروشاهیجان و فرقه ای از استرآباد و کنار رود گرگان نیز به حکم آن پادشاه عالی شان به جهت محافظت و محارست هر دو سر حد بنای اقامت نمود.»

Materials and Method

Classification of the Qajar dynasty:

Generally, Qajar dynasty is divided into three periods:

First period: Qajar dynasty, which lasted for nearly 40 years, Agha Mohammad Khan (1210-1211 AH.) and Fath Ali Shah (1212-1250 AH.) respectively had on hand to helm the monarchy. This period is coinciding with most important events in world history like the French Revolution and the rise of Napoleon and attention of some European governments to Iran. and one of the most severe and the longest war new era in Iran occur at this time and among the events in time and disruption rulers Qajar government some of the country's interests lost in favor of foreigners, only are successful to preserve the monarchy.

Second Period: from 1250 to 1313 AD At the Mohammad Shah and NaseredinShah had in hand helm of the monarchy.

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Third period: from 1313 to 1344 AD AH that had ruled Mozaffareddin Shah, Mohammad Ali Shah and Ahmad Shah.

The first period of the Qajar dynasty, and asthenia and fatigue, they're in statecraft:

Major part of the social disarray of the Qajar Period is due asthenia and fatigue of their kings and rulers. Tribe rulers Qajar often the threat of accidents that was not enough interest the moral power and innate intelligence and were not informed of warfare techniques and new era industrial and economic circumstances, inevitably were surrender against gradual penetration of the West and most ministers and government figures are both like themselves were totally unaware of all world currents often due unaware or from the corruptible and bribery of his the field had to surrender and weakness against strangers. Autocratic rulers of this dynasty were more greedy and venality and philander and tons of easy and following the dignity and the glory, apparent appearance. As is well known Fath Alishah [3] forgiving to Poets the purpose was to that his court show in appearance as Ghaznavi and Seljuk court. Also on no one are not covered, number children and women and the shrine of royal homes Fath Alishah [3]. In addition to weakly Qajar kings, should not be ignored massive influx of British and French colonialism in weakening the power Iranian kings.

Political power Structure of Qajar:

1. King central core of power
2. Legitimate power (King shadow of God on earth)
3. Landlord the earth (the most important source of political power)
4. Military forces.

The Iranian Society from distant days, was organized centered around three main the religious affairs, government affairs and production matters. Thus began the theologians to the religion, the sword and literati to the rule, and from business and farming to the production and exchange of goods. In Qajar period as before, would form hierarchy social of clergy, operatives court and merchants. The Monarchy and leading princes, which had agents of the Court, were replaced at top social category [4].

The second period of the Qajar dynasty:

In this period reaches to ultimate foreign influence in this country and political independence and economic life of Iran who are shaking more than any time. Qajar kings and their

courtiers due to the constraint and the stanza to his hands and feet were tied Turkamanchay treaties and conventions such as it because great optimism to foreign policy many of interests of the country lose the benefit of foreigners at the end the emergence Naseredin Shah's reign revolutionary thoughts and the whisper of freedom. Movement and new campaign had occurred in between classes, open-minded people and was provided premises of the Iranian Constitutional Revolution.

The third period of the Qajar dynasty:

Nasereddin Shah authoritarian response and policy poisonous of England and abnormal state policy tsarist and results dissemination of ideas and Seyed Jamalaldyn Asadabad opinions and his followers at classes freedom occurs in this period and during a four-year reign of the despotic Qajar converters are to constitutional government in Iran. In this period three Kings ruled respectively (Mozaffareddin Shah from 1313 to 1324, Mohammad Ali Shah, 1324-1327 and Ahmad Shah 1304 -1327). Constitutional Revolution is one of the important events in the third period of the Qajar dynasty that be referred to It as transient.

Landscape of Qajar era:

Qajar era is one of the most admired periods of Iranian history. Various developments, political changes and social changes that occurred in the thirteenth and fourteenth century AH in this country gave a special feature to social construction of Iran at Qajar era. Other features of this era change in organizations and a social institution in Iran was Due to contact more with office facilities of countries.

Government:

Government with a broad concept that has nowadays at parliamentary democratic regimes, there was no in period Qajar government and if institutional, the government called was responsible affairs of the country only to maintain the appearance and in fact was cover in order which is laid the method of absolute despotic reign of Qajar kings and was mimicked defections of forming government in Central Europe such as Austria and Germany [5].

Political participation:

Authoritarian system of guardians not only allowable did not know involvement and participation in national politics and government, but public participation in the destiny considered incomprehensible and offensive and most of all, they raised the issue of political participation saw

a serious risk its existence. Therefore, strongly were prevented of the emergence and performance institutions of political participation. Another barrier there over public participation in political affairs was opposition custodians of traditional culture. The traditional culture stationed in the community tribal of Qajar Iran was no mean political participation.

Dependent development:

Transformations in Iran [In the nineteenth century] were dependent transformation. Because was formed by foreigners had many limitations and the shape and amplitude. Here the field is key concepts related development, dependent development is transformation process that actors and internal and external causes are involved in it and is associated with effects of political, economic and social [6].

Results and Discussion

Afghan attack to Iran and the overthrow of the Safavid state until establishment of Qajar rule covers chaos and confusion across the country and political and social situation in Iran fell in path turmoil and decline. With the advent Nader although period was at peace Iran but with premature decline Naderi star and formation of tribal governments, different parts of Iran in the hands prince of multiple fell and the field was provided for domestic fracas. All these factors and political and social situation, left no opportunity for attention to poetry and literature and Persian language and literature was stagnating compared to the period of its past glory. In the turbulent period after the extinction of the Safavid until coming to power Fath Ali Shah, naturally there was no opportunity for growth and development literature and in this period no poet did not open lip To speak to the extent that this period should be considered poorest eras in Iranian literature [7]. The emergence of Karim Khan Zand, after numerous war between Nader successors and claimants of the throne, somewhat restore peace to Iran and could with gifts created of interest to poetry and poet.

Malekoshoraye Bahar in this regard says: "Period twenty-year-old security testament Karim Khan that except Khorasan, other Iran had gone to peace, help and a good opportunity seemed to narrate Persian poem. Shiraz had been center of circle science and Literature and all good books old poets, which until the late Safaviyeh was special sultan's libraries and people were denied them, easily reached to the people, and despite having house bread were employed to reading and discussion and dialog and Word and teaching those [8]. With status occurred in the period Karim Khan, literati this way were expressed his hope for consistency, or the resumption of the last great literature [2]:

« بر مطالعه کنندگان دواوین اشعار و مشاهده کنندگان کتب سیر و آثار، این معنی آشکار است که از هنگام ختم سخنان منظوم و شیرین و کلمات اشعار درر بار رنگین ایر سپهر درپاشی مولانا محتشم کاشی، الی مدت یک صدو پنجاه سال و کسری، یک باره سلسله نظم از تصرفات نالایق متأخرین از هم گسیخته.... و به علت دمسردی فصل خریف نه از گلهای بوستان شعر و ادبیات رنگ و بویی به جا مانده بود و نه از فکر خام ناظمان کم سلیقه زشت گور. بعد از انتهای آن مدت مدید الی حال، که عبارت از پنجاه و شش سال بوده باشد، کوکب نظم بالا و اختر شعر از درجه حضیض رخ به مرتبه اعتلا گرفته، شعرای شیرین مقال و فصحا به مرتبه کمال، قدم به عرصه وجود و یا به عالم شهود گذاشته، انتظام بخش آن سلسله گسیخته و شیرازه بند آن اوراق از هم ریخته شدند.»

The emergence Qajar government and focus government and create comfort and safety, caused that "Many writers and poets can be said that there were more than one hundred emerged in the Qajar Period and in poetry and prose follow of style speakers before the Mongols. So period Qajaryan, was not trivial literary terms. Some of the Qajar kings and princes were themselves a poet and writer; so that has Fath Alishah court poetry and Nasereddin Shah is written ode and sonnet etc. In Summary Qajar period can be terms of persian poetry and prose style and the multitude of poets and scholars and abundance of authors, called progressive course of Iranian literature [9]. Qajar kings had great interest to poetry and comprised luxurious court. So poetry again entered to court and donating gift was introduced and again boom found poet market. Due to court support of poetry, emerged many scholars and literati. One of the obvious advantages court supports of poetry and literature, was the emergence gifted poets that each one for more close to court and receiving expensive gifts tried at writing good works. So was "Unlike the Safavieh period that poetry was more common among the affluent and popular classes in this period poetry was attention among the properties and scholars decreased and rather upper classes tended to poetry significantly [10].

Achievements of Qajar poetry:

Poets educated in this period: With Becoming court poetry and understand Poetry by courtiers, particularly the person king, was significant greeted properties and rich literary characters of poetry in Qajar period and reducing the public interest to perform literary works. "Other initiative it was not enough for poetry and without familiarity with some principles rules, no poet could not does writing a poem be accepted the lovers of poetry. Vogue this version showed that hereinafter other in this period the merchants that has poetic talent or experience of love, cannot as soon as you feel and how their expression be considered among age poets, but Mostofi and scholars of the Court and wise and school religious students that might knowledge on rules of the ancients for them, the poet mediate knew

for declarable perfection.

Approach of religious scholars to Persian Poetry: Clergymen and religious scholars were such groups affect and influence that in the Qajar era had a special approach to the world of poetry. This class of society, however, in the years before the poetry had refused due to the it knew canceled this profession. Equally, and more in the Qajar period were considered to literary entertainment and art poetry. Many religious scholars Qajar era are considered of the leading poets of this era. In fact, of class scholars and wise even the occasional great priest also in this period turned to poetry and practice at poetry persistent and study them for themselves were not considered cause attributable To cancellation and because lowering the dignity [10]. At top these scholars could be named of Molla Ahmad Naraghi that was celebrity priest the time and wrote poetry with the pseudonym "Safai." sonnet Court and especially the "Masnavi Talaqdys» is suggestive of power his talent.

Simple writing: Simple writing most occurred in the prose of this period, although in this thread also was introduced in poetry of poets such as Saba, Neshat, Sahab and Vesal. Sophisticated style and heavy and filled with ambiguity prosaism Mongol and Timury periods, that has spread to the Safavid era and some authors have followed periods of Afsharieh and Zand, in the Qajar period gradually has become too simple writing and writers such as, Mirza Abolghasem Deputy and Lesanol Molk Sepehr and Reza Quli Khan hedayet and other historians this era have helped to promote a new style [5]. As Malekolshoaray bahar believes that: "In the twelfth and thirteenth century has changed style writers and poets, extensive prose and deliberate and excellent and good style poetry comes out of the works, However, a value that is simple, shows more natural and more subtle [11]. During the final of Qajar rule also "Constitutionalist movements and political trends has given another route to lyrical content and Style poetry. Thus the authors and poets spoke with simple words and to proportion understanding of the majority of the people [4]. Of course motion "translation movement" in Iran in the middle of the Qajar period and translating European books to Persian language has not been ineffective in type writing simple, That impact of this movement itself requires a category separate and individual opportunity.

Popularity satire: Social criticism from the ravages of the Qajar era, particularly with constitutional events gave strengths another form of literature in Iran that is known to "Writing Satire". The basis for this criticism, although the joke, was told Satire, there was nothing except social themes, disadvantages and shortcomings of government agencies, negligence, and failures of society. Thus was criticized the true picture of social issues and found an opportunity speakers satirical letters in

another format, his words reach the ears of the rulers and authorities. Use simple language in satire and apply the common phrases and expressions between people was including cases where will help at spread and acceptance of satire.

Popularity of resistance Literature: With Iran's failure during the two period's Russian and Iranian war a large part of our Caucasian territories was assigned to Tsarist Russia, and seventeen Iranian cities was occupied by Russia. Following the occupation Caucasian territories, poets as class of influential Iranian society, during these wars were inclined to creation of artistic and literary scene and recorded verse history wars, has founded new types of Iranian and Persian poetry and literature. So that should be sought prelude and modernization in Persian poetry in reflection Russia and Iran War in poetry Qajar era; So Prelude log in Iran terms of new ideas of social is also this important event. Enormous changes that occurred in the literature awakening of the Constitutional Era and in the pioneers of freedom poem and novelty seeking is rooted in the poetry of the poets did to reflection of the Russian war with Iran in the poetry. On top of this pioneer is "Mirza Isa Deputy." He the first is the one who payment Shiite scholars to compile a treatise Jihad during the Russian war with Iran and created delivery of large in the modern Persian prose.

However, Iranian poets in the Qajar era presented Persian poetry and literature into a new phase of the Iranian literature history by unaffected that was occur in Caucasian cities of Iran. This new phase of Persian poetry and literature was story separation parts of the cities in Iran of homeland lap, and envy people apart from the homeland and the story of the heroism of the brave Iranian soldiers and etc. The continuation of this motion was crystallized in Constitutional Revolution. Intellectual ignorance that ruling was on Iranian Society of the Safavieh era, the early tenth-century AH, still continued and against market boom religious Science and Quoted (sayings and News). Every day was less interest and attention to rational science and rational such as (wisdom, philosophy, natural sciences and mathematics). Short period in governments Zandieh and Afsharieh, that can considered it limbo between Safavieh and Qajar extended more states was spent to conflict and domestic and foreign wars and of view science and literature, this time period should be counted follow the Safavieh; with the difference that operating over time partly eliminated works of rigid the Safavieh religious policy. Finally despite the five parameters in poetry Qajar period, should not ignored weaknesses of the course. Weaknesses such as: imitation of predecessors, intellectual ignorance, common artificial poetry.

Return literary: Return to the literary is one of styles of Persian literature, and the title for one of period of Iranian literary history in which poets and writers shunned the choral style and the authors

following the style of Hindi (or Esfahani) and in writing and writing returned to method poets and writers following the Iraqi and Khorasani style [12]. Hindi style that in the Safavieh era in Iran, had been a turning point for most poets and writers, in the second half of the twelfth century AH, were excluded and poets to put together this style, began other period of poetry and poet means "return to literature" [13]. Return period of literature is period that Iranian poets did not accept the style of Hindi poetry and abandoned it and return to Iraqi-style and gradually did old-style the poets of Khorasan style. The courses lasted until end of the thirteenth century AH and have been known poets of this period: Mushtaq, Azar, Saba, Qaany, Soroush, Mahmud Khan malek alshoara and Sheibani [8]. According to the definitions; it is noteworthy several crucial and important points:

First point: why after the dismantling of a style instead there is a new style just found some kind of response (return to old style).some reason it have been considered "Helplessness" but undoubtedly should be looking for more serious reasons. That seems it should be studied comment pioneers of this movement, in this case.

Second point: Is geographic location to create a style just change the style occurred Iran and other Persian-speaking countries, remained Hindi style follower, common style of the time. "The remarkable thing is in reviewing the literature on back in the era of literary that in this period was isolated Iran and the Indian way of each other, Iran took its way but Afghanistan and Turkistan still remained loyal India. Return literary among Persian-speaking countries, only occurred in Iran and found an enthusiastic and acceptance, but outside Iran particularly in India and Afghanistan and Turkey. It is still common Hindi style poets and rhetoric is and that means playing to this style" [14].

Third point: Comparative study of literary movements, "Return" to the literature of other nations; some believe that like this period has happened in the literature of other nations. Such movement back to a credit was looking again to ancient literary heritage, has happened in the literature many of the tribes. In West beginning of the sixteenth century to the seventeenth century is found movement "classism" or traditionalism. Poets and Writers as Molière, Lafvntn, Racine, Milton, Dryden and etc mimic great works of Greek and Latin literature. The imitation identically like returned lent stability and prosperity to Language but of course did not add new idea to literature. Also in Arabic Literature is similar to the current "Hrkhalahya" (movement reinvented). About a century ago namely in the early twentieth century, Egyptian poets decided to imitate, their paradigm Amsale Abutamam, Motenaby, Nabghh Alzbyany and etc" [15]. Ali Asghar Shamim believes that "During the Qajar in terms of literary movements,

particularly poem and poetry, can be considered like Europe's Renaissance period in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries AD" [5]. The works of writers Classism in his own words is criterion rhetoric and eloquence. Incidentally the principles Classism is imitation of nature, observing brevity, rhetoric and rationalism that in Poem period return can be seen both as describe the nature, simplicity and clear language. But the difference is that the return movement in Iran only was given to Poem, while in West to imitate the ancients was written valuable plays.

Fourth point: factors are effective in appearing «return literature. Master Malek Alshoaray was the first person that the term "literary return" to allocated to this style. He believes that: "In change poem style ...Source and the main source should be considered gifted and talented" [8]. Or in book "from the Saba to Nima has been such that "Two or three people gifted man and owner of the talent, sudden they turn away from the Indian traditional style and follow from the attitudes and practices of teachers, five, six centuries ago and provided the field for the emergence of larger speakers" [7]. Or in the court of Fath Ali Shah Qajar that is collected the efforts Hassan Gul Mohammadi, it is shown that: In this period stood up speakers and writers Iran's supreme with his innate power of initiative and ingenuity could bring prosperity literary movement after five centuries that Persian Language and Literature had been suffering backwardness and continuous decline, due to course of events and political developments and Mongol domination and appearance Indian style, has given new life on body its half-life, and reach to boom in level before the Mongol and style of speaking and writing change a new and simple method and revive their eloquent and pleasant language Ferdowsi, Nezamy, Saadi and Hafez [3]. Although the cannot be ignored the role of talent and initiative great poets and the supreme authority of this course which were effective in making foundations of this movement, but according opinion author many factors have been implicated the stylistic change.

Factors affecting at genesis return literary style:

1. The decline of Indian style
2. The social situation
3. Promoting literary associations
4. Protection of court

Opponents and advocates style "Return literary" This point is undisputed that literary and artistic standards is different in each period and therefore is finally prejudice and carelessness that our talent we put the criterion of good and bad accepted and rejected, and literary works and evaluation criteria in any period poetry, is that particular period. also a new phenomenon, is opponents and advocates but the interesting point is that whatever distance is

created of the time events of this movement (or style) is added on its opponents, while in any book or document is not observed opposition to evidence of the Movement the return period. The opposition Movement for Return the current have named with a negative connotation like repeat and return and advocates, of initiator and follower in naming movement, have benefited the positive interpretation; initiator with interpretation like renew early, renew the past, following to method primacy of and followed teachers of return have spoken and followers or researchers pro return in the discussion of the current have benefited of titles like movements, new movements, literary movement, literary Renaissance, major literary movements, movement back and literary revival, of interpretation resurrection. Back or Return of literary is so-called contemporaries [12]. Also weaknesses obtained of the mentioned that most been issued of masters of the Universe. Can such pointed to most important as list of species:

1. Coup against Indian style and to create poets false
2. Mere imitation
3. Not specified specific course
4. Being artificial
5. Not comply poetry of this period with situation and present needs

According to author the scholars have looked to the current or style as unilateral judgment and have as absolute. Now it is necessary to mention some points:

- a) Poets in this period with turning to persistent manner, to Persian language gave same effects previously that had been completely eliminated in Indian style.
- b) Some poets rose return period, were great scholars that hand of time way and gateway to tomorrow was closed them. No one can claim that the Nasim Shomal and Mirzadeh Eshghi and even Aref that were found at zenith constitutional Revolution, were with more talent of poets period return (especially Yaghmaye Jandagh). For example: The deputy who was Iraj Mirza was made aref Nameh affected his Jalayer Nameh.
- c) Words and the imaginary thin Indian style was not gone general of the minds of poets, return period and sometimes they used in their poetry.
- d) Poets (especially deputy Farahani) with perform to poetry of Jihadist and bringing Iran and the Russian War to his poetry demonstrated that aware of to social situation of his time.
- e) Entering New Era and new words according present needs, words and the new themes been entered in poetry of this period.
- f) In this period of imitation not pure imitation because some literary genres in this period was a specific framework. Such as: requiem and poems touching breasts.
- g) How may after the decline of poetry in period Indian style, there is poem to powerful era

Constitutional without any context, and tools even if we cannot count return as independent style?

Now if for return of literary attach a direct effect on state in the literature, at least should not be ignored its indirect effects.

Investigation poetry at return period:

Issues related to poem return, or back in poetry can be discussed from two perspectives historical and thematic:

- a) From a historical perspective, that is divided into two distinct periods.

The first period is second half 12th century BC to the early 13th century BC and the second period is from late first half 13th century BC to the early 14th century BC.

- b) From the viewpoint of subject it can be studied of 3 comments (verbal, semantic, literary).

The first period, in this period, Poets in imitation of the ancients and follow in their Poem, more intended to style poets centuries 6-8 AD. AH and in writing and Qaside, Sonnet and Masnavi were followed of these poets - Azerbaijani poets and Iraq - In this period, two Literary Society was formed in Isfahan and work back to the way the ancients was followed in writing poetry. Second period, in this period, the following speakers of poets centuries 6-8 AD. AH their attention to styles centuries 4-6 of poets. AH. Second period, period of progress and perfection is considered back in poetry and efforts of the first period, will result completely. Late in the first period and early in the second period, third Literary Society - in fact, the second forum - is community Neshat - in Tehran, was formed in the court of Fath Ali Shah and the king, was himself a poet and "Khaqan" was a pseudonym, the Forum found fame to «Community Khaqan». In other words: "poem return is divided to two main branches, first is poetry era Afshar and zandieh in among poets as Mushtaq, Ashegh, Azar Bigdeli, and Tabib and etc. "Hindi style" that In Safavieh Iran a turning Point had been for most poets and writers, in the second half of the twelfth century AH, were excluded and poets to put together this style, went to the other period poem and poetry means "return to literature [13]. In fact, "poem first period is continue poem occurrence Style with language and other expressive and poem the Qajar era, is continue poem Khorasan style and the poetry the Seljuk period [16].

Conclusion:

The rise of the Qajar and the focus and comfort and Security caused the Many writers and the poetry it can be said that were more than a hundred people - emerged in the Qajar period. The poetry and prose followed of style speakers before the Mongols. Qajar kings very were loving poem and thus were made luxurious court. In this regard poem and poetry

entered to the court. We should the beginning of modernity in Persian poetry searched in reflection Russia and Iran War in poem Qajar era. Period the Qajar in terms of literary movements, especially poem and poetry, can be considered like Europe's Renaissance period in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries AD. During the final Qajaryan governance constitutional movements and political trends, gave other path to lyrical content and style of poetry and writers and the poetry spoke with simpler words and appropriate for understanding populace. Poem of Qajar had gains that include:

1. Literacy The poetry in this era
2. Approach to religious scholars To Persian poetry
3. Simple writing
4. Common satire writing
5. Common in jihadi literature

Hindi style, were excluded in the second half of the twelfth century AH, and the poetry with its abandonment entered to other period poem and poetry means "return to literature". Return literary was stable until end of the thirteenth century AH and the famous poets of this period: have been Mushtaq, Azar Saba, Qaany, Soroush, Mahmoud Khan Malek Alshoara and Sheibani.

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