

Analysis of the femininity identity in video art based on psychoanalysis approach of Lacan (Case Study: Pipilotti Rist)

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Abstract

This study concerns to analyze femininity identity by psychoanalysis approach of Lacan. Psychoanalysis is certainly one of the most areas of debate within feminist artists. The main question of this research is: "How does video art show the femininity identity?" So, initially we tried to categorize different influential concepts of Lacan's psychoanalysis which is necessary to get to know his attitude about gender. Video art is one of the new media arts born after World War II. Video is a medium which come to challenge other media in different subjects. In this research, we have explained how video art has tried to show the femininity identity in contrast with the other media like cinema and television. The main concern of this study is exploring the ways in which female identity is constructed and mediated through the art of video art. Therefore, some videos have been analyzed according to Lacan's theory. In this way, a women video artist Pipilotti Rist (1962) has been selected. Rist made lots of works about the female body by concentrating on color and sound. *I'm not the girl who misses much*, *Ever is over all*, *I couldn't agree with you more* and *Be nice to me* are the videos analyzed by Lacan theory about gender identity in the article. By analyzing her, it can be known that video art changes the position of women and it changes the language and structures of dominant display.

Keywords

femininity identity, Jacob Lacan, Pipilotti Rist, psychology, video art.

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Women moving from marginalization to mainstream (A study on effective socio-cultural backdrops on painter women's activities in Pahlavi era, Iran)

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Abstract

Several factors influenced on the presence of women in the Pahlavi era. In the new structures after the constitutionalism and along with modernism of Pahlavi, court became to the government and political figures changed to the people. In this era, the role of women in sexual approach, their changed from a class-in-itself to class-for-itself. The outgrowth of social backdrops caused that we can see a more active presence of women in second Pahlavi era compare to past periods in painting; accordingly the history of Tehran art galleries from 1949 until 1979 B.C and their activities corroborated this. Study of social backdrops that moved these women from marginalization to mainstream is the purpose of this article and it's an attempt to answer the question what social backdrops influenced on increasing the presence of painter women in Pahlavi era? In this study, collecting of contents is based on libraries and field research and written on comparative, descriptive and analytic method and cultural and social backdrops of women painter of Pahlavi era. We can understand that the presence of supporter man in family, learning, social class, urban life, spreading culture in public trough medias and cultural institute, legal and natural presence of queen, the supports of government and cultural politics, social movements of women and change of women role in 20 century, had a effective role in rise of painter women of second Pahlavi era.

Keywords

learning and cultural politics, painter women, urban life, social class, socio-cultural backdrops.

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Harem impact on the iconography of Fath Ali Shah

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Abstract

Sections of history were unsaid because they happened beside facts. In these situations, minds were attracted by what is visible. As a result, few facts were ignored. In many of sources that considered Fath Ali Shah's iconography, his intense tendency toward using jewelries or attention to appearance defined as his diplomatic policies toward foreigners. This note has a considerable place in art studies that no one wants to analyze it. In a comparison which is performed between the paints of harem women and Fath Ali Shah's iconography, there were some similarities that highlight womanly tastes effects on these habits. Therefore, present research considers harem and its effects on Fath Ali Shah's taste and introduces these effects by using historical-descriptive approach. View of this article is new in art studies and this is a one of important points of this research.

Keywords

Fath ali shah, harem, Jewelry, makeup, women.

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Gendered power and counter-power in Iran's cinema

Comparative comparison between films of Tahmineh Milani and Rakhshan
Banietamad

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Abstract

Regarding to the theories of power, a number of scientists believe that power is general exercised across the society through the "contextual" mechanisms. The present study aims to identify the contextual mechanisms which allow gendered power. The present study addresses the issue of how movies toward the subjugation of women and the strengthening of the masculism discourse. Also, this study examines how women's' counter discourse disrupts the pattern of power enacting. For responding to studies question gendered power is evaluated and interpreted using critical discourse analysis and Pelgi and Wodak combination approach as well as the theories of Bakhtin, Althusser, Žižek and Julia Kristeva and their most important concept such as discourse struggle, subjectivization through interpellation, fantasization, and contamination in two films of Tahmineh Milani and Rakhshan Banietamad. Findings show that the films of Tahmineh Milani are Texts of monophonic and power exerting is unilateral and it is from masculism discourse. The mechanisms of power exerting is used by masculism discourse for acts of domination. The films of Rakhshan Banietamad are texts of polyphonic and all discourses can speak. Also, Power is distributed among them. All the discourses use mechanisms of power exerting and women have resisted opportunities.

Keywords

abjection, discursive conflict, fantasy, interpellation, masculism discourse, textual power, women's cinema.

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Gender influence on literature

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Abstract

There are opponents and proponents in the new debate on feminine and masculine literature. Opponents emphasize nonsexual nature of literature, and feminist and proponents of research from different perspectives have arrived at the conclusion that feminine and masculine literatures are different. In order to find the answer to the question “does gender affect literature”, we examined and analyzed the subject with different biological, psychological, sociological, linguistics, and literary approaches, so that different aspects of feminine and masculine literary differences can be demonstrated. A literary work is the product of mentality, language, and the impact of gender on it firstly depends on two main factors. On the one hand, the intrinsic female and male differences, as the most primitive factors, impact creating mental, behavioral, intellectual, and linguistic differences in literature, and on the other hand, the gender differences in social and cultural construct, which have caused prejudice, inequality, and domination of men over women. A collection of these differences has led to creation of different mental world, worldview, experience, thought, vision, language and writing of women and men, and has revealed reflection of differences in literary works at some levels of linguistics, style, context, theme, and different type of expression.

Keywords

feminist critique, feminine literature, gender, masculine literature.

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Women's employment in the last four decades studies: A meta-analysis

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Abstract

Women's employment is one of the most important issues which are related to their social status. Attention of policy makers, administrators, legislators and elites also illustrate the importance of the quality and quantity of women's employment. By conducting a keyword search on "women ad employment" in different data bases including Iran Doc, Normags, and National Library, several studies including 8 thesis, 87 books, 132 scientific articles and 13 research reports have been found and all required data is collected since 1357 onwards. Meta-analysis method is selected to bring to light the hidden aspects of women's employment. Data analysis revealed that quantitative and descriptive approach prevails in the most of studies and minor attention is paid toward the role of women's employment in development. It is probable to say that the trend of women's employment has not been studied profoundly and no deep attention is paid to the quality of employment. The barriers of women's employment have been also studied mostly at micro levels. In fact, it is possible to conclude that the most of the studies carried out in Iran are affected by fixed and established approaches and for this reason, they could not address or explain the structural changes in women's employment.

Keywords

employment, meta-analysis, women.

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The polygamy as a cultural tradition in Sarbaz city

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Abstract

Marriage in each of the different regions of Iran is affected by the ethnic and religious beliefs. Polygamy phenomenon in Sarbaz is under debate because inside of this tradition some modernization factors also being establishment. According to this incompatibility, polygamy in the field of mental health is studied in this paper. In this study 300 men who have one wife and polygamous has been studied by using cluster sampling method in terms of mental health questionnaire (GHQ), social health questionnaire (Keyes) and Family Health (McMaster model) were studied. The results of ANOVA showed that the averages of mental health (anxiety, depression and anger) among the men who have 3 or 4 wives are decreased significantly. The averages of social health (social Integration and actualization) among the men who have 3 or 4 wives were lower significantly. Also, the average of acceptance rate was not significantly different among these 3 groups. Family health in polygamous families in terms of average turnout empathetic and emotional bond is significantly lower than in monogamous families. For conclusion, to reduce the impacts of psychological and social polygamous lifestyle on men, family therapy and professional services recommended.

Keywords

family, family health, mental health, polygamy, social health.

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The social and cultural criticism of Al-e-Ahmad and Manfaluti in relation to women issues

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Abstract

Nowadays, because of the special and pivotal place of women in the family and nurturing future generations; problems and issues related to women has become one of the main concerns of thinkers and intellectuals. Jalal Al-e-Ahmad (1302-1348 AHS) and Mustafa Lutfi al-Manfaluti (1876-1924 AD) are two of the social reformers and contemporary writers in the field of Persian and Arabic literature. Each of them has presented women issues and criticized its different aspects as the conditions of their own society and the specific viewpoint that they had toward social and cultural problems. The present study which has compared the works of these two writers with a descriptive-analytic method indicate the presence of many similarities in their approach to women issues which can be studied in six general areas including west oxification, freedom, social injustices, hijab, marriage, and science learning and while being similar in concepts they are presented in somewhat different writing styles when appropriate.

Keywords

comparative literature, Jalal Al-e-Ahmad, Mustafa Lutfi al-Manfaluti, social criticism, woman.

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