



e-ISSN 2798-8260



Jurnal ISO: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial, Politik dan Humaniora Vol: 4, No 2, 2024, Page: 1-5

# Teachers and Students of Abu Isa Tirmidhi

Temirov Ibrahimjon Kabiljonovich

Bukhara State University, Uzbekistan

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.53697/iso.v4i2.7945>

\*Correspondence: Temirov Ibrahimjon Kabiljonovich

Email: [ibrohim9107@gmail.com](mailto:ibrohim9107@gmail.com)

Received: 21-10-2024

Accepted: 23-11-2024

Published: 24-12-2024

**Abstract:** In the article, the years of birth and death of Abu Isa Tirmidhi, when he went on a journey of knowledge and in which cities he visited, his famous teachers, the number of sheikhs and hadiths narrated the most in "Sunnan Tirmidhi", 10 prominent students, dates of death, full name and brief information about himself.

**Keywords:** Abu Isa, Imam Tirmidhi, Teacher, Shaykh, Disciple, Sunan, Sahih, Hadith, Al-Jame'.



**Copyright:** © 2024 by the authors. Submitted for open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

## Introduction

Abu Isa Muhammad ibn Isa Termizi was born in 209/824 and died in Termiz on Monday, the 13th of Rajab in 279/892 (at-Tirmidhi, 2017). If the life of Imam Tirmidhi is thoroughly studied, it will be known that he traveled in search of knowledge after 235 Hijri. Because of the narrators like Ali ibn Madini (d. 233/848) and Muhammad ibn Abdullah Kofi (d. 233/848) who died earlier, he narrates with a teacher in the middle (Baynassahihayn, 1970).

## Methodology

It is known from this that around 235 years, at the age of 25, he studied science from the scholars of Bukhara, Khurasan, Iraq, Hejaz and other countries. In his place, he learned from the greatest scientists. As a result, they became mature imams of their time. In particular, among the famous teachers, Muhammad ibn Ismail Bukhari and Muslim ibn Hajjaj Qushayri, the owners of the sahih collection, Sulayman ibn Ash'as, the author of "Sunan Abu Duwood", Abdullah ibn Abdurrahman Dorimi, the author of "Sunan Dorimi", learned knowledge by meeting Samarkandians and hadith narration. we can say that he did (Mirsodiq, 2019).

The number of shaykhs in the works "Al-Jame'" and "al-Ilal al-Kabir" reaches 221, and among them 8 "maqbul", 3 "layyin", 2 "weak", 2 "mastur", 1 "majhul", 1 "It is noted that there

are 20 narrators who are weak" and 3 "matruk" level. In the research, their names are given in detail, the reasons for Imam Tirmidhi's narrating from them are studied in detail, and sufficient reasons are given for this (Chotmatov, 2019).

Imam Tirmidhi narrated hadith from many narrators. During his long journey, he learns from many teachers. Imam Tirmidhi narrates more hadiths than some of his teachers and less than other narrators in al-Jameh. Imam Tirmidhi thoroughly studied the personalities of the narrators, carefully examined each hadith, paying particular attention to all the conditions imposed on the narrators of sahih hadith, such as their reliability, truthfulness and fairness. The most narrated sheikhs are:

1. Qutayba ibn Sa'id ibn Jamil ibn Tarif Saqafi (d. 240/854). He was a leader in advanced Muhaddith science, reliable and traveled a lot. Imam Tirmidhi, may God bless him and grant him peace, narrated 601 hadiths from this narrator in his work "al-Jameh".
2. Muhammad ibn Bashshar ibn Osman Ibn Dawud ibn Kayson Abdi (died 252/866y.). He was known as "Bundor" and was given such a rating in relation to the scholars who memorized the most hadiths and had a strong memory in his time and in the land where he lived. Imam Tirmidhi narrated 442 hadiths from him. The reason why Imam Tirmidhi, may God bless him and grant him peace, narrates hadiths from the "bundar" muhaddiths as mentioned above, is that these narrators are famous in the science of hadith and have attained high ranks. In this regard, Abu Dawud (202/817-275/888), one of the authors of "Sihhi Sitta" ("Six Reliable Collections of Hadiths") says: "I recorded up to fifty thousand hadiths from Bundar."
3. Mahmud Gaylon Adavi (d. 249/863). Imam Hafiz was one of the foremost scholars in the narration of Hujja and Hadith. He was an infallible narrator of hadiths, very trustworthy and reliable. Imam Tirmidhi narrated 292 hadiths from him.
4. Hannod ibn Sirri ibn Mus'ab ibn Abu Bakr ibn Shibr ibn Sa'fuq (died 243/857). He received high titles in the science of hadith, such as "Zayn al-Abidin" (See the Obedients), Imam, Hujja, and Model. Imam Tirmidhi (may God bless him and grant him peace) narrated 280 hadiths from him due to the reliability, greatness, steadfastness of prayer and the maturity of his teachers.
5. Ahmad ibn Mani Baghavi Baghdadi ibn Abd al-Rahman (Abu Jafar Baghavi Baghdadi (d. 244/858)) is an imam, hafiz and one of the most reliable narrators of hadiths, and he Imam Tirmidhi, may God bless him and grant him peace, narrated 249 hadiths from him in his hadith collection (S. Siddikov, 2017).

## Result and Discussion

Imam Tirmidhi came back to his country after completing his scholarly journey and spread the knowledge of hadith to his compatriots. Allomani has many famous students:

1. Mahbubi: Imam, Muhaddith, scholar of Marv, Abu Abbas Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Mahbub ibn Fuzayl Marwazi. Jamani was narrated by Abu Isa at-Tirmidhi. Among his students, the most famous one traveled to Imam Tirmidhi to listen to the books of "Jome" and became one of the mature Shaykhs of his time. His uncle Abu Bakr al-Ahwal recorded in his letter that he took lessons from Imam Tirmidhi. He

- traveled to Termiz to meet Abu Isa Termizi at the age of 16 in 265 Hijri. This scholar died in 346 (an-nubala, 1996).
2. Ash-Shashi: Haysam ibn Kulayb (Nematullo, 2020) ibn Suraych ibn Maqil ash-Shashi at-Turki Imam Abu Sa'id, who memorized a lot, reliable rahhal (traveled a lot) author of "Musnadi Kabir". Originally from Marv (Nematullo, ACTIVITIES OF HADITH SCHOLARS (MUHADDIS) OF SHASH OASIS IN SCIENTIFIC CENTERS OF THE REGION, 2020), he is a scholar who narrated Imam Tirmidhi's book "Shamail". After that, this book became famous. He also narrated Imam Tirmidhi's "Jome" books and died in 353 h (Nematullo, 2020).
  3. Hammad ibn Shakir ibn Sawiya: Imam Muhaddith, Sadiq, Abu Muhammad Nasafi: He is one of the narrators who narrated the Sahih of Imam Bukhari. He died in 311 h.
  4. Shakkar: Imam Hafiz Mutqin Abu Abdurahman and Abu Ja'far Muhammad ibn Munzir ibn Said ibn Uthman ibn Raja ibn Abdullah ibn Sahabi Abbas ibn Mirdas al-Sulami, al-Hirawi. Shakkar was one of the Hafiz and narrated many hadiths. Imam Hokim says that Shakkar narrated hadith in the cities of Marv, Tuz, Sarakhs, Bukhara, Nisabur. He died in 303, and some say in 302 (Nematullo, 2020).
  5. Makhul ibn Fazl: Hafiz is the well-traveled jurist Abu Muti' al-Nasafi. The owner of the book "Lu'lu'uyat". This book is related to asceticism and manners, and Mustaghfiri mentions it in the book "Tarihun Nasab". He mentioned that this person's name was Muhammad ibn Fazl and Makhul was his nickname. He died in 308 h.
  6. Ibn Hasnuwayh: The famous sheikh Abu Hamid Ahmad ibn Ali ibn Husayn ibn Shazan al-Naisaburi was a merchant and a scholar who traveled a lot. Imam Hakim says that Abu Isa listened to many books from Tirmidhi and was one of the most diligent scholars in prayer day and night.
  7. Abu Ali Husayn ibn Yusuf ibn Abdulmajid Bundar, Firabri: from the sheikhs of Abu Ahmad ibn Adi Jurjani. He is the owner of the book "Al-Kamil Fizzufo".
  8. Dawood ibn Nasr ibn Suhayl ibn Abduwaih ibn Yazdaz Abu Sulayman al-Pazdavi: one of the scholars of the city of Nasaf. He died in 323. Also, his brother Abu Muhammad Abdullah ibn Nasr ibn Suhayl al-Pazdawi narrated from Imam Tirmidhi.
  9. Muhammad ibn Sufyan Ibn an-Nazr Abu Ja'far al-Amin, an-Nasafi died in 308.
  10. Nasr ibn Muhammad ibn Sabra Abu Muhammad al-Shirokasi: he was one of the most reliable sheikhs. Narrated Imam Tirmidhi's book "Jome". Abu A'la Abdulmo'min ibn Khalaf and the people of his city heard from him. Mustaghfiri mentions this in the book "Tarikh an-Nasaf" (Al-Ansab, 1984).

## Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that Abu Isa Tirmidhi studied with many sheikhs such as Imam Bukhari and Imam Muslim. Then he returned to his country and spread knowledge and is considered one of the muhaddis who produced countless students. Examples of his

students, such as Nasafi, Shoshi (Asatullaevich, 2020), Pazdavi, Hiravi, can be cited as proof of this.

## References

- Abu Sa'd Abdulkarim Samani. Al-Ansab.- Beirut: Darul Jinan, 1984. -J.4., B.360.
- Arslonov Z., Ergashev H. ALIKHANTORA SOGUNIY'S VIEWS ON POLITICAL GOVERNANCE IN EAST TURKESTAN //Студенческий вестник. – 2020. – №. 32-2. – С. 84-85.
- Chotmatov J. Pages of the life and work of Imam Abu Isa Termizi. Publishing association of the International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan: - Tashkent-2019, - P.430.
- Habiburrohman al-Khairabadi. Al-Miskush Shazi Commentary Jame' at-Tirmidhi. - Devband: Maktabat al-Ashrafiyya, 2017. - P. 31
- Islomov Z. The role of the international Islamic academy of Uzbekistan in the development of Islamic studies //The Light of Islam. – 2019. – T. 2019. – №. 1. – С. 1.
- Islomov Z. Source studies analysis of manuscripts of “muqaddimatu-ladab” in foreign archival funds //The Light of Islam. – 2019. – T. 2019. – №. 4. – С. 41.
- Islamov Z. et al. WRITING DOWN OF HADITHS IN THE VII-VIII CENTURIES: APPROACHES AND METHODS //PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION. – 2021. – T. 58. – №. 1. – С. 5536-5545.
- Maxsudov D. The development of transmitted and rational tafsirs //The Light of Islam. – 2019. – T. 2019. – №. 1. – С. 9.
- Makhsudov D. Muslim world scientists of the temurids period //The Light of Islam. – 2019. – T. 2019. – №. 3. – С. 4.
- Mirsodiq, I. (2019). Contribution of abu isa tirmidhi to the science of hadith. *International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering*, 9(1), 593–599. <https://doi.org/10.35940/ijitee.A4453.119119>
- Mukhamedov Nematullo (2020) “ACTIVITIES OF HADITH SCHOLARS (MUHADDIS) OF SHASH OASIS IN SCIENTIFIC CENTERS OF THE REGION”. *The Light of Islam: Vol. 2020 : Iss. 2 , Article 11.*
- Mukhamedov Nematullo (2020) “ACTIVITIES OF HADITH SCHOLARS (MUHADDIS) OF SHASH OASIS IN SCIENTIFIC CENTERS OF THE REGION”. *The Light of Islam: Vol. 2020 : Iss. 2 , Article 11.*
- Mukhamedov Nematullo (2020) “ACTIVITIES OF HADITH SCHOLARS (MUHADDIS) OF SHASH OASIS IN SCIENTIFIC CENTERS OF THE REGION”. *The Light of Islam: Vol. 2020 : Iss. 2 , Article 11. V.15., P.359-360.*
- Mukhamedov Nematullo (2020) “ACTIVITIES OF HADITH SCHOLARS (MUHADDIS) OF SHASH OASIS IN SCIENTIFIC CENTERS OF THE REGION”. *The Light of Islam: Vol. 2020 : Iss. 2 , Article 11. V.15., P.5.*
- Mukhamedov Nematullo Asatullaevich. (2020). HUMANIST IDEAS IN WORK MEDIEVAL SCIENTISTS OF THE OASIS OF TASHKENT. *Archive of Conferences*, 9(1), 205-208.
- Nuriddin Itr. Al-Imam At-Tirmidhi is a balance of Bayna Jameehi and Baynassahihayn. - Cairo: Lajnatut taalif vat translation and publication. 1970. – P.21.

- 
- S. Siddikov, J. Shodiyev, U. Mirsodikov. Introduction to Imam al-Tirmidhi's work al-Jame' as-sahih. – Tashkent: Movarounnahr, 2017. - P.129.
- Shamsiddin Ahmad ibn Usman al-Zahabi. Siyar al-a'lam an-nubala. -Beirut: Institution ar-risala, 1996. – V.15., P.537
- Ugli A. Z. Z. THE PLACE OF ALIKHANTORA SOGUNIY IN THE HISTORY OF EAST TURKESTAN //Colloquium-journal. – Голопристанський міськрайонний центр зайнятості, 2020. – №. 24 (76). – С. 32-33.
- Zokirjonugli Z. A. Approaches to studying the scientific heritage of Alikhantora Soguni //Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research. – 2022. – T. 1