

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini bermatlamat mengkaji dan menganalisis peranan seorang tokoh nahu Arab iaitu Abu Hayyan. Beliau berperanan sebagai seorang mujtahid bebas nahu yang mempunyai keupayaan mentarjih, menghurai, meringkas, menyusun, mengarang, mentafsir dan berijtihad dalam permasalahan nahu. Berhadapan dengan ulama-ulama terkemuka di zamannya dan zaman sebelumnya, mengutarakan hujah-hujah yang bernas dan diterima oleh umat sejagat. Suasana Andalusia yang terkenal dengan khazanah tamadun Islam dalam pelbagai bidang menjadi faktor utama pembentukan sahsiah Abu Hayyan. Penghijrahan beliau ke negara-negara utara Afrika memantapkan ilmu yang dipelajarinya di Andalusia. Kecerdasan pemikirannya menarik perhatian ulama dan pelajar-pelajar yang mencintai ilmu di kala itu. Kekuatan kerajaan Mamalik yang mengalahkan Mongol di 'Ain Jalud telah mengembalikan keamanan di Timur Tengah, Utara Afrika, benua Eropah dan dunia keseluruhannya, meningkatkan keyakinan ummah serta memberi peluang seluas-luasnya kepada ulama berperanan termasuklah Abu Hayyan yang mempunyai kepakaran dalam ilmu nahu. Kaedah yang dipakai oleh Abu Hayyan dalam merumuskan ilmu nahu tetap kukuh sehingga ke zaman ini, meskipun menimbulkan banyak persoalan di mana Abu Hayyan hanya meletakkan hadith pada martabat istidlal (pendalilan) dan ihtijaj (penghujahan) sahaja dan bukannya sebagai istisyhad(nas pengkaedahan). Ini adalah disebabkan faktor masa, di mana hadith belum mencapai tahap kematangan dalam kajian ulama-ulama muhaddithin. Walaupun menghadapi pelbagai tuduhan dan cemuhan pada sikap Abu Hayyan tersebut, namun beliau masih memuatkan ratusan hadith Nabi S.A.W dalam kitab-kitabnya. Beliau menerima qira'at mutawatirah walaupun menyanggahi sebahagian daripada ulama-ulama Basrah. Beliau menerima sama' yang memastikan ijmak orang Arab dan analogi yang berpandukan kepada asas yang kukuh walaupun menyanggahi mazhab Kufah. Abu Hayyan menekankan latih tubi dan bukannya andaian yang jauh dalam pengajaran dan pembelajaran nahu. Kesan Abu Hayyan tidak dapat disangkal, beliau telah mewariskan murid yang berkaliber yang mengekalkan penerusan ilmu nahunya. Ijtihad dan hasil nahu Abu Hayyan memenuhi kitab-kitab lama dan buku-buku penulisan zaman ini.

ABSTRACT

This research is aimed to analyse the role of Abu Hayyan, a well-known scholar and expert of Arabic Grammar. He was a neutral mujtahid, capable of solving the intricacies of Arabic Grammar through the processes of tarjih, dissection, summarisation, rearrangement, composition, tafsir and ijtiħad. Although he lived in an era of thousands of scholars and experts, his teachings was accepted by the community.

Andalusia, the cradle of knowledge of the Islamic civilization at the time contributed immensely to Abu Hayyan's development. His journeys throughout Northern Africa reinforced his knowledge gained in Andalusia, his wisdom attracted scholars and students alike at the time. The victory of the Memluk Empire in stopping the Mongolian advance at 'Ain Jalud opened opportunities for Abu Hayyan to contribute further to the ummah methods are still utilised even today even though it created a lot of questions when he placed hadiths at only the istidlal(proof) and ihtijaj (arguments) levels, and not the istisyħad(methodology) level. This was due to time constraints, where the hadiths were yet to arrive at its current depth of unstanding by the muħaddithin clerics at the time.He still placed hundreds of hadiths in his many books regardless of the criticisms burlled for his methods. He still accepted the qiraat mutawatirah even when it went against most Basra clerics that rejected the said qiraat then. Abu Hayyan also accepted the sama' (hearing) method of combining ijma' of the Arabs and evident analogies, even when it meant going against the Kufah sect at the time. He stressed on repeat exercises rather than reliance on far-fetched assumptions. The effect that is Abu Hayyan still persists today and his teachings are survived by his many students of high calibre. His ijtiħad and works on grammar fill both the scriptures of old, and books of this era.