

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIIHQ (Russia) = 3.939  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

SOI: [1.1/TAS](#) DOI: [10.15863/TAS](#)

## International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science

p-ISSN: 2308-4944 (print) e-ISSN: 2409-0085 (online)

Year: 2023 Issue: 05 Volume: 121

Published: 30.05.2023 <http://T-Science.org>

Issue

Article



**Tokhir A. Khatamov**

International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan  
docent of the Chair for IRCICA Islamic History  
and Source Studies. Doctor of Philosophy PhD,  
A.Kadiri str: 11, 100011, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

[t.xatamov@mail.ru](mailto:t.xatamov@mail.ru)

## YASSAVI STUDIES IN UZBEKISTAN: HISTORY AND ANALYSIS

**Abstract:** In the article, the scientific updates about Yassaviya's doctrine was studied, as the object of the article, the dissertations, articles and other materials researched during the years of independence were analyzed. Researching the study of Yassaviya Sufism, founded by Khoja Ahmed Yassavi, in our country is one of the urgent tasks of Yassavi studies. The results of the research can serve as an auxiliary guide to scientific researches in the future. In this regard, this article discusses Yassavi studies, the researches and innovations of Yassavi studies carried out in the years of independence were studied chronologically, and conclusions were given from the point of view of historiography and Islamic studies.

**Key words:** Islam, Khoja Ahmed Yassavi, Sufism, dissertations, articles.

**Language:** English

**Citation:** Khatamov, T. A. (2023). Yassavi studies in Uzbekistan: history and analysis. *ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science*, 05 (121), 623-626.

**Soi:** <http://s-o-i.org/1.1/TAS-05-121-64> **Doi:**  <https://dx.doi.org/10.15863/TAS.2023.05.121.64>

**Scopus ASCC:** 3304.

### Introduction

Among the Sufism teachings formed in Central Asia, the Yassawiya sect founded by Khwaja Ahmed Yassavi is known and famous and is considered one of the first sects that emerged in the region. In our country, 1993 was declared as the "Year of Ahmad Yassavi" [1:7] as a high respect for the scientific and educational heritage of Khoja Ahmad Yassavi, and the same year was also announced as the "Year of Yassavi" by the decision of UNESCO. Also, in 2016, the decision of the General Conference of UNESCO to celebrate the 850th anniversary of Ahmed Yassavi's death was announced. It is stated in many historical sources that Alloma Khoja Ahmed Yassavi lived between 1105-1166/67. After receiving his initial education in Turkestan, Yassavi came to Bukhara and received education from Khwaja Yusuf Hamadani, and for some time he was engaged in irshad (education and training) in Bukhara. Later, he moved to Turkestan and founded the Yassavi order and wrote poems - "Khikmat" in Turkish. Yassawi sect, like other schools of tariqats, has gone through its own stages of formation and development. The fundamental foundations of the tariqat were

developed during the time of Khwaja Ahmed Yassawi, while the conceptual ideas were developed to a certain extent by later Yassawi sheikhs.

Review of literature on the subject. The scientific-enlightenment heritage of Khoja Ahmad Yassavi and the teaching of Yassaviism were also studied in Uzbekistan, and we can see the scientific research works of our mature scientists A. Fitrat, A. Sa'diy, E. Rustamov, B. Qasimov, I. Hakkulov, N. Hasanov. In particular, "Ahmed Yassavi" prepared for publication by I. Hakkulov in 1991. "Wisdoms" book, "Ahmed Yassavi" prepared for publication in 1992 by A. Abdushukurov. Devoni hikmat" book, A. Fitrat's 2-volume "Ahmad Yassavi. The book "Selected works" was published by B. Dostqoraev in 1994, and A. Sa'di's "Who was Ahmad Yassavi?" book and I. Haqkulov's book "Life of Ahmad Yassavi and the way of creativity" in 2001 [5:1].

### Analysis and results.

The heritage and teachings of Khoja Ahmed Yassavi have been studied by eastern and western scholars, and since this study is not within the scope

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIIHQ (Russia) = 3.939  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

of the research object of our article, we did not dwell on it.

The development of Yassavi studies in Uzbekistan mainly coincided with the years of independence, and during this period, many innovations related to the educational heritage of Khoja Ahmed Yassavi were introduced into science by Yassavi studies. Among them, Yassavi scholars discovered new manuscripts of a number of works written by Khoja Ahmad Yassavi, and wrote analytical texts. Among them are "Divoni hikmat", "Risola dar odobi tariqat", "Faqrnama", "Daftari avval", "Hikoyati me'raj", "Munojotnama", "Qissai No'man ibn Sabit", "Qiyamatnama", "Najotu-z-zakirin", "Tanbehu-z-zollin", "Tanzilu-s-salihin" works were also studied [3:322-328].

### METHODS

Historicity, comparative analysis, gradualism, complex approach, and classification methods were used in the coverage of the article.

### MAIN PART

According to some sources, the Yassavi sect spread among the nomads and Turkic peoples. But if we pay attention to the analysis of historical data, we can see that the Yasavi sect spread among the Persian-Tajik-speaking population in Central Asia, Turkey, the Caucasus and the Balkans. The services of the famous disciples of Khoja Ahmed Yassavi and his successors in later centuries are considered great in these campaigns. Among them, Mansur Ata, Said Ata, Suleiman Bakirghani (Hakim Ata), Sadr Ata, Sufi Mohammad Donishmand Zarnuqi, Baba Mochin, Zangi Ata, Amir Ali Hakim, Luqman Parranda, Imam Margazi, Hasan Bulg'ari Abdumalik Ata, Haji Bektash Vali, Taj Khoj, Uzun Hasan Ata, Sayyid Ata, Ismail Ata, Ishaq Khoja, Ayman Baba, Sheikh Ali Ata, Mawdud Baba, Badr Ata, Khalil Ata, Qusam Sheikh, Sheikh Khudoidad Vali [2:17] further improvement of Yassawiya sect, Central Asia and it is necessary to highlight the scientific and educational activities that are spreading around the world.

At this point, the book "Devoni Hikmat" played a big role in the spread of Yassaviism throughout the world, and our people have been reverently reading this book dedicated to wisdom for many centuries. In the book "Devoni Hikmat" we can see the idea of divine love, the true essence of Islamic Sharia, the Sunnah of our Prophet Muhammad, and through "Hikmat" we can see moral and educational appeals against the ignorance and ignorance of the people of Turkestan. Today, more than 20 identified copies of "Hikmat" are stored in the manuscript fund of the Oriental Studies Institute of the Russian Federation FA. In 2006, a book describing the manuscripts of "Devoni Hikmat" was published, in 2008, samples of the comparative text of Yassavi's Hikmat were

published. In 2006, a manuscript catalog of Ahmad Yassavi's wisdom was also published [4:328].

Also, during the years of independence, the public was presented with the scientific news of the candidacy and doctor's dissertations on Yassavi doctrine. For example, I. Haqkulov's doctoral dissertation on the topic "Formation and development of Uzbek mystical poetry (ideology, followership, world of images)" [6:282] is devoted to the study of mystical sects and the development of Uzbek mystical poetry in Turkestan, as well as the leading characters and main poetic symbols of mystical poetry. Also, the term, concepts and essence of Sufism, the emergence of sects and Uzbek Sufism poetry, the heritage of Khoja Ahmad Yassavi and the language, meaning and image characteristics in "Devoni Hikmat", the tradition of followership in sects and poetry, the study of Sufism meaning and principles in Alisher Navoi's lyrics is a priority earned. This dissertation work is the first research work devoted to the philological research of the heritage of Khoja Ahmad Yassavi during the years of independence, and this scientific research of I. Haqkulov became a new stage in the direction of Yassavi studies during this period.

Unfortunately, during the communist regime, there was resistance to studying and researching the life and intellectual legacy of Khwaja Ahmed Yassavi. Research into Flatness in the 1970s also stalled as a result of the constraints of the authoritarian era. Publication of works was not allowed. After we gained independence, opportunities were given to literally study Yassavi's life and scientific and educational activities. In particular, "Hikmat", a masterpiece of the heritage of Khoja Ahmed Yassavi, began to be published in periodicals, and editions of "Devoni Hikmat" were presented to our people. In connection with the 1993 Yassavi year, various conferences, events and collections dedicated to the legacy of the scholar were published. Various articles on the life, work and religious-educational heritage of Khoja Ahmed Yassavi were presented to our people in mass media. The novel "The Last Journey of Yassavi" by Sa'dulla Siyoev was published in 1994. In the sister Republic of Kazakhstan, a university named after Yassavi was launched [7: 1].

Also, E.E. Karimov's "Sufiyskie tarikaty v Tsentralnoy Azii XII-XV vv." 07.00.02 on the topic [8:156] in his doctoral dissertation in historical sciences, which he defended in 1998, specializing in "Otechestvannaya istoriya", in conjunction with a comprehensive study of the emergence, formation and development stages of Central Asian Sufi orders, the Yassaviya order in Sufi teachings in the peoples of Central Asia scientifically studies its place. In M.M. Ismailov's dissertation entitled "Sheikh Khudoidad's "Bahr al-Ulum" is an important source for the history of Sufism in Central Asia (second half of the 18th century)" [9:157], the socio-political and cultural-spiritual life of Central Asia in the second half

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIIHQ (Russia) = 3.939  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

of the 18th century process analysis is given. Also, the representative of the Yassawiya sect, Sheikh Khudoidad Vali, conducts research on the work "Bahr al-Ulum" and its sources, provides analyzes on the general content of the work, and presents the news of the Yassawiya sect from the point of view of source studies.

Researcher R. T. Shodiev's doctoral dissertation on the subject "Sufizm v dukhovnoy jizni narodov Sredney Azii (IX-XII vv.)" [10:2] in the history of philosophy, within the framework of Sufism, was the first to be successfully defended in the history of philosophy during the years of independence. is a research work. In the dissertation work, scientific research was conducted on the introduction and spread of Sufi teachings in Central Asia, the formation and development of Khojagan, Yassaviya, Kubroviya sects. Also, in the scientific work of J. O. Nematova, who conducted research in the field of philosophy, "Yassaviism and its place in the development of socio-philosophical thought" [11:133], the socio-historical reasons and spiritual foundations of the emergence of the Yassawism order, the spread of Sufism in the Turkestan region, the religious-philosophical content of the teaching, the rise of moral problems and the further development of the Yassaviite order and its influence on the spiritual life of the society are researched.

10.01.03 - Candidate's dissertation of N.D. Hasanov on the topic "Sultan Ahmad Hazini's "Javahirul Abror min Amvojil Bihar" and its scientific and historical value in Yassavi Studies" [12:154] - History of National Literature (History of Uzbek Literature) Life of Khoja Ahmad Yassavi and creativity, the emergence of Yassavit sect, the sources of Yassavit are analyzed. The harmony of Sultan Ahmad Hazini and Yassavi, the author of "Javahirul Abror min Amvojil Bihar" was studied. Also, the works "Devoni Hikmat" and "Javahirul Abror" and the illumination of mystical issues, shariat, tariqat, enlightenment and truth, guardianship, ageism, poverty, adab, zikr, khilavat, love, etc., are analyzed in them.

In 2017, the researcher continued his studies on Yassavism in a fundamental way and successfully defended his doctorate (DcS) thesis on the topic of "Sources on Yassavism and "Devoni Hikmat" [13:271]. In this scientific research, the state of legal studies in Uzbekistan, the research of legal studies in the East and the West is analyzed. Sources of Yassaviism, the historical period in which Khwaja Ahmad Yassavi lived, his biography and education, the emergence of the order, wisdom and wisdom and the continuation of this tradition, the idea and effects of Yassaviism, the idea of "Devoni Hikmat": content and language issues are researched.

Also, N. Hasanov on Yassaviism in "Yassavi studies in Turkey: a collection of interviews with Turkish scientists and Yassavi scholars on the topic of

the life, work and sect of Kul Khoja Ahmed Yassavi" [14:56] Turkish professor Mahmud As'ad Joshon, Hasan Kamil Yilmaz, Najdat Yilmaz, Mustafa Uzun, Muhammad Sarhind Tayshiy, Mustafa Kara, Sulaymon Ulutog', Mustafa Tahrali publishes his scientific conversations with researchers-scientists in the form of a collection (pamphlet). gave a positive assessment. We can see the scientific results of N. Hasanov in Yassavi studies in the following monographs, pamphlets and collections.

In particular, "Khoja Ahmed Yassavi. "Divoni Hikmat" (newly discovered wisdom)" (preparer for publication) [15:176], "Sources on Yassavi and "Divoni Hikmat" (author)" [16:304], "Kul Khoja Ahmed Yassavi. He researched the heritage of Khoja Ahmad Yassavi as a preparer for publication in a collection of articles [17:536], and in scientific cooperation with his teachers, Yassavi scholar Haqkulov Ibrahim Chorievich, "Khoja Ahmad Yassavi. "Devoni hikmat" (preparer for publication)" [18:360] was published several times. "Khoja Ahmed Yassavi. "Umrung eldek otaro" (preparer for publication)" [19:400], "Khoja Ahmed Yassavi. He also publishes pamphlets such as "Don't tell others about your truth..." (wisdoms)" (publisher) [20:408]. Also "Khoja Ahmed Yassavi: life, work and traditions. (a collection of articles)", (preparer for publication) [21:334], co-authors: I.Ch. Hakkulov, A.A. Bektoshev, etc., were prepared in cooperation with philological scientists.

Yassavi scholar N.D. Hasanov presents articles, books, pamphlets and various materials in many foreign and local magazines dedicated to Ahmad Yassavi's life and activities to the general public.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion to our article, we must say that legal science was studied and researched in our country during the years of independence, and this process is still ongoing. However, the Yassawiya sect is a doctrine that has been formed and developed for a thousand years, and the scientific research conducted by a group of research scientists does not provide an opportunity to study the sect in detail. In this regard, if we focus on Yassavi Studies in Turkey, we can see that Turkish researchers have achieved many achievements. This opinion is confirmed by the large number of cases of referring to the sources of Turkish scientists in the research conducted by our local researchers.

Based on the results of the research, we can make the following suggestions regarding the perspective of Yassavishnosti in our country:

- It is necessary to establish a separate department or to announce grant projects in the Institutes of Language and Literature, History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of legal studies;

## Impact Factor:

ISRA (India) = 6.317  
ISI (Dubai, UAE) = 1.582  
GIF (Australia) = 0.564  
JIF = 1.500

SIS (USA) = 0.912  
PIHLI (Russia) = 3.939  
ESJI (KZ) = 8.771  
SJIF (Morocco) = 7.184

ICV (Poland) = 6.630  
PIF (India) = 1.940  
IBI (India) = 4.260  
OAJI (USA) = 0.350

- Translation into Uzbek of the results of the scientific research conducted by foreign researchers in the field of Orthopedics;
- Establishment of a department or center for researching the Yassavite order under the authority of the Office of Muslims of Uzbekistan;
- Organization of various contests, intellectual competitions and poetry evenings in order to promote Alloma's heritage;
- Introduction of the state scholarship named after Khoja Ahmed Yassavi;
- Establishment of Khoja Ahmed Yassavi international fund;
- Introduction of the state award named after Khoja Ahmed Yassavi;

- Organization of the club of legal scientists;
- Organization of an online platform for legal studies;
- Establishment of preferential tourist routes for pilgrimage tourism to the mausoleum of Khoja Ahmed Yassavi.

In today's era of globalization, studying, researching and directing our historical roots to the education of the younger generation is one of the most urgent tasks facing scientists, intellectuals and researchers. After all, the scientific-enlightenment heritage of Eastern scholars, including Khoja Ahmed Yassavi, is one of the pride and spiritual foundations of our nation.

## References:

1. Hasanov, N. (1999). *"Yasavism in Turkey". Literature and art publishing house named after Gafur Ghulam.* (p.7). Tashkent.
2. Gozal, A. (2014). *Yassavi's "Faqrnoma".* (p.17). Tashkent: "Navroz".
3. Jabborov, N. (2015). *Khoja Ahmed Yassavi / Sufism terms - explanatory dictionary.* (pp.322-324). Tashkent: Movarounahr.
4. (2006). *Manuscript catalog of the wisdoms of Khoja Ahmed Yassavi at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences.* (p.328). Turkestan.
5. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://adabiyot.islamonline.uz/uzbek/adabiyot-tarixi/126-yassaviy.html>
6. Haqkulov, I. (1995). *"Formation and development of Uzbek mystical poetry (ideology, followership, world of images)".* Ph.D. Diss, (p.282). Tashkent.
7. Haqqul, I. (n.d.). *Ahmad Yassavi (11th century - 1166).* Retrieved from <https://ziyouz.uz/uzbek-sheriyati/uzbek-mumtoz-sheriyati/ahmad-yassavi/>
8. Karimov, E.E. (1998). *"Sufiyskie tarikaty v Tsentralnoy Azii XII-XV vv."* Tarikh. Ph.D. diss, (p.156). Tashkent.
9. Ismailov's, M.M. (2006). *"Sheikh Khudoidad's work "Bahr al-Ulum" is an important source for the history of Sufism in Central Asia (second half of the 18th century)"* tarikh.f.n.diss, (p.157). Tashkent.
10. Shodiev, R. T. (1993). *"Sufism in duhovnoy jizni narodov Sredney Asia (IX-XII centuries)".* Philosophy. Ph.D. diss, (p.2). Tashkent.
11. Nematova, J. O. (2001). *"Yassavism and its place in the development of socio-philosophical thought".* Philosophy.f.n. diss, (p.133). Tashkent.
12. Hasanov's, N.D. (1999). *"Sultan Ahmad Hazini's work "Javahirul Abror min Amvojil Bihar" and its scientific and historical value in Yassavi studies."* philology.f.n. diss, (p.154). Tashkent.
13. Hasanov's, N.D. (2017). *"Resources on Legalism and "Devoni Hikmat".* Philology. Ph.D. diss, (p.271). Tashkent.
14. Hasanov, N. (1999). *"Yasavism in Turkey". Publishing House of Literature and Art named after Gafur Ghulam,* (p.56). Tashkent.
15. Hasanov, N. (2004). *"Khoja Ahmed Yassavi. "Devoni Hikmat" (Newly Discovered Wisdoms)",* (p.176). Tashkent: "Movarounnahr" publishing house.
16. Hasanov, N. (2012). *"Devoni Hikmat",* (p.304). Tashkent: "Akademnashr" publishing house.
17. Hasanov, N. (2018). *"Kul Khoja Ahmed Yassavi. A collection of articles.* (p.536). Ankara. Publication of Ismatulla Yassavi.
18. Hasanov, N., & Hakkulov, I. (2018). *"Devoni Hikmat",* Tashkent: "Movarounnahr" publishing house, 2006, B. 272., Second edition, (p.360). Tashkent: "Navroz" publishing house.
19. Hasanov, N., & Hakkulov, I. (2020). *"Khoja Ahmed Yassavi. "Live your life like a hand."* (p.400). Tashkent: "Muharrir" publishing house.
20. Hasanov N., Hakkulov I. (2021). *"Khoja Ahmed Yassavi. "Don't say that you have changed."* (p.408). Ankara-Turkey, "Akhchog" international publishing house.
21. Hasanov, N. (2001). *"Khoja Ahmed Yassavi: his life, work and traditions. (collection of articles)",* (p.334). Tashkent: Publishing House of the Literary Fund of the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan.