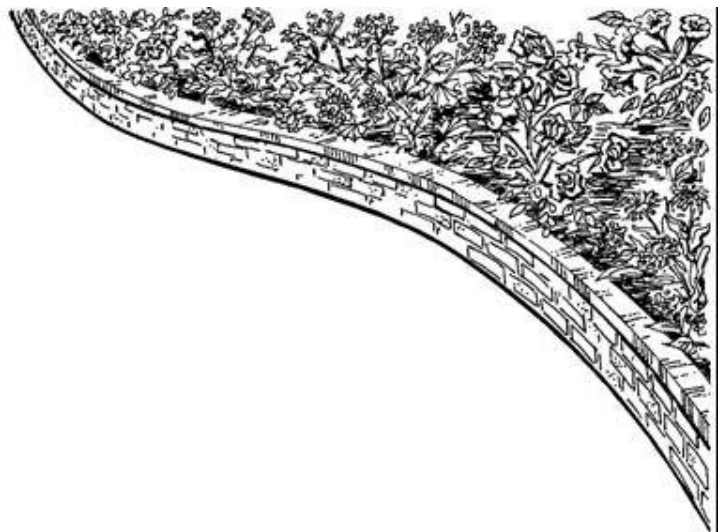


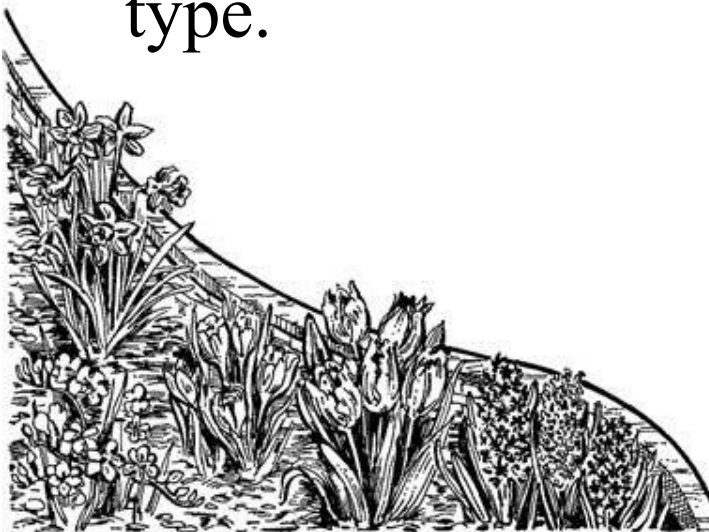
Islamic Studies

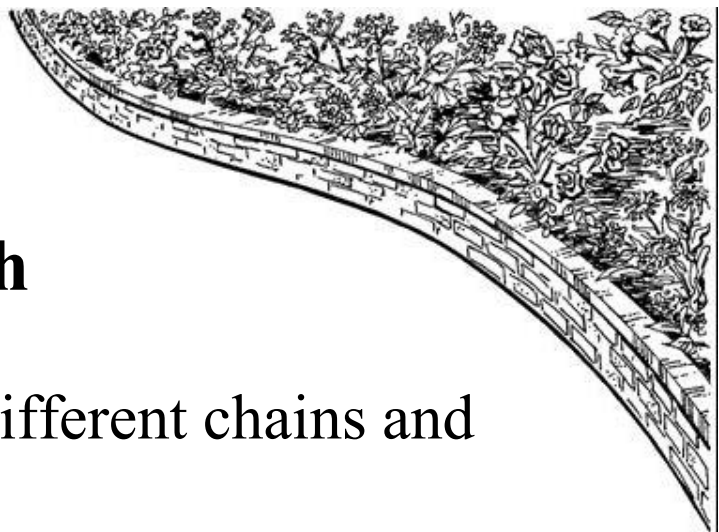
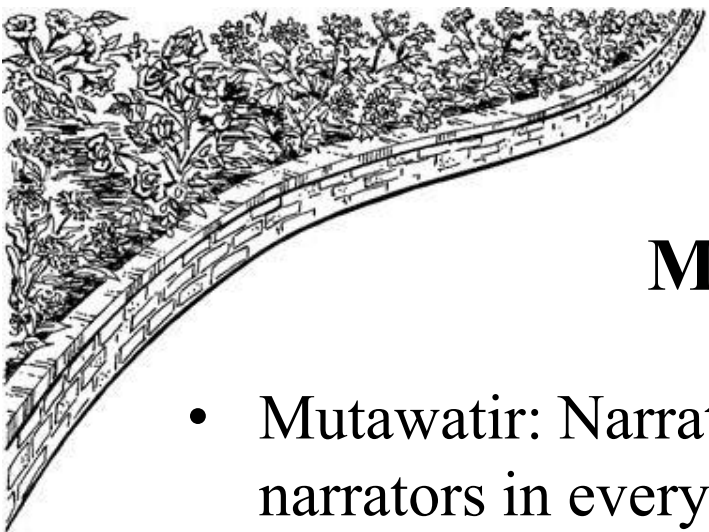
The introduction to Hadith



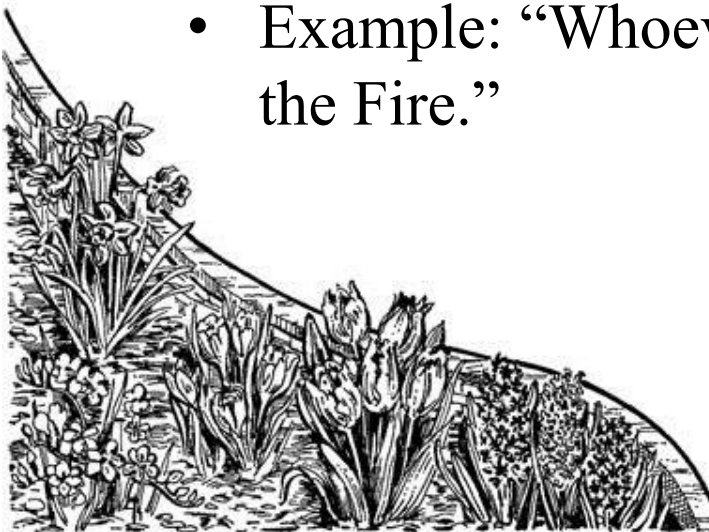
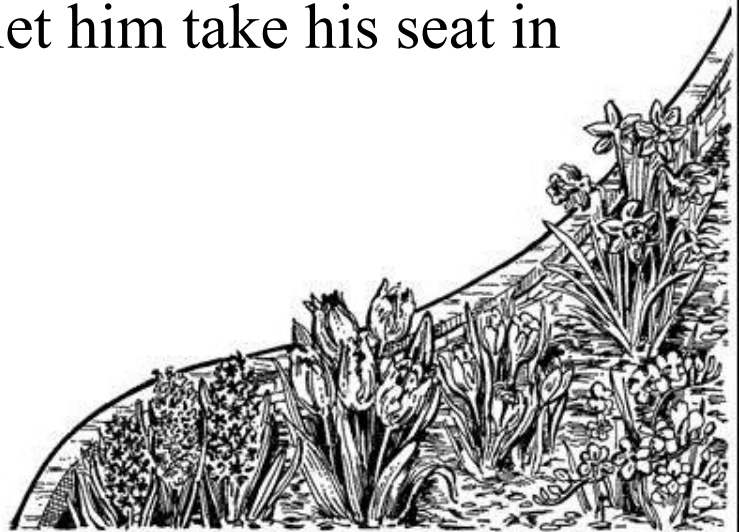
MLO 5.2.5

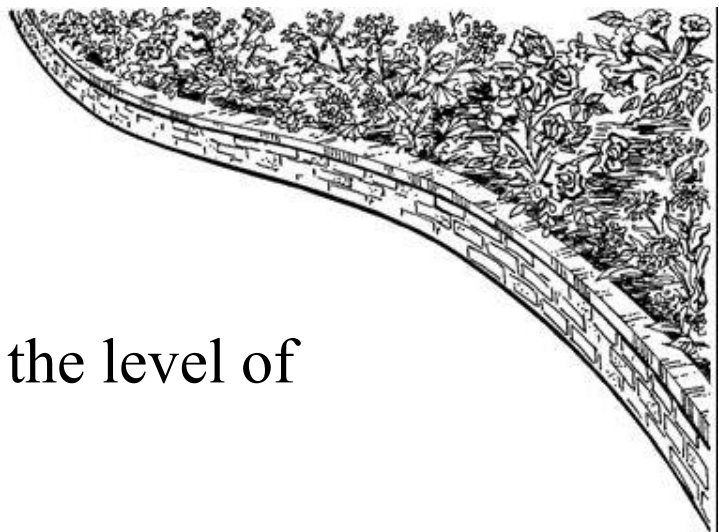
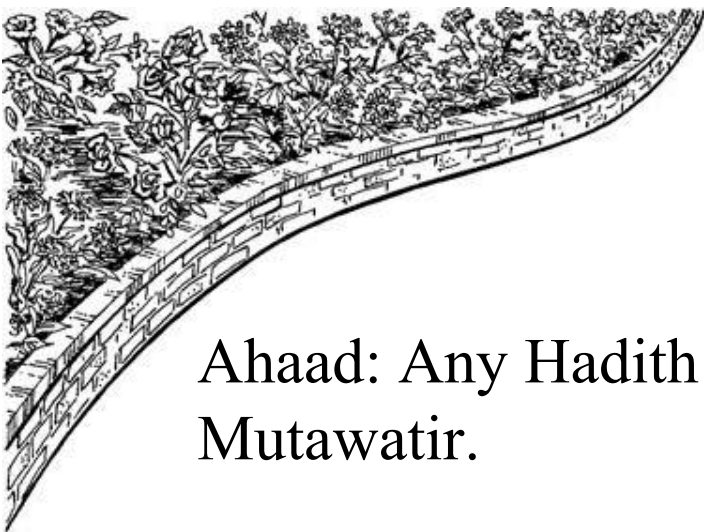
Explaining the classification of hadith based on transmission and authenticity, distinguishing between mutawatir, ahaad, and levels of sahih, hasan, and da'eef, and categorizing examples according to their type.





Mutawatir Hadith

- Mutawatir: Narrated through many different chains and narrators in every generation.
 - The number of narrators makes it impossible for them to have agreed on a lie or mistake.
 - Mutawatir Hadith is considered definite and certain.
 - Example: “Whoever lies about me, let him take his seat in the Fire.”
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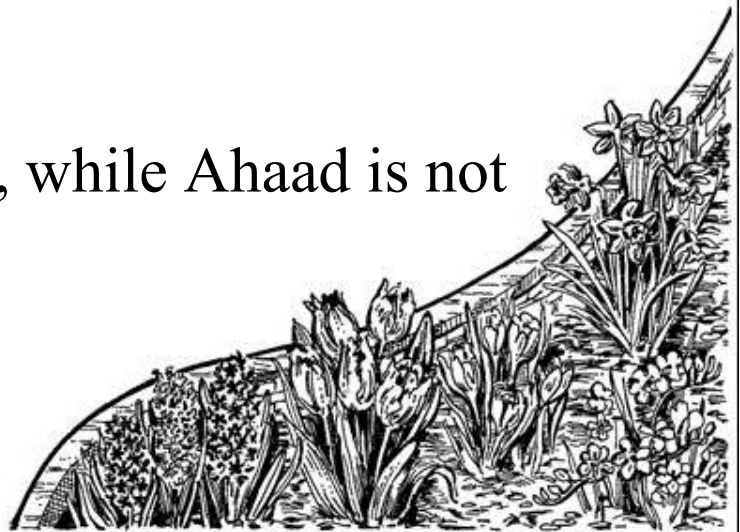
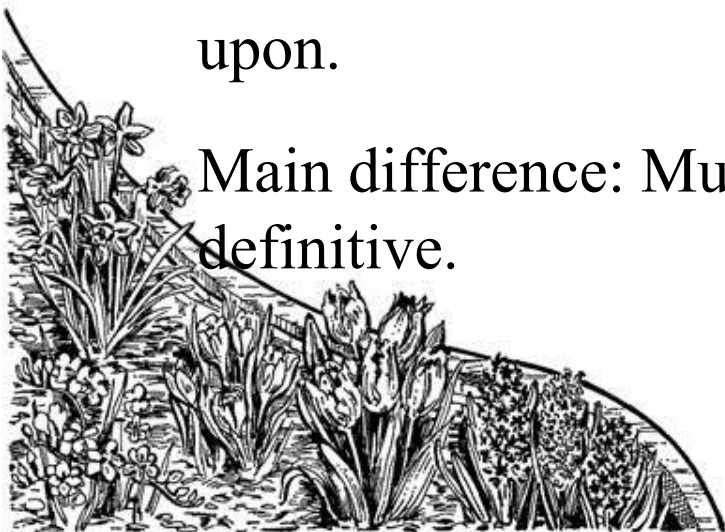
Ahaad Hadith

Ahaad: Any Hadith that does not reach the level of Mutawatir.

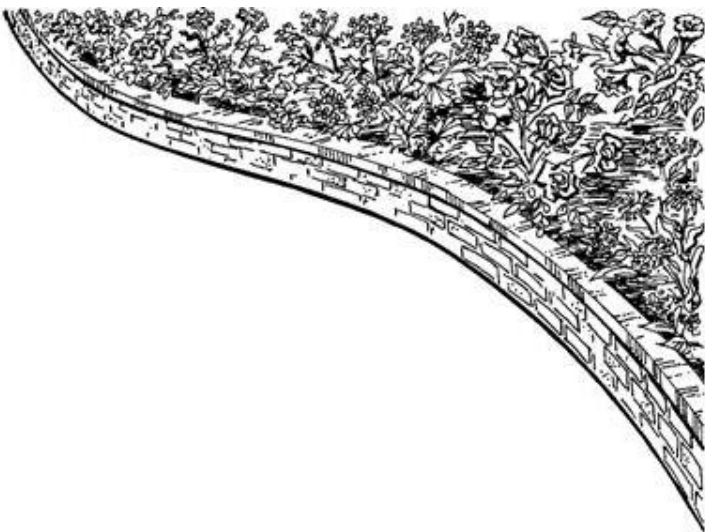
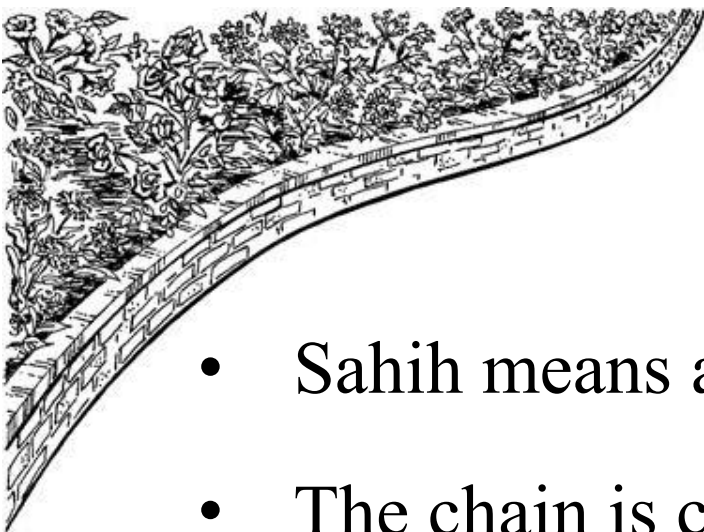
It may have one or more chains, but not enough to be Mutawatir.

Ahaad Hadith requires classification for authenticity.

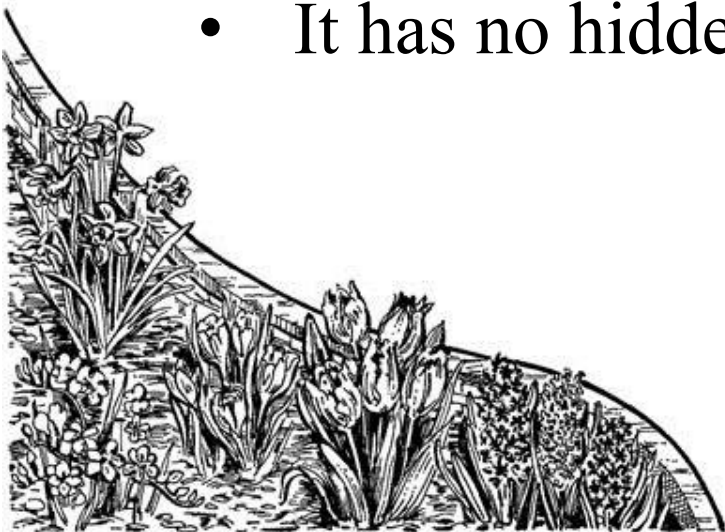
Authentic Ahaad Hadith should be followed and acted upon.

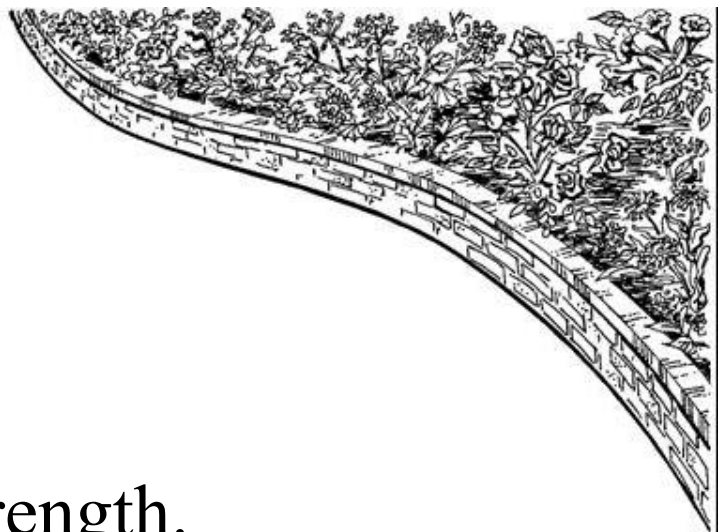
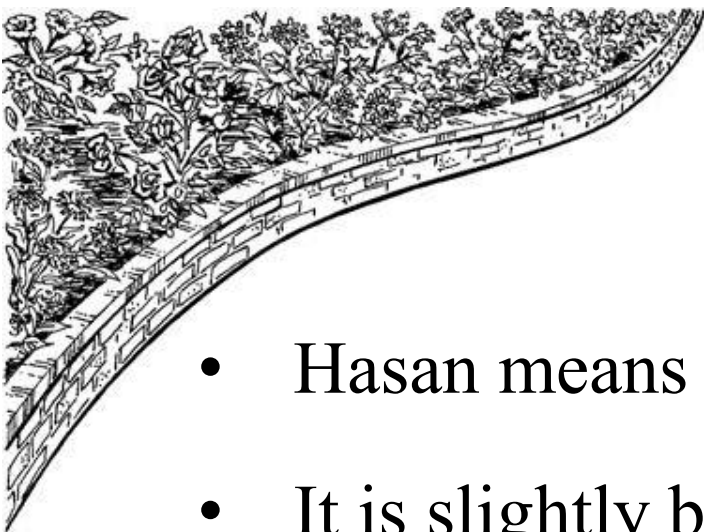


Main difference: Mutawatir is definite, while Ahaad is not definitive.

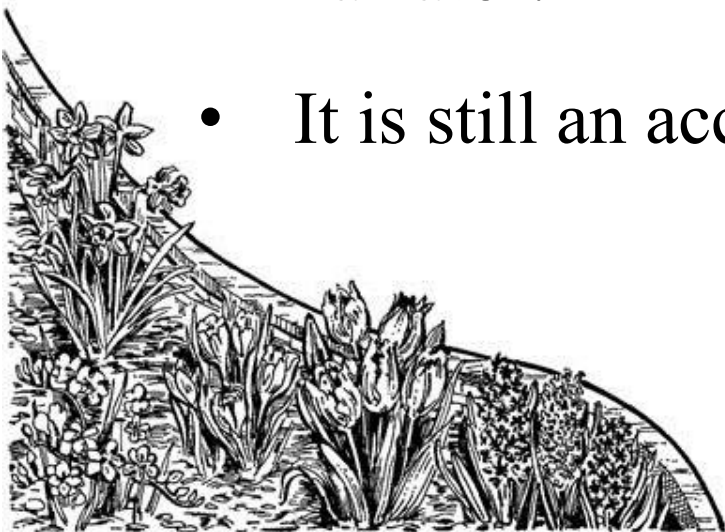


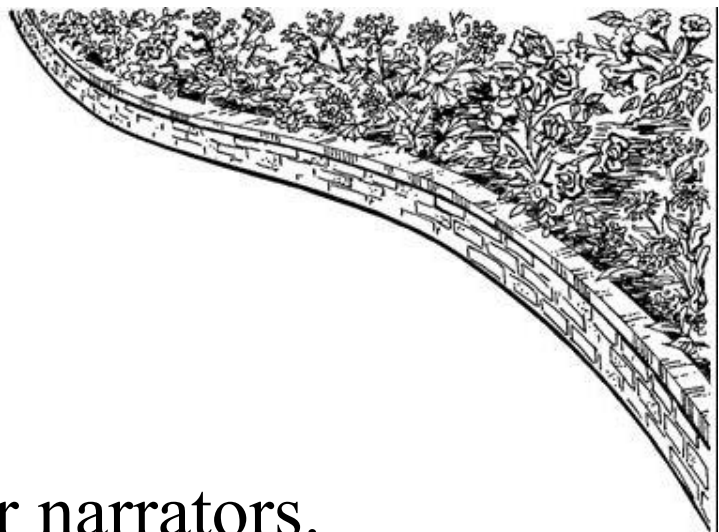
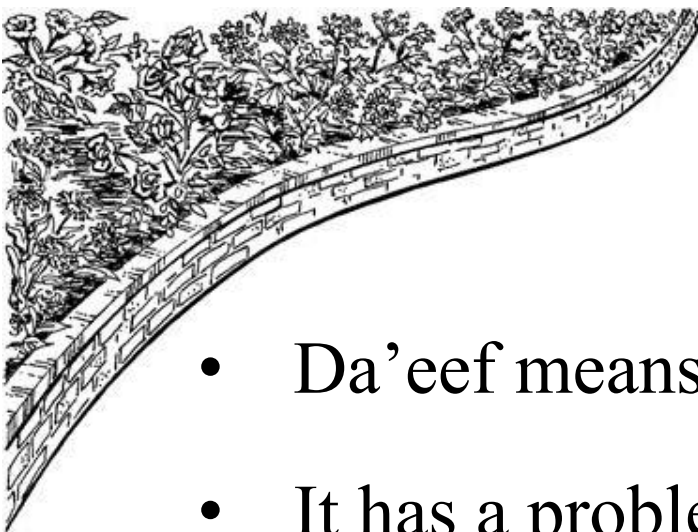
Sahih Hadith

- Sahih means authentic.
 - The chain is connected.
 - Narrators are honest and trustworthy.
 - Narrators are accurate and reliable.
 - It has no hidden defects.
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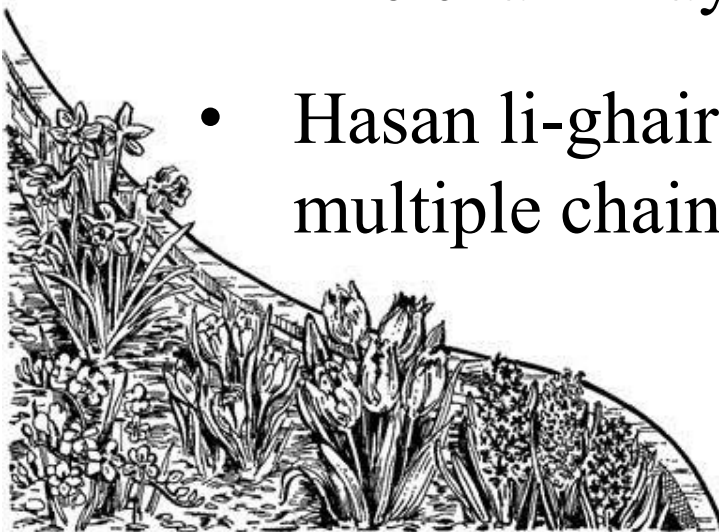


Hasan Hadith

- Hasan means fair or good.
 - It is slightly below Sahih in strength.
 - The narrators are generally reliable.
 - A common reason is slightly weak memory of a narrator.
 - It is still an acceptable Hadith.
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Da'eef Hadith

- Da'eef means weak.
 - It has a problem in the chain or narrators.
 - A narrator may have poor memory or questionable reliability.
 - The chain may also be disconnected.
 - Hasan li-ghairihi: Weak reports strengthened by multiple chains.
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