

THE MASTERPIECES OF ABDULLAH IBN MUBARAK

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ANNOTATION

Ibn al-Nadim mentions the following books in the sixth chapter under the heading "Reports on the Fuqaha of the Companions of Hadith" as the books of Ibn al-Mubarak: 1. Kitab al-Sunan fil-Fiqh (Book on the Laws of Fiqh),
 2. "Kitab at-tafsir" (Book of Tafsir),
 3. "Kitab at-Tarikh" (History Book),
 4. "Kitab al-birri was-sila" (The Book of Doing Good and Compassion),
 5. "Kitab az-zuhd var-raqaiq" (The Book of Piety and Theology)
 6. "Musnsd", "Kitabu al-jihad", "Arbain".
 7. "Riqoul al-fatava".

Больше информации: annotation.

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INTRODUCTION

From the time when the science of hadith was established in Movarounnahr, muhaddith scholars traveled to other countries in search of knowledge, which was the main reason for the development of the science of hadith in the lands between the two rivers. According to historical sources, from the middle of the eighth century to the fifteenth century, thousands of muhaddithin worked in many cities of Movarounnahr. The contribution of a number of hadith scholars, including Abdullah ibn Mubarak, in the development of the school of hadith is enormous. Based on the development of hadith schools in Mawanuahir, a number of world-famous hadith scholars have emerged. The fruitful work of the muhaddithin scholars of this period is the result of their realization of the virtuous work of learning. The rulers were kind and respectful of the scholars, as no other religion was more religious than Islam.

Abdullah ibn Mubarak, our compatriot, was a leader of his contemporaries in the fields of sincerity, piety, knowledge and practice, which are characteristic of Rabbani scholars, and he was very demanding in obtaining and transmitting knowledge. He worked tirelessly to preserve and convey the teachings of the religion and the hadiths of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him).

When we talk about his place in the eyes of scholars and others, we realize our need to study the works of this great scientist. Because the purpose of studying the way of life and scientific heritage of our ancestors is to model the life of our ancestors and to educate educated and wise youth, and to set an example for young people of the past ancestors who laid the foundation of Islam in history.

Imam Muhammad ibn Ismail al-Bukhari was a young boy when he first heard the hadith and memorized Ibn Mubarak's classifications. He said: "When I was sixteen, I read the books of

Abdullah ibn Mubarak Marwazi (d. 798/1415) and Waqi ibn al-Jarrah ibn Mulayh ar-Rawawi (d. 814/1431). by memorizing it completely, I also learned the words of the ashob ar-rays. After that, I went on a pilgrimage with my parents and my brother Ahmad. " Ibn al-Nadim mentions the following books in the sixth chapter, "Reports on the Fuqaha of the Companions of Hadith," as the books of Ibn al-Mubarak: 1. The Book of Sunan fil-Fiqh

2. "Kitab at-tafsir" (Book of Tafsir),
3. "Kitab at-Tarikh" (History Book),
4. "Kitab al-birri was-sila" (The Book of Doing Good and Compassion),
5. "Kitab az-zuhd var-raqaiq" (The Book of Piety and Theology)
6. "Musnsd", "Kitabu al-jihad", "Arbain".
7. "Riqoul al-fatava".

Muhammad ibn Ja'far al-Kattani al-Fasi referred to Kitab al-Istazan (The Book of Permission) as the book of Ibn al-Mubarak. This book is one of the masterpieces.

Ibn al-Jawzi says that Ibn Mubarak wrote Kitab al-manasik (The Book of Rules of Prayer) in Kufa.

The eleven books were classified by Abdullah bin al-Mubarak, but we did not find any information about them. The eighth book must have been lost. However, the book Kitab az-zuhd var-raqaiq was published in 1966 by Ihyoul Maorif Publishing House in India. This book was researched by Habib ar-Rahman al-Azam. In this book, the hadiths of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) and his Companions about wisdom, sermons, issues, morality, the blessings of Allaah, the acceptance of repentance, and the condemnation of lying and hypocrisy, and enduring adversity. , the works of the subordinates are collected.

In fact, Ibn Mubarak was the first to write a book on jihad. This means that he was the first to write a book on piety and theology. Ibn al-Mubarak's book, Kitabuz-zuhd var-raqaiq, contains the following themes from the hadiths: -tobeiyn ", " Al-Marfu'at a'la as-sahabati bima fihi aqwuluhum wa af'olihum ", " Al-Mawqufat a'lat-tobein and atboihim ".

The book consists of 16 chapters. Each section consists of several chapters. The chapters of the first part are as follows: the interest in strict obedience to Allahu ta'âlâ, the need for knowledge to turn away from the world, and other issues. Ibn al-Mubarak was very excited while reading this book. Al-Khatib al-Baghdadi narrates: Naim ibn Hamad said: When Ibn al-Mubarak read the book Kitab az-zuhd var-raqaiq, his weeping was like the roar of an ox. would go. None of us would dare ask him for anything or go near him. " Indeed, his deeds were a sign of his fear of Allah and his extreme piety on the Day of Resurrection, when he would be saved only if he gained the approval of Allah with a pure heart. it was the custom of the Marwis to copy an\\d narrate their books. Husayn ibn Hasan Marwazi was the narrator of the Kitab az-Zuhd var-Raqoiq. Sufyan bin Abdul Malik believed in the muhaddith Marwazi and brought his books. The books narrated from Ibn Mubarak were kept in the presence of Iyaz ibn Uthman (his name was Abdullah), the son of Abdul Aziz ibn Abi Rawwad's daughter.

Unfortunately, many of Ibn Mubarak's works have not reached us, and many of them are quoted from other people's books, from Ibn Mubarak's books, and only the names of those works have come down to us.

Giving information about the works of Ibn Mubarak, it should be noted that he was the first

founder of the collection of hadiths "Arbain". He said to the Messenger of Allaah (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him):

من حفظ علي اربعين حديثا من امر دينها بعث الله تعالى يوم القيامة في زمرة الفقهاء و العلماء

He said, "Whoever remembers forty of my hadiths for the sake of the religion of my ummah, on the Day of Resurrection, Allah will resurrect him among the scholars and fuqaha'."

After him, many wrote forty hadiths. Their most famous are Muhammad ibn Aslam Tusi after him Hasan ibn Sufyan Nasai and Abu Bakr Ajurri and Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Ibrahim Asfahani and Doroqutni and Hakim and Abu Nuaym and Abu Abdurahman Sulami and Abu Usman Sabuni and Abdullah ibn Muhammad Ansari and Abu Bakr Bayhaqi. Undoubtedly, the most famous of these are the works of Imam Muhyiddin Nawawi and his Arbain an-Nawawi.

The second volume of Ibn Mubarak's Kitab al-Birr wa Was-Sila has come down to us and is now kept in the Al-Maktaba az-Zahiriya Library under number 328100-123. This verse begins with the following hadith:

Ibn Mubarak narrated from Ma'mar, who narrated from Zuhri, and who narrated from his father, Salim ibn Abdullah, that the Prophet, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, said:

لا حسد الا اثنتين:

رجل اته الله مالا فهو ينفق منه اثناء الليل و اثناء النهار ورجل اته هذا القراءان فهو يقوم به اثناء الليل و اثناء النهار

He said, "Two people will be envied. One is that Allah has given him wealth and wealth, and he will give him alms night and day, and the other is that Allah has given him this Qur'an and he will follow it day and night."

The second and third volumes of the Kitab al-Musnad are kept in the al-Maktaba az-Zahiriya library under number 18 (107-124). It is a manuscript written in the year five hundred and forty-nine AH by Hafiz Abu Muhammad Qasim ibn Hafiz Muhammad ibn Asakir and is very well preserved.

His second juzi begins with this hadith.

ذا احب احدكم ان يعلم قدر نعمة الله عليه فلينظر الي من هو تحته ولا ينظر الي من هو فوقه

"Whoever wants to appreciate the blessings of Allah, let him look down on himself, and let him not look down on himself."

In addition, Ibn Mubarak's only known names are Kitab al-Istezan, Kitab al-Tarikh, Tafsir al-Qur'an, Al-Daqaiq fi al-Raqoiq, and Raqo 'al-Fatawa. And Al-Sunan fi al-Fiqh.

In addition to Abdullah ibn Mubarak's books on various subjects, there are books and collections of etiquette, grammar, dictionary poetry, and eloquence related to the culture of the time. Ibn Mubarak was brought up by his father from a young age, memorizing poems and narrations. It is narrated on the authority of Zunayj Abu Tumayla: "My father and 'Abdullah's father were blessed merchants, and they used to teach me one dirham for each verse so that we could remember more with Abdullah." Growing up eloquent with the help of his father, Abdullah became a master of beautiful poetry and poetry, and even Ibn Jurayj said of him, "I have never seen anyone more eloquent than Abdullah." However, due to the scholars' views on poetry and poets of that time, we do not find Ibn Mubarak's separate collections of poetry, but we do find his poems in some books.

When Ibn Mubarak took hadiths from people, he first focused on his attitude towards them. It is a shortcoming of the science of hadith to narrate a hadith from a person who has encountered

it, even though he is a pious and devout person. The fact that Ibn Mubarak had this defect did not prevent him from saying the right thing about him, even though he was a good man, a man of many prayers, and a pious man.

Ibn Mubarak (may Allaah have mercy on him) also received a good opinion. He said, "If the opinion interprets the hadith for you, take it."

When we analyze Ibn Mubarak's scientific works, we see that he sought pure and authentic sources of knowledge, which he used to say:

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