

چکیده انگلیسی مقاله‌ها

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

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

(Received date: 2015/06/07; Accepted date: 2015/10/12)

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.*

* PhD Student of Arabic Language and Literature, Islamic Azad University of Garmsar;

** PhD Student of Arabic Language and Literature, Islamic Azad University of Garmsar

*** MA in Arabic Language and Literature and a member of Young Researchers Club, Islamic Azad University, Islam Abad Gharb

E-mail: masoubavanpouri@yaboo.com ✉

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*

(Received date: 2015/07/10; Accepted date: 2015/10/12)

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 post-modern. 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.

* PhD. Student of Persian language and literature in Kharazmi University, Tehran;
E-mail: mustafasharifi129@gmail.com

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

1- Qasem Mokhtari* . 2- Fateme khirati**

(Received date: 2015/08/14; Accepted date: 2015/10/12)

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 Lobnan. 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 lobnan, 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 immortalities such as Lag, traditionalism, colonialism and wrong beliefs, while patriotic concerns, defence 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.*

* Associate Professor of Arabic Language and Literature at Arak University, Arak;

E-mail: q-mokhtari@araku.ac.ir

** M A of Arabic Language and Literature from Arak University, Arak

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

Haidar Mahallati*

(Received date: 2015/09/03; Accepted date: 2015/10/12)

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, studding on inspiration source of theses tow 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.*

* Assistant Professor of Arabic Language & Literature at the University of Qom, Qom;
E-mail: dr.mahallati@yahoo.com

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

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

(Received date: 2015/06/24; Accepted date: 2015/10/12)

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.*

* Assistant Professor of Russian language and literature at at Allameh Tabatabai University, Tehran;

E-mail: M_eskandary@ut.ac.ir

** PhD student of Russian language Teaching in Tebran University; Tehran

E-mail: Ali.saeidi64@ut.ac.ir

Beihaghi History and Futurism

1- Yadollah Nasrollahi* . 2- Shabnam Vahab zadeh**

(Received date: 2015/05/29; Accepted date: 2015/10/12)

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.*

* Assistant Professor of Persian Language and Literature at Azarbaijan Shahid Madani University, Tabriz;

E-mail: Y_sasr.com@Yahoo.com

** M.A student of Persian language and literature in Azarbaijan Shahid Madani University, Tabriz;

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

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

(Received date: 2015/05/18; Accepted date: 2015/10/12)

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-kehial) 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 QeysarAminpour'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.*

* *Assistant Professor of Arabic Language and Literature at Institute for humanities and cultural studies (IHCS); Tebran*

E-mail: *saberehsiaavashi@yahoo.com*

** *M.A student of Arabic language and literature in Institute for humanities and cultural studies (IHCS); Tebran*

CONTENTS

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

Sabereh siavashi & Mohammad Khosravi

Beihaqi History and Futurism

Yadollah Nasrollahi & Shabnam Vahab zadeh

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

Mehnoosh Eskandary & Ali Saeidi

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

Haidar Mahallati

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

Qasem Mokhtari & Fateme kbirati

**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

**Comparative Analysis Origins of Resistance literature
in Poetry of Ali Foudeh and Sepideh Kashani**

Hadiseh Motavalli, Narges Lorestani & Masoud Bavan Pouri

English Abstracts of Papers

Writing Style and Acceptance Procedure

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.
 - Articles must be original and creative.
 - Scientific research methods must be observed and authentic, original references are must be used.
 - Each article includes an **abstract, an introduction, the main body, research method and conclusion**.
 - All articles will first be reviewed by the Editorial Board. In case they meet the policies of the journal, they will be sent to expert referees.
 - In order to maintain impartiality, names of the authors will be removed from the articles. Upon receiving the referees' views, the results will be discussed in the Editorial Board, and, in case of acquiring the necessary score, articles will be accepted for publication.
 - The Editorial Board keeps the right to freely accept, reject and edit articles.
 - Priorities in publishing articles depends upon the decisions of the Editorial Board.
 - Article Arrangements:
 - The article title should be short (at most 15 words) and should be indicative of the article's contents.
 - The author(s) name(s) must be given in the center of the page, below the abstract title. The academic level(s) and affiliation(s) of the author(s) needs to be given on the right-hand side. The corresponding author must be determined with an asterisk and his or her email must be given in footnotes.
 - Abstract can be at most 10 lines in length.
 - Provide the abstract with at most 5-7 keywords.
 - The introduction needs to include research questions, hypotheses, review of literature, main references and research method, and it acts as a beginning to lead the reader towards the main discussions.
 - In the main text of the article, author(s) propose topics and analyze them.
 - Articles must include conclusion.
 - Appendices and other comments need to be placed at the end of the article.
 - Bibliography, pictures, tables and figures, with detailed descriptions, must be given in separate pages.
 - Line spacing must be set at 1 and margins from top and bottom must be 4 centimeters and from left and right must be 4.5 centimeters.
 - Articles need to be written using Microsoft Office Word(2007-2010). For Farsi texts, use **B Nazanin** with a font size of 12, for Arabic texts use **B badr** wit a font size of 12 and for English texts, use **Garamond** with a font size of 10 (Bold).
 - Reference Arrangements:
 - In text citations must be arranged by providing, in parenthesis, author's(s') surname(s), year of publication, volume and page numbers. Eg: (Safavi, 2005, 4: 200).
- Books:** Author's surname, Author's name. (Year of Publication). **Name of the book** (B/I). Name of translator or editor. Edition. City of Publication: Publisher.
- Journals and Periodicals:** Author's surname, Author's name. (Year of Publication). «Title of article». Name of editor. **Journal's name** (B/I). City o Publication: Publisher. Page numbers.(Eg: 123-156).
- Collections:** The author's surname, First name (of the author or authors), (Year of publication) «The title of the paper», Editor or Compiler's name, *the title of the Volume*, Place of publication, Publisher, Page numbers.
- Electronic Resources:** Author's surname, Author's name. (Last date of revision in the website). «Title an subject». Name and address of the website.
- The article must be arranged in at most twenty 23-line page.
 - Article(s) must meet the requirements of Section 2 (Scientific Requirements) and must be arranged according to Section 4 (Format and Style). Article(s) need to be submitted online via **www.cronl.ir**
 - Articles extracted from theses or dissertations must be accompanied by a letter of confirmation from the supervisor, and the name of the supervisor must also be mentioned in the article as an author.
 - Authors must guarantee that they have not simultaneously submitted their articles to other journals and promise that they will not submit their articles to other journals until the status of their article in the journal of **Journal of Comparative Researches of Nations Language and Literature has been determined**.

Scientific Advisors

Allahdadi Dastgerdi, Zohreh	<i>Assistant Prof. (Allameh Tabataba'i University)</i>
Eskandary, Mehnoosh	<i>Assistant Prof. (Allameh Tabataba'i University)</i>
Ghabool, Ehsan	<i>Assistant Prof. (Ferdowsi University of Mashhad)</i>
Karami Mirazizi, Bijan	<i>Assistant Prof. (Allameh Tabataba'i University)</i>
Manouchehrian, Alireza	<i>Assistant Prof. (Allameh Tabataba'i University)</i>
Shafiee Navvabzadeh shafiee, Sepideh	<i>Assistant Prof. (Allameh Tabataba'i University)</i>
Salas Raffei, Beatris Kristina	<i>Assistant Prof. (Islamic Azad University North Tehran Branch)</i>
Shobairi, Najmeh	<i>Assistant Prof. (Allameh Tabataba'i University)</i>

This Issue's Scientific Advisors

Allahdadi Dastgerdi, Zohreh	<i>Assistant Prof. (Allameh Tabataba'i University)</i>
Bashi Zadeh, Soodabeh	<i>Assistant Prof. (Allameh Tabataba'i University)</i>
Dansh Pajohan, Manouchehr	<i>Assistant Prof. (Faculty of Science and Technology al- Farabi University)</i>
Ghabool, Ehsan	<i>Assistant Prof. (Ferdowsi University of Mashhad)</i>
Ghorbani, Zohreh	<i>Assistant Prof. (Allameh Tabataba'i University)</i>
Karamzadegan, Zahra	<i>Assistant Prof. (Allameh Tabataba'i University)</i>
Karami Mirazizi, Bijan	<i>Assistant Prof. (Allameh Tabataba'i University)</i>
Manouchehrian, Alireza	<i>Assistant Prof. (Allameh Tabataba'i University)</i>
Safieh Navvab Zadeh Shafiee, Sepideh	<i>Assistant Prof. (Allameh Tabataba'i University)</i>
Taj Bakhsh, Esmaeil	<i>Associate Prof. (Allameh Tabataba'i University)</i>

In the Name of God,
the Compassionate, the Merciful



Journal of
Comparative Researches of Nations Language and literature

Vol. 1, No.1, Autumn 1394 (2015)

Director in Charge and Published by: Saeed Ghasemi Porshokoh Ph.D.
Editor in Chief: Shirzad Tayefi Ph.D.

Editorial Panel

Alizadeh Khayyat, Naser	<i>Prof. (Azarbaijan Shahid Madani University)</i>
Bayat, Mohammad Hossein	<i>Associate Prof. (Allameh Tabataba'i University)</i>
Ganjian Khenari, Ali	<i>Associate Prof. (Allameh Tabataba'i University)</i>
Malmir, Timoor	<i>Prof. (University of Kurdistan)</i>
Mastali Parsa, Gholamreza	<i>Associate Professor (Allameh Tabatabaei University)</i>
Mohammadi, Ebrahim	<i>Associate Professor (Birjand University)</i>
Mohseni Nia, Naser	<i>Associate Professor (Imam Khomeini International University)</i>
Mostafavi Sabzevari, Reza	<i>Prof. (Allameh Tabataba'i University)</i>
Rahimieh, Nasrin	<i>Associate Professor (University of California, Irvine)</i>
Safavi, Koorosh	<i>Prof. (Allameh Tabataba'i University)</i>
Shaciri, Hamidreza	<i>Associate Professor (Tarbiat Modarres university)</i>
Shikher Betnagar, Chandar	<i>Prof. (University of Delhi)</i>
Sparham, Davood	<i>Associate Prof. (Allameh Tabataba'i University)</i>
Tayefi, Shirzad	<i>Associate Prof. (Allameh Tabataba'i University)</i>
Vaez, Saeed	<i>Prof. (Allameh Tabataba'i University)</i>

Managing Director: Barzegar, M.

Persian Editor: Barzegar, M. **English Editor:** Ghasemi Porshokoh, S., PhD.

Typeset and layout: Ghasemi Porshokoh, S., PhD.

Address of journal: <http://www.cronl.ir>

Lithography, printing and binding: Abnous Press

Price: 45,000 Rials

Circulation: 100