A Reflection on the Exaggeration in the Poems of the Heydari Attack with Emphasis on the Images of the Epic Story of Hazrat Qasim (PBUH)

Abstract

According to many scholars, the Raji Kermani's attack is the finest religious epic that has replaced the Ferdowsi epic or other national epics in the position of imitation and narration. The story of Qasim (PBUH) in the text of this epic is one of the best and most sorrowful stories in which Raji mixes the two elements of epic and narration masterfully and although it is imitative in the style of national epics, the story of Hazrat Qasim (PBUH) does not appear in any other religious epics other than Raji's epic, and this is one of Raji's unique features. Likewise, this story shines beautifully in the context of Raji's attack in terms with the stylistic features of each epic work. The findings of the study indicate an exaggeration in the poems of Heydari's attack, especially in the epic story of Hazrat Qasim (PBUH). This exaggeration is also reflected in the images related to this event. This exaggeration has varied in the form of the appearance or creation of untrue stories to the narration of extraordinary events to Hazrat Qasim (PBUH)

Research aims:

1. Examining the reflection of exaggeration in the poems of Heydari attack with emphasis on the story of Hazrat Qasim.

2. Scrutinizing the exaggerations in the poems of Heydari's attack on Hazrat Qasim in the images of epic stories.

Research questions:

1. What information do the poems of Heidari attack provide about the story of Hazrat Qasim?

2. What is the reflection of the story of Hazrat Qasim in the images of epic stories?

Keywords: Exaggeration, Heydari's attack poems, epic story, Hazrat Qasim.

Introduction

The industry of exaggeration, together with arrays such as metaphor and simile, and especially virtual documents and other related industries, improves this movement and brings epic poetry to the highest level of influence. Raji Kermani, in his work, has used this array instead of various tricks. The reflection of this literary element is at times normal and sometimes it is accompanied by other elements such as simile, metaphor, documents, contradiction, irony, etc. In this article, we intend to show the poet's ability to use this novel element in the form of statistical analysis by choosing the story of Hazrat Qasim (PBUH) as a sample volume that includes nearly a thousand bits of the text of the Raji attack. The story of Qasim (PBUH) is significant since other poets of religious epics have not mentioned it in their works and it is only Raji who has brought it in the text of his epic; furthermore, the exaggeration with its various aspects is so great that the result of this application can be generalized to the whole of Raji's work and an overall conclusion can be obtained. Additionally, the historical form of the story and whether it is true or false is controversy for Raji, like other poetic and prose narrators in murder writing, manipulated the text of the story such as adding the wedding of Hazrat Qasim (PBUH) with the daughter of Imam Hussein (PBUH).

Regarding the background of the present study, it should be said that no independent work with this title has been written so far. Dr. Yahya Talebian, in his article "Mixing Exaggeration with Expressive Tricks in Ferdowsi Poetry", has given a complete discussion about the methods of exaggeration and the relationship between this novel element and the methods of expression (2014) and the author has chosen his research in another field and epic. Mohammad Reza Najjarian, in an article entitled "Rhetorical Aesthetics in Raji Kermani's Attack" has briefly examined most of the literary industries related to Surkhayal and statistically has analyzed the phenomenon (139.) Mahmoud Fazilat (2000) In the article "Stylistics of Heidari Mullah's attack on Ali Raji Kermani" has examined the similarities and linguistic resemblances between Raji and Ferdowsi and Raji's influence on Ferdowsi. Hakimeh Daneshvar (2001), in her masterpiece article entitled "Comparative comparison of two attacks by Heidari Raji Kermani and Bazl Heidari" examines the poetic features of Raji and introduces his poetry maturely and fluently. Mahboubeh Shamshirgarha (2010), in her article "Stylistic study of religious epics in Persian literature", has examined the content of religious epics, including the Raji attack. Mohammad Ali Sadeghian (2001), in a study entitled "Epic Expression in Heydari's System" has made a brief reference to the elements of exaggeration, hyperbole, simile and illustration. Yahya Talebian and Mahmoud Modaberi (2004), with an exquisite and two-volume edition of Heidari Raji's attack in the introduction to which they have written, have examined the stylistic, linguistic and expressive features. Zabihollah Safa (2010), in his valuable book "Epic Writing in Iran" on the subject of historical and religious epics, has introduced Heidari Raji's attack. Dr. Hossein Razmjoo (2002), in his book "The Realm of Iranian Epic Literature", like his predecessor, has introduced all the religious epics of Iran up to the present time, and in the meantime, he has introduced Raji's attack in detail with a description of the poet's condition; however, so far no special research has been done with this title and in this field and more specifically regarding the story of Qasim (PBUH), who is the supreme example of Raji poetry, and the mentioned articles and books do not overlap with the present article.

In the methodology of this paper, initially, all the verses of the story were carefully studied and those sections denoting to exaggeration were extracted and studied specifically. Moreover, considering the division of the exaggeration based on its association with other literary forms, a number of evidences regarding the mentioned literary feature are studied by referring to the number of each verse and finally a statistical analysis was performed. The verses of this story begin with verse (4631) and end with verse (5596). The number of verses in this story is (965) and the number of exaggerated verses is (436).

Conclusion

In the story of Qasim (PBUH) by Raji, one can distinguish the most brilliant and prominent scenes of battle and describing the heroes with an exquisite craft of exaggeration in an artistic way, and in the meantime, fusion his exaggeration with other expressive and novel elements has deepened and expanded his speech to the extent that most of the time, his style of discourse has brought him closer to Ferdowsi's style of speech. The use of exaggeration in his words is not such as to obscure and complicate his words, but he has doubled the beauty of his poetry with his soft and eloquent epic / narrative language, and in this respect he has become distinguished and prominent among religious epic poets. Hence, he can be called "Ferdowsi Thani". If we generalize the results of this research as a sample volume to the whole of Raji's work, we have not gone astray. The culmination of Raji art is the combination of exaggeration, as the essence of the epic, with other arrays. The total verses of this story (965) were cases and the total verses were exaggerated (436) which shows that about (45.1%) of the verses of this story were exaggerated. Statistical analysis of the application of various exaggerations in this research is given in the table below.

Type of exaggeration	Compared to all verses	Compared to all exaggerated verses
Virtual documents	5/14%	1/32%
Normal	11%	5/24%
Combined	7.9%	17.6%
Metaphor	6.7%	14.9%
Compare	5%	2/11%
Contrast	8/3%	4/8%
Irony	7/1%	8/3%
Hint	3/1%	9/2%
Space	3/1%	9/2%
Negative	0.8%	8.1%
Mythical	3/0%	6/0%
Adjustment of attributes	1/0%	2/0%
Ignorance of the mystics	2/0%	4/0%
Like	1/0%	2/0%
Paradox	1/0%	2/0%

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