

Social reflection of the animus archetype in female characters of two plays by Bahram Beyzayi (Case study of the plays Parde-Khane and Nodbe)

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Abstract

Carl Gustav Jung believes that the unconscious soul of every human being consists of two masculine and feminine poles named Anima and Animus, respectively. The Anima archetype is the feminine half of every man's soul, and the animus archetype is the masculine half of every woman's soul, and the coordination and unity of these two halves of the soul results in a mental balance in human beings, and the domination of each of them over the other one, may result in some characteristics and mental features which research worthy in terms of social and cultural perspectives. The current article adopts a mythological approach to study the emergence of the Animus in the female characters of two Iranian plays by Bahram Beyzayi, named Parde-khane (The Inner side, 1993), and Nodbe (The Lament, 2006). In these two plays, Beyzayi portrays some female characters who have very active Animus feelings due to their specific social circumstances. The study of the origins and the social and cultural reflections of this active Animus in these women, reveals the mental effects caused by the social and cultural structures of their community, as well as the close interactions of these two in the lives of these women.

Keywords

Mythological Criticism, Jung, Animus, Beyzayi, Nodbe, Parde-Khane.

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Received: June 15, 2017 Accepted: July 22, 2017

Sociology of traditional clothes of women in the southern seashore of Iran: a focus on the cultural and natural geography

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Abstract

This paper studies traditional clothes of women from a sociological viewpoint regardless of a historical viewpoint. The paper focuses on the functions of traditional clothes of women in the southern seashore of Iran. It is theoretically based on the functionalism and sociology of dress theories. The research method in terms of approach is qualitative, and the research data have been gathered through documentation and observation of different traditional clothes of women in the areas of “Boushehr”, “Hormozgan” and “Khuzestan” provinces. Based on these data, the effects of four basic factors (natural geography, cultural geography, religion and job) on the formation of different traditional clothes of women in aforementioned provinces of Iran have been described and the impact of these factors on the structural patterns and visual decorations of these clothes has been analyzed. The paper assumes that the above mentioned factors affect the design and decoration of traditional clothes of women in the southern seashore of Iran. The results show that the most important factor affecting the form, design and texture of traditional clothes of women in the southern seashore of Iran is natural geography, then religion. The effects of cultural geography and job are ranked third and fourth, respectively.

Keywords

Traditional clothes of Iranian women”, natural geography, cultural geography.

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Received: June 14, 2017 Accepted: July 19, 2017

Representation of femininity in the local TV shows set in Ilam

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Abstract

Femininity, like masculinity, is a cultural and historical reality that is constructed in different ways among different people. The present research aims to study the most popular local TV serials set in Ilam over recent years. The main purpose of the research is understand what kind of image of femininity is shown in the local channel of Ilam. To this end, we used the theoretical concepts presented by Goffmann, Bourdieu and Feminist framework. The research method is content analysis. To identify the visible and invisible concepts in the text, we used coding techniques. Sampling is targeted, hence we have selected three popular TV shows set in Ilam. The results show that these TV shows represent a particular form of femininity as hegemonic, and it helped to accept, approve and strengthen this type of femininity. Also, they resisted against representation of a variety of other femininities present in society, or showed them as abnormal or marginal femininity.

Keywords

Femininity, representation, Ilam channel, local serial, hegemonic.

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Received: April 10, 2017 Accepted: August 19, 2017

Analysis of some Iranian legends based on nourishing creative life pattern of Clarissa Pinkola Estes

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Abstract

Pinkola Estes has outlined the pattern of creative life based on the stories of "Crying Woman, the Girl of Matching Games, and the Three Things of Gold", and in these stories he has examined various aspects of the hero's creative behavior. Accordingly, the current study analyzes two groups of Iranian legends in which the heroine is creative. Based on the obtained results, in these two groups of Iranian legends, the last women, who are generally the third, fortieth and hundredth women, are seeking innovation in life and they should be called a wild woman. In Iranian legends, their journey is as follows: Man: Infecting life; marrying the last woman; making statues and dolls and talking with lights; and happy life. Moreover, the action of first women is similar to Persephone (passive and conditional) and the action of last women is similar to Artemis (rival, protestor and seeker), respectively, as they are fighting to change the conditions and ultimately create a new life.

Keywords

Iranian legends, nourishing creative life, wild women and heroine, Estes.

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Received: June 6, 2017 Accepted: August 15, 2017

Women's lived experience of verbal violence in the family (Case study: women in Kashan)

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Abstract

Although there is less physical violence in the new world than there was in the past, verbal violence is less visible because it has always been hidden and not recognized in the cultural structure of society due to some cultural reasons. The current study aims to examine the lived experiences of women from verbal violence; therefore, 11 women who were referred to counseling centers of Kashan were selected using in-depth interviews. The data were analyzed using thematic analysis. The results show that women's experiences of verbal violence in the family can be presented in two categories of "various dimensions of verbal abuse" and "causes of verbal abuse". Different aspects of verbal violence resulted from exploring issues of interpretation such as: indifference to women, verbal violence under the guise of a joke, low value of and respect for women, dominating behavior towards wife, as well as issues of interpretation such as inappropriate system of socialization, discrimination and gender inequality, lack of rules, values of patriarchy and social learning, all of which are the most important factors affecting the causes of verbal violence.

Keywords

Verbal violence, women in Kashan, different aspects of verbal abuse, causes of verbal abuse.

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Received: June 1, 2017 Accepted: August 15, 2017

Pathology of the problem of polygamy in Iranian law and procedure

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Abstract

Over the past decade, the phenomenon of polygamy has received a great deal of attention from researchers. The point to be considered in the related explanations is the stubborn adoption of a position of defense or opposition to polygamy. For some polygamous people, it has been customary in the past, but it is now not common in most societies. For other groups, however, its prescription in religious texts has made polygamy sufficiently allowable. Given the fact that "polygamy", understood as "multiple marriages", is subject to the existence of certain conditions (derived from sharia and law) for its realization, therefore, protection of women's rights, community health, direct and indirect consequences of polygamy on the family as the most fundamental institution of society dictates the importance of the legislator's attention to this issue. The present article, using the library method, with an analytical-descriptive and inferential approach, after examining polygamy in Islam and addressing the issue of the principle of "unilateralism", aims to examine its related laws in civil law and law support for the family. Finally, after chart analysis of 20 cases related to polygamy, the legal proposals are presented to support the consolidation of the family foundation and to protect the rights of women and children in families facing this problem, relying on the fact that it is necessary to present legitimate and justifiable reasons for marrying a second wife; and the resignation of such marriage is subject to the existence of one of these reasons. Moreover, the reasons for the trial and also the specialized counseling body in the petitions which are due to non-compliance are in the text of the law.

Keywords

Polygamy, monogamy, law, judicial procedure.

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Received: May 30, 2017 Accepted: July 24, 2017

Geodetic survey of women in parliament in Iran (With emphasis on the tenth parliament)

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Abstract

Electoral geography as a trend of political geography aims to study spatial patterns of distribution of power in the form of mutual relations, geography of space, elections and power. Despite the fact that women comprise half of the population and account for the majority of graduates of higher education, their political participation is not much. This paper is a descriptive study using library resources aiming to answer the question: What are the geographical features of the representation of women in parliament (with emphasis on the tenth parliament)? The obtained results and findings indicate that such factors as general political orientation of the society, population, the scope, history of women representatives in the district, the central or peripheral aspect of geographical distribution of the representation of women in the allegedly reformist, conservative and independent political currents are effective in ten parliamentary elections. The current study suggests that taking these factors into account by the political parties and groups, especially women's organizations in this field, as well as the Ministry of Interior to increase political participation and more effective presence of women at the highest levels of society, politics and of course power is essential.

Keywords

Elections, electoral geography, the Parliament, the tenth Council, women.

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Received: May 3, 2017 Accepted: July 5, 2017