

recognized (ibid: 149). During this period a great attention have been put on construction methods. Later Jamshid, the symbol of the period of blessings, abundance, convenience and serendipity for Aryans, overcame the natural forces and enemies he made a lot of improvements in different aspects of peoples' life. This word, Jamshid, is composed of two words, "Jam and Shid" which means "gather together". Some blessings and whatsoever existed in this period involves making clay things and using it for

making cup and cruse, and emergence of hygiene and chronometry which was achieved by the Iranians wisdom.

The word "daruk", in the old Pahlavi language, is called "darug" in the neo-Pahlavi language. when it was entered into European languages, called "drug" in English, "drogue" in France and "droga" in Italy. Iran was the origin of the best and most superior species of herbal plants and medication had a great advance in Jamshid's age.

Conclusion

The current study attempted to shed light on some of the aspects of Iranian' discoveries in the ancient time from linguistic point of view. It attempted to mostly rely on Dr Joneidi' perspectives and interpretations of Ferdowsi's Shahname. It was

found that various kings symbolizes various aspects of Iranian adventures in Shahnameh from construction to medication, a great role in the history of world civilization.

EndNote

1. This text has been written by Shohreh Javadi on the basis of the researches and findings of Dr. Fereydoun Joneidi. Some of it with the title of "The East Sun" was issued by Nazar Research Center in 2012 and its report was published in Manzar science-fiction magazine. The other items is derived out of his views from Shahnameh Ferdowsi and other Iranian old texts which has been appointed in the text itself and references therein.
2. University professor in the field of linguistics and the Research of Shahnameh, Head of Neishabour Iranology Foundation.
3. The full text of this paper has been published in the Persian version of the same issue.

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the foundation of Ferdowsi's *Shahnameh* and the Iranian discourse the current study relies on the language as a rich source of information for understanding the history.

Semiotics in the Ferdowsi's *Shahnameh*

Shahnameh is the representative of Iranian enthusiasm, thought and nationality which involves several-thousand-years history of diligences, victories, defeat and struggle. It is like an old tree with the age of over one-thousand-years (Joneidi 2007:17). It reflects the history of Iran, as old as the period of Aryan people. The detailed linguistics and etymology study of *Shahnameh*, can reveals many secrets of the forming of the Aryans culture and civilization. In the old Persian texts such as 'Bon Dahesh' or 'stem of creation' as well as Avesta the religious texts of Zoroastrianism, it is written: 'the first land which Ahura Mazda created was Aryavich. A fertile land, with the shining sun, that became the cradle of the biggest civilization of mankind. Ferdowsi in *Shahnameh* adopts his characters from the real names in the historical period of Iran based on the reliable documents. He shed lights on the wonderful discoveries and innovations of Iranians in the ancient time that later was used by the European countries for centuries and as Joneidi (2012) mentions it is a great reason for Iranian people to be proud of their ancestors. The poems of *Shahnameh* are in fact an expression of the Iranian culture and rituals through semiotics stories. Kings and characters are the symbols of a historic era or event or phenomenon in Persia. He describes some characters even more powerful than a furious dragon.

In chapter 50 of *Zamyad Yasht*, in the battle between Azar and Aji and in "Avesta" it is mentioned that Iranvich had ten months of winter and two months of summer, the first land

that Ahura Mazda created. In opposite while Evil created the red Aji (dragon), which is the symbol of volcano's activity in Iranvich at that era (Joneidi, 2007). The volcano roars like a dragon with the flames of fire and smoke, flowing downhill and leaving just trails of destruction behind it. *Shahnameh* also tells the story of the discovery of fire, of which good and evil upraised:

As stones rubbed together, fire oozed out of them
With which the world was brightened
Rubbing the stones together produced first sparks of fire, with the appearance of which many problems were solved. With the advent of civilization, construction of houses and their borders Iranian people created the law (ibid: 72 & 73).

Measuring time and hour, and determining day and night and year became possible by the Iranians wisdom. the study of *Shahnameh* poems reveals that they could detect the new year. They also used some cups as a scale for measuring wheat, grain, pea, milk and wine.

The word "sa'at" in the Arabic language which means time is derived from "sat" with a Persian root, which is still used in the same way in the languages of Gilaki, Lori, Oshtorinan Lorestan, Jiroft, Kurds, Kurmanji, Azeri, Asia Minor, and Istanbul Turkish languages.

After the eras of Siamak and Faravak and cold winters, the era of Houshang was started. The name and word of Houshang refers to a person who constructs good houses. The first person who examined this word was Ferdinand Justi, a German linguist and orientalist, and translated it into "someone who builds good houses". This word is clearly the same as good house and since no one of the time suspected the names in *Shahnameh* and Avesta were not the names of people, he also gave such a translation of the word and took the first step for this word to be

Introduction

The study of the origin of many of sciences reveals the great role of Iranian scientists in their creation. Referring to Shahnameh, we are introduced with the great knowledge of Iranian people specially during the ruling of king Jamshid as well as king Houshang. In fact, Kumarth, Jamshid, Houshang, Fereydoun and other characters of Shahname have been the representatives of different eras of the Iranian history.

Based on the stories of Shahname and the other Iranian ancient texts the roots of many sciences and technologies had been explored in the past by the Iranians. Surprisingly and interestingly, some of the most important and valuable sciences have been developed by the women. The basic knowledge of construction, irrigation and farming, taming animals as well as weaving all

have been evolved by Iranian. The attempt for surviving in different climates made the Iranians the pioneer in many aspects of science such as ecology and climatology. and it must be noted that the Aryan Great god, Mehr or Mitra, is the symbol light and prototroph.

As an old belief, light conquers on dark, which had been expressed in the Zoroastrian religion and then, also, continued in the Islamic taught is an evidence for monotheism which stems from the belief on God. Mitra is a symbol of the all righteous and desirable attributes which fights with dishonesty and falsity and presents the light. She also correlates with plant, water and fire. In the land of monotheism and admiration of Mehr (kindness) and Anahita which are the companions of Ahouramazda (the great God of Zoroaster).

literature review

There have been several studies conducted by Dr. Fereydoun Joneidi such as “*The life and migration of the Aryans*” and “*the story of Iran on the basis of the Iranians discourse*”. He implies: “the recent archeological discoveries reveals a great the history of ancient civilizations such as Elam, Ashor and Babylon (Joneidi, 2007:25)

Some other sources, which directly and indirectly have been published in the relevant fields to the present subject, can allude the following list:

Persian medical words, By Mahmud Hesabi, Dictionary of Technology and engineering, By Keykhosrow Phirozbakhsh, Dictionary of Science and Technology, By Ali Mokhtarzadeh, Handwriting and Culture, By Zabih Behrooz, Glossary of Astronomy and commencements, By Mahmood TabaTabaee, Iranian Folklore, By Bajelan Farrokhy. There are also other publications such as The history of Engineering

in Iran, By Mahdi Farshd, Historical geography of ancient Iran, By Mahmood Javad Mashkoor, Historical geography of the eastern caliphate countries, The role of Iran in Islamic culture, By Ali Yasami, The women role in the ancient Iran, By Shirin Bayani, Iran, Base of the first Aryans, Calendar and history in Iran, By Zabih Behrooz, The precedent of the universe & earth science, The Epic Letter, Fereydoun joneidi, Iran’s share in the world’s civilization, By Hamid Nayyer, Management in the ancient Iran, By Gholamreza Javadi, Iran in Spain, By Shoja_Al_Din shafa.

Hypothesis

The study of Shahnameh can shed light on the Iranian great civilization and culture in the ancient time. Similar to Dr Fereidoun Joneidi, the linguist and the researcher of Shahnameh and scientist in the field of the ancient Iran culture, who has written significant works on

Iranian Leading in Human Sciences and Culture¹ from the Ferydoun Joneidi²'s point of view³

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Abstract

Iranian people have a great role in the creation and adventure of many technologies and sciences and the role of women scientists shouldn't be overlooked. Even the new generation might be unaware of the advanced knowledge of their ancestors and their great effect of the East and West. So it is not far from imagination that many of the people of other nations be unaware of the origins and history of many adventures and sciences that are used widely nowadays.

Shahnameh is very famous poem book that was written by Ferdowsi, the famous and prominent Iranian poet centuries ago. In this book and many other similar ancient texts, it is emphasized on the great role of Iranian people on the creation of knowledge about human health and medication. Hence it is obvious that Iranian have had a great role in the in the civilization of the world which shows their intelligence, acuteness and diligence.

Among the scholars who have had spent their valuable time for conducting research and shedding light on the history of Iran is Dr Joneidi. This article attempts to highlight some of his attempts. His attempts can surely has a positive effect on the Iranian and specially the new generation to be proud of their ancestors, heritage and may encourage them to make a greater effort to become pioneer again the contemporary world.

Keywords

Iranians' Knowledge, Culture, Heritage, ancient world