Analysis of stylistic layers in "Asar Al-Wozarah's " with a critical stylistic approach

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Abstract

The main issue of this research is to identify the intellectual, cultural and political depths of the book of Asar Al-Wozarah's works, written by "Sif-aldin Haji-'bn Nezam Aghili" as one of the examples of Persian ministry writing in the Timurid period, by analyzing the light layers of this text. The results of this research, which was done by combined research method (analytical-descriptive-argumentative), are as follows: In the linguistic layer, the presence of high-frequency moral codes, lack of indexes and more use of sensory words make the text the main goal of ministry writing. The descriptions of the ministers and their works and the mention of details on the subject of bureaucracy have been omitted; In the syntactic layer, more use of the news aspect, simple sentences and short sentences have added to the certainty, clarity and speed of the narration in the text; In the rhetorical layer, the author has not made significant use of rhetorical tools; At the pragmatic level, expressive / declarative action takes place in the first place and persuasive action in the next stage, and shows how the author has used these two actions to recognize the values that govern his value (moral / ideal) views. Aqili's main purpose in processing this text, rather than

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compiling a historical / political text with the coordinates of the Ministry is to write an educational and ethical work with an approach. Encouraging moral virtues has been by emphasizing the instability of the world and reflecting human actions in his destiny by relying on the concepts of justice and resurrection.

***Keywords*:** *historiography, ministry writing, ministerial works, critical stylistics, stylistic layers.*

Extended Abstract

1. Introduction
Although Persian ministries have been analyzed from a political and historical perspective in several studies, they have not been the subject of study and research due to the prevailing discourse that leads to visible and invisible connections between text and hypertext; Finding hidden intellectual points in deepening the discourse of the text will lead to deeper knowledge of the text, which has been achieved through linguistic and stylistic researches based on the principles of linguistics and analysis of historical and cultural discourse of the texts. This research has been to analyze one of the examples of the type of ministry writing, ie the book of Al-Wazara's works in search of hidden ideology in different layers of the text.

2. Literature Review
Critical discourse analysis is the analysis of the ideologies of speakers and writers. The concept of discourse is used in many disciplines and approaches, from language to philosophy and politics. This has somewhat obscured the meaning of the word. Discourse in its conceptual scope means sermons, sermons, seminars, lectures, etc .; But if we want to examine this word in its technical and scientific sense, "discourse deals with aspects of language that can only be expressed by reference to the speaker, his situation or location and time, or by reference to other variables, which in particular Fragmented thematic contextual contexts are used. In this technical application, dialogue is the basic condition of any discourse and, in the words of "Diane

McDonnell", discourse includes any kind of speech and written word that is formed in the social process (Forghani, 2003: 60-62).

2-1 Critical discourse analysis

Critical discourse analysis is an interdisciplinary discipline in linguistics that examines the function of language in society and politics. This scientific method of criticism is one of the results of postmodernist thinking and is rooted in the views of Michel Foucault, who believes that we call a set of propositions a discourse as long as they belong to a common discourse formulation. Discourse consists of a number of rules for which a set of existing conditions can be defined (Soltani, 2005: 40). This approach to linguistics believes that factors such as historical context, power-domination relations, social, cultural and ideological institutions, create text or linguistic form and new meanings (Aghagolzadeh, 1389: 11). This multidisciplinary study method examines how the message of language units is crystallized and formed in relation to the factors of the internal context of the language as well as the whole language system and extralinguistic factors (social, cultural and situational context); In critical discourse analysis, new meanings of discourse are available; "Therefore, in the analysis and analysis of discourse, by using the verbal superstructures and semantic infrastructures, new meanings can be achieved and the intellectual, ideological lines and communication and action goals of discourse can be understood" (Roshanfekr and Akbarizadeh, 1390: 126 and 127). As a result, critical discourse analysis emphasizes how social and political power is reproduced through text and dialogue..

2-1-1 Critical Stylistics

Critical stylistics is an approach that analyzes how social concepts are formed in language and the ways in which they are represented. This type of analysis is done directly under the influence of philosophical ideas such as Foucault, Searle and methods of language application, discourse analysis and textual linguistics, in such a way as to provide the basis for working with the tools of these linguistic methods in studying short and long texts for stylistics. The basic concepts of critical stylistics are: style, discourse, critical theory, ideology and power. This approach is "a term for referring to those stylistic works that examine the ways in which social concepts are revealed through language."

Critical linguistics and critical discourse analysis have largely inspired and influenced this stylistic tendency "(Norgard et al., 2015: 26).

3. Methodology
In discourse analysis, the analyst deals with two key elements: 1. the context of the text and 2. the context of the situation; The context of the text means what language element is in the context of the text and what effect the sentences before and after that element inside the text have on its formal, functional and semantic crystallization; In situational context, an element or text is considered in the context of the particular situation that is generated. Cultural, social, environmental and political contexts are all of this type

4. Results
We obtained the following results by examining the stylistic layers of Al-Zawraa's book:

1- In terms of vocabulary, moral codes have a higher frequency than religious and governmental codes; The reason is that in narrating the history of ministers, Aghili pays more attention to their moral behavior and has made the behavioral and personality actions of ministers as his criterion for historiography. The lack of index in the tmext also shows the insignificance of the components of the narrative for the author and the author's reliance on human history (in a general and typical way) by relying on his actions in the world; The abundance of mental words is another sign of the legal-moral nature of the text.

2- In the syntactic layer, domination is newsworthy. Which indicates the author's frankness and openness in narrating the history of ministers and the clarity of his moral foundations. In this layer of the text, Aghili, using short and simple sentences, has increased the speed, clarity and certainty of reporting his history and moral / educational positions.

3- In the rhetorical layer, in the parts of the text that are written by the author himself, Aghili, little use has been made of rhetorical tools.

4- In the field of pragmatics and in the system of action discourse of ministers, expressive and persuasive actions have had a significant priority for the author; In addition to instilling his ideological beliefs in the text, Aghili exposes his ideological and educational values and exposes his intended moral and educational values.

The sum of the information obtained from the analysis of the stylistic layers of the ministers's works indicates that the text of the ministers's works, rather than containing information about the bureaucracy of governments and its related elements and components - as is the main feature of ministries - is more of a text. It is similar to an instructive / historical instruction that speaks of the good and bad deeds of man and its consequences in his destiny, and rather than introducing court and court relations, he narrates the story of man in a world ruled by justice in its components and everyone Hello, the end of the work that killed.

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