



Imam al-Bukhari – a great Hadith scholar

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received July 2021
Received in revised form
20 July 2021
Accepted 15 August 2021
Available online
15 September 2021

Keywords:

Imam al-Bukhari,
Imam at-Tirmidhi,
Beruni,
Ibn Sina,
Bukhara,
Cairo,
Damascus,
Al-Ja'ami 'as-Sahih,
Al-Adab al-Mufrad,
Al-Kuno,
At-Ta'ri al-Kabir.

ABSTRACT

This article discusses about the great scholar, the well-known hadith scholar Imam al-Bukhari, who created the collection of hadiths, the “Tabibi” of the Prophet (Peace be upon him), the second most reliable source after the Holy Quran.

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Imom al-Buxoriy buyuk Hadisshunos

ANNOTATSIYA

Kalit so'zlar:

Imom al-Buxoriy,
Imom at-Termizi,
Beruniy,
Ibn Sino,
Buxoro,
Qohira,
Damashq,
Al-Ja'ami as-Sahih,
Al-Adab al-Mufrad,
Al-Kuno,
At-Ta'ri al-Kabir.

Bu maqolada buyuk va mashhur hadisshunos olim Imom al-Buxoriy, u yaratgan hadislar to'plami, Payg'ambar (s.a.v)ning “tabibi”, Qur'oni Karimdan keyin ikkinchi ishonchli manba haqida so'z yuritiladi.

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Имам аль-Бухари – великий знаток по Хадисам

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ключевые слова:

Имам аль-Бухари,
Имам ат-Тирмизи,
Беруни, ибн Сина,
Бухара,
Каир,
Дамаск,
Аль-Джами ас-Сахих,
Аль-Адаб аль-Муфрад,
Аль-Куно,
Ат-Тари аль-Кабир.

В этой статье рассказывается о великом ученом, известном знатоке хадисов Имаме аль-Бухари, создавшем сборник Хадисов, «Табиби» Пророка (мир ему), второго по достоверности источника после Священного Корана.

The instructions are The Uzbek people have a very rich and complex history, and in particular, the history of the IX–XI centuries is remarkable for its contribution to the history of world culture and science. At that time the world-renowned scholars and scholars of encyclopedic knowledge of this country were: Imam al-Bukhari, al-Farghani, al-Farabi, Ahmad al-Khwarizmi, Burhoniddinn Marghilani, Imam at-Termizi, Beruni, Ibn Sina, Mahmud Zamakhshari and many others have made a significant contribution to the development of science and culture. Imam al-Bukhari is one of the outstanding scholars who made a significant contribution to the development of world science through his scientific heritage. Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ismail al-Bukhari, the founder of the authentic line, the most famous and well-known scholar, is a talented, intelligent, intelligent, well-respected “Amir al-Mu’minin” and “Imam al-addadi”. Imam al-Bukhari was born in the ancient city of Bukhara, which is famous for science and culture. Manashu is a magnificent city in Bukharaarif, 194 Hijr, on the 13th day of Shawwal (810 AD). – Jul) Imam al-Bukhari, the Imam of all the scholars of the hadith, who adorned the Prophet’s (pbuh) noble hadn, and lived them forever. Imam al-Bukhari began to study hadith from the age of 10. At the age of 11, he began to find the mistakes of some of his teachers. During the period from 825 to 826 he made a pilgrimage with his family. After visiting Mecca and Medina, he spent six years in the Hijaz studying the science of hadith. Imam Bukhari will then visit the major cities of the Islamic world at that time, such as Damascus, Cairo, Basra, Kufa, Baghdad, to learn more about and order the hadiths of Muhammad.

Here, he teaches and teaches both fiqh and fiqh, participates in debates among major scholars and teaches the Taliban. According to Nishopur al-Hakim (d. 1025), there were ninety people in the mosque of Imam Bukhari. Bukhari was famous in various cities. In Mecca: Abdullah bin Zubair, Ahmad ibn Azraki, Abdullah Mukri, Medina: Abdulaziz Uvaysi, Mutrif ibn Abdullah, Balkh: Yahya ibn Basr, Baghdad: Ahmad ibn Tanbal, Sham: Muhammad ibn Abu Ilyas, Egypt: From Ahmad ibn Salih, Merv: He teaches Hadith Science and a number of other disciplines from Ahmad ibn al-Hasan. He receives a comprehensive and thorough study of the Quran and Hadith from his mentors Poykandi and Al-Joufiy. Al-Bukhari recalls, “I have written about 1080 hadiths” – one of his works. Al Bukhari has written more than 20 works. His work, which made him famous in the Islamic world and led him to greatness, is called Al-Jame ’as-Sahih. Bukhari has been writing this work for 16 years. As his student Abu Hatim testified, Bukhari began to read the hadiths when he lived in Basra. Al-Bukhari has collected 600,000 hadiths, and he has learned about 100,000 “sahih” and 200,000 “non-authentic” hadiths. He combines 7275 hadiths in Al-Jama ’al-Sahih.

Al-Bukhari's "al-Jaami 'as-Sahih" was the first of the Sunni-recognized "Sihohi sitta" (six authentic books). The hadiths of our Prophet in al-Jaami 'al-Sahih include: "Faith", "Purification", "Prayer", "Zakat", "Hajj", "Marriage", "Divorce", "The Book of Trade" It is divided into 100 chapters, including the Book of Peace, the Book of Inquiries, the Initial Creation (The Origin of the Universe), the Jihad, the Angels, and the Wisdom of the Water. In each chapter, the hadiths on the subject are cited by reliable sources. Al-Ja'ami 'as-Sahih is such a great treasure that the authentic hadiths that have been used in it have served as the basis for the Shari'ah rules in the knowledge of Islamic Shari'ah, kalam and fiqh, both in its time and later after the verses of the Qur'an. As you can see, some of the hadiths in the Jama 'al-Sahih collection form the basis of modern science. For example, the Wisdom of Water quotes a divine hadith that all plants and living things evolved from water. Waqf property, inheritance rights, and education are the sources of hadiths about the obligation of all Muslim men and women, as well as the fatwas of Shariah rulers and judges in important life issues. This book covers not only Islamic education, but also the general ethics, family, kinship, goodness and kindness, diligence and love of the homeland, preference and nonviolent behavior, and the rules of Shariah.

The great teachers who taught the hadith to Bukhari soon began to admit that they were disciples. His teacher, Isaac ibn Rahwaih told Bukhari in his childhood, "You should tell a hadith so that others can write it". Even his mentor, Abdullah bin Munir, said, "I am one of al-Bukhari's disciples". "I have seen many scholars in Mecca and Medina, Hijaz, al-Sham and Iraq, but I have never seen such a hadith as Muhammad ibn Ismail. He is more knowledgeable, poorer and more demanding than we are". Muhammad al-Farabri says: "There are ninety thousand people who have heard the book Al-Ja'am 'as-Sahih. "It would have been difficult to count if all the other books of al-Bukhari were added to it". The next great work of al-Bukhari is the work of Al-Adab al-Mufrad. Al-Adab al-Murad, a collection of 1,322 hadiths and messages, is a unique collection of great educational value. This work has been published several times in Turkey and Egypt. Its Uzbek translation was published in Tashkent in 1990. Al-Bukhari in his book Al-Adab al-Mufrad classifies the various hadiths and comments on human ethics, ethics and moral perfection. This book contains 1322 hadiths and messages in 644 chapters. In the first chapters of the book "Arabian Pearls", it is the duty of children to parents, to please their parents, to fulfill their rights, to obey their parents' commandments, to do good to parents even when they are idolaters, parental blessing, compassion for one's family, compassion, compassion for children and women, reconciliation when children and adults are quarreled, humbling in building and other activities – evil, arrogance and blasphemy, truthfulness and deceit, honest and unlawful, good and sinful deeds, the goodness of saving and multiplying wealth, and the hadiths. Also known are the following works of al-Bukhari: Al-Kuno (The Sunnah of the Prophets), "Az-Zuafo al-Kabir" (The Big Book of Weak Hadiths), "At-Tafsir al-Kabir" (The Grand Commentary), Kitab al-Fawaid (Book of Benefits), Sunan al-Fuqaho (Judges of the Faqih). The book Al-Kuna (The Book of Days), devoted to the diaries of the narrators, was published in India in 1940. The book At-Tawri al-Kabeer (Great History) is published in 9 volumes in Turkey. Some of the manuscript is stored in the Hyderabad Library. At-Ta'ri Al-Saghir (Little History). It is a valuable piece of history. This work has been published in India and Cairo. The death of Imam Bukhari occurred in the year 256 AH (870 AD), following the night of Ramadan Eid. "If I could add my life to the life of Imam Bukhari, I would certainly do so. My death is only the death of a human being. But his death is the

loss of knowledge and the knowledge of the universe. It is narrated by Yahya ibn Ja'far b. Thanks to Imam al-Bukhari's efforts, Bukhara became the center of Islam in the Muslim world. In the ninth century Bukhara received the blessed name of Qubbat ul-Islam, which is the center of Islam. After Uzbekistan gained independence, Bukhari's scientific works were restored and his grave was transformed into a holy shrine. On April 29, 1997, in accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Celebrating the 1225th anniversary of Imam al-Bukhari", a special memorial complex was erected in the place of the scholar's grave. Then on October 23, 1998 in Samarkand there was the jubilee of the scientist. On August 26, 2019, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev visited the mausoleum of Imam Bukhari and got acquainted with the proposals for its reconstruction.

This place should be worthy of the knowledge of Imam Bukhari and his status in the Islamic world. Mosques should be spacious and magnificent. The basis is actually here. It is necessary to create comfortable conditions for every visitor to this place", the President said. To summarize, the wisdom of our people, "Honey is unbreakable, does not stain gold", can easily be compared with Imam Bukhari. In spite of the slander of some noble-minded people who have been ill-treated for decades, they have once again appeared before generations. He is also known as a modest man who has learned from his disciples and his disciples.

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