چکیده‌های انگلیسی

Grammatical Coherence Factors in the Surah Naba and Its Persian Translation (Case Study of Hossein Ostad Vali's Translation)

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Abstract

One of the characteristics of the text is having coherence, Halidi and Hassan are among the theorists in this field of linguistics. According to them, the coherence of the text is caused by the factors that connect the components of the text and make it harmonious; These factors include grammatical, linking and lexical tools. In a descriptive-analytical way, this research has explained the factors of grammatical coherence in Surah Mubarakah Naba and its Persian translation by Hossein Ustad-Wali based on the coherence theory of Hollidi and Ruqiyeh Hassan. The tools that create grammatical coherence in Surah An-Nabaw in its selected translation include the elements of reference, deletion, and substitution. Among these elements, the reference element has the highest frequency in Surah An-Naba and also in the selected translation and has the greatest impact on the coherence of a part of Surah An-Naba and its translation.

Keywords: coherence, grammar tools, Surah Naba, Halidi and Hassan, translated by Hossein Ostad Wali.

The Quranic Text in the Thought of Toshihiko Izutsu, an Applied Descriptive Analytical Study of Semantic Fields of the Word "Reib"

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Abstract

To do a proper translation, the meaning of the words that are the components of the sentence must be carefully explored. Therefore, it is necessary for the translator to use the knowledge of semantics to obtain the meaning of words. One of the semantic methods is dedicated to Izutsu theory, which is used in the field of Quranic vocabulary. In order to extract the meaning of words, Izutsu deals with the meaning of the word in pre-Islamic poetry and, with a semantic look, turns to textual definition, word substitution, contrasting words, semantic field, negative form of words, synonymy of expressions and usage in non-religious context. This research, with the method of descriptive analysis, semantically examines the word " Doubt" using the first 4 methods of Izutsu. Through this research, it became clear that the word "rib" was used in pre-Islamic poetry, along with sequences such as "menun", "events", "time" and "eternity" meaning hard events, death, unpleasant events, and so on. But in the Qur'an, the phrase "Rib al-Munoon" appears only once. In religious and doctrinal concepts, the word rib has uses in the Qur'an, the true meaning of which is doubt through enmity and hatred. Therefore, in order to fully transfer the semantic units to the target language, a "descriptive" sequence has been proposed for it.

Keywords: Quran, Semantics, Izutsu, doubt, Stubborn Doubt.

Communication in the Quranic Discourse
(The Story of Virgin Mary (peace be upon her) as a Model)

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Abstract

The communication theory is one of the most important theories in new linguistics. Because language communication is a subject that includes all aspect of life and the Quran is the most complete guide to human life, Therefore we chose Quran due to its inclusion in having the best stories for comparative operations in the theory of communication. This research is an attempt to apply the theory of communication in the light of Maryam story in two surahs Al-lmran and Maryam And this story is the most amazing Quranic stories in extraordinary matters it has an effect on the human be havior. Quran has used many techniques in order to bring the advertisement to the stage of increasing the audience, as Quran includes arguments and protests against the deniers and polytheists. This research is done in a descriptive and analytical way on the one hand it describes the events that happened to Maryam And on the other hand it analyzes the story from the linguistic aspect and the theory of communication according to the data of modern linguistics. The results show that the story of Maryam includes the components and principles of linguistic communication and realizes the benefits of language styles in the story from the aspect of discourse.

Keywords: Communication theory, Quranic discourse, Maryams story, New Linguistics.

An Analysis on Religious Intertextuality in the Novel of "Amaleqat al-Shamal" by Najeeb Kilani

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Abstract

Intertextuality is one of the attitudes in the new literary criticism which speaks of reaction among texts. In this critic trend which is known in Arabic literature as "Tanas", a given text will be studied from the viewpoint of its relationship with the other texts; for, there is no independent individual text but a recall from others. Although this theory has many similarities with the classic rhetoric idioms including: "quotation, implication, literary plagiarism etc.", but contemporary critics differentiate between them. One of important subsets of it is religious intertextuality which is meant as overlap between chosen religious texts such as the Holy Quran, Prophetic Hadith, religious characters, events, and verdicts with the main text. There should be a kind of conformation between the overlapped texts so as to provide the author's aim. In this research which is done with the descriptive method and context analysis technique, we try to analyze the religious intertextuality in the novel of "'Amaleqat al-Shamal" by NajeebKilani. The result of this paper is that NajeebKilani utilized Koranic verses and Prophetic Hadith in his novel both directly and indirectly; but he used Koranic tales and the events of Islam's history only indirectly.

Keywords: Religious Intertextuality, Quranic Intertextuality, Amaleqat al-Shamal, Najeeb Kilani.

Factors of Variation in Plural Forms (Sound and Broken Plurals) in Quranic Vocabulary

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One of the important aspects of the Qur'an's miraculousness is the linguistic aspect of this immortal heavenly book, which influenced Arabic literature, and since language is the original material and the cornerstone in building every literary text, the Qur'anic verses – and the Qur'an at the height of unsublime rhetoric – should be studied from the point of view of language. And its subtleties and characteristics, it has its advantages and specializations in linguistic rhetoric. If we carefully look at the use of plurals in the Qur'an, we find that it sometimes follows the approach of the Arabs in their speech, which is the majority, and at other times we see the language of the Qur'an with a special approach in choosing vocabulary collectively and individually, and plural Salem and breaking, so that it is not imprinted with a usual linguistic character. In other linguistic and literary texts, such as what we see in the use of the singular wind and the plural wind, that each of them in the tongue of the Qur'an has different meanings in two different contexts, one of which is for mercy and the other for punishment, unless it is familiar to the people of the language and is not mentioned in the dictionaries.This is what the student of the linguistic interpretation of the Qur'an must be exposed to accurately, and this article seeks to shed light on the linguistic accuracy in the Qur'an in the use of the plural and the singular and the difference in significance between the different forms of the plurals of one word. Some of them are used for a single plural in the Qur'an, and some of them are mentioned for several plurals in different places and contexts. The factors influencing the difference in the connotation of the plural of safety and breaking in their various forms include the semantic factor, which is divided into nominal and verbal, occurrence and immutability, abundance and scarcity, and the phonetic factor, i.e. sound, rhythm and balance, and the special Qur'anic approach in the use of vocabulary and the use of the plural type and the grammatical factor. There may be other contextual reasons that we did not address. she has.

Keywords: Quranic vocabulary, plural weights, safety and breaking plurals, semantic differences factors, linguistic miraculousness.

Recitation of the Verses of the Stories of Prophet Mary and Prophet Noah (a.s.), Emphasizing a Completion Approach Instead of Repetition

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Abstract The stories of the Holy Quran are told in the form of scattered collections in different surahs. This dispersion has caused some to base their analysis on the issue of "repetition" of these collections. The present study re-reads this issue by examining the verses related to the stories of "Hazrat Maryam and Hazrat Noah (PBUH)" and with an approach based on completion, not repetition, and answers the differences between these two approaches. Among other things: the repetition approach, citing similar verses, while justifying and interpreting conflicting cases, tries to remove scenes from the same story by proving that these collections are the same and reading them repeatedly. In contrast to the completion approach, he carefully examines the differences, while pointing out their differences, discovers new effects and scenes and achieves new points. The results of the research show that by reflecting on the scattered verses belonging to each story, it becomes clear that each of these collections are different scenes of a complete story, so that its orderly arrangement Together, like the arrangement of the pieces of a puzzle, it forms a comprehensive and complete picture of the whole story. In addition, it can be said that each of these collections is actually a story within a bigger story. Therefore, the claim of repetition in these collections, relying only on the existence of a few similar verses or relying on the dignity of descent, is not acceptable and deserves serious criticism.

Keywords: Quranic story, Noah, Mary, repetition, completion.

Analysis of the Process of Meaning Production in Surah Al-Mulk (With an Emphasis on the Structuralist Approach)

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Abstract

A structural analysis, along with an assessment of the inherent levels of textual permanence, enables the possibility of attaining a new interpretation based on the system governing the text. This branch of analysis can provide a special position for Quranic studies alongside other linguistic knowledge. The structural examination of the chapters of the Quran and its explanation based on structural dualities of co-occurrence and substitution is the subject of the present research. Therefore, the authors seek to uncover the semantic conflicts in the text and its relationships in the verses based on substitution and co-occurrence using a descriptive-analytical method and theoretical concepts of Ferdinand de Saussure. The investigations indicate that in this chapter, linguistic and semantic elements have been interconnected in a linear chain and replaced, leading to coherence, continuity, diversity, and expansion of meaning in various dimensions of the chapter "Al-Mulk." The major conflict in this chapter is between the omnipotent creator and the owned creation, within which other conflicts such as between rebellious disbelievers and obedient believers, and the characteristics and attributes of each, the conflict between the powerful deity and the powerless deity, and also subsidiary conflicts such as the conflict between death and life, heaven and earth are found at lower levels. The fourfold semantic axes of the chapter are represented in various linguistic forms and levels, including continuity of meaning, novelty and imagery, the style of restriction, rhetorical interrogation, repetition, and so on.

Keywords: structuralism, Surah Al-Mulk, binary oppositions, coexistence, succession, lexical analysis.

Exploring the Translation of the Quran by Pirani and Colleagues Based on the Linguistic Model of Leech

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Abstract

The Holy Quran as a literary coherent text has used different methods to leave impression on the addressees and suggest its lofty ideas. One of the method is norm violations where it is named as "familiarity removal" and "deviation from norms "or" deviation from standard language" which is one of the most outstanding findings of Russian Formalism and its main emphasis is on the difference of a literary work with its ordinary form. Jeffry Lich the British literary critic and linguist turned on the Russian formalism theory under the title of "Norm deviation" in an applied and organized way. Lich's modeling is in fact an organized form of theories of the above linguistic school. In the present study effort is made so as to apply Lich's Octagonal Model using descriptive and critical analysis study critically different aspects of norm deviation in contemporary translation made by Abdolrahman Pirani as one of the most recent translation of Holy Quran. The finding indicates that paying attention to semantic aspects and markers of text deviating from norm may be an effective action in increasing semantic levels of Quaranic Expressions and detecting semantic and eloquent layers of the above Holy Book. But considering the fact that the above-named translation has been made by a special team apart from having many positive attributes it has not reflected the concepts arisen from Quranic norm deviation and this has been the reason for the fact that the above-named translation move away from some of the key concepts and meanings hidden in Quranic terms and expressions.

Keywords: Quran translation, formalism, Geoffrey Leach, Pirani and others.

The Musical Rhetoric of the Holy Quran and Its Impact on Literary Creations (A Case Study: Arabic Poetry of Saadi)

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Abstract

One of the rhetorical aspects of the Holy Quran is the special phonic and musical components in the Language's Form of Quran that with its distinctive features, it has created a special musical rhetoric within The language's context of the Quran. This rhetoric is not only related to auditory aspects but also has a close connection with the generation and transmission of meaning in the verses of the Holy Quran. So that it has given a specific form to the language of Quran in such a way that it cannot be classified as a poetic words or fall under the common elements of prose. The musical aspects within the context of Quran's language have been a longstanding subject of interest among rhetoricians as a rhetorical model. Among these, in the Arabic verses of Saadi's poetry, a significant manifestation of the influence of the rhetorical and musical components of the Quranic language can be observed. The influence of the musical rhetoric of the Quran on Saadi's literary creations has not received much attention in the studies of Saadi's works. In this article, in order to explain the musical impact of the Holy Qur'an in Saadi's poem, we examine the different aspects of the rhythmic and musical impact of the verses of the Qur'an on Saadi's Arabic poems. The results of the article show Saadi's various techniques in using different aspects of the musical rhetoric of the Quranic verses in his poems, as he has used the musical capacities of the Quranic verses in different positions of the inner, side and external rhythm of his poems. These methods, in addition to revealing Saadi's insights into the subtle layers of the musical rhetoric of the Qur'anic language, show his remarkable genius in the artistic use of the musical rhetoric of the Qur'an in different rhythmic levels of his poems, without having followed the path of artificiality in this work.

Keywords: Quran, Musical Rhetoric, Saadi, Arabic Poetry.

Conceptual Metaphors and Visual Schemas in Elucidating the Human Concept in the Works of Dr. Shariati and Motahhari (based on the Cognitive Linguistics Theory of Lakoff and Johnson)

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Abstract

Metaphors are the linguistic manifestation of conceptual metaphors that in cognitive linguistics refer to understanding an idea or a conceptual field based on another idea or conceptual field. A conceptual domain can consist of any systematic organization of human experience. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), metaphors can not only be used to talk about phenomena, but also to think about them with their help. The current research has examined the conceptual metaphor and the visual schema of the human concept in the works of Dr. Shariati and Professor Motahari based on cognitive linguistics, and the researcher has analyzed the schema and metaphors using the theory of Lakoff and Johnson (1980). This research is of content analysis-description type and used quantitative-qualitative method. The corpus of current research data are composed of four works by Motahari and Shariati, two of each of which were selected. After extracting the data, the researcher analyzed the data using SPSS software and the log-Liner test. The results of the research show that both authors have used conceptual metaphors and visual schemas in explaining the concept of human in their works, and their frequency is higher in Shariati's works. Another result obtained from this research shows that there is a significant difference in the representation, variety and frequency of conceptual metaphors and visual schemas in the works of Dr. Shariati and Professor Motahari.

Keywords: Metaphor, conceptual metaphor, visual schema, human concept, cognitive linguistics.

Narrative Reading of the Quranic Story of Noah (pbuh) based on the Theory of Grimas Discourse System

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Abstract

Sign-semantics is one of the domains of the discourse system that studies the mechanisms of formation and production of meaning in texts. Algerdas Grimas, a French semantist, has tried to provide a coherent model for the study of narrative and story in the field of the semantic sign of discourse. According to Grimas, discourse systems are divided into three categories: intelligent discourse, emotional discourse, and event discourse. In this article, using analytical-descriptive method, the types of discourse systems mentioned in the story of Prophet Noah (AS) have been studied. Due to the nature of the narrative discourse, this story contains numerous value-oriented aspects and actions and is noteworthy for examining the semiotics-semantics of the ruling systems in it. In this research, the desired action of the Imam, ie communicating and promoting the legitimacy and oneness of God, is shown with the help of sign-semantics. . The analysis of the action system of the speech of Prophet Noah (pbuh) shows that the first core of the narration is the action of the divine order to call for the monotheism of religion and abandon false gods. The analysis of the emotional system of the discourse of Prophet Noah (pbuh) shows that the elements of the emotional discourse produce the two concepts of teaching the program of religion and servitude and the transmission of the hegemonic discourse of the righteousness and unity of God. The analysis of the tension system of the Prophet's discourse shows that despite his logical words and enlightening discourse, he increases the knowledge of a small number of his companions, and with the increase of knowledge, their faith in the words of the divine saints increases simultaneously.

Keywords: The Holy Qur'an, the story of Noah (pbuh), semiotics, discourse systems, grimaces.

Revisiting Ashura Culture in Contemporary Shiite Poetry Based on Michael Riffaterre's Theory; A Case Study of the Ode "Al-Hossein fi Zaman al-Masrahiyat" by Jassim Sahih

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Abstract

Riffaterre's theory is a semiotic theory that is considered to be in the field of structuralism. The basis of this theory is to discover the semantic network of poetry by relying on the reader's literary ability. The main goal of this theory is to reach the origin of the poem or the main concept of the poem by passing from the primary (exploratory) reading to the secondary (reactive) reading. Primary reading is based on linguistic ability and secondary reading is based on literary ability. If all the components of this theory are identified, then the origin of the poem, the main source on which the poem is based, is identified. In this article, all the components of Riffateree's theory are first defined, and then Al-Hossein fi Zaman al-Masrahiyat is analyzed according to it. The poetic origin of this ode is the false poets of nowadays. this ode represents Ashurai culture.

Keywords: Riffaterre's theory, Ashura culture, Jassim Sahih, contemporary poetry.