Sa'adi Poem-Human Beings As Members Of A Whole

“Human beings (children of Adam) are the parts of a body
They are from the same species,
When one of these parties is reached and suffering,
Others can not find neither peace nor tranquility,
If the misery of others leaves you indifferent,
And without any trouble! Then:
It is unthinkable to call yourself a human being”
Persian is an ancient language that has developed through three historical stages. Old Persian dates back to at least 514 B.C. and was used until about A.D. 250. It was written in cuneiform and used exclusively for royal proclamations and announcements. Middle Persian, also known as Pahlavi, was in use from about A.D. 250 to 900. It was the official language of the Sassanid Empire and of the Zoroastrian priesthood. It was written in an ideographic script called Huzvaresh.

As part of the Indo-European family of languages, Persian is distantly related to Latin, Greek, the Slavic and Teutonic languages and English. This relationship can be seen in such cognates as beradar (brother), pedar (father), and mader (mother). It is a relatively easy language for English-speaking people to learn compared with any other major language of the Middle East.
Since Persian has not changed significantly in over a millennium, the basic grammar for the classical and modern forms of the language is virtually the same and is relatively easy to learn. After one year, students can begin to read both classical poems and modern short stories and poetry in the original, and watch Iranian films without subtitles. Both BBC and VOA have extensive Persian programs and reports online that allow students to practice their listening and reading skills and become acquainted with the three main varieties of the language.
There was a Door to which I found no Key,

There was a Veil past which I might not see:

Some little Talk while of Me and Thee

There seem’d then no more of Thee and Me

Persian is the most important of a group of several related languages that linguists classify as Indo-Iranian, provides an entry into a rich and diverse culture that produced major epic and verses of medieval poets such as Ferdowsi, Khayyám, Sa‘adi, Rûmî and Hâfez. The language is a living link with the past and has been important in binding the nation together.
ألا أنا أبدي أنك أراك سأوقها لحما
كرشق أحمود من أول ولي أفتح نجلياً