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(History, Language and Literature)

**Faculty of Literature and Humanities**

**Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman**

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**Year 16, No. 32, Winter 2018**

**In The Name of God**

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**Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman**

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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: )

۵۰-۴۵).

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از منصور، ۱۳۷۶: ۵۰)

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

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

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-**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.

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-**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:

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-**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.

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### References

#### –Books

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– 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.

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

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- 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: امیر کبیر.

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- 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.

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– 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.

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– 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:

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– 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.

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– 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.

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

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

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

خانهٔ من for خانه‌ی من / نامهٔ او for نامه‌ی او / زندگی‌نامهٔ خودنوشت for زندگی‌نامه‌ی خودنوشت

-Combinations like زمینهٔ بررسی، پیشینهٔ تحقیق، رابطهٔ خدا are written as زمینهٔ بررسی، پیشینهٔ تحقیق، رابطهٔ خدا.

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

-Use half space in due cases. For instance: «می‌رود» for «می‌رود»، «باستان» for «باستان‌شناسی»، «به‌کار بردن» for «به‌کاربردن»، «نوشته‌است» for «نوشته‌است»، etc. «جامه‌ای» for «جامه‌ای»، «شناسی»

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

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-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 کرده‌است» (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)

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-Texts must be free of typographical or orthographical errors.

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# ***ABSTRACTS***

**Journal of Iranian Studies**  
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Year 16, No. 32, Winter 2018

**Armenia and Heraclius' Military Campaigns  
against the Sassanids (622-628 AD)\***

Parviz Hossain Talaei<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract**

Armenia, is the areas between Iran and Rome in ancient times. Since this country enjoys a geographically, economically, politically and strategically great position, it has always been a central focus of conflict between the two great powers of the ancient times, from the middle of the Parthian era to the end of Sassanid period. Using historical research methods and citing primary sources from the period under review, this study examines the role of Armenia in the military campaigns of Heraclius in the late Sassanid era. The findings showed that for nearly two decades after the murder of Mordechai, the Sassanid army controlled most of the eastern territories of the Byzantine. With a donation from the church and after the restoration and organization of forces, Heraclius, rather than struggling with Iranian forces in the Byzantine territory, attacked the back of the battlefield in Armenia, to take over the important western regions in Iran, including the capital of the Sassanid dynasty. Heraclius policy paid off and resulted in his first victory in Armenia and defeating the Sassanids in the Battle of Nineveh.

**Keywords:** Armenia, Khosrow Parviz, Heraclius, Nineveh.

---

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Date accepted: 8/10/2017

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## **The Role of Oljaitu in Urbanization Activities in the Ilkhanid Era\***

Mozhgan Khanmoradi <sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

During the Ilkhanid period, although urbanization and architecture started with Holagu Khan, it flourished during Oljaitu's reign. He built four cities, namely, Sultanieh, Sultanabad, Chamchamal, Oljaitu Abad, and Aq'qaleh. Being aware of the necessities and needs of the Royal city and the capital, using the successful urbanization experiences of Qazan, inheriting a rich treasury, the existence of expert workforce and willing contractors encouraged Oljaitu's urbanism. Contrary to Qazan's period, when new cities formed adjacent to old ones, now the new cities were completely separate and independent. Oljaitu was a strict follower of Iranian- Islamic traditions in urbanization, and considered all the needs of citizens. Sultanieh is a perfect example of modern cities. Decree issued by the king for constructing a city, and a predetermined plan of city are among the noticeable aspects of urbanization during Oljaitu's reign. Using historical texts and architectural data, the present study presents a general view of urbanization during Oljaitu's time and the influencing factors in urbanization.

**Keywords** Ilkhanid, Oljaitu, Urbanization, Sultanieh, Sultanabad, Chamchamal, Abvabolbar.

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**Journal of Iranian Studies**  
Faculty of Literature and Humanities  
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## **A Study of the Manuscript of “The History of Iranian Kings”\***

**Sahmodin Khazaei**<sup>1</sup>

### **Abstract**

“The History of Iranian Kings” is one of the works of Vaghar Shirazi, son of Vesal Shirazi, in the literary return period and 13th century AD. It has a special significance for its conformity with the literary taste of the author’s age. Like his own models from the four periods of Pishdadian, Kayanian, Parthian and Sassanid, the author has taken advantage of ancient Iranian history and he has tried to use pure Persian language and Khorasani literary style in his writing; historically, too, he has attempted to play a role in the archeology of his time. Based on a descriptive-analytical method, and relying on the manuscript, this study attempts to examine the Pishdadian section of the manuscript of “The History of Iranian Kings” (Tarikh-e Salatin-e Ajam), to identify the sources used by Vaghar Shirazi, and to investigate its contemporary cultural condition.

**Keywords:** Vaghār Shirāzi, History of Persian Kings, Rouzmeh Khosravan-e Pārsī, Shāhnāme, Persian Restoration literary era

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\*Date received: 30/7/2016

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1. Assistant Professor, University of Lorestan

**Portrayal of Iranian Identity in the Literary  
The Role of Names in Ancient Persia\***

**Vahid Rouyani<sup>1</sup>**  
**Morteza Niazi<sup>2</sup>**

**Abstract**

Names have always been the most important factor for giving identity to and distinguishing people in a society. The selection of a name not only shows the persons' attitude to society and nature, but also reveals their religious thought. Reviewing the literature of historical and social studies concerning the selection of special words can demonstrate the ethnicity, religion and social distribution of each era. As historical records show, several factors have influenced the selection of ancient Persian names; however, the religion has had a fundamental role. Therefore, the aim of the present study was to determine position of name and the rituals associated with naming in the ancient Persia and particularly in the Sassanid era. Then, the ways in which people selected names for their children was determined. The role and functions of the name in Avesta, the most important book that has remained from ancient Persia, was another goal that this paper followed. The results indicated that the taboo and strength involved in sacred and mythological names have been among the issues that Sassanid Kings used in order to reach their goals. Moreover, it was found that the taboo of name in Zoroastrianism religion and Sassanid kings' thoughts were other major issues. It was also revealed that durability concern was the incentive for building many valuable monuments in Sassanid era and the factor for legislating some civil and juridical laws.

**Keywords:** Naming, Ancient Iran, Birth, Zoroastrianism thought.

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**Customs of Ayyaran in the Story  
of Samak-e-Ayyar\***

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**Seyed Esmail Ghafelehbashi<sup>3</sup>**

**Abstract**

Samak-e-Ayyar is the oldest existing example of storytelling in Persian; it is the first long prose story available today and one of the most beautiful stories in Persian language and literature written in simple and smooth prose. In this book one can understand the social and cultural situation of Iran in the sixth and seventh centuries AH. Among the social information, firstly, comes the situation of Ayyaran and their customs during their own time and before. Samak-e-Ayyar is not only a love story; it can be said that it is a prose epic belonging to the middle and lower classes of the society in the oral form until it was written down. Folk stories have a primeval root in the history of a nation and in this story, Ayyaran respect all moral humane, and social principles. Rituals, manners and moral qualities of Ayyaran are mentioned many times in the book and this study tried to extract and analyze them.

**Keywords:** Ayyar, Samak-Ayyar, Gentlemanliness, Rituals of Ayyaran

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**Investigating Popular Culture  
in “Firuz Shah Nameh”\***

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**Abstract**

Undoubtedly, folk stories are an important part of popular culture. In countries such as Iran, where historians have been less active in explaining and describing the lives of people, these stories gain more importance and become important sources for gaining information on social life of Iranians and their customs, habits and traditions. Firuz Shah Nameh, next to Sammak-e Ayyar and Darabnameh, is the most important folk story, enjoying originality. Firuz Shah Nameh is an important text in Persian prose literature, and, in fact it is the third volume of Darabnameh. Mohammad Beighami has written this book in the 9th century AH. However, it is clear that the origin of this book dates back to earlier times. Besides its grammatical, lexical, and linguistic contributions, it could also be beneficial in historical sociology. Studying and understanding this important heritage can lead to the understanding of Iranian history, culture and society. It can also demonstrate the development of Iranian thought and the social evolution of people. Using a descriptive-analytic method and through a library research, this study analyzed thoughts, traditions and other elements of popular culture depicted in the book. It should be mentioned that regarding folk elements, this book is of prime importance. Social and cultural traditions, as well as superstitious beliefs have the highest frequency in the popular culture of Firuz Shah Nameh.

**Keywords:** Popular Culture, Firuz Shahn Nmeh, Molana Mohammad Beighami

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**Critical Analysis of Some Narratives regarding  
Mordad 28 1332; (Case Study: Narratives  
of the Followers of Dr. Mossadegh, and the Royalists)\***

Mozafar Shahedi <sup>1</sup>  
Esmail Hassanzadeh <sup>2</sup>

**Abstract**

Regarding the formation and nature of the incident of Mordad 28 1332, various narratives, at times contradictory and contrariwise, have been presented. Through a critical analysis of selected narratives of the supporters of Pahlavi regime, and those of Dr. Mohammad Mosaddegh, the present study examines the process of and the reasons for the narrators' focalization, characterizations and aggrandizement on the events of Mordad 28, 1332. The study found that, based on different opinions originating from certain viewpoints, narrators have presented different semantic and conceptual networks regarding the incidents of Mordad 28, to the extent that some consider it as a "coup d'état" and have condemned it, and others praise it as "a revolution and a National Resurrection." This study claims that interests, origins and familial, ideological, political and social status of the narrators has led to different viewpoints semantic and content networks and subjective renderings in their works.

**Keywords:** Mordad 28 1332, Critical analysis of narrative, Focalization, Aggrandizement, Characterization, Pan-Pahlavi

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## **Rhetoric of Satire in the Works of Adib Ghasemi Kermani\***

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### **Abstract**

Adib Ghasemi Kermani (1859-1929), the satirical poet and writer, lived in Qajar era. Teaching in Dar-al-Fonoon and connecting with the Constitutionalists, were two features of his life. He has written “Neyestan and Kharestan” as a parody of Saadi’s Bustan and Gulistan. This parody is rich with the inventiveness of the writer and has presented a colorful and fun work. Rhetoric of satire in the works of Ghasemi are presented through specific techniques and methods in the two branches of rhetoric, which, along with introducing his style offer valuable findings regarding the combination of satire and rhetoric. Through a descriptive-analytical method, and emphasizing the functions of rhetorical techniques of satire in relation to the reader in the works of Adib Ghasemi Kermani, this study analyzed the text. The results showed that the application of rhetorical devices and techniques with focus on simile has played a crucial role in the formation of Adib’s style and the significance of his satire.

**Keywords:** Satire, Rhetoric, Adib Ghasemi Kermani will

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**Investigating Aspects of Iranian Organizational  
Culture in the Levee of Sassanid Court  
based on Ferdowsi's Shahnameh\***

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Ebrahim Vasheghani<sup>2</sup>**

**Abstract**

Levee is the permission for entrance to the court of the king and his sitting on the throne and admitting people. It is considered as one of the most important state regulations and one of the most obvious instances of continuity and sustainability of Iranian culture and its influence on other cultures. Formal ceremonies and celebrations, as well as, admitting ambassadors and representatives of other countries are mentioned as the most significant features of organizational culture. Organizational culture includes a set of sustainable beliefs which are exchanged through symbolic mediums and make sense in humans' working life. Levee has been known as an organizational culture in the Iranian kings' courts; as a result, learning its principles has been a part of educational program for the princes, all courtiers, and public people – each according to their own state and level. The princes, particularly, had special education to hold these rituals in the best way or to attend them. The present study, through an analytic and descriptive method, investigates the levee ritual in the historical part of Shahnameh, while the manner of permission, its time and location, as well as its requirements are also studied in order to represent a part of Iranian rich and exact organizational culture.

**Keywords:** Shahnameh, Organizational culture, Levee ritual, Management, Sassanid.

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**The Influence of Advices of Ardeshir I  
(Artaxerxes I) on Khajeh Nizam  
al-Mulk's Siasatnameh\***

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**Abstract**

Andarznameh Ardeshir is a collection of advices attributed to Artaxerxes I of Sassanid dynasty and said to have been left for his descendants. It has been longer than the present version and provided a more detailed model for the Sassanid kings and later, through its translation into Arabic, for the Muslim rulers. In the early Islamic centuries, Andarznameh was mostly known as Ahd-e Ardeshir, and it is believed that there had not been a whole version of it at that time as well. In order to shift Seljuk's tribal view to Iranian governmental model, Khajeh Nizam al-Mulk wrote Siasatnameh. Ahd-e Ardeshir was an important source for Khajeh Nizam al-Mulk, in whose time the Arabic version was available. He has brought quotations from Ahd-e Ardeshir that indicate his access to and adaptations from it. In many arguments of Siasatnameh, including the parts containing characteristics of Sultan, devotedness to religion, and principles of statesmanship one can see adaptations of Ardeshir's advices. This study is an analytical approach to investigate the attribution of Andarznameh to Ardeshir, and the status of Ahd-e Ardeshir in the early Islamic centuries, and an attempt to trace the advices of Ardeshir in Khajeh Nizam al-Mulk's Siasatnameh.

**Keywords:** Ancient Iran, Ahd-e Ardeshir, Khajeh Nizam al-Mulk, Andarznameh

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**An Analysis of Urban Touristic Monuments  
Using the SWOT Technique;  
Case study: Kerman City\***

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**Abstract**

Tourism industry, with an annual revenue of 1000 billion, is one of the most important phenomena of the present century. In addition to contributing to the eradication of poverty, and the spread of justice and employment, it has resulted in high income. Due to particular special geographical conditions, the city of Kerman has a great potentiality in the field of tourism including historic, cultural, and natural attractions. The purpose of this study is to identify the attractions of the city of Kerman and their analysis based on the SWAT model. In this regard, this study is based on the hypothesis that term on has the required potentialities to improve its historical tourism. This study is a descriptive analytical research based on library resources. The results showed that, due to its geographical location, Kerman has the capacity to become one of the great historical-touristic poles in the southeast of the country; the main barrier to reach this goal is the plurality of decision-makers, executive issues, and weaknesses in the infrastructures. The results also showed that there is a meaningful relation between tourist attraction factors, strategic factors, and the areas of strength, weakness, opportunities and threats in Kerman.

**Keywords:** Urban tourism, Cultural tourism, SWOT model, Kerman

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**Elements of Metamorphosis in the  
Story of Sheikh of San'aan and the  
Christian Maiden\***

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**Maryam Rahmani<sup>2</sup>**

**Abstract**

Every human being is likely to undergo profound transformations which may change the course of his life. Such is the story of Sheikh of San'aan whose real self is revealed after a small touch ruins the walls of his heart. In this story, there are a number of important factors, including dream vision, love, sin, and death that contribute to the transformation of the two main characters. This paper is intended to deal with love, dream, repentance, and death as the elements of metamorphosis among human beings and explore them in the story of Sheikh of San'aan.

**Keywords:** Dream, Death, Love, Sheikh of San'aan, Christian maiden.

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