Eloquence rhetoric with an ecological approach (Case study: The novel of the locust shadow)

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Abstract

In this study, the formalism of the ecological orientation of the novel Sayeh Malakh is based on the element of simile and using the technique of content analysis. Sayeh Malakh is one of the realist novels in the field of sacred defense literature, the realism of which is depicted in a comparative and tangible linguistic expression. The results of this study show that the simile in this novel is a key element in realizing the events of the story and since the events of the novel have taken place in a rural setting, most of the comparisons are about nature and the environment around which the main narrator lives and his epistemological world is quite familiar with. The environmental comparisons in this novel have played a major role in creating spaces, characterizations, and creating an environmental discourse and calling the environment to the center of attention and preventing it from fading. Most importantly, the analysis of the environmental discourse in this novel is based on three types of fear (fear of starvation, hunting, and darkness) that form the basis of human interaction with the environment.

Keywords: *ecology, rhetoric, simile, Sayeh Malakh*

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Extended Abstract

1, **Introduction**

The tricks of the author in processing the story and the interaction of its elements can play a role in its acceptance or non-acceptance by the audience. Apart from the elements of the story and the narrative techniques of a work, the type of language and its expression should also be appropriate to the subject, the narrator or narrators, the characters of the story, and the hypothetical audience of the story. Neglecting this point makes the audience unable to communicate effectively with the story. Meanwhile, the use of rhetorical elements such as similes and metaphors and choosing their type according to other elements of the story can be very important. For example, when the narrator of a story is a child or teenager, the narration of the story should definitely be written according to his knowledge world. The greater the internal coherence and unity of a work, the better it can communicate with its audience and also, the more the author and the audience share in inducing concepts, the more the understanding and reception of the artwork and the society of that artwork will be increased. In this research, with a descriptive and analytical method, the similes of the story of the grasshopper's shadow have been investigated from the point of view of ecological criticism and the interrelationship between narrative and rhetoric, as well as the interrelationship of the elements used in the similes and the behavior of the characters with nature and their environment. be shown in special conditions of peace and threat.

2. Literature Review

The entanglement of language with the world around us is a matter of course. The environment influences the language, thinking and way of human attitude "Our understanding of the outside world is partly shaped by language behavior And the linguistic behavior of a person in turn is manifested based on his knowledge of the outside world" (parsapoor, 2014: 69). Literary texts contain environmental attitudes and perceptions that poets and writers have directly and indirectly expressed their feelings, attitudes and thinking towards nature and other creatures with literary language and through various rhetorical techniques. In literary discourse, attitudes and phenomena marginalized in society are often brought back to the center of attention. In the meantime, nature, environment and other creatures, which have been introduced and marginalized as "other" especially in the modern world

and in the age of urbanization, are highlighted again with the language of art and literature. And the human relationship with them is exposed to the attention of the readers in a detailed and scrutinizing manner. "In the literary realm, efforts are being made to promote the dignity and status of nature writing, native characteristics, and local stories And these elements, which were not valued before, should be placed in the center of literature" (ibid: 100). Literature can take advantage of its capacity and power to review human behavior and attitude towards nature. Literary works can always bring the oppressed system back into focus due to the power they have in inducing their concepts Because "literature is the semiotic display and power of subjects that have been marginalized or suppressed in the dominant cultural system" (Zapf quoted from Parsapur, 2017: 71). This force and power is due to the literary characteristic and the set of characteristics that create the literary language. The more the literaryness of the words is well connected with the concept and content of the work, the more attractive and influential the work is. Simile is one of the tools that make words literary and effective. Simile "The participation of two things in a description of attributes by special words" (Rajaee, 1995: 244) in which "the power of the poet's imagination is revealed to a great extent in discovering the link of similarity between objects" (Pournamdaryan, 1997: 159).

3. Methodology
This research deals with the novel "Shadow of the Locust" in a descriptive-analytical way and based on an ecological perspective.

4. Results
The research results show that:

By calling nature in the form of a simile in this story, the author has tried to bring back a forgotten and forgotten element to the center of attention and form an environmental discourse that defends nature as a being that does not have the ability to defend itself, or at least returned to the center of attention. On the other hand, with this work, he has well represented the cognitive world of the teenage narrator and created a realistic story.

The division of similes of naturalism in this story and the way they are arranged are also in the position of similar and similar to, according to the narrator's familiarity with the elements of nature, and the more well-known element is placed in the position of similar to and they have completely served to represent the situations, events and spaces of the

story and have connected the audience well with the subject of the story and each of the divisions has been responsible for creating space, characterizing, showing the content, etc. Another point is that the passage from the topic to the theme and guiding the audience to the content of the story is done through these similes, and for the audience, all the events until reaching the content are believable.

The environmental discourse governing this story is also based on fear The environmental fears of this novel can be divided into three categories: fear of hunger, darkness, and being hunted, and they are basically fears that shape the way humans interact with nature. The fear of being hungry and the fear of being hunted causes unhealthy and self-interested behavior in the face of animals (snakes, locusts, wolves, etc.) and the fear of the dark turns nature into terrifying elements that He is both afraid of it and looks at it as "other".

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