SUMMARY OF ARTICLES

Essays

Doubled Meter, an Issue Ignored in the Classical Prosody

<div align="right">A. Najafi</div>

A doubled meter (*dowri*) is one in which every hemistich in a line of poem may be divided into two equal half. Sometimes, however, there is that one or two extra letters; that is, an extra short syllable, in the end of some of these hemistiches. This extra syllable is expected to break the meter balance but the ear does not perceive this. The *dowri meter* dates back over one thousand years in Persian poetry, but since this does not happen in Arabic poetry, Persian prosody, derived from the Arabic system of prosody, has not managed to explain this lack of equal syllables and has therefore opted to ignore it.

Using stylistic features in correcting texts

<div align="right">A. Samiee (Gilani)</div>

The discussions on text correction are usually limited to philology and formal textual features, which are identified by historical and bibliographical studies. In these studies, stylistic features are ignored. This is especially true about those formal features that are drawn from the text itself and are therefore more objective. In this paper, the aim is to present an example in which, using stylistic features, it is possible to distinguish between the original version and various recordings. The examples include lines from Sa'di's sonnets.

Shamsoddin Khaleh and Shahaboddin Khaleh

<div align="right">M. Olyaee Moghaddam</div>

The claims made in the reputable Persian literature histories concerning the biography of writers and poets are not always accurate. In Zabihollah Safa's *History of Persian Literature* and Saeed Nafisi's *History of Prose and Verse*, for example, it

is claimed that the lesser known Persian poet Shamsoddin Omar Khaleh lived in the 6th century, but according to the books of his contemporaneous poets, Ziya Parsi and Seyf Esfarangi, he lived in the seventh century. Another lesser known poet, Shahaboddin Khaleh, is also a seventh century poet of whom very few poems have survived and of whom no mention is made in reputable Persian Literature histories.

Point of view and narrator change in *Tehran, city of terror*

B. Alipoor Gaskari

This paper deals with point of view and narrator change in the novel *Tehran, city of terror*, the first Persian social novel. The writer, drawing on the rules of narratology and taking an objective perspective, examines the four different narrators, importance of the point of view and narrator selection, and narrative methods used in the novel, aiming to indentify the position of the novel in the contemporary Persian fiction. The studies dealing with pioneer Persian social novels often claim that they are mere imitations of the 19th and 20th centuries European novels. In this study, it is shown that the point of view used in the novel is one of the third person, and that only one of the four narrators is omnipresent. Also, the narrator change both renders the novel dynamic and arouses the readers' curiosity. The change of narrator is also shown to be the result of a conscious imitation of European Romantic novels and the writer's affinity with the Persian tradition of storytelling. This has made the novel an interesting read despite certain general shortcomings.

Reviews

A tenth century decoder written by Bukhari

N. Mayel Heravi

This paper deals with the life and works of Maulana Niazi Bukhari, a 10th century revealer of secrets. Since he continually travelled, little accurate information is available about his name and date of birth, but as understood from his travel accounts, this Bukhara mystic travelled first to Herat, then to Balarood and Balkh and later to Kulab, Badakhshan, Kabol and Ghandhar, and finally settled in India. According to the historians who have mentioned him in their works, he had great knowledge in poetry, prosody and history. Some historians have attributed ``books

and treatises" to him but only his *divan-e Sh'er* (Dvian of Poetry), *Jam'e olloqat* (A Dictionary of Words) and *Kashf Al-Romooz* (Unveiling the Secrets) have survived. The latter includes an introduction, two chapters and a concluding section. In the introduction, the writer speaks about the benefits and techniques of poetry based on the views of Khajeh Nasiroddin. In the subsequent chapters, the wrier offers solutions to the problems with the interpretation of certain lines from the past and contemporaneous poets, following with quotations of lines from anonymous poets. Finally, examining the interpretation of a line attributed to Attar by a critic of his method of unveiling secrets, the mystic Allahyar Bin Allah Gholi Teymoor Bukhari Naghshbandi, he expounds on his method of interpretation.

Iranian Studies

The Folklore of the City of Bahme'ee

A. Habibi Asl; A. Zabihnia Omran

The city of Bahme'ee is located in the northwest of Kohkiloyeh va Boyer Ahmad province, neighboring Khoozestan province. It is bordered in the east by Kohkiloyeh, in the north by Baghmalek, in the south by Behbahan, in the west by Ramhormoz and in the southwest by Omidieh and Aghajari. At present the city includes a town named Likak, two townships, four villages and 171 hamlets, some of which are now deserted. The geographical and the tribal situation of the region has given rise to a wealth of traditions, most of which are different from those in other regions in Iran. The purpose of this paper is to familiarize the reader with some of these unique traditions.

The Academy

The impact of Ferdowsi's Shahnameh on French and German Literatures

K. Jalali; A. Samiee (Gilani)

In Europe, Ferdowsi's *Shahnameh* was popularized mainly through the works of Julius von Mohl, the German Iranologist who lived in Paris. Before him, however, there were other orientalists who had translated the *Shahnameh* and written about it. In this paper, the writer deals with the translations of the *Shahnameh* and their impact on Julius von Mohl's account of Ferdowsi's biography as well as his correction of this epic book.

Names that are forgotten

S. A. Samayee

S. M. Samayee

Speakers of a language often fail to retrieve a word from memory and instead replace another word for it. This is called the tip of the tongue phenomenon. There are relationships between the word that is forgotten (N1) and the word that is replaced (N2). These relationships are either linguistic or non-linguistic, the latter referring to the knowledge of speakers about the external world. The linguistic relationships are in turn divided into semantic, morphological, phonological, etymological, etc. Normally, the relationship between N1 and N2 is not simple, consisting of the simultaneous combination of several relationships. The non-linguistic relationship is mainly composite in nature, made in combination with linguistic relationships.