Nâzım Hikmet lived his childhood and preteens in a family and society crowded with western and eastern life style. By one side he grows up open to the western effect, on the other side to the eastern effect. This dual structure creates in his inner life with the time a conflict area that causes consciousness disintegration. In his preteens years he writes national and religious poems proper to the atmosphere of the period. From his grandfather who is one of Jalal al-Din al-Rumis apostles, Nâzım Hikmet shows adherence to Jalal al-Din al-Rumi and his world view. But later he opposes Jalal al-Din al-Rumi with a rubai he writes. One year before his death he needs to revert to Jalal al-Din al-Rumi in 1962 with his novel called Yaşamak Güzel Şey Be Kardeşim. In this paper we want to display Nâzım Hikmets Jalal al-Din al-Rumi admiration, later his demur against him, and return to Jalal al-Din al-Rumi again. We want to research its psychological foundations as an investigation topic, analyse the rubai he wrote against Jalal al-Din al-Rumi with intertextual context, set up our opinions with the themes permanence and transitoriness.

**Keywords:** Jalal al-Din al-Rumi, rubai, intertextuality, ideology.