IBN SINA ROLE IN CREATING THE ARABIC MEDICAL TEACHING POETRY

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ABSTRACT

Ibn Sina ability to create medical teaching poetry as providing a superior technology in the teaching of medicine in the fourth and fifth century (Abbasid period) Including other aspects, the intertwined aspects of his personality with all its expertise and leadership in this regard, even among peers and his contemporaries is ignored and unknown. Many of the largest and most complete medical system, while translations into French and English and also numerous manuscripts in the libraries of the world shows the importance of this subject.

Therefore, this article tries to describe the analytical approach to the study of the short history of the teaching order and its entry into the field of medical and the role of Ibn Sina in the creation of this poetry, so that in addition to promoting cultural understanding and interaction between the worlds, effects genius and creativity as a Persian language and other valuable role in this field.

Key words: Bu Ali, Teaching Order, Medicine, Poetry

1. INTRODUCTION

Bu Ali Sina was a wise and well-known star in the sky of Medical Sciences, aware of physics and mathematics, logic, word, poetry and theology and exegesis and mysticism in which he declared philosophers and historians and leaders figures from world and celebrities of physicians Islam, effective figure in Islamic-Iranian culture and civilization. (Najmabadi, 1996, 497-477 V554- 536) So that by enumerating its scientific level or scope of his prominent position remains open.

Diversity of art and thoughts of Bu Ali well manifested in the form of written, apparently of interest and his intense desire to understand and his determination to conquer the summit of perfection. These features, along with strong faith and reason are the source to discover the perfect: Philosophy, medicine, mathematics, astronomy, and music and mysticism and dictionary literature, and dozens of other categories lead and in any place, offer valuable work to the world of humanity.

One of the aspects of the character of Bu Ali who deserve so much research, effervescent spirit of high artistic and creative talents in the creation of the medical poetry. It’s important that the poetry have to be good and perhaps in the shadow of his fame to his other scientific categories intentionally or unintentionally hidden from view. Narrators and biographers mention the performance that will undoubtedly play a significant role in raising the dignity of his science.

Although the reason for this neglect is wearing on us, but what is clear and can be pointed out in this article, this is the name of Ibn Sina as a poet and who has the power of poetic works, both during life and after his death rarely been raised and different and various aspects of science and sentence to prevent others his artistic features in the field that some aspects of rationality and rationalism not fit philosophers and secular reasoning and try to discuss it.

His writings in Farsi and Arabic but in fact had a significant impact in advancing both languages. He has written more than 200 works (Najmabadi, 1996, 10) and is devoted to theory, including works the remains and medical book attributed; the most famous poetry is "Sinaiyeh" that includes 1326 dithces in Arabic.

Features of poetry include the teaching and the simplicity and spiritual and widespread interest in the efficiency of them. He provided medicine in both theory and practice to offer a poetic form in this poetry. Attention of aliens in multiple translations to this valuable work becomes available in French and English evidence of great value in the eyes of Europeans work which has been considered less in Islamic countries.

However, literary and artistic works of Ibn Sina that the holder of some of his thoughts is doubled the need for such research. Also check the poetic work of Ibn Sina - Persian language Arabic dialect - as well as the causes and motives of the emergence of such phenomena in the collection of his works, certainly Ibn Sina and his works can be used as an appropriate indicator.

2. HISTORY OF LITERATURE

In the history, it should be mentioned that present study is part of the doctoral thesis have been collected of different books and cannot be matched with the other studies.

Therefore author seeks to taking into account the objectives: Such as the revival of one of the aspects considered less valuable works of Ibn Sina in the creation of this medicine, as providing a superior educational technology and also attention to the Islamic-Iranian cultural heritage by exploring the remains of the Iranian Islamic scholar also respond to three questions:

1. Who is the founder of the discipline teaching in medicine?
2. How is the influence of medical literature to facilitate learning in Abbasid era?
3. What are the aspects of Ibn Sina Features in medical teaching system as a superior technology in the teaching of medicine?
1. The word order and idiom

The word means the discipline and coherence, in the Arabian language; "pearl order" means arranging the pearls. *(Ibn Manzur, it has, 12/578) or anything else associated with and or to each other along or linked in fact, it is arranged.* *(Ibid, 578.12)*

In terms of literary speech have considered two types: discrete and terms. Order is used in word and poetic is used in speech.* *(Zamakhshari, 299.1299 - 1)*

But in terms of the abolition is poetic prose that letters are connected in such a way that some words be read to the poetic.* *(Ibid, 300)*

Therefore, with a glimpse of the definitions for poetry in literary works presented, it appears that:

Poetry is word that same in rhyme and rhythm of poetry, but in terms of content, thought and emotion naturally is in lower level of poetry and trying to maintain weight without rhyme or critical spirit is the word. Detection system is when the poet and poetry in order to combine the literary taste.

What the scholars, including scholars and grammarians and astronomers and historians and others in the centuries to facilitate the teaching and learning of science or art form in poetry, including the works. One of the obvious examples and its famous is Ibn Malik Alfiyeh order in knowledge of Arabic syntax. *(Sharifi, 2011, 19)*

Genesis teaching system

Teaching order that is devoted part of the history of literature to the relationship between poetry and science results at the end of the Umayyad and Abbasid era appeared in Arabic. *(Yaghoub, 1989, 87)* need to keep the spark the emergence of science should be considered as the most efficient teaching methods, teaching with poetry; because, in the minds of the deposit of poetry content, early results and never loses its freshness.

Fourth century is centuries of intellectual sophistication of Islamic civilization and to the great efforts of scholars of Islamic countries in the second and third century translate rational knowledge of the Arabic language has emerged, more warrant a prelude to the real rise of the great scholars of Islamic civilization in the fourth century onwards.

Therefore, the study of the history of this kind of poetry it follows that the educational poetry in Islamic lands in the true sense of the Abdul Hamid Laheghi in Abbasid periods has arisen. Taha Hussein said: “Certainly Laheghi Eban bin Abdul Hamid is the creator of this art - poetry of education is in Arabic literature.” He said: “It seems that Eban is the first to show attention the art.” *(Hussain, 1969, 286)*

In this regard, Shoghi Zeif stated, “this art have created by Abbas poets that it is, and does not have roots in the old... For the development of intellectual life in the period in which the poet has shown some knowledge or spiritual life. *(Zeif, 2004, 190)*

According to some researchers. Persian and Greek cultures are the most influential factors and the interaction of these poems. But the fact Malekoshara Bahar in this knows that it is true that this art with the influence of foreign culture, following the translation of the book of legends, history, and science and technology were translated by Arabic-speaking Iranians have emerged in these languages;

But of course, Iran culture has been more influential in this regard. Because "the Arabs did not narrate of Greece and other nations anything other than scientific and technical books and scientific works of the Persians, besides, of legend and history and culture written and narrated the story, but the history and literature of Greek and other nations did not relish and makes it hard to believe similarities between the Arabs and the basis of morality and religious thought of the social and religious literature and base Zoroastrian monotheism with pagan Greece and India and different Christian Trinity and Islamic monotheism was more like... *(Bahar, 2535,1 / 155)*

But not the creation of educational poetry in Arabic, they only affect other nations, mostly during the Abbasid was translated into Arabic; but the transformation of scientific and literary life of Muslims (of Islam early Abbasids) and extreme need of the time to keep the science community can be a major contributor.

Well as the impact of relative calm after the conquest of. Muslim life, that thanks to the legacy of science and literature became aware of the conquered nations should be remembered. *(All Mohammad, 1989)* However, most experts believe that the teaching poetry is born by Abbasid literature; but it should be noted that in the Umayyad era is book lexical lines include teaching as well;

For example, the book of Khalid bin Yazid Ibn Muawiyaah alias Hakim Al Marwan in the field of rational sciences (physics and mathematics) as "Paradise of Wisdom" is over 2500 distiches on the subject of alchemy (chemistry). *(Massoud, 258.1948-4)* But it can be argued that the Abbasid era, more writers and scholars and poets of the order tended to teaching and training poetry as a result of an important literary phenomenon (collections). *(Ali Mohammad, 1989)*

2. Objectives of teaching poetry from the perspective of scholars

Hana Alifakhri said aims to educate are to improve educational systems of thought and belief and the man. *(Fakhori, Bita, 39)* Doctor Abdul Aziz Atiq aims to educate people on moral, religious, philosophical or other public education. *(Atiq, 1976, 329)* Doctor Razmjou knows the purpose of ethics education and training compose as good ideas and mystical religious or other's science and technology. *(Razmjou, 1993, 78)*

3. The application of discipline teaching in medical

The growing trend of science and literature during the Abbasid-wide interest in taking advantage of any knowledge as possible and on the other hand, show artists thoughtful attention to translating scientific texts with preserved meaning in poetry prose pleasant, he also showed his ability, motivation to learn science from the audience and after the event to doctors to improve the health of all segments of society, basic education and health needs them no choice but to find a solution fast and reliable to facilitate their medicine.

Because medicine, including knowledge of that particular class does not need the general public and Islam learn it obligatory for Muslims as a religious duty and short of it was not valid. Although the advent of Islam in the Hijaz, People were not at the appropriate level of knowledge that can be of great historical events in their homeland and enough interest and more attention to other areas.

But in the Abbasid era, gradually began to start golden age of Islamic science movement in a short time as a serious and fundamental knowledge in the field, to achieve progress and found that it was not possible to reach them for any nation at this time. Among these are the advances in medical science. *(Mojabi, 2006, 238)*
In the wake of this event - the art of writing scientific order to facilitate scientific and medical training valuable knowledge, so poetry applied as a superior technology introduced in that period. This has led to a lot in the medical field or by others in the field - the composition of the prose - their mastery of their discipline.

These poems due to use of simple and smooth weight and avoid problematic words and imaging and audiences became more famous and each reader could read only one time and received initial information from health needs that the issue created a lot of medical books in the poetry. (Ibid)

4. Characteristics of the teaching poetry and its effect on learning medicine

One of the characteristics of poetry language is tonal; learn fast, high durability and more people use it. Medicine that was people-centered in the ancient is and belonged to all class of life, including difficult and required knowledge society that the language of the poetry, would it suit the needs of the people, to facilitate and to maintain them in their generation.

In this regard, the language of the poetry is best practices for the teaching of science at that time was considered by scholars. Simply, speech and verses used in this book lead to acquire by everyone simply the information needed in this area.

Low medical facilities and to facilitate access to the necessary information through this system of medicine, and the instruction that was provided at the end of pain treatment, to everyone it allowed to pass to the grocery in every corner of city and towns; it's helpful to get the best solution for pain relief with it. In fact, this book could play the role of the books that nowadays is available with titles such as family physicians.

Following this tendency, Islamic scholars for the development the science among the people and the ease of learning, wrote different sciences that most famous was Al'fyee Ibn Malik and medical of Ibn Sina. (Possible, 1994, 30) Although that “a significant number of books that have been written in this style have been lost over time.” (Allgood, 1978, 129)

5. Role of Bu Ali Sina in medical poetry and its impact on medicine

Bu Ali Sina, however, that in all scientific issues have been arriving at his age, but his art of storytelling poetry in medicine, including issues that have received less attention. This is an important issue to him, so that in addition to other scientists; such as: Abu Rahan Biruni and Mohammad ibn Ayoub Tabari has sought to compile the necessity of writing literature in the form of poetry in those days.

So he has numerous precious works in various fields of science such as medicine, philosophy and logic, other literary works such as the theory of poetry, sonnet and other books with is unaffected by this artist. English Orientalist - Brown - in this regard reminded him as Iran and the East poets (Persian) that poetry and sonnets and quatrains are similar to the Khayyam Quatrains.

"He published 15 poetry including twelve quatrains and couplets and two sonnets and books to wine that does not exceed a total of 40 distiches by Ibn Sina which translated into German in the journal Gotting Nachrichten." (Badie Sharif, 1952, 304)

There is other poetry of Ibn Sina in the various topics, such as: deduction, induction, contradictory, allegory and the words of the fifth and tenth issues. Despite having Arabic and Persian poetry and literary collections, as well as other poems on various topics such as: Time jealous, wisdom, aging, asceticism, wine, however, love, cream, death, and relationship boasting breathtaking body, could be famous poet and master. (Ibid)

He was given the abundant talent in various fields also have the ability to be able to master the famous poet; but he was addressing scientific issues and philosophy and medicine, didn't have enough opportunity to pay attention to poetry. "If Bou Ali Sina with great talent and intellect and taste rich and abundant resources tended poetry became one of the most famous people in this regard." (Parsi Nejad, 1954, 56)

He has managed with the help of the innate art poetic as one of the most famous Arabic poets entitled 'the best poet' which used modern book and influencing technology to facilitate complicated learning in the medicine and logic.

Hence the most poetry of his scientific work as the rest of this article will be scientific and educational poetry or essays on the topics of medicine, anatomy, expert medical advice, sanitation (health care), arguing the validity of body through urine and pulse. Besides that, before he left the texts in Arabic and Persian achieves such a complete system with content in medicine is impossible.

Given the extent of the works of Bu Ali in medical knowledge, lack of attention is likely that works that these works have been in the shadow of prose works, and is less interested in them, however, this work can be a source of innovation in the discovery of forgotten come Bu Ali. (Albaba, 1948, 8) They also famous medical system, the medical book attributed to him can be seen this.

1. Book about surgery has 168 distich and several copies are available in the library, such as: Goethe, the Vatican's Museum and Great Britain. In the Vatican, the latter copy is available with 89distich. (Arjen, 1937.15, Broukelman, 1971.842, Ghanavati, 1950, 171) the beginning of the first poetry is as follows:

Praising and blessing God that a cure
And has long been incriminated in human beings,
(Najmabadi, 1996, 544)

And the beginning of the second poetry is started with this distich:

Praise God for culture and education
That me, the way other nations have safe and secure,
(Ibid., 1950, 171)

2. Book in the experiences has that 252 distich and it is as follows:

We started with Good with the name of God and also what I learned during my days I will mention. (Ibid)
Copies of this book are in Paris and the British Museum library and the library. This version is related to Sheikh and his relationship. (Najmabadi, 1996, 554)

3. book in the medicine (to maintain the health) has 151 distiches and start it as follows:

Listen to my advice and practiced medicine which can be summarized that all my words.
So disentangling the extent of temperament and imagination and suggests heals the patient.
(Ghanavati, 1950, 177)

Several versions are available in the library in world and is written by Mosldm Ibn Sina. (Najmabadi, 1996, 552)

4. Book in the medicine (4 seasons) has two versions in Berlin, which has 140 distiches and starts it as follows:

The patient said Ibn Sina is healing,
However, it is always helpful God,
There are 4 seasons per year, which has its own characteristics in changing the nature of the human body are constantly in circulation and repeat.
(Ghanavati, 1950, 177)

And the end is:

Peace is upon Mohammad and the family and household of the holy and all those who were after him to practice his traditions. (Ibid)

5. Book about advices (medical advice in poetry) has 73 distiches about medical advice. Several versions of those libraries in Berlin, Istanbul and several other libraries are available. (Ghanavati, 1950.1), this book started with the following distich:

At the beginning of the day when the sun shines, drink warm water as soon as possible
(Charles Kornes, 1952, 141)

6. Book explained 148 distiches and in other story about 93 distiches about Hippocrates advice. It is derived from name of a book is about the commandments of the Hippocratic tradition in medicine. Copies in libraries in Berlin and the British Museum are available.

Earlier of this book as follows:

O Lord, you are aware the hidden secrets and hidden secret that the insistence of the people and no one knows, and as if it is closed in a book plates protected and hidden others,
(Ghanavati, 1950,18)

7. and book provide 111 distiches about explaining the health by pulse like following:

But after these words, the pulse is a strong argument that doctors adept enough to know it
And after the pulse is pupil which inform us about the human body

And ended with the following distich
And if we want to finish, what we wrote, we should remind the server and mighty God Almighty
(Ibid)

8. Book provides a discussion about combination of a drug that improves the body and includes 100 distiches and such begins:

Someone who ask about Liver
Know that benefits is a lot of for the body,
(Charles Kornes, 1952, 142)

9. The book in prevention of disease includes 67distich and initiation is as follows:

Praising and blessing of God
that is only healing the disease
(Ibid)

10. Benefits of Gingerbreads are shown in 23 distiches and initiation is as follows:

Ginger is beneficial to the health and provide all the benefits by the local people,
Whoever has the pain in his back and intestines, ginger is treatment for pain, (ghanavati, 1950,192)

Ends with the following distich:
And thousands of greetings to Allah Almighty and the Almighty who is the remedy for all diseases,
(Ibid)

11. The book in (the weakness of the Sexual instinct) started as follows:
A person who is in the middle feels discomfort and restlessness, not able to sit,
Or pain in the lower back or knee him in the spine or pain that hurts him,
ibid

At the end of this distich is:
Peace and blessings and the companions of the Prophet’s family morning, noon and evening

12. Maintaining the health is other book in two parts. The first part includes 8 distiches and the second part includes 13 distiches that first part started with the following distich:

If you want to eat another meal petty beware of eating before the previous meal is digested

And the beginning of the second part of distich is:

So I hear to my advice and act it, because all my words can be summarized in medicine,
ibid

But his famous medical book is Alsinaiheh which is important and is loner than other books of Ibn Sina, a brief on the “law” in his famous medical knowledge in Arabic. Written of this book goes back to late fourth and early fifth century.

This collection contains 1326 distich. Teaching a full course of medicine and related techniques which include the principles of ancient medicine and diagnosis of various diseases and referred to treatment as key signs of them. This book is known with names such as medical Alatiye Altabiba, Alsinaieh, Alkiobra and Alatifiye Altababa Almasaehora and various manuscripts of the names mentioned in the world’s libraries. (Al Qais, 2007, 666)

First time, perspective of doctors in different levels was introduced by Ibn Abi Asibe as most important source of medical history at the seventh century. The full text is preserved independently in linear single copies and French translation of the full text was published in 1965 in Paris. A few years later, an English translation of book has been published in America under the title “Medical book”.

Sinaeieh book is composed from a theoretical and two parts of practical and introduction. The brief introduction of this work, the benefits of scientific issues has been discussed. Writer regarded ease of content, light weight, easy to maintain, brevity as the features of this book and started the book by praising God. (Albaba, 1984, 9):

All Praise is God who is One Lord, Lord of big sky And blessings that God is the glory and creatures created out of nothing, and the Prophet Mohammad that God’s gift to her mission, right speech, right action Messenger (Abdul Rahim, 1991,58-57)

In theory section, this book (how the body changes and the factors influencing sickness) divided into three chapters of natural medicine (physiology) and causes (etiology) and the causes and symptoms (semiology) and explains necessity, pathology, etiology and semiotics. In fact, this section includes seven foundations of physics to actions:

But human nature is based on the physical constitution on 4 issues,
Hippocrates said about water, fire, earth and wind is right and proper,
(Ibn Sina, 714, 1)

And health and body health can be summarized in the words of our explicit,
ibid

Expressing the effect the sun and stars on the necessity such as air, eating, drinking, sleeping and waking, movement and stillness, psychological symptoms, vomiting are among the topics that the reader is familiar with it. In practical section, this book provides health methods (Science sanitation) such as: Housing, food, drink, sleep, exercise, seasons, travel, children’s health, the nurse, recovery, health, elderly and health care. Restore health (the therapist) is written in the other part of the book:

And, it is time to comply with the principles of maintaining a healthy body against disease to use the herbal medicine that makes the infection and mucous out of the body.

Briefly explanation is a characteristic of the medical poetry in such a way that Ibn Sina has been mentioned five kinds of medicine, namely: tools and cause of disease and passion and Prevention and treatment is included with specific skills. (Alroby, 1968, 148) Science therapist include three section of “food devise” (health food), devise a drug (medication) such as laxatives, (Mucus discharge medications), drugs, energetic (heating, cold drinks, water and land-causing agents) also expression of drugs (laxative, astringent, and unblocked) and composite properties (crushing, and Badr Bull) is appropriated and at the end of this section (practical part) In addition to the child at different stages of devise (gestational period and give birth and nurse and nurture his labor, etc.) to express the manual tasks such as: Vascular surgery, tissue, broken bones, massage, cupping and phlebotomy dedicated the following lines are examples of it:

Mother keeps child in the womb,
To prevent his body until the arrival of the pest

And when the provision of safe start operation,
And remove infections from the body and restore health to the body,
And after treatment bandage it until it’s time to safe from infection and contamination,
Constipation-inducing drugs is needed and appetizing food should be eaten,
As long as we see him healthy swelling,
And swollen is not in his body.
Fortunately, two versions of this valuable collection are in the Malek library in Tehran. (Ghanavati, 1950, 172) Another version of this book by Yusuf Zidane, a prominent Egyptian scholar was published by Abdul Majid. This poetry is also valuable end:

Now I was free from all medical advice and it is time to finish the word,
(Ibn Sina, 714,48)

Although a lot of efforts have been made in order to teach discipline, presentations, jurisprudence and scholars, history, vocabulary, etymology and other sciences before Ibn Sina, but this honor is the Ibn Sina is not only the weight of the first poem as a new technology is applied to education, medicine and logic, but it’s more poetic such as: "Full" and "long" is brought. (Kones, 1952, 138)

6. Ibn Sina in the development of art in order to create incentives for medical teaching

Ibn Sina with this art creation in the composition of its knowledge of the needs of people in this regard after his rise to the creation of other poetry that show the importance of his work. Including things that he was inspired in this direction; it can be pointed to the following examples:

In the fifth century, Ibn Zran wrote in the medicine and in the seventh century Ibn Almnasf wrote about the creation of medicine, Alshybany wrote about phlebotomy and Molazal ibn Majed wrote about general medicine as and Muhammad ibn Abbas wrote about antidote. Ahmed bin Hassan al-Khattab in the eighth century wrote about medicine containing summary information of the time and Ibn al-Khatib al-Din al-Khuddari Ben Ali in Andalusia compiled in food and antidote.

Abu al-Walid ibn is a complete poetry of medicine in the ninth century (marsh nut, anacardiun) and Mohammad ibn Qrmas in Baladhuri, Mansour bin Abdul Rahman book in sanitation in the tenth century (health) and Ibrahim bin Alhnibi the book Al Afsaaf wrote about Abu Bakr Razi, in the eleventh century, and Ali al-Walid Sajmasi and David Alantati Alzarir each of (thousand distich) In medicine and in the twelfth century Ahmad ibn Saleh Aldry poetry in the treatment and drugs and Abdul Wahab bin Ahmed Adraq wrote 30 distich long weight of poem in essential advantage of mint and in the thirteenth century Ali bin Althan Al-Azhar book were written in General Medicine. (Charles Kones, 1952, 142)

In addition to these books, numerous commentaries like, Sharh Ibn Roshd, Javahero alalins written by Moses ibn Ibrahim al Baghdadi as biography of Ibn Taimoos, Alotgha (nineth century) Commentaries Abu Mohammed Ibn Musa Ibn Ezroon on book and book Aighsany (sixteenth century) On the interpretation of Moses Ibn Zrvn called Ibn Al-Almkvn enrich the science of medicine and the added richness of Persian and Arabic literature.

Medical poetic works that have arisen after Ibn Sina, it is notable that the origin of benefit administrators of medical books available that they have noted it in their poetry, but the poetries developed by Ibn Sina is from his own inner knowledge, with regard to his medical research, drawn in the form of prose and then changed to poetry. Despite such a rich language of science and technology in the field of medical education as a result of the effort of many Muslim scholars and the work of influential people in education, this knowledge has been used for centuries, Persian and Arabic-speaking doctors In Muslim countries such as:

Iran, India and other neighboring countries spoke Arabic, unfortunately, the extensive efforts in the development of this type of poetry in Islamic societies because of the spread of book medicine on the one hand, increasing the importance of theoretical and practical medical book be underestimated by physicians and on the other hand, because this type of written has not literary and artistic benefit, have not considered by writers and editors;

These two factors that most of them were forgotten in history as far as the claim that has over ninety-five percent of medical books Persian and Arabic have not been published yet.

Mu’jam Aladba Alatba is a two-volume book in Arabic as the life and works of about 231 Arab and Persian poet, written in Arabic language by the doctor which revealed a unique role of Ibn Sina in the creation of these works and audience attention and more interest in enjoying them.

7. Success of Ibn Sina in medical teaching poetry

Ibn Sina medical poetry has a unique feature that distinguishes them compared to other medical poetry. These features can be seen in the context of his work, including: the help of God at the beginning and end of the book to turn to the Prophet, taking advantage of the experience and recommendations of elders, reliability to self- faith, classify matters, short Expression and intensive mental and preserved in the form of poems, emphasize practical aspects, all-round vision and avoid entering in the details of the issues is evident in Ibn Sina medical poetry.

These features make the medical perfect poetry in numerous fields such as teaching the forefront of knowledge, expertise in topics such as: Eye, tract, skin, medicine and pharmaceuticals, orthopedic, psychiatrist, psychologist and... with unparalleled precision to audiences.

This poetry has some ambiguity and complexity of the shortcomings of some of the lines for the reader to follow and it is because teaching system has to book sometimes means sacrificing the word or the same weight that's why any talk or brief mention as one of the features of these poetic works of Ibn Sina in book will be abundant.

He sometimes changed the discussion for compliance of weight sometimes expressed a brief chapter. He also tried to seek constraints in the wake of the book in the form of poetic expression.

3. RESULT

A slight inaccuracy in the works of Ibn Sina to conclude that the sheikh despite great concern and inclusion in a variety of roles in knowledge and technology to provide the best educational book not neglect to encourage seekers science and by providing the most accurate medical poetry to speed up the training of medicine and people considered it essential to religion; has managed to preserve this important and necessary knowledge of such concern to showcase their memories, in addition to creating exquisite collection of his work led to the creation of many works in this background so it is the source of future growth and development. It is hoped that scholars to follow the method and the way of his role in this field by creating and offering new teaching methods and practices to maximize growth and development of science and absorption of knowledge seekers.
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