

Journal of Prose Studies in Persian Literature
(Academic-Research)
Faculty of Literature and Humanities
Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman

ISSN: 1727-2106

The Evolution of Secretarial Prose Style and its Relation to the Extensiveness of the Court and Bureaucracy during the Semi-autonomous Regimes of Samanids, Ghaznavids, and Seljuks (Emphasizing the Role of Secretaries).....	1
Houriyeh Asadi Habib, Fatemeh Kouppa, Ali Pedram Mirzaei, Mostafa Gorji.	
“Written Narrative” as a Literary Genre in Persian Prose.....	17
Najmeh Dorri, Hassan Zolfaghari, Zahra Bahreinian	
Necessity of Re-editing “Zad-e-Akherat”.....	37
Salman Saket, Malihe Gazi Mareshk	
Allusion and the Figurative Pole of Language in “Beihaghi’s History”.....	65
Ahmad Sanchooli, Abdollah Vacegh Abbasi	
Analysis of the Impression of Holy Quran and Hadith on Rouzbehan Baqli based on his “Mashrab Al-Arwah”.....	85
Elham Sayyedani	
The Stylistic Evaluation of Qesas-ol Khaghani by Vali Gholi Beig Shamloo....	107
Reyhaneh Karimaei, Mehdi Mahoozi, Shahin Oujagh Alizadeh	
Critical Discourse Analysis of “Vazayef-e Morid” (Disciple’s Duties) from Qushayri’s Point of View, Based on Fairclough’s Theory.....	129
Fatemeh Mintazeri, Hossein Nazarian. Mohammad Rezaei, Hossein Kia;	
An Investigation of some Ambiguities and Errors in of Yazdgerdi’s Analysis of “Nafsat-ol-Masdour”.....	151
Seyed Shahrokh Mousavian	
A Study of Techniques of Satire and Humor in Iranian Folklore Legends.....	171
Fatemeh Noufeli, Zarintaj Varedi;	
A Stylistic Study of “Bostan-o-Siyahat”	203
Abdollah Valipour, Roqieh Hemmati;	

Year 21, No. 44, Winter 2019

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful

Journal of Prose Studies in Persian Literature
Faculty of Literature and Humanities
Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman

Year 21, No. 44, Fall / Winter 2019

Journal of Prose Studies in Persian Literature
Faculty of Literature and Humanities
Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman

License holder: Faculty of Literature & Humanities,
Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman

Managing director: Dr. Mahmoud Modabberi

Editor-in-chief: Dr. Ahmad Amiri Khorasani

Executive manager: Dr. sayyed Amir Jahadi Hoseyni

Editorial Board:

1. Ahmad Amiri Khorasani

Professor, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman

2. Mohammad Sadegh Basiri

Professor, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman

3. Abolghassem Radfar

Professor, Research Center for Humanities, Tehran

4. Enayatollah Sharifpour

Associate Professor, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman

5. Mohammad Reza Sarfi

Professor, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman

6. Yahya Talebian

Professor, Allameh Tabatabaee University of Tehran

7. Mahmood Modabberi

Professor, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman

8. Fatemeh Modaresi

Professor, Urmia University

9. Seyed Ali Asghar Mirbagheri Fard

Professor, Isfahan University

10. Mohammad Jafar Yahaghi

Professor, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad

Farsi editor: Dr. sayyed Amir Jahadi Hoseyni

English editor: Farshid Najari Homayounfar

This journal is printed biannually.

Print run:

Printed by:

According to the letter issued by the Commission on Academic Journals of the Ministry of Science, Research and Technology, dated January 11, 2003, *Journal of Prose Studies in Persian Literature* was granted the status of "Academic Research".

Journal of Prose Studies in Persian Literature
Faculty of Literature and Humanities
Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman

The titles, abstracts and keywords of the articles in this journal are available for use or purchase in www.migiran.com.

Journal of Prose Studies in Persian Literature is recognized by Center for Telephone Distribution and Subscription of Scientific and Scholarly Journals.

To subscribe, write to: No. 3, 12-metri 3, Golestan St., Alikhani Av., South of Vanak Park, Kordestan Highway, Tehran, Iran. Telefax: +982188042270

Journal of Persian Language and Literature enjoys a standing of merit amongst journals in the Database for Scientific Journals (ISC). Please refer to: www.srlst.com.

This journal is also available on Jihad Daneshgahi Scientific Database (SID). Articles could be sent to and tracked on-line in www.SID.ir.

Note:

- 1- This journal is published biannually (Spring and Winter) by the Faculty of Literature and Humanities, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman, Iran.
- 2- Statements expressed in the articles are made on the contributors' own responsibility.
- 3- Articles appear in alphabetical order of authors' surnames.
- 4- Subscribers are requested to remit the subscription fees to: Bank Tejarat, Shahid Bahonar University Branch, account No. 2251109187.

Subscription fees:

- Price per issue: Rls 100,000
 - Students (providing Student Card): Rls. 70,000
 - Postal cost should be paid by the purchaser
- 5- This Journal may not be reprinted or duplicated without the written permission of the Editor-in-Chief.

Notes to Contributors

Please consider the following while preparing articles:

Policy of the editorial board: Articles of scholarly value in the area of history, language, and Persian literature (culture, civilization, and ancient Persian languages) may be vetted by experts across the board and probably considered for publication. The editorial board reserves the right to accept, reject or edit any articles as deemed necessary.

Evaluation: Submitted articles would be primarily evaluated by the board. Upon initial acceptance, the articles will be sent to three expert referees for further examination. To remain impartial during the evaluation process, names of the authors are omitted.

How to prepare articles:

1. Articles must follow the style issued by the Academy of Persian Language. Words must be typed half-spaced.

2. Articles should not exceed 22 pages, typed according to the journal's page layout (top margin: 5.8, bottom margin: 4.85, left and right margins: 4.5). Use Word XP(bzar,font13). Paragraphs must be indented by 0.5 centimeter.

3. In-text citations appear as (author's surname, volume number: page number); for co-authored references they appear as (first, second, and other author's names, volume number: page number).

– For repeated references use the term “همان” (همان: ۵۰).

– Direct quotations appear within Persian quotation marks, and those with more than 40 words come separated from the text, 0.5 centimeter indented from right using font 12.

– Summarized or inferred quotations appear like: (ن.ک: کریمی، ۱۳۸۲: ۴۵-۵۰).

– Quotations from a second-hand reference appear like: (پیازده ۱۹۷۳، به نقل از منصور، ۱۳۷۶: ۵۰).

4. Foreign equivalents for words and uncommon terms appear in their front, inside parentheses and only once.

5. Chapter and part numbering is from right to left.

6. Charts, graphs, and illustrations appear, preferably, within the text, next to the explanations.

7. Articles structure:

First page: title, name of author(s), abstract, and keywords.

–**Title:** Should be short and precise, giving a clear expression of the subject.

–**Name of the author(s)** appears under the title, on the left side; the corresponding author's name must be asterisked. Academic ranks and affiliations are mentioned in the footnote.

–**Abstract:** Written both in Persian and English, the abstract should contain introduction to subject, significance of the study, methodology, and results.

–**Key words:** including 3 to 6 words most significant words, around which the article takes form; Use “:” in front of the title “Key words”, and “,” to separate the items.

Following pages: respectively include introduction, discussion, conclusion, notes, references

–**Introduction:** Introduction prepare reader's mind for the main discussion. Usually, it is written deductively. The objectives of the study are also mentioned here. Sectioning and numbering must be as followed:

The title "Introduction" appears like: ۱. مقدمه , followed by its explanations.

۱-۱. بیان مسئله (Statement of the Problem)

۱-۲. پیشینه تحقیق (Background to the Study)

۱-۳. ضرورت و اهمیت پژوهش (Significance of the Study)

–**Discussion:** appears under number 2 and includes analysis, interpretation, reasoning, and results. Title and subtitles should be included as: 2-1, 2-2, 2-3.

–**Conclusion:** appears under number 3 and is a summary of the findings and discussion.

–**Notes:** includes appendixes, footnotes, and the material which is not part of the main body, but seems necessary to be mentioned.

–**References:** are cited alphabetically and in separate parts including books, articles, etc.

References

–Books

Author's surname, Author's first name. (Date). Title (typed in **bold** print). Translator or editor. Edition. Place of publication: publisher.

– پورنامداریان، تقی. (۱۳۶۷). **رمز و داستان‌های رمزی در ادب فارسی**. چاپ دوم. تهران: علمی و فرهنگی.

– فریزر، جیمز جورج. (۱۳۸۴). **شاخه زرین (پژوهشی در جادو و دین)**. ترجمه کاظم فیروزمند. چاپ دوم. تهران: آگاه.

–Books with two authors

First author's surname, First author's name "و" Second author's surname, Second author's first name. (Date). Title (typed in **bold** print). Translator or editor. Edition. Place of publication: publisher.

– مارشال، کاترین و راسمن، گرچن ب. (۱۳۷۷). **روش تحقیق کیفی**. ترجمه علی پارسائیان و سید محمد اعرابی. تهران: انتشارات دفتر پژوهش‌های فرهنگی.

–Books with more than two authors

First author's surname, First author's name "و" Second author's surname, Second author's first name " و همکاران (colleagues) ". (Date). Title (typed in **bold** print). Translator or editor. Edition. Place of publication: publisher.

– نام خانوادگی، نام نویسنده اول و نام خانوادگی، نام نویسنده دوم و همکاران. (سال نشر). نام کتاب (پررنگ شود). نام مترجم یا مصحح. نوبت چاپ. محل انتشار: ناشر.

– گرین، ویلفرد؛ مورگان، لی و همکاران. (۱۳۷۶). **مبانی نقد ادبی**. ترجمه فرزانه طاهری. تهران: نیلوفر.

-Books by the same author, published in the same year

- دهخدا، علی اکبر. (۱۳۷۷ الف). **لغت نامه**. زیر نظر محمد معین و سید جعفر شهیدی. تهران: دانشگاه تهران
- دهخدا، علی اکبر. (۱۳۷۷ ب). **امثال و حکم**. تهران: امیرکبیر.

-Anonymous books

Cite them at the end of the reference section, alphabetically, according to their titles.

- **هزارویک شب** (الف لیله و لیل). (۱۳۲۸). ترجمه عبداللطیف طسوجی تبریزی. تهران: علی اکبر علمی و شرکا.

Articles

-Author's surname, Author's first name. (Date). "Title". Journal. Volume, Number, Page.

Articles with more than one author:

Author's surname, author's name "و" author's surname, author's first name "و" author's surname, author's first name. (Date). "Title". Journal. Volume, Number, Page.

Electronic articles

-Authors' information. (Date). Title. Journal's title and volume number, Number { ش. for Persian, and no. for English}. Access date within parenthesis (دسترسی در تاریخ). Electronic address.

- گزنی، علی. (۱۳۷۹). طراحی سیستم‌های بازیابی اطلاعات بهینه در نرم‌افزارهای کتابخانه‌ای و اطلاع‌رسانی. علوم اطلاع‌رسانی ۱۶، ش. ۱-۲. دسترسی در ۱۰ آذر ۱۳۸۵. از طریق نشانی: http://irandoc.ac.ir/ETELAART/16/16_1_2_7_abs.htm

Articles from article compilations

-Author's information. (Date). Title. {در} Journal's title, {ویراسته} Editor's name, First page number _ Last page number. Publisher: place of publication.

- دقیق روحی، جواد، و بابا مخیر، محمدرضا. (۱۳۸۴). بررسی دیپلوستومیازیس در لای ماهی تالاب انزلی. در خلاصه مقالات سیزدهمین کنفرانس سراسری و اولین کنفرانس بین‌المللی زیست‌شناسی ایران، ویراسته ریحانه سریری، ۲۳-۳۴. گیلان: دانشگاه گیلان.

Conference articles

-Author's information. (Date). Title. {در}. Conference title, Conference place, Conference date.

- دالمن، اعظم و ایمانی، حسین و سپهری، حوریه. (۱۳۸۴). تأثیر DEHP بر بلوغ آزمایشگاهی، از سرگیری میوز و تکوین اووسایت‌های نابالغ موش. پوستر ارائه‌شده در چهاردهمین کنفرانس سراسری زیست‌شناسی، گیلان.

Articles from theses:

-Author's information. (Date). Title. {در} Thesis' title, {ویراسته} Editor's name, First page number _ Last page number. Publisher: place of publication.

Scientific reports:

-Author's information. (Date). Report title. {گزارش طرح پژوهشی}. Publisher: place of publication.

- گنجی، احمد، و دوران، بهزاد. (۱۳۸۶). بررسی الگوی کاربری اینترنت در بین افراد ۲۵ تا ۴۰ سال شهر تهران. گزارش طرح پژوهشی. تهران: پژوهشگاه اطلاعات و مدارک علمی ایران. از طریق نشانی:
<http://www.itna.ir/archives/84-85-ITAnalyze/004088.php>

Second-hand references (books):

Author's information. (Date). Title {italic}. Publisher: place of publication [information for the source referred to]. {نقل در} Primary source author's name, Primary source title, (Place of publication: publisher, year of publication), page referred to.

- عراقی، حمیدرضا. (۱۳۵۶). اصول بازاریابی و مدیریت امور بازار. تهران: انتشارات توکا. نقل در احمد روستا، داور ونوس و عبدالمجید ابراهیمی، مدیریت بازاریابی (تهران: سمت، ۱۳۸۳)، ۱۰۲.

Theses and Dissertations:

Author's information. (Defense year). Title. Advisor. University or Organization name.

- خامسان، احمد. (۱۳۷۴). بررسی مقایسه‌ای ادراک خود در زمینه تحولی و سلامت روانی. پایان‌نامه کارشناسی ارشد روان‌شناسی تربیتی، دانشگاه تهران.

Internet references:

- Laporte RE, Marler E, AKazawa S, Sauer F . The death of biomedical journal. BMJ. 1995; 310: 1387-90. Available from: <http://www.bmj.com / bmj/archive>. Accessed September 26, 1996.

General guidelines for composition

Articles must be edited, especially regarding punctuation, based on the pamphlet "Persian Writing" «دستور خط فارسی» published by the Academy of Persian Language.

-Use Persian quotation marks (« »).

-Put a space before and after parentheses and quotation marks, but not within them between the words and the marks. For instance: این مقاله در مجله «فرهنگ و رسانه» چاپ شده است.

-Use no space between the words and the commas, colons, and semicolons after them; however, use a space after these marks.

-All in-text citations come within parentheses as (Author, year: page).

-Use «ه» at the end of words ending in unpronounced ه, in combinations. For instance:

خانه من for خانه‌ی من / نامه او for نامه‌ی او / زندگی نامه خودنوشت for زندگی‌نامه‌ی خودنوشت

-Combinations like زمینه بررسی، پیشینه تحقیق، رابطه خدا are written as زمینه بررسی، پیشینه تحقیق، رابطه خدا.

-In case of ambiguity, use “َ” or “ِ”. For instance: علی، عَلی / مبین، مَبین

-Use half space in due cases. For instance: «نوشته است» for «می رود»، «می رود» for «نوشته است»، «به کار بردن» for «به کاربردن»، «جامه ای» for «جامه‌ای»، «باستان شناسی» for «باستان‌شناسی»، «به کار بردن» for «به کاربردن» etc.

-Plural-making «ها»، verb suffixes, and word with more than one part must be half-spaced.

-Full stop mark must be put within quotation marks before references and in direct quotations. For instance:

عبداللطیف طسوجی تبریزی، از فضلالی عهد فتحعلی شاه و محمدشاه و اوایل عهد ناصر است. «این شخص مردی فاضل بوده و تنها اثری که از او به جا مانده است، همین ترجمه هزارویک‌شب است که آن را به فرمان شاهزاده بهمن میرزا، برادر محمدشاه قاجار، ترجمه کرده است.» (بهار، ۳/۲۵۳۵: ۳۶۹)

روایت‌شناسی تلاش می‌کند تا توصیفی ساختاری از روایت ارائه دهد تا در نهایت به کشف الگوی عامی برای روایت دست یابد که در حقیقت تولید معنا را ممکن می‌کند. (ن.ک: برتنز، ۹۹:۱۳۸۲)

-Conjunctive "و" and other punctuations come after parenthesis for references. For instance:

اگرچه تنها اثری که از طسوجی به جا مانده، همین ترجمه هزارویک‌شب است که آن را به فرمان شاهزاده بهمن میرزا ترجمه کرده است» (ن.ک: بهار، ۳/۲۵۳۵: ۳۶۹)، همین کتاب به تنهایی نشان می‌دهد که او «حسن ذوق و استادی تمام داشته و نثری متین و استادانه و در عین حال شیرین و شیوا دارد.» (ناتل خانلری، ۱۳۶۹: ۱۰۹)

روایت‌شناسان غالباً لفظ روایت را به طور خاص به دسته‌ای از آثار خلاقه اطلاق می‌کنند که «زنجیره‌ای از رخدادهاست که در زمان و مکان واقع شده است» (لوت، ۱۳۸۸: ۹) و بیشتر، آن را محدود به قصه می‌دانند. (ن.ک: احمدی، ۱۳۷۰)

-Texts must be free of typographical or orthographical errors.

-Observing punctuation is obligatory.

Notes:

1. Articles should be submitted through registration in the following site: jll.uk.ac.ir
2. Articles must follow the latest style issued by the Academy of Persian Language.
3. Articles that do not follow the above criteria would not be considered for examination.
4. All rights are reserved by the publisher. Articles should not be published in any other journal.
5. The journal keeps the right to edit articles without permission from the author(s).
6. The ideas stated in the articles do not necessarily reflect those of the publisher.

Journal address: Journal of Prose Studies in Persian Literature Office, Faculty of Literature and Humanities, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman, 22 Bahman Blvd., Kerman, Iran

Tel: 034-31322345

Post box: 76165-111

Zip code: 7616914111

Email address: jfluk@uk.ac.ir

Table of Contents

The Evolution of Secretarial Prose Style and its Relation to the Extensiveness of the Court and Bureaucracy during the Semi-autonomous Regimes of Samanids, Ghaznavids, and Seljuks (Emphasizing the Role of Secretaries).....	1
Houriyeh Asadi Habib, Fatemeh Kouppa, Ali Pedram Mirzaei, Mostafa Gorji.	
“Written Narrative” as a Literary Genre in Persian Prose.....	17
Najmeh Dorri, Hassan Zolfaghari, Zahra Bahreinian	
Necessity of Re-editing “Zad-e-Akherat”.....	37
Salman Saket, Malihe Gazi Mareshk	
Allusion and the Figurative Pole of Language in “Beihaghi’s History”.....	65
Ahmad Sanchooli, Abdollah Vacegh Abbasi	
Analysis of the Impression of Holy Quran and Hadith on Rouzbehan Baqli based on his “Mashrab Al-Arwah”.....	85
Elham Sayyedani	
The Stylistic Evaluation of Qesas-ol Khaghani by Vali Gholi Beig Shamloo....	107
Reyhaneh Karimaei, Mehdi Mahoozi, Shahin Oujagh Alizadeh	
Critical Discourse Analysis of “Vazayef-e Morid” (Disciple’s Duties) from Qushayri’s Point of View, Based on Fairclough’s Theory.....	129
Fatemeh Mintazeri, Hossein Nazarian. Mohammad Rezaei, Hossein Kia;	
An Investigation of some Ambiguities and Errors in of Yazdgerdi’s Analysis of “Nafsat-ol-Masdour”.....	151
Seyed Shahrokh Mousavian	
A Study of Techniques of Satire and Humor in Iranian Folklore Legends.....	171
Fatemeh Noufeli, Zarintaj Varedi;	
A Stylistic Study of “Bostan-o-Siyahat”	203
Abdollah Valipour, Roqieh Hemmati;	

ترجمہ انگلیسی چکیدہ مقالات

Journal of Prose Studies in Persian Literature
Faculty of Literature and Humanities
Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman
Year 21, No. 44, Winter 2019

**The Evolution of Secretarial Prose Style and its Relation to the
Extensiveness of the Court and Bureaucracy during the Semi-
autonomous Regimes of Samanids, Ghaznavids, and Seljuks
(Emphasizing the Role of Secretaries)**

Houriyeh Asadi Habib; PhD Student of Persian Language and Literature,
Payam-e Nour University
Fatemeh Kouppa; Professor, Payam-e Nour University
Ali Pedram Mirzaei; Associate Professor, Payam-e Nour University
Mostafa Gorji; Associate Professor, Payam-e Nour University

Abstract

The extensiveness and complexity of bureaucracy and court structures during the semi-autonomous governments of Samanid, Ghaznavi, and Seljuk in post-Islamic Iran has had a great influence on the evolution of the secretarial prose style; With the expansion of courts and bureaucracy, especially the bureau of correspondence, the importance and position of secretaries elevated; as a result of the increased prestige of secretaries, secretarial and correspondence prose also achieved a special position. It seems that with the expansion of courts, simple prose style has turned into an artificial and technical style due to such important causes as political, socio-cultural and psychological factors. Each of these factors has, in some way, been effective in the perfection of the prose of the scribes and secretaries. This study, in addition to introducing secretaries, deals with the evolution of secretarial prose style and its relationship with the development and expansion of the court.

Keywords: Bureau of Correspondence, Secretarial Prose, Correspondence, Scribing, Court, Bureaucracy.

Date received: 1/6/2018
Email: yalda_habib@yahoo.com

Date accepted: 18/1/2019

Journal of Prose Studies in Persian Literature
Faculty of Literature and Humanities
Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman
Year 21, No. 44, Winter 2019

“Written Narrative” as a Literary Genre in Persian Prose

Najmeh Dorri; Associate Professor, Tarbiat Modares University
Hassan Zolfaghari; Associate Professor, Tarbiat Modares University
Zahra Bahreinian; PhD Student of Persian Language and Literature, Tarbiat
Modares University

Abstract

“Written narratives” are long folk stories that have been transformed from oral into written form through the history of narration and storytelling, maintaining some folk language features. Narration is an enduring tradition in Iran that has consistently provided resources for creating valuable literary works. The stories that have moved from oral literary realm into written literary realm have individual content and structure, and historical and cultural features and they have unique identity. This individual identity encourages one to consider this long story as a particular literary genre. Knowledge of literary genres prepares the ground for researchers to study literary works in a methodical framework. Formerly, some researchers included written narratives in some genres as romance, prose epics, heroic novels, and legends. In this study, the researcher tries to introduce the written narrative as a literary genre with individual features. Using three inter-textual variables of content, form/structure, aspect, and four extra-textual variables of function, context, addressee, and intertextuality, the written narrative is introduced as a literary genre with individual features.

Keywords: Written narratives, Narrative convention, Literary genre, Folk literature, Persian prose.

Date received: 4/2/2018

Date accepted: 13/11/2018

Email: n.dorri@modares.ac.ir

Journal of Prose Studies in Persian Literature
Faculty of Literature and Humanities
Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman
Year 21, No. 44, Winter 2019

Necessity of Re-editing “Zad-e-Akherat”

Salman Saket; Assistant Professor, Ferdowsi University
Malihe Gazi Mareshk; MA in Persian Language and Literature, Ferdowsi
University

Abstract

“Zad-e-Akherat” is one of the Persian works of Abu Hamed Mohammad Ghazali (died 505 A.H.) and is the translation of his other book, Bedayat-al-Hedayat, to which some chapters on rhetoric are added. This work which is a selection of some parts of Kimiya-ye-Saadat was published in India, in 1268 and 1276 AH. By lithographic method. Morad Orang has published Zad-e-Akherat based on an undated manuscript (number 5552) which belongs to the library of the Parliament of Islamic Republic of Iran. This edition is not an authoritative one for two reasons: a non-scientific and incongruent editing method, and using an invalid manuscript. This study introduces this work and the Orang’s edition with its obvious mistakes and deficits. It also notes that the re-editing of this work is necessary and inevitable due to the importance of Zad-e-Akherat and its author, Abu Hamed Ghazali, and the availability of a more ancient manuscripts of the work.

Keywords: Abu Hamed Mohammad Ghazali, Zad-e-Akherat, Bedayat-al-Hedayat, Critical editing, Codicology.

Date received: 25/2/2018

Date accepted: 15/12/2018

Email: saket@ferdowsi.um.ac.ir

Journal of Prose Studies in Persian Literature
Faculty of Literature and Humanities
Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman
Year 21, No. 44, Winter 2019

Allusion and the Figurative Pole of Language in “Beihaghi’s History”

Ahmad Sanchooli; Assistant Professor, Zabol University
Abdollah Vacegh Abbasi; Associate Professor, Sistan and Baluchestan
University

Abstract

Accepting the view of Saussure (1857-1913) as to the two axes of succession and association, Roman Jakobson (1896-1982), the Russian linguist and theorist divides the language into two metaphorical and figurative poles, believing that the metaphorical pole is for poetry and based on the resemblance in the succession axis, the figurative pole is for prose and takes shape based on the proximity relation in the association axis. Based on this view, in “Beihaghi History”, in which the dominance of language is with the figurative pole, among the different language functions, allusion is of particular importance as a stylistic property belonging to the figurative pole of the language. By interfering in the syntactic structure of the sentences, which is often in the association axis of the language, Beihaghi has made the greatest use of allusion for visualization and objectification of mental concepts. The allusions of Beihaghi’s History can be divided into two linguistic and literary groups, most of which are objective in their original sense, and in the sense of what they mean, they are capable of realization in the external reality, and this has consistency with what Jakobson says as that the figurative pole of language is the prominent feature of the prose, especially the realistic literature.

Keywords: Beihaghi’s History, Allusion, Jakobson, Figurative pole of the language.

Date received: 2/12/2018

Date accepted: 18/1/2019

Email: Ah-sanchooli@uoz.ac.ir

Journal of Prose Studies in Persian Literature
Faculty of Literature and Humanities
Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman
Year 21, No. 44, Winter 2019

**Analysis of the Impression of Holy Quran and Hadith on Rouzbehan
Baqli based on his “Mashrab Al-Arwah”**

Elham Sayyedani; Assistant professor, University of Isfahan

Abstract

The present study investigates the methods by which Rouzbehan was impressed by the Holy Quran's verses and hadiths, and tries to elaborate his interpretational approach in Mashrab Al-Arwah. In Mashrab Al-Arwah, also known as One Thousand and One Stages, along with elucidating the basics of wayfaring, Rouzbehan Baqli offers a coherent plan regarding theosophical and gnostic stages. Each of these stages has been constructed around and deals with Quranic interpretations. Deviation and non-conventionalism are seen in the proposition of the gnostic stages in this work in such a way that normal frameworks of wayfaring are deconstructed. Rouzbehan's method of enjoying Holy Quran's verses and hadiths is accompanied by many innovations and the present study deals with their investigation. The results of the study show that Rouzbehan's tendency to interpreting verses and hadiths based on a verbal and semantic deduction leads to a construction of new phrasal forms in Islamic Gnosticism. Moreover, negligence of the accompanying and situational context sets the ground for a sort of context variegation and offering of demonstrative interpretation of Holy Quran's verses. Another notable characteristic of Rouzbehan's interpretations is the verbal proportion and homophony in presenting gnostic stages that are predominantly found in the subconscious process of experiencing the language.

Keywords: Derivation, Context variegation, Rouzbehan Baqli, Holy Quran, Mashrab Al-Arwah.

Date received: 17/9/2018
Email: e.sayyedani@ltr.ui.ac.ir

Date accepted: 16/11/2018

Journal of Prose Studies in Persian Literature
Faculty of Literature and Humanities
Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman
Year 21, No. 44, Winter 2019

**The Stylistic Evaluation of Qesas-ol Khaghani by Vali Gholi Beig
Shamloo**

Reyhaneh Karimaei; PhD Student of Persian Language and Literature,
Islamic Azad University of Roudehen
Mehdi Mahoozi; Islamic Azad University of Roudehen
Shahin Oujagh Alizadeh; Islamic Azad University of Roudehen

Abstract

“Qesas-ol Khaghani” (Stories of Khaghani) contains the brief history of the Safavids till the end of the reign of Shah Abbas II, and it deals specifically in detail about the conquest of Kandahar and the resistance after the victory over Shah Jahan Gurkani’s army. This book also describes the biography of some scholars and scientists and includes many political commands and correspondences. This study tries to examine the book’s written style through an explanatory-analytical method, and to stylistically evaluate it on linguistic, literary, and intellectual levels. At the linguistic level, the usage of prefix verbs, compound verbs, and past continuous tense, and at the literary level, the usage of frequent adjectives, genitive, and rhyme are mostly observed. At the intellectual level, there is specific attention to important historical events, the rules of the kings’ courts and the personal thoughts of Vali Gholi Beig regarding his tribute to Safavid Kings; through his talent and partiality to Shah Abbas, he tries to achieve glory and privilege.

Keywords: Style, Stylistics, Literary history, Qesas-ol Khaghani, Vali Gholi Beig Shamloo

Date received: 3/10/2018
Email: karimaei@riau.ac.ir

Date accepted: 30/1/2019

Journal of Prose Studies in Persian Literature
Faculty of Literature and Humanities
Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman
Year 21, No. 44, Winter 2019

**Critical Discourse Analysis of “Vazayef-e Morid” (Disciple’s Duties)
from Qushayri's Point of View, Based on Fairclough’s Theory**

Fatemeh Mintazeri; PhD Student of Persian Language and Literature,
University of Semnan

Hossein Nazarian; Assistant Professor, University of Semnan

Mohammad Rezaei; Assistant Professor, University of Semnan

Hossein Kia; Assistant Professor, Islamic Azad University of Semnan

Abstract

Critical discourse analysis is a method for text analysis, and Norman Fairclough has presented the most comprehensive pattern in this field revealing the relation of the text to its context in three levels: description, interpretation and explanation. With the development of new methods in text analysis, the study of ancient texts seems necessary. Although mystical texts were more of internal motives than a struggle with politics and society, they were not immune to the influence of society and their time, and their dominant discourses are influenced by the conditions of their time. The fifth century is one of the important eras in Sufism and Resaleh Qushayriyeh written by Abu al-Qāsim al-Qushayri, to explain the principles and beliefs of Sufism after a deviation in Sufism, is one of the prominent texts of the time. Based on Fairclough's theory, this study analyzes the last chapter of this book which includes some orders to the disciples. The results of the study show that Qushayri's ideology is manifested in his method of employing words and phrases. The dominant discourses of this chapter include obeisance in Sufism, and surrender of the disciples to their Guide, which reflect the social, political and cultural conditions of the time and help the reproduction of new conditions and the improvement of the existing conditions.

Keywords: Critical discourse analysis, Fairclough, Fifth century, Resaleh Qushayri, Disciple.

Date received: 18/7/2018

Date accepted: 20/2/2019

Email: fatemeh.poetry@yahoo.com

Journal of Prose Studies in Persian Literature
Faculty of Literature and Humanities
Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman
Year 21, No. 44, Winter 2019

**An Investigation of some Ambiguities and Errors in of Yazdgerdi's
Analysis of "Nafsat-ol-Masdour"**

Seyed Shahrokh Mousavian; University of Yasouj

Abstract

The admirable book "Nafsat-ol-Masdour" is one of the most important and authoritative books in the realm of literature and history. Despite the praiseworthy efforts of Professor Amir Hassan Yazdgerdi to correct and analyze this book, the extremely difficult and artistic text of the book has caused some of the content to remain obscure and some of the explanations seem not to be correct. This difficult text has always been discussed in various ways. In this study, the author has focused on some of these ambiguities and errors to uncover some of the difficulties and complexities of this seminal work. To this end, in the preface, a brief introduction of Nafsat-ol-Masdour is given, as well as the goals and background of the research. Then the discussed issues have been immediately addressed and an attempt is to analyze and explain them.

Keywords: Nafsat-ol-Masdour, Yazdgerdi, Analysis, Problems, Review.

Date received: 23/12/2018
Email: akaveel@yahoo.com

Date accepted: 18/2/2019

Journal of Prose Studies in Persian Literature
Faculty of Literature and Humanities
Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman
Year 21, No. 44, Winter 2019

**A Study of Techniques of Satire and Humor in Iranian Folklore
Legends**

Fatemeh Noufeli; PhD Student of Persian Language and Literature, Shiraz
University
Zarintaj Varedi; Associate Professor, Shiraz University

Abstract

Satire and humor are forms of lyric literature that have always drawn attention from authors and poets of formal literature. As, in valuation of formal art, satire tries to follow serious objectives under the guise of laughter and mockery, and its horizons and territories extend to social affairs, its role is also considerable in the folklore and especially in folk legends. Satire in the legends, similar to other texts, is a form of criticism of life and is serious speech in the form of humor, which can criticize all political, economic, cultural and social arenas. Through a content analysis approach of qualitative and induction type, this study tries to analyze satire and humor techniques in the “Encyclopedia of Iranian Legends” by Ali Ashraf Darvishiyan and Reza Khandan. Among the objectives of this study is to show satirical techniques in Iranian folk legends. Based on the research results, satirical techniques in folk legends include stupidity, obscurity, inconsistency and incompatibility of components and position, personification, humorous names, humorous titles, and other techniques. Among the various applications of satire in the folklore legends one can refer to entertainment, criticism, correction and promotion of ethical and educational values. Since, unlike official culture, the folklore culture contains lesser censorship and also, since releasing internal tensions is one of the applications of folklore satire, many of the mentioned techniques in folklore legends are presented through sexual and taboo issues.

Keywords: Satire, Humor, Folklore legends, Techniques.

Date received: 27/4/2018

Date accepted: 18/10/2018

Email: negarnoofeli@yahoo.com

Journal of Prose Studies in Persian Literature
Faculty of Literature and Humanities
Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman
Year 21, No. 44, Winter 2019

A Stylistic Study of “Bostan-o-Siyahat”

Abdollah Valipour; Assistant Professor, Payam-e Noor University
Roqieh Hemmati; Assistant Professor, Payam-e Noor University

Abstract

Bostan-o-Siyahat, by Zeynalabedin Shirvani, is one of the most important works of the Qajar era. Despite its many values, this encyclopedic work is not known as it deserves. This study seeks to analyze this work based on a stylistic approach. Therefore, this work has been studied descriptively and analytically on three intellectual, linguistic and literary levels. The findings showed that the dominant intellectual themes in this work include philosophy and mysticism, history and geography, medicine, astronomy, music, religion, and various intellectual and religious, sociological, anthropological, and other issues. From a linguistic point of view, categories such as rhetorical compounds, Hindi words, rare and uncommon words, ellipsis, the use of old form of past progressive tense, etc. are frequently used, and the presence of a variety of puns, riming prose, imaginative metaphors, extended analogies, etc. are the main features of Bostan-o-Siyahat on the literary level.

Keywords: Zainalabedin Shirvani, Bostan-o-Siyahat, Travelogue, Stylistic analysis.

Date received: 14/5/2018

Date accepted: 28/12/2018

Email: valipour@pnu.ac.ir