Journal of Comparative Literature

Scholarly- Research Faculty of Literature and Humanities Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman

To Compare Metaphysical Thoughts of Molavi & Lobsang Rampa/
Mohammad Behnamfar / Zahra Khoshamen
The educational role of "self" in the literary and/
Zeinab Rostaminasab Dolat Abad
Matching Knowledge Resources in viewpoint of Molavie and/
Mahya Rafiee Bandari
Investigating the Influence of the Balochi Poetry of/
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Ali Rabi / Alireza Shabanlu
Comparison research of vocabulary implicate of "Saboo" and/
Aliakbar Mollaie

In the name of God

Journal of Comparative Literature

Scholarly- Research
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Address: Journal of Comparative Literature office, Faculty of Literature and Humanities,

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Notes to Contributors

Please consider the following while preparing articles:

Policy of the editorial board: Articles of scholarly value in the area of history, language, and Persian literature (culture, civilization, and ancient Persian languages) may be vetted by experts across the board and probably considered for publication. The editorial board reserves the right to accept, reject or edit any articles as deemed necessary.

Evaluation: Submitted articles would be primarily evaluated by the board. Upon initial acceptance, the articles will be sent to three expert referees for further examination. To remain impartial during the evaluation process, names of the authors are omitted.

How to prepare articles:

- 1. Articles must follow the style issued by the Academy of Persian Language. Words must be typed half-spaced.
- 2. Articles should not exceed 22 pages, typed according to the journal's page layout (top margin: 5.8, bottom margin: 4.85, left and right margins: 4.5). Use Word XP(bzar,font13). Paragraphs must be indented by 0.5 centimeter.
- 3. In-text citations appear as (author's surname, volume number: page number); for co-authored references they appear as (first, second, and other author's names, volume number: page number).
- For repeated references use the term "همان: (۵۰ :همان: ۵۰).
- Direct quotations appear within Persian quotation marks, and those with more than 40 words come separated from the text, 0.5 centimeter indented from right using font 12.
- Summarized or inferred quotations appear like: (۵۰–۴۵ :۱۳۸۲ کو یمی، ۱۳۸۸ کا کا کو یمی).
- Quotations from a second-hand reference appear like: ۱۳۷۶، به نقل از منصور، ۱۳۷۶، ۱۳۷۶ (پیاژه ۱۹۷۳) (۵۰
- 4. Foreign equivalents for words and uncommon terms appear in their front, inside parentheses and only once.
- 5. Chapter and part numbering is from right to left.
- 6. Charts, graphs, and illustrations appear, preferably, within the text, next to the explanations.
- 7. Articles structure:

First page: title, name of author(s), abstract, and keywords.

- -Title: Should be short and precise, giving a clear expression of the subject.
- **-Name of the author(s)** appears under the title, on the left side; the corresponding author's name must be asterisked. Academic ranks and affiliations are mentioned in the footnote.
- **-Abstract:** Written both in Persian and English, the abstract should contain introduction to subject, significance of the study, methodology, and results.

–Key words: including 3 to 6 words most significant words, around which the article takes form; Use ":" in front of the title "Key words", and "," to separate the items.

Following pages: respectively include introduction, discussion, conclusion, notes, references

- **-Introduction:** Introduction prepare reader's mind for the main discussion. Usually, it is written deductively. The objectives of the study are also mentioned here. Sectioning and numbering must be as followed:
- -Discussion: includes analysis, interpretation, reasoning, and results.
- -Conclusion: appears under number 3 and is a summary of the findings and discussion.
- **–Notes:** includes appendixes, footnotes, and the material which is not part of the main body, but seems necessary to be mentioned.
- -References: are cited alphabetically and in separate parts including books, articles, etc.

References

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Cite them at the end of the reference section, alphabetically, according to their titles.

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Electronic articles

-Authors' information. (Date). Title. Journal's title and volume number, Number { ش. for Persian, and no. for English}. Access date within parenthesis (دسترسی در تاریخ). Electronic address.

- گزنی، علی.(۱۳۷۹). طرّاحی سیستم های بازیابی اطّلاعات بهینه در نرمافزارهای کتابخانهای و اطّلاعرسانی. علوم اطّلاعرسانی. ۱۶ ملاعرسانی. ۱۳۸۵ ملاعرسانی. ۱۳۸۵ ملاعرسانی. ۱۳۸۵ ملاعرسانی: در ۱۰ آذر ۱۳۸۵. از طریق نشانی:

Articles from article compilations

Author's information. (Date). Title. {در} Journal's title, {ويراسته} Editor's name, First page number _ Last page number. Publisher: place of publication.

- دقیق روحی، جواد، و بابا مخیر، محمدرضا.(۱۳۸۴). بررسی دیپلوستومیازیس در لای ماهی تالاب انزلی. در خلاصهٔ مقالات سیزدهمین کنفرانس سراسری و اوّلین کنفرانس بین المللی زیست شناسی ایران، ویراستهٔ ریحانهٔ سریری، ۲۳-۳۳. گیلان: .دانشگاه گیلان

Conference articles

-Author's information. (Date). Title. {دور}. Conference title, Conference place, Conference date.

- دالمن، اعظم و ایمانی، حسین و سپهری، حوریّه. (۱۳۸۴). تأثیر DEHP بر بلوغ آزمایشگاهی، از سرگیری میوز و تکوین اووسایتهای نابالغ موش. پوستر ارائهشده در چهاردهمین کنفرانس سراسری زیستشناسی، گیلان.

Articles from theses:

Author's information. (Date). Title. {در} Thesis' title, {ويراسته Editor's name, First page number _ Last page number. Publisher: place of publication.

Scientific reports:

-Author's information. (Date). Report title. {گزارش طرح پژوهشی} . Publisher: place of publication.

- گنجی، احمد، و دوران، بهزاد.(۱۳۸۶). بررسی الگوی کاربری اینترنت در بین افراد ۲۵ تا ۴۰ سال شهر تهران. گزارش طرح پژوهشی. تهران: پژوهشگاه اطلاعات و مدارک علمی ایران. از طریق نشانی:

http://www.itna.ir/archives/84-85-ITAnalyze/004088.php

Second-hand references (books):

Author's information. (Date). Title {italic}. Publisher: place of publication [information for the source referred to]. {نقل در} Primary source author's name, Primary source title,(Placeof publication: publisher, year of publication), page referred to.

- عراقی، حمیدرضا. (۱۳۵۶). اصول بازاریابی و مدیریت امور بازار. تهران: انتشارات تو کا. نقل در احمد روستا، داور ونوس و عبدالمجید ابراهیمی، مدیریّت بازاریابی (تهران: سمت، ۱۳۸۳)، ۱۰۲

Theses and Dissertations:

Author's information. (Defense year). Title. Advisor. University or Organization name.

- خامسان، احمد. (۱۳۷۴). بررسی مقایسهای ادراک خود در زمینه تحولی و سلامت روانی. پایاننامهٔ کارشناسی ارشد روانشناسی تربیتی، دانشگاه تهران.

Internet references:

- Laporte RE, Marler E, AKazawa S, Sauer F. The death of biomedical journal. BMJ. 1995; 310: 1387-90. Available from: http://www.bmj.com / bmj/archive. Accessed September 26, 1996.

General guidelines for composition

Articles must be edited, especially regarding punctuation, based on the pamphlet "Persian Writing" «دستور خط فارسی», published by the Academy of Persian Language.

- −Use Persian quotation marks ((()).
- Put a space before and after parentheses and quotation marks, but not within them between the words and the marks. For instance: این مقاله در مجلّهٔ «فرهنگ و رسانه» چاپ شده است.
- -Use no space between the words and the commas, colons, and semicolons after them; however, use a space after these marks.
- -All in-text citations come within parentheses as (Author, year: page).
- -Use «♦» at the end of words ending in unpronounced ▶, in combinations. For instance:

- زمينهٔ بررسي، پيشينهٔ تحقيق، رابطهٔ خدا. are written as زمينه بررسي، پيشينه تحقيق، رابطه خدا
- -In case of ambiguity, use "ັ". For instance: على، عِلَى/ مبين، مبيّن
- -Use half space in due cases. For instance: «می رود» for (می رود») for (نوشته است) for (نوشته است) for (می رود») for (باستان شناسی) for (باستان ش
- -Plural-making «ها», verb suffixes, and word with more than one part must be half-spaced.

-Full stop mark must be put within quotation marks before references and in direct quotations. For instance:

عبداللطیف طسوجی تبریزی، از فضلای عهد فتحعلی شاه و محمّدشاه و اوایل عهد ناصری است. «این شخص مردی فاضل بوده و تنها اثری که از او به جا مانده است، همین ترجمهٔ هزارویک شب است که آن را به فرمان شاهزاده بهمن میرزا، برادر محمدشاه قاجار، تنها اثری که از او به جا مانده است، همین ترجمهٔ هزارویک شب است که آن را به فرمان شاهزاده بهمن میرزا، برادر محمدشاه قاجار، تنها اثری که از او به جا مانده است، «بهار، ۲۵۳۵» بهرا، ۳/۲۵۳۵

روایت شناسی تلاش می کند تا توصیفی ساختاری از روایت ارائه دهد تا در نهایت به کشف الگوی عامی برای روایت دست یابد که در حقیقت تولید معنا را ممکن می کند. (ن. ک: بر تنز،۱۳۸۲:۹۹)

-Conjunctive "و" and other punctuations come after parenthesis for references. For instance:

اگرچه تنها اثری که از طسوجی به جا مانده، همین ترجمهٔ هزارویکشب است که آن را به فرمان شاهزاده بهمن میرزا ترجمه کردهاست» (ن.ک: بهار، ۳۶۵٪ ۴۶۹٪ همین کتاب به تنهایی نشان میدهد که او «حسن ذوق و استادی تمام داشته و نثری متین و استادانه و در عین حال شیرین و شیوا دارد.» (ناتل خانلری،۱۳۶۹: ۱۰۸)

روایت شناسان غالباً لفظ روایت را به طور خاص به دستهای از آثار خلاقه اطلاق می کنند که «زنجیرهای از رخدادهاست که در زمان و مکان واقع شدهاست» (لوته،۱۳۸۸: ۹) و بیشتر، آن را محدود به قصّه می دانند. (ن. ک: احمدی، ۱۳۷۰)

- -Texts must be free of typographical or orthographical errors.
- -Observing punctuation is obligatory.

Notes:

- 1. Articles should be submitted through registration in the following site: jll.uk.ac.ir
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- 3. Articles that do not follow the above criteria would not be considered for examination.
- 4. All rights are reserved by the publisher. Articles should not be published in any other journal.
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Email address: adabiyat_e_tatbiqi@uk.ac.ir