Aversion norm, replacing in the poem siab

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Abstract

Aversion norm or DE familiarization is a term that formalists it was first introduced. They believe that the work of art, not automatic and amazing things to see is that, because of things after a while, replication of us are normal, so do not see it. We poetic language, we are faced with a fundamental change in the relationship between signifier and signified, i.e. Familiar language, signifiers, signified by certain, but the poetic language signifier, the signified can be found in the pelvis, and the audience to understand the signified a new, hard falls, and the longer perceived to be, and where it refers to the discovery, after some hesitation, more enjoyable, the audience will have a special effect. ’s poetic language, the beauty side implicated in emotional and motivational speaking, hiding the core meaning of the word, and indeed with the usual meaning and familiar DE familiarization, are shown. Beauty in ordinary language, they do not see, thus implying that subtle poet highlighting the special meaning of the word in ordinary language is different, the vocabulary word meanings change, and where it is meant to transform Familiar word, because the audience is emotionally motivated, it is more effective. The poet does not read words into their common name, but it so describes it as if for the first time we've seen. Word to describe him, sometimes uses the common name of its components, and metonymy create, and sometimes it does not use the common name of its components, but another word to call it, uses, and in fact the word it brings a different metaphor, and thus far is the common standard language, new language makes.
1. Introduction

DE familiarization, is a term that formalists, who raised it for the first time. It is believed that the work of art, not automatic and amazing things to see is that, because of things after a while, the repetition of us are normal, so do not see it. We poetic language, we are faced with a fundamental change in the relationship between signifier and signified, ie Familiar language, signifiers, signified by certain, but the poetic language signifier, the signified can be found in the pelvis, and the audience to understand the signified a new, hard falls, and the longer perceived to be, and where it refers discovered after a little hesitation, more enjoyable, the audience will have a special effect. In poetic language, implying lateral beauty and emotional impulse to speak, by hiding the core meaning of the word, and in fact, with familiar DE familiarization of common sense, are shown. Beauty in ordinary language, they do not see, so the poet, highlighting the subtle implications of the special meaning of the word in ordinary language is different, the vocabulary word meanings change, and where it transforms Familiar meaning to the word, because the audience is emotionally motivated, it is more effective. The poet does not read words into their common name, but it so describes it as if for the first time we've seen. Word to describe him, sometimes uses the common name of its components, and metonymy create, and sometimes it does not use the common name of its components, but another word to call it, uses, and in fact the word it brings a different metaphor, and thus far is the common standard language, new language makes.

2. Badr Shaker Siab

In 1926 he Jikolor village, located in the southeast of Basra, was born more than six months had passed since her birth, her mother had lost. (Abbas., Ehsan., 1992, pp. 13-11 ), primary education, primary school Bob Soleiman in Abu -Khasibi spent, and the high school in 1942 and went on to Basra. He was writing poems of great interest was such that the very initial stage, began to compose poetry. '(Ibid., p 17 ), Badr, the Communist Party tended, - farmer, born in the village - the town (Iraq), who that is a good middle of the city, and the city is politically rejected because the city puts him under pressure. And socially, the city denied because she had become poor servant. (Poetic works full, Badr Shaker Siab, 6/1).

Badr is more romantically inclined, and after his death, his father married again, and then the death of his grandmother, the mother of vacancies to be filled, all, caused him to all, and to avoid feeling lonely, even with strangers, and therefore his emotions influence this process, come to grief, and general Romantic River. (Ibid, 13/1 ), Badr, in a variety of rhetorical forms, trial arts, but in the meantime, his metaphors can be better, vitality and freshness that carries a wave ; him, the word of his impact on the audience increases, the performance has been achieved with the described, we describe and evaluate metaphors in his poetry.

3. Metaphor

Ibn Rashiq Alqirvani, says about the status of metaphor (metaphor best is permitted, and his first novel, and the array is better than poetry, and metaphor speaks of the beauty part is, if they used their status.) (Mayor in the pros hair and etiquette and criticism, 268/1)

Metaphor, our familiar world of words, and generally speaking, beyond, and we are familiar with the world of poetry and literature. (Intimacy and affection with material objects, their ordinary makes, while strange and unfamiliar, is amazing, and the attention of man draws, regular and familiar not). (Abood, Hanna, 2007, p 20)

The wakeful stars, tearful eyes and sets (Love the evening will). (Poetic works full 1 / 4)
In everyday language, the term squeeze and take the extract, juicy fruit, but the poet Choked light, even by the lights down, dim the lights and illustrative hand, are wine, fruit of the light so, on the one hand he lights dim, the lights that are supposed to grieve, and the other, sad to light, metaphor has, and on the other hand, the light fruity default, and press and getting extract it, for it has proved, and as such has created a metaphor. He is the metaphor, language development gives and gives pleasure to the reader, in which he affects, and also gives a beautiful speech.

Laugh Tomorrow When winter spring quaked, and The thin shadow to disappear and the song is passing away. (Ibid. 56/1)

We know that not shiver in winter and spring is laughing, the other credit in everyday language, the words trembling and smiling, with his other find meaning, but the language of poetry, break habits, smiles, spring, and winter shakes. Poet, smart, to go in winter and the coming spring, and adorned with flowers and plants to the ground, shaking and laughing at the concept, is depicted. His task beautified language gives the reader and also enjoyed it. Hence, he used to take the metaphor, the language has a standard of DE familiarization. (Siab experience is a pioneering experience, Arabic poetry, and with him, he found words and new language. Those words in his poetry, if it is different from the word dictionary, and if it is a new language. ) (Arab, Abbas., 2004, p 95)

Eyes look blue, the color of the lake takes naps in it, and the imagination to fly comes and listens to a broken heart. (Poetic works full Page: 61)

Blue pond, takes naps in his eyes, as if the colors are the same pond from his nap attribute is omitted, then a man, and napping for Color Pond, the metaphor is taken, the poet, the rather than say, her blue eyes like pools of water, with claims that metaphor to work, lake colors takes naps in his eyes, and thereby provides the reader compulsively. Because the language of poetry, the beauty there. "Art is a beautiful part of the poem, the story is a tale of music and painting, and the most heartless, addresses, and arouses emotions and conscience. Poetry, the choice of words and combinations of words, and subsequently creation and integration levels, it's beautiful, so beautiful like poetry, is a form of speech. "(Annis, Ebrahim., Musical Hair, the seventh edition, the Anglo-Egyptian library, Cairo: 1997, p 7)

Memories, Pale Bakhndh you, all the lights in the distance, makes clear. (Poetic works full Badr Shaker Siab, 64/1)

We've got the sickly pallor of a man or afraid, to imagine, but in the language of poetry, the laughter, which is contrary to our habit, fade, color perception is a poet for a laugh, laugh illustrative examples what color is the color jumps, hence, the pallor, is a metaphor for a laugh, and the language that is distinctive.

And I'm listening... and my sorrow Choked, the shadow did not swallow cum. (Ibid 67/1)

Pressing Familiar and familiar language, the fruit that Tear, the language of poetry, Heart Like Water is the fruit and it's juice can be pressed, in other words, the poet's metaphor has been pressing for the heart, and thus, highlight the language, and it has differentiated. It also raises the hand of fate, human destiny is illustrative of features and accessories, is known, then remove the man, and he will need to have proven honored to once again create a metaphor.

Do you like what you read mumbled something? Fag voice leaves rustle in the dense yellow trees, is worried that his shadow winter spirit! (Ibid. 75/1)

Terms worry about, in everyday language, is meant for humans, which can be due to various reasons. But the language of poetry, the spirit of winter makes the shade of the tree concerned, as if the poet, with regard to the trees during autumn, his shadow disappears, so it's worrying, for it is borrowed takes place.

The stars in your eyes, while the darkness broke, gave the oath not sleep, - though sleep comes, - to M. sleep (Ibid. 85/1)

Eyes and sleep, in everyday language, it is conceivable to man, but the stars have eyes, and they sleep like a strange and amazing, it is the cause that the following poem, to highlight Language and singer enjoy dealing with it, for the poet has used this metaphor. (The purpose of poetry is to influence and impact of the change in attitude and behavior change, the first step is to take effect, the dress is the fact that the audience is fascinated, and this is not only putting together thoughts, it takes an amazing structure, the facts seem to indicate otherwise, steal your heart, intellect and enchanted, so thin and ambiguous facts lovely, are smart, curiosity (Singer) provokes, and the desire to understand it, to strengthen). (Jaber Asfoor, 1955, p 57)

When the vast blue, release the midday heat, and shade with cut wings, another jump from branch to branch (Poetic works full, 85/1).
Wings and jumping in the normal and everyday language, the birds will mean, in other words, this is a bird that has wings and can use the pillow, but the bird, the poet, is the shadow, when the sun goes down, little by little, will prevail. Thus the poet, with regard to this issue, the shadow of a bird-like wings have been cut, the other jumps from branch to branch, then the beauty and impact on the reader, the birds have been removed, it is necessary has proven to shade, thereby away from the norm, and the DE familiarization.

Tulip seeds, grains grow silent, to hear the chirping of money and time to travel (Ibid. 96/1)

We know that silence is the seed, the fruit grow up, sound money, and melee is traveling. Poet to create a poem, and differentiation of normal speech, language should be familiar and familiar, to compromise. Hence, silence is the seed of the poet, who is arable, he thought silently as the fruit has the seeds of its parts, then brought the seed metaphor, to silence, to be more effective. "Poet's own language, speaks... she speaks like normal people, or tell him the language of ordinary people in their daily lives, to speak, and know it does not work." (Ben Zarih, Adnan, 1989, p 17)

On summer nights, when the moon does slumber, and the stars began to wither in the morning, wake up, to collect dew from trees, and I pour a cup, to eliminate the cough and emaciation (Poetic works full, Badr Shaker Siab, 103/1).

Terms nap, the standard language, as it is associated with the moon, its strange, as the stars fade, because we have become accustomed to nap for a man, and the flowers wither apply, but chart poet beating, is a metaphor for months, if it is like a sleepy man, as thou wilt, as a metaphor for the stars brought it to a withered plants and flowers, as is, then the appliance it is a metaphor for the stars.

I predict grim ill, he tore my soul, the terrible prediction thee, O seer, makes me cry. (Ibid. 110/1)

Bitterness and sweetness in everyday language, the things that are true, eat or drink, but predictions eating, not drinking, the bitterness and sweetness of his warrant it, here the poet, to the exclusion criteria, and departure from everyday language, as predicted fruity knows the bitterness of its parts, then Like it to remove, and takes it, has proven to Like it, thereby causing Defamiliarisation language is. "Metaphorical expression and interpretation, saying the transfer of responsibility from the surface to the other surface, or deviate from the original meaning, virtual means, is responsible for the transmission and linguistic DE familiarization the basis of expression." (Tajrishiy, Mohammad., 2004, p 94)

Oh man, saw turtles, emperor destroying the world, beams and armor world of death, stroke towards the goal he gets back (Poetic works full Badr Shaker Siab, 117/1)

In ordinary language, unfamiliar shooting death, because we are not accustomed to shooting death suppose. But the poet sees death as a hunter who shot her is necessary because of death, stalk humans, and it brings you to your knees, hence the death of the arrows is borrowed, and through metaphor, distinctive language, and is unfamiliar.

A fountain of light, flowers and sparrows... (shades Are happy). (Ibid.: 120/1)

Hearing the word fountain, water is embodied in our minds, in other words, we’ve got to say, the water fountain, but the poet has followed the dust of habit disturbances, hence the saying, fountains and flower shade and Sparrow, the fountain for this, the metaphor brings. He expressed his own metaphorical, the sudden rise of the shadows and flowers and sparrows, as long as the ground water, and the fountain is attributed to it.

Oh! Water teeth, all the villages in pounded the roof and the trees around the house came droop and wilt. (Ibid.: 126/1)

In the standard language, human and animal teeth means, teeth, however, that water is a very strange and wonderful, because we’re not used to it, but poetry is not poetry, but breaking the habit, so the poet to water teeth into metaphor provides a means to create DE familiarization.

Happy came to the midday sun in the field of Roof, like stalks of wheat sowing. (Ibid. 130/1)

We’re so accustomed to planting and agriculture, as farmers do, and that seed is planted, and so on, but the poet, unlike our habit to speak until Word is beautiful and impressive, hence the midday, do agricultural work, and his seed sun. The poet expressed his metaphor; the sun is a metaphor for growing anything, and by the way, is a language unfamiliar to the familiar.

Wick it the day went on shore without the fire was kindled was extinguished. (Ibid. 141/1)

Wick thought for the day if it is plausible that, in normal language is not used, because in ordinary language, it is strange, therefore, we find that the language of poetry and the poet’s day is like a light bulb he knows that a wick lamp, and the lamp goes out, the wick is turned off, the lights have been removed, and require that the wick is a metaphor for the day.
And if you left sleeve, back in time, the lights on the beach to death, waiting for sleep to see the ship. (Ibid. 141/1)

Terms beach, in everyday language, is familiar with the sea and the beach, but the strange death. Apparently, death is a sea of people to take down your palate, and destroys, so far found similarities between the sea and death, then the Like it to the poet, is removed, and the accessories of the beach, is a metaphor for death. And has created a beautiful interpretation, which in addition to its beauty, it is also the singer and the listener, will be affected.

It was a tear in the eye, and say goodbye passengers were kidnapped and mind. (Ibid. 151/1)

We say, passengers rushed goodbye and went, but the traveler poet, bye steals, he expressed his own metaphorical beauty has two little words. Since the theft and snatching hastily and quickly done, and on the other hand, the passengers rushed goodbye has, therefore, hastily snatching for Say goodbye metaphor has been the standard of DE familiarization's.

Happy away from you, away from home and children, clutches bags and asphalt and anxiety, my heart is firm, and the remaining provisions will not break it. (Ibid. 152/1)

In ordinary language, the word fits forks with predatory animals, but we see that the language of poetry, suitcases and asphalt and anxiety have a grip of things that have no reality outside the mind, the creative mind of the poet, for that, claws forklift to cause defamiliarization, and thereby expand the vocabulary of the language. In his mind, the trappings of urban life, caught him, and is far away from home and family. Hence, for them to grasp the metaphor provides a means to say that it also will not break my heart.

Cold, noise, fire and ash, gravel, heaters, float my thoughts, surround it, and while the unit and my evening alone, eating. (Ibid.: 157/1)

The poet’s thought is caravans and caravan, caravan know in common language, refers to the types of people who are traveling, but the poet's sense of the familiar, departure, and for his thoughts, caravan creates. Instead, he says, the diversity of opinion surrounds him, stating that, behind the thoughts that surrounds me, because the caravan as well, there are various people. Hence, he borrowed thoughts are the convoy, and by the way, Familiar language, is DE familiarization.

A branch of the evening, pour the fruit is eaten as much as when I returned home, I filled a basket, and then the kids happy and shouting Dad... "(Ibid. 157/1)

Terms of branches, common in everyday language, with words such as trees and flowers... makes sense, but in the language of poetry, the words are there, and see that night, branches and fruits that time. The poet, the night is like a tree full of fruit, and then remove the tree, and the branches and fruit, it is necessary to prove that night, and had created a beautiful metaphor.

Start a thunder cloud, and tore down a tree hair now. (Ibid. 160/1)

The standard language, familiar to our ears, the hair mistress to go to work, and branched to a tree, but the poet uses words changed, and instead of creating another metaphor. In his opinion, the tree is also tresses, hence, the clouds will not break it, he is like a tree to a woman because in her hair, then take the Like it, delete, and hair that is necessary to prove Like it, and as such, has created a metaphor pleasant.

How long is the night, and razor insomnia, and sleep without the moon, what is cruel. (Ibid. 173/1)

We know that nightlife, and insomnia and also dream, not a knife, so cruel that they do. But the poet sleep and insomnia, as well as a heartless killer who works for his knife, then remove the Like it, and noted for its Like it Like it and prove necessary, is sufficient, and the metaphor is created.

I was in the land of the sun, the other beautiful places, and dark - even black - there are more beautiful, he embraces Iraq. (Ibid. 182/1)

Embrace the word in everyday language, can be attributed to man, like a mother embracing her child, but the poet sees a black man, is embracing Iraq, or the coming of darkness, and wrap things up, a hug is like. In any case, here defamiliarization, which begins when the poet embrace it, as black as attributes, and other words, a hug, a metaphor for the darkness brings.

We attacked the village in darkness, and a bunch of grasshoppers, villages burned. (Ibid. 217/1)

Since the enemy is attacked in the night, and more wars and looting happening in the dark, though, the darkness, the enemy of humans who invade their homes, so their invasions of Darkness, is a departure from Familiar language, in other words, the poet's metaphor, to dark attacks led to Defamiliarisation speech arise, as well as rural locust, destroying cell cultivation and agriculture, and Poet Given this relationship, the enemy is like a
grasshopper, and then remove the Like it, and grasshoppers it has metaphor, and thus highlight the language and make it more beautiful, and its impact on The singer and the listener is doubled.

Metaphors of new relationships between things, that human routine it does not understand, act on, and the secret surprises and new metaphors. (Ramazan Seyyed, Alaa aldin, 1996, p 41, quoting by Olfat, Abdul Aziz, 1984, p 207)

Objects and words are repeated in everyday language so that they do not see, but with the help of metaphors that can disrupt the repetitive stuff, new costumes and masks, and that the reader or listener, fresh new look said. Poets with the help of metaphors, the following are important.

Happy soul in the land of fire are, and where ashes grow hatred. (Poetic works full Badr Shaker Siab, 225/1)

Ash word in everyday language for what it is conceivable that, they are burnt, like firewood and wood... but in the language of poetry, hatred is too gray, as if the poet maliciously burned, and the ashes will remain in place, and it grows Happy. He has assumed a burning hatred, which is a sign of the ash, then the Like it to remove, and it has proven it to Like it, and is a departure from ordinary language. At normal poetry (traditional song), simile and metaphor based on affinity, in like manner, and the occasion is my nickname, and nicknames were based squashed, while ‘form in a contemporary ballad, based on the exit of the two established It is, so to say, neither affinity nor proportional, combined contemporary ballad form, does not exist, or if it is due to multiple levels of sub-funds, and far sides simile or metaphor is not understood “(Aleyd, Yomeni, 1983, pp. 106-105) here, as His pseudonym hatred, with my nickname, it means something is burnt close fit. Why the hatred that can not burn.

Cradle morning light strings, fastened. (Poetic works full, Badr Shaker Siab, 230/1)

We know that closing the cradle, to the morning of the standard language, unfamiliar, because we're used to, the cradle for the baby close, but in the language of poetry, the poet sees the early morning, to be cradled him close, hence the background It brings the metaphor, and the standard normal deviate, and due to this change, the beauty of the language provides.

Dark yawned, and the clouds continued his heavy tears, shed. (Ibid.: 254/1)

Tears cloud, on the wonder and strangeness of everyday language raises the recurring perception of the poet's mind, to change, he instead say, rain falling from cloud to cloud, heavy tears have imagined, and in other words, The tears, the metaphor has raindrops, thereby newness and freshness, the word is given.

Wide World Peace, Peace poet sun will bathe his eyes, listening to the grasshoppers (Ibid. 307/1).

Sun bathing, with a poet’s eyes in everyday language, is a very wonderful surprises. Apparently the sun is reflected in the eyes of the poet, the bather is like, then bathe it has metaphor, words sun bathe and eye on the coming together of words, not a family, but the poet’s relationship with new and innovative between them creates, and therefore, the sun will bathe the eyes of the poet.

With awareness of rhetorical forms and fashions, which brings science text, it can be kind of poetic defamiliarization understood. (Eloquence of speech and science text, p 58)

As the light amidst the fear of the darkness of the room, shining, heard the sound of his injury, which came to me from the balcony. (Poetic works full Badr Shaker Siab, 322/1)

We know that light can not be timid, but the combination of the poet’s words in everyday language, creates surprise, it seems that the poet, flickering light that, amidst the sounds in the room, and sometimes on the barrier, like a cloud or private transit stops, and then into the shining, like a coward has thought that their sometimes hidden, sometimes visible, then Like it to the fact, and to prove it is sufficient, and the metaphor is something beautiful effect.

My eyes with their hell fire in the woods are dark. (Ibid. 361/1)

In ordinary language, we hear the forest, clumps of trees in mind because we appear to be, but the poet creates a forest of darkness, the same thing has done wonders in everyday language. He expressed his own metaphorical, can deviate from the standard language, and language highlights, with that in mind, the trees are dense shade, as turns black, hence the darkness of night, the They resemble, and then remove the sides Like it, and the forest is a metaphor for the darkness.

Just sat there on the hill, and the pain in his heart of darkness shared (Ibid. 407/2).

As far as is customary in common language, we suffer with our hearts, to give the same type, but the poet intended, to the heart of darkness, and the darkness can not seem to listen to my concerns, his dark Someone like that, who can be with her heart, then the Like it to remove, and it should, to darkness, the heart is the same, is metaphors. According to him this evening, sorrowful, sad man, come up to her, and she loves to find someone who does, and he would tell the secrets within, in this place, fit the nickname got crushed a little Far from it.
The crib death of their transgression and the suffering sigh and groan as you hide (Ibid. 408/2).

In everyday language, the cradle is congruent with the child, that the coming together of words, the cradle is compatible with the child, but the poet has sought to establish new relationships between words, that the strangeness and wonder, from the poet creates a cradle of death, death seems like the child who, from the accessories she is rocking. Therefore the poet brings cradle metaphor for death, and creates a new blend, which in ordinary language and Familiar strange and unfamiliar. And sorrow, then that is a rogue forces, not fear and no end. (Ibid. 407/2)

Forces of sadness, rebellious, and they know that being rebellious and cantankerous nature, attributive to ink and HP, though grief is a rogue horse, because when grief, a man came to him, and will control it wiped out the humans, are rebellious, and by the way, the nickname has got a crush fit. Therefore the poet brings metaphoric, so that Familiar DE familiarization.

When I saw His eyes, height, and drank wine in his mouth and lit... (Ibid. 472/2)

In the standard language, the wine is made from grapes, but the wine lover the poet's mouth water. Readers and listeners, by reading and listening to this mix, are excited and are impressed by words. Here, the poem where it began the tradition of the poet's mouth water, wine was called, and the same is defamiliarization.

The second half of the night, half asleep, tired moon, the bright and colorful. (Ibid. 484/2)

The poet wants to say, the moon is not a full tablet, and it was sitting in the dust, hence, the half-sleepy and tired interpretation makes (mukarovsky1) says: "The most important thing The language of poetry, the language of a standard distinction "The most important thing is the language of poetry, the language of a standard can be differentiated, that is, a measure of poetic language and ordinary language breaks the language of poetry, which aims to follow the spread of ordinary language is not the primary objective poetry affect(Technical phenomena in the language of modern Arabic poetry, p40, quoted from jan mukarovsky:standard language and poetic languag,in linguistics and literary style,Ed>by Donald c.Freeman,Newyork 1970 (P 47-52)

4. Conclusion

The ambiguity of the metaphor - sanction - the discovery of new funds, the precise similarities between objects and poetic way, the metaphor is presented. That appears to be what is listed and, as a result of mental effort, not to mention what it is absent, or in other words, the true meaning, figurative meaning realized. To pass the true meaning of virtual means, we need vehicles that, like the other one is symmetric. Metaphor, because of this the hidden meaning, the poem is ambiguous, and that ambiguity causes the reader to explore the virtual sense, to try and rush fails, and if this is successful mental work, pleasure double result explore the unknown, makes sense. And suggests that the overall size of the nickname Le (Like it), and my nickname (Like it a), is more accurate and more subtle, Find It, too, is more Away by, resulting in the discovery meant more enjoyable. Siab poetry, not as ordinary language - which means understanding and conveying meaning, - but language is beyond ordinary language. Of course, this does not mean that his poetry is obscure and imperceptible, but with the knowledge of the language aids Familiar, has been carried out by Contagion. After deliberation, the reader, will discover a hidden meaning.

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