Persian Prose's Tendency Towards Arabic in Iranian and Islamic Medical Texts

Mohsen Baghbani [1]

[1] The Faculty of Persian literature and language, Allameh Tabatabaee University, Tehran, IR Iran

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ABSTRACT

Background: This article tries to determine some cases of Arabicism in medical texts, through citing evidence from some Persian medical texts and also tries to show their significant role in the process of correction, translation, and the revision of the ancient medical texts and its ensuing research and writing of new works based on the old ones. The importance of Arabicism in medical text is that all of the ancient, important medical works written in Persian used the Arabic resources concerning this arena and in some cases, these works have been of complete "translation" of a text or a mixture of translation, interpretation of several Arabic texts.

Objectives: Arabicism of Persian texts which can be investigated at the levels of words and phrases, and the writing style and register and the overall structure of text has led to the complexity, ambiguity, and even the vagueness in parts of these works. Hence, to understand these texts properly which is a prerequisite for any correction, research, and writing, there should be paid enough attention to the medical Persian prose' tendency towards the Arabic language.

Materials and Methods: This study is library-based in which reference books of traditional medicine are investigated and categorized and the explanation of the items is done just by using the resources. By referring to the samples, the extracted features through their analysis we can determine the extent of Persian texts' use of the Arabian writing style and words. Then, in addition to providing some evidence so as to clarify the issue, it is possible to propose methods for interpreting and using these texts.

Results: In the early centuries, the tendency to write in an Arabic style has been less and the use of Arabic terminology and words has been less frequent. In the works of this period, some writers have used "Akhish" and "Mayeh" etc. even instead of expressions such "Rokne" and "khelt" etc. But in recent centuries, most doctors have resisted this and left their use. As a result, Arabicism has been prevalent in the Persian medical texts within this period.

Conclusion: shedding light on the angles of the Persian's tendency towards the Arabian words, combinations and writing style is an approach to removing ambiguities regarding these texts and making precise documentaries out of them when correcting them, which should be done soon or late. Undoubtedly, the precise correction of these texts based on the consideration of their language features can smooth the way for writing the new medical books in modern Persian language and as such it will cause the Iranian medicine to be flourished and thrived.

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* *Corresponding author:* Mohsen Baghbani, Allameh Tabatabaee University, Tehran, IR Iran, Tel: +989380513633, *E-mail:* baghbani.mohsen@gmail.com

▸*Implication for health policy/practice/research/medical education:*
Presenting techniques to reduce the complexity in writing of research based on ancient medical text.

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