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 خارجى دارد يا نه، اطالاعى ندارم شيخ محمد باقَر بهبودى در كتاب معـرفته الحـلـيت در مورد كتاب



 صرتح است



 على بنائيان اصغهانى هحمد باقر البــودیى.

كَظظم غَيْظل، به معنى فروخوردن و مهار كردن خشمز و در
 العافينَ عَنِ النّاسِ =[ر كسانى كهـ مردمان درمى گذرند (آل عحران، FY) الْ Y Y Y





 او رادر روز قِامت متامى والا مىدهد.

 علَآئ مجلسىى سارئ



غبار غم بتو ای سرو نوجوان مَّسماد بهار حسن ترا آفت خزان مُرّساد

 رفيعى مهر آبادى

كَشَّى، ابرامِيم بن نُصير






 هِات علـدى كشنى درنـيمه اول قرن بَحْرانى درلؤوَوْالبحصرين مى گُويد: او از علمـا















از أئه صادقين(ع)


 اين كتاب در دسترس نيست، بلكه مـختاراتى از آن هوجود است است كه الوا به تصريح سيدبن. طاووس , شـيخ طوسـى (ره) در سال

## MADDE YAYIMLANDIKTAN Su: :Ivicleiv DOKÜMAN

8503 STETKEVYCH, Suzanne Pinckney. The Mantle Odes: Arabic praise poems to the Prophet
 2010. 306 pp . Ka'b b. Zuhayr's "Su'ad has departed" (presented to the prophet in his life), Losidefay- Bevede al-Busiri's" Mantle Ode" (13th century), and Ahmad $1 / 0518$ Shawqi's "The way of the mantle" (early 20th Bur Brić century). English translation of the odes (with the ohmil4 Aherlin Arabic texts appended) placed in their broader Ahrmed
cultural context.
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## Sumanne Pinckney stetkerych,



Leave off that and turn to speak of Harim,
The most seasoned of men, the lord of the settled tribes
Had you been anything other than human
You would have been the full moon that illumines the night
Of all the men I've heard of, you are the one who binds most firmly The bonds of maternal and paternal kin

How well you fill your coat of mail when the cry "Dismount and fight!" is heard, and panic grips men's hearts.

I see that you cut what you measure,
While other men measure, but then don't cut.
I praise you with what I know of you first-hand And with the reputation that precedes you for courageous deeds.

Veils hide vile deeds,
But virtue is not veiled
"That is the Messenger of God (pbuh)!" exclaimed "Umar.46
This anecdote is telling us, in other words, that in the eyes of the Islamic age, it is as though the Jāhiliyyah produced madīh nabawī (praise to the Prophet) "avant la lettre."

## Kacbibn Zuhayr's Su‘ād Has Departed

The first poem upon which the sobriquet "Mantle Ode" (Qasiidat al-Burdah) was conferred is the poem rhymed in lām that opens "Su'ād has departed" (bānat Su'ādu) by the renowned poet and scion of renowned poets, Ka'b ibn Zuhayr. ${ }^{47}$ According to the Islamic-Arabic literary tradition, $\mathrm{Ka}^{c} \mathrm{~b}$ presented his ode to the Prophet Muhammad on the occasion of his conversion to Islam, given as $9 \mathrm{AH} / 630 \mathrm{CE}$, and, in turn, the Prophet conferred upon the poet his mantle (burdah). As is the case with the pre-Islamic tradition, we do not possess written sources for the events under discussion dating to the time of the Prophet. Rather, our written sources are from a century and a half or more later and record, therefore, the culturally sanctioned (re)collection and/or (re)construction of the poem and of the events that surround $K a^{\text {'b 's }}$ composition and performance of it before the Prophet. ${ }^{48}$ It should be noted that the most canonical compendium of the

Prophet's life, and the main source for the literary and poetic materials for our reading of Ka‘b's Su‘ād Has Departed, is Ibn Hishām's (d. 218/833) AlSirah al-Nabawiyyah, itself an edition of Ibn Ishāq's (d. 150/767) Al-Sïrah. ${ }^{49}$ The authoritative scholar Ibn Sallām al-Jumaḥi (d. 231 or $232 / 845$ or 846) credits Ibn Ishāq with expertise in Sīrah and Maghāzī (the military campaigns of the Prophet), but not in poetry, and castigates him for the uncritical inclusion in his Al-Sirrah of all sorts of unattested poetry: "He corrupted and adulterated poetry... and included, in his biographical accounts, poems attributed to men who never composed a line of poetry, to women, and even to ${ }^{`} \bar{A} d$ and Thamüd. ${ }^{n 50}$ My point is that we are dealing with the cultural formation of early Islam rather than historically verifiable events and poems.

I would like to explore how the art of the qașidah transforms an actual event or circumstance (the conversion of the pagan Arab tribes to Islam) into ritual or myth, thus changing it from an ephemeral and transient occurrence to a permanent and transcendent message. ${ }^{51}$ Studies in the field of orality and literacy have demonstrated that the function of poetry, including all those devices we term "poetic," is essentially mnemonic, for in nonliterate, oral societies the only way to preserve information is to memorize it. As Eric Havelock has shown, rhyme, meter, assonance, alliteration, antithesis, parallelism, etc., all serve to stabilize and preserve the oral "text." ${ }^{52}$ The same holds true for simile, metaphor, and pun. ${ }^{53}$ Furthermore, we can add to these rhetorical elements the ritual and ceremonial structure of the classical Arabic qaṣīdah and the sequence of themes that traditionally occur within its structural units. That is, Havelock's words "Ritualization becomes the means of memorization" are applicable to the formal structure of the qasĩdah as well to its prosodic and rhetorical features. ${ }^{54}$ A further corollary of Havelock's definition of "poetic" elements as essentially mnemonic is that $\mathrm{Ka}^{〔} \mathrm{~b}$ ibn Zuhayr's rhetorically rich and highly formal "pre-Islamic" qaṣidah should have a greater claim to authenticity than the prose anecdotes and generic occasional Ayyām al-^Arab poetry that accompany it in Al-Sirah, and therefore it anchors the rest of the materials. The poeticization, i.e., the ritualization and mythicization of the historical event, in this case the mission of the Prophet Muhammad and the conversion of the Arab tribes to Islam, does not, however, merely endow it with mnemonic stability, but, what is more important, it imbues it with


K'AB BIN ZUIHEYR

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1. Ka‘b b. Zuhayr 2. Poesía árabe -S.VII - O Historia y crítica I. Titulo.
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Rescher, Oskar: Die Mo'allaqa des Zuhair. Mit dem Kommentar des Ibn el-
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## "Arabic Poetry: Studies and Perspectives of Reseach", Edit. Geert Jan van Gelder, Quaderni di Studi Arabi, n.s. 5-6, 2010-2011 Roma. D00179.

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## LE NARRATIF DANS LE NASİB DE BANNAT SUNAD

ALBERT ARAZI<br>(HEBREW UNIVERSTYY OF JERUSALEM)

## 



Nous érudierons dans ce papier le narratif tel qu'il est attesté dans Pouverture sencimentale (le nasib) du poème Bānat Súãd ${ }^{1}$ du poète mukhadram ${ }^{2}$ Kabb b. Zuhayr. Nous comptions initialement lui adjoindre une érude du narratif tel qu'ii est attesté dans le rabil (la traversée du désert par le poète) ; ces deux mouvements de l'ouverture sont organiquement intégrés, donc quasiment inséparables. Les limites imposées nous ont obligé à nous occuper du nasib seul.

L'examen des ouvertures dans d'aurres secrions similaires chez des collègues contemporains de Ka"b, mais aussi chez les poètes préislamiques, notamment chez 'Amr b. Qamīa, ${ }^{3}$ Khufâf b. Nudba ${ }^{4}$, Salàma b. Jandal ${ }^{5}$ et tant d'autres, cet

1 Ce poème semble susciter un bel intérèr ces derniers temps: S. Pinckney Sreckevych lui consacre un chapitre de plus de rrence pages dans The poerics of Isiamic legitimacy: Myth, gender, and ceremony in the classical Arabic ode [=S. Sererkevych] : Indiana University Press, Bloomington \& Indianapolis, 2002, pp. 48-79, avec une traduction anglaise du poème er une analyse de ses résonances politiques. J. Sterkevych semble s'y êrre interrcssé er affirme qu'il constitue un spécimen de la lyrique de la nostalgie sans plus de dérails (v. nore 2) ; il convient de mentionner, enfin, limportant travail de W. Diem, Studien zu Überlieferung und Intertextualität der altarabischen Dichtung. Das Mantelgedich't Ka'b b. Zubayrs, Band I Scudien [=Diem, Das Mantelgedicbr] Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Veriag, 2010, outre une traduction annotée de la qasìda, il réunit tout ce qui a été écrit sur le poère et son couvre (pp. 1-157); la seconde section inclut une étude interrexruelle de chacun des vers dans Bänat Su'äd et vers ressemblants chez les poères antérieurs er postérieurs (pp. 158-394); cet ouvrage sera mis plus d'une fois à contribution dans le courant de cette érude.
2 Le concept de kbadrama a fait récemment lobjer d'une érude rrès inréressante de J. Stetkerych ; cette époque, dit-ii, est celle où s'est constituée la littecrature arabe et aurair été marquée par une lyrique de la nostalgie, «A qasĩdalab by Ibn Muqbil, the deeper reaches of lyricism and experience in a mukbadram poem: an essay in chree steps $»$, Journal of Arabic Literature, $[=J A L], 37$ (2006), 3, pp. 303-313; le nasib de Bänat Su'äd y est ciré comme un exemple de certe lyrique nouvelle (p.317).
3 Dīwān 'Amr b. Qamī́a al-Bakrá, éd. Hasan Kāmil al-Şayrafi, Revue de l'Tnstitut des Manuscrits Arabes: Le Caire, 11 (1965), pp. 88-103 ; les principaux épisodes: talal virtuel, le héros assiste au départ des $z a^{\prime} a^{\prime}$ 'in, insistance lors de l'évocation de la gazelle ( $z a b y a$ ), la
QSA n.s. 5-6 (2010-2011), pp. 75-88
© Istituto per l'Oriente C.A. Nallino, Roma

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\text { -Ka'b b. 2rhegr }(110016)
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In Bānat $S u^{〔} \bar{a} d$, a poem traditionally admired as an exemplar of the classical Arabic Qasīda, Muhammad appears as the mamdū̆h. This appearance and its historical implications cannot be ignored even in a discussion focused upon the poem's interior poetic qualities. The implications are explored at length in the frame-story that has accompanied the poem. Kacbibn Zuhayr ibn Abī Sulmä has not accepted the new religion of Islam and may have composed satires against its prophet. His brother Bujayr, who has joined the circle of the rasūlu llāh, urges him to make peace with the new order. $\mathrm{Ka}^{c} \mathrm{~b}$ responds in a short poem expressing wonder that his brother would take up mores (khuluq) unknown to their father and mother. Bujayr responds in turn with a poem announcing that Allāh only, not 'Uzzā or Allāt, is the source of safety on a day when only the "pure of heart, the muslim, will be


#### Abstract

' With the exception of some single-word variants, I have based my translation upon the Diwañ version and have for the most part followed the verse order given in Tadeusz Kowalski, Le Diwan de Ka $q$ ibn Zuhair: Edition Critique, Krakow: Nakladem Polskiej Adademil Umiejetnosci 1950. Also consulted were: G. W. Freytag, Caabi ben - Sohair. Carmen in Laudem Muhammedis Dictum, Bonn: 1822, which includes text and Latin translation; J. W. Redhouse, The Burda (mantle) Poems of $\mathrm{Ka}^{c} \mathrm{~b}$, son of Zuhayr and of El-Busirin, Private Printing. 1881-translation only; Theodor Nöldeke, Delectus veterum carminum arabicorum, Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 1961; A. Raux, Bānat Soād, Paris: Ernest Leroux, 1904; René Basset, La Bânat Su'âd, publiëé avec une Biographie due Poête, une Traduction, deux Commentaire inédits et de Notes, Alger: Typographie Adolphe Jourdan, 1910; Husain M. Hidayat, "Bānat Su‘ād of Ka'b bin Zuhayr", Islamic Culture 1 (1927), 67-84, text and English translation; R.A. Nicholson, Translations of Eastern Poetry and Prose, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 1919, translation only; Mustafă Muhammad 'Imārah, AlIs ${ }^{\text {cäd: }}$ Starth Bānat Su‘ād, Cairo: Matba'at 'Isā l-Bābī 1950; ‘Abū Zakariyya Yahyā ibn  al-Kitāb al-Jadīd 1971; Giuseppe Gabrieli, Al-Burdatān, 2nd. ed., Rome: Instituto per 'Oriente 1972; Abū 1-Barakāt ibn al-Anbārī, Qasīidat al-Burdah li Kacb ibn Zuhayr, Jiddah: Matbu'āt Tihāmah 1980; 'Abd al-Laṭị al-Baghdādī, Sharh Bānal Sucäd, Kuwait: Maktabat al-Falāh 1981; Fazl Ahmad 'Arī̄, Sharth Qasidah Bānat Sucād: Hazrat Kacb bin Zuhayr, Karaci: Ec. Em Sacīd Kampanī 1981; and from the Sīra, ‘Abd al-Malik Ibn Hishām, Kitāb sīrat Rasül Allū̆h, ed. Ferdinand Wüstenfeld, Göttingen: Dieterichsche  Nabawiyya, ed. Mustafā ${ }^{\text {c }} \mathrm{Abd}$ al-Wahīd, vol. 3, Cairo: Matba‘at ${ }^{〔}$ Īsā al-Bāb̄̄ 1965, 69909; Ibn Hishām, Al-Sī̀r al-Nabawiyya, vol. 4, Cairo: Al-Azhar, Dār al-Tawfiqiyya 1978, 100-112; 'Abd al-Rahmaan al-Suhaylī, Al-Rawd al-Unuf fi Sharh al-Sīra al-Nabawiyya li Ibn Hishäm, ed. 'Abd al-Rahmān al-Wakïl, vol. 7, Dār al-Kutub al-Hadïtha n.d.; Hidayat, p. 71, lists 18 classical commentaries on the poem, including those of al-Tabrizi (d. 502/1109) and Ibn Hishām al-Anṣār̄̄ (d. 761/1360) listed above. Redhouse, p. 9, mentions one collector who knew by heart 700 variations of the poem, and another who knew 900 .


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saved". The religion of Zuhayr is "nothing", he announces, the religion of $A \bar{b} \bar{i}$ Sulmā is proscribed.
When $\mathrm{Ka}^{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{b}$ finds no one willing to grant him protection, he realizes the jāhili ethos has broken down and hastens to make peace with the prophet. He infiltrates the camp, sits next to the prophet, puts his hand in his, and asks him if he would forgive $K a^{c} b$ were $K a^{c} b$ to ask forgiveness. On hearing an affirmative reply $\mathrm{Ka}^{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{b}$ announces himself and presents the Qasidda, narrowly escaping the wrath of his old enemies of Yathrib. According to some versions of the story, Muhammad removes his cloak, which was associated with his prophetic inspiration, and presents it to $\mathrm{Ka}^{c} \mathrm{~b}$ as a mark of protection. ${ }^{2}$
To do justice to the frame story would require a complete investigation of the relationship between the poets and the prophet at the birth of Islam. Yet the bare-boned version recounted here should be enough to intimate its range of symbolic and historical implications. In this brief introduction, I will focus upon the poetic qualities of Bänat $S^{c}{ }^{c} a d$, alluding to the frame story where it is relevant to the interpretive perspective presented here. That perspective is based upon a reconsideration of the allegedly descriptive or purely objective quality of the classical Qasì̈a. ${ }^{3}$
${ }^{2}$ After $\mathrm{Ka}^{\text {c }}$ 's s death the burda is alleged to have been purchased by Mu'äwiyya and ${ }^{2}$ After Ka' $b$ 's death the burda is alleged to have been purchased by Mu‘äwiyya and
to have remained with the Umayyads until it was seized by the Mongol Hulugu. Later to have remained with the Umayyads until it was seized by the Mongol Hulugu. Late
it was said to have been taken to Egypt and finally to Istanbul where it was preserved it was said to have been taken to Egypt and finally to 1 astanbul whe khirga-i-sharif. The biography of $\mathrm{Ka}^{\circ} \mathrm{b}$, with its various versions of the burda episode, is recounted in Basset, pp. 15-62. There is no mention of the burda episode at all in Ibn Hishäm, and Ibn Kathïr treats it with skepticism: "And this is an extremely widespread story, but I find nothing of it in the more widely. circulated collections with an isnäd that I would trust'; : Ibn Kathīr, vol. 3, 707.
${ }^{3}$ In introducing any particular Qasida, the translator is faced with a dilemma. It is necessary to acknowledge those critical concepts that grew out of the process of translation and, conversely, helped guide that process. Yet to argue any particular critical point would require extended comparisons with other poems, comparisons that would distract from the poem at hand. I present here briefly a number of concepts that I develop elsewhere in more detail: the dissembling simile, semantic overflow, the dialectical interplay between sense fulfillment and purification in the nasib, the dialectic between monumental and dynamic, subjective and objective in the presentation of the näqa, and the tragic sense that in the very act of celebrating the jahili ethos of karam the poet announces its dissolution. For a discussion of the theories of pure description this interpretation is meant to counter, see M. Sells, "The Qasida and the West: Self-Reflective Stereotype and Critical Encounter', Al-'Arabiyya 20 (1987): 307-337. For an application of the critical suggestions made here to other poems, see idem, Desert Tracings: Six Classic Arabian Odes by 'Alqama, Shánfara, Labid, 'Antara, Al-A‘sha, and Dhu al-Rumma (Middletown Ct: Wesleyan University Press, 1989). For detailed, comparative arguments, see idem: "Guises of the Ghül: The Dissembling Simile in the Classical Arabic Nasib", forthcoming in Suzanne Stetkevych, ed., Toward a New Poetics: Studies in Arabic and Persian Poetry, a paper presented under a slightly different title at the American Oriental Society, Atlanta, 26/3/90; and "Bashāma's Dromedarian: Simile, and Symbol Worlds in the Nāqa Sections of the Early Arabic Qasida", a paper to be presented at the Middle East Studies Association, San

R101 Studién zur Überlieferung und Intertextualität der
altarabischen Dichtung: das Mantelgedicht $K a^{\prime} \mathrm{biba} \not \angle 0^{\circ} \mathrm{b}$ b. $2=$ hay Zuhayrs / Diem, Werner. Wiesbaden, 2010

Weipert, Reinhard. Wrener Zeitschriff firr dic Kunde des Morgenlandes, 101 (2011), pp. $531-533$ (G) Hämeen-Anttila, Jaakko. Zeitschrifi fïr Arabische Linguistik, 57 (2013), pp.87-90 (E)

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> 898 DIEM, Werner. Studien zur Uberlieferung und Intertertualitat der altarabischen Dichtung das Mantelgedicht Ka'b ibn Zuhayrs. Wiesbaden: Harasowiz, 2010 . 2 vols. $455 ; 224$ pp. Incl. Arabic text \& German translation of Bänat Su'äd.

Zakeri dresse un portrait absolument sans défauts et idyllique ${ }^{2}$ d'al-Rayhānī, et fait même de lui le savant qui inspira tous les plus grands savants qui lui ont succédé ${ }^{3}$.

Il est étonnant de voir que ce chercheur ne s'embarrasse ni de logique ni d'explications quand il attribue une prise de position à al-Tawhīdī ${ }^{4}$, à lavantage de Yāqūt al-Hamawī, alors que ce dernier est postérieur, et qu'al-Tawhīdī est sa source!

On regrettera aussi que l'auteur, conscient de ses faiblesses, ne cite pas les proverbes d'origine en arabe, alors que sa traduction anglaise est parfois maladroite et hasardeuse ${ }^{5}$. Le travail de compilation de Mohsen Zakeri est important dans le domaine de la recherche. Mais il est dommage qu'il soit au service d'une idéologie quand il devrait être au service de la science seule. Le titre est clair sur ce point : Persian wisdom in Arabic garb, que l'on peut traduire par «Sagesse persane en robe arabe». Comme si toute cette culture arabo-musulmane n'était qu'une apparence, dissimulant lorigine et les fondements de sa grandeur : la culture Persane.

## Julie Portais

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## Werner Diem

Studien zu Überlieferung und Intertextualität der altarabischen Dichtung:
Das Mantelgedicht Ka'b b. Zuhayrs, Band I, Studien; Band II, Texte, Wiesbaden, Harrassowitz Verlag, 2010, XVIII $+455+224+5$ p., bibliogr., 6 indices, $18 \times 24.5 \mathrm{~cm}$.,
ISBN: 978-3-447-06179-7, $168 €$.
rev.Claude Gilliot.
Dans ces Études sur la transmission et l'intertextualité de la poésie arabe ancienne : le poème de Kacb b. Zuhayr sur le manteau du Prophète, Werner Diem ne s'est pas assigné l'objectif d'établir une «édition critique» du texte au sens où cela est entendu habituellement, à savoir en plaçant les variantes du texte réputé authentique dans un apparat critique. Il s'agit plutôt ici : «de recenser, de présenter et d'examiner tout le matériau de transmission, depuis à peu près la fin du II ${ }^{e}$ siècle de l'hégire jusqu'au début du $\mathrm{XX}^{\mathrm{e}}$ siècle apr. J.-C., et ce sur la base des recensions du D̄̄wän de Káb b. Zuhayr qui sont conservées, des commentaires consacrés spécialement à la Burda et finalement des testimonia littéraires» ( $\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{XV}$ ). De fait, ce sont quelque 270 sources qui ont été exploitées par Werner Diem. Il est vrai qu'en cela on n'en a jamais fini, ainsi que l'avait bien vu un éminent prédécesseur de Werner Diem, Rudolph Geyer (1861-1929), spécialiste, entre autres, du poète al-A‘šā Maymūn. En effet, il expliquait le délai de quatorze ans entre son édition, traduction et commentaire d'un premier poème (Mā bukä̉u, 1905) et ceux d'un second poème (Waddic Hurayrata, 1919) par le fait que la «matière enfle énormément à chaque pas que l'on fait pour s'y approfondir ([...] im Stoffe, der bei jedem Schritte, mit. dem man tiefer dringt, in ungeheuerlichem Maße anschwillt) et que c'est là une expérience qui n'est épargnée à aucun de ceux qui s'occupent des choses arabes anciennes (eine Erfahrung, die keinem espart bleibt, der sich mit altarabischen Dingen befaßt)» (Geyer, Zwei Gedichte von al-'Aצ̌ā. II. Waddic Hurairata, Vienne, SBAk. Wien, 192, Bd. 3, 1919, p. 3, cité par Diem, I, p. 15)
Comme on le sait, la Burda a considérablement retenu l'attention des auteurs arabes et musulmans (GAL, p. 39 ; S1, p. 68-69;GAS, 11, p. 230-235; René Basset, La Bânat So'âd : poème de Ka'b ben Zohaür, publiée avec une biographie du poète, une traduction, deux commentaires, et des notes, Alger, 1910, p. 66-80), mais aussi des orientalistes (Basset, p. 80-82, avec les éditions anciennes dans les pays musulmans; Diem, 1, 1-2, 1-14). C'est par erreur que Basset attribue à Ta'lab ce commentaire qu'il a lui-même édité ; il s'agit de celui de Abū Sacid al-Sukkarī. Le second commentaire utilisé par Basset est celui de Abū Mūsā 'Īsā b. 'Abd al-'Azïz al-Ğuzūİi (prononciation donnée par al-Suyūṭī ; al-Ǧazūlī prononciation retenue par Ben Cheneb et Colin), m. 616/1216, ou autres dates, l'auteur de la célèbre al-Muqaddima al-Ğuzüliyya fĭ al-nahw.
قصيدة "بانت سعاد"

لك

أ. د. حيسن هبلد الكريـما الّوراكلي
قشسم اللفة العربية - كلية الآداب - جاهعة متحمد الأول بوجدة



 ههـ يتهثل في روايته وحفظه .





 نفوس المعـادين للدعـوة الـجـديدة بكونـا "أسـرع فيـهـهم هـن وقت






 الكبيـر، الأهير تركي بن عبدالمنزيز (الأول)،

 المصنر: هـاري جون فيلبي الالعلار: المتحف الأهبراطوري - لنـنـن.

23512 Stiehl, Ruth. Eine neue Qasîde des Ka'b b. uhair. Now. Clio $1-2$ (1949-50), Pp. $3^{60-374}$

$\times \underline{K} a^{\prime} b$. Zuhheyr Kásidexi
 الأنصشاري ، تحقيت
Cemaluddin muh.
b. Hizam el-ansori

$$
1 \text { Fotohopi }
$$



1779 Paret, R. Die Legende von der
Verleihung des Prophetenmantel an Ka'b ibn Zuhair. Islam pp. 9-14
d1455. Shakeel, Hadia Dajani. 'Some Comments on Two Poems Titled al$\rightarrow$ Burda by Kab ibn Zuhayr and al-Busiri'. HI; 1984; 7(3): 21-37.

A comparative study of panegyric poetry of Kab ibn Zuhayr ibn Abi Sulma (d. ca. 25/645) and Sharf ad-Din Abu Abd Allah Muhammad al-Busiri.
-BÜRDE

- zásizí mutammeo
-KAG B ZSHEYR

KAB B. ZÚHEYR

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9)^{-3} / A L I M
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E1. Mufarsat $\bar{X}, 86^{\circ} \cdot-1$

Kadb b. Zriheyr

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\text { se. } 26 \mathrm{~h}
$$

Agif Abdurralimon
Muccuni's - Suara 296.

## 31 ARALK 1984


3605. Ka'b Ibn Zuhair: \{Diwān] Diwān Kacb Ibn Zuhair


Intalt. Gedichtsammlung: Verf.: gest. um 645. - In arab
Inhalt: Gedichtsammiung, Verf.. gest. um 645. 28 A 5310
Schrift, arab. Schrift, arab.

al-SUKKARI (al-fasan tbn al-fusain) -Sz゙k hors $\mathrm{KA}^{4} \mathrm{~B}$ Ibn ZUEAIR, al-Muzanl.


Sharh diwan Ka'b b. Zuhair. [fasan b. Ausain
al-Sukkari's commentary on the pooms of Ka'b.] pp. xcrix, 289.
Där al-Kutub al-misrlyah: Ceiro, $1950 . \quad 8^{\circ}$.
25 EKIM 1932
$175 \mathrm{p} . ; 24 \mathrm{~cm}$.
Includes bibliographica
references ( $\mathrm{p} .169-171$ ).
Ka 'b ibn Zuhayr. Poems of AP-Lang.

91-966374
Qumaybah, Mufid Muhanmad.
Qumayhah, Mur's Muhanmad.
(Dīwān Ka'b ibn Zuhayr)





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23 \text { cleat } 996
$$

RESCHER (Oskar) 14570. c. 45
Beiträge zur arabischon Poesie. Rese Osman (thersetzungen, Kritiken, Aufsätse) Ebu firag el-

HS. - Druck in 30 Exa. pp. xilii, 176.
1959/60. 86.

Kat b. 2 Hhay


Shari diwen Ka'b b. Euhair. [Hiasan b. Hiusain aI-Sukkari's commentary on the poems of $\mathrm{Ka}^{\circ} \mathrm{b}$.]
pp. crix, 289.
Där al-Kutub al-xiiriyah: Cairo, $1950.8^{\circ}$
14570. c. 45.


## RESCHIRR (Oskar)

 FREsu OsmanBeitrage sur arabischen Poesie.
(tbersetzungen, Kritiken, Aufsätso)
VI 3. Qaciden von abû Firás (ed. Dahhan)
und dor Díwin des Ka'b b. Zohair (ed.
Cairo).
us. - Druck in 30 Exx. pp. xvili, 176.
1959/60.

25 EXIM 509

87-962624
Cbn Hisham, Abd Allwh ibn Yusuf, 1309-
1360.
(Sharh qasfakt Ka'b ibn Zuhayr)

محد


-     * 

د مشت : مو ستشة علوم النقرأن ، 1984.

Bibliography: p. 275-279.
Bibliography: F.
Includes indexes.
Includes
EE8.00
I $85-$ Leng.
 Sabläh, Muhamend 'Alr.
Ka'b Ibn Zuhajn : bayātuhu we-
shi'ruh i'dsed
shi'ruh / i'dagd Nuhamayad 'All al-Sabbäh.

al-Kutub al-'Ilmiyah, 1990,
151 p,
al-udabă, 20 cm.
 Includes biblionized record
references ( $\mathrm{p}, 147$ ).
$\$ 2.50$ (U.S.).)
Ka'b ibn Zulayr; Arabic poetry
history and criticism:
Lus-Lang.

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { : }
\end{aligned}
$$

# -Káb b. Zinheyr 

## 1 STEMAUZ 1092

414. STIEHL, RUTH. "Eine neue qaside de Ka'b b. Zuhair," La Nouvelle Clio (BrusKabs b. Zuhair, La Nouvelle Chio (Brus-
sels) i ( Il '50) $360-74$. Text, translation, sels) I ( Jl '50) $360-74$. Text, translation,
and annotations on a poem of Zuhair's Muslim period.


## Kab b. 2üheys

Tesisuls-sia, 185 .

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { ST\& }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { ZUhay } \\
& \text { لرياض: دار الشواض؛ جدة : دار المطبوعات المديـــ، }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { شـارح هـ. العنوان }
\end{aligned}
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## 11 OCAK 1994

Kab b. 2utheyr



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\text { D.B. } 7326
$$

23508 Paret, R. Die Legende von der Verleihung des Prophetenmantels (burda) an Ka'b ibn Zuhair. Islam 17 (1928), pp.
9-14















لم يلفِ أباه ولا أمه عليه ، . ع قال بير لكّب :

 (\%) (\%)

(r) W W لك : باتِّ ثرحبا .







 إله آخر الأيات ...

## حرف الكف

## كَبْبَ بنُ زُعَيَر










 عد قال :

هكذا بياض في الخطرطة
( 0 (
(r) وقد صنفه ابن سلام في الطبقة الثـانية من الشعراء ـ انظر طبقـات الثعراء لابن سلام المجمي




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## 2ر





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\begin{aligned}
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\end{aligned}
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& \text { بَيْوت-حَبِبحِ }
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { الطبحَّة الشَّلِّذَة }
\end{aligned}
$$




تأليف
ابنفضل اللهالعريي
شهاب الدين أحمد بن يحىى ( A V29 توفي)

Ka,b.b. Rubeyz
(32-3?)

السنر الرابع عشر


علاء الدين جرخرشا ، إيكهارد نويبارد

111^1-12.^
معهد تاريخ العلوم العربية رالإسلايية
في إطار جامعَ فرانكفورت - المانيا الاتحادية


 أَعْإِاْنُ
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 - كَ




 نُقُلْ

. وَكُّانَّ

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 كَنْ
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الِ



جا
كَّليف








أخْ

منَيِّدة وحُقَقَقَة

$1966-1406$
vna
rv

وقال كَعْبَ بن زهُهِرْ

من البسبط
وهو الثاني من الَّتَوبات



rr:r: با 1


دح أوس بن حـجر، وبشر بن أبي خازم، والخطيئة













1' Kav. b. Rüheyr


البيت وانقطاعى . وقد ذهب الفحول غيرى وغيرك . فلو تلت شعراً تذكر
 نقال كعب :
فن للقوانى شانها من يـوكهـا
 يُّفنها




 والنى ينينا من هانه القصيدة عناية كعب والمطيئة بتقيف القوانى








r (1)
 تنشره دار الـكتب الالصرية الاع
 .

 وقافيّة مهطلعها : الحما

 نطيل ، فلندع زهيراً ولنقف وقفة قصيرة عنا ابنه كعب .
?
ولا بـ من أن نعيد في أمر كعب ما قلناه نى زهير من أن الرواة بكهالون



 أنه يستطيع أن يكَون شاعراً، فأذذ له فی قول الشٌ .


 كلا . قال ابن سأٌم :



Kab. b. Zuthear

$$
(137-138)
$$



$$
1987
$$

وكانهما(1) من الحداث الأعلام.
كَعْـب بن زُهَيْر
أخبرنا أبو بكر محمد بن الحسن(1) عن أبي العباس أحمد بئ بير يحى




 وذهب الفزَاء إلى أنه لا يحقر الاسم تحقير الترخيم إلا أن يكرن علمئ

=

$\qquad$ . (r)

 (0) (0) الأزمر: الحسن الأبيض من الرجالر (1)


 ني تول ودالك بن نميل المازني :
 irv

وتـال الآنر (1):


 خَتْتى (1) ، أي : مستوية.




 (r) (r)










דזו


هو أبو عقبة كعب بن زهير بن أبي سلمى المنـي من فحول الشُعراء المخضرمين قال الشُعر وهو حديث السنْ فكان أبوه يُنهاهُ غخافة ان تكون ملكتهُ

 بعل ما امتحنهُ وعلم ما عندهُ من ثوّة العارضة واستحكام الللكة (*) . وللا أظهر صاحب الشُريعة الاسلاميَّة دعوتهُ خرج إليهِ بُجِيْ وكعب أبنا زهير حتى بلغا العزّاف فقال كعب لأخيه (االحت الرجل وأنا مقيم ههنا فانظر ما يقول

لكك" فقدم بجير على محد وأسلم وبلغ ذلك كعباً فقال:
 ستـاك ابو بكـر بكـاس رويّـةٍ نـأنهلك المأمـون منها وعلْكـا(1)
 على مذهبٍ لم تُلفِ أمّا ولا أَباً عليه ولم تعرف عليه أخاًا لكا




[^1]
رشيـريونِ عطبِ ال山ّه


عـة

## 100








إلهم أَن يسمبوا ، شتى قال :


69













Ka'b b. Zaiheyr
r - كعب بن زهير '

















رال5نانف
(r) بكبول : مقيد .

- lor_

فخلع عليه النبى بردته فبقيت في أهل بيته حیى باعوها لمعاوية بعشرين ألف درهم ، ثم للمنصور العبابى بأربعين ألفاً . * * *

شعره - كان كعب من الشعراء الميدين المشهورين بالسبق وُعلو" الكعب

 ينوّه به فى شعره فنال : إذا ها مضى كعب بِونّزَ "جرْول
 وكان يكثر من غير يب الألفاظ على جودة فى الوصف وسهولة فـ العبارة فى
بعض المواضع وصعوبة في بعضها الآخر .





 ون قوله أيضاً :







- lor-

جرير والفرزدق والأخطل والڭميت وغيرهم معرض* لهارُش الشعراء ووظهر"



 على أن الشعر لم يَعدم فى كل زل زمان ومكان من يربأ به عن السؤأل ويقوله فى تأييد مذهب أو ترويح خاطر أو شكوى غرام ، كجميل بن عبد الهّ بن
معمر ، وعمر بن ألى ربعية من شعراء هذا العصر .
(1 ) كعب بن زهير

سعاد « " فـ مدح النبى الأهين .
 عنه هخافة ألن يقول ما لا خير فيه فيُرُوَى عنه فيلزمه عاره الده الدهر ، فالم ينته

له فضى ونبغ فيه حیى كان من فحول عصره .

ولا ظهر الإسلام ذهب أخحوه بيبر إلى رسول الله صلى المه عله عليه وسلم وأسلم ، نغضب كعب لإسلامه ، وههاه عن الإسالام وهجاه وهجا رسول الهة وأصمابه ،
 يجىء إلى النبى مسلماً تائباً ، فهام كعب يُراءى على القبائل آن تجيره فلم يبرْ







تانبغ


بآخر الكك:اب ذيل لنرى يفـر ما غـض من الاُلاناط والزاكب

## - IEv -


 بور فبا :








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الششعراه وطبقاتهمم



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\begin{aligned}
& \text { كی- بن زهير } \\
& \text { - TE } \mathrm{C} \text { - }
\end{aligned}
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# (s) Lundill 

# Cab-la Züharn 



家

 ام بلقانا فُ مرثيتهه التى رواها أبو زبد الأنصارى والتى يقول فيها :
 وقد برَّت بنا فـ النصل السابن مرئته البديعة لأبن بكر الصدبيت ، ومن

 وعلى هذا النحو اتشتحت بيض أششعار حـان الإسلامبية بأضواء المدين

## $r$










والاستيهاب س
 - $11 / \mathrm{s}$ • ryo/r
 Whe 1:1/1: © ( 9v/1 (المرتفى (

ل ل در (1)
 الالركالمكم. ركمكيبياض





 المنازل) . وبهذا التباس 'نضيف إليه متعلوعته الكافية التى وجهها إلم أبى سفيان

(1) إن سَنام المجد من آل هاثم وبقطوعثه الميمية التى يقول فيها :
 وأيضاً نحن نبت له تصيدته ألمنزية التى يقول فيها لأنج سفيان بنالـارث : هجوتُ محملًا نأَجبـتُ عنه






 وتد تبرز الملانى الإسلامبة فـ بيض أهاجيه لقريش كفقوله من هعطوءة
بعبرُ ها فيها بزيكتها يوم بدر :

فبنا الرسولُ وفنبا الحتُ نُتْبع


البال : الغرابة .






laib b. Ruheyr $(126-127)$

197.



 با

حياته : هو ابو الواليد حسان ابن ثابث الانصاري ، من بني النجار من
 ههجرة النبي الى المدينة ودافت

 .

قيهته : جبان لم يبرد هدساماً ، اسعر اهل المدر في الباهملية ، هظم عند

 اهل


# Transmission and Submission Praising the Prophet 

$\mathrm{Ka}^{\text {cb }}$ ibn Zuhayr and the Islamic Ode

## From the Jähiliyyab to Islam

In the preceding chapter we established, through the examination of alNābighah's "Are You Leaving Mayyah's People (Description of al-Mutajarridah)" and his ode of apology, "O Abode of Mayyah," in their literary poetic and anecdotal environment, the role of the pre-Islamic Arabic ode as an element of court ceremonial and as the vehicle for a paradigmatic myth of transgression and redemption. We demonstrated that "O Abode of Mayyah" encoded an ideology of kingship and embodied a ritual of supplication. Its performance celebrated and enacted the authority and dignity of the king, the submission and allegiance of the poet, and the mutual subject-ruler bond that holds the polity together. Further, we established the function of the pre-Islamic qasida, as an orally preserved poetic form, in perpetuating and promoting the culture that informs it.

In the present chapter I would like to explore the role that the panegyric ode (qusĩldat at-madh) played at a crucial juncture in Arab cultural and political history: the revelation of the Qur'ān to the Prophet Muhammad and his proclamation of the religion of Islam and establishment of an Islamic state, which took as its calendrical starting point the Hijrah, the Migration of the Prophet with a small group of followers from Mecca to Medina in 622 c.E. $=1 \mathrm{H}$. This chapter will take as its focus the celebrated Mantle Ode, "Su‘ād Has Departed," that the great poet and scion of great poets $\mathrm{Ka}^{9} \mathrm{~b}$ ibn Zuhayr ${ }^{1}$ is said to have presented to the Prophet Muhammad on the occasion of his conversion to Islam, traditionally dated as 9 H./ 630 c.E., and for which the Prophet conferred upon the poet his mantle (burdah). The gist of my argument will be that Kacb's "Su'ād Has Departed" mythicizes the poet's conversion so that it encodes and embodies the conversion of the pagan Arabs of the Jāhiliyyah to Islam, and, moreover, the submission to Islam, or co-option by Islam, of the pre-Islamic poetic tradition. ${ }^{2}$ From
this point on, the Arabic poetic tradition, especially the panegyric, becomes the major literary-ceremonial expression of Arabo-Islamic legitimacy and allegiance, and Kacb's "Su‘ād Has Departed" becomes an expression of submission to Islam and devotion to the Prophet Muhammad for pious Muslims the world over. ${ }^{3}$
In examining this ode, and with it the anecdotal (akbbär, singular kbabar) and poetic (asb ${ }^{c} \bar{a} r$, singular $s b i^{c} r$ ) materials that accompany it in the classical Arabic literary tradition, I would like to demonstrate how the structure and themes of the tripartite pre-Islamic ode-the elegiac prelude (nasib), the desert journey (rahil), and the praise section (madib)-that served in alNäbighah's poem (chapter 1) to convey a rite of (re)incorporation into the Lakhmid court are employed by Ka'b ibn Zuhayr to express on the political level a transfer of allegiance from his tribe to Muhammad and the nascent Islamic state and, on the religious level, the conversion from the beliefs and mores of the Jāhiliyyah to Islam. In doing so we will refer not only to the poetics of supplication and submission discussed in the preceding chapter, but also to several ritual and ceremonial patterns that help elucidate the structure and function of the qasida form.

The tripartite pattern of Arnold van Gennep's rite of passage-Separation, Liminality, and Aggregation-will be aligned with the three parts of the qasida to highlight the change in status and the psychological transition involved in the conversion process. Similarly, Theodor Gaster's bipartite seasonal pattern of Emptying (Mortification and Purgation) and Filling (Invigoration and Jubilation), with its emphasis on the waning of one lease on life and the beginning of another (death and rebirth), will be invoked to elucidate the movement from the moribund tribal ethos of the Jăhiliyyah to the triumphant new religion of Islam. Finally, in order to more fully understand the symbolic ramifications of the poet's offering of a qasida and the Prophet's conferring of his mantle to form a bond of allegiance between subject and ruler, we will draw on the insights of Marcel Mauss's formulations concerning ritual exchange. ${ }^{4}$

I would like to explore, as well, how the art of the qasida transforms an actual event or circumstance into ritual or myth, thus changing it from an ephemeral and transient occurrence to a permanent and transcendent message. As mentioned in chapter 1 , recent studies in the field of orality and literacy have demonstrated that the function of poetry, and all those devices which we term "poetic," is essentially mnemonic, for in nonliterate societies the only way to preserve information is to memorize it. As Eric Havelock has shown, rhyme, meter, assonance, alliteration, antithesis, parallelism, and the like all serve to stabilize and preserve the oral "text." ${ }^{\text {The }}$ The holds

كعب بن أبي نُمُيْرْ الـُقَيْلِّي
هو كعب بن أبي نُمَيْر بن عوف بن عامر بن عقيل . ششاعر جاهلي، له
أشعار في أيام قومه .
المصادر والمراجع :

* معجم الشُعراء سMr .
$k a^{\prime} b$. 2üheyr
- ora -

كعب بن زهير
( ) - … )

هو كعب بن زهير بن أبي سُلْمَى المُزَّنّي . شاعر مشهور من مخضرمي الجاهلية والإِسلام. كان حرباً على المسلمين، ثم أسلم عام الفتح، وصار من شعراء الرسول، صلى اللّ عليه وسلم. . وقد عده ابن سلام من شعراء

الطبقة الثانية من الجاهليين.
المصادر والمراجع :
شان








 r| Y *

 Afif dbdurahman, ray
Mucemu's - Suanall. Calhilyyin vel-Mnhadramín, 296


## 4204

KA'B B. ZUHAIR: Bänat Su'äd. Written by Maḥmüd b. Muhammad al-Shirāzī. 9/15th century

Arthur J. ARBERRY, The Chester Beatty Library a Handist of the Arabic Manuscripts, Vol. V, MSS. 4001 to 4500, 1962 DUBLIN.

[^2]

1 －الإصابة في تييز الصحابة／．لابن حجر العسقاني ：ترجمة رتم V\＆11 في
个21

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\text { ع - الأغاني / لأبي الفرج الأصبهاني AY : IV - AT . } 41
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Y41 ：مختار الأغاني في الأخبار والتهاني／لابن منظور
Y - تجريد الأغاني / لابن واصل ت Y ، جـا : . Y. . . .
Y - ط طبقات نحول الشعراء / لابن سلام الجمحي ؛ ترأه محمود شاكر في ص ، وفي ط.
بيروت : دار النهضة العربية ص . Y - Y . .
^ - الشعر والشعراء / لابن تتيبة : تحت رتم ז في 1 : loz .







01 MART 1095

كــعـب بن（＂）زهير بن－أبي سلمى－ربيعـة بن رياح بن قرة بن الحارث ،
الملازني ، أبو المضرب ؛ ويقال ：أبو عقبة ）
هY－．．．
；フィロ—．．．
（1）هناك خلان في سرد النسبة ．فليراجع في مظانه ．



 يـي المصطفى بئ，تصيدته المشهورة ：










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\text { الشعر مج جج : : } \text { : } 229 \text { = Y } \text { ) . }
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et-Meurid, cilt: XVIII/says:3 (1410/1989) Bardad, s. 205-216. IRcicA

بانت سعاد
3
تحقيقات" لشروحها

امستاذ (متقاعد) - جامعة بغداد



 يكد بدأ ا و عيصاً او ملجا او مفرًأ. وكان لا بد من , بانت سعاد ، - وهو الشناعر .

ولم ينص شُارح الديوان على ، البرة ، ونعل نعله مؤلفون

 ( 1 ( ) ( 1

الروايات التمعدة المتاتضة الحبانأ.





 من تصـة البردة ها هون برشاذ. ولكن مؤلنبن آخرين ذكـروا






يوسف بن مكتوم الحلبي (TIr)
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ميمون بن عحد بن محد بن مكحول الحنفي أبو المعن
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Sonekablamomukin














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 ISAM 90719

يمتاز زهير بن أبي سلمى(2) بعلو كعبه في شعراء العصر الجاهلي، هع تغوقه عليهم بخصائص قلما شاركه فيها غيره .
ينتمي زهير من جهة أبيه إلى عمرو بن أد بن طابخة بن الياس بن مضر بن
 (عامر) وقمعة (عمير) أمهم جميعاً قضاعية تلقب (خندف)(3) ومن هنا بقي على (1) بحث قدم في إحلى جلسات الندوة العالمية للأدب الإسلامي، المنعقدة في جمادى
 العلماء لكناؤ (الهند)، ثم نشر في مجلة البر البعث الإسلامي (لكناؤ) عدد رمخـان 1411 هـ.


 على الخطأ أو التطبيع
(3) ورد عند ابن قتيبة إطلاق (خندف) على ذرية مدركة وطابخة ـ الأخوين - فقط، أما ألما قمعة بن اللياس نهو على رأيه قيس عيلان (انظر كتاب المعارف: ط. ط. غوتنجن 1850 م



Kaib b. 2liheyr


مَّرسُسِّامعَّحَحوان


Carfax Publishing s. 139-160

Die Kamelbeschreibung bei $\mathrm{Ka}^{\text {cb }} \mathbf{b}$. Zuhair: Funktionalität, Ästhetik und Zoologie

## $p$

$\qquad$
$v$

ANNA AYSE AKASOY
$\sqrt{6}$

## 1 Einleitung

Uchaijid hatte sich in eine unangenehme Situation hineinmanövriert. Sein Besuch bei einer der Schönen des Nachbarstammes war entdeckt, und er-splitterfasernackt, wie er war-vor den Stammesältesten geschleppt worden. Doch der Held von Ibrahim al-Konis Roman Goldstaub sollte Glück im Unglück haben. Denn sein Kamel, sein herausragender und wunderschöner Schecke, der ihn überhaupt in eben jene Verlegenheit gebracht hatte, sollte ihn aus selbiger auch wieder befreien. Sein Anblick ist es, der dem Stammesscheich Gelegenheit bietet, den jungen Mann aus der Affäre zu ziehen. ' "Bei uns', fuhr er (...) fort, als Uchaijid schwieg, "sagt man, der Mehri sei der Spiegel des Reiters. Wenn du die Geheimnisse eines Reiters erfahren möchtest, nimm sein Pferd, sein Kamel in Augenschein. Ja, ans Kamel mußt du dich halten, wenn du den Reiter kennenlernen willst. Jetzt kann ich guten Gewissens erklären, daß du ein junger Mann bist, dem es nicht an Vollkommenheit mangelt. Wer einen Mehri wie diesen Schecken sein eigen nennt, dem gebricht es nicht an edlen Werten. Deine Anwesenheit ehrt unsere Wohnstätten, edler junger Mann, Sproß der Edlen." '
Zeige mir dein Kamel und ich sage dir, wer du bist-Die Anwendung dieser Formel hat nicht erst Uchaijid im Libyen des 20. Jahrhunderts erfahren, schon dreizehn Jahrhunderte zuvor muß es den unerschrockenen Helden der arabischen Wüste ähnlich ergangen sein. ${ }^{2}$ Einen Spiegel jener Verhältnisse liefern uns die Gedichte des Ka'b Ibn Zuhair, einem Poeten, der die Wende von der vor- zur frühislamischen Zeit miterlebte. An seinem aus über dreißig Gedichten unterschiedlicher Länge bestehenden Diwan interessieren hier die Kamelbeschreibungen,** die in etwa der Häfte der Gedichte zu finden sind. Die Länge der Beschreibungen, ihre Einbindung in die Gesamtqaside und die interne Komposition sind dabei sehr unterschiedlich, wobei diese Untersuchung sämtliche kamelbeschreibende Passagen zur Grundlage hat. Es werden also auch Zeilen hinzugezogen, die der Norm einer aufgearbeiteten Kamelbeschreibung nicht entsprechen, die aber für die Topologie unentbehrlich und auch für die Genese der Kamelbeschreibung von Bedeutung sind. Insgesamt ergibt sich dabei ein Fundus von Motivkomplexen, die sich wiederum in drei Kategorien-Funktionalität, Åsthetik und Zoologie-einteilen lassen, je nachdem, auf welche Eigenschaft der Kamelstute sie Bezug nehmen. Entsprechend variiert auch die Rolle des Dichters. Ebenso lassen sich bei den verschiedenen Stilmitteln, die der Dichter anwendet, bestimmte Grundstrukturen erkennen, etwa die metonymische Reihe. Von den einzelnen Gliedern dieser Reihe entspannen sich mitunter sehr ausgefallene Vergleiche, in denen sich beweist, was es heißt, wenn ein Dichter Witz hat.

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DOI: 10.1080/14752620220138944
' MAYIS 1992

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أرباب الأءهال ．．：


لديه مال كاف . .

居
（ سب اللتز，جات ）والر دة ：
 －
that he had been killed. Some reports say that it was he who was charged with collecting the sadaka from the tribes of Aslam and Ghifär. For a reason which is not clear he remained in Medina during the expedition to Tabük in autumn $9 / 630$, and afterwards, with two others, was "sent to Coventry" until reprieved by the revelation of Süra IX, in7/18f. He seems to have had some links with Ghassăn, and this may have had something to do with his avoidance of the expedition. When the Emigrants first came to Medina, Talba b. 'Ubayd Allah was assigned to him as "brother", and some association continued between the two. He was later known as a partisan of 'Uthmān ('Uthmāni), supporting him as caliph and composing an elegy after his death. In accordance with this attitude he refused to pay homage to 'Ali. He later became blind and died in $50 / 670$ or $53 / 673$.

Many members of his family were noted for poetical gifts. Mubammad realised the importance of poets in forming public opinion, and, following Sūra XXVI, 227 (see al-Tabari, Tafsir), regarded $\mathrm{Ka}^{\text {c } b}$ as one of his poets along with Hassān b. Thäbit [q.v.] and 'Abd Allăh b. Rawăha [q.v.]. Much of Ka'b's poetry is found in the Sira of Ibn Hishäm. Its authenticity has been disputed but most appears to be genuine. The sentiments are nobler than tbose of Hassān and there is genuine enthusiasm for Islam. The poems deal with Badr, Ubud, Bix Ma'üna, Banú 'l-Nadir, the Khandak, Khaybar, Mu'ta and other expeditions. Stories about $\mathrm{Ka}^{\mathrm{b}} \mathrm{b}$ seem to have been preserved in his family, and his sons 'Abd Allăh and 'Abd al-Rabmān and other descendants are mentioned as sources by Ibn Hishàm and al-Wâkidi.

Bibliograpky: Divän, ed. Sami M. Al-Ani, Baghdād 1966; Ibn Hishām, 290, 294-301, 310, 345,574 f., 896, 908 -13, $520-871$ passim (poems); al-Tabari, i, 1217-25, 1406, 1695, 1705, 2937, 3049, 3062, 3070; al-Wäkidi (ed. Marsden Jones), 235 f., $249,251,260$ f., 293, 335, 389, 447, 646, 802, 973, 996 f., 1049-56, 1073, 1075; Aghäni ${ }^{2}$, xv, 26-33; al-Mas'üdi, Murūdj, iv, 295-7; Ibn Rusta, 224; Ibn al-Athir, Usd al-Ghäba, iv, 247 f.; al-Mubarrad, Kämil, 66; 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Rifa’i, Ka'bb. Mâlik al-Şahäbía al-adīb, Riyãḍ 1971.
(W. Mongomery Watt)

XKA'B b. ZUHAYR, an Arab poet and contemporary of the Prophet. A son of Zubayr b. Abi Sulmá [q.v.], he seems to have given proof of his poetic talent at an early age; although belonging to the Muzayna, he lived with the Dhubyãn and was involved in the wars of his tribe against the Tayyi', the Kuraysh and the Khazradj. His brother Budjayr was converted shortly before year 7 of the Hidira, but he refused vehemently to follow suit and wrote some satirical verses attacking Muhammad. The latter officially sanctioned his murder. From that day, "the earth became too confined" for $\mathrm{Ka}^{\text {c }} \mathrm{b}$, who resolved to make his submission. He presented himself without warning, in the year 9 , in a mosque in Medina where Muhammad was present and recited to him his famous piece known by the name of Banat Su'äd (Su‘àd has disappeared). Transported with admiration on hearing the praises of himself and of the Kurayshites, the Prophet threw onto the poet's shoulders his own striped mantle from the Yemen, his burda, from which came the name alBurda, applied also to this kasida (the same title was to be adopted by al-Bussiri [q.v.]).

The Banal Sucald has none of the characteristics of a religious poem; it takes its inspiration from the sentiments of pagan portry, and it begins with a commonplace observation of frequently emploved that

Hammảd al-Rawiya [q.v.] boasted of knowing. 700 other poems with the same opening. Nevertheless it is the most authentic example in existence of the eulogistic poetry of the period; "the extended themes, the repeated cliches, the style and the vocabulary can serve for comparison with the traditional writings; in this work, the essential elements of the laudatory genre are defined for the first quarter of the ist/7th century" ( $R$. Blachère). It has frequently been reproduced, in the form of tashtir and takhmis. Commentators on it are numerous: the most celebrated are Tha lab, Ibn Durayd, al-Tibrizi (ed. F. Krenkow, in $Z D M G$, lxv, 241-79), Ibn Hishäm (ed. Guidi, Leipzig 1871), Ibn Hidjdja, al-Suyütī, and al-Bädjüri (v. Brockelmann, I, 38-9, S I, 68-9). It was publisbed for the first time by Lette (Leiden 1748), and was later produced in several editions, in particular by G. Freytag (with Latin translation, 1823) and T. Nöldeke (Delectus, Berlin 1890, 110-4). R. Basset, brought out (Algiers 1910) an edition accompanied by a French translation and two unpublished commentaries. Finally, it appears in the Diwän of $\mathrm{Ka}^{\text {}} \mathrm{b}$ published by T. Kowalski (Cracow 1950), containing 33 poems and fragments.

The date of Ka'b's death is not known, but be appears to bave lived to a ripe old age.

Bibliography: R. Basset, La Bânat So côd, 14-82, and the authors mentioned $9-13 ;$ R. Blachère, $H L A$, ii, $270-1$ and bibl. (R. Basset ${ }^{*}$ ) Xkacb al-ahbar, Abū Ishík b. Mittic b. Haysu'/Haynús, a Yemenite Jew who became'a convert to Islam, probably in $17 / 638$ (al-Tabari, $i, 2514$ ), and is considered the oldest authority on JudaeoIslamic traditions. Hibr/habr, from the Hebrew häber, the scholarly title immediately below rabbi current among Babylonian Jewish scholars, is presumed to be equivalent to the Arabic 'älim (al-Khawãrizmí, Mafatīh, 35) ; in Ka־ al-Abbarr the plural is a determinative complement, while in the less frequent $\mathrm{Ka}{ }^{\mathrm{c} b}$ al- Habr the latter element is in apposition to $\mathrm{Ka}^{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{b}$.

Lidzbarski (De propheticis... legendis arabricis, Leipzig 1893, 34-5) assumes that Ka'b was originally called 'Akibā or Ya'coob, but very little is known of this man who, according to tradition, came to Medina during the caliphate of 'Umar b. al-Khattă b , accom. panied the latter to Jerusalem in $15 / 636$ (al-Tabari, i, 2408) and after his conversion was on intimate terms with the caliph, whose death he predicted three days before it took place (al-Tabari, i, 2722). He was a vigorous champion of 'Uthmãn, which led on one occasion to his corporal chastisement by the pious Abũ 1 Dharr (al-Tabarī, i, 2946-7). Subsequently, Muaawiya tried to attract him to Damascus to become his counsellor, but it seems most likely that he withdrew to Hims, where he died in $32 / 652-3$, in 34 (al-Tabari, iii, 2474-5) or in 35 (Ibn al-'Imād, Sha dharät, i, 40). According to al-Harawi (Ziyärāt, 9/20-1) his burjal place and makam are in this town, but Yãkūt (ii, 595) and lbn Baṭtūṭa (i, 222; tr. Gibb, i, 139) locate his vault in Damascus (where a gravestone bearing his name is still extant; Gibb, loc. cit.). Ibn Djubayr (55) and al-Makrizi (ed. Wiet, iv, 6) consider that it is situated in al-Diiza in Egypt, while al-Harawi ( $14 / 35$ ) reports that some people believe him to be buried in Medina and states (39/94) that the tomb of one of his sons is at Diiza.

Though his true figure is difficult to discern, so wrapped is he in legendary trappings, $\mathrm{Ka}^{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{b}$ is considered to have possessed a profound knowledge of the Bible and southern Arabian tradition, as well as a personal wisdom attested by the numerous state-

##  <br> 

وكان من المنطقى أن تـــــيى تلك
|انقدسيـة (پ البردة ) للأزيا على وزن
ها بانت سعاد ، لكعب بن زهير وتتفق
 بعض الأدبـاء أهلــق عـلى تصــيدة كعب البردة ، لكن البو صــيرى أو الصوفية فى عهده وبعده أطلقوا على ميمـــة البوضـيرى (البردة ) التى

 مزجت دمعا جـ, مرى من مقلة بدم


اتـت قــــــة كعب التى شـرفت
 ، الرواة والنقـــــاد ودازمى الأدب
 القرن اللـابم الهجـجـرى 6 فوجدنا شعراء كثيـين يـعارضونهانهاويسيرون على نهجها من تصـــير القــــــائد



 به الـسن ، وله اله



 2.blen كمب

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سِيد إلا : | اعاله ( ذ ( )

 وانستعمال السـلاع وهى فی النقـانون

-
القواين الذٔهلـة المأخوذة عن الدول

 ذأن العقوبات التى فى القـورانين لم الـي تمنع الـحِ يمة • و الكن أحكا

, هضطرا لارتكاب جريمة . . . والأمثلة

 يرتكبا فاذا كان السارق مدتا سسكن لa فالو يطبت علـه عالحده وهو

- تط



ششرطأن يرتكب المجر يمة وهو وهو بالغ

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أرباب الأعمال . . . هِكن :
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Edited by
Suzanne pinckney stetkevych
Reorientation / Arabic and Persian Poetry Bloomington -1994.5.1-57.
BA: 39879
1 ISMVIS 1996


PRE-ISLAMIC PANEGYRIC AND THE POETICS OF REDEMPTION

MUFAḌ̣ALİYAH 119 OF 'ALQAMAH AND
$B \bar{A} N A T S U^{〔} \bar{A} D$ OF KAB IBN ZUHAYR -
Suzanne Pinckney Stetkevych

Introduction
The classical Arabic ode, or qasidah, sprang from the deep recesses of the pre-Islamic Arab autochthony (the Jāhilīyah or Age of Ignorance) to reign as the dominant Arabo-Islamic poetic form down through the first half of our own century.* Yet however vast and mighty its literary dominion, we find in the literary critical tradition --both Arab and Orientalist-two issues which appear to have dogged the qaṣidah throughout the centuries. The first relates to the fact that the panegyric mode (mad), developed by the poet-courtiers of the Jähiliyah alongside the tribal boast (fakir), gained a position of preeminence in the Islamic period. With the lavish compensation accorded the panegyrists of the caliphal and princely courts came the accusation that the poet's encomia were mere sycophantic blandishment, thereby raising the issue of "sincerity." Concomitant to this attack on the integrity of the poet was an attack on the integrity of the poetic form. Thus we find in the well-known formulation of the "Abbasid critic Ib Qutaybah (d. 276/889) that the "goal" or "purpose" of the qaṣidah is the third and final madīh (panegyric) section, whereas the nasib (amatory prelude) and rahill (desert journey) perform only a preambular rhetorical function. ${ }^{1}$ To challenge these assertions, I have posited first a function for the panegyric qașidah, that of a commodity in ritual exchange, and second, a ritual form or structure, that of the seasonal rite.

This argument for ritual function, however, generates a further literary critical problem. For the predominant Modern and preeminently Romantic concept of poetry posits in its "art for art's sake" dictum an inverse ratio between value and function; this study proposes-for pre-Islamic poetry, at least-a direct ratio. To argue this I have selected two well-known and highly esteemed classical

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III. Einleitung
-Ka'b b:Zu'heyr
IV. Kab b.Zohair
VII. Abu}\mathrm{ Firiss
    1. Üvers von:a.Firas
99. " " Kab b.Zohair
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173. Verbesserungen

I76. Zu "Aus b.Hadjar".

## Beiträge

zur

## Arabischen Poësie

## (Übersetzungen, Krîiken, Aufsätze)

VI 3

Qaçîden von abû Firâs (ed. Dahhân) und der Dîwân des Ka'b b. Zohair (ed. Cairo)


Ms.-Druck in 30 Exx.
M. Arif Karakaya, Üstad Molla Züheyr Efendinin oğludur. Muş ilinin Bulanık ilçesine bağlı Pırkaşên kōyünde, 1938 yılında dünyaya gelmiştir. Küçük yaşlardan itibaren kōyün hocası merhum Molla Ali Efendinin yanında okumaya başlamıştır. Medrese tahsiline önce pederinden sonradan da meskur hocasundan ve Molla Zahir Efendiden dersler alarak başlamış, ileriki yıllarda da Eğdadlı Molla tbrahim'in yanında tedrisatını tamamlamıştur. Muş'un Korkut nahiyesine bağlı Andak (Calapli) ve Demirci kōylerinde tedrisatla meşgul olmuş, çok sayıda talebe okutmuş ve yetiştirmiştir. 1974-1979 yulları arasında Muş'un Yaygın nahiyesinde imam-hatiplik görevinde bulunmuş, sonra Van ili Merkez Bağlarbaşı mahallesine tayinini çıkarmış, kendi kurduğu Arifiye Medresesinde tedrisata başlamışur. Halen meskur yerde okutmaya devam etmekte olup, bugüne kadar yüzlerce talebe yetiştirmiştir.

## Çeviri eserleri:

1- Molla Cami'nin meşhur Farisi olan manzum eseri "Hüccetül Esran" nı tercüme ve şerh ile, Keşkül sahibi Bahaeddin el Amili'nin Hz . Mehdi hakkında sōylediğ kasideyi çevirerek, Keşkül'den de hadis ve ayetleri derleyerek bir kitap haline getirmiş, ona "Kuseykul ve Miftahul Cennet" ismini vermiştir. 2-Şehid Abdülkadir Udeh'ten "El İslami beyne cehli ebnaihi ve aczi ulemaihi" kitabı. 3-Imam-1 Nevevi'nin meşhur fikıh kitabı "Minhacü't-Talibin" in lbadet Bölümūnū tercüme etmiştir. 4-Ve elinizde bulunan Kaside-i Bürde.


## KASIDE-I BÜRDE

 BANET SUAD KASIDESI

çeviri ve şerh<br>M. Arif Karakaya

Tükiye Diyanet Vakfi Islâm Arasturmaları Morkezi Kütüphanesi

| Demirbas No: | 23527 |
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 وطبحات أخرى .
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المتوفى سنة YOO هـ ـ .
ــشرح بانتت سعاد
طبع بتـحقيق هالال ناجي بالكويت مكتبة

( (19V:) 1 )
_شرح بانتت سعاد

that he had been killed. Some reports say that it was he who was charged with collecting the sadaka from the tribes of Aslam and Ghifār. For a reason which is not clear he remained in Medina during the expedition to Tabūk in autumn 9/630, and afterwards, with two others, was "sent to Coventry" until reprieved by the revelation of Süra $1 X, 117 / 18 \mathrm{f}$. He seems to have had some links with Ghassān, and this may have had something to do with his avoidance of the expedition. When the Emigrants first came to Medina, Talha b. "Ubayd Allāh was assigned to him as "brother", and some association continued between the two. He was later known as a partisan of 'Uthmān ('Uthmāni), supporting him as caliph and composing an elegy after his death. In accordance with this attitude he refused to pay homage to ' $A l i \overline{ }$. He later became blind and died in 50/670 or $53 / 673$.

Many members of his family were noted for poetical gifts. Muhammad realised the importance of poets in forming public opinion, and, following Sūra XXVI, 227 (see al-Tabani, Tafsir), regarded Kac ${ }^{\mathrm{C}}$ b as one of his poets along with Hassãn b. Thäbit [q.v.] and 'Abd Allāh b. Rawāha [q.v.]. Much of Ka'b's poetry is found in the Sira of Ibn Hishām. Its authenticity has been disputed but most appears to be genuine. The sentiments are nobler than those of Hassān and there is genuine enthusiasm for Islam. The poems deal with Badr, Uhud, $\mathrm{Bi}^{2}$ r Maūna, Banū 'l-Nadir, the Khandak, Khaybar, Mu'ta and other expeditions. Stories about $\mathrm{Ka}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{b}$ seem to have been preserved in his family, and his sons 'Abd Alläh and "Abd al-Rabmān and other descendants are mentioned as sources by Ibn Hishām and al-Wāḳdi.

Bibliograpky: Diwän, ed. Sami M. Al-Ani,
Baghdād 1966; Ibn Hishām, 290, 294-301, 310,
345,574 f., 896, 908-13, 520-871 passim (poems); al-Tabari, i, $1217-25,1406,1695,1705,2937$, 3049, 3062, 3070; al-Wākidi (ed. Marsden Jones), 235 f., 249, 251, 260 f., 293, 335, 389, 447, 646, 802, 973, 996 f., 1049-56, 1073, 1075; Aghannín, xv, 26-33; al-Mas'ūdī, Murūdi, iv, 295-7; Ibn Rusta, 224 ; Ibn al-Athir, Usd al-Ghäba, iv, 247 f.; al-Mubarrad, Kāmil, 66; ‘Abd al-‘Aziz al-Rifa’ı,
Kacb b. Màlik al-Şañōi al-adīb, Riyād 1971.
(W. Mongomery Watt)

KKA'B в. ZUHAYR, an Arab poet and contempGrary of the Prophet. A son of Zubayr b. Abi Sulmà [q.v.], he seems to have given proof of his poetic talent at an early age; although belonging to the Muzayna, he lived with the Dhubyān and was involved in the wars of his tribe against the Tayyi', the Kuraysh and the Khazradj. His brother Budjayr was converted shortly before year 7 of the Hidira, but he refused vehemently to follow suit and wrote some satirical verses attacking Muhammad. The latter officially sanctioned his murder. From that day, "the earth became too confined" for $K a{ }^{c} \mathrm{~b}$, who resolved to make his submission. He presented himself without warning, in the year 9 , in a mosque in Medina where Muhammad was present and recited to him his famous piece known by the name of Bänat $S_{1}{ }^{\prime}$ 'äd (Su‘àd has disappeared). Transported with admiration on hearing the praises of himself and of the Kurayshites, the Prophet threw onto the poet's shoulders his own striped mantle from the Yemen, his burda, from which came the name alBurda, applied also to this kasida (the same title was to be adopted by al-Bussiri [q.v.]).

The Banat Sucid has none of the characteristics of a religious poem; it takes its inspiration from the sentiments of pagan portry, and it begins with a comnonplace ohservation of frequently employed that

Hammãd al-Rawiya [q.v.] boasted of knowing. 700 other poems with the same opening. Nevertheless it is the most authentic example in existence of the eulogistic poetry of the period; "the extended themes, the repeated clichés, the style and the vocabulary can serve for comparison with the traditional writings; in this work, the essential elements of the laudatory genre are defined for the first quarter of the $15 t / 7$ th century" (R. Blachère). It has frequently been reproduced, in the form of tash $t \bar{t} r$ and $t a k h m i s$. Commentators on it are numerous: the most celebrated are Thaclab, Ibn Durayd, al-Tibrizi (ed. F. Krenkow, in $Z D M G$, lxv, 241-79), Ibn Hishảm (ed. Guidi, Leipzig 1871), Ibn Hidjdja, al-Suyūti, and al-Bādjūrì (v. Brockelmann, I, $38-9, \mathrm{~S}$ I, 68-9). It was published for the first time by Lette (Leiden 1748), and was later produced in several editions, in particular by G. Freytag (with Latin translation, 1823) and T. Nöldeke (Delectus, Berlin 1890, 110-4). R. Basset, brought out (Algiers 1910) an edition accompanied by a French translation and two unpublished commentaries. Finally, it appears in the Diwän of Ka'b published by T. Kowalski (Cracow 1950), containing 33 poems and fragments.

The date of Ka'b's death is not known, but he appears to have lived to a ripe old age.

Bibliography: R. Basset, La Bânat So'âd, 14-82, and the authors mentioned 9-13; R. Blachère, $H L A$, ii, $270-1$ and bibl. (R. Basset*) XKA'B AL-AHBAR, Abū Işhāy b. MĀtic b. Haysuc/Haynúc, a Yemenite Jew who became a convert to Islam, probably in $17 / 638$ (al-Tabari, $i, 2514$ ), and is considered the oldest authority on JudaeoIslamic traditions. Hibr/habr, from the Hebrew haber, the scholarly title immediately below rabbi current among Babylonian Jewish scholars, is presumed to be equivalent to the Arabic 'älim (al-Khawãrizmi, Mafatīh, 35); in $\mathrm{Ka}^{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{b}$ al-Ahbär the plural is a determinative complement, while in the less frequent $\mathrm{Ka}{ }^{c} \mathrm{~b}$ al-Habr the latter element is in apposition to $K^{c}$ b.

Lidzbarski (De propheticis... Legendis arabicis, Leipzig $1893,34-5$ ) assumes that $K a \mathrm{~b}$ was originally called 'Akibã or Ya'kōb, but very little is known of this man who, according to tradition, came to Medina during the caliphate of 'Umar b. al-Khattãb, accompanied the latter to Jerusalem in $15 / 636$ (al-Tabari, $i, 2408$ ) and after his conversion was on intimate terms with the caliph, whose death he predicted three days before it took place (al-Tabari, i, 2722). He was a vigorous champion of 'Uthmãn, which led on one occasion to his corporal chastisement by the pious Abù Dharr (al-Tabari, i, 2946-7). Subsequently, Mueãwiya tried to attract him to Damascus to become his counsellor, but it seems most likely that he withdrew to Hims, where he died in 32/652-3, in 34 (al-Tabari, iii, 2474-5) or in 35 (Ibn al-'Imād, Shadharät, i, 40). According to al-Harawi (Ziyārät, 9/20-1) his burial place and makam are in this town, but Yākūt (ii, 595) and Ibn Bațṭ̄̄ta (i, 222; tr. Gibb, i, I39) locate his vault in Damascus (where a gravestone bearing his name is still extant; Gibb, loc. cit.). Ibn Dubayr (55) and al-Makrizi (ed. Wiet, iv, 6) consider that it is situated in al-Diiza in Egypt, while al-Harawi ( $14 / 35$ ) reports that some people believe him to be buried in Medina and states (39/94) that the tomb of one of his sons is at Diiza.

Though his true figure is difficult to discern, so . Wrapped is he in legendary trappings, $\mathrm{Ka}^{c} \mathrm{~b}$ is considered to have possessed a profound knowledge of the Bible and southern Arabian tradition, as well as a personal wisdom attested by the numerous state-

EA ${ }^{\circ}$ B IEN ZURAYR.-
KACB ibn ZOHAYR. - كعب.
 cothalique, 1933. In-16, xxxul-26 p., couv.ill. [Acq. 308671 ]_ $\mathrm{XCP}_{-}$

1 [8. Impr. Or. 1011 (xxxi1)
(Banat seciad.... "Bznat Socad" monceavx divers. Textes chaisis et précédés d'une étude par Fo'äd ErIm al-Bostāni. -A1-Rowaric. 32.)


KAAB itn Zohayre - Le Diwän de kabibn Zuhair edition critique par Tadeusz kowa7ski. Dywan poezil ka'sa ton Zuhaira, wydanie knytycine. [Introduction, ka 'b the son of Zuhair, by Friedrich kienkiw. ]-
 $1\left[8^{-6} 0^{2} \cdot 1387\right.$ (38)
(Texke arabe. notes en frangrais, prices liminares, par fr. keenkew on anglass.

- Paskarakademia Umiejetnobcu. Peace homisji crientalistyrznej ne. 38 ) "Diwan Kacb ikm



## SRA II 436

$K A^{\prime} B$ IBN ZUTEAYR

- Le Catre, al~Dar al-qawmyya li al-tibára wa al-našr, I385/I965. $I_{12} 4^{\circ}, 292 \mathrm{p}$.
( Sayh diwan $K_{a}{ }^{\prime} b$ ibn Zuheyr. Reproduction photographique de d'édítion dun Ceire 1950. al Maktaba al-‘arabiyya -27- Tabqiq al-turát al- $\mathrm{rarabi[II]}$,


$$
\text { A. } 86886
$$



(أنظر : كشش الظــــــن 808 ، 1329 ، 1330 ؛ كحالــة بسشمـ المؤلنين 144/8 ؛ الز ركلي 81/6 ) مي تصانيفه ؛
1 - تخنيس تصيدة باتت سعاد لكعب بن زهير فاتح رتم 1/5425 ورتة 9 ؛
2 - تخيسي تصيدة بانت سعاد لكعب بن زهمر

وركة 3 - ديوان كعب بن زهير السلمي - 31 ـي الأدب
 القاهرة 1369 ؛ 1385؛ 4 - شرح تصيدة بانت سعاد لكعب بن زهير لاله لي رتم 1/1798 ، 1046 هـــ 5 - شرح تصيدة بانت سعاد لكعب بن زهي أسعد أندي 2752 ورنة 59 ، 1150 هـ بـظط الورّف ؛ ؛ 6 - شرح تصيدة باتت سعاد لكعب بن زهير رهمي أفندي 1/1615 رورة 20 ، 1165 هــ

7 - تميدة بانت سساد - ني مدّح الرسور

 133-132 ؛ أهمن ثالـ رتم 1541 ورتــ 707-707-709 ،





 1/3704 ، رتم 13/3808 ؛ 1/31 ؛ آياصرنيا رتـــ 1/4166 ؛
 صالمه غاتون رتم 148 ؛
8 - القهيدة الميمية في مدح الأنصاز
 بمبرعة رتم 23/3664؛ ؛

WhDDF GAYMLANDIG? SONR. CENDOBOE .

隹

 المطبوع ، الجزء الاول ، ص. - 236 ، 199Y القاهرة .

浯 التبريزي (علي بن احمد، لطف) ت
1 - شرح بانت سعاد.

Y - Y شرح تصيدة كعب بن زهير (بانت سعاد).
O طهران: كارخانة اللّ قلي خان، بحخط علي اصغر الان الاصفهاني الميرمي،


> K,b bidüheqr ( ابن أبي سُلْمى المزي -إساكلي ) .


ص01V0.


- استـدرك رضــوان محمــد حسين النجـار بيتين على ديـوانــه ( (ط ـ دار الكتب) )، ذكرهما في بحثه ( المستدرك على دواوين شعراء العـرب| المطبوعة )، المنشُور في بجلة ( معهد

*     * طبعـة ديوان كعب المُمتـدرك عليها ، نشرت في : القـاهرة - دار الكتب المصريـة -190، وأعيدت بالتصوير 1970 .

4\% ISAM KTP DN. 81614 ، الدو ريات اللجامع، التاهرة 1911، ص، 127

آثار كعب بن زهير وما يتعلق بها



(1) منطرطات الأدب ني المتحف الدراتي ص MYA .
$264 \times 1427$
sayta:54
اعداد, خسين بن ققاسم بن محمد الالنيمي, حمزة بن خسين بن قانسم اللمعيني,
 İSAM DN: 90260 ,

عبدالله محمد اللحبشي, جامـع اللشروح و الْحو اششي , (معجم الششامل لأساء الكتب المشروخة في التراث

$\checkmark$ ta'b bi Züheyr

- Sa'leb

ديوان كعبّ بن زهير
 ***


362. تميدة » بـانت سعاد «<br>كعب بن زهمير، أبو المضرب كعب بن زهير (26 هـ - 345 م)<br> سنة الطبع : 1309 هـ / 1891 م

## 



# المصحع : يحيى، محمد <br> التصنيف حسب نظام الديوي : 811.2 

مصعادر الغهرسة :
ناصر السوِيدان، مداخل المؤلفين والأعلام العرب ص. 466
الزركلي، الأعلام، مج. 5، ص. 226
الزركلي، الأعلام؛ مج. 1، ص. 249 حجي، موسوعة أعلام المغرب، مج. 8 المه ص. 2977 فوزي عبد الرزاق، المطامبوعات الحجّجية في المغرب، ص. 113 و148

رتم الحجرية : 244 - 6

 İSAM 132577 . S.LG7 الدارا(أبيضLاء 2004,. صب.
363. تصيدة : بـانت سعاد

Aardet =1 3 المدحع : الكتاني، دحمد الطاهر بن المسن (ت. 1347 هـ/ 1928 م) ؛ ابن إبراهيم، أحمد بن محمد (ت. 1334 هـ/ 1916 م)
الملاحظات :

- ورد ضمن (» مجموع المتون الكبيرة « والذي يشتمل على 27 متن
 بن محمد بن إبراهيم " كما جاء عند فوزي عبد الرزاق التصنيف حسب نظام الديوي : 811.2 ممسادر الغهرسة:
ناصري السويدان، مداخل المؤلفين والأعلام العرب، ص. 466 الزذركيّي، الأعلاملام، مج. 5، ص. 226 الزركيّ، الأعلام، مج. 1، ص. 249 حجي، موسوعة؛ أعلام المفرب، مج. 8، ص. 2977 فوزي عبد الرزاق، المطبوعات الحجرية في المغرب، ص. 113 و148 رتم الكجرية : 043 - 21

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { KAcB ibn-ZUHAYR, son of the poet Zuhayr abi-Sulma* He was } \\
& \text { and } C E A C \\
& \text { a no attracted attention by his many satires directed against Muham- } \\
& \text { mad. By a sudden change of mind he turned into one of his fervent } \\
& \text { adherents, and in a panegyric called Bant Su‘äd (Su‘ād disappeared) } \\
& \text { which ranges among the best known of its kind, expressed his deep } \\
& \text { veneration for the Prophet. When the poet recited his ode, the Prophet } \\
& \text { was so moved that as a gift of honour he threw his own cloak (Burdah*) } \\
& \text { over Kacb's shoulders. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Public Duties
in Islam

The Institution of the Hisba
by
al-Shaykh al-Imām Ib Taymíya

Translated from the Arabic
by


MUHTAR HOLLAND

Introduction and editorial notes by


KHURSHID AHMAD

The Islamic Foundation

$$
\text { Kalb b Eüheyry } 108
$$



Ka'b. b. Zihheyr

- 110 -

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 فی كّا - كتاب المناقب







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## KÂ'B B. ZUHEYR VE KAŞIDE-İ BÜRDE'Sİ ÜZERİNE NOTLAR I

Ass. Süleyman TÜLÜCÜ

## 1) HAYATI:

Adı, Ka'b b. Zuheyr b. Ebî Sulmā el-Muzenî (1) şeklinde olup, meşhur Mu‘allakāt (2) şâiri Zuheyr b. Ebî Sulmā’nın oğludur. Künyesi Ebu’l-Muḍarrab (3) veya Ebū 'Ukbe (4) idi. Annesi Kebşe bint 'Ammār (5)'dır. Muh̆aḍram (6) şâirlerden olan (7) Ka 'b, kardeşi Buceyrden ve her ikisinin babası olan Zuheyr de onlardan daha iyi şiir söylerdi. Hz. Ömer'e göre, Zuheyr, m̌anların en güzel şiir söyle-

[^3] Kahire, 1317, III, 83)'ye göre bu şâirler şunlardır: İmru'u'l-Kays, Zuheyr, Tarefe, 'Antere, 'Amr b. Kulsūm, Lebîd ve el-Hāris b. Hıllize.
3- Muḥammed b. Habîb, Kitābu Kuna'ş-Şu'arā` ve Men Galebet Kunyetuhū 'alā İsmihi, Ne-vādiru'l-Mabṭūṭāt, nşr. "Abdu's-Selām Hārūn, Kahire 1374/1954, s. 289; es-Suȳūṭi, el-Muzhir fîtUlūmi'l-Luga ve Envā \(\not\) ihā, nşr. Muḥammed Aḥmed Cāde`l-Mevlā, v.b., Mısır (ts.), H, 425 ; 'Abdu’l-Kādir b. 'Omer el-Bagdādî, Hızānetu`l-Edeb ve Lubbu Lubābi Lisāni’l-'Arab, Bulak 1299, IV, 11; Hayru'd-Dìn ez-Ziriklî, el-A'lām, 3. baskı, Beyrut 1389/1969, VI, 81. 4- Aḥmed Hasen ez-Zeyyät, Tărîhu'l-Edebi'l- 'Arabi, Kahire (ts.), s. 146; Fuat Sezgin, Geschichte des Arabischen Schrifttums, Leiden 1975, II, 229. 5- Ebu’l-Ferec el-Iṣfahānî, Kitābu’l-Agānî, nşr. 'Abdu’s-Settār Ahọed Ferrāc, Beyrut 1959. XVII, 38; 'Omer Ferrūḩ, Tärîbu"l-Edebi'l-'Arabî, Beyrut 1388/1969, I, 282. 6- Lûgatçıların ıstılâhınca - Sahâbi olsun olmasın - yarı ömrünü Cāhiliyye, diğer yarısımı da müslüman olarak geçirmiş kimseye Mubaḍram denir. Mu‘allakāat şâiri Lebîd, Ka'b b. Zuheyr, Hassān b. Sābit, en-Näbiga cl-Ca'dî ile Ebū Zu’eyb el-Huzelî, Mutemmim b. Nuveyre hep şưara-yı Mubaḍramîn'dendir. Bk. Ahmed Naìm, Sahîh-i Buhârî Muhtasarı Tecrîd-i Sarîh Tercemesi mukaddimesi, Ankara 1957, s. 33; krş. İbn Ķuteybc, el-Ma`ārif, Beyrut 1390/1970, s. 249; Íbn Reşik, el- 'Umde fî Mehāsini'ş-Si'r ve Ādābihi ve Nakdihî, nşr. Muhammed Muh-yi'd-Dîn 'Abdu'l-Hamîd, Misır 1383/1963, I, 113.
7-Ebu’l-Ferec el-Iṣfahānî, aynı eser, XVII, 38; Corcî Zeydān, Tārîhu Âdābil-Lugatill-Arabiỵc. Beyrut (ts.), I, 158.
it shows the Chamber ${ }^{1}$, where Moorcroft stayed and which had been erected by Ranjit Singh. Moreever it shows several European ladies and gentlemen in various parts of the gardens, which fact further supports the conjecture that the document dates from the Sikh period and may possibly be a copy of the one which Jacquemont prepared.

Baron Hügel visited the gardens in January 1836, three years before Ranjit Singh's death. He found them "well kept, producing many very fine fruits, particularly the Santarah oranges." " A straw hut " he remarks, " built by Ranjit Singh has a strange appearance in the middle of so much that breathes of royal magnificence ${ }^{2}$." It would appear from what the Baron states that the entrance of the building was, at the time of his visit, from the south, as at present. For he says: "The entrance of the building which is constructed of fine marble is the prettiest part of it and is at present occupied by the family of a poor gardener ${ }^{3 "}$ - a statement which does not agree with what Chishti (p. 711), Kanhaya Lal ( $p$. 357) and Mohammad Latif (p. 248) tell us, viz., that the doorway is recent and was opened in the commencement of the British period by Major Macgregor.
(1) It had its counterpart to the west of the central canal. The drawing shows it but the building does not exist now. (2) Travels in Kashmir and the Punjab
(London 1845), pp. 312 and 318. (3) Ibid p. 312 .

MoHzmmad Shafi


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M. Atidayat Hasain
    "Banat Su"od of Kab'bin Zaharr" Islamtc.
    Culture : \(0 \cdot 8,5.67-84 . Y_{i 1} 1934\).
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## $B \hat{A} N A T S U^{\prime} A D$ OF $K A^{\prime} B$ BIN $Z U H A I R$

Arabic poetry holds the highest position in all classical literatures, and the Banat Su'ad which was recited before the Prophet (peace be on him) possesses a special interest besides being an exquisitely beautiful specimen of Arabic poetry. A short account of the genesis of this poem together with some historical information regarding its author will, it is hoped, be of use to those who are concerned wth the study of Arabic literature

The author of the poem is $\mathrm{Ka}^{\text {' }}$, the son of Zuhair, the son of Abū Sulmā. He was descended, like our Prophet Muhammad, from 'Adnān. He had a brother called Bujair. These two brothers were poets of a high order, but Ka'b's poetical genius was superios to that of his brother. Ka'b had two sons who also were poets. One was called 'Uqbah and the other was called 'Awwām.

Zuhair*, the father of $\mathrm{Ka}^{`} \mathrm{~b}$, was the greatest poet of Arabia according to Caliph 'Umar, and is the author of one of the preIslamic poems, known as the Mu'allaqat. He is said to have frequented the society of men learned in the various religions then existing, and he thus became aware of the impending appearance of a great Apostle who would unite mankind in the pure worship of one sole God. He is said to have seen in a vision a rope let down from heaven, which he tried to catch, but which he found to be beyond his reach. This he interpreted to himself as a revelation that the advent of the long expected Apostle was at hand, but that he himself would not live long enough to see and hear him. He told all these things to his two sons, and advised them to accept the teachings of the new Apostle if he should appear in their time. Zuhair died.

When the fame of the teachings of our Prophet Muhammad began to spread among the cities of Arabia, Ka'b used to satirise the Prophet. When Mecca was conquered, all the enemies of Isläm fled thence, among the fugitives being $\mathrm{Ka}^{\mathrm{c}} \mathrm{b}$ and Bujair.
(*): Zulair bin Abi Sulma belonged to the tribe of Muzaina and came of a family possessing the poetic gift. His father-in-law Aus bin Hajar, his sister Sulma and nl-Khansa' are very famous in the history of Arabic liternture. He bad two Wives. One was Umm Aufa, whom he mentions in the first verse of his "Mu'allaqgh." The poet divorced her on account of her jealousy, but afterwards repented having done eo. The children she bore him died young. The second gave him two sons: Ka'b, our poet, and Bujair. He was eighty years of age when he composed his Mu:-
allacah 608 or 610 A.D
His verses have much beauty and are free fred frid allayah 608 or 610 A.D. His verses have much beauty and are free from frigid con-
ceits. Their richness of thourht is as remarkable as their judicious econom of words For details see Clemant Huarts History of Arabic Literature, p. 15 and Brocklemann's Geschichte der Arabischen Litteratur, Vol. I, p. 23.

## Edited by Julie Scott Meisami and Paul Starkey ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ARABIC LITERATURE Volume 2 London © 1988 Rouledge iSAM-DN:69274

## Ka'b al-Ahbār

(d. between 32-5/652-5)

Abū Ishăq ibn Māti' Ka'b al-Ahbāar was a Jew from Yemen. He accepted Islam in 17/638, and fanciful legends, both Christian and Muslim, about his conversion abound. Often confusing rabbis with monks, these legends were used to show deliberate tampering by Jews (or Christians) with the original Biblical texts supposedly predicting the coming of Muhammad and Islam.

Little is known of Ka'b's life except for reports of his relations with the second and third caliphs, 'Umar and 'Uthmān. After coming to Medina, but before his conversion, he accompanied 'Umar to Jerusalem in 15/636, where he helped to identify the site of the ancient Jewish temple which the Christians were supposedly attempting to conceal. 'Umar, however, is said to have rebuked $\mathrm{Ka}^{\text {'b }}$ b for his veneration of that site. He later became a champion of 'Uthmān, leading to bitter conflicts with the latter's pietist opponents, especially Abū Dharr. After 'Uthmān's death Mu'āwiya tried to attract him to Damascus, but he seems to have withdrawn to Homs, where he died.

Considered the earliest authority on Jewish tradition in Islam, and often cited in hadīth on biblical lore and law, statements of the rabbis, and legendary tales of the Haggadah, Ka'b's reputation varies greatly, from the somewhat negative views of pietists as reported by early historians, to positive acceptance by collectors of the Legends of the Prophets, for whom he was an essential first-hand authority. Even among their accounts, and among some present-day Muslim scholars, however, one finds condemnation of some of his transmitted lore as un-Islamic.

## Further reading

Hirschberg, H.Z., 'Ka'b al-Ahbbār', EJ, vol. 10, 488.

Hirschfeld, H., 'Ka'b al-Aḥbār', JE, vol. 7, 400.
Ibn Hajar al-'Asqalānī, Tahdhīb al-tahdhib, Hyderabad (1907), vol. 1, 438-40.
Perlmann, M., 'A legendary story of Ka'b alAhbbār's conversion to Islam', in The Joshua Starr Memorial Volume, New York (1953) 85-99.
Wolfensohn (Ben-Zeev), I., Ka'ab al-Ahbār: Jews and Judaism in the Islamic Tradition (in Arabic), Jerusalem (1976).
W.M. BRINNER

See also: Isrā’iliyyāt

## Ka'b ibn Zuhayr (first/seventh century)

Son of the poet Zuhayr ibn Abī Sulmā and himself a poet of repute in pre- and (mainly) early Islamic times. He owes his fame to a poem addressed to the Prophet Muhammad in which he apologizes after having satirized Islam. Muḥammad accepted his excuse and allegedly rewarded him with a mantle (burda) which gave the poem its name. Ka'b's Burda (also called Bānat Su'ād after its opening words) is a carefully structured qaṣīda of fifty-eight lines. A nasib describing a beloved's beauty and falseness is followed by a rahill (description of a desert journey) with the detailed portrait of a swift camel. The last part contains the poet's excuse and, connected through a lion episode, a very short eulogy of the Prophet and his tribe Quraysh. The Burda became one of the most famous Arabic poems and was the subject of numerous commentaries and imitations. Its attractiveness lies not only in its indisputable literary qualities, but also in the fact that it stands as a symbol for the reconciliation of Islam and pre-Islamic traditions. Ka'b's other poems, often melancholic in tone, display a lot of originality especially in their portrayal of desert journeys and animals, but are not devoid of some clumsy expressions.

## موسوعة أعلام اللعمـاء و الأد باء العرب المسلمين, مج 11 İSAM 149839 . بيروت 1427/2006. ص.

Kab- Zaheyr

مـجلدين؛ 4 ـ كتاب شرح الإيضاح لأبي علي
 5 ـ كتاب شرح المعفامات الحريرية، طبع في جامعة بغداد سنة 1391هـ/ 1970م؛ 6 - ك كتاب شرح اليميني للعتبي، في التاريخ، في مجلد؛ 7 ـكهل لنز في اسم صارم، وعند السيوطي ني
 [ من الخفيف ]:





##   

-الحموي ياقوت، معجم الأدباء، ط1، تح. عمر فاروق الطباع، مؤسسة المعارف،
 خليفة، كشف الظنون، دار الفكر، ، بيروت، 136/1، 212، 262، 263؛ السيوطي، جلال الدبـن، بـــية الـوعاة، ط1، مططبعة
 - الصفدي، الوافي بالوفيات، ط2، اعتناء س. ديدرينغ، دار النشـر فرانز، فيسبادن، 1394هـ/1974م، 104/2، رقـم الـترجـمة
 المؤلفين، دار إحياء التراث العربي، بيروت، 265/8؛ ؛ المـقري التلمسساني أحمـد بن هـحمـد، نفـح الطـيب مسن غـعن الأنـلـلسى الرطيب، تح• إحسان عباس، دان دار هادر، ،

بيروت 1388هـ/ 1968م، 214/2
د. هـحمد هشام النعسان
معهد التر|ث العلمي العربي - حلب - سوريا

ذلك انتقل إلى بَرُوجريَد (بلدة في بلاد فارس بين
 يُقرىء علوم الأدب فيها ويصنغ الكتب إلى حين
وفاتهـ .

وقد روى ياقوت الـحموي في كتـابه المـعجم











الأدب كثيرة منها : شرح الإيضاح"
وصنه المقوي في كتابه "نفح الطيب" فنال : اكاكان


> وينشيء: المقامات"

توفي أبو عبد الله محمد بن أحمدل الزهرئري شهيداً على أيدي الثتار في مدينة بُرُوجردَ الإير انية سان سابع عشر من شهر رجب سنة 617هـ/ 1220م، ودفن

فيها
風 (
وضـع الـزهـري عــدّة تـصـانـيـف فـيـي الأدب، والنبلاغة، والنحو، والـحلديث، والتاريخ، وغير ذلكّ، منها :
1 ـ كتاب البيان والتبيين في أنساب المحدلئين،
 الأُسماء في القرآن، في هـجلد؛ 3 ـ كتاب أقسام

 الوافي بالوفيات للصفندي وكثف الظنّون لماجي خليفة فهو : وأحكام النصياحة، ويقع الكتاب في

على خلَقِ لمَ تلفـ أمـأَولا أبـاً















 الأنصـاروغلَّثت عليشه، وأحبتـالمهاجرة


قصيدته الخاللدة النتي آونها: بانتت سـعاد فقلببي الييوم متبتول




 بالغزل، وخرج مته إلـى وصف تـاقتـه، ومـازال ينتحتها حتى قـال يصصوز خوفـه

 والحفو عتـلـ رسول اللـه مـأمـول مهلالْ هـلأك الذذي أعطاثك تافلة الـ قرآن فيهها مواعيظ وتفصصيل
 أذنبـ وإن كترت فيَ الآقاويل إن الثرسـول لسـيف يستتضاء بها هـهنا مـن سيوف الثله مسلول ثـم مـدن المها جـريـن هـن أصســاب رسول الـلـد


 وإلِيها أسترع، فتحال كحبي:

إدا هـا ثورى كحبن وفوزَ مرورل
كفيتك لا تلقى منز الناس وإحتاًا



وفـي هلنه الأبيات إنثـارة:واضحهَ إلى






 تتسيقي مـحكم لـلًالفـاظل
ودكّرالنقاد أن كحبـاً سبق إلى مذاهيب



والدتنـنـب، ومتهـا:
غراب وذئتب يتظران متى أركى


أغارا علم هـ خيَاتت-وكالاهمـا سيُخِلفَه مني التلتِي كان يأمل
 واحتذيا حـنوه.
ومـحروف أن كحباً ودجيـيرا" ولحطيئة أدركوا الإتساملامو وكان بجير أسبقهـم إلى


 فهـل لكـ فيمـا قلنت ويحاك هل هل لكا شريت مـع المأمون كأساً رويـة فآتهـلـك المآمون منهـا وعلنَا

وحالفت أسبـاب الهـلـى واتتبعته
على أي شيء ويـب غيرك دنكا


 اتصل الشـعـر فـيـهـا اتصـالاً لـم يُــرفـ لأحـد في عصرهـا، فأيوه زهـير صـاحـيب المحلقة من فححول الشعراء الـجاهلـيـين،

 ابن الخلدير شاعر، وأخوه بجـيـر شـاعـر،





الجاهلية مـا اتصل فغي وتّد زهيرهة.
 قَباتـل مصـر، وأهمَ كبشبة بنـت عمـار بـن

 وأهل بيته، وكانت متازلجـم بالحاجرمن

تـجد.





 الجاهليـين ختى تنضتج موهبة الشـــر
 به إلـي الصشحراء فيلقي علـيـه يـيـتا أو




 اثتماسكك وجزالة اللفظوسمموَالمحنى، ويكفي أن يُحرفـ آن الحطيئهة وهو مَنَّ هو، كان راوـــة زهـيـر، رويى ابـن سـلام أن الحطيئة قال لكحعب: رقَد علمت روإيتي شعر أهل هلثا البيـت، وانقطامي لـكمّ،

# MECELIETU'L-EZHER, C. 26 <br> (say18), s.46-65, 1954 KAHIRE. 



وهو من قبيلة منية ، إِدى القبانل المضرة .
ولد كهب وتربى بين أحصنان أمرة لما أو أق العرى ، وأمتن الهـلات بالشمر ، ننشأ
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 ومن هاب أسباب المايا ينله ومن وإن ورت أسباب الـلماء بسلم





11 . ARALIT
دراست خامة بالأدب الخضرم :
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 نرض عله ان يلمق بالنى

 كعب يغبره بان رسول الت كا



 (1) هاه لبى أسد بن خزيعة ، ومو فن طريت من يسلك هن البصرة إلى المينة، , فـ رواية : أبرق الراق ، و هو تحريف . -( 10 ) -

تظر: على المداد الاسلامية المند
ثم إن هذه المدادس الاسلامية لا تستطيع ان بتق ، وأتيا مواددما ، إلا


 و لا عزلة علية ، ولا كون نلسفية، شأن كثير من الجامبات ف اللالم الاسلاثى للا منف الشديّد م




 وتَس إلي هاجة الشباب المـلم •
و الته المستان وعليد فليتوكل الموكلون -
el-BA'sul-iscani, c: xXVIII 100 (1984), ,65.72
Lucknowi.


MESRIK，c．31．s．697－701．1933（Bynt）
ur Moursth Kacbozcheyr



الرينوام
 فاذا الستثّنـا




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 René Basset，La Bduat Sólid，Alger，1910，p． 6 （\％

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MECELIETU＇I－EZHER，C． 48 ，
（sayı 2），s． $179-191$ ， 199 KAHIRE．
( طبعة دار الكتب )

الدكتـود
محمود عبلالله الجادر
كلية الاداب - جامعة بنداد

وثمانين ورقة تليها ور قة عنوان شـرح ديوان كـب

 ووابة لأبي علي احمهل بن جعفر الدينوري باسناده
 بقـية أوراق المخطو ط حـيث ينتهي بالور قة الثـامنة والاربعين بعد المائة التي تحمل المل المبارة التاليــــــــة

وقد كان هذا التناقضى بين ما يحمله صـر








 الى اسم شــارح ديوان كمب من أوله الفـ
ولقد جاء جهد المحتق جي كتـف هذه الحقيقة
 حرية بأن تمنتح النتائج التمي تو مـل الـهـا منـطـق

 وردت كلها مروية لكعب في ديوانهانه



ظللت المكتبـة العربيــــــة مفتقر ه اللى نســخــــة محققة تحقيقا عنميا من شُمـر كعب منتصف ترننا هذا 6 و كان دارسو الادب العربي6' اذا ها تمـلووا للحديث عن كعب 6 يقيمون الحـو
 عن بمض الابيات المتفر قة جي المصــــادر 6 لY سـيـما

 مها تناولته كتب الـــير والاخبار • هذا ما كان متيــرا اللدارسـين للو لوج الـــى




 ( ملرسة الصـنعة ) التي اقترح و جودها فـل في المصر

 وفي سنـة ؟191م نـتُرت دار الكتب ديـوران



 اورراقه ثمان واربعون ومائة ورقة تحمل تحل ور قتــهـ


 ( ثعلمب ) " 6 (


[^0]:    2 Page 338, dans la partie intitulée «An overview and a few words about the translation»: «Al-Rayhānī was a forerunner of many later authors on adab. [...] His language is as simple and as formidable at the same time (the language serves a dual function: every relatively educated reader should understand and appreciate it to the extent of his level of knowledge and understanding). He was a virtuoso. His technical virtuosity is dazzling to the extreme; no other author in the field has shown a greater choosing and combining dexterity. Few writers have coined more aphorisms than al-Rayhānī ».
    3 Miskawayh, al-Färābī, Ibn al-Muqaffá, al-Mawṣili, al-Gāḥiz et d’autres lui devraient l'inspiration de leurs principales œeuvres et idées. À la page 15 , Mohsen Zakeri donne même à entendre qu'une partie de læeuvre attribuée à al-Ğăhiz serait en fait celle d'al-Rayhãnī: «It is rather surprising that so little is to be found about al-Rayhānï in the remaining works of al-Jahiz. The documentation of the Corpus, however, shows that the two authors have a great number of sentences in common».
    4 Page 5 : « al-Tawhïdī is clearly taking sides in a debate in which he, for reasons we don't know, chose to replace al- Rayhānī with al-Dinawarī (d.ca. 2go/goz) ».
    5 Page 26, Mahsen Zakeri choisit de rendre le célèbre proverbe arabe zur gibban tazdādu hubban, par l'anglais «Visit people seldom and they will love you».

[^1]:    

[^2]:    
    

[^3]:    1- Ka'b’ın tam nesebi için bk. el-Ya'ḳübî, Tārib̧, Beyrut 1379/1970, I, 268.
    2- Mu‘allakāt, Cāhiliyye devrinde Kâ'be'nin duvarına asıldığı rivayet edilen en degerli kasidelere verilen isimdir ki yedi şâirin Mu'allaka`sı meşhurdur. İbn 'Abdi Rabbihi (el- 'Ikdu'l-Ferîd,

