



Representation of Power in Praise Poems Based on the Theory of Speech Actions

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Abstract

In this study, speech actions in the selection of praise poems were analyzed to represent the frequency and function of different actions in how to express the poet's views, the type of concepts and goals highlighted and the poet's position against the government in praise poetry.

Note: Because of this, six prominent poets belonging to the periods of praise flourished, from the beginning to the end of the sixth century, including Farrokhi, Manouchehri, Anvari, Sanai, Khaghani and Kamal Ismail were selected, and twenty praise poems were selected from each poet. Based on the results, the poets used verbal actions to explain Mamdouh's governmental and spirise.

Keywords: *Ode, Praise, Power, Speech Actions.*

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Extended Abstract

1. Introduction

One of the basic concepts in shaping the language of the text is how to use linguistic tools to achieve the author's goals. Every text is formed in social contexts outside the text and is socially constructed. One of the branches of linguistic research, which examines meaning in its context and production environment, is applications. One of the main topics of applications is speech actions that are directly related to speaker's semantic. One of the types of literary texts is court praise poetry. One of the most important goals of this type of poetry is to highlight Mamdouh as the main agent in the praise discourse. For this purpose, among the poets of praise, six prominent poets belonging to the periods of praise flourishing, ie the fifth and sixth centuries, were selected. These poets include Farrokhi, Manouchehri, Anwari, Sanai, Khaghani and Kamal Ismail.

Research questions:

1. What is the frequency of different speech actions and how do they work in expressing the author's views?
2. What concepts and goals do the poets of the eulogy highlight by using speech actions?
3. How is the poet's position against represented in praise poetry using speech actions?

2. Theoretical Foundations

1-2 Language in recent studies, unlike formal linguistics, is not a neutral category formed in a vacuum; Rather, postmodernist linguistics emphasizes the social role of language.

2-2 The theory of speech action is a part of pragmatics that "focuses on describing the characteristics of applied language" (Nurgova, 1393: 180). Austin distinguished between three different levels of actions that a person performs when speaking: Expressive, intentional and effective action. John Searle developed his theory and divided it into fifty

categories: declarative, persuasive, obligatory, emotional, and declarative (Searle, 1969: 33).

3. Data Analysis

At first, the speech actions contained in the hymns were identified and categorized by bit, and the data are presented in the table below; Then, the use of the actions and the poets' intention of using them in the building of praise were explained.

Kamal Ismail	Khaghani	Sanai	Anvari	Manouchehri	Farrokhi	Speech actions
10/89	13/04	5/25	13/04	19/21	20/38	Descriptive action
62/01	67/03	76/26	58/69	59/63	54/77	Explicit action (claim)
8/93	7/60	8/19	4/89	12/80	9/12	Persuasive action
17/69	12/83	10/29	23/09	8/62	15/71	Emotional action
0/37	0/27	–	0/27	–	-	Accrual action
–	–	–	–	–	–	Declarative action

The data show that the explicit action has the highest frequency among the actions. The main proposition in this action consists of Claimed statements.

These actions are actions in which the expression of information about Mamdouh and the government is formed with the goal of highlighting him by exaggerated one of his characteristics.

The persuasive action is formed based on the difference between the position of the speaker and the audience, and the speaker is usually in a superior position to the audience. Based on this, the use of propositions related to this action in praise is small. Positive emotional statements

create intimacy between the audience and the speaker and deepen the relationship between them.

In praise poems, the use of these actions is dedicated to expressing the poet's feelings about Mamdouh. The accrual action has been used very little in the poems of the mentioned poets and only in the poetry of some of them, which includes the poet's commitment to Mamdouh in the category of his praise. The declarative action has not been used in the poems of praise.

4. Results

The high frequency of explicit action in introducing praise and its noticeable distance from other actions indicate the effective linguistic mechanism of praise in pursuing ideological goals. Other actions are used with less frequency in praise. Emotional action is one of the acts of friendship. The use of this action in praise is clearly an attempt for the poet to reduce the distance between himself and Mamdouh by expressing positive feelings to Mamdouh.

According to the relationship between Mamdouh and the poet, the frequency of persuasive action, less and more of its use is also related to inviting Mamdouh to happiness or his enemies to obey.

By this reason, the speech actions, in line with the basic goals and functions of the praise poem, show the distance between the praiser and the poet and the position of the praiser in highlighting the praiser as the main function of the praise.

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