



## BĀZĀR

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**BĀZĀR** “market (place),” Middle Persian *wāzār* (w’c’r), Armenian *vačar*, Sogdian *w’crn*, *w’cn* “street,” hence *bāzargān* (Arm. *vačarākan*) “merchant”; Sasanian inscription of Šāpūr I on the Ka’ba-ye Zardošt, Mid. Pers. (1. 35) *w’c’lpt* “master of the *bāzār*,” Parth. (1. 28) *w’šrpty*, Gk. (1. 66) *agoranomou*. The word is possibly to be derived from *\*uahā-čā/ārana-* “\*market” (cf. Pers. *bahā* “price”), from IE. *\*ues-* in OInd. *vasnām* “price, worth,” Latin *vēnum*, cf. French *vendre*, etc. See W. B. Henning, *Ein manichäisches Bet und Beichtbuch*, APAW, 1936, no. 10, p. 116 (= Selected Papers I, *Acta Iranica* 14, p. 530), s.v. *w’c’rg’n*; I. Gershevitch, *A Grammar of Manichean Sogdian*, Oxford, 1954, par. 399 (and elsewhere); Bailey, *Dictionary*, p. 274 s.v. *bahoysana-* “market” (the Khotanese form appears to be from *\*uāhā-ūazana-*); A. Maricq, “*Res Gestae Divi Saporis*,” *Syria* 35, 1958, p. 331 (repr. in *Classica et Orientalia*, Paris, p. 73); Mayrhofer, *Dictionary III*, p. 127.

*Bāzār* has three basic meanings: 1. a market day, usually once a week, when farmers bring their wares to the market to sell; 2. a fair held at specific times; and 3. the physical establishments, the shops, characterized by specific morphology and architectural design.

i. *General.*

ii. *Organization and function.*

iii. *Socioeconomic and political role of the *bāzār*.*



iv. *The bāzārs in Afīghanisian.*

v. *Temporary bāzārs in Iran and Afghanistan.*