


**MUSTALAHUL HADIS ILMINING SHAKLLANISHI VA RIVOJLANISHI (HIJRIY
IV ASRDAN XII ASRGACHA)**

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Annotation

This article discusses the next three periods of the development and development of the "mustalahul event" field from the fourth to the 12th century. From writing extensive books in the field of mathematics to stagnation in the field of events, the development of events has been thoroughly explained. Also, the achievements and stages of development achieved in this area at every given time are based one by one on the opinions expressed by scientists. In those days, the great scholars who served in the field of mathematics, their news, and their invaluable works were highlighted.

Keyword: event, interpretation, great event, mustalahul event, art, text, cylinder, presenter, writer.

Fourth period: the emergence of comprehensive books and the science of events. It lasted from the middle of the fourth century to the early seventh century B.C.E.

During this time, scientists focused on the classifications of those who passed away before them. It was the first time that previous scholars wrote a book with a taste of knowledge. Scientists of this era, on the other hand, filled the data passed on by the predecessors with a chain of dates, just as they had before them. They were explained and drew conclusions from it.

The most important books written about the science of events during this time are:

- 1 - Author of "Muhaddis ul-fossil bayna ar-roviy val vali" Kazi Abu Muhammad Romahurmuziy Hassan ibn Abdur Rahman ibn Hallod (c. 360 B.C.E.) Until that time, it was the largest book ever written in the science of events. The author fully collected the disciplines of rabbis and scribes, ways to accept and convey events, the hard work of writers in obtaining knowledge, and issues related to this subject. It is indeed one of the greatest books of events.
- 2 - Khatib Baghdadi's book Al-Kifaya fi Science Ar-Rivaya. Khatib Baghdadi Abu Bakr Ahmad ibn Ali died in 463 B.C.E. In his essay, Khatib Baghdadi completed research on the laws of recounting, its principles, and its general rules and collected them in full. He explained the ways and opinions of scientists in this regard. To this day, it is considered unequal in its subject matter.
- 3 - Al-Ilma'fi method ar-riva' and as-sama by Kazi Jez the son of Moses al-Jahsabiyah (c. 544 B.C.E.). Very useful book.

These are the works written in that century, covering the great event and every aspect of it. They became the basis and original resource to be addressed in this science.



During this time, all kinds of events were written. Writing a book about the subjects of "The Great Event" became much more accelerated. Among the most important works classified at the time are:

1 Judge Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Abdullah an-Nisoburiy (c. 405 B.C.E.) The book Enlightenment and The Great Event. Fifty-two types of knowledge of events were discussed in this poem. It was published in Egypt in 1937.

2 Abu Naim Ahmad ibn Abdullah Al-Isfahaniyah (c. 430 B.C.E.) "Mustaxraj." In his book Abu Naim, the Governor completed the information he had left behind. Therefore, the book is called "Mustaxraj." But in this case, those after him have left out the information they can fill out.

3 - Mayonajiy Abu Hafs Umar ibn Abdulmajid (vaf. 580-hij)ning "Ma laa yasa' ulmuhaddisu jahluhu" qisqacha risolasidir.

These were the most prominent scholars who built the foundation of a great event at that time. The scholars who came after them relied on Judge Nisobury and Khatib Baghdadi.

He paved the way for those after him by collecting his above-mentioned book for the governor. Ibn Haldun says: "Abu Abdullah al-Hakim is one of his nobles, one of his believers, and his book is famous. The governor wrote it beautifully." ¹

Sha'drach, Me'shach and A'bed'ne'go: "There are many interests in this subject and those who work in this area." ²

As for Khatib Baghdadi, he wrote a book separately and in full on each aspect of the event. Even his books played a huge role for scholars of event science. As Abu Bakr the son of Dot put it: "Everyone with kindness knows full well that post-Khatib scribes depend on his books." ³ The information in these works was clearly expressed and clearly expressed. The Musannifis conveyed with their own chain of art what the scholars had to say on each issue. They put a headline on each topic that refers to its content.

The judge focused mainly on drafting the rules. But as the nobles mentioned, he missed two things: explaining the types of events and improving the phrases in the description. ⁴

Fifth period: The period of improvement in the writing of "Knowledge of Events"

This covers the period from the seventh century B.C.E. to the tenth century C.E. It was during this period that the classification of this science was fully perfected. Books were written on every aspect of this subject. The terms and phrases in it have been improved, and each issue has been correctly edited. Each of the authors of that book was one of the foremost and great scholars who remembered events, understood each aspect of it deeply, carefully studied the issues of the date and text of events.

The leader of these great reforms was the imam, writer, philosopher, methodist, poor Abu Amr Abdullah ibn Saleh (c. 643 B.C.E.). In his famous book The Great Event, he collected scattered

¹ Abdurrohman ibn Xoldun. Muqoddimatu ibn Xoldun. 2004: B-371

² Tohir Jazoiriy. Tavjiun nazar To usulil roast. Saudi. Ummul Quro. 2016: B-123

³ Julia Ishsh. Xatib Bag'dodiy muarrixu Bag'dad. Matbaatu taroqiy. 1945: B-120-137

⁴ O'saha roast. B-1670-170.



information in previous books. He completed each aspect of the great event and elevated them to a higher level through the following activities:⁵

1 Maze has carefully drawn conclusions from the words of scientists and the rules they have developed;

2 - Editing the descriptions of those who passed before him and identifying the connectivity. Previously unleased, introduced new definitions.

3 - He interpreted what the worlds said with his research and interpretations.

Thus, his book was the most perfect in the field of great events, and it was a great innovation in the writing of science. This was the beginning of a new era in this area. Ibn Saleh received the respect and praise of the scholars. The author became known by the name of his book. He was called "the owner of the Great Book of Events."

The book has become a source of action and follow." so all the scientists who came after him relied on it. Some of them cut it shorter, some of them became Naz'a·rethians. And some of them commented on it and wrote him interpretations.

After the "Great Event," the most important works of this era are:

1 - Al-Irshod by Imam John the son of Sharaf Navawi (676 B.C.E.). Neb·u·chad·nez'zar summarizes the information in Ibn Salah's book. Then, in a further summary, he wrote the book The Nazis of the Horse.

2 Imam Abdurrahim bin Hussein is a thousand-byte "Horse Tabsirotu vat tazkirotu" manuscript written by Iraq (c. 806 B.C.E.). The author enlarged the information in Ibn Saleh's book and expressed it in a state of disresphirsiveness.⁶

3 Next, the source belongs to Iraq and is the comments he wrote in Ibn Salah's book. The title of the book was "Ibni Saleh, a thousand books of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of New Time and the Research Guide for Jehovah's Witnesses." It is also called "Nukat". Sheikh Muhammad Rogab Tobax, a contemporary scholar, also wrote a useful interpretation of this book.⁷

4 Ahmad ibn Ali ibn Hajar Asqaloniyah (c. 852 B.C.E.)

These are the comments he wrote in the Book of Ibn Saleh, entitled "Al-Ifsoh ala nukati ibni Saleh."

5 - The pilgrimage is the books of Shamsiddin Muhammad Saxovi, who died in 902 B.C.E., "Fath al-Mug'is comment ul-alfiyat il-Iroqiyayi fi science al-Hadis". It has been published in large volumes in India. Studying circumcision books and great events is one of the most important sources.

6 - Absalom usurped David's throne, but his coup was killed by Jesus Christ. In this way, Sha'drach, Me'shach and A·bed'ne·go commented on the book The Great Event by Imam Nebuchadnezzar Ibni Saleh.

⁵ Abdulmalik Kumilloshiy. Madxol To ulumil Hadith. Bangladesh. Markazu da'vatil islamiy. 2017: - B-21-27

⁶ Shamsiddin abul Xoyr Saxoviy. Such to the mug`iys would sharhi alfiyatul Hadith. But hive manohij. 2008: Cylinder part.

⁷ Nuriddin Itr. Manhajun naqd be ulumil Hadith. Bayrut. Darul idea. -2020: B-70.



7 "Nuxbat ul-fikar" and his commentary are "Nuzhat an-Nazareth", both belong to Ibn Hajar Asqaloniya.

And there are a number of other sources written during this period, and it is much more difficult to mention them in this context. It is clear that the works of scholars of this sphere, which came after Ibn Saleh, were built on the foundation he built. Ibn Hajar Asqaloniya, a member of the Governing Body of Jehovah's Witnesses, says: "Therefore, people focused on him and followed his path. There are no number of people who have put it on the fore, cut it short, oppose it, and defend it." ⁸

But in meditation, Ibn Saleh's book reveals that the varieties of events are not regulated according to the regular system. For example, after mentioning the variety related to the date, he appears to have discussed the variety related to the text. As Biko'i mentioned: "Ibn Saleh wrote the Book as it is. He did not put it in order. If it seemed to him that it was better than the one he wrote, he would have arranged the data, taking it into account."⁹

Nevertheless, the nobles followed him in this order. Because it became the foremost source of this science. Except for ibn Hajar's book Nuxbat ul-Fikar and his interpretation. Because Ibn Hajar wrote it in a new order. It was a new style of distribution in the ordering of many varieties of events. Although this book is short, the vast majority of its benefits stand out.

Sixth period: a period of stagnation and inactivity

This pilgrimage lasted from the tenth century to the early 12th century.

During this time, diligence and book classification updates on science issues stalled. In the field of great events, there has been an increase in prose and nazi abbrity. Writers were engaged in oral discussion of the authors' expressions without getting into the bottom line of the topic. From the books written during this period:

1 - The book Manzummat ul-Bayquniyya by Umar bin Muhammad bin Futuh Bayquniy Dimashqiyah (c. 1080-hij). It consists of 36 bytes and is distinguished from others by its beautiful nazmi and lightweight phrases. This is suitable as a reminder for science readers. He has many reviews written on it.

2 The book Tavziyh ul-Afkor by Muhammad bin Ishmael al-Amir (c. 1182). This is a useful book.

3 The book Sha'drach, Me'shach and A-bed'ne-go(c. 1014 B.C.E.). This book is popular among many as "commentary review".

But God introduced the awakening period in India. This work was rebuilt under the auspice of King Valiah al-Dehlavi (c. 1176 B.C.E.), a scholar, imam, and writer. This work then fell into the hands of his children, grandchildren, and his educated followers according to the story he had built. These breeds have eleven the knowledge of circumcision above other knowledge. The reforms they made were as longed for by the people of events and the people of knowledge in the Muslim world.

These services are reflected in hundreds of books of events and catalogues circulating to Islamic lands. This is a real sign of the extent to which they provided great services.

⁸ Ibn Sharks Asqaloniya. Nuzhatun nazar sharhu nuxbatul Coffee breaks. Karachi. Bushro. 2011: B-28-32.

⁹ Walking Xolifa. Kashfuz zunun. 1999: "Ulumul Hadith bobiga Log in part". B-28-31



Additionally, it should be noted that during this time, the nobles did not stop researching the chains of art, separating accepted events from their rejection, writing comments on circumcision books, and carrying out the necessary tasks in this regard.

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