

Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации
ФГБОУ ВО «Дагестанский государственный университет»
Дагестанское культурно-историческое общество



Сборник статей

**I Международной научно-практической
конференции «Османовские чтения»**

(г. Махачкала, 10 октября 2016 г.)

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**СБОРНИК СТАТЕЙ
I МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ
КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ «ОСМАНОВСКИЕ ЧТЕНИЯ»**

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В сборнике представлены статьи I Международной научно-практической конференции «Османовские чтения», приуроченной к 85-летию Дагестанского государственного университета, которая прошла в Республике Дагестан, в г. Махачкале, 10 октября 2016 года. Конференция была проведена в память Османова Магомед-Нури Османовича, выдающегося российского учёного, востоковеда, лауреата Государственной премии РФ в области науки и техники. Доклады посвящены истории и изучению литератур и языков стран Среднего и Ближнего Востока.

Сборник адресован ученым, преподавателям, экспертам, аспирантам, студентам и всем интересующимся историей и изучением литератур и языков стран Среднего и Ближнего Востока.

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щают внимание общества на бедствия, которые могут возникнуть в результате краха этого сословия.

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SUCH A PERSON MAY BE BORN IN THE WORLD ONCE IN A MILLENNIUM

"Jar Allah – patronized by Allah", "Ustaz al-Dunya – the teacher of the world", "Fakhr Havarazm – the pride of Khorezm", "Ustaz al-arab wa al-Ajam – Arabs' and non-Arabs' teacher", "imam", " al-Kaabatu udaba – 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 [1, p. 57]. 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, Ibn Miskavejh, Abu Nasr al-Iraq, Abu Sahl al-Masihi, Abu Khair ibn 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 – Ibn Khallikan, Ibn al-Anbari, Yaqut al-Hamawi, Muhammad al-Yafiyiy, Ibn al-Jawzi, Djalaliddin al-Suyuti, Ibn al-Kifti and others [3, p. 123].

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-mufassal Nahw" (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".

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 "Mukaddimatu-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, tessaraglot (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 is Makhmud Zamakhshari's "Mukaddimatu-l-adab". The grammatik parts in these works were included as separately.

In the majority of "Mukaddimatu-l-adab"'s manuscripts were included the dictionary part and for this reason the grammar part seemt 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.

The grammatical parts of "Muqaddimatu-l-adab" were also distinguished by simple and easy explanation of the Arabic grammar rules. Final-

ly, 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 wide-spread 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 [2, p. 36]. 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 publication 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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Индивидуальный стиль писателя

Несмотря на относительную изученность арабского литературного языка и связанной с ним культуры и, прежде всего, литературы, приходится признать, что многие основополагающие вопросы развития и трансформации арабского языка до сих пор остаются не затронутыми, либо не до конца решенными. С историей арабского литературного языка тесно связывается история языка художественной литературы, история индивидуальных литературных стилей писателей. Общественное осознание форм и норм литературного языка на той или иной степени его развития не могут не сопровождаться наблюдениями над ха-