

**PRESENTATION ON AR – 202 / CC6
(MODERN POETRY)**

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SEMESTER – II

LESSON – 1

Life and Work of Hafiz Ibrahim

PRESENTED BY

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Introduction:-

Hafiz Ibrahim (حافظ إبراهيم) (1871–1932) was a well known Egyptian poet of the early 20th century. He was dubbed the "Poet of the Nile", and sometimes the "Poet of the People", for his political commitment to the poor. His poetry took on the concerns of the majority of ordinary Egyptians, including women's rights, poverty, education, as well as his criticism of the British Empire and foreign occupation.

He was one of several Egyptian poets who revived Classical Arabic poetry during the latter half of the 19th century. While still using the classical Arabic system of meter and rhyme, these poets wrote to express new ideas and feelings unknown to the classical poets. Hafez is noted for writing poems on political and social commentary.

Life of Hafiz Ibrahim:

Hafiz was born in 1871 in Dayrut, in Egypt. His father was an Egyptian engineer and his mother was Turkish. When he was two years, he lost his father in poverty in Dayrut and his mother moved to Cairo and his uncle adopted him. His uncle sent him to Khdyvyh charity school. His elementary and secondary schools finished in Cairo, he spent the first step of his hard life. Hafiz Ibrahim had not a suitable condition to living, To the extent that they chose a ship for living and he was born on the same ship. Then he with his uncle moved to Tant, a several years they had no work in there, and he spent his spare time with studying and he removed his sadness with his poetry.

Works of Hafiz Ibrahim:

In 1888, Hafiz attended the Military Academy and graduated three years later as a lieutenant. He was then appointed by the Ministry of Interior, and, in 1896, he was deployed to Sudan as part of Egypt's Sudan campaign. There, Hafez and several of his colleagues were involved in a rebellion against the mistreatment of the Sudanese, whereupon Hafiz was court-martial-ed and sent back to Egypt.

By 1911 Hafiz was appointed the head of the literary section in the Dar al Kutub al Masriyah (the Egyptian National Library), and the Minister of Education bestowed upon him the title "Bey" which provided Hafiz with financial stability. Thereafter, he began to devote more time to literature and poetry. Hafiz joined a circle of neo-classical artists of modern Arab poetry, such as Ahmad Shawqi and Mahmoud Samy Al Baroudy, in imitating the Arabic classical writing style of meter and rhyme.

Dr. Taha Hussein says about Hafiz Ibrahim that "his character was distinguished by two features: the one, he was very strong sense, cleverness and mental balance, addition to, he was very loyal and good behaviour.

Literary works of Hafiz Ibrahim:-

In the 20th century there were some of Arab poets asked for a new evolution in education and writing system. They wanted to change the writing format from Arabic Fusha to Arabic Amiya. They wanted to use Arabic Amiya widely in their life as a new education system development. Some of the pure poet's life Hafiz made a protest of that new system.

Hafiz Ibrahim is written in prose called "Laila Styh" it is written between the years 1907 and 1908 in which paid to the views of literary criticism and social and political issues of society in Egypt and also parts of Victor Hugo's Les Misérables was translated into Arabic language and he with Khalil Matran translated the book "summary of the political economy. The collection of his poems was published in three volumes. In addition to the traditional purposes he had poetries in many economic and political areas.

Arabic poetry in Contemporary era:-

Poetry increased with a sapid poetry of literary movement to a level that is desirable, that on the path he traversed toward improvement. The first phase of the movement of the poem is the waking state. At this stage, the poem moves toward the ideas and issues and ancient styles of Arabic poetry which was

divided into two parts. One is traditionalists that blended with degeneration and other is innovations.

The pioneers of Movement era took their own pattern of Abbasid poets and according to their method praised literature and its relations. They were faithful to the old subjects. But it was seen some features of their poems in the period of decadence. In imitation of their predecessors in terms of success and innovation, they were unsuccessful.

In the innovation or the actual movement of the Orient children they called out for continuing provisions of past, and they found out that literature should be a mirror of its time and it has to be a color of its surroundings. In the stage, the three schools has emerged. Mkhzrmyn School means school of Sunni extremists and innovation. Mkhzryn school, the school of those who wanted to work on the basis of innovation, but they tended to be based on ancient literature.

Conclusion:-

Hafiz Ibrahim sees in the colonists a special form of colonial greed and he humiliated west political and social issues of the poet's poetry was kind of freedom, patriotic sense, education and heroic women and patterns due to the military spirit of Hafiz Ibrahim, so his poems had epic spirit. Hafiz strengthens hope to the future as motivation for the people in his own poems. The social developments in Egypt, especially the place of the poets life shows the influences of Hafiz Ibrahim's thought. Poets in contemporary era have paid attention to social and political issues in the modern era.