

Analyzing Narrative Structure of three lyrical poems: Varaghe va Golshah Ayyughi, Gol va Nowruz Khaju Kermani, and Leili va Majnoon Ghasemi Gonabadi (according to Griemas's theory)

Abstract

Narratology, as the greatest fruit of structuralism, is regarded as one of the most important areas of modern literary theory. In the twentieth century, following Propp, structuralists decided to provide a general pattern for the structure of various narrations. In this regard, Algirdas Julien Greimas (1917-1992), the most famous narration theorist, went beyond the limited scope of Propp's studies and tried to obtain a general structure for narration by presenting an actantial model and narrative chains and by analyzing each narration with his specific narrative structure. The present research which was done with the aim of better introducing Greimas's theory and investigating the extent of compatibility of Persian lyrics based on this theory attempts to descriptively and analytically study the structure and parts of three lyrical poems: Varaghe va Golshah Ayyughi, Gol va Nowruz Khaju Kermani, and Leili va Majnoon Ghasemi Gonabadi according to Greimas's ideas.

After analyzing these three stories according to Greimas's theory, it was found that the story Gol va Nowruz by Kahju Kermani enjoys a more complete structural pattern and narrative consistency.

Key words: structure and narration, Greimas, Varaghe va Golshah, Gol va Nowruz, Leili va Majnoon



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