

domestic legislation dissemination of knowledge among the population about their rules, their essence andIt is important to explain the importance of, these meAndijan State University named after Z.M.Boburres are universal values to take a firm place in the minds of the people, to form a culture of human rights helps.

Indeed, in the future to assess the level of legal culture of the population as a whole It is necessary to develop standards. Because the analysis of the state of legal culture makes itto focus on the gaps in the upgrade mechanisms, in this areathe quality of the activities carried out and government agencies and civil societyto determine the level of participation of institutions in these processes, in this direction allows you to develop proposals to further improve the work.

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Mukhtarov Sardorbek Saydullo ogli, Abdurashidov Ulugbek Abdumajid ogli, Gulomov Yahyobek Shamsiddin ogli Students of the Faculty of History of Andijan State University

IMAM AL-BUKHARI OF THE MUHADDIS

S. Mukhtarov, U. Abdurashidov, Y. Gulomov

Abstract. This article about Imam al-Bukhari. The full name of Imam al-Bukhari is Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ismail bin Ibrahim Bardazbeh (Bardazbehit means a famer in Persian). Imam al-Bukhari was born in Bukhara, July 20, 810, after the Friday prayer, thirteen days after Shawwal, one hundred and ninety-fourth day of Hijri. Muhammad's father died when he was an infant, and from a young age he grew up with his parents, it is mentioned in the book «Kitab al-Siqat». His mother was known as a wise and sophisticated woman. It is known that Imam al-Bukhari was injured when he was young and his eyesight was diminished. Even the healer could not cure him, His mother prayed to God for her son to be healed. One day, Bukhari's mother told him that he had a dream and that God had healed the boy.

Keywords: Imam Bukhari, hadith, Ibrahim, sahih, Sheikh Nadim al-Jisr, Samarkand, Khartang, muhaddith.

Imam Bukhari is known to the world as a mature scholar who made a great contribution to the development of the science of hadith. Imam Bukhari had many teachers and could not be counted. As for his teachers, Imam al-Bukhari said, "I have written hadiths from one thousand and eighty narrators, some of whom have narrated at least one hadith." [1]

Imam Bukhari became blind in his youth. Then his mother prayed to Allah day and night and saw Ibrahim (as) in her dreams. Abraham (pbuh) prophesies that your son will have his eyes opened. His father passes away early. They stay with their mother and one brother. Takes lessons from the scholars of Movarounnahr. Scientists from the city of Marv in Turkmenistan called him Marvazi. Imam Bukhari had completely memorized the hadiths collected by Abdullah ibn Mubarak al-Marwazi. In Samarkand, Imam Dorimi was also Bukhari's mentor. He also memorized the hadiths he had collected. Imam Bukhari also traveled to Mecca and Medina, where he collected a number of hadiths. During his lifetime, Imam Bukhari collected a total of 600,000 (six hundred thousand) hadiths. He first memorizes the hadiths of Ibn al-Mubarak and Waqi.

Abu Ja'far Muhammad ibn Abu Hatam al-Warraq, one of the narrators of Imam al-Bukhari's book, the main classification of which is Sahih, writes: How old were you then? " I asked. He replied, "I was ten years old, maybe even younger." [2] Very interesting events took place during the travels of Imam al-Bukhari. Many Baghdadis who have heard Imam Bukhari's description want to test their memory. They narrated ten hadiths to Imam Bukhari and changed the list of narrators to tell them whether they had heard them or not. Imam al-Bukhari I do not know any of these hadiths. But when I recited the hadiths that they said they had heard, they all bowed down and confessed.

There are many works of Imam al-Bukhari, and his masterpiece is Al-Jame as-Sahih. In addition, Al-Adab al-Mufrad and Asmai Sahaba wrote books in the form of books so that people could name their Companions correctly. Hashid ibn Isa al-Ghazzal (d. 875), one of the well-known muhaddithin of Shash (Tashkent), said: We would all write down what we heard from the teachers, and al-Bukhari would not write anything, just listen. Thus, sixteen days later, he suddenly said, "I think you have written many hadiths. Why don't you show me what you have written?" he said. If we count the hadiths we have written, we have written more than fifteen thousand hadiths. Then al-Bukhari corrected them all according to what he had memorized. [3] The Book of Bad ul-Mahluqo is a commentary on history, creatures, and the information in the Qur'an about the creation of the

universe in six days. "History of Bukhara" is a work about the history of Bukhara. Imam Bukhari had three works on history:

1. "History of the Great"
2. "History of Avsat"
3. "History of the Orphan"

Imam Bukhari says in his history books, "There is no historical figure unless I know about him." Imam al-Bukhari's masterpiece is called "Al-adab al-Mufrad", which means "treAndijan State University named after Z.M.Boburre of manners". The play deals in detail with the observance of the rules of etiquette, first of all with "silai rahm" to parents and relatives.

The names of Imam Bukhari are so ingrained in the hearts of Muslims in the Islamic world that every day and night in Madinah Munawwara, the authentic hadiths of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) in the Masjid al-Nabawiyyah are broadcast on television and radio. Among these hadiths, after two or three other hadiths, come the blessed names of Imam Bukhari. The Arabs called him "Imam of the world". One day, Sheikh Nadim al-Jisr will visit Moscow. Upon arrival at the hotel, he will review the visit plan. He asks them to include a visit to the tomb of Imam Bukhari in the plan. But he gets a negative response. They want to explain to him that the visit plan was approved by high-ranking representatives of the Soviet government and cannot be changed. But Sheikh Nadim did not come empty-handed. "If the plan does not include visiting the tomb of Imam Bukhari first, I will return to Lebanon right now," he insisted. After that, those responsible for the visit will contact the leaders of Uzbekistan, where the tomb of Imam Bukhari, where Sheikh Nadim wanted to visit. Assuming that his last name was Bukhari, the leaders of Bukhara were ordered to clean the tomb before the pilgrimage. The leaders of Bukhara spent half a day searching for the tomb and sent a telegram to Tashkent saying, "The tomb of Bukhara is not in Bukhara, but in Samarkand." Tashkent will send the order to Samarkand. Authorities in Samarkand also spent half a day trying to find out that Imam Bukhari's tomb was in the village of Khartang, 15 kilometers from the city. but when the mausoleum is destroyed, it becomes clear that the tomb, which is considered sacred throughout the Islamic world, is serving as a storehouse of chemicals. "The security service should send the guest by train, not by plane," he said. The plane will arrive in Tashkent in 4 hours, and the train will arrive in Samarkand in 4 days. In these 4 days he orders the mausoleum to be ready for pilgrimage. At that time, the mufti of the Central Asian and Kazakh religious administration, Ziyovuddin Bobokhonov, was also involved. "Lead this work quickly," they said, sending him to Samarkand.

When the sheikh arrived in Samarkand, he toured Samarkand all day. Finally, in the late afternoon, they make their way to the mausoleum. When

you arrive. Sheikh Nadim kissed the ground once more and began to recite the Qur'an with tears in his eyes. The sheikh recites until dawn. As he looks around the tomb at dawn, he realizes why he was brought here at night. He cries when he sees the dilapidated condition of the mosque. Meeting with the leader of Uzbekistan, he said, "Let Imam Bukhari take away the khoki soil. Give up to the soil around the tomb. In return, I promise to bring as much gold as the weight of that soil! He says. But the sheikh's request is denied.

The Emir of Bukhara, Khalid ibn Walid, invited his son to the palace to teach science. Then Imam al-Bukhari rejects this suggestion, saying that he does not go to teach science, but comes to learn. Khalid ibn Walid became angry and demanded that Bukhari leave Bukhara. Imam Bukhari was forced to leave for Samarkand. This is where he lives, learns science and dies.

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