

## Investigating the Effect of Iranian Sacred Defense Poetry on Palestinian Resistance Poetry Based on the American School of Comparative Literature

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### ABSTRACT

Resistance poetry is one of the subjects of world literature in which religious concepts and ideological patterns, whether explicitly or implicitly, have been institutionalized. Thus, an investigation of the interactions among poetic discourses, especially the one between the Islamic Revolution discourse and that of the Imposed War, reveals not only the social and political contexts and the conditions of the poet's society, but also the mission of the Sacred War literature and the way the interaction in question develops, leading to a better understanding of this literary genre and its objectives. Using a descriptive research methodology and the American school of comparative literature, the present study examines the influence of the discourse and ideology of the Sacred Defense poetry on the Palestinian resistance poetry in the works of ten Iranian and Palestinian resistance poets, the ideological status of the Revolution and the values coming from it, the way these discourses are reflected by the poets of the two countries, and the interaction between the Resistance poetry and the Imposed War phenomena. Undoubtedly, the Islamic Revolution of Iran and the eight-year Sacred Defense era are the most influential periods in contemporary Iranian and world history and are appropriate contexts for the emergence of ideological discourses in all popular movements in the world.

**Keywords:** imposed war, the Islamic Revolution discourse, resistance literature, Iranian resistance poetry, Palestinian resistance poetry, American school of comparative literature.

## Resistance Elements in the Poetry of Tahereh Saffarzadeh and Sepideh Kashani

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### ABSTRACT

Considering their commitment, literature and poetry have a lasting, significant role in the culture of a nation. A great deal of contemporary Persian poetry is devoted to the Imposed War and the Sacred Defense literature. In the course of the eight-year Sacred Defense, women accompanied men in all domains and defended their country. In such a situation, some female poets expressed the concern for the legitimate defense of their country and, commemorating martyrs and alluding to various symbols and signs, protested against the oppression of Ba'athi invaders. Tahereh Saffarzadeh and Sepideh Kashani are two female poets who devoted their poetry to the defense of their country and their people. Both poets are highly interested in their land, comparing it with the mother. The two poets use human symbols such as Imam Hossein, Imam Mahdi, etc. to describe their nation's warriors and martyrs, while they use animal symbols such as wolf and negative characters such as thief and Satan to describe the enemy. The present research investigates resistance elements in the writings of the two female poets, using descriptive research methodology and studying the themes of resistance literature pertaining to the Sacred Defense.

**Keywords:** Sacred Defense, women, poetry, resistance literature, country.

## Manifestations of Myth and Epic Language in Nasrollah Mardani's Poetry

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### ABSTRACT

The consideration of myth and epic, especially the national ones, is one of the main bases in the linguistic and semantic context of Persian literature following Ferdowsi's *Shahnameh* which has continued to be significant in each era in line with literary changes and in proportion to the social conditions of that era. With the Islamic Revolution and the Imposed War, there appeared a deeper consideration of the different aspects of resistance poetry. In addition, the tendency for the epic which was an essential feature of this type of poetry increased. This result in the fact that many poets used epic language to describe the valor of the warriors of the Sacred Defense. In this article, Nasrollah Mardani's poems have been studied because they are characterized by mythical elements and epical language. Results show that considering his interest in Ferdowsi's *Shahnameh* and the sociopolitical atmosphere of the time, Mardani has used national mythology and epic language, mingling epic language with the lyrical language to fashion new capacities for myth and epic in his poetry in proportion to new needs for expression.

**Keywords:** myth, epic language, Nasrollah Mardani, Sacred Defense, resistance poetry.

## Critical Discourse Analysis of Akbar Sahraie's *Immortal Hill and the Mystery of Eshloo*

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### ABSTRACT

Critical discourse analysis originated from the ideas of linguists, in particular Halliday's functional linguistics, semioticians, hermeneutic researchers, and Michel Foucault's ideas. Since the method focuses on both the form and the content of the text, it is therefore a comprehensive approach to textual analysis. Experts such as Norman Fairclough, Ruth Vedak, Teun van Dijk, Roger Fowler, and Gunther Kress have contributed to the introduction and development of critical discourse analysis as a new field in textual analysis. In this study, Norman Fairclough's approach has been chosen as the methodology of the research. Fairclough examines the text in three levels of description, interpretation, and explanation. This method is effective in describing and exploring the author's intellectual views and his or her political and social approaches. In this study, Akbar Sahraie's *Immortal Hill and the Mystery of Eshloo*, a Sacred Defense story, is analyzed to explore the author's outlook. From the perspective of critical discourse analysis, the author in this work has sought the self-constructed revolutionary, ethical, devout, Muslim identity by choosing specific terms, using the concepts of religious discourse and linking it with the power, and generalizing this element to the contemporary era. He has succeeded in making a heroic and valiant character out of the middle-class or materially lower-class society, as well as showing the natural and gradual evolution of a Muslim man from religiosity to martyrdom.

**Keywords:** critical discourse analysis, Norman Fairclough, Sacred Defense Stories, Akbar Sahraie, *Immortal Hill and the Mystery of Eshloo*.

## **Analysis of the Role of the Author in Sacred Defense Biography (Case Study: Da Memoir)**

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### **ABSTRACT**

In the process the Sacred Defense biography goes through, the creation of the work begins with questioning, that is, the narrator opens his or her mind to the interviewer and he or she reaches into the world of the narrator's mind so that they can bring them to a space in time of war with the questions. Essentially, in the work that is created based on question and answer, the interviewer plays a significant role in its success or failure, a point that is ignored by most of the audiences of biographies. Aiming to illustrate the role of the author in the Sacred Defense biographies and applying descriptive research methodology, this study investigates the question of "how to say, write and document" with a focus on *Da* written by Seyyedeh Azam Hosseini. Findings indicate that the author has succeeded in safeguarding the work from being stricken with slogans and cleverly has chosen the right perspective for the design of his subject. She emphasizes the documentary aspect of her work, but she knows how to incorporate dramatic quality into the documentary story. Despite the large quantity, the work has proper suspense and rhythm and is not boring. The strong and fictional structure of the book fascinates the audience. Results show how saying and writing are considered to be effective factors in the reputation and durability of *Da*.

**Keywords:** biography, Sacred Defense, *Da*, Seyyedeh Azam Hosseini.

## A Sociological Analysis of Assumayser's Protest Poetry

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### ABSTRACT

War, disagreement, oppression, etc. are among the facts of Al-Andalus of the fifth century AH that led to the emergence of a sort of protest and resistance literature that stood against the adverse political and social conditions of the land. An example of the poets of this period is Assumayser who criticized the political and social conditions of his time having realized and understood the realities of his environment, aiming to preserve true Islamic ideals in his society. His poems are full of outrage, protest and criticism of the society and the politics of the rulers of the time. He also criticizes the townspeople for their jealousy by writing "chaotic poetry" characterized by aggression. This is a descriptive research with a sociological approach. Results show that the concept of criticism and resistance in the poetry and literature of this period reveals the poet's religious zeal and ardor as well as his humanitarian and patriotic spirit, feelings and emotions, making his poetry a great example of the criticism and resistance of this period. Using satiric, simple language but assuming a critical, pathetic perspective, the poet expresses his protest against his society and his era. Also, knowing the political and religious issues of his society, the poet resists the corruption, oppression, sedition and betrayal exerted on Muslims.

**Keywords:** sociological approach, protest poetry, satire, Al-Andalus, Assumayser.

## The Place of Martyrs' Wills and Letters in Literary Genres

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### ABSTRACT

Martyrs' wills and the outstanding letters written by religious leaders, thinkers, mystics, writers and all men of letters are among written and valuable works that contain a large amount of our spiritual culture. An analysis of such writings, whether as a will or as an advice or a letter, with the consideration of the beliefs and ethical teachings embedded in them can have an effective role in identifying the prevailing spiritual and ethical values in the course of Iranian history. Given the long history of such writings in advice books, the Quran, the saints and mystics' wills, etc., it is possible to regard them as a "genre" when studied with an analytical-historical approach. Also, based on J. L. Austin and John R. Searle's theory of speech act, the common features of the speech acts in these writings can be further evidence of this argument. The main purpose of this article is to prove that wills and letters, based on the analysis of their teachings and ethical content and the speech acts prevalent in them, deserve to be regarded as a genre, the one that, in addition to exerting a change in the personality of the audience, produces cultural discourses in social and even global domains. The dominant research method is a descriptive analysis based on the content analysis of the text.

**Keywords:** wills, letters, genre, speech act theory, Austin and Searle.

## Epic Dimensions of Modern Ashura Poetry

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### ABSTRACT

Along with other dimensions of Ashura such as elegy, mysticism and teaching, epic has been able to influence Ashura poetry, so that it has nowadays become one of the most important pillars of ritual poetry. Ashura poetry, by elucidating value-laden assumptions and the artistic expression of their objectives, has taken a step towards a further understanding of the foundations of ritual poetry. In Ashura poetry, Imam Hussein (A.S.), Hazrat Abbas (A.S.), Hazrat Zeinab (A.S.) and Imam Sajjad (A.S.) are introduced as hero-prototypes because the poet, while considering the Ashura, manoeuvres on the mythical and epic aspects of these characters. The language of modern Ashura poetry is much closer to that of modern poetry, but at times it is characterized by Ferdowsi's strong language while at other times by Saadi's gentle language. This study, using documentary research and reference to sources, investigates the epic dimensions of modern Ashura poetry. Results show that in the classical Ashura poetry, epic was not widely attended to, while modern Ashura poets have paid more attention to it in semantic and lexical dimensions. In addition, the addition of epic elements has been among significant factors contributing to the prominence and persistence of some of modern Ashura poems.

**Keywords:** Ashura poetry, modern poetry, epic, language, affection, form.



## Investigation of Revolutionary Discourse in Mousavi Garmaroudi's Poetry

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### ABSTRACT

Ali Mousavi Garmaroudi is one of the poets of the pre-revolutionary Iran who wrote New Poetry with religious and revolutionary themes and continued his style after the Islamic Revolution. From the very beginning, his poetry was connected with the spirit of struggle and some sorts of social and human commitment, comprising concepts and subjects that were religious in nature and were potential to become a kind of revolutionary discourse. Gramroudi's revolutionary discourse is based on a philosophical attitude and a particular social and human approach that relies on religious teachings and values. This discourse derives from a worldview and understanding that Garmaroudi has achieved in the course of some years of struggle and is characterized by discursive elements, components and signs that are reflected explicitly and implicitly in its poems. This paper investigates the way the dominant discourse in Mousavi Garmaroudi's modern poems, which has been hailed as the revolutionary discourse, has evolved. In addition, the components and signs of such a discourse have been defined and analyzed.

**Keywords:** revolution, revolutionary discourse, human attitude, Mousavi Garmaroudi.

## Manifestations of Allusion and Simile Referring to Hazrat Abbas (PBUH) in Sacred Defense Poetry

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### ABSTRACT

This research was conducted with the aim of studying the way Hazrat Abbas (PBUH) is referred to as the subject of simile and allusion in Sacred Defense poems. This is a library research discussing instances of literary simile and allusion referring to Hazrat Abbas (PBUH) in Sacred Defense poems in the subjects of strong belief in Hazrat Abbas (PBUH), zeal, veteran and veteranship, Saqaye Karbala, Abbases of the front, the post-war society, water's thirst for retribution, the favor of the Hazrat, and Dashte Abbas. Findings show that the religious outlook existing in Sacred Defense literature and poetry indicates the religious and historical function and place of Hazrat Abbas (PBUH) in poets and veterans, resulting in explicit references to the character in allusions, similes, metaphors, and behaviorism. Also, the similarities between the Sacred Defense and Ashura and the achievements of the people present in this event have led to explicit references to Hazrat Abbas' courage and sacrifice in the Sacred Defense poetry. By simulating and expressing manifestations of Hazrat Abbas' behavior and conduct in the warriors of the eight-year Sacred Defense, poets devoted a large amount of their stylistic devices to the association of the warriors' valor with that of Hazrat Abbas (PBUH) as well as to the reconstruction of and allusion to the events of Karbala, Ashura, Hazrat Abbas (PBUH), and the Imposed War.

**Keywords:** Hazrat Abbas, Ashura, Holy Defense, allusion, simile.

## Analysis of Language and Content in the Sacred Defense Poetry

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### ABSTRACT

Understanding the language of a poet prepares the ground for a more accurate understanding of his poetry. Thus, in addition to the consideration of the content and literary aspects, it is necessary to investigate the various causes that are influential in a linguistic context. Using the library research and descriptive analysis, this article investigates the language and content of the selected poems written by some of the most prominent Sacred Defense poets. Regarding language, this study is concerned with such elements as linguistic components, mystical terms and interpretations, words and images of modern warfare, the extensiveness of the scope of vocabulary, the lengthiness of poems, etc. Considering the content, this study discusses religious concepts and devotion to Imams, the consideration of the Ashura movement, the expectation of the rise of the last Imam, proximity to the Indian style, symbolism, commemoration and description of martyrs and martyrdom, self-incrimination, resistance against oppression and the oppressor, praise of the leadership, etc. Results show that in terms of language and content, Sacred Defense poetry is characterized by unique features that is not seen prior to it and that the poets such as Nasrollah Mardani, Ali Moallem Damghani, Moshfegh Kashani, Gheisar Aminpoor studied in this article have shown concern for these features in their poetry.

**Keywords:** Sacred Defense poetry, language, content, component making.

## Relationship Between Theme and Structure in Three Holy Defense Novels by Three Authors (Ahmad Dehqan, Esmail Fasih, Ahmad Mahmoud)

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### ABSTRACT

The works written during the eight-year Holy Defense can be discussed in two ways: the material which is characterized by excruciating pain and loss; and the spiritual which is characterized by the rise of self-esteem and confidence. Human beings have a collective and historical identity. Modern man whose insight and manners are formed on such a historical and collective identity sees his future through the eyes of his ancestors. Stories are one of the most important literary genres through which favorable and unfavorable memories can be perpetuated in the mind of contemporary and future generations. In order to have a coherent narrative, all elements or the constituents of the structure need to interact with one another and have a harmonic relation with the content. The present research aims to investigate this relation in selected Holy Defense stories, focusing on a set of elements that enable the researchers to have a common, meaningful idea in the selected works. To this end, three novels including Ahmad Dehqan's *Journey to Heading 270 Degrees*, Esmail Fasih's *Winter 62* and Ahmad Mahmoud's *The Scorched Earth* have been analyzed. The result of the study shows that the structures of these prominent works serve the consolidation of their themes which contain the long-standing history of our country, namely the destruction of cities, the massacre of innocent people, the resistance of our brave nation against oppressors, and finally victory over the nefarious enemy. This study applies content analysis as the methodology using available sources.

**Keywords:** theme, structure, *Journey to Heading 270 Degrees*, *Winter 62*, *The Scorched Earth*.