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Faculty of Literature and Humanities
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Subject:

**Semiotics of Soad Al-Sabah and Golrokhsar Safieva's
poems**

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Abstract

Semiotics is the science of studying signs and all the factors involved in the production and interpretation of signs. This science is a new way of analyzing literary texts. Since the signs in a text are understood through codes; Therefore, Ramezgan is considered as one of the important points of connection between semiotics and literature. The poems of Suad Al-Sabah a contemporary poet of Kuwait, and Golrokh Sarsafia, a contemporary Tajik and Persian poet, have many similarities in terms of content and structure. In particular, both poets emphasize social issues and women's rights in their poems and use symbolic language to express these themes. The existence of such similarities led the researcher to investigate the commonly used signs in this research, relying on the descriptive-analytical and comparative method, including special stylistic signs, non-verbal signs, linguistic literary signs, symbolic signs and natural signs in the poems of these two poet and analyze the common and different aspects of their poetry from the point of view of semiotics. After examining the poems of these two poets in the field of semiotics, it was found that nationalist ideas are one of the effective factors in the formation of social symbols in the poems of Soad and Golkhsar, and also the most prominent common symbol in their poetry is social symbols. The most important difference in the poems of these two poets is the intensity of using non-verbal language to show the poet's sadness; So that Sabah lost his child and uses this language more and bolder. He has even dedicated Diwani as his son's funeral. Besides that, Safieva also makes more use of signs of connection with nature and referring to the history of her land.

Keywords: comparative literature, semiotics, social sign, Saad al-Sabah, Golrokhsar Safieva.