



ABSTRACTS

«Persian lingual manuscripts in private libraries of Uzbekistan : formation, repertoire and prospect of their studying» Shodmon Vohidov, Bobur Aminov

In the represented report is telling briefly the history of formation of the public and private libraries in Central Asia after distribution of an islam. Libraries were organized at palaces of governors and deputies. Is known the library of Samanid, of Kharezmshakh and other representatives of ruling dynasties in Central Asia.

Multi structure in culture policy and young's identity. Ebrahim Gholampour

We could separate two kinds of structure in the cultural policy making in I.R.I;

Objective structure and subjective structure.

Objective structures that contain, organizations and systems which exist in society and we could categorize them in two parts:

1- **formal objective structures** that placed into government structure in legal

2- **informal objective structures** which based on needs of special systems, such as leadership. Subjective structures show the thought of cultural policy makers of government. These structures can be divided in three parts;

1- **Islamic subjective structures** that will Islamize the dimensions of the life; after Islamic revolution it became the main identity in government.

2- **Iranian subjective structures;** that will come backing to ancient Iran and relive Iranian civilization. The dialog among civilizations is obviously its example.

3- **modern subjective structures;** they intend to rationalism and futurism and explain the freedom for human being and participation of them in government and after 2th Khordad 1376(23 may 1997) presidential election show again itself, more than pass.

These kinds of structure create ad hoc rules based on them. There for Iranian youth for finding their national identity is faced with tree kinds of thoughts, that each of them explains such an identity, from structures. So they will become lose in them and it go to makes them in identity crisis. Islamic identity that defined such as national identity didn't respond to youth's identity for several reasons. There for they intend to another identity, and stress of cultural policy maker on the Islamic identity Increase the crisis.

Language Change and Linguistic Codes in Sistan. Lutz Rzehak (Berlin)

The paper is based upon ethno-linguistic field work carried out in the southwestern province N imr oz of Afghanistan in summer 2002. It is aimed to analyse linguistic behaviour in the southern parts of the Afghan-Iranian border region taking account of the recent political and economic development. The three main languages of that region Balochi, Persian, and Pashto will be described with regard to function and social status. In that respect special attention is paid to the following structural circumstances:

- Close kinship and tribal relations mostly between Baloch on both sides of the border on the one hand, and subtle cultural di_erences and prejudices of the population on both sides of the border against each other on the other hand;
- Iran's overwhelming political influence on the province N imr oz during the 20-years-period of the Civil war;
- Pashto influence caused by the reign of the Taliban and by still going on economic relations in drug tra_cking as well. When describing and analysing linguistic change as a result of contact between languages of di_erent status and power, I will focus on the following questions:
- In the process of mutual linguistic influence Balochi which has neither a significant writing tradition nor a status of o_cial support on both sides of the border, appears rather as "taking" language both in relation to Persian and Pashto;
- Nevertheless the dominating role of Persian and Pashto results in quite di_erent forms of influence on the linguistic behaviour of Balochi speaking persons;
- Linguistic contact enables speakers of Balochi to use special linguistic codes in order to convey political or cultural ideas as "subtext" together with the main information of a statement. These linguistic codes will be analysed with regard to linguistic structure and social meaning.