



## MANUSCRIPTS OF TAFTAZANI'S WORKS ON THE SCIENCE OF BALAGA ARE KEPT IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF TURKEY

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### ABSTRACT

This article provides information about the scientific heritage of Sa'duddin Taftazani, who has a great place in the Arab world with his scientific heritage in the fields of Islamic studies, literary studies, linguistics and philosophy, and their manuscripts stored in the Turkish National Library.

### KEYWORDS

Alloma, balogat, sarf, nahv, manuscript, lithograph, secretary, type of letter.

### INTRODUCTION

Since the Arabic language is the language of the Holy Qur'an, the ways of learning it were developed during the time of the Companions. In order to learn the Arabic language, like in other languages, lexis, morphology, syntax, grammar, i.e. usage and pronunciation are thoroughly studied. At the same time, in order to speak Arabic perfectly and understand it, it is necessary to study in depth and in detail the science of puberty, its

contents such as Ma'oni, Bayan, Badi', and to know its laws well.

Through the science of balaga, it is easy to understand the meanings of the Qur'an and hadiths and to deeply understand their intricacies, and the eloquence (miraculousness) of the Qur'an is manifested from the attention of balaga. For those who want to learn the Qur'an interpretation of the scholars, the commentary of the hadiths and the books of the Sharia, along with dictionary,



sarf, nahw, usulu-l-fiqh, usulu-d-din, the science of recitation, nasikh and mansukh sciences. they emphasize that they should also study sciences such as maoni, bayan, badi'. Also, the poems and ghazals, which are considered masterpieces of our classical literature, use metaphors, similes, allusions, and irony . Therefore, the science of balaga is of great importance when we properly and deeply study the rich literary heritage left by our great ancestors and pass it on to others.

Scientists have long paid great attention to the study of the nature of language and ways of expressing thoughts through language, and have created a system of special sciences related to it. Such a system was called “literary sciences” in the East and “philological sciences” in the West. In the Middle Ages, the science of literature, which is related to the expressive and descriptive arts, formed the science of balaga .

Atullah Husayniy says about this: ... Arab eloquence and maturity are known as two kinds of beauty of speech. “The first type is the natural beauty, the natural beauty of charmers is the beauty, and the second type is the natural beauty, the instructions in them are like ornaments. The explanation of the first type is called puberty science, and because of the many arguments, it is called two sciences. One is semantic science and the other is descriptive science. The second type is subject to puberty, and because of the smallness of their arguments compared to the science of puberty, they call it a science. This is science” .

As mentioned, the science of balaga consists of three complementary sciences: the science of the mind, the science of description, and the science

of badi. There is a debate about the ways of using Arabic words and the importance of some words in Ilmi Maani. The science of narration teaches the methods of using the real and figurative meanings of words in expressing and conveying the desired goal and increasing its effect. Ilmi badi' discusses the methods of making words harmonious with each other through artistic means using the science of imagination and narration in expressing the purpose through speech.

It is known that books on the science of balaga began to be written from the 2nd century of the Hijri. The first work written about the science of badi was the book “Majāzu-l-Qur'ān” by Abu Ubayda Ma'mar ibn al-Musanni al-Basri, which was the basis for the formation of the science of narration as a science. Abu Ubaidah was a student of Allama Khalil ibn Ahmad (died 206/821) and a teacher of Sibawayh .

It is not known who was the first scientist to write about the science of Ma'oni. There are works of many authors in this regard. But among them are the books “al-Bayān wa-t-tabyīn” and “l'jāzu-l-Qur'ān” by Abu Uthman Amr ibn Bahr al-Jahiz (died 255/869), who are unique in style and known as the leader of writers. stands out. After him, Abu Abbas al-Mubarrad contributed to this science with his work “al-Kamil” and Ibn Qutayba with his book “aš-Še'r wa-š-šuarā”.

The first scientist who wrote a work on the badi' science of puberty was Abdullah ibn al-Mu'tazz ibn al-Mutawakkil al-Abbasi (died 296/908). He deeply studied the means of speech decoration, i.e. the means of artistic imagery, and cited seventeen of them in his work “al-Badi”. In the following



centuries, this science was developed. Abu Hilal Askari, the author of *al-Sana'atayn*, Ibn Rashiq, the author of *al-Umda*, Mahmud ibn Umar Zamakhshari, the author of *al-Kashshaf*, the teacher of commentators, and others served on this path. Abdulqahir ibn Abdurrahman al-Jurjani contributed to the development of puberty science in his “*Dalāilu-l-l'jāz*” and “*Asrāru-l-balāga*”, after him Abu Ya'qub Yusuf Sakkoki “*Miftāhu-l-ulum*”, Qazvini They made a great contribution with the works of al-Talkhis. By the 8th century of Hijri, the great scholar Sa'duddin Taftazani, the leader of Arabic language, Ma'oni, Bayan, Badi', kalam, usul and logic, created works related to the science of balaga.

Sa'duddin Taftazani's full name is Mas'ud ibn Umar ibn Abdullah Sa'duddin al-Taftazani, he was a leading scientist in many sciences and authored works in various fields.

Manuscript and lithographic copies of Taftazani's 3 works on the science of puberty stored in the national libraries of Turkey:

Filed under number 06 Hk 3502, size; 270x180-190x115 mm., copy with 15 lines, 171 sheets. This copy is *al-Mutawvel Sa'd al-Din Mes'ud b. Ömer et-Taftâzânî*. Rhetoric - Arabic language. It is stored in the Turkish National Library (Millî Kütüphane Uygulamaları). There are explanations in the margins and between the lines. Writer; at the end of the book he noted that he started the work in the month of Ramadan 742/1341 and finished it in Herat on the 9th of Safar in 748/1347. Notes: red, miclobe brown leather, left cover torn from book, spine partially damaged, cardboard bound. A

digital copy of the work can be found at <http://digital-kutuphane.mkutup.gov.tr/>.

1973 *Muhtasar al-ma'ani* stored under the number A 812 / Mas'ud b. Omar Sad al-Taftâzânî -- [S.l. : s.n.], 1886. 6,464 p.; Size: 24 cm. Rhetoric. -- Arabic language. It is stored in the Turkish National Library (Millî Kütüphane Uygulamaları).

1978 preserved under the number A 1528, *Muhtasar al-ma'âni / Mas'ud b. Omar Sad al-Taftâzânî*. Dar at-tayaa al-Amir, 1860; Size: 523 p.; Size: 22 cm. Rhetoric. -- Arabic language. It is stored in the Turkish National Library (Millî Kütüphane Uygulamaları).

1970 A stored under the number 1955, *Muhtasar ma'âni / Mas'ud Ibn 'Omar al-Mad'û Sa'd at-Taftâzânî*. [S.l. : s.n.], 1840; Size: 252 p.; Size: 22 cm. Rhetoric. -- Arabic language. It is stored in the Turkish National Library (Millî Kütüphane Uygulamaları).

1968 Archived under the number A 1564, *Muhtasar ma'âni / Mas'ud Ibn 'Omar al-Mad'û Sa'd at-Taftâzânî*. [S.l. : s.n.], 1866; Size: 253 p.; Size: 23 cm. Rhetoric. -- Arabic language. It is stored in the Turkish National Library (Millî Kütüphane Uygulamaları).

1967 Archived under the number A 29, *Muhtasar ma'âni / Mas'ud Ibn 'Omar al-Mad'û Sa'd at-Taftâzânî*. [S.l. : s.n.], 1889; Size: 464 p.; Size: 24 cm. Rhetoric. -- Arabic language. It is stored in the Turkish National Library (Millî Kütüphane Uygulamaları).

1971 Archived under the number A 1041, *Muhtasar ma'âni / Mas'ud Ibn 'Omar al-Mad'û Sa'd at-Taftâzânî*. [S.l. : s.n.], 18; Size:



203 p.; Size: 24 cm. Rhetoric. – Arabic language. It is stored in the Turkish National Library (Millî Kütüphane Uygulamaları).

1971 Archived under the number A 1027, Muhtasar ma'âni / Mas'ud Ibn 'Omar al-Mad'û Sa'd at-Taftâzâni. [S.l.] : Company Shahafiyya 'Osmâniyya, H. 1390; Size: 232 p.; Size: 24 cm. Rhetoric. – Arabic language. It is stored in the Turkish National Library (Millî Kütüphane Uygulamaları).

1968 preserved under number A 1556, Muhtasar al-dasuki ala muhtasar al-ma'ani. [S.l.] : [S.l. : s.n.], 1871; Volume: 581 p.; Size: 24 cm. Rhetoric. – Arabic language. It is stored in the Turkish National Library (Millî Kütüphane Uygulamaları).

1968 preserved under number A 1556, Muhtasar al-dasuki ala muhtasar al-ma'ani. [S.l.] : [S.l. : s.n.], 1871; Volume: 581 p.; Size: 24 cm. Rhetoric. – Arabic language. It is stored in the Turkish National Library (Millî Kütüphane Uygulamaları).

06 Mil EHT stored under the number A 46776, Muhtasar / Ali al-Akşehrî Ibn Osmân. Daru'l-Khilafeti'l-Bahir: Daru's-Sinaati'l-Amire, 1288 H. [1871 AD]; Volume: 580 p.; Size: 23 cm. Rhetoric. – Arabic language. It is stored in the Turkish National Library (Millî Kütüphane Uygulamaları).

50 Hâşiye alâ Şerhi Telhîsi'l-Miftâh, preserved under the number Ür 117. Abû'l-Kâsim el-Leysî b. Ebî Bekr es-Semerkindî, died. 888/1483 Daru's-Sinaati'l-Amire, 1288 H. [1871 AD];, Size: 210 p.; Size: 205x145-150x75 mm. Rhetoric. – Arabic language. It is stored in the Turkish National Library (Millî Kütüphane Uygulamaları).

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