

# Role of Seljuk Turks in Evolution of Arabic and Persian Languages

Zahra Yazdani, Muhammad Jafari\*, Fariborz Hussienjanzadeh

Department of Arabic Literature, Kashmar Branch, Islamic Azad University, Kashmar, Iran

## Abstract

During the reign of the Seljuk's of Iran and Rome and other parts of the Muslim world, a very important and crucial period of history, literature and language were Farsi and Arabic. Now, both Persian and Arabic in the last century, have undergone many changes. Both had reached their heyday and the borders of perfection and development. Because of importance of these languages in science and literature, Seljuk kings, rulers, and secretaries became bilingual and trilingual. The result of this attention and effort, providing prosperity field of Arabic and Persian language and literature, and the emergence of poets and great writers and author of several books in various fields, in Persian and Arabic in maintaining these two languages the next century, as well as mixing and the influence their influence on each other. This paper aims to provide a comparative analysis of the influence and impact of Arabic and Persian on each other, as well as their mixture and evolution during the Seljuk era.

**Key words:** Seljuk Turks, Persian, Arabic, Evolution, Language

## INTRODUCTION

Persian and Arabic had always influenced each other. Before Islam, Persian had higher influence on Arabic. In the Islamic era, because it was the language of the Koran and considered by many as a sacred languages, the Arabic language surpassed many languages. Many indigenous languages had gradually disappeared because of this superiority. Waiting relatively in silence for decades, the Persian language could show itself in the later phases of Islamic word. Even, Persian showed its ability against Arabic and introduced thousands of new words into the Arabic language. This kind of impact and influence, the richness and variety of languages and spread them out. Various governments that ruled the Islamic empire ruled, in turn, had a great role in the interaction between language and impressions.

It can be pointed to the Seljuk's, the Seljuk's or "Salajegheh", also called dynasty left the race in fifth and sixth centuries

AH (eleventh and twelfth), large parts of West Asia, including Iran today, was the rule. They help Iranian scholar bilingual ministers, created a huge empire that flourished in the Muslim world civilization, science and literature; especially the evolution and dynamics of the two languages were Arabic and Farsi (Boyle, 1389: 305-306; Ibn Asir 1388: 5720).

Starting with the rule of the Seljuk's, boom and extensive Persian and Arabic were peaked languages and literature, as well as influence each other. The period saw the emergence of dozens of prominent literary and scientific figures, which are also rich literary heritage and historical and religious prose and verse, were both Persian and Arabic.<sup>1-10</sup>

Most of the Seljuk rulers and ministers of science and literature, like Morpheus, the promoters were scholars and scientists. Big cities, was the gathering place for poets and writers meeting (Boyle, 1389: 305-306). "Nizamiyah" where the "Khawjeh Nizam"<sup>(1)</sup> established in the release of Iranian and Persian culture and literature and influence of the Arabic language and the influence it had an important role (ibid: 322-323).

Although Persian and Arabic and mix evolution and its impact on our two books and many articles have been written, but because of the importance of the issue and the extent of it still raised many new issues that need to be

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**Corresponding Author:** Muhammad Jafari, Department of Arabic Literature, Kashmar Branch, Islamic Azad University, Kashmar, Iran.  
E-mail: Muhammad.Jafari@gmail.com

researched them. One of the most important books written on this topic, Stylistic poet of Malek Al Shoara Bahar is the beginning of the Persian language and the influence of the Arabic language to the modern age with scientific criticism authored books in every age, has researched and thorough inquiry. Dr. Azarnoosh Azartash challenges the important scientific books in Persian and Arabic in this area as it is written in the first century. Since the beginning of Persian and Arabic and is affected by the two spoke to each other.

### The Persian and Arabic in the period before the Seljuk

#### *Influence of the Arabic language on Persian*

During the pre-Islamic Iran, Hireh was the subject of Iran, Iranians, and Arabs Hireh as a bulwark against the abuses of the Roman used. Political and cultural relations between them, causing them great influence of Iran and the Persian language and the process of entering words in Arabic, Farsi, was launched.

Here there are some words of Arabic influence, in different fields, that we mention:

- In the military field, two head: Shaba in mean royal falcon (Azarnoosh: 1373: 158)
- In the industrial and commercial areas; battle in mean cup (Ibid: 158- 159 and 168)
- The development and prosperity; Durban in mean doorkeeper (ibid: 150-153)
- In the field of music; barbat in mean harp (ibid: 159-160)

As mentioned above, by expanding the boundaries of Islam, the Arabic language as the language of religion and the Koran, overtook other languages. Persian language after the initial decline in the first and second centuries Hijri, gradually the relative autonomy of Iranian rulers, was opened.<sup>11-18</sup>

During this period, despite the influence of Arabic a great influence on it. Because of this effect, new scientific and cultural needs of the Arabic language in terms of the richness of Persian language and culture, full of kind words and would need to fix it. Thus, the process of entering the Persian words in Arabic was started. Scientist's linguistics, about arrival of Persian words in Arabic is estimated at about three thousand word (ibid: 201). Persian, Arabic influence on the way the scholars of Arabic language and forced to maintain authenticity in preventing corruption and the tone of it, the syntax to create, so to speak Arabic is regulated. They even terms into Arabic language, as well as changes and have brought it into Arabic. Like:

A: Convert the letter

1.: convert the letter "G" to "j"  
Gorz → àJorz

2. convert the letter "h" to "j"

Muzeà → Muzaj

3. convert the letter "p" to "f"

Paloodeà → Faloozaj (taha: 1374: 73-75).

However, all efforts are to preserve the Arabic language, because of the breadth and richness of Persian, Arabic, could not escape the effects of severe and mix it in. The extent and richness of Persian language and its impact so far gone that even the children speak, they know the language have also been seen. Many neighborhoods and villages were called Persian or Farsi evidence gathered, "A" were summed. Like: "Talhatan" attribute to "talhe" and "Vazar" arabicized "bazaar": (ibid: 76-77).

Iranian celebrations and festivals could be a great effectiveness on Arabic language and literature. Even in Arabic literature, often called "Norouzian and Mehrjaniyat" is used. (Ibid: 203)

Flower in the Arabic literary purposes, such as praise, sonnet, ode, syllables, and so is the wine. As well as many sentences in Arabic prose and books described Here Motanabbi poem written about the New Year is summarized as: (Motanabbi, 1986: 219-220)

Our Nowruz will come for you and to anyone who wants to keep the light enters the New Year fireworks. Forums we live in joy and happiness on the first Easter morning which saw the birth of spring. Corp commemorated this day as the rest of the days of the great day of envy.

Although Persian poems were written originally in Arabic poetic rhythms but then a new poem in Persian rhythms arose that was more consistent with the Iranian culture and taste.

The weights were Masnavi, quatrain (two-bit), Mordaf, Malma (Taha: 213). Some writers, such as Abdul Wahab Azzam, according to several Arabic poetries from October Allahy and Abolatahiyh Masnavi, Rumi is one of the rhythms of Arabic poetry, but to deny this claim, it should have said that first, the Iranian poet origin. Secondly, in the first Abbasid period, the peak of cultural and literary and political influence Iranian lived (Kafafi, 1972: 276). Under the influence of Iranian natural taste Masnavi live stream. Azzam to confirm your comment, you must provide a sample of the poetry of Rumi or ignorant.<sup>19-24</sup>

"Malma" another new song format that significantly influence and fusion of Persian and Arabic. In this type of poetry, a verse or a verse or two or more bits or bits comes Persian or Arabic are other verses. Sometimes it comes

back again and after the first Persian Arabic (ibid: 215). The emergence of poets who composed poetry style, also called bilingual in the Seljuk period was countless numbers of them. The name of most them and other's poets in two languages, comes in the books. For example: lobabolbab for unfit and tarikh ebn bibi.

Arabic language during different times; always accepted from Persian effectiveness. So that many researchers believe that poetry is also influenced by the sea long paragraph Arabic Persian Arabic poetry that emerges later (examiner, Hajizadeh: 157-158).

### Persian Influences from Arabic

As mentioned, the start of Islam in Iran, Persian, Arabic language was influenced by and influence. The authors of the instruments of grace, in the use of the Arabic language in their writings, the other is about getting ahead. So, Arabic words that with the passage of time more in Farsi.

Malek Al Ahoara (name), writer, linguist and scholar of contemporary style of the book, Persian prose from the perspective of the history and influence of the Arabic language are divided into six periods:

- (A) Samani period (300 to 450 Hijri Ghamari)
- (B) The 1 Seljuk and Ghaznavi periods (450 to 550 450 Hijri Ghamari)
- (C) The Seljuk period and Kharazmshahian, technical prose (550 to 600 450 Hijri Ghamari)
- (D) Periods Iraqi style, prose, industrial (600 to 1200 450 Hijri Ghamari)
- (E) Back literary period (1200 to 1300 450 Hijri Ghamari)
- (F) simple programming period (1300 Hijri Ghamari until today)

This division, based on significant differences that emerged in the prose style of each period. Here are the two Persian prose styles, before the Seljuk and Seljuk eras will be discussed:

### Pre-Seljuk Period

The most important features of this historical period are as follows:

1. Samani period, during Persian prose is simple and short and Industry and the message is Arabic and Persian words than words. The fourth century AD, the beginning of the earliest manifestations of Persian literature is read and written Persian prose Shahnameh of Abu Mansur is in the course Introduction (Nafisi, 1363: 27- 28). Due to imitate the literary side, to avoid the artificiality of all works chosen prose is simple and devoid of any (Safa, 1369: 637).  
Examples of this kind of prose on Bal-Amy and introduction of Mansour's Shahnameh.

2. The first Seljuk period and Ghaznavi, in this period Arabic prose of Persian influence, including long and Arabic words were growing.

Beyhaqi history and Siyasatname and a Qaboosnameh sample letter. During this period, Persian literature to dramatically boost the real cause of it, according to the task of Persian Language and Literature was Samani State, was consolidated basis Samani literature in the period of independence, friendship and enthusiasm reached its peak. While Ghaznavi also to consolidate the foundations of his government and support the Iranian people's attention to poetry and Persian literature (Nafisi: 32). On the other hand, great poets and writers appeared in Arabic found that attention and the Arabic literature were flourishing. Ministers were elected because the editors had to speak Arabic. They have an important role in encouraging poets and writers like Arabic (Safa: 236- 237).<sup>24-30</sup>

Here for a better understanding of the features on Beyhaghi literature was written in the late period of Qaznavi and early Seljuk era, notes that:

1. The use of Quranic verses and Hadi and Arabic terms: "And if paganishes hates "in mean "va lo kareha almoshrekoon"(Beyhaghi: 1348:5)
2. Persian verbs, comes first same as Arabic style: "berandam ta dargah" in mean "to ride to doorway" (ibid: 30)
3. The use of words and phrases of Persian and like so many of them are used today: "Gezafegooe" in mean "to exaggerate"

Malek al shoaraye Bahar considering the stylistic influence of the Arabic words ghBeyhaghi and symptoms Menon knows (bahar 55). But because these words are rarely found on Beyhaghi (approximately does not exceed five words), it cannot be considered a feature Beyhaghi prose. But it can be a sign of the beginning of the influence of the Arabic language into account. According to a recent writer, the other features and symptoms of the influence of the Arabic language and the use of rhyme is the absolute object. (Ibid: 9) This is one of the one or two cases, cannot be seen on Beyhaghi. Therefore, it cannot be considered part of the features of this Work.

Other books of prose can be a Qaboos pointed out, the effect Beyhaghi Arabic word is used less, the wording and structure rarely influenced by Arabic.

The most famous work in the early Saljuqnamh Seljuk era is written, it is smooth and brevity of the word, flowing prose like Samani period and the use of irony and metaphors and proverbs, Beyhaghi date style is close, the way Arabic is less influenced. Here are some of the features we mentioned Policy:

- A) composition and continuous use of verbs in the old way, in this way, the “I” comes on last objects like: khandani”” (Nezamolmolk: 2535shahanshahi: 31).
- B) The use of new words by combining Persian and Arabic, such as: “del mashghuli” in mean “preoccupied heart” (ibid: 32)
- (C) The use of irony and, like the Persian: “to eat beard and salt” (ibid: 40)

During the Seljuk and Kharazmshahyan balance and rhyme and simple and innovative industries in prose is abundant. An example of that can be Hamidi, border officials and Kalila wa Dimna, and a Chaharmqaleh noted. (bahar 22).

The Book “Chahar Maghaleh “ (in English: four articles), is a perfect example of the style of this period shows. The introduction, written heavy style, but its text, flowing style Arabic word used is less. (ibid: 105)

### Some features of Chahar Maghaleh

1. Matching adjectives and match adjectives and characteristics of the Arabic language and such a rule is not customary in Persian, Arabic prose began in the sixth century to imitate the Persian language has been inserted. (Ibid: 56).  
Khalifey Azim” in mean “caliph great” (ibid: 110)
2. The use of the plural Persian to Arabic: “Khandan” (ibid:215) and “Torkan” (ibid: 274)
3. Use new words and combinations Persian: “del Angeez” “pleasing the heart” (ibid: 139)
4. dedicated to his character, to highlight the features of the old Persian  
”Shahanshah” (ibid: 110)

Kelile wa Demneh, which also is the prose of this period, strongly influenced by the Arabic language and the style is almost equal to four articles.

### The Emergence of Persian Poetry by Arabic Language Schools

Due to geographical diversity and dispersal of pets, and the influence of the Arabic language, three schools of poetry in the Seljuk era arose as follows:

#### School of Khorasan poets

Poets of this school, and the first to revive the style of the era of Ghaznavi Samani and brought it to perfection. Naser Khosrow <sup>(2)</sup> and Gatraan Tabrizi <sup>(3)</sup> are the poets of this technology. In the second half of the sixth century, some of the poems of poets simple, flowing close to the slang word, the poem was composed, which in Arabic Material. Arabic words in the Commons because his words were too much to do. (Teacher race, 1384: 60-70) Anvari <sup>(4)</sup>

#### School of Azerbaijani poets

Concurrent with the establishment of the school of Khorasan and style with the establishment of the Iraqi school in northwestern Iran, a group of poets created a new genre that became famous Azerbaijani style. (Nafisi: 314), and a fusion of Turkish and Arabic poetry in the style there was a new poem. The Persian-speaking poets of Azerbaijan in this century and the brightest period of Persian literature emerged in Azerbaijan created. (Secretary of race: 60-70) Khaghani Shervani and poet Nizami Ganjavi as the light.

#### Iraqi school

This style of poets Rey, Isfahan and Hamedan and surrounding towns refers. Because Ghzan Khorasan the attack, after Iran was drawn towards the center of poetry and literature. Poetry soft and familiar, but less than the original Persian words used. UnlikeKhorasani style is intellectually. (Aftalty, 1390: 318). The most important of feature this style, sonnets and poems of the Sufi. This style of verbal and spiritual poets’ industry had much to do and descriptions Naturalism (false), respectively. (Nafisi, 1363: 75) poets of this style can be of two well-known Iranian poets and mystic, Rumi, Attar and named.

### The combination Persian with Arabic

#### The existence of scientific and literary schools

In the fourth century of involvement with the Arabic language, which had been somewhat protected. Rarely seen in the works of Persian and Arabic words, but from the fifth century onwards, gradually, into Persian, Arabic words back and with the passage of time and changing governments, circle the words increased. The main reason for this was the growing influence of Islam, its official language, Arabic, respectively. Another important reason, the development of a military school and it was a lot of books and materials in Arabic that the spread of the Arabic language more in return. Hence many writers and poets who rose back to school, to learn Arabic language and literature and its influence in the formulation of their works accepted.

#### The development of books in Arabic

During the early centuries of Islam, especially during the Abbasid Translation Movement flourished, many books from Greek, Pahlavi, Syriac, India and translated into Arabic so that the entry of new expressions and words in Arabic and Ghana, and its fertility return. The rich scientific and literary Arabic language is powerful and influential; paving the way for the influence of other languages, especially in Persian opened the flood words and expressions into the language (Tabaneh, 1369: 125-126/Mostafa, 1937: 33).

Since most of the texts were translated into Arabic and Persian as many translators as well as Iranian, Persian

and Arabic influence this process and the impact that had started early Abbasid, Seljuk late Abbasid period, the reaches its peak.

Salajegheh Roman influence in the development of Persian and Arabic

Salajegheh Roman foundations of the regime established in Asia Minor created a powerful state. In such a way that it works in the area lasted until centuries later. Iran and Asia Minor when they then dominated the literary and poets too have support. So, that should be the course for the development of Arabic and Persian language and literature courses on the matter, he said. Religious practice and many of the books of human knowledge, science and even religious and mystical works were written in the languages of the region.

Iranian poets and writers due to travel to the region, especially after the Mongol invasion of Iran. (Shafagh, 1369: 247) the Persian language along with Arabic, the language of interpretation and explanation of religious texts was considered. The intensity of each effect is accepted, we refer here to some of these effects:

- A) The Persian influence of Arabic in the Seljuk era Rome Persian language is in this era, at the time of the Seljuk Rome, as was increasingly influenced by the Arabic language. Words, words, phrases, proverbs, poems in Arabic and quranic verses, entered the Persian language was boundless. So, that sometimes in a row Persian and Arabic words is far greater than the number of words of Persian. For example, an instance of history IBNBB Persian language is written now.
- B) Bilingual poets  
Although the Seljuk court of Rome, rituals, traditions and culture of their environment was Iranian and Persian kings who were familiar with the Persian language and literature and poetry written in Persian. (Khosroshahi, 1350: 55-56) But many poets who composed poetry are in Persian and Arabic. This means that the influence of Persian from Arabic to Persian poets' bilingual lyrics go, it can be seen. So many poets, a few bits of poetry in Arabic ode composed and sometimes in the middle of the Arabic verses were brought. Arabic word used in the verse is also very high. For example, the first two bits ode Kai Arsalan Bin Qlj, as the Arabic influenced: (Ibn Bibi, No: 91- 92 Many examples of this kind of poetry, which is unique to government figures, in the old as the history of Ibn Bibi Ibn OOfy Alalbab there and pitch.
- C) Wrote books in Persian and Arabic

Peruvian literature and culture with politics, friendship, Seljuks, Konya gradually from grace and art center and

many books written in Persian in the area or other areas of the country presented to the Seljuk dynasty. This represents the kings of Persian Language and Literature was given. The oldest book in Persian, written in Asia Minor, sleep a Habish Taffisi <sup>(5)</sup> is to Qlj Arsalan (551-588) was compiled. In the year 570 AH Nizami Ganjavi <sup>(6)</sup>, Asrar tank to arzanjan governor, presented. Sheikh Shahab al-Din Suhrawardi <sup>(7)</sup>, the Avaref Almaref Encyclopedia, Parnonamh treatise called express spiritual worldviews presented to the king's brother. Najmeddin Razi <sup>(8)</sup> has written two books called the kings of Asia Minor. Gallery <sup>(9)</sup> Alsdvr easily book and verse about the history Salajegheh Alsoor that is, Ezz al-Din Kay presented (Khosroshahi, 1350, No. 19 - 21). Leading scholars in science, vocabulary, interpretation and Arabic literature emerged that the prosperity and development of the Arabic language. These include; A. field <sup>(10)</sup>, the author Alamsal Majma and Alsamy per Alsamy, AbuAbdollah Alzoozany <sup>(11)</sup>, the Almasadr, Abu Mahmoud Bin Omar Alzamhashry <sup>(12)</sup>, a commentary on al Projectors can be named.

Persian, the official language and Arabic, the language of religion in India, Transoxiana, Iran and Asia Minor

In fact, when Sultan Mahmoud of Ghaznavi, conquered India, set for release in Farsi and Persian outside Iran's borders open and communicative language teaching and develop only gradually return (Raheen, 1388: 274). Arabic language and literature as well as religious language, was considered. Poems left by the kings and princes of Ghazni, in Farsi, Arabic, revealed widespread prosperity and at the same time these two languages (Oofy: 24- 26), which in subsequent centuries, and the government continues. Khanian or Al or Al khan dynasty in Transoxania also Afrasiab had to leave the race, the Persian poets like he has countless court. (Nafisi: 75)

Seljuk Sultan Malek Shah Seljuk Anatolia since the region had been gradually weakening the central government Seljuks large, independent, and able to maintain his rule for decades. They also like the Great Seljuks, were given paperwork to the Iranians. This is in addition to several factors, underlying the influence and spread of Persian language and literature in the country and the official language was Persian language. Calls on cities and the administrative and teaching writing and writing and was a poet in Persian. Although the religious language and the AbbasidCaliphate in Baghdad in Arabic. But more important was the Persian language as an official language. Seljuk Anatolia grew up as kings and culture of the school and most Iranian people and officials and ministers spoke and wrote in Persian and composed poetry (Riahi, 1390: 23).

If Iranian poetry of the names of the kings and the kings of the Roman and Persian language spoken in Transoxiana and Asia Minor, the document has a very strong influence on a lot of Persian language and culture on a large part of the world that day. So, that if the situation went the same way, today, in Persian, the official language of Turkey, the countries of Transoxiana, India and many other countries and perhaps the entire world.

## CONCLUSION

By studying evenings and historical periods, implicitly control the transformation and evolution are both Farsi and Arabic. Immixture intensified with the passage of time, until the Seljuk era of integrity and reached relative maturity and development. This durable and survive the next two evenings languages helps. Collaborating both Persian and Arabic and step-by-step through the ages and the evolution of the language, an important issue both in historical linguistics that the evolution of language and why it is discussed. Seljuk era more than ever in the presence of the bilingual poet and thinker, especially ministers and secretaries and secretaries of the principal organs of the state are, we are. Their interest in Persian and Arabic, and keep it alive, in the midst of courtiers and kings have had the effect of key and commendable. Trends and the need to Persian and Arabic as the language of administration and government as the language of religion, the key to interact with each other are the two languages. However, due to accept the Persian language as the official language and Arabic as the language of religion by the Turkish kings, to maintain their rule and reign. Because of the way, the regulations of the country you come from the Persians and the nature of religion was the government to government basis with the cultural riches of the Persian to maintain. All these factors play a major role in the prosperity of the two languages. Naturally many poets and writers to express the grace and the ability to say or writing poetry in both languages vied with each other. The ground for further mixing the two languages is in the Browse affect and provides each other.<sup>31-32</sup>

## CONCLUSION

1. Abu Ali Hassan, son of Ali, the son of Isaac Nezam-al-molk Toosi (408- 485/1018- 1092 AD), and their powerful Seljuk minister at the time the Seljuk reached the peak strength. He was twenty-nine years of internal and external policies of both the Seljuk addition to the affairs of the country and resolving social and ethical problems and other problems of the country, to build schools went on as he is known in military schools.

The schools were later emulated by universities. Most importantly, Nezamieh Baghdad, Moosel, Neyshaboor, Balkh, Harat, Marv, Amoll, Gorgan, Shiraz, Basreh, and Isfahan (Nafisi/66).

2. Nasser Khosrow (394-481H.q) is the largest Poets Persian, Iran Weber's wise for both Ismailia sect seen on most of their time master. He has used the Quran to prove his beliefs. (Zarrinkoob/278). (shafagh/138). (Bahar/647)/(Nafisi/58)
3. Azodi ghatran Tabrizi Iranian poet Hakim Al eleventh century, was born in Tabriz Shadabad. While tar native language Pahlavi, wrote poetry in Persian Dari good. Rudaki's poetry style tar-like style, Farokhi and element. Despite the desire to craft a poem, by gentleness and emotional word and the first one who has observed in Azerbaijan in Farsi, Dari poetry has been said and the leader of the Azerbaijani poets.(Zarrinkoob 272). (shafagh/143) (Oofy/401)
4. Abiwerd Anwari, Mohammad son of Mohammad, known as Hojat al khalgh, poets and scientists Seljuk era of the 6<sup>th</sup> century AH. Anvari ode house master of Persian poetry and music was decorated with calligraphy. (shafagh/169) (Aftalty 317). (Oofy 0.334)
5. Hobaysh Tafisi, A. Hobaysh ibn Ibrahim ibn Muhammad, scholar, physician and author of the Persian scholar and sixth century and diverse subjects, has authored books in Persian and Arabic. He dedicated Qilich Arslan ibn Mas'ud, the Salajegheh Rome, contemporary, and some writings that. (Mehdi Mohaghegh, "Persian words in the Book Calendar Aladuyeh Habish bin Ibrahim Tbilisi", vol. 1, S828) and (Ali ashraf Sadeghi, "Kefayat Al teb Habish Tafilisi Persian words in addition to his Taqhvimaladavveh words", vol. 1, S13-29)
6. Nizami (Ganjavi) Jamaledin Abu Mohammad Ilyas bin Yusuf ibn Zaki (535-612) Poet and raconteur sixth century, the leader of the storytelling elements of Persian poetry and a professor of Persian literature and language known. His allegorical poem to the Supreme evolution was choose the right words and invented words and meanings and new themes and imagery and metaphors air, is unique. Arabic terminology and vocabulary of compounds abundant and many fundamentals principles of wisdom, mysticism and science is rational to have. (J. Matin, poetry military thinkers, Barry, 1370, p. 453)/(Aftalty/45)/(Zarrinkoob/315). (Nafisi/104). (Oofy/529).
7. Yahya ibn Habash ibn Futuh Amyrk Shahabuddin Suhrawardi, known as Sheikh Shahabuddin Sheikh Illumination and the victim (549-587 AH/1154-1191 AD) was a prominent Iranian philosopher. Suhrawardi who created enlightenment philosophical school after his death, have been extended. He has his own theory

in the late sixth and early seventh century Aflatoonian leader of the Muslim world have called.

[Http://ketabnak.Persons.com](http://ketabnak.Persons.com)

8. Najmeddin Razi Abdullah Bin Mohammed Bin Al-razy was Poet and raconteur with more Najmeddin- Najmeddin also known as nannies or Najm Razi and considered influential figures in the history of Sufism in Iran and the Muslim world. The most important book called Najm Razi Mersadal ebad in the first half of seventh century, when the Mongol invasions is written. This work is so important and far-reaching Najm Razi mystics such as Rumi and Hafiz, who after all are in some way affected by it. (Riahi, Mohammad Amin, Najm Razi. Mersadal ebad. Print 12, p. 5)
9. Ravandi, Omar bin Ali bin Suleiman Abu Bakr ibn Muhammad ibn Ahmad Najm al-Din Hussein bin hemmat was born in the sixth century Ravand Khashan from 577 in the court of the Seljuk dynasty. Ravandi after the extinction of the Great Seljuks of Asia Minor and the court of King Kai Bin Hamadan way Arsalan went Ghilich-. Gallery dominated the prose and poetry, and his poems, including Qsaydsh Alsrvr is a verse in the book Rahh Alsodoor. He was great to celebrate the conquest of Antioch by Kai Ben Qlj A. In 599 he was sent to Rahh Alsodoor book. (Safa, literature in Iran, vol. 2, pp. 10-9)
10. A. Shaikh Ahmed bin Mohammed field Neyshabouri popular literature, linguist, scholar of Persian poet and writer fifth and sixth centuries H.q.bvdhast. He was fluent in both Persian and Arabic. Omar Frroukh, Encyclopedia of Arabic literature, Vol. 3, under "field"
11. Abu Hussein bin Ahmad Zozany in vocabulary and syntax, the big-Rbyt and its leader is (d 486 AH), his "interpreter Quran", "description of al-Sabie Pendants" "outstanding description of the way bin Abdul"; "outstanding description of Libyd» <http://www.rasekhood.net>
12. Zamakhshary, Allama Abu Mahmoud ibn Umar ibn Muhammad al-Khwarizmi (467 AD -538 AD) Iranian name and tradition of interpretation of the Khorezm Zamakhshari. He works Projectors Remote facts of the oldest and most comprehensive probe Al-tanzyl and 'Uyun AlAqavyl funds on interpretations of the Koran that interpretation Kashaf known. The numerous works: AlAnMoozaj in form; Moghadam alAdab and AsasalBalagh in word, Ajb Aljb Fi al Amiyeh description, Tavaq al Zahb, in sermons and Khattab, the Court, in poetry, treatises, allegory, Alfarayez fi science Alfarayez, RousalMasayl, jurisprudence, RabyalAbrar, Savaer alAmsal in literature, as "AbyatalKetab" Siboooyeh; description of problems "Almofasal" Zalhalnashd, Alqestas, in presentations, Almajaz

and AlEstareh, Alrava similar names; Almostaqsa in Arabic, MojamalHodood, Almofrad and Almotlf in Almqamat way. (Share Iranian Quran, Baha Aldin Khoramshahi Sale, pp. 15, 16 and 17) (Interpreting and commentators. Ayatollah Mohammad Hadi Marefat, vol. 2, p. 308.) (Interpretation Kashaf translation Massoud Ansari, Introduction, pp. 10 and 14)

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