
Christine Allison
This article reflects the complexities and challenges of fieldwork experience amongst Yezidis in Iraq, whose faith is undergoing major changes. In the village and tribal environment of the past, traditional Yezidism was transmitted orally and its traditions were profoundly influenced by processes of non-literate composition, teaching and learning, and by the practical needs of the community. Yezidi religious experts have always been few and are now fewer, due to ‘TV culture’ which undermines folklore in general. Moreover the transition to higher levels of literacy has produced an unqualified respect for the written source by comparison with the oral and consequent canon formation and ‘scripturalisation’. The general process of re-evaluation of the religion also comprises many attempts to modernise mythology to make it more ‘scientific’, to reject Islamic elements in the belief system and in texts, and to search for non-Islamic origins. These attempts to make Yezidism more acceptable to those with a ‘modern’ world-view (and also to outsiders) are bringing about a radical transformation.
AUTEURS

CHRISTINE ALLISON

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