

Hadith, Introduction, Collection

Points of Lecture

- Meanings of Sunnah and Hadith
- The definitions of both
- Status of a Prophet (Tashri'ee Status)
- Obedience of Prophet
- Sunnah as interpretation of Qur'an (with examples)
- Authenticity of Hadith
- Compilation of Hadith
- Major compilation of Hadith (Ten books minimum)

Meaning of Hadith

Literal meanings.

The Arabic word Hadith means conversation or sayings .

Thematically meanings .

In terms it means the sayings, the doings and the advice of the Holy prophet ﷺ.

Persons to be followed in Islam

- The Holy Prophet s.a.w
- The Companions

Meaning of Sunnah

The literal meaning of Sunnah is the trodden path
The meaning of Sunnah in Islam is

“The trodden path of Islam”

Difference between hadith & Sunnah

- Sunnah is that which is worthy to be followed whereas hadith is irrespective of this attribute.
- Thus every Sunnah is hadith but every hadith is not necessarily a Sunnah .
- Sunnah is confirmed by Hadith but not vice versa.

Hadith-e-Qudsi

- The Sacred Narration (al-Hadith al-Qudsi) is attributed to Allah. The Messenger of God SAW would receive the meaning from Allah, by way of inspiration or dream, and then he SAW would inform his community of this in his own words.

Status of a Prophet (Tashri'ee Status)

Allah has stated in the Holy Qur'an:

- 'And whatsoever the Messenger (Muhammad) gives you, take it; and whatsoever He forbids you, abstain from it. And fear Allah; verily, Allah is Severe in punishment.'
- Allah has stated in the Holy Qur'an: 'Nor does He (Muhammad) speak of his own desire. It is only a revelation revealed.' (s53, v3-4)

Types of Hadith

1-Qawli Hadith –

what Prophet said and spoke himself.

2- Fi'ali Hadith-

The action of Prophet what he performed and demonstrated.

3- Taqriri Hadith-

which comes from Prophet silence regarding any action.

- Two types of Wahi on Prophet SAW
- (1) **Wahi Matlu:** Revelation of the Holy Qur'an
- (2) **Wahi Ghair Matlu:** Hadith
 - Revelation aside from the Qur'anic scripture.
This can be in the form of informing the Prophet SAW of certain instances and occurrences etc.
- Allah says in Qur'an: 'Allah has sent down to you the **Book** (The Qur'an), and **Al-Hikmah** (Islamic law, knowledge, the Prophet's *Sunnah*), and taught you that which you knew not. And Ever Great is the Grace of Allah to you (O Muhammad').

IMPORTANCE OF HADITH

- Prophet SAW himself performed the practices mentioned in Quran in order to provide the right guidance. There are many verses and commandments of Quran which cannot give complete meanings without going through the Hadith of the Prophet SAW.
- Sunnah as the EXPLANATION of Quran
 - Example of Salat (Timings, Method explained and practiced by Prophet SAW)
 - Example of Fasting (Do's and Don'ts were informed by prophet SAW)
 - Example of Hajj (Right method steps of Hajj were performed by Prophet SAW himself along with a large number of companions)

Parts of a Hadith



Hdith Component

Chain of reporters

Text of Hadith

Beginning sentence

Matan

text which contain the actual narrative

Isnad

Chain of narrators which documents to root by which the reports has been transmitted

Taraf

The initial part of the text which refers to saying, actions and characteristics of the Prophet

Parts of Hadith

- There are three parts of Hadith:
- **Matn/Content:** It is the main passage which tells about the right way of actions in different circumstances of life.
- **Isnad/Sequence of Reporters:** A series of reporters through which Hadith has narrated. (*Isnad* determines the level of authenticity or value of Hadith)
- **Taraf/Introductory Text:** beginning sentence, of the text which refers to the sayings, actions or characteristics of the Prophet ﷺ.

Example

- Al-Bukhari reported that: Yahya ibn Bukayr narrated to us from Al-Layth from `Uqayl from Ibn Shuhba from `Urwah from `A'ishah who said, “Whenever the Prophet SAW was given an option between two things, he used to select the easier of the two as long as it was not sinful; but if it was sinful, he would remain far from it.”

The phrase “Al-Bukhari reported that: Yahya ibn Bukayr narrated to us from Al-Layth from `Uqayl from Ibn Shuhba from `Urwah from `A'ishah who said” represents the chain of narrators or *isnad*.

- The statement “Whenever the Prophet was given an option between two things...” represents the *matn* of the hadith.

Methods of the preservation of Hadith



1. Through Memorization

- The Prophet SAW has mentioned many great things about those who memorize the Ahadith. The Prophet SAW stated: ‘May Allah keep happy and content that person who when he hears My Ahadith, memorizes it and relates it to others in the correct manner.’ (Jami Tirmidhi # 2658)
- In Tibrani the Prophet SAW also supplicated: ‘O Allah, have Mercy upon My deputies.’ The Companions asked: ‘Who are your deputies O Prophet of Allah ?’ the Prophet replied: ‘Those who memorize My Ahadith and convey it to others.’

2. Discussion

- By the instruction of the Prophet SAW, His Companions would relate the actions and sayings of the Prophet SAW which they had heard and seen from him. The Prophet SAW stated:
‘Those people who are present should preach My Sunnah (actions and sayings) to those who are not present. Preach My sayings to others, even if it be one sentence.’ (Sahih Bukhari)

3. Acting Upon the Sunnah

- The Companions of the Prophet SAW used to take every action and saying of the Prophet SAW as a model for their life.
- They would also preach this message and show this example to others, to allow them to also follow the ways and actions of the Prophet SAW. Allah has stated in the Holy Qur'an: 'Indeed in the Messenger of Allah (Muhammad) you have a perfect example to follow... (s33, v21)

Written Record

- There were numerous Companions of the Prophet who used to write all that they would hear from the Prophet and keep it with them securely to preserve the sayings and the actions of the Prophet SAW.
- However, one Hadith is quoted where Prophet SAW asked his companions to abstain from writing anything other than Quran.
- “Whatever you have written from me (from my dictation) except Qur'an erase it”
- Why Holy prophet SAW mentioned this????
- The major reason that no mixing of Holy Qur'an with the words of Prophet SAW....
- Also there are many Hadiths of the Prophet SAW and evidences where he not only allowed the writing of his words but also encouraged the preservation of his words as mentioned earlier

Written Record

- Sayyidina Ra'fi bin Khadeej asked: 'O Prophet of Allah , we hear many sayings from you, should we write them down?' The Prophet said: 'Write it, for there is no fault in doing so.' (Tadareebul Rawi p286)
- Sayyidina Abdullah bin Amr bin Aas related: 'The Prophet pointed towards his lips and said on oath: 'Nothing but truth leaves these lips, you people should write down my words.' (Abu Dawood vol 2, p513)
- In the conquest of Makkah (8 Hijri) the Prophet delivered many discourses during Hajj, especially upon the rights of mankind. Within the Companions who accompanied the Prophet for Hajj was a Yemeni Sahabi by the name of Sayyidina Abu Shah . He asked the Prophet to have the Khutbah written for him. The Prophet ordered the Companions: 'Write it for Abu Shah.' (Sahih Bukhari vol 1, p22)

Cont.

- **Kitabul Sadaqah:** The Prophet SAW ordered the writing of the *Shariah* rulings and matters in respect of Zakat. This booklet was called ‘Kitabul Sadaqah’. Sayyidina Abdullah ibn Umar related:
- ‘The Prophet SAW had *Kitabul Sadaqah* written and passed away before it could be sent out to the Muslim lands. Then Sayyidina Abu Bakr Siddique enacted in carrying out the orders written out in *Kitabul Sadaqah* with respect to collecting Zakat, until he passed away. Then Sayyidina Umar did the same until he passed away. (Jami Tirmidhi, p135)

Cont.

- **The booklet of Amr bin Hazam Al Ansari**
- The Prophet appointed Sayyidina Amr bin Hazam al Ansari as the governor of Yemen . Upon that occasion, the Prophet dictated Sayyidina Ubay ibn Ka'b to write a booklet in relation to the orders of Shariah. This booklet was given to Amr bin Hazam Al Ansari.
- In the booklet, apart from general advices, orders pertaining to the following matters were detailed: Purity, Salah, Zakat, Hajj, Umrah, Jihad fi Sabilillah, Governmental administration and Educational organization etc.
- The Companion of the Prophet Amr bin Hazam acted in accordance with the advice and orders detailed in this booklet.

Cont.

- The very Ahadith that were found in the booklet of Sayyidina Amr bin Hazam can be found in many of the great books of Ahadith today (**Sahih Bukhari, Sahih Muslim, Muwatta Imam Malik, Sunan Abu Dawood, Nasai, Ibn Majah, Jami Tirmidhi, Sunan Baihaqi, Ibn Abi Shaibah, Sahih Ibn Habban**, etc).
- **Memory of Arabs** (Arabs had strong memory and they used to rely more on memory than writing – incident of Imam Ghazali)
- **Constitution of Medina** was written down in the supervision of Prophet SAW when he migrated to Medina in order to have peaceful relations with Jews who were in majority.
- **Prophet SAW wrote letters** to different rulers of the world to invite them to embrace Islam.

Compilation of Hadith

The beginning of the systematic collection and compilation of Hadith began during the time of the Followers (tabieein).

- **Ibn-e-Shahab Zuhri**, was prominent Hadith narrator and he was assigned the task of compiling available collections of Hadith on the instructions of Hazrat Umar b Abdul Aziz.
- **Muwatta Imam Malik** was the first and foremost compilation of Hadith by Malik b Anas RA

Difference between Hadith-e-Qudsi and Qur'an

- 1. Qur'an is miraculous in its wording and was revealed by Allah through Angel Gabriel while Hadith-e-Qudsi has not these qualities.
- Quran is necessary to read in Salat, while on the other there is no such condition as reading of Hadith-e-Qudsi.
- Reciting Quran is an act of worship and one is rewarded for each letter and no reward has been promised for reading Hadith-e-Qudsi
- One who rejects Quran is not considered as Muslim while that is not the case for Hadith-e-Qudsi

Example of Hadith-e-Qudsi

- The Messenger of Allah (SAW) said that Allah says:
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I am as My servant thinks I am. I am with him when he makes mention of Me. If he makes mention of Me to himself, I make mention of him to Myself; and if he makes mention of Me in an assembly, I make mention of him in an assembly better than it. And if he draws near to Me an arm's length, I draw near to him a fathom's length. And if he comes to Me walking, I go to him at speed.

The Messenger of Allah (SAW) said that Allah said:

O son of Adam, so long as you call upon Me and ask of Me, I shall forgive you for what you have done, and I shall not mind. O son of Adam, were your sins to reach the clouds of the sky and were you then to ask forgiveness of Me, I would forgive you. O son of Adam, were you to come to Me with sins nearly as great as the earth and were you then to face Me, ascribing no partner to Me, I would bring you forgiveness nearly as great as it.

Most narrators sahaba

- Abu Hurayrah (R.A.) is in the first place with his narration of **5 thousand, three hundred and seventy four hadiths**. And about 800 people (rawis) reported hadiths from him.
- · Abdullah bin Umar (R.A.) is in the second place with his narration of **2 thousand, six hundred and thirty hadiths**.
- · Anas bin Malik (R.A.) narrated **2 thousand, two hundred and eighty-six hadiths** from the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
- · Hz. Aisha (R.A.) narrated **2 thousand, two hundred and ten hadiths** from the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
- · Abdullah bin Abbas (R.A.) narrated **1660 hadiths** from the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
- · Jabir bin Abdullah (R.A.) narrated **1540 hadiths** from the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
- · Abu Said al Khudri (R.A.) narrated **1170 hadiths** from the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).

Few Compilations of Hadith

1. **Sahih Bukhari** (Muhammad b Ismail Bukhari)
2. **Sahih Muslim** (Muslim ibn-e-Hajjaj)
3. **Sunan Abu Dawood** (Abu Dawood Sulaiman b Asha's)
4. **Sunan Tirmizi** (Abu Isa Muhammad Tirmizi)
5. **Sunan Ibn-e-Maja** (Abū ‘Abdillāh Muḥammad ibn Yazīd Ibni Mājah)
6. **Sunan Nasai** (Abū `Abd ar-Raḥmān Aḥmad Nasai)
7. **Musnad Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal** (Ahmad ibn Hanbal)
8. **Rayyaz uz al salheen** (sharaf al mori)
9. **Mishkat ul masabeeh** (Muhammad ibn Abdullah)
10. **Tahwi sheef** (Jafar Ahmad)