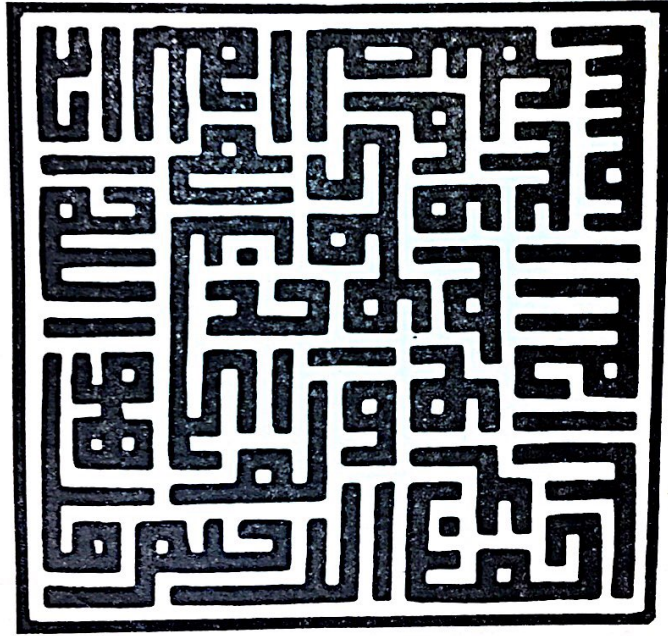


ATATÜRK ÜNİVERSİTESİ  
İSLÂMÎ İLİMLER FAKÜLTESİ  
DERGİSİ



---

1. Sayı, Aralık 1975

---

Atatürk Üniversitesi Basımevi—ERZURUM, 1976

**İSLÂMÎ İLİMLER  
FAKÜLTESİ ADINA**

**SAHİBİ :**  
**Prof. Dr. Ahmet KURT**

✱

**Mes'ul Müdür**  
**Dr. Sâkib YILDIZ**

✱

(Makalelerle ilgili her türlü mes'uliyet  
yazarlarına aittir.)

✱

Atatürk Üniversitesi Basımevi—ERZURUM, 1976

## İÇİNDEKİLER

A. KURT	Takdim .....	
	Makalelerin İngilizce Özetleri .....	1-3
M. HAMİDULLAH	(Çev. İ. Canan) İslâmi Araştırmalar Yapacak Modern Bir Fakülte Nasıl Olmalıdır? .....	5
M.T. OKİÇ	Çeşitli Dillerdeki Mevlidler ve Süleyman Çelebi Mevlidinin Tercümesi .....	17
S. YILDIRIM	Kur'ân'ın Nüzulünden Sonraki Hadiseleri İhtiva Etmesi Mes'alesi .....	79
S. YILDIZ	Türk Müfessiri İsmail Hakkı'nın Hayatı .....	103
S. CİHAN	Osmanlı Devrinde Türk Hadiscileri Tarafından Yazılan Usul-i Hadis Eserleri ve Nuhbetü'l-Fiker Üzerine Yapılan Şerh ve Tercümesi .....	127
A. ŞAFAK	İslâm Hukukunun Tekevvünü ve Tedvini Konu- sunda Gösterilen Faaliyetler .....	137
Z. KİTAPÇI	Çeşitli Yönleri İle Emeviler Devrindeki Arap Ordularındaki İlk Türkler .....	153
A. ÇELEBİOĞLU	Yazıcı Salih ve Şemsiyye'si .....	171
Z. AKSU	Laik Fransa'da Din Eğitiminin Genel Statüsü ...	219
H. ÖNKAL	Konya'da Âteş-Bâz-ı Velî Türbesi .....	223



## TAKDİM (\*)

İslâmî İlimler Fakültesi, Atatürk Üniversitesi bünyesi içerisinde 1971 yılında kurulmuş ve aynı yıl eğitime başlamıştır. Yurdumuzda yüksek seviyeli, bilgili, kültürlü bâtil inanışları olmayan kişilerin yetiştirilmesine ihtiyaç, bu Fakülteyi meydana getirmiştir. Fakültede çağdaş teknolojinin verilerinden yararlanarak araştırma ve öğretim yapılması tesbit edilen hedeflerdendir. Modern anlamda din âlimi; kültürlü, psiko-sosyal dertlerin tek müracaat edilecek insanıdır. Kendi haline terk edilen gülistanlıkların dikenlik olmaması ve kendisine uzanan elleri tirmalamaması için gülistanlıkların devamlı bakıma ihtiyacı olduğu aşikârdır. Bilim dünyasının meydana getirdiği çağdaş teknolojinin sağladığı imkânlarla islâmî ilimlerin derinlemesine araştırılıp öğretilmesine, yayınları ile etrafı aydınlatmasına ihtiyaç vardır. Çıkarılmasına başlanan dergi bir başlangıçtır. Bunu diğer ilmî yayınlar takip edecektir.

Bir ilmî makale veya eserin hazırlanması geniş bir zamana, zengin kütüphanelere ve yetişkin elemana ihtiyaç gösterdiği aşikârdır. Kadromuz genç olup istikbâl vadetmektedir. Derginin bundan sonraki sayılarının daha olgun ve dolgun çıkacağını ümit etmekteyiz. Dergi şimdilik senede bir sayı halinde yayınlanacaktır.

Çeşitli eksiklik ve aksaklıklarımızın hoşgörü ile karşılanacağını umarak dergimizin ilim dünyasına, memleket kültürüne faydalı olmasını temenni ederim. Saygılarımla.

**Prof. Dr. Ahmet KURT**  
**DEKAN**

---

(\*) Dergimiz, 1975 Aralık başında matbaaya verildiği sıralarda Dekanımız Sayın Prof. Dr. Ahmet Kurt idi. 1976 Mayıs'ındanberi aynı makâmı Sayın Prof. Dr. İsmail Cerrahoğlu tedvir etmektedir. İlk sayının çıkmasında büyük emeği geçen muhterem hocalarımıza teşekkürü bir borç biliriz. Yayın Komisyonu.



## Short Summaries of the Articles Contained in this Issue

### What are the possibilities of founding a modern faculty of Islamic Studies

The writer of this article is Prof. Dr. M. Hamidullah, who wrote it at the request of Prof. Dr. Ahmet Kurt and it has been translated into Turkish by Dr. İ. Canan. He first of all broached the subject by giving a short account of the ideas involved, followed by the comparisan of Muslim states, with other nations of the past and present. Subsequently he demands the teaching of Arabic, of the Qur'an, the tradition (*hadith*), Islamic Law, knowledge of Islamic mysticism, of Ottoman Turkish and an European language also, and the language of one of the Islamic lands, the history of Islam, the history of comparative religions and he gives detailed reasons for the suggestion of these subjects mentioned here.

### The *Maulid* in other languages and Translations of the *Maulid* of Süleyman Çelebi

This article has a preface and three chapters. In the preface Prof. M. T. Okıç gives information on the signification of the *Maulid*, the origin of the literature of the *Maulid* and the celebration ceremony concerning the *Maulid*.

Chapter one contains other Turkish versions of the *Maulid* together with some information on the *Maulid* of Süleyman Çelebi.

From chapter two we can obtain some ideas on translations of Çelebi's *Maulid* into Arabic, Circassian, Greek, Kurdish, German, English and Albanian.

Chapter three consists of the main part of the article entitled "The *Maulid* in Bosniac" Here we can learn of the importance of the *Maulid* to the Bosniacs and their celebrations of it, the alphabets in the literature of Bosnia, the translations and commentaries of Süleyman Çelebi's *Maulid*.

### Events in the Qur'an after Its Revelation

In this article Dr. S. Yıldırım tries to show the invisible (*ghaib*) matter in the Qur'an and says that human beings cannot comprehend it at all, and also he describes the subjects throughout history. On this subject we can also observe what the Prophet said and what the people thought about it, and how they used their ideas in connection with this problem.

### Turkish Commentator İsmail Hakkı Bursavi's Life

In this article Dr. S. Yıldız gives more information on the life of Bursavi, who was one of the great Turkish commentators on the Qur'an. We are also given information about his family life, his education, and his activities during his life. He died in 1725 A.D. (1137 A.H.)



## Works on *Usül-ü Hadis*, Commentaries and Translations on *Nuhbetü'l-Fiker* During the Ottoman Empire by Turkish Authors

In this article Dr. S. Cihan has done research on Turkish authors writing on tradition during the Ottoman period. He gives some information on *Darü'l-Hadiss*, various steps and works that are to be studied therein, the independent works on *Usül-ü Hadis* and their titles, and their authors. Here more commentaries on and translations from *Nuhbetü'l-Fiker* and *Risale fi Usuli'l-Hadis* are made.

### Activities Dealing with the Genesis and Codification of Islamic Law

This article was written by Dr. A. Şafak who commenced by stating the meaning of jurisprudence and Islam Law, and then gave some knowledge about the sources of Islamic Law, the Qur'an and traditions (*hadith*), and demonstrating how they became books. After that he explains the meaning of consensus (*ijmā'*), and analogy (*qiyās*) and later the influence of Islamic Law and of the people who worked on Islamic Law.

### Dr. Z. Kitapçı searched in his article "The Early Turks in Arap Army During the Omayyad Period"

This is a fact that the Turks played an important roll particularly after, joining the community of the Islamic People and became the powerful representative of the Muslim World.

Beside their contribution to promote the Islamic sciences and their brilliant services for the progress of the Islamic Civilisation, they were fighting under the Arap army since the early Omayyad period.

The First Turkish troops were founded, for the first time in history by Said b. Osman the governor general of Khorasan from the war prisoner of Semerkand and continued their activity to the fall of the Omayyad State. In this article you will find more satisfactory research about the Turks in the Arap army and their position in the Omayyad administration.

### Yazıcı Salih and his "Şemsiyye"

In this article Dr. A. Çelebioğlu gives a wide knowledge of Yazıcı Salih and his "Şemsiyye", whose son Yazıcıoğlu Mehmed was one of the greatest scholars (*ʿālim*) and sufis in the reign of Sultan Murad II. His life and his personality were explained by his own work, with some examples and discussion of the work, saying that either it was translated or composed. Dr. A. Çelebioğlu also gives some knowledge of the copies of the work and its characteristics. At the end he gives some important parts of the "Şemsiyye" and a few examples in photocopies of some manuscripts.



### **The Tomb of *Âteş-Baz-ı Veli* in Konya**

Assistant H. Önkal here gives information about the tomb of *Âteş-baz-ı Veli* and discusses its position, its architectural points and the various repairs carried out on the inscriptions on the tomb.

### **A General Statute on Religious Education in Secular France**

In this article Dr. Z. Aksu gives information on three kinds of Educational institutions from the time of separation between church and state. In these three kinds of Educational Institutions, two of them were dependent on religion. Later on we can observe that education was divided into three parts. a) Primary E. b) Secondary E. c) Higher E. In University faculties and the high schools connected with Catholic Institutions Education was arranged as above.