




Analyzing the writing motivations and content of Esteghaseh (supplication) poetry during the Andalusian period(Based on Pierre Bourdieu's theory of practice)



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Abstract

In terms of meaning, rhetoric, and literature, the term "Esteghaseh" refers to requesting intercession. In ancient Arab literature, a type of poetry with the theme of supplication called "Esteghaseh" emerged, employing two spiritual and material instruments: "trusting" and "bonding," to seek a change in the target society's circumstances. The literary themes of Esteghaseh convey the social responsibility and artistic commitment of the poets, according to research by literature and literary history scholars. To gain a deeper understanding of why this type of poetry is written, it is evident that theories examining society's knowledge and specific people at the time will be useful. In this descriptive and analytical study, an attempt was made to utilize Pierre Bourdieu's sociological perspective. According to this theory, social commitment, action, and reaction reflect society's character. The sociological analysis of this crucial issue will disclose the impact of dominant social structures on the submissive class in society. Some verses on the subject of Esteghaseh led to uninformed behavior in the social structure during the age of ignorance and resistance to compulsions issued by the ruling class. Therefore, during Muslim rule in Andalusia, factors such as constant economic and political conflicts, moral corruption among rulers, attacks, and catastrophes resulting from crusades led to the development of this type of poetry and its evolution into an independent art form. Additionally, investigating why praise does not last as well as gradual disobedience and complaint against ruling laws with time can be done by taking into account praise for ruling class along with requests for help in this type of literature.

Keywords: Andalus, content, Esteghaseh (supplication), Pierre Bourdieu, theory of practice.

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