

Spiritual Heritage of Imam Al-Bukhari

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Annotation: In this article, Imam al-Bukhari's life, spiritual heritage, pedagogical views and ideas, a review of hadiths, and his importance in educating students today in the spirit of enlightenment are highlighted.

Keywords: hadith, enlightenment, messenger, reliable hadith, inauthentic hadith, education, morality, honesty, generosity, companion, manuscript

1. Introduction

In the science of hadith, the world imam, the emir of the science of hadith, the greatest leader of scholars, scholar, imam of imams is Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ismail Ibn Ibrahim al-Bukhari (810-870). Al-Bukhari was born in Bukhara in 194 Hijri (810 AD). Al-Bukhari's father died when he was young. His mother and brother took care of his upbringing. From his youth, Imam Bukhari was intelligent, sharp-witted and had a strong desire for enlightenment, and he learned the science of hadith with great interest. From the age of ten, he read and memorized the hadiths he heard from the narrators of his country and participated in heated debates with the participation of his teacher Sheikh Dakhily. In 825, the sixteen-year-old Imam Bukhari went on a pilgrimage with his mother and brother Ahmad and stayed there. There, he went to Makkah, Medina, Egypt, and Palestine in order to improve his work, to collect and organize the hadiths of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) and to determine which of them are correct and which ones are not related to the Prophet (pbuh). They lived among Bedouin Arabs for several years. In this way, they collected a total of 600,000 hadiths, out of which 100,000 "Sahih" ("Reliable") and 200,000 "Inauthentic" hadiths were memorized [1].

2. Materials and Methods

To explore Imam Al-Bukhari's spiritual heritage, this study employs a comprehensive review and analysis of primary and secondary sources, including biographical accounts, his compilation process, and his works on Hadith methodology. Furthermore, an examination of Imam Al-Bukhari's disciples and their testimonies is conducted to gain insights into his spiritual teachings.

3. Discussion

The discussion section provides an analysis of Imam Al-Bukhari's spiritual legacy and its lasting significance. It explores the role of spiritual teachings in his compilation of

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Sahih Al-Bukhari, his influence on subsequent generations of scholars, and his impact on the broader Muslim community. The significance of his work in fortifying Islamic spirituality and upholding the foundational principles of faith is also explored.

Imam al-Bukhari's rich spiritual legacy has reached today and they are as follows:

1. "Al Jame' As-sahih". It is the greatest and most famous work of the great scholar, and it is also known as "Sahih al-Bukhari". The number of reliable hadiths included in this hadith is 7275 with repeated ones, and 4000 non-repeated hadiths. Although more than 1,200 years have passed since the work was written, until now it has been the second most important source in the Islamic world after the Qur'an.

For some writers and calligraphers who lived in the Middle Ages, copying copies of these books became a means of livelihood. A well-known scholar and theologian Al-Nuwayri copied 8 copies of it and sold each for 1000 dirhams [2]. A rare copy of it, copied in 1325, is kept in Istanbul. Many commentaries have been written on "Al-Jome' as-sahih" and it has been published repeatedly.

In the hadiths collected by Imam al-Bukhari, not only are the rules related to the teachings of Islam reflected, but they are a set of noble human qualities such as kindness, honesty, purity, generosity, respect for parents and elders, kindness to people, hard work, and love for the country. In the hadiths, there are guidelines, advices and teachings that are of great educational importance for the people of our time, especially the young generation, about what is good, what is bad, what should be done, what should not be done.

2. "Al adab al-mufrad" ("The only book about manners").

In the above-mentioned hadiths of the Prophet (pbuh), collected by six recognized scholars of hadith, the issue of morality is the main issue. Because to be a Muslim, first of all, it is necessary to be good-natured, polite, honest, pure and honest. In this regard, the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) said the following: "Surely I was sent to perfect the morals of people" [3]. That is why Imam Bukhari compiled the hadiths about morality and manners in his masterpiece "Jame' al-Sahih" in one book.

After this scholar was not satisfied, he collected the hadiths related to morals and manners in a separate book and wrote a work called "Al-Adab al Mufrad" with the aim of educating the whole Islamic world in good manners and manners. The book consists of 644 chapters, which contain 1322 hadiths related to etiquette [4]. In this book, there are hadiths related to social relations and the manners of people's interactions. The work contains a number of hadiths that are not found in the books of other scholars. Another valuable aspect of the work is that the hadith narrators (isnads) who recorded the hadiths in it were more reliable than other muhaddiths.

Manuscripts of "Al-Adab al-Mufrad" are available in many libraries of the East and West. It was published twice in Arabic in India in 1898, in Cairo in 1930, and in 1970 and 1980 at the initiative of the Religious Administration of Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. Its 267 chapters, consisting of 600 hadiths, were translated into Uzbek by the famous Islamic scholar Shamsuddin Bobokhanov and published in 1990 by the publishing house "Uzbekistan". Later, Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf published a review of Imam al-Bukhari's book "Al-adab al-mufrad" in four volumes in 2015 in Tashkent in "Hilal-nashr".

Chapters 1-24 of "Al-adab al-Mufrad" are devoted to the issues of serving parents, honoring them, caring for them in their old age, not hurting their hearts, and fulfilling their rights. Let's look at some examples of this:

Abdurrahman ibn Abu Bakra narrated from his father that the Messenger of God was asked three times: "Shall I tell you the greatest of sins?" The Companions said, "O, Messenger of God, tell me". They said, "To associate partners with Allah and to displease parents" [5].

How to displease parents? Dissatisfaction means not knowing your parents and depriving them of what you have. So, if the child does not take care of his parents, does not show them enough love and does not give them food, clothes and other things that they need, then his parents will be dissatisfied with him. For this, his father does not need to say in front of people: "Be a witness, I am dissatisfied with my son, I am dissatisfied with my daughter". If the child himself abandons his parents without looking at them, does not receive information, is completely unaware of their condition, if they do not give him what he needs, then this is enough for the parents to be dissatisfied with their child.

Abu Huraira (may Allah be pleased with him) said: Rasulullah said: "If the father of a child is a slave, he cannot fulfill his rights until he frees him from slavery".

As can be seen from the cited examples, "Al-adab al-mufrad" is a masterpiece of morality. More than 1,200 years have passed, and in the Islamic world, it has been serving to cultivate good and noble qualities in people and guide them to the right path. At the same time, this book is an invaluable work that directs people to be pure, faithful, and honest, and saves them from bad vices.

3. "At-Tarikh al-Kabir" ("The Great History").

This book was classified by Imam Bukhari when he was eighteen years old, on moonlit nights near the graves of Prophet Muhammad (pbuh). This book is not about general history as we understand it today, but about the biographies of hadith narrators and their qualities of narration. The manuscript of the work is stored in "Darul Kutubil Misriyya" under number 10340. This book was published in India in 1361 AH [6].

4. "At-Tarikh al-awsat" ("Medium History").

The manuscript of this book is kept in Hyderabad, India.

5. "At-Tarikh al-Saghir" ("The Little History").

This work was published in India in 1325 AH.

6. "Qazayu as-sahoba wa at-tabiiyn" ("Judgments of the companions and followers") [7].

The author wrote this work at the age of eighteen.

7. "Al-Qiraatu half al-imam" ("Praying behind the Imam").

The work was published in India and Cairo.

8. "Birr ul-Woladayn" ("Doing good to parents").

A book about doing good to parents.

9. "Kholqu af'ol al-ibad" ("Creation of the character of followers").

The book was printed in Delhi and Jeddah in 1306 AH.

10. "Kitobuz-zuafo" ("Book about weak narrators").

In this book, information is given about those who are considered weak and weak in the eyes of Imam Bukhari among the hadith narrators.

11. "Al-Jami al-Kabir" ("The Big Collection").

12. "Al-Musnad al-kabir" ("The Great Musnad").

There is only information about the names of these two books. They have not reached us.

13. "At-Tafsir al-kabir" ("The Big Tafsir"). Firabri mentioned that Imam Bukhari had books with this name [8]. A manuscript copy of this book exists in the National Library of Algeria and another in the National Library in Paris.

14. "Kitab al-ashriba" ("The Book of Drinks").

15. "Kitab al-Khiba" ("The Book of Charity").

This book contains up to five hundred hadiths.

16. "Asami al-sahoba" ("Names of the Companions").

17. "Kitab al-Wakhdan" ("Book about the Companions who narrated one Hadith").

18. "Kitab al-mabsut fil hadith" ("Comprehensive book on hadith").

19. "Kitab al-ilal fil hadith" ("Book about bad hadiths").

20. "Kitab al asma wal-kuna" ("Book about names and kunyas").

The manuscript of this work is stored in the library of Al-Azhar darulfunun with the number 3518. Printed in India in 1360 AH.

21. "Kitab al-fawaid" ("The Book of Useful Items").

22. "Mashikhatul Bukhari".

In this book, Imam Bukhari has given information about his teachers from whom he studied hadith.

23. "Kitabul-mabsud".

24. "Raful yadayni fis-solati".

A book about raising two hands in prayer.

But it is a pity that our people were completely deprived of such priceless masterpieces during the Soviet government. With the honor of independence, our religion and faith were restored. Imam Bukhari's work "Jome al-Sahih" consisting of four parts was fully translated into Uzbek and published. Dozens of pamphlets and hundreds of articles were published about him. The mausoleum and mosque of the scientist in Khartang, which was turned into an abandoned state during the Soviet period, and the warehouse of the collective farm, surrounded by an abandoned thicket, was renovated to an unprecedented level, and a new mosque, minaret and arches were built next to it in the manner of that time. All this was directly led by our first president I.A.Karimov.

In 1974, on the initiative of the Religious Administration of Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, the 1200th anniversary of the birth of Imam al-Bukhari was celebrated in our republic with the participation of representatives of the entire Islamic world. In 1998, by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the republic, the 1225th anniversary of the birth of the great scholar Imam Bukhari was celebrated on a very large scale. The Imam al-Bukhari Foundation was established. The magazine "Morals of Imam al-Bukhari" was founded. In 2017, the International Research Center named after Imam Bukhari was built next to the Imam Bukhari complex. In the building of the center, which occupies an area of 6 hectares, rooms for the study of hadith, kalam and recitation, a library of manuscripts, and a museum were established.

On September 19, 2017, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, delivered a speech at the 72nd session of the United Nations General Assembly [9], including: "I would like to note the invaluable contribution of many bright

representatives of the Central Asian Renaissance to Islam and world civilization. One of these great scholars, Imam Bukhari, is recognized worldwide as the author of "Sahih Bukhari", which is considered the most authoritative book in Islam after the Holy Qur'an. We aim to preserve and study the rich heritage of this great man, and spread his teachings about enlightened Islam. Therefore, we decided to establish the International Research Center named after Imam Bukhari in Samarkand. The activity of the Center of Islamic Civilization, which is being established in Tashkent, also serves this purpose. On the initiative of President Sh. Mirzoyoyev, the Law on the Establishment of the Order of "Imam Bukhari" (O'RQ-789, 15.08.2022) was signed [10]. According to the law, the order of "Imam Bukhari" consisted of two levels:

1. Order of "High-ranking Imam Bukhari";
2. Order of "Imam Bukhari".

4. Results

Awarded the Order of "High-ranking Imam Bukhari" for great achievements in the study and international promotion of the life and scientific heritage of great scholars and thinkers who made a great contribution to the development of science and culture, including Islamic enlightenment:

- heads of foreign countries and governments;
- representatives of parliaments of foreign countries;
- leaders and representatives of international organizations, diplomatic missions, consular institutions and other organizations equivalent to them, as well as foreign dignitaries and scientists;
- famous state and public figures of our country, leaders in the religious and social sphere and mature scholars, famous scientists, writers, pedagogues and scientific researchers are awarded.

The order of "Imam Bukhari" for researching and promoting the scientific and religious heritage of our great scholars, and for services in conveying the universal values and true essence of Islam to the people of the country, especially to the youth:

- employees of science, education, culture, art and literature;
- employees of state and public organizations;
- religious scholars;
- scientists and researchers will be awarded.

Individuals awarded with the Order of "High-ranking Imam Bukhari" will receive a one-time cash award of 70 times the Basic Calculation Amount (21 million soums), and persons awarded with the Order of "Imam Bukhari" will be given a one-time monetary award in the amount of 50 times the Basic Calculation Amount (15 million soums).

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, this research paper has examined the spiritual heritage of Imam Al-Bukhari, shedding light on his sources of spiritual knowledge, methods employed, and the impact of his teachings on Hadith literature. Imam Al-Bukhari's contributions continue to shape Islamic scholarship and inspire individuals around the world, highlighting the enduring relevance of his spiritual journey. It can be noted that we are descendants of Imam Bukhari, children of the land where he was born, lived and created.

Buhari's legacy is our pride. Along with honoring and preserving the legacy that he wrote down, we should study it and try to put it into practice.

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