



## Imam Al-Bukhari and The Science of Hadith

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### ABSTRACT

In Islamic sciences, all information about the faith is derived from two sources: the Quran and the hadith, which are the sayings and deeds of the Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him. The Quran, which is the basis of all Islamic knowledge, is understood to be the unaltered word of Allah as it was revealed to Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him. The Prophet's example, peace be upon him, comes in second after the Quran. We can talk about Imam Al-life Bukhari's and the hadith science in this post.

### Keywords:

*Imam Al-Bukhari, science of Hadith, Fiqh, knowledge, books, Sahih al-Bukhari.*

But how can we be certain that the sayings and deeds we attribute to Jesus are true and unaltered given that he lived 1400 years ago? The collections of hadith may appear unreliable and subject to corruption to someone who is not versed with the study of hadith. However, according to Imam Muhammad al-efforts Bukhari's in the ninth century, the science of hadith has been shielded from these issues by employing a methodical and exhaustive procedure of verification for each and every averment made to the Prophet peace be upon. As a result, the Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, left us with some valuable teachings that we can still apply today.

*Sahih al-Bukhari.*

Although Imam al-Bukhari wrote several works on the subject, his compilation of more than 7000 hadiths, known as al-Jaami al-Sahih al-Mukhtasar min Umur Rasool Allah wa sunanihi wa Ayyamihi, or "The Abridged Collection of Authentic Hadith with Connected Chains regarding Matters Pertaining to the Prophet, His practices, and His Times," is his

most important contribution to Islamic Since its compilation, Sahih al-Bukhari, which literally translates to "The Authentic Hadiths of al-Bukhari," has been regarded as the most authentic book of hadith in history. This collection took him 16 years to finish.

Imam al-painstaking Bukhari's attention to detail when compiling the hadiths is what makes Sahih al-Bukhari so exceptional. Compared to other hadith experts, he had far tighter criteria for approving a hadith as authentic. Before including a hadith in his compilation, Imam al-Bukhari had to ensure that the chain of narrators was trustworthy and authentic. For instance, the book's opening hadith begins:

*"We have heard from al-Humaydi Abdallah ibn al-Zubayr who said that he heard from Sufyan, who said he heard from Yahya ibn Saeed al-Ansari who said he was informed by Muhammad ibn Ibrahim al-Taymi that he heard Alqama ibn Waqqas al-Laythi say that he heard Umar ibn al-Khattab say on the sermon pulpit that he heard the Prophet Muhammad peace be upon him say: 'Actions are only by intentions...'"*

Imam al-Bukhari carefully examined this chain of six narrators. He had to thoroughly research the biographies of every link in the chain before he could accept the hadith as authentic. In order to ensure that if someone narrates from someone else, they must both have been in the same location at the same time, have actually met, and have spoken hadith, he investigated where and when the narrators lived. Imam al-Bukhari's compilation is distinct because of his severe requirements; other hadith scholars did not all demand proof that two successive narrators personally interacted.

To ensure that the narrators were reliable and wouldn't create or alter a hadith's wording, Imam al-Bukhari also looked into their personal histories. A hadith was instantly removed and not included in his book if he learned that someone in the chain had publicly sinned or was not regarded as trustworthy, barring the existence of a stronger chain.

Imam al-Bukhari was the first to create a methodical system for categorizing hadith using his stringent criteria for hadith approval. He classified each hadith as being either sahih (true), hasan (excellent), mutawatir (recurring in many chains), ahad (lone), daeef (weak), or mawdu (fabricated). Later, additional hadith experts used this classification scheme as the benchmark for all hadiths.

#### *Imam al-Bukhari's Fiqh.*

The hadith collection of Imam al-Bukhari is a remarkable accomplishment and an indispensable pillar of the field of hadith studies. His contributions helped hadith studies develop into a science with guiding principles that shielded it from new developments and corruptions. But his Sahih is more than just a straightforward compilation of hadiths. Al-Bukhari arranged his library in such a way that it can also be utilized to draw conclusions about fiqh, the body of Islamic law.

The Sahih is broken up into 97 books, each of which contains many chapters. The judgement on a specific fiqh problem is then used as the title of each chapter. All the hadiths that he believed to be authentic and that support that decision will subsequently be included in the chapter. For instance, the

Taraweeh prayer chapter in the Qur'an is named "The Superiority of Extra Prayers at Night in Ramadan" and contains six quotes from the Prophet, peace be upon him, that highlight the significance of the Taraweeh prayer.

Therefore, Sahih al-Bukhari is not only the most reliable collection of hadith ever made, but Imam al-Bukhari also had the wisdom to compile it into a book of law that aids ordinary Muslims in living their lives as closely as possible to that of the Prophet, peace be upon. Generations of hadith scholars would be inspired by his colossal work, notably al-pupil Bukhari's Muslim ibn al-Hajjaj, who would later compile Sahih Muslim, which is second only to Sahih al-Bukhari in terms of authenticity.

**Conclusion.** The idea that there is no means to authenticate the hadith and that they should not be used as a source of belief or law is one of the frequent criticisms leveled by non-Muslims against Islamic studies and the study of hadith. This argument is based on a very simplistic and inaccurate understanding of the methods used to gather the hadith and the extraordinary amount of work that scholars like al-Bukhari put into confirming their veracity. Even 1400 years after the Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon, we are now able to know what sayings and deeds may actually be credited to him because to the immense labor of al-Bukhari and other hadith experts.

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