

**MANUSCRIPT OF *ARKĀN AL-ṢALĀT*: A CRITICAL EDITION,
ANNOTATED transliteration AND ANALYSIS OF FIQH
SOURCES**

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AUTHOR DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work in this thesis is my own except for quotations and summaries which have been duly acknowledged.

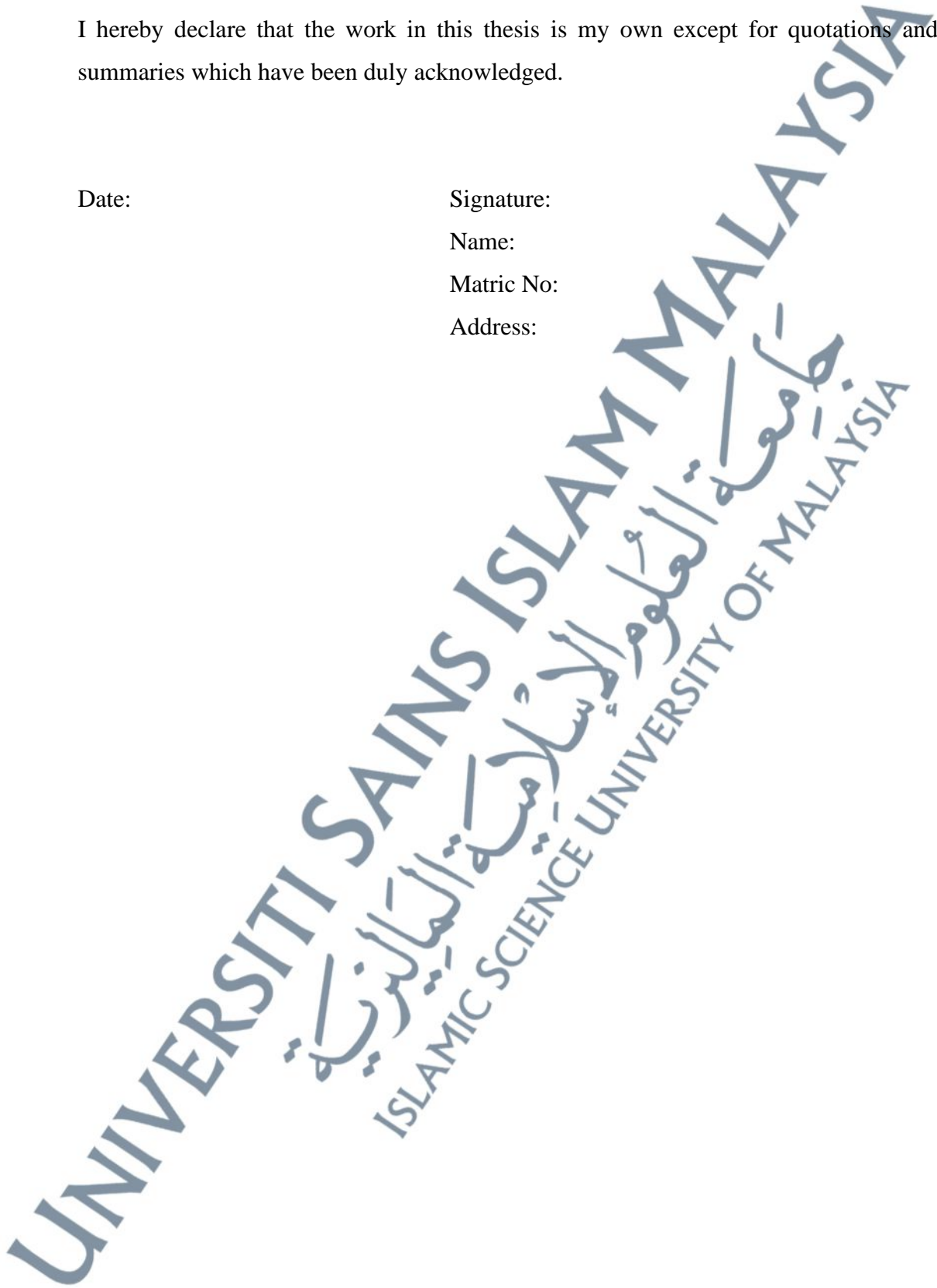
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Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w) says: “*The one who does not give thanks to people does not give thanks to Allah*” (narrated by al-Bukhārī).

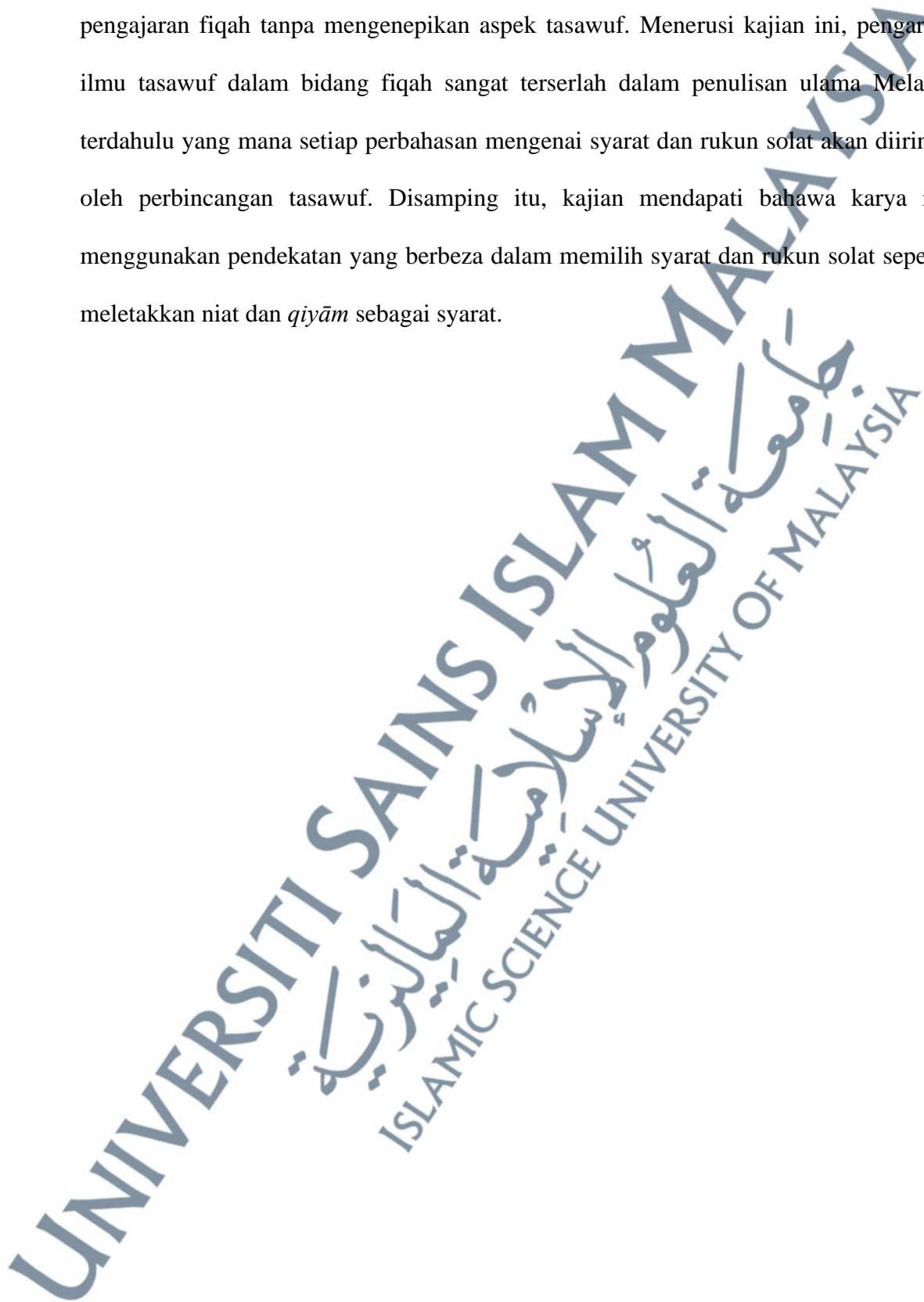
All praises be to Allah (s.w.t) Who guides whoever He wants and sent Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w) to all His creations as a mercy. May He bless Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w) and his fellow families and companions.

First and foremost, to my beloved parent and dearly wife, I would like to express my heartiest gratitude who have directly or indirectly contributed to the completion of this thesis. I am indebted to my late supervisor, Allahyarham Dr. Mohd Faisal bin Mohamed for his guidance and knowledge. I wish to record my heartfelt appreciations to al-Ustāz al-Fāḍil Tuan Syed Salim bin Syed Shamsuddin and Dr. Mohd Anuar bin Mamat for being my supervisors and their remarkable advice along this journey. To all my teachers and fellow friends, my thanks are also due. Above all, only to Allah (s.w.t) should all the praises duly return.

ABSTRAK

Tradisi penulisan kitab fiqah dalam dunia Islam adalah bermula pada era kemunculan mazhab-mazhab fiqah iaitu seawal kurun ke-2 Hijrah. Pengaruh penulisan kitab fiqah bukan hanya berlaku di negara Arab sahaja bahkan ia telah berjaya mendorong para ulama berbangsa Melayu untuk menulis kitab fiqah dengan menggunakan bahasa Melayu dan bertulisan Jawi. Bermula kurun ke-17 Masihi, telah muncul banyak penulisan kitab-kitab agama yang ditulis dengan menggunakan tulisan Jawi dalam pelbagai bidang termasuklah kajian fiqah yang kebanyakan kandungannya telah diambil dan dikumpulkan daripada kitab fiqah berbahasa Arab yang muktabar. Manuskrip yang dinamakan *Arkān al-Ṣalāt* juga merupakan salah satu daripada penulisan ulama Melayu terdahulu yang dapat ditemui di Pusat Kebangsaan Manuskrip Melayu, Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia. Manuskrip ini membahaskan tentang hukum-hakam fiqah berkenaan ibadah solat dengan diiringi juga perbincangan tentang tasawuf yang berkaitan dengan solat. Kajian ini adalah bertujuan untuk mengkaji struktur fizikal manuskrip tersebut bagi mengenalpasti keadaan fizikal manuskrip. Seterusnya kajian ini akan menjalankan proses transliterasi teks manuskrip daripada tulisan Jawi kepada tulisan rumi bagi memanfaatkan lagi manuskrip ini untuk dibaca dan dipelajari oleh masyarakat. Proses analisis kandungan manuskrip juga akan dijalankan bagi mengenalpasti kesahihan isu-isu fiqah yang dibincangkan oleh penulis serta melihat gaya pemikiran penulis. Kaedah kajian yang digunakan adalah kaedah kualitatif yang terdiri daripada kajian Kodikologi, Filologi dan juga analisis isi kandungan. Kesemua kaedah ini adalah untuk mengkaji struktur fizikal manuskrip dan menganalisis isi kandungan teks secara seiringan. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa manuskrip ini berada dalam keadaan baik serta masih mampu untuk dibaca dan isi kandungan manuskrip juga mempunyai manfaat yang luas untuk dipelajari. Manuskrip ini juga

menunjukkan satu pendekatan yang unik dan menarik dalam perbincangan dan pengajaran fiqah tanpa mengeneipkan aspek tasawuf. Menerusi kajian ini, pengaruh ilmu tasawuf dalam bidang fiqah sangat terserlah dalam penulisan ulama Melayu terdahulu yang mana setiap perbincangan mengenai syarat dan rukun solat akan diiringi oleh perbincangan tasawuf. Disamping itu, kajian mendapati bahawa karya ini menggunakan pendekatan yang berbeza dalam memilih syarat dan rukun solat seperti meletakkan niat dan *qiyām* sebagai syarat.



ABSTRACT

The writing legacy in the science of *fiqh* among Muslim scholars was prompted in second century of *Hijri* since the emergence of *fiqh* schools. The influence of writing tradition in *fiqh* did not cease only in Arab world, but it also convinced Malay scholars to write books in their language. Since the 17th century, there were many Malay religious books that have been produced in different fields of science including *fiqh* which was extracted and compiled from certain authentic Arabic books. The manuscript of *Arkān al-Ṣalāt* is one of the Malay treatises that could be found in Pusat Kebangsaan Manuskrip Melayu (National Centre for Malay Manuscripts), National Library of Malaysia. This manuscript contains a lot of *fiqh* problems related to prayer discussions and some *taṣawwuf* elements. The main purpose of this study is to examine the physical structure of the manuscript so that its condition could be recognised. Hence, the texts of the manuscript could be transliterated. The aim of analysis in this research is to identify the validity of the *fiqh* issues and to recognize the author's thought. The method used in this research is qualitative which related to codicology study, philology study and content analysis. These aforementioned methods were utilized to identify the physical aspect of the manuscript and to analyse its content. The finding of this research indicates that some of these manuscripts are still in good condition and can be read. The content presents a very significant knowledge that beneficial to be studied. This manuscript shows a unique and interesting approach in discussing *fiqh* by integrating *fiqh* with *taṣawwuf*. Through this study, it is observed that this manuscript obviously presents a remarkable influence of *taṣawwuf* in the science of *fiqh* within the Malay scholars' writings in which every of single *rukṅ* and *syarṡ* discussions was accompanied by *taṣawwuf* elements. In addition, this research found that this manuscript has a

different approach in elaborating *ruk'n* and *syarʿ* by which it tends to posit *niyyat* (intention) and *qiyām* as a part of *syarʿ*.

الملخص

كان تراث المسلمين في كتابات الكتب الفقهية يبدأ منذ نشأة المذاهب الفقهية في أول القرن الثاني من الهجرة. وما كانت تلك الكتابات تنحصر في بلاد العرب فحسب، بل تؤثر في تصنيف المؤلفات الفقهية المتعددة التي قد ألفها العلماء النبلاء من أرخبيل الملايو باستخدام لغتهم. منذ القرن السابع عشر الميلادي، قد ظهر كثير من المؤلفات الدينية مؤلفة باللغة الملايوية باستخدام الحروف الجاوية في الفنون المختلفة، ومن ضمنها الفقه. وكانت تلك المؤلفات الفقهية معظمها مستفادة ومأخوذة من الكتب الفقهية المعتبرة باللغة العربية. ومن المخطوطات القديمة النادرة الموجودة في المركز الوطني للمخطوطات الملايو بمكتبة ماليزيا الوطنية هي المخطوطة التي تسمى بـ "أركان الصلاة". كانت هذه المخطوطة تبحث فيها عن الأحكام الفقهية المتعلقة بالصلاة بالخصوص وبعض علاقاتها بالتصوف. والهدف الرئيس لهذا البحث دراسة شكلية هذه المخطوطة لكي تُعرّف به صورتها الشكلية، ثم نسخها بالحروف اللاتينية

لتعميم الفائدة إلى جميع أبناء المجتمع في هذا البلد. والهدف من التحليل النصي في هذا البحث هو التعرف على صحة المسائل الفقهية ومعرفة فكرة المؤلف. والمناهج المستخدمة في هذا البحث هي كوديكولوجي والتحقيق والتحليل. كل من هذه القواعد مستهدف في تحقيق شكلية هذه المخطوطة وتحليل نصها. وتوصلت الدراسة إلى بعض النتائج، ومن أهمها تشير إلى أن مخطوطة "أركان الصلاة" في حالة حسنة يمكن قراءتها. وكان النص يتضمن منافع عظيمة للمجتمع المحلي. وإلى جانب ذلك، هناك المنهج النادر والرائع في النص وهو اقتران تعليم الفقه بعلم التصوف. وبهذا، تظهر وثيقة التكامل بين علم التصوف وعلم الفقه في مؤلفات الفقهية الملايوية القديمة، حيث وجد الباحث اهتمام المؤلف بإدخال العناصر الروحانية في مناقشاته لأركان وشروط الصلاة. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، هذه المخطوطة تختلف عن معظم الكتب الفقهية لأنها تتكلم عن الركن والشرط على الوجه النادر، كاعتبار النية والقيام شرطين للصلاة.

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LIST OF TRANSLITERATIONS

‘	ء
B	ب
T	ت
Th	ث
J	ج
h	ح
Kh	خ
D	د
Dh	ذ
R	ر
Z	ز
S	س
Sh	ش
ṣ	ص
d	ض
t	ط
z	ظ

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

comp.	compiler/compiled by
ed.	editor/edition/edited by
n.a.	no author
n.d.	no date/no year
n.pl.	no place
n.pb.	no publisher
p.	page
pp.	pages
trans.	translator/translated by
vol.	volume

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