



POET, PHILOSOPHER AND MYSTIC JALAL AL-DIN AL-RUMI

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ABSTRACT: - This article tells about the life and work of the great philosopher, mystic and genius Jaloliddin Rumi. His philosophical outlook, philosophical teachings are analyzed. Rumi's poems spread at wide levels and became favorites at weddings, dinner parties, and burials. His phrases became imprinted on clothes, and decorated Christmas trees, and musical instrument companies (especially percussionists) decided to embed verses from his poetry on their products. On social networking sites, there are dozens of pages dedicated to publishing Rumi's poems with their reproduction by attaching music and video clips.

KEYWORDS: Al-Rumi's philosophy, great philosopher, mystic and genius.

INTRODUCTION

Jalal al-Din al-Rumi was born in 1207 in the city of Balkh (in today's Afghanistan), and his father was a Sufi sheikh. Ibn Arabi in Damascus, and learned from the sheikhs of Aleppo, before settling in the city of Konya (southern Turkey today), the capital of the Seljuks at the time.

The most prominent turning point in the life of Al-Rumi came when he met Shams Al-Din Al-Tabrizi, one of the most famous Sufi figures of that era. When Shams al-Din al-Tabrizi

disappeared from Konya, he set out on a search for him, and the search trip ended with writing his most famous book, "Mathnawi", in which he summarized his wisdom in more than 25 thousand verses.

Self-discipline and transcend the material world

Al-Rumi's philosophy focused on self-discipline, transcending the material world, and transcending desires. He used to say: "I am neither sad nor happy, I am with God." He

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meant reaching a state of “compassionate” because he is with God: getting rid of grudges, hatred, anger and envy. He has spread his philosophy through thousands of verses of poetry.

Music and dance..a spiritual journey

Al-Rumi saw in music as a way to reach God. Rumi religion.

The translation of his works and the beginning of fame in the West

Western interest in Rumi goes back to an early period, and we find that one of the first people interested in his works was the English orientalist “Reynolds Nicholson”, who translated selections from his book “Shams of Tabriz” in 1898. Studies, writings and translated works on Rumi increased during the twentieth century. His poems were written by the English orientalist "Arthur John Arberry", and the German orientalist "Anna Marie Schimmel", who devoted her huge book (815 pages) "The Victorious Sun" to the study and analysis of his poems. In 1973, on the 700th anniversary of his death, numerous international meetings and lectures were held and scientific studies were published on Rumi, his philosophy and poetry.

However, this interest remained confined to the academic framework and the circles of specialists. And in 1976 the turning point came, when the American poet Robert Bly gave the translator Coleman Parks a book of poetry to Rumi and told him: "These poems should be taken out of their cages." It was then that I began trying to reinterpret and edit the poems from their rigid academic form so that they would become more like free American poetry. Parks' new translation was the most important factor in the arrival of Rumi's poetry to the levels of popularity and reach it later reached.

In 1995, the American poet (of Iranian origin) "Shahram Shiva" published the book "The Removal of the Veil: Transliterations of Rumi", in which he translated a number of poems directly from Persian and produced them in a simple poetic form. In 1998, the American physician and spiritual writer chose " Deepak Chopra" poems written by Rumi and published under the title "Poems of Love".

Some of them were sung by American artists such as: "Madonna", "Goldie Hawn" and "Demi Moore", of which Madonna's song "The Power of Good-Bye" is famous. These works contributed to enhancing the spread of Al-Rumi's works and their access to new categories and circles.

Interest in Rumi reached its climax in 2007, on the occasion of the 800th anniversary of his birth, when UNESCO organized a special celebration for him, in which he declared, "Al-Rumi's ideas and hopes can be part of UNESCO's ideas and hopes."

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In the same year, the BBC described Jalal al-Din al-Rumi as the most popular poet in the United States, with the announcement that Rumi's books had been awarded the title of “the highest distributed” among poetry books in the United States for three consecutive years from 2004 to 2006, especially his collections. Masnavi and Tabrizi.

Rumi's fame was enhanced after the Turkish writer "Elif Shafak" wrote her novel "The Forty Rules of Love", which was published in the United States in 2010, and dealt with Rumi's life and his meeting with Tabrizi, and provided a simplified explanation of his wisdom. Again, in 2014 and 2016, American newspapers declared Rumi the best-selling poet in the United States.

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In 2015, when Chris Martin, the singer of the band "Coldplay", decided to separate from his wife, American actress "Gwyneth Paltrow", and after a state of despair, a friend of his gave him a book to raise his spirits, and that book was a collection of Rumi's poems. Martin then said about Rumi's poems: "It changed his life." In fact, the band's next album included a passage from Rumi's poem "The Guest House".

CONCLUSION

Rumi's poems spread at wide levels and became favorites at weddings, dinner parties, and burials. His phrases became imprinted on clothes, and decorated Christmas trees, and musical instrument companies (especially percussionists) decided to embed verses from his poetry on their products. On social networking sites, there are dozens of pages dedicated to publishing Rumi's poems with their reproduction by attaching music and video clips.

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