

State Museum of Literature Named after Alisher Navoi Fond of “Handwriting and Unique Printing Books” Have Been Saved “Alqofiya” Manuscript

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An Arabian morphology aspect of science is one of the areas studied perfectly in the world. The reason is why they learnt it, of course they try to search meaning of Qur'an Karim and Xadis Sharif. When Islam came to our, increasing study it and compare to life events between our ancestors. Including, initial period of learning Qur'an Karim and Xadis Sharif, many scientists especially arabian and iran scientists made books based on arabic grammar and tafsir. If we look at the arabic naxv, the range of this researching works depend on Ali Karamulloh Vajhahu(r.a). He wrote this book's plan and gave it to Abul Asvad al-Dualiy and said that „You must be learn it's name, verbs and core of letter, inna and axovats also learn izophas”. And Abul Asvad al-Dualiy did some inventions between this inventions he classified book of naxv. And this book filling with additional informations. Also our ancestor Mahmud az-Zamaxshari did this type of work and he was a twentyeight among scientists. In addition to this, Ibni Hojib Abu Amir Usmon Ibn Umar al-Kurdiyuniy(1175-1294) wrote creature like other's book which “الكافية” “Alqofiya”. It wrote in Seventh century in Egypt and during this time it had been used as a arabic language grammer text-book whole area. The reason for this, researchers indited many comments in different period. It's clear that, each teacher know about their students' knowledge, and they teach them based on their characters. It proof of that Mullo Ahmads “السنتت تحرير” “The history of sunbat” prefraced of) بعد لما التمس عني طايفة من الطالبين (book this of Mean . لقصور فهمنا عن درك المقاصد من الشروح الماضية . . When students asked about „Alkofiya” and they requested to me to teach it 2 and wrote some notes about its

meaning, I decided to ask to tavfik for Allah and I started it” it“.

Also, “الكافية مشكالت بحل الوافية فوائد” “this book designate among people like „ Sharx Mullo” or „ Sharx Mullo Jomiy” - “ الضيائية فوائد ” . And Some searchers have been wrote comments like „Alkofiya”, we say one of them Rustam Raxmatillo. It is clear that, these books never faded their qualities century by century. Moreover, our country students learn arabic help of it.

As mentioned above, it is very rarely, and these days printing many version of it like stone print. Now we demonstrate informations based on State Museum of named of Alisher Navoi fond of „ Handwriting and unique print books”In this fond include 13 copy of „ Alkofiya” and 10 copy of Abdurakhmon Jomiy's tazkiras. First of it, text wrote nasx language with black colour in Kokand paper. Its wrapper suitable east handwriting pressed three stamps and made from hard paper. It corresponding Eighteen century, its fault is: there is no end, 27 pages. Size:15x25.5 verloren.

Second book has been saving nubmber 528/9. It wrote nastalik letter with black colour in Kokand paper and also its title wrote with red colour. Depend on theme end of the brochure, it may kitobat in 1200, 1202(1785-1787). It's wrapper accomplish to east tradition, press three stamp, made in black colour hard paper. It's fault is: there is no end, 43 page (1656-2076). Size: 15x25.5 verloren.

Third book: it has been saving number 669/4 book. It is a simple copy, text wrote in schedule and wrote nastalik letter with black colour in Kokand paper. With three stamps, made from red colour hard paper.

Copywriting resemble for Nineteen century, 23 pages (78a-100a). Size: 13.5x21.5 verloren.

Fourth book: has been saving number 533. Text wrote nastaliq letter with black colour. Copywriting did kitobat in 1273 (1856). Pressed three stamps, did schedule with red colour, and made in red colour hard paper. 104 pages (06-103a). Size:13.5x21 verloren.

Fifth book: has been saved number 456. It wrote nastalik and nasx letter with black colour, and its title worte with red colour in Kokand paper. First of all book 3 had wrote to schedule with comments. And the end of the copywriting we may see its change to kitobat in 1281(1864).

Wrapper isn't its and also have errors. Because they have some differences between kitobat and surface date of wrapper isn't similar with it. First side was lost. The cover does not belong to this manuscript, but is defective. Because the book the date on the cover does not match the date. One side of it lost, the other side also does not have 3/1. But on the cover the name of the sahhof and the date of the cover have been preserved - 1277_ اف القادر ابد امل "The Case of Abdul Qadir Sahhaf, 1277 AH" (1860 BC). Dimensions: 14x21.5 cm,

Sixth: inv. The work is stored under number 338. Text week and a beautiful Nasta'liq letter in black and red on Kokand paper 11 written as a series. From page 9b, the races are given.

Mullo ibn Jumaquli Mullo məl jm'h qly nbn məl ba mħmd qrh bağhy -Secretary

Bomuhammad Karabakh. The date of the book is 1294 AH (1877 AD). on Wednesday.

Disadvantage: the cover is missing. The current cover is brown, and it is belongs to a modern book and contains the inscription "Ivan Franco – Zachary Eagle" have the manuscript belongs to the XIX century. 104 sheets. Dimensions: 13.5x21 cm.

Seventh: inv. The work stored under number 518 / I. Simple one of the copies. The text is in black ink on cocoon paper, the headings are in red ink written in a beautiful Nasta'liq letter. Year of the Book - 1298 AH (1880 AD) year

Hard cardboard cover with three black stamps. The manuscript is very well preserved. 116 sheets (1b-116a). Size: 13x21 cm

Eighth: inv. The work is stored under number 304. Text Kokand 11 lines of Nasta'liq letter in black and red ink on the paper.

Murod Berdi Mullo məl b yrđy mrad – Secretary

Light brown, hard cardboard cover with stamps. Manuscript XIX century. 107 sheets. Size: 13x21 cm

Ninth: inv. The work is stored under number 373 / II. Text Kokand. In black ink on paper, the titles in red with a Nasta'liq letter written by an unknown secretary. From the beginning of the book, i.e., page 9b from the beginning. Islamic jurisprudence at the end of the manuscript (Mukhtasar ulviqoya), one of the most famous works of jurisprudence, is also given.

Light brown cardboard cover with three stamps. Manuscript belongs to the XIX century. Page 68 (9b-77b). Dimensions: 13.5x20 cm

Tenth: inv. The work is stored under number 536. Simple copy the text is in black ink on Kokand paper, the titles are in Nasta'liq letter in red written in the manuscript was written by a different secretary. Manuscript to this in an abusive way, starting from page 54a after the text on page 53b. The Persian work Bidon Bidon (Knowledge) also testifies to this.

Light brown hard cardboard cover with three stamps. Disadvantage: there is no end. 66 sheets (1b-66b). Size: 12x18 cm.

Eleventh: inv. The work stored under number 542 / I. Text Kokand. In black ink on paper, the headlines are each in a large Nasta'liq letter in red. The page is written in 11 lines and is included in the table. The manuscript is in a damp place some sheets are rotten from moisture and some damage to the text as they are stored and reached. Each so that the text of the manuscript does not stick to each other a thin piece of Chinese paper is placed between the sheets. This is a manuscript should have been done during the refurbished period.

Simple blue modern cardboard cover. Disadvantage: no head, pages are mixed, some are placed upside down. Size: 13,5x20 cm.

Twelfth: inv. The work stored under number 527 / I. Text commentary and the line spacing is left blank, intended for margins, 6 the line is written in black ink in a nasta'liq letter on novvotrang Kokand paper.

Borders and comments are written below and around the text. At the beginning of the manuscript 5, examples from the hadiths of the Prophet Muhammad (s.a.v.) and on a blank sheet written in Persian bytes.

A simple cardboard cover in yellow. 67 sheets (2b-69b). Size: 19x29 sees.

It is clear from the above brief descriptions that the manuscripts of al-Kofiya were copied at different times, and that their most did not mention the calligrapher's name. The manuscript, though, is noted lost due to injury. So, this situation is on its own supports the ideas we present.

References

1. Stored in the State Museum of Literature named after Alisher Navoi Catalog of manuscripts: Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan FAN Publishing House TASHKENT – 2016
2. Rustamojon Rahmatulloh “Alphy” - “Alkofiya” T. : "Spirituality" 2000. p.17
3. “Thryr alsnbt” mal ahmd - qazan m 1912.
4. All of the works described above manuscripts were used.
5. <https://kitoblardunyosi.uz/kofiya>