

چکیده‌های انگلیسی

The Islamic Realism in the Poetry of Jaber Qomeiha (A Case Study on the Ruling Class and the Common People)

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Abstract

Islamic realism is in keeping with the school of realism in the need to pay attention to reality and to deal with its related issues. However, Islamic realism's conception of reality is quite different from that of Western realism, which is based solely on the experience and understanding of the human senses and focuses only on the physical aspect of mankind. Influenced by the Qur'an and prophetic traditions, Islamic realism is full of optimism and hope. This school does not resort to any word to express the truth and believes that man is responsible for all his words and that shameless speech should be avoided. Along with confessing to the psychic reality of Islam, the Islamic realist poet does not promote the suppression of human instincts and emotions but seeks to achieve perfection by setting the right course for the use of instincts. Jaber Qomeiha (1934) is one of the poets who tried to follow the principles of Islamic realism in dealing with various social and political issues. The present study attempts to analyze the elements of Islamic realism and how it is represented in the works of Qomeiha by relying on the descriptive-analytic method. Influenced by Islamic insights, Qomeiha criticizes the oppressive group in every class, whether rich or poor, ruler or slave, in addition to expressing the sadness of the oppressed and the poor.

Keywords: literary Schools, realism, islamic realism, ruling class and common people, Jaber Qomeiha

A Study of Evidential Constructions in the Discourse of the Holy Quran: A Case Study of Hood's Surah

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Abstract

Language is an effective tool in the guidance of man, and the audience of the Holy Quran, the Book of Allah, man. The purpose of this study is to examine the evidential constructions found in the blessed Surah Hood verses. This is the eleventh Surah of the Qur'an and contains 123 verses. Evidentiality is a linguistic tool to indicate the source of news, which in its secondary sense is also used to indicate the truth of speech. The authors sought to show what constructions of the Qur'an were used in this sura of the Qur'an, and which of the constructions has more frequency than the res. The findings showed that although the divine speech itself is a credible and solid document among the people and Muslims 'in the verses of the Holy Quran, written in Arabic, the linguistic tool of evidentiality such as the present simple, simple past, and simple future, the construction of a report 'and evidential words have been used. The results showed that present times are simple, past simple, present, and future, report constructions, emphasis, and demonstratives are other evidential constructions used in this sura, and as such, from the highest to the lowest used. Also, the future time, unlike us human beings, is considered first-hand evidence for God, because all things are in his hands and their occurrence is certain. In addition, from the examination of the verses, we found that God, when using the construction of a report, accurately mentions the sources, persons, and groups, so that the speech would be clear, and decisive. Generally, it became clear that the exact mention of the source of the report in verses and narrations is of high sensitivity, and this clarity and accuracy in accepting and receiving the article by the audience can have a significant impact.

Keywords: evidentiality, evidential constructions, Holy Qur'an, Hood Sura

Analyzing Authorship and Translation of Jurisprudential-Legal Texts Using Grice's Cooperative Principle: A Case Study of the Matajer of al-Loma'a al-Demashqiyah

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Abstract

Linguistic communication will not be formed without bilateral cooperation, and any disruption to this cooperation will affect the formation of communication and the message exchange process. Grice's cooperative principle model with considering four principles of quantity, quality, relationship and method of presentation is one the most important patterns in explaining the mutual cooperation of the contributing sides. This model is the basis of the analysis of the Matajer section of Al-Loma'a Al-Demashqiyah by Shahid Awwal and Ali Shirvani's translation of this chapter in the present study, because jurisprudential-legal texts are likely to violate the principles of cooperation due to their unique language and their particular expression. This study aims to systematically analyze of the method of authorship and translation of jurisprudential-legal texts within the framework of the cooperative principle model in order to reveal the communication issues between the exporting and recipient parties in the type of Jurisprudential-Legal. The method of this research is descriptive and analytical. The results showed that the verification or violation of the cooperative principle in the translation of the Matajer does not only depend on Shirvani's style of expression and writing, but that the style of writing the source text also helps verify or violate the cooperative principle; The process of realizing or violating the cooperative principle in the Matajer and its translation is neither fixed nor predictable; The cases of verification or violation of the Cooperative Principle in Matajer's translation are not always the same as the cases of verification or violation of them in its source text; Quantity and method violate the cooperative principle in the Matajer and its translation, more than quality and relationship.

Keywords: authorship and translation, jurisprudential-legal text, al-Loma'a al-Demashqiyah (Matajer), Shahid Awwal, Ali Shirvani, Grice's cooperative principle

Recognizing the Character of the Hero of the Qur'anic Story of Hazrat Yusuf (Pbuh) Based on the Six Virtues and Character Capabilities in Positive Psychology

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Abstract

The emergence of action in any story depends on the presence of characters in it; for this reason, character is one of the most important elements of the story. Personality can be analyzed and identified based on the views of thinkers in different sciences. The view of positivist psychologists about the virtues and capabilities of character is one of them. According to them, virtues have six components namely wisdom, courage, moderation, justice, love and excellence. Achieving these six virtues is possible through methods called character capabilities with twenty-four components, so the six virtues and character capabilities are a suitable framework for character analysis in the story; Therefore, in the present study, the character of the hero of the Qur'anic story Yusuf (pbuh) has been analyzed based on it with the descriptive-analytical method in order to get to know his personality type. The results of the research show that the character of Yusuf (PBUH) has all the six virtues, while his virtues are represented through ten capabilities and these capabilities are mostly in the face of anti-heroes and in limited cases in interaction. It has been updated with other characters and has resulted in positive effects for the hero and some of them.

Keywords: character, hero, positive psychology, six virtues, character capabilities

Criticism and Analysis of Duality and Contradiction in Yahya Bin Hamza Alavi's Approach to Eloquence

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Abstract

The use of rhetoric by thinkers as a technique to express ideas has led to the emergence of certain literary styles that are hidden in rhetorical theories. The effect of such approaches is evident in the topic of eloquence as one of the most challenging rhetorical topics. Yahya bin Hamza Alavi (749 AH), a thinker of Arabic heritage, tries to explain the concept of eloquence in the rhetorical book "Al-Taraz; the Implication of the Secrets of Rhetoric and the Science of Miracles" from various angles. The attitude governing the book indicates that Alavi is trying to introduce a middle approach in rhetoric using rational arguments. Therefore, in order to understand Alavi's protest style and criticizing the duality in his chosen method, this article tries to re-examine his thought process in rhetoric through recognizing his thought. The result of the research shows that Alavi has a conflict with a kind of dual separation in arguments and style of finding fault with literalists. Examining eloquence in two structures, the order of meanings (negation of literalism) and the order of words (literalism), the separation of words and meanings, and commitment to the author of the word have increased the duality and intellectual conflict on his thought. In the conflicts, Alavi is influenced by Razi and while aligning with Jurjani, he is not aligned with Sheikh.

Keywords: Yahya Bin Hamza Alavi, duality, vocabulary, meaning, eloquence

The Textual Interaction in the Poetry of Ibn Abi al-Hadid: A Descriptive, Analytical and Historical Study

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Abstract

Intertextuality is one of the critical terms that appeared in the sixties of the last century, but in terms of concept it has deep roots in Arab criticism, despite the difference in names and descriptions according to its type and degree. They all feed into the current concept of intertextuality, and the poetic text can be treated according to mechanisms. Intertextuality. The importance of research in studying historical intertextuality is highlighted in order to reveal the poetic features that distinguish Abu Al-Hadid's poetry. Behind the poet's drawing from various sources, religious and traditional, is a group of cultural and psychological motives that combine to form a rich reference, providing the poem with renewed vital energy, removing it from the direct and automatic control that has characterized some poems in the history of literature, and thus the poem gains a new cognitive richness. And renewed, it gives it a state of dynamism and formation, because cultural transformations require the poet to be familiar with the different references and opinions that prevail in his era or precede it, and he must be open to different cultures and absorb them. Ibn Abi Al-Hadid wrote his poetry in this vision, so that His poetic text is intertwined with various historical texts, all of which constitute the architecture of his poetic text, floating on the surface of the text sometimes and diving into its depths at other times. Abu Al-Hadid is considered a fertile foundation for various studies, because of the various works he presented that made him popular among scholars, and because his poetry was distinguished by its diverse ways of employing traditional symbols in its linguistic uses. Abu Al-Hadid's poetry contains many historical intertextual manifestations, and from this we deal with his poems within the framework of intertextuality with the sources drawn and benefit from the descriptive and analytical approach.

Keywords: poetry, Ibn Abi al-Hadid, textual interaction, historical

Statistical Stylistics of the Story of Prophet Moses (pbuh) in Surahs Qasas and Taha based on Honor's theory

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Abstract

How the words are placed in the sentence and its role in conveying the desired meaning to the audience is investigated in a branch of rhetoric science called "stylistics". This research aims to investigate the way of telling the life story of Prophet Moses (pbuh), which is one of the most repeated topics of the verses of the Quran, from the point of view of statistical stylistics and based on Honor's equation. For this purpose, verses 3 to 50 of Surah Qasas and 9 to 98 of Surah Taha have been selected. The results of the research indicate that the highest vocabulary richness is related to the section "Denial of miracles and non-acceptance of monotheism by Pharaoh and his followers" in Surah Qasas and the section "Childhood story of Prophet Moses (PBUH)" in Surah Taha and the lowest vocabulary richness in Both surahs are also related to the section "The end of Pharaoh and his followers and the reward of the believers". In addition, statistics show that in sensitive situations or expressing various topics, such as: expressing the quality of the conversation between Prophet Moses (pbuh) and Pharaoh, God's speech with Moses (pbuh) in the land of Tuwi and also when The direct addressee of the verses is the person of the Holy Prophet (PBUH), God has avoided using repeated words and has expressed the main and key contents in a concise and useful manner; Therefore, this has caused an increase in the lexical richness of the mentioned verses.

Keywords: statistical stylistics, lexical richness, Honor's equation, the story of Prophet Moses (pbuh), Surahs Qasas and Taha

Studying the Function of Emphasis, Its Connotations, and the Problems of Its Translation in the Holy Qur'an

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Abstract

Emphasis means that the speaker or writer confirms and emphasizes the validity or importance of something by using it in meanings and ideas to highlight and clarify them and remove any doubts or ambiguities in that case. Emphasis is one of the functions and through it, any textual element can be emphasized, whether it is the whole sentence or a part of it; also, with it, the writer confirms the specific word or content of a sentence. Emphasis is used as one of the linguistic and spiritual components for rhetorical purposes and has wide and different functional frameworks and networks in different types, tools and applications. In addition to describing the position of emphasis and its effect in the rhetoric of Surah Fater, the present essay has tried to describe two categories of methods and tools of this linguistic-spiritual component, to reflect the manner and quality of its interpretive translation in the target text; Because Emphasis is considered as an important textual element that plays a role in the formation of the text in the Arabic language, despite its wide range in meaning, rhetoric and usage. Sometimes the commentator, translator or non-Arabic speaking reader considers it very simple and to the extent that sometimes it is not of much value; therefore, it is necessary to address it so that the reader can explore the deep meaning of this heavenly text. The result showed that the meaning creates various structures and combinations in the verses; In other words dealing with the issue of protest and stating the inevitability of resurrection in Surah Fatir has been the main factor of emphasis in this Surah. Also, in the target text, attention has been paid to reflect accented letters rather than abstract accents from syntactic structures.

Keywords: linguistic indications, emphasis, interpretative translation, rhetorical purposes, Surah al-Fater

Rhetoric of Conceptual Metaphors of Human Animalism in the Holy Quran

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Abstract

In the Holy Quran, several conceptual metaphors have been used to define the nature of a righteous person and a sinful person in various situations and conditions; Among them is the metaphor of "animalism" which depicts humans especially in the conditions of disbelief and sin. In the present research, which was carried out in a descriptive-analytical method, an attempt has been made to investigate the animalization of humans in the text of the Qur'an by using the rules of conceptual metaphor in order to determine what concepts in the text of the Qur'an from the field of origin "animal" to the field of destination. "Man" is projected? What are the most important maps resulting from this projection? What is the effect of using the conceptual metaphor "man as an animal" in explaining the Islamic view of man? The results of the present research show a remarkable correspondence between the different behaviors of animals and humans in traits such as knowledge without action, worldliness and greed, disbelief, shirk and denial of God and idolatry, stubbornness in disbelief, and animals such as dogs, goats, donkeys, Pig, zebra, worst creature and spider have been used to objectify the above concepts. Also, animalism has been used to visualize the human condition in Mahshar, especially in the form of visual metaphors (grasshoppers and butterflies). The use of conceptual metaphors with an animalistic approach causes a deep understanding of abstract meanings and the institutionalization of the effect of verses in human existence.

Keywords: Holy Quran, conceptual metaphor, human animalism

Phonological Stylistics of the Supplication of Sabah by Imam Ali (peace be upon him)

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Abstract

The words of Masoomeen, peace be upon them, is the most eloquent and expressive words after the Holy Qur'an, and the ultimate of this rhetoric can be found when they pray to the Supreme God. By examining these sources in the context of current sciences such as stylistics, not only one can discover their literary subtleties, but also their subjects and contents will be explained to the audience. Over the last few years, science of stylistics has been used many times in the analysis of the Holy Quran and other religious sources. Stylistics analysis examines a literary text in various layers such as morphological, syntactic, rhetorical and phonetic, to express the mindsets and feelings of the author to the audience by examining the features of each layer and the repetition rate of them in the text. One of the most precious prayers that amazes the reader with the power of its words is Sabah prayer of Imam Ali (peace be upon him). In this research, a descriptive-analytical method has been used to evaluate the stylistic analysis of Sabah prayer from the phonetic layer perspective in order to extract its unique phonetic features. Some of these features are: division of phrases into three or four-sentence sections, elegance of repeating some letters in order to induce feelings such as paying attention to the spiritual world, expressing inner helplessness, and creating the warmth and the fervency in the prayer. The aforementioned features, along with some other phonetic items, make the reader's heart overflow with the feeling of humility and intimacy toward Almighty God, and the concepts of prayer will remain in his mind.

Keywords: Ilm al-Badi', spiritual music, inner music, asceticism, Ibn Mu'tazz

Dialogue between Text and Reader, and Vice Versa, in Letter 53 of Nahj al-Balagha: A Study Based on Bakhtin's Theory of Dialogism

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Abstract

"Bakhtin's polyphonic theory" gives a new reading of the text and guides the audience to discover the inner layers, various and sometimes hidden and unspoken sounds of the text in order to disrupt the monophonic atmosphere that dominates the society and the society He created several sounds along with various conversations. Therefore, while analyzing the key concepts of Bakhtin's conversational logic and polyphony, in an analytical-descriptive way, this researcher compares and explains the conversation of the text with the audience and the audience with the text in Letter 53 of the Imam (a.s.). The result of the research shows that this letter has the characteristics of dialogue logic such as: two-way speech, chronotope, carnival, phonetic propositions, conversation with different groups, the sound of words, the link between the author and the reader, and vice versa, the link between the audience and the text. This means that although we cannot deny the dominant presence of the Imam (a.s.) in this letter, what is more important here is the interaction between the statements of several voices that appeared in the speech of the Imam (a.s.) and can be understood with the help of the polyphonic theory. It is identification and they are the basis for creating metafictional and metatextual discourses.

Keywords: dialogic logic, Mikhail Bakhtin, Nahj al-Balaghe, Imam Ali (pbuh), letter 53

Typology and Modeling of Quranic Similes and Parables and Their Educational Implications for Literary Courses

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Abstract

Looking at specialized courses in order to create educational situations is an approach that has always been approved and welcomed in educational circles. In this regard, the aim of the current research is to know the types of Quranic similes and parables in order to extract their descriptive model and to obtain the relevant educational implications for literary courses. To achieve this purpose and due to the multifacetedness of this article, the research method is a combination of descriptive phenomenological steps in the phase of referring to the verses of the Quran, analysis and coding of data using the database strategy method with MAXQDA software in three sections: open coding, axial coding and selective coding and The inference method is from the basics in the educational implications section for specialized courses. The researchers first had a complete reading of all the verses of the Quran and then coded, categorized and typified the extracted data and used the extracted final model to infer educational implications. The results of the research indicate that there are 112 open codes related to parables and similes in the verses of the Qur'an, which are categorized in the form of 4 optional codes: human, scientific, religious, and resurrection. The above four categories are divided into six core codes in the next step. Then, these data were extracted and analyzed for literary courses in two sections: analysis of Qur'an literary data and meta-analysis of educational data.

Keywords: typology, modeling, Quranic proverbs, similes, Quran, educational implications, literary lessons