



The Bukhorians We Don't Know or Sabbag Bukhari - Literary Scholar

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ABSTRACT

From this article, information about the life and creative heritage of Abdul Qadir Karomatullah ibn Nematullah Sheikh Sabbag Bukhari, who lived in the 20th century, was very poorly organized.

Keywords :

Sabbag Bukhari, Saudi Arabia, tazkirah, sheikh, madrasa, rare books, manuscript, hijrat, ghazal

It should be said that emigration is an objective law of historical development, and the Uzbek nation is not left out of this process. It is also known to many that the process of emigration took a massive form during the years of the Soviet regime, and millions of Uzbeks were subjected to patriotism at this historical stage.

We found it necessary to briefly reflect on some Islamic scholars from the famous countries of the East who emigrated abroad in the 1920s and 1930s, that is, those who belonged to the first generations of Bukharis or Turkestans. Today, most of them have passed away, but they left a rich scientific, cultural and spiritual legacy in the direction of Sufism. Served in religious duties such as khatib and old women. Historian and scientist Saifiddin Jalilov mentions in his book the names of 86 Islamic scholars of Uzbek nationality who are famous in different cities of Saudi Arabia and have earned the respect of the nation.

Sheikh Sabbag Bukhari was born in 1903 (in some sources, 1909) in Bukhara in the family of a large religious scholar. Due to the family

environment, he received the first elementary religious education from his father. He started attending madrasa from the age of 12. Asadullo Mahdum, one of the famous scholars of this era, was a student. In 1931, Abdulkadir Karomatullah and his teacher A. Makhdum crossed from Amudarya to the neighboring country of Afghanistan in gufsads (artificial boats). They initially lived in Kunduz city of this country and engaged in many activities in pursuit of livelihood. In 1935, Abdulkadir's mentor died. After the death of that person, the period of emigration of Sheikh Sabbag began again. Bukhari lived in Iran, Iraq, received religious education for two years at Baghdad Higher Madrasah. In 1938, he followed one of his compatriots to Saudi Arabia and settled in one of the Madrasa schools in Mecca. In 1941, Sabbag Bukhari, who mastered the religious sciences, moved to the city of Akhbo and became a teacher in an Arabic school.

After teaching here for five years, in 1946 he moved to the city of Robig near the Red Sea. After moving to the city of Robig, the poet settled in this city and married one of the Arab

girls at the age of 43. Sheikh Sabbag Bukhari lived in this city for 54 years. The ulama, who lived for more than 97 years, left a good name for himself as a poet, scholar, writer, poet, and good-natured person during his life. Two sons and three daughters of the scientist were born, sons work in state enterprises, daughters work as teachers in Arab countries. Sheikh Sabbag served as imam at the central mosque in Robig for 50 years. After losing the ability to walk and reaching the age of 90, the poet was engaged in scientific and artistic work at home. In 1991, the poet visited Bukhara, the land of his ancestors, met his cousins Qudratullah, Inayatullah, Hidayatullah and Rahmatullah, circumambulated the homeland. It was a good gift that he brought with him a collection of poetry of Sabboqi Bukhari's ghazals (in Persian-Tajik language). Some poems from this poetry collection were translated into Uzbek by our philological scholars Samad Azimov and the late Sadriddin Salim Bukhari and published in the local press. Sheikh Sabboq Bukhari's ghazals are mostly written in Arabic, Persian, and Uzbek languages, and they glorify the ideas of love for the Motherland, longing for the motherland, humanity, and enlightenment. It is the personal library of Sheikh Sabbag Bukhari, where his 7,000 rare books are stored. The scientist handed over seven boxes of books to the Mir Arab Islamic educational institution in Bukhara through the Office of Muslims of Uzbekistan. Among the books sent to Bukhara, Mir Isomiddin Rashidi's 6-volume work "Shuaro Kashmir" and "Tazkirai majmuai shuaro Jahangir Shah" are the most unique

books. It is also noteworthy that in 1905-1907, a three-volume book in Turkish about the Russian-Japanese war was brought to Bukhara. When Abduqadir Karomatullo Bukhari could not stand up and walk until he was 95-97 years old, he would crawl and take the necessary book from the shelf, and after using it, he would put it back in his place. His moral courage is commendable and should be an example for today's generation. Sheikh Sabbag Bukhari, who lived for more than 97 years, lived with love and memory of the Motherland until his last breath. Because no one can ever feel that there should be no happiness for a person than living in his homeland like people who have lived far from their homeland.

The passionate and selfless poet Sadriddin Salim Bukhari not only gave a lot of information about Sabbag Bukhari, but also translated some of his ghazals into Uzbek language and enriched our literature with another unique masterpiece. If we take a look at the ghazal below from Sabboq Bukhari's Tazkiras, we can be sure that he is a true lover of literature.

Dil chi bandi dar chahan, doni, ki in dunparvar ast,

Everyone is always learning!

Toshae appears on the day that the drug is fake.

Meravi bo hakrate, hishti lahad zari sar ast!

He is a humble rav, who wants to be loved,

Hail Caesar, the king of the crown of glory!

The flowery table lamp, which is under the city bar,

Mekunad is aware that, sir, it's the turn of the other!..

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