

Representation of gender in poster of Iranian blockbuster of the past fifty years

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Abstract

Nowadays, in discourse of cinema, movie poster is one of the inseparable parts of showing movie. These posters are influenced by their own social and political discourses of the time when they were produced. The current paper aims for description and interpretation of social and political changing contents of the Iranian cinema blockbuster of the past fifty years. For this purpose 47 movie posters have been chosen from the best-selling movies of the past 50 years movies of Iran, moreover, Gillian Dyer's semiotic analysis has been used as a content frame. Reporting of paper is based on changing process. Generally, the results show that movie posters are influenced by social and political discourses of the time when they were shown. It means that gender, age, hair and body covering, size, emotion expression, position, gesture, and the objects which were placed in posters, all are influenced by modernization of Mohammad Reza Shah, Islamic revolution, Iran and Iraq war, and consumerism represented in the contents of movies.

Keywords

gender, Iranian cinema, movie poster, representation, semiotic analysis.

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Virtual manifestations of "mother archetype" in the Kerman fictions based on Jung's views

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Abstract

According to Jung, collective unconscious is the valuable reserve of the human being ancestor who shares their contents between different nations and cultures. The collective unconscious contains the most important and influential content, that a person may face in life. The mother archetype is one of the most prominent and influential contents of the collective unconscious which manifests itself in real, virtual and positive or negative forms. While referring to the nature of archetypal criticism, this study discusses mother archetype, then, its virtual manifestations, such as objects, animals and nature as well as its positive and negative aspects are examined in the book "culture of Kerman people". Then, its samples are extracted from the book and the frequency of their usage is shown. Research findings showed that the Kerman fictions are rich in terms of mother archetype and they correspond to Jung's theories.

Keywords

archetype, Jung, Kerman fictions, mother archetype, virtual manifestations.

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Women's socio-cultural demands published in the Ghajar era press

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Abstract

Ghajar era opened up a new chapter in the life of Iranian women; as a result of intellectual growth in this period Iranian women got a chance to enter social scenes more than before, and their role appeared in social and cultural events. Constitutional discourse, social development and resultant freedom created a chance for women to openly express their perspectives and try to realize them; publishing feminist journals and establishing socio-political associations were among the most important means they used to achieve this aim. Shahnaz Azad (Roshdeeh) was one of the women's rights defenders in the late Ghajar era. Publishing Lady's journal, she sought to awaken and illuminate women about their rights and status. The journal published articles written by women only, mainly discussed Iranian female education and revised the idea of women absence in society. This research aims to study women's socio-cultural demands from Shahnaz Azad viewpoint and Lady's journal as well.

Keywords

education, journal, Shahnaz Azad, socio-cultural demands, women's rights.

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Review of Afghan refugee women married to Iranian girls and effects and social consequences of the country based on the geography of crime and social problems

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Abstract

During the stay of Afghans in Iran, 30 thousand Afghan women married to men. Marriage of Iranian women to Afghans is extremely worrying; in particular, 98 percent of marriages are associated with failure and homelessness. Illegal marriage problems with illegal nationalities would lead to education, healthcare and housing problems for women and children contributing to confusion and homelessness. Given the fact many of the people who accept such marriages are of poor classes of society, it is necessary to introduce them with the dark and troubling consequences of their marriage by sensible programming. Some of these women are deceived by Afghan nationalities or are girls sold by their fathers to marry Afghan men and many of their marriages fail. From the very beginning of marriage, they have to grapple with many problems. The first problem for every Iranian woman who marries to an Afghan is her loss of Iranian citizenship. After their marriage to Afghans, many of these women are abandoned across the border or return to their country with several children suffering from many psychological, social and economic problems. Such factors as lack of adequate security, scarcity and shortage of cultivated land, the low level of employment, the slow process of rebuilding the country, low social welfare and urban services, lack of adequate health care and poor education system are some of the major problems that make Afghans return to their homeland. In this study, we tried to present a trend analysis based on the facts above; the pathology is geopolitical.

Keywords

Afghan immigrant, immigration, immigration problems, marriage, return to Afghanistan.

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The perspective of Islamic feminism on the revision of Sunni fiqh; a comparative study of Aziza Al-Hibri and Kecia Ali,

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Abstract

“Islamic feminism” is an analytical-descriptive title by which western observers identify the intellectual activities of Muslim women. Muslim female scholars of “Islamic feminism”, though there is no consensus among them about this label, have various approaches and subjects of study in relation to the field of Islam and gender. Aziza Al-Hibri and Kecia Ali are two of these Muslim scholars whose research focus has been on revising and criticizing Islamic (Sunni) jurisprudence. Sharing some characteristics in their study of fiqh, they represent two different intellectual positions on the Islamic jurisprudence among the scholars of “Islamic feminism”. Both Al-Hibri and Ali consider the social contexts and intellectual dynamism of the formation era of Islamic jurisprudence. However, while Al-Hibri tries to activate the capacities of the existing fiqh to seek gender equality, Ali tries to deconstruct what she observes as the roots of gender inequality in fiqh and uncovers methodological instruments (e.g. Qias) that established inequality and hierarchal gender and sexual relations and ethics. Ali considers the approach of scholars like Al-Hibri as destined for failure because of a lack of deconstruction of the essential formulations of inequality in the formation era of Sunni fiqh. A comparative study of different suggestions these two scholars have offered unveil the horizons of “Islamic feminism” on revising and criticizing the Islamic (Sunni) jurisprudence.

Keywords

Aziza Al-Hibri, Islam and feminism, Islamic feminism, Kecia Ali, Sunni jurisprudence.

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An exploration into feminine terms in mystic sonnets of Ḥāfeẓ-e Shīrāzī

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Abstract

The present paper deals with examination of the terms listed in one hundred sonnets in Hafez's poetic collection (Divan) where one may seemingly assume them as feminine terms in order to find their latent meanings and concepts and the point that whether the poet has intended to employ these terms only for their apparent concepts or he has had some concepts beyond their apparent meanings in mind. This study is of qualitative type, research and methodology of this study is of documentary type (library) and the content analysis has been also employed qualitatively to analyze poems of Hafez. Although he has not explicitly referred to female character in his sonnets (despite the fact that there are some critiques from society about some of his sonnets, Hafez's sonnet is perfectly mystic not social; in other words, they are some love poems totally concerned with glorification and praising of God), woman has very high and magnificent position in Hafez' paradigm wherever Hafez intended to talk about his God he has described woman and her beauties for public perception and better conception and all of his lovely illustrations of female are allegory and allusion of the Lord and refer exactly to God.

Keywords

feminine terms, Ḥāfeẓ-e Shīrāzī, mysticism, woman.

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Creativity and modernism in sex removal of common and mystical languages

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Abstract

Gender combines biological, psychological, cultural, and social elements, and it is considered as a part of cultural and social identity. Language is an important element in the formation of cultural identity and cultural transmission, in fact, it occurs through the symbolic order of language. In this regard, evaluation of language fundamentals from the viewpoint of anthropology and feminist scholars, finding instances of gender discrimination and study of language in any culture, are major branches of cultural studies. Given that the community, using language, could give gender inferiority or superiority of its own, in this study, by collecting relevant information and documents by using library, as well as data analysis approach, and descriptive and critical method, aims to remove gender from mystical Persian language as an innovation in culture. For this purpose, the possibility of new readings with critical and innovative approach has been addressed. Notably, regarding planning for sex removal from Persian language, very few researches have been performed, moreover, many stereotypes in language as well as mystical languages are constantly being reproduced without being seriously examined.

Keywords

creativity, cultural identity of women, gender, sex removal, sexism.

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Alimony and treatment needs of wife

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Abstract

One of the duties of the husband in marriage is to pay alimony. In this regard, the Shiite scholars disagree in some areas, for example, in case of high treatment costs, if the cost of treatment is very significant, the scholars do not agree on whether the husband should pay or not. Accordingly, in this paper, the ideas of jurists and lawyers in this regard seem to be that the man should pay and treatment.

Keywords

divorce, insolvency, known associate, maintenance, treatment.

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