



SPIRITUAL LEGACY OF BURHANUDDIN MAHMUD BUKHARI

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ABSTRACT

This article examines sources about the life of jurist Burhanuddin Mahmud Bukhari and his scientific heritage. Also in the main part of the article are works written about the scientist's proportions.

KEYWORDS: *Sadr family, Oli Moza, "al-Muhit", Fars, Sarakhs, Hidayat.*

INTRODUCTION

Burhanuddin Mahmud Bukhari spoke a lot about his spiritual heritage although it is reported in the sources, the information about his personality and his family, which became famous in the East under the name of Oli Moza, is almost unknown. Although Burhanuddin Mahmud Bukhari lived in Bukhara and Samarkand during his life. Although he lived and created, based on the information provided in the scholar's works, it was determined that he was born in 551/1156 in the present city of Margilan.

MAIN PART

Old Bukhara cultivated many great scholars in its pure land. The works left by them have been recognized as important sources in the Islamic world for several centuries. Due to the productive work of scholars, this city was considered worthy of the honor of "Qubbatul Islam" ("Dome of Islam").

Mahmud Bukhari, a follower of the Hanafi school, is one of the mature representatives of Bukhara madrasahs. His full name is Abulmahamid Mahmud ibn Muhammad ibn Dawud Lu'lu'i Bukhari Ifsanji, and he was one of the prominent figures of his time. He worked as a methodological scientist.

There is not much information about Alloma in the sources. Books such as Tarajim and Tabaqat contain brief information about his year of birth, teachers, and works. They record that the scholar was born in Bukhara in 627 Hijri (1230 AD) and died in Mog in 671 Hijri (1272 AD). He was executed during the invasion of Bukhara.

Also, his family, known as Oli Moza or Sadrs in Bukhara and Samarkand, played an important role in Burhoniddin Mahmud Bukhari's growing up and becoming famous in the field of jurisprudence.

Before Burhaniddin Mahmud Bukhari's family moved to Bukhara, they were known as "Oli Moza" and "Bani Umar ibn Marwan". It can be seen from this that there are hypotheses that the dynasty goes back to the Umayyad Umar ibn Abdulaziz ibn Marwan (d. 719), who is recognized as the fifth caliph.

Burhoniddin Mahmud Bukhari's work in Samarkand is notable for being known as a jurist. In Bukhara, the tension between the family of Oli Moza and the local scholars and Qilich Arslan Khan Osman (1202-1212), who was considered the khan of the last Karakhanids, caused the family to settle in Samarkand.

Sources confirm that his works were mostly written in Samarkand, and the first copies of his masterpiece "al-Muhit" were copied by the calligraphers of this city. For example, the calligrapher Abulfath Abdulqahir ibn Abu Bakr ibn Ali Marginani made "al-Muhit" into a book form at the Amiriya madrasa in Samarkand in 1262-65.

Burhaniddin Mahmud Bukhari's teachers are mainly jurists from his own family. Alloma received the basic knowledge from his father, Sadr Said. Historian Tamimi mentions his son Mahmud and the author of the famous work "al-Hidayat" Burhaniddin Marginani as prominent students of Sadr Said's father.

Burhaniddin Mahmud Bukhari mentioned the following Hanafi scholars from Movarounnahr who were his contemporaries in his work "al-Muhit". Their cousin Muhammad ibn Husamuddin Sadr Shahid (known as "Sadrul Jahon"; died in 1170), Hasan ibn Mansur Ozigandi Fargani (known as "Fakhruddin Qazikhan"), the author of "Fatawa al-Qazi Khan" famous, died in 1196), Abu Hafz Aqili (died in 1200), Imam Burhoniddin Marginani (died in 1197), Yusuf ibn Ahmad Najmuddin Khorazmi (died in 1237), Abu Bakr ibn Alauddin Kosani (died 1191), Ahmad ibn Said Hasiiri (died 1298), Zahiruddin Kabir Ali ibn Abdulaziz Marginani (died 1222), the author of Fatawa al-Zahiriya.

Tarajim sources mention the grandfather of Burhoniddin Mahmud Bukhari (d. 1124) with names such as "Abu-s-Sudur", "Sadrul-Kabir", "Burhanul-Kabir", "Burhanul-Aimma", "Sadrul-Moza". Kafawi: "He was from Persia, that's why he spoke Persian." He also issued fatwas in Persian and Arabic," he said. However, information about the scientific heritage created by Burhanul Kabir and his personality is rare in the



sources. Although there is information about his commentary on the work "al-Jame' as-saghir" created by Muhammad Shaybani, this commentary has not reached us. Sources mention that Burhanul Kabir married the sister of Sultan Sanjar.

Burhanul Kabir, the grandfather of Burkhaniddin Mahmud Bukhari, was appointed to the position of "Sadr" and "Qazi al-Quzat" in Bukhara in 1101. The service of the Oli Moza family in the development of culture, science and education, as well as the science of jurisprudence in Bukhara can be seen in the example of their establishment of the "Khizonat al-kutub" library in the "Sikkat ad-Dakhkan" neighborhood. Burhanul Kabir, Sadr Shahid and his brother Sadr Said contributed a lot to the enrichment of this library. Many Bukhara jurists wrote their works using the sources of this library.

Burkhaniddin Mahmud Bukhari's masterpiece "al-Muhit" has been published several times. The first major edition of "Al-Muhit" was made by Ahmed Izzu Inoya (Cairo, 2003) in the form of a ten-volume book with an average of 500-550 pages each. The author of the second major edition of "Al-Muhit" was Abdulkarim Sami Jundi, who published the work in nine volumes (each volume averages 500-550 pages).

It is known that after the conquest of the Mongols, the development of Islamic sciences was observed in the Ottoman state, and the city of Istanbul was turned into the center of Islamic sciences. In the consistent development of the Hanafi sect in this region, the importance of a number of works written by the jurists of Movarounnahr became significant. For example, to date, there are 66 manuscript copies of "al-Muhit" in the libraries of Bayazid, Sulaymaniyah, and Koprulu in Turkey. These manuscripts are of different sizes and were copied by calligraphers in different periods.

The high place of the Mowarunnahr dynasty in the development of Hanafi science can be proved by the scientific legacy left by Burhoniddin Mahmud Bukhari alone. It is worth noting that all jurisprudence works of the Hanafi school written before the beginning of the 20th century widely used the works and fatwas of the jurists of Oli Moza. In the years of independence, researches were conducted on the scientific heritage of scholars.

It is not known where Alloma's grave is. According to some sources, "Mahmud Bukhari was martyred during the Mongol Tatar invasion. His body was destroyed along with those who were executed. This information means that his grave is unknown.

The scientist is one of the successors of Marginani school of jurisprudence. Most of his teachers are directly and indirectly related to Imam Marginani, the author of Hidayah. He learned from scholars such as Imam Burhonuddin Zarnuji, Imam Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ahmad Qazini, Imam Sirajuddin Qazini, Imam Badriddin Kardari, Imam Humayduddin Zarir, Hafizuddin Kabir Bukhari. The last four of the listed teachers are the students of Burhanuddin Marginani's student Shamsuddin Muhammad ibn Abdusattar Kardari. Imam Zarnuji was directly a disciple of Imam Marginani.

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