

MANUSCRIPTS AND MODERN EDITIONS OF "AT-TABAQAT AL-KUBRA"

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DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2022.00179.3

ABSTRACT

The article discusses the manuscripts, modern editions and translations of "At-Tabaqat al-Kubra" by Muhammad ibn Sa'd Zuhri (784-845) which has an important place in the history and culture of Islam. Among the manuscripts, the known to us, their content, the degree of reference to them in modern publications are revealed. Similar and different aspects of modern editions and translations of the work are analyzed.

KEYWORDS: *Ibn Sa'd, Tabaqat, Seerah, Prophet, Companion, Follower, Narration, Manuscript.*

INTRODUCTION

Muhammad ibn Sa'd Zuhri (784-845) is considered one of the great Islamic scholars and famous historians of the Abbasid period. His work "At-Tabaqat al-Kubra" is one of the important sources of the history of early Islam, which has not lost its importance since the time it was written and has won the recognition of many scholars. The work still serves as an important source for researchers conducting research in the fields of seerah, history of companions, tabaqat and tarajim (biography).

Manuscripts, modern editions, translations of the work in different languages were analytically studied in this article.

DISCUSSION

Manuscripts of works. The first manuscripts of "At-Tabaqat al-Kubra" were copied during the author's lifetime. But there is no clear information about whether the author himself wrote or spelled it. A number of manuscripts of the work have reached us. However, there is no complete single copy among them. The manuscripts contain various fragments that complement each other [1:179]. The existing manuscripts of "At-Tabaqat al-Kubra" are a combination of narrations by the two main narrators of the work. The first of these is Harith ibn Muhammad ibn Abu Osama (d. 282/895), and the second is Husain ibn Muhammad ibn Abdurrahman ibn Fahm (d. 289/902). Later scholars in the chain of narrators narrated the work from these two scholars. Thus, various copies of the work are widely distributed in the Islamic world.

The Egyptian researcher Ali Muhammad Umar, who made the last complete edition of At-Tabaqat al-Kubra, listed the manuscripts that were the basis for his edition. The first of these is copy number 2835 in the library of Ottoman sultan Ahmed III. This copy was copied in the

seventh century Hijri. At the same time, it is a copy that was read or presented to the famous muhaddith Sharafiddin al-Dimyati (d. 1306) [2:29]. This copy contains the following volumes:

Volume I consists of 260 pages and begins with "The genealogy of Rasulullah sallallaahu alayhi wasallam" and ends with the chapter "Foods disliked by Rasulullah sallallaahu alayhi wasallam". Volume III consists of 247 pages, and this volume begins with the chapter "The closing of doors other than Abu Bakr's door" and ends with the chapter "Abu Bakr's Attributes". Volume IV has 266 pages, the beginning of this volume contains "Abu Bakr's will", and the biography of Habib ibn Sa'd is presented at the end. Volume V has 267 pages, Bishr ibn Bara's biography is at the beginning of this volume, and Talha ibn Utba's biography is at the end. Volume VI is 273 pages, begins with the biography of Haritha ibn Sahl and ends with the life of Zayd ibn Thabit. Volume VII is 367 pages, beginning with the biography of Qays ibn Qahd and ending with Tammam ibn Abbas ibn Abdul Muttalib. The biography of Hasan ibn Ali ibn Abu Talib is covered at the beginning of the VIII volume, and the biography of Walid ibn Walid is covered at the end. This volume has a total of 266 pages. Volume IX begins with the second class of Medinan Followers. This volume consists of 266 pages. Volume XI begins with Muhammad ibn Abdurrahman ibn Abu Laila and ends with Abdurrahman ibn Shamosa. This volume consists of 296 pages. There is also a separate volume for the women class. At the beginning of it, there is a chapter entitled "Names of Muslim and Migrant Women". The last biography is about Ruqaiqa bint Abdurrahman. At the end of this volume comes the following sentence: "The end of the class of women. When this is finished the book will be complete. Praise belongs to Allah alone." The number of pages in this volume is 196. Ali Muhammad Umar did not mention volumes II and X of the work. Therefore, in the copy in the library of Ahmed III, these volumes may be missing for certain reasons.

Ali Muhammad Umar stated that he also used the following manuscripts in his research. For example, the four-volume extract kept at the Institute of Manuscripts in Cairo, the numbered copy No. 3794 kept in the Chester Beatty Library in Dublin, the two-volume copy in Madina, and the volume of the women's class at the University of Riyadh are among them.

As a result of the study of various manuscript funds of the world, the following manuscripts of the work were found: No. 1905 in the Shahid Ali Pasha fund of the Suleymaniye Library in Istanbul, No. 1614 in the Jorullah Efendi fund, No. 1615 in the same fund, No. 262 in the Koprulu fund; No. W-II 379 in the Berlin State Library; Jum'al Majid Center Library in UAE also has copies, such as No. 225486, No. 435553, No. 595988, No. 680505, No. 681870, No. 690447, No. 697678, and No. 699610. Among them, copy No. 262 in the Koprulu fund of Suleymaniye Library was copied in 570 AH. That is, this copy is older than the copy in the library of Ahmad III.

Modern editions. Along with manuscripts, modern editions of the work are also important. To date, the work "At-Tabaqat al-Kubra" has been published several times.

It was first published in 1904 in Leiden. This publication was carried out by a group of scholars under the editorship of the orientalist Edward Zachau (1845-1930). However, scientists in the group made a number of mistakes during the publication. This Leiden edition was published in 9 volumes in 1904-1940. Volume IX consists of Index.

A modern edition of the work was published for the first time in the Arab world on the basis of this Leiden edition under the research of the Jordanian scholar Ehsan Abbas (1920-2003). This edition also consists of 9 volumes and was published by Dar Sadir Publishing House in Beirut. It also repeats the mistakes and shortcomings of the Leiden edition. However, the comments and differences in the copy have been removed from it.

Another edition of the work is the Tahrir edition, made in Cairo in 1968. This publication was published by Dr. Awni Abdul Rauf. In it, the notes and the introduction of the Leiden edition were translated into Arabic and attached to the edition.

Another edition was published in Madinah in 1983 with the research of Ziyad Muhammad Mansur. This edition includes the classes of Madinan Followers and those who followed them, which were omitted in the previous editions.

The edition under the supervision of Muhammad Abdul Qadir Ata was published in 1990 in 9 volumes in Dar al-Kutub al-Ilmiyya in Beirut. The ninth volume consists of Index.

The edition containing the fifth class of Companions who were young in the time of the Messenger of Allah (may God bless him and grant him peace) and did not participate in any ghazat with him, was published in Taif in 1993 under the supervision of Dr. Muhammad Samil Sulami.

There is also an edition that includes the fourth class of Companions who converted to Islam during and after the conquest of Mecca. This book was researched by Dr. Abdulaziz Abdullah Salumi and published in Taif in 1995.

The last perfect edition of the book was published in 2001 under the supervision of Ali Muhammad Umar in 11 volumes together with the Index at the publishing house Maktabat al-Hanji in Cairo. The Egyptian researcher, who re-examined the work, tried to eliminate all the errors and omissions made in the previous editions, added the classes that were omitted in the previous editions, and made a complete edition of "At-Tabaqat al-Kubra".

There are also separate editions of certain chapters of the work. In particular, the section on the biography of the Prophet was published under the name "as-Seerah an-Nabawiyyah min at-At-Tabaqat al-Kubra li-Ibn Sa'd" in two volumes in Cairo in 1989. In this regard, another work entitled "as-Sunan an-Nabi wa ayyamuhu li Hafiz Ibn Sa'd - Muhammad ibn Sa'd 168 (230)" was published in 1995. However, this work is not the seerah part of "Tabaqat", but the work of a muhaqqiq who arranged the narrations according to the hadith chapters. The chapter on Hasan's biography (may Allah be pleased with him) taken from part of the Younger Companions, was published under the name "Tarjama al-Imam al-Hasan". The chapter on Husain's biography (may God be pleased with him) was published under the name "Tarjama al-Imam al-Husain wa maqtaluhu". At the same time, the chapters on the life of al-Ash'ara al-mubashshara were combined and published in Cairo under the title "al-Ash'ara al-Mubashshara bil-Jannah". The seerah section of the work was also published in Turkish as a separate book under the name "Siyer". Also, the women's section of the work was published in Turkish under the name "Women Companions".

Translations. Translations of "At-Tabaqat al-Kubra" into different languages are also among the sources of the research. So far, scholars have known translations of the work in the following languages:

The first and second volumes of the work, based on Edward Zachau's edition, were translated into English in 1967 and 1972 by Sayyid Moinul Haq, a member of the Pakistan Historical Society. Volumes III, VI, VII and VIII of the work were abbreviated and translated by the American scholar Aisha Bewley and published under the names "People of Badr", "Men of Medina", "Scholars of Kufa" and "Women of Medina".

The work was translated into Urdu in 4 volumes in 1944 by Abdullah Imadi and Mohammad Raghib Rahmani. This translation can be said to be based on the Leiden edition since there were no editions in the Arab world at that time.

The work was translated into Persian by Mahmoud Mahdawi Domghani. This translation is also based on the Leiden edition, published in Tehran in 1954 in 8 volumes.

The translation of the work into Turkish has become a major scientific project. A group of 15 translators under the editorship of professor Adnan Demirjan worked on the project. The Turkish translation was published in Istanbul in 2014 in 11 volumes under the name "Kitab at-Tabaqat al-Kabir". Because this translation is based on the research of Ali Muhammad Umar, it is currently the most perfect translation of the work. The last 11th volume of this translation also contains the Index.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that "At-Tabaqat al-Kubra" by Ibn Sa'd is considered one of the important sources of Islamic history. A number of manuscripts of the work have survived to this day. They are stored in manuscript funds in countries such as Germany, Turkey, Egypt, Iran, and Saudi Arabia. The first research on the study of the work was initiated by German scholars, who carried out the first edition of the work in Leiden. After that, partial and complete editions of the work were published in Egypt, Lebanon, and Saudi Arabia. So far, the work has been translated into English, Persian, Turkish, and Urdu languages. Taking into account the place of the work in Islamic culture and the rich data base it contains, it is appropriate to increase the scientific research work on the work today.

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