

MIFTAAH HADITH INTENSIVE - DAY 4



Mufti Aasim Rashid

SESSION 1

Classification According to Number of Narrators

- This classification is based on the number of narrators at different levels of the chain.
- Three broad categories:
 - Mutawatir
 - Mashhur
 - Ahad
- Mutawatir
 - It is an authentic narration that is unequivocally accepted
 - Narrated by a large number of narrators
 - It is inconceivable that the narrators would perpetuate a lie
 - It has the power to make something fard/wajib or haram
 - Four conditions of mutawatir:
 - Numerous narrators
 - It must be narrated by ten or more narrators in every generation; or more than three narrators in every generation
 - The large number of narrators must exist at each level of the chain
 - The impossibility of all narrators agreeing upon a lie
 - The large number of narrators and the localities of the narrators are important

- The basis of the report is sensory perception and not rational thought
 - The report should say: “I heard”, “I saw”, “I found” etc.
 - When it comes to Companions it does not make a difference, but for the latter generations it is a concern
 - Two types of mutawatir:
 - In wording – the words do not change
 - In meaning – the words may differ but the meaning is the same
- Mashhur
 - It is a famous narration
 - Two or three narrators in every generation. The chains will need to be reviewed.
 - It can be accepted at every level as long as one of the chains is sahih.
- Ahad
 - It is a solitary hadith; also known as Khabar al-Wahid
 - It does not fulfill the conditions of a mutawatir narration.
 - One narration in every generation.
 - It can be used to derive rulings of fiqh but it cannot be used for matters of aqidah.
 - It is classified based on:
 - The number of narrators
 - Mashhur – three narrators
 - Aziz – two narrators
 - Gharib – one narrator
 - The strength or weakness (acceptance of hadith)
 - Sahih – can be used throughout
 - Hasan – can be used throughout
 - Daif – can be used in virtues and deeds

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SESSION 2

Conditions of Using Weak Hadith

- The different usages of weak hadith:
 - It can only be used for the categories of da'if mentioned above
 - It can be used to verify something that is impermissible
 - Every aspect of the context must be carefully studied
 - It cannot be mawdu'
 - It must be established in the Qur'an and sahih
 - It can be used as a supplementary but cannot be used if there is no foundational proof
 - A person narrating a weak hadith must be aware of its category and letting people know about it
 - Knowing that it has the potential to be wrong
 - When it is established, it cannot be used against sahih
 - It cannot contradict the general principles of deen (maqasid shariah)
 - We cannot prioritize a da'if sunnah more than sahih sunnah, as this is where it can become a bid'ah