

IMAM AL-BUKHARI AND THE SCIENCE OF HADITH

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Annotation: This article focuses on the life and scientific work of Imam al-Bukhari, one of the brightest representatives of the Renaissance in the region of Mowarannahr in the 9th-12th centuries, one of the great representatives of religion. The main goal of the research is to further study the exemplary life and fruitful activities of Imam Bukhari and popularize them among readers. In addition, it is necessary to study the activities of such great people as Imam al-Bukhari as a descendant, as well as their creativity

Keywords: Imam al-Bukhari, muhaddith, Qur'an, hadith, Bukhara, Samarkand, Khartan, sahih, nosahih, Khalid ibn Ahmad al-Zuhali, narrator, companion.

INTRODUCTION

Mature and well-known hadith scholar Imam al-Bukhari, the founder of the authentic direction in the science of hadith, has gained respect in the Muslim world for his knowledge among gifted, intelligent scholars, teachers, and friends. He is referred to as "Amir alMu'minin" and "Imam al-Muhaddithiy" and is thought to have a sharp mind. His real name is Muhammad, his last name is Abu Abdullah, and his nicknames are sometimes Imam al-Muhaddasi (imam, leader of the muhaddiths), Amir almu'minin fi-l-hadith (Amir of the science of hadith), and Muhammad ibn Ismail ibn Ibrahim ibn al-Mughirah ibn Bardazbeh ibn Bazazbeh.

Bukhara, which has long been renowned for its advancements in science and culture, is where Imam al-Bukhari was born. Following the salawu-ul-Jumu'ah (July 21, 810 AH), the Imam of all the hadith scholars, the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him), Imam al-Bukhari, who granted them eternal life, was born in this wonderful city of Bukhara on the thirteenth day of the month of Shawwal, 194 AH. At the age of ten, Imam al-Bukhari started studying hadith. When he was eleven years old, he started criticizing several of his teachers. "When I heard al-Bukhari remark, 'The inspiration for learning the hadiths came to me when I was in primary school,' I asked, 'How old were you then?'" recounts Abu Ja'far Muhammad ibn Abu Hatamal al-Warraaq. I inquired. He claimed to have been 10 years old, if not younger. This example makes it abundantly evident that Imam al-Bukhari took a particular interest in and committed to memory the hadiths from an early age.

MAIN PART

In Bukhara, al-Bukhari initially studied hadith science. The hadith experts Muhammad ibn Sallam al-Poykandi (777–839) and Abdullah ibn Muhammad al-Masnadi al-Jufi (died 843), who lived in this city and committed numerous hadiths to memory, taught him the science of hadith. Al-Bukhari reportedly studied all of the well-known works of his era until he reached their teenage years. When he was sixteen, he traveled to Hajj with his mother and brother Ahmad. Prominent experts in key towns like Balkh, Basra, Kufa, Baghdad, Homs, Damascus, Cairo, Mecca, and Medina taught him Islamic teachings and more hadith. Al-Bukhari lived in Mecca and Medina for the majority of his life as a foreigner. He started gathering information for his works here while he was studying.

In his work *The Life of Al-Bukhari*, the Syrian scholar Jamaliddin al-Damashqi stated: "I authored *The Problems of the Companions and Subordinates* when I was eighteen, and then *The Great History*." I was residing close to the Prophet's tombs in Madinah at the time. Mostly on moonlit nights, I used to write. Very few historical figures were unknown to me. However, I didn't want the book to be very long. This data demonstrates al-Bukhari's extraordinary bravery and desire for science. Al-Bukhari was with the sheikhs, scholars, and nobles wherever he went, and his primary objective was to study science.

For instance, al-Bukhari made eight trips to the Arab Caliphate's capital, Baghdad, where he studied hadith with the scholar Imam Ahmad ibn Hanbal. In one of his writings, Imam al-Bukhari recalls, "I wrote the hadiths from 1,080 hadith experts." He went back to his hometown of Bukhara years later. The renowned muhaddith was likewise embraced by the Bukharan populace. Here, al-Bukhari instructed students in hadith science. In his book "Samaria," Abu Tohirhoja Samarkandi describes the final days of the great muhaddithin: "He arrived in Khartang, which is today Poyariq district. Here was where Allah's kindness was shown. Following the night prayer on the eve of Eid al-Fitr in 256 (869 AD), Imam Muhammad passed away. A monument to Imam al-Bukhari will be built in the village of Khartang, in Samarkand's Chelak region, in observance of independence. In compliance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 29, 1997, "On the celebration of the 1225th anniversary of the birth of Imam al-Bukhari according to the Hijri-Lunar calendar," this monument was placed on the location of the scholar's mausoleum. In 1998, the complex opened. The memorial complex will be used for daily, Friday, and Eid prayers after first being used as a shrine. Ten hectares make up the entire region. A tomb, an administrative building, a mosque, a library, a study room, and several auxiliary spaces are all part of the complex.

A piece of *kiswa-kabapush*, given to Islam Karimov, the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan, by King Fahd ibn Abdul Aziz, hangs on the right side of the mosque's altar. On November 4, 1998, the Imam Bukhari International Center was founded with the goal of researching and promoting Bukhari's vast cultural legacy. Imam al-Bukhari has authored over 20 works and left a rich and significant scientific legacy for future generations. The scholars' works "Al-Jam as-Sahih" ("Reliable Collection"), "At-Tarikh al-Kabir" ("Great History"), "At-Tarikh as-Saghir" ("Little History"), "Al-Qiraatu khalfa-l-Imam" ("Reading behind the Imam"), and "Raf'ul-yadani fisSalati" ("Raising both hands in prayer") are housed in the Muslim Religious Board library.

Imam al-Bukhari's *Al-Jame al-Kabir* (The Great To'), *At-Tarikh al-Awsat* (Middle History), and *At-Tawsir al-Kabir* (The Great Tafsir) History texts tell us that he wrote a lot of books, big and tiny, such "Kitabul-Khiba" (also known as "The Book of Gifts"). *Al-Jame 'as-Sahih* (The Trustworthy Collection), also referred to as *Sahih Bukhari*, is without a doubt

Imam al Bukhari's most well-known work in the Islamic world. This work has been written by Bukhari for sixteen years. The most significant part of it is that prior to Imam Bukhari, hadith scholars did not carefully select every hadith they heard for their compilations.

In contrast, Imam Bukhari separated the hadiths he heard from various narrators into sections, separated them into believers, and produced a separate book. According to al-Bukhari's followers, he memorized one hundred thousand sahih (reliable) and two hundred thousand inaccurate (dubious) hadiths, choosing Al-Jame 'as-Sahih from roughly six hundred thousand hadiths. According to the scholar Ibn Salah (d. 1245), there are 7,275 authentic hadiths in this work of al-Bukhari, including repeated hadiths and 4,000 hadiths that are not repeated.

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