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nkr, as mentioned earlier the word nazar is in the form of NSR in Aramaic language. Moreover, due to belonging these two words to two different species of Indo-Iranian-European and African-Asian, therefore it is unlikely to have the same root. In some of the Persian linguistics, the word “negar” is considered the root of the word Arabic “nekar” means nimble, and the theory of its relation with “nazar” is a point that recently has been proposed.

The words nazar and nasar are the same semantically in Arabic languages, and are derived from the same root and means looking and support. Farahidi the author of *Al ayn*, the oldest Arabic dictionary, is from Iran and because of being Persian the origin of the words entered from Persian to Arabic is mentioned. Farahidi has not mentioned the Persian form of the word nazar, moreover the unique position of Quran as a muslim holy book, has made it the subject of wide research of muslim and non-muslim linguists.

The book of foreign words involved in Quran written by Arthur Jeffry, English linguist, is a major source of Quran lexicon, and has collected Persian, Turkish and ...of Quran. A research in this book indicates that according to Jeffry, the word nazar is not included in foreign words of Quran.

The two words manzar and manzareh are both Arabic, their plural is manazer and are the same semantically. A research in the oldest poem collections indicates that the word manzareh is used more than the word manzar and has been used as the meaning of Kooshk in Persian poems. In total, and according to what was said it seems that despite general similarities and even conceptual of the two words Arabic nazar and Persian negar, the word nazar is one of the original words of Arabic language, therefore is not moarrab and by entering it in to Persian language has found a wide usage in culture and especially Iranian architecture.

Endnote

1. The “Nazar” is an arabic word has been widely used after entering the persian language.

2. أَيْقُ لِعَيْنِ النَّاسِطِرِ الْمُتَوَبِّمِ وَفِيهِنَّ مَلَهَى لِلطَّيْفِ وَمَنْظَرٌ (TarjaniZadeh,2004)

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at the end of the word manzareh is part of the weight of the word and do not make any difference between the meaning of manzar and manzareh (Azarnoosh, 2016). The second opinion: "h" is the sign of diversity. Manzareh is a place noun but a place that multiplicity of doing the verb looking is considered in it such as school or farm that plays a multitude of studying and agriculture (Hosseini Tehrani, 2006). The third opinion: contrary to previous opinion "h" is the sign of unity (unit, one seed in number) and considers manzareh as a manzar (Azarnoosh, 2016).

Entering of the word nazar in to pre-Islam Persian language

Review on the oldest poem collections of Persian poets of Iran after Islam indicates that the word nazar in two forms of manzar and manzareh, have been used from the first years of composing Persian poems after Islam. Manzareh has been used before manzar in Persian language and firstly in Kasai Marvazi collection, the early Persian poet, that historically lived roughly coincides with Rudaki Samarqandi means Kooshk, has been used as home of the supreme floor,

home on the height, elevated part of the palace and the palace like a balcony without door (Dehkhoda, 1999), and as we know Kooshk has a long history in the tradition of architecture and gardening in Iran.

As mentioned before, according to Dozy's opinion in the book *zyly* on Arab Gvamys, manzareh in Arabic language means a large space that is located on the first floor and is the equivalent of French Belvedere, Moreover in lexicon of Al ayn means a place on top of the mountain that a guard stands on it and watch out enemies, and besides in the book of Al Monjed it means a land that is slightly higher, a building that is a little taller and the visitor stands on it and look around. Therefore, it seems that the word manzareh is borrowed from Arabic language for expressing the meaning of something that in Iranian architecture means Kooshk or perspective. Another point is that the word negar is the record of nikir in Pahlavi language. And it is worth to mention that the word nazar in pre and after-Islam Arabic language is recorded the same, but negar in Persian Pahlavi language is recorded different from Dari Farsi after-Islam.

Conclusion

The below summary is presented by comparison of the two words Arabic nazar and Persian negar with respect to linguistic and historical points and a research on source books in Persian and Arabic linguistic and Quran:

Negar is the Persian form of the word nikir. According to the history of the word nazar in Arab's poems that is in the corresponding period of Pahlavi in Iran, it should be noted that despite the formal and conceptual similarity between these two words, the word Arabic nazar must be

compared with the word nikir not with negar in Dari Persian that is common in Iranian language after-Islam. As mentioned in etymology of the word nazar in Sami languages, this word has a long presence in Sami languages. The history of the word nazar in ancient Aramaic language goes back to about 500 years before Christ that roughly coincides with the formation of the language of Achaemenid era in Iran. The record of the word negar in Aramaic language nekar and in Jewish Aramaic languages is in the form of

- 3- reflection, attention and thought
- 4- God's mercy and forgiveness
- 5-means waiting
- 6-surprise in the works
- 7-Adjacent and neighbor
- 8- a thought or science that leads to belief
- 9- nazer: middle black of the eye pupil
- 10- nazereh and manzareh: watchful and guard
- 11- debate: struggle.

The word nazar in Arab Gvamy

• Al-ayn

The oldest Arabic dictionary is the book *Al ayn* written by Khalil ibn Ahmad Farahidi. Farahidi is an Iranian scholar who lived between the years 100 to 170 AD. Since in the history studies the originality of the resource has a clear relation with its age, therefore historical value of the book *Al Ayn* in determining the meanings of the word *nazar* is greater than all subsequent *Mujam* and considered a reliable source in our discussion. Farahidi mentions a wide range of meanings for the word *nazar* including: looking, having mercy upon, love, *Al manzareh*: infinitive means looking. A place on top of the mountain that a guard stands on it and watch out enemies. *Al manzar*: is an infinitive means looking exactly like the word *landscape*. A person is in the scope of my sight and hearing. Another meaning: viewing something that is good or bad for the viewer.

From among the most important dictionaries in Arabic language is the book of *Zyly on Arab Gvamy* written by Dozy that is considered as one of the rich sources of Arabic linguistics. This book addressed the meanings of Arabic words including *Shvaz* (rare meanings). Dozy believe that the word Arabic *manzar* is the equivalent of French *Belvedere* (somewhere on long viewing). Another meaning he considers for this word is beautiful and beautiful view. *Al-Medina zat o manzar* means this city has a beautiful view. An-

other meaning of the word *manzar*: a great hall that is located on the first floor and means *landscape*: *landscape* is a home on the ground floor (Dozy, 1991).

• Al- Monjed

This dictionary about the word *nazar* says: the word *nazar* is infinitive and it means looking, watching, thinking, reflecting, waiting, selling and judging. *Manzar*: something that you look at it and maybe you like or even unlike it. *Manzere*, plural form of *manzar* and *manzareh*: means a high land. *Manzare*: something you look at it and maybe you like or even unlike it. As it is clear, *manzar* and *manzareh* exactly means the same.

The second meaning of *manzareh*: a land that is a little higher, the earth that is slightly taller, the building that is taller and the visitors stand on it and look around. (the equivalent of French *f Belvedere* as Dozy mentioned to it).

Manzar and Manzareh

The history of using the word *manzare* returns to Syriac language and means forerunner of the army. In the book of *Genesis* the pronunciation of *manzareh* is in the form of *matarota* (mash-koor, 1968). Some issues must be mentioned about the word *manzareh* in arabic language and explaining the difference of the two words *manzar* and *manzare*. First, as previously was mentioned, the word *manzareh* is used in Arabic language and is not the construction of Persian language. Moreover, in explaining the difference of the two words *manzar* and *manzareh* and the difference due to "h" at the end of the word *manzareh* that is typically a sign of *Tanys* in Arabic language, there are a few comments. The first opinion, one of the methods of making place noun from Single Salas Verbs, is taking them to two *Mfl* and *Mflh* forms in Arabic. This way, "h"

languages (Azarnoush, 2016). In this section the derivations of the word nazar in some of these languages is addressed: in ancient Aramaic language the word NSR means to support, protect. (reading of this word in Aramaic language is not known, therefore long and short vowels are not written and only its main letters written in upper-case). The word nazar in Hebrew is called nasar that means watching, guard keep and holding. In Assyrian language the word nazar is called nasaru means watch over, protecting. The word nazar in Mandaean language is called NSR, means to support. In South Yemen in pre-Islamic, the word nazar has been in the form of NSR and NTR. In Syriac language the word nazar: to look at, consider, examine (Mashkoor, 1968).

Following up the derivations of the word nazar in Sami languages shows firstly that the word nazar is one of the key and original words in Sami languages, and as noted it has been recorded in Arabic languages such as Syriac and Mandaean languages, secondly the two words nazar and nasar derived from the same root and means to look at and support. In other words these two words are the same in terms of semantics (Azarnoush, 2016).

Nazar in Arabic language

Because of the Quranic word of nazar and multiplicity of linguistic research about the words of the Quran, following up its presence in the Arabic language will be facilitated. In this section the history of the word nazar and the words made of it in Arabic language is considered, and some of the most important parts of the dictionaries which addressed its meanings are mentioned.

The word nazar in pre-Islamic Arabic language

The infinitive of nazar and its synonyms such as landscape and nazer are observed frequently

in pre-Islamic Arabic poems. Making the verb, subject noun, and place noun from nazar, as is observed in the poems of jahiliyyah period, indicates that the emergence of this word in Arabic language goes back to the centuries before composing them (Ibid). Zahir ibn abi salmi al mznay born about 510 AD (90 years before the advent of Islam), one of the earlier poets of pre-Islamic period, also has used the word landscape in a poem.²

As it can be seen both place noun (landscape) and also subject noun (nazer) are observed in this verse. It also should be noted that the composition of poems in Arabian peninsula is in time correspondence with the Persian Pahlavi in Sassanian era.

The word nazar in Quran

Raghib Isfahani in fourth century in the book Mufradat Al faz Quran about the word nazar says: the word nazar means focusing the eye-popping and the inner eye to see and understand something that the purpose of this action is to reflection and study about it, and also the intention of seeing and contemplation is acquiring knowledge and understanding that is obtained after the research that is call thought and contemplation. Means you look but didn't think and reflective. Nazarta falam tanzor (نَظَرْتَ فَلَمْ تَنْظُرْ in Arabic) Say, "Observe what is in the heavens and earth." (Quran, 10: 101) Means to reflective and think what is in the heavens (Raghib Isfahani, 2009: 367)

In Quran the word nazar is used in different forms and meanings. The summary meanings that Raghib express about the word nazar in the book Mufradat Al Faz Quran including:

- 1- looking with eye-popping for understanding something
- 2- paying attention with heart for understanding something

prefix “ni” and root of “kar” that is considered as the equivalent of “recall” (Mashkoo, 1968: 40). It is worth saying that “looking at” is made of the prefix “ni” means “low” and the root of “kar” means “seeing” and “thinking”.

this statement is placed below the word looking: from negar (root) + istan (infinitive suffix)= looking means seeing and looking up. The word looking is also known as negar (root) + idan (infinitive suffix)= same as looking that in Pahlavi language is in the form of nikiret, nikiritan and in ancient Persian is in the form of nikiriyatia. the root of this word is known as rayemiahank in Avesta. In Kurdish language, nikirin, nihirin (seeing, looking) and in Gilaki language, fa-nda-rastan (seeing, looking) is recorded.

Among the word families related to the word negar it should also pointed to the word negah. Negah in Avesta is in the form of saanik, in Pahlavi san(i)k, in Kurdish anek, and in Baluchi language hanik that its root is kas means seeing and looking.

Dehkhoda dictionary considers the word negar in a sense as looker, means someone who looks and in the other sense considers it as the sample. This word in Moein dictionary means 1. Be aware, be vigilant 2. Look (Dehkhoda, 1999). From the meanings mentioned for nazar, negah, and looking it is revealed that the word nazar is used for expressing the meaning of the word families of negar. Also in Hozvareh-ha-ye Dabireh Pahlavi by Fereidoon Joneidi, the meaning of Persian negar is known as Arabic nazar (Joneidi).

In some Moarrabat sources, the word Arabic “negar” is known as moarrab form of Persian “negar”. Hozvareh-ha-ye Pahlavi book in explain of “negar” quoted from Schaefer a German linguist as saying: the word Arabic “negar” means nimble, is not Sami and is taken from Persian “negar” (Mashkoo, 1968: 40). Another source that confirms the idea of Schaefer is the

book of Mujam Al alfaz Al farsyh Al moarrabe (Shir, 1990: 154). Although according to some linguists such as doctor Azartash Azarnoush moarrab form of “negar” from Persian “negar” is not valid (Azarnoush, 2016).

Root of the word nazar in Semitic languages

Arabic language, and other languages including Hebrew, Assyrian, Syriac, and Mandaean are like brothers that are dependent to the family of Semitic languages. Semitic languages are those which were common in South West Asia and Northeast Africa since ancient times. There are stable ties among all the Semitic languages in terms of letters, motions, principles of analysis and synthesis of sentences. Researchers believe that all Semitic languages have originated from a single language that can be called the Semitic mother language. Semitic tribes such as Akkadian, Babylonian, Assyrians, Canaanites, Arameans, Hebrews, Amorites, and Arabs lived in the Middle East from ancient times and each of them spoke the language that despite many similarities they differed from each other. Today, it is clear that the history that all these people spoke the same language goes back to very distant time or perhaps to prehistoric era.

Derivation of the word nazar in Semitic languages

As mentioned earlier, Semitic language is one of the sub-branch of Asian African languages family. Documents on these languages are available from about 4000 years ago. Semitic languages are divided in to different categories that the most important of them are Arabic, Hebrew, Aramaic, Assyrian and Mandaean. Ancient Aramaic language is a treasure of Sami language that about 20 languages have derived from it. Studying the word nazar in the family of these languages shows that the word nazar is existed in all these

Introduction

Less than three decades passes from choosing the word manzar as the synonyms of the English word (landscape). During these three decades the word nazar and its synonyms such as manzar, manzareh, nazar gah have been used frequently in architecture literature of Iran. The word manzar is a large-scale word in literature and culture history of Iran that has been used in multiple meanings. The present article attempts to address the historical roots of this word and search for its meanings from ancient roots and examine its relationship with Persian language. Today, some linguists believe that "nazar" is a Moarrab word with Persian root of "negar" that has moved from Persian to Arabic and during the evolution and transformation of Persian language after the emergence of Islam in Iran, it has returned in to its main origin. In this regard, it is worth to mention that transferring the word "nazar" from Persian to Arabic and then vice versa, would be another reason on being monzerin of Iranian civilization in the field of linguistic. The methodology used in this study is following

the origins of the two words Arabic "nazar" and Persian 'negar' in linguistic texts and comparing them with each other based on library studies and interview with professor of linguistics.

Searching for the origins of the word nazar and comparing it with the word negar to evaluate the accuracy of the theory based on that this word is Moarrab, necessarily requires studying in original Persian and Arabic resources.

Dehkhoda in dictionary about the moarrab words says that; "moarrab words are those that moved from ajami to arab and this is the word which is originally ajam and arab possesses it". In other words, moarrab is a word that is originally non-arabic and arab has returned it in to the form of its language and employed it such as: ghafash from kafsh, jamous from gavmish, and so on (Dehkhoda, 1999). Some linguists considered the word "nazar" as moarrab form of the word Persian negar (Ajam, 2007). It seems that the appearance and conceptual similarity of the two word is the reason to reach this point.

Origin of the word "Negar" in Persian language

In this section making the word negar and its history in Persian language is addressed. Before that, it should be noted that Persian language is from Indo-European branch (more correctly Indo-Iranian-European), sub-branch of Indo-Iranian and Iranian-language category. Ancient history of Persian language goes back to the ancient Iran and the linguists have divided the historical process of Persian language in to three periods of ancient, middle, and new. Modern Persian language has its roots in middle Persian and middle Persian rooted in ancient Persian (Lazard, 1975). Ancient Persian is the ancient type of Persian

language which achaemenid dynasty spoke in it. The first written findings of these languages is Behistun Inscription that its history goes back to the sixth century BC. In linguistic classification, the middle language is considered as the language which has been used from the third century BC to the seventh century AD in Iran (Schmidt, 2004: 110). Therefore, studying the origin of the desired word in Persian language is placed in this general classification.

In the dictionary Persian to Pahlavi, the word negar is recorded in form of nikir. (Farahvashi, 1974: 370) in the dictionary "Hozvareh-ha-ye Pahlavi" negar is known as the combination of

A Research about the Word “Nazar¹”

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Abstract

Today, the term nazar and its synonyms such as nazargah, manzar, and manzareh are used with high frequency in Persian language. After choosing the word manzar as the synonym of the English word “landscape”, following up its linguistic roots and exploring its relationship with Persian word negar with regard to the landscape history of Iranian civilization, it was considered by some linguistic and experts in the field of landscape architecture. It seems that similar appearance and meaning of these two words is the main reason of the proximity of them in such a way that some recent linguists have pointed to the moarrab form of this word. Studying the roots of the word negar in old and middle Persian texts, and also in Persian linguistic texts in one hand and the etymology of the word nazar in sami languages on the other hand shows that these two words belong to two different worlds of culture and language, and in this case the word nazar is considered as the most genuine words of sami languages, and in general terms it is more ancient that can be placed in moarrab groups. Two words of manzar and manzareh derived from the root of the word nazar in Arabic language are used frequently in Persian literature, and a research in word resources and Arabic dictionaries reveals that unlike the common opinion of driving the word manzareh form Persian language, this word is also Arabic and what is noticeable is that the beginning of composing poetry in Persian dari, the word manzareh at first and then the word manzar have been used in poems of Persian poets for expressing meanings.

Keywords

Moarrab, Negar, Nazar, Manzar, Manzareh.