

REASONS FOR THE FAMOUSNESS OF THE WORK "AL-MUHTASARUL - VIQAYA"

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ABSTRACT

The simple and short writing style of the work led to the use of words that are somewhat difficult to understand. For this reason, commentators felt the need to give their comments to the work. At this point, let's talk about the large number of comments written on the work. The work was found to be a very useful work in terms of content and jurisprudence. As a result, the high demand for the work led to an increase in reviews of the work.

KEYWORDS: Ubaydullah Sodrushsharia.

INTRODUCTION

Among scholars, his full name is Ubaydullah Sodrushsharia Al-Asghar ibn Mas'ud ibn Tajushsharia Mahmud ibn Sodrushsharia Ahmed ibn Jamaluddin Ubaidullah Al-Mahbubi Al-Bukhari jurist, muhaddith, commentator, mutakallim, logician, philologist and a linguist was a scientist. There are reasons why the author's work "Al-Mukhtasarul - Wiqaya" is popular. And in turn, the following scientific studies and approaches prove it.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

Four copies of the work were used for review in order to clarify the popular factors of the work. And brief information about them is given.

1. Manisa regional public library, No.: 462145

It has 115 pages. Each page has 13 lines per line and about 10-12 words in it. The author of the copy is Abul-Hasan al-Uyali al-Hanafi. And the copy is dated 972/1564, the writing type is nax. The copy is large, clear, and beautifully written and easy to read. There are no missing words or spaces in the text. This copy was found to have such characteristics as beauty of layout and classification, originality of chapters and headings.

2. Sulaymaniyah Library, Mahmud Efandi Department, No: 2974

It consists of 94 sheets. 13 lines per line of each page. There are about 10-11 words. The author of the copy is Abdurrahman al-Manzilovi al-Hanafi, the date of copying of the copy is 1022 AH, the type of writing is Persian. This copy is also large in size, written in clear and beautiful calligraphy, easy to read. However, there are missing words in the text. There are no notes in the text margin.

3. Balikasir regional public library, No.: 562-10.

This is 182 pages. 11 lines per page, per line. There are about 7 to 10 words. Its copy and date of copying are unknown. The type of letter is Rika. This large copy is written in legible calligraphy. There are very few flaws in the text. However, there are many notes in the margins of the text and most of them are illegible. The large number of marginal notes indicates that the copyist of this work was a scholar.

4. Inabay Manuscripts Library, Bursa, and No.: 445-16.

The copy consists of 57 pages with 19 words per page and approximately 10-12 words per line. The copy has a copyist's error and the date of the copy is unknown. Type of writing is Persian. This copy is also large. It has illegible writing and many errors in the text. There are several notes in the margin, most of them illegible.

RESULTS

There are many copies of the book in various libraries. Below we mention some of them:

a. Bayazid State Library, no: 811, 2116, 2272, 2322, 2323, 2509, 2533.

p. Library of Nuruosmanian manuscripts, 1886, 1887, 1888.

j. Library of manuscripts of Haji Salim Agha 406.

d. Topkapi (Ahmad III) library no: 992, 1201.

For Amasya Boyazid library no: 489.

f. Adana regional public library, No: 437.

g. Amasya Gush-Shamush District Public Library, No. 61.

h. Burdur regional public library, No: 140.

i. No. inv. MR 102. Author. Ubaidullah ibn Mas'ud Sadrushharia al-Sani al-Mahbubi (d. 747/1346).

j. No. inv. MR 6/II Author. Ubaydullah ibn Mas'ud Sadrushharia al-Sani al-Mahbubi (d. 747/1346)

k. No. inv. MR 149/II Author. Ubaidullah ibn Mas'ud Sadrushharia al-Sani al-Mahbubi (d. 747/1346).

l. No. inv. MR 23 Author: Ubaidullah ibn Mas'ud Sadrushharia al-Sani al-Mahbubi (d. 747/1346).¹

DISCUSSION

In addition, there are modern literature, scientific works, scientific articles and theses on this work. These are: Juzhony A. Sh. "Islamic jurisprudence"² and N. Nasrullayev "Life and scientific heritage of Ubaydullah Ibn Mas'ud".³

This work was also received with interest by Turkish legal scholars. For example, in the 15th century, Shamsuddin Ahmed ibn Hamza wrote a wonderful khoshiy dedicated to this book in Turkish.

Ahmad ibn Muhammad al-Kirmanî recited the text into Turkish. Also, the son of Qazî Yusuf ibn Dawlat recited this poem in Turkish. "Mukhtasarul-viqaya" was translated into Persian by Samarkand scholar Jalaluddin Mahmud ibn Abu Bakr Samarkandî Gormîrî.

At the end of the preface, the author recites psalms and adjectives to Abulghazi Ubaidullah Bahadur Khan and requests that "if that person takes a look at this work as a compliment, the chemical work (having chemical properties) will turn into gold from their eyes, and it will be sold in the market of money changers (exchangers and sorters of money and gold) is to get attention". The commentator said that he used an abbreviated version of the commentary written by Maulana Fakhruddin Ilyas. This book, known as "Sharhi Gormiri", was published in 1864 at the request of Afghan and Turkestan merchants (merchants) India Laknavî and later Nulkishur printing houses (614 pages).⁴

This review was published in the city of Istanbul under the care of Qazizada Muhammad Sharif Mahmud, son of Qazî Abdurrahim Bukhari, with the calligraphy of Said Aqil, son of mufti Muhammad Sharif from Bukhara.

The Arabic text of "Mukhtasarul-viqoya" with Persian translation was published by O. A. in Tashkent in 1901. Printed in Portsov lithography printing house. This book was translated by teacher Shamsi Akhund ibn Niyaz Muhammad at the request of Eshon Tillokhoja.

Ali al-Qari's Arabic commentary, one of the most important commentaries of the book, was published in 1901 by Olimjon ibn Muhammadjon al-Borudi in the library of Kazan University. "Kitabun-Nuqoya Mukhtasarul-viqayaya Turki Sharh" written by the son of Mullah Abdullatif Mullah Khalid, was published in this printing house in 1873 in two volumes, 144 pages.⁵

One of the great commentaries on this valuable work is the Uzbek commentary Majmaul Maqsud. A two-volume Uzbek commentary written on "An-Nuqaya" or "Mukhtasarul-viqaya" by Maqsudhoja ibn Mansurhoja from Tashkent was called "Majmaul Maqsud". This review is larger than the reviews written in Persian and some Arabic.

The first juz (volume) of "Majmaul-Maqsud" was published for the first time in 1901 in V. I. Ilin printing house in Tashkent city in a nastaq letter written by Mullah Yusuf Akhund ibn Mullah Zakirjan, the Arabic text of the book is given in the margins, the size of the pages is 33x19 cm. The author ends the first chapter with a six-verse poem

The second part of the book was published by O. A. It was at the Portsov printing house. After the table of contents, on page 4, a large poem of 18 stanzas by Maqsudhoja is given

At the end of the second chapter, the author gives a muhamma written in Uzbek-Tajik in the form of a mulamma (a poem written in two languages).

The first part of "Majmaul-Maqsud" was published for the second time in 1912 by O.A. Released at the Portsov printing house.

There is no information in the second edition of the second volume of "Majmaul-Maqsud". The first edition of the first and second volumes of the book and the second edition of the second volume are kept in the library of the Institute of Oriental Studies named after Abu Rayhan Beruni of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan.⁶

CONCLUSION

There are reasons and needs for writing many comments on the work. The simple and short writing style of the work led to the use of words that are somewhat difficult to understand. For this reason, commentators felt the need to give their comments to the work. At this point, let's talk about the large number of comments written on the work. The work was found to be a very useful work in terms of content and jurisprudence. As a result, the high demand for the work led to an increase in reviews of the work.

The fact that there are many manuscript copies of the work is for the same reason as mentioned above. That is, the fact that the work is recognized as a reliable and necessary source, and the need for many commentators to give their comments on certain words or sentences of the work. As a result, the number of manuscript and lithographic copies of the work increased.

The fact that the author's works reach the public on a large scale indicates that the author has a great career in science. The originality of his works led to the description of reviews and copies of the work. From the information in various manuscripts and lithographs, it became clear that reliable scientists did not criticize the author's work or scientific activity.

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