

**Interrogative Sentences' Secondary Meanings in Forugh
Reflecting on Another Birth and Believe in "Farrokhzad's Poems
"the Beginning of the Cold Season**

Zari Khodai

**PhD student in Persian language and literature field
, humanity faculty, Islamic Azad University, Zanjan, Iran.**

Mehri Takhabi

**Assistant Professor, Persian Language and Literature, humanity
faculty, Islamic Azad University, Zanjan, Iran.**

Heidar Hassanlou

**Assistant Professor, Persian Language and Literature, humanity
faculty, Islamic Azad University, Zanjan, Iran.**

Hossein Arian

**Assistant Professor, Persian Language and Literature, humanity
faculty, Islamic Azad University, Zanjan, Iran.**

Extended Abstract

Introduction

The subject is studying the Interrogative sentences' secondary meanings in Forugh Farrokhzad's poems as reflecting on another birth and believe in the beginning of the cold season. As the grammarians said, the types of sentences are Declarative, interrogative, imperative, and Exclamatory, based on meaning. In literature, the meaning of the sentences may be changed based on the speaker's purpose. Semantics is a science that discusses these changes, and

from this, it is similar to pragmatics, which is one of the branches of linguistics. From the pragmatic point of view, a sentence does not always have an apparent and conventional meaning; some sentences also have other meanings. Interrogative sentences can also have literary and artistic use, in addition to grammatical use, whose literary part is discussed in semantics.

Occasionally, the speaker uses interrogative sentences with a secondary meaning other than questioning, such as emphasis, motivation, command, wish, etc. Forugh has also mostly been satisfied with the semantic diversity of sentences to convey her covert meaning and purposes.

Methodology, background and purpose

The Methodology is analytical-descriptive. Firstly, we studied and noted the references related to the research topic.

Through Dr. Shamisa's book *Meanings and the Science of Semantics*, which mentioned 28 secondary meanings for interrogative sentences, we identified, classified, and separated the examples to compile the secondary meanings of interrogative sentences. Each repetition was obtained by separating the secondary meanings and the two books, shown in numerous separate tables and charts. Then, we studied the secondary meanings of the questions and analyzed the content of Forugh's works. Also, some interrogative sentences have two or more secondary meanings. Some evidence, for example, is placed in numerous groups due to its capability to be interpreted simultaneously, and the effort is to avoid repetition.

This research aims to answer the question of the secondary meaning of interrogative sentences in Forugh's poetry and why we should highlight the secondary meanings of these sentences. It is essential from the author's point of view that one of the methods to comprehend each work and author's thinking and point of view is to explore the secondary meanings of the sentences.

Background

Much research has been done on the science of interrogative sentences' meanings, semantics, and secondary purposes. However, research must be done on the secondary meanings of interrogative sentences in Forugh's poetry. However, we have used similar works to write this article, which we note a few: Semantic book by Siros Shamisa(2007), introduction of semantics by Korosh Safavi (2007), "Semantic - pragmatic roles of interrogative sentences in Hafez's sonnets" by Rahimian and Shukri Ahmedabadi(2002), "Secondary meanings of interrogative sentences in Parvin Etisami's poems" by and Sabz Alipour and Vaezi'sle (2022).

Discussion and review

Negative questions are considered one of the most essential ways of indirect expression. Interrogative sentences are not only used to raise questions in Forugh's poetry, but most of the time, they are used to better and effectively induce thought, meaning, and feeling in the audience. Thus, we must realize the secondary meanings of the interrogative sentences in her poems to understand the thoughts and progress in the depths of her soul, Because as a modern poet, creative and familiar with literary and rhetorical elements, she used this literary method to imply her thoughts and own findings in the most beautiful and penetrating form in the form of poetry and presents it to the audience.

Another point is that Forugh used other literary and visual arts besides interrogative sentences. It means that sometimes literary arrays like similes, metaphors, permissions, etc., are embellishments of Interrogative sentences, and in this way, the eloquence and beauty of her words are doubled. In Forugh's poetry, negative questions make the language dynamic, create multiple layers of meaning, and add to her poetry's emotional and feeling value. In addition to penetrating and affecting hearts, they also cause the

audience joy and sympathy. She often uses her thoughts and feelings to speak, which does not adapt to the language and understanding of society and ordinary people. He has used many tricks to protest against some rules and traditions governing society. One of these tricks is to say the sentence as a question to which she knows the answer. Also, most interrogative sentences have several other secondary meanings. In Forugh's poems, the secondary meanings include (as in descending order of frequency repetition): Expressing inevitableness, opposing and expressing helplessness, attracting attention and emphasizing the news, desiring, wishing and doubting, and rhetorical questioning, wondering, expression of impatience, denial question, disappointment, Funny and ridiculous and, humiliation, rejection and exclusion, expressing expectancy, prohibiting, asking for direction, motivation, indirect news, blame, regretting, prevalence, useful apathy of exaggeration, complaint, exaggeration and bowing.

conclusion

The results indicate that Forugh indirectly used interrogative sentences in her poems in semantic roles other than questions and used negative (rhetorical) interrogative sentences, certain concepts, and meanings indirectly and more effectively. we studied two collections of Forugh's poems, "Another Birthday and Let's Believe at the Beginning of the cold season," and got a total of 112 question sentences; after omitting the repetitions, they were a total of 124 question sentences, which all (100%) question sentences had secondary meanings. According to Dr. Shamisa's book of meanings, we found 21 secondary meanings in these questions, and the repetition rate of the secondary meaning is 68 (53%) in "another birth," and it is 56 times (47%) in "believe in..."

Among the secondary meanings; the highest repetition was in emphasizing and attracting attention, interrogative questioning and expressing helplessness

respectively and the lowest repetition was in indirect news, motivation, asking for guidance have. This shows that Forugh's primary goal in posing these questions is to attract attention and accuracy and make the audience think and emphasize her ideas. Also, most of the interrogative sentences have several other secondary meanings. Also, it is worth considering using artistic elements and rhetorical techniques to increase the impact on the audience and their double pleasure. In Forugh's poetry, the high reputation of question sentences shows her brainstorming, uncertainty, and the inner turmoil of anxiety because the questioning mind can't find the answer to many things in this world or find its finding in line with ordinary people. She shares her challenges and confusion with others by asking two-sided questions and amuses the audience to find answers.

Keywords: Forugh Farrokhzad, semantic, secondary meanings, interrogative sentences.

References:

1. Alavi Moghadam, Mohammad and Ashrafzadeh, Reza (2002). Meanings and expressions, third edition, Tehran, Semit Publications. (In Persian).
2. Anvari, H & Ahmadi-e- givi (2001). *Persian Grammar1*. Tehran: Fatemi. (In Persian).
3. (2001). *Persian Grammar2*. Tehran: Fatemi. (In Persian).
4. Farrokhzad, Forough (1966) Time Journals (Arash 13), first book (Forough Farrokhzad's interview with M. Azad), compiled by Siros Tahbaz. (In Persian).
5. Farrokhzad Forough (2003) "Collection of poems", second edition, Negah Publication. (In Persian).
6. Farshidvard, Khosrow. (2009). *Persian Grammer in Detaile*, Tehran: Sokhan. (In Persian).

7. Farshidvard, Khosrow (1999) Sentence and It's revolution In Persian Lanuage, Tehran: Amir Kabir. . (In Persian).
8. Karachi, R (2004). Forough Farrokhzad with bibliography, Shiraz, Dastan-Sera Publications. (In Persian).
9. Kezazi, Mirjalaluddin (1994). Aesthetics of speech: meanings, third edition, Tehran, Mad book Publications. (In Persian).
10. Palmer, Frank. R (1995) Semantics, translated by Kourosch Safavi, Tehran: Markaz
11. Rajaei, Mohammad Khalil (1986). Maalam al-Balagha, third edition, Shiraz, Shiraz University publication. (In Persian).
12. Rahmani, Ashraf and Taremi, Koresh (2000). Semantic and theoretical science(Proceedings of the 4th Theoretical and Applied Linguistics Conference)under supervision of Ali Mir Emadi, Tehran, Allameh Tabatabai University. (In Persian).
13. Safavi, Kurosh (2007). Getting to know semantics, Tehran, Pezhvak Kivan Publications. (In Persian).
14. Shamisa, Siros (1997). Looking at Forough, third edition, Tehran, Morwarid Publications. (In Persian).
- 15..... (1995). Meanings and expressions, Tehran, Ferdous Publications. (In Persian).
- 16..... (2002). A new look at the original, third edition, Tehran, Ferdous Publications. (In Persian).
- 17..... (2007). Meanings, Tehran, Mitra Publications. (In Persian).
18. Tajleel, Jalil (1986) Meanings and expressions, third edition, Tehran, Nashre Daneshgahi publication. (In Persian).
19. Taftazani, Masoud bin Omar (Saad al-Din) (1939). A brief summary of meanings, third edition, Qom, Dar al-Zakhaer. (In Persian).
20. Vahidian Kamyar, Taghi and Gholamreza Omrani (2004) Persian Grammer (1), Tehran: Samt. (In Persian).

21. Zulfiqari, Dariush (2015). Getting to know the science of meanings in Persian language, Tehran, Research Institute of Cultural Heritage and Tourism. (In Persian).

Articles:

1. Bagheri-Khalili, Ali Akbar and Mahmoudi Noser, Maryam (2012). The semantics of interrogative sentences in Saadi's Ghazals, *Journal of the stylistic of Persian poem and prose (Bahar Adab)*, sixth year - first issue - serial 19-57-43. (In Persian).
2. Bahrami, Nasser and Nazariani, Abdul Nasser (2017). Studying the semantic - meaning roles in interrogative sentences in the poems of Amirhoshang Ebtahaj (Saieh). *Journal of Persian Language and Literature of Tabriz University*, year 71, number 238, pp. 49-69. (In Persian).
3. Mahyar, A and Afzalirad, R (2016) RInterrogations and Their Secondary Purposes in Saadi's Ghazals. *Persian Language and Literature*; 24 (80) :35-63. (In Persian).
4. Parsa, seyed Ahmad and Mahdavi, Delaram (2018). Studying the semantic - meaning roles of interrogative sentences in the poems of Shams. *Persian Literature Language Quarterly*, year 19, number 71, pp. 29-58. (In Persian).
5. Rahimian, Jalal and Shukri Ahmedabadi, Kazem (2001). The semantic - meaning roles of interrogative sentences in Hafez's poems. *Journal of social and human sciences of Shiraz University*, 18th Volume, number 1 - pp. 34-17. (In Persian).
6. Sabzalipour, Jahandost and Vaazi, Hengameh (2022). Secondary meanings of interrogative sentences in Parvin Etisami's poems, *Literary Research Text*, Volume 62, No. 26, pp. 656-663. DOI: 10.22054/LTR.2019.44260.2746. (In Persian).

7. Taheri, Hamid (2008). The question and secondary purposes in Hafez's poems. *Humanities Scientific Research Quarterly of Al-Zahra University*, 17th and 18th year, numbers 68, 69, pp. 118-87. (In Persian).