

Asiatische Studien
Études Asiatiques
LXIV · 1 · 2010

Zeitschrift der Schweizerischen Asiengesellschaft
Revue de la Société Suisse – Asie



Peter Lang
Bern · Berlin · Bruxelles · Frankfurt am Main · New York · Oxford · Wien

ISSN 0004-4717

© Peter Lang AG, Internationaler Verlag der Wissenschaften, Bern 2010
Hochfeldstrasse 32, CH-3012 Bern
info@peterlang.com, www.peterlang.com, www.peterlang.net

Alle Rechte vorbehalten.

Das Werk einschliesslich aller seiner Teile ist urheberrechtlich geschützt.
Jede Verwertung ausserhalb der engen Grenzen des Urheberrechtsgesetzes
ist ohne Zustimmung des Verlages unzulässig und strafbar. Das gilt
insbesondere für Vervielfältigungen, Übersetzungen, Mikroverfilmungen und
die Einspeicherung und Verarbeitung in elektronischen Systemen.

Printed in Switzerland

INHALTSVERZEICHNIS – TABLE DES MATIÈRES CONTENTS

Aufsätze – Articles – Articles

MONIKA ARNEZ / CAHYANINGRUM DEWOJATI.....	7
Sexuality, Morality and the Female Role: Observations on Recent Indonesian Women’s Literature	
TANJA CHRISTMANN.....	39
<i>LOHAS</i> : Ein Label für den japanischen Buchmarkt nach der Jahrtausendwende	
MAYA KELTERBORN.....	55
Zum Verhältnis von Gehalt und Gestalt in klassischen chinesischen Gedichten	
PETER-ULRICH MERZ-BENZ.....	89
The Chinese Laundryman: A Model for the Social Type of the Sojourner – and a Living Transcultural Phenomenon	
WOLFGANG MICHEL.....	101
Johann Caspar Scheuchzer (1702–1729) und die Herausgabe der <i>History of Japan</i>	
TILMANN TRAUSCH.....	139
Rewriting <i>Baranī</i> ? The description of the Delhi Sultanate in the <i>Riḥla</i> of <i>Ibn Baṭṭūṭa/Ibn Djuzayy</i> and the <i>Tārīkh-i Fīrūz Shāhī</i> of <i>Ḍiyā’ al-Dīn Baranī</i>	
RALPH WEBER / GARRETT BARDEN.....	173
Rhetorics of Authority: <i>Leviticus</i> and the <i>Analects</i> Compared	

Rezensionen – Comptes rendus – Reviews

RAMZI BAALBAKI (ED.)	241
<i>The Early Islamic Grammatical Tradition.</i> (Amidu Olalekan Sanni)	
HARRY FALK & WALTER SLAJE (ED.)	243
<i>Oskar von Hinüber, Kleine Schriften.</i> (K. R. Norman)	
GEORGE SALIBA	246
<i>Islamic Science and the Making of the European Renaissance.</i> (Carlo Scardino)	
Autoren – Auteurs – Authors	259

REZENSIONEN / COMPTES RENDUS / REVIEWS

BAALBAKI, Ramzi (ed.): *The Early Islamic Grammatical Tradition*. Aldershot: Ashgate, 2007. Pp. 1+365. ISBN 978-0-86078-718-1.

The volume under review is the 36th in the series ‘The Formation of the Classical Islamic World’, a series that is dedicated to the reproduction and repackaging of such outstanding contributions, often in languages other than English, on specific subjects of classical Arabic-Islamic civilization. Generally speaking, such contributions must have appeared as journal articles or chapters in books. The volume under focus contains essays on the trajectory of the evolution and development of Arabic grammar from the earliest time until the 10th century CE. It is divided into three sections. The first section, viz, ‘The Beginnings of Arabic Grammar’ (pp. 1–133) contains six essays by different authors. These essays variously deal with the origins of Arabic grammar, its relationship with Qur’anic exegesis, influence of foreign traditions, specifically Greek and Indic, on its substance and structure, the theory about the origin of jurisprudence and its connection with grammar, and the examination of the logical framework expounded by Ibn al-Muqaffa‘ in regard to the origins of grammar.¹ The second section, which comes under the title ‘Analytical methods of the Grammarians’ (pp. 135–235), contains five essays. The underlying feature of this section is that the interplay between grammar and other classical subjects, for example, logic, jurisprudence, disputation, and rhetoric is clearly demonstrated. For instance, the concept of *‘illa/ta’līl* (causation) has its root in Hellenic speculative thought as it does in medicine (p. 225). The final section ‘Major Themes in Grammatical Study’ (p. 237–348) also contains five contributions. Issues treated here include the systematic basis of Arabic word classification, the elaboration of the basic theory of the parts of speech, noun, substantive, and adjective according to native grammarians, subject and predicate, and the relationships between linguistics and other sciences. The themes treated in the second and third sections of this volume focus primarily on Sībawayhi’s monumental work on grammar, the *Kitāb*, rightly characterized by Abū al-Tayyib al-Lughawī as

1 For a recent study on Arabic grammar and Islamic legal taxonomical tradition, see, Everhard Ditters & Harald Motzki (Eds), *Approaches to Arabic Linguistics. Presented to Kees Versteegh on the Occasion of his Sixtieth Birthday*. Leiden/Boston: Brill, 2007, especially pp. 25–44.

Qur'ān al-nahw (the Qur'ān of Arabic grammar) in recognition of the finality of its authority.

The introduction by the editor is more than a brilliant lead into the subject matters of the oeuvre; it is a redoubtable critique of many of the dubious assumptions that seem to situate Arabic grammatical categories, types, and analyses in foreign models. It also gives a bird's eye view of six major theoretical notions found in Sībawayhi, namely, *'amal* (regimen), *qiyās* (analogy), *samā'* (received usage), *taqdīr* (implicature, suppletive insertion), *asl* (basic usage), and hierarchical order of linguistic terms. Ibn Sarrāj's (d. 316/929) historic success at formalizing the distinction between the fundamentals (*'usūl*) and the particulars (*furū'*) in grammar is discussed, too. Although the highly formalized distinction between the so called Basran and Kufan Schools of Grammar has recently been shown to be more of an over dramatization of a social, conceptual, and taxonomical predilection,² the introduction still finds a place for an analysis of it. It will be invidious, if not uncharitable, to single out any particular contribution for laudatory assessment in this weighty tome; every essay here deserves to be considered as *fons et origo* in its own right in regard to the subject matter treated; the work as a whole, gives a broad view and an overview of the themes which have so far engaged modern scholarship on the story and history of early grammatical tradition in the context of the specific problems and issues taken out for investigation and analysis.

In keeping with the underlying philosophy of the series, the volume under review is a remarkable eye opener into the state of current episteme on Arabic grammar, and will indubitably serve as a reliable launching pad for further investigations into a number of issues which may have been adumbrated or treated with graceful sidestepping in some of the essays brought together here. The Bibliography, according to the editor, "is intended to reflect the major themes of the field and the various methodologies applied to them" (p. xiv). This is certainly a work, praise for which may in fact be superfluous.

Amidu Olalekan Sanni

2 See Monique Bernards, "Medieval Muslim Scholarship and Social Network analysis: A Study of the Basra-Kufa Dichotomy in Arabic Grammar", in S. Guenther (ed.), *Ideas, Images and Methods of Portrayal- Insights into Classical Arabic Literature and Islam*. Leiden/Boston: Brill, 2005, pp. 129–40.