

## IMAM BUKHARI'S CONTRIBUTION TO OUR SPIRITUALITY

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**Abstract:** In this article, the content and contribution of Imam al-Bukhari, the founder of the stages of the development of the science of hadith, will be highlighted. In addition, in this article, we will discuss the pedagogical views and ideas of Imam al-Bukhari, his importance for today, and his golden works. A great scholar and thinker who lived and worked in our country made a worthy contribution to the development of world science with his invaluable scientific and spiritual heritage.

**Key words:** bakh, thinkers in Herat, muhaddis, scientific knowledge, research, great figure, importance, founder, ideas, views, pedagogical views

In the treasury of human culture and enlightenment, there are such rare people, unique figures, that all generations in all times and places receive spiritual and spiritual nourishment from them. they continue to use their great works and works left for the younger generation. One of such universal figures is our great thinker ancestor, our compatriot, Imam Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ismail al-Bukhari. Imam al-Bukhari's real name is Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ismail ibn Ibrahim al-Bukhari. He lived and created in 810-870 years. He is considered to be a great thinker of the Islamic world and the Imam of Muhaddis.

His father Ismail was also one of the most accomplished people and scholars of his time, a student and close friend of Malik ibn Alas, and was engaged in commercial (trade) affairs. her mother was also a very smart, pious, pious, intelligent woman in terms of science, who could be an example for mothers and daughters of Islam. He had deep religious and worldly knowledge. After his father died, his mother took over his upbringing. therefore, the place and role of his mother is great in Imam al-Bukhari's development as a thinker. From the age of 5-6, he started studying and memorizing Islamic sciences and hadiths of Muhammad (pbuh). He learned knowledge from famous scholars - Dakhili, Muhammad ibn Salam Poikandi, Muhammad ibn Yusuf Poikandi, Abdullah ibn Muhammad Masnadi and others. Since ancient times, muhaddiths could write down a hadith from the narrators of their country without leaving a single hadith before going on a journey, and only after that they could go on a journey to another city or country. Before Bukhari reached the age of 16, he heard and wrote down hadiths from the elders of his country and went to different regions of the caliphate. In 825 Bukhari came to Mecca with his mother and brother Ahmad and performed the Hajj prayer. He returned his mother and brother to Bukhara and stayed

in Mecca. participates in the scientific gathering of scientists working here. In 827 he went to Medina. He interacted with Ibrahim ibn Munzir, Mutrif ibn Abdullah, Ibrahim ibn Hamza and others from the famous scholars in Madinah and learned from them about hadiths. at this time, the companions of the Messenger of God and the followers of the companions had dispersed to different countries. In such circumstances, collecting the hadiths of Muhammad (pbuh) required traveling to different cities and countries. some historians say that Imam Bukhari's trips to Hijaz, Mecca, Medina, Taif, Jeddah lasted for 6 years. Then he travels to Basra, Kufa and Baghdad. Bukhari's works are the main textbook and guide on the Sunnah of our Prophet Muhammad, may God bless him and grant him peace, in all Madrasahs and dorilfunun of the Muslim world. Public figures, scholars and religious leaders rely on Bukhari's works. with the honor of our independence, Bukhari's immortal legacy returned to the bosom of Elurut. On the basis of the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the celebration of the 1225th anniversary of the birth of Imam al-Bukhari according to the Hijri lunar calendar" great efforts were made to study and promote Bukhari's scientific heritage and perpetuate his memory.

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