

Representation of Woman in Shahrzad Series from the Perspective of Social Linguistics

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Abstract

One of the ways to study linguistic changes in society is to study the cultural products of the community, such as stories, novels, musical productions, films and series. Furthermore, gender, particularly gender representation of women is the media interest with a significant role. Representation of women is different in different cultures. The way of portraying a woman is influenced by the particular cultural look at its role and stance. The objective of the current paper is to investigate women's representation in Shahrzad series from the perspective of Sociolinguistics. To this end, sequences of the series which are closely linked to the subject of this research, namely gender-based linguistic interaction, have been selected and analyzed using the Barrett's three-dimensional semiotic analysis method, woman's representation, and the linguistic status of women against men from the perspective of Sociolinguistics. The most significant results show the representation of the type of linguistic control by women and the men language superiority to the inferiority of the women language. The inferiority as a result of women linguistic absence as well as their sexuality in linguistic communication is influenced by the ideology of patriarchal discourse in society.

Keywords

Sociology of language, Language superiority and Subordination, Gender, Shahrzad series.

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Received: September 09, 2017

Accepted: December 11, 2017

The Role of Social Media in the Life of Women (Case Study: Rasht)

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Abstract

The increase in the penetration of the internet and also increase in the number of membership of Iranian people in social networks through mobile phones is remarkably observed in the recent years. The presence of women in social media and the impact of social media on their lives are important from the sociological point of view. Reviewing the conceptual framework and some of the researches and theories related to women's bonding with communication technologies, this study has a special focus on Cyber-Feminism. The main question of the research is the impact of membership in social networks on the lives of employed women and housewives. The authors conducted a deep interview with 15 housewives and employed women in the city of Rasht based on a qualitative method and a non-objective sampling with snowball technique. The findings of the study have indicated that social networks can increase the domain of social relationships and so facilitate their participation in various social, cultural, scientific and educational arenas, which corresponds to the ideas of Cyber feminism. The authors believe that the issues such as the patriarchal system, lack of security in cyberspace, and the lack of adequate media literacy and skills among the women can challenge the empowerment and the active presence of women in cyberspace as claimed by Cyber-feminism.

Keywords

women, social media, cyberfeminism.

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Received: July 04, 2017 Accepted: December 05, 2017

Sun and Angel as Symbol of Woman in the Tiles of the Golestan Palace

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Abstract

The Golestan Palace complex as one of the oldest majestic edifice in Tehran is decorated by a variety of figures and legends in tiles. These tiles called Haftrang are under glazed painting and have a valuable collection of flower and vase, fruit, birds, male and female roles, geometric patterns, etc. They displayed all features of social conditions, in political Qajar Era. All Qajar's motifs are arranged under the influence of various arts such as lithography, a Coffee shop drawings, photography, and Western postcards. We have examined the features of the ancient tile designs as the arts of Golestan Palace. This research has studied the role of the women image in tiles of the ancient Golestan Palace. The purpose of this research is to examine the image of women in Golestan Palace courtyard tiles and the features of sun and angel in tiles of Golestan Palace. The required data were collected by documentary and field surveying method in the current study and its method is historical- analytical. The results of this study show that women represented in the tiles are in the form of the Sun and Angels. The Sun is drawn according to the characteristics of Oriental Women and the role of the Angel shows Byzantine art and painting.

Keywords

Qajar, Golestan Palace, Tile, Woman, Sun, Angel

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Received: June 22, 2017 Accepted: October 21, 2017

The Relationship between Quality of Life' Dimensions with Spiritual Intelligence and it' Dimensions in Female Nurses Working in Ahvaz' Hospitals

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Abstract

Given the range of spirituality in different aspects of human life and the need to evaluate the role of spirituality in quality of life, the aim of the present study is to investigate the relationship between dimensions of quality of life and the dimensions of spiritual intelligence in female nurses working in Ahvaz' hospitals. This study has a descriptive and correlation method. The sample included 200 married female nurses who were selected by stratified random sampling. Data have been gathered by the questionnaires of King Spiritual Intelligence and the World Health Organization Quality of Life Scale (short form). Data have been analyzed by descriptive statistics, Pearson correlation, and multiple regressions. There were a meaningful positive relationship among spiritual intelligence and its dimensions, the personal meaning-production, transcendental consciousness and critical existential thinking with quality of life. However, the personal meaning-production of the spiritual intelligence, conscious state expansion and transcendental consciousness has significant and positive relationship with the quality of life and its components. It can be concluded that the dimensions of spiritual intelligence explained 9.3 percent of the variance quality of life.

Keywords

Spiritual intelligence, Quality of life, Nurses, Ahvaz.

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Received: September 20, 2017

Accepted: November 21, 2017

Lived Experiences of Graduate Students of Tabriz University for Delayed Marriage: A Phenomenological Research

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Abstract

Changes in lifestyle and its contributing factors to some extent resulted in delayed marriage or no marriage as one of the fundamental problems of today society. The problem is more frequently observed in graduate students. The objective of this study is to examine the girls lived experiences of graduate students of Tabriz University of late marriage. This study was conducted based on the qualitative approach using phenomenological method. Participants in this study were 22 delay marriage girls who were selected by the purposive sampling. Data were collected via in-depth and semi-structured interviews. The transcribed interviews were analyzed based on Strabert and Carpenter method. Five main themes were achieved from the experiences of the people. The factors are including the economy, education, culture, cyberspace and the consequences and outcomes. Some Sub-themes are the role of the socio-economic issues, false beliefs and traditions, and virtual spaces. These factors have caused widespread late marriage that has consequences such as depression, Delaissement, anxiety of alone, and humiliation. Some strategies such as promotion of Islamic lifestyle can be improve this phenomenon.

Keywords

lived experiences, graduate students, delayed marriage, phenomenology.

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Received: May 25, 2017 Accepted: September 18, 2017

Women and Patriarchal Discourse in Egypt Literature, Through Short Stories of Mohamed Hassanein Heikal

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Abstract

Patriarchy is a term for a system or structure that has women under its control through social, political, and economic institutions. Patriarchy is also a subset of patriarchal system that its main aim is domination over women and their subjugation. Since many Arab critics and intellectuals have some reasons for women problems and backwardness in the domination of patriarchal system, they also consider their development and liberation in fighting with this system. Accordingly, along with the start of awakening movements in Arab world, women's libertarian movements were also formed by a struggle with patriarchal system among their objectives. Mohamed Hassanein Heikal, the Egyptian writer, politician, journalist, and jurist is one of the pioneers of this field in Egypt. A part of his works is dedicated to present women's problems and issues and the criticism of patriarchal system in Egypt. Among these works are his short story collection titled "Gosas Mesriat" in which many of women's issues in Egypt in the years following World War II is portrayed. The applied analyses in this collection indicate patriarchal culture as the most important discourse criticized by Heikal. It can be studied in three individual, familial, and social fields.

Keywords

Patriarchy, Contemporary Literature of Egypt, Short Story, Mohamed Hassanein Heikal.

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Received: September 23, 2017

Accepted: October 30, 2017

Disobedience of Women (=a.Tarsagāyih) in Mādayān ī Hazār Dādestān

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Abstract

Mādayān ī Hazār Dādestān, the book of Thousand Judgments, is one of the most important social history sources and juridical text in Middle Persian language and script. This text has been written in dawn Sasanian era, i.e. the early 7th century A.D. It is the only text remained from juridical tradition of Zoroastrianism that argues about legal and civil issues for surviving in its original form and language. It belongs to the era before Islam. This book mentioned a compilation of law terms including slavery, warranty, partnership, marriage, divorce, disobedient or misconduct and etc. In Sasanian period, women's position was dependent on their status class and the women that didn't follow the principles and social norms punished in multiple reasons. The kind of their punishments was dependent on their social levels. These women were called disobedient. Therefore, in this article, discussion about the concept of misconduct and legal aspects is related to various levels (Pādixšay-wife and čagar-wife), analysis of the verdicts, quality of partnership and women possessions, before and after of her misconduct's confirmation. The text also declared the legal issues on the conditions of acquiring the properties inherited by the disobedient woman, their children, and also quality of their incoming.

Keywords

Mādayān ī Hazār Dādestān, middle persion, Sasanid, legal text, disobedience or misconduct.

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Received: May 27, 2017 Accepted: August 27, 2017