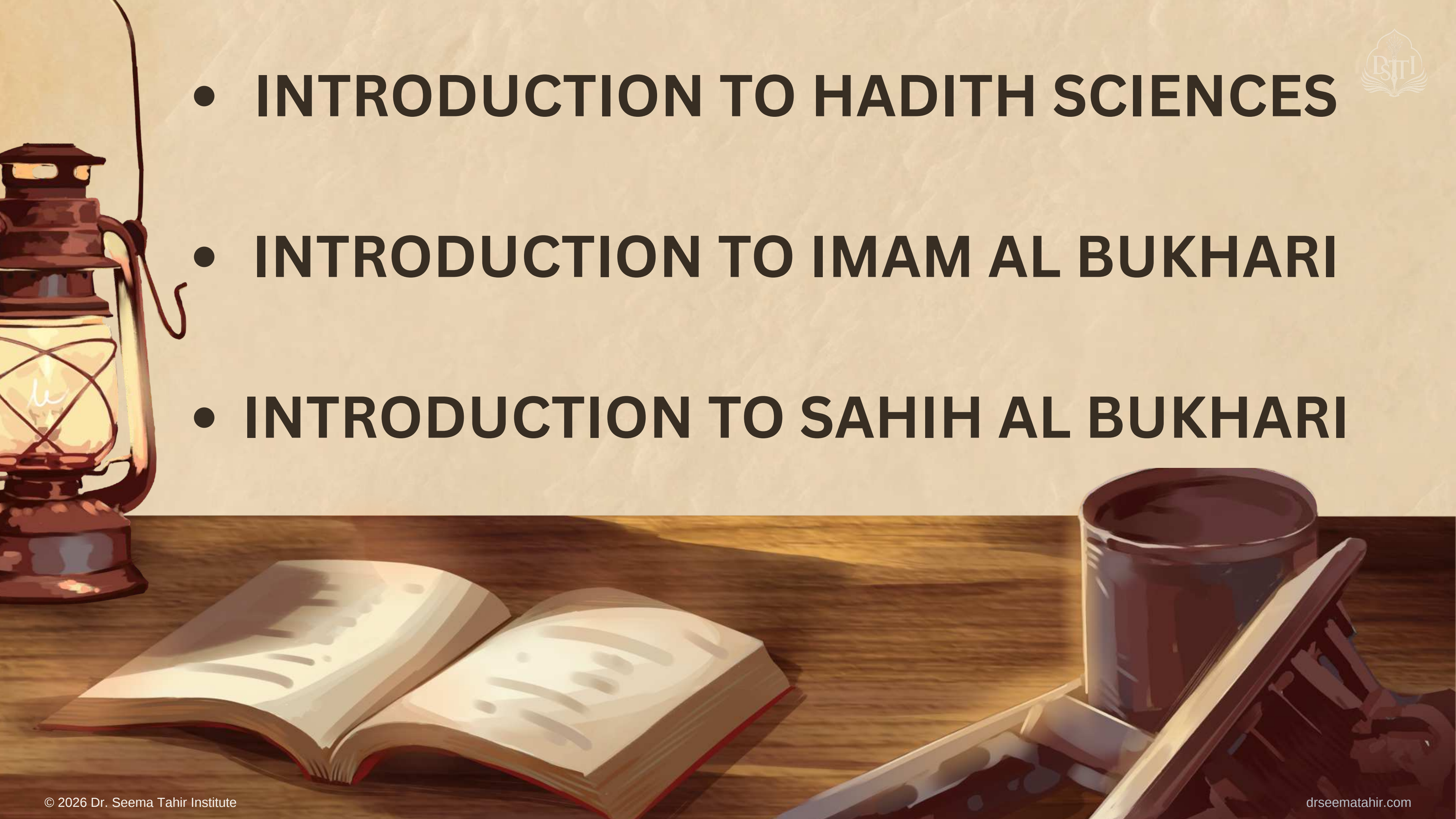


LECTURE INTRODUCTION TO SAHIH AL BUKHARI

Dr. Seema Tahir



- **INTRODUCTION TO HADITH SCIENCES**
- **INTRODUCTION TO IMAM AL BUKHARI**
- **INTRODUCTION TO SAHIH AL BUKHARI**



INTRODUCTION TO HADITH SCIENCES

DEFINITION OF HADITH

LITERAL MEANING: The antonym of "old" and derived from "حدث", literally means something new.

TECHNICAL MEANING: According to Muhddithin it stands for 'what was transmitted on the authority of the Prophet (S.A.W), his deeds, sayings, tacit approval, or description of his sifaat (features) meaning his physical appearance and moral values, before or after the revelation'.

Science of Hadith, the reason for its naming

In terms of Quran : وأما بنعمة ربك فحدث



TYPES OF HADITH SCIENCES

علم أصول
الحديث
Science of
Principles of
Hadith

قوانين علم حديث
rules & principles of
Hadith Sciences

علم دراية
الحديث
Science of
Hadith
Methodology

شرح الأحاديث واستنباط
الاحكام
Hadith Explanation &
derivation of legal rulings

علم رواية الحديث
Science of
Hadith
Narration

نقل احوال الرسول ﷺ
transmission and preservation of
the Prophet Muhammad's (ﷺ)
sayings and actions (Hadith)



The study of Messenger's Being as he is the messenger of Allah.

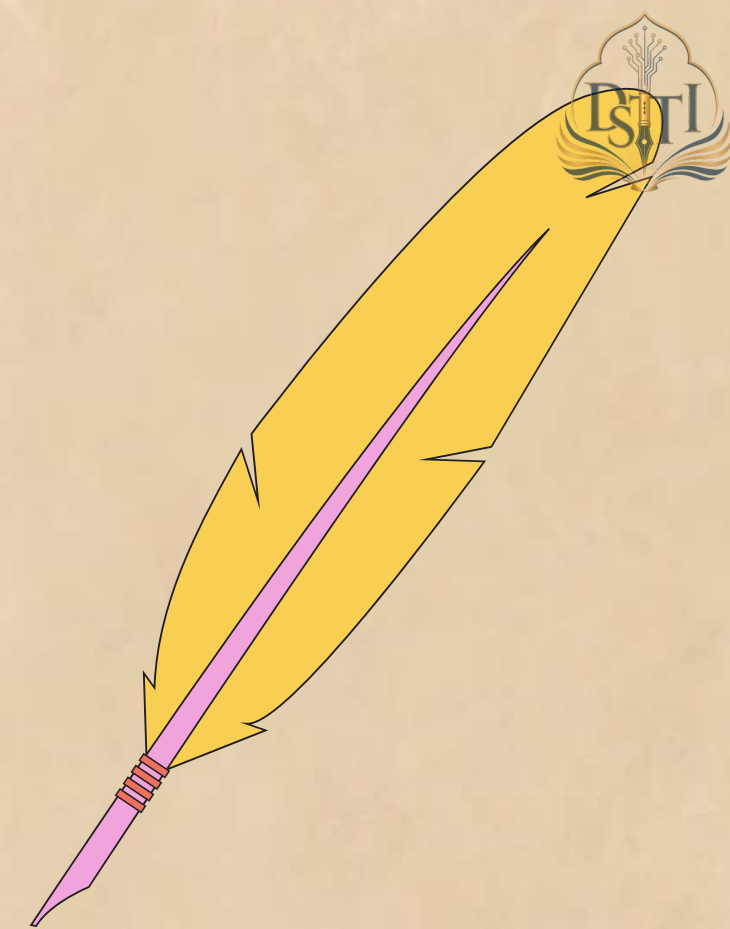
The Purpose of Hadith Study

- **Success in both worlds**
- **Similarity with the companions (May Allah be pleased with them)**
- **“Those who are nearest to me on the Day of Resurrection are those who invoke many blessings on me.”**
- **“May Allah brighten a man who hears a tradition from us, gets it by heart and passes it on to others. Many a bearer of knowledge conveys it to one who is more versed than he is; and many a bearer of knowledge is not versed in it”. (Hadith)**

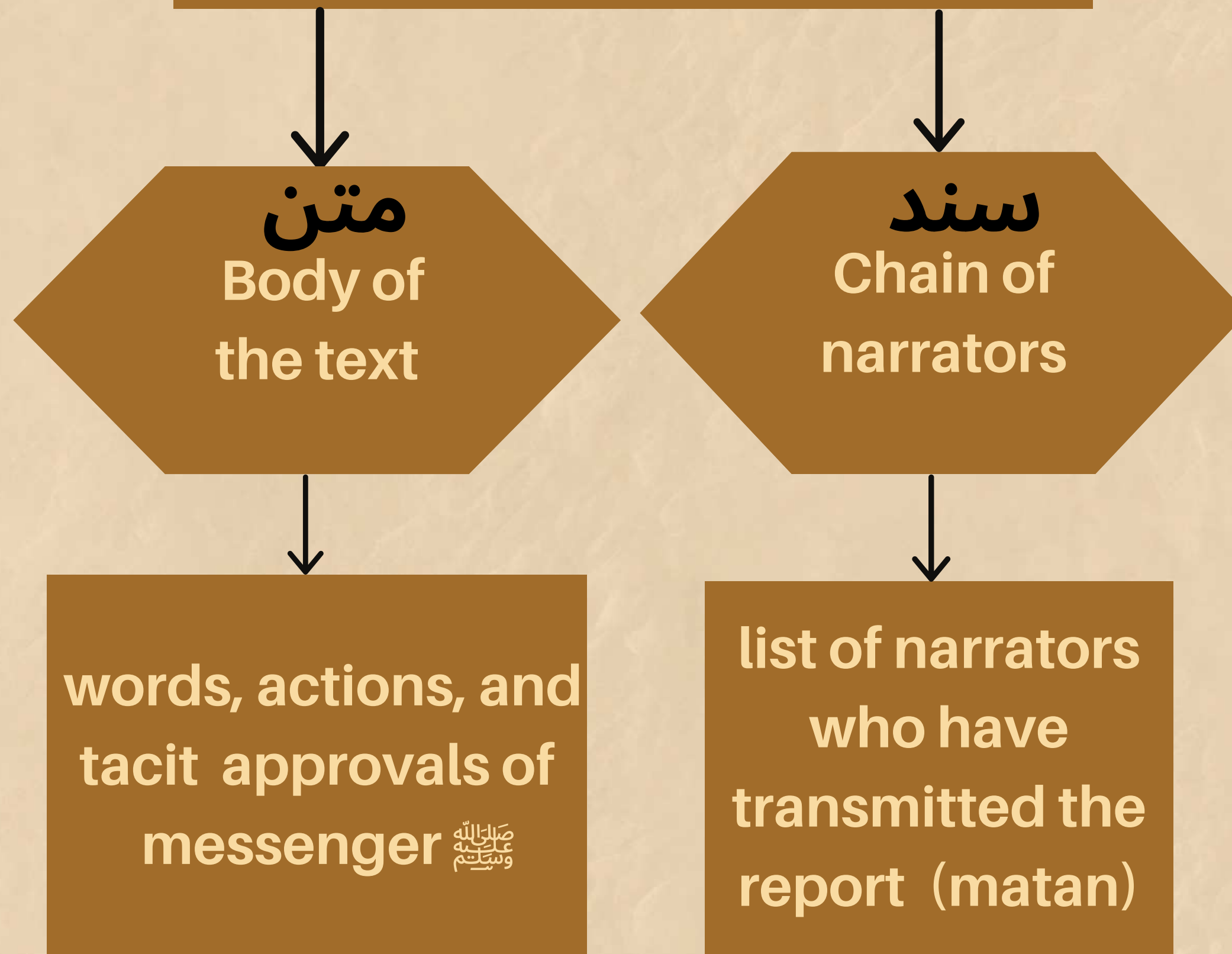
نضر الله امرأ سمع منا حديثاً، فحفظه حتى يبلغه، فرب حامل فقه إلى من هو أفقه منه، ورب حامل فقه ليس بفقيه

“Those who are nearest to me...”: Sunan al-Tirmidhī — Ḥasan li-ghayrihi.

“May Allah brighten a man...”: Jāmi‘ al-Tirmidhī, Chapters on Knowledge, 2656 — Zayd b. Thābit. Ḥasan per al-Tirmidhī, ṣaḥīḥ per al-Albānī.



Components of Hadith





Example:

Imam Bukhari reported: Musaddad told us that Yahyaa informed him from Shu'bah, from Qataadah from Anas from the Prophet that he said: “None of you truly believes until he loves for his brother what he loves for himself.”
(Collected by al-Bukhari)

- Chain of narrators (isnaad): Musaddad told us that Yahyaa informed him from Shu'bah, from Qataadah from Anas from the Prophet that he said.
- Matn (Text): “None of you truly believes until he loves for his brother what he loves for himself.”

INTRODUCTION OF IMAM AL BUKHARI



Imam Bukhari's level in the codification of hadiths : Fifth level

100 A.H - 125 A.H (Ibn Shihab al-Zuhri)

Officially ahadith were recorded



125 A.H - 150 A.H (Sa'id bin Abi 'Aruba)

ahadith were recorded topic wise in seperate books



150 A.H - 200 A.H (Malik Bin Anas)

ahadith of multiple topics were recorded in one book



200 A.H - 225 A.H (Ahmad Bin Hambal)

sayings of Prophet S.A.W were seperated from sayings of Sahaaba



225 A.H - 300 A.H. (Imam Bukhari)

authentic & weak ahadith were seperated & collected in seperate books



Introduction of Imam Bukhari



Name: Muhammad Bin Ismail Bin Ibrahim Bin Mugheera Bin Bardzibbah Al-Ju'fi Al Bukhari

Birth and Death: 13 Shawwal 194 A.H - 1 Shawwal 256 A.H

IMPORTANT LIFE EVENTS OF IMAM BUKHARI

- Loss of vision in childhood
- Extra ordinary memory
- His academic journey (Bukhara-->Makkah-->Medinah-->Egypt, Syria, Iraq)
- Level of his deeds: Caution and piety, taking precaution in judging narrators of Hadiths
- Jurisprudential school of Imam Bukhari (He was mujtahid/Faqeeh)
- Exile: The issue of creation of Quran, Imam Bukhari's intense yearning for knowledge
- Imam's Bukhari Image in eyes of people of knowlege: Imam Ahmad said: "Never did Khorasan produce someone like Bukhari".

INTRODUCTION TO SAHIH AL BUKHARI



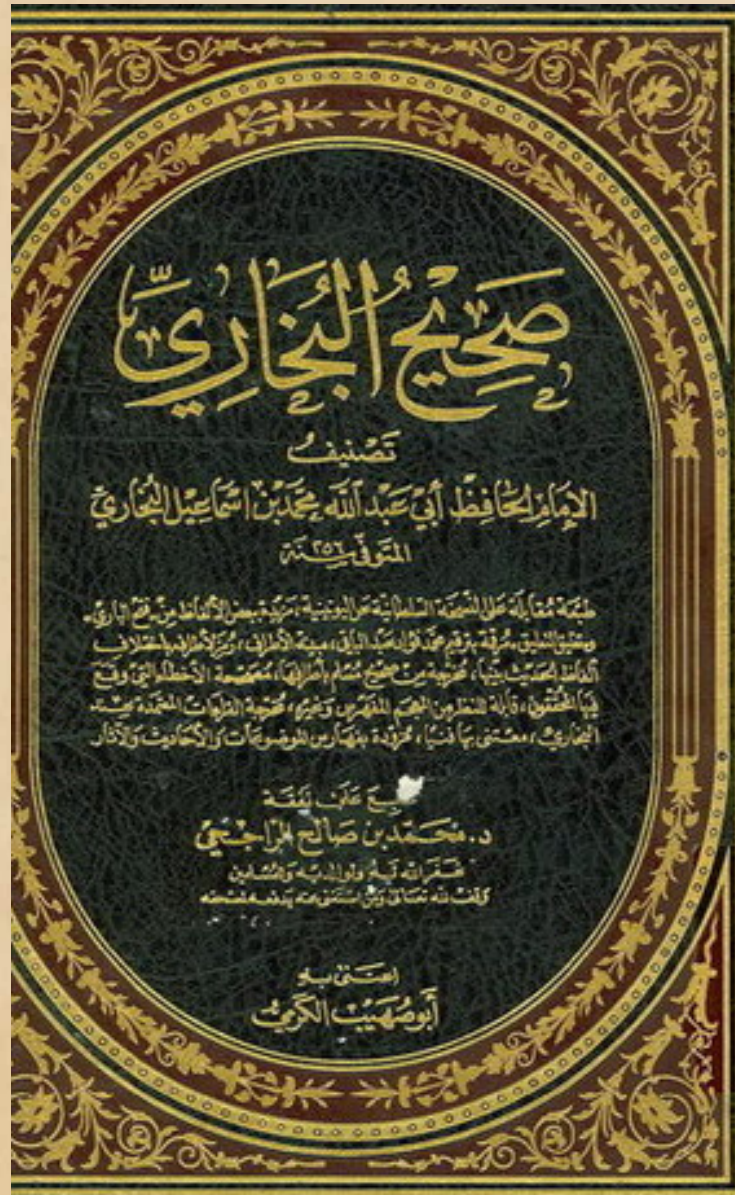
INTRODUCTION OF SAHIH AL BUKHARI



Name: Al-jami' al-musnad al-Sahih al-mukhtasar min 'umur-i Rasul Allah (s) wa sunanih wa 'ayyamih (The referenced authentic short collection of the Holy Prophet's practices and times).

"الجامع المسند الصحيح المختصر من أمور رسول الله ﷺ وسننه وأيامه"

Type of book: Al-jami' (الجامع)



● معاجم

Book

Arrangement
is based on
teachers (Sheikhs) names

● المعجم الأوسط
الإمام الطبراني

● مسانيد

Book

Arrangement is
based on the
names of the
Companions
(Sahaaba)

● مسند احمد بن
حنبل

● سنن

Book

Arrangement is
based on legal
chapters

● سنن أبي داود،
● سنن النسائي،
● سنن ابن ماجه

● الجامع

Book of 8 Topics

● سير، آداب، تفسير و
عقائد
● فتن، احكام، اشراط و
مناقب
● صحيح البخاري،
● صحيح مسلم، جامع
الترمذي

"الجامع المسند الصحيح المختصر من أمور رسول الله ﷺ وسننه وأيامه"



Al-jami' al-musnad al-Sahih al-mukhtasar min 'umur-i Rasul Allah (s) wa sunanih wa 'ayyamihi

- **Al-Musnad:** Marfu' hadiths with uninterrupted chain of narration
- **Al-Sahih:** only authentic ahadith are mentioned
- **Al-mukhtasar:** Not all authentic hadiths have been covered in the book.

"ما أدخلت في هذا الكتاب إلا ما صح، وتركت من الصحاح كي لا يطول الكتاب".

- "I have only mentioned Sahih Hadiths in this book but left many Sahih Hadiths so that the book does not elongate".
- **Min 'umur-i Rasul Allah (s) :** Meaning the sayings of the Prophet (p.b.u.h)
- **wa sunanih:** meaning the Prophet's (p.b.u.h) practices and tacit approvals
- **wa 'ayyamihi:** It refers to the battles and all the events that occurred during the time of Prophet (p.b.u.h)
- The Imam has mentioned many traditions in which the Prophet's (s.a.w) saying, action, or approval is not mentioned. In such cases, people face confusion, but if the full name of the book is kept in mind, there is no confusion.



INTRODUCTION OF SAHIH AL BUKHARI



- **Excellence of Sahih Al-Bukhari:** Imam Bukhari, may Allah have mercy on him, said: "I wrote this book in the Sacred Mosque, did istikhara and prayed two rak'ahs of prayer before writing each hadith, and did not include it in the book until I was certain of its authenticity."
- The names of the chapters (Taraajim) are written in Riyadh al-Jannah.
- The book was completed in 16 years.
- **Number of narrations:** 7397 with repetitions, 2761 without repetitions.
- **The subject of the book:** Mention of authentic hadiths and jurisprudential deductions.
- **Book division:** The book consists of 97 books. Each book consists of chapters. The names of the chapters (Taraajim) are Imam Bukhari's juristic deductions.

أصح الكتب بعد كتاب الله صحيح البخاري



The most authentic book after the Book of Allah is Sahih al-Bukhari.

- Imam Bukhari's conditions are quite strong.

