

A Study of Climate Effects on Pashto Verse Literature

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ABSTRACT

Climate refers to the weather of a region for a short period of time, which has an impact on literature. In addition to this, we have another term that climate literature refers to. In the past, rural literature or other similar terms were also used for these climate literatures, which were later named climate literature. Here we have added these two types of literature to the systematic section of Pashto literature. The importance of the topic is that no one has studied this part of Pashto literature yet. Our aim was to divert Pashton researchers to this side. The type of research is bibliographic; the research has been done in light of the descriptive and analytical methods. In Pashto poetry, Pashtun poets have written interesting poems about climate change. They have written poems about spring, winter, autumn, and summer. The relationship has also made comparisons. Under the title of climate literature, the mention of political, social, and rural issues has become very good, which forms the basis of climate literature.

Keywords: Climate, Climate Effects, Climate Literature, Pashto Literature

INTRODUCTION

The climate of a region has some delay in the water and air. It is the same term as the climate of literature. This is the climate of literature, and it was used in the village of literature, or the light of the terms was also used. Here we have added these two types of literature in the Pashto literature section. In this small research, to gain knowledge related to climate, climate literature, and climate literature, the topic of good analysis and enlightenment of Pashto literature from the first, second, and third periods of poets has been selected. Our works of prosody and folk poets' poetry, a few poets' poems have been brought as examples. There has not been any research on the literature on climate change or how it has affected Pashto literature. In addition, this part of Pashto literature still remains unresearched. The main objective of this research is to identify the climate of Pashto literature, to express the climate of Pashto literature, to contribute to the climate of Pashto literature, and to contribute to society.

A region's geographical weather conditions, heat spots, humidity, atmospheric pressure, wind, rain, and many other meteorological characteristics that remain in a region for a long time are called the climate of that region. (Robert et al., 1381).

Climatic literature, as the name suggests, is literature that is written in a particular climate under certain conditions. What kind of literature are you talking about? In this type of literature, many important issues of the land (farming, agriculture, and livestock) are raised. In addition to many issues, the topic is also discussed. The climate literature is that which has a natural and rural color and is related to a specific region that differs from other regions (Khurshid et al., 1402).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research is of the bibliographic type. It can be descriptive and analytical. The researchers used various sources, both online and offline. A systematic literature review was used as a methodological approach. Appropriate materials have been chosen and analyzed in narrative form.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In Pashto literature, there are a lot of changes in the climate. In order to make it short, this paper discusses poetry. Of course, in this part of the poem, there are also examples of how many words have been said.

There are many provinces in Afghanistan, especially in the northern provinces or in the entire province of Pakhtunkhwa. In the spring, the season is related to the weather, and the climate is related to the poem.

By looking close to the Pashto literature, especially the biography (Hidden Treasury), and seeing Shahab al-Din Ghori's connection with the poem in the praise of spring:

د پسرلي ښکلونکي بيا کره سينگارونه بيا يې ولونل په غرونو کې لالونه (Hotak, 1339; P.50)

“The mask of the beautician, come and peel off the makeup, come and remove the stain like the head of the flowers”.

This is the poem (18) verses only about the appreciation of spring. Village's picture and the portrait is good in front of the table.

In the literary of the school, a talented poet, Karimad, has a beautiful poem related to the climate of change, in which the sun is changing day by day, day and night, the size of the change, the carrying, the treasure of the fish, the mention of different flowers, and his Here are the items that are related to climate change:

چې آفتاب له حوته راغی تر حمله اندازه يې کره د روځې شپې بدله (Bangesh, 1964; P. 46)

“When he turned from the month of Pisces to the month of March, he found a difference in the time of day and night.”.

In Pashto literature, in his special style, the pioneer of the school, Khushal Khan Khattak Baba, shows the arrival of kindness in the spring. He says:

د نوروز منت په باغ دی په صحرا هم نوراني يې شي له فيضه هغه دا هم

“The new year's kindness is in the desert and garden, so the garden and the desert are lit because of it.”
The climate in front of Peshawar is hot, and Khushal Khan Khattak welcomes the arrival of winter in his poems”.

چې تحویل شي د میزان توغ څرگند کا زمستان

“When the moon is full, winter will show its flag.”.

Khushal Khan Khattak Baba, in his Swat book, compares the climate of Kabul and Swat, as you can see in following lines:

سرای له سواته فاصله لري دېرش کروهه چې ور کوز شې تر دریا د سوات تر کوهه

تر کابل نه يې هوا د اوړي ښه ده د کابل هوا ترخه د ده خوره ده (Khatak, 2009; P. 10, 72)

“Sarai Akur Khattak is approximately 90 kilometers from Swat; you can go from Swat to the mountains of Swat, to the river. It works well.”.

The Pashto literature of another poet with the special style of the literary school, Abd al-Rahman Baba, in his poetry, from a climate perspective, and the waterless regions, which are commonly used in the language of the people, Lalma:

هر چې کښت يې په باران او په سېلاب وي د هغو عمر به واړه په عذاب وي (Abdulrahman, 1386; P.148)

“In those areas where it does not rain, they have land; the people who cultivate, the rain or the flood, rely on water; and in the mountains, where there is no water, naturally, the people's lives are affected.”.

In relation to climate change, I brought a couplet to the contemporaries poets on behalf of Gul Pacha Ulfat:

خزان راغی رنگ و بوی لاره له گله ځکه چېرته غلې شوې ده بلبله

له کابله د خوارانو کلې لېږدي ننگرهاره! ته اوس ښه يې له کابله (Ulfat, 1375; P. 162)

“When you came to me with the flowers, the beauty and the fragrance of both of them went, because of this, the nightingale was sitting there. Poor people leaving Kabul, Nangarhar! Now you are better from Kabul”.

There are some rhetorical items related to Pashto literature, the Hindi style, and the literary school of Abdulhamid Momand. An example of a poem is:

لگي لا د خط په وخت د يار عتاب سخت وي د شپې باد و باران سيلی سېلاب سخت (Momand, 1386; P. 47)

“Just as in the night the wind, rain, flood, and flood are hard, so the beloved who has a full brain and the light bursts is also oppressive and hard.”.

The politics of society and governance is a valuable part because the politician shows his main goals and not the identity of his personal interests. Parable:

خه توپانونه د شوری خړه فضاء کې وینم تندر رلی سېلاب سېلی رعد و برېښنا کې وینم (Ulfat, 1375; P. 303)

“Just as thunder, hail, floods, thunder, lightning, and rain are his companions, he is destructive; in the same way, you moderate the state of our parliament and the representatives of the parliament, so that there is no good in it.”.

The rural colors are more visible in the climate of Pashto literature and the formation of Pashto literature and folk literature. K.V. birds, cobwebs, nests, mountains, nether, and the rural are all village related elements seen in the following verses.

مرغان دې راشي زموږ لپو کې دې خالې وکړي غر مو نښتر نه لري کلی مو چنار نه لري (Karwan, 1376; P.34)

(The birds should come to our hands for nests; the mountain does have plants and village as well.)

A lot has been written about climate change in Pashto prose and poetry, so we cannot cover all of it here. The research about the impact of climate, or the climate of literature in Pashto literature, has not been seen by researchers. This paper may be the first attempt at such a topic in Pashto literature. Of course, in Dari literature, Irriani writers have published some papers on climate literature, some of which are special on this topic and some of them are comparative study. Climate change has impacted the Pashto literature especially poetry.

CONCLUSION

Pashto poets have written interesting poems about climate change in Pashto literature. Spring, winter, autumn, and summer have been written in poetry. You have also made a connection with the puppetry. Climate literature under the umbrella of political, social, and rural education has been improved to form climate literature. The poets of Pashto have given special attention to it. With the passage of climate change, the poets have realized and carved the lines. These types of poems can easily grab the attention of policymakers and the public about the climate.

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