



The Archetypal Function of Jung's Analytical Psychology Theory in the Cultural-Literary Flourishing of Iranian Women

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Abstract

The aim of the current research was to investigate the concept role of archetype in Jung's analytical psychology theory on the cultural-literary flourishing of Iranian women. The research universe included all texts related to the archetype concept of the Jung's theory and cultural-literary works of Iranian women. The sample of the research subsumed the works of Etisami, Daneshvar, Behbahani and Farrokhzad. The research method was descriptive-analytical. The data was collected via library method and through note taking on index cards. An analytical procedure was applied to analyze the data. The results showed that according to Jung's point of view, the archetype has been deposited in the collective unconscious through repeated and similar experiences in the lives of the ancestors. These archetypes appear in different forms in mythology, dreams and individual fantasies, in religion and also in literature. The persistence of these archetypes in mythology and literature was due to their realness, which could give deep meaning to human life. Writing or a literary work with eternal themes could become a universal concept. Therefore, female writers and female poets were faced with common semantic images or archetypes similar to the universal symbol, this features remain forever and eternal in the minds of people.



Extended abstract

Introduction: Due to the analytical psychology of Carl Gustav Jung (1875-1961); archetype is considered as "primordial images" and it was defined as "psychic remnants" of repeated types of common experience in the life of the ancestors and the "collective unconscious" of the human race which was reflected in mythology, dreams, and literary works. The literary writing of the world today witnessed the presence of female poets and writers who could create characters and immortal stories. The Iranian contemporary literature to be shined by the presence of female poets and writers such as Etisami, Farrokhzad, Daneshvar and Behbahani Therefore; the aim of the current research was to investigate the concept role of archetype in Jung's analytical psychology theory on the cultural-literary flourishing of Iranian women.

Methods: The research universe included all texts related to the archetype concept of the Jung's theory and cultural-literary works of Iranian women. The sample of the research subsumed the works of Etisami, Daneshvar, Behbahani and Farrokhzad. The research method was descriptive-analytical. The data was collected via library method and through note taking on index cards. An analytical procedure was applied to analyze the data.

Results: The results showed that according to Jung's point of view, the archetype has been deposited in the collective unconscious through repeated and similar experiences in the lives of the ancestors. These archetypes appear in different forms in mythology, dreams and individual fantasies, in religion and also in literature. The persistence of these archetypes in mythology and literature was due to their realness, which could give deep meaning to human life. Writing or a literary work with eternal themes could become a universal concept. Therefore, female writers and female poets were faced with common semantic images or archetypes similar to the universal symbol, this features remain forever and eternal in the minds of people.

Conclusion: The understanding of poetry today is associated with the existence of women and maternal and romantic creations. Women's poetry, like Nimai's free poetry, have found an opportunity for women's emotions to emerge, and the sonnets transformed to out of the classical state. Among the Iranian intra-cultural and extra-cultural intellectual streams, two types of committed poetry; community-oriented sonnets and post-modern sonnets contributed the most. The poetry of contemporary Iranian women has moved towards new horizons after the poetry of Simin Behbahani and Forough Farrokhzad. The results indicated that the social and cultural challenges in Iran were able to create a space for the literary flourishing of women in writing poems and writing. From Jung's point of view, the primordial face is deposited in the collective unconscious through repeated and similar experiences in the lives of the ancestors. These eternal forms appear in different forms in mythology, dreams and individual imaginations, in religion and also in literature. In the explanation of the present findings, it could be concluded that the reason for the persistence of these archetypes in mythology and literature was because they were real and could impose deep meaning to human life. Therefore, this study showed how a writing or a literary work with ancient themes could become a global concept although they were far apart in terms of space and time. The fact that the writers and poets were women made them face common semantic images or archetypes similar to the universal symbol.



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