



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF IMAM BUKHARI
AND IMAM TERMIZI TO THE SCIENCE OF HADITH

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Abstract: In this article, the scientific legacy of Imam Bukhari and Imam Tirmidhi, who made a great contribution to the development of hadith science, is analyzed in a comparative way. In the article, methodological approaches in hadith collections of both muhaddiths, methods of selecting hadiths and evaluating their reliability are analyzed in depth. Based on the works of Imam Bukhari "Sahih al-Bukhari" and Imam Tirmidhi's "Sunan al-Tirmidhi", the contributions to the science of hadith, especially the similarities and differences in their approaches to the analysis of sanad and text, are considered. The article also explores the significance of the scholarly legacy of these two muhaddiths, their high-level methodological differences in the field of hadith science, and the impact of their scholarly work on ongoing scholarly research today.

Key words: Imam Bukhari, Imam Tirmidhi, hadith science, contributions to hadith science, comparative analysis, sanad, text analysis, "Sahih al-Bukhari", "Sunan al-Tirmizi", scientific heritage.

Аннотация: В данной статье в сравнительном плане анализируется научное наследие Имама Бухари и Имама Тирмизи, внесших большой вклад в развитие хадисоведения. В статье подробно анализируются методические подходы в сборниках хадисов обоих мухаддисов, методы отбора хадисов и оценки их достоверности. На основе работ имама Бухари «Сахих аль-Бухари» и имама Тирмизи «Сунан ат-Тирмизи» рассматриваются вклады в хадисоведение, особенности сходства и различия в их подходах к анализу санада и текста. В статье также исследуется значение научного наследия этих двух мухаддисов, их значительные методологические различия в области хадисоведения и влияние их научной работы на текущие научные исследования сегодня.

Ключевые слова: Имам Бухари, Имам Тирмизи, хадисоведение, вклад в хадисоведение, сравнительный анализ, санад, анализ текста, «Сахих аль-Бухари», «Сунан ат-Тирмизи», научное наследие.

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada hadis ilmining rivojlanishiga ulkan hissa qo'shgan ikki buyuk muhaddis, Imom Buxoriy va Imom Termiziyning ilmiy merosi qiyosiy tarzda tahlil etiladi. Maqolada, har ikkala muhaddisning hadis to'plamlaridagi metodologik yondashuvlar, hadislarni tanlash va ularning ishonchligini baholash usullari chuqur tahlil qilinadi. Imom Buxoriyning "Sahih al-Buxoriy" va Imom Termiziyning "Sunan al-Termiziy" asarlari asosida hadis ilmiga qo'shgan hissalar, ayniqsa, sanad va matnni tahlil qilishdagi yondashuvlaridagi o'xshashliklar va farqlar ko'rib chiqiladi. Maqola, shuningdek,



bu ikki muhaddisning ilmiy merosining ahamiyatini, ularning hadis ilmi sohasidagi yuksak darajadagi metodologik tafovutlarini va ularning ilmiy ishlarining bugungi kunda davom ettirilayotgan ilmiy tadqiqotlarga ta'sirini o'rganadi.

Kalit so'zlar: *Imom Buxoriy, Imom Termiziy, hadis ilmi, hadis ilmiga hissalar, qiyosiy tahlil, sanad, matn tahlili, "Sahih al-Buxoriy", "Sunan al-Termiziy", ilmiy meros.*

INTRODUCTION

The science of hadith is one of the foundations of Islam, and it is the most important source after the Holy Kur'an. Many great scholars served in the development of this science. Imam al-Bukhari and Imam at-Tirmidhi are considered among such great scholars, and their approach to collecting and organizing hadiths made a great contribution to the science of hadiths. In this thesis, the scientific legacy of these two great scholars is comparatively analyzed.

Imam al-Bukhari was born on July 20th, 810, in Bukhara. Imam Bukhari's father died when he was young, and he was raised by his mother. From a young age, he was intelligent, sharp-witted, and had a strong desire for knowledge, and he studied various sciences, especially the science of hadith, with great interest. In 825, sixteen-year-old Bukhari traveled to the Hijaz with his mother and older brother Ahmad to perform the Hajj pilgrimage. He visited the holy cities of Mecca and Medina, lived in the Hijaz for 6 years, and then lived in cities such as Cairo, Basra, Kufa, and Baghdad, which were considered major centers of learning at that time, in order to further his knowledge of the science of hadith.¹⁷

Imam al-Bukhari's most famous work is undoubtedly "Al-Jame' as-Sahih." The four-volume collection of hadiths entitled "Al-Jame' as-Sahih" is the most reliable and complete of any collection compiled by other hadith scholars in the Islamic world. This book is also known as "Sahih al-Bukhari", and its most important feature is that Imam al-Bukhari divided the hadiths he heard from different narrators into categories, separated the reliable ones, and created a separate book.

The hadiths included in Imam Bukhari's collections do not merely reflect the general principles of Islamic teachings. They are a collection of true human virtues and exemplary practices, such as love, generosity, respect for parents and elders, kindness to orphans, compassion for the poor and needy, love for the homeland, hard work and a call to honesty.¹⁸

One of the great scholars who created globally significant works on hadith is the famous hadith scholar Abu Isa Muhammad at-Tirmidhi. Due to the sharpness of Termidhi's mind, memory, and ability to memorize, Imam al-Bukhari respected him not only as a student, but also as a colleague and friend.

¹⁷ Haqqulov, M., & Sadullojeva, M. (2025). IMOM BUXORIYNING "AL-JOME'AS SAHIH" ILMIY AHAMIYATI. *Modern Science and Research*, 4(2), 472-476.

¹⁸ Haqqulov, M., & Sadullojeva, M. (2025). THE TEACHER-STUDENT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IMAM AL-BUKHARI AND IMAM AT-TIRMIDHI. *Modern Science and Research*, 4(3), 440-447.



Known as an accomplished scholar of hadith of his time, Al-Tirmidhi taught many students. Among his students in the science of hadith are Muhammad ibn Mahmud Anbar, Hamad ibn Shakir, Ahmad ibn Yusuf Nasafi and others.

The most famous of Imam Tirmidhi's works is undoubtedly "Al-Jami", which is considered one of the six authentic collections of hadith. This work is also referred to in literature and sources as "Al-Jami' as-Sahih", "Jami' at-Tirmidhi", "Sunan at-Tirmidhi".¹⁹

The hadiths recorded by At-Tirmidhi, like the hadiths narrated by Imam al-Bukhari, are important in teaching people the ideals of honesty, justice, purity, hard work, compassion, and respect for elders and children.

Although both scholars were dedicated to preserving the teachings of the Prophet, their approaches differed in emphasis and style.

Imam Bukhari focused primarily on authenticity. His goal was to compile a collection containing only the most reliable narrations. The strict standards he established became a benchmark for later scholars.

Imam Tirmidhi, on the other hand, sought to provide a broader analytical framework for understanding Hadith. His work includes narrations of varying degrees of authenticity and offers explanations about their reliability and legal significance.

Another difference lies in their presentation. Sahih al-Bukhari is structured in a way that emphasizes the legal and theological implications of the Hadith through carefully chosen chapter headings. Jami' al-Tirmidhi includes additional commentary that helps readers understand the scholarly debates surrounding each narration.

Despite these differences, the works of both scholars complement each other. Together, they provide both a highly authentic collection of Hadith and an analytical framework for interpreting them.

Influence on Islamic Scholarship

The contributions of Imam Muhammad ibn Ismail al-Bukhari and Imam Abu Isa al-Tirmidhi have had a profound impact on Islamic scholarship for more than a millennium.

Their works are studied in Islamic universities and madrasas around the world as part of the curriculum of Islamic studies. Scholars continue to analyze their methodologies, compare narrations, and build upon their research.

Furthermore, their contributions helped establish the scientific principles used in Hadith verification, including the evaluation of narrators, analysis of transmission chains, and comparison of textual variants. These methods represent one of the most sophisticated systems of historical verification developed in the pre-modern world.²⁰

Conclusion. In conclusion, Imam Bukhari and Imam Tirmidhi are great scholars who left an indelible mark on the science of hadith. Imam Bukhari strengthened the foundation of hadith science by creating a collection of authentic hadiths, while Imam Tirmidhi further developed this science by analyzing and classifying hadiths. Their scientific heritage is still important in the development of Islamic teachings and science.

¹⁹ Yunusovich, H. M. (2025). THE TEACHER-STUDENT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IMAM AL-BUKHARI AND IMAM AT-TIRMIDHI. TANQIDIY NAZAR, TAHLILIY TAFAKKUR VA INNOVATSION G'OYALAR, 2(6), 492-495.

²⁰ Haqqulov, M. (2025). THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCIENCE OF HADITH IN HISTORICAL ANALYSIS. Modern Science and Research, 4(4), 467-474.



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