

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Foreword

(پیش لفظ)

These days an epidemic is all over that we accept Quran but we are not ready to acknowledge hadith or sayings of any Imam. If someone says that I do not concede to Hadith means it is equivalent to refuting Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم. Look! Quran says, offer obligatory prayers, keep fasting and pay zakath. But how to execute all these items we have to see towards the Noble Messenger. Therefore this Verse is met with in many places:

وَأَطِيعُوا اللَّهَ وَأَطِيعُوا الرَّسُولَ

{And obey Allah and obey the Noble Messenger}

{(03:32&132), (05:92), (08:01, 20&46), (24:54&56), (47:33), (58:13), (64:12)}

Moreover, Quran also says that:

وَمَا آتَاكُمُ الرَّسُولُ فَخُذُوهُ وَمَا نَهَاكُمْ عَنْهُ فَانْتَهُوا

{And accept whatever the Noble Messenger gives you; and refrain from whatever he forbids you. (59:07)}

Accepting to Quran and refuting to the Messenger of God! How come these two acts come together? ---- In fact refuting to a doubtful narrator is different thing, and entirely rejecting to all hadiths is different thing. Remember that negating to correct hadiths is a serious affair, and absolutely denying to hadiths is Blasphemy.

The news given for the sayings and acts of the Noble Prophet is called Hadith. Hadiths are of three types:

1. متواتر 2. مستفيض 3. احاد

1. متواتر (**Very Well-known**): Such Hadiths which are narrated by so many people that it becomes impractical for a sensible person to contemplate that all of them became united on falsehood. Therefore it is essential to believe on “Very Well-known Hadiths”.

These Hadiths are of two types:

- (a) **متواتر باللفظ** (Narration word by word).
- (b) **متواتر بالمعنى** (Narration of the meaning)
2. **مستفيض** (**Reliable**): These Hadiths are narrated by many but not to the extent of Very Well-known Hadiths.
3. **احاد** (**Isolated**): Those Hadith that are narrated by very few persons and are termed as “Isolated”.

The fact is that the entire controversies arise on these Isolated Hadiths. Between us and the Noble Prophet there are many types of narrators. Its research and criticism is necessary, but it is not good to fight between each other just for minor things.

The work of collection of hadiths, its memorization, and bringing them into written form was started since the days of Prophet. “Al-Muwatta” (**الموطا**) is the first written collection which has been prepared by Imam Malik bin Anas (711-795AD). This work is based on authentic hadiths. However, the work of actual hadiths collection and bringing in to book form practically started after two hundred years of Prophet’s period. In this particular period many excellent compilations have been made. These compilations are known as “**Sihah Sitta**” means “the six authentic books” of hadiths. Some details of the compilers are given below”.

1. Sahih Bukhari: Abu Abdullah Muhammad ibn Ismail ibn al-Mughirah Bukhari, Uzbekistan, 810-870AD.
2. Sahih Muslim: Abul Hussain Muslim ibn al-Hajjaj ibn Muslim Nishapur, Khurasan, 821-875AD.
3. Sunan Nasa’i (As-Sughray): Abu Abdur Rahman Ahmad ibn Shoaib ibn Ali Al-Nasa’i, 829-915AD.
4. Sunan Abu Daood: Abu Daood Suleiman ibn Ashath, as-Sijistani, Iran, xxx-892 AD.
5. Sunan Tirmidhi: Abu Isa Muhammad ibn Sarah Al-Tirmidhi, Uzbekistan, 824-892AD.
6. Sunan Ibn Majah: Abu Abdullah Muhammad Ibn Yazeed ibn Majah al-Qazwini, Iran, 824-887AD.

‘**Sahih Bukhari**’ has a distinct standing, and for this it is said in a big sphere that, after Quran, it is the most authentic book in this world. This book has been compiled by Imam Abu Abdullah Muhammad. - He was born in the city of Bukhara, Khurasan, (Now is

known as Uzbekistan). Therefore he is famous with the name Imam Bukhari رحمه الله عليه. His father Sheikh Ismail bin Ibrahim was also among a big scholar of Hadith. His father was died when Imam Bukhari was too young. Hence, his mother had taken care of his whole education and training.

When Bukhari was in the age of 16, he travelled to perform Hajj with his mother and brother. After Hajj he started his travelling towards those important places from where he could be able to learn hadith and collect them as much as possible. It is said that he met more than one thousand Islamic scholars and discussed about hadith.

When Imam Bukhari completed his research work he returned to Bukhara and at that time his age was 32. After that he started writing many books. Out of that his major work was a big compilation of book named, "جامع المسند المختصر من امور رسول الله وسنتيه واياميه", which is now well known as "Sahih Bukhari". He has also written three major books whose names are التاريخ الكبير، التاريخ الصغير، تاريخ الاوسط. Moreover, he had written one book with the name, الكنه, in which he has given all about the genealogy of the companions of the Noble Prophet.

In the last days, Imam Bukhari had to face jealousy and disturbance from a section of people of Bukhara. As a result he had no choice except to leave his country. He finally migrated to the city of Nishapur, Khurasan. He lived there for six years and was buried in the city of Samarqand, Uzbekistan.

The common format of writing hadith is as follows:

عن فلان، عن فلان. قال. قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم

First names of the narrators are written, then the background of the issue or some introductory words are given that create a question, and finally the verdicts of the Noble Prophet comes forward on the subject. There are thousands of such verdicts and on its collection many volumes were indispensable.

The important thing is that all these verdicts of our Noble Prophet attain as orders for us from the God's Messenger. So the knowledge of these verdicts is very much essential for all Muslims so as to follow accordingly. Currently, we are away from getting such knowledge, and many volumes makes the readers further reluctant. It is therefore felt that a concise edition should be prepared wherein, ignoring the details, only these verdicts should be highlighted. So this "*Sahih Bukhari – Its Fruits*" has been compiled.

For this, out of “Sihah Sitta”, the set of “Sahih Bukhari”, which is considered as “Mother of all books”, has been selected. This is in Arabic language that shows the collection of more than seven thousand hadiths. It consists of many volumes. Translations in many languages have been done all over the world for this book. Currently these volumes in different languages are also available in digital format.

While preparing this book “*Sahih Bukhari – Its Fruits*”, following five sets of collections have been referred.

1. Compilation of Arabic content of Sahih Bukhari, by Ministry of Islamic Affairs, Religious Endowment, Claims and Management, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. --- <http://hadith.al-islam.com>
2. Compilation of Arabic content of Sahih Bukhari with translation in Urdu, by Maulana Daood Raz.--- http://www.quranurdu.com/Sahih_Bukhari/
3. Compilation of Arabic content of Sahih Bukhari with translation in Urdu, by Abdul Hakim Khan Akhtar Shahjahanpuri. --- <http://www.maktabah.org/en/item/69-sahih-al-bukhar>
4. English translation of Sahih Bukhari, by Muhammad Muhsin Khan. --- http://www.searchtruth.com/hadith_books.php
5. English translation of Sahih Bukhari. --- <https://www.sahih-bukhari.com/>

In this way, the actual Arabic content of Sahih Bukhari has been verified by referring three different sets. Moreover two Urdu translations and two English translations were referred. However, our main reference was Sahih Bukhari with original Arabic content and the translation in Urdu compiled by Maulana Daood Raz, published by Maktaba Quddusiah, Urdu Bazar Lahore, Pakistan. This set is available on internet as well.

This compilation, *Sahih Bukhari – Its Fruits*, with new format may be considered as متواتر بالمعنى (Continuously Recurrent Hadith). This would be nothing new as today Islamic scholars quote in their speeches with only the essence of hadith and then they say رواه البخارى or رواه المسلم etc. which are taken as authentic quotations.

In the last – a request; In order to take out the essence of hadith, extra care has been taken. But, since the work extent was too huge therefore if any mistakes or missing of important points are seen the knowledgeable persons should ignore to such shortcomings.

Muhammad Abdul Ahad Siddiqui