



COMSATS University
Islamabad

HUM110

Islamic Studies

Lecture 15

Introduction to **Hadith**

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Protecting the Hadith

إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّلْنَا الذِّكْرَ وَإِنَّا لَهُ لَحَافِظُونَ (سورة الحجر - آية ٩)

- "We have, without any doubt, sent down the "Dhikr;" and We will assuredly guard it (from corruption)." (Surah Al Hijr, 15:9)
- The Qur'an and its interpretation both have been protected by Allah.

WHAT DID ALLAH SEND DOWN?



وَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكَ الْكِتَابَ وَالْحِكْمَةَ وَعَلَّمَكَ مَا لَمْ تَكُنْ تَعْلَمُ^ط

“ALLAH HAS SENT DOWN TO YOU **THE BOOK** (THE QUR’AN), AND **AL-HIKMAH**, AND TAUGHT YOU THAT WHICH YOU KNEW NOT.”

[SURAH AN-NISA 4:113]

وَمَا آتَاكُمُ الرَّسُولُ فَخُذُوهُ

وَمَا نَهَاكُمْ عَنْهُ فَانْتَهُوا وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ شَدِيدُ الْعِقَابِ

“AND **WHATEVER** THE MESSENGER GIVES YOU, TAKE IT, AND

WHATEVER HE FORBIDS YOU, LEAVE IT.

AND FEAR ALLAH: TRULY ALLAH IS
SEVERE IN PUNISHMENT.”

[AL-HASHR 59:7]

وَمَا كَانَ لِمُؤْمِنٍ وَلَا مُؤْمِنَةٍ إِذَا قَضَى اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَمْرًا

أَنْ يَكُونَ لَهُمُ الْخِيَرَةُ مِنْ أَمْرِهِمْ

“IT IS **NOT FITTING** FOR A BELIEVER, MAN OR WOMAN, WHEN A MATTER HAS BEEN **DECIDED BY ALLAH AND HIS MESSENGER** TO HAVE ANY OPTION ABOUT THEIR DECISION...”

[AL-AHZAB 33:36]

مَنْ يُطِيعِ الرَّسُولَ فَقَدْ أَطَاعَ اللَّهَ

“WHOEVER **OBEYS THE MESSENGER**, HE INDEED OBEYS ALLAH...”

[AN-NISA 4:80]



Prophet's (SAW) Hadith

- He showed us how to live in this world, how to interact with this world, without letting it get into our hearts.
- He showed us and told us how to worship Allah, how to interact with other people, how to eat, drink, sleep, etc.
- He showed us how to live our lives while preparing for the Hereafter.

Surah Al-Imran, Ayat 31

قُلْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تُحِبُّونَ اللَّهَ فَاتَّبِعُونِي يُحِبُّكُمْ اللَّهُ

- Say (O Muhammad (SAW) to mankind): If you really love Allah (SWT), then follow me, and Allah (SWT) will love you.

Definition of Hadith

- In technical terms Hadith stands for the report of words and deeds, approval or disapproval of Rasulullah (SAW).
- Whatever Rasulullah (SAW) said or did constitute the Hadith.
- If someone said or did something in presence of Rasulullah (SAW) and he approved or disapproved those words or deeds is also included in the definition of Hadith.

Definition of Hadith

- Whatever Rasulullah (SAW) did or said, was all under the Divine Guidance and Control. In other words we can say that Hadith is a Divine Word but indirectly as compared to the Qur'an which is directly a Divine word.

Definition of Hadith

- The word **Sunnah** is used synonymously with Hadith but usually Sunnah word is used while reporting the deeds of Rasulullah (SAW) whereas the word **Hadith** is used while reporting the Statements of Rasulullah (SAW).

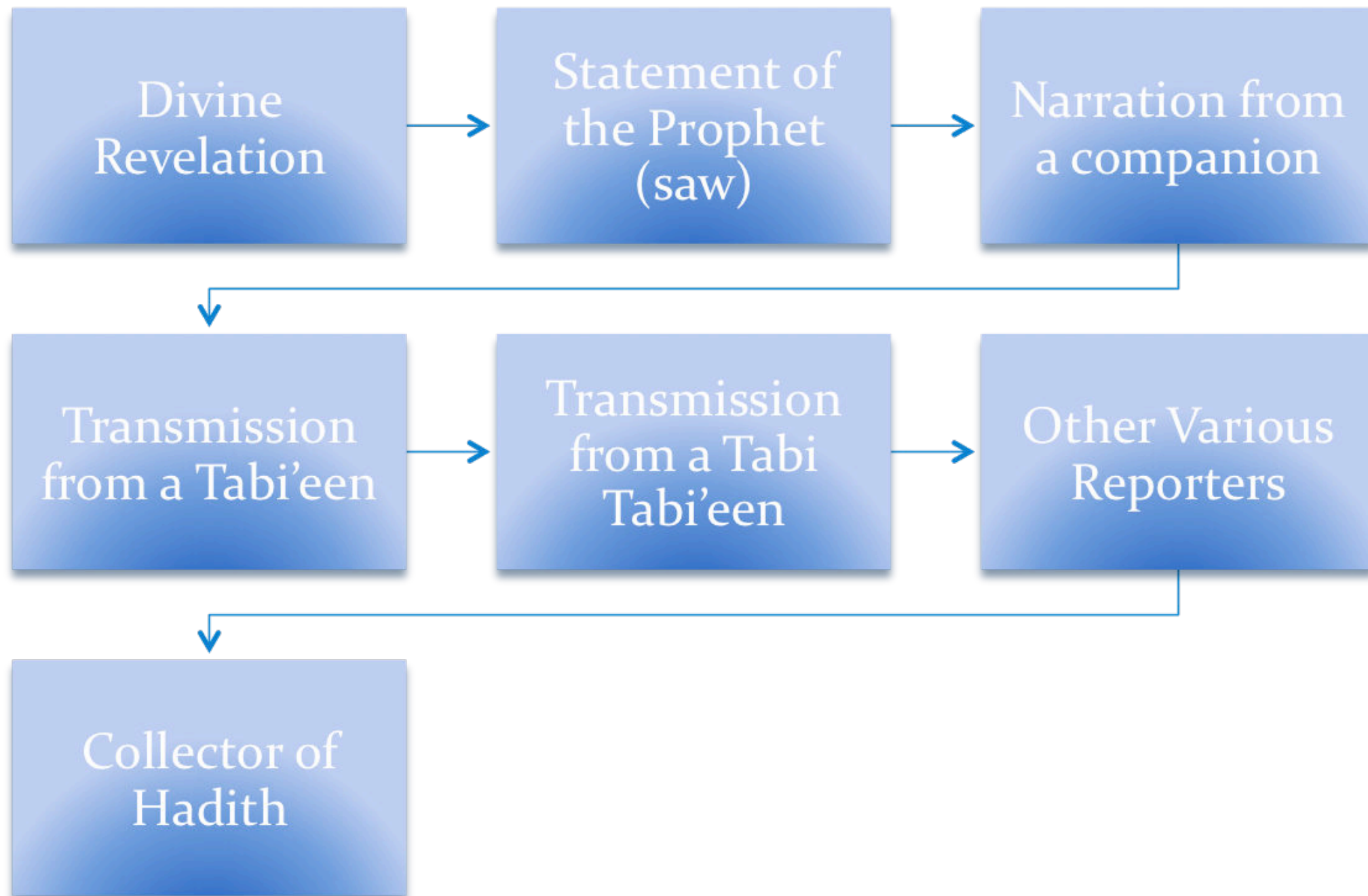
Sunnah

- The Sunnah of the Prophet (saw) are comprised of:
 - His Statements
 - His Actions
 - His (tacit or silent) Approvals
 - His Personal Characteristics

Definition of Hadith

- Sanad (سند)
- Literal meaning: Support.
- Technical meaning: **Chain of transmission** (The sequential list of names of a group of narrators who narrate a particular Hadith).

Structure of the Isnad



Parts of Hadith

- Every Hadith has **two parts**. The first part consists of a chain of names. This is called the **sanad**, plural isnad.
- For example, this particular sanad consists of eight names:
 - Muhammad ibn Ismail Bukhari
 - Al- Humaydi, Abdullah ibn Zubayr
 - Sufyan
 - Yahya ibn Said al Ansari
 - Muhammad ibn Ibrahim al -Taymi
 - Alqama ibn Waqas al- Laythi
 - Umar ibn al –Khattab
- The second part of the Hadith consists of words from Prophet himself. This is called the **matan** which means, among other things.
 - For example, Holy Prophet said, “Actions are judged by intentions.”

❖ كُلُّ مَعْرُوفٍ صَدَقَّةٌ
هر نیک کام صدقہ ہے

❖ إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ
اعمال کا دار و مدار نیتوں پر ہے .

❖ الَّذِينَ النَّصِيحَةُ
دین خیرخواہی کا نام ہے

❖ الْحَيَاءُ مِنَ الْإِيمَانِ
حیا ایمان کی وجہ سے ہے

طَلَبُ الْعِلْمِ فَرِيضَةٌ عَلَى كُلِّ مُسْلِمٍ ❀
علم دین کا حاصل کرنا ہر مسلمان پر فرض ہے

Types of Hadith

- There are three basic kinds of Hadith.
 - **Qawli Hadith** - what Prophet said and spoke himself.
 - **Fi'ali Hadith**- The action of Prophet what he performed and demonstrated.
 - **Taqriri Hadith**- which comes from Prophet silence regarding any action.
- Another division of Hadith on the basis of sanad.
 - **Marfu'a** - Hadith which sanad stretches back to the Prophet.
 - **Mawqoof** - Hadith which sanad reaches to the companion of Prophet.
 - **Maqtoo'a** - Hadith where student of the companion of the Prophet Tabi' is the end of the sanad.

Hadith-e-Qudsi

- Hadith-e-Qudsi (حديث قدسي)
- It is that Hadith which Rasulullah (SAW) quotes from Allah (SWT). In other words it is a statement of Allah (SWT) quoted by Rasulullah (SAW) and which is not in the Qur'an.

Books of Hadith

1.Jami

It is book of Hadith which contains the Ahadith relevant to all major aspects of life. For example, Al Jami of Imam Bukhari and Muslim.

2.Sunan

It is a book of Ahadith which contains Ahadith according to the chapters of Fiqh. For example, sunan of Imam Abu Dawud, Imam Nisai.

3.Musannaf

The kind of work in which the Ahadith are assembled together according to theme is called musannaf, which means divided up because it divides the Ahadith according to the themes.

For example, Musannaf ibn Abi Shaibba, Musannaf Abdul Razzaq.

4.Musnad

Musnad means supported, because it lists the Ahadith under the names of various companions who come last in the transmission chains, the isnad, and so support or guarantee its authenticity. The best example is Ahmad ibn Hanbal work known as Musnad imam Ahmad ibn Hanbal.

Sahih Hadith

- Sehaḥ Sittah (The six authentic books of Hadith)
 1. Sahih Bukhari.
 2. Sahih Muslim.
 3. Sunan Abu Dawood.
 4. Sunan Nasai.
 5. Sunan Tirmidhi.
 6. Sunan Ibn Majah.

Agreed Upon Hadith


- Muttafaqun Alaihi (متفق عليه) or Agreed Upon Hadith
- A Hadith which is found both in Sahih Bukhari as well as in Sahih Muslim is called Muttafaqun Alaihi or Agreed Upon Hadith.

Sahih Hadith


- **SAHIH** is that which contains these four qualities
 - The chain of Reporters or Narrators is unbroken or uninterrupted from the Holy Prophet (SAW) to the Compiler or Last Reporter (*Ravi*). This means that there should be no gap in the chain of reporters, one connected with the following or next reporter till the last reporter.
 - Each reporter or narrator of the Hadith must be a person of righteous moral excellence in all his sayings and deeds in all walks of life.
 - All the reporters must possess healthy retentive memory.
 - The Hadith reported by him must not be rare or of an uncommon or peculiar nature.

Classification of Hadith


Sahih – **Authentic.** Each reporter should be trustworthy in his religion; he should be known to be truthful in his narrating, and to report the wording of the *hadith* verbatim, not only its meaning".



Hasan – **Good.** Is the one where its source is known and its reporters are unambiguous.



Da'if – **Weak.** A *hadith* which fails to reach the status of *hasan*. Usually, the weakness is: a) one of discontinuity in the *isnad*, or b) one of the reporters having a disparaged character.



Maudu' – **Fabricated.** A *hadith* whose reporters include a liar. Fabricated *hadith* are also recognized by external evidence related to a discrepancy found in the dates or times of a particular incident.