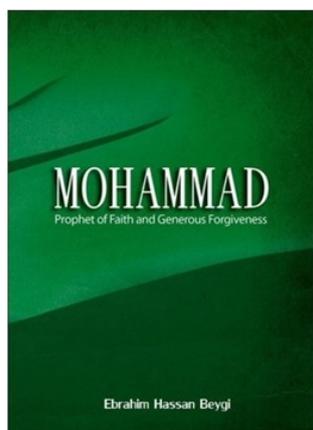
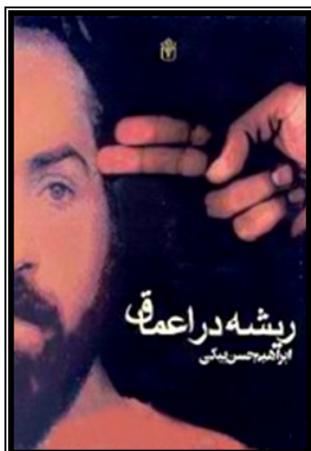
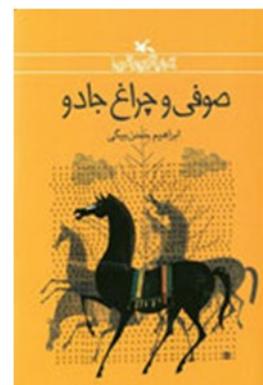
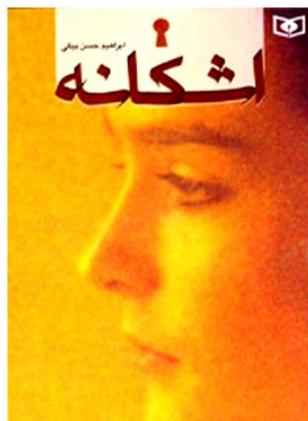


# IRANIAN BOOK RIGHTS

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POL LITERARY AGENCY



Iranian Book Rights is published quarterly by POL Translaion&Literary Agency to make available to overseas readers, publishers and literary agencies up-to-date information on Iranian Contemporary authors books and topics .This Issue is advocated to present Ibrahim Hassan Beigy, one of Iranian well known novelist, books.

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# Ibrahim Hassan Beigy

(1957/Iran-Gorgan)



He is one of the well-known and experienced writers in Iran who has written for children and young adults more than 30 years. He authored more than 50 books and at least 10 of them translated and published in other countries.

His travels to all around Iran gave him the opportunity to collect drafts for his later stories. Hassan Beygi's books are characterized by a simple narrative with theme of social affairs. He has published 90 novels, adult short story collections and children and young adult books, which some of them are popular and high seller among teenagers and young adults. His books have been translated into other languages and published in different countries.

## Awards:

- 1-Honored Diploma for the book "Eternal Roots", 13th Festival of Children Books, Iran, 2009.
- 2-The book titled as "The Root in Depth" selected as one of the best fiction issued in Iranian revolution and sacred war.
3. The book titled as "The Rosebud on the Rug" selected as one of the best book in the year 2000.
- 4-The winner of Iran Book of the Year's Global Prize, for the Book "Mohammad", Iran, 2013.
- 5-The Winner of Qhanipoor Literary Festival for the book "Amir Hossein and the enchanted Lamp", Iran, 2014.
- 6-The winner of Jalal AlAhmad Literary Festival for the Book "The Saint", Iran, 2014.

## Books published in other countries:

- \*The book "Muhammad" published in Turkey, Mana Publication, 2010.
- \*The book "Muhammad" published in England, candle & Fog Publications, 2013.
- \*The book "Muhammad" published in Lebanon, Dar alhadi Publications, 2013.
- \*The book "The Purple Years" published in Georgia, Azad University Publications, 2015.
- \*The book "The Rosebud on the Rug" published in Hong Kong, Cotton Tree Publications, 2009.
- \*The book "Dear Uncle Abbas" published in Turkmenistan,

## Some Works:

### A-Books for Children:

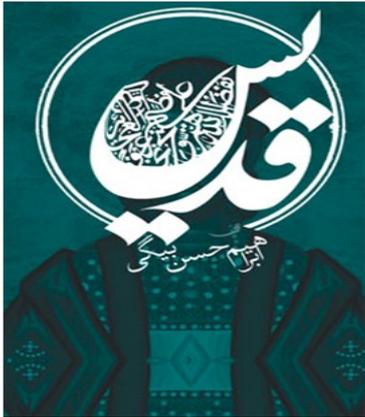
- 1-Ghonche bar Ghali (The Rosebud on the Rug), Kanoon Publications, 2000.
- 2-Amo jan Abbas (Dear Uncle Abbas), Madresse Publications, 1995.
- 3-Be Mah Negah Kon (Stare on the Moon), Madresse Publications.
- 4-Mahi Talae Va Mahi Noghreee (Golden Fish & Silver Fish), Lohe Basar Publications.
- 5-Boose bar Khorshid (Kiss the Sun), Sooreye Mehr Publications, 1996.
- 6-Fateme va Naghghashihayash (Fateme and her Paintings) (4 Vols.), Mehrabe Ghalam Publications.
- 7-Dastane Peyqhambaran (The Stories of Prophets), Amir Kabir Publications.
- 8-Majarahae Mahe Talae (The Stories of Golden Fish), Saz o Kar Publications.

### B-Books for Young Adults:

- 9-Pish az Namaz (Before Prayer), Novel, Sooreye Mehr Publications, 1997.
- 10-Neshaneha (Signs), Short Stories, Beh Nashr Publications, 2005.
- 11-Mirza, Short Stories, Madresse Publications.

### C-Books for Adults:

- 12-Rishe dar Amagh (Root in Depth), Novel, Molke azam Publications, 1994.
- 13-Salhaye Banafsh (The Purple Years), Roman, Elm Publications, 1997.
- 14-Neshanehaye Sobh (The Signs of Daybreak), Roman, Sooreye Mehr Publications, 1997.
- 15-Ashkane, Roman, Ghadyani Publications, 2004.
- 16-Muhammad, Roman, Madresse Publications, 2006.
- 17-Gheddis (Saint), Roman, Neyestan Publications, 2014.
- 18-Alijanab Shardar (The Honorable Mayor), Roman, Neyestan Publications, 2015.
- 19-Payan (the Roman, Unpublished...)
- 20-Tardid, Roman, Unpublished...



# *Gheddis* *(The Saint)*

### **Introduction:**

"Gheddis (Saint)" is a love story featuring a Christian priest living in Moscow. He has many old books and manuscripts and loves this task. When an old version is delivered to him by a Tajik man, he is interested to buy the book from him, but the Tajik man gets killed and from here on, the Russian priest steps into a path that leads to getting familiar with The Imam of The Pious, Amir al-Mo'menin Ali (as).

A young Tajik man offers to sell a book to the priest which he claims belongs to 1400 years ago. The priest that does not believe such a book might exist at all, borrows it for a review. When the young Tajik man is murdered by two Russian youngsters who were going to steal the book from him, the priest recognizes the actual value of the book. Since then, the priest was also at risk. Initial investigation shows that the first part of the book is the handwriting of a man by the name of Amroas who had scribbled something on ancient Egyptian Papyrus paper about a war called Safein and about men like Moavie and Ali. What is important to the priest, is the historical background of the book, but in the middle of a night when he is reading the book, in fact or in a dream, the Prophet Jesus (PBUH) appears to him while holding a baby in his arms. The Christ gives the baby to the priest and asks him to take good care of it. Since then, the priest thinks that there should be a link between this book and the order of the Prophet Jesus (PBUH). So in the meantime, while taking care of book, he decides to read more about the main character of the book, namely Ali (as).

The story ends with the apprehension of criminals who both murdered

the Tajik man and robbed the church and the priest's house, and the priest who has retrieved the missing peace, returns to Moscow along with his wife.

\*\*\*\*\*

"Gheddis( Saint)" novel, although a tale of religious and historical appearance which represents events during the rule of Imam Ali (as); has a non-historical narration and it is mostly an analytical-historical work. The events contained in it, are like a puzzle that, when stacked together, form the overall structure of the novel.

One of the book's features is the adventure that has become a platform to review the historical narrative of the book. The existence of multiple authors in the historical book, who narrate the stories from their own perspective and sometimes from opposing sides, has overcome the monotony and the reader gets absorbed in the different outlooks.

The author of this work has tried to depict the meaning of the Islamic Government from the perspective of Ali (as). He has used the streaming mental flow and return to the past as the angle of view from which the story is presented.

"Gheddis( Saint)" could be regarded as the result of a pure intention, artistic commitment, and historical accuracy that can be an appropriate option for study.

**Title:***Gheddis(Saint)*

**Author:** *Ibrahim Hassan Beigy*

**Publisher:** *Neyestan Publications*

**Years of Publishing:***2011*

**No. of Pages:***300*

**Age Groups:** *Adults*

**Size:***21×14*

**ISBN:** *978-964-337-677-2*

\*\*\*\*\*

☐ *English text is available.*

☐ *Copy right was sold in England,2014: Candle& Fog Publications.*

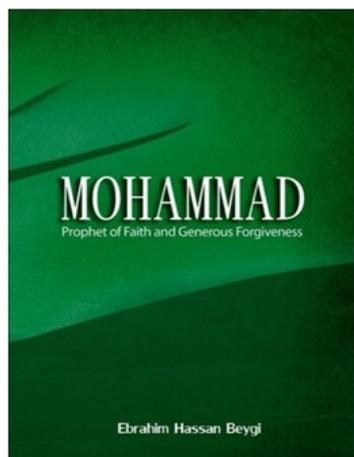
☐ *Nominated in some Iranian literary festivals:*

*-The Book of the Year (2011).*

*-The Book of the Season (2012).*

*-Ghanipoor Prize(2012).*

☐ *Listed in Amazon Site.*



## Muhammad

### Prophet of Faith and Generous Forgiveness

#### Introduction:

A Jewish man, on behalf of his noble master who was affiliated with the Committee or the Supreme Council of the Jews, is sent to Mecca as an agent or spy to collect information about the life and prophetic proclamations of an Arab man from an idol worshipping tribe, who presented himself as a follower of Ibrahim Khalil. The Jewish man is commissioned to stop such proclamation by any available means. Even to kill the Prophet or if he doesn't deem the murder viable, shatter the Muhammad's (PBUH) religion with the help of his friends in Yasreb.

The agent acts according to the order of his superior and sends to him word - of - mouth reports related to the Prophet.

The mission takes ten years and the agent, despite all seeds of hatred and hypocrisy dispersed among Muslims, cannot succeed, and defeated and tired, abandons his wife and child, and returns. And that is not possible, except with the unity of the Prophet (PBUH) and his comrades and their articulated reactions in response to every plot and planned division.

\*\*\*\*\*

This is a realistic story. We are facing a real and truthful tale. But this real story has its own subsets. First, it is a historical and religious story and next, by the nature of the story it is a tale of beliefs. The language is simple and fluent and unofficial with its special charm. The narrative is linear and goes through the text without any kind of deconstruction in context. The author's exploitation of the type of

language and its relationship with the old date of the issue has made the text fresh and special more than anything else. In this novel, representation of the character is preferred to its description and the author, instead of repeated explanation and description, shows off all the character's attributes ranging from mood and temperament, behavior, behavior, language, dialect, religion, etc. and through this, the character in its true meaning, is disclosed.

#### Sample of Page:

Mecca's leaders freed several slaves. His words on equality and brotherhood of all mankind made us slaves happy and delighted more than anyone else. Mohammad was the savior of the oppressed and an enemy of the oppressive and now I was about to witness his murder. When I reached Ka'ba, Mohammad and a few of his followers were standing in a row heading towards Jerusalem, for prayer. Abu Lahab, the man I now hated more than ever, was leaning on the wall of Ka'ba. In a distance, a number of Quraish leaders were sitting around the Zamzam Well. They appeared to talk and pretended to know nothing; yet they had their eyes on Mohammad and Abu Lahab. An idea crossed my mind which made me tremble all over. I could go to Mohammad and tell him what's going to happen. Then Mohammad would be rescued, but then my death was inevitable. My master and Abu Lahab would kill me in the most cruel and tragic way for committing such a great sin.

**Title: Mohammad**  
**Author: Ibrahim Hassan Beygi**  
**Publisher: Madresse Publications**  
**Year of Publishing: 2014/6<sup>th</sup> edition**  
**No. of Page: 322**  
**Age Group: Adults**  
**Size: 21×14**  
**ISBN: 9789642667673**

\*\*\*\*\*

☐ **English, Arabic, Turkish, Urdu, German texts are available.**

☐ **The Copyright was sold in England, 2013: Candle & Fog Publications.**

☐ **The Copyright was sold in Turkey, 2013: Ma'na Publications.**

☐ **Reprinted 5 times in Iran .**



## *Alijanab Shahrdar* *(The Honorable Mayor)*

### **Introduction:**

The city was under immense suppression. There was not any kind of freedom and democracy in the city and the Mayor died. There was a tailor in the city who had read many forbidden books and was aware of freedom of speech and of human dignity. He was trying to make his poet friend the Mayor of the city to implement reforms in the society .

\*\*\*\*\*

“The Honorable Mayor” is a socio-political story with humorous nature. To put it more simply, the author has used satirical prose to express the most serious, and perhaps the most sensitive political, social and even economic comments in the form of a story to the audience. It is the tail of a large city that enters a new period of appointing a new mayor with the death of the past Mayor.

“The Honorable Mayor” is allegorical and satirical. A novel that looks at the social, political and economic reality in one of the neighboring countries in the language of parables that criticizes and expresses his corrective perspectives about governance and social code of conduct. The story is set in a never-never land, the characters are nameless and are known only with their social standing and job. Suspense has been used well in the story and the type of the (omniscient) narrator’s expression and prediction of the story pushes the reader from a chapter to the next. The eloquence of narration language, selecting chapters with attractive headings as well as a good viewing angle have helped the writer to be able to narrate a story with explicitly and beauty and of course with fluency. A central message of this story is “the change” in human behavior and mental states.

### **Sample of Page:**

The Honorable Mayor, who had held his pipe between his teeth and was going to light it up, looked at the Council's Chairman with surprise. Then he held the pipe in his hand and asked: “are you sure we don't have political prisoners?”

The Chairman laughed and said: “Yes, Sir. I say with confidence. You know better that in our city almost absolute freedom has reigned from the past. Nowhere in the world has the amount of freedom as much as our city. An example is this same recent election where your honor was a candidate with total liberty and by the grace of God, attracted a huge number of votes. Can you find a greater freedom?”

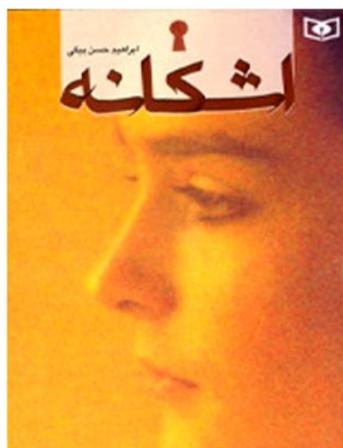
The Honorable Mayor was going to reply ‘No! I can’t’ but the tailor had said otherwise; so he said: “Nevertheless check well, lest someone has been jailed for the crime of expressing his belief.”

The Chairman said: “I will, to make you sure, but another thing that I dare say is the part of your speech about cutting the hands of the aggressors to treasury and the public rights, was very people-friendly and all the authorities felt happy.”

**Title:** *The Honorable Mayor*  
**Author:** *Ibrahim Hassan Beigy*  
**Publisher:** *Neyestan Publications*  
**Year of Publication:** *2014*  
**No. of Pages:** *144*  
**Age Groups:** *Adults*  
**Size:** *21×14*  
**ISBN:** *978-964-337-797-7*

\*\*\*\*\*

☐ *Sample English text is available.*  
☐ *copyright was sold in England ,2015:Candle &Fog Publications.*



**Title:** *Ashkane*  
**Author:** *Ibrahim Hassan Beigy*  
**Publisher:** *Ghadyani*  
**Year of Publishing:** *2014/6<sup>th</sup> Editions*  
**No. of Pages:** *264*  
**Size:** *24×14*  
**ISBN:** *9789644172649*

\*\*\*\*\*

☐ *English text is available.*

☐ *Reprinted 6 times in Iran.*

☐ *Selected as the best book in The Year of Sacred Defense Book in Iran.*

## *Ashkane*

### **Introduction:**

Three college friends: Seyed Hossein, Hamed and Amir who are revolutionary guys go to the battle-front. The first is hit by a shrapnel and gets injured; the second is captured; and the third one lands an administrative job and becomes rich. Seyed marries a girl who is the daughter of a rich Bazaar shopkeeper. Despite being a veteran with seventy percent disability, he writes a computer-assisted novel entitled "Ashkane" and finally, he dies as a result of mortar blast damage at a time when his wife is still pregnant. Hamed, after the hardships endured through his years of captivity and the end of the war, returns to Tehran and marries a widow called "Afsaneh" who has two children. Amir pursues the path to corruption and gets rich and marries another woman but after his crimes are revealed, he gets arrested and jailed.

\*\*\*\*\*

"Ashkane" novel is a long story about life, love and death of an Iranian militant. The original source of the story "Ashkane" and similar stories is sacrifice, love and martyrdom. The most important concept that is seen in the book "Ashkane", after the concept of love and martyrdom, is the concept of justice. This concept is both very important and longstanding in Iranian religious and political tradition. Fictional entities in "Ashkane" also often seek justice, support the meek, and want to establish an Utopia free of disease, poverty, and injustice. The most part of the book describes the sensational love between Ashkane and

Seyed Hossein. Even though the love as depicted here surpasses reality, however it is probable and its instances have been observed.

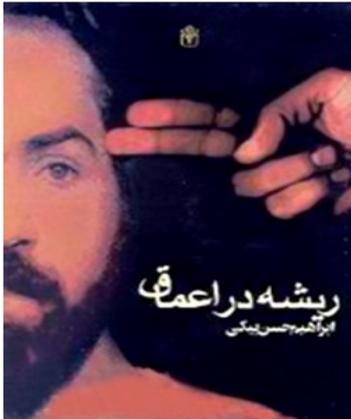
The author, in writing his novel, has also applied a technique that is somewhat recent. This trick depicts coherence and contrast between what goes on in the perceptions of Iraqi Sergeant and Seyed Hossein. He also thinks about a girl from whom he has articulated a light and shade image and must ask her hand in marriage.

### **Sample of Page:**

He sat on the spot which was going to undergo a mortar hit. Iraqi Sergeant had focused on the target and one of his fingers was half up into his nose. Seyed Hossein was sitting on the embankment and had no idea of the mortar that was going to be fired soon.

Iraqi sergeant did not imagine someone would be sitting on the far away embankment and think of someone he loved, of Ashkane. He was also thinking about a girl he had seduced during his last leave in Baghdad's Anvar Street, a black-haired girl with white face whose Arabic gown was unbuttoned down to the top of her navel.

The tranquility of the embankment and front line was virtual. If it was viable, Seyed could sit on the embankment even longer and think about Ashkane. He could even lean against it with peace of mind or lie down on the embankment and gaze at the blue sky. The sky whose unstable sunset and silence he loved.



## *Rیشه در اعماق* *(Root in Depth)*

**Title:** *Root in Depth*  
**Author:** *Ibrahim Hassan Beigy*  
**Publisher:** *Melke Azam*  
**Years of Publication:** *2010/4<sup>th</sup> Edition*  
**No. of Pages:** *136*  
**Size:** *24×14*  
**ISBN:** *9786009019212*

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☐ *Sample English text is available.*

☐ *Reprinted 4 times in Iran.*

☐ *Winner honored Diploma in Islamic Revolution Literature Prize in Iran, 1398.*

☐ *Honored at the Resistance Literary Festivals in Iran, 1397.*

### **Introduction:**

24-year-old Shafi Mohammad, who lives in the town Bampur in Sistan & Baluchistan, is a member of the Islamic revolution Guards Corps. Shafi Mohammad, under the influence of his militant friends, secretly and frequently goes to the battlefield and returns without the permission of his parents, but when this becomes apparent to others, he has no place among other family and clan members, and friends and acquaintances, and all desert him.

Shafi Mohammad, entrusts his child to his wife's uncle and his wife and leaves for the front again, he get severely injured, but after the initial treatment, he returns to the front again despite his dire situation. And this time, his hands get severely damaged while neutralizing a mine. Doctors decide that his hands should be amputated. Shafi Mohammad loses both arms and his isolation period starts at this time.

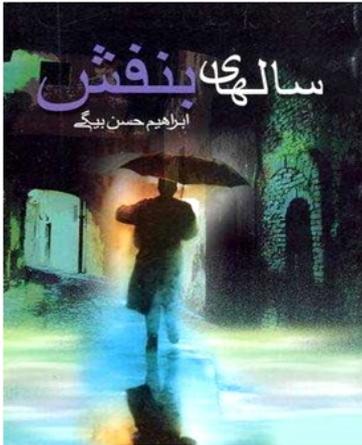
He inevitably goes to Iranshahr and by the help of Sharif and Haj Kateb (Corps commanders) marries a girl called "Bmah" the daughter of a martyr. The two share a small room and live in the same city, but the happiness and calm that has filled their lives in this short time does not last. There is a fierce war at the front and Shafi Mohammad cannot stand staying by the side of his wife.. He goes to the front again while his wife is pregnant and suffers from a chronic disease. After Shafi Mohammad's departure, Bmah's sickness exacerbates. Her conditions get worse because of blood cancer and giving birth to his son who

they call "Kheyr Mohammad (Kehyrok)". She prefers isolation in the corner of the bleak hut. The surrounding people do not understand her. Based on their native and regional beliefs, they think "Zar" has possessed Shafi Mohammad's body. Finally, alone with a backpack of sorrows, he decides to visit his son Kehyrok and goes to Mashad.

\*\*\*\*\*

The novel "Root in Depth" is arranged in 22 chapters of which 11 chapters are narrated in omniscient style, and 11 chapters in theatrical soliloquy style. The narration methods applied to the novel in no way indicate the existence of a variety of voices. In both styles, this is the author who speaks based on a unique reality. The interpretation type do not differ from chapters that are narrated by theatrical soliloquy style. A major problem of Shafi's personality is his mental duality against his lifestyle. He is a poor Sunni-religion Baloochi, a married man and a desperate disabled person. Life has shown its harsh and painful facets to him. Wandering and hopeless, he strives to find a way toward the future by remembering the past. With such a mindset, he sometimes is captivated by nightmares that do not belong to him but the author has imposed on him.

The novel "Root in Depth" is a recurrent narration of desperation and flight, nostalgia and life, idleness and movement.



## *Salhaye Banafsh* (The Purple Years)

### **Introduction:**

“Purple Years” is the story of a rural boy called Ali studying in fifth grade of elementary school. He gets to know a young cleric named Seyed Rasool who has been sent into exile to their village. There is a gendarmerie inn this village whose chief is an acquaintance of Ali’s father through whose assistance Seyed Rasool, the young cleric, is accommodated in the only extra room of the village. Ali’s father, Osta Abolhassan is a pious man and belongs to one of the few local Shiite families in the village and despite others, does not prevent his son's relationship with Seyed Rasool, and the same relationship and visits gradually introduce Ali into political activities. Ali's father disease a result of disease, so Ali and his family are experiencing financial problems and Ali and his mother are forced to work for others.

Later Seyed Rasool helps them to move to Tehran and Ali can continue his education there. Then Ali is introduced to a political- religious organization by Seyed Rasool learns the methods of underground fight. Then he enters the university, and at the same time works in the bookstore of a religious person. In the university, Ali meets a student girl called Shirin and falls in love with her.

During his fights, Ali gets arrested by SAVAK and is sentenced to 15 years in prison. In the prison he gets familiar with different fighters from various political and religious spectrums and is exposed to some affairs.

\*\*\*\*\*

The “Purple Years” story can be

classified as a political and revolution era story. This book was published by looking back at the time before the Islamic Revolution- years 1963 to 1977 timeframe. The author of this novel, describes the political groups campaigns against Pahlavi regime and attempted to reflect it in fiction.

The “Purple Years” is narrated from the perspective of 2 narrators. One is omniscient or third-person singular and the other first person singular or Ali. This change of narration that usually occurs in some stories, is not professional in this story. In most of the cases the omniscient could tell the story rather than Ali. The author has tried to start the book sections with a specific order. In this case the first paragraph of each section is an omniscient narrative of Ali’s interrogation and it continues with the Ali’s narration of the events.

This order, except the last part, is repeated in 8 sections of the book. If we ignore Ali’s interrogation sections, the story is narrated chronologically without time jump. Of course, it must be said that the years and dates are not specified in the story and it's also a weakness of story.

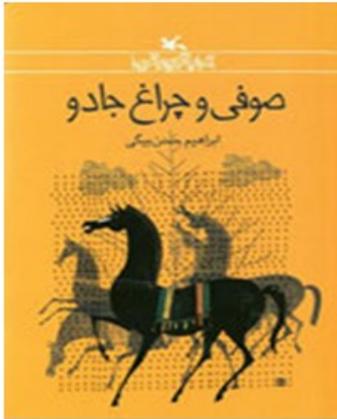
The novel's language is simple and smooth. During the story you do not encounter folklore or native ambiguous terms. But combination of some sentences and phrases is superficial and not too pretty. Hassan beigy’s prose style is close to realism. Although all of the characteristics of literary realism cannot be seen, but description of the details reveals slight streaks of this style.

**Title:** Purple Years  
**Author:** Ibrahim Hassan Beigy  
**Publisher:** Elm  
**Year of Publishing:** 2014/2th Edition  
**No. of Pages:** 295  
**Age Group:** Adults  
**Size:** 24×14  
**ISBN:** 9786009416059

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▣ *Sample English text is available.*

▣ *Copyright was sold in Georgia, 2014: Azad University Publications.*



## *Sufi va Cheraqh e Jadoo* (*Sufi and the enchanted Lamp*)

### **Introduction:**

Sufi was a 13-year-old lad who dreamt of owning a horse. He had a sheep, which he took to the desert every day. One day the sheep's leg hits a metal object. Sufi picks up the object and notices that it is a magic lamp. The magic lamp helps Sufi to have a horse and Sufi participates in a horse riding race but cannot win. Sufi's mother gets ill and the doctor says Sufi's mother must undergo an operation and the fee is very high, but once again the magic lamp helps Sufi.

Sufi decides to participate again in the horse races and he wins the race. When they take Sufi's mother to doctor once again, the doctor says a miracle has happened and there is no need for operation and his mother's condition is quite well. Although Ghafoor, son of Tvaq Haji, is in the same age-group with Sufi and they do not go along well with each other, however Sufi endures Ghafoor's sarcasm and bears the responsibility of cleaning the stable and tending to the horses. In the stable, Sufi meets a sick horse that is just a consumer and is unable to get up from its place. Sufi decides to make this horse peppy and pump it up so it becomes suitable for riding like other horses. The hero of this story starts by naming the horse Tiztak (swift rider) despite ridicule by others. A few more days of getting started passes when he, advised by the magic lamp jinni, is encouraged and asks Behjan to entrust the horse to him. Behjan consults the matter with Tvaq Haji and obtains his consent.

The next day, Sufi, again advised by the magic lamp jinni, goes along with his parents to his grandfather and grandmother home in another village. It is established that Sufi's grandfather had been a good jockey in his adolescence years. He not only makes the Tiztak's illness go away, but teaches tip & tricks of horseback riding to Sufi. Sufi, who has become a seasoned jockey, gets

ready to participate in the tournament but unfortunately he is not successful. In the same time, her mother gets ill and the doctors diagnose it a cardiac complexion and recommend immediate heart surgery.

\*\*\*\*\*

The adventures of the book occur amongst the Turkmen tribes and introduces some of their customs.

The author is using the ancient legend of the magic lamp and inserts it into the life of a Turkmen teen called Sufi and narrates a fantasy fiction for teens.

This novel starts slowly. The author begins the story with Sufi and his parents attending the wheat celebration and simultaneously with this start, introduces the story characters from by dialogues of its main hero, Sufi.

The normal life adventures of Sufi are transformed with a strange event. Sufi finds a magic lamp in which a baby giant resides. From the moment of meeting Sufi, the baby giant puts an end to his expectations and says that the magic lamp giant jinni who makes all wishes come true is a fantasy and kids must strive to realize their dreams. They must recognize the magical power of their soul and use it duly.

The story plot is simple and clear. The question facing Sufi, which he is attempting to solve during the whole story, is the love he feels towards horseback riding. Of course, other events also occur among these that create suspense in the expression of Sufi's life and bring it out of the monotony.

**Title:** *Sufi and the enchanted Lamp*

**Author:** *Ibrahim Hassan Beigi*

**Illustrator:** *Pezhman Rahimizade*

**Publisher:** *Kanoon*

**Years of Publishing:** *2014/2th Edition*

**No. of Page:** *252*

**Age Group:** *14+*

**ISBN:** *978-964-391-622-0*

\*\*\*\*\*

■ *Sample English text is available.*

■ *Honored in the Year of Book Prize in Iran, 2010.*

■ *Honored in the Season of Book Prize in Iran, 2010.*



## *Qhonche bar Ghali* (A Rose on the Rug)

\*\*\*\*\*

*Author: Ibrahim Hassan  
Beigy*

*Illustrator: Mitra Abdollahi*

*Publisher: Kanoon*

*Subject: Story*

*Year of Publishing: 2009/4<sup>th</sup>  
Edition*

*No of Pages: 32*

*Age Groups: 7+*

*Size: 22×22*

*ISBN: 9644327152*

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▣ *English text is available.*

▣ *Copyright was sold in  
Pakistan, Turkmanestain ,*

*China (Cotton Tree Publica-  
tion )Hong Kong, Saudi Ara-  
bia.*

▣ *Selected as one of the year  
best book by Munich Library  
in Germany, 2000.*

▣ *Reprinted in Iran in differ-  
ent times.*

### **Introduction:**

“A Rose on the Rug ”is a story about a Turkmen girl and the process of weaving a rug which she is weaving with all her sentiment and effort. Safora, the Turkmen lass, from the moment the pot’s flowers dried up, felt that her father suffered from depression and thus, to make her father happy, she decides to weave a rug decorated with rosebud design in spite of the opposition of her mother. The only problem is that there is no rose branch to use it as a model. Finally, the father brings a rose branch for Safora and the lass starts to weave the rug. Ultimately, Safora, with much toil during the nights and days, weaves a rug with flower design and gives it as a gift to his father to use as the prayer rug.

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The book is a short social story and another story of buds of wish and hope, suffering and grief, love and waiting and thousands of untold words that go along with blood drops from the hearts of anonymous carpet weavers of this land in the course of history that have flourished in various and amazing carpet designs. The subject of story is trying to achieve the serious goals of life. It is a social issue and manifests itself in the story outline.

In the framework and outline of the story, we are faced with a girl who overcomes many obstacles to achieve her objectives. She makes her best efforts and creates success and triumph out of the warp and woof.

The first character of the story is Safora. There are three other characters in the story that accompany her throughout the story’s ups and downs. The role of the mother is against Safora. She blocks her way and plays the adversary.

The other character is the father who supports the efforts of the girl and acknowledges her work.

The last character is her brother who barley affects the story and maybe he could be removed and the father could play his role.

The center of gravity of this story is the dialogues. The dialogues push the story forward. Page processing and descriptions are pale and perhaps the semantic capacity of the story cannot accommodate it. A social story that is rooted in effort and work, one must endeavor to achieve what one desires, one must gamble her life. The victory does not come by easily. But it is beautiful like a sunrise, it goes to the heart as the morning prayer, and like the sound of a rooster at dawn, forwards the call of awakening and triumph to your ear.

### **Sample of Page:**

Safora had made her mind. She had decided to weave a small rug; a prayer rug for her father with a flower design on its white background. When she told her father about her plan, he didn't say anything, just patted her head and smiled. Perhaps, like the mother, he didn't believe that anyone in Turkmen Sahara could design a prayer rug with a flower. Safora’s eyelids felt heavy. She kept bending over the carpet frame and wove ceaselessly until her back vertebrae become painful and her hands felt numb. She was concerned about the flower to wither, a flower whose petals had become flaccid by then and its weaving had become harder.



## *Majarahaye Mahi Talai*

### *(The Stories of Gold Fish) (5 Vols.)*

This collection contains 5 volumes and in any of its volumes, things happen to The Golden Fish and the fish that live along with it, and the Golden Fish kind of tries to achieve its ends and takes steps to that effect. The collection's titles and a synopsis of each story are as follows:

#### **1-Volume One: Water Means This**

The Golden Fish didn't know the meaning of water. It asks the Silver Fish to find the water. They encounter different fish on the way and ask about the water but all of them show surprise and ignorance about the water availability. Until they are caught by a fishermen. Since The fish were small, fishermen threw them into the water again. And thanks to that incident, The Golden Fish understands that water means this.

#### **2-Volume Two: We Should Get Help**

One of the fish was caught in the fishing net. The Golden Fish tried to take it out but it was unable to do so. It got help other fish. They went inside the net to make it heavy, and thus the fisherman would not be able to pull up the net.

#### **3-Volume Three: Maybe You'll Find It**

All fish in the sea were talking with fear about the newcomer great beast at sea. It was a baby whale that was going mad due to eating a toxic fish and had

dropped there badly sick. The Golden Fish found prescribe a species of weed which was antidote of the fish toxin and administered it to the baby whale. The baby whale overall conditions improved after treatment with the weed dose, and grateful of The Golden Fish and its friends returned to its parents.

#### **4-Volume Four: Everywhere Is Green and Blue**

The Golden Fish always liked to go to the beach to see how the others live out of the water. One day it was talking to its friend about this, when all of a sudden the sea waves rose and threw them out of the sea inside a hole in the Green Hill. The Silver Fish panicked and wept, but the Golden Fish felt happy since now it could watch everything out of the sea. After a while, a turtle living around there went to drink water from the hole and saw the fish over there and decided to help them. So, it returned them to the sea with the help of its friend, the crab. However, The Golden Fish insisted to stay there. After the turtle explained that when the residual water got evaporated they would die, The Golden Fish agreed to return to the sea.

#### **5-Volume Five: I Will Not Come with You**

One day The Golden Fish met a little black fish at its grandfather's home. Its father relayed its biography for The Golden Fish. The grandfather said that it was a brave and fearless fish that had been living in a small pond in the past, and since it did not like a monotonous life, it had decided to go to the sea in spite of greater risks. And thereafter, it had decided to go to the ocean. The Golden Fish was happy to hear the biography of the little black fish and accompanied it in a trip to the ocean.

*Author: Ibrahim Hassan Beigy*

*Illustrator: Majid Khademi*

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*Age : 7+*

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■ *English text is available.*

## Other Titles of Interest

### Other Titles of Interest:

#### **1-Aftabe Mehrabani (The Sun of Kindness),**

Novel, Ibrahim Hassan Beigy, Borhan Publication, 2011, P.32, Age

Group.7+, ISBN9789640802848. *This illustrated book is the first of the 14 volume series entitled Flower Basket. This book is biography of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) in the format of a childish story. The Prophet's life timeline is at the beginning.*

#### **2-Shish Tan va yek Tan(6 Fellows, One Clamor)**

,Novel, Ibrahim Hassan Beigy, Kanoon Publications, 1399/3th

Edt, P.36, Age.14+, ISBN9644322738. *This book is the story of a boy called Okonishi. He, along with his brothers, makes a trip to submit a marriage proposal for the daughter of the king. On the road, he stumbles upon a rabbit that has lost its hair as a result of an incident and its skin has turned red. Okonishi helps the rabbit to cure itself. When they arrive at king's palace, the king, by hearing the bravery of Okonishi, decides to give his daughter to him.*

#### **3-Door Sho, Koor Sho (Getaway, Blind up),**

Novel, Ibrahim Hassan Beigy, Madrasse Publications, 2015/2th Edt, P.88, Age.14+, ISBN 9789640808832. *This historical story is a glance at the events of Nasereddin Shah era, including: granting Iran's tobacco royalty to the aliens, and opposition of Seyed Jamaledin Asadabadi against this action, the establishment of a variety of Harems and Nasereddin Shah's orgies, the class warfare between the courtiers and other members of society, up to murder of Nasereddin Shah by Mirza Reza Kermani and his trial.*

#### **4-Nikootar az Tala((Better than Gold),**

Ibrahim Hassan Beigy, Madresse Publications, 2007/8th Edt, P.32, Age. 14+, ISBN 9644361113.

#### **5-Azhir-e Ghermez(Red Siren),**

Short Stories, Ibrahim Hassan Beigy, Payame Azadi. Publications, 1997/3<sup>rd</sup> Edt, P.64, Age.14+, ISBN 9643020509. *The subject of the present story is the Iran-Iraq war. The impact of war on an Iranian Christian family and while the family's son goes to the battlefield and they get affected by it, all accept Islam and all become Muslims.*

#### **6-Golestan dar Atash((Rosary in Fire),**

novel, Sooreye Mehr Publications, 2010/3<sup>rd</sup> Edt, P.112, Age.14+, ISBN 97689645067944. *Golestan dar Atash (Rosary in Fire) is a book in which a fictional narrative of the life of the martyr Mohammad Javad Bahonar, an Iranian figure, is described.*

#### **7-Morvarid-e Rey((Rey Pearl),**

Short Stories, Madresse Publications, 1997/7<sup>th</sup> Edt., P.36, Age.14+, ISBN 9643850854. *This book is based on the historical life of Saint Abdolazim, and via simple and fluent prose, narrates the campaigns of this religious character.*

#### **8-Mard-e Sevvom( Third Man),**

Short Stories, Amirkabir Publications, 2013/2<sup>nd</sup> Edit., P.112, Age.14+, ISBN 978964001262. *This book is the outcome of the author's travels and four-year of his life spent in one of the deprived provinces of Iran. The stories of this collection have all originated from the bitter reality of that era and are part of Iran's contemporary history.*

#### **9-Kooh va Godal ((Mountain and Well),**

Short Stories, Sooreye Mehr Publications, 1997/3<sup>rd</sup> Edit., P.120, Age.8+, ISBN 9644710371. *This collection includes fifteen short stories from the literature of different nations of the world. The Holy Mountain, is the first story of the collection; and in fact, it consists of the memoirs of the narrator from a trip to Japan and the visit of the Mount Fujiyama.*

#### **10-Moammaye Masih((The mystery of Christ),**

Short Stories, Madresse Publications, 1991/10<sup>th</sup> Edit., P.80, Age.14+, ISBN 978964436092. *This book is a short story collection in line with the topic of Imam Khomeini (leader of the Iranian revolution). The titles of stories include: Christ's Dilemma, Cactus, Nina, We Were Four Persons, and Pen of the Look. In Christ's Dilemma, a Christian person, called Masih Karpian, is captivated in the course of war. He gets martyred in captivity, in Ramadi Camp, for writing a transcription of Quran.*

### Translated Books:

1- "The Rosebud on the Rug was translated into English, Arabic, Turkish, Russian, Chinese, Turkmen, Azari, and Chinese.

2- " Muhammad" was translated into English, Arabic, German, Turkish, Uzbek, and Urdu.

3- " The Purple Years" was translated into Georgian.

4- The book The Saint" was translated into English.

5- " in Depth" was translated into English and Arabic.

6- " Before Prayer" was translated into Arabic and Azary.