
Successive Protasis Clauses in the Holy Quran

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Abstract:

The ordinary form of conditional sentence in Arabic includes just two parts: protasis clause and apodosis clause; However, it might be possible to extend the number of the first part by joining two or more protasis clause and putting them together, with or without conjunctions. The using of this new combination (i.e. two successive protasis clauses and one apodosis clause) has been known as one of the most important problems in the field of conditional sentences. Therefore, it has continuously been brought into study from various aspects of Arabic grammar, principles of jurisprudence and commentary of the Quran. Thus, the experts have presented several theories of its grammatical and semantic structure. Considering the importance of such sentences, this article involves the study of semantic relationship between different types of clauses in conditional sentences in the Holy Quran, taking the grammarians' and commentators' points of view into account and discussing their opinions in this case.

Keywords:

Conditional sentence, Protasis clause, Semantics, The Holy Quran.

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The Influence of Fatimid Religion on the Poetry of Mu'ayyad fid-din al-Shirazi

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Abstract:

This article examines the effect of Fatimid Religion on the poetry of Mu'ayyad fid-din al-Shirazi and his personality dimensions and its influence in Arabic literature and thoughts in fourth hegira century. As we know, fourth hegira century has many literary characteristics in terms of verbal and spiritual scopes and Islamic and Arabic literature and thoughts in Islamic and Arabic countries have been influenced by Islamic-Arabic heritage. Now Islamic and Arabic literature carries works from many countries and for this reason, regional works are seen in the works of Islamic and Arabic literary researchers in recent era. In this article while expressing the reasons for flourishing this era, we try to introduce the philosophical personality of Mu'ayyad fid-din al-Shirazi and explain the manner of combination of his poetical literature with Fatimid beliefs interpretation and philosophy.

Keywords:

Arabic poetry, Fatimid beliefs, Mu'ayyad fid-din al-Shirazi, Philosophical personality.

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Stylistics Research on Correctness of Relation of the Poem Related to Imam Ali (Pbuh) Based on Yuol Equation

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Abstract:

One of the noteworthy issues for researchers is to attribute the text to its author. One amongst literary texts, which its relation correctness is still under discussion, is poem related to Imam Ali (peace be upon him). Therefore this article studies the correctness of the relation of this poem based on actuarial statistics and using actuarial equation of Yuol, British famous scientist. Yuol equation is one of the new actuarial stylistic methods to determine the authors' methods and correct relation of their text. This equation emphasizes on the number of special repetition of names in the texts which their relation is dubious and fishy. At the first step, an article pays attention to definition and explanation of theory then this theory will be matched to seven thousands words of Nahj al-Balaghah and poems of Imam Ali (peace be upon him), as paradigms of research. The present article has reached the following results:

- 1- Decisive and categorical relation of all the poems to Imam Ali (pbuh) is not correct because there is no complete accordance in special repetition between method of Nahj al-Balaghah and Imam's related poems.
- 2- There is a probability that most of the rhymes are not by Imam (pbuh) because method of two texts are not close.
- 3- We cannot say poems are not by Imam (peace be upon him) because there is no much difference between the methods of both texts.
- 4- Later results showed that the claim of gatherer of Imam's poems, stating that all poems are by Imam (pbuh), is off cast.
- 5- The results of execution of Yuol equation emphasizes Muslim scientists' view, stating that most of the poems are not related to Imam Ali (pbuh).

Keywords:

Actuarial stylistics, Nahj al-Balaghah, Poems of Imam Ali (pbuh), Yuol equation.

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Honor in al-Sahifa al-Sajjadiyya and its Technical and Aesthical Study

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Abstract:

In Imam al-Sajjad's time the religion principles faced widespread corruption and deviation because of the tribal prejudices prompted by Umayyad rules, the corruptions and the ideological deviations which propagated, and also the attenuated revolutionary spirit. Imam al-Sajjad confronted this wave and tried to awaken Muslims so that they did not follow this wave. This action was done through a specific literature; it was supplication literature due to the strong suffocation in that period. He did all his best to educate people based on Islamic pure value. Therefore; he tried to get a bounce to the Creator, and intuit pride to him. This article looks for the issue of "glory" in Imam al-Sajjad's supplications in the style of a descriptive artistic method, and surveys the roots of the reduction of the Islamic values in Imam al-Sajjad's time, and surveys imams' role, and particularly imam al-Sajjad's role in conscious of Ummah, and then tries to restrain its diversion. Then it surveys items of some supplications to realize feeling proud by Allah in people, and prevent them from bearing abjection by others; and this study comprises also the elements of beauty of the supplications which garnish it, such as instrumental music, technical forms, and verbal elements.

Keywords:

Al-Sahifa al-Sajjadiyya, Honor, Imam al-Sajjad, Literature supplication.

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The Myth of Oedipus in Contemporary Iraqi Poem

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Abstract:

Myth plays a major role in the contemporary Arabic Poem. Hence, many poets have shown a lot of interests in it and have frequently utilized it in their poems. They have used it instead of old metaphors and figures of speech. Currently, myth is considered as the essential part of the contemporary Arabic Poem. This article focuses on Oedipus and its usage in the poems of three Arab poets: Badr Shakir al-Sayyab, Boland al-Haydari, and Abd al-Wahhab al-Bayati. Since Oedipus plays a vital role in their poems, they have used it extensively. This study shows that Oedipus has emotional and moral problems in the poem of poets. In al-Sayyab's poem, however, Oedipus is suffering from social problems. According to Boland al-Haydari, Oedipus has got problems with his self, nature and existence. Al-Bayati's poem reflects the political problem of Oedipus.

Keywords:

Abolhol, Defamiliarization, Myth, Oedipus, Symbolism.

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“Repetition” in the Textual Linguistics of Halliday and Hasan and its Role in the Text Cohesion: A Comparative Analysis of the Qasi’a Sermon

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Abstract:

Repetition can refer to the recurrence of a verbal component, the concurrence of synonyms or semi-synonyms, repeated proper nouns, or any dominant terms. Repetition is common in unpremeditated speech as it allows for thinking. This literary technique has been employed from classical times for certain advantages that it has; these include the cohesion that comes about as a result of repetition among the different sections of a writing, and the highlighting of the focal point of a piece by repeating certain keywords. The present study, drawing on Halliday and Hasan, investigates the role of repetition in textual cohesion and shows how it can be seen at work in “Sermon 192” from the Nahj al-Balagha. “Allah”, a close reading of the Sermon reveals, occurs 40 times more than any other term does. There are different types of repetition at work in the text that cause textual cohesion: eight groups of proper nouns and eight groups of dominant terms. Repetition is perfectly manifested in the mentioned Sermon; the linking of old and new information by means of repetition makes the text readily accessible to the reader. In the category of proper nouns, those referring to man, time, and Truth are respectively first, second, and third in frequency. Man, fortuitous moments, time, and destination are what Imam Ali has pondered and discussed with his disciples.

Keywords:

Halliday and Hasan, Repetition, Text cohesion, The Qasi’a Sermon.

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The study of Ideas and Affections in the Ode "Blame" by Abu firas Al-Hamdani by the Psychology Approach

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Abstract:

To become imprisoned is an event that confronted the former poets with that and Abu Firas al-Hamdani is one of them. He is well-known by the poems composed in the prison and in most of them the name Saif al-Dawla was addressed to reprove him. This article studies ode "Laom Wa Eitab and analyzes the source of ideas and affections and expresses the poets personality traits, his mind of state and compliancy from the prison, meaning interconnection, goal and all of them get analyzed by the psychology approach. From this ode it is concluded that he was a romantic poet without flattery, but he was influenced by pains and dreams that show his psychic problems. The prison influenced on the poets psyche and his opinions clearly and he was completely facing contradiction meaning between weakness and power, pessimism and optimism, but finally he overcame his weakness and pessimism with patience and trust. This research expresses that the poet composed this ode to attract king and encourage him to pay ransom by different ways such as: the good ghazal of preface that agree with his goal, dialogue, admonishing and commemorating king for his services in guarding the land, and creating distressing and painful scenes that describe brutality of times and friends.

Keywords:

Abu firas al-Hamdani, Affection, Ideas, Ode "Blame", Prison, Psychology approach.

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Liberty and Patriotism Phenomena in Jamil Sidqi al-Zahawi and Abo al-Qasim al-Lahuti (Comparative Study)

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Abstract:

This study sought to examine the verses have been written in the constitutional period in Iran and Iraq And is trying to express a role that have played in the expression of important issues the poets of the era including al-Zahawi and Lahootian term. The element of freedom and patriotism, including the constitutional issues that are common in Arabic and Persian poetry and the reason it has attracted the attention of all Reasons such as: the tyranny of the rulers of the people, customs and traditions common to the wrong people, People suffering from oppression and the incidence of poverty and ignorance on them. This research analyzes the themes of freedom and patriotism in lyrics al-Zahawi and al-Lahuti.

This paper presents a comparative rinses according to the American school is trying to show Similarities and differences in the lyrics the poets So far, the results indicate that The poet angry the lack of freedom that created a corrupt political elite On the other hand, The two poets are like homeland And consider it as a house that sense of relief in the home.

Keywords:

Abo al-Qasim al-Lahuti, Jamil Sidqi al-Zahawi, Liberty, Patriotism.

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