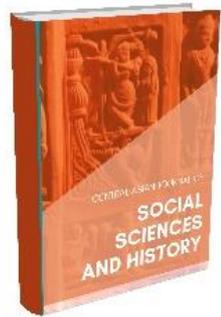




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Abu Hafs Ahmad IBN Hafz Al-Buxori the Person who Became the "Power of Islam"

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Abstract:

This article will highlight about one of the famous scholars of Bukhara, Abu hafs kabir Bukhari. This scientist is also the reason why Bukhara became known to the world. Because of Bukhari, Bukhara is described as the powerhouse of Islam. During his time, education in Bukhara madrasahs improved. This article provides information about the activities of kabir Bukhari.

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It is no coincidence that Bukhara will be declared the "Capital of Islamic Culture" in 2020.* It is a proof that Bukhara has been the cradle of knowledge and spirituality since time immemorial. Many saints, sages of mysticism were born and raised in this country. The main reason for this is Abu Hafs

* Turayev.B.O. Bukhara is the cradle of great thinkers and saints// The significance of Bukhara in the Islamic Civilization collection of articles, Bukhara 2020, P-35

Ahmad ibn Hafz al-Kabir al-Bukhari (768-832), a student of Muhammad ibn Hasan Shaybani (died 805). Do we know about Abu Hafz Kabir Bukhari, the famous person who founded the school of Bukhara of the Hanafi school and spread the name of Bukhara to the world? Do we have information?

According to Narshahi, "with the honor of Abu Hafs Kabir Bukhari, Bukhara received the title of "Qubbat-ul-Islam" - "Dome of Islam". Hasankhoja Nisari, praising Holy Bukhara, in his work "Muzakkiri ahbab", mentioned the names of three famous scholars of this great city - Ismail al-Bukhari, Abu Ali ibn Sina and Abu Hafz Kabir. "The chief of jurists, Abu Hafz Kabir, is from Bukhara," Nisari proudly writes. The more we glorify the grave of Abu Hafs, who is a very famous person not only for that time, but also for the present time, the less. He made Bukhara famous with his knowledge, and with the honor of our great ancestor, Bukhara got such a great name today. We have many great-grandfathers who made this famous city of ours famous. However, it is no exaggeration to say that Abu Hafz Kabir Bukhari was the first person to make Bukhara famous and spread its fame to other countries.

Abu Hafz's son also became a great scholar of jurisprudence. His son is Abu Abdullah Abu Hafs Saghir Bukhari, Hasankhoja Nisari "Muzakkiri ahbab" relying on the scientific potential of these two father and son scholars, the fame of Bukhara spread to the world.

There were no scholars in the world like Khwaja Abu Hafs Kabir. Scholars such as Al-Farqani and At-Tirmizi studied in the madrasa of Alim. There is information about the approval of the foundation document of the status of a higher madrasa to Imam Abu Hafz al-Kabr madrasa by Amir Temur. Narshakhi gives a narration in his book "History of Bukhara". "There was an emir in Bukhara named Muhammad Tolut. One day he said to his minister Khashuyu: "Let's go to the visit of Hoja Imam Abu Hafs and catch up with him." : "Go to Abu Hafs it's not good, when you go near him, you can't say a single word of kindness. Amir insists: "I'll go no matter what." He goes with him. He is engaged in praying in the mosque at noon. After finishing his prayer, the minister came in and said, "Amir came, his Is he allowed to enter?" he asks. He says: "Go." The scientist was sitting facing the Qibla. Amir entered and greeted him, but he could not say a word. Then the man said, "What are you here for?" But Amir wanted to speak, but could not speak. When Amir saw Khashuya, he asked Amir, "What kind of person is Khwaja Abu Hafs. Amir asks: "As you said, I was surprised to not be able to say anything in front of him.[†] How many times have I gone to the caliph and talked to him, the caliph's greatness could not stop me from speaking, and here We can learn from this information how knowledgeable Abu Hafz was. We understand that the scientist also has his own contribution in the development.

Many scholars from Muslim countries used to go to Abu Hafs Kabir to get answers to their questions. When I asked, "Who should we take it from?", my teacher Imam Muhammad said: "No one has received knowledge from Abu Hafs Bukhari". In the works "History of Bukhara" by Ulima L. Asrorova, A. Vamberi and "Tarihu-Duval" by Sadati, it is reported that the madrasa of Imam Abu Hafs Bukhari was the dream madrasa of scholars and students of different countries of the Islamic world. Another information about that person has been studied by researchers in his works such as "Kitobu-t-tajrij", Favoid", "Fatovo", "Masail". "The reason why that place is called "Hakrak" is that people receive a fatwa from a scholar there and consider this fatwa to be true." Abu Hafs Kabir Bukhari's

[†] Namozov.B. Muqaddas Buxoro- ilm ma'rifat sarchashmasi//The significance of Bukhara in the Islamic Civilization collection of articles,Bukhara 2020, P-13

contribution to Islamic sciences is incomparable. He is well known as a follower of the work of Abu Hanifa, one of the great jurists who paved the way for the beginning of jurisprudence in the Muslim world.

In the book "History of Bukhara" by Narshahi, it is said that Imam Abu Hafz Ahmed bin Hafz bin al-Zubrgan bin Abdullah al-Jabr al-Majali al-Bukhari, who lived in Bukhara in the 9th century and was famous for seven climates, was an accomplished jurist. Haja Imam Abu Hafz Bukhari studied with his student Imam Muhammad Husayn Shaybani in his youth. According to Narshahi, at that time there was no scientist in Bukhara who could be equal to Abu Hafz Kabir. It was called "Qubbat ul Islam"- "Dome of Islam" by the poets of Bukhara (due to the later Kabir). He was the reason for the knowledge of the people of Bukhara, the spread of knowledge in Bukhara, and the respect of imams and scholars, says Narshahi. When Imam al-Bukhari was born in Bukhara (in 810), Imam Abu Hafz al-Kabir Kolobod and Arabiya madrasahs (higher madrasahs) functioned. In 750, scientist was given the status of a mosque and then a higher madrasa.[‡]

It is said that when a caravan of pilgrims was returning from Mekke, Abu Hafz used to come to Kabir and ask him a question. He asked, "You are returning from Mekke through Iraq, why didn't you ask the Iraqi scholars?" Ask Imam Abu Hafz Bukhari or his children!" and then the great jurist gave the right answer in this matter.

During the period when Abu Hafz Kabir lived, scholars, intellectuals, nobles, officials from Bukhara who lived in the territories controlled by the Arab caliphate sought the conversations of this kind of blessing. Abu Hafz Kabir was able to find an answer to any religious question. Narshahi said that people believed his fatwas to be right. It was narrated from Muhammad ibn Salam Baygandi that he saw the Prophet (S.A.W) in a dream and said: "In my dream, I saw the Prophet (S.A.W.) in the Hargon market in Bukhara, riding the mentioned camel and wearing a white cap on his head. Many people stood in front of him and cheered for the arrival of the Prophet (S.A.V) and said, "Where are we going to take Muhammad, peace be upon him, then they took him to the house of Haja Abu Hafz Kabir Bukhari, our Prophet stayed in his house for three days. Haja Abu Hafz used to sit in the presence of the Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace, read a book, and listen to the Messenger of God (S.A.W), during these three days, Muhammad, peace be upon him, did not object to him and accepted everything he read. Haja Imam read the Qur'an twice every night and day, and at the same time taught people knowledge. Even in his old age, he did not forget to recite the Qur'an. Until the end of his life, he gave lessons to those who came to the gatherings of knowledge.

In conclusion, people like Abh Hafs Kabir Bukhari do not always come into the world. Even if we consider that this scientist took the first step in spreading the name of Bukhara to the world. While he was studying, another famous person, Imam al-Bukhari, was born. And Farg'only and Termizis studied from him. How many people got answers to their questions from him.

[‡] Qahhorov "Buxoroda ta'lim alloma, mutaffakkir, donishmand va olimlarning islom sivilizasiyasiga qo'shgan hissasi. The significance of Bukhara in the Islamic sivilization ma'qolalar to'plami. Buxoro 2020. B- 11