

SYRDARYA SCIENTIST HUSAM AD-DIN AS-SYGNAKI

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ABSTRACT

Husamad-din As-Sygnaki from the Kazakh steppes is one of the few Hanafi scholars who contributed to the development of Islamic civilization and Muslim thought in the medieval Maverannahr region.

KEYWORDS: Syrdarya Scientist, Religion, Husamad-Din As-Sygnaki, Islamic Civilization, Muslim, Education.

INTRODUCTION

Full name of scientist: Husayn bin Ali bin Hajjaj bin Ali bin Muhammad.

There are many nicknames: "Husamad-din "The sword of religion; "Husamul-nation ulad-din "The sword of nation and religion; "Al-Husam" the sword; Nizamul Islam ulmuslimina – the Islamic system and Muslims; "Munshi an-nazar" – The founder of thought; Mufti Bashar "The mufti of the people;" Al – Imam "The name of Imam scientist Sygnak is associated with the ancient city of Sygnak, where he was born. Currently, the Janakorgan district is located 150 km from the modern city of Kyzylord.

Before the Mongol invasion in the 1320s, Sygnak was a center of trade and culture. The city along the Silk Road was trading with Movarounnahr, Khorezm, and all Central Asian cities. But as a result of the invasion of the urban Mongols: Sygnak, Otrar and Ashanas were destroyed. The eldest son of Genghis Khan Jochi was besieged by the city of Sygnak for seven days. And the city was occupied; all the brave inhabitants of the city were destroyed.

In the XIII-XIV centuries, the Golden Horde began to establish economic and cultural ties with neighboring countries: Western Europe, Egypt, India, Asia Minor and China. As a result, crafts began to develop in the largest cities of the Golden Horde: Western Palace, Burke Palace, Kerch, Khorezm, Sygnake, Urgenche: architecture and jewelry, science and literature.

There is no information about the time of Sygnaki's birth, about his childhood and family.

Based on some data from his teachers and students, it can be concluded that he was born in the 40s of the 13th century.

If we assume that at an early age the scientist received an education from such teachers as Hafiz ad-din Al-Bukhari, he sewed the book "Al-mufasssal" before his mentor in 676/1277, the author of which was az-Zamakhshari, wrote his main works in 690 and went on a long journey in 710 A.D. that is, he was born in 630/1233 A.D.

Scientists explain the lack of information about the time of Birth of Husamad-din As-Sygnaki, his youth and family by the fact that at that time it was still unknown. Research scientists express different opinions about the pedigree of the scientist. Some say he is a descendant of Hazret Ali and others say that the descendant of the first Islamic caliph is Abu Bakr Siddiq.

Husam ad-Dina As-Sygnaki studied in Sygnaka, Isfijapa and Yasa from an early age. Later among Bukhara scholars in Bukhara was the center of Islamic Science in Movarounnahr.

According to some reports, he taught young people. The famous teachers of Husamad-din Sygnaki were:

Hafiz ad-din Al-Bukhari (615/1218 - 693/1294): Full name: Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibn Nasr, Abu al-Fadl Al-Bukhari, Hafiz al-din Al-Kabir (senior). He was born in Bukhara. Hafiz ad-din means "defender of religion". He was a pious, deeply educated person, deeply understanding the truth, a great scientist, wise, talented and noble, one of the most famous and respected scientists.

Fakhr al-din Al-Maymirgi: There is no information about the years of birth, death and works of the scientist. However, the fact that As-Sygnaki died in the early 14th century and Fakhr was a contemporary of ad-din al-Ahsikashi means that he lived in the middle of the 13th century. His full name is Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibn Elijah Al-Maymargi. According to the scientist, his homeland is Maymark. According to Arab sources, there were three territories under this name: the first is a village near Samarkand, the second is a country near Amudarya, and the third is a large village going to Bukhara.

Jalal al-din Al-Magshar. As-Sygnaki also received knowledge from this scientist. However, As-Sygnaki does not mention the name of this teacher in his works, but uses a nickname. Speaking of his mentor, As-Sygnaki said: "the imam, who lived a pious life, was very kind to the slaves of Allah, that is, to the people around him, and very kind to others. He was the source of the Prophet's hadiths. Also, Mr. Jalal ad-din Al-Magshar had a noble and balanced character of the Prophet (S. A. S.) "As-Sygnaki in his work Al - Wafi argues that Jalal ad-din was one of his first teachers.

The scientist was a representative of the Sygnaki Hanafi School, where he wrote reviews of the works of scientists on the creed of Imam Matrudi. In addition, Husamad-din Sygnaki, who is fluent in Arabic, wrote about the grammar of the Arabic language. His works:

Al-Uafi Phi method al-fiqh (Complete Book of fiqh basics): The book was published in Cairo in 2003 by Dr. Ahmed Mohammed Hamud Al-Yamani with extensive research and scientific conclusions in three volumes. In this work, As-Sygnaki gives a detailed explanation to the book of Husamad-din al-Ahsikashi (died 1970). 644/1247), "Al-Muntahab Phi method al-sect" ("selected set of sectarian bases") was widely used as a textbook at the time.

An-Niheyia Phi comments Al-Hidaya. This book is a commentary on the famous work of Burhanaddin Ali Husayn ibn Abu Bakr ibn Abdul Jalil al-Fergana Ar-Rishdani Al-Marginani (511/1118 - 593/1196) called Al-Hidaya ("guide"). **Al-Moissal Phi Review Al-mufasssal** is a 3-volume review of az-Zamakhshari's Book of Arabic grammar. And that is the reward of ibn al-Qayyim (may Allah be pleased with him). 1075-1143) is a well-known scientist and philologist,

whose work on the grammar of the Arabic language is "Al-mufasssal Fi santiliraab", abbreviated "al-mufasssal". This is the third work of As-Sygnaki after Al-Uafi and an-Nihai.

Al-kafi Review Al-Bazdawi – "full review of Al-Bazdaui" (Imam Fakhr Al-Islam Abu Al-Yasir Ali bin Muhammad Al-Bazdaui was born in 400/1010 and died in 482/1089) "kanzu-L-method by marifat al-method" (fiqh Foundation treasure). as-Sygnaki indicates at the end of his review that he wrote the work in 704/1304 and finished it at the end of the month of jumadil-ula.

Al-Najahtilu al-marah is a work on the morphology of the Arabic language.

At-assiduuous Phi review at - Tamhid li Kauaid at - Tavhid - "the purpose of deduction in access to the principles of Tavhid". This is a review of the work of Imam Abu Al-Muin ape bin Mohammed al-NasafiMchuli, a well-known faqihi of the Movarounnahr region. In the field of recognition

Book ul-Mukhtasar. We will learn about the existence of such a work on the abbreviated morphology of the Arabic language only from the preface to the aforementioned as-Sygnaki "An-Najah".

It is no secret that today more and more types of religious flows are emerging in the world. Especially in the countries of Central Asia, where we live. We observe those who inject with our own eyes deceived, and the younger generation poisoned the mind, passing them on a dangerous path.

"Tashdid Phi review at-Tamhid" serves as a spiritual immunity, an indispensable tool against ideological attacks of various religious movements.

"Affirdidae Phi review at-Tamhid" this letter is evidence of the existence of various religious currents in those days, such as Muqtazila, Carramia, jasmine, among others. At the beginning of the affirmation, Sygnaki – "when kafi finished writing, I received the sources that were the basis of Islamic doctrine." (This is at-assiduuous) Al-kafi he completed on Thursday, 18 Jumad al-ula in 704/1304 A.D.

Husamad-din about Tamhid: "the words and meanings of The Book of Tamhid are strong, the structure and content are systematic, and this is a valuable work that contains reliable evidence and strikes the positions of opponents."

We know that Husamad-din As-Sygnaki, as mentioned above, had many students by learning what he learned and teaching others. In As-Sygnaki there were disciples who studied and received "permission" (permission, permission) to pass on his teachings to the next generation. It is impossible to know the number of students of the scientist who participated in his classes. However, according to some sources, we know that it is well known. students such as Kavamad-din Al-Kaki, Jalal ad-din Al-kurlani, Jalal ad-din Al-Gagadavani, Ibn al-Fasih Al-Hamadani, Shams ad-din at-Taksari and Najmuddin Al-Taksari, Shams ad-din Al-Kashgari, Kauamad-din Al-Farabi al-Itkani at-Turkistan.

Little known about the time when Sygnaki died, but there are some predictions. In the work "discovery az-Zun" by Haji Khalifa, the date of death is 710/1311. And he is far from the truth, because in 710/1311 he went to Damascus. Then he arrived in Aleppo and met the well-known kadius Nasr ad-din Muhammad ibn Al-Kamal Ad-din Abu Hafs Umar ibn al-adim. Some scientists say that he died in 714/1314.

According to Muhammad ibn Rafik As-Salami and other scientists, he was in a hurry and buried in the city of Mara on the way back to his homeland. Maras is known to be a city in modern Turkmenistan.

There is no exact information about his death, as well as about the birth.

In conclusion, Husamad-dinSygnaki is an Islamic scientist from the Kazakh steppes. He studied with prominent scholars of Movarounnahr and left many prominent students. He also left valuable works that would guide the Muslim community to know and worship Allah. Husamad-dinSygnaki made a huge contribution to Islamic Science. We understand that his works and manuscripts need thorough and detailed research.

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