



WORKS OF MAHMUD ZAMAKHSHARI ON LINGUISTICS

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ABSTRACT

This article provides information about Zamakhshari's works on linguistics. The author pays special attention to the work "Nukatu-l-e'rab" by the author and provides enough information about its structure and sections.

KEY WORDS. *Zamakhshari, point, point, e'rob, nahv, balogat, sarf, tafsir.*

It should be emphasized that all the initiatives in the development of the education sector of the Action Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the five priority directions of development in 2017-2021, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017, are of particular importance. The fifth direction of this document is aimed at ensuring security, inter-ethnic harmony and religious tolerance, in which the study of the scientific heritage of the great ancestors of the ancient and recent past will strengthen the atmosphere of sincerity, peace and tolerance, extremism among the youth, and is determined to serve as an important tool in the prevention of terrorist ideas¹.

Studying the scientific heritage of our great ancestors and applying it to life is of great importance in educating the young generation in the spirit of loyalty to national and universal values. The research of the works and activities of one such scholar, Mahmud Zamakhshari, occupies a special place.

After the independence of our country, among other great ancestors, with deep respect and love, such as "Ustozu-l-arab wa-l-ajam" ("Master of Arabs and non-Arabs"), "Fakhru Khwarazm" ("Pride of Khorezm") The life and scientific heritage of Mahmud Zamakhshari, who gained fame with honorable names, began to be studied on a scientific basis.

The name of the great scientist Zamakhshari, who grew up in the land of old Khorezm and made a significant contribution to world culture, is well-known in the world. His immortal works and scientific works and articles written about him can be found in libraries all over the world. No matter how much the people of Central Asia are proud of this great breed, who added priceless masterpieces to the treasury of science².

Abul Kasim Mahmud ibn Umar Zamakhshari was born on the 27th day of Rajab 467 AH (March 19, 1075 AD) in the village of Zamakhshar, Khorezm. Information about Zamakhshari is mainly given in medieval Arabic sources. Although his father was not very wealthy, he was a literate, pious, pious person who spent most of his time reciting the Qur'an and praying, and was an imam in a mosque in Zamakhshar. Alloma's mother was considered one of the pious and religious women.

Zamakhshari was one of the leading scientists of his time and wrote about seventy works on various fields of science, only some of them have survived. The list of Alloma's works is given differently in different sources. The German orientalist K. Brockelmann in his work entitled "History of Arabic Literature" gave information about 31 works of Mahmoud Zamakhshari, Dr. Ahmad Muhammad al-Khufi - 48 of his works in the treatise "Az Zamakhshari" Academician A. Rustamov's book "Mahmud Zamakhshari" contains information about 39 works of Alloma. U. Uvatov, another researcher of the scientific heritage of Mahmud Zamakhshari, gave information about 34 works of the scholar in his book "Delicate Phrases" .

¹ Mirziyoyev Sh. *We will resolutely continue our path of national development and raise it to a new level. Book 1.* - T.: Uzbekistan, 2017. - P.504

² A. Rustamov. *Mahmud Zamakhshari.* -T.: Science Publishing House, 1971. -P.3



I.Yu. Krachkovsky, V.V. Barthol'd, A.A. Borovkov, A. Krimsky, V.L. Vyatkin; Western scientists K. Brockelman, Goldsier, Wetstein, Nyol'deke, Poppe, Wright, Bensing, Zayonchikovskiy showed great interest in the scholar's scientific heritage and conducted research on his works.

Jurji Zaidan, Ahmad Muhammad al-Khudi, Ali al-Bajawi, Bahija Baqir al-Husni, Muhammad Abul Fazl Ibrahim, Husni Abdujalil Yusuf, Ibrahim al-Samarai, Muhammad Basil Uyun al-Sud and others from the Arab scholars studied the work of scholars in every way. those who tried³.

Mahmoud Zamakhshari perfectly mastered various fields of science, including the usage of the Arabic language, literary studies, lexicography, linguistics, geography, aruz, logic, religious sciences, interpretation of the Qur'an.

Among Zamakhshari's priceless heritage, the most famous works on linguistics are "Asosu-l-Balogha" ("Foundation of Puberty"), "Sharh abyat Kitab Sibawayh" ("Commentary of the Book of Sibawayh") on grammar, "Al-Mufassal", "Al-Unmuzaj" ("Example"), "Muqaddamatu-l-adab" are of special importance. Among them, it is appropriate to give special recognition to his work "Al-Kashshof", which includes his comments on the Holy Qur'an in 1134. This work is a work on tafsir, and it is recognized as the most perfect among the books of tafsir by Orientalists and Arabic scholars. That is why manuscript and lithographic copies of these works are kept in manuscript funds of different countries of the world and are still used as textbooks in the higher education system of many countries. Commentaries on most of these works were written by famous scholars. These comments indicate the high value of the works of the scholar.

At this point, we consider it appropriate to briefly touch on the book "Muqaddimatu-l-adab", one of the most important books of the scholar in learning the grammar of the Arabic language.

"Muqaddamatu-l-adab" is a work written by Zamakhshari dedicated to Khorezmshah Alaaddin Abulmuzaffar Otsiz, and it is one of the more widely studied works. It should be noted that during the time of the Khorezmshahs, science and culture were very advanced. The rulers, especially Khorezmshah Otsiz, respected scientists, poets and writers, and he was a talented, enlightened person, interested in literature, and knowledgeable. During his time, many good things were done in the way of the development of science. Probably for this reason, Zamakhshari wrote "Muqaddamatu-l-adab" dedicated to him. The work is divided into five major sections and discusses nouns, verbs, conjunctions, noun inflections, and verb inflections. The work was completed in 1137.

In his work, Zamakhshari tried to cover all the words and expressions of the Arabic language that were in use at that time, and paid great attention to their etymology. That is why this great work of Zamakhshari can be said to be one of the first works in this direction.

The work "Muqaddamatu-l-adab" was written for the purpose of teaching the Arabic language to non-Arab nationalities. It was originally created in Arabic-Persian-Turkish languages. Currently, there are copies of it in Arabic-Persian-Turkish, Arabic-Persian-Turkish-Mongolian, as well as, according to some sources, a Greek dictionary⁴.

"Muqaddamatu-l-adab" consists of an introduction and five parts devoted to the description of nouns, verbs, auxiliary words (letters), nouns, and verbs.

Abu-l-Qasim Mahmud Zamakhshari's work "Muqaddamatu-l-adab" is a multilingual, complex structure, encyclopedic work, such a work is rare in the history of philology. The first part of the nouns of "Muqaddamatu-l-adab" literally serves as a modern encyclopedic dictionary, while the second part of the verbs is perfectly structured at a high scientific level based on the rules of Arabic grammar. The third, fourth, and fifth parts of "Muqaddamatu-l-adab" are devoted to the rules of pure Arabic grammar, such as auxiliary words, nouns, and verb conjugations. Each grammar rule is reinforced with many examples.

Another of Allama's works that reveals the subtleties of Arabic grammar is the work "Nukatu-l-e'rab fil gharib e'rob fi-l-Qur'anil Karim", in which by revealing the subtleties of the verses of the Holy Qur'an grammar topics are explained to the student. This work is in manuscript form, and Zamakhshari named it "Nukatu-l-e'rab fiy gharibi-l-e'rab". Some scholars of translation and tabaqat added the phrase "Fiy Qur'an-l-Karim" to this title in their books⁵.

³ Nasirova M. *Examples of medieval Arabic dialect (Mahmud Zamakhshari's "al-Unmuzaj fi-based on the "n-nahv" treatise)*. - T.: ToshDSHI publishing house, 2004. -P.6.

⁴ Islamov Z.M. *About "Muqaddamatu-l-adab"*. Eastern torch. -1996. - No. 1-2. P. 9.

⁵ "Nukatul e'rob fil gharib e'rob fil Qur'anil Karim". - Cairo: "Darul Ma'arif" publishing house -P. 32



"Dot" is the plural form of the word "Dot", which means every black dot on a white object, or every white dot on a black object, as it appears in dictionaries. In general, "point" means "a fine point of something". The point of the word means that the original purpose of the word is revealed by revealing its subtleties, secrets, and subtleties. In this work, Zamakhshari revealed the specific subtleties of some surahs in the Holy Qur'an.

As for the structure of the book, we can see that the scientist divided it into chapters called surahs. The work is explained in the same order as "Fatiha" sura, then "Baqara" sura, then "Ali Imran" sura. The work ends with "Ikhlos" surah. However, the scholar did not study all 114 surahs of the Holy Qur'an in this work. As long as there are 68 chapters in the work, it means that the scholar worked on 68 chapters. The remaining 64 chapters are not included in the book. Az-Zamakhshari chose those with more subtle aspects in terms of grammar.

As for the writing style of the work, Zamakhshari chooses the educational method of covering the work. First, he asks the student a question. Then he answers the question himself. In this way, he presents the book to the public in the form of a conversation. This thing serves to further increase the scientific value of the book.

In conclusion, it can be said that although the scholar created works related to various fields, his greatest contribution to science was the development and development of the grammatical rules of the Arabic language. The whole world recognized this service of Zamakhshari and his works are still being studied.

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