

MUHADDIS, WHOSE EYES HAVE RETURNED TO THE LIGHT

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ABSTRACT

The most famous of Imam Bukhari's works is "Al-jome as-Sahih". He worked on this work for 16 years. The Imam classified several works of Bukhari that have high scientific value. "Al-adab al-mufrad", "at-Tarikh al-Kabir", "at-Tarikh al-Saghir", "at-Tarikh al-Awsat", "At-tawsir al-Kabir", "Birrul-wolaidain", "ASMO-as-Sahaba", "Cunha " and others.

Among them, "Al-jomeas-Sahih" is revered in the Islamic world as the most important source after the Koran. According to the calculations of Hafiz Ibn Hajar al-Askalani, the number of hadiths in Al-joma as-Sahih is 7397. There are 2602 non-repeating ones among them. Shilsa , the number of hadiths contained in the book reaches 9082.

KEYWORDS: *Hadith, Genius, Imam, Thinker, Engineer, Muhaddis, Educator.*

INTRODUCTION

Imam al-Bukhari's full name was Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ismail ibn Ibrahim bardazbeh (bardazbeh - Persian-practicing Ziraat), and his father bardazbeh converted to Islam under the guidance of his son al-Mughir Al-Yaman Al-Juafi (at that time ruler of Bukhara). The one who converted to Islam under the guidance of any person followed the natural doctrine of belonging to the proportion of his patron, who also received the mentioned proportion upon arrival in Bukhara. That's why he was called Al-Juafi. We don't know about Ibrahim, the son of Al-Juafi.

MAIN PART

Imam al-Bukhari is called Muhammad, Kunya is Abu Abdullah, sometimes the nickname is Imam al-Muhaddisin (imam-Peshwa Muhaddisov), sometimes Amiral muminin filhadis (Emir of Hadith studies), and the pedigree is Muhammad ibn Ismail ibn Ibrahim ibn al-Mughayra ibn Bardazbeh. As can be seen from the last names, the original origin of Imam Bukhari goes back to novices. Who was he? The work of our great compatriot, an outstanding scholar and muhaddis of his time, Muhammad ibn Ismail Al-Bukhari, "Al-Jome as-Sahih", which is considered the second source of Islam after the Koran concerning Hadith studies, received a special place and worldwide fame. Among the Islamic world and muhaddis, he is mentioned with such high titles as "Amir ul - muminin Fil-hadith" (Emir of believers in the chapter of hadith studies), "al-Imam

ul-miqdam" (brave imam), "imamul muhaddisin" (Imam muhaddis)", "Sayyidil fuqaho" (Sayyid Fakihov). 3 and az-Zubayr from Ibrahim." Then I said, "Abu al-Zubayr never spoke about Ibrahim." I told him, "Look at the original source, if you have one." When the teacher entered the inner room and came back, he said, "O Ghulam boy, how then to be right?" they said. I said, "Az-Zubayr actually told a hadith from Ibn Addi, and he told it from Abraham." Then they took the teacher's pen and corrected what they had written, looked at me and said: "You're right." Then someone asked him, "How old are you at that time?" He asked. "I was eleven then," they replied. Continuing his conversation, he said: "And when I turned sixteen, I completely memorized the books of Abdullah ibn Mubarak al-Marwazi (736-798) and Waqiyah ibn al-Jarrah ibn Mulayh ar-Rawasi (747-814), as well as the books of Huvsawi, that is, "ashab UR-rai" (literally: thought). - thinkers who make judgments based on mental judgments based on logical thinking). After that, I went on a blessed pilgrimage with Mother and my brother Ahmad." From this it becomes clear that Imam al-Bukhari's initial visit abroad dates back to 210/825.

Many saints, scientists, geniuses of their time grew up from the Uzbek country. This land, which gave birth to scientists of all fields, raised and educated Imam Bukhari, a great scholar of the sacred science of hadith, in its hands. His real name is Muhammad ibn Ismail ibn Ibrahim al Bukhari was born on July 19, 810 in the land of beautiful Bukhara. He is also called the great thinker of Islam, the imam of engineers, the Sultan of Hadith studies. The word "imam" in his name also has its own meaning.

It is known that when prayer is performed collectively, the person standing in front is called "imam". Ismail, one of the leaders, teachers of science of muhaddis, was therefore called "imam", that is, "imam of muhaddis", glorified. He grew up among the intellectuals of family. His father was a merchant; despite the fact that he was a scientist of his time. His mother was also an intelligent, devoted woman.

Al-Bukhari grew up at an early age when his father died and he was raised by his mother. Possessing high intelligence, a sharp mind, striving for enlightenment, he masters various sciences with great interest, especially Hadith studies.

Sources show that from the age of 14, he participated in heated debates about the narrators of hadith with his teacher Sheikh Dahili, who read and memorized hadiths that he heard from various narrators in his country, as well as collections of hadiths by scholars such as Abdullah ibn al Mubarak and Waqiy. He had a deep knowledge of the Quran, could freely comment and compare hadiths and verses.

To this great man, who received the honorable name "Amir al-muminin" in Hadith studies, Allah Almighty granted great bliss with his sweet cabbage. This bliss was the bliss of science. In his becoming a great scientist, of course, lay relentless search, hard work.

He studied Islamic science from the age of five to six, studying with the Prophet Muhammad (S.a.c.) and begins to study and memorize his hadiths. He studied with famous muhaddis: dakhili, Muhammad ibn Salam Poikandi, Muhammad ibn Yusuf Poikandi, Abdullah ibn Muhammad Masnadi and others. Since time immemorial, muhaddis could record before a trip, without leaving a single hadith from the narrators in their country, and only after that go on a trip to another city or country.

Until al-Bukhari reached the age of 16, he heard and recorded hadiths from Mashaykhs in his country and went to different provinces of the caliphate. In 825, Bukhari, along with his mother and brother Ahmad, arrives in Mecca and performs the Hajj.

Having returned his mother and brother to Bukhara, he himself remains in Mecca. Communicating with well-known scholars in Medina Ibrahim ibn Munzir, Mutrib ibn Abdullah, Ibrahim ibn Hamza and others, he learns hadiths from them.

By this time, the companions of the Messenger of Allah, the followers of the companions, had dispersed to different countries. In order to discredit Islam, polytheists spread various Nasakhic hadiths. Such a problematic situation in the Islamic world would require the division of hadith into authentic and non-authentic

In order to collect reliable hadiths, it would be necessary to compare the Quran with the holy scriptures together with the narrators and compare it with the time and personalities of the narrator.

Imam al-Bukhari collected hadiths all his life, dividing them among his companions. Like his mother, he made a huge contribution to the Islamic world.

Legend has it that one day Ishmael was playing with children on the street, and grass got into his eyes. His parents take him to the doctor. The doctor says that this boy has gone blind forever. His mother cries and blesses Allah: O Allah! I wanted my child to be a great person on your path. Give my child back the light of the eyes!

One day his mother is late at noon. Abraham had a dream: O, Mother! Allah has answered your prayers. Get up! The mother suddenly wakes up. When he ran up and looked, Ishmael's eyes were the same again as before when he was playing with the children on the street.

Surprised by this miracle, his father teaches Ismail in a madrasa. Having a very strong memory, at the age of ten or twelve he knew by heart more than a thousand hadiths.

He could compare and interpret them with the verses of the Koran.

He continued his studies in many countries. Mecca, Medina, Hijaz, Torth, Jeddah, TOPH, Basra, Kufa, Baghdad, Sham, Egypt. He also studied Hadith studies in such cities as Khorasan, Marv, Balkh, Herat, Nishapur, Rai, Jibol.

Imam Bukhari Rahmatullah alaykh has made fruitful journeys many times and literally during his life. At one time, he repeatedly visited almost all Islamic countries, as well as some of them. "I have visited Syria, Egypt and the Arabian Peninsula twice, Imam Bukhari writes, I have been to Basra several times, lived in Hijaz (Saudi Arabia) for six years, I don't remember how many times I visited Kufa and Baghdad." Khatib writes: "Bukhari made a trip to the muhaddis of all lands. He wrote in Khorasan, Djibouti, in all the cities of Iraq, in Hejaz, in Sham, in Egypt. I've been to Baghdad several times"

CONCLUSION

The most famous of Imam Bukhari's works is "Al-jome as-Sahih". He worked on this work for 16 years. The Imam classified several works of Bukhari that have high scientific value. "Al-adab

al-mufrad", "at-Tarikh al-Kabir", "at-Tarikh al-Saghir", "at-Tarikh al-Awsat", "At-tawsir al-Kabir", "Birrul-wolaidain", "ASMO-as-Sahaba", "Cunha" and others.

Among other works of the Bukhara century, the book "Tasir Al-Quran" (description of the Quran) should be highlighted. Bukhari's works are found in all madrassas and universities of the Muslim world. a.c) textbook, manual on the Sunnah.

On October 23, 1998, the 1225th anniversary of the birth of this great scientist was widely celebrated in our country.

A huge memorial complex was opened in the village of Khartang in the Chelak district, where scientist settled forever.

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