

(50) A comparative study of the invulnerability of Esfandiar and Achille in Ferdowsi's

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characters for themselves to be free from harm and injury and be invulnerable. Invulnerability refers to the human desire to stay forever and do not die.

A comparative study of two prominent figures in Ferdowsi's Shahnameh, Esfandiar with the famous hero of the Iliad Homer, Achille, can be concluded that there are many similarities between these two heroes. These two invulnerable heroes the general course of their life and death have a similar process, both have become invulnerable in the same process, their invulnerability is flawed and this defect causes their death in their youth.

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armament and weapons:

The Iliad speaks of weapons that the gods made it for Achille, like the shield and armor that his father gave him: God's armor, who had reached Pelee from the gods and he wore it (Homer , 1994: 534).

This is supernatural armor and after the death of his friend Patrocle Hector took it and it was so important to Achille that he said to his mother: "O my mother! The gods of Olympus have brought me many gifts, but what do I gain from them when my dear friend Patrocle is dead and Hector has stolen my strong armor from him.

There are various weapons in Shahnameh and each was used for a specific occasion such as shields, helmets, armor, flags, swords and bows and arrows. There is no mention of this diversity in the Iliad. In Esfandiar's story, various weapons are used, but he does not lose any weapons.

Obedience to the king:

Achille due to disagreements with Agamemnon swears who does not take part in war. The Greeks were defeated without Achille. Patrocle, Achilles' best friend, could not bear it, wears Achilles armor and goes to war; but Hector kills him. In fact, Achille goes to the battlefield to avenge his friend's blood and defeats the people of Troy; not because of obedience to the king.

But Esfandiar knows very well that Goshtasb is not a supporter and sympathizer of the people, rather, he is a cunning violator but he considers obedience to the king as an important principle in Zoroastrianism, because according to this religion, whoever disobeys the king, his abode is Hell. Such obedience and praise to the king not compatible with any of Homer's characters. This issue comes back to the ideology of absolute monarchy that existed before Ferdowsi, It is seen in the inscriptions of Darius I of the Achaemenids.

Conclusion

Death and its mystery is one of the topics that It has long occupied the human mind and this scary secret, constantly has been a category for arousing Human feelings and emotions and the most important source of his fears. The heavy shadow of death is visible in every scene of the epics and the heroes can not escape it. Therefore, people from ancient times, created ideal and powerful

Of course, Rostam knows that with the killing of Esfandiar, a Sinister fate awaits him. If Rustam is captured, it is a disgrace for him and if he kills Esfandiar, his reputation was tarnished; because Esfandiar is a prince who the Iranians also hope for him and it is Raised by Zarathustra and his killer has a bad fate. Rostam shortly after killing Esfandiar, by his half-brother falls into a well full of spears and swords and he and his horse Rakhsh were killed.

Killed by a hero or an ordinary person:

Esfandiar is killed by a brave and unique hero, but Achilles' death is not at the hands of a hero; rather, he is killed by Paris with the abduction of Helen, that he was the main cause of sedition and battle.

Observe the principles of hospitality in meeting the enemy:

Achille was very gentle and kind in dealing with guests. When Agamemnon's representatives came to please, Achilles warmly welcomed them and greeted them and said: I welcome you in a friendly way and you have certainly come for a difficult task. I accept you without any anger and I love you more than all the people of Achaie and pointed to Patrocle and said: Sacrifice lambs and goats for them(Homer , 1994:193)

Esfandiar in a meeting with Rustam, before the war invites him to a party, but then he breaks his promise and does not call him and instructs the cook to spread the tablecloth and eats alone. Rostam, who saw that there was no news of the invitation, his patience ran out and he told his brother to spread the tablecloth and invite the heroes. Now that this is Esfandiar's hospitality tradition, remember his action and order my horse to be saddled and ready for battle and I go to Esfandiar and I tell him that he thought I was weak. He will see my strength on the battlefield.

Choice of derogatory words:

In the battle between heroes, everyone is trying to destroy the opponent's confidence by boasting and by mentioning his personal, family, or national and religious weaknesses, shake his determination. Achille for verbal humiliation of the enemy, uses derogatory terms and calls his rival a dog. But Esfandiar mentions Rostam as Sistani who was able to survive by the magic of Zal and Phoenix.

the regretful word both refers to the father-son relationship; "In a conversation with his mother," Achille says: "Of course my father is sitting at home and he cries in memory of her son "and here in the foreign land over Helen, that filthy woman, I am fighting the people of Troy"(Homer, 1994: 396).

But unlike Achille, Esfandiar's relationship with his father is selfish one and Esfandiar does not want to see him again; and in the last moments of his life, in a conversation with Rostam, he talks about being a toy in his father's hands:

You were an excuse, my father was my destiny and death, not Rostam and Phoenix and arrow and bow(Ferdowsi, 2012: 319)

Esfandiar and Achilles personality differences:

Despite the many similarities between the two heroes, there are some differences between them.

Their motivation for war:

In the story of the Iliad, the motive for the battle is the abduction of Helen, a Greek lady, but in Shahnameh, Goshtasb with the mission he gives to his son, Esfandiar, in fact, he wants to Get him out of his way, so as not to replace him. The Predators had predicted Esfandiar's death at the hands of Rostam and apparently Goshtasb's excuse was that that Rostam did not pay attention to the kingdom of Goshtasb.

Esfandiar is surprised and helpless at first and he tries through his mother, Katayoun give up the father from this request; because Rostam is the great hero of Iran .But Katayoun, who knows that the love of power and kingdom has filled Goshtasb's eyes and heart, decides To dissuade Esfandiar from fighting Rostam; but she sees that Esfandiar, like his father, is the lover and the blind of the kingdom and so Esfandiar leaves for Zabulistan.

Kill a rival:

Another difference between the two stories is that Achilles kills his rival Hector but in the Iranian epic, Rostam, despite being defeated and running away, is not killed on the battlefield. Because Phoenix is aware of Esfandiar's weakness and teaches Rostam how to use it.

agree with him going to war, because she is sure that he will be killed in the war.

Being angry and violent:

The character of Achille in the story of the Iliad is reminiscent of the character of Esfandiar in Ferdowsi's Shahnameh. Achilles too is invulnerable and a young hero and at the same time he is very nervous, very selfish and very innocent which can be compared with Esfandiar. Esfandiar is also invulnerable and he is the great hero of the country. He is very selfish and ambitious and he wants to reach the kingdom and he is nervous and irritable. But he accepts the moral principles that govern society, including obedience to the father (Bahar, 2002: 242).

In Zabulistan, Rostam kindly welcomes Esfandiar, but Esfandiar, who finds himself close to his dream, he does not pay attention to all the greetings and honors of Rostam, without any preamble, expresses his will; very big and scary request which made Rostam angry in response, and one of the best verses of Shahnameh resonates in the ears of the universe: Who told you to go and tie Rostam's hand, know that the sky cannot bind my hand either (Ferdowsi, 2012:312)

Prediction of their death by animals:

Achilles' horse, and a camel moving in front of Esfandiar's army predict the death of their owner. The camel stops walking at the crossroads of Sistan to inform Esfandiar of his deadly fate in Zabulistan; but Esfandiar orders the camel to be killed and goes to a destiny that is inevitable.

Regret of both heroes:

Regret must also be added to the list of similarities between the two heroes; In the Iliad, Achille, like a beast of prey, brutally and insanely kills the people of Troy. And contrary to all the customs of warfare and the request of the gods, insults Hector's body; however at the end of the story his sympathetic treatment of Hector's father and return Hector's body for mourning He makes up for his mistake a little. Achille at the end of the Iliad after all the savagery and extravagance in slaughter which does him no good, regrets it as Esfandiar regrets at the end of his work. Interestingly, the content of

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(Ferdowsi, 2012:312)

Bravery:

Esfandiar is one of the best heroes of Shahnameh Who has achieved brilliant victories on the battlefield. His behavior, while heroic, was accompanied by arrogance and pride Which was in part due to his selfish motive for monarchy, finally, the same pride knocked him to the ground from the sky.

Homer describes Achilles' bravery as follows: Achille, the incomparable son of Pelee, He was the best man and he rode the best horses but now Achille was resting among his ships and he was upset and angry with Agamemnon and on the sand of the beach, his people were entertaining archery(Homer, 1994: 79).

Short life:

Esfandiar is both a prince and a world champion. Two adjectives that no one else has in Shahnameh except him. It also has the gift of invulnerability; Therefore, Esfandiar is unique in his time, but still not very happy. Its life is short and this short life is spent in conflict and since his only wish is to become king and he cannot, dies in failure (Islami Nodoshan,1997: 27).

The acquisition of honor had penetrated deep into Achilles' soul and this powerful desire excited him so much despite the prediction of his mother, who had predicted his death in this war he does not give up trying to gain respect and merit.

For example, in the twentieth hymn of the Iliad we read: Achilles longed to attain eternal glory; While his unbreakable arms were covered with blood and bloody dust(Homer, 1994: 624).

Their mothers' opposition to fighting:

Esfandiar, when he is upset and angry with his father, he takes refuge in his mother and complains to her. Katayoun advises her child and tells him who will lose his life for the kingdom because he goes to the battle of Rustam the hero. But he responds to his mother with anger.

Achille, like Esfandiar, is a hero and a holy king. His mother, like Esfandiar's mother, who opposes his battle with Rustam does not

Achilles's mother washed him in Styx water. The properties of this water were such everyone, and everything in it, was sinking it becomes invulnerable. This time too, the heel of Achilles' foot did not reach the water and remain vulnerable remaining (zhale, 1986: 12).

In the Iliad Achille is called the owner of the fast legs: Achille, who was of the race of the gods He had fast legs (Homer, 1994: 12).

Vulnerability of a part of the body:

Both heroes are killed from the vulnerable area, one with an arrow on the heel of the foot and the other with an arrow on the eye And these two places are the only part of their body that is not invulnerable.

Their destruction by a supernatural force:

Both warriors die with the help of a supernatural force. Achilles, with the help of the gods and Esfandiar with the help of Phoenix. Achille, the greatest Greek hero, goes to battle with Hector, the greatest hero of Troy and kills him and then a god named Apollon helps Paris to shoot an arrow at Achilles heel and destroy him (Bahar, 1995: 53-56)

Apollon is the god of prophecy, music and shepherding, He is also the god of war and he can shoot to target from a very long distance and quickly and slowly. According to Homer, in the war between the Greeks and Troy, Apollon is a supporter of the Troy and finally, with his guidance, Achille is killed.

During the reign of Goshtasb, Esfandiar by the order of his father leaves for Sistan with an army to bring Rostam to the capital. But although Rostam fails in the first stage, but finally, with the help of Zal and Phoenix, shoots the arrow into Esfandiar's eyes. Even Esfandiar himself knows this, He knows that an earthly being cannot Send him to the palate of death, so when he pulls the arrow out of his eye, He holds it in his hand and says:

Zal's son (Rostam) did not kill me with his bravery look at the arrow I have in my hand.

With this arrow, Phoenix and cunning Rostam killed me.

This is the magic and charm of Zal , because in the world, only he knows magic and sorcery

How Achille died and was killed

The Greeks, led by Agamemnon (King of Greece), attack Troy to avenge the kidnapping of his wife. According to Homer's Iliad, the prophecy had said that Achille will be killed in front of the city of Troy. Thetis, aware of this prophecy turned him into a woman And sent to an island, But because the Greeks could not conquer Troy without Achilles' help, they ordered someone to bring him there. He also brings Achille to Troy with tricks. Achille swears not to take part in the wars due to disputes with the king. The Greeks were defeated without Achille. Achilles' best friend could not bear it and wears Achilles armor and goes to war; but he was killed by Hector. One of the motives for Achilles' battle with Hector is the killing of his friend by the Troy commanders. Achille rushes to the battlefield to avenge his friend's blood and defeats the Troy army; He kills Hector and binds his body to the chariot and pulls it to the ground. But in the end, Hector's brother's Paris hits an arrow in his heel and kills him.

Common features of Esfandiar and Achille:

Invulnerability

Both heroes are considered by superhuman and invulnerable forces and the process of invulnerability of both occurred in a similar way. The story of Rostam and Esfandiar is actually a big test for Rostam and this time he has to fight with a hero who He is both invulnerable and a religious hero and in both cases, killing him will have dire consequences. During Esfandiar's battle with Rostam, He injures Rustam and his horse Rakhsh, But Rostam's arrows have no effect on him. And Rustam, the invincible hero, when he is unable to fight him, He admits he is invulnerable:

- Esfandiar attacked Rostam with his horse, but Rostam's arrow had no effect on him.
- When the prince (Esfandiar) threw the arrow, injured Rustam's body.
- Rostam's arrow had no effect on him and Rostam became incapable of war.
- Then the brave Rustam said: Esfandiar's hero is invulnerable. (Ferdowsi, 2012: 316)

considered his father as his killer and he entrusts his son Bahman to Rustam to be raised by him.

Achille

Achille was the son of Pelee, king of the city of Phttie. His father's relation reached Zeus, the god of gods and his mother, Thetis, was the goddess of the sea and the daughter of the god of the ocean. Thetis, before Achille, destroys six children by throwing them in the fire or boiling pot to immortalize them. After the birth of Achille when Thetis wants to immortalize Achille, Pelee kidnaps his child. She is annoyed by her husband's work and returns to the sea. The dropping of Achille in the Styx River it seems to be a narrative Which has been added to the original narration (Pete, 2003: 191).

How to be invulnerability

According to legend, Achille was the seventh child of Pelee and Thetis. Thetis sought to destroys the mortal aspects of her children that they had inherited from their fathers by throwing them in the fire. But this led to the death of children. After the birth of Achille, Thetis decided to do it again but Pelee was careful this time and saved Achille from Thetis before he was completely burned, Thetis was offended by this and went to sea. Achille, who had a leg injury, was treated by a skilled Pelee court physician. So that the bone of the foot of one of the giants, who was very sharp and fast during his life, came out of the ground and replaced the heel bone of Achilles' foot. So Achille gained tremendous power in running, but this point also became the vulnerable place of his body. According to another account, Achilles' mother bathed him as a child in the Styx Underground River, his whole body became invulnerable, Except for the heel of his foot, which was in his mother's hand and was not washed with holy water and that's where Achilles' body became vulnerable. In the Troy War, Thetis told Achille: If he stays in his city, he will live a long life in anonymity and if he goes to the Troy War, he will gain fame and honor , But its life will be short. Achilles preferred a short and glorious life to a long life in obscurity And went to Troy And after many victories and great honors, He was killed by the Troy prince (Grimal, 1960: 8).

How Esfandiar died and was killed

Astronomer Jamasp tells Goshtasb about Esfandiar's untimely death in Zabul by Rostam: Even if the kingdom of Iran is handed over to Esfandiar, he will still have no escape from this fate. This awareness misleads Goshtasb and he asks Esfandiar to bring Rustam to him handcuffed to his court to give him the throne. Esfandiar's mother Katayoun, recalling some of Rostam's heroism, considered fighting a hero like him disliked and warns her son not to go to Sistan . Esfandiar ignores his mother's words and moves towards Zabulistan with an army. After arriving in Sistan, the convoy set up camp on the banks of the Helmand River. Esfandiar sees Rustam and invites him to his tent and he asks him to Handcuffed and come with him to Goshtasb and makes a covenant with after becoming king, he will free Rustam. Rostam considers captivity a disgrace. Esfandiar tries to anger Rustam by belittling him. But Rustam calmly advises him that do not forget, the Kiani kings have found a kingdom from the Rostam family. Eventually, they both go to war. The battle between the two heroes lasts a long time. It seems impossible to defeat Esfandiar invulnerable. Rakhsh and Rostam both wounded by Esfandiar's arrow , but Rostam's arrows have no effect on Esfandiar (Dabirsiyaghi, 2007: 218-222).

Rakhsh loses power. Rostam gets off so that Rakhsh can return home. He takes refuge at the top of the mountain while bleeding from his wounds. and Zal (Rostam's father) considers Phoenix as the only solution and cure for Rostam and Rakhsh. Hence, it burns the feathers of Phoenix and called on him for help. Phoenix pulls the arrows out of Rustam and Rakhsh with his beaks and by rubbing his feathers on the wounds, he heals them. He takes Rustam to the sea. And shows him a tree and he says that he makes an arrow, makes it toxic and targetes Esfandiar's eyes in the campaign.

At dawn, Rostam prepares for battle before Esfandiar. But before that, Rostam swears to Esfandiar, the god of Zoroaster, to stop fighting and makes him proud at a party and he promises that after offering many gifts, he will come to Goshtasb with him. But Rostam's words have no effect on the proud Esfandiar. Inevitably, Rostam also puts the arrow in the bow, and releases it. The arrow hits Esfandiar and threw him to the ground. At the time of his death, Esfandiar

When it comes to promising to hand over the throne of Goshtasb to Esfandiar - The promise that Goshtasb had previously given to Esfandiar that if he expels the Turanians from Iran and release the captives and takes revenge on them - and now Esfandiar, after fulfilling all these conditions,, wants to receive the position of king; but Goshtasb, who is by no means willing to leave the throne looking for an excuse that, destroy Esfandiar tells astronomer Jamasb that Predicts the fate of Esfandiar. Jamasb astronomical calculations announce Esfandiar's death in Zabulistan by Rostam .Goshtasb, pleased to find a definite solution, puts the condition of bringing Rustam to the court handcuffed as the last condition for handing over the throne to Esfandiar.

"He knows how to destroy the opponent; That is, to send him on a mission in which there is no return; Although this officer is his beloved child. This is the law of all Machiavellian politicians, which is the most important principle for staying on the throne and to maintain it, anything is allowed; As far as the dearest people can be killed in this way "(Amini, 2005: 133).

How to be invulnerability

Opinions differ on how Esfandiar is invulnerability. Some know it as a pomegranate that Esfandiar took from Zarathustra and ate. Of course, it can be said that the relationship between Esfandiar's invulnerability and the fruit of the pomegranate is ambiguous.

Mojtaba Minovi considers the immersion of Esfandiar in the blood of the dragon in the third khan (house or stage) as the reason for his invulnerability .Esfandiar's invulnerability was due to his immersion in water by Zoroaster. As in Greek mythology, Achille becomes Invulnerable by immersion in water (Minovi , 1967: 80).

In another narration, Esfandiar's invulnerability is stated as follows: In order for Zarathustra to show his prophetic claim to Goshtasb with miracles, he ordered Esfandiar to be taken to the bathroom .In the bath, he poured water on Esfandiar's body, which was called a prayer, and bathed him. Esfandiar closed his eyes against his order and so Esfandiar became invulnerable, except for his eyes that had not reached the water (Sharifi, 2008: 146).

another human way of thinking to get rid of nothingness and achieve eternal life.

It is necessary to mention in this case that in all myths related to the invulnerability of the world, death is a common denominator. The mythical invulnerables must also die. Every human being suffers from a special weakness in himself and the complete embodiment of this weakness is about the mortality of the invulnerable person (Amir Ghasemi, 1989: 3).

Immortal Reflections in the Epics of Homer and Ferdowsi, Reveals the eternal desire for immortality in world literature. When a writer creates a literary work, in fact, he has been able, consciously or unconsciously, to delve into the depths of the subconscious mind, which, like nature, is one of the common chapters of human beings. And brought with him the oldest and most fundamental common aspirations and experiences in the form of images and symbols. By this definition, myths represent all struggles and aspirations that cannot be realized in the waking state. And they appear only in literary and artistic dreams and creations, and most literary works, even if they seem realistic in appearance and level, they are nothing but a re-emergence of mythical archetypes (Rank, 2019: 42).

Examining the characters of invulnerable

Esfandiar

Esfandiar is an Iranian hero, the son of King Goshtasb. In Shahnameh, he is the result of the connection between Goshtasb and "Roman queen, Katayoun". Goshtasb is one of the kings of Kiyani and the son of Lohrasb, who demanded a kingdom from his "father". Because he was not accepted, he ran away from his father and fled to India, and then to Rome. He then married by Katayun, the daughter of Caesar of Rome, Esfandiar was born from the marriage of this Iranian-born father and a Roman prince. In his time, Zarathustra appeared and brought the religion of godliness. Goshtasb believed in his religion, But Arjaseb, the king of Turan, rose up against him because of his new religion. And there were many wars between him and Iran Finally, Arjasb was killed by Esfandiar (Zanjani, 2001: 885).

Agamemnon's wife; but in fact, all the events, plans and conspiracies that the gods of Olympe have in competition and rivalry with each other. Hence, the Iliad is full of descriptions of bloody scenes, and Homer, far from being judged, mentions the details. Homer by describing the Greek gods, illuminates the ancient culture of his society for the future , so that today everyone knows the gods and goddesses of Greece according to Homer's description..

Ferdowsi's Shahnameh is one of the literary masterpieces of Iran and the world, and it is a narration of over sixty thousand verses that has been written in three parts: mythological, epic and historical. Shahnameh manifests different dimensions of man, his identity and actions in various social, religious and moral situations. This was Ferdowsi's purpose in composing the Shahnameh to tell the future what life was like before the present and how humans ruled the world. If we put Ferdowsi next to his great counterparts like Homer, Virgil and others, his great advantage is that his masterpiece is to protect the history and civilization of Iran and he can be considered the collective unconscious narrator and his masterpiece is the historical memory of Iranians.

The archetype of the invulnerability

Invulnerable is an adjective that means having a strong and sturdy body that is not hit by any weapon.” Invulnerability it can be a sign of the desire of great heroes to be likened to gods who were immortal and invulnerable and apparently it must belongs to one day that man has discovered metal and he made clothes for himself ”(shamisa ,2000:78).

Mankind has been tested many ways to face death and escape from it, but he never escaped death. And he has always surrendered to death.

The desire for immortality, which is one of the oldest manifestations of denial and escape from death, it has had a serious appearance in myths and epics. And the root of it is the pain and love that a person feels in the depths of his soul for the immortality of the body. And in this way he creates Invulnerable characters; But he finally realizes in despair that liberation from the clutches of death is not possible. Therefore, in the myths of some nations, the penetration of the human soul in the body of a plant or animal is

Greece. The Iliad is an epic poem with 24 hymns and the theme is the story of a war that took place between the ancient Greeks and the city of Troy and lasted for ten years.

One of the archetypes of myths and epics of the nations of the world is finding a way to escape from the clutches of death and immortality and the creation of heroes such as Esfandiar and Achille is an example of the former human endeavor to achieve survival. The category of immortality is a very influential and attractive tool for arousing the emotions and feelings of the audience in the epic and the creators of these works, by creating heroes, depict human resistance to annihilation, so that perhaps with their lasting name, they may quench their thirst for eternal life.

A comparative study of the two supernatural heroes of Iran and Greece explains the points of unity of human thought about death and immortality and it clarifies their concern about death and the desire for immortality.

Research Methods

In this article, the important mythological and epic elements of the archetypal pattern about Esfandiar and Achille have been studied and their similarities and differences have been deduced by descriptive-analytical method. The tools for measuring and collecting information in this research are through documentary and library study methods.

A Review of Homer's Iliad and Ferdowsi's Shahnameh

Western literature begins with Homer. The two long heroic epics, the Iliad and the Odyssey, have a sudden emergence. We do not know much about poetry before these two epics, and the writing of the book into prose had not yet begun at that time. These two epics have always been of interest to the ancient Greeks and, despite Plato's stubborn opposition, were the foundation of Greek education. The Romans also captured the magic of these two epics; Homer was Virgil's guide; who became the master and leader of Dante and Milton (Stanford, 1997:7).

The general theme of the Iliad story is the events of the ninth year of the Ten Years' War which the Greeks apparently launched against Troy under the pretext of the abduction of Helen,

Introduction

Myth is an Arabic word It means a narration and a word that has no originality and a sacred and imaginative interpretation that the first man has given up the ancient book of creation.

Prehistoric human encounter with the astonishing phenomena of life and inability to understand the nature of phenomena and the causes of events and as a result of the inability to overcome them, forced him with the help of imagination, reports events around the world in such a way that Respond to his genuine and instinctive needs. It is so "Myth is alien to scientific causality and logical time and place; because the mythologists believe that the repetition of the work that was done for the first time in timelessness and placelessness by the gods or the ancestors, brings back all the benefits and advantages of the original work" (Sattari,1997: 11).

"In mythological insights, there is a kind of magical companionship between thoughts, images, and objects that makes the mythical world look like a huge dream in which everything may arise from something else "(Hojjat,1997: 100-101).

The epic, apparently like many other literary genres, first appeared in Greece and has an aristocratic origin that is a diagram of a feudal society with ancient families based on a patriarchal attitude that is in conflict with its neighbors; a society that is known only by the nobles and grandees of the people. Such a society strives , both in action and in word, to repeats the power and pride of his fathers, to double its excitement(Mokhtari,1989: 45).

Lands such as Greece and Iran have succeeded in presenting epic masterpieces in world literature due to their mythological background, the formation of imperial dynasties and overseas conquests, and their interaction with living cultures and civilizations and they created the first narratives of how creation, death, the desire for immortality, the relationship between man and the forces of metaphysics in mythological epics.

The most famous epic work of Iran is Shahnameh, in which Abolghasem Ferdowsi talks about the history of ancient Iran and ancient beliefs. The most famous epics of ancient Greece, the Iliad and the Odyssey, are the work of Homer, the blind poet of ancient

Abstract:-

Death, the oldest human fear, is one of the most frequent and meaningful themes in epic texts which is tied to the lives of the heroes from the beginning of the stories. Myths and epics of all nations were looking for a way to escape the clutches of death and discover its mystery and man's immortality is the result of his fear of destruction. When death evokes a sense of destruction and annihilation, on the other hand, man turns to fantasizing and finding a way to survive and immortality. The creation of heroes such as Esfandiar and Achille is an example of the efforts of predecessors to achieve immortality and escape from death. Although man, with all his efforts, could never solves this problem.

Achille's heel and Esfandiar's eye are a common embodiment of human weakness in the face of death, as their invulnerability is a common embodiment of the desire to be invulnerable to nature. In addition to the main common denominator, the two heroes have similarities in mother, father, invulnerability, manner of death, cause of death, and behavioral characteristics.

The aim of this study is to identify the common roots of these invulnerable heroes and examines the points of commonalities and differences between them up to the points of unity and differences of human thoughts about death and the special attitude of the two great epic works of Shahnameh and Homer's Iliad should be analyzed.

Key words: Esfandiar, Achille, invulnerability, Shahnameh, Iliad.

المخلص:-

الموت، أقدم مخاوف الإنسان، هو أحد الموضوعات الأكثر تكراراً وذات مغزى في النصوص الملحمية التي ترتبط بحياة الأبطال منذ بداية القصص. كانت أساطير وملاحم كل الأمم تبحث عن طريقة للهروب من براثن الموت واكتشاف سره، وخلود الإنسان نتيجة خوفه من الدمار. عندما يثير الموت إحساساً بالدمار والفناء، من ناحية أخرى، يقبل الإنسان إلى التخيل وإيجاد طريقة للبقاء والخلود. خلق أبطال مثل إسفنديار وأخيل هو مثال على جهود الأسلاف لتحقيق الخلود والهروب من الموت. على الرغم من أن الإنسان، بكل جهوده، لم يستطع أبداً حل هذه المشكلة. ويعتبر ((كعب أخيل)) و((عين اسفنديار)) تجسيداً شائعاً للضعف البشري في مواجهة الموت، كما أن حصانتهما هي تجسيد شائع للرغبة في أن يكونا منيعين قبال الطبيعة. بالإضافة إلى القاسم المشترك الرئيسي، هناك أوجه تشابه بين البطلين في الأم والأب والحصانة وطريقة الوفاة وسبب الوفاة والخصائص السلوكية.

الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو التعرف على الجذور المشتركة لهذين البطلين المعرضين للخطر ودراسة نقاط القواسم المشتركة والاختلاف بينهما لتحليل نقاط الوحدة والاختلاف في الأفكار البشرية حول الموت والموقف الخاص المحيط علي المرحمتين العظيمتين الشاهنامه للفردوسي والإلياذة لهوميروس.

الكلمات المفتاحية: اسفنديار، أخيل، الحصانة، الشاهنامه، إلياذة.

A comparative study of the invulnerability of Esfandiar and Achille in Ferdowsi's Shahnameh and Homer's Iliad

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دراسة مقارنة حول حصانة ((اسفنديار)) و ((أخيل)) في شاهنامه فردوسي

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