

**Analyzing The Nature Of Subject In Iranian Folk Short Stories Based On The View Point Of Semantics Of Discourse. (Considering The Nature Of The Subject In 41 Iranian Folk Short Stories By Enjavi Shirazi)**

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**Abstract**

This research which is done by analytical- applied method, based on semiotics of discourse approach of the school of Paris, analyze the nature of subject in 41 stories from the collection of Iranian stories by Seyyed Abolghasem Enjavi Shirazi in relation to different semantic components in narratives to clear the definition of subject in the narration of these stories and also be cleared that a subject as a nature-giving component to the other semantic components in stories, what type of nature does itself have? Regarding to these matters, in this research, this theory is proposed that the subject in these stories from the view point of semiotics of discourse, can be defined different from character and some components such as deficiency, action and semantic changes, leads this type of difference and furthermore, as the subject gives nature and existence to the narrative and semantic components in it, the subject also, in this process, in a mutual relation with the other semantic components in the narrative, although is united with them, gains multiple natures. The results of this research reveal that in 41 considered stories in this article, there are, in general, 171 characters that among them, 121 characters, due to having an action process for

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semantic changing and resolving a deficiency, have the features of subject from the point of view of semiotics of discourse. These subjects, in general, can gain 15 types of analytical natures and this defines the subject in these stories as a component with ‘fluid’ or ‘transitory’ nature.

**Keywords:** *Short Iranian Folk Tales, Seyed Abolghasem Anju Shirazi, Discourse System, Fluid Nature, Subject*

### ***Extended Abstract***

#### **1. Introduction**

Iranian folk short stories are among important types of classical narratives which their narrative structure is formed based on subject’(s) effort to gain an acceptable external value by the name of ‘Object’, therefore this can be said that the content of the most stories is ‘having’ or ‘not- having’ an object, due to the narrative structure of this type of narratives from the view point of semiotics of discourse is mostly corresponded with the (system of value action discourse) or the same (system of action- oriented discourse) in which when a character be settled in a having or not having system, because of deficiency or disorderliness, is named as subject and regarding to the action process which subject takes to resolve that deficiency, has a type of independent or relatively independent narration, therefore the subject is the main meaning- maker component in folk stories or any other classical narratives in which the nature and existence of narrative, all elements and meaning- maker components are formed in relation to subject. In fact everything in narrative that has a meaning, title and nature, has a relation to subject in a part of narrative. But in between, this issue is raised that subject itself as a meaning- maker and nature- giving component has always a specific nature in narrative or the nature of subject in the process of nature- giving to other semantic component can be changed.

#### **Research Questions**

Following questions are those that this research aims to answer them:  
1. with regarding to the importance of subject’s relation with different meaning- maker elements in stories and its clear effect on formation of their nature and having a title, can subjects, according to this relation, gain different natures?

2. if the above assumption be proved, what types of different natures does subject have? And how does subject be defined from the view point of nature, in Iranian folk short stories?

## **2. Literature Review**

Various researches from the point of view of Semiotics and narrative science have been done so far that are about the position and nature of subject in fiction and various narratives in the form of book, article and ..., but with regarding to mentioned items and much searching in scientific and studious websites, no articles have been searched, in which the nature of subject be considered in Iranian stories by Enjavi Shirzi.

## **3. Methodology**

This research is written with analytical- applied method with Semiotics of discourse approach of the school of Paris. The aim of this article is to present a brief definition of the difference between character and subject and besides, presents the definition and types of subject from the view point of Semiotics of the school of Paris. In this research the nature of subject in 41 Iranian folk short stories from the collection of Iranian stories by Seyyed Abolghasem Enjavi Shirazi, with relation to the other components, is considered which are collected in a completely scientific form.

## **4. Results**

The results of this research reveal that in 41 considered stories in this article, there are, in general, 171 characters that among them, 121 characters, due to having an action process for semantic changing and resolving a deficiency, have the features of subject from the point of view of semiotics of discourse. These subjects, in general, can gain 15 types of analytical natures and this defines the subject in these stories as a component with 'fluid' or 'transitory' nature.

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