

## Comparative Study of Siavash and Soodabeh Story from Shahnameh of Ferdowsi with Hyppolite and Phedre Story Worked by Racine

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### Abstract

*Ferdowsi is one of the greatest poets of Iran whose great work named Shahnameh, is a national epic which is equal to world epics such as Iliados and Odyssee which are Homerus' work. But its difference with epics of other nations is variety of this book. The book in which adventures of kings and champions has been expressed in mythical, heroic and historical stories. One of its stories is story of Siavash and Soodabeh which its story is very similar to a story from Euripide, Greek tragedy writer: story of Hyppolite and Phedre. This story has also been written by Racine, French poet and tragedy writer and both has created an independent story because subject of story itself has been considerable for them but Ferdowsi has considered to this story as one of Shahnameh adventures which is an introduction to important events. Both stories are about a forbidden and sinful love. In this essay, similarity and difference between story of Siavash and Soodabeh and story of Hyppolite and Phedre is studied.*

**Keywords:** Ferdowsi, Euripide, Racine, Siavash, Hyppolite, Soodabeh, Phedre.

### 1. Introduction

In this article two stories in the form of Adaptive Art knowledge are focused to step forward to discover the similarities between Shahnameh by Ferdowsi as Iran nation Historical and heroic epopee and Greek tragedy. Themes and topics which can be seen in Shahnameh were and are the issues of all epochs and generations and permanent concern of all human beings. The secret of eternal permanence of this masterpiece is focusing on human beings and common pains of them. This book has prominent specifications due to fiction values and the heroes section has a higher status. As the stories in Shahnameh talk about heroes and the story of their fate, causes every story to be a dramatic work separately, as lots of world's great dramatic works inspired by mythical, historical and ancient stories. Stories firm design, structural and lyrical beauty, unique characterization, dramatic conflict, narrative complexity, Crisis and suspense, all are arranged together with surprising regularity.

Story of Siavash is one of the longest stories in Shahnameh. Structure contains interlocking pieces and epic title may be considered appropriate for that. This story has three parts: the beginning of life, clashes with Soodabeh, living in Tooran, and end of life. (Islami Nadoshan 2008:156) and each can be independent in spite of being dependent. Story of Siavash main theme is opposing fate and this theme is existed in "Hippolite" by Euripide and "phedre" by Racine dramas. Another considerable issue is that in all three cases, forbidden love of the queen to stepson can be seen in two phedre and Hippolite dramas and Considerable amount of work has been devoted to it, but in story of Siavash just a part of the story is specified to this love, even though the origin of the story's further events and even Siavash's death is the same love but it is not considerable part in story. In Racine's drama, the story is based on the same woman as the name of drama is specified to her. Euripide drama is the platform of Aphrodite goddess (goddess of love) and Artemis (goddess of hunting) confrontation. The mythic character in spite of their short physical presence on stage can be felt practically along the story and dramatic reaction takes place through their confrontation. Aphrodite is the initiator of dramatic situation in drama that underlies all of the events by Hippolite Curse. She is the goddess of love and Athenian knows her the most ancient goddesses of fate and held temple and cult for her. (Dixon Kennedy, 1385: 44).

Disregarding Aphrodite causes the protest of this Goddess to Hippolite and finally, because of this refusal and the worship of Artemis, Aphrodite places the curse upon him. Nevertheless she has to provide only one Prologue and she does not appear until the end of the play. Artemis who is against Aphrodite in drama is the virgin God of hunting. (The same source: 24) this feature is in real contrast of Aphrodite. The statues of these two at the beginning of the drama in two sides of the scenes in spite of the Euripide emphasize on the conflict between these two, show the role of the Gods in

Greek fate belief stabilization. These two goddesses form the beginning and end of the drama. In fact enmity is between Aphrodite and Artemis not to Hippolite. At the end, Artemis gets revenge on Hippolite and her role in revealing the fact is accidental that occurred and Thesec(Hippolite's father) is unaware of that and asserting that, proves the impeccability of the Hippolite and justifies phedre's acts.

In story of Siavash, it is opinion to astronomer's suffrage report and adventures that Siavash and Afrasyab's minister are talking about to expand the role of destiny somehow. Hippolite structure in spite of maintaining the unity of the triple is completely Aristotelian but the structure of Siavash's story has location Multiplicity and time failure which is different from Aristotelian structure. What caused these two stories to be the same in the structure is fate. In Hippolite the prologue which is saying by Aphrodit at the beginning of the story, gives us sufficient information about the work but we can't see that in the story of Siavash.

Racine in his drama with the name of phedre which was written in 1677 AD, has done a complete rewrite of Hippolite but instead of emphasizing on Hippolite's good innate and calm characteristic focuses on Pheder's Passionate and jealous characteristic. This drama is the best-known and most controversial one among his dramas in which the author deals with the human desire for passionate feelings. Racine's special attention to heroine behaviour and also its complexity is Indicative of the author's acquaintance to feelings of inner layers of Women's feelings.

## 2. Ferdowsi, Oripid and Racine

Ferdowsi: the Great Iranian poet and Poet of Shahnameh; the national epic of Iran who was born in Khurasan(North-East of Iran) In 940 AD in wealthy and noble family in a level which was Guardian of ancient Iran and The medium which links post-Islamic and Pre-Islamic Iran. (Islami Nadushan, 2008:59) We do not have any information about his childhood and adolescence. However by paying attention to his biography, it can be found that he had observed ancients Poems and writings sufficiently so he could compose Shahnameh. (Doostkhah, 2005:20).

He had started to compose Shahnameh while he was 30 and finished it within 30 years. He passed away around 1120 AD. After death, He was buried in his garden in Tus, Khurasan. Ferdowsi is world famous and his masterpiece (Shahnameh) was translated in to many living languages in the world. Shahnameh is about 50 thousand couplet(verse) with the issues of Biographies, successes, failures, frustrations and heroism of Iranian the oldest Persian period (the first king of the world) Until the fall of the Sassanid in the seventh century AD and divides in Mythological, heroic and historical three eras. In Shahnameh there are also sporadic independent stories and many of them are the world's masterpieces themselves.

Euripide: The ancient Greek poet and playwright. He forms ancient Greek playwrights Triangle with (Aeschylus) and (Sophocles).the exact time of his birth is not clear and supposes to be born in 480 AD. As a child, he learnt painting and music and started to learn philosophy under the supervision of his era Masters and started to write as he was 25 and he wrote 92 dramas along 50 years of writing but just 19 of them are available now. He was bound to maintain the classical tradition and his writing style was realistic. He fights with Mythological God's power and asserts Psychological and emotional problems humans struggle in their works. Euripide passed away in 406 BC in Macedonia. His works include: Helen, Ion, Medea, Hippolite, Alsest, The Bacchae, The Torian women and etc.

Jean Racine: He is the great seventeenth-century French dramatist, who was born in 1639 AD. He had lost his parents while he was a child and learnt classic education next to his grandparents and also learnt Extensive information on Greek and Latin literature. At the age of 18, he began to write dramas gradually. His most famous works include: Andromache, Britanikos and Pheder. He passed away in Paris in 1691. He depicts love as deadly Force that exhausts the individual. He also depicts an innocent couple in all his tragedies that are united by an impossible love and are separated. He is kind of author who proved his ingenuity in simple language form Beauty and purity point of view.

## 3. Siavash and Soodabeh story

In this story, we see the passivity of man against fate, as if fate is cause of all the events. Siavash submits against the fate unimaginably. The first part of the story is about mother of Siavash who is captured by Giv and Toos (two Iranian hero) in a plain. She escapes from her drunken father. In Toos and Giv battle, is granted to Kavoos Shah. Siavash is born from their marriage and Astronomers see his fortune garbled and his life full of pain with the bitter result so inevitably, they inform the King. The king delivers Siavash to Rostam (the greatest hero in Shahnameh) to learn the techniques of Battle and combat and after several years he restores him to Kavoos again. mother of Siavash is died and Soodabeh (Kavoos's wife) falls in love by seeing Siavash. Siavash who is symbol of the beauty and purity of mind and body doesn't want to commit a sin. Soodabeh who is feared of scandal accuses siavash. Even though Kavoos is sure about

Soodabeh's guilt and Siavash's innocent but by recommending countries' heads it is required to pass one of them through the fire to identify guilty and innocent. Siavash passes through fire due to innocence and not being guilty and to escape from Soodabeh's Guile moves toward war with Tooran corps. On the other hand, Afrasyab (King of Tooran) makes peace with Siavash due to a dream. (Kavoos) father of Siavash opposes him and it is a good reason that Afrasyab accepts him with respect and dignity in his reign with the minister's recommendation. Siavash marries minister's daughter and after a while marries Afrasyab's daughter. Physical abilities and popularity of Siavash cause the main reason of Afrasyab's brother (Garsivaz) hostility against him. Garsivaz fears of not being Afrasyab's replacement and begins to criticizing Siavash to Afrasyab. Wicked Garsivaz incites Afrasyab to kill Siavash and his assertions affect the king of Tooran so the king orders to kill Siavash.

#### 4. Hippolite and phedre story

According to Narrative of Greek mythology "Theseus" is the tenth king of Athens. There is a legend about his childhood: while Egeus who is Theseus's father wants to leave Trezene (the country of his wife) and moves to Athens, put his shoes and swords under a piece of huge stone and orders his wife Ethra that his son is not allowed to go to Athens to his father while he is not so strong to lift the stone. In his fifteen Theseus lifts the stone, takes his father's shoes and sword and moves to Athens. On the way he fights bandits who disrupted Egeus' security and kills most of them. As he reaches Athens, Medea who is a magician, heard about his courage, is afraid and wants to kill him. At the dinner time Egeus recognizes his son through the sword and prevents him to drink poison which was provided by Medea and Egeus drives her away as he realizes her craft.

After a while Theseus decides to release Athens from heavy and ignominious burden of tax which is being paid to Minos king of Crete so starts to be united with Crete's people for war and before departure asks Delphes Temple Pythian to tell the God's thought about it. Pythian says; he would be successful in case of being guided by love. Theseus starts war in Crete. Ariane who is Minos's daughter falls in love with him and accompanies him to succeed so love guides him and assures his conquest. As he returns Athens, his father Egeus is died, so he takes control of the land as a king and moves to other Conquests.

After a while he moves to fight Amazones and conquers them and marries with a woman who had been captured. Hippolite was born from this marriage. Then he marries Phedre sister of his first wife Ariane and based on other narrative, kidnaps her. Phedre is captivated by young Hippolite love and as she fails, and hangs herself. Hippolite whose mother was King Lady of Amazons lives in The court of his grandfather, Pittheus, and spends all his time to acquire knowledge or hunt. The Prince pride and righteousness and His indifference to love, arises Aphrodite's hatred against him and decides to get revenge so places heart-rending love in Phedre's heart and causes queen not to reach her need and collapses both. This myth is mentioned in Greek narratives. Euripides and Racine have spoken of this matter. But Racine's tragedy issue and description of Hippolite are focused and then there will be a comparison with Siavash and Soodabeh. In Racine's tragedy you can read:

Theseus has gone to a long journey and there is no news of him for a long time. Hippolite who is ignorant about him tries to move and find him. Phedre who is in love with Hippolite becomes sick and discusses and explain this issue with her nursemaid Anon. Old nursemaid blames her sharply. Theseus death news reaches Athens and this issue makes easy the way for Phedre. She faces Hippolite and let him know about her interest on him, But the prince surprised at sinful request, loses his temper and ignores his father's wife with contempt. Poor woman pleads insistently but Hippolite isn't tractable. After Theseus, three people could be hired to his kingdom: Aricie princess-Hippolite's mistress Who descended from King of Athens and is in Theseus's jail, Hippolite whose mother is Lady of Amazons and another son who was born from the marriage of Phedre and Theseus and is still young. Hippolite whose mother is foreigner can't be easily replacement to his father.

Aricie is in jail so Phedre's son is one step forward and Phedre tries more and more to attract Hippolite and even is satisfied to ignore The right of the throne to her son and delivers the throne to the lover. Meanwhile they realize Theseus is alive and is on the way to Athens. Phedre is worried as Hippolite is aware of her intention and humiliates her love. She is afraid of Hippolite to reveal her secret, so she asks her nursemaid who is Sly and loyal old woman. The nursemaid recommends her to accuse Hippolite to have intension on her so she must act in advance and introduce him as a guilty. First she decides to go to Theseus and confess to decrease the burden of her sin but jealous due to love of Hippolite causes to enjoy victim's pain.

Hippolite defends himself, but it does not work on old king so the king makes fury and Sends him into exile and asks Neptun who has promised to meet his three requests to punish him. Hippolite moves to the exile and while his cart is moving near the sea, a horrible monster comes out of the water in the way of the horses by Neptune's command.

Hyppolite scotches him deeply by his spear. Monster falls down in front of the horse's feet and frightened horses move a way and ruin the cart. Hyppolite who falls on the ground seeks for the frightened horses so wounds severely and his body rips too. The king becomes aware of this happening and let Phedre know but before hearing the news, Phedre had drunken poison and died due to Envy, remorse and grief, accusing Hyppolite and love between Hyppolite and Aricie. Before dying confesses the fact to her husband and after a while she dies. (Islami Nadushan, 2008: 186-190)

## 5. The total Comparing of stories

As we can see, there are similarities between two Iranian and Greek stories but different methods were used in assertion, and plot two stories and growing them due to literary tradition of Iran and Europe (the same source:190)

### 5.1 The total similarities of the story

- At the beginning of both dramas, Bitter fate of characters is focused.
- The end of the both dramas lead to death and in two works, heroes' death is mentioned.
- None of the heroes fights against the death.
- Both heroes have supporters and avengers.

### 5.2 The total differences of the story

- Siavash drama is not independent one in Shahnameh but Phedre and Hyppolite are two independent stories.
- Siavash is married, has a son to get revenge but Hyppolite is not married.
- In Siavash's drama, Rostam gets revenge of Siavash out of his stepmother and in Hyppolite's drama, a God is an avenger.
- In Siavash's drama, bad fortune is cause of his death and in Hyppolite's drama, Curse of a goddesses is cause of his death.
- In Siavash's drama, stepmother dies after protagonist but in Hyppolite's drama, Phedre dies before the protagonist.
- In Siavash's drama, Rostam (His grower) has Physical presence but in Hyppolite's drama just the name of (Pitthee) is mentioned.
- in Hyppolite's drama, Gods have striking roles.

## 6. Characters comparisons

### 6.1 Siavash and Hyppolite

**Siavash**, good looking and good-natured hero, son of Kavos is died Unjustly, Shahnameh Ever sad face characteristics in Shahnameh which was born with bad fortune. He is a hero who is born with special fate for special mission. (The same source:156) his life has three stages: the first stage is his childhood and astronomers prediction that he would have unfortunate destiny and due to this issue Rostam takes him away from Kavos court and tries to grow him up. Positive perspectives of Rostam characteristics and his environment can be seen in Courage, shame, sobriety, patience and a faithful obviously. (Hamidian, 1998:285) Siavash learns combat ritual from the time greatest hero and Relationship makes between Master and Disciples through hero and young prince leads Rostam to be firm to get revenge of Siavash.

The second stage of Siavash's life is when he returns to his father after passing seven years and love affair of Soodabeh (wife of Kavos) against Siavash occurs in this stage. Siavash passes through fire safely and it proves his innocence. the third stage of Siavash's life is when moves to Tooran (enemy land) to avoid ruse of soodabeh, becomes good friends with Afrasyab (king of Tooran) and marries her daughter and establishes (Siavashgerd). They live happily for long time until the day he faces Afrasyab's brother (Garsivaz) jealous and dies. Even though Soodabeh has role in killing him but she didn't have direct role to kill him.

**Hyppolite** is Theseus son and Queen of the Amazon's son who was born in Trezene. He is illegitimate son of Theseus that was mentioned in different parts of the drama. He is the main characteristic of the drama and was grown by Pitthee hero and Due to the mutiny against Aphrodite made her angry. He avoids sex and love and doesn't want to marry

and have sex with the other women and consistently praises Artemis .Due to this issue Aphrodite locates his love in Phedre's heart and as there is no way to escape from , leads to their death. He is the symbol of Chastity, innocence and Promise Kept. He is indifferent to stepmother's love, loyal to father and a person who is cursed by God's anger.

## 6.2 Siavash and Hyppolite similarities

- Both are princes, good looking and elegant.
- Both have growers except their parents.
- Both are captivated by fate.
- Nothing is mentioned from their mother destinies.
- Both are Chaste and virtuous. Hyppolite is symbol of Independence and purity until it causes Aphrodite, God of love Anger and revenge. Siavash is so shy and chaste and even tries not to talk to the women.
- Both are faithful to the covenant and are peacemaker too. Siavash is .When logical as his father finds his wife's Betrayal, tries to calm him down to forgive her. Of course if he did something else, surly the king would be angry at the son due to indiscretion to his faithful wife. Siavash decision suggests an interest that can be seen in Hyppolite in another way but with less intensity. Hyppolite who promised nursemaid not to Reveal Phedre's Secret, first thinks of Perjury but after a while remembers his promise and thinks about the result and tries to keep the secret in his heart.
- Both are innocent of the charges and intend to leave the country.
- Both are killed innocently and their names remain as honourable people.
- Stepmothers are involved to kill both of them.
- A plant grows from Siavash's blood and every year a ceremony holds To commemorate him. A ceremony holds to commemorate Hyppolite every year too.

## 6.3 Siavash and Hyppolite differences

- Hyppolite is Bastard while Siavash isn't.
- Hyppolite's Ominous fate is obvious, due to ignoring Aphrodite and disrespecting her ,so she promises to eliminate him by trick but Siavash's Ominous fate is not obvious.
- Hyppolite' father has direct role in killing his son while Siavash's father role in killing his son is not direct.
- Siavash leaves his land, gets married and dies in foreign land but Hyppolite dies in his land.
- Siavash's death causes a war between two countries but Hyppolite's death is The war between Gods.

## 7. Soodabeh and Pheder

**Soodabeh** Daughter of Hamavaran king is The Most Evil Woman of Shahnameh who is loyal to Kavooos at the beginning of the marriage and tries to release him from her father's prison. She cries for her but in surprising paradox with previous features, falls in love with her stepson (Siavash) and grows forbidden love passionately in her heart and as she can't achieve her goal, uses the trick and even moves forward to Siavash's death. (Hamidian, 1998: 216)

**Pheder** is the main character of the story, Thesecc's wife who has 2 sons. She falls in love with her stepson by Aphodit's trick. As she finds her reputation in danger, Intents to commit suicide but first she wants to get revenge and by writing fake letter causes Thesecc to punish his son and it happens, Middle age woman, Beautiful, gentle and tender with a love which is not sensual. She is noble and his honour leads her to prefer death to dishonour. Characterization is different in two stories. In Ferdowsi's Iranian story, he tries to focus on Soodabeh's characteristic unfairly. She is the wife of Iran king. First he talks about Glory, courage and her husband companion and takes her to a peak. On the other hand, while she is in love with Siavash, he talks about her somehow that is unfair. In fact Ferdowsi's main focus is on Siavash and due to this fact, he tries to mention Soodabeh's positive characteristics and then he mentions her love hated.

It seems that poet Has denied permission to update Soodabeh's character and replaced his conclusion, As though Soodabeh is a light person and her love process is summarized in several meetings while Pheder is challenging Death and Shame in a gruelling moral conflict .she knows well that she has fallen in forbidden love which there is no way to escape from while it doesn't happen for Soodabeh. Readers are accompanying Pheder but they are opposing Soodabeh. By Pheder's death, we are witnessing a crisis in play which occurs between Thesecc and Hyppolite and is based on father's Hasty and irrationality while the reason of Soodabeh's death is Rostam's revenge. Soodabeh's characteristic is

extremely negative so she causes protagonist's death by her lust but it is considerable to say that in fate game, she is the main characteristic to shift Siavash to his bad fortune, so we can consider her as fate's toy.

### 7.1 Soodabeh and Pheder similarities

- Both are princess and women from strange lands who were the enemy of their husband's lands.
- Soodabeh is daughter of Hamavaran king and Kavous invades and captures the mentioned one and Rostam releases that. Pheder is daughter of Minos, Crete's king and Theseus invades him and conquers him. He marries his first girl (Ariane) then he robs another girl (Pheder) and marries her.
- Both are the king's wives of their lands.
- Both are beautiful and middle aged.
- Both are step mothers and fall in love with the protagonists.
- Both accuse protagonists to rape. For fear of scandal.
- Both have role in protagonist's death and die themselves.
- Both have old nursemaids who help them to find solutions.

### 7.2 Soodabeh and Pheder differences

- Pheder is loyal to his husband, her love is not due to her lust and even when she hears the news of her husband's death, expresses her love but Soodabeh expresses her love when her husband is alive.
- Pheder causes Hyppolite's death directly by writing fake letter but Soodabeh's hatred causes Siavash's death in foreign land.
- Pheder dies due to Aphrodite trick but Soodabeh dies due to Rostam's revenge
- Racine considered Pheder as honourable lady and her name is reputable but Ferdowsi considered Soodabeh as capricious, heartless and shameless person.
- Pheder is pale and her beauty is glorious of a queen but Soodabeh seems to be healthy and succulent and her beauty is warm and appealing.
- Pheder is unfortunate and pitiable woman. She is benevolent and honest but she has to tell lies. Committing suicide is symbol of her decency and goodness to release herself from regret and agony but when Soodabeh becomes disappointed to have friendship with Siavash, hates Siavash and tries to kill him. When Siavash is going to pass the fire, she hopes him to be burnt.

## 8. Kavous and Theseus

Iranian king (Kavous) who is lover of his wife (Soodabeh) and this love causes disaster and misfortune. His character instability is surprising. In the story of Siavash and Soodabeh just listens to assertions of Soodabeh and Siavash illogically and oscillates between them and while he realizes that his son is right, again Soodabeh's beauty and seditious gestures undermine his decision. (The same source: 314) he isn't decisive so much and it bothers Siavash. Even though Siavash's passage through fire is evidence of his innocence but as we can see Kavous kills Siavash, even if he dies by Afrasyab. In Hyppolite story, but Proud and defiant Theseus hears the accusations of treason, sends him to exile without any research and he has direct role in killing his son.

### 8.1 Kavous and Theseus similarities

- Both are popular, strong, light-headed, angry kings who are lover of their wives and impatient for them.
- Both are the fathers of stories protagonists and their children's fate captives them.
- Both have the main role in killing their sons and both cry after their death.

### 8.2 Kavous and Theseus differences

- Theseus has direct role in killing his son but Kavous kills his son indirectly by instability and mutability and naivety.



## 9. Conclusion

Lots of myths and stories can be found among different nations with shared contents and comparative study of the form and content causes familiarization with Traditions and histories of each tribe or their new culture and also causes structural recognition of these myths and stories.

By taking look at selected works, we can mention following points:

Beauty and warlike features are the main features of stories' protagonists which are mentioned many times in Ferdowsi's story and these features are the necessities of making such situation to be believable. Of course none of these features are mentioned about Hyppolite because Aphrodite places The charm of this sinful love in Pheder's heart and she had not chosen such love on her own so Hyppolite's beauty isn't as an factor to tempt Pheder and this love actually is a talisman which is imposed by Gods. Another considerable point is Difference in age and social status between the hero and the woman that is fascinated and this is the key factor of stories. The woman is more effective than the protagonist and has husband who has right on the protagonist. Of course this is not only a pretext to prohibit impure love, but also an excuse to show the power of the patriarchal system.

One of the key elements of such an inseparable part of the stories of legends and myths is hero familiarization with a master. Siavash and Hyppolite both pass their childhood under the supervision of their masters before starting their love's challenges. One of the usual techniques of Romances is using nursemaids and maid of honours for informing, but in these stories, existent love is sinful and contrary to norms love so the role of nursemaids and maid of honours change. In Siavash's story the role of Wizard woman who accepts the order of Soodabeh and also role of nursemaid in Hyppolite's story who is going to deliver bad news which is supposed to be hidden with the attached oath to Hyppolite has changed so much Than his function.

Another subtle point about this story is that almost the heroes' Fathers are Special characters and the owner of Metaphysical powers. These is son of Poseidon (God of oceans). According to mythology and what Aphrodite asserts at the beginning of the show, in monologues, Poseidon promised Thesece to fulfil his three wishes every time he wants. In spite of that Thesece is a brave commander- in - chief and adventurous king. Also Kavoods, Siavash's father has striking characteristics and his Splendour of the Divine is mentioned many times in Shahnameh.

Another point is about the mother of the protagonist because there is no info about their destinies. Lack of character as the hero's mother, is their striking characteristics and is the common point of both of them. Travel is an important practice that all the heroes are imposed to do that. Thesece supposes Hyppolite wanted to Encroach up to his wife , so sends him to exile as he thinks , Hyppolite has role in Pheder's death . As Siavash after peaces Afrasyab , his father Reprimands him and sends him to fight Afrasyab but as Siavash doesn't like to do Perjury, moves to Tooran.

Protagonist due to having pure heart and kindness has close relationship with nature and natural elements compromise him. Of course this is not always the rule because Hyppolite strong point in ridding horse causes his death. Amazing point is that protagonist is observed through fire or sea in most of the myths and Siavash passes the fire healthfully.

Ferdowsi Moral and spiritual message Through the Ages always addresses us and always seeks us the behaviour which is not easily acceptable in up and down and obstacles of life and Provisions that offer organized events. He praises the people who have achieved the effects of moral values. (Meskoob 2010: page 119)

A drama which is created by Racine is based on virtue. Even thinking about crime is disgusting as well as the crime. Lover is in the border decisive selection and is always grappling with the idea of death and suicide to rid them of sin. However decision fades in love and just love presents as incurable pain. The issue that lovers judge their doings and hate themselves is an ethical value that is a laudable. What can be concluded from both fictions are fate governing and the issue that people can't change the destiny and are imposed from the birthday.

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