

Abstract

Verb ending and its writing style in Farsi letters

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Abstract

Although more than thousand years has passed from written literature of Persian language, paying attention to the unity of writing and editing is a new topic.

This new event is because of growing public education and increasing number of printed books. Anisotropy of spelling is the result of not paying attention to establishing the grammar of Persian language. One of the important reasons for such anisotropy is the fact the user of any language acquire the rules of the language when learning their mother language. Therefore just like the social rules and regulations control the social evolutions and coordination and adopting the affairs and prevention of social chaos, the grammar sets up the linguistic relations and observing the norms and also prevents any disorders in the language with due regard to the evolutions and their developments based on the new requirements in the form of approved rules and regulations.

Entry or the subjective attached pronoun is on of the important points in Persian grammar to which less attention has been paid grammatically specially in the area of writing styles. So, in this short opportunity we try, study briefly the history of Persian grammar and spelling and its role in the Persian language aimed at reaching a unified approach and the various views in this regard have been analyzed thought a look at its background.

Key words: *entry, subjective attached pronouns, Persian spelling, Persian grammar, and Persian language.*

Shavaneh, the Iranian female pious mystic in 2nd Hijri century

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Abstract:

The Sufi woman, Shavana from Ubulla near Basra is Iranian Sufi mystic poet woman, whose incredible and splendid spirits and speeches have been quoted by many hagiographers. There is a little known about her biography and that of other Sufi women.

The purpose of this paper is to survey about her life, personality, and her works. She lived in the 2nd Hijra century and was one of the Sufi women of Basra who all had taken the path of poverty and asceticism.

Threat and sorrow is one of the features of these Sufi women. Shavaneh also was living with prayers, sorrow and continuous crying.

She had a beautiful and melodious voice. Her meetings were attended by men and women and she cited some verses before them and the audience was crying with her. Her indigent life reveals his non-interest in the world and its attachments.

She met Fuzail Iyaz, a famous khorasanian Sufi and gave him some pieces of advice. Some of her plainsongs are available today.

Key words: *Shavaneh, mysticism, Sufi woman.*

Defamiliarization in the poetries by Yadullah Royaie

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Abstract:

Defamiliarization is a term that, at first used in literary criticism by Shklovsky, the Russian formalism critic and then considered by formalist critics such as Jakobson, Tynyanov and the likes.

Jan Mukarovsky used the term “foregrounding” in this meaning. Defamiliarization includes any methods that author take advantage of them to make the world text known to the addressees and indicate the literature subject in such a way that as if it didn’t exist before. These methods will result in delay and expansion of the context meaning and so the readers will enjoy and take advantage more. Defamiliarization should be assessed by the standard language and the time of using the literary techniques by the author. In the contemporary history of Iran, a kind of style has been created by Yadoullah Royae, the contemporary critic poet, whose prominent features includes Defamiliarization.

The verses of Yadoullah Royae are studied based on the formalist theories as the as the method for this study in this article.

Keywords: *literary, criticism, defamiliarization, devices, contemporary poetry, Yadoullah Royae, norm, foregrounding.*

Sadr-ul-Din-e Eyni & Bidel-e-Dehlavi

PH.D.E. Khodayar

Abstract:

One of the biggest social and literary Process of the cultural and social and civilization of Iran which dominated for one and half of the century namely 12th century a.h. to 14th century a.h, a large part Iran in the Transoxania was Bidelism and penetration of works, speech style and expression methods of Mirza Abdoul Qadir Bidel Dehlavi (1644-1721 AD), the Persian Indian poet borne to Joghtae dynasty.

Sadr-u-din Ainee (1878-1954 AD) founder of modern Tajik literature played important role in introducing this process and had social and literature impacts. This article present a clear view upon this process based on the observable works in Transoxania. It includes six parts as set forth below:

1. Pioneers and lanners of Bedilism theory in Transoxania.
2. Ainee familiarization with Bidel.
3. First Ainee research upon Bidel.
4. Ainee and Bidel in the light of the sample Tajik Literature.
5. A survey and analysis on book written by Mirza Abdul Qadir Bedil.
6. Bidel in Ainee's book "Notes".

Key words: *Tajik literature, Transoxania in the 20th century, Bedilism, Bidel, Ainee.*

Zal & Roudabeh Story structure

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Abstract:

The article is a study of the structure of "Zal and Roodabeh" (in Ferdowsi's Shahname). To do so, it presents a description of the story at first and then of its structure. It continues to seek for these features in the texts of "Zal and Roodabeh" by presenting some proves while analyzing these elements of structure and determining the appropriateness of them. The conclusion is that the text is narrated – dramatized in which the story elements are used for promoting the story. A design including cause relations of it from the beginning to the end and strengthen it.

Key words : *story, structure, plot, point of view, character, dialogue, time and place, the story of Zal and Roodabeh*

Joint contents and ideas in Jalal-e-Ale Ahmad and Ebrahim-e-Golestan's stories

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Abstract:

Both Jalal-e-Ale Ahmad and Ebrahim-e-Golestan belong to the second generation of Iranian writers. Their close relationships and common experiences in youth have created similarities, especially in the early stories, in their stories. Ale Ahmad expressed his thoughts much earlier than Golestan; however, Ebrahim-e-Golestan has been more accurate and more successful in expressing the same ideas in his fiction. The following paper tries to study these two writers' works from two dimensions of contexts and techniques. There are many similarities between the contents of their works especially in the first period of writing story.

The similarities between the first series of the stories are of such level that perhaps it can be said that they were influenced by party-related ideas. From the story techniques, Ale-Ahmad was influenced at the first stage by the French writers in the 19th century and Golestan was influenced by the American writers such as Hemingway and Twain and Bek who were the recently known writers. The closer their physical relation, the more the differences in their stories is.

Key words: *Jalal-e-Ale Ahmad, Ebrahim-e-Golestan, story writing, joint contents, story related influence, imitation.*

Semantics and structure essence in Nima's poetry

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Abstract:

The nature of the contemporary poetry lies in coming close to the new and innovative structure aimed at presenting the conscious and thoughtful meanings and throughout this productivity, it is owned to the Nimas' mental creativity from classic poetry level to contemporary poetry birth.

The contemporary poetry enjoys a rotating structure based on the repetition of the half verse at the beginning and end which gives an especial strength to the poetry structure for inspiration of specified ideology. This repetition produces an episodic structure for the contemporary poetry like a strong skeleton while rebuilding the musical demerits due to removing the lateral poetic elements such as rhyme and identical rhyme, forming the poetry focus, coherence and poetry single tone, making stop in the poetry vertical interval aimed at promoting the reader's mentality and keeping the poetry away from becoming weak and commonplace, emphasizing and imposing the poetry message, multiplying and releasing the meaning, multiplicity and variety of being entry.

Searching for direct and indirect meaning related reasons and symbol in the contemporary poetry structure especially in the poetry by Nima as the agent and architect of the Modern Poetry, is a fundamental question elaborated in this article.

Key words: *Nima's poem, structure, poetic focus, repeated half-verse, unity of speech, poetic skeleton.*

A Survey on Arabic Poems in *Misbāh-ul-Hidāyah* and *Miftāh-ul-Kifāyah*

PH.D. S. Vā'ez

Abstract:

Misbāh-ul-Hidāyah and *Miftāh-ul-Kifāyah* is one of the most precious works on mysticism and ethics, written by 'Ezzeddin Mahmud-e Kashani. It is one of the invaluable Persian mystic and moral prose works which is rare in the Persian works following 7th century. Kashani's Friends and Followers constantly wanted him to translate the *Avalef-u-lMaaref* written by Sheykh Shahab-ud-din 'Omar-e Sohrevardi (peace be upon him) into Persian but, he evaded the task for certain unknown reasons. Finally, Kashani decided to write a book in Persian to include not only the statements of the Sheykh, but also some new and authentic contents.

This work was edited by the late Prominent Professor, Jala-ul-din Homayi (peace be upon him) in 1946 for the first time and some points and unique introduction have been added to it which I think has the value as the same as the book itself, supplied to the lover of the mystic texts.

Although he (peace be upon him) paid much attention to documentation of the Arabic verses, translation and interpretation of some verses inadvertently are far away from his keen-sighted views.

The present paper is intended to translate and determine these documentations within the scope of the author's ability aimed at restoration this respected scholar hopefully to be accepted by the readers.

Key words: *Misbāh-ul-Hidāyah*, *Arabic Poetry*, *Mystic Prose*, *Jala-ul-din Homayi*, *translation*.