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Review article

Take a poetry of nazokolmalaekheh, and forough farrokhzad in light of defamiliarization

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ABSTRACT

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With it, you can Deviation roots and norms in search of ancient literature, but the genre as an independent school, can be found in the works of Russian extremists, to be sensible, observed that in the second decade twentieth century emerged. An important feature of the school, discovered the secret of "Literary" is a literary text; Literary caused by violations also follow a regular pattern of words in the language of poetry, the poet and scholar, is needed to break the rules of language tools, the most The metaphor, metaphor, irony, sense of coloring, diagnosis, and it is the words of the poet gives freshness, and it is polished, and the best place, it sometimes just His refreshing us, the exciting force, in the face of the topics mentioned above, the Nazokolmalaekheh poems, and Forough Farrokhzad is on, and it is up to the poetic nature of his remarks, to kill the image.

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1. Introduction

Defamiliarization, cash is one of the techniques that it uses man and poet, has a new approach to reach the truth, and the truth why, and what Familiar And recognition been abandoned, and the unfamiliar and non Familiar tends. And gives us a new understanding of common practices and reorganized our minds that understand phenomena. In this way, the Things that are normal for us, and we will not see them again, see. Thus also difficult and complicated topics in literature, the creation of new concepts, and the visual qualities of mind and unfamiliar

but attractive deals, and Unlike all of them, as usual, and with a new manifestation draws to a shocking effect on the reader rather than leave. In fact, for defamiliarization, broke up the routine. The eyes should be back to seeing Things. Sohrab Sepehri said: "The eyes should be washed must see ..." and in this way, the new knowledge gained. The defamiliarization in poetry, unusual and fascinating language is necessary. The expression of certain strange and unusual advantage. Words, rather than sitting in your home, detention contrary to what is stated. Defamiliarization, is technological, poet and artist, uses, and Familiar language, it may seem strange, it is a different language, the language of the common people speak, and, therefore, attracted an audience which sayings is the language for the language of poetry, the poet and man of letters, to distinguish their speech, language tools that are needed, including: Metaphor, metaphor, recognition, a sense of irony and coloring, is, and the In other words, the same Things that cause Literary (of literature) are text, but the words did not mean that, just use the array of languages, spoken poetry or literature raises, but this, means that the poet or scholar in the world, it uses because sometimes say, that is a poem, metaphor, metonymy and ... it used to be. The purpose of defamiliarization, complex and ambiguous to speak, but will defamiliarization, putting obstacles in front of the reader, he will pause, and longer if the perception process, and at some point, discover purpose and meaning, After a bit of effort and delay is More palatable audience, it would be more fun, and the speech will be affected. Words in ordinary language, the repetition of the die, so that, if they do not see, but a poet and man of letters, words take on new forms and new, apply, and provide a new context, and the reader to be obedient, here is the task of the poet and scholar, besides the aesthetic aspect Biology speech, must observe the principle Conductivity, because the main function of language, meaning to deliver to the audience. The concept of defamiliarization, definition of variables, and the best reason is the virtual disappearance case, due to repeated and become a means of indirect, direct means. In other words, the meaning of a literary, scientific means of multi-dimensional, one-dimensional, and Lexicon becomes. Allow the biggest role in breaking the language familiar and deviating from Familiar play, and the compromise, leading the way in defining permissible in terms of the lexical term, and what is visible. Language, poetry, and inspiration Suggestion' language, not language interpretation, since in ordinary language, the meanings of words, his vocabulary, implying, so interpretation to follow, and at first glance the reader understands But the language of the poem is ambiguous, the meaning of words from the lexicon, and implies hiding out in the text, and the reader in understanding the hidden meaning. swerve in and out of Familiar, or to another account, defamiliarization, if artistic value that it finds an audience, the audience that Familiar passing techniques, and recognizes the value of art in the form of text, and species defamiliarization, and its effect on the advancement of the art of rhetoric knows, because in this form, with sensual and emotional reaction, and in fact are raised, and her curiosity gets the strength to go looking for the meaning intended by the poet, and the perceived sense of purpose, then enjoy. role of poetry That is, it takes the veil of words, and interesting objects around us are discovering that our senses, it automatically sees poetry makes to pay anything's familiar, and it We polished it and put in the best shape, so it is sometimes just fresh make us excited, this is the original work of the poet. defamiliarization, if that is the meaning, the words literally, they assume said. For example: man against his brother, Greg, is the seat of the bench where the extreme, does not fit, if we consider it in its literal meaning ie predatory animals, but this is the first meaning, it can make sense The latter carried the man than his brother, Greg, is in fact the evil, and so returned as the benchmark. Here, the semantic meaning is replaced, and the language of the sender against the law for any Dooley calls for a specific referent, will not surrender, and thus the reader, again, the message is opened, and a new referent In the operation, and it is inevitable that the first meaning, the word does seem harsh, while the second meaning of grace, proportion of returns. Thanks to the metaphor of defamiliarization of affection and violence, the Repel. The mode of defamiliarization, the affection and violence, and rejection of those metaphors, so defamiliarization, and its negation are complementary to each other.

2. Defamiliarization

What is characteristic of literary language, and distinguishes it from other forms of speech, this is a literary language, the language commonly used in the literature, various methods are transformed to ordinary language in literature, with special techniques and poet Author, amplification, compression, distortion, concise, or even reverse is selected. The result is a strange language, literature, and consequently our Familiar world, the literature is utterly unfamiliar in everyday speech, we receive and respond to the reality of it is repetitive and boring and formalists quote automatic and self-made, but in the literary defamiliarization we received the exciting and new,

and living life leads, the farther we are from childhood, gradually, it's so wonderful to see the world of phenomena around, we got the other, we do not see them. An important achievement in the theory of defamiliarization, is that pure art and literature, the way your audience will hinder, and contrary to some theories, concepts are not easily available. Because the barrier, the move is more, you should pause and reflect on each point, and at this point the reader to a different perception and vision, and a new experience of life will be achieved (Nafisi, Azar, 35:1989)., in 1917, the great Russian formalist Victor (shoklovsky victor), in an article titled "Art as technique", raised the question of defamiliarization, and the term due to term *ostranneniya*, used in the Russian language. The material presented in this article, so it was important that the declaration sometimes formalization or formalisms Russian formalism, perhaps The most innovative critical school ... the twentieth century, and the years 1916-1915, such as reaction against subjectivism and symbolism emerged. Members of this group were [Ikhenbom, Tinianov, Yakobson, shoklovsky and Tomachfosky] (Jon-lyodatiah, 1998: 21-19) called. After he Tinianov and Jakobson, the concept of "alienation" was mentioned. Shoklovsky to art, we re-organize sensory perception, and in this way the familiar rules, and structures is transformed into a lasting reality. Art can change our habits, and everything's familiar is alien to us. Between us and all that, they are accustomed to, "ie, work, dress, decorate the house, the wife, and the fear of war," throws away; objects so that "exist for itself," shows us and everything's, from your side of the rule to work, to free our perception born (Ahmadi, Babak, 1959: 47).

Shoklovsky, in connection with defamiliarization, considers two concepts: 1 - technique and writing style of the creator deliberately or inadvertently, is used. 2 - Set the device, the creator of the work is to apply it tries to show anything's strange unfamiliar. Writers and poets are able, to help power your imagination, mundane and familiar world around us, to re-create, special techniques and ways and means to assist, and automatic language under pressure measures, enhancement, compression, distorted, concise, and inverted the selection so weird language, and consequently Familiar world at once, to be unfamiliar (Terry, Eagleton, 2001: 7). However defamiliarization (Displacement), in Arabic, the infinitive (Zih), a verb (Zah) and its Mtavh (Enzah) means getting away, we (Ibn Manzoor, Abolfazl Jamal Aldin Mohammad ibn Mokaram, material (Zih)), in this case, the equivalent French term (Ecart) is that Faliri (valery), returns (Almasdi, Abdosalam, 2006: 100). Defamiliarisation words, translating word for word (Ecart), since this concept, as the term "rape" can be named (pass Familiar than normal), or the Arabic equivalent to the statement that the situation, rhetoric of scientists, as its specific context (depart) are brought. And the production of meaning, we can discover the meaning of English words, and the scientific aspects, modes believe that, whenever a user language (theologian), implying the structure or form of the composition, manipulation, and so Familiar out of the ordinary, talk to her face to face gathering news delivered (ibid., p 124). Shoklovsky believed that the main function of literature is defamiliarization, and our perception of art and literature, and the re-establishment grants, and creates a new structure. He believes that a major part of our lives, humans, according to habit, habit natural environment around us, the objects of everyday life, and to do everything's for us, is a very common and ordinary (Alavi Moghaddam, Mahyar, 1998: 105). The formalism, art can change our habits, and familiar Things around us, the alien does. In fact, the task of art and literature, rediscovering the entity objects are objects and phenomena. In normal everyday language, we get the facts, lifeless and "Auto", and the task is to literature, to enable us to help with literary elements, in the face of facts and objects and phenomena of nature, received be different, so the usual reactions, normal and we are stationary, against the facts and phenomena of nature, life again find (ibid., p 106). Thus, in terms of formalism, everything's is for the common man, and man has no choice but to take refuge in the habit. In fact, the bulk of all human life, is spent in the habit of loosening up. Habits, mental blindness brings to us, and the art and literature that eliminates dust of habit in our eyes, to see otherwise. Literature makes us open our eyes and see the world with new insight. Arts and Letters, the reality reveals, and creates a new reality. The formalists, the task of art and literature, giving advice and it is not the duty of art and literature, and wrapped up our minds to change this mentality, and flexibility to make it. The formalists, in response to the question What is the function of literature, theory of "defamiliarization" raised. Basically formalists, poetic language to language, their analysis, defamiliarization ordinary language, everyday of its main features (ibid., p 107). Defamiliarization, a term that critics of mythic rise to it has to be because of the myth that the modifications to the original poet or scholar doing, humble and reform, to fit between myth and vision and the position of poet and scholar happen. If modern societies, such societies was yesterday, no need to modify the legend from its original position and by far does not. The poet, in his view, have a lot of events to consider, such as the emergence of a culture of innovation and creation of new relationships between social classes, and changes the overall policy approach, organizations rise and fall of other organizations and where the poet would have ..., to the myth of a new species used (Hanna, Abood, 1996: 18).

3. Understanding the types of debugging

One of the reasons the importance of defamiliarization adds that, in part or parts of the text, is not unique, but also in various parts of the text, covers, and at some point, the body of the text Words and sentences are formed, the defamiliarization can, in large part comes from the words and sentences. Therefore, it can be divided into two basic types of defamiliarization to be instantiated in all kinds of defamiliarization. The first type is related to the essence of language. John Cohen, the "defamiliarization Substitution or substitute" is called (The structure of poetic language, p. 2-5 the R - T Weiss, Ahmad Mohammad, 1996: 60). Second, to combine words with other words, the context is the context that is sometimes long, sometimes short, and this kind of defamiliarization "or structural combination" is called.

4. Defamiliarisation substitute

This kind of defamiliarization, based on the metaphor of spinning singular metaphor, as the His consistency a word which, in its original meaning, a meaning similar to, and different from that used in (- Weiss, Ahmad, Mohammad, 1996: 20, Quoting O.Ducrot; Dictionnaire encyclopedique des sciences de la langue, ed T.tojorov.seuil, paris 1972 p.354). example of this kind of defamiliarization, a bit Faliri John Cohen has there: "The screen slowly The pigeons are on the way "(The structure of poetic language p.42).(Pacific plate), in the context ode to the sea and to the (pigeon), ship it, and it's rather slow and pigeons, the sea and the ships came, it was not in any Versification, poetry Since the beginning of the sea, and the ship was called Home, Pigeon. The problem with Cohen's "Break the language, ie linguistic defamiliarization, and named it as rhetoric, rhetorical form and shape calling, and the defamiliarization that can Poetic to do with his real subject" (ibid. : p 17). Although Cohen's metaphor does not fit in elsewhere, the advantages of poetry, metaphor, because he knows and says: "The original source of any kind of poetry, sanction, namely metaphor" (ibid.. p 170). And metaphor, in his opinion, "the ultimate goal is to form and shape" (ibid., p 205). Cohen is not the first to note metaphor, because in Western criticism from Aristotle to contemporary critics, they have a certain look to metaphors. Aristotle says: "Match modes, fashions metaphor ... and the systematization that is, a person can not do it alone, the natural signal (Talent) being" (Aristotle, 128:1980). And Metaphor 'conveying title to something's else "(ibid., p 116), and compared the progression of Arabic rhetoric, licensed equivalent word that encompasses a metaphor, and metonymy. In the contemporary era, one of the criticisms most famous metaphor discussed and analyzed, which, Richards, PHILOSOPHY His rhetoric, it has special significance. He says: "In the history of rhetoric, metaphor as playing with words, and the extra power and beauty of language is seen not as a metaphor, the basic shape and is causing the rhetoric" (Richardz, Ayfor Armstrongh, 2002 : 38). Richards, the metaphor of equity to spend, and the "origin and basis in a language he knows we can not afford three sentences, in common speech, and simple to make, without the metaphor to take refuge" (ibid., p 39).The metaphor as the basis and origin in a language of their own achievements, not Richards, and he himself has not claimed because of Chile's theory is that, taken literally, is "the language is metaphorical in nature" (ibid., p. 38). But this theory does not hit the topic Defamiliarisation If the language is inherently metaphorical, then alleviation of excellence to meet the military base material it is made up of metaphors, there naturally and can be easily answered The objection that the voting public does not agree, and its accuracy is completely unproven, Todrov, about it's conclusion: "If the language of the time allowed, the Authority now makes up part of the component language "(Todrov, Tazafitan, 69:1990). In fact, this statement is compelling because it reflects reality. And say it is part of the virtual components that constitute the language, not on the same level as some of the penalties, the languages are repeated, so that the part of ordinary language and are familiar with, and others spoke only in technical and Art is found in this study, the punishment will be given. Richards believes that a look, mimicking the metaphor, it is constrained in certain species, and it makes a verbal problem-solving alternative and change the words, while the metaphor of the relationship between thoughts, and said: "I Think it is metaphorical, and comparing objects works" ((Philosophy of Rhetoric, p 40). View of ancient literary metaphor, according to "Rene property" and "Austin Varin" is superficial, because it knew rhetorical ornament and makeup, and it works deemed severable parts that contain it. Conversely, we realized the meaning and function of literature, primarily in metaphor and myth Knows (Rene Volek Austin Warren, 1994: 216).The purpose of the metaphor, not substitute, to the extent that interact (Interaction) is considered because the original meaning of the metaphor, it is not hidden, otherwise, no significant metaphor, but the original meaning is metaphorical sense. And in this case, means a relationship between parity

and consistency, arise, and in this respect, and even Sonny, metaphorical meaning is obvious (Philosophy of Rhetoric, p 42) olmane, confirming the faith says: "The main feature of the metaphor is that the two sides are so far apart, and the similarities between them is associated with a sense of conflict, and each in a different context, the context is attributed to Nazok "(Drift between theories and stylistic Arabian Monetary old, p 208 by the transfer BL, olmane, the style of the French novel p 214). Metaphor Richards, who knows the great, creative minds in poetry because it makes the link between the different Things that were not possible before. "The best Things, in addition to PAN and stretch the metaphor, it happens, trying to communicate between two different sides, because the intellect is a member of the conjunctive, two Things can be countless ways to link "(Philosophy of Rhetoric, p 51). (Singer His wisdom for the connection between two objects, uses, interpretation often takes refuge., And interpretation associated with multiple readings, and reading several texts that differ in a text, because every reader, the text its own, with different readers, and perhaps inconsistent with it, and maybe this reader, there are numerous texts that, with every reading, at various times, changed, and it all amounted to refers to rich text in multiple readings obtained., but this does not mean that literary texts are not independent, and no one has denied it, but "the date on which the literary work is created comes, it is the date of admission, date of mobilizing residents, and on the strength of the immortal literary work and its modern history, without aging, it is likely to come "(Alvad, Hossein, 75:1985). "Cohen" harmonics of poetry, subject to the absence of any common element between said first and second corollaries, and bringing contemporary poetry (again), the metaphor of the mind, the same as (The structure of poetic language, pp. 205 -206). How the link between the lack of any common element, the first and second corollaries, and saying, "Cohen", stating that the defamiliarization, involves two steps: the supply of defamiliarization, the creation by the creator of the work, the reader the thirst drive, and denial of defamiliarization, the reader back to his base to do is ambiguous (ibid. pp. 163, 190, 194.) However, if there are two elements in common between the two corollaries rule, the reader How can negate Defamiliarisation? So between the first and second corollaries, the metaphor of a common element, the connection between them is that the metaphor is complete. Metaphors can be far apart objects together in blends, but because of the relationships that ordinary reason, do not see any relation between them. When a metaphor is closer to popular culture, casting a statement, not more. Metaphor familiar to us from the world to the world, unfamiliar, that is, to the surprise of most. Would you say that metaphor represents the first defamiliarization (substitute) that is related to the principle of lexical material, and this metaphor is sometimes Another defamiliarization, is related to the combination of words together, has been followed, and although not always the case, but inevitably is connected with the rest of the text component. Create new meanings, is based on what? The emergence of these meanings, based on the nature of the relationship between the level of interest, with about another firm. This relationship is known as the new language of thought, the two are combined relations (structural) and substitute (Substitution), sentence or word - roughly speaking - the word the other hand, is connected to the instrument, and to the meaning of this relationship comes up, and on the other hand, selecting and switching to another news that it enables, rather than a specific word, the word is replaced by another (ibid., p 18). The argument that the word is used, its relation to other words or word is a combination of aspects, so that, for example, be combined or additional documents, or switching to another aspect, the way a word that, for the respondent Familiar know is to remove and replace it with another word, especially the emergence of the metaphor is obvious. However, analysis of rhetorical figures, the deviation (defamiliarization) The poem is unique, and this review is primarily based on voice and brokerage, and secondly, based on the functions, tasks and documents between species and restriction (attribute), and density. Something's that allows distinguishing between the documents, the metaphor, and the restriction of the character and the combination is, from this perspective, metaphor oriented structure, to its credit, the broker, the Rhyme is its sound credit. ., in this case, Poetic something's beyond simple classification of abstract forms, to be a theory, for poetic effect (the act of poetic device). And it is here that the theory on which defamiliarization, as a regular break, and repeated the language code, and in fact the reverse side, or the other basic functions. The poem does not eliminate the common language, and not destroyed, unless the building and its structure, build a better level. Followed by the structural opening, it creates a rhetorical figure, another reconstruction, the new regime occurs. When these two rules methodical, together we can be a theory of poetry about the form of rhetorical way, that can not be spent on continual coming together Penalties classic, old and knew (ibid., p 7273) .

"Shoklovsky " believes that the work of art and literature, the destruction of self-perception, and we can never get your objects to protect. Each image must be the issue provide fresh conceptual, not meaning to repeat it. Art and literature, our perception of objects, the common theme, automation has become routine, makes

changes, and our self-perception method, a method based on artistic receive, convert (to Theory Contemporary Literary Criticism, p 108, quoting Shklovsky, Victor, *Art as technique*, p.55). In relation to the selection table, the same substitute relations (Substitution), the poet's words: (rubs his eyes and ears). Familiar and know that it is the sense of sight, see (look at) hijack, avoid looking at the comments, there is a choice to listen indication systematization. In addition to feature and documentary evidence that the act of embezzlement, snatching the eye there, which allowed the rhetoric scholars, intellectual, and check fashions that the alternative is between two words, the first stage, affection, and there was a conflict. Finally, in the context, are close to each other, and the text is adorned decoration, systematization (Stylistic and method, p 125). "Jakbson" has attempted to concept of defamiliarization (Shift), the exact form of the expression, and the frustration of failure (waiting) call, the calling object is about to be born from it. English words such Jakbson: (Deceived expectation) means to say that, "The zeal of the convert to despair" (ibid., p 125).

5. Defamiliarisation structure (combined)

This kind of defamiliarization, the linking between signifiers in a phrase, or a combination of paragraphs happen. The term structure literature in general and poetry in particular word, phrase structure in ordinary speech or academic prose is different. In the words of ordinary speech or prose, science, single, or a combination of such structures, linked together, they are almost devoid of aesthetic value, ie, literary or literary structure can, in every relation of relations, aesthetic value or values, a must. The true creator is someone who has the ability to make aesthetic language, so familiar and familiar frame it, it's impossible to predict who will, and he is waiting forever for the new structure will be. In ordinary language into the language of poetry, the perennial problem of linguistic differences axis, immediately comes to mind, the problem of word and meaning, can be said of poetry, modern poetry in the first place, the linguistic structure of a new relationship, the sees. According to Cohen, the poet, "the poet of his speech, not to think or feel it, he is not the author's words, thoughts, and genius as he creates and he returns the language of creation" (*The structure of poetic language* p. 40), and non-translated the poem also highlights the problem (ibid., p 33). The word appears not to be sufficient, and this is thought to arise, the poem is an empty thought, because this definitely counts as a fallacy. In any case, the combination of defamiliarization structure than the present, and delays arise, and it is known that, in any language syntactic structures are modular and general, who spoke on the flows. For example, the subject in Arabic, the verb is placed before the object, if the verb is transitive, whereas in English the word is at the forefront of the subject. Other credit Subject, which comes after the verb and object. But between English and Arabic, there are differences in terms of the Arabs, because the Arabs in the Arabic language, which relies largely on account of the implications is important. But in English, and other languages have the same Arabs, and explain the implications of these languages, the word refers to situations. And to say that, in the first type is more soft and smoothness of the second kind. Because Arabs should be involved in explaining the implications, and although the positions of components in terms of presentation and the delay is slightly different. This means that, the author and creator of the literary works in Arabic and the like, can so many changes finds, without the word of clothes and wrong, or disturbing implications be scared, but the richness of the mixture and structural feature is the creator of the work, to fulfill what the ego loves to loyal. It is quite obvious that, well presented and delay associated with the rules, so that John Cohen, defamiliarization caused the problem, "defamiliarization way" (ibid., p 179), is called. According to Cohen, critics and linguists is very low, "a poem hidden resources, infrastructure combined morphological and language, are familiar but creative writers, are in the opposite direction [because] often have the They get a lot of benefits" (ibid., p 175).

6. Nazokolmalaekeh

In 1923 he was born, and the family, all lovers of literature, life, and he taught writing poetry in the Arabic language, Teacher Training University, graduated a few years was engaged to teach the Arabic language, and while at the University of Baghdad and Basra taught. (Alkhayat, Jalal, 1975: 158). Composing his ode "Alkuliraa", as one of the pioneers of modern poetry in Arabic literature is considered. (Natemian, Reza, 2008: 10) Nazokolmalaekeh Court of poetic titles: Lover of the night, fragments and ashes, deep wave tree Moon, the tragedy of life and song of man, from his left, and the book is titled, *Issues of contemporary poetry in the literature* is written.

7. Forough

15 December 1934 in Tehran, was born in a middle-class family. Foroogh, the fourth child of the family. His mother's name "Turan" father "Colonel Mohammad Farrokh" ... the father figure, had a double, a tyrannical military officer who was involved in the coup, Reza Khan at the end of a love poem, and the poems of Hafez and Saadi Secret he needs. Foroogh teenager, he wrote poetry and painting. At 16, to escape the indoor family environment, very soon, "Parviz Shapoor" aunt grandson, when he was 15 years younger, married, and moved to Iran, and in 1955 left him in That was 17 years in 1952, the first collection of poetry, titled "captured" a collection of 44 poems is published. And in 1956, its second name "Wall" was released. In the twenties, the third collection of poems, called "rebellion" also lost his latest collection of poems that get published, it Foroogh Farrokhzad published his collection of Reincarnation. This collection contains 31 poems that were written between the years 1959 to 1963. The other hand, his latest work, "believe the cold season" that was published after his death. Foroogh on Persian date November 24 1966 car crash on the road courses - Gholhak in Tehran, died.

<http://sokootebaran.persianblog.ir>)

8. Metaphor

Literary use of language, which can be regarded as one of the applications, the operation of facilities at all levels of language structure, a particular aspect of effective and innovative. Norm-breaking style, deliberate ambiguity, the free use of metaphor, weight, rhythm, and so on, just have some language features, poet or orator in the production of beautiful words, or the indicator seems stuck and could benefit from them and Style literary studies, job descriptions have the same opportunities for discounts. (Samii, Ahmad, "2007: 60)

Such Foroogh sings the same:

She's blowing the moon is Bud

The scattered light wave can be

Benighted eye on meadow

Inquiry into the hostel refused calls (Farrokhzad, Foroogh., 2004: 20)

Foroogh looked at the moon, flower buds and leaves, and then blossoming, poet, takes for the moon to borrow, and use the original break and escape the norm, as the wave The light raises the meadow's eye, what does it mean in ordinary language. Innovation in style with a choice of normal or aversion, or both are conjunctions, study style, should be preceded by an awareness of the norm, and a priori codes or devices are devices, the first to see the poet, which is located within the traditional language Which features and expressive language, and the structure is available, and then recognize that both of these elements has chosen, in what has Changes, and the role of these changes in the language of the poet's theme of his message is ... In each period the standard language that period. The poet, the language just do not take it as needed, sometimes fun, sometimes it's almost seized up, as well as your message is likely to pass, and the beauty of creation does. (Foundations of Stylistics of Poetry, pp. 67 - 66) Kiss her off the show, the enthusiasm he has weepy:

Perfume should turn kiss

With cries of joy To mix

Femme in her hair

Falls madly in love and lust (Full Court Poems, p 20)

With some precision, we find that, in the language of the conquered, why Not trimoxazole delight in ordinary language, but the language of art and literature, and weepy poetry is at its best, with sex toys in her hair as a result of The pouring of love and lust like rain. Thus the poet, at every step, he sees himself compelled, for the purpose of snobbery, and it is more sensitive, emotional and artistic experience transfer, to create new patterns and unfamiliar codes created, it is key to grammatical rules and vocabulary standard language can not be traced back. Clearer to say, the poet finds himself helpless, on the one hand, the grammatical arrangement of linguistic elements, the weight Appropriate and other poetic elements, distorted makes, and on the other hand, implies a close to natural language, imagery types of benefit . (Foundations of the poem stylistic, 67) However, where a Nazok metaphor, we will describe Shadows of the referendum, while the shadow knows, and knows the fate of (Almalekeh, Nazok, 1997: 1/21).

In everyday language, the term knowing and not knowing, the man goes to work, and if the term is used with the shadow of fate, the documentation given to them, language is nonsense, and the validity of the other, there are Defamiliarisation , he had to return to the words of ordinary language, and the negation of the familiar de-Scouting metaphor going, though praised by the poet and his shadow, man has thought of for him is knowing and

not knowing, then Similar to delete, and It has proved necessary to Similar, thereby creating a metaphor in the speech, and the language of normal and Familiar out.

What a day wishes, the hands are destroyed, and dreams are turned off (ie: 1/24)

Thought for the day, in ordinary language is amazing, because we have become accustomed to human hand to win, but the poet through the clutter language system, and restore it again to the aesthetic and Enjoy, for the time that has been created to help him realize his goal metaphor, and on the other hand he wishes and dreams are turned off, the failure of his ambitions, as the outage is known, and the concept of destroying the hopes and dreams of a better silence for us is more intuitive, and providing a sense of meaning is closer to the mind and its perception better.

As ridiculous if you ask destiny, silently closed and remains constant (ie: 1/22)

Terms ridiculously hot, Familiar language is consistent with humans, but also the fate of poetry, a mock circle pointer is added, the fate of the poet, the man knows that her features are fun, and the ridiculous up to fate is borrowed, and in this way the criteria is defamiliarization.

9. Authorized

Breaking soft language, considering the relationship between the first and second means permitting call her with a special initiative, which strives to be allowed turns, the case is referred; Foroogh sings the same:

Opening face off in the imagination

Your pet's eyes smiled innocently (Full Court Poems, p 24)

Here, the eye is the result of sin, but the poet is attributed directly to the eyes, and a new combination is created, and that such language is highlighted. Once again, the poet, rather than tell, he's fallen in love with, and to meet the needs insists, his heart metaphorically falls; virtual interested Synecdoche, Will won the part of all is love:

Again, my heart fell

Eye stared at me again

Still stuck with a Battle

I love the cold heart beat (the same p. 34)

Sometimes it takes the place of a human trait, the term allowed by your local interest, or a place name, Foroogh sings the same:

I'm sad to depart with him in the saddle (ibid., p 126)

Nazok says:

Sad but graves are set on the edge of the beach life, no Nazok is left of them (Nazok Court: 1/24)

In ordinary language, grief stricken and sad human trait, and the grave is sad, but it can be a cause of grief, so that looking at the grave, sad human being. Through virtual poet, and considering this, the tombs Grief are cause sadness and grief to it than that. Thus, giving new meaning to style the reader to reflect on the loan, so that the discover the source code of enjoyed it.

I speak with the spirits happy and smiling idyllic villages (ibid.: 1/98)

Smile poetic depiction of the village, the standard language is strange, Nazokolmalaekah with specific techniques authorized village lends a poetic smile, because we carefully, we find that rural residents who can not have a smile idyllic village It is the village where he lives. And smile the smile of poetry arose from the rural clean, honest, not artificial smile and the hypocrisy. So, after a little pause and hesitation realized the meaning for the reader, or listener is enjoyable.

The sight of the pale, silent, bitter cup, but could not find any Things (ie: 1/99)

Bitterness, in the words come together, and in everyday language is congruent with fruits and juices, but if another word other than marriage, the family, the original disrupt eats, and gets away from the standard language. This is attributed to the bitter cup, and not know that a bitter cup, and also what it is, and the drink is bitter, hence the poet with regard to spatial relationships, the cup of bitterness than , and poetry to create virtual scenarios.

10. Irony

Irony, too, is one of the techniques that the poet has been through it, giving prominence to the language, and get away from the norm, he will discuss examples of Kenai:

Opening face off fantasy

Eyes smiled doctrine of sin (Full Court Foroogh lyrics, page 24)

Off the face of the fact, pointed out the lack of imagination in the poet's imagination for the audience, or it looked hungry and mad love, intense love of irony:

I saw the black eye

hungry and mad love (ibid., p 25)

He is cold laughter, irony of annihilation knows, or elsewhere on the black soil deposition, the irony of misery and misfortune knows.

Lost in Tears Look Curtain

Funny regret frozen in cold (ibid., p 25)

Dave Black, emblematic of the dark night, the poet The beauty of this concept in the form of ironic is:

Lai Lai, a small boy I

Collapse seen the night has come

Collapse seen that Dave Black

Blood on the floor, laughing lips are (ibid., p 50)

Too Nazok, so the irony says:

Days of such request, then the eyes that cry was a gas, and always Cry
mercy (Nazok Court: 1/48)

Biting words, Familiar language, some organisms are adapted, but have not heard the cry bites, even in the eyes, hence Upon hearing these words, we are amazed and wonder raises, Following are going to discover the intended meaning. To the poet's words, eyes are always crying because, if some Things happens in the eye, the water flows, if some Things bites eyes, tears flowing over it is so ironic poet expressed tells us, the eyes always shed tears, and cry, he defamiliarization of everyday language, say a poem is created.

And next time, I will turn off the lights, and the death and destruction echoes, voices destroys (the same: 1/576)

You can time the lights turned off, and the purpose of the poet, and get off the regular lights for everyone? The poet wants to say, his life has ended, but the concept is not explicitly stated, but it is a form of ironic expression, visible and tangible sense of direction, and there is one possible means of harvesting, and the sense of the latter, or ironic, is more enjoyable.

Snow White secrets stolen his forehead, he came toward us, in that while passing through the fertile grasslands (ibid.: 2/311).

Know the secrets of snow, cold and ice in it lies, and the forehead to steal the secrets of snow, ice and cold, the forehead, and a cold front, irony of dying and end of life. So the poet of the common language is going to break the rules, to create a common language that transcends language, the poem is called.

11. Conclusion

The following poem, the usual pattern of violations words come together and talk about the harmonics, in order to make a good impression on the reader or listener, aiming for its consideration and poets to create poetry and words of innovative approaches, techniques need to be up to the regular language are highlighted in the paper after investigating two poems, the poet, the following results were obtained:

- Both eloquent poetic to speak for themselves, and escape from the norm of language techniques such as metaphor, metaphor, irony and recognize, have benefited
- diagnoses used by Foroogh Farrokhzad, the life is more vibrant, but Nazokolmalaekeh, enjoying the metaphor is more successful.
- Nazok, authorized the deployment, with diverse interests, much better than the FA has managed, in line Poetic step to take.
- frequent metaphors in poetry of both poets, the most allowable, irony, and recognizable, so we can say: Metaphor, Poetic Language Institute, or in other words, the poem is a metaphor for big
- Literary or discover the secret of the literary text can not be achieved unless the context analysis, and comparison with ordinary language.

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