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HISTORICAL COURSE IN DESCRIPTIONS OF SAHIH AL-BUKHARI

Sahih Bukhari is the most important and reliable book for Muslims, especially Sunnis, after Qur'an, which contains the hadiths of the Prophet and has become increasingly popular among Muslims since its publication. This book has been written by Mohammad Ibn Ismail Bukhari, a famous and talented scientist from the land of ancient Khorasan, with many efforts and trips to different Islamic cities. In Sahih Bukhari, seven thousand and five hundred and sixty-three hadiths are included in ninety-seven books, which include three thousand nine hundred and eighteen chapters. From the time of its publication until now, many explanations and comments have been written on Sahih Bukhari. The total number of explanations, comments, translations, expulsions and other books related to Sahih Bukhari reaches hundreds of volumes written by different scientists in different countries of the world. In terms of time, immediately after the publication of this book in the fourth century, commentaries were written on it, and this commentary continues to this day. The correct descriptions of Bukhari can be divided into two categories: manuscript and print, the manuscript of which can be divided into two sections: published on virtual and unpublished sites and databases. In this article, twenty-seven descriptions of Bukhari have been studied, including twenty books that have been published, and two of the published books have been named, and five books published on Internet sites have been briefly reviewed. The above-mentioned descriptions are some completed and detailed descriptions of Sahih Bukhari, others brief and concise descriptions of this book, and some are sections and books from Sahih Bukhari, and some are descriptions of one or two Sahih Bukhari books. Although the correct descriptions of the Bukhari are not limited to the few descriptions mentioned in this article, but an attempt has been made to examine and introduce the most important and famous correct descriptions of the Bukhari in this article.

Key words: Mohammad Ibn Ismail, Sahih Bukhari, Sharh, Bukhari.

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Сахих әл-Бухаридің сипаттауындағы тарихи курс

«Сахих Бухари» мұсылмандар, әсіресе сүнниттер үшін Құран Кәрімнен кейінгі ең маңызды әрі шынайы кітап болып табылады, онда Пайғамбар хадистері қамтылған және жарияланған күннен бастап мұсылмандар арасында танымал бола бастады. Бұл кітапты ежелгі Хорасан жерінен шыққан атақты әрі дарынды ғұлама Мұхаммед ибн Исмаил Бухари үлкен қиындықпен және әртүрлі ислам қалаларына сапармен жазған. Бухаридің «Сахихінде» жеті мың бес жүз алпыс үш хадис үш мың тоғыз жүз он сегіз тарауды қамтитын тоқсан жеті кітапқа енген. Ол жарияланған күннен бастап осы уақытқа дейін Бухаридің «Сахихына» көптеген түсіндірмелер мен түсіндірмелер жазылды. Сахих Бухариге қатысты түсіндірмелердің, аудармалардың, ерекшеліктердің және басқа да кітаптардың жалпы саны әлемнің әртүрлі елдерінде әртүрлі ғалымдар жазған жүздеген томдарға жетеді. Уақытқа келетін болсақ, төртінші ғасырда бұл кітап шыққаннан кейін бірден оған түсініктемелер жазылды, олар бүгінгі күнге дейін жалғасуда. Бухаридің дұрыс сипаттауларын екі санатқа бөлуге болады: қолжазба және баспа, қолжазбасын екі бөлімге бөлуге болады: виртуалды және жарияланбаған сайттар мен мәліметтер базасында жарияланған. Бұл мақалада Бухаридің жиырма жеті суреттемесі, оның ішінде жарық көрген жиырма кітабы қарастырылып, жарияланған екі кітаптың аты аталып, интернет сайттарында жарияланған бес кітапқа қысқаша шолу жасалады. Жоғарыда келтірілген сипаттамалар Сахих Бухаридің кейбір толық және егжей-тегжейлі сипаттамалары, басқалары осы кітаптың қысқаша және қысқаша сипаттамасы және кейбіреулері Сахих Бухаридің бөлімдері мен кітаптары, ал кейбіреулері Сахих Бухаридің бір немесе екі кітабының сипаттамасы болып табылады. Бухари туралы дұрыс сипаттамалар осы мақалада келтірілген бірнеше сипаттамалармен шектелмесе де, осы мақалада Бухаридің ең маңызды және белгілі дұрыс сипаттауларын қарастырып, ұсынуға әрекет жасалды.

Түйін сөздер: Мұхаммед ибн Исмаил, Сахих Бухари, Шарх, Бұхари.

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Исторический курс в описаниях Сахих Аль-Бухари

Сахих Бухари является самой важной и достоверной книгой для мусульман, особенно суннитов, после Корана, которая содержит хадисы Пророка и становится все более популярной среди мусульман с момента ее публикации. Эта книга написана Мухаммадом ибн Исмаилом Бухари, известным и талантливым ученым из земли древнего Хорасана, с большим трудом и во время поездок в разные исламские города. В «Сахихе» Бухари семь тысяч пятьсот шестьдесят три хадиса включены в девяносто семь книг, включающих в себя три тысячи девятьсот восемнадцать глав. С момента его публикации и до сих пор к «Сахиху» Бухари было написано много объяснений и комментариев. Общее количество пояснений, комментариев, переводов, исключений и других книг, связанных с Сахихом Бухари, достигает сотен томов, написанных разными учеными в разных странах мира. Что касается времени, то сразу же после публикации этой книги в четвертом веке к ней были написаны комментарии, которые продолжаются и по сей день. Правильные описания Бухари можно разделить на две категории: рукописные и печатные, рукопись которых можно разделить на два раздела: опубликованные на виртуальных сайтах и базах данных и неопубликованные. В данной статье изучено двадцать семь описаний Бухари, в их числе двадцать книг, которые были изданы, и две книги из опубликованных были лишь упомянуты, а также кратко рассмотрены пять книг, опубликованных на интернет-сайтах. Вышеупомянутые описания являются либо полными и подробными описаниями Сахих Бухари, либо краткими описаниями этой книги, а некоторые являются разделами и книгами Сахих Бухари, другие же являются описаниями одной или двух книг Сахих Бухари. Хотя на самом деле описания Бухари не ограничиваются несколькими описаниями, упомянутыми в этой статье, однако была предпринята попытка рассмотреть и представить наиболее важные и известные правильные описания Бухари в этой статье.

Ключевые слова: Мухаммед ибн Исмаил, Сахих Бухари, Шарх, Бухари.

Introduction

Problem statement

According to the Sunnis, Sahih Bukhari is the most important, correct and best book after the great Qur'an. This book occupies the first place in terms of importance among Sahah Seth, and the hadith contained in this book can be used without any doubt and without any study. For this reason, hadith scholars have paid special attention to this book and have written descriptions, abbreviations, extracts, extractions, relations, chapters, keys and other independent books based on this book. Due to the importance of this book among Muslims, the President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, in order to appreciate the efforts and services of the comprehensive owner of this book, Mohammad Ibn Ismail Bukhari and to inform the people about the importance of the book, has instructed the Academy of Sciences to consider the scientific seminar as the scientific and spiritual position of Imam Bukhari and Imam Tirmidhi and has issued a call to the authors to do so. Due to this call and out of respect for the impeccable services of the great Imam Hadith

Bukhari and his unique work Sahih Bukhari, this writer wrote an article entitled Siri on the correct explanations of Bukhari to participate in the call.

Materials and methods

The research method of this article is library. In this method, first, the necessary sources and writings are collected in the light of sources and using topics related to Sahih Bukhari, including the different descriptions of this book, are examined and the results are included in the present article.

A specific subject (Siri on the correct explanations of Bukhari) has not been worked on, at least in Dari, as far as the author has followed. However, several commentaries have been written on Sahih Bukhari, some of which consider the number of books written related to Sahih Bukhari to be close to four hundred volumes, which have been written in Sahih Bukhari in commentary, explanation, suspension and removing ambiguities. The only commentary written on the book is considered to be fifty-nine volumes, some of which have been published and others remain in writing.

Results and discussion

Sahih Bukhari

Sahih Bukhari or the book Al-Jame ‘Al-Musnad Al-Sahih Al-Mukhtasar from the affairs of God’s Messenger and the Sunnah and Ayamah is a famous book of hadith compiled by Muhammad ibn Ismail Bukhari (Tahan, 1399: 88). Ishaq Ibn Rahwiyah and the defense of the Prophetic tradition has made this effort. Although not all the authentic hadiths of the Prophet are included in this book, but the hadiths included in this book are all authentic hadiths that have been collected by Bukhari from six hundred thousand hadiths over a period of sixteen years and have been included in the book (Bukhari, 1419: 1). The method of arranging the book is based on the jurisprudential chapters, which start from the beginning of revelation book and end with the book of faith, knowledge, ablution, ghusl, menstruation, tay-ammum, prayer, prayer times, call to prayer, Friday, fear, Eid, chord, abstraction, eclipse, prostration of the Quran. , Palace of Prayer, Tahajjud, Prayer in the Mosque of Mecca and Medina, Practice in Prayer, Inadvertence, Funerals, Zakat, Hajj, Umrah, Siege, Punishment of Hunting, Virtues of Medina, Fasting, Taraweeh Prayer, Virtue of Laylat al-Qadr, I’tikaaf Shifa, rent, hawalas, sponsorship, power of attorney, farming, drinking and masakat, borrowing and seeking religion, hostilities, greed, oppression and usurpation, participation, mortgage, obedience, schools, gifts, testimonies, peace, conditions, wills, jihad and journey , Presumption of Khums, Jizyah, Bad-tempered, Prophets, Manaqib, Virtues of the Companions of the Prophet, Manaqib Ansar, Maghazi, Tafsir of the Qur’an, Virtues of the Qur’an, Marriage, Divorce, Alimony, Food, Aqeeqah Clothing, etiquette, call to prayer, invitations, raqqah, qadr, faith and vows, atonement for vows, duties, limits, diyat, reprimand of apostates, reluctance, deceit, interpretation of dreams, sedition, rulings, desire, news of individuals, strike to the book and tradition The data ends with the book of Tawhid (Bukhari, 1422: List of subjects and Tahan, 1399: 89-91). Sahih Bukhari, according to Fouad Abdul Baqi, has ninety-seven books, three thousand nine hundred and eighteen chapters. It has seven thousand five hundred and sixty-three hadiths, which with the removal of the duplicate hadiths of two thousand six hundred and seven, and according to the count of Ibn Hajar Asqalani, two thousand five hundred and twenty-three hadiths remain. (Torshabi, February 9, 2017) In this book, he considers seven thousand

three hundred and ninety-seven hadiths to be two thousand six hundred and two hadiths with suspensions and followers and nine thousand eighty-two hadiths without repetition (Firooz Heravi, 2015: 18).

Muhammad ibn Ismail, the author of Sahih Bukhari

Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Isma’il ibn Ibrahim ibn Mughirah Bukhari is the Imam, Hafiz, and the owner of the Sahih comprehensive known as Sahih Bukhari. He was born in Bukhara and grew up an orphan. He spent long journeys in search of knowledge and was famous for his conservation, breadth of knowledge and ability until it was said that Khorasan had never seen anyone like him. In the cities of Bukhara, Balkh, Nishapur, Ray, Baghdad, Basra, Kufa, Mecca, Medina, Egypt and the Levant, he sought hadith and a thousand Sheikhs of hadith, the most famous of whom are Abu Asim al-Nabil, Ansari, Maki ibn Ibrahim and Obaidullah ibn Moses and others have heard the hadith. Many Bukhari narrators have narrated that Tirmidhi, Ibrahim ibn Ishaq al-Harbi, Ibn Abi al-Dunya, Nasfi, Ibn Khuzaymah, Hussein and Qasim are the children of Muhamli and others. Bukhari collected Sahih from a total of six hundred thousand hadiths. The reason for writing the book, according to Bukhari, is a saying he heard in the meeting of his teacher Ishaq ibn Rahwiyah, in which it was said that it would have been better if a brief book had been collected in the tradition of the Prophet; This statement affected the young Bukhari and he sought to collect the hadith in order to dedicate Bukhari to the Islamic and human community. At the end of his life, Bukhari was disrespected by the ruler of Bukhara and the ignorant community slandered him until he finally passed away in the village of Khartang, one of the Samarkand villages in 256 AH at the age of sixty-two (Bukhari, 1419: 1). Bukhari has other works, he has created a total of eighteen books, the most important of which is Sahih Bukhari. The books of Al-Tarikh Al-Kabir, Al-Tarikh Al-Awsat, Al-Tarikh Al-Saghir, Khalq Afal Al-Ibad, Al-Dadafa Al-Kabir, Asami Al-Sahaba, Al-Mabsut, Al-Musnad Al-Kabir, Al-Dadafa Al-Saghir, Mokhtasar Man Tarikh Al-Nabi, Adab Al-Mufrad, etc

Interpretation of the Sahih Al-Bukhari

Bukhari’s Sahih book has been in the forefront of Muslim attention since its publication and hundreds of volumes of commentaries, explanations, suspensions and excerpts have been written for this book. Many scholars in this field have written and written commentaries and commentaries, so that

only the commentaries written on Sahih Bukhari are considered to be fifty-nine volumes, which have been written in full and incompletely. According to the introduction of Sahih Bukhari, published in 1997 in Mecca, 59 complete or incomplete commentaries have been written on Sahih Bukhari so far, eleven of which have been published and the rest remain linear. However, after that time, a number of commentaries on Sahih Bukhari have been written and some others have been published. The following are the most famous printed commentaries on Sahih Bukhari in historical order.

Book of Hadith (Sunnah) in Sharh Sahih Bukhari, Sharh of Imam Abu Sulayman Hamad Ibn Muhammad Ibn Ibrahim Ibn Khattab Al-Basti Al-Khattabi, who died in 388 AH.

Book of Sahih Bukhari Sharh, by Ibn Batal Abu al-Hasan Ali ibn Khalaf ibn Abd al-Mulk, who died in 449 AH.

Al-Mutawari book on the translation of Al-Bukhari chapters by Ahmad Ibn Muhammad Ibn Mansour Ibn Al-Qasim Ibn Mukhtar Al-Qadi, Abu Al-Abbas Nasser Al-Din Ibn Munir Jazami Jarwi Iskandrani, who died in 683 AH. The book Al-Kawakab Al-Darari in Sharh Sahih Al-Bukhari by Muhammad ibn Yusuf ibn Ali ibn Saeed, Shams al-Din al-Kermani, who died in 786 AH The book of Fatah al-Bari by Zayn al-Din Abu al-Faraj ibn Shahab al-Din Baghdadi known as Ibn Rajab Hanbali, who died in 795 AH Book of explanation for the comprehensive description; From Sirajuddin Abi Hafs Umar bin Ali bin Ahmad Al-Ansari Al-Shafi'i Famous Baban Al-Mulqin Died 804 lunar Book of Conquest; Sharh Sahih Al-Bukhari, by Hafiz Shahabuddin Ibn Hajar Asqalani, who died in 852 AH The book of protest in the ref on the eyes in the explanation of Bukhari; From Abu Al-Fadl Ahmad Ibn Ali Ibn Muhammad Ibn Ahmad Ibn Hajar Al-Asqalani, who died in 852 AH The main book of Al-Qari in Sharh Al-Bukhari; Compiled by Mahmud bin Ahmad Aini, who died in 855 AH Book of Al-Kawthar Al-Jari to Riyadh Al-Bukhari Hadiths; From Ahmad Ibn Ismail Ibn Uthman Ibn Muhammad Al-Kurani Al-Shafi'i Then Al-Hanafi Al-Mutawfi 893 AH.

Book of Tawshih by Jalaluddin Siouti, who died in 910 AH.

Book of Irshad Al-Sari in Sharh Al-Bukhari; From Ahmad Ibn Muhammad Ibn Abi Bakr Qastalani, who died in 923 AH.

The book of Manha al-Bari with the correct description of al-Bukhari, the name of the gift of

Bari; From Zakaria bin Muhammad bin Ahmad bin Zakaria al-Ansari, Zayn al-Din Abu Yahya Sunni al-Masri al-Shafi'i, who died in 926 AH.

The Book of Preaching Meetings in the Explanation of the Good Hadiths of Al-Bariyyah From Shams al-Din Muhammad ibn Umar ibn Ahmad al-Safiri al-Shafi'i al-Mutawfi 956 AH.

Al-Qari Minar Book A brief description of Sahih Al-Bukhari by Hamza Muhammad Qasim, contemporary. Description of the book Al-Tawhid by Sahih Al-Bukhari, by Abdullah bin Muhammad Al-Ghaniman, contemporary.

Twenty hadiths from Sahih Al-Bukhari, the study of the Asanids and the explanation of their texts; From Abd al-Muhsin ibn Hamad ibn Abd al-Muhsin ibn Abdullah ibn Hamad al-Ibad al-Badr, contemporary. Kawther Al-Ma'ani Al-Darari in Revealing the Secrets of Sahih Al-Bukhari; From Mohammad Al-Khadir bin Sayyid Abdullah bin Ahmad Al-Jakni Al-Shanqiti, contemporary.

Description the fasting book from Sahih Bukhari; From Abu Muhammad, Abdullah Ibn Mana Ibn Ghallab Al-Ghabiwi Al-Ruqi Al-Atibi, contemporary. Book of Faiz Al-Bari on Sahih Al-Bukhari (Amali) Muhammad Anwar Shah Ibn Mu'azzam Shah Al-Kashmiri Al-Hindi Deobandi, who died in 1353 AH. The following is a brief description of the Bukharimentioned above the announcement of the Sunnah, also known as the announcement of the hadith, is chronologically the oldest surviving commentary on the Sahih of Bukhari that is now available. This book was written by Abi Sulayman Hamad bin Muhammad Al-Khattabi, who died in the year 388 AH, was researched by Muhammad bin Saad bin Muhammad Al Saud, and was published by Umm Al-Qura University in four volumes based on the hadith numbering of the unit. This book is the complete correct description of Bukhari, who has described almost all of its books. However, some of Bukhari's correct books may not be included in the description and, like the book of ablution, Mu-harram and fasting, are not included in the description. This four-volume book in two thousand three hundred and fifty-nine pages is a comprehensive and old description for Sahih Bukhari. In some cases, the names of the books have been repeated, but when the chapters and their contents are considered, the repetition is nominal and not content. The book of Hajj has been discussed (Rak; Al-Khattabi, 1409: 1-4)

• The second commentary in terms of time is Bukhari's correct commentary on Ibn Batal, which

was written by Abu al-Hasan Ali ibn Khalaf ibn Abd al-Malik, known as Ibn Batal, who died in 449 AH. This commentary has been researched by Abu Tamim Yasir ibn Ibrahim and published for the second time in ten volumes by the Saudi School of Rushd in Riyadh. The book contains a description of seventy-one books, including ninety-seven books of Bukhari, which has a total of five thousand five hundred and fifty-eight pages (Rak; Ibn Batal, 1423: 1-10). Al-Mutawari Ali is a translation of Al-Bukhari's chapters. This book, despite its brevity, contains many books of Sahih Bukhari, while it is not complete, but it has described most of the books. This book has been published by Maktab al-Ala in Kuwait (Rak; Eskandarani, Bitā: 1) Al-Kawakab al-Darari in Sharh Sahih al-Bukhari has been written by Muhammad ibn Yusuf ibn Ali ibn Saeed, Shams al-Din al-Kermani, who died in 786 AH, in twenty-five parts. This book is a complete description of Sahih Bukhari, which is arranged in the order of Bukhari, and first includes an introduction to the commentator, which contains the introduction and translation of Bukhari in ten pages. This book was published for the second time by the Dar Al-Ahya Al-Tarath Al-Arabi in Beirut in 1401, the first edition of which was published in 1977 (Rak; Al-Kermani, 1401: 1-25).

- The conquest of Bari according to Sahih al-Bukhari by Zayn al-Din Abd al-Rahman ibn Ahmad ibn Rajab ibn Hassan, Salami, Baghdadi, Damascus, Hanbali, who died in 795 AH. This book has been written by many authors such as Mahmoud ibn Sha'ban ibn Abd al-Maqsud, Majdi ibn Abd al-Khaliq al-Shafi'i, Ibrahim ibn Ismail al-Qadi, Sayyid Ezzat al-Mursi, Muhammad ibn Awad al-Manqush, Salah ibn Salem al-Masrati, Alaa ibn Mustafa ibn Hammam, Sabri ibn Abd al-Khali It was researched and published in 1417 by Maktab al-Gharba al-Athriya in the Prophetic city. In this book, sections such as the book of faith, ghusl, menstruation, tayammum, prayer, prayer times, call to prayer, call to prayer, Friday, prayer, Eid, chapters of the chord, abstinence, eclipse, action in prayer and the book of error are described. That is to say, the mentioned book is a description of a small part of Sahih Bukhari, which according to the commentator has been affected by the society. The book is in nine parts, for a total of four thousand eighty-five pages, in addition to the subject matter of the book, which has been added recently. Stadarak's discussion is about the division of hadith groups about revelation, which is divided into three parts: revelation

with voluntary actions, revelation with essence and bestowal of mercy and benevolence on the servants (Rak; Hanbali, 1417: 1-9).

- التوضيح لشرح الجامع الصحيح is a comprehensive and complete commentary on Sahih Bukhari written by Siraj al-Din Abi Hafs Umar ibn Ali ibn Ahmad al-Ansari al-Shafi'i, the famous Baban al-Mulqin, who died in the year eight hundred and four AH. A group of writers have researched it under the supervision of Khalid al-Rabat and Jamaat al-Fathi with the help of Dar al-Falah, and Prof. Dr. Ahmad Moabed Abd al-Karim Istaz al-Hadith has written an introduction to it in Al-Azhar Society. This book has been published with the financial support of Endowments and Islamic Affairs Ministry and the Administration of Islamic Affairs of the Qatar Government. The book has been published in a total of thirty-three main volumes and three additional volumes in several thousand pages with hadiths numbered by Dar al-Nawadir in Damascus, Syria in 1429 AH (Rak; Ibn Mulqan, 1429: 1-36).

- Fath al-Bari Sharh Sahih Bukhari is a commentary written by Allama Ibn Hajar Asqalani in thirteen parts on Sahih Bukhari. Although due to lack of time, it is not possible to fully study the conquest of Al-Bari, but it seems that this book is a complete description of Sahih Bukhari. Although in many cases, like the correct order of Sahih Albukhari, the name of the specific book of Sahih Al-bukhari is not taken except in a few cases, but the thirteen components of this book each describe the of the different chapters of Sahih Al-Bukhari. Ibn Hajar is a famous hadith scholar, a unique rijali and a well-known commentator whose commentary has a high position among Bukhari's other commentaries. This book has been published in Beirut, Lebanon, with the commentary of Abdul Aziz bin Baz, the famous Saudi Mufti, and the correction of Moheb al-Din Khatib by Dar Al-Marafa Publications.

- The application of the objection in the ref on the eye in the explanation of Bukhari. This book is a critique of the objective description of Bukhari by Hafiz Ibn Hajar Asqalan Has been written in two parts. In this book, Ibn Hajar has criticized the explanation of some hadiths and chapters of objective explanation and has criticized some of them. Since it is clear that the critique does not include all the sections and all the explanations, so the mentioned book contains a description of a small part of Bukhari's Sahih, which has been explained by an object and has been criticized by Ibn Hajar. This book was researched by Hamdi ibn Abd al-

Majid Salafi and Sobhi ibn Jassim al-Samarai and published by the Maktab al-Rashad in Riyadh in 1413 (Rak; Ibn Hajar Asqalani, 1413: 1-2).

- Umda al-Qari Sharh Sahih al-Bukhari was written by Mahmud ibn Ahmad Aini, who died in 855 AH. The objective description contains forty-five of the ninety-seven books of Bukhari, which he has seen in twenty-five volumes. This commentary has an eleven-page introduction that highlights the reason for its commentary on Sahih Bukhari and the importance of that book. The book has been published by Darahiyah Al-Tarath Al-Arabi Publications in Beirut (Rak; Eini, Bita: 1-25). Al-Kawthar al-Jari to Riyadh Al-Bukhari hadiths by Ahmad ibn Ismail ibn Uthman ibn Muhammad Kurani Shafi'i Hanafi, who died in 893 AH. This book is a complete description of Sahih Bukhari, which was published in eleven parts by the research of Sheikh Ahmad Azoo Enayeh in Beirut by Dar Al-Ahya Al-Tarath Al-Arabi Publications in 1429. The book begins with the researcher's introduction in eight pages about the author of the book and the author's introduction in seven pages which is about the book and its importance and describes all ninety-seven Sahih Bukhari books in order (Rak; Al-Kurani, 1429: 1-11) Al-Tawshih is a complete commentary on Sahih Bukhari written by Jalal al-Din al-Suyuti, Abd al-Rahman ibn Abi Bakr, who died in 911 AH. Suyuti first wrote a long introduction in six chapters and one hundred and ten pages in relation to Bukhari Sahih and its description, and addressed topics such as the terms and subject of Bukhari, the wisdom of separating hadiths in the chapters by Bukhari, and other necessary matters. Has written a comprehensive and complete description of the heater. This book was published by Jame Rezvan Tahqiq and by Maktab al-Rashad in Riyadh in 1419 (Rak; Siouti, 1419: 1-9)

- Irshad Al-Sari Fi Sharh Al-Bukhari. It is a complete commentary on Sahih Bukhari, written by Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Abi Bakr ibn Abd al-Mulk Qastalani Qutibi of Egypt, Abu al-Abbas, Shahab al-Din, who died in 923 AH. The book begins with a detailed introduction, which is divided into five separate chapters called the virtues of the hadith, the first people who compiled the hadith, the benefits of the hadith, what is related to Bukhari and his correctness, and mentioning the lineage of Bukhari. After the introduction, Bukhari's correct description based on the order of the book and it has been published for the seventh time in 1323 in ten volumes in the Al-Amiriyah School of Egypt

(Rak; Qastalani, 1323: 1-10). Al-Bari is a complete commentary on Sahih Al-Bukhari, known as Tahfah Al-Bari, which is a complete description of Sahih Al-Bukhari, written by Zakaria ibn Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Zakaria Ansari, Zayn al-Din Abu Yahya, a Egyptian Sunni Shafi'i in ten parts with two introductions, explained and researched by Maktab al-Dar 1426 has been published. In the introduction of the researcher of the commentary translation, including the sheikhs, students, worship and asceticism, belief, scientific works fat and information related to the book is mentioned. The author's introduction includes a short sermon and the reason for dealing with the correct description of Bukhari was mentioned in a very brief way and Suleiman Ibn Dari Al-Azami researched this book and wrote a commentary on it (Rak; Ansari, 1426: 1-10).

- The preaching meetings in the explanation of the hadiths are good for the innocent, peace and blessings of God be upon him, from the correct Imam al-Bukhari. This book, as its name suggests, contains hadiths that are mixed with preaching, admonition, advice and rules. The author of this book has arranged it in sixty-four assemblies in addition to the translation of the commentary of this book, and each assembly has discussed several pages around a subject. This book was written in three parts by Shams al-Din Muhammad ibn Umar ibn Ahmad Safiri Shafi'i, who died in 956 AH, and its research and hadiths were researched by Ahmad Fathi Abd al-Rahman, and published by Dar al-Kitab al-Almiya in Beirut. Ambassador, 1425: 1-3).

- Minari al-Qari Brief description of Sahih al-Bukhari. As its name suggests, this book is a brief commentary on Sahih Bukhari, written in five volumes by Hamza Mohammad Qasim, reviewed by Sheikh Abdul Qadir Arnaout, and corrected by Bashir Mohammad Ayoun, in 1410 AH. Has been published. The book first includes a sermon by Sheikh Abdul Qadir Arnavut and a letter of thanks, an introduction and a brief statement from the era of Bukhari, scientific travels, writings and a glimpse of Sahih Bukhari written by the author (Rak; Hamza, 1410: 1-5).

- Description of the book Al-Tawhid by Sahih Al-Bukhari. As its name suggests, this book is a commentary on the book Tawhid Sahih Bukhari, written by Sheikh Abdullah bin Muhammad al-Ghaniman in two parts. The above-mentioned explanation includes an introduction, mentioning the Ummah causes of some differences in the principles

of religion and the beginning of deviations from the main method, which is followed by the explanation and explanation of the book of Tawhid. This book was published in Medina by the Eldar School in 1405 AH (Rak; Ghaniman, 1405: 1-2).

- Twenty hadiths from Sahih al-Bukhari, the study of the Asanids and the explanation of their texts. From the name of the book, it is clear that there are twenty hadiths from Sahih Bukhari that have been studied in the book and its document has been evaluated and studied. The book begins with the author's introduction and continues with the first hadith from the book of science. There have been. The book mentioned by Abd al-Muhsin ibn Hamad ibn Abd al-Mal Hassan Ibn Abdullah Ibn Hamad Al-Ebad Al-Badr was written and published in the Islamic University of Medina (Rak; Al-Badr, 1409: 1)

- Kawthar al-Maʿani al-Darari in the discovery of Khabaya Sahih al-Bukhari. This book is a brief commentary on Sahih Bukhari, written by Muhammad al-Khadir ibn Sayyid Abdullah ibn Ahmad Jakni Shanqiti, who died in 1975, in fourteen volumes, and published in 1415 by the Al-Risalah Institute in Beirut. This book includes an introduction to fifteen books and a conclusion. Introduction includes punishment, companions and their classes, followers and their classes is a summary of the prophetic character and definition of Bukhari. The short conclusion includes the statement that the commentator has paid attention to the rijals of documents translation, commentaries and the extraction of Bukhari's hadith from the books of Seth (Rak; Shanqiti, 1415: 1-14)

- Description of the book of fasting from Sahih Bukhari. From the name of this book, it is clear that it is a commentary on the book of Sahih Sahih Bukhari. This book consists of a short introduction by Bandar Ibn Turki, which is considered as a sermon on the book, followed by the book of Sahih Bukhari fasting chapter by chapter. This book was written by Abu Muhammad Abdullah Ibn Mana Ibn Ghulab Al-Ghaywi Al-Ruqi Al-Atibi and was published by the School of Sciences and Judgment (Rak; Atibi, 1431: 1)

- Faiz Al-Bari Ali Sahih Al-Bukhari. This book is the work of Mohammad Anwar Shah Kashmiri, which has been published in six volumes by the Dar al-Kitab al-Almiyah with the research of Mohammad Badr Alam Mirtahi in Beirut. This book is a complete description of Sahih Bukhari who has described Bukhari books and chapters in order. It seems to have a long introduction, but since the

version of Maktab al-Shamla is available in this book, it starts from the first volume from page seventy-seven onwards and is not available before that. In the mentioned pages, there may be an introduction of the author and comments from the researcher of this book and the translation of Bukhari and other necessary matters (Rak; Kashmiri, 1426: 1-6)

However, there are other printed explanations on Sahih Bukhari that all of them are beyond the scope of this brief and it is enough to mention only two examples of them.

- The book Al-Talwih written by Aladdin Mughaltai Hanafi, who died in 792 AH

- The book Al-Tanqih Basrah Al-Jame 'Al-Sahih by Badruddin Muhammad bin Bahadur Zarkashi, who died in 794 AH A number of descriptions of Bukhari that have not yet been published in book form but have been published in audio form and are available on the sites; The following are examples

- The book Sharh Sahih Al-Bukhari by Abu Ishaq Havini Al-Athri Hejazi Mohammad Sharif. This book has been published as audio lessons on Al-Shabka Al-Islamiyah <http://www.islamweb.net> and has been published in nine parts, ie nine lessons. The first lesson on the importance of seeking knowledge, the second on the status of science in Islam, the third on the necessity of learning literature before learning science, and the fourth on the importance of documents in recognizing tradition, the fifth on the signs of documents, the sixth on the benefits of hadith documents, and the seventh on correct sentences. The eighth deals with the benefits of a hadith related to the hadith of Ibn Umar and the ninth lesson deals with the diligence and commitment of the Prophet and his companions (Rak; Hawini, Bita: 1-9).

- The book Sharh Sahih Al-Bukhari is by Osama Ali Mohammad Suleiman, which has been published as audio lessons on the Islamic Network <http://www.islamweb.net> and this book has been loaded in seventeen except in seventeen lessons. Lessons one to five are about prayer, six to eleven are about the dead and calamity, the twelfth are about the virtue of fasting on the day of Ashura, the thirteenth is about the etiquette of knowledge, the fourteenth is about refining behavior, and the fifteenth is about repaying debt, corpse and murder. Rak; Suleiman, Bita: 1- 17).

- The description of the book Al-Raqaq Min Sahih Al-Bukhari by Abu Hashim Saleh Ibn Awad Ibn Saleh Maghamsi, which has been published in five parts similar to the books mentioned above and

on the same site. The contents of the mentioned components include the commentary of twenty-one hadiths which have been published in five lessons in five separate parts (Rak; Maghamsi, Bita: 1-5). Bukhari Sharh Sahih by Abdul Karim bin Abdullah bin Abdul Rahman bin Hamad Al-Khudair. This book, which has been published on the website of Sheikh Al-Khudair in twenty-six lessons, is a commentary on Sahih Bukhari in which some books and some hadiths, especially the hadith of Enma al-A'mal Balniyat, have been explained (Khudair, Bita: 1-26) Sheikh Al-Khudair In addition to the above-mentioned book, there is another commentary on the book of Al-Fatan Bukhari, which was also published on its website, in the time of Sheikh Al-Khudair, in eight lessons in eight parts (Rak; Khudair, Bita: 1-8).

• Faiz Al-Bari Ali Sahih Al-Bukhari. This book, which has also been translated into Dari by Dr. Abd al-Rahim Firuz Heravi, was originally called Faiz al-Bari fi Sharh al-Tajrid for the Comprehensive Society in Arabic. The mentioned book was published digitally in 1394 AH by the Library of Belief (Rak; Firooz Heravi, 1394: 1).

Conclusion

Sahih Bukhari is one of the most famous books of hadith among Muslims, which was written by Muhammad ibn Ismail Bukhari as a result of his scientific travels to different Islamic cities and studying

with the famous sheikhs of hadith. Is. Sahih Bukhari is a comprehensive book, that is, it has been collected from a content point of view based on jurisprudential order and includes all jurisprudential chapters. After writing this book, it was considered by many scholars and hadith scholars, and even today, many descriptions, suspensions, evictions and evidences have been written on this book, which shows the importance of this book. The correct descriptions of the Bukhari in this article are divided into different sections 1. Some authors have written a complete and detailed description of Sahih Bukhari. These explanations are in the correct order of Bukhari from the book Bada Al-Wahi and end in the book of Tawhid and he has described Bukhari in the correct detail. Examples of such explanations can be referred to the book Al-Kawthar Al-Jari to Riyadh Al-Bukhari Hadiths. 2. Some other commentators have written a brief description of Sahih Bukhari. Such commentators have described the books in the correct order of Bukhari, but he has briefly mentioned it. An example of such books is Minar al-Qari. 3. Other commentators have described parts of Sahih Bukhari, some have discussed several books, others have discussed some hadiths and some have discussed a book of Sahih Bukhari, among which examples can be found in Sahih Bukhari books by Ibn Batal, respectively. Twenty hadiths from Sahih Al-Bukhari can be called the study of the Asanids and the explanation of their texts and the explanation of the book Al-Tawhid from Sahih Al-Bukhari.

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