



## SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE OF THE SAM'ANI FAMILY

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### ABSTRACT

*In the lands of Movarounnahr and Khurasan, famous families who have gone to the world with science lived and worked. They made their unique contributions to Islamic heritage in the fields of fiqh, kalam and hadith. Moza Bukhari dynasty in Movarounnahr, Ibn Manda dynasty and Sam'ani dynasty in Khorasan are vivid examples. Among them, the Samani family is the subject of research.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Hadith, science of hadith, muhaddith, sunnah, school of hadith, memorization of hadiths, writing of hadiths.*

### INTRODUCTION

Abu Muzaffar Sam'ani and Abu Sa'd Sam'ani, whose words are cited as evidence in the books of hadith science and usul fiqh, were the representatives of this blessed dynasty. The Samani family lived in Marv, Khorasan. During the centuries in the history of Khorasan, this dynasty spread knowledge from generation to generation. In particular, Abu Sa'd Sam'ani is well known to eastern and western researchers with his masterpiece "Al-Ansab". The biographies of scientists from Movarounnahr in the work have been translated into Uzbek.

### REFERENCES AND METHODOLOGY

The Sam'ani ratio belongs to one of the Tamim tribes, and the dynasty is known by this ratio. The laudatory words of scholars about the Sam'ani family have come down to us. In the bibliography of scholars of the Shafi'i sect, Tajiddin Subki, Khorezmi says about Abu Sa'd Samani: "The Sam'ani family is one of the most valuable families in Islamic countries. Abu Sa'd's forefathers were pioneers in Shariah sciences and were among the virtuous and exemplary personalities of their time in terms of knowledge and morals. About the dynasty, Ibn Asir says: "The Sam'anids are the house of knowledge and have achieved worldly and religious happiness."

The Egyptian scientist Abdulazim Munziri in his treatise Jarh and Tadil said: "I was informed by Abu Muzaffar Abdurahim Hafiz", and he called the person "al-asyl" (Arabic: noble, white-boned). Munziri's teacher Abu Muzaffar belonged to the Sam'ani dynasty and was the son of Abu Sa'd Sam'ani. With this quality, Munziri meant that he was a representative of the family of intellectuals.

1. The eldest of the representatives of the dynasty is Abu Mansur Muhammad ibn Abdul Jabbar ibn Ahmad. He was a Marvite, a judge of his time, one of the jurists of the Hanafi sect. Historian Zahabi quoted the scholar's biography and described him as "a pious man, a connoisseur of the Arabic language, a lexicographer." Abu Sa'd Sam'ani remembered: "He was the first among our forefathers to tell hadith." The scholar's published works on various topics include "Tuhfatul iyyayn", "Duhulul Hammam", "Majmu' Gharaibul Ahadis" and other works related to the grammar of the Arabic language.

2. Abu Muzaffar Sam'ani, whose full name is Mansur ibn Muhammad ibn Abdul Jabbar ibn Ahmad, is one of the representatives of the dynasty that created a fruitful work. Historian Zahabi says: "He was educated under his father Abu Mansur." He became a prominent jurist in the Hanafi school. Abu Hasan Abdulghafir remembered the scientist and said: "He was the only one of his age in knowledge, asceticism and piety. He read books of hadith. He went on a pilgrimage." Abu Sa'd Sam'ani listed the works of the scholar: "He classified books on tafsir, fiqh, usul al-fiqh and hadith science. Tafsir books are in three volumes. The study of the scientist's life and scientific heritage requires a separate study.

3. Abu Muzaffar Samani's brothers are Abul Qasim Ali ibn Muhammad ibn Abdul Jabbar ibn Ahmad. Abu Sa'd Sam'ani described his great-grandfather as a "virtuous scholar".

4. Abu Muzaffar Samani's son Abu Bakr Muhammad was one of the successors of the dynasty. Abu Muzaffar was proud of his son, he used to say about him at the spelling meeting: "Muhammad is more knowledgeable than me." He is the father of Abu Sa'd Sam'ani.

5. Abu Muzaffar Abdulwahab ibn Muhammad ibn Mansur ibn Muhammad ibn Abduljabbar ibn Ahmad. Abu Sa'd Sam'ani remembers about that person: "My elder brother, my father told us both a hadith in Nishapur." He died at the age of twelve.



6. Abu Muhammad Hasan ibn Mansur ibn Muhammad ibn Abdul Jabbar ibn Ahmad. Abu Sa'd was Samani's uncle. About his uncle: "He was ascetic and pious. He did pray Tahajjud. He was away from people. He left his house only on Friday for prayer. I heard many hadiths from that person. He used to urinate on me, he loved me," he mentioned.

7. Abu Mansur Muhammad ibn Mansur ibn Muhammad ibn Abdul Jabbar ibn Ahmad. Abdulkarim Samani about his cousins: "A good guy. He was a master of poetry. I heard many poems from him. "He died before he was forty."

8. One of Abdulkarim Samani's uncles is Abul Kasim Ahmad ibn Mansur ibn Muhammad ibn Abduljabbar ibn Ahmad. Sam'ani said about him: "My little uncle, my teacher. I learned jurisprudence from him. He was a great imam, mufti, famous preacher. He was the owner of high virtue. He was brought up by my father. He learned from him. We traveled to Sarakhs and Nishapur together," he recalls.

9. Abul Ala Ali ibn Ali ibn Muhammad ibn Abdul Jabbar. He learned from Abu Muzaffar Sam'ani.

10. Abu Sa'd Abdulkarim ibn Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Mansur ibn Muhammad ibn Abdul Jabbar. Author of "Al-Ansab", "Adabul Imla wal Istimla" and other valuable works.

11. Hurra bint Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Mansur ibn Muhammad ibn Abdul Jabbar. Sister of Abu Sa'd Abdulkarim Sam'ani. The scientist said about that person: "Saliha, a chaste woman." He was always reciting the Qur'an. He was the patron of goodness. She was in a hurry to do righteous deeds. "I received permission by reading some hadiths to my sister," he mentioned.

12. Abul Ma'ali Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Mansur ibn Abdul Jabbar ibn Ahmad. One of Sam'ani's cousins. Historian Zahabi: "He came to Baghdad. He preached there for a while. He died in Baghdad. In the history books of Khorezm, it is said that the scientist went there twice.

13. Abul Muzaffar Abdurahim ibn Abdulkarim ibn Muhammad ibn Mansur ibn Abduljabbar ibn Ahmed. Son of Abu Sa'd Sam'ani. Zahabi said: "He was an allama, a mufti, a muhaddith. He was the imam of the Shafi'i sect.

14. Abu Zayd Muhammad ibn Abdulkarim ibn Muhammad ibn Mansur ibn Abduljabbar ibn Ahmad. Son of Abu Sa'd Sam'ani.

## DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Research and studies have revealed the following:

- The Sam'ani dynasty is well known;
- There are 14 scientists whose biographies are mentioned, 13 of them are men and one is a woman;
- The number of works belonging to the Samani family is 88;
- Among the dynasty, the most famous are Abul Muzaffar and Abu Sa'd Sam'ani;

The last representatives of the Samani family, which had been leading the field of science for many years, were destroyed during the Mongol invasions.

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