

The Place of Archeology and Mythical Symbols in Embossed Arts (Poetry and Painting)

Abstract

Poetry and painting are arts that have a high ability to convey concepts through expression and illustration. Among these, the use of procedures such as embossed arts, play an important role in highlighting the power of cultural transmission and cultural symbols. Embossing in the word means circumstantial, a prominent and obvious place is used, and the term refers to the deviation and artistic deviation from the normal norm of language. One form of de-familiarization is embossing, and it occurs when anomaly expresses a concept; that is, to play a role. According to Russian formalists, abnormality or metanormativity is one of the most effective methods of literary prominence in poetry. The present study intends to deal with the place of archeology and mythical symbols in embossed arts (poetry and painting) through descriptive-analytical methods. Research findings show that archaism and mythical symbols have been habituated in linguistic and semantic highlights such as phoneme, word and phrase repetition; also, features such as recognition, irony, metaphor, simile and sensuality exist all that provided prominence in poetry. In painting, the symbols of antiquity and myth are more protruding.

Research aims:

١. Recognizing the place of archeology and mythical symbols in highlighting poetry and painting;
٢. A study of highlighting with illustrative and imaginative elements in Persian and Arabic poetry.

Research questions:

١. What is the place of archeology and mythical symbols in highlighting poetry and painting?
٢. To what extent and how did archeology and mythical symbols make speech stand out?

Introduction

In the management of international relations today, factors such as culture and art can play a key role in organizing relations between societies. In the meantime, Islamic societies, based on the commonalities of religious culture, seek to establish friendly relations or alliances with each other. Islamic convergence is a solemn issue in the present age. Although the issue of Islamic convergence and in other words Islamic unity has been raised since the beginning of Islam, but in recent centuries with the presence of foreign powers in the Islamic world, convergence has found a clearer meaning. In line with Islamic convergence, the symbols of religious thought in the Islamic world have also suggested practical solutions. One of these figures, the martyr Dr. Rentisi, one of the leaders of Hamas, proposed the formation of the Islamic United States in order to prevent the interference of foreigners, especially the United States, in the internal affairs of Islamic countries. The study of the causes and components of religious convergence shows how each of the Islamic religions, distancing itself from the divisive factors, forms the solid foundations of Islamic unity and cohesion in the wider field of the Islamic Ummah. Today, the spread of extremist religious and fundamentalist currents in the world has become a major issue for world governments. In the meantime, the most immediate threats and dangers are always perceived by the neighbors for the countries, which affect the political behavior, strategies, national interests and goals, national security, territorial integrity, survival and existence of the countries. At present, Pakistan is one of Iran's major neighbors, which has cultural and religious similarities with Iran, consequently, the need to study the quality and how to converge and diverge between the two countries is raised. Among these, factors such as culture and art have played a pivotal role in managing this convergence or divergence.

Regarding the background of the present study, it should be said that no independent work with this title has been written so far. However, some works have examined the cultural relationship between Iran and Pakistan. An article entitled "Cultural Relations between Pakistan and Iran" written by Sarvar (۱۹۷۰) examines the role of Persian language in the relationship between the two countries. Another article entitled "A Comparative Study of Cultural Similarities between Balochistan and Pakistan in the Islamic Era: A Case Study of Regional Mosques and Finding the Roots of Their Related Elements" by Saremi Naeini et al. (۲۰۱۰) examines the roots of convergence between Iran and Pakistan in the Islamic period with respect to religious

commonalities. In this work, there is no reference to artistic discussion and divergence and convergence between these two countries in the present era.

The present study is a descriptive and analytical method based on the data of library resources and seeks to investigate the cultural and artistic elements between Iran and Pakistan to investigate why and how to better manage these relations with respect to cultural commonalities.

Conclusion

Pakistan currently faces three major geopolitical challenges: ١. Terrorism and religious-ethnic extremism. ٢. A weak government and a crisis of power. ٣. The involvement of trans-regional powers. On the other hand, the role of the power crisis in Pakistan and the presence of supra-regional powers in the region under the pretext of maintaining regional and international peace and security in Pakistan and Afghanistan and its effects on Iran cannot be overlooked. Geopolitical rivalry between Iran and Pakistan can have a huge impact on the national interests, national security and economy of both countries. Although Pakistan has many challenges, reducing geopolitical tensions, operationalizing areas of cooperation, and eliminating confrontation between the two countries make them more likely to compete regionally. In any case, in cooperation and competition between Iran and Pakistan at the regional level, factors such as: religious-ideological issues, energy, transit and transportation, water, access and communications, and ethnic issues play a significant role. Apart from cooperation, the ability and competitiveness of each of these two countries depends on the environmental potentials, foreign policy towards powerful regional and global countries and the strategies of their own countries, and a country can continue to compete if it can have the necessary power to influence the above factors. Accordingly, how can Iran and Pakistan experience convergent relations? Historically, the two countries have many cultural, artistic (ecocultural), geopolitical and geographical ties; This is an important step towards achieving more favorable relations in other fields so that the two countries are able to participate better and more seriously in regional groupings such as the Shanghai Political-Economic Treaty and the ECO Economic Treaty, the Organization of Islamic Countries and the D-Eight Group improve our relations with the dual nature of geopolitics and geo-economics.

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