

The comparison of sport symbols and signs (Archery, spear, mace, sword, wrestling and weightlifting) among the legends of Iran and Greece

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ABSTRACT: Semiotics is the study of signs, symbols and something visible and tangible. Semiotic history dates back to antiquity and Including Plato, Aristotle and Locke can be named in this area. The purpose of this study was a descriptive and documentary study some of the signs and symbols of ancient Greek Mythology sports including archery, spear, mace, sword, wrestling and weightlifting and compare it with the signs and symbols of the Iran sport. Spear is symbol of social power, sword is symbol of power and bravery, bow and arrow is symbol of desire to seize and martial power. Mixing these sports symbols with myths indicates legends achieve to signs power and also power of other myths that have these signs. So concept of fusion in sports competitions represents athletes achieve to myths worth.

Keywords: Symbol, Sport Symbol, Myth, Greece, Iran, Civilization.

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays "civilization" is the most important factor that identifies nations of the world. It is a fact that Greece is the cradle of civilization in the West and the birth of canvas of democracy, the philosophy of West, Olympics, political science, mathematics, indescribable drama (Includes both comedy and tragedy) and attention (Jafari, Abbas, 2004). Iran is one of the origins of the formation of human civilization in the world, the land where the system of mythological rituals and different religious such as Zoroastrianism, Manichaeism, MAZDAK, Zaravan, Fars Mithra and etc. were born together and various sights of understanding of the human world influenced (Esmaielpur, Abolqasem, 2008). One way of understanding the culture of societies is recognition of their mythology and to better understand the mythology, features and functions can be recognition of the symptoms related to each myth is achieved. Signs such as coverage (clothing, hats), various tools, such as combat gear, agriculture and so is that tendency or abilities of myth. Many myths signs have a kind of movement position and many of them are now in a certain period or the physical aspect. Many questions about the signs and symbols and how they are related to them. So in this paper to briefly compare some of these signs and symbols in the mythology of Iran and Greece discussed.

Bow and Arrow

Such an ancient weapons that with saved force in their joint throw forward the arrow. The arc of the past to the present in terms of hunting, sports and war have been particularly effective. The arc in the Greek mythology is signs of legends, the sign of the sport in the hands of Apollo, Artemis and Eros were found. Various authorities on the shooting in the literature suggests a variety of stories and legends of ancient Greece. Ulysses the epic hero of Odyssey attributed to Blind Greek poet Homer is one of the best examples of these legends in the twentieth book. Ulysses is indeed one of the heroes of mythology shooting. Penelope (Avdysvs wife) thought that her husband after 20 years of absence after the Great War of Troy did not return. She was surrounded by numerous suitors, but Ulysses returned from the Trojan War and continued his life as a shepherd and with using a bow and arrow and his skills in

this field could tell his wife who is he (Fazayeli, 133, 2001). Or in another example of Apollo in Greek mythology, the god of archery Simin is described. Apollo twin sister Artemis, was the virgin goddess of hunting and archery. The results showed that in the story of killing Paris in the ancient Greek to Philo Katas in the Trojan War, notes to the legendary arc that has inherited from Heracles. The bow is one of the oldest weapons in the world. In ancient mythology of many nations using the bow and arrow was common. Existence Archery (mixing) in myths such as Eros, Artemis and Apollo achieve this myth reflects the strength of the signal and the power of other ones have the myth of the owner. Archery is called the symbol of excellence in Greece (Khodayar et al. 14, 2011). In Ancient Persia this sign in mythology epic of Rustam, Garshasb, Manouchehr, Hooshang and Arash observed. Rustam had used the bow and arrow for hunting and fighting enemies in the battlefield. Hooshang had used this weapons for killing monsters. Garshasb used this for killing the giant chicken that shooting it seven days to destroy it. Arash was also a good archer, he ordered throw an arrow for determining the borders of Iran and Turan and arrow landed in the farthest and could determine the border between Turan and Iran (Salehi, 78, 2006). The symbol of this sign at each of these myths can be accompanied by a separate meanings. In the hands of Rustam, Manouchehr, Garshasb and Hooshang was a symbol of their power in hunting and battlefields and in hands of Arash was a symbol of sacrifices and devotion of the way of homeland.

The Spear

Lancelet or spear is called for an ancient weapon that has been used in wars. Like throwing arrow a spear or javelin in ancient antiquity. PourDavood notes that the spear is the first tool that remembered in part of ninth the fourteenth Fargard Vandidad and he said also spear and sword were the chosen weapons of the Sasanian Kings. Spears in Avesta called Arshti and in ancient Persian also was Achaemenid era language, the same word was used in the inscription. PoorDavood also notes that the short Spear or Zubin, also called Persian –Jubin (poordavood, 1969). The content reflects the importance of the religious texts of the Avesta is a Spear in battle. In the excavations in Damghan two very short Spear that pay very well made and beautiful, have been obtained. These two heads Spear of bronze, and to 1500 to 1200 years BC were 52 cm and now is kept in Philadelphia Museum of America. The size of the excavation works to the late second millennium belongs to Hasanlu, Some heads Spear, obtained, which measures nearly two meters. In Start of Achaemenid period use of long spears was the great concern. The most magnificent picture Spear and how to take it, in the carvings Taghebostan represented. In this stage of Khosrow Parviz horseback Shabdez and very long Spear in his hand. The oldest spears are made right in the trees that were entirely sharpen it. Later in most armies of ancient warriors were armed with spears (Riyazi et al. 2009). Spears in the Iranian mythology as Siavash, Wei, Mitra was observed, that Siavash of these weapons and destroy their enemies in the battlefields has been used. Wei wears combat garment and sharp spear and carry out gold weapons to prosecution's enemies and the evil spirit had been destroyed, he had a thousand spears and had been riding his chariot. Spears are Common weapons warriors, hunters, and the gods of men and women has been considered in the some text columns identify spears. Spears, such as axis radius of the Sun and the action symbol undifferentiated substance, material or heavenly interplay. It is clear that the force supplied by the spears belonged to spear before power of the community. So the spears has been to a symbolic position in relation to hands of law: spears are backup contracts, the discussions trials (Fazayeli, 122, 2001).

Spears left a lot of images of Greek mythology can be seen. In the myth, like Achilles, Ayas, Ares, Hades, Athena, Oedipus the sport mark clearly seen. On the part of story in the ancient Greek myth of the Trojan that in Ithaca, Odseos with a poisonous spear of Telemachus wounded and killed in the War that have been obtained from the pot from the years of 560-550 BC Greek, Spear is the most important tool of war (Farokhi, 2009). Today, in the sport of Spear pole vault and Zubin javelin used in the sport of Spear support contracts, trials, and debates and some kind of social authority indicated. Existence of Spear (mixing) in the myths like Oedipus, Poseidon, Hades, ♂ Aya, Ares, Athena and Achilles represents the achievement of these myths to symbolize the power of the social power of the mythical Greek and among the Iranian myths such as Wei and Mitra are the destroying symbol of the forces of evil.

Mace

Mace is one of the oldest weapons that angels and deities of Avesta use it (Heydari and Dolatshah, 113, 2013). In the Ancient Persia, Mace seen in the hands of Mythology like Humm, Ayndreh, Mitra, Rusta, Feraydoon, Garshasb that shows in the each of these myths is seen differently and has different applications. For instance, mace in hands of Humm whom had a fighter figure and used his mace against criminals and quean women. Ayndrh that was also the god of war in the hands of a fiery Mace by which to fight the demon of drought has caused the battle And landing on the back and face Vertreh Ayndrh fiery Mace, heaven and earth tremble from fear And he fell on the water and has blocked the passage of water and imprisoned them and Eliminated him. And Kniphofia uvaria Mitra is in the hands of hundreds of nodes and hundreds Kniphofia uvaria that has a blade made of hardened steel that Mithras

every day three times a mighty mace of his wounds on the Court's hell to Mace of fear, the Court of the lower mental and psychological punishment of people are more comfortable. The Mace In his Minoo creatures and heads Court of pounds. In the myth of the heroic, Rustam with his Mace In the his feet and Fereydoun Court also ordered he to prepare for his Kniphofia uvaria as heads of cattle with which to fight Zhak and your wand over his head pounding and he's captured. Golden dragon with his Mace Garshasb able to kill his heels can be said that the signs in the all the myths were told that the symbol and the deviation winner, share life, and death (Qaemi 151, 2013).

Greek culture in the myths of Hercules and Zeus Mace can be seen. In the the mythology of ancient Greece Mace made of olive wood is a symbol of Hercules (Heracles). According to another Mace as a weapon of Heracles, and during the first reading, the lion hunt Nameh the trunk of an oak tree is built (Purkhaleghi and Tabasi, 2012). Mace is the symbol of violent force. The symbol of knowledge and the power of in the hands of Zeus Mace time, which destroys whatever is in conflict with time. Mace is the symbol of high power. The Mace symbolizes justice and oppression, ideological victory over the enemy or enemies or enemies is invading to country. Changes over time In the Mace's desire to force the House accordingly. Today the sport is an ancient Zoorkhaneh social institution and political, religious, ideological, moral, spiritual, management, arts, epic, where the military is investigating. Mace is the symbol of justice and oppression In the Iranian culture and in Greek culture is a symbol of war and power.

Sword

In ancient times and In the such great civilizations of Iran Rome, Greece and Egypt, warriors and brave men in their campaign of sword was mostly used and The struggle for power in the fencing techniques pay under the supervision of coaches and experienced teachers. In the mythology of ancient Greece used the sword as a tool of war is evident. History of the Classical Age in the Greece called Hooplyt are tied. Hooplyt were Greek foot soldiers who are often engaged in agriculture, but on the beginning of the war went to field (Vakili, 2013). Sword of the initial formation of a stick and Primitive man to dig the roots of the plants and use them to hit the fruits that particular height. In later stages of human history, that movement of both the tools and the means were used staff a clearer conception for mankind that its extended the hands of man and created a safe space in front of enemy or other animals or humans So in this point the wand or sword when the stone was manifesting itself in human life, was use (tool) intended and as a part of his body took care of him and was not removed And position value found as the human hands value. The sword is a symbol of warlike and also weapons of Jihad or holy war. Jihad is first and foremost a war with his inner which is probably the same concept that Christ was carrying a sword meant (Fazayeli, 120, 2001). In remained images of Greek mythology as Tzeh Veblofon the signs of sport has seen.

In Avesta, types of weapons and combat gear in ancient times was used that a sword is one of them. Usually sword sheath or scabbard held that poet nudity Zoorkhaneh athletes were introduced to the sword. Sword in Ferdowsi's Shahnameh is repeated 921 times (Ramezan Nejad et al, 2012). The sign in Iranian mythology Rustam and Persepolis Lorasib observed. Rustam used the sword to destroy the dragon in the third Huan. Lorasib also has used the weapons to fight in the battlefield and destroy the enemy and Jamshid was also used to destroy enemies and those obstruct the peace his ruling time (Heydary and Dolatshah, 2013).

Wrestling

There are many evidence of wrestling presence in all of earliest human civilizations. Of course the first time in ancient Greece became a real sport and were entered in Olympics 704 BC. In the ancient Olympic wrestling champion after Throw champion, champion Greece was considered important. Homer's Odyssey and Iliad competition Ajax story that narrates the story of the oldest and most magnificent wrestling. Mythic adventure like Hercules and Cadmus represents kind of conflict between the mythological characters that is kind of sign of wrestling. Mentioned in ancient Greek mythological stories in wrestling is evident. For example, as part of an ancient Greek myth of Eros the god Hermes and on the goddess gained victory in a wrestling match (Carl Deem, 91, 2007).

In Ancient Persia civilization of the word wrestling and what it means and where it originated, It must be said that the ancient Persians Zoroastrian, at sunset, hitched a belt on the their waist and focus on the praying in the front of the fire, that belt was called wrestling belt and the wrestling has come from this word that means taking each other's waist. Zoroastrian books states that a scarf or a champion belt that deals the wrestling, was woven from silk or wool by hands of Mobedi women that including 72 string and is symbol of 72 chapters of Holy Book and have 6 fields, entitled 6 chapters of the Avesta or refers six Gâhanbâr (religious holiday of the year), Each field has seen 12 in the name of 12 months. Three rounds of the scarf around the waist closed, which refer to good deeds, good thoughts, good words (Sirafi, 94, 2007). In Shahnameh, there are many things about wrestling and from Rustam's traits and other champion of Shahnameh, the wrestling, skills, many power of them is in this technique. We also have one of the most familiar Iranian stories of Rostam and Sohrab famous wrestling that Ferdowsi speaks the language of poetry in Shahnameh. Wrestling among Iranians of the first times that people protect themselves from enemies and dangers

in the wake of war materials have been developed. Involved in a common effort and time taken to kill the heroes recessive, However, as can be derived from the Shahnameh, wrestling sometimes on foot or by rules or regulations have been carried out on several occasions. And translators who went along with the two heroes to the wrestling and almost have indirectly on how to run the wrestling, monitoring and judgment, wrestling ritual that we find in all the religions. Eternal repeat old patterns. And the display means the triumph of order was over chaos (Fazayeli, 109, 2001). Wrestling in Iranian and Greece culture is a symbol of power and victory.

Stone weights (weightlifting)

In caves for protection of human needs to move large stones to put them in front of the entrance. Archaeological excavations have shown that throwing weights, weightlifting and gymnastics and athletics has been practiced in ancient Greece. The first traces the development of the sport at the time when the ancient Greek athlete were used throwing weights (Throw and weight). And the Greek word "Haltrs" (throwing a barbell plate or disc) is the root of today's weightlifting. New weightlifting in Europe established by European and it seems that primarily rural youth began to work to show their Power and superiority than their peers and by their power attract maidens attention. Stone weighting is symbol of high power. This marks seen in the hands of myth of Cadmus and Tzeh that the move is a symbol of their strength. "Milo" native "Kvrtvna" For many years the ancient Olympic champion retained his position for 28 years. He was the first weightlifter in the world of scientific progress and its ability to obtain regular and low. Thus, he picked up the calf from the ground every day and put it on both hands and so when it was a huge bull on his hands.

Date of this work had been written 684 BC and in fact the new weightlifting is following Milo basis. In ancient Persia, for swordplay and pick up the stone has been used to measure the strength of heroes that Today the World Weightlifting Championships in various countries, including Iran is known. Undoubtedly, lifting weights in ancient times, was the kind of power and entertainment. In Lorestan bronze statuette obtained various athletic shows the weight with both hands raised above the head. Heavy lifting is considered a myth by ethnic Persians. The story of Rostam in the Shahnameh was lying on the Akvan Dave boulder, boulder from a place and at the top of his head. Also in the gym lifting weights exercise is part of the basic movements of the sport is called rock. The athlete moves a pair of oval-shaped piece of stone weighing 36 to 42 kg, which is two, while he sleeps on his back, moves in two directions (Riyazi et al. 2009). It was observed among the myths of the heroic Rustam to save Bijan well established that the stone had been moved well. As a symbol of his power, among the other illustrious heroes. Stone weighting that has been converted to a string weightlifting that in Iranian and Greek Culture is a symbol of high physical strength.

CONCLUSION

Evidence from the survey mythology East and West suggests that Archery, spear, sword and... have the most signs. The results indicate a special place in the sanctity and importance of these symptoms myths like Achilles, Ayas, Hercules, Arash, Rostam. On the other hand, with regard to the sanctity and importance of reciprocal symptoms are: That is the outcome of their life and work, hunting and war and religion and have also sacred places upon mythology and On the other hand, represents the power of mythology and Additive effect on the assessment of the power and sanctity of their mythology. So in such a wonderful game, rituals and dances and finally show their sport. Archery and spear or sword signs are that over a long period in the history of human life have been effective and targeted tool that torus social circumstances have changed in their target And the changes in the shape and appearance of various symbols shown throughout his life. However Archery and spear hitting aim is always to the abandon and aiming is a sign of success. But at the heart of any target is unique symbol. Variety of sports and the value they place on any of these symbols are affected. Most modern sports in such a way affected by symbolic factors related to the symptoms listed. Semiotics of exercise will help us to better understand of this phenomenon.

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