University of Baghdad						
College Name	College of languages					
Department	Persian department					
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Career	Assistant Lecturer	C Lecturer	ெAssistant Professor	Professor		
	Master		○ PhD			
Thesis Title	Irony in the literature of the (Conditional) Constitutional Revolution					
Year	2011					
Abstract	Every literary characteristics of each stage have its own style that helps writers to highlight what is touring in their minds and thoughts. This is what makes literature to be a weapon used by writers to defend their lost rights in the community. Ironic literature was the best means to achieve this goal; because the language of irony is one of the most important methods of the statement in the literature, as it left a deep impression in the mind of the reader and listener. The word (Tanz) is an Arabic – rooted term which means irony and mockery; was also used in this sense in the Persian language and literature; appeared in the poetry, prose, drama, story, Journalismetc. With the advent of the Conditional Constitutional Revolution in 1906 which provided a state of openness in the field of journalism and freedom from political and social emerged, Ironic Literature was emerged as a new type of literature that won the attention of writers and poets, and it was the same art which had spreaded in the Europe. Ironic Literature had an active and influential role in the political and social life, where poets and writers used the genre as a means of indirect expression of what the community suffered from political, social, and economic problems, as it is a critical style which was covered with some special ridicule and mockery. The most important poets and writers who emerged in the field of literature in the era of Conditional Constitutional Revolution were: Adib Al-Mamalek Farahani, Ali Akbar Dhekhuda, Said Ashrafaldin Gaylany, A'rif Qazweeni, Meerzadeh E'shqi, Irj Mirza, Mirza Ali Akbar Tahir Zadeh Sabir, Mirza Agakhan Kermani, Mirza Fathali Akhundzada, Muhammad Ali Afrashtah, Mirza J'afar Khamenei. Those poets and writers put forward new topics and content such as: country, freedom, law, education, modern culture, women's rights, criticism of customs and old habits, and fighting the myths of religious and the socio-cultural ignorance; which are the main topics addressed by the Ironic Literature in the era					

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Thesis Title	طنز در ادبیات دورهٔ مشروطه					
Year	2011					
Abstract	پژوهنده ، در این رساله می کوشد ساز و کار طنز را به عنوان یکی از پدیده های مهم ادبیات دورهٔ مشروطه بررسی کند ، و به ویژه به کارکرد سیاسی - اجتماعی آن توجه نماید. محدودهٔ تاریخی این پژوهش ، حدود سال های 1285ه ش/1906م (انقلاب مشروطه) تا 1304 ه ش /1925م (سقوط قاجار) است . از آن جا که طنز بعضی از گونه های دیگر ادب خویشاوندی و تداخل دارد ، در ابتدا کوشش شده است تعریف و وجوه اختلاف هر یک از گونه های ادب (طنز ، هزل، هجو و غیره) ارائه شود. همچنین شگردها و شیوه های ایجاد طنز و عواملی که مورد انتقاد طنز قرار می گیرند در این رساله شناسایی شده اند. سیر شکل گیری طنز در ادبیات فارسی تا روزگار مشروطه نیز در مبحث جداگانه ای به شکل خلاصه آمده است. در این مبحث ، منحنی طنز فارسی از نقطهٔ صفر تا اوج آن در قرن هشتم هجری و نزول مجدّد آن در ادوار بعد تا رسیدن به اوج تازه در روزگار مشروطه ترسیم شده است. در ضمن ، سعی بر آن شد که فقط به موضوع مطرح شد محدود نشویم و در حد امکان طیف وسیعی از مسائل مربوط به ((طنز)) را - ولو به طور اجمالی - مورد تحلیل و ارزیابی قرار بدهیم ، عمق موضوع رساله ، این امکان را به ما عرضه نموده است .					