

چکیده انگلیسی مقاله‌ها

A Comparative Study of the Components of National and Ethnic Identity in the Poems of Mohammed Ridha Al-Shabibi and Mohammad-Taqi Bahar

1. Abol-Hassan Amin Moghaddasi*, 2. Taqhriz Zaimian**

Abstract

Identity means existence and existence contains a set of attributes that make one creature resemble or different from other beings. Identity, along with its aftermath, is either individual or collective. Collective identity is divided into different types of political, cultural, national, ethnic, religious, and so on. National and ethnic identities are types of collective identities and it means a sense of solidarity with the great national and ethnic community as well as awareness of it is a sense of loyalty to it and a sacrifice for it. Homeland, language, religion, history and heritage ... are components of ethnic national identity. The importance of preserving national and ethnic identity is doubled when at risk. Literature is one of the areas of identity preservation in which Literaryists have always made many literary efforts. In the comparative study of identity-building elements we have used two Muslim and nationalist poets with similar personality and family characteristics, as well as similar political, social, and religious contexts, which clearly reflect the components of national and ethnic identity in their poems. The two mentioned poets, one is from Iraq (Mohammed Ridha Al-Shabibi) and the other is from Iran (Mohammad-Taqi Bahar). This research is based on a comparative literature of historical (evolutionary) and descriptive-analytic type, as well as on the principles of the American school to challenge the similarities between the two poets in terms of the events of their day, both intellectually and personally.

Keywords: Identity, National and Ethnic Identity, Identifying Factors, Mohammed Ridha Al-Shabibi, Mohammad-Taqi Bahar.

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Comparative Study of Homeland in the Poetry of Muhammad al-Maghout and Mohammad-Taqi Bahar

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Abstract

Love for Homeland is undoubtedly one of the most important and sensitive themes that poets deal with. In fact, it is one of the most important pillars in the poetry of Poets and it also exists deep inside many people. This sense of patriotism has been prevalent throughout human history across all nations in many forms. This article, written in a descriptive-analytical way, deals with the theme of "homeland" in the poem of Muhammad al-Maghout and Mohammad-Taqi Bahar. Muhammad al-Maghout is a Syrian poet, writer and author of contemporary Arabic literature and one of the pioneers and founders of Syrian prose poetry, but has spent part of his life in Lebanon. Mohammad-Taqi Bahar is one of the most prominent poets and writers of the Constitutional period and the first half of the Pahlavi monarchy. The results show that both poets influenced by the bad conditions of society, wrote their own political and patriotic poems which stimulated the sense of patriotism of the audience by writing patriotic poems and they sowed in the hearts of their audiences the seed of hatred of enemies. Both poets began their lives in hard times of colonialism, poverty, deprivation, corruption, oppression, and both had similar conditions in the political situation of their time.

Keywords: Comparative Literature, Muhammad al-Maghout, Mohammad-Taqi Bahar, Poetry, Homeland, Colonialism.

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A Study of the Nursing Functions in Ferdowsi's Shahnameh and Homer's Odyssey

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Abstract

One of the most popular customs in the court of the Persian and Greek kings in ancient times is the presence of nurses who served the kings. In the court of the Persian kings, the nurses were chosen from a race of noblemen and their presence reflected the glory of the court. These nurses had the most beautiful appearance, wearing very precious garments and had Features such as obedience, impatience, empathy with their owners, secrecy, intelligence or cleverness, volubility, polite and respectful. Also sometimes they were given to kings or guests. These nurses at the court were involved in things like taking and bringing messages, accompanying their owners on the journey, doing simple things like washing their clothes and so on. In comparison with Ferdowsi's Shahnameh, the nurses in Homer's Odyssey did not have such a prominent position, and there is less talk of their proper dress and appearance. They did most of the simple things like decorating a party, bathing, washing clothes, wheat milling, and so on. In this article, with examples of Shahnameh (relying on the three stories of Fereidun, Manoochehr and Siavash) and Odyssey, we discuss how nurses work together and express their characteristics and important points and we try to first examine the position and relationship of nurses in both Iranian and Greek culture and history. Then, relying on examples of this kind of Functions, we will reveal their heterogeneity in both cultures. Finally, in this article we will find that nurses had a more practical and more complex position and functions than Greek nurses in the court of the Persian kings.

Keywords: Nurse, Functions, King, Shahnameh, Odyssey.

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Critique, Review and Image Matching of "Earthly Love" in the Poems of Salah Abdel Sabour, Abd al-Wahhab al-Bayati and Ahmad Shamlou

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Abstract

Love and love of beauty are common to all humans which have not only lost its meaning since the beginning of creation, but have also become more popular. Because love emanates from human emotions and is, in the first place, an arena for the flow of emotions, from the beginning it has been one of the main themes of poetry and many poets in different eras and languages have paid it, but not all of them have succeeded in this field. Three contemporary Persian and Arabic poets including Salah Abdel Sabour, Abd al-Wahhab al-Bayati and Ahmad Shamlou have been able to express their feelings for "love" well and express it with all the emotion emanating from their existence. In this research we want to explore the issue of love, this vital elixir in Arabic and Persian poetry through the poems of the three mentioned poets and look at the three poets mentioned above in expressing their inner longing. The hypothesis of this research is to express the viewpoint of these three poets that the purpose of love in their poems is earthly (= mistress) love. The method of this research is descriptive-analytical based on library resources. In this study, we intend to study the similarities and differences between the views of these three poets on the issue of love.

Keywords: Arabic Poetry, Persian Poetry, Abdel Sabour, Al-Bayati, Shamlou.

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**A Study of Personal Narrative Style in the Novels of
Bioten by Reza Amirkhani and Yaghoubian House by
Alaa Al-Aswany**

1. Mehdi Esmali*, 2. Mohammad Bagher Shahrami, 3.
Abdolali Ale Bouyeh*****

Abstract

One of the most important theories of linguistics is its discourse and types. The discourse itself, which is divided into types, including narrative and critical discourse, has also been used in recent decades as an appropriate criterion for the analysis of literary texts. Narrative discourse, in particular, deals with narrative texts, including novels, stories, and short stories. In narrative discourse, text is examined from the perspective of structural as well as non-textual features. Various scholars have presented their views on narrative discourse. In this article we examine two popular social novels by two famous Arab and Iranian writers based on narrative discourse. After analyzing the stories of the Yaghoubian House, from Alaa Al-Aswany and Bioten by Reza Amirkhani, it became clear that the personal narrative style of these two authors is largely similar. The results of the present study show that both authors used a Kind of Suspense called cartoon short jump in storytelling processing to create interest in the audience and from the perspective of elemental processing, we also see some kind of action system.

Keywords: Personal Style, Discourse, Yaghoubian House, Bioten.

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A Comparative Study of How to Understand the Literary Text from the Point of View of Mir Jalal al- Din Kazzazi and Paul Ricoeur

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Zadeh****

Abstract

In order to be able to understand and recognize precious and valuable literary texts, despite their sophistication and complexity, we need to go beyond its outer skin and strive to get their message across. Thinkers and politicians in the field of literature, art and thought suggest and introduce different ways to go beyond this appearance. In this article, we will try to compare the views of two Iranian and non-Iranian scholars on how to understand literary texts and we are going to research their ideas in this regard. To understand literary texts, Professor Kazzazi emphasizes the importance of "symbol" and "knowledge of their language," and French scholar Paul Ricoeur puts the theory of "literary hermeneutics" in the eyes of those interested. It has also been attempted to examine some of the similarities and inequalities of the thinking of these two thinkers comparatively.

Keywords: Kazzazi, Paul Ricoeur, Myth, Symbol, Literary Hermeneutics, Literary Text.

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A Comparative Reading of Contemporary Social Novels based on the Components of Feminine Writing: A Case Study of two Novels "We are no Longer your Slaves" and "Under Wings of Sadness"

1. Fereshteh Yahya Pour*, 2. Yahya Marouf**

Abstract

Literature and art have long been the place where women experience special and unique experiences and in the light of them, untold words appear in the form of poetry, fiction and heart writing. Writers find the right language to express their aspirations with the help of the art of feminine aesthetics in storytelling format. Feminine writing is literature that seeks to reach the main language and characteristics of this style of writing and pay attention to the main application of a particular female culture and ideology in literary works. Accordingly, femininity and masculinity are social constructs that have a significant impact on the vital arteries of society. In contemporary Iranian and Palestinian literature, many women writers have created works with this feminine orientation. From the women writers who have narratively revised and reconstructed feminine productive discourse and they have marginalized the expression of masculine authority, are Roya Sinapour and Sahar Khalifa who have expressed women's issues and troubles in an area of criticism of feminism. Therefore, this paper, with a descriptive-analytical study and a comparative approach, analyzes two authors' viewpoints on women. It is worth noting that in analyzing these two works, various themes such as feminine thoughts have a high frequency with measures such as emotional expression of narratives, loneliness of women, male dominance, emotional divorce and betrayal and we have explored them in this article. The findings show that despite all the problems, women have had a positive and growing performance and are trying to develop a new writing style.

Keywords: Social Novels, Feminine Writing, We are no Longer your Slaves, Under Wings of Sadness.

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English Abstracts

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The language of the journal is **Farsi (Persian)**.

Journal's Policy: This journal specializes in publishing novel findings derived from scientific research endeavors in the fields of translation, text comprehension and understanding, and semantics in the nation language and literature. The above-mentioned research can be conducted as comparative studies between different languages and literatures.

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In the Name of God
the Compassionate, the Merciful



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