SIMILE AND METAPHOR APPLICATION OF VIOLET (VIOLA ODORATA) IN POEMS BY MANUCHEHRI DAMGHANI

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ABSTRACT

Viola odorata is a species of the genus Viola native to Europe and Asia, but has also been introduced to North America and Australasia (The American Violet Society, 2010, APNI, 2010). It is commonly known as Sweet Violet, English Violet, Common Violet, or Garden Violet. The herb is known as Banafsa, Banafsha or Banaksa in India and Iran. Abu Najm Ahmad ibn Ahmad ibn Qaus Manuchehri, Also known as Manuchehri Damghani, was a royal poet of the 11th century in Persia. Viola odorata has been used at 18 poetry lines that at 3 lines used this plant in Metaphor and at 10 lines used in Simile. This plant has been used for Metaphor for Face (in 1 line), beard (Hair of face) (in 1 line), Hair (in 1 line and has been used for Simile for prayer people (in 1 line), beloved hair (in 1 line) and cloth (in 1 lines), scarf (in 1 lines), Bride (in 1 lines), woman (in 1 lines), Bruising of the cold(in 1 lines), sad (in 1 lines).

Key words: Simile, Metaphor, Viola odorata, poems, Manuchehri Damghani

1. INTRODUCTION

Viola odorata

Viola odorata is a species of the genus Viola native to Europe and Asia, but has also been introduced to North America and Australasia (The American Violet Society, 2010, APNI, 2010). It is commonly known as Sweet Violet, English Violet, Common Violet, or Garden Violet. The herb is known as Banafsa, Banafsha or Banaksa in India and Iran, where it is commonly used as remedy to cure sore throat and tonsilitis. The sweet, unmistakable scent of this flower has proved popular throughout the generations, particularly in the late Victorian period, and has consequently been used in the production of many cosmetic fragrances and perfumes. The French are also known for their violet syrup, most commonly made from an extract of violets. In the United States, this French violet syrup is used to make violet scones and marshmallows (Wikipedia, 2010a).

Fig. 1. Viola odorata (Wikipedia, 2010a)

Table 1. Viola odorata Classification (USDA, 2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kingdom</th>
<th>Plantae – Plants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subkingdom</td>
<td>Tracheobionta – Vascular plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superdivision</td>
<td>Spermatophyta – Seed plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division</td>
<td>Magnoliophyta – Flowering plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Magnoliopsida – Dicotyledons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subclass</td>
<td>Dilleniidae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order</td>
<td>Violales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family</td>
<td>Violaceae – Violet family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genus</td>
<td>Viola L. – violet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Viola odorata L. – sweet violet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to ancient legend the name 'viola' came from the name of the maiden Io. Zeus loved the young damsel, but in order to protect her from his jealous wife, he changed Io into a young heifer, which fed in a field of violets (Wikipedia, 2010a).

The species can be found near the edges of forests or in clearings; it is also a common "uninvited guest" in shaded lawns or elsewhere in gardens. The flowers appear as early as February and last until the end of April (Wikipedia, 2010a).

**Manuchehri Damghani**

Abu Najm Ahmad ibn Ahmad ibn Qaus Manuchehri, Also known as Manuchehri Damghani, was a royal poet of the 11th century in Persia.

He was from Damghan in Iran and he is said to invent the form of musammat in Persian poetry and has the best ones too. He traveled to Tabarestan and was admitted to the court of King Manuchihr of Ziyarid dynasty and that's where he got his pen name. He later was a royal poet in the court of Sultan Shihab ud-Dawlah Mas'udI of Ghazni son of Mahmud of Ghazna (Browne, 1998, Rypka, 1968 ).

He has left behind a divan. His works were extensively studied by A. de Biberstein-Kazimirski in 1886. He died in 1040 CE (Wikipedia, 2010b).

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, 2011b, 2011c, 2011d), we study Simile and Metaphor application of *Viola odorata* in Manuchehri Damghani poems in this paper.

### 2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Roles of *Viola odorata* in Manuchehri Damghani poems**

**Metaphor for Face**

\[
\text{بِجْلَةَ هَوْدَةٍ وَفُطَرُتْ رَأَيْتُ}
\]

**Metaphor for beard (Hair of face)**

\[
\text{بِنْدَادَتِي ذَلِكَ الْمَلَكُ وَرَأَيْتُ}
\]

**Metaphor for Hair**

\[
\text{بِذَكَرَةِ مَلَكَةِ الْحَمْطَةٍ}
\]

**Simile for Curvature**

\[
\text{بِكَأْسِ الْمُبَرَّرَةِ مَنْ قَدْ رَأَى}
\]
Simile for beloved hair

Simile for cloth

Simile for prayer people

Simile for scarf

Simile for Defeat the enemy

Simile for Bride

Simile for woman

Simile for Bruising of the cold
Simile for sad

Viola odorata has been used at 18 poetry lines that at 3 lines used this plant in Metaphor and at 10 lines used in Simile. This plant has been used for Metaphor for Face (in 1 line), beard (Hair of face) (in 1 line), Hair (in 1 line) and has been used for Simile prayer people (in 1 line), beloved hair (in 1 line) and cloth (in 1 lines), scarf (in 1 lines), Bride (in 1 lines), woman (in 1 lines), Bruising of the cold(in 1 lines), sad (in 1 lines).

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REFERENCES
