



COMPOSITIONS WRITTEN FOR "AVOMIL"

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Abstract

In the history of Islam, the city of Jurjan is one of the centers of science and culture, such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Khorezm, Baghdad, Kufa, Basra. There are different views on the naming of the city of Jurjan by this name, and according to the mention in the book "Tarihu Jurjan", Jurjan ibn Lovuz ibn Sam, who is considered a descendant of Prophet Noah, built this city. The city is geographically located in the southeast of the Caspian Sea, in the north of Iran.

Many well-known writers, historians, philosophers, muhaddith (hadith scholar) and jurists came from the city of Jurjan, where science developed in the Middle Ages. In sources related to Islamic sciences, the names of scholars with the ratio "al-Jurjani" (الجرجاني) can be found in many places.

One such person is Abu Bakr Abdulkahir ibn Abdurrahman ibn Muhammad Jurjani, a rare and unique person of his time, a talented and famous scientist, the creator and founder of the science of puberty, the sheikh of Arabic language grammar. The work "Al Awamilul Mia" (The Hundred Factors), which is one of the fundamental sources in Arabic linguistics, is named based on a special approach, and 100 factors are extracted from the grammar of the Arabic language, and the functions and places of application of the factors are described.

Abdulkahir Jurjani's work "Avomil" was written by many manzumas (poetic writings) in different times and places. The reason that it is written so much is an indication of how important and necessary the work is. Although there is information in the sources that Abdulkahir Jurjani died in 471 or 474 hijri, there is no information about the year in which the work "Avomil" was written.

Manzuma is distinguished by its small size, division into beautiful stanzas, ease of memorization, staying in the reader's memory for a long time, contentment with bringing the necessary stanza in the right place. A lot of memorization strengthens the memory. Loads the document. The following can be counted as the authors of the most famous and well-known poems written in "Avomil":

- the oldest of them was written by Ahmad ibn Ismail ibn Abdullah. This breed is considered one of the scholars known by the nickname "Muqri" in the 8th century;
- Jalaluddin Nasrullah ibn Ahmad al-Baghdadi. He died in 812 hijri;





(They numbered 100,

It is both literal and spiritual.

The truth is that I mentioned a lot of things about jar letters that did not even appear in prose).

The author mentioned a hundred factors in the book "Avomil", and I mentioned more of them in this poem. In fact, the information should have been shorter in the paragraph, more extensive in the original source.

فَلَا تَكُنْ مُسْتَنْكِرَ الزِّيَادَةِ فَائِمًا مَقْصُودُنَا الْإِفَادَةَ
فَالْعَامِلُ اللَّفْظِيُّ فِيمَا عُلِمَا إِلَى سَمَاعٍ وَقِيَاسٍ قُسِمَا

(Don't deny it is more,

We only want to benefit from this.

The verbal factor is known,

It is divided into Samo'i and Kiyasi).

The author of the poem says, "If I have included information that is not in the original source, my intention is impartial, I have only and only looked for profit."

ثُمَّ السَّمَاعِيُّ لِبَاقِي الْحَصْرِ أَنْوَاعُهُ ثَلَاثَةٌ مَعَ عَشْرٍ

(The rest of the list is heavenly, its varieties are thirteen).

Factors in Arabic grammar are divided into thirteen types according to the book "Avomil".

أُولَاهَا فَاغْلَمَ حُرُوفُ الْجَرِّ فَهِنَّ عَشْرٌ تُبَعَثُ بَعَشْرٍ

(The first of them are the jar letters, they are ten and follow the ten).

The first of the thirteen types is about jar letters, of which there are twenty in total:

حَتَّى عَدَا مِنْ فِي إِلَى حَاشَا خَلَا مَذْ مُنْذُ رَبِّ وَآوَهُ مَعَ عَنْ عَلَى
ثُمَّ حُرُوفُ (لَبِّكَ) الزَّوَائِدُ وَ (تَوْبٍ) أَنْ جَاءَتْ لِخَلْفِ الْعَاقِدِ

Then letters حَتَّى -even, -until, عَدَا - other, other, خَلَا -other, مَذْ -since, مُنْذُ -rarely, رَبِّ -rarely, وَآوَهُ - and with the meaning sometimes, مَعَ -together with, عَنْ -from, about, عَلَى -to, at, at, ثَمَّ حُرُوفُ (لَبِّكَ) or لَبِّكَ - being zaida letters, are not translated in the sentence, تَوْبٍ - It comes before the word Allah as the letters of the oath; وَاللَّهِ تَالله - It means "I swear to Allah".

Such works play an extremely important role in facilitating the learning of grammatical rules and arousing the student's interest in science. The value of these works is that they can be researched in several disciplines such as history, linguistics, literary studies, methodology. In addition, it is important to understand the scientific work, interpret it, and present it to the reader. It is clear that their study and comparative analysis will provide new conclusions for today's researchers.



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