

**MANUSCRIPT COPIES OF ABDURAHMAN JAMI'S AL-FAVĀ'ID AL-ḌIYĀ'IYYA
PRESERVED IN THE FUND OF THE MUSEUM OF LITERATURE****Munisaxon Jo'raboyeva**

2nd-year Master's Student, Yangi asr University

Abstract. Numerous Arabic-language sources are preserved in the manuscript collection of the State Museum of Literature named after Alisher Navoi of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This article provides a scholarly description of the manuscript copies of Abdurahman Jami's Al-Favā'id al-Ḍiyā'iyya kept in the Museum's collection.

Keywords: Work, manuscript, Arabic language, grammar, morphology, scientific description, Abdurahman Jami, Al-Favā'id al-Ḍiyā'iyya.

INTRODUCTION

Among the works on Arabic grammar, the Kāfiya (الكافية) authored by Jamāl al-Dīn Abū 'Amr 'Uthmān ibn 'Umar ibn Abī Bakr al-Kurdī—widely known as Ibn al-Ḥājjib (570/1174–646/1249)—holds a special place. The Kāfiya is one of the most extensively commented texts in the field. Manuscript copies of this work are found in libraries across the world. Dr. Tāriq ibn Najm notes that the number of commentaries written in Arabic alone has reached 142, in addition to numerous commentaries composed in Persian and Turkic languages.

In 1492, Abdurahman Jami (1414–1492) wrote a commentary on Ibn al-Ḥājjib's Kāfiya, which he titled al-Favā'id al-Ḍiyā'iyya (Benefits for my son, Ḍiyā' al-Dīn) (الفوائد الضيائية). The work became widely known under the title Sharḥ-i Mullā (شرح ملا). For centuries, this book served as a primary textbook for teaching the Arabic language in the schools and madrasas of Central Asia and the Middle East. It continues to retain its scholarly value today. The work is still taught at universities in India, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, and Turkey. In Uzbekistan, al-Favā'id al-Ḍiyā'iyya remains an essential manual for Arabic language instruction at the Tashkent Islamic Institute named after Imam Bukhari, the Islamic Institute named after Imam Termiziy, the Mir Arab Higher Madrasa in Bukhara, and the School of Hadith Studies in Samarkand.

METHODS

This research uses descriptive manuscript analysis, applying basic principles of codicology and paleography. Direct examination of selected manuscripts from the Museum's Rare Manuscript and Lithograph Collection. Recording physical characteristics, including script type, ink, paper, layout, illumination, damage, and binding. Dating and attribution, based on colophons, scribal notes, and paleographic features. Comparative observation to identify variations among manuscript copies.

The manuscript numbers and descriptions derive from catalogued records as well as direct inspection.

As an eminent Ajam scholar, Jami authored *al-Favā'id al-Ḍiyā'iyya* in a manner that facilitated non-Arab learners' understanding of the subtleties of the Arabic language. Since a single Arabic word may have multiple meanings, the work discusses differing grammatical interpretations as well as the positions of the early grammar schools of Basra, Kufa, Egypt, and Baghdad. The book also contains grammatical terminology useful for understanding the science of *tafsīr*. Overall, the work is closely connected to Qur'anic studies, including logic, rhetoric, exegesis, legal theory (*uṣūl al-fiqh*), and Qur'anic recitation (*qirā'āt*).

RESULTS

The collection of rare manuscripts and lithographs at the State Museum of Literature named after Alisher Navoi preserves numerous manuscript and lithograph copies of Abdurahman Jami's *al-Favā'id al-Ḍiyā'iyya*. Below we present the scientific descriptions of several of these copies:

Description of Selected Manuscript Copies

Manuscript No. 290 (“Complete Benefits in Solving the Difficulties of *al-Kāfiya*”)

A commentary by Abdurahman Jami on Ibn al-Hājjib's *al-Kāfiya*. Known as *Sharḥ-i Mullā*. The text is copied in fine small naskh script in black ink, with titles in red. Defect: incomplete ending. Dating: 18th century. Cover: brown leather-cardboard stamped with seals. 150 folios. Size: 12 × 18 cm.

Manuscript No. 411/II A simple copy on Kokand paper. Text written in beautiful *nasta'liq* script in black ink. Copied in 1279 AH. Bookbinder: Mullā Abdulqodir. Dark red stamped cardboard cover. 277 folios. Size: 16 × 27 cm.

Manuscript No. 714 Copied in 19 lines per page on Kokand paper in *nasta'liq* script (size 17.5 × 11 cm). Titles and highlighted words in red. Pages are numbered. The opening pages list the chapters, but the beginning of the text is missing. Marginal corrections present. Copied in 1282/1866 by Mullā Abdulqodir ibn Ibrohimboy Toshkandiy. Thick dark-green cardboard cover decorated with red and black stamped designs. Inner cover lined with marbled paper. 560 folios. Size: 27 × 21 cm.

Manuscript No. 692 A commentary by Abdurahman Jami on Ibn al-Hājjib's *al-Kāfiya*, also known as *Sharḥ Mullā Jāmī*. Copied on thick yellowish Eastern paper in small *nasta'liq* script in black ink. Dated 976 AH / 1568 CE. Brown cardboard cover. 128 folios. Size: 12 × 18 cm.

Manuscript No. 667 Text copied in *nasta'liq* script within gold-ruled frames on Kokand paper in black ink. Some words written in red. First page illuminated with gold. Six folios marking chapter beginnings have multicolored threads attached to their edges. Between each leaf is a protective half-page slip. The initial pages contain Jami's *ghazals* and *hadiths*. Three seals affixed. Dark-brown cardboard cover with three embossed medallions. Dated to the 19th century. 279 folios (3b–282a). Size: 15 × 26.5 cm.

Manuscript No. 286 *Sharḥ al-Kāfiya*. Commentary by Abdurahman Jami. A simple manuscript on Kokand paper. Text written in black ink within ruled frames in *nasta'liq* script. Scribe:

Muhammad Ali b. Daniyal. Copied in Uzun village in 1272/1855. Decorative black cardboard cover. 313 folios. Size: 16 × 27 cm.

Manuscript No. 822 The work was prepared for Yaḥyā ibn Makhdūm. Copied on thick Eastern paper in black ink, with chapter titles in red in naskh script. Dark brown cardboard cover. Dated to the 15th century. 161 folios (1b–161b). Size: 15 × 20.5 cm.

Manuscript No. 410 Marginal notes written on Sharḥ-i Mullā. Author of the marginal commentary: Abdurrahman ibn Muhammad al-Isfarāyīnī. The main text is Jami's commentary on Ibn al-Hājib's al-Kāfiya. Copied in black ink on Kokand paper in naskh script; handwriting style varies in some sections. Red stamped cardboard cover. Defect: incomplete ending. 19th century. 168 folios. Size: 18 × 25 cm.

CONCLUSION

In recent years, one of the important tasks in Uzbekistan has been the preservation and comprehensive study of manuscript sources created by our ancestors who contributed greatly to world science, culture, and literature. Research on Abdurrahman Jami's Sharḥ-i Mullā plays a significant role in the teaching and study of Arabic grammar in our country.

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