

Proof of Sufi Pantheism Criticism

Soniya behro benamar¹, Dr. Raheb Arefi²
(Received in: 21/09/2016, Accepted in: 16/11/2016)

Abstract

The present article is an attempt to discuss the features of the minimalism school in our selected anecdotes by Molana. Given the proximity of the principles of Minimalism as a Western school to Iranian anecdotes, and considering the origins of these two literary forms formed in different cultural, political and social contexts, it is necessary to examine this issue in our anecdotes.

The purpose of this research is content extraction and content analysis. The purpose of this study is to present the effects of the minimalism school in our chosen anecdotes and to express the similarities and differences between these two literary genres. The most important findings and findings of this study are: 1- Very similarities and characteristics of the stories of the Minimalist school with the Iranian stories 2- The superiority of our storytelling stories in terms of content over the Minimalist story. 3- Expressing the definite boundary of the Minimalist school with Iranian anecdotes. 4- Explain how and why the emphasis is on simplicity in minimalist stories and Iranian anecdotes.

Keywords

Minimalism, Narrative Literature, Selected Anecdotes, Fey Ma Fey, Molana Jalaludin Mohammad Rumi.

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Proof of Sufi Pantheism Thought of Ibn Arabi in Iraqi Lyrics

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Abstract

Fakhraddin Ibrahim Iraqi Hamadani is one of those who was familiar with the works and ideas of Ibn Arabi and influenced them. Iraqi lyrics are formed based on the ideas of Ibn Arabi, especially his pantheism. One of the effects is gathering the contradictions, which are the unity and diversity about pantheism that in the field Iraqi has advantaged Ibn Arabi. In these lyrics, Iraqi mentioned issues such as pantheism. Although Iraqis opposing thinking about these issues, he seeks a unit conclusion and gets to a unit point in his mind, meaning pantheism, the world is only God and nothing else. So, he does not explicitly violate the universe and its utensils to achieve this result, but the existence is valid until when does not pay to proof of God's existence. In this article it has tried to investigate this issue through examining lyrics of Fakhraddin Ibrahim Iraqi Hamadani.

Keywords

lyrics, Iraqi, Ibn Arabi, pantheism

Kharabat (Tavern) in Diwan-e Sanai

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Abstract

Kharabat (Tavern) is the most used terms in Diwan-e Sanai. The first stage of the formation of the mystical meaning of Kharabat, was the appearance of non-mystical Love Songs which had words like describing wine and carousal, including Kharabat (Tavern) in the Sufis language and Sama Ceremony and comprehension the mystical meaning of the words linked with concept of Sokr result from mystical love that Sanai has shown it best on his Diwan. Sanai knows Kharabat the best place for the wayfarer. He believed that Kharabat is a place for moving beyond one's individuality and fading in the beloved and by using Kharabat in his poems, intended to criticism of Sufism and struggled against hypocritical Sufism, because he has excluded them to enter into the Kharabat. Therefore he had a mystical and social (anti-hypocrisy) purpose by applying the Kharabat. In the paper, it is dealt with analyzing the thoughts and attitudes of Sanai by descriptive method.

Keywords

Kharabat, Sanai, Diwan

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Nostalgia Pragmatics in Abdul Wahab al-Bayati and Fereydoon Moshiri's Poets in the Romantic

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Abstract

Nostalgia or homesickness is a mental mode that sometimes appears in person unconsciously, and then becomes a thought. In the field of literature, this phenomenon has brought into the view of many scholars and poets. Abdul Wahab al-Bayati and Fereydoun Moshiri, magnate Arabic and Persian literature poets, according to individual, social, political circumstances of their era, despised present time and attempted to find a replacement in order to get rid of unorganized and unpleasant situation of them. These two great poets seek their own desire sometimes by taking refuge in the past and sometimes by dreaming of the next time. Homesickness, taking refuge in childhood, idealistic nature and future are nostalgia components of the poets. In this study the author has dealt with examining the quality aspect of nostalgia or homesickness and its manifestations in the poems of the two poets. This paper has studied advent of psychological – social phenomenon in poetries of these poets, by a descriptive- analytic method and by referring to online and library resources. The most important data of the reearch is citing poetic books of Bayati and Moshiri, and resources related to the theme of nostalgia.

Keywords

Abdel Wahab al-Bayati, Fereydoun Moshiri, nostalgia, romanticism

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Charaterization in Savushun

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(Received in: 03/07/2016, Accepted in: 04/10/2016)

Abstract

Her heroes are groups of antagonist and her characters mostly enjoy real identity . And one the symbol a social leve because the sketch of reality is of prime significance to him and is not in Swashan are the products of their owner feelings and emotion special in there time own time. she tries to mix present and future and portaries life as the repetition and duration of history that always is in progress. It look s ahead to bright future resurrection whene human beings are revelated from slavery darkness.

Keywords

Personas and symbols – the fucher of hime

Invocation in the Important Epics of the World

Dr. Amir Smaeil Azar¹, Dr. Raheb Arefi²
(Received in: 26/06/2016, Accepted in: 28/09/2016)

Abstract

In this paper, it is dealt with derivation of prayer and praise as common feature among all global epic heroes and studied ritual and worship differences. It will be answered the question about whether epics' heroes were egoist and arrogant or modest and humble people and they got help from the eternal divine power in sensitive times. The research is based on library and content analysis method. In the article, we have realized the importance of prayer and praise as a supernatural and energetic power and during sensitive and critical times within the heroes of popular epics and that for praise they sheltered in specified places and used particular methods and procedures and sought help and assistance from their own Almighty God to overcome the forces of evil.

The prayer and glorified God and the sense of worship were created with the human race from the same age of advent of man on the earth, when Adam was descent on the earth to ignore his error.

By studying the remaining paintings in caves and ancient heritage of early humans, the sense of worship in them is evident.

Later, by originating great epics such as, the Iliad and Odyssey, Aeneid, Mahabharata that are epitomize of ancient myths and cultures of the human, it is clearly seen prayer and praise and a sense of worship among the mythological heroes of the epics that they are rooted in ancient history of human.

Keywords

prayer, praise, Iliad, Aeneid, Shahnameh, The Odyssey, Mahabharata

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university textbooks in the Humanities.

Persian book (compilation)

Mehrali Zadeh, Yalda. (2004). Globalizaion 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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