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# BRIDGE TO SCIENCE: RESEARCH WORKS

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PHILOSOPHICAL BASES OF CONFSSIONAL VIEWS OF SAIFIDDIN BOKHARZI

*Norova Malika*<sup>1</sup>

*Abstract*

In this article, thanks to the works of the great Alisher Navoi, we study didactic views, translation and research activities, and the aesthetic views of a scientist. At the same time, the work "Nasoimul Muhabbat" talks about the life and work of Sayfiddin Bokharzi, along with many scientists, his career, his attitude towards teachers, and the level of perfect humanity.

*Key words:* spirituality, teaching, mystizism, hadith, tafsir, Sufi, arif, zohid.

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Sheikh ul-Alam in the Muslim East is a great saint, great enlightener, a mature teacher of his time, a preacher, scientist, Nuptadon scientist, sensitive poet Sayfiddin Baharzi, known as Sheikh of the world. He was born on September 8, 1190 AD in the town of Boharz in Khorasan. Saif ul-Haq vad-din Abulmaoli Sayyid ibn-ul-Mutahhar ibn Sayyid al-Baharzi is also known for the proportions of sheikh ul-Islam and al-Muslim, the heir to ul-angiy and mursalin, Sultan Mashayhi al-Sharq and al-Chin. "Sayfiddin" is the sword of religion, "Bokharzi y" is the name of the place of birth, which means the titles assigned to it.

Sheikh status was obtained from Najmiddin Kubro, who later developed the Kubravi sect as his caliph. He died on the 24th of the Zulk month in 659 - October 20, 1261 A.D. and was buried in Fathabad County. Located in the city of Bukhara, this place has been turned into a thriving shrine.

Many scholars wrote about the sheikh in their works. We can get information about Sheikh al-Alam from other sources, such as Nafohatul Uns Jami, Avrod al-Ahbab Yahya ibn Ahmad Bokharzi and Fusus al-Adab, Nushatal Kulub Hamidullah Kazvini and Tukhfat az Zairin Nasir al-Din Torah.

According to the "Holy Shrines of Bukhara" by Sadriddin Salim Bukhari, Nosiriddin Torah in his work "Tuhfat az zoyirin" describes the sheikh as follows. "Hazrat Sheikh al-Alam, world scholar, Muhaddit, Sheikh Saif Haq Wad Din Abu al-Maoli Said bin al-Mutahar bin Said bin al- Bokharzi."

In other words, Sheikh Sayfiddin Bokharzi is recognized as a sheikh ordained by our Prophet and his ummah as Allah, who fully respected the sunna of our Prophet and received the status of a sword of religion.

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According to sources, the ancestors of Sheikh Sayfiddin return to Abu Bakr Siddik: this is listed in the following sequence. Sheikh Sayfiddin Bokharzi Muhammadhoja bin bin bin Sharif Atohoja Muhyiddinkhoja Muwaffaqhoja bin bin bin Ahmadhoja Saidhoja Muhammadhoja bin bin bin Ishaqhoja Abdulislamhoja Muslimhoja bin bin bin Nofe'hoja Sa'dhoja bin bin Abuhoja Taqilja Tafil (Tufayl) xohoja (Tufayl)

At the same time, Alisher Navoi's "Nasoimul Muhabbat" contains a lot of information about Sheikh Alam. The play says that Sheikh Sayfiddin Bokharzi is the caliph of Sheikh Najmiddin Kubro (that is, his students). After studying and improving his obvious knowledge, he was awarded the honor and education of Hazrat Sheikh. It is clear from this that after studying the external sciences (i.e. fiqh, hadith, tafsir and other sciences), Sheikh Sayfiddin Bokharzi came to Sheikh Najmiddin Kubro and became a murid. The sources say that Bukhari studied external sciences in Herat and Nishapur. So, Sheikh Sayfiddin studied internal science from Hazrat Najmiddin Kubro.

The teachers of Bokharzi were Najmiddin Kubro, the great saint, sage, poet, great scientist and great enlightener. He is the author of such works as "Risolutul fis suluk", "Risolutat turuq", "Tawolit tanis", "Favatihul jamal", "Hidoyatul talibin", "Aynul hayot", "Risolai Najmiddin", "Al usul al ashara". Sheikh Najmiddin was born in 1145 and was martyred in 1221. At some point, he gave the dog the title of governor. It is said that the merchant was walking, but out of curiosity he entered the room of Hazrat Najmiddin Kubro. Hazrat was in a state of inspiration; he looked at the merchant. The moment the gaze fell, the merchant reached the level of holiness. The Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) gave him a letter of permission and ordered him to go home and lead the people on the way of God. The names of Sheikh Kubra are Ahmad ibn Umar Khawaki al-Khwarizmi. "Najmiddin" is a star of religion, "Kubro" is the name given to him, which means "great"

Sheikh Najmiddin Kubro is the founder of the Kubravian sect.

Sheikh Najmiddin had many students, but the greatest of them were: Sheikh Majididdin Baghdadi, Sheikh Sadiddin Hamawi, Bobo Kalon Jandi, Sheikh Razididdin Lolo, Sheikh Sayfiddin Bokharzi, Sheikh Najmiddin Jazidi, Jalaliddin.

Teacher Najmiddin Kamilov in his book "Najmiddin Kubro" wrote that the three teachers of Sheikh Najmiddin Kubro, namely Sheikh Ismail Kasri, Sheikh Ruzbehon Misri and Sheikh Ammor Yasir, have something in common. All three are followers of Sheikh Abdunajib Sukhravardi. Sheikh Ziyaidin Abdunajib Abdul Kakhhor as the Sufi status of Sukhravardi goes back to Sheikh Ghazali. Suhrawardi combined poverty with futuwat (i.e., courage). Poverty, in his interpretation, is not only poverty, poverty: "Poverty is a desire, a weakness before God, but to be a guardian of justice and generosity to servants to help everyone everywhere." According to the hadith of the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him), "he who gives is better than an assistant", he said: "He who gives, he who opens the door to poverty". Suhrawardi does not

condemn wealth, but condemns oppression and robbery, greed and greed. Consequently, Sheikh Sayfiddin Bokharzi wore a hijab from Sheikh Najmiddin Kubro. Every step, every word, every act of Sheikh Najmiddin was an example for students. It is said that before the Mongol invaders entered Xorezm, Sheikh Najmiddin gathered more than sixty of his students and said: "You are leaving Xorezm. Fire comes from the east, burning in the west is inevitable. This is a great conspiracy, this has never happened! "Some of his associates said:" What if the Sheikh prays that this calamity be prevented from us? " The sheikh said: "This is kadha, and it cannot be pronounced with a dua." Ashab said: "What if the sheikh accompanies us to Khorasan so that we can continue our ministry?" Sheikh said: "I am forbidden. I will be a martyr in battle. "After this, the Aschobians left Xorezm. Sheikh Sayfiddin Bokharzi went to Bukhara with the links of a feast. Xorezmshah fled from the city in fear of the invaders. Sheikh Najmiddin began a Xorezm fight with the enemy. During the martyr's death, they wrested the flag from the sheikh the enemy and held it so tightly that even when ten people could not pull it out of the hands of the Sheikh by force, they finally cut off his hands.

The next wisdom of Sheikh Najmiddin Kubro is also a lesson for us: I learned that there is nothing more beautiful than life and the world, which moves faster, closer than death and the afterlife, farther from dreams and fantasies, and calmer. One whom God frees from the slavery of the world is a true free man. Anyone who serves the creation is humiliated, and one who serves the Creator is a saint."

The book of Hazrat Abdurahman Jami "Nafohatul uns" tells an exemplary story. Navoi later included this incident in Nasaimul Muhabbat: they say that one day a concubine was brought to Hazrat Najmiddin from China. He took the virgin in his marriage and ordered all murids to leave the riyaaat and work tonight and rest.

After this decree, all murids were engaged in rest. Sayfiddin Bokharzi, on the other hand, took water in the sun, pressed it to his hips, warmed her with a heartbeat and stood at the door of the sheikh's rooms at night. So the sheikh does not suffer from morning bath. Sahar Sheikh saw this and said: "Why didn't you obey my order? We ordered everyone to be engaged in leisure activities. Are you doing math again?! They said.

In fact, once the Emir of Bukhara, Hazrat Sayfiddin Bokharzi, giving a horse as a present, said: "If Hazrat rides a horse, I will be a tourniquet!" As soon as Sheikh al-Alam mounted his horse, the tender horse ran in fear. The king also runs with the horse, not releasing the reins. After ten or fifteen steps, the horse stops pulling gently. In this case, the emir is embarrassed. Sheikh said that the wisdom of this horse was that the prayers of Sheikh Najmiddin were answered

According to Iranian researcher Nasrullah Purjavadi (b. 1942), the book of Abdulmajid Tabrizi "Munozarat as-sam-val-bazar" tells the following story: Suddenly someone stood up and told the Lord: "Oh murshid sect, leader of the genies and people! I appreciate you! I had a donkey that was lightning fast, hot

as water in a ditch, smooth as a mountain breeze, furious like fire, and it was stolen and destroyed! The whole crowd was stunned to hear him say this. The Sheikh said: "Be patient a little, and I will find your donkey here."

Having said this, Hazrat Sayfiddin Bokharzi continued the conversation on the topic of love and said:

If so, get up! Then the man stood up and said: "Lord, I never crossed the street of love in my life as buildings!"

Hazrat Bokharzi said: "Oh, you who have lost a donkey, bring a woman and a donkey. Here I found your ass! "

According to historical sources, Hazrat Sheikh al-Alam often recited the Qur'an in khanaks before meeting or dhikr talk. According to the verses read after reading, Bادهاتان was read in Rubai or on the continent in the Persian-Tajik language. Most of these rubais were works of Buhari. The people of the congregation were ecstatic. The conversation throughout the night will be devoted to the meanings of the verses read. Rubai, the continents and individuals of the Prophet are works created under the influence of verses and hadiths. The artistic value of these works is extremely high. Of course, this is proof that Hazrat Sheikh al-Alam has great talent. Hazrat Shirintakallum was also a preacher.

Why is Sheikh Saif al-Din given the title Sheikh al-Alam? According to historical sources, King Berkeon, a descendant of Genghis Khan, converted to Islam through a letter from Sheikh Sayfiddin. Seeing this, all his subjects, including the state of archons, became Muslims. That is why the caliph appropriated the title of Sheikh al-Alam to Hazrat Sayfiddin Bokharzi.

It is known that Berkeon was the brother of Botuhan. He came to Bukhara to see Hazrat Sheikh al-Alam and receive his blessings. Mother Haloku, the great princess of Surkuktenibek, built a madrassah in Bukhara on the orders of Sheikh Sayfiddin and allocated most of the land.

Hazrat Sheikh al-Alam is the author of books such as Sharh al-Asma al-Husna, Risolai Ishq, Wakai al-Khilvat, Ruboiyot, Vasiyatnoma and Ruznam.

Thanks to independence, sacred sites are being restored, and our cultural heritage is being explored. The rich cultural heritage left to us by our compatriots is translated and transmitted to our people. At the same time, the works of Sayfiddin Bokharzi are translated and studied.

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