

## **A Survey of Literary Level - a Case Study of Sayed Mohammad Taheri Shahab**

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**Abstract:** *This study examines the literary level of Sayed Mohammad Taheri who also is called Shahab. He was living in Sari city in Iran in 1295. He has written many books and papers in period of his lifetime. This study investigates literary level of that poet by reviewing his works. In fact, it illustrates his expression level of the poet by looking at his works. Hence, the findings of this paper create a good vision for better recognition of Shahab and also it helps us to do other research about this poet. It also enriches the literature about this matter. Here, it can suggest the researches like this about other famous poets or develop for Shahab.*

**Key Words:** *Expression science, poet, Literary, the Literature Level, Taheri Shahab and Iran*

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### **I. Introduction**

The meaning of expression science is unfold or revealing and in Phrase is defined as a collection of rules and terms a word is shown in some different ways by using those rules. In fact, a poet uses expression science in order to create a nice picture in the readers' minds and encourage them to read all of things who written. One of the poets who use the expression science is Sayed Mohammad Taheri Shahab. He was born in Sari on 1295 and he died in 1971. In fact, he is a poet in the contemporary period. First, Taheri Shahab studied at a school in Sari. After graduating the primary school, he went to Tehran and Qhom. After completing his study, he came back to Sari. He was working at the civil registration office as a government employee, besides of scientific and literary activities. Some years after his father's death, he removed that occupation. In fact, Taheri Shahab is one of the most famous researchers in Mazandaran province. He applied the restoring some of the texts and also the introduction of Mazandaran celebrities. Writing of precious works makes him as a great famous of Iran after. Hussein Towfiq was a journalist who trainers and encourages Shahab. In 1952, Shahab owned the Journal royalty of Far Iran. He established a literary association with supporting some his friends in Sari at 1954. He attended the literary association of Hakim Nazami Tehran since 1962. Taheri Shahab has written many books and articles during his lifetime. They are classified to five groups as there are following: other papers on this subject include [30-38]:

- 1- Poems
- 2- Articles in the journals
- 3- Books and translation effects
- 4- the manuscripts of collected
- 5- Correcting of texts

### **Expression science**

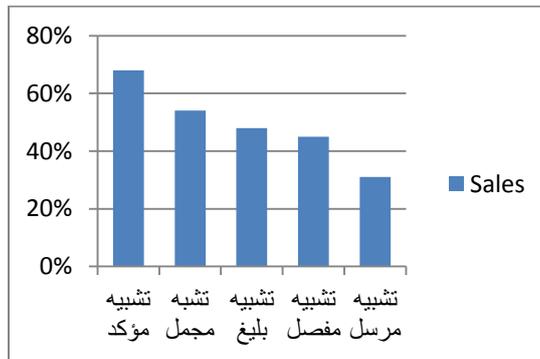
Expression science, in Persian language is called Bayan, means that finding, unfold or revealing and in Phrase is defined as a collection of rules and terms a word is shown in some different ways by using those rules. In other words, expression science is a science that we can express the meaning of a word to some various ways using that science. In fact a poet communicates the surrounding things with a different vision. He or she discovers the relationships between things which they are his or her surroundings using his or her imagination. Imagination or image is a result of experience which it is often associated with a background of emotional. Poetic experience isn't a result of poet volition. It is a spiritual event that is unconsciously in his mind. Four main topics of this science are: Simile, metaphor, allusion and authorized. Issues of this science are considered as Inherent in literary texts. Because, there is not any literary work which it be completely devoid of them. Indeed, this tool of expression is that causes the poet's words are nice and it effect to the hearts of readers. Briefly, in order to make the poets like a beautiful painting in the minds of the readers and increase the sweetness of his words and avoid from the repeat rule which it makes the readers be exhausted a poet uses the expressive images in his or her poems.

**The poems forms of Tahiri Shahab**

Form means that framework which its synonyms are the shape, and structure. It is a phrase in literary criticism. In fact, it is a shape that the poet content and ideas are crystallized in it. The form and content appear together in the text. Each text chooses normally its suitable form. Finally, the poetic form must be proportional with the content, wording and intention of the poet. Because of it plays a decisive role to express the meaning. The form of a poem causes that the reader expects a particular landscape in his poetry. Indeed, the poems form portrays spontaneously the announcer special features as soon as the poem is reading to readers. In the investigated collection of Taheri Shahab, we can see more or less all of the poetry traditional forms.

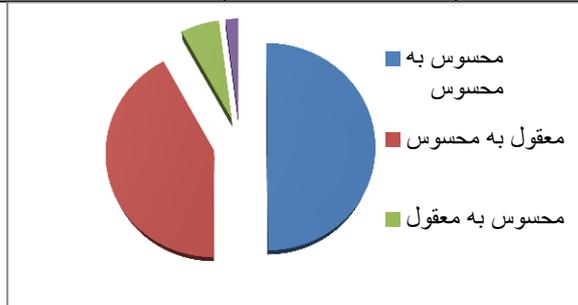
**1-1. the Types of the Likened:**

Metonymy	Detailed	Eloquent	Synopsis	Emphatic	Type of likened
429	619	656	737	927	Abundance
31%	45%	48%	54%	68%	Percent



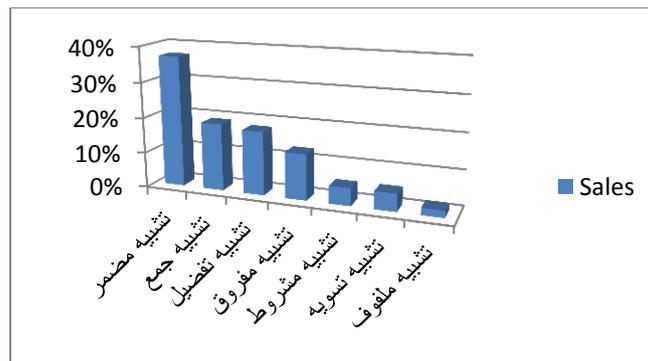
**1-2 likened respect to the validity of sensory and intellectual**

Reasonable to Reasonable	Tangible to reasonable	Reasonable to tangible	Tangible to tangible	Type of likened
25	72	561	698	Abundance
2%	6%	42%	50%	Percent



**1-3. all of types likened in shape**

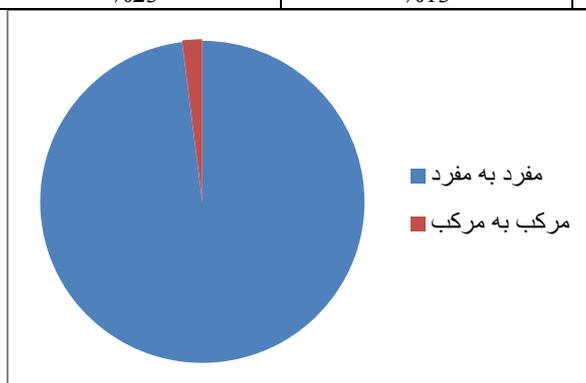
Malfoof	Settlement	Conditional	Subtrahend	Detail	total	Implicated	Type of likened
3	6	6	15	20	22	42	Abundance
2%	5%	5%	13%	18%	19%	37%	Percent



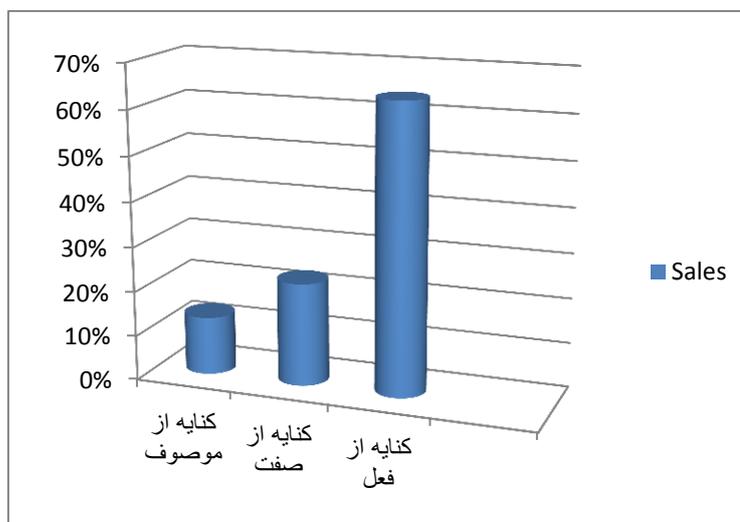
1-4 Likened to the validity of the singular and combined

Compound to compound	Singular to Singular	Type of likened
20	1336	Abundance
%2	%98	Percent

Ironic from Verb	Ironic from Adjective	Ironic from Noun	Kind of ironic
144	52	30	Abundance
%64	%23	%13	Percent

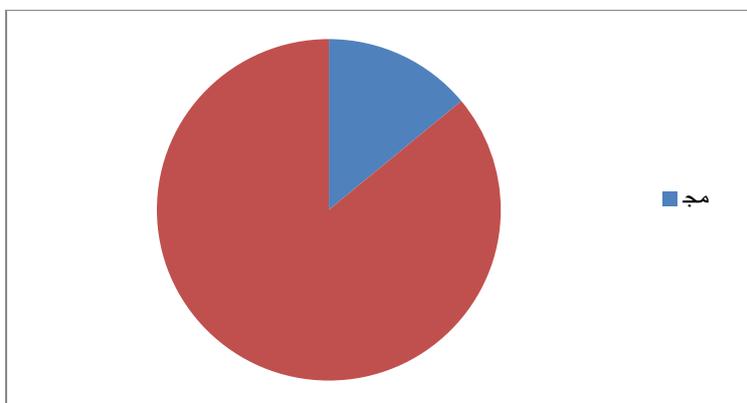


1-5 Kind of ironic



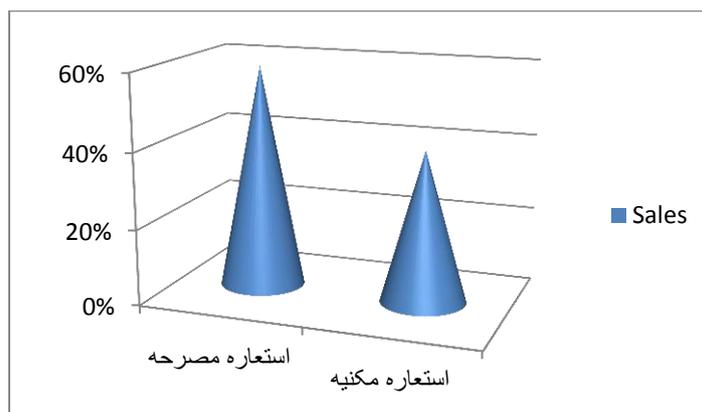
1-6 Kind of arrays

Conflict	Licensed	Kind of arrays
669	108	Abundance
%86	%14	Percent



1-7. Types of Metaphor

Makanniyeh	Stipulated	Types of Metaphor
162	237	Abundance
%40	%59	Percent



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