The Necessity of Re-Interpretation of Sources of Literature History With Reference to Two Odes Each From Bâkî Who Is the Representative of Epicurean Philosophy and Nâbî Who Is the Representative of Philosophical Style

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ABSTRACT
Definitions that are far away from wholesome and deep observations as in “Literature which is distant from public, real life, social tradition, customs and worries…” that is uttered for the Classic Turkish poetry tend to lose their meaning in today’s time and interpretations with much realistic, suitable evaluations began to be made. Doing such interpretations both for sources of classic Turkish literature history and for knowledge that could not rid itself from being a matter of memorization is essential. For such lacking interpretations introduces lots of poets incompletely.

According to this world-view known as Epicurean philosophy, one needs to make good use of his short life, needs to enjoy life by putting aside sorrow, grief and sadness. In philosophical style, it’s essential that social and political events stating advice and counsel should be uttered wisely, sayings and idioms reflecting the life style of society and some concepts should be told in an advice giving matter. In classic Turkish poetry, Bâkî is accepted as the representative of one of the ode styles known as “Rint”, and Nâbî as philosophical style. Thinking that Bâkî, who is the representative of Epicurean philosophy known as the life philosophy, which is suitable to “Rint”, in classic Turkish poetry, would write poems based on a single mood of his is contradictory to human psychology and sociological practices. While moods showing variances is a scientific reality, defining it as “Rint is a poet.” for Bâkî would be an incomplete interpretation thus emphasizing the necessity of more realistic interpretations and definitions by carrying the main goal of this study beyond the boundaries of such classic, parrot fashion interpretations. The knowledge, which is Rint style odes of Bâkî greatly aggregate, is not wrong but doesn’t mean that Bâkî cannot write or may have not written in philosophical style (pulpy, wisely, erudite) – just as Nâbî, the representative of the philosophical style. Similarly, it’s not plausible to say that Nâbî may not have written in Rint style odes on the psychology of his scientifically presenting variability. For this, putting the info in literary history books stating that poets may write poems in different styles will serve better for poets to be understood completely.