Decentration Techniques in Iranian Folktales

   The present study seeks the manifestations of decentration devices in Persian folktales. As Piaget asserts decentration is a central attribute of children's mental deep-structure, and as Khosronejad has suggested, decentration is manifested through some devices in children's literature. This study is intended to make a new contribution to the independency of children's literature. Following the theory of innocence and experience, 30 of Enjavi Shirazi's Folktales are studied through qualitative deductive and inductive content analysis. The findings revealed that from among the devices of innocence and experience, *overstating, happy ending* and *gap* proved to be present in all folktales. *Open shot* and *close shot* however had no manifestations in the studied samples. The findings also revealed 13 new manifestations of decentration: A single scene from two different perspectives, simultaneous scenes, open shot and close shot, sequence of happenings, flashbacks, unexpected event, dialogue, labelling (paradoxical), framed tales and metamorphoses chain of events, being episodic.

   Keywords: Decentration, Centration, Folktale, Piaget, Khosronejad