چکیدهٔ انگلیسی مقاله‌ها

Comparative Comparison of "Climax" in English Rhetoric and "Ertefa" in Persian Rhetoric

Yaser Dalvand*

Abstract

Climax is one of the topics that appear both in English rhetoric and in the plot of the story. In the present article, it has been adapted the rhetorical aspect of this array to one of the forgotten arrays in Persian rhetoric called "Ertefa: height" (or "Ertegha"). Considering the evidence for these two arrays and their naming, the result of this research suggests the similarity of these two. Also, considering that the “Bathos” and “Anti-Climax” are against Climax, in English rhetoric, in the other part of this article, evidence of Persian texts titled "Ehbat" is presented and analyzed using the method of analysis which is exactly the same as the English rhetoric in them, although not mentioned in the past rhetoric under a particular title.

Keywords: Rhetoric, Height (Ertefa), Climax, Bathos, Anti-Climax.

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Comparative Study of Sustainability Themes in Behzad Kermanshahi and Muhammad Mahdi al-Jawahiri Poetry

1. Katiur Ziraksaz[*], 2. Ata Alamasi[**]

Abstract

The passionate poems and writings that have condemned oppressors in their history, and in front of it, they admired freedom and liberty, all is components of sustainability literature. In this regard, the present article is in descriptive-analytic method and And has been done according to the school's view of comparative literature schools, which does not merely consider the existence of an influence on the conditions of comparison between the two poets And it focuses on the artistic beauty of the works of the two poets, examines signs of Stability and resistance in Behzad Kermanshahi's poetry and Iraqi poet Muhammad Mahdi al-Jawahiri's poetry. Initial research studies show that in the poetry of two poets, we can see signs of resistance to oppression and the invasion of foreign enemies and the tone and style of the two poets differ according to the political and social conditions governing their life, and these themes appear in their poetry in the form of patriotism, fighting against the enemy, criticizing the rulers of time, praising the Imams (as) and religious figures as a symbol of resistance.

Keywords: Comparative Literature, Resistance literature, Behzad Kermanshahi, Muhammad Mahdi al-Jawahiri.

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Examples of "Wife and Woman" in the Quran and the Doubts Surrounding it

Nasrin Ansarian*

Abstract

The discussion of the existence and absence of synonymous terms in the Qur'an has always been a matter of interest from the scientific circles of the Qur'an in the history of Islam. One of the synonyms of the Quran is the two words "Wife and Woman" which, in the first glance, there is a doubt about being synonymous among them, but the precision in their use in the Qur'an indicates the difference between them. The purpose of this article is to prove that there is no sequence in their meaning and to achieve the difference between these two words. Therefore, in this paper, by analyzing the verses containing these two words or derivatives, we have tried to make the difference between the two terms. The present study, using the method of rational and revelatory research in a library method and analyzing descriptive processing, explains the problem. The purpose of the study was to find that several groups in the Quran have been "parity". Regarding the lexical meaning of the two words in some verses, the assumption of replacement of two words is not conceivable. Also, in verses that assume the replacement of two words is conceivable, the constraints in the meaning of "Wife" do not allow the replacement of the term "Woman". The study of the verses in which these two terms are used indicates that the purpose of the developmental parity in the universe is to achieve a religious parity and the goal of genetic parity is also religious parity to reach the growth of the human race.

Keywords: Quran, Wife, Woman, Genetic Parity, Religious Parity.

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Intertextuality of the Quran and Hadith in the Prophetic Eulogy of Ibn Daghir Helli

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Abstract

One of Poetic themes that was prevalent in the early days of Islam and over the course of fourteen centuries, numerous odes have been written about it, is the eulogy of the Prophet of Islam (pbuh) and many of poets in different periods have described the various facets and events of his life. One of these eloquent poets is, "Mughames ibn Daghir Helli', a Shiite poet in the ninth century AH; a poet who, with his own affection, has many odes in the friendship and affection of the Prophet and his holy clan. In one of his Prophetic eulogy with 46 bits and its beginning is: "O camel driver, you must stand on the Prophet's doorstep; Stand up on the doorstep of someone who is the best messengers". Seyyed Ali Ashour gathered this ode in Masouat al-Zeynabiyeh (AS) and He has poetry about the characteristics and position of the Prophet, the description of his name In previous heavenly books, the events of the time of birth, and so on and ends it with the issue of caliphate and its usurpation from Imam Ali (as) .This article is intended to describe this valuable ode by easy translation of the work, referring to the verses and hadith and narration sources.

Keywords: Intertextuality, Quran, Hadith, Eulogy, Moghames ibn Daghir Helli.

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Comparative Study of "Death" and "Life" in the Poems of Abu al-ʿÀlaʾ al-Maʿarri and Shoorideh Shirazi

1. Mahmoud Reza Tavakkoli Mohammadi[*], 2. Mohsen Asghari Pahlavan[**]

Abstract

"Death" and "life" have always been one of the issues that human beings have had over the years to examine its truth in order to succeed in the philosophy of the existence of these two important things. Death and life have always been one of the issues that humans over the years have been focusing on exploring the truth, so that they can understand the two of these important issues (namely, death and life) in the existential philosophy. Obviously, such an important issue concerns the minds of the poets who are more sensitive to ordinary people and just because of this, among the poets, some of them put the subject of death and life as their own effects to express their thoughts and concerns about it. The present study is a comparative study based on the American school and descriptive-analytic approach to the viewpoint of Abu al-ʿAlaʾ al-Maʿarri (973-1057), Arabic poet of the Age of Abbasid, and Shoorideh Shirazi (1897-1926), a Persian poet of the Qajar era on the subject. In this research, after referring briefly to the life of two blind poets, the similarities and uncertainties of their viewpoint about the two themes of "death" and "life" have been examined and the reaction of these two poets and the results of their views on these two issues are expressed. Findings of the research show that the views of both poets on the important issue of "death" and "life" are fundamentally different in some cases. Shoorideh Shirazi believes that life is a way of achieving eternal bliss and happiness and in his view, death is starting again, but Abu al-ʿAlaʾ al-Maʿarri loses his life in the face of death because of fear, and has a pessimistic view of life.

Keywords: Comparative Literature, American School, Life, Death, Abu al-ʿAlaʾ al-Maʿarri, Shoorideh Shirazi.

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Comparative Study of the Refining Process of Existence in Mythology of Iran and Mesopotamia

1. Leila Hashemian[*], 2. Mojtaba Soltanian[**]

Abstract

The refining process of the universe is a worthy subject of thought which has been narrated in most of the mythology and ancient texts of many great civilizations in various ways. The purpose of this study is to compare and achieve similarities and differences which is associated with the process of refining the world in Iranian and Mesopotamian mythology. Therefore, in each section, the ancient text translation of the world's refined narrative is initially presented and then, prominent indicators that can be compared and evaluated separately have been investigated. It is worth noting that most of the ancient narratives relating to the refinement of the world follow a general pattern, but naturally they may have differences in detail. One of the most important results of this research is the fact that only in Iranian mythology; the purification factor of the world was winter and cold and this agent is a devilish element. Also, according to myths, the process of refining the world in Indian mythology is an everlasting event occurring in certain times. In addition, it should be added that this great event has not happened in Iranian mythology, and it is a phenomenon that will occur in the future.

Keywords: Refining the world, Myth, Jamshid, Utnapishtim, Myth of Atrahasis.

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