

A comparative analysis of Weiss, Ramin, Khosrow and Shirin poems based on Robert Sternberg's love story theory

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Extended Abstract

1. Introduction

Comparative literature and interdisciplinary studies: The interdisciplinary studies of comparative literature, which was proposed based on the American school of comparative literature, brought new and fresh approaches to literary studies and caused literary studies to establish a wide connection with other branches of humanities. The French school of comparative literature often dealt with the influence of literature in different cultures and languages, and of course later the American school, in addition to these things, discussed the relationship between various fields of humanities. Comparative literature in America” may examine the Romantic movement in poetry and music as well as literature, psychology, or literature and ethics. The American method also considers the correlation of human research and the necessity of comparative research to clarify some of its ambiguous aspects. It should be kept in mind that the foundation of modern interdisciplinary research is based on the axis of comparative studies. Henry Remak, a German language professor and one of the great theorists of the German language, has emphasized the link between comparative and interdisciplinary studies. Literary works can be the center and axis of gravity of interdisciplinary studies in humanities.

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How to cite this article:

Hosein Mohagheghi; Hamid Aghajani; Majid Mansouri. "A comparative analysis of Weiss, Ramin, Khosrow, and Shirin poems based on Robert Sternberg's love story theory". *Interdisciplinary Studies of Literature, Arts and Humanities*, 4, 2, 2024, 203-230. doi: 10.22077/islah.2024.7532.1435



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2. Aim

In this research, based on the theory of Robert Sternberg's love story, Weiss, Ramin, Khosrow and Shirin poems have been analyzed. Due to the fact that the number of Sternberg's love stories has many parts, in this research, it has been tried to deal with the important and outstanding love stories of these systems. The result of the research shows that Sternberg's love stories can be seen and compared in these two systems.

3. Theoretical Framework and Methodology

According to Sternberg, every person has several love stories, and love has a different concept in everyone's mind, and it has never been a simple concept in anyone's mind and it is multidimensional. Sternberg believes that the structure of love stories includes the introduction, body and conclusion, and the same features that we see in the structure of all short and long stories are also present in love stories. These three parts in love stories have continuity and are completely related to each other and complete each other, and if any of these parts faces a problem in the love story, the love relationship will be shaken. All love stories have three elements: color, theme, and character; all of which are created by us and connect the aspects of the relationship with the aspects of our lives. These are three elements that cause the formation of a love story, each of which somehow plays its role in the formation of any relationship, and the absence of any of them means the absence of a relationship.

4. Discussion

From Sternberg's point of view, love stories have a general category in which the stories are divided into five general types and in each of these categories we see different types of love stories that include about 26 stories, in each of which, according to Sternberg, there are different love stories. According to Sternberg's opinion, love stories are never limited to one story or the few types of stories he mentioned, and every person can have his own love story. Every person can be the author of his own love story and be creative and have his own story.

In the two poems of Weiss and Ramin and Khosrow and Shirin, all kinds of Sternberg's love stories can be seen and compared. The psychological actions of the characters, which in these stories are often formed around love, as well as the interactions and the type of approach of the lover and the beloved to the issue of romantic and marital relationships in these systems and their compatibility with the theory of Sternberg's love story, reveal the hidden psychological dimensions of the characters to a large extent. Based on Sternberg's different love stories and the analysis of Khosrow and Shirin, and Weiss and Ramin's poems, it is clear that the aspects and characteristics of the love story theory in Khosrow and Shirin are more prominent than in Weiss and Ramin.

5. Findings and Conclusion

The story of sacrifice: according to Sternberg's theory, forgiveness and sacrifice is one of the psychological characteristics of love that often occurs on the part of the lover. In the story of Khosrow and Shirin, because love is mostly mutual, the story of

self-sacrifice does not dominate Khosrow's side, and it is only at the end of the story that he makes sacrifices in several cases. On the other hand, in Weiss and Ramin's poem, the psychological actions of the characters in love are such that not only is there a lack of sacrifice in their relationships but the opposite—namely, a sense of horror—pervades the entire narrative.

Art story: In this type of story, the parties are fascinated by the appearance and physical characteristics of the opposite person. The common point in both studied systems shows that in both stories, there are female characters who fall in love based on the appearance of men.

Collection story: Based on this story, the lover or the beloved enter romantic relationships with different people at the same time. Khosrow, who is involved in a romantic relationship with Shirin, enters into a romantic relationship with a girl named Shekar; Ramin, who is involved in a love relationship with Ramin, falls in love with a girl named Gol after a while.

The story of addiction: According to this article, the lover and the beloved are so deeply dependent on each other that separation causes one to experience withdrawal symptoms. In the story of Weiss and Ramin, when Ramin separates from Weiss to go to war, this separation causes various diseases in him, and in Khosrow and Shirin, when Shirin is inevitably separated from Khosrow, he becomes very impatient.

Business story: The basis of this story is the profit-seeking and business-like dealings in the relationship. In both systems studied, the two sides of the story sometimes have selfish material and non-material requests from each other.

History story: in this case, the basis of the future relationships is the past events or the previous events are always retold in the continuation of the story. In Weiss and Ramin, Weiss constantly points out Ramin's mistakes and betrayals, and in Khosro and Shirin, after the death of Farhad and Maryam, their love rivals; both parties remind each other of each other's betrayals.

The war story: It revolves around the anger and various reconciliations of the two sides of the romantic relationship, which is the core of the stories discussed in this article and has many evidences.

Ugly story: It means humiliating one or both parties of the relationship by the lover or the beloved. In both systems studied, in cases where one party has experienced previous disappointments in the relationship, after the other party's failure in other romantic relationships, he uses this method.

Horror story: In this type of story, one of the parties is the victim and the other is the terrorizer. In the story of Khosrow and Shirin, it is Khosrow who is terrifying and in many cases threatens Shirin with all kinds of fate, and Shirin continues this relationship despite always being afraid of him. In Weiss and Ramin, of course, the two-sided horror story casts a shadow, and in different parts of the story, the places of the terrorizer and the victim change.

Keywords: Literature & psychology, Weiss and Ramin, Khosrow and Shirin, Sternberg, love story.

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