Mythological Recognition of Time in Mircea Eliade's Narrative Method; A Case Study of The Story Twelve Thousand Head of Cattle Ali Sadeghi Manesh<br>Post Doctoral Researcher of Mythology and Assistant Professor of Persian Language and Literature, Department of Persian<br>Language and Literature, Faculty of Literature and Humanities, Hakim Sabzevari University, Sabzevar, Iran Mehyar Alavi Moghaddam** Associate Professor of Persian Language and Literature, Department of Persian Language and Literature, Faculty of Literature and Humanities, Hakim Sabzevari University, Sabzevar, Iran<br>Hasti Ghaderi Sohi ${ }^{* * *}$<br>Postdoctoral Researcher of Persian Language and Literature (Epic Literature), Department of Persian Language and Literature, Faculty of Literature and Humanities, Hakim Sabzevari University, Sabzevar, Iran


#### Abstract

Mircea Eliade, the Romanian contemporary mythologist and religious historian, is recognized as a prominent writer in his country. His notion of the transition from linear- historical time to sacred time revealed unknown parts of ancient mythology and elucidated them for the present mind. Eliade's Twelve Thousand Head of Cattle welcomes exploring peculiarities of narrative style and the analysis of time from a mythological perspective. The present study provides an opportunity to understand one of the narrative techniques of time that Eliade himself first found in mythology and, self-consciously or unconsciously, used in his story. The plot of the story unfolds at a time of historical anxiety, war and bombardment of Bucharest, and the writer attempts to challenge the anxious time of history and by historicizing in the context of mythological understanding of time, change despair to hope in the midst of a special narration.


Keywords: time, mythological narration, Mircea Eliade, narration, historical anxiety.

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