

چکیده انگلیسی مقاله‌ها

The Myths of Cain and Christ in Poems of Shamloo and Sayyab

Mostafa Khodayari*

Abstract

In myth, superhuman and extraordinary heroes are present that interpret the world with their actions. Therefore, the myth have language specific. Thus, poets put in front of the reader a world full of mystery using myths, symbols and signs which can be easily understood language and poet purpose only by familiarity with them. Ahmad Shamloo and Badr Shakir al-Sayyab, two famous poet poetry in Iran and Iraq, have portrayed their community politicaly and socialy using elements such as myths and this comes from almost the same events and concerns in life of Shamloo and Sayyab and it makes close the idea of these two poets. By searching in the works of Shamloo and Sayyab in the field of processing the myth of Cain and Christ, we encounter with common and distinctive themes that arose from similar environments such as place of birth, religious culture and cultural similarities as well as their the same social and political conditions. In this research, we've reviewed myth of Cain and Christ in poems of two mentioned poets and then, we have analyzed and explained the similarities and differences between them in using of the myth of Cain and Christ.

Keywords: Myth, Cain, Christ, Shamloo, Sayyab.

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(Received: 18/09/2016; Accepted: 26/10/2016)

A Comparative Study of Didactic Poetry of Naser Khosrow Qobadiani and Mahmoud Warraq

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3- Narges Lorestani***

Abstract

Didactic poem is a poem that the main purpose of poet in it is training wisdom and ethics or explaining of issues and religious thoughts, educational, philosophical, scientific and instructive themes. This type of literature existed in Iran before Islam, but the main time of its formation is the fourth century AH. Didactic poetry in Arabic literature does not have certain background and it is derived from incoming cultures at the time of the Abbasid and it is named Abban ibn Abdul Hamid Al-Laheghy its founder. Naser Khosrow Qobadiani, poet Seljuk era, and Mahmoud Warraq, an Iranian poet Abbasid are two of the poets that have filled their poetry of advice and judgment themes. The common didactic themes in poetry of two poets are: speaking way, patience, fighting against oppression, honesty, avoiding of lust and greed. This article attempts to explore and study the common literary genre in Persian and Arabic literature using the analytical method and according to the American school of comparative literature and also examines common didactic themes in poetry these two great poets.

Keywords: Comparative literature, American school, Didactic literature, Naser Khosrow Qobadiani, Mahmoud Warraq.

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(Received: 10/08/2016; Accepted: 26/10/2016)

A Comparative Study of Concepts and Themes in the Works of Abbas ibn Ahnaf and Nizami Ganjavi

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Abstract

One of the research areas of comparative literature is Ghazals that Many poets have payed it in both Persian and Arabic literature. Therefore, in this study, the authors have examined the lyrics of Abbas ibn Ahnaf and Nizami Ganjavi who have excelled in the Ghazals. The lyrics meant here is not the traditional form, but it means romantic and tender words between the lover and the beloved. In this article we have tried to pass on poetry of Abbas Ahnaf and Nizami Ganjavi and the introduction of their poem position. Then, we have examined comparatively imaging elements two common romantic themes of two poets in two poems of Nizami Ganjavi, the Khosrow and Shirin and Layli and Majnun and poetry of Abbas ibn Ahanf who are the chaste and pure poets. This research was conducted with the library method and analyzing and describing method. Moreover, we've reviewed influences of both poets from the Holy Quran and the teachings of Islamic culture.

Keywords: Comparative literature, Abbas ibn Ahnaf, Nizami Ganjavi, Ghazals.

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(Received: 15/08/2016; Accepted: 26/10/2016)

Convergence and Divergence of War image in French and Persian Literature; A Comparative Study of “Journey to the End of the Night” by Celine and “Scorched Earth” by Ahmad Mahmoud

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Abstract

War as a destructive phenomenon imposes on countries is not just for fighters, but invades whole nation. Art and literature are rich and largely influenced. Given the cultural and ideological differences of the countries attacked by the war, it's interesting to know how and why the picture diverges in fact each nation through its literature. For doing this job we propose to study, in a comparative perspective, both French and Persian novels written about the war “Journey to the End of the Night” of Luis Ferdinand Celine and “Scorched Earth” of Ahmad Mahmoud. In the first, we try to show the social condition of the people during the war, the hard life of men and destructive consequences during the war. Both novels strongly highlight the absurd aspect of this phenomenon and condemn it. The aim of this paper is to compare the language and narrative style of these two authors. It's interesting to study the vision of these two writers, as we study the concept of death and heroic and patriotic design.

Keywords: war, absurdity, Journey to the End of the Night, Scorched Earth, Céline, Ahmad Mahmoud

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(Received: 13/08/2016; **Accepted:** 26/10/2016)

A Comparative Study of Numbers Archetype in the Poem of Tahereh Saffarzadeh and Mahmoud Darwish

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Abstract

Archetypes are the same and common ideas in the mind and the unconscious of human beings that show itself in the form of common beliefs at any age and their recognition may increase our understanding about the deep cultural, moral and religious currents. Jung mentions several archetypes in his works and counts each of them from the most meaningful of manifestations of the collective psyche alone or in the general link together. In this research, we have investigated archetype of numbers between Iranian and Arab poets, Tahereh Saffarzadeh and Mahmoud Darwish, according to the American School of Comparative Literature and descriptive – analytical method. The main question in this research is that each of these two poets, what attitude has to the numbers in their poetry according to nationality, the position of the time, place and circumstances of their inner thoughts and how is employed them each of two poets. Some of the results include: A) the numbers of one and five in the poetry of Mahmoud Darwish and numbers of four and seven in the poetry Saffarzadeh have high frequency. B) The number of three is used in the poetry Saffarzadeh, but Darwish did not use it. In contrast, Darwish has paid attention to the number of six, but Iranian poet is not used it.

Keywords: Archetype, Numbers, Mahmoud Darwish, Tahereh Saffarzadeh, Comparative literature.

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(Received: 03/07/2016; Accepted: 26/10/2016)

The Nativist Poems of Nimā Youshij and William Butler Yeats in Poetry about Decolonization

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Abstract

This article is intended to provide a postcolonial reading of Nativist works by Nimā Youshij and William Butler Yeats. In postcolonial studies, a nativist writer and artist is someone who exploits the customs, traditions and folk art of his country for reporting and poetry composing. A nativist writer or artist refers to the roots of his culture and avoids imitating Western culture. Edward Said's defines the concept of nativist writer beyond this and knows him a thinker who uses not only of his native art and culture, but he also uses structures and methods of Western culture to express thoughts and feelings of their land. Yeats, Irish poet, is example of this definition who borrows the findings of English tradition and culture to express concepts and recovery Irish culture. The authors intend to introduce Nimā Youshij as a nativist poet using the definition of Edward Said, who is the founder of modern poetic culture in Iran with the help of Western free verse.

Keywords: Myth, Imperialism, Native Poetry, Nimā Youshij, William Butler Yeats.

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(Received: 06/06/2016; **Accepted:** 26/10/2016)

A Comparative Study of Sarandibiyat of Mahmoud Samy El-Baroudy and Masoud Sa'd-e Salman's Habsiyat

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3- Hamid Reza Gholami***

Abstract

Mahmoud Samy El-Baroudy, Arab's leading and contemporary poet, known to "God of sword and pen", is of poets that have spent a large part of his life in exile and on the Island of Sarandib. His poems in exile which is known to Sarandibiyat, is the most important and the best part of his poems. On the other hand, Masoud Sa'd-e Salman, The famous Persian poet, also has spent much of his life in prisons of "Sou", "Dahak", "Maranj" and "Nây" and composed his best poems in the period of imprisonment which is called to "Habsiyat". This research has been able to compare the poems of two mentioned poets during exile and imprisonment in language, image and concept. As regards Masoud Sa'd-e Salman and Baroudy are two poets from the two cultures and different era, we cast a look at the similarities and differences two poets in their imprisonment. Then, we've discussed about the reason of their imprisonment.

Keyword: Samy El-Baroudy, Masoud Sa'd-e Salman, Exile, Fatherland, Habsiyat, Sarandibiyat.

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(Received: 30/08/2016; Accepted: 26/10/2016)

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English Abstracts

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Journal of

Comparative Researches of Nations Language and literature

Vol. 2, No. 5, Fall 2016

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Address of journal: www.jcronl.ir

ISSN (Print): 5899-2476

ISSN (Online): 5092-2476

Circulation: 50

Price: 70,000 Rials

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