

The contemplation of artistic functions of rhyme in the Holy Defense Poetry

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Abstract

Rhymes are the same letters or letters that appear at the end of the verses and sentences of the poem. Rhyming science is also a science that examines its rules and its characteristics. Rhymes that have long been the subject of poetry, many aesthetic abilities have a lot to help the poets in expressing the meaning and meaning of the music of the word. The most important roles of rhymes in the structure of poetry are: *"The musical effect, the distinction that rhymes give to the specific words of each poem, the pleasure that rhyme provides from the fulfillment of expectations, spiritual beauty or diversity at the same unity, the regulation of thought and feeling, the strength of poetry, memory assistance and the speed of transmission Creating unity of form in poetry, separating and identifying petitions, helping to conjugate meanings, paying attention to the intrinsic beauty of words, fitting and mirroring, creating specific forms and preserving unity, developing images and meanings, and inducing the concept through the way of the words of words"* (Shafi'ee Kadkani, 1384: 62).

The Holy defense poetry is the product of the Iraq war against Iran and the resistance of the Iranian people. The holy defense poet would prefer the content to the meaning and meaning of the message and the message to speech and speech. Consequently, the linguistic and form elements of the poem are less relevant. Of course, this general decree does not apply to all poets and all elements of the language and form of poetry. One of the elements that is more or less considered in sacred defense poetry is the rhyme.

There is no research on the rhyme in the Holy defense poetry, and especially its artistic functions. In this article, the rhyme function was investigated in three offices of *Voice with hanging Ismaiel*, the work of Hosseini, S.H. (published in 1363),

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Rooted in the cloud, the work of Abdolmalekian, M. R. (published in 1366) and *Birth of the agreement*, the work of Israfili, H. (published in 1364). The following results were obtained:

- Poets have used rhyming capacities with a five-fold arrangement (the role of rhymes in poetry, the role of rhymes in poetry coherence, the role of rhymes in inducing meanings, rhyming in rhymes, and rhyme or artistic rhymes).
- In Holy poetry, rhyming is often an elemental piece of music. Considering the continuity of this kind of poetry, rhyming plays an important role in inducing meaning in the structure of poetry.
- Poets tend to have two, three, four, and five common rhymes, respectively. In the meantime, two-letter rhymes are more frequent due to the ease of finding the right rhyming word.
- Mystery Rhyme has a high frequency in classical poetry.
- Artistic rhymes are considered in poetry poetry, especially Seyed Hasan Hosseini. This indicates his familiarity with rhyme capacities. Expresses his study of classical literature and the background of these types of rhymes in the poetry of poets such as Saadi, Khaqani, Hafez and so on.
- Among the poems discussed, attention is paid to the rhyme's features and capacities in traditional formats.
- Among the books in question, along *Voice with hanging Ismaiel*, the rhyme element has been used more than the rest of the abilities of the element. This indicates that Hosseini has a large vocabulary. Hossein Israfili is in this category and Abdolmalekian is the third person in the list of three.

Keywords: Rhyme, Poetry music, Rhyme artistic functions, Voice with hanging Ismaiel, Rooted in the cloud, Birth of the agreement.

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