

Haiku in Brahui Language

Language and Literature

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Abstract

Haiku is a Traditional Japanese Poem and is being translated and published in Brahui language. Many writers/ poets have used haiku style of poetry in Brahui. Haiku mainly consists of three lines and last line is of 5 syllables while middle line is of seven syllables. Haiku themes include mainly about nature and love. The article narrates few haiku poems by important Brahui poets. The research has mainly used secondary sources.

Key Words: Brahui, Haiku, poetry

Introduction

Haiku is basically a Japanese form of poetry, but now it is being written, along with other languages, in Brahui language too. Haiku complete poetical works are also published in Brahui and other languages. However, many Brahui poets consider this genre as useless pastime and are not paying an attention to it. Had the famous and well known Brahui poets paid any attention to it, many books could have been printed in this genre. Neglect of 'Haiku' in Brahui language is because of difference of opinion amongst the writers. But the fact of the matter is that the writing of some 'haiku' in Brahui language is ample proof we have accepted it as a genre and it is present in many languages of Pakistan on one way or other. Therefore, this type of poetry is not alien to us. Most of the books on 'Haiku' in Brahui language were written by Professor Aziz Mengal. In addition to this 'Badam na Pull' by Afzal Murad, 'Toosh' and 'Zind na Nidara' by Inayat Sagir, 'himnam na Khushboo' – Shams Nadeem, 'Shimshak', Barfeech', 'Jalishka' by Aziz Mengal are worth mentioning Haikus. In fact, three hundred years ago – a famous Japanese poet Matsuo Basho (1644-1694) created a highly discerned

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genre of verse called Haiku – where the nature is its imagery. Later on, all the Japanese poets continued writing on the scenery of nature and good Haiku implies strong feelings. In a few details and few words the entire scene is depicted.

On sweet plum blossoms

The Sun rises suddenly

Look, mountain Path!

Basho translated by Daniel Buchanan

Once Matsuo Basho stated that Haiku should be written by keeping in view the natural spirit of children. The great historian Macaulay had also said that poets are fond of great poetry and they have to be child first. It means that ‘Haiku’ is created by curious true and humanity’s first strong passions found in children. Great poetry has now heightened the arena of ‘Haiku’ and ‘Sheky’ has further expanded it (Haider, p 196-197).

(HAIKKU) (HOKKU)

Haiku is a popular poetic genre and many great Japanese poets have versified in it. Attempts have also been made in Chinese and English to adopt ‘Haiku’ and in the same vein write small poems.

‘Haiku’ is a three line poem. The first and third lines are small, consisting of five syllables while the second line is large, having seven syllables (Siddiqui, p-213).

The origin of Haiku is not based on any specific theory. Some say that its sources is ‘Thalinka’ while others say that ‘Khoi-ringa’ or ‘Khoi Rabaikai’. In this reference Mohamamd Amin says :

“What is the origin of ‘Haiku’ – in this connection different ideas have been mentioned. In ancient Japanese poetry, there was a genre of poetry called ‘Katha-otha’ which consisted of three lines whose parts were arranged as 5-7-5 and Haiku is a kind of it. Some people say that the first stanza of long Japanese poems is called ‘Hokku’ which consists of three lines and there too the parts are 5-7-5. Later on, it was separated and give the name of Haiku. According to some other people, another poetic genre ‘thanka’ consisted of five lines and its aprts were arranged as 5-7-5-7-7. Its first line was separated and given the name of ‘haiku’ (Amin, p-5).

افضل مراد

خلک غریباتا

اینو ہم زند آن پُر ی

هیت نصیب آتا

تقدیرے پاپہ

تینا تدبیرا سوچہ

تعبیر ی پاپہ

(Murad p 37)

Afzal Murad very beautifully and in an expert way translated ‘Haiku’ poetry from Urdu into Brahui literature and thus enriched the Brahui literature with ‘haiku’. Afzal Murad also translated Japanese ‘Haiku’ into Brahui which is presented as follows for the readers”

جاپانی ہائیکو

اوساگا اونی

تسو دویے تولاڑے تے

مورا ای می زی

براہوئی بدل

ای دیر کُننگ کن تینا دون آ ہناٹ

چرخ نا چٹ آنا زرکو ول نس اڑینگاس

کِشکنگ تہ کنے اُست متو ای ملاس ہڑسینگاٹ

Afzal Murad very beautifully and in an expert way translated ‘Haiku ‘ poetry from Urdu into Brahui literature and thus enriched the Brahui literature with ‘Haiku’. Afzal Murad also translated Japanese ‘Haiku’ into Brahui which is presented in the article.

Therefore, Afzal Murad is a famous Haiku writer of Brahui and Urdu and Iqbal Haider says about him that he is a beautiful poet of cultured vision and is also a poet, writer of dramas and writer and compiler of Urdu-Brahui

prose and poetry. He has proficiency in both poems (verse) and ode (Ghazal) and is pioneer of Haiku writing in Balochistan.

“Haiku was not only introduced in Brahui poetry in this century but many poets delved into it and Haiku collections (anthologies) have been published. Aziz Mengal, Afzal Murad and Azam Mushtaq are included in the list” (Murad, P-69).

Some of the Brahui Haikus are as under:

(حنيف مزاج)

نم کينه انتئے
خنتے تينا پين کن
نم کينه انتئے
زيب اس اَرانا
خف تيٲي اونا مزاج
پاريٲ مدانا

(اعظم شاه)

مَش و دامان جوانے
دا محل و ماٲي تے ان
اے گدان جوانے
ٲچو اف کسر
کاوه مگر منزل نا
اف کنے خب
(Sani, p 90-91)

Everyone knows that poetry is the skill to say something in a minimum number of words. Raising the matter in an authentic way and saying it in an artful and elegant manner is the acme of poetry. By elegance we mean anything which is free of any impurity or where the impurity is very less. Other finer arts like architecture, painting, culture are more common as compared to poetry. While poetry is another name of the harmony of the sounds of letters and it can be felt, through-out but not seen. Therefore, it is something invisible in it and it is not a solid visible thing.

Amongst the genres of poetry, Haiku has the peculiarity to be the shortest genre.

(1) Regarding words (the least words).

(2) Regarding Lines (three lines)

(3) Regarding the harmony of sounds of verse, it is the shortest e.g

Fahlan fahlan fa

Fahlan fahlan fahlan fa

Fahlan fahlan fa

Can be said in this form (Haider, p-25)

Haiku in its nature and mood is simple and soft. Simple in the sense that it has no condition of rhyme. Themse are generally about weather and effects of weather. The art of enjoying nature, the real system of nature and phenomena of nature is observed (Haider, p-26).

Iqbal Haider's Haiku has been translated by Afzal Murad as under:

برابوئی
آرا گچین آ
دنکہ جوانو باگل اس
اشوک کاغذ آ

اردو
میرا پیارا گھر
جیسے اک پیاری سی نظم
جلتے کاغذ پر

برابوئی
پہل آتا موسم
ساہ اٹ اونا زیاد ی
بروانک آ شونم
برابوئی
چپ ی مٹش و ماس
نسخل کروک انسان ی
دون صدی تا ناس

اردو
پھولوں کا موسم
سانسوں میں اس کی خوشبو
پلکوں پر شبنم
اردو
گم سم ہیں کہسار
پیس رہے ہیں انسان کو
صدیوں کے آزار

برابوئی
نفرت کیہ بو
اُست مندر اُست مسیت ی
اودے پر غپہ بو

اردو
نفرت کو چھوڑو
دل مندر ہے دل مسجد
دل کو مت توڑو

برابوئی
دروغ ی خسار
بہلا راست ی دنیا
اللہ و اکبر

اردو
جھوٹ ہیں سارے ڈر
سب سے بڑا سچ دنیا میں
اللہ و اکبر

(Haider, p-100)

Humaira Sadaf Hasani is the first Brahui poetess whose poetry has come forward. She has the expertise in 'Haiku' poetry and with her Haiku poetry Brahui culture is enriching.

اوارى جوانے
بے سنت مہ نی بن
کچاری جوانے

زند نا سفر
بہاز ویل و ڈکھان پھرے
اف نے دا خبر

آلم ہنایے
تولوکٹ یکہ داڑے
مونا گدانے
(Hasni, p-47)

Azam Mushtaq Lehri wrote 'Hamd' and 'Nath' in Brahui Haiku. In addition to this, in her poetry book, she delved into other topics. For example

اے کنا خدا
بن نی کنا فریادے
کیوہ التجا

اللہ رازی ی
کنتو مہرو خوشی نا
ہر وخت بہازی ی
رحیم نی رحمان
رزق ایتنسہ نی کھل ی
دا خلنا نیامان

صدخه جهان ئی
محمد نا پن ئی کن
زمین آسمان ئی
(Lehri, p-11)

Aziz Mengal wrote more books on Haiku Brahui poetry than anyone else. Leeko which is a form of Brahui folk poetry is like Haiku which is hundreds of years old and has passed in unwritten form from generations, has prevailed. In Aziz Mengal's poetry book 'Jalishka' also contains Haiku poetry.

خنکو نا خمار
چیپک کیسه زلفاتے
کپہ تا سیاہ مار

خلک ورنائی گوڈ
خمبروک افس مُست نا
مسون داسہ ڈوڈ
(Mengal, p-46)

زندہ ہس ہنینا
میرو ملانا دوان
مسک خرینا

دا ننک سیل نا
روہو برف و چرکاک
ڈنگو تیل نا

غیب نا پچار
قتل و لٹ و سیاست
دادے نا اخبار

پُھل کرے انار
رنگ اس کشار اناری
خنک مسور خمار
(Mengal, p 17-18)

As mentioned before, Aziz Mengal wrote much in Brahui poetry and 'Barfeech' too is also written in Brahui poetry book.

بش مه كپه غم
شال ي شاعان ي بادام
استا بسك بتم
كڑا ختڪڪ كاغ
كرائى بس مسٽ انگا
جُل ي خنا لاغ

برف و روپو او پر
كچر ربر بستيڻ ي
بيوس تيڻي گر

است برفين ي بال
مدو موسم بتم نا
كس كپڪ تے حال
(Mengal, p 6-7)

The book 'Ashkail' which consists of Haiku poetry, is also the anthology of Aziz Mengal's poetry where he has written on different topics.

"Toos" which is a anthology of Brahui poetry, Afzal Murad has written poems on different topics.

كانه ريكا تيٽ
پهل و زياد ي تينا
خوانه ريكا تيٽ

پين ي تينا پان
هر اسٽ تيڻي خواهڪ
ديرے تينا پان

بيره اي اونا
پابو كل اشارے نم
اودے بر مونا

پہلے او دیرے
رنگ برنگ آ دنیائی
تغ تا ذنجیرے
(Murad, p 190-191)

The young Brahui 'ode' poet Shams Nadeem's five poetical collections have been printed where 'Hinam na Khushbo' is a book of Haiku poetry. In this book Brahui culture, relationships, different climates, modern technology, bravery of men, courage, downfall and other matters have been discussed through the medium of Haiku poetry.

تیرہ دا رازِ ی
انتے داڑے اسہ ایلوڑان
ہرکس ناراضِ ی

پہل اس با پٹا
زیبائی تے ودھیفنگ کن
خوشبو تے چھٹا
مہرے دے چاہک
غرض آتیٹیاختہ اُن نن
وخت ہم دن کائک
(Nadeem, p -17)

The growing young Brahui poet 'Inayat Saghir' has also versified in 'Haiku' and has shown his worth fully in Haiku poetry.

بشخ گناہ تے
کنا زند ات معاف کرنی
جرم او خطا تے

نیک آک کیرہ بدی
خدانا شانِ یِ ہرک
پتان پھل ودی

محمدآ نا شانِ یِ
جہان پیدا اوڑکن یِ
ننا ایمان یِ

برکت نا رمضان
روچہ ننے آ فرض یِ
چار دے نا مہمان
(Saghir, p 17-19)

Arif Zia – the famous urdu and Brahui poet in his book ‘Sheeshal’ has included ‘Haiku’. He has used the same Japanese style metre 5-7-5.

فعلن فعلن فعلن فع
فعلن فعلن فع

پٹاٹ ای کل یِ
دا دنیاٹی مہرو محبت
انجیر نا پھل یِ

اُست آکیک جادو
اونا بدن نا کنڈاٹ شامل
پھل آتا خوشبو

دا ظالم سردار

تینٹ قوم نا ورننا تیکن

اینو مس سیاہ مار

(Zia, p 138-139)

Dr. Abdul Razaq Sabir in his book ‘She-Pole’ has written some Haiku like

اسپر

بلسم رنگ آتا

جورکین بو اسپرتے نن

مونٹ جنگ آتا

طوبے

ہخس دکی ئ

پتر کی آمون آتیاں

طوبے شکی ئ

(Sabir, p -197)

Conclusion

Haiku is a modern genre in Brahui literature which has been introduced recently. But despite this, Brahui poets have written much in this genre and many books of ‘Haiku’ have come forward. However, this is not enough and much further work is desired in this form. What is needed is that the young poets should use their talents to use Haiku so that it could reach to a high pedestal in Brahui literature.

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