

Newly discovered Poems by Amir Moazzi

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Introduction

Amir Moazzi was the emir of the Seljuk court and he had a special place in their court. A place reminiscent of Rudaki (309 AH) in the Samanid court and Onsari (431 AH) in the Ghaznavid court. (See: Awfi, 1390: 301). His collection has been published three times so far. Abbas Iqbal Ashtiani has published this collection for the first time. This collection contains 18,623 lines. Although the old version of the collection was not available, this correction is the best edition of Amir Moazzi's poems so far. After him, Nasser Hairi and then Mohammad Reza Ghanbari have presented a new edition of this collection. The two last corrections in the recording of the poems followed Iqbal, and the quantity and quality of Amir Moazzi's poems is the same in their printing as in the printing of Iqbal. (:١٣٨٦ ،Yalmeha: ٥٦). One of these books, which provides a valuable collection of Amir Moazzi's poems, is the book *Rasa'il al-Oshq* and *Wasa'il al-Mushtaq* by Seifi Neyshabouri. This book is a unique collection of one hundred love letters. During these letters, on the occasion of the subject, distiches from poets of the fifth and sixth centuries have been included. In the meantime, 39 distiches of Amir Moazzi have been included in the text for testimony, some of which have not been identified yet, and some of which were known as

others. In the following, we will review the poems of Amir Moazzi in this book.

Metrology, background and purpose

This research has been done by descriptive-analytical method and relying on library resources. Javad Bashari (1398) in his article entitled "Some Persian distiches from the fourth century and early fifth century AH in some ancient sources" has mentioned that *Rasa'il al-Oshq* contains new poems from the poets of the fourth and fifth centuries. As it can be seen from the title of the article, the time frame of the author's study is the fourth and early fifth century, and for this reason he has not dealt with Amir Moazzi and his poems. Ahmad Reza Yelmehaha (2008) in his article entitled "Amir Moazzi's Collection and the need for correction" after reviewing the Collection, reminded that some recordings of Amir Moazzi collection are wrong and the collection should be corrected based on new versions. Yelmehaha did not have access to the book *Rasa'il al-Oshq* and did not say anything about this work. Therefore, the findings of the present study are new. The purpose of writing this research is to present distiches from Amir Moazi that has not been registered in his name yet.

Discussion

The quotation of Amir Moazzi's distiches in a sixth century source is very important; because in terms of antiquity, the book *Rasa'il al-Oshtaq* and *Wasa'il al-Mushtaq* is the second oldest historical source of Amir Moazzi's poems. The oldest copy of Amir Moazzi's poems is a copy that was written in 542 AH. has been written. This is a selection

of Sanai's poems. After this edition, the second version of the historian who quotes poems from Amir is the book *Rasa'il al-Oshq*, which is dated 685 AH. has been written and it seems that Seifi Neyshabouri wrote it in the second half of the sixth century AH. After these two copies, a copy of a selection of Amir Moazzi's poems dated 713 AH. Are available. This is a selection of his poems. With these explanations, it becomes clear how important the book *Rasa'il al-Oshqah* is in the field of recognizing Amir Moazzi's poems. (See: Drayati, 1389: 5/53). In this book, 39 distiches have been quoted from Amir Moazzi. In the meantime, 10 distiches of the distiches mentioned in Amir al-Moazi's *Rasa'il al-Oshqah* are also available in his collection. Of the two quatrains, one quatrain is attributed to Majd al-Din Abu al-Barakat Bayhaqi Alavi (615 AH) and the other quatrain is attributed to Jamal al-Din Shahfour ibn Muhammad Ashhari Neyshabouri (606 AH). These two quatrains belong to Amir al-Moazi's; because the single copy of the book *Nozha Al-Majalis* was transcribed on 25 Shawwal 731, and according to the corrector of the book, this date is close to the date of its authorship. (See: Shervani, 1987: 48). According to this, the date of writing *Rasa'il al-Oshqah*, which was written in 685 AH., it is more than forty years older than the date of writing and transcribing *Nozha Al-Majalis*. Moreover, it is clear that the date of the "compilation" of *Rasa'il al-Oshqah* was before the date of the "writing" of the manuscript; so, approximately, the time difference between the authorship of these two books is more than half a century. Furthermore, it should be noted that Amir Moazzi, Abu al-Barakat and Ashari were among the intellectuals of Khorasan in the Seljuk era, and the book *Rasa'il al-Oshq* was written at a time when the memory of these poets

is still alive in the minds of the author's audience and their poems were in other languages; so it is far from the mind that Seifi Neyshabouri has made a mistake in attributing the poems to Amir Moazzi.

Also, distiches from Amir Moazzi have been sent to the Sanai court. These distiches are not found in any of the ancient versions of the Sana'i court; therefore, attributing it to Sanai is wrong. Now, based on the information obtained from *Rasa'il al-Oshq*, it must be said that these distiches are from Amir Moazzi. The main part of the distiches quoted from Amir Moazzi in this book are the distiches that have not been mentioned in any text so far. The importance of this text is also provides us with newly discovered distiches. In *Rasa'il al-Oshq*, according to the subject of the discussions, ten quatrains and four lyric poems by Amir Moazzi are mentioned. In total, 24 newly recited distiches have been mentioned in *Rasa'il al-Oshq*, which have not been published anywhere so far, and these newly recited poems should be added to Amir Moazzi's collection in the re-correction of the collection.

Conclusion

In the present study, the following results were obtained by examining Amir Moazzi's distiches in the book *Rasa'il al-Oshq*:

- It became clear that Jamal Khalil Shervani in *Nozha Al-Majalis*, by mistake, attributed Amir Moazzi's two quatrains to Abu al-Barakat and Ashhari.
- It was found that one of his sonnets had been mistakenly sent to Sanai's court.
- Three distiches of Amir Moazzi's distiches were corrected.

- Also, twenty-four newly recited distiches by Amir Moazzi were presented for the first time.

Keywords:

Amir Moazzi, *Rasa'il al-Oshq and Wasa'il al-Moshtaq*, Seifi Neyshabouri, Newly Poems.

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