

Sunnah an Nabawiyya

الأربعون النووية

Imam Nawawi (May Allah have mercy upon him)



Mohammed Nisar Ahmed Al Umari Al Madani (May Allah forgive him)

عَنْ أَمِيرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَبِي حَفْصٍ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ: " إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ، وَإِنَّمَا لِكُلِّ امْرِئٍ مَا نَوَى، فَمَنْ كَانَتْ هِجْرَتُهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ فَهِجْرَتُهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ، وَمَنْ كَانَتْ هِجْرَتُهُ لِدُنْيَا يُصِيبُهَا أَوْ امْرَأَةٍ يَنْكِحُهَا فَهِجْرَتُهُ إِلَى مَا هَاجَرَ إِلَيْهِ". رَوَاهُ إِمَامَا الْمُحَدِّثِينَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ الْمُغِيرَةِ بْنِ بَرْدِزْبَةَ الْبُخَارِيُّ الْجُعْفِيُّ وَأَبُو الْحُسَيْنِ مُسْلِمٌ بْنُ الْحَجَّاجِ بْنِ مُسْلِمِ الْقُشَيْرِيِّ النَّيْسَابُورِيُّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا فِي "صَحِيحَيْهِمَا" الَّذِينَ هُمَا أَصَحُّ الْكُتُبِ الْمُصَنَّفَةِ

رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ



The House of Hashim (Quraish)

The Final messenger of Allah

Mohammed bin Abdullah Al Hashimi Al Qurashi

(May Allah have mercy and peace be upon him)

Blessed Wives :

- ☐ Ummul Mumineen Khadeeja (May Allah be pleased with her)
- ☐ Ummul Mumineen Sauda (May Allah be pleased with her)
- ☐ Ummul Mumineen Ayesha (May Allah be pleased with her)
- ☐ Ummul Mumineen Hafsa (May Allah be pleased with her)
- ☐ Ummul Mumineen Umme Salma (May Allah be pleased with her)



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Blessed Wives :

- ❑ Ummul Mumineen Umme Habeeba (May Allah be pleased with her)
- ❑ Ummul Mumineen Zaynab (May Allah be pleased with her)
- ❑ Ummul Mumineen Safiya (May Allah be pleased with her)
- ❑ Ummul Mumineen Zaynab (May Allah be pleased with her)
- ❑ Ummul Mumineen Juveriya (May Allah be pleased with her)
- ❑ Ummul Mumineen Maimona (May Allah be pleased with her)

The House of Hashim (Quraish)

The Final messenger of Allah

Mohammed bin Abdullah Al Hashimi Al Qurashi

(May Allah have mercy and peace be upon him)

Children:

- ☐ Zainab (May Allah be pleased with her)
- ☐ Ruqayyah (May Allah be pleased with her)
- ☐ Fatima (May Allah be pleased with her)
- ☐ Umm Kulthum (May Allah be pleased with her)
- ☐ Al-Qasim (May Allah be pleased with him)
- ☐ Abdullah (May Allah be pleased with him)
- ☐ Ibrahim (May Allah be pleased with him)

The House of Hashim (Quraish)

Mohammed bin Abdullah Al Hashimi Al Qurashi

(May Allah have mercy and peace be upon him)

Grand Children :

- ☐ Hasan bin Ali (May Allah be pleased with him)
- ☐ Hussain bin Ali (May Allah be pleased with him)
- ☐ Zaynab binte Ali (May Allah be pleased with her)
- ☐ Umm Kulthum binte Ali (May Allah be pleased with her)U
- ☐ Umama binte Abil A'as (May Allah be pleased with her)
- ☐ Ali bin Abil A'as (May Allah be pleased with him)
- ☐ Abdullah bin Osman (May Allah be pleased with him)

أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ أَبِي حَفْصٍ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

The House of Adi (Quraish)

Ameer Ul Mumineen Abu Hafs Umar bin Al Khattab

(May Allah be pleased with him)

Children :

- ❑ Ummul Mumineen Hafsa (May Allah be pleased with her)
- ❑ Abdullah bin Umar (May Allah be pleased with him)
- ❑ Abdur Rahman bin Umar (May Allah be pleased with him)
- ❑ Zaid bin Umar (May Allah be pleased with him)
- ❑ Ubaidullah bin Umar (May Allah be pleased with him)
- ❑ Asim bin Umar (May Allah be pleased with him) and many others

The House of Adi (Quraish)

Ameer Ul Mumineen Abu Hafs Umar bin Al Khattab

(May Allah be pleased with him)

Siblings :

- ❑ Zayd ibn al-Khattab (May Allah be pleased with him)
- ❑ Fatima bint al-Khattab (May Allah be pleased with her)
- ❑ Safiyah bint al-Khattab (May Allah be pleased with her)

The House of Adi (Quraish)

Ameer Ul Mumineen Abu Hafs Umar bin Al Khattab

(May Allah be pleased with him)

Wives:

- ☐ Zaynab bint Maz'un (May Allah be pleased with her)
- ☐ Umm Kulthum bint 'Amr (May Allah be pleased with her)
- ☐ Qaraybah bint Abi Umayyah (May Allah be pleased with her)
- ☐ Jamila bint Thabit (May Allah be pleased with her)
- ☐ 'Atikah bint Zayd (May Allah be pleased with her)
- ☐ Umm Kulthum bint 'Ali (May Allah be pleased with her)
- ☐ Umm Hakim bint al-Harith (May Allah be pleased with her)

إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ، وَإِنَّمَا لِكُلِّ امْرِئٍ مَا نَوَى

Actions are (judged) by motives (niyyah), so each man will have what he intended.

فَمَنْ كَانَتْ هِجْرَتُهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ فَهِجْرَتُهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ

Thus, he whose migration (hijrah) was to Allah and His Messenger, his migration is to Allah and His Messenger

وَمَنْ كَانَتْ هِجْرَتُهُ لِدُنْيَا يُصِيبُهَا أَوْ امْرَأَةٍ يَنْكِحُهَا فَهِجْرَتُهُ إِلَى مَا هَاجَرَ إِلَيْهِ

but he whose migration was for some worldly thing he might gain, or for a wife he might marry, his migration is to that for which he migrated.



Profound and insightful explanation based on Fathul Bari (Ibn Hajr)
and Sharhu Sahih Muslim (Imam Nawawi)

1. The Heart is the Root of Every Deed

- Every action begins with a **decision of the heart** — before the tongue speaks or the limbs move.
- Allah judges not the outer form, but the **inner motive** that gives life to action.
- Even two people performing the same deed may have **opposite rewards**, depending on their hearts.

2. The Scale of Deeds Lies in Intention

- The hadith is a universal principle — it governs all acts: worship, charity, learning, and even daily habits.
- A small act, done sincerely for Allah, outweighs grand deeds done for show.
- It transforms ordinary acts — eating, working, sleeping — into ibādah (worship) if done with the right purpose.

3. Sincerity (Ikhhlāṣ) is the Soul of Worship

- Without niyyah, even prayer or fasting becomes a form without spirit.
- With ikhlāṣ, even simple acts gain eternal reward.
- This hadith reminds believers that Allah looks at hearts before deeds.

4. The Path of the Heart Determines the Destination

- The Prophet ﷺ gave the example of Hijrah (migration):
If done for Allah and His Messenger — reward is divine.
If done for marriage or worldly gain — reward is worldly.
- Thus, destination follows direction — and direction begins with intention.

5. One Hadith That Embraces the Entire Religion

- Imām al-Shāfi‘ī (May Allah have mercy upon him) said:
“This hadith is one-third of knowledge.” because every act of a Muslim is defined by:
 - Heart (niyyah)
 - Tongue (word)
 - Body (action)
- This hadith governs the first part — the heart, making it the source of all sincerity.

6. Hidden Deeds Are the Brightest Before Allah

- People may not see your intentions — but Allah knows them fully.
- A hidden act with pure intention may earn a mountain of reward, while a public act done for fame may fade into dust.

7. Intention Can Turn Routine into Reward

- Eating → for strength to worship.
- Sleeping → to rest for Fajr.
- Working → to support one's family lawfully.
- Every such act becomes sadaqah (charity) through a righteous niyyah.

8.The Key to Acceptance is Not Quantity, But Quality

- The worth of an action lies not in its **size or form**, but in its **sincerity and purpose**.
- A heart directed to Allah makes even a small act **immeasurable in reward**.

9. A Mirror for Self-Reflection

- Before every act, the believer asks:
“For whom am I doing this?”
- This question protects from *riyā* (showing off) and renews *taqwā* (Allah-consciousness)

10. The First and the Last Principle

- Scholars said:
 - “This hadith should be placed at the beginning of every book and the beginning of every deed.”
- Because sincerity is both the opening of faith and the seal of acceptance

رَوَاهُ إِمَامُ الْمُحَدِّثِينَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ الْمُغِيرَةِ بْنِ بَرْدِزْبَهَ الْبُخَارِيُّ
الْجُعْفِيُّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

It was narrated by the leader of the hadith scholars, Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Isma'il ibn Ibrahim ibn al-Mughīrah ibn Bardizbah al-Bukhari al-Ju'fi. **May Allah be pleased with him.**

Imam Bukhari is Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ismail ibn Ibrahim Ibn Al-Mughirah ibn Bardizyah Al-Jufri Al-Bukhari. His great grandfather, Al-Mughirah, settled in Bukhara after accepting Islam. He was born on Friday, 13 Shawwal 194 AH (July 21, 810 CE) in the city of Bukhara (a city in present day Uzbekistan). His father was an Alim (Islamic Scholar) and learned from number of famous scholars including Imam Malik ibn Anas . On 1st Shawwal 256 AH (870 CE), Imam Al Bukhari passed away at the age of 62 years in a Khartang, Samarkand



The leader of the hadith scholars,
Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Isma'il al-Bukhari (May Allah be pleased with him)

Students (May Allah have mercy upon them) :

- ❑ Muslim bin Hajjaj (famously known as Imam Muslim)
- ❑ Abu Isa Mohammad Al-Tirmidhi (famously known as Imam Al-Tirmidhi)
- ❑ Abu Abd-ur-Rahman Ahmad ibn Shuaib Al-Nasai (famously known as Imam Al-Nasai)
- ❑ Abdullah bin Abd-ur-Rahman Al-Darimi
- ❑ Muhammad bin Nashr Al-Marwazi
- ❑ Abu Hatim Ar-Razi
- ❑ Abu Bakar bin Ishaq bin Khuzaimah

The leader of the hadith scholars,
Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Isma'il al-Bukhari (May Allah be pleased with him)

Scholars (May Allah have mercy upon them) :

- ❑ Ali ibn Al-Madini
- ❑ Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal
- ❑ Yahya ibn Maeen
- ❑ Mohammad ibn Yusuf Al-Firyabi
- ❑ Mohammad bin Yusuf Al-Baykandi
- ❑ Ishaq Ibn Rahwayh
- ❑ And many others.



The leader of the hadith scholars,
Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Isma'il al-Bukhari (May Allah be pleased with him)

Notable work (May Allah make these reward to Imam Al Bukhari and beneficial to Ummah till the Qiyamah) :

- ❑ Al-Tarikh Al-Kabir
- ❑ Al-Tarikh Al-Ṣaghir
- ❑ Al-Tarikh Al-Awsaṭ
- ❑ Khalqu Afalad ibad
- ❑ Adh-Dhuafa Ash-Shaghir
- ❑ Al-Adab Al-Mufrad

رَوَاهُ إِمَامُ الْمُحَدِّثِينَ وَأَبُو الْحُسَيْنِ مُسْلِمُ بْنُ الْحَجَّاجِ بْنِ مُسْلِمٍ الْقُشَيْرِيُّ النَّيْسَابُورِيُّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

It was narrated by the leader of the hadith scholars, Abu al-Husayn Muslim ibn al-Hajjāj ibn Muslim al-Qushayrī al-Naysābūrī. **May Allah be pleased with him.**

Imam Muslim was born in 202 AH (817 CE) or 204 AH (819 CE) or 206 AH (821 CE) in Nishapur, Abbasid province of Khurasan (present day located in Iran). He belonged to a noble Arab tribe called 'Qushair'. In a family of knowledge and good conduct, for his father was a regular attendant of the circles of knowledge and upright man, and in a town replete with Islamic knowledge Imam Muslim lived for 55 years and died on the evening of Sunday, 24 of Rajab, 261 AH (875 CE).

The leader of the hadith scholars,

Abu al-Husayn Muslim ibn al-Hajjāj (May Allah be pleased with him.)

Scholars (May Allah have mercy upon them)

- ❑ Abdullah ibn Maslamah Al-Qanaby
- ❑ Yahya ibn Yahya An-Naysabury
- ❑ Qutaybah ibn Said
- ❑ Imam Ahmed ibn Hanbal
- ❑ Ishaq ibn Rahuwayh
- ❑ Abu Muhammad ibn Ismail Al-Bukhari (Imam Bukhari)
- ❑ Abdullah Ad-Darimi

The leader of the hadith scholars,

Abu al-Husayn Muslim ibn al-Hajjāj (May Allah be pleased with him.)

Students (May Allah have mercy upon them)

- ❑ Ali ibn Al-Hasan ibn Eisa Al-Hilali
- ❑ Muhammad ibn Abdul-Wahhab Al-Farra
- ❑ Al-Husain ibn Muhammad Al-Qabbani
- ❑ Abu Eisa At-Tirmidhi
- ❑ Abdullah ibn Yahya As-Sarkhasi Al-Qady
- ❑ Ibn Khuzaimah
- ❑ Abdur-Rahmadn ibn Abu Hatim Ar-Razi

The leader of the hadith scholars,

Abu al-Husayn Muslim ibn al-Hajjāj (May Allah be pleased with him.)

Notable work (May Allah make these reward to Imam Muslim and beneficial to Ummah till the Qiyamah) :

- ☐ Al-Musnad As-Sahih (Sahih Muslim)
- ☐ At-Tamiyiz
- ☐ Kitab Al-`Ilal
- ☐ Kitab Al-Wuhdan
- ☐ Kitab Al-Afrad
- ☐ Kitab Al-Aqran
- ☐ Kitab Al-Mukhadramin

صَحِيحَاهُمَا الَّذَيْنِ هُمَا أَصَحُّ الْكُتُبِ الْمُصَنَّفَةِ

“Their two Ṣaḥīḥs (i.e., Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī and Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim) are the most authentic of the compiled books.”