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MAKHMUD ZAMAKHSHARIY AND HIS POETIC WORK
 “MUKHADDAMATU AL-ADAB”

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Abstract. The article is devoted to the life and creature of Makhmud Zamakhshari and the analysis one of his prominent work called “Muqaddamam-l-arab”, in which the grammatical forms (official parts of speech, noun declension, conjugation of verbs) of the Arabic language are studied. Makhmud Zamakhshari who wrote essential works on linguistics and literature, made a great contribution to the development of these fields. Most from his 70 scientific works dedicated to the fields of linguistics and lexicography. The author ascertains that Makhmud Zamakhshari states the Arabic grammar in a convenient, easy, accessible, successive form and concludes the scientific necessity of repeated copies of this work. The simplicity of grammar units was the reason for formation of the work, becoming well known and wide-spread in public.

Keywords: Makhmud Zamakhshari; Mukaddamatu-l-adab; manuscript; fi-n-nakhv; kharakatu-l-irob.

"Jar Allah – patronized by Allah", "Ustaz al-Dunya – the teacher of the world", "Fakhr Havarazm – the pride of Khorezm", "Ustaz al-arabwa al-Ajam – Arabs' and non-Arabs' teacher", "imam", " al-Kaabatuudaba – the Kaaba of writers" – via these words the great scientist Makhmud al-Zamakhshari was treated with great respect and reverence who became famous in theology, philosophy, philology, the interpretation of the Koran in the Muslim world. His full name is Abu al-Qasim Makhmud ibn Umar ibn Muhammad al-Khwarizmi Al-Zamakhshari (1075–1144). At the end of his name “Al-Zamakhshari” is from his birthplace – the village Zamakhshar of Khorezm oasis. Being in high-revered Mecca he wrote about this in the letter to his Alexandrian student Shihabuddin Ahmad ibn al-Husayn al-Maliki.

It is pertinent to note the fact that this oasis was better known as a birthplace of eminent scientists – encyclopedists as Muhammad Musa al-Khwarizmi, Abu Rayhan al-Biruni, Abu Abdullah al-Khwarizmi, IbnMiskavejh, Abu Nasr al-Iraq, Abu Sahl al-Masihi, Abu Khairibn al-Hammar, Abu al-Fath al-Mutarrizi and others.

Information about the life and work of al-Zamakhshari was stated partly in his writings, as well as in studies of a number of luminaries of medieval sciences, his close disciples and

followers. Among them – IbnKhallikan, Ibn al-Anbari, Yaqut al-Hamawi, Muhammad al-Yafiyiy, Ibn al-Jawzi, Djalaliddin al-Suyuti, Ibn al-Kifti and others.

According to their testimony, al-Zamakhshari's father was a man of God-fearing, righteous, educated, literate and enjoyed great respect and prestige among the villagers. This allowed him to be appointed as imam of one of the mosques in Zamakhshar. His mother was also a pious, enlightened and wise. Thanks to this young Mahmud received his primary education from his parents. Striving to improve and deepen his knowledge he went to Bukhara where was the center of science and education with a great reputation in the Islamic world. However, in the way an accident happened to him: he fell down from his horse and hurt himself badly. Cold and frost did not spare him. His leg was amputated. Later in life he went on a wooden prosthesis. Despite the fact that his father urged him to learn the craft of tailoring, but he went to the capital city of Khorezm – Gurgandzh (Gurganch, Jurjan, Urgench), where thanks to good handwriting – calligraphy, he found a job for earning [1].

In search of knowledge al-Zamakhshari visited Khurasan, Syria, Iraq, Hejaz, where he met with prominent scientists of his time,

and attended with them in scientific discussions and established research contacts.

Continuing his education, al-Zamakhshari studied various popular social sciences, especially theology, the science of Hadith (prophetic traditions), fiqh (jurisprudence), tafsir (interpretation of the Qur'an), and others. He paid particular attention to the study of Arabic language and literature, the various dialects of the Arabs, their customs and traditions. Perfectly mastering the language of the Holy Quran, he wrote all his works, including on grammar and linguistics in Arabic. Among the latter, in particular, "Mukaddimatu al-Adab" (Introduction to Literature), "Asos al-Balagha" (Fundamentals of achieving perfection), "al-fi al-mufasssalNahw" (Details on grammar) and a short version of "Al unmuzadzh fi al-Nahw" (sample on grammar). Arabs' recognition indicates the importance of his works in learning the native language for Arabs and that they expressed the recognition without criticism: "If not ... al-Zamakhshari, the Arabs would not know the full depth of their native language" [3].

Makhmud Zamakhshari who also wrote essential works on linguistics and literature, made a great contribution to the development of these fields. Most from his 70 scientific works dedicated to the fields of linguistics and lexicography. Makhmud Zamakhshari as a possessor of a rare gift created great works commonly serviced in the field of linguistics, literature and lexicography. His famous work "Mukaddamatu-l-adab" is a clear evidence of this. This work was famous as a source of lexicography in the science history. Because in most scientific sections this work was spread in diglot (two languages), three languages, tesaraglot (four languages) manuscripts. The last researches of his work are confirmed that it is also a rare source in Arab consumption.

In fact, 3 of every 5 part in the work are dedicated to Arabic grammar: the letters, declension of names and verbs conjugation. They were small, simple and easy to learn

and were added to grammatical collections used in Madrasahs from XII century. These collections were concentrated on developing grammatical rules of Arabic language which was used to learn the basis of Islam religion and education since the Middle Ages.

Among these collections are Ibn Khojib's "Kophiya fi-n-nakhv", Abdulkokhir Juzjoni's "Miyatomil", Izzi's "Tasrif" and Makhmud Zamakhshari's "Mukaddamatu-l-adab". The grammatik parts in these works were included as separately.

In the majority of "Mukaddamatu-l-adab"'s manuscripts were included the dictionary part and for this reason the grammar part seem to be forgotten. Actually, they had already been popular among the educated people of the population. These grammar parts were named not by name in works, but by starting sentences.

For instance, the "Kharakatu-l-irobtusammoar-raf an-nasabva-l-jar" which was carefully studied in Madrasahs, was the first sentence of "Tasrifu al-Asma", the fourth part of "Mukakhshchamatu-l-adab", which was dedicated to the names declension. The "Fil-kharufallatitajuru-l-asmofakat", which was devoted the explanation of auxiliary word is the same with the third part of grammatical collections dedicated to "letters" [2].

It can be seen from the context that the explanation of Arabic language rules are simple in grammar part of the collection. In the verbs conjugation part it was described as followings:

The linguists should know that the letters *-f*, *-ain* and *-lom* are the root of the word. If each letter of the word matches with the letters in *fa'ala* scheme, it means that this is the original root letter. If it does not match so this letter is not the root one. For example: all of the letters of the verb *-daraba* are root letters, because *-sod*, *-ro*, *-be* letters match with *fa'ala* letters *-f*, *-ain* and *-lom*. Dahraja verb is the same because of its weight *fa'ala-dol* coincides with the letter *-f*, *-h* with *ayn*, the

letter *-r* with the first letter *-lom*, the letter *-j* coincides with the both of *-loms*.

Thereby, Makhmud Zamakhshariy explained each rule of Arabic grammar with simplicity and with a number of examples.

It's known from the history of linguistics that Makhmud Zamakhshariy created his famous work "Mufassal fi sin'atii'rob" "Mufassal on the art of E'rob book" when he visited Arabia in around 1130. As a linguist, the scientist constructed the clear system of Arabic grammar rules. The work is written in a perfect scientific language of its time, and many Arab scholars also have difficulties to understand it. For non Arabic other nations, in particular, for Movarounakhr people the work undoubtedly caused difficulties. Therefore, Mahmud Zamakhshariy created his work "Unmuzaj" which was simplified version of "Mufassal" and explained it in a unique way on the basis of scientific requirements of that period. The honorary titles conferred to Mahmud Zamakhshariy as "Teacher of Arabs" for explanation Arabic grammar rules in a high scientific level and "Teacher of Ajams" for fluent explanation such a difficult task for non Arabic nations.

The grammatical parts of "Muqaddamatu-l-adab" were also distinguished by simple and easy explanation of the Arabic grammar rules. Finally, it was nonrandom for official Alouddavla Abdulmuzaffar Otsiz entrusted Makhmud Zamakhshariy who was a success story in linguistic science, with the responsibility of writing works. The simplicity of grammar units was the reason for formation of the work, becoming well known and widespread in public. This, in turn, led to enter this work in a collection of Arabic grammar which was studied in Madrasahs as a first language, to make hundreds of copies and spread to neighboring countries. Currently, there are more than 200 rare manuscripts at the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan named after Abu Rayhan Beruni under Tashkent State Institute of Oriental Studies. The works devoted to the names declensions which were copied in different periods of time. All manuscripts of the publica-

tion are kept in foreign manuscript centers throughout the country. In particular, about twenty variants of manuscripts which were copied in various times are kept in Oriental Studies Institute's fund under Russian Academy of Sciences. Thus, Makhmud Zamakhshariy's "Muqaddamatu-l-adab" characterized by its simplicity and easy explanation of the parts dedicated to Arabic grammar rules. This gives to understand that this work was written to help non Arabic nations learn Arabic language easily. The scientists and scholars took a positive view on this book and achieved the title of independent work. The scientific necessity requires it to be in a number of manuscript copies.

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