
THE SCIENCE OF IMAM GHAZALI

Nodira Toliboyeva

Doctor Of Philosophy In Historical Sciences Phd, Uzbekistan State World Languages University,
Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: This article presents some information and views on the life and science of Imam Ghazali, one of the scholars who lived in the Renaissance period and engaged in scientific activities. Also, a brief analysis of the views of the scientist, his achievements during his life and his written works is covered.

KEYWORDS: Imam Ghazali, science, philosophy, jurisprudence, mysticism, Nizamulmulk, madrasa, mudarris, hadith.

INTRODUCTION

The great philosopher Hamid Muhammad al-Ghazali lived and created in 1058-1111. The Imam's full name is Muhammad ibn Muhammad ibn Ahmad Tusi Abu Hamid Ghazali, and he was born in the city of Tobaran in the province of Tus (now Mashhad).

There are different opinions about the surname "Ghazali", according to some scholars, he was born in a family of ghazal (yarn spinners), therefore he received the nickname Ghazali, and according to other sources, he was born in Ghazola (a village near Tus), so his nickname is Ghazali .

The scientist tried to learn from a young age, and he even began teaching philosophy and theology to students in the famous Nizami madrasa in Baghdad in 1091. At the age of 34, he experiences a severe mental crisis. After that, realizing that he cannot find the truth in the way defined by the philosophers, he leaves the teaching position and begins to study Sufism on his own . After 11 years, Imam Ghazali returned to the madrasa and started teaching students. He devoted his whole life to explaining the truth to people and guiding the lost to the right path. Ghazali's dozens of brilliant works on philosophy and mysticism, such as "Aims of Philosophers", "Rebuttal of Philosophers", "Birth of the Science of Religion", "The Shelf of the Universe" are written in a fluent and understandable style.

In his youth, al-Ghazali studied jurisprudence from Ahmad ibn Muhammad Rozkani in his native country, and then studied under Abu Nasr Ismaili in Jurjan. Later, he went to Naisoburg, the capital of Alp Arslan, the capital of the Seljuk sultans, and a major scientific center after Baghdad, and became an apprentice to Imam Haramayn, one of the most famous scholars. Ghazali studied diligently in the presence of this great teacher and became a leading scholar in the widespread sciences of the time such as fiqh, usul, khilaf and jadal. Ghazali was loved by his teacher, Imam

Haramain, who praised him and said: "Ghazali is the bottomless sea." Ghazali is considered the most active among four hundred students and starts working as an assistant to his teacher.

At the age of twenty-seven, Ghazali gained fame in terms of scientific competence and went to the Ghaznavid minister Nizamulmulk. In those times, Nizamulmulk's assembly became the supreme council of scholars, and even during mourning ceremonies, there were discussions on jurisprudence, theology and other sciences. Ghazali demonstrates his identity by debating and debating with many scholars in Nizamulmulk's meeting. In this way, the minister Nizamulmulk appointed him the headmaster of the "Nizomiya" madrasa at the age of 34. This was the most prestigious religious position of the time, and Ghazali was considered the youngest scholar ever to receive such an honor. As a result of classes at the Nizomiya madrasa, a scholar reaches the rank of imam.

Imam al-Ghazali studied the science of the word thoroughly from his scholars and their books, and as a result wrote several books:

1. Al- Iqtisad elephant Belief .
2. Iljomul ovom an ilmil kalam.
3. Belief People of the Sunnah.
4. Fazaihul interior
5. Faysalut division international Islami waz Zandaka .
6. Al- Qistasul continuous
7. Kimyous business
8. Al- Mustazhiri .
9. Al- Maznun bihi ala ghoyri people

Imam Ghazali his own science the word by learning achieved results about "al- Munqiz look zolali » named the book wrote and this especially "I him to the goal achieved , my to my goal unattainable science that it is realize i did His purpose Ahl al -Sunnah and the team for people sunnah his opinion protection by doing to give and people heresy from confusion to hide was ", saying note reached

Imam Ghazali own in his works philosophy and to philosophers objectively price to give movement did He is into philosophy about sciences to six will be and their each to one to himself okay price gives :

Clearly sciences . Account , geometry , geography like sciences . This in things to religion does not mix . They are clear to documents based on sciences . Therefore them denial by doing it won't be . But Muslims this things seeing to philosophy about everyone something like this will be that deceived not stay need

Logic . In this too to religion belongs to thing no Logically mental to measurements look put , burhon introductions conditions study , their in the composition informed to be like

Natural sciences . This in the sciences too to religion depends things no They are all to the experience lean things That's why these too denial by doing it won't be .

Political sciences . Philosophers this in the field all words worldly to work depends of things consists of being their a lot Allah may Allah bless him and grant him peace to the prophets

download did from books and from the prophets the rest from sentences those who received That's why for of these to religion too belongs to place no Ethical sciences . Philosophers this about a lot words of the Sufis to his words right will come Of them Islam to the teachings right what comes take others leave to do it is necessary To theology about sciences . This about according to the scientist, the philosophers themselves in logic put to the conditions loyalty they didn't , from them out came out and big to mistakes no they put Imam Ghazali basically philosophers in the same chapter criticism does

Imam From the path of Ghazali Sufism affected everyone thing , including Baghdad too leave to the trip comes out Ten yearly from experience after himself looking for walked truth in mysticism that it is realize is enough This about known status after reaching , to knowledge and to Muslims service to do that it is necessary feeling by doing again lesson to give , scientific to the activity will return Imam Ghazali's another from scientists separate standing two quality was : from the first , own to the period typical all sciences thorough occupied i , secondly , Imam Ghazali to the eye seen jurist and method jurisprudence scientist too it was . His this fields according to wrote famous works : " Asrul haji " , "Al- Mustafa fii methodical fiqhi " , "Al- Wajyz elephant " Furu " and others .

In addition, Ghazali's to fiqh Doir " Bosit " , " Vojiz " , " Vosit " , aqida Doir " Qawoid al- Aqaid " (" Beliefs rules ") , " arRisalat al- qudsiya " (" Qudsiya treatise ») , mystics for « Ihya ulum ad-din " (" Religious sciences resurrection ") , " Praise ul-qulub " (" Heals discovery ») works famous Also " Tahafut al- falasifa " (" Rejection of the Philosophers ") , " Kimyo -i -saadat " (" Bliss chemistry ") , " Maqosid al- falasifa " (" Philosophers goals ») works scientist in his work certain place occupies This in the works Farabi , Ibn Sina , Abu Hayyan al-Tawhidi of their views effect to see can Imam Ghazali's everyone books very important is considered But their in « Eh'you Ulumud Religion book separately attention won is a book . This the book all scientists and requester sciences who studied and h until now they are learning . Imam Ghazali's science in the chapter the most weak place hadith in science the fact that for of your life at the end science the hadith to take over too movement does Hadith from scientists imam Bukhari and Muslims Authentic ones by reading to learn movement does

Summary in place to emphasize It is necessary , Imam Ghazali Wake up of the era mature and to the eye seen from scientists one as jurisprudence , philosophy, mysticism to the sciences huge contribution added famous of the philosophers one was He is not only scientific activity with engaged , but himself mastered knowledge to students too in sharing service did and of your life to the end until knowledge to take over movement that he did high respect deserves Ghazali like great teachers science take over and of them example get , their science learning and continue carry on works always current issues in line being is coming

REFERENCES

1. Ghazali Abu Hamid. Mukoshafatul Kulub: discovery of hearts. Editor-in-chief Sheikh Abdulaziz Mansour. Corrected reprint. - Tashkent: Gafur Ghulam Publishing House, 2017. - 472 p.
2. About Ghazali. // <https://qomus.info/encyclopedia/cat-gq/gazzoliy-uz/>

3. Abu Hamid Muhammad al-Ghazali. // <https://ziyouz.uz/hikmatlar/mumtoz-faylasuflar-hikmati/1058-1111/>
4. Tolibova, N. (2014). Sosyo-Ekonomik Reformların Uygulanmasında Özbekistan Kadınının Rolü. Motif Akademi Halkbilimi Dergisi, 7(13), 223-230.