

Abstract

Music is one of the components of poetry and the most important factor that distinguishes the language of poetry from every day and ordinary because of the song and balance. It also highlights the word and distinguishes poetry from prose. Mohammad Ali Rahimi, known as Ebrat, an obscure and contemporary poet, has used various effects of poetry music in his sonnets to convey his poetic emotions and to highly influence on his audience. In this descriptive-analytical study, in addition to investigating the various effects of Sistani's poetry music, we try to determine the role of each one of them in the beauty of his sonnets. Therefore, after extracting and categorizing information about each type of music (exterior, side, internal, and spiritual) in separate seasons and analyzing them, it was discovered that more than 80 percent of his sonnets were written in three seasons of Ramal, Mozaree, and Majtath. In the side music, he has enjoyed a variety of parallels and mediums rhymes and all kinds of Radifs. Moreover, he has used a variety of rime, repetitions, and puns in the internal music section. In the spiritual music, he has also used a variety of arrays such as Oslob Moadelle, paradoxes, proportions, Allusion, different types of Ihams, etc. to make his poems more beautiful.

Keywords: Sistani's Ebrat, Sonnet, internal music, side music, internal music, spiritual music.



University of Zabol

Graduate School

Department of Language and Persian Literature

The thesis Submitted For the degree of Master of Science

(In the field of Language and Persian Literature)

Title:

Analyzing The Music of Poems in The Sonnets of
Sistani's Ebrat

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Feb 2018