

Explaining the Possibility of Replacing Hafez Poems with the Categories of Two Sternberg Love Diagnosis Questionnaires: A Comparative Study

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Abstract

Love is a human and cultural phenomenon and can be a common field of study in psychology and literature. There are many different definitions of love in psychology. One of the most distinctive of definitions was proposed by Sternberg, called *Triangular Theory*, which consists of three components: intimacy, commitment, and passion. Sternberg then introduces *love as a story* to re-evaluate his theory. With a psychometric approach, Sternberg designed two questionnaires with the aim of identifying the type of love relationship and estimating the continuity of marital relationships based on the similarity of the couple's love story. Since Hafez's Ghazal as one of the pillars of Persian literature mentions many romantic concepts and miraculously expresses love, this study aimed to explain the possibility of replacing Hafez's poems with two categories of Sternberg's questionnaires through a comparative analysis. Findings show the possibility of replacing Hafez's poems to identify love by describing the psychological features of Hafez's poetry such as mental projection, center of will, imagination, emotion and hope and their equivalence with the aspects of love theory as a story. Also, tracing themes such as faithfulness to the covenant, sincerity, impatience, loyalty, empathy, sharing of assets with the beloved, etc., it became clear that Hafez, as a psychologist, paid attention to complete love.

Keywords: Love, Love Diagnosis Questionnaire, Sternberg, Hafez, Humanities Studies

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The Pathology of Distance Education in Iran

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Abstract

Today, distance education is considered as a new educational method that can remove the climatic and geographical barriers of educational spaces, age and gender limitations of learners. In Iran, distance education programs have been designed and established. The purpose of this study was to identify the disadvantages and weaknesses of the implementation and conduct of distance education courses with the focus on Kurdistan province. To do so, a qualitative approach and phenomenological method were used. The study population was all managers and instructors of distance education centers in Kurdistan province. Using snowball sampling and considering the theoretical basis of data saturation, ۲۱ of people (۷ managers and ۱۴ instructors) in the sample group were included in the study. To collect the relevant data, response questionnaires were distributed. In order to analyze the data, inductive content analysis based on open coding was used. The results showed that technological and communication barriers, educational planning barriers, administrative and structural barriers and financial barriers are the most important obstacles of these courses, and in order to eliminate them, it is necessary that the centers and the supportive institutions provide better technological and financial infrastructure and implement revisions in the programs and strategies.

Keywords: Distance Education, Obstacles of Distance Education, Distance Education Strategies

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Investigating the Impact of Socialization Factors on Social Isolation of Citizens of Kashan

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Abstract

With the expansion and application of new technologies and changing lifestyles, the phenomenon of social isolation has been noticed more than before and has had implications at the individual and social levels. Using survey method, the main purpose of this empirical and theoretical research was to study the social isolation and its relation with socialization factors among citizens of Kashan. The statistical population includes 16412 of all women and men aged 18-60 in Kashan. Using Cochran formula, the sample population has been achieved 400 people. The questionnaires were distributed by stratified sampling method at different geographical locations of the city. For the social isolation variable, 12 questions have been raised and the impact of variables such as sex, age, marital status, socio-economic status, religiosity, mass media, family education, social communication has been investigated. The results show that except the variables such as age, sex, marital status and socioeconomic status, other variables have a significant relationship with social isolation at 90% confidence level, regression analysis show that the variables in this study can predict %40/8 of variance of dependent variable.

Keywords: Social Isolation, Religiosity, Mass Media, Family Education, Social Communication

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Comparison of the Presence of Literary Styles in the Persian Course Books of Tenth and Eleventh Grade in the New Educational System with Persian Course Books of the Second and Third Grades of Humanities Field in the Old System

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Abstract

The Persian course books of the second intermediate period are very important influential and cultural books; because they transmit Iranian national language, culture and identity to the students of the new generation. Being familiar with the style of a literary work in these books reveals the dominant thought of poets and writers in each period. This study was to investigate and show how the authors of the Persian textbooks of the second year of high school had been diligent in selecting and including various texts from all literary styles in Persian books, in terms of the presence of literary styles, and the differences in terms of the presence of literary styles in the Persian books of the New and the previous systems. The statistical population of this research is the ۱۰th and ۱۱th Persian course books of the new system and the Persian course books of the second and third grade of humanities field in the old system. The findings indicate that in the old system, the most attention was paid to the new style with ۴۰,۰۸ and the least attention was paid to the Indian style with ۱,۹۶, while in the new system the most attention was paid to the new style with ۴۰,۲۲ and the least attention to the constitutional style with ۳/۱۷; Also, in the new system, the Iraqi style has been paid more attention than the old one.

Keywords: Literary Style, Textbook, Secondary School, Humanities, New Transcripts.

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Study of the Neurotic Characters of Beirut ^١ by Ghadat Al-Saman Based on Karen Horney's Theories

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Abstract

Personality is one of the most important, broad and attractive dimensions of human. When a person suffers from anxiety and restlessness under the influence of internal and external tensions, these unrests penetrate into their personality structure and will cause the person's personality structure to be disrupted. Ghadat al-Saman, a contemporary Arab female writer, has also become anxious due to living in a state of war and turmoil and has touched Beirut's turbulent years. These inner turmoil's are reflected in her writings. *Beirut 75*, Ghadat Al-Saman's first novel, is a picture of Beirut on the verge of the Civil War. Karen Horney's personality theory, as one of the most important personality theories considered by researchers in the field of literature, is used in a descriptive-analytical manner to study and analyze the main characters of the novel Beirut ^١, Farah, Yasmineh, Taan, Abu al-Mullah and Abo Mustafa. According to the research findings, Farah has a horny aggressive neurotic personality. Jasmine, a nun who suffers a bitter fate, has an obedient personality. Abu al-Mullah, who steals to free his daughters, also has an obedient personality. Taan, who at first lacks neurotic characters, is forced to secede from his tribe for being literate; had a detached personality. Abu Mustafa, who commits suicide to achieve his goals, also has an aggressive personality.

Keywords: Beirut ^١, Neurotic Personality Tendencies, Arabic Novel, Karen Horney, Ghadat Al-Saman

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The Relationship between Coronavirus Anxiety and Social Support and Its Effects on Academic Motivation (Case Study: Sanandaj State Magnet School)

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Abstract

This study was conducted to investigate the relationship between Corona virus anxiety and social support and its effect on academic motivation during the academic year ۲۰۲۱-۲۰۲۲. The research method is descriptive-correlational and was conducted through a survey. The statistical population of the study consists of all ۱۸۰ female students of the State magnet school (high school) in Sanandaj. Using the Morgan table and simple random sampling, the sample size consists of ۱۱۸ students. For data collection, three types of standard questionnaires of Corona Disease Anxiety Scale (CDAS) Alipour et al. (۲۰۱۹), Academic Motivation Scale (AMS) Vallerend (۱۹۹۲) and Social Support Questionnaire (۲۰۱۲) were used. The face and content validity of the questionnaires were approved by experts and their reliability was ۰.۹۱, ۰.۸۸ and ۰.۸۰, respectively. Data were analyzed using Pearson correlation coefficient and stepwise multiple regression analysis. The results showed that there is an inverse and significant relationship between coronavirus anxiety with social support and students' academic motivation, but there is a positive and significant relationship between social support and students' academic motivation ($p = ۰.۰۰۰$). Social anxiety also reduces students' academic motivation by ۱۴%. Whereas, ۱۹% of academic motivation can be predicted through informational and emotional support. As a result, providing counseling and psychological interventions with the role of social support by school counselors and educators to reduce Coronavirus anxiety, we can see an improvement in students' academic motivation.

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Keyword: Corona Virus, Anxiety, Corona Virus Anxiety, Academic Motivation, Social Support

Study of the Relationship between Math Learning Disorder and Self-Esteem in Elementary Students

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Abstract

Self-esteem is one of the most important components of a person's personality, and it is an important factor in growth and prosperity. Paying attention to this component especially in children with learning disorders is important. The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between mathematical learning disorder and self-esteem for male student in elementary schools. The method of this research is descriptive-correlational. Statistical population of the study consisted of ۳۰۱ male elementary school students at Imam Hussein School in District ۲ of Tehran in the ۲۰۱۹-۲۰۲۰ academic year. The sample size is ۳۰ students ۱۰ which suffer from math learning disorder and ۱۰ are normal that were put in the control group. Disorder group includes all students with disorder recognized by a psychologist, a learning disorders counselor and specialist. They were diagnosed and selected by purposive sampling and the control group was randomly selected from the whole statistical population. Data were collected using a self-esteem questionnaire of Pope et al (۱۹۸۹). Results were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics (Student t test), and showed that there is a significant negative relationship between Mathematic learning disorder and self-esteem. It means Mathematics learning disorder reduces self-esteem in the group of impaired students, while it is in good level for students in the control group. Regarding the importance of increasing self-esteem in children with learning disorders, identifying children with disorders and improving them can increase their self-esteem.

Keywords: Learning Disorders, Mathematical Learning Disorder, Self-esteem, Elementary School Students

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Teaching Geography and National Identity an Analysis of the Position of National Identity in the Geography of Iran, Tenth Grade

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Abstract

National identity is one of the key concepts in regulating political units that with important special work such as: nation building, solidarity and national unity, provides the grounds for the survival of a political entity (country). Hence, the Governments try to provide the grounds for strengthening national solidarity with various tools and methods. Meanwhile, the role of education as the only official institution responsible for educating students through providing educational elements such as content and images of textbooks and physical education space, is very important in introducing and recognizing the components of national identity. One of the textbooks that can play a very important role in educating national identity and solidarity is tenth grade Geography, which is taught to all students under the title of *Geography of Iran*. This study has tried to examine the content and images of this book in ۲۰۲۰-۲۰۲۱ with the content analysis approach. The results showed that from three important elements of identity in this book ۶۸۷ cases (۸۴٪) dealt with the element of the country and its components; ۷۰ cases (۹٪) have dealt with the element of population and its components and ۰۳ cases (۷٪) have dealt with the element of government and its components. Although the title of the book is "Geography of Iran", it only mentioned the names and images and there is no exercise, behavior or content based on national identity and solidarity, especially in the demographic, cultural and political dimension in this book.

Keywords: National Identity, National Solidarity, Geography, Iran.

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An Analysis of How to Eliminate Reading and Writing Disorders in Bilingual Students

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Abstract

Reading and writing the official and mother tongue is a basic and inescapable need for every person and learner, but there are always problems that hinder learning process. This study was conducted to solve reading and writing problems of one of the second grade students of Bahar primary school in Kent village. This study is a qualitative research of action research type. Data were collected through observation, interviews with parents, meetings with colleagues and searching databases. As a result of collecting information, the reason for the problem diagnosed to be lack of accurate familiarity with Persian letters, inability to combine letters with each other, incorrect spelling and phonics, misplacement of letters or words, inactivity at home, incorrect hearing and misspelling of consonant words, inversion, decreased self-confidence, inattention to the words and dots and diminished letters and words in dictation. In the next stage, appropriate hearing, vision and touch techniques were presented during the academic year. The results showed that the student's ability to read and write was greatly improved.

Keywords: Persian Language, Student, Educational Research, Disorder, Reading and Writing

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