

Abstract

In recent decades various trends of literary criticism became widespread which changed the structure of old criticism, leading to the emergence of various theories in this field. The theory of intertextuality, brought up in the Julia Kristeva's discussions, is one of such theories that was raised in the late sixties. That is known in Arabic literature as "Altanas". Since the Holy Quran and Hadith are known as the rich resources of Arabic literature, the use of verses and sayings has special status in Arabic texts. Abulfath Bosti, the poet in second half of the fourth century, is one of those poets who used Quran and traditions themes greatly. Regarding the importance of intertextuality relations in literary criticism, the investigation of intertextuality relations in Bosti poems, to understand his poems better, seems necessary. This study investigate Bosti's poems, descriptive-analytically, in order to express the relationship and effect of Qur'an and Hadith on these poems in the form of Mohammed Bennis intertextuality theory. Early studies of intertextuality relations in Bosti's poems indicated that the intertextuality relations of Qur'an and Hadith with his poems were more parallel negation (Emsas) and partial negation (Ejterar), which used consciously and directly.

Key words : Quran – Hadith- Intertextuality- Abulfath Bosti



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**Qur'anic Intertextuality and Narratives in the
Abulfath Al-Bosti's Poetry**

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