



Influence After the Birth of Romanticism in the World of Arabic Literature

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Abstract

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After the emergence of the Romanticism School which experienced rapid development in the world of Arabic literature. It has had a major impact on changes in literary genres, especially after the emergence of the Romantic School had an influence so that literary works experienced a very significant shift. This provides an illustration of how the arrival of Romanticism in the world of Arabic literature can change the genre of literature which was originally only born of thoughts and then changed to be more inclined towards feeling and emotion. The research uses the literature study method with a qualitative descriptive approach. The technique used is the technique of observing and noting. The results that have been obtained are that with the development of romanticism in Arabic literature, which was first brought by Napoleon in the 20th century, it was considered as a criticism of the previous school, and has had a very strong influence on literature. Which with the birth of this school then developed until the emergence of groups that criticized the classical school made changes to the genre of literature which was initially very rationalism and realism, then changed to be very different so that emphasizing taste and emotion became the main points in this school.

Abstrak

Kata Kunci:

Kesusasteraan
Arab, Aliran
Romantisme,
Karakter

Pasca kemunculan Aliran Romantisme yang sangat mengalami perkembangan pesat pada dunia kesusasteraan Arab. Memberikan dampak besar terhadap perubahan genre sastra, terlebih lagi setelah kemunculan Aliran Romantisme memberikan pengaruh sehingga karya sastra mengalami pergeseran yang amat signifikan. Hal ini memberikan gambaran bagaimana dengan datangnya Aliran Romantisme dalam

Romantisme Arab

dunia kesusasteraan arab dapat mengubah gendre sastra yang pada awalnya karya sastra hanya lahir dari buah pikiran saja kemudian berubah menjadi lebih condong terhadap rasa dan emosional. Penelitian mnggunakan metode study pustaka dengan pendekata deskriptifkualitatif. teknik yang digunakan adalah teknik simak dan catat. Hasil yang telah diperoleh adalah bahwa dengan berkembangnya aliran romantisme dalam kesusasteraan arab yang di bawa pertama kali oleh Napoleon pada abad ke-20 dianggap sebagai kritikan terhadap aliran sebelumnya, telah memberikan pengaruh yang amat kuat terhadap kesusasteraan. Yang mana dengan lahirnya aliran ini kemudian berkembang hingga munculnya kelompok-kelompok yang mengkritik aliran klasik membuat perubahan terhadap gendre sastra yang pada awalnya sangat bersifat rasionalisme dan realism, kemudian berubah menjadi sangat berbeda hingga menekankan rasa dan emosional menjadi pokok utama dalam aliran ini.

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Introduction

The development of literature never stops. Moreover, the development of literature has started from classical to modern times today. Nothing can argue that the development of literature skyrocketed faster and more widely. This can be proven by the emergence of schools that criticize or support these literary works. It can be seen from the early emergence of the Classical school, followed by the emergence of the Neo-Classical school. Which after the emergence of the flow. Romanticism is present as a critique of the Classical and Neo-Classical schools. Then, after the emergence of romanticism, some streams existed in their time, namely Surrealism, Classicism, Parasianism, Symbolism, Realism, and Existentialism which were genres of Western literature later adopted by modern Arabic writers, of the many streams that have sprung up in Arabic literature which was later adopted by modern Arabic writers. Of the many streams that have sprung up in Arabic literature. According to Abrams, literature is pragmatically assessed as a tool to express the goals and intentions of the poet. (Abrams, 1980)

In the writer's opinion, streams such as classicism are strictly based on ideal rules. Parnasianism is based on expressions whose literary works are free from moral and social rules. Realize the concept of reality. It all depends on the game of mind and logic related to the existing reality. Meanwhile, there is a very emotional flow and a sense of turmoil, so it puts more emphasis on the existing sense of imagination. The flow of the flow is the flow of Romanticism. This time, we will examine the flow of Romanticism, which is very focused and emphasizes emotions, feelings, imagination, and freedom in subduing and developing reason and reality as the basis of its boundaries.(Haikal, 2021)

This flow emerged before the 19th century or after the French Revolution. This flow appears in the European region, especially Western Europe. Several countries were very influential in developing this flow, namely the United Kingdom, France, and Germany, after rapid development in the Western region to enter Arabia in the 20th century. The rise of romanticism in the Arab world was started by Khalil Mutran (1873-1949) as a critique of the Classical and neo-Classical schools brought by Mahmoud Sami al-Bardi, whose poetry still adhered strongly to and stood for using wazan and qiyas. Khalil Mutran thinks the Classical school strongly adheres to realism and rationality, while the Romantic school leans more toward fantasy, freedom, and emotional feeling.

The emergence of the Romanticism flow was not to compete with or renew the previous flow. However, this flow is here to revise some of the rules contained in the previous flow. Therefore, this school of romanticism was born to feel more about the soul, express the taste of literature itself, and try to break away from the basic rules of literature, which are always binding at any time.

From the explanation above, it can be seen how important the influence of romanticism is so that it produces new literary genres with the presence of contemporary and classical poets in Arabic literature. So it is important to study further how the flow of romanticism in the world of Arabic literature.

Yusuf Haikal has previously carried out research related to Romanticism entitled *Al-Khalilayn in Arabic Romanticism*. Using a qualitative descriptive

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research method using the literature study method and the involving notes technique. The study results show that the characteristics of Al-Kalilayn are very strong. Gibran became a figure who had a very strong influence on this Romanticism School. (Haikal, 2021)

Then the research was conducted by Dyah Adila Perdana with Tatik Mariyatut Tasnimah entitled *The Flow of Romanticism in Arabic Literature*, using descriptive qualitative research methods and further literature study with observing and note-taking techniques. The results of this discussion are the birth of groups from these literary schools, such as the Mahjar group, the Diwan schools, Apollo, and Usbah Al-a syrah. Besides that, there have also been updates in newspapers in Arabic. (Perdana & Tasnimah, 2021)

Apart from the two studies above, there is also research conducted by Emha Aenun Najib entitled *Characteristics and Applications of the Arabic Romantic School by Using the library study method*. The results of this study are that each flow has its characteristics. So is the case with Romanticism, which has several characteristics such as moodiness, individualism, primitivism, and sentimentalism to use a very strong emotional feeling. (Najib, 2020)

After looking at the three studies above, there is a difference in the research that the researcher will conduct. Namely, this research is related to how the form of influence produces new literary genres with the presence of contemporary and classical poets in Arabic literature. Which later can be seen from the renewal of the influence of each figure or group contained in this flow.

In order to get closer to understanding the post-influence of Romanticism, this research will follow the history of the emergence of Romanticism, the philosophical foundations of Romanticism, figures and characteristics of Romanticism in Arabic literature so that it can relate how the influence of Romanticism in the world of Arabic literature.

Method

The research method used in this research is the library research method. This method uses by collecting readings related to the purpose of this research. (Dwijowijoto, 2008) Then to describe the results of the reading, this research uses a qualitative-descriptive approach. (Taufiq, 2018)

The research technique used in this study is the listening and note-taking technique, (Mahsun, 2017) which is listening to all readings directly from sources that can be trusted and are easy to understand. Then after obtaining the data, the data is processed, compiled, and analyzed with the data obtained related to the flow of Romanticism, which is very rapidly developing in Arabic literature

Results and Discussion

History of romanticism

The emergence of Romanticism is inseparable from the influence of the Western world, especially France. Where was Napoleon Bonaparte when he entered the Arab world in 1798? Napoleon Bonaparte's journey initially had political intentions rather than artistic intentions; however, after Napoleon entered the world of Egypt, which at that time Egypt was a very important center of Islamic civilization, it had a very broad impact on the civilization of the Arab world.

The arrival of Napoleon Bonaparte first only wanted to colonize the Arab world, especially Egypt at that time. By carrying the motto 3G. Namely, Gold, Glory, and (Gospel). However, over time, Napoleon's influence greatly impacted people in the Arab nation, especially in literature. Thus the arrival of Napoleon Bonaparte to the Arab world

Around the 20th century, Romanticism entered the Arab world, marked by the number of writers who studied in the Western world, especially French, English, and German. One of the Arab writers who immediately studied in the West was Khalil Mutran, the pioneer of the entry of Romanticism into Arabic,

and Khalil Ghibran. Among the many writers who studied the West, they were both the ones who started it. So this flow develops.

The background to the emergence of the Romanticism school was to criticize the classical school, which was the first school to emerge. Which aspects of the language style in the previous flow are considered too traditional and old-fashioned? Then a second critique emerged in which the Romantic school thought that the Classical school in literature was considered to collect tauriyah, kinayah, and jinas still. So that criticism of this classical school is contained in an essay entitled Al-Fushul.

The Philosophical Foundation of Romanticism

The presence of Romanticism in the Arab world had a very big influence, especially in the field of literature. The existence of Romanticism itself is a form of renewal of the previous flow. That is the flow of Classics. It is very clear the differences that have between some streams. So it is necessary to study the philosophical and definitive basis of the Romanticism school itself in detail. In order to distinguish it from other streams. Therefore, because this is a school, the writer tries to explain the figures who have intensified the existence of this school of Romanticism. Definitively, Romanticism is a positive character of the intensity of the human soul. This flow puts forward feelings and emotions rather than reason and thought.(Hilal, 1981) So this flow is very different from the previous flow. The meaning of Arabic Romanticism itself is not much different from the flow of Western Romanticism, which has the meaning that this Romanticism does not necessarily only overflow the expression of reason but is far more concerned with feelings and emotional feelings.(Wahbah & Kamil, 1984) This Romanticism school is the genre most favored by other literary circles because this school creates literary works with full sincerity and emotional feelings from the author. So that literary connoisseurs can feel the emotional outbursts made by writers.

Meanwhile, philosophically, several philosophers, including Montesquieu, Rousseau, Chateaubriand, and other philosophers, have had a

major influence on the spread of ideas towards this school. Rousseau was one of the figures who played an important role in Romanticism in France, stating that humans are good. Therefore, the feeling of wanting perfect happiness became the essence of life in the Romantic era.(Qashab, 2005)

From the philosophical basis above, the view of art and thought of the followers of Romanticism tends to be a school that expresses something by using feeling and emotion rather than logic. A small example of this principle is when a person is in a dream filled with imagination and imagination that is very broad in his conscious mind.

Romantic Figures

Khalil Mutran (1872-1949)

Khalil Mutran is a great writer who is very famous in modern times. Many contemporary writers admit this. Khalil Mutran was a writer born in Ba'labak, Lebanon, in 1872. All his life, he spent studying literature. He completed his basic education at Zahlah, after which he continued his education in Beirut to learn Arabic and other foreign languages, such as French, Spanish, and Turkish. His prowess in language brings him proficiency in translating. He often traveled only to translate, after which he returned to Lebanon. Then he often traveled to Paris to isolate himself while studying and deepened literature to satirize the Ottoman regime.(Al-Farfaury, 1984)

Khalil Gibran (1883-1931)

Khalil Gibran is a very well-known Romanticist writer. He was born in Bcharre, Lebanon, on January 6, 1883, and he later died when he was 48 years old in New York City, United States, on April 10, 1931. Khalil Gibran had studied Arabic in Lebanon, to be precise, at the Lebanese School of Wisdom. Later his family moved to the United States, so he deepened his literature in that city, which makes Khalil Gibran an Arabic writer who is heavily influenced by Western nations. The flow of Romanticism was born within itself without any intermediaries.

Khalil Gibran is a famous writer in Lebanon and America. He often writes literary works with the theme of love because he thinks love is eternal, has sincerity, and can stir a person. Thus making Khalil Gibran a writer with a Romanticism wing.

Khalil Gibran himself focused on Arabic literature in 1905. At that time, he wrote many works, such as poetry and prose. However, he also remembered to write papers in American newspapers. He wrote a large number of magazines which he dedicated to the advancement of art and literature itself. (Haikal, 2021) Which is very clear in his love of literature. So that Khalil Gibran could publish his very famous literary work, namely "The Prophet."

Ahmad Zaki Abu Shadi (1892-1955)

Abu Shadi is a modern writer born into a respected family, his mother is a well-known writer, and his father is a very well-known public figure. Ahmad Shadi was a writer born in Egypt on February 9, 1892. Ahmad Shadi had advantages in his family; Ahmad Shadi was born into the Cairene family, famous for its literature and politics. So since he was small, Ahmad Shadi could speak English, which opened his way to Western literature. His interest in literature with feelings and emotions is very high. The Diwan group influences it. But until the end of his life, namely on April 12, 1955 AD, in America. He is a writer of the Romanticism wing in the Apollo group. His name was often dragged into the Apollo group. (Panggalo, 2022)

Abu Shadi is not only famous as a cultural writer but also for the great literary works related to politics he wrote. This prohibited him from publishing a literary work during the 11th War, which was considered to be able to criticize the monarchy. In contrast, the Apollo group is considered a reform group in 20th-century Arabic poetry.

Muhammad 'Abd al-Mu'ti al-Hamshari (1908-1938)

Muhammad 'Abd al-Mu'ti al-Hamshari is an Egyptian writer. Egypt is very proud to have a prominent writer like him. Because all the literary works he wrote are related to nature and peace. So that makes it very popular and loved.

Moreover, his Romanticism makes all of his works very touching and emotional to the readers. He studied literature at Al-Mansura, where he also studied a famous writer named Salih Jaudat. They are two teachers who are very fluent and capable in literary work, especially poetry and prose

The two poets were very fortunate to meet at one time and then associate with poets who are also Romantics named Ali Mahmud Taha and Ibrahim Naji, which both lived in al-Mansura in their late 20s. So Al-Hamsari was heavily influenced by the great writers of that time; it was the same when he was studying.

He had studied at a Cairo high school that focused on literature. This allowed him to study English literature with the Romanticism wing. Thus making Al-Hamsari a writer who has epic literary works and makes his readers enjoy his works. However, not only related to that. He also frequently publishes literary works on villages, animals, and nature.

Ali Mahmud Taha (1901-1949)

Ali Mahmud Taha is an Arab poet, precisely in Egypt, who is very famous. He has a talent gifted to him. However, in the 30s and 40s, modern Arabic poetry had several well-known poets such as Ilya Abu Madi in Mahjar, Umar Abu Risyah in Syria, Ibrahim Tuqan in Palestine, Ilyas Abu Sabhaka and Sa'id Aql the Lebanese. And Ali Mahmud Taha in Egypt. All of these poets were not only poets who were considered good from an artistic point of view but also poets who were considered important because they were very influential poets of their time. They can create novelty in a poem or be writers who criticize new trends in a literary work, especially poetry. They are all poets with high priority despite living at different times. Even so, that does not mean they were great poets of their time. None of them is greater than Badawi al-Jabal, whose genius is difficult to match. However, Badwi al-Jabal is not the creator of a moment because, originally, all moments can become a literary work, including Mahmud Taha.

In a decade, Ali Mahmud Taha achieved the title of a great scholar in his own country and throughout the Arab world. In the early '40s, Taha's popularity was

at its peak. He is always touted as a poet who can make his readers get carried away when reading his works. Such is the view of the Arab world on the writer Ali Mahmud Taha.

Characteristics of Romanticism in Arabic Literature

The characteristics of Romanticism in Arabic literature are similar to the principles held by Western Romanticism. Moreover, it can be seen in the explanation as follows:

Back to nature, The Romanticism wing is very attached to a feeling. Which feeling is present and arises from all that is felt from this nature. So it is very clear that the Romantics will hold on to everything that exists in nature.

Feelings of melancholy, Some poets use a sense of depression so that connoisseurs of these literary works can feel the literary works they produce. Writers can find sadness by traveling to lonely places, such as cemeteries, to contemplate fate and life. The themes of depression can be found in hatred, suffering from life, and then breaking up with things that are very scary.

Primitivism, One of the characteristics contained in the Romanticism school is primitivism, in which this element is marked by a very deep longing for the past and remembering the glory that is felt to be coming or has already come.

Sentimentalism, This characteristic is a character that expresses emotions excessively, which can be in the form of lust, liking, gentleness, and natural things, then all things that are pathetic rather than ethical.

Individualisme, The characteristics of Romanticism here not only tend to include themselves in the imagination alone but also seek many experiences of emotional feeling in the world that are external both in time and place.

Exoticism, In this flow of Romanticism, exotic characters are very often found. This is because exoticism is a thing or situation that rarely occurs or can be said to be unusual and attracts attention. It can also be linked because of its connection with several distant countries. So that this exoticism is very much used in literary works.

Romanticism in the World of Arabic Literature

In Arabic literature, Romanticism was present in the Arab world at the beginning of the 20th century. Which was pioneered for the first time by Khalil Mutran in 1873-1949 as a response to the previous flow, namely the neo-Classical school, which was pioneered by the writer, namely Barudi. (Mansur, 1977) This flow tends towards rationalism and rationalism, which is then continued with a new nuanced flow, namely the Romanticism flow, which prioritizes feeling, emotion, and imagination, which then subordinates rationalism and realism. (Haikal, 2021) In the world of Arabic literature, Romanticism also belongs to a new and modern school, in which this school (in poetry) is understood in the world of Arabic literature as a school that is more concerned with one's condition through feelings and self-emotions that are depicted through a literary work and does not necessarily accept everything related to the mind. (Al--As'at, 2022) This school is understood as a school that seeks to describe all things about nature, depicting the likeness of something that is not rational or abstract, expressing deep emotional feelings, and expressing a very deep language.

This can be seen from a fragment of Ahmad Zaki Abu Shadi's poem which is romantic in style, which reads as follows:

يا من بخلت بلفظ منك يسعدني انحسبين طويل الصمت ينسيني؟

.....

دعي انا ملك السناء تنصفي ولا تضني, فهذا البخل يضنني

وان اردت بيانا يستعين به هذا الجمال على قلبي فناخيني

"You are not generous with words that make me happy.

Do you think a long silence made me forget??

Be fair to me, "let your pretty fingers do justice to me," Don't act like you're not free because this generosity makes me sick..

And if you want to hear words that will speak your beautiful language in my heart, then go with me”.

This verse tells about a very deep heartbreak. Ahmad Zaki later described this pain as if the pain he felt had no medicine anymore, so even the presence of a figure he liked only added to his wound. It was as if he felt so much pain because of his broken heart. The parable is a form of imagination that Ahmad Zaki describes in his poetry.

From the fragment of the stanza above, it can be seen how the genre of literature has changed from classical to romanticism. In which the flow of romanticism has a very strong influence on the classical school, from those which describe something through literary works only using rationality to when the flow of romanticism emphasizes feeling and emotion. This happened due to criticism from the romantic school against the classical school. If you look deeper, there are several criticisms of the romantic school against the classical school so that it changes the order of the rules that have been structured, as follows:

At-Tafakkuk, in which classical writers are assumed to have no unrelated theme. Then Al-Ihlah, a classical writer in making a literary work, especially poetry, has a meaning that makes no sense, is unreal, or is irrational. At-Taqlid, literary works from classical writers are only limited to the production of previous writers through changing phrases or reversing meaning. Finally, adherents of the classical school tend to prioritize lifestyle rather than the quality of a literary work that has been produced.

From some of the criticisms above, groups emerged that opposed the classical school, including:

The Mahjar group (1920 AD), the mahjar group itself wanted freedom in poetry without considering the rules as in classical times. (Shidiqiyah, 2022) So that it can create a very strong feeling in a literary work. After the emergence of the mahjar group, several groups emerged, such as the Diwan school (1921 AD). This group believed that the literature of the classical period had no taste at all, no emotion. So this group is here to strong criticism of the classical school. Then

the Apollo flow reappeared (1932 AD), different from the previous group. The Apollo School itself brings a new concept to a literary work. The concept of *tajdid* is a basic characteristic that greatly influences literary works in modern times. In this flow also emerged several characteristics of the Romanticism flow, so the development of the Romanticism school was born from the critical thoughts of the Apollo wing. Then the last group, namely Ushbah Al-Asyrah (ten Leagues). This group, as the name implies, has ten members. Which is their condition to strengthen the flow of Romanticism.

After seeing the groups that criticized the classical school, there was a shift in the literature developing at that time. Just as there has been a change in the style of writing in magazines and newspapers, it has a very strong influence. During this period of romanticism, the development of the poetic style became something that connoisseurs of literature very much liked because they could directly feel the emotions the author wanted to convey in his literary works.

Conclusion

The influence after birth of Romanticism significantly impacted the previous school, Neo-Classical, which tended to prioritize rationalism and realism, in contrast to Romanticism, which tended to feel emotional and subordinate rationalism. Romanticism flow developed in Arabic literature at the beginning of the 20th century, pioneered by the famous writer Khalil Mutran from 1873-1949. The philosophical basis of the Romanticism school itself seeks to describe a reality in the most beautiful and subtle forms. So that this flow gives freedom to feelings and emotions to express the reality of people's lives or literary works as an overflow of emotions from the author. Romanticism tends to emphasize the reality of feelings and emotions compared to logic.

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