

BOOK OF MIRACULOUS INFORMATION

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ANNOTATION

It is known that the great scientists, poets and writers who contributed to world civilization came from a land called Transoxiana, which was one of the cradles of science in the Middle Ages. Abu Mansur Saalibi is one of the authors of sources containing information about poets and writers of this region. The article provides interesting information for researchers studying Arabic literature, the historical development of Arabic literature, in particular, that developed in Central Asia and Khorasan.

Keywords: Abu Mansur Saalibi, anthology, poem, poet, writer.

INTRODUCTION

The study and promotion of universal human values and the invaluable cultural heritage of ancient Eastern civilization is of current importance in world science of the 21st century. For this reason, the leading world-class oriental schools continue to carry out comprehensive, extensive research, publication and introduction into scientific circulation of sources of ancient Eastern manuscripts. Indeed, ancient literary and cultural monuments created in the Muslim East play an incomparable role for the further improvement of our spirituality.

One of the priority and relevant sources in world textual science and food sources has always been a separate and comprehensive study of Arabic manuscript sources. In particular, the compilation of catalogs of Arabic manuscripts, the creation of monographic descriptions and scientific texts, their study from a historical and philological point of view and publication are prerequisites for the preservation of the classical literary heritage. Particular attention should be paid to the fact that the study of literary anthologists serves as a valuable contribution to the study of the history of culture and creativity of past writers.

Changes in the social life of mawarannahr VIII-X centuries led to development in science, culture. This cultural revival penetrated into all spheres of society. As we know, this period is called the early Renaissance. This renaissance continued even after the caliphate disintegrated and divorced into a number of states, and in other conditions even until the 15th and 16th centuries. During this period, many great scientists of Mawarannahr grew up, who made a great contribution to the development of World Science. They finished their works mainly in Arabic. Along with science, fiction began to develop. During this period, in the Mawarannahr and Khorasan region, poets also created Arabic along with Persian and Turkic languages. By studying the literary heritage of the poets and writers who created it in Arabic, we get a complete picture of the literary environment that existed in this region in the Middle Ages. In the study of this literary heritage, the works of Abu Mansur Tha`alibi give us an important source function.

Abu Mansur Abdulmalik ibn Muhammad Tha`alibi was born in Nishapur in 350 A.D. (961 A.D.). This is where the scientist receives his initial education, incredibly deeply captures the

Arabic language and Arabic literature. Interested in the science of history, especially perfectly studies the history of the peoples of Iran and Central Asia. Yakut Hamawi wrote that the poet Abu Suleiman Al-Khattabi from Herat was a teacher of Tha`alibi [1, 31]. Tha`alibi included the creative samples of this poet, who was his mentor, in his essay "Yatimat ad-dahr" and mentioned his name with great respect. Syrian writer and historian kurd Ali Muhammad (1876-1953) writes that the famous Khorasan poet Abu Bakr al-Khorezmi also taught in Tha`alibi Nishapur, and argues that he was a great poet and a well-known writer [2, 233]. From his works, it is known that Tha`alibi in Nishapur, the famous scientists and poets of that time had a close relationship with Abu-l-Husayn al-Forisi, Abu Nasr al-Utbi, Abu Nasr al-Jawhari. The information in the works of Yatimat ad-dahr and fiqh al-lug`at indicates that Tha`alibi lived in Nishapur during the reign of Amir Abu-l-Fazl Ubaydullah al-Mekoli and saw many compliments from him. Tha`alibi in the preface to the book " fiqhu-l-lug`at " extremely praises al-Mekoli, writes that he lived under him, enjoyed his meetings and conversations at night and during the day [3, 10].

Interest and attention to Saalibi's work appeared during his lifetime, and many contemporaries proudly pronounced this name. In the history of literary criticism, all studies devoted to Saalibi and his literary activity can be divided into three periods:

1st period: the period from the Saalibi era to the 19th century;

2nd period: study of Saalibi's creative heritage in the 19th - 20th centuries;

3-period: new studies of Saalibi's activities in the 21st century.

Abu Mansur Tha`alibi is a great figure who has worked mainly in the field of Social Sciences and has reached high heights. He is an arabionic scientist who created in Arabic. "As-Tha`alibi ", belonging to the pen of Iraqi scientist Mahmoud Abdullah al-Jadir. Naqidan and adiban " [4] in the work, the scientist also mentioned 95 books by Tha`alibi, highlighting information about each manuscript, in which Library of the world it is stored and where it is printed.

Tha`alibi is the author of such unique works as " Yatimat ad-dahr fi mahosin ahl al-asr", " Kanz al-kuttab", " fiqh al-lug`at", " Shams al-adab fi iste`mal-al-Arab", " ajnos at-tajnis", " Kitab man g`aaba anhu mutrib".

Another important work of the scientist is his work "kitab Latoif al-maorif" (wonderful Data Book). In the foreword to this book, Tha`alibi mentions his book in honor of Abul Qasim ibn Abbad (936-995), famous Minister of the Buwayhid dynasty (932-1062), famous for his nickname as-Sahib, patron of poets and scholars [5, 2], who wrote his book in Iran and Iraq. Tha`alibi lived in the palace of as-Sahib in about 990-995. So, in these years, the writing "Latoif al-maorif" was finished. In some places of the work, the scientist mentioned the tazkira "Yatimat ad-dahr" and brought samples of the poems included in it [5, 43]. It is known to us that he wrote the first copy of "yatimat ad-dahr" in 994-1000, then reproduced it in 1011-1016 and finished writing the completed copy. If we take as a basis the dedication of "Latoif al-maurif " to as-Sahib ibn Abbad, we come to the conclusion that it was written in the same period as "Yatimat ad-dahr". Page 58 of "Latoif al-maorif" mentions Khorezmshah Abu-l-Abbas Ma'mun ibn Ma'mun (1009-1017) and his son Ma'mun ibn Ma'mun, governor of Sijistan. From this comes the conclusion that the work was written in 1009-1017. It seems to us that Saulib also reworked "Latoif al-Maorif" as "Yatimat ad-dahr" and added some recent events to it. While the 1st copy of the work was written in 990-995, are completed copy of it must have been written after 1009.

The book provides important historical and ethnographic information, many of which are unique messages. The book also includes poems by several arabionic poets, Tha`alibi and contemporaries. Tha`alibi used the works of Oriental scientists who lived before him as a source when writing "Latoif al-maorif" and recorded their name in his book. Sometimes, when Tha`alibi cites his data, not to mention the name of their works, being content with telling stories from the language of the above scientists. This work serves as an important source for the study of poetry created in Arabic at that time in Central Asia, Iran and Afghanistan. It is noteworthy that some of these poems are not found in other sources.

Abu Mansur Tha`alibi 's work "Latoif al-maorif" is divided into the following 10 chapters.

Chapter one. The first is about those who did something, traditions, made something or an item.

Chapter Two. About the nicknames of poets who were nicknamed because of their poems.

Chapter Three. About other Islamic nicknames belonging to famous people, nobles and the like.

Chapter four. About ancient secretaries.

Chapter five. It is about those who are great in procreation and the most pressing in different situations.

Chapter Six. About those who have the highest qualities among people of different strata.

Chapter Seven. About interesting coincidences in the name and cuneiform.

Chapter eight. It is about the various synagogues associated with the prophets, the Quraysh and the Kings.

Chapter Nine. The profession of the king and rulers-Curry, about his deeds and evil.

Chapter ten. About the peculiarities of different countries and cities and their beauty.

At the end of the book, the author, under the title "phrases and bright expressions spoken wisely", attached the thoughts of famous people about different countries and poems of poets.

The manuscripts of "Latoif al-maorif" have been preserved very little, even the famous book of the Turkish bibliographer Haji Halifa (1609-1657) entitled "discovery az-Zunun" does not show this work. In Karl Brokkelman's "history of Arabic literature", among 51 works by Tha`alibi "Latoif al-maorif" is mentioned.

The scientific study of "Latoif al-maorif" began in Europe in the 19th century. 1867 Arabist in Leiden, Netherlands P.de Yung for the first time, an Arabic critical text of this work was published by Jung. 1960 "Latoif al-maorif" was published in Cairo for the second time.

"Latoif al-Maarif" Translated into English by K.E. Bosworth, it was published in Edinburgh in 1968. In translation, comments and indicators are also attached.

Famous Orientalist B.B.Bartold "Latoif al-maorif" also expressed a specific opinion. In his work "Turkestan during the Mongol invasion" he mentioned this book, in which there is valuable information about Samarkand paper and other trade items.

As mentioned above, the Uzbek scientist I.Abdullaev translated and published "Latoif al-maorif" into Uzbek. I.Abdullayev in the translation of this work P.de Jung writes that he took the Leiden edition of 1867 as a basis, which he had prepared, and that it was not possible to capture the Cairo edition. The work provides information on a large number of historical and political events. Several political figures, historical figures, scholars, poets and books that lived before and during saulbiy are mentioned in the name. He writes that scientific research of Western European and Russian scientists, as well as translations from Arabic and Persian, also use them when carrying out translation and drawing up their explanations.

"Latoif al-maorif" is a work written 1000 years ago. Many phrases and words that were used in that time, which later went out of consumption or were very rare, are found in it.

As an important and valuable source of information about the history, ethnography, literature and, in general, the culture of the peoples of Central Asia, Iran, Afghanistan and the Muslim East in general, "Latoif al-maorif" is of enormous importance.

The variety of works of Abu Mansur Saolibi, the extraordinary expressiveness of the information provided in them, requires a comprehensive assessment, study of Saolibi's creativity. The scientist's works contain information about many poets that are not found in other sources. In the works of saolibi there is also information about the work of translation studies of the X-XI centuries, thanks to which we can get acquainted with the work of many poets. Through his works, one can form an idea of the scientific and cultural life in cities such as Bukhara, Khorezm, Nishopur, Hirot, Khamadon, as well as the domestic life of the peoples of Central Asia, Iran and Afghanistan in general.

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