

THE PLACE OF THE SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE OF IMAM AT TIRMIZI IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MOVAROUNNAHR SCIENCE

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Abstract

This article analyzes the role and importance of Imam al-Tirmizi's scientific heritage in Movarounnahr. Imam at-Tirmidhi is one of the great scholars who made a great contribution to the development of hadith science in Islam. His works, methodological approach and scientific thinking influenced the development of religious and scientific thinking in Movarounnahr. The article examines how Imam al-Tirmidhi and his scientific legacy are perceived in his time and today.

Keywords: Uzbek: Imam al-Tirmizi, scientific heritage, Movarounnahr, Islamic philosophy, hadith science.

Introduction

Imam al-Tirmizi (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) is one of the great scholars who have a special place in the hadith science in the Islamic world. He was born in Termiz in 824 and traveled to many places to conduct his scientific work. Imam al-Tirmidhi was engaged in collecting, classifying and commenting on hadiths. His works are of great importance not only in the religion of Islam itself, but also in the development of scientific thinking and philosophy in general. This article analyzes the importance of Imam at-Tirmidhi's scientific heritage in Mowarounnahr.

Ibnul Asir Jameul mentions the full name of Imam Tirmidhi as Abu Isa Muhammad ibn Isa ibn Sawra ibn Musa ibn Zahhak al-Bughi al-Sulami al-Tirmidhi in his Usul books. He was known by his nickname "Abu Isa". The reason why it is called Al-Tirmidhi is said to refer to a well-known and famous city in Mowarounnahr. The reason why they are called Al-Bugyi is related to one of the villages of Termiz where they were born.

Birth and Death: He was born in 209 A.H. and died in Termiz on Monday, the 13th of Rajab, 279 A.H. Some also add "zarir" after their names. Zarir means blind. Because at the end of his life, his eyes became blind. Imam Hakim, I heard from Umar ibn Ilk that Imam Bukhari died. Now in Khurasan there is no one like Abu Isa in knowledge, discipline, piety and asceticism. He cried so much that his eyes became weak.



Praise of Scholars: In the Book of Samani Ansab, Imam Tirmidhi was the Imam of his time without any competition. Zarbul was a parable in the sharpness of his mind and the strength of his ability to memorize.

Imam Bukhari said that even if he was a mentor, I benefited more from him than you. Abul Fida Al-Mukhtasar, Imam, Hafiz, blind, was one of the famous scholars of hadith followed in the science of hadith. He has written many books. The books he wrote also show how mature a scientist he is, and the breadth of his knowledge. They are:

1. History book
2. Sunan at-Tirmidhi
3. Kitabul ilal
4. Ash-Shamail
5. Companion of Asmaus
6. Kitabul Jarh and Tadil
7. Kitabuz zuhd
8. Kitabul asma wal kuna
9. Kitabut Tafsir
10. Rubaiyat fil hadith
11. Al-Ilalus Saghir
12. Kitabun fil asaril mawqufa

Imam Tirmidhi, may God bless him and grant him peace, received his initial knowledge from the sheikhs of the place where he was born and raised. Around the year 235, at the age of 25, he studied science from the scholars of Khorasan, Iraq, Hijaz and other countries. In his place, he learned from the greatest scientists. As a result, they became mature imams of their time. In particular, Imam Muslim bin Hajjaj Qushayri, the owner of the Sahih collection, and Sulaiman bin Ash'as, the owner of the Sunan Abu Duwood, received knowledge and narrated hadiths from famous teachers. The status of hadiths and narrators was taken from his greatest teacher, Muhammad ibn Ismail Bukhari, who was called the Commander of the Faithful in the hadith. For a long time, he enjoyed the bounties of knowledge by following his teacher. In addition, Abdullah ibn Abd al-Rahman took the halim from Darimi and Abu Zura Razidan. Materials and methods. The scientific legacy of Imam at-Tirmidhi was widespread in Mowarounnahr and occupied an important place in the scientific thinking of his time. First of all, he showed himself through his scientific research based on hadiths. Imam at-Tirmidhi is famous for his work "Jami' al-Masonid". This work is mainly aimed at classifying hadiths and putting them together, and is of great importance in the history of Islam.

Many scholars have studied the works of Imam at-Tirmidhi in Movarounnahr. In his works, he also focused on issues of Islamic philosophy and belief. The lessons he taught were taught in many institutions in Mowarounnahr and served to increase the scientific potential of the area. In the process of collecting and classifying hadiths, Imam at-Tirmidhi showed their truth, reliability and importance. He emphasized the importance of studying hadiths and applying them to life. This approach helped to increase the interest in the science of Hadith in Mowarounnahr.

His ideas and theories influenced other scholars who later worked in Movarounnahr. He taught in many academic institutions and tried to provide his students with extensive knowledge in the



fields of scientific methodology, hadith science and Islamic philosophy. Thus, Imam al-Tirmizi's scientific legacy contributed greatly to the development of not only religious but also scientific thinking in Movarounnahr.

Results

In the process of analyzing the scientific heritage of Imam al-Tirmizi, it is necessary to pay attention to a number of important aspects. First, his works and their content contain many aspects of the scientific approach. In using hadiths, he discussed not only their source, but also the methods of their application. This helped to combine traditional and new approaches in scientific research.

Secondly, Imam al-Tirmidhi's scientific activity was the basis for the development of Hadith science in Movarounnahr. His works have been studied and used by many scholars, and this process continues to this day. Through the study of his works, the expansion and deepening of Islamic knowledge was achieved in Mowarounnahr.

Thirdly, Imam al-Tirmidhi's scientific legacy and his influence helped to further strengthen scientific and cultural ties in Mowarounnahr. His thoughts and theories were continued by other authors and scholars and served to enrich Islamic knowledge. This had a positive effect on the development of science and culture in Movarounnahr.

From a young age, Imam Tirmizi was very interested in the science of hadith and jurisprudence, and learned from the most famous scholars in the region of Movarounnahr and Khurasan. Muhammad ibn Ismail al-Bukhari, who had a high position among scholars, had close relations with teachers such as Ahmad ibn Hanbal and Abu Dawud, and continued their scientific traditions.

Discussion

He traveled to major scientific centers such as Hijaz, Iraq, Syria and Egypt for the purpose of education. He not only acquired many hadiths during his travels, but also learned how to verify and classify them correctly. As a result of his scientific trips, Imam al-Tirmidhi became one of the greatest scholars of the Islamic world.

Al-Tirmidhi is the author of many works, the most famous of his works is the collection of hadiths called "Al-Jame' as-Sahih". This work is used as the main source for teaching the science of hadith in many major madrasahs of the world. The collection "Al-Jome' al-Sahih" is distinguished by its originality. Because it contains not only authentic hadiths, but also comments on each hadith. He also analyzed the circumstances under which hadiths were narrated and their jurisprudential significance.

Another famous work by Al-Tirmidhi is "Shamail al-Nabawiyya". This book contains information about the personal qualities, habits and behavior of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh). This book gained great importance among Muslims and served to deepen the understanding of the Prophet's (pbuh) tradition.

His other notable works include:

- "Ilal al-Hadith" is a scientific work that shows subtle differences in the hadiths' isnads and texts.
- "Al-Asma wa's-sifat" - a treatise on the beautiful names and attributes of Allah.



At-Tirmidhi's works are distinguished by the fact that he developed independent criteria for the classification of hadiths and their authenticity.

Movarounnahr, i.e. modern Uzbekistan and surrounding areas, was a major scientific and cultural center in the Middle Ages. At-Tirmizi's works were of great importance in the development of religious education in this region. Madrasahs in Bukhara, Samarkand and Termiz studied his works in depth and used them as the main source for training scholars. Al-Tirmidhi, together with famous muhaddiths like Imam al-Bukhari and Imam Muslim, brought the science of hadith to a high peak in Mowaroonnahr.

Conclusion

By the 10th century, the development of religious science in Movarounnahr was formed based on the works of al-Tirmidhi. In particular, his method of dividing hadiths into sahih and weak types was widely accepted by scholars in the area. Thus, al-Tirmidhi presented the main methodological approach in scientific classification and religious debates in Mowarounnahr. Imam al-Tirmizi did not limit himself to hadith studies, but also paid special attention to Sufism.

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