## Biography, Rank #2

Ta'rīḥ al-islām (000000002-023270-000.txt)

الحسن بن محمد بن موسى بن إسحاق بن موسى، أبو علي الأنصاري. [الوفاة: ٣٤٢ ه] سمع جده موسى، وابن أبي الدنيا، والمبرد، وغيرهم. وعنه القاضي أبو القاسم بن أبي عمرو، ومحمد بن أحمد بن أبي عون شيخا الخطيب. وثقه الخطيب، وقال: توفي في ذي الحجة.

## Vocabulary (by frequencies) 48) إسحاق — Isḥāq (Isaac),

- 1) ن son; 2) في - in; 3) أب father; 6) عد - Muḥammad, name; 9) الوفاة - death; 9) ما - abbr. of hiǧrī, Islamic lunar calendar; 11) أحمد - Aḥmad, name; 12) أحمد - and [he] said; 13) علي - 'Alī, name; 14) علي - and from him;
- روفي (passive) [he] died, lit. "he was taken [by God]";

19) الحسن — al-Hasan, name;

- 19) سمع [he] heard, listened (i.e., studied);
- 35) القاسم al-Qāsim, name;

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name;
64) عمرو 'Amr, name;
90) القاضي [the] judge, qādī;
90) موسى — Mūsá (Moses),
name;
116) الخطيب — [the] orator,
Friday preacher; here, name of
a prominent Ḥadīṯ scholar—
al-Ḥaṭīb al-Baġdādī;
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- 117) خي gen. of  $d\bar{u}$ , owner, possessor, "that of ..."; 129) عنيرهم and others, lit. "and other than them";
- 152) وثقه [he] considered him trustworthy (technical term);

161) الأنصاري al-Anṣārī, nisbat denoting descendence from the Anṣār, "the Helpers of the Prophet";

259) الحجة — here, a part of dū-l-higgat, the 12th month of the Islamic lunar calendar; 301) الدنيا — "this world", "this life"; here, a part of the name of Ibn Abī-l-Dunyā, a prominent early scholar;

عده (301 جده — his grandfather; 454 شيخا — two šayls, two teachers;

952) والمبرد — al-Mubarrad, a prominent Ḥadīṯ scholar;

Grammar: For شيخا الخطيب, review dual and its behavior in *iḍāfat* (Thackston, IKCA, L4-§8; for *iḍāfat*, see Thackston, IKCA, L4-§8). For وثقه, see Factitive verbs of Form II: Thackston, IKCA, L27-§64. For توفي, see Reflexive/Mediopassive verbs, Form V: Thackston, IKCA, L29-§67.

**Culture:** Traditional Arab name is quite complex and includes up to six different parts. Here we find person's "first name" (*ism*), which is al-Ḥasan. Then we find his "genealogy" (*nasab*)—the male names connected with *bn*—the name of his father, his grandfather, his great grandfather and his great grandfather; *nasab* can go back as far as to the time of the Prophet. Then we find *kunyat*, "the father of ..."—Abū 'Alī. And the last one is *nisbat*—al-Anṣārī: this type of names asserts relationship between a person and some kind of entity. In this case, the person traces his lineage back to the Anṣār, "the Helpers [of the Prophet]," who accepted Muḥammad in Yatrib as their leader. Yatrib later became known as Madīnat al-Nabī, or simply al-Madīnat (Medina).

## تراجم الأعلام من ‹‹تاريخ الإسلام›› للذهبي (توفي سنة ٧٤٨ هـ)

## Frequency report

1) ين (193,727); 2) يغ (48,775); 3) يغ (42,002); 6) عد (37,422); 8) يغ (32,466);	9) ه (30,956); 11) أحد (19,940); 12) أحد (17,961); 13) يا (17,771); 14) (10,666); 19) - 41 (10,316);	19) سم (10,138); 30) وائن (7,550); 31) وعند (7,533); 35) وعمد (6,637); 48) إلقائن (4,567); 64) ع (3,677);	90) موسى (3,104); 116) الحطب (2,398); 117) ذي (2,376); 129) دي (2,101); 152) مائير (1,838); 161) أن المراز (1,773);	259) الجهة (1,143); 301) الدنيا (973); 301) جده (973); 428) عون (611); 454) شيخا (562); 952) والمبرد (17);
9) الوفاة (30,980);	(10,316) الحسن (19) (10,311) تەفى (19)	(3,677); عمرو (64) (3,104): القاض	(1,773); الأنصاري (161	(17) والمبرد (932)