

CHAPTER 4

ARABIC

Doctoral Theses

01. ASIF IQUBAL

Asar al-Lughat al-Arbiya AaliKitabat al-ShekhSaadi ma Asharah Khasa Aali Gulistan-o-Bostan.

Supervisor : Dr. Naimul Hasan

Th 24963

*Abstract
(Not Verified)*

Shaikh Sharafuddin bin Abdullah Saadi Al-Shirazi is a great Persian writer and a literary man of the medieval period. Saadi is widely known as a great scientist, a dignified Sufi and an eloquent Persian Poet and writer. He is not only a noted writer in a Persian-speaking country, but has been quoted in western countries as well. Saadi is recognized for the quality of his writings and for the depth of his social and moral valuable thoughts. he is widely acknowledged as one of the great writers of the classical literary tradition. He borrowed many words and phrases from Arabic and he even composed poetry in Arabic language. I therefore would like to pursue my research on the topic: *“The Impact of Arabic Language on the writings of Shaikh Saadi, with special reference to “Gulistan” and “Bustan”*. The main objective of choosing this particular topic is to find out the impact of Arabic language on the writings of Sheikh Saadi, especially in Gulistan and Bustan. He is a great Persian writer who has depth knowledge for Arabic also, his works show the good command in Arabic language in his writings and. So the investigation of Arabic language and its impact on his writings is a valuable work that should be carried out. Though the most writings of Saadi are in Persian language, but whatever he wrote in Arabic is very excellent and valuable and it is clearly seen in his writings and even some scholars say that Saadi is an Arabic poet and some other critics say that his writings are widely impacted by Arabic language and its culture. So this aspect of Saadi’s writings deserves to be researched and investigated.

Contents

1. Hayat al-mubakkarah-o-talimah 2. Amalah al-adbiyabal-lughat al-arbiyawalfarsiyah: Lamhamauzuzah 3. Asar al-lughat al-arbiyaaligulistan 4. Asar al-lughat al-arbiyaalibostan.

02. BILAL AHMAD SHAH

Musahimat Muflih al-Adwan fi al-Adab al-Arabi al-Hadees Darasat Tehlilia.

Supervisor : Dr. Naimul Hasan

Th 24966

*Abstract
(Not Verified)*

The topic of my thesis is “Contribution of Muflih Al-Adwan to the Modern Arabic Literature – An Analytical Study”, Muflih AL – Adwan is a Jordanian writer, novelist and statesman. Jordan (Amman), has been the center of learning and abode of knowledge seekers since very ancient time. After the advent of Islam, its followers established a network of educational centers in every corner of Arab-world. Many of these institutions acquired world fame attracting knowledge seekers from across the world since its inception and producing great scholars in Arabic literature. Muflih Al-Adwan is a scholar of one of these famous institutions. The land of Jordan (Amman), is very rich in imparting

knowledge and education. It produces great scholars, novelists, short story writers, critics, jurists and thinkers and prominent writers; it has been since long time an intellectual center of the Arab World. Among the prominent names in the Modern Arabic Literature is Muflih AL – Adwan, the renowned Arabian novelist, journalist and statesman. Born in the city of Zarqa Amman (Jordan) in 1966. And in 1990 he graduated in chemical engineering from Jordan University and then moved to the capital Amman to start the creative experience and his scientific career. This study deals with the different aspects of his works, and keeping in mind its importance and making it clear to all to give a new thought and a new dimension to the academic world. This study is aimed at to fill up a void with an analytical and esthetic study of his works. This study analysis merits and demerits of his works and highlights his contribution to the field of literary writings along with his achievements in the field journalism. This thesis also include the study of his contribution to disciplines other than Arabic language and Literature.

Contents

1. Tareef-o-jaizbal-ardn al-auzae al-siyasiyawalajtamaiyawalaqtasadiya fi al-ardn-o-nisha al-qisa al-qaseerahwalriwaya al-arbiawalmisrhiya fi al-ardn 2. Hayat-o-wazifat 3. Aamalah al-adbiya: Qazay-o-mauzuaat 4. Al-taqseem al-adabilal-aamalmuflah al-adwan.

03. MD AZMATULLAH

Comparative and Analytical Study of the Patriotic Poetry of Hafiz Ibrahim and Allama Iqbal.

Supervisor : Prof. Naimul Hasan

Th 25594

Abstract (Not Verified)

These two eminent poets composed a number of poems that talk about the homeland and etc. Let's shed light in this regard on Hafez and Allama Iqbal. One of the famous poetry of Hafez Ibrahim towards the nationalism is "Egypt Speaks for itself". In this long poem, he praises the important aspects of the homeland, culture, nature, trees and pyramids and etc. In these poems he glorifies the forefather and ancestors who built the pyramids in the past. The above poem composed by Hafez can be compared with Iqbal's poem that is composed in praise of India, and this poem is sung in colleges and schools on various occasions, not only in Pakistan, but also in the Indian subcontinent. It is the 'Tranae Hindi' in which India is praised, and in this poem he praises it from different points of view, whether political, social, economic, cultural or geographical in addition to other aspects. Iqbal says India is the best in the world. We are her nightingale, and this is our garden. Hafez admires and appreciates the Nile River, and mentions the era of the previous sultans that the Nile witnessed. We also see Iqbal in the same way, praising and describing 'Ganga' and 'Rawi', both of which have a prominent position among the Indian people, like the river 'Nile'.

Contents

1.(i). Al-tareef bas her al-watnibal-Hind-o-misr (ii). Tatoor al-sher al-watnibal-Hind (iii). Tatoor al-sher al-watniba-misr 2. (i). Al-auza al-siyasiyahwa al-ijtemaiwal-saqafiyah fi asr (ii) Jawnib min hayat-o-nishat-o-shakhsiat (iii). Ashamtah fi al-sher 3. (i). Al-zaroof al-saqafiyahwalsiyasiyahwalijtemai fi asr (ii). Al-tareef al-wajeezanhayat al-Allama Iqbal (iii). Iqbal wa al-jitahad fi al-Islam 4. (i). Al-sher al-watni al-Hafiz Ibrahim: Darasa-tehliliya (ii). Al-sher al-watnilal-Allama Iqbal: Darasatehliliya (iii). Al-sher al-watni al-Hafiz Ibrahim-o-lalAllama Iqbal: Darasamaqaranah.

04. MOHAMMAD FARIZ M
Musahimat al-Mirat fi al-Adab al-Arbi fi al-Amarat al-Arbiya al-Mutahadah ma Asharah-e-Khasa Ali BasmahYounus-o-al-Nakhi.
 Supervisor : Dr. Naimul Hasan
Th 24965

Abstract
(Not Verified)

The United Arab Emirates is a federation of seven states, situated on the southeast corner of the Arabian Peninsula. The UAE federation was formed on 2 December 1971, under the leadership of the late Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. The other six emirates are Ajman, Dubai, Fujaira, Sharjah, Ra's al-Khaima, and Umm al-Quwain. Because of lack of enough documented evidence, it is difficult to describe the development of Arabic literature in UAE during the classical period of Arab civilization, However the one of the greatest Emirati poets of all ages was Aḥmad ibn Mājid, who was from the present-day emirate of Ras al-Khaimah and lived in the 15th century. The development of prose in the United Arab Emirates happened much later than in other Gulf Countries. The press started to develop only at the end of the 1960s. 'Abd Allah Saqr Ahmad was the author of a short story Qulub la tarham (Merciless Hearts) published at the end of the 1960s and the first collection of short stories in the history of Emirate literature entitled al-Khashaba (A Piece of Wood). In the Emirates women publish their works alongside men. The most renowned names include: Shaikha Mubarak an-Nakhi, Salma Matar Yusuf, Layla Ahmad, Maryam Jam'aFaraj or Amina 'Abd Allah Bu Shihab. New generation is represented by: Basima Muhammad Yunis, Su'ad al-'Arimi, Asma' az-Zar'uni, Ibtisam al-Mu'alla and Rawda al-Balushi.

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1. Al-auzah al-ajtamaiyawalsaqafiyahwalsiyasihladulat al-amarat al-arbiya al-mutahada 2. Mishat-o-Nataur al-adab al-arbiya al-hasees fi daulat al-amarat al-arbiya al-muthada 3.Musahimat al-mirat fi al-adab al-arbi fi al-amarat al-arbiya al-mutahada 4.BasmatahYounus 5 Al-shekha al-nakhi.

05. MOHD AZHAR
Al-Riwayaat al-Saufiyat al-Muasirat : Dirasat Nagadia Tehliliya.
 Supervisor : Prof. S. Hasnain Akhtar
Th 24964

Abstract
(Not Verified)

The aim of this study is to examine how Saudi women novelist used this literary form to depict the realities of their country. It tries to present a vivid picture of how these stories/novels reflect the social reality in Saudi Arabia in the last few decades of the 20th century and the challenges women are facing in this transitional period. Moreover, the study tries to examine how women writers participated in the contentious debates regarding women that dominated the Saudi society especially on questions like marriage, divorce and women education. The present study is primarily text-based research that involves a thorough analysis of major primary sources chosen. This is proved that the history of the beginning of novel writing in Saudi Arabia goes back to 1930 when Ihsan Abdel Qaddous issues his novel the "two twins". However, on the other hand, the critics agree that the novel "the price of sacrifice" in 1959 for Hamed al-Damanhoury represents the artistic maturity stage for novel writing in Saudi arabia, and later on, we see a number of female writers show their talent and talk about hidden facts of society fearlessly. First chapter discusses the political, social and cultural conditions of Saudi Arabia in second half of twentieth and first quarter of twenty first centuries. Second chapter deals with beginning and development of novel writing in Arab world. Third chapter deals with novel writing in Saudi Arabia in 20th and 21st century and cast light on contribution by women novelists as well. The fourth chapter includes analytical and critical study of the work of few famous female novelists of Saudi Arabia, it shows the detailed discussion

on style, methodology, topics and qualities of few novels of Raja'aAlem, Samar al-Mogren, Badryah el-Bishr, and Umaima al-Khamis.

Contents

1. Al-mamlikat al-arbiya al-saudiyatminazmuntazaf al-Quran al-ashreenhati al-aqad al-awwalmin al-Quran al-hadiwalashreen 2. Tareekh al-riwayah fi al-adab al-arbi 3.Kitaba al-riwayah fi al-mamlikat al-arbiya al-saudiyat fi al-Quran al-ashreenwal-hadiwal-ashreen 4.Araz-o-tehleellabaaz al-riwayat al-nasuiyah al-saudiyat-o-taqeemiha

06. SIDDIQUI (Ghayasul Islam)
AshamUlema-e-al-Hind fi Tatveer al-Lughat al-Arbiya-o-Aadhabha Min Aam 1920h al-e-Aam 2010h.
 Supervisor: Prof. Mohammad Nauman Khan
Th 24967

Abstract (Not Verified)

This thesis comprises of a preface, five chapters, and a conclusion. 1st chapter is an introduction of Indian's contribution to Arabic literature overall the history in different fields. It includes five subchapters and talks about Arabic language in India during different ages. It also talks about the Arabic books of Indian scholars, as well as sheds light on the religious schools, libraries present all over India, universities that teach Arabic language in India, Arabic journalism in India, and gives an account of the Arabic magazines published in various parts of India. 2nd chapter talks about the contributions of Arabic language scholars in India who worked during the period between 1920 AD and 1960 AD. And has eight subchapters. They introduce Arabic books in the field of commentary (Tafseer) of the Holy Quran, the Prophet's hadith, the jurisprudence (Islamic fiqh), the biographic contribution of the Indian scholars, Arabic books on faith (Aqeedah), literature including Arabic poetry from the selected scholars and translation from Arabic to another language and vice versa. 3rd chapter talks about the contributions of the Indian scholars who worked between 1961 AD and 1990 AD. Their works are presented in eight subchapters. Similarly, 4th chapter talks about the contributions of the Indian scholars who worked from 1991 AD to 2010 AD. 5th chapter provides biographies of the Indians authors whose literary works were included in Chapter Two to Chapter Four. As well as it presents a list of their books on various topics. In the conclusion section, a summary of the research work besides the results of the research process has been presented. The thesis ends with the bibliography that includes a list of reference books and magazines of Arabic, Urdu and English languages that were used for preparing this thesis.

Contents

1. Nabzaantareekh al-lughat al-arbiya fi al-hind 2. Al-lughat al-arbiya-o-adhabha fi alhind min 1920 ali 1960 3. Al-lughat al-arbiya-o-adhabha fi al-hind 1961-ali1990 4. Al-lughat al-arbiya-o-adhabha al-hind min 1991 ali 2010 5. Tarajimmualla fi-o-shora al-lughat al-arbiya fi al-hind.

07. ZAHEER AHMAD
Alaqat al-Hind al-Saqafia-o-al-Adbiya ma al-Aalam al-ArbiBaad al-Isteqlal: Darasah Zaminah.
 Supervisor : Prof. M. N. Khan
Th 25543

Abstract (Not Verified)

The bilateral relations between India and Arab have been standing since centuries in various fields, and scientific, cultural and literary exchanges are continuously ongoing as well as political relations

have been existing since ancient times. The leaders of Arab countries and India have been doing official visits. Indo-Arab relations were not confined merely to trade and politics but Arabs and Indians exchanged ideas, beliefs, methods of worship and religious traditions on a large scale. Thus these relationships developed and strengthened over the ages. This thesis that I submitting to the department of Arabic Language and Literature at University of Delhi aims to discuss the Indo- Arab cultural and literary relations after independence, in this I discussed the contributions made by the two sides to developed the bilateral relations. The thesis sheds light on the history of the two worlds and the stages of relations between them in science, culture and literature, as well as it also reviews literary and cultural activities and works that took place after India's independence. The first chapter includes the Indo-Arab relations from immemorial time until India got independence from the British rule. In this chapter I dealt with the starting of cultural relations between India and the Arab world, and how were in the pre and post Islamic, the Umayyad and the Abbasid eras until India got independence. In the second chapter I discussed post independence relations, and the role of translation in enriching literary relations, as well as Indian teachers who played a major role in enriching relations after the middle of the twentieth century and beyond. In third chapter, I dealt with the role of cultural centers, Islamic Madrasas and Indian government universities in developing and enriching cultural and literary relations between India and the Arab world.

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1. Al-khalfiah al-tareekhialal-alaqat al-arbia al-Hindiahyashtamilmaza-al bab Ali talasahfasool 2. Al-alaqat al-hindia al-arbia al-saqafiawaladbiabaad al-isteqalalyashtamilhaza al-bab Ali SalasaFasool 3.Daur al-inshatah al-saqafia fi tatweer al-alaqat al-saqafia been al-Hind walaalam al-Arbiyashtamilhiza al-bab Ali talasafasool.

08. ZAHID AMIN

Rauviya al-MunfiWal-Aghtarab fi al-Sher al-Iraqi ba al-Sharah al-Khasah Aali Sher Yahya Abbas Aboud al-Samari.

Supervisor : Dr. Mujib Akhtar

Th 24962

Abstract (Not Verified)

This research studies and analyses the vision of exile in Iraqi poetry with the special reference to the Poet Yahya Abbas Abud Al Samawi, It identifies the aspects of alienation and its dimensions in his poems, and reveals the reasons of alienation in his life and its impact on his poetry. Alienation and exile are among the greatest and most cruel tragedies faced by the human being in today's era; it had devastated millions of lives, became axis of destruction, anxiety and turmoil throughout the generation, the most affected countries are the Arab countries particularly Iraq and Syria. Alienation and exile has emerged as a prominent part of Arabic literature specially in poetry at the present time due to the dictatorial attitudes of autocratic government which tortured and harassed intellectuals and forced writers and poets like Al Jawahari, Al Bayati and Yahya Al Samawi to leave Iraq and migrate to different countries where they can speak freely, since poets are mouthpiece of Iraqi people, they are more tortured and harassed by the government. Yahya Al Salawi has emerged as a prominent and one of the greatest contemporary Arabic poet in the present time with the sharp and critic approach in his poetry against the autocratic government and American conquest in Iraq, initially the Poet migrated to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and then migrated to Australia where he settled permanently, He played a very active role in enriching the Modern Arabic Literary by his patriotic poetic contributions, he has released more than 28 collections of classical, free verse and prose poems, he has a good combination of originality and modernism in his poetic accomplishment, he has discussed old and new topics specially exile and resistance, criticizing Iraqi autocrat politicians, inviting Iraqi people for revival and comprehensive development.

Contents

1. Al-Iraq fi al-nasf al-akheermin al-Quran al-ashreen
2. Yahya Abbas Aboud al-samavi: Hayat-o-dirasat-o-khidmat al-adbiya
3. Musahima Yahya Abbas aboud al-samari fi asri al-sher al-arbi
4. Darasahtahliliya an amalah al-sheriya al-ghatrabia fi tatweer al-adab al-arbi.