

ANALYSIS OF FATWAS AGAINST NEGATIVE OPINIONS REGARDING THE "SAHIH" OF IMAM BUKHARY

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Abstract: *In every era, there were those who were enemies of Islam, who created disagreements among people about the hadiths of the Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, and spread the seeds of mutual enmity in the minds of the people who were living in peace. Among them, there are some people who spread doubts and opinions about Imam Bukhari's collection of hadiths, "Sahihs", and even today there are those who throw stones at him.*

Keywords: *Imam, Holy Qur'an, Bukhari, sahih, fatwa, jurists, Islam, conspiracy, idea, judgment, punishment, medicine, branch, doubt, benefit, ancient, modern, religion, muhaddith, mufti, inner, external, book, maghreb, mashriq, time, space, microbe, opposite.*

In the books of hadith written before the time of Imam Bukhari, authentic and unauthentic hadiths were mixed together, and the reader could not know whether a hadith in them was authentic or not until he checked the status of its narrators and found out how it was known among the people of hadith. If he could not do this, then he would be forced to ask the scholars of hadith about it. If he could not do this either, then the hadith would remain a mystery to him. When Imam Bukhari came into the world and achieved perfection in the science of hadith and there was no higher position than his in this regard, he wanted to separate the authentic ones from the existing hadiths and compile them in a separate book in order to save the students of hadith from the difficulty of discussions and questions. Therefore, if we look at the ancient manuscripts and the works of today's scholars of hadith, the following sentences are quoted regarding Imam Bukhari's "Sahih": "The scholars are agreed that the work "Sahih al-Bukhari" is the most reliable book after the Holy Quran, and the Islamic community is of this opinion both in ancient times and today. Because this work is in the hearts of Muslims in the East and the West."¹⁶

In every era, there were those who were enemies of Islam, who created disagreements among people about the hadiths of the Prophet, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, and spread the seeds of mutual enmity in the minds of the people who were living in peace. Among them, there are some people who spread doubts and opinions about Imam Bukhari's collection of hadiths, "Sahihs", and even today there are those who throw stones at him.

Their aim is to wreak havoc on the earth by creating mistrust and doubts about the works and scholars that are the basis for Muslims, and by diverting them from their path, and to cause disunity and division among Muslims.

However, by Allah's will, He has raised up scholars against such corrupt people who have developed and continue to develop their corrupt ideas by presenting rational and evidence from Quran and Sunnah against these people with diseased hearts. They have even

¹⁶ Ar-Roddu man yut'inu fi sahhil Bukhari" work of Sheikh Salah Najib ad-Diq. Page 36, 2015

written books in refutation of them. As an example, one can cite those who object to the hadith about the "Mosquito" and refutations against them:

روى البخاري عن أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه: أن رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: ((إذا وقع الذباب في إناء أحدكم، فليغمسه كله، ثم ليطرحه؛ فإن في أحد جناحيه شفاءً، وفي الآخر داءً)) البخاري حديث ٥٧٨٢

It is narrated from Abu Huraira, may God bless him and grant him peace, that the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, said: "If a mosquito lands in one of your vessels, let him completely submerge it and then throw it away." Because if one of his wings is healing, the other one has pain." Sahih al-Bukhari hadith 5782.

Some people who read this hadith deny the hadith, saying that it contradicts medical views, because mosquitoes always carry germs, and if they land on food or drink, they leave behind germs, and how can illness and healing be concentrated in the two wings of a mosquito?

The scholars responded to their doubts with several views.

1. This hadith does not contradict medical conclusions, but rather supports their views. Because the hadith states that the mosquito has a disease, that is, the microbe on one wing, and the cure for it on its other wing, which is a miracle that indicates that our Prophet was a true prophet fourteen centuries ago, when there were no means of discovery or in-depth investigation. Because only today medicine has confirmed this issue. Now it has become clear that not believing in this hadith is nothing but foolishness.

2. Many animals and insects combine contradictory qualities. For example, Allah Almighty inspired bees to build strong nests to store their honey, and He inspired ants to store seeds for a certain period of time and to divide those seeds in two so that they do not germinate. Do they think that the One who did this is not able to make a mosquito's wing a cause of pain and cure?

3. Bees draw honey from above and release poison from below, and a snake whose poison kills is put in a medicine that cures the poison.

4. Today's discovery shows that mosquitoes have poison, which is evidence of swelling and itching from their bites, and this acts as a weapon for them, and if a mosquito lands on something that harms it, it strikes it with its weapon. The One who created it has created pain in one wing and a cure that cuts it in the other. When the two substances meet, the harm disappears by the will of Allah.¹⁷

5. Modern medicine has confirmed the truth of this hadith by discovering that a mosquito carries poison in one wing and a cure that cures it in the other. This proves that the hadiths of our Prophet about mosquitoes are a scientific miracle.

All the doubts of some people like this about the hadiths in Sahih al-Bukhari have been given necessary refutations by the scholars.¹⁸

The Egyptian "Darul Ifta" center responded to the slander directed against Imam Bukhari with fatwa number 239 of former Mufti Ali Juma dated April 16, 2007, as follows:

Imam Bukhari is one of the Imams of the third century. Our Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, said:

¹⁷ Khattabi's work "Maalimus sunan", volume 4, page 263

¹⁸ "Kashful i'jaz al-ilmi" by Nabil Horu, page 30

عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ: (خَيْرُ النَّاسِ قَرْنِي، ثُمَّ الَّذِينَ يَلُونَهُمْ، ثُمَّ الَّذِينَ يَلُونَهُمْ)

It is narrated from Abdullah bin Mas'ud, may God bless him and grant him peace: The Prophet, peace be upon him, said: "The best of people are those of my age, then those who follow them, then those who follow them." Narrations of Imam Bukhari and Muslim.¹⁹

Therefore, those who criticize Bukhari and our narrators like him have the corrupt goal where they want Islamic law to be limited to the first century and do not want it to continue throughout the remaining centuries. Such people deserve punishment. If the Sharia punishes those who spread rumors, then the punishment of those who shake the faith of Muslims is more just and appropriate.²⁰

This masterpiece is not only famous for its authority, but also for the fact that scholars have read it in its entirety and sought salvation from the Creator in order to save their country and people from various trials and tribulations. This custom continues to this day. A fatwa was issued by the Egyptian "Darul Ifta" center regarding the correctness or contradiction of this work with Sharia. Below is a fatwa on this matter.

The judgement on reading "Sahih al-Bukhari" with the intention of fulfilling one's needs.

Imam Bukhari's "Sahih" is considered the most authentic book after the Book of Allah. All Muslims are unanimous in this. The scholars have introduced a beautiful way regarding this book. They relied on this hadith in introducing this way.

قَوْلُ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ: «مَنْ سَنَّ فِي الْإِسْلَامِ سُنَّةً حَسَنَةً فَلَهُ أَجْرُهَا وَأَجْرُ مَنْ عَمِلَ بِهَا مِنْ بَعْدِهِ، مِنْ غَيْرِ أَنْ يَنْقُصَ مِنْ أَجُورِهِمْ شَيْءٌ، وَمَنْ سَنَّ فِي الْإِسْلَامِ سُنَّةً سَيِّئَةً كَانَ عَلَيْهِ وِزْرُهَا وَوِزْرُ مَنْ عَمِلَ بِهَا مِنْ بَعْدِهِ، مِنْ غَيْرِ أَنْ يَنْقُصَ مِنْ أَوْزَارِهِمْ شَيْءٌ» رواه مسلم

It was narrated from Jarir bin Abdullah (may Allah be pleased with him) that the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him) said: "Whoever introduces a good deed into Islam, he will have a reward for it, and so will those who follow him, without any of their reward being reduced. Whoever introduces an evil deed into Islam, he will have a sin for it, and so will those who follow him, without any of their sins being reduced." Narrated by Imam Muslim.²¹

Muslims are unanimous that reading Imam Bukhari's "Sahih" is one of the reasons for warding off calamities and getting rid of sorrows. For example, the words of the hadith scholars and jurists in this regard can be cited:

Imam al-Qudwa, the Hafiz Abu Muhammad bin Abi Hamza (d. 699 AH), said the following in his commentary on "Mukhtasar Sahih al-Bukhari." Imam Bukhari was one of the righteous, whose prayers were answered, and he prayed for those who read his book. One of the judges I met during my travels said: "When Bukhari's Sahih was read, people were saved from sorrow and grief, and no one drowned in their boat because of that book."²²

¹⁹ Sahih al-Bukhari, Hadith 2652, Sahih Muslim, Hadith 2533..

²⁰ Fatwa No. 239 of the former Mufti Ali Juma, Dar al-Ifta Center, Egypt, April 16, 2007.

²¹ "Sahih Muslim", Hadith 1017.

²² Commentary written by Imam Qudwa Khafiz Abu Muhammad bin Abi Hamzah (699 AH) on his book "Mukhtasar Sahihul Bukhari", 1/6, Al-Sidqul Charity Edition.

Imam Hafiz Tajiddin al-Subki (771 AH) said in *Tabaqatush Shafi'iyat al-Kubra*: "Al-Jame' al-Sahih" is a solution to problems and a source of satisfying needs. If we were to tell the details of this, the review would be too long.²³

Hafiz ibn Kasir said in his work *"Al-Bidaya van Nihaya"*: "In return for reading Sahih al-Bukhari, rain is requested. The people of Islam have accepted it and they are unanimous in this matter."²⁴

Azhari Sharif scholars have also been doing this for centuries. Allama Jabaruti in his work *"Ajaibul asar fit-tarajumi wal akhbar"* has given many stories and stories about how the scholars of Azhar read "Sahihul Bukhari" in matters such as repelling the plague, driving away wealth, and winning over the enemy.²⁵

According to these and similar opinions, it is permissible to read the book "Sahih al-Bukhari" to fulfill needs, make things easier, and get rid of worries. Allah knows best.²⁶

In conclusion, it can be said that this great work of Imam Bukhari was published approximately 1200 years ago, and from that time until now it has been highly valued as an important source in Islamic teachings, second only after the Quran, and has served as a social, political, moral, and legal document. It is evident that this work was also famous as a source of jurisprudence.

The hadiths included in Imam Bukhari's collections are not limited to reflecting only the general principles of Islamic teachings. They are a set of true human virtues and exemplary practices, such as love, generosity, openness, 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. They reflect guidelines, admonitions, and teachings that are of great educational importance to the people of our modern society, especially the younger generation, about what is good and what is bad, what should be done and what should be avoided.

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²³ "Tabaqatush Shafi'iyat al-Kubra" by Imam Hafiz Tajiddin al-Subki (771 A.H.), 2/234, Hijri printing house.

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²⁵ Alloma Jabarutiy "Azaibul asar fit-tarajumi wal akhbar", 2/78-79

²⁶ "Darul Ifta" Center, Mufti Ibrahim Shawqi Allom, Fatwa 6544, May 1, 2020.



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