

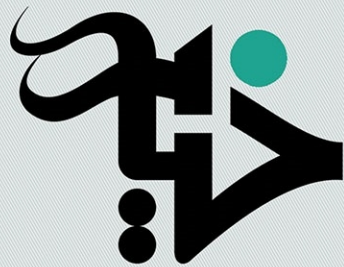
KCIS Objectives:

1. Teaching Persian language to speakers of other languages;
2. Holding specialized courses in:
 - Persian Literature
 - History
 - Art (calligraphy, handicrafts, carpet weaving)
 - Iranian Studies
 - Iranian ethnicities
 - Geography of Iran
 - Foreign Policy of Iran
 - Economics and Business in Iran
 - etc.
3. Creating academic ties among researchers to conduct joint research projects;
4. Conducting sessions for comparative studies of Persian and Spanish literatures;
5. Conducting cultural events, such as poetry nights, music performance, film screening, and book reading, among others, to introduce Iranian customs and culture to international academics.

The Centre will start to hold Persian Language classes and other programmes related to the defined objectives since September 2019. You can contact us for more detailed information.

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مرکز مطالعات ایرانی خیام

Centro de Iranología Jayyam

In 2018, the Khayyam Center for Iranian Studies (KCIS) was officially established and inaugurated by Allameh Tabataba'i University at the University of Nebrija in Madrid. The KCIS is a cultural, scientific center, introducing the Iranian culture, customs, language, and history. To this aim, Persian Language programmes and courses are regularly offered in the centre, and famous Iranian characters are introduced to the non-Iranian community along with these programmes

Persian language

One of the languages of the Indo-European family, Persian is the official language of Iran and Tajikistan and one of the official languages of Afghanistan (along with Pashto). The Persian language is called "Dari" in Afghanistan and "Tajik" or in Tajikistan. Speakers of this language live in Central Asia, the Caucasus, West Asia, and the subcontinent. In recent years, some immigrants from this civilizational area have moved to Europe and North America, hence Persian is spoken in those areas in recent years. In 1872, in a conference of European literary scholars and linguists held in Berlin, "Greek, Persian, Latin, and Sanskrit" languages were nominated as the classical languages of the world. Theoretically speaking, a language is "classic" if it is ancient, enjoys a rich literature, and has undergone little change in its last millennium.

Persian Orthography

The Persian alphabet is basically identical to Arabic although with a few minor differences; for example, the Persian alphabet includes four letters "پ" (sounding /p/), "ژ" (sounding /ʒ/), "گ" (sounding /g/), and "ج" (sounding /tʃ/) in addition to the Arabic alphabet. Persian is the official script in Iran and Afghanistan, but in Tajikistan, following the change in their official orthography, the Persian language is written in the Cyrillic script.

Languages and Dialects of Iran

Numerous languages and dialects are spoken in Iran. Azeri (Turkish), Lori, Kurdish, Gilaki, Mazandarani, and Baluchi, among others, are the languages spoken in Iran, and Iranian dialects include Esfahani, Shirazi, Tehrani, Araki, Kashani, Yazdi, Boroujerdi, Mashhadi, etc. In some regions of Iran, people are bilingual, learning Persian language along with their native tongue.

Khayyam Centre for Iranian Studies

In 2018, the Khayyam Center for Iranian Studies (KCIS) was officially inaugurated at the University of Nebrija in Madrid, with the presence of Professor Hossein Salimi, president of Allameh Tabataba'i University; Professor Juan Cayón Peña, Rector of the University of Nebrija; Islamic Republic of Iran's Ambassador to Spain; and a number of lecturers and researchers from Iranian and Spanish universities.

The Centre was named after Omar Khayyam owing to the rare excellence and age-old fame of this Iranian thinker and poet. Ghiyath al-Din Abu al-Fath, Omar ibn Ibrahim, Khayyam Neyshaburi, the Iranian philosopher, mathematician, astrologer, and poet wrote about philosophy in a plain and readable style, so that after a thousand years, scholars from all around the world are still referring to the richness of his poetry, seeing it as a common language for the people of the field.