

CHAPTER V

CLOSING

A. Conclusion

Based on the data and analysis presented in the previous chapters, the author concludes the following main points:

1. Based on codicological studies, the manuscript of Kitab Syarḥ al-Ḥikam is currently stored in the family *residence of* the al-Hadi Islamic boarding school, Pengkok Hamlet, Padangan Village, Bojonegoro Regency. The author of this manuscript is KH. Fathurrohman, and it is placed in a glass display case, lined up with other books in the family's collection. Physically, the manuscript measures 20.5 cm × 17 cm with a thickness of 2 cm, and is written using two colors of ink, namely black and red. This manuscript consists of 148 sheets or the equivalent of 296 pages. The language and script used in the main text is Arabic in Arabic script, while the translation of the meaning is written in Javanese Pegon script, with italicized writing at the bottom of the main text. The writing medium used is a type of European paper that is yellowish-brown in color. The physical condition of the manuscript is fairly good and well-preserved, as it is neatly stored in the family's care.
2. Based on textual analysis, the Manuscript of Kitab Syarḥ al-Ḥikam is a manuscript that contains similar content to that written in Kitab Syarḥ al- Ḥikam by 'Abdullāh al-Syarqowī, but it is incomplete. Its contents are explanations of the points of Sufi wisdom from the Kitab al- Ḥikam, accompanied by a translation written in italics in Javanese using the

Pegon script. Unlike the PDF version of the Kitab Syarḥ al-Ḥikam, which only contains the main text in Arabic, without a Pegon translation below it. The analysis focuses on the theme of salat as *a blessing* and *mercy* from Allah. The text editing process includes spelling corrections, confirmation of meanings, and identification of errors compared to the PDF version of the book. Overall, there are no significant errors, except for one. This manuscript uses common diacritical marks such as fathah, kasrah, dummah, fathatain, dhummatin, and kasratin in Arabic writing. Then, in Arabic script, only the wavy or flying *fathah* (˜) punctuation mark was found, which is used to indicate the vowel "e". Then, scholia in this manuscript were found in two forms, namely scholia between lines and scholia in the margins.

3. The analysis of the interpretation of QS. Yunus: 58 in this manuscript presents two main themes, namely the interpretation of salat as *fadhl* and *rahmat* Allah, and the interpretation of blessings in general as *fadhl* and *rahmat* Allah. The interpretation in this manuscript is unique because there are no references that explicitly explain that salat is a direct manifestation of Allah's *fadhl* and *rahmat*, including in Sufi-style tafsir books. Nevertheless, the interpretation of the verses in this manuscript is still in substantive harmony with the meaning contained in various tafsir books.

B. Recommendations

The study of the Kitab Syarḥ al-Ḥikam manuscript was conducted with a number of limitations, namely using a codicological and textual

approach and focusing on the interpretation of QS. Yunus verse 58. Considering these limitations, further research is recommended to examine the same manuscript through a philological approach from other branches of philology, as well as to explore other themes contained in the manuscript for more in-depth study, including utilizing more tafsir books in examining the interpretation of the verses contained therein.