

Critical Analysis of Anuri's Discourse in the Beggar Piece Based on Norman Fairclough's Approach

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Introduction:

The Seljuqs lacked dignity in the eyes of public opinion, thus they had to establish their position in public opinion. By clinging to religious and religious symbols, they tried to cover up their atrocities and inappropriate actions by ideologically managing public opinion. These ideological actions and claims were not hidden from the eyes of a poet like Anuri and caused his complaints. Anuri has reacted to the ignorance of the people and their misunderstanding of the political and social conditions and the way of governance of the Seljuqs in the Beggar Governor piece.

Fairclough's discourse analysis approach is explained by introducing concepts such as power and ideology in discourse analysis and considering factors such as historical context, power relations, ideological, social, political and cultural institutions, which is a suitable method for critical poetry analysis.

Research method, background and purpose:

This research is descriptive-analytical and based on library sources. The research method of the work is Fairclough's critical discourse analysis theory; Because Fairclough's theory examines the context of the text and a situation involved in the discourse together and does not see the text separately from the poet and society.

Regarding the examination of critical discourse based on Fairclough's theory, valuable researches have been done in literary works so far, so below are the most important articles written based on Fairclough's theory; It is mentioned: "Analysis of the critical discourse of Golestan Saadi" by the jurist Malek Marzban (1389). "Critical discourse analysis of an ode from Sana'i" written by Hosseini Sarvari (2013). "Analysis of the role of situation in rhetorical knowledge and critical analysis of discourse centered on Khosrow and Shirin Nizami" by Amini Shalmazari (1400). "Critical analysis of mystical discourse in Hafez's sonnets according to Fairclough's three-level model and relying on the trans-individual role of language in Halidi's systemic-role linguistics" by Rashidi (1400). The purpose of this research is to investigate the linguistic aspects of the piece that are related to the society of the Anuri era and explain the relationship between power and ideology with the descriptive-analytical method.

Discussion:

Description level

In this piece, Anuri uses the pronouns "we" and "you" and the pronoun "he" to express the contrast between the living conditions of the society of his time. The continuous personal pronouns and separate personal

pronouns in the passage indicate the opposition of two opposing groups. The synonyms of the words in "Gar Suleimanest and Gar Qaroon" and the semantic similarity in "Dar and Marwarid and Lal and Yaqut" are to emphasize the meaning. Synonymy and similarity of words in these constructions express Anuri's anger at the naivety of fools.

At the beginning of this piece, the poet has given the paradoxical view of "the governor of our city is a shameless beggar". In this way, Anuri intends to make the audience wonder and search for meaning. With the sad simile of necklace pearls to children's tears and the governor's satam ruby to the blood of orphans, Anuri aims to show the predatory behavior of the rulers from one side and oppressiveness. On the other hand, he should portray his dislike of this stupid oppression in the form of an analogy.

By posing questions with a positive structure, the author seeks to point out the influence of the words on the listener and the relationship and dominance of the powerful over the subordinates. In this piece, it shows its informative aspect and its discourse function, the speaker is sure of the occurrence or non-occurrence of the verb or the existence or non-existence of the state that he is announcing. Anuri also uses unknown sentences in this piece because he is not supported by the power and ideology ruling the society.

interpretation

Anuri's discourse is formed on the basis of logical issues in contrast to the foolish and poor discourse, so that it is accepted by common sense and the conventional belief of the society. Anuri challenges the discourse and ideology of these poor people by putting his finger on the

blind points of the speech of the idiots of the society and keeps them in the conversation. In common with the audience, he has placed the meaning of his previous statements on this hint.

Explanatory layer

Anuri's discourse, along with what is stated in Fairclough's theory, is trying to distance the audience from the path of ideology and power ruling the society and to strengthen their confrontation with the discourse ruling the society. In this debate, at first, Zarek attributes the character of beggar and impudence to the governor of the city, which surprises the idiot who is the other side of the debate. The second side of the debate tries to deny the words of the first side of the debate by referring to the great wealth of the governor. Next, the smart one invites the idiot to think and reveals the appearance of the matter.

Conclusion:

In vali Geda's piece, Anuri expresses the collective neglect of the audience, the duality of the atmosphere in the society, and the naivety and oppressiveness of idiots using words and language combinations. He is trying to wake up the sleeping consciences, declare his distaste for this stupid oppression and express his certainty and authoritative position. The poet uses unknown sentences to refuse to mention the name of the subject because of fear of him, and by repetition, he insinuates and emphasizes the intended meaning.

The expressive action of Anuri's discourse in this piece is an attempt to change the focus of the audience's thoughts. By presenting a new theory, Anuri questions the beggarship of kings. By criticizing the

beliefs of the audience, it sensitizes them to the dominant discourse. In the battle between the ruling class and the inferior, the poet uses the tools of supremacist power. He uses poetry, which is a tool of the hegemonic power of the government, to break the Hegemony.

Using the art of paradox, the poet introduces the governor of the city as a shameless beggar and makes the audience question and ponder. He tries to convey the reality of the society and the autocracy of the governors to the audience.

Key word:

Critical Discourse Analysis, Anwari, Norman Fairclough, fragment

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