چکیده انگلیسی مقاله‌ها
Comparative Analysis Origins of Resistance literature in Poetry of Ali Foudeh and Sepideh Kashani

1-Hadiseh Motavalli*. 2- Narges Lorestaniv**. 3- Masoud Bavan Pouri***

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Abstract

Resistance literature is the most important cultural strongholds for nations under domination. This word has always been associated with anti oppression and evokes it. This genre of literature has got a long background in the history that because of ruling oppression in muslim countries from alien countries and also imposed wars, has got a special representation. Iran and Palestine are two prominent examples of this country. Ali Foudeh is one of the poets who pays special attention to Palestine. Also, Sepideh Kashani, with his poetry has defended his nation confronting aliens, and we see manifestation of resistance in her poems. Pride and national identity and patriotism, challenge, hope for a better future, and invitation to solidarity are of the common themes in the poetry of both poets. This study intends to express the themes of resistance literature in poetry of both poets and compare these kind of themes in their poetry using library tool and descriptive-analytical method the American School of comparative literature.

Keywords: Iran, Palestine, Poetry, Resistance.

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Adaptive Multi-Component Postmodern Critique in the Novel of “Asfar-e Kateban” from Abu Turab Khosravi and “Alfrashat Al-Zarqa” from Rabee Jaber

Mustafa Sharifi Abnavi*  
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Abstract

In the mid-twentieth century, following the decline of reason-based ideas, Legal and even modernism, postmodernism was born along with post-structuralism, and after a while, spread to other areas of the humanities. In addition to the literature and it conquered the world. Many Iranian and Arab writers turned to it with penetration of postmodern theories in the Middle East. Including Abu Turab Khosravi (of Iran) and Rabee Jaber (from Lebanon) that they are from stylish and successful writers and their writings place under the heading of postmodern. In this research, we review some components of the postmodern critique comparatively that we see in the novel of Asfar-e Kateban from Abu Turab Khosravi and Alfrashat Al-Zarqa from Rabee Jaber. After discussing on matching of the influence of poststructuralist thoughts in the two mentioned novels, in the later stages, we will compare the presence of the ideas regarding “Death of the Author”, “the dominant element of Ontology”, “Metafiction”, “Metahistory” in two novels. In the end, we analyze the characters of each novel as a post-modern subject briefly to be compared with each other various and postmodern features of both the novel.

Keywords: Postmodern, Asfar-e Kateban, Alfrashat Al-Zarqa, Abu Turab Khosravi, Alfrashat Al-Zarqa, Rabee Jaber.

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A Comparative Study of the Common Themes in the Stories of Khalil Gibran and Sadegh Hedayat

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Abstract

Sadegh Hedayat was born at 28 Bahman, February of 1903 in Tehran and Jabran Khalil Jabran, was born at sixth of Kanoon Al Aval in Lbnan. From these two powerful scholars, stories with high concerns about society has remained, as at that time, scholars had reached new purports in their masterpieces as the encountering of the eastern societies with the west culture and literature. Purports like ignorance, dread, superstition, lag, cruelty which are spread all over the eastern society. So, these two powerful scholars of Iran and lbnan, began to tell about these pain and evoke to freedom. By studying the masterpieces of these two scholars, the same purports and thought has been seen which are about the dread to talk about poverty and struggle the rich and about immortality, talking about immortalties such as Lag, traditionalism, colonialism and wrong beliefs, while patriotic concerns, defense of the womens right and talking about religion are all has been seen throughout their stories which should be concerned.

Keywords: Story, Poverty, Immortality, Woman, Home, Religion.

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A Comparative Study on “Qasedak” the Poetry of Akhavan Saleth and “Sai al-barid” the Poetry of Buland al-Haidari

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Abstract

The contemporary Arabic and Persian poem includes numerous commons in its style, subject, structure and music of poetry, and thus the poets of these two languages have many connections to each other from this point of view. Our famous poet, Mahdi Akhavan Saleth, and the well known Iraqi poet, Buland al-Haidari, are two that it can be seen similarities in their works. As an example, there are some similarities in concept and subject between Qasedak and Sai al-barid (Mailman), the two famous poetries of them. In order to finding the commons, the author of this article studies on different aspect of these two poems. Undoubtedly, studying on inspiration source of these two similar poetry leads us to understanding the deep relationship between Arabic and Persian language more clearly.

Keywords: Comparative literature, Qasedak, Sai al-barid, Mailman, Mahdi Akhavan Saleth, Buland al-Haidari.

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Article in Poetic Translation on the Basis of Analysis the Translation of One of The Ghazals of Hafez

1- Mehnosh Eskandary*. 2- Ali Saeidi**

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Abstract

Poetic translation is said to be the hardest and most laborious among the other kinds of translation. Poetic opus cannot be translated since, it owns unique semantic and its structure is noble and irreducible. Experts unanimously agree that poem possess higher dignity than prose and verse and it contains elements, which is divided into two segments: internal and external. Hafez as one of the great Iranian poets promotes Persian ghazal to its peak. In the cases of unification of form and content and implementation of beautiful phrases, he has proven such as a skill which is still remains unexampled. Here we discuss about poetic translation then we go through to analysis the translation of the famous ghazal of Hafez into Russian. We will deduce that poem and especially Persian mystical poem cannot completely and comprehensively be translated. In this article analysis of translation will be based on linguistic and aesthetic approaches.

Keywords: Translation, Poem, Image, Linguistic Analysis, Esthetic Analysis, Poetic translation.

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Beihaghi History and Futurism

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Abstract

Beihaghi history, literary great historical text that can be used on the element of “time” in which to study and discuss, Futurism also important schools West literary theorists of this school have a particular view of modernity and advanced industrial products in fact, the emphasis was the child of his time. Focus on the alchemy of time in both clear and obvious effect, but with this difference, that on Beihaghi, the element of time, focus on the past but on Futurism to “now” and “future” date Beihaghi and Futurism, another common point and that political commitment is art and literature eulogy Beihaghi effect, in fact, prove this claim and the Futurists also been considered and in practice this principle, simply and clearly, emphasizing criticism, war, as well as other themes that are widely reflected in both of them.

Keywords: Beihaghi history, Futurism, Tense, Modern, Futurism, Political.

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The Symbolic Role of Color in Persian and Arabic Resistance Literature (The Case Study of Mahmoud Darwish and Qeysar Aminpour)

1- Sabereh siavashi*. 2-Mohamaad Khosravi**

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Abstract

Different symbols have prominent roles in image creating and transferring meaning in the field of literature. Therefore by applying different symbols those poets who have dealt with resistance poetry try to express their ideals and demands. Thus, by applying symbols they have created associations, which are full of mysteries, in allegorical fields with cultural, ritual, and historical contexts. One of these symbols is color. The element of color as one of the most important parts of imagery (sovar-e-khial) has become one of the key elements of the symbolic language of resistance poets and their symbolic expression. This article investigates symbolic colors as the symbol of resistance literature in Mahmoud Darwish and Qeysar Aminpour’s poems. Among the colors, the study of four of them including green, red, yellow, and black which had been most frequently applied in the poems of these two poets is the main theme of this article.

Keywords: Resistance Literature, Symbol, Color, Mahmoud Darwish, Qeysar Aminpour.

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