

34	<i>Poetica</i>	Aristotle	Abu Bishr Matta Ibn Yunus	<i>Kitab Aristutalis fi al-Sh'ir</i>
35	<i>Eisagoge</i>	Porphyry	'Abd Allah Ibn al-Muqaffa'	<i>Kutub Isaghuji fi al-Madkhal ila al-Kutub al-Mantiqiyyah</i>

Interaction between Islamic and Persian civilizations

The Islamic and Persian civilizations interacted in two forms. The first was socio-cultural cooperation involving translation of Persian works into Arabic language. And the second form was socio-cultural dialogue through the role played by the Jundishapur studies centre. The second form of interaction did not only involve the Islamic and Persian civilizations, but actually involved interaction with the Greek and Indian civilizations through Persia, particularly the role played by the Jundishapur studies centre.

Translation activity of the first form may be seen in the works translated as displayed in Table 2 as follows:

No.	Title of work	Author	Translator	Title of work in Arabic language
1	<i>Kalilag u Dimnag</i>	Pandit Vishnu Sharma	'Abd Allah ibn al-Muqaffa' dan 'Abd Allah Ahwazi	<i>Kalailah wa Dimnah</i>
2	<i>Khudhay Namag</i>		'Abd Allah ibn al-Muqaffa'	<i>Siyar Muluk al-'Ajam</i>
3	<i>Ayin Namag</i>			<i>Kitab Ayin Namah</i>
4	<i>Mazdak Namag</i>			<i>Kitab Mazdak</i>

The second form revolved around the role played by the Jundishapur studies centre. According to Nasr (1968), Jundishapur emerged as a famous centre of intellectual culture which attracted many medical scholars of Persian, Jewish, Syrian and Indian origin to be there. Among the scholars active in Jundishapur were the Masawayh and the al-Barmaki families (Persian), Masha Allah ibn Athari (Greek) (Qasmi 2006), Jurjis Bukhtiyashu' (Syrian) and Masha Allah ibn Athari (Jewish) as well as Kankah al-Hindi and Mankah al-Hindi (Indian).