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1.

Development of Ghazal since Its Emergence

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Abstract:

Ghazal is enjoying exceptional popularity today and it has won a wide acclaim as a successful poetic genre. Today many poets use ghazal form for their poetic expression. Previously, ghazal was introduced in the north and then it got the Urdu character in South and today we can find the widespread dissemination of ghazal in almost all of the major languages of the world. Ghazal which was originated in Arabic / Persian poetry is no longer a proud and privilege of Arabic, Persian and Urdu poetry but it attained special position in all vernacular Indian language like Hindi, Punjabi, Marathi, Bengali, Gujrathi, Telugu, Bhojpuri etc. and ghazal is also composed in many European language like German, English, Italian, French, Spanish etc. The present article is an attempt to trace the development of the ghazal since its emergence and it aims to focus on the noteworthy contribution of the ghazal writers who glorified and flourished the poetic genre of ghazal in the world literature.

Keywords: Ghazal, Poetic genre, Arabic, Persian, European, World Literature

Introduction:

Ghazal has its origin in Arabic poetry long before the birth of Islam. Ghazal is a series of couplets (sher) in which every couplet is an independent poem itself, like a pearl in necklace. A traditional ghazal consists of five to fifteen couplets (sher). "According to Urdu convention, a ghazal should be written in couplets and it must maintain a meter. It has both an end line refrain word (radif), which occurs without variation in both lines of the first couplet and on the second line of all following couplet and a mid-line rhyme (Qafiya) which immediately precedes the refrain".¹ Sometimes the number of couplets exceed than fifteen. These couplets are approximately of the same length and meter. The poetic structure of ghazal is precise and ghazal writer can never run away from the regular pattern of ghazal. The couplets of ghazal usually have a wide variety of subjects. There is a break in thought feeling in all the couplets of a ghazal and this diversity of subject, thoughts or feelings distinguish ghazal from other poetic genres. There is an epigrammatic terseness, yet each couplet is proposed to be separate lyric and evocative. Ghazal is commonly longer than other forms of poetry. In actuality, ghazal is a special attribute of poetically gifted and extraordinary geniuses.

Ghazal is originally an Arabic verse form dealing with the themes of loss and romantic love. But today, no subject is remained untouched from ghazal writing. The couplets and a ghazal are syntactically and grammatically complete and have intricate rhyme scheme. Each couplet ends with the same word or phrase which is known to be 'refrain' (Radif) and is preceded by the rhyming word 'monorhyme' (Qafia) which appears twice in

