



ALI AL HAKIM AT-TERMIZIY SHRINE IN THE SOUTHERN REGION OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

The article tells about the creative heritage of Al-Hakim al-Tirmizi, who was a student of Imam Bukhari, the Sultan of Hadith Studies, and the current activities of the memorial complex and museum, as well as further study of the heritage of our scientists and scientists who grew up in the bosom of our Motherland, will help us become a perfect generation that will serve the development of our country.

Keywords: national cultural heritage, spiritual monument, mausoleum, legend, museum, architectural ensemble, hadith studies, tourism facilities.

Annotation

The article talks about the creative heritage of Al Hakim al-Tirmizi, a student of Imam Bukhari, the sultan of hadith science, and the activities of the memorial complex and the museum at the present time. comes out. It serves the development of the generation, it serves our perfection.

Keywords: national cultural heritage, spiritual memorial, mausoleum, legend, museum, architectural ensemble, science of hadith, tourism objects.

Introduction

The Shrine of Hakim Termiziy, located on the banks of the Amudarya of the Termiz district, is named after Hakim Termiziy, the founder of the hakimism sect, a scientist of mysticism who lived and worked in the 9th century, the author of a number of religious philosophical works. His full name was Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ali ibn al-Khasan ibn Bashir al-Hakim at-Termiziy. Sources record that his father Ali ibn al-Hassan was famous as one of the prominent scholars of Hadith science. It is noted in his works by Hakim Termiziy that he was not only a loving and caring father for his child, but also in the status of a demanding mentor and a talented mentor to him. From this information we can know that Hakim Termisius the intellectual was born and raised in honadan. After the death of his father, he learns from the mature scholars of his city from the Islamic sciences mainly, tafsir, Khadis, and fiqh. In





Fariduddin attor's "Tazkirat al-Aziz", Hakim quotes a narrative about Thermisius; "When Hakim Thermisius, who is twenty-seven years old, sets out for Baghdad, which is considered one of the largest centers of Science in the whole East, his mother abandons the scientific journey and takes care of it because of her uniqueness. Then, from the blessing of the reverend of his parents, Khizr(a.k. a.C) as long as Hakim came to Termisi and taught him a lesson." His study of the science of hadith from the muhaddis of Termiz Abu Muhammad Salih ibn Muhammad ibn Nasr Termizi, Salih ibn Abdullah Termizi is recorded in the sources. The city of Termez, where Hakim Termiziy was born, became famous in the 9th century as one of the largest and most prosperous cities of Movarounnahr, and the city experienced a high level of religious and secular learning and culture. Various fields of science have developed, including Islamic sciences. The authors, who wrote on the basis of the works attributed to the pen of Hakim Termizy, cited different figures in the number of his works. According to the opinions of some, the number of these works is about four hundred, while others insist that he created eighty or forty works. And the works that have come down to us form an important part of the scientific heritage of alloma. From the works of Termiziy published in later years, two works on mysticism can be shown. These included "Kitab Khait al-adamiya" ("the book on the truth of mankind") and "Adab un-nafs" ("the manners of hate"). Most of Hakim Termisi's works are held in book treasures in major cities of Jahan in manuscript Khol. Alloma's works are more widely held in manuscript foundations in cities such as Paris, Cochira, Damascus, Alexandria, Istanbul, and London. Currently, the burial place of alloma is the architectural monument of the mausoleum of Al Hakim at-Termiziy, located on the outskirts of the ancient city of Termiz. Sources note that Hakim Termiziy built a mosque and a shrine by choosing a place from the banks of beautiful and bahaw, the highest ridge on which the city of Balkh and the island of the Prophet of Jayx un can be seen, and people of science gathered here, it is said that the scientist was buried in this shrine after his death. In history, however, the site of the mausoleum of Hakim Termiziy is a memorial Complex dating from the 9th-15th centuries, in which the masjid mausoleum is cited as uniting honaqah and saghana. And among the people, the Termiz is called the father, and various legends are also woven about him. Legend has it that at the age of ten he was given a vision and given knowledge by an old man. It is said that over time he gained fame in the chapter of Science, and at the place of his burial it is said that Genghis Khan was fascinated by this unique masterpiece, ordered his army not to damage the monument, because he believed that this building was created not by people, but by gods. Currently, the mausoleum where Hakim Termiziy is buried functions as a shrine and is visited by human beings. The main





part of Hakim Termiziy's mausoleum was completed in August September 1390 under Amir Temur. In it, the mausoleum is decorated with marble stones , its top is decorated with white ivory and unique patterns and Arabic inscriptions, and a dome is raised on it, and the size of the mausoleum is 5, 10x4, 70 meters. Inside the building there were lavish decorations, also made of marble. Next to the ensemble is the jome mosque, built a little later. there are several more interesting attractions on the territory of the AT-Termiziy complex. Including; Among them are the chillachas- ancient cave structures dating from the 5th-10th centuries AD, the ruins of the ancient town of Tarmita (old Termiz), the town of Termiz and the Town Museum of Termiz. The entrance to the mausoleum consists of a large hall, and the embossed decorative ceiling under the dome gives pleasure to any person. The decoration here is a kind of dazzling and gives an aesthetic pleasure to a person. The next major chamber adjoins the Tomb of Al-Hakim at-Termiziy. In the decoration on the walls and ceiling, the verses of the Qur'an are finished. On the left side of the mausoleum there are several chimneys dating from the V-X century, as I noted above. These chillachas reach a depth of up to 15 meters. In 2001-2002, reconstruction work was carried out at the Shrine of Hakim Termiziy on the occasion of the 2500th anniversary of Termiz. In recent years, 2016-2017, the Ministry of Culture and Sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan carried out a re-renovation of the complex. The museum, which opened inside the complex, also contains a collection of books on the activities of Hakim Termiziy and museum objects with imitation of the old Termiz. Nowadays, not only the visit of local residents is growing here, but also the visit of foreign tourists. It is also worth noting that art magazines are also operating at the entrance to the complex.

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