



SHAMSIDDIN KAYSI RAZI'S "AL-MO'JAM FI MAOYIRI ASH'AR UL-AJAM" IS AN IMPORTANT SOURCE OF POETICS

Hamroyeva Orzigul Jalolovna

DSc, Asisstent Professor TSU of Uzbek Language and
Literature Named After Alisher Navoi

arguvon87@mail.ru

Abstract

One of the important sources dedicated to the theory of mumtaz rhyme is "Al-mo'jam fi ma'ayiri ash'ar" by Shamsiddin Qaysi Razi ul-ajam" is a work. In the treatises created before "Al-mo'jam", no special section was allocated for the study of classical rhyme.

Keywords: rhyme, poetics, rhyming letters, rhyme faults, types of rhyme.

INTRODUCTION

"Al-mo'jam" was originally published in Leyden in 1909 with the efforts of great scholars Edward Brown, Mirza Muhammad Qazvini, and this publication laid the foundation for poetics research. The publication of the text of the work attracted the attention of many scientists and researchers in the field of poem structure and rhyme, and a number of scientific comments and analyzes related to the study of the work began to appear.

METHODS

In several treatises on the poetry system, aruz and rhyme of Iranian literature, the work "Al-mojam" by Shamsiddin Qays Razi was referred to, analyzes were carried out based on the scientific and theoretical views presented in the work. M. Sharifov in his dissertation "Shamsiddin Qays Razi's literary and critical views" Abbas Iqbal's "Definition of Iran", Said Nafisi's "Tarihi nazm va nasr dar Eran va dar zaboni Farsi", Zabihullar Safo's "History of Literature dar Iran" theoretical views are effectively used.

Shamsiddin Qays Razi's work "Al-mojam" served as a theoretical basis - the main source for a number of scientific studies on oriental poetry, genre development, poem structure, allusion and rhyme theory. K.Toyserkani in his work "Bahs dar baroi kitab "Hadayiq us-sihr fi daqaiq ash-she'r" studies the works of "Hadayiq us-sihr" and "Al-mo'jam" in a comparative aspect. P.N. Khanlari often refers to the work of "Al-mo'jam" in his works "Tahqiqi intiqodi dar aruzi Farsi" and "Wazni Sheri Farsi".





Zarrinkub Abdul Husayn's work "Naqdi adabi" is an important work dedicated to the study of Shamsiddin Qays Razi and his scientific and theoretical views. Along with several studies that reflect the scholar's literary and aesthetic views, the work also includes his literary and critical views on the form of classical poetry, the Arabic language that is the basis for them. , Persian sources are analyzed. In several works of Abdul Hossein Zarrinkub, such as "Sheri Bedurug, Sheri Beniqob", "Neither East nor West Human", "Yoddoshtho va andeshaho", Kais Razi's views were addressed.

Another Iranian scientist, Mahmoud Kaenush, in his work "Qudamo va naqdi adabi" (Qudamo va naqdi adabi), when discussing the issue of criticism and artistic creativity, genres, mentions the work "Al-mo'jam" several times and quotes excerpts from the text of the work while entering into the debate.

A. A. Azer's works "Persidskoe stihoslozhenie i rifma", B. I. Sirius' "Rhyme and Tajik poetry", V. V. Kotetishvili's "Structura persidskoy classic rifmy", I. V. Steblova's "Arabo-Persidskaya teoriya rifmy i turkoyazichnaya" poetry", V. M. Zhirmunsky "Rhyme, history and theory", I. Yu. Krachkovsky "Arabskaya poetics v IX v." articles, A. Sattarov's doctoral thesis entitled "Aristotel i Tajiksko-Persidskaya literaturnaya mysl (IX-XVvv.)", M. L. Reisner's articles and researches on ghazal, ode, masnavi genres, "Al-mo'jam" served as the main source.

The theoretical foundations of classical poetics in Arabic and Persian, poetic forms, genre development, research on classical poetry, aruz and rhyme measures, most of the dissertations are based on Qais Razi's theoretical views. In Khudoy Sharipov's candidate's dissertation on the topic "Formation of Tajik literary and aesthetic thinking in the X-XI centuries", he refers to the work "Al-mojam" while thinking about the history and description of poetry and its creation. In several of the scholar's articles, such as "The Oldest Treatise on Poetry" and "The Poet and Poetry", Shamsiddin chooses Qays Razi's scientific and theoretical views as the object of research, and studies them in comparison with the relations in the treatises of Umar Rodiyoni and Rashiddin Vatvot.

The Iranian scholar A. Sattarov writes a special chapter for Kais Razi in his work "From the History of Persian-Tajik Literary-Aesthetic Thought", which reflects the literary-aesthetic views of the literature of the Iranian and Tajik people from ancient times to the 10th century. In this chapter, Shamsiddin Qays Razi's contribution to the science of classical Persian poetics is discussed in depth. In the scientist's articles entitled "Level of skill" and "Complete and perfect book" the literary type and genre were studied, based on the opinions of Kais Razi.

The work "Al-mojam" by Shamsiddin Qays Razi was thoroughly studied by the orientalist scholar N. Yu. Chalisova. First, in his candidate's dissertation devoted to





the study of the scholar Rashididdin Vatvot's work "Hadaiyiq us-sihr", he compares these two works. About the language of the work "Al-Mo'jam" publishes an article under the title "Poetry description in tractate Shams-i Kaysa Razi "Svod pravil persidskogo stikhotvorstva".

Later, the scientist announced the Russian translation of the work "Al-mojam". In this publication by N.Yu. Chalisova, the poetic and artistic fragments given by the author are brought together with their original and Russian translations.

The scientific value of this publication is that N.Yu. Chalisova from the history of the work, its composition, unique structure, aspects different from other works related to poetics will be covered in detail. At the end of the publication, the scientist added the "Commentary" section. In this part, the explanatory passages in the work are analyzed, and information about the authors of the passages and their works is presented.

Oriental scholar R. Muslimonkulov devoted almost all of his research to the study of treatises on oriental classical poetics. The candidate's dissertation of the scientist is devoted to the history of the art of sajj in Persian poetry, while the doctoral dissertation examines the work "Badoe' us-sanoe" by Atullah Husayni. Through this, he deeply studies treatises dedicated to the science of poetics created in the Arabic-Persian language. His scientific conclusions "Persidsko-Tajikskaya classical poetics. X-XV v.v" is presented in the study.

In the work, Arabic, Persian, Turkish treatises devoted to the theory of Eastern classical poetics are analyzed and comparatively studied. Among these treatises, Shamsiddin Qays Razi's work "Al-mo'jam" was evaluated as a perfect work from a scientific and theoretical point of view.

In "Al-Mo'jam" along with the science of badi', other sciences: the science of aruz and rhyme are seriously researched. The first part of the work is aruz, and the second part is dedicated to the science of special rhyme and art, issues of art are presented in the 6th section of the 2nd part.

The work "Al-mo'jam" consists of the Introduction, 2 main parts and the Conclusion. The first part of the work is devoted to the science of aruz, and the theory of the science of aruz is explained on the basis of 4 chapters. Prose before the scientist gives information about the theory of the science of Aruz and tries to explain the concepts of verse and in this order enters the theory of the science of dreams, which is the main core of poetry.

The first chapter of the four chapters is devoted to the interpretation of Aruz istilah, and the scholar follows a certain order in interpreting the istilahn. It first gives the original dictionary meaning of these terms and then explains their meanings as terms.





In the second chapter, rukn, juzv and weights are explained on the example of verses. In the third chapter of the first part, zihofs and network columns are analyzed. In the fourth chapter, theoretical information about aruz circles, ancient and hadith seas is analyzed based on verses and their meanings.

It is worth noting that Qais Razi was familiar with almost all treatises on the science of fortune-telling in Arabic and Persian, which were created before him, he referred to them and entered into debates. The second part of "Al-mo'jam" is devoted to the science of rhyme and art. (The previous chapter: About the mention of poetry and rhyme meanings and its reality and possibilities; The second chapter: About the mention of rhyme letters and their basis; The third chapter: About the movements of rhyme letters and their naming; The fourth chapter: About the area and classes of rhyme; The fifth chapter: about rhyme faults and inappropriate adjectives that sometimes occur in the verse).

Continuing the tradition of the first part, Qays Razi provides information on poetry and rhyme in the first chapter, radif terms, the importance of rhyme in poetry, and its uses. "Know that the original word poem is "knowledge" in the dictionary, and the correct word gives the meaning of perception, and terminologically, its meaning is murattabi (ordered), spiritual theme (weighty), mutakarrir (repetitive) and mutasowi (mutually equivalent), and the last letters are similar to each other.

Qais Razi shows that order (form), weight, substance and rhyme are the main requirements for a poem. Develops the early examples of poetry in Arabic and Persian literature, specific characteristics of literary types and genres. The second chapter is called "Rhyming letters and their names". In this chapter, one of the main elements of rhyme is the concept of the narrator and the letters that can be recited are separated on the basis of a separate title and explained on the basis of examples.

This chapter is divided into sections, first of all, the main supporting sound in the rhyme - rawi and the letters that can be rawi are given, and in the next part, the rhyme letters: ridf, tasis, note, zahr, mazid, noyira, wasl, khuruj are analyzed, based on stanzas and verses. . The third chapter is dedicated to rhyming movements, and the theoretical foundations of rass, ishbo, hazv, taujikh, majro, nafoz - rhyming movements are presented. In the fourth chapter, the parts of the rhyme, such as mutakovis, mutaraqib, mutadarik, mutawatir, mutaradif, and muqayyad and absolute types according to the additional content are given.

The fifth chapter of the second part is devoted to some defects found in rhyme, i.e. rhyming faults (uyubi rhyme), examples of such as ikvo, iqfa, synod, iyto, munaqaza, tazmin, tahli' are given and explained in the chapter. The sixth chapter is devoted to artistic arts found in prose and poetry. In this chapter tafweef, tarsi', balance, tajnis,





tashbih, ihom, ighaq, istiora, tamsil, irdaf, tafsir, taqsim, tafri', talmih, i'jaz, iltifot, i'not, tansiq us-sifat, tasmit, tarji', husni matla', lutfi nickname fine arts such as; The significance of several literary genres as art and genre, such as lugz, problem, bayt ul-qasida, naql, is presented.

CONCLUSION

In the "Khotima" of the work, a special comment section is given, the prose description and explanation of the poems is given. In this part, Kais Razi's research as a great scientist is clearly visible. Because in this part, the scientist applies theoretical knowledge to practice and analyzes verses and verses and researches.

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