

A Survey of Homogeneous Themes of Resistance Literature in the Poetry of Ahmad Rami and Seyyed Ashrafeddin Guilani

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Received: 29/01/2018; Accepted: 03/07/2018

ABSTRACT

Ahmad Rami and Seyyed Ashrafeddin Guilani, nicknamed Nasim-e Shomal, are modern contemporary poets in the Egyptian Arabic movement and the Iranian Constitutional Revolution. Being a contemporary of each another, the two have the theme of resisting literature as one of the most important features of their poetry. The present research, using descriptive-analytical method and a comparative approach, examines the similarities and differences between the ideas of Ahmad Rami and Nasim-e Shomal in the application of the elements of resistance literature in their poems. The results of this study show that patriotism, freedom seeking, allusion to national heroes, hope for a promising future, invitation to fight, and calling for unity and solidarity are among the most important shared elements of resistance literature in their poetry. Also, both the poets express deep concern for and condemn the situations in the affairs of their countries. But the language of Nasim-e Shomal was more straightforward and biting than Ahmad Rami in criticizing the oppression of rulers and colonizers. Also, Nasim-e Shomal is more proficient than Rami in utilizing symbols in poetry, and, unlike Rami who writes frankly, he has often expressed his poetic messages ironically.

Keywords: resistance literature, theme, Nasim-e Shomal, Ahmad Rami.

Confrontation Between Male and Female Fictional Writers of Resistance Literature in the Reflection of Female Characters in Terms of Feminist and Ontological Approaches

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Received: 27/01/2018; Accepted: 07/07/2018

ABSTRACT

Many cultures around the world educate girls and women in a way that they find significance only in their dealings with men. Deeds and behaviors of women are defined by the first sex, i.e. man, and cultural and historical determinants are at work to implement some laws in the conscious or unconscious minds of men of all lands to resist women's struggles to be disentangled from the norms. Simone de Beauvoir argues that all societies strive to provide some definition about women and regards them as the second sex to finally educate women to be women; however, existentialism asserts that humans' existence is dominated by others before they come to the existential stage of "I." As a result, each man is decayed in others' existential quality, and this is a kind of tyranny. Also, it is emphasized that few people try to free themselves from such tyranny. Considering women's place in resistance literature, the present research applies descriptive analysis to comparatively investigate the question of existentialism in male and female authors to discuss the way women in the selected stories are educated to be women. One can conclude that female writers have been predominantly knowingly and occasionally unknowingly displaying this issue in their stories. However, in male writers' works, one can face a more masculine approach and writing as well as the lack of concern about this issue.

Keywords: Woman, feminism, existentialism, resistance literature, novel.

The analysis of the "time of fault" story based on Joseph Campbell's single-myth theory

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Received: 29/04/2018 ; Accepted: 31/10/2018

ABSTRACT

Based on Joseph Campbell' theory of monomyth, the hero's journey begins with an archetypal invitation coming from hero's unconscious mind. Following the invitation, the hero moves from the community (the consciousness mind), achieves new capabilities in unknown worlds through special trainings, and goes through initiation. The journey is marked by symbols and signs in the dominant archetypes of societies. Following his return from the journey, the hero obtains the capability of guiding others. The present article, after discussing the stages of the heroic journey, uses descriptive-analytical method to investigate Mohammad Reza Kateb's Time of Fault and its applicability to Joseph Campbell's theory. In this novel, the hero protagonist of the story "Abroo" is separated from his people and undergoes special educational stages in a mountain, which symbolizes an obscure land, in order to be capable of being reconciled with his own unconscious mind. After going through the stages and return, the hero comes to support marginalized people.

Keywords: return, monomyth, initiation, journey, hero.

Review the narrative time in the memory of Da According to Gerard Genet's theory

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Received: 15/11/2017 ; Accepted: 30/04/2018

ABSTRACT

The two effective elements of the plot and time are integral parts of stories and they play significant roles in the narrative. Each story is based on some events that the author has chosen according to a special timeline; if the element of time is not observed in narratives, we encounter a set of events whose coherent narration by the author and coherent reception by the reader prove to be impossible. Gerard Genette is a structuralist theoretician who has presented comprehensive discussions about the issue of time in narrative in three aspects of "order, continuation and frequency." Based on Genette's theories, this study tries to show that the element of time is the most important element in the biography "Da." Narrated by Seyyedeh Zahra Hosseini and edited by Seyyedeh Azam Hosseini, "Da" is one of the contemporary works in the field of resistance literature which deals with the subject of war. The most prominent narrative feature of this novel is the use of time as a retrospective element and the fact that events are narrated according to their time of occurrence. The primary focus and descriptions of "Da" is related to the main event (war). When it is discussed, the time of the story is negatively accelerated so that the reader does not understand the passage of time. All these features, in addition to making the narrative interesting for readers, mainly keep the documentary nature of the work.

Keywords: time, narrative, acceleration of narrative, "Da," Sacred Defense.

Analysis of Resistance Themes in Akhavan Sales' Poetry in the Light of Pierre Bourdieu's Theory of Practice

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Received: 06/04/2018 ; Accepted: 26/09/2018

ABSTRACT

Society and literature have a reciprocal relationship, and literary works are both products and producers of life and the social environment. Pierre Bourdieu's theory of practice deals with the interaction between literature and society and their mutual impact on each other. Field, mode, and action form the three pillars of the theory of action. It is one of the applied theories for the sociological analysis of literary texts on which the theoretical framework of this research is based. The present study investigates the second phase of Akhavan Sales' poetry in the light of Bourdieu's theory of action through a descriptive analytical approach. The research findings indicate that Akhavan is classified as an independent author in Persian poetry. He has had a stable personality and has never used his poetry as a service to the masters of power and the owners of wealth. Changing poetic iconization, use of epic language, tone and rhythm, symbolic expression, depiction of society and the State's oppression, representation of the dominant suppression in society, delineation of poverty, the struggle to resist the dominant oppression, etc. can be cited as his most important actions.

Keywords: Pierre Bourdieu, Theory of Practice, Action, Personality, Akhavan Sales.

Content Analysis of German Resistance Poetry and Iranian Sacred Defense Poetry

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Received: 18/08/2018; Accepted: 04/02/2019

ABSTRACT

Resistance literature is the call to withstand during revolutions or in the eras of tyranny and the invitation to fight against an external, internal or even sensual enemy existing from the beginning of mankind. Authors have written this type of literature in all societies according to the culture of that society. This genre includes various manifestations, each of which has its own formal, linguistic and content features. One of these manifestations is the resistance poetry which has assumed a unique place among poetic genres due to its unique content and theme. This genre was welcomed by poets around the world, especially after the two World Wars. In Iran, this kind of poetry has long been practiced by poets, but after the onset of the Imposed War, the genre was further practiced and came to be known as Sacred Defense poetry. The present article thematically compares German Resistance poetry (about the two World Wars) and Iranian Sacred Defense poetry through finding and investigating the ideas used in them.

Keywords: Resistance Literature, Sacred Defense poetry, Resistance poetry, the two World Wars, Ideational.

The Influence of the Discourse of the Islamic Revolution on the Structure and Content of Gheisar Aminpoor's Poetry

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Received: 21/06/2018; Accepted: 17/10/2018

ABSTRACT

Resistance or endurance poetry is one of the Iranian poetry genres. During the Iranian Islamic Revolution and the Imposed War, many poets wrote poetry in this genre and became classics. One of these legendary poets is Gheisar Aminpoor. In the early years of the Islamic Revolution he joined the Artistic Field of the Islamic Propagation Organization and was influenced by the discourse of the Islamic Revolution. Aminpoor became canonized in revolution and war poetry by writing the "morning breath." However, he was alienated from this approach in his later works, while the influence of war and the Islamic Revolution lingered on in his poetry. The present study investigates the impact of the discourse of the Islamic Revolution on the structure and content of Aminpoor's selection of poems. To this end, four volumes of his poetry were analyzed, and the relationship between the structure and content of these volumes and the discourse of the Islamic Revolution were discussed. Findings of this article show that Aminpoor's poems have specific relationship to the discourse of the Islamic Revolution in 1360s and a general one with it in 1370s.

Keywords: Gheisar Aminpoor, War poetry, Endurance literature, Discourse of the Islamic Revolutionz.

Literary and Historical Study of Selected Fictions on Khorramshahr

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Received: 02/06/2018 ; Accepted: 18/11/2018

ABSTRACT

The outbreak of the Imposed War is the most important event of our country in the past few decades, and the occupation and liberation of Khorramshahr is its climax. Since speech and literature, similar to other phenomena, are influenced by external events, this study applies analytical approach to investigate the literary properties, elements of fiction and historical authenticity in 9 stories and a story collection (containing 3 short stories) written about Khorramshahr in different years. Results showed that these stories have progressed in terms of the elements of fiction while they have regressed in terms of the diversity of literary properties. In terms of intellectual properties, these stories have not been significantly different in their subjects in these years. In most parts of these stories, the fictional events and historical realities about the war coincide. Also, the authors have showed less interest in using historical authenticity of persons and places in their stories in recent years.

Keywords: Khorramshahr, Elements of fiction, Stylistics, historical authenticity.