



The Influence of Hafez Shirazi's Poetry on the Poetry of Mohammad Hossein Shahriar

تأثیر شعر حافظ شیرازی بر شعر محمدحسین شهریار

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Abstract

Hafez Shirazi's poems are masterpieces of Persian literature that have captivated their readers for many years. Shahriar is also among those who have been fascinated by the magical power of Hafez's words and have created memorable works by being influenced by his poetry. The overall goal of this article is to demonstrate the influence and its mechanism, which also encompasses more specific objectives. Therefore, Shahriar's Influence on Hafez is categorized and considered at two general levels: linguistic and intellectual. Standard meter and rhyme, the use of similar combinations and expressions, the mention of Hafez's name in Shahriar's poems, the ghazals in which Shahriar praised Hafez, and the poetic titles derived from Hafez's expressions are examined. Examining the influence of poets on one another leads to a deeper understanding of literary works and the discovery of more nuanced thoughts on poetry.

The impact of this investigation on the development of skeptical talent and the nurturing of contemporary poets, as well as the relationship between close and creative poetry, is undeniable. The impressionability of one poet on another poet shows the wisdom and skeptical attitude of writers about each other and explains how they relate to their predecessors. The overall aim of this article is to examine the effectiveness and its approach.

Keywords: Impressionability, Hafez Shirazi, Shahriar, Poetry, Compatibility

چکیده

اشعار حافظ از شاه کارهای ادبیات فارسی است که از سالیان دراز تا کنون خواننده خود را مجذوب خود کرده است. شهریار نیز از جمله کسانی است که مجذوب قدرت جادویی کلام حافظ شده و با تأثیرپذیری از شعر او آثاری به یاد ماندنی آفریده است. هدف کلی این مقاله اثبات این تأثیرپذیری و چگونگی آن است که اهداف جزئی تری را هم در بر دارد. بنابراین ابتدا تأثیر شهریار از حافظ در دو سطح کلی زبانی و فکری دسته بندی شده و مورد توجه قرار گرفته مشترک وزن و قافیه ی هم سان کاربرد ترکیبات و تعبیر هم گونه ذکر نام حافظ در اشعار شهریار غزل هایی که در آن ها شهریار حافظ را مدح کرده و عناوین شعری مأخذ از تعبیر حافظ بررسی شده است. بررسی تأثیر پذیرهای شاعران از یک دیگر باعث درک بهتر آثار ادبی و دریافت دقیق تر اندیشه ی شعرا می شود و تأثیر این بررسی در شکوفایی استعدادها و پرورش شاعران معاصر و شکل گیری ارتباطی صمیمی و سازنده بین شعرا انکار ناپذیر است. تأثیرپذیری یک شاعر از شاعر هم وطن خود نشان دهنده بالندگی و شکوفایی استعداد و موهبت نویسندگان نسبت به یک دیگر و بیان چگونگی ارتباط آن ها با پیشینیان خود است.

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Epitome

Hafez's poetry has been regarded as one of the masterpieces of Persian literature for centuries, captivating many readers with its profound power. Shahriar, among these admirers, was also drawn to the enchanting words of Hafez and created memorable works influenced by his poetry. The main objective of this article is to prove and analyze this influence. Specifically, the paper by Hafez Shirazi has influenced most Poetisers, but Shahriar is more influenced by it than others. Hafez maximally influenced the poet. When we read the book "Divan Shahriar," compiled by Mohammad Hussain Shahriar, we will find that this critical issue, which he and Hafez addressed together, is addressed. His odes in this book have indeed been created using his natural creative force. When the reader looks at the volume of the book "Divan Shariar", they can see the name of Hafez Shirazi in the List of All Poetry. This paper aims to prove the Influence of Hafez Shirazi's poetry on Mohammad Hussain Shahriar's poetry.

The author has sought out the required references and books in national and international libraries. By analytical methodology, the poems of Shahriar's poetry were analyzed and compared to those of Hafez to prove that Hafez's poetry influenced him. Results of this study indicate that the Influence of Hafez is examined through Shahriar's adoption of linguistic and thematic elements from Hafez, including shared meters, rhymes, and poetic expressions. It also examines direct references to Hafez in Shahriar's poetry, including poems that praise Hafez and titles derived from his phrases.

Keywords: literature, Hafez, Shahriar, Poetry, influence.

Introduction

Hafez Shirazi holds a high place among Persian scholars and poets, with many praising him and composing interesting and elegant verses in his honor. The fame and nationalism of this great Iranian poet became so renowned that it spread like wildfire, making him a popular poet among all Iranian people and a globally recognized poet, particularly famous in Persian-speaking nations. Persian scholars believe that Hafez Shirazi is the poet of the first sonnet not only in Persian literature but also in world literature, with his fame reaching the skies. Indeed, the poem of Hafez Shirazi is the actual festival of concepts, forms, thoughts and feelings as well as a clear mirror for Islamic rituals and a representation for purity and true love and a guiding voice for freedom, Jihad and revolution against dirty agents; in this case, his sonnets are among the most beautiful manifestations of art and human perfection; therefore, it encouraged Persian translators to translate their poems and despites having various translations, we can see new definitions of his works every year. Thus, the literature of this great poet found its way into the hearts of global scholars, particularly Persian scholars; consequently, they investigated his poems and translated them into order and prose to such an extent that the number of translations from his poems exceeds twenty-five (Gorbanzadeh, 2011).

Hafez would become the most popular and well-respected poet of his day, and his reputation for piercing mystical insight and the beauty of his composition still holds in the present day. His mausoleum in Shiraz, surrounded by gardens and small waterfalls, attracts admirers from around the world who not only continue to respond to his written works but claim a mystical communion with the poet in their daily lives. Examining the influence of poets on one another helps foster a deeper understanding of literary works, thereby developing poetic talents and refining their thoughts. This study highlights the undeniable impact of earlier poets on their successors, and the Influence of Shahriar can be seen in his poems, particularly in his book, "Divan-e-Shahriar".

Hafez of Shiraz (also given as Hafiz, l. 1315-1390) is considered the greatest of the Persian poets and among the most famous and admired writers in world literature His full name is Khwaja Shams-ud-Din



Muhammed Hafez-e Shiraz, but he was known as Hafez (which means "memorizer") because he memorized the Quran at an early age and would later memorize the works of other Persian poets such as Sanai (l. 1080 - c. 1131), Attar (l. 1145 - c. 1220), Rumi (l. 1207-1273), Saadi (l. 1210 - c. 1291), and Nizami (l. c. 1141-1209), all of whom would influence his work. He is among the most often translated poets in the present day, and his work continues to resonate with modern audiences. Hafez's poetry focuses on the transcendent power of love and the transformative effects of opening oneself up to all experiences through embracing what it means to be a human being in the fullest sense, which, to Hafez, includes an intimate relationship with God. His work is described by many scholars as antinomian, meaning a rejection of rules, regulations, and strictures; this label is apt, as Hafez considered life too large to be contained and dictated by small labels and narrow commandments. His many allusions to wine, drunkenness, taverns, and abandonment to sensual desire attest to this. However, as many scholars have noted, Hafez's poetry can be read on multiple levels, and these allusions may also be understood as allegorical references to the experience of Divine Love. (wikipedia.org).

Subtitle

Shahriar has used more than 49 Hemistich of Hafez in his Divan. For Example:

تا جهان باقی و آیین محبت باقی است
شعر حافظ همه جا ورد زبان خواهد بود (غزلیات شهریار، غزل 58)

It means: As long as the world exists and love exists, poetry of Hafeze Shirazi is remains a formation of meaningful connections between them. The extent to which contemporary poets have been influenced by their predecessors reflects the longevity and power of poetic thought, allowing ideas and beliefs to be passed down through generations.

به تودیع تو جان می‌خواهد از تن شد جدا حافظ³
به جان کردن وداعت می‌کنم حافظ خدا حافظ
شناخوان توام تا زنده‌ام اما یقین دارم
که حق چون تو استادی نخواهد شد ادا حافظ
من از اول که با خوناب اشک دل وضو کردم
نماز عشق را هم با تو کردم اقتدا حافظ

About the place and ranking of Hafez Shirazi, Shahriar in his poetry say:

بعد حافظ دهنی خوش به غزل باز نشد
عارفان قفل ادب بر در این خانه زدند (غزل شماره 45)

It means that after Hafez, no one could say a Ghazal as well as Hafez's Ghazal.

³ - Hafez.

Conclusion

Hafez is an artist with such influence that he has changed the way everyone speaks. Hafez is an artist with such influence that he has changed the way everyone speaks. I know the poet by everyone's name. The arrangement is that the poems are the same as the base poems written by Hafez. The footprints of the keeper in the entire court are visible to the eyes of the city dweller. The urban poetry is rural, from which the heart of the people is yearning, and by speaking in simple and flowing letters, the heart is uncovered, and the poetry in the strings and dust of the sky is crying out. The narration is warm and sweet, and the fragrance of honesty bestows it upon every reader. The city dweller has confessed to being impressed by the opportunity presented to him everywhere and taking the line.

However, for personal reasons, it goes back to the visit of Shahriar from Tabrez where he considered the importance of Hafez among different classes of people and community and saw that people are taking away from his poems as they use Quran for this purpose; then he found out that Hafez has dominated on Iranian culture; therefore, he took different prints of Hafez's Divan with himself to Tabrez and began reading them and after a while he became sick and during his illness, constant on our tongues. (Shahriar's ghazaliyat, ghazal No:58)

Among the followers of Hafez, Shahriar was the most important and greatest follower of the Hafeze Shirazi. Shahriar say:

من به استقبال حافظ می دوم دیوانه وار

غافل انگارد که با حافظ رقابت می کنم

(شهریار، 1387)

It means: I welcomed Hafez as maddeningly, but uncudgelled people think I match up with Hafez. (Shahriar,1387).

Shahryar is a lover of Hafez, and as a guide and master in his own right, he strives to imitate the poems of Hafez as closely as possible. Everywhere the lover talks about the honey and praise of Hafez, and in his poetry, the song is based on the honey of Hafez. Diwan Hafez used many of the expressions and phrases in his poems and selected more poems under the title from these expressions. Shahriar used the name Hafez 275 times in his court poetry. The city's poet kept his name in the book.

Among the poems of Shahriar, there has been a greater influence from Hafez.

Shahriar used the name Hafez 275 times in his court poetry. The city's poet kept his name in the book.

For example here is a Ghazal of Shahriar that he used 13 times Hafez's Name:

هم از چاهم برآوردی و هم راهم نشان دادی

که هم حبلُالمتین بودی و هم نورالهدی حافظ

تو صاحب‌خرمنی و من گدایی خوشه‌چین اما

به انعام تو شایستن، نه حدّ هر گدا حافظ



(شهریار، غزل شماره 71)

As we stated above, the influence of Hafez on Shahriar's poems, particularly in Shirazat, is evident, and no other influences from Hafez can be seen in Shahriar's poems in his other compilations. In Shirazat, the voices of Shahriar and Hafez are the same; such a unity is apparent initially when read aloud, as shown on the right side, where the name of Hafez Shirazi is visible, on the left side, the name of Shahriar, and in the middle, the expression "Shirazat". - The reason for the selection of Hafez by Shahriar might be a personal reason and or public and cultural.

The odes of Hafez found their way into Shahriar's conscience, disturbing his heart and spirit through reading such couplets.

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