

Night, The Manifestation of the Same Visual Symbols in the Poetry of Forough Farrokhzad and Nazik al-Malaika

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Abstract

Comparative study of the poets in Arabic and Persian literatures reveals points that are still unknown to writers and critics, and sheds light on matters of importance to scholars. From this perspective, this research aims to compare the poetry of two famous poets, Forough Farrokhzad in Persian literature, and Nazik al-Malaikah in Arabic literature. They dealt pessimistically with the night in their poems and inspired. The research relied on the descriptive-analytical approach and dealt with the following topics: First: extrapolation of the similar visual and symbolic images of the two poets in depicting the night; Second: adopting four approaches to research from four psychological states of the two poets: fear, anxiety, despair, and fatigue; Third: Clarifying the visual image for each of them at each entrance. Fourth: Explanation of the symbolic significance of each picture separately. The results of this study indicate that the two poets were similar in depicting night images in five points; first: the two poets found the night the best way to express their emotions and their volatile female feelings. Second: The two poets invoked the night to express their negative view of life. Third: The two poets used the Seeing Eye to depict night scenes with their characters and events. Fourth: The two poets used completely similar symbols with similar meanings: the wolf symbol for fear, the cockroach and the frog symbols for fatigue, the curtain and the lamp symbols for anxiety, and the sparrow and the shooting star for despair.

Keywords: Forough Farrokhzad, Nazik al-Malaika, night, visual image, similarity, comparative literature.