

Scientific Pedagogical Views of Imam Al-Bukhari

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Annotation: This article covers the scientific and pedagogical activities of Imam Al-Bukhari, the founder of the stages of development of Hadith science, the essence of his works on the system of Science and education.

KEYWORD: pedagogical views, Balkh, thinkers in Herot, muhaddis, scientific knowledge, Studies, great surrogates.

The great scientists and thinkers who lived and worked in our country made a worthy contribution to the development of World Science with their invaluable scientific and spiritual heritage. Among such great figures, it is permissible to recognize Imam Al-Bukhari, the Sultan of Hadith science.

Imam Al-Bukhari (original name Abu Abdullah Muhammad Ibn Ismail ibn Ibrahim al Bukhari 810-870) is a great thinker of the Islamic world. Muhaddis are referred to as imams.

His father Ismail was one of the prominent muhaddis of his time, Malik ibn Alas pupil and one of his relatives, engaged in commercial affairs. Her mother was a pious, pious, wise woman. When his father died, his upbringing was entrusted to his mother. He studied Islamic sciences from the age of 5-6 years, Muhammad (P.a.C) begins to study and memorize the hadiths of. He studied well — known muhaddis-Dohili, Muhammad ibn Salam Poykandiy, Muhammad ibn Yusuf Poykandiy, Abdullah ibn Muhammad Masnadi and others. From the time immemorial, the mukhaddis could have written without leaving any Hadith from the narrators in their homeland before going on a trip, and only after that they could jump on a trip to another city or country. Until Bukhari reaches the age of 16, he will go to different regions of the caliphate by hearing and writing hadiths from mashayyik in his country. 825 year Bukhari will come to Mecca with his mother and brother Ahmed and perform the Hajj prayer. Returning his mother and brother to Bukhara, he himself remains in Mecca. He participates in the scientific meeting of scientists working here.

827 year goes to Medina. One of the famous scribes in Medina, Ibrahim ibn Munzir, Mutrif ibn Abdullah, Ibrahim ibn Hamza and others, and takes lessons on the hadiths. At this time, the Companions of the messenger of Allah, the followers of the companions had been sent to a different country. In such circumstances, Muhammad (p.a.C) the collection of hadiths was to go to different cities and countries. According to several historians, the journey of Imam Bukhari to Hijaz, Mecca, Medina, Taif, Jeddah lasted 6 years. Then he travels to Basra, Kufa and Baghdad. Sham and goes to Egypt. In addition, Khorasan was in such cities as Marv, Balkh, Herot, Nishopur, Ray, Jibol, he took lessons from scientists in these cities and collected hadiths. The most famous among the works of

Imam Bukhari is "Al-jome' as-Sahih". In addition, he wrote a number of extremely important books on the sciences that deeply analyze historical events and personalities, which are the foundations of the science of Hadith.

Imam Bukhari classified several works of scientific significance: "Al-Jame' as-sahih", "Al-adab al-mufrad", "At-tarih al-kabir", "At-tarih as-SAQ'ir", "At-tarih al-avsat", "At-tarih al-kabir", "Birrul parent", "Asmo as-Sahaba", "Kunyalar" and others. Among them, the work "Al-Jame' as-sahih" is considered to be the source of Honor in the Islamic world as the most important source after the Quran. Since Imam Bukhari's terms in the collection of Hadiths are more accurate than other muhaddis' terms, the work "Al-Jame' as-sahih" has been awarded the title "the most reliable hadiths have been filled". The muhaddis were so satisfied when there was a possibility that the narrators of the hadiths met among themselves, but Imam Bukhari also made a condition for the honor of the witness who saw that the narrators of the hadiths had met among themselves. Such a condition is not met in other muhaddis.

According to the account of Hofiz ibn Khajar al-Askalani, the number of hadiths in Al-jome' as-sahih is 7397. Among these, the repetitions make up 2602 units. The number of hadiths listed in the book reaches 9082 when comments, narratives disagree and applications are added. It is thanks to Imam Bukhari that in the IX-XII centuries in the territory of Movarounnahr many schools of hadiths were formed and successfully functioning. At present, the works of the scientist are translated into dozens of languages of the world and come from his work in the Islamic world using many scientific studies. It is for this reason that Imam Al Bukhari was able to realize that he had a significant influence not only on the development of religious but also secular knowledge. The creative heritage of Imam Buhari fascinates the person with the fact that he fully embraces the religious and Social Sciences of his size, his time.

After returning to Bukhara after a trip to foreign lands, he begins to promote the science of Hadith. The contributions of this effort of the breed are considered on Steam at this time. This work was published in India and Cairo. Steam created "The Book of alfavoid" ("the book on useful things"), "Al-Jomi' alkabiyr" ("the great base"), "people afol alibod" ("the nature of the affairs of Allah's servants"), "Al-Musnad alkabiyr" ("the great base"), "Attafsir alkabiyr" ("the great interpretation"), "The Book of alxiba" ("the book on Khayrehson") and some of the other works have not reached us yet, some have not reached us there is information that it is stored in libraries of different countries of the world. Among other works of Buhari, one should also note The Book "Tafsir al-Qur'an" ("Qur'an tafsiri"). Imam Bukhari is not only a great scientist, but also completely differentiated from others by his beautiful behavior, human kindness, generosity, generosity and incomparable generosity.

Bukhari's works are the main textbook, guide on the Sunnah of the Prophet (PBUH) in all Madrasah and dorilfunun of the Muslim world. Church figures, scholars, scribes and clergy are working on relying on Steam works. Thanks to independence, Bukhari's immortal heritage returned to bosom. On the basis of the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on the celebration of the 1225th anniversary of the birth of Imam Albuquerque on the Hijri calendar" (April 29, 1997), great work was done to study and promote the scientific heritage of Bukhari, to perpetuate his memory.

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