

Structural and discursive analysis of primers in Najmuddin Zarkoub's Fotovvat-nāmeḥ based on Halliday's theory

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Abstract

In this research the initiator analysis has been used to analyze the text of Suhrawardy fotovvatnameh and discover the mechanism between the authors mind and language and the socio-cultural context of the text and also to analyze the thought components hidden in it by systematic role (role – oriented) linguists because the initiator as the starting point of the message allows the speaker to process the text message and also to determine the action and thought orientation of the message for the audience. by analyzing the types of initiators in this text the following results were attained. the subsequent of experimental initiators in this texts shows the dominance of explicit and positive action in the authors discourse. it strengthens this them to the shite base (under the direct support of caliph Nasser el din allah). the significant reduction of interpersonal initiators indicates the low level of communication and interactional actions in the text and confirms the strengthening of monophonic and authoritative discourse purposes in experimental structures (legislative, legitimacy and positive and explicit actions . among text initiators , structural elements are more prominent

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than the other two types (continuity and link addition due to the role they play in text coherence and development. In this text, the frequency of simple and unambiguous initiator is more than compound and symbolic initiators. The effect of which can be seen in the text in the form of linguistic and grammatical ease and regularity while textual coherence in the text of the ideological discourse of the text.

Keywords: *initiators, fotovatname, abuhafs shahabel din omar suhravardi, linguistic, ideological discourse, speech actions.*

Extended Abstract

1. Introduction

This research aims to processing types of the initiators in text of suhravardi fotovatnameh regarding to the exiting ideological discourse in this literary as an important persian fotovat nameh. By carrying out this research the following results has been attained among three main initiators (experimental, textural and meta-function), the experimental initiators have more frequency in this text. The function of experimental elements within speech and positive actions right in the starting structure of this literary bring out the following speech aims:

1. Drawing the history of fotovat and connecting it to prophethy (Ebrahim, sheith, and mohammad (p.b.u.h) and Ali (p.b.u.h) velayat to making a continuum between shariah and the method and also explain substantive oness of different methods of sufism and ethics.
2. Explaining traditions and also general framework of fatwa connected to sharieh and policy.
3. Uninting moral and ethics.
4. Legitimizing shite fatwa under the straight support of khalifeh naser el din allah who was shite in hidden and wanted to unit all religions under the courtier fotovat name.

Among simple and multiple experimental theme (initiators), sequency of the simple them which were only originated of thought elements was more than multiple them regarding to the exiting discourse.

The interpersonal them (initiators) have not any sequency except in the "allegory" part which sometimes have validity because the authors usage of the exiting monophonic discourses in the text does not give

interactional and relational opportinute to the reader also the verbs (timeless using the infinitive mood which leads to discourse veliability.

The textual themes (initiators) has more frequency in the text and play role in attaching different parts of the text together.the textual coherence and also text amplification and finally transferring the message from the author to the reader.

4. Results

The aim of this research was to examine the types of initiators in the text of Suhrawardi's Futovatnameh in order to access the ideological discourse of this work as one of the important examples of Persian Futovatnameh writing. From this research, the following results were obtained:

- Among the three main types of initiators (experimental, textual, and meta-role), experiential initiators are more frequent and prominent in this text. The function of empirical elements along with explanatory and affirmative speech acts in the initial structure of the clauses of this work has induced the following discursive purposes in the text: 1- Delineating the history of fatwa and its connection to prophethood (Abraham, Seth, and the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him)) and wilayat (Ali (peace be upon him)) in order to create continuity between Sharia and tariqa and explain the essential unity of the various paths of Sufism and mysticism. 2- Giving the work a legislative aspect and explaining the customs and traditions and the general framework of the institution of fatwa in connection with the institution of Sharia and politics. 3- Combining ethics and mysticism. 4- Legitimizing Shiite fatwa in the shadow of the direct support of Caliph al-Nasir for the religion of Allah, who, with a hidden Shiite tendency, sought the unification of all sects of tariqa under the banner of court fatwa.

- Among the simple and compound empirical initiators, the frequency of simple initiators that are only made up of an ideological element is higher than that of compound initiators due to the type of discourse in the text.

- Interpersonal initiators, except in the text examples section, which sometimes has a narrative aspect, do not have much effect in other sections; because the author's use of the dominant monophonic discourse in the text has not given him the opportunity for interactive and communicative actions with the audience. The timelessness of

verbs (the use of the infinitive form) has added to the certainty of the discourse.

- Textual initiators are very frequent in the text and play a role in connecting different parts of the text to each other, textual coherence, as well as the development of the text, and ultimately in transmitting the message from the author to the audience.

The frequency of unmarked initiators compared to marked initiators indicates the ease and fluency of the text and its compatibility with Persian syntax norms due to linguistic and grammatical reasons.

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