
Application of Linguistic Context in Exegesis

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Abstract:

Context in a linguistic sense (Siaq) is the only sign that always accompanies a text (Qarinah Lafzi Muttasil). It has such an important role in exegesis that failing to observe it has led to misinterpretation of the verse and presentation of unacceptable meanings. Some important functions of linguistic context in exegesis include identification of pronoun referents, ascertainment of grammatical case, determination or preference of the true recitation, and discovery of omitted parts of a verse. Context cannot be utilised in all cases though. It is also important to realize where it should or should not be implemented. The aim of the present article is to shed light on linguistic context in exegesis in terms of its numerous roles and applicability. It aims to show that not only is context a significant element in any exegesis, it also has many more applications than examined in books on Tafsir. In short, utilising cases of actual exegesis, this research develops on previous ideas regarding linguistic context and presents exegetes with a new, comprehensive framework for application of contextual signs in order to prevent inaccuracies and deviations in the interpretation of the Quran.

Keywords:

Textual sign, Linguistic context, Siaq, Exegesis, Role.

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Feminine Myth in the Poetry of Adonis

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Abstract:

Legend is a real novel which has occurred at the dawn of time and has become a model for human actions. It was born and raised in the arms of Greek Theater. It has entered the contemporary great share of the Syrian legend where we see poets employed in their poetry and myth, including Adonis, who cared the heritage of a total myth. Adonis wants to come out of the current situation and to fly to the widespread horizon about what is required and this transformation and change are the goals. The cause of his poetry in such a relationship between myths and legends, especially its relationship to women, closely associates to this goal. In this article, we have tried through two approaches: historical and descriptive study and analysis of Myths legend in his poems. And the results indicate that the poems may appear to us in the legends in the form of women's Baath, fertility, legends canopy and lust, sacrifice and altruism .Then through these poems, we recognize the importance of women and of the place that earned in his legendary poetry.

Keywords:

Adonis, Contemporary Poetry, Symbol, Women Myth.

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The poet Aboud al-Ahmad and the Three Themes, Country, Exile and Tragedy

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Abstract:

The poem of Al-Ahmad reflects the reality of Iraqi people who bear the sorrows, which are the results of the madness of the ruling authority and the ignorance of the contemporary world. These tragedies reached al-Ahmad, sent him to the borders, obliged him to live as an immigrant and caused his death in a stranger country. Al-Ahmad left a divan (a collection of poems) which is centered on three themes, Country, Exile, and Tragedy and all these have penetrated into his poetic collection in a way it is impossible to separate each from the others. In the country part, he stands to search some remaining of the country and himself, without neglecting a moment even in a foggy atmosphere. In the exile part, he draws the road map to the grave in order to deal with the conflicts of yesterday and today, feeling successive pain, though, he struggles to overlook at the country. In the tragedy part, however, everything conspires to kill the poet, namely, he and the sorrows, poverty, illness, lack of beloved friends, exile, and loneliness lead to his death in exile.

Keywords:

Aboud al-Ahmad, Exile, Motherland, The tragedy.

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Content Analysis Top Arabic journals of the Ministry of science, Research and Technology Indexed in Islamic World Science Citation Center

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Abstract:

Present study analyzes Arabic Journals which have received rank in the Ministry of science, Research and technology and Impact factor in Islamic world Science Citation Center in 2013. After content analysis of these journals' articles, other factors such as coauthor ship, received citations rate, top and most proliferative authors and impact factor of these journals were studied. Methodology: this research with a Bibliometric approach has studied and analyzed the data related to four journals which have received impact factor in the field of Arabic Language and literature in Science Citation Index. Findings: results of this research showed that among the four studied journals, Iranian Journal of the Arabic Language and Literature has the highest impact factor (0.122) and by publishing 37.5% articles of the field of Arabic Language and literature, has the largest share of Arabic articles' publication. Content analysis of articles demonstrated that the most number of articles was related to contemporary literature subject field, old literature, literature criticism, and the least related to teaching and translation of Arabic language. Highest collaboration was among authors of Journal of Arabic Language and Literature. Investigating the authors of these journals revealed that among the four investigated journals, Mehdi Momtahan with 12 articles, and Kobra Roshanfekar, Firooz Harirchi, Nasrollah Shameli with 8 articles are the most proliferative authors of Arabic language and literature field. Most of articles of Iranian Journal of the Arabic Language and Literature are authored by Tarbiat Moddares university , Tehran University, and Isfahan University researchers, and most of the articles of Contemporary Literature Studies are authored by Islamic Azad University and Kharazmi University researchers, and finally the most number of articles of Horizons of Islamic civilization are authored and published by Humanities and Cultural Studies Institute researchers. The highest proportion of citation to article belongs to Horizons of Islamic civilization with 25.97 citations and the number of sources range from 2 to 150.

Keywords:

Arabic Journals, Impact factor, top authors, Scientific Collaboration, Islamic World Science Citation Center, Received Citation Rate.

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The Concept of History in the Novel "The Futility of The Fates" Naguib Mahfouz

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Abstract:

The relationship between the novel and history was close and it reflected the contemporary novel historical events within their habitat narrative and crystallized events, revolutions and wars that were massing in our time in the novels Including Arabic novel that her luck and plenty of historical material It then calls the critics of the Arabs as a literary genre preserves the history of the Arabs and deals with social and political currents. The history gleaned from manholes and novel one, what is the difference between them? This question hesitates in cash books and literary circles about the novel, these hybrid genres carry the critics themselves to answer him and show its impact and difference between the two axes. This study takes the novel "the futility of the Fates" to Naguib Mahfouz, a model which shows the most important citizen coalition difference between the novel and history It describes the concept of the novelist in history and function of the text. It is clear that the history of the novel turns into a genre and change course and come out of the real concept to the way or pot to answer the question novelist who wants to find an answer in his novel and not a goal, as is the case in the historical literature of Naguib Mahfouz.

Keywords:

History, Naguib Mahfouz, Novel, The futility of predestination.

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Meta-fiction Aestheticism in Post-modernist Novel (By Focus on Novel of al-Tajalliat and Malaek al-Azab)

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Abstract:

New novel in Arabic and Persian literature has passed narrative techniques and with using meta-fiction is trying to cut famous narrative techniques and creates a new structure. Jamal al-Ghaitani in his novel, al-Tajalliat, and Abutorab Khosravi in his novel, Malaek al-Azab, have trying to go in this way. The researcher is trying to search about meta-fiction evolutions in the west. In this way the western critic opinion will be defined and its using in novel will be analyzed. Then, He is trying to analyze meta-fiction used in two narrations, al-Tajalliat and Malaek al-Azab, in a comparative analysis. The researcher results that although Jamal al-Ghaitani and Abutorab Khosravi have adopted these techniques from the west, they have changed them to their own way with rely on their eastern and Islamic culture.

Keywords:

Post-Modernism, Meta-Fiction, Jamal al-Ghaitani, Abutorab Khosravi, al-Tajalliat, Malaek al-Azab.

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Highlights on al-Zawzani and His Explanation on al-Moalaqat

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Abstract:

The Seven Mualaqat is the most eloquent and most beautiful Arab ballad of the era of Jahiliyah. It has a very high position. And it is considered as a dictionary which is rich in singularities and composed of complete Arabic syntax. Due to the great importance of the scholars and literature, the commentators have described these verses. The most famous of them is the description of the al-Zawzani that is known as the description of "al-Moalaqat al-Sab'a". This book is a collection of literary treasures. We used the descriptive-analytic method in this study. We identified al-Zawzani's character and pointed to various aspects of his knowledge. We also spoke to the linguists, commentators, scholars, and literary scholars. Because they used the explanation of the true meaning of some of the narrations used in the past, or in the interpretation of some of the verses and holy hadiths, and used it to confirm their remarks. In the course of the discussion, we find that al-Zawzani has cited simple and clear terms in the description of the disciples, and his method is different in the description, and sometimes refers to the verses of the Qur'an and the noble sayings of the Prophet, and sometimes have syntactic theories and rhetorical suggestions. And this method has become a reliance on writers and literary experts. He also uses synonyms in the description of syntax that differs in their value, and this paper focuses on these values.

Keywords:

al-Moalaqat, Eloquence, Linguistic value, Syntactic value,.

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