

The Comparison of Religious and Quranic Components in Poetry of Two Poets of the Islamic Revolution (Ali Moosavi Garmaroodi and Ali Moallem Damghani)

Zeynab Bagheri Najaf Abadi¹, Farzad (Javad) Abbasi², Seyed Hossein Seyedi³, Parvin Dokht Mashhor⁴
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Abstract

Verse is an artistic phenomenon which arises out of specified feeling and thought. For this reason, it is regarded as one of the most evident artistic fields which direct people toward religious thoughts and the Quranic teachings. In this article, the religious and Quranic components in verse of two poets of the Islamic Revolution (Ali Moosavi Garmaroodi and Ali Moallem Damghani) have been studied, criticized and compared based on the religious beliefs, religious customs and traditions (prayer, worshipping, etc), attachment to the religious great men, Islamic ethics and Quranic inferences. Findings of this article indicate that frequency of all five components determined in verse of both poets is high and considering characteristics such as religious character of the poet, the religious family in which he/she has grown, participation in Islamic Revolution struggles, being active in the formation of committed artistic flow after Islamic Revolution as verses of both poets allowed presentation of religious and Quranic components studied in this article. From the quantitative viewpoint, the verse of Moosavi Garmaroodi has referred to the religious beliefs more than other components while verse of Moallem Damghani has a higher frequency of the Quranic inferences and particularly use of the Quranic stories compared with other components.

Keywords

Ali Moallem Damghani, Ali Moosavi Garmaroodi, Islamic Revolution verse, Quranic teachings

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The Study on The Features of Children's Literature Books

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Abstract

Since there are differences between needs and qualifications of children and adults and considering that children are in the stage of intellectual and emotional growth, they are limited in experience, vocabulary, understanding level and the like which will be reduced when the children grow up. It can be said that children require their own literature which can satisfy their need in different ages and take a step in expediting their intellectual and emotional growth. Therefore, all writings which the adults have written for the children cannot be called "children's literature". There are many books which have been written for conveying scientific material without any artistic distinction while literature and art are the inseparable part which doesn't let any literal and cold writing to be placed in their category. Therefore, the special writings for children should be able to affect the addressees and be presented with proper language and method which they understand. In this article, a children's literature, the aims of the children's literature and specifications of verse and prose of the children are explained in detailed and finally, the result of the material is presented.

Keywords

Literature, Children's Books, Creativity, Image

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The Comparative Study on Two Persian and Arabic Poets and Painters (sohrab sepehri, Jabran Khalil Jabran)

Dr. Mohamad Shayegan Mehr¹, Jafar Amuzade Mahdiraji²
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Abstract

Sepehri is an Iranian poet and painter and Jabran is also Lebanese poet and painter. They were thinking about the law of nature in the new technology era and devoted their time to it. Nature and its natural elements inspire their delicate verse and they took a step in heart of nature. Nature is the shelter and sanctuary of most poets in the world because they think that nature is the center of love and kindness. Sepehri finds his utopia in nature: I didn't see two pines hostile. Jabran also addresses donations of nature to human: o' earth, how kind you're toward your children, we cry but you smile. In the present article, the author tries to study the implications of two literary great men comparatively. There are similarities in life of these two literary and naturalistic characters. In this article, the similarities and differences of content and thought between these two poets are studied with a comparative and artistic approach from a literature perspective. These concepts are so widespread that they are out of the scope of this article.

Keywords

Sepehri, Jabran, Nature, Similarity, Difference, Verse

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Content analysis on the concept of oath and Trial in the epic works of Iran and the world

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Abstract

The present article criticizes and studies “oath”, “taking an oath” and “all types of trial by or deal” in works of the literary men and also the important epics of the human. Taking an oath was ever important in the myth and history for those claiming in the arbitration field. Some of its traces are available in writing among different nations and religions. These oaths were addressed to God, deities, gods, sacred objects, earth, sky, fire, fire temple, and sacred books and sometimes these divine trials were performed with element of water and fire and *hemlock* and acid which were in the form of warm trial and cold trial through which the guilty person was separated from the non-guilty person and chaste of some accused persons was proved. There is trial by ordeal in different lands such as Greece, Iran, India, Europe and some examples of trial by ordeal are found in different literary books such as epic.

Keywords

Oath, Trial by Ordeal, Divine Trial-Fire, Water

The Comparative study on the description of Spring in Divan Manouchehri Damghani Safi Al-Din Al Hilli

Dr. Fariborz Hossein Janzadeh¹, Hasan Ghahramani², Masoumeh Zamani³
(Received in : 22/07/2017 Accepted in : 17/10/2017)

Abstract

In order to describe the manifestations of nature, poets use the analysis, allegory, simile, and abstraction, everything that can embody, live, and speak in their hearts and minds. In the literary range of Persian literature, there is less poetry in the ability of Manouchehri Damghani to portray the spring and its beauties. It must be said that Divan Manouchehri is undoubtedly one of the famous texts in the Persian poetry, which its enjoyable songs and sensational poems have been resonated in the Persian literary years ago, and he is considered as the owner of descriptive literature throughout the history of Persian literature. In Arabic literature, Safi Al-Din Al Hilli, with his unique ability to describe a pleasing manifestation of the spring, has presented great works, which introduces him as one of the greatest Arab poets in the age of decadence. He is a poet who has full control over the various forms of language and has a great power in choosing the most eloquent words and expressions, although the description section in his Divan is small, but his descriptions and symbols are excellent in the precise, good image and initiative and describes the item with detailed sensory images. The author aims to examine the subject of spring and the effects of nature in the Divan of two poets, one of which is written in Persian and the other in Arabic, and compare them.

Keywords

Adaptive Literature, Descriptive, Spring Nature, Nowruz, Manouchehri Damghani, Safi Al-Din Al Hilli

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The reflection of public culture in the poetry of Khosrow and Shirin Nezami Ganjavi with Armenian literature

Giti Faraji¹, Dr. Mouhamad Ali Posht Dar²
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Abstract

Public culture is a collection of literary and religious beliefs and information of people, which have been emerged in various manifestations, including the works of modern poetry. This article seeks to study the adaptation of public culture in the Masnavi of Khosrow and Shirin of Nezami and Armenian literature. First, we investigate the influence of comparative literature on recognizing the culture of nations and the proximity of nation's literature to each other, the public culture and its domain, the commonalities of public culture in Khosrow and Shirin of Nezami, Armenian public culture, and the aspects of the distinction between public culture elements in the two Iranian and Armenian peoples. This comparative study provides the ground for recognizing the two nations and the great Iranian and Armenian culture and civilization.

Keywords

Public culture, Khosrow and Shirin, Nezami Ganjavi, Armenian public literature, Comparative literature

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Persian book (compilation)

Mehrali Zadeh, Yalda. (2004). Globaliztaion and challenges of facing educational, training and skill-buildings systems in Iran. Ahwaz: Rasesh

Thesis:

Sarmadi, Muhammad Reza (2005). The analysis of the philosophical principles of Taylorism and total quality management in education management. PhD thesis of history and education philosophy, unpublished, faculty of educational sciences and psychology, Shahid Chamran University.

English book:

Persian article:

Safaei Moghadam, Masoud; Rashidi, Alireza and Pak Seresht, Muhammad Jafar (2006). The principle of rationality in Islamic references and its educational obligations. Quarterly journal of educational sciences and psychology. Shahid Chamran University, Vol. III, 13th year, No. IV, pp. 31-51.

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