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## Nukhbat Al-Fikip

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# Nukhbat al-Fikr 

by Ibn Hajar Al-Asqalani

## Introduction المقدمة

In the Name of Allah, Merciful and Compassionate
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Praise to Allah who never ceases being know, able. May Allah bless our liegelord Muhammad, whom He sent to humankind as a bearer of good tidings and a warner, and upon his folk, Companions, and many salutations.
To commence: The books of the nomenclature of $\square$ adith specialists are many and were expanded and condensed. One of my brothers asked that I summarize for them what is important. I responded to his request seeking to be counted among those who trod the [scholarly] paths. So I say:


Reports \& Their Paths تقسيم الخبر من حيث تعدد طرقه وتفرده

The paths of a report (khabar) are either:

1. without specific number
2. more than two paths
3. two paths
4. one path

- The first is the mass-transmitted report (mutawātir), and conveys sure knowledge ('ilm yaqīnī) when its conditions are met.
- The second is the well-known report (mashhūr) and it is also called the well-circulated report (mustafī $\square$ ) according to one opinion.
- The third is the rare report ('azīz). It is not the [minimal] condition for authenticity, contrary to whoever claimed it.
- The fourth is the uncommon report (gharīb).

All of them except for the first are solitary reports ( $\overline{\mathrm{a}} \square \overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{d}$ ). They [=these reports] encompass the accepted and the rejected since using them as evidence hinges on investigating the status of the reporters, contrary to the first category. Yet they might
contain what conveys inductive knowledge ('ilm na $\square$ arī) with external indicators, according to the preferred opinion.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { الخبر إما أن يكون له } \\
& \text { 1. طرق بلا عدد معين المن } \\
& \text { 2. أو مع حصر بما فوق الإثثين، } \\
& \text { 3. أو بهما } \\
& \text { 4. أو بواحد. }
\end{aligned}
$$



- والثاني المشهور و هو المستفيض على رأى ويطلق المشهور على ما اشتهر على الألسنة
-و الثـالث العزيز وليس شرطا للصحيح خلافا لمن زعمه
-و الرابع الغريب
وكلها-سوى الأول_آحاد، وفيها المقبول والمردود، لنوقف الاستدالال بها على البحث عن أحو ال رو اتها دون الأول. وقد يقع فيها ما يفيد العلم النظري .بالقر ائن على المختار


## الغرابة Uncommonness

Then the uncommonness (gharāba) is either:

1. at the root of the chain (sanad)

2 . or not.

- The first is the absolutely-unique report (fard mu $\square$ laq) [e.g. one- $\square$ adīth narrator, onecompiler narrator, one-narrator $\square$ adīth, one-locality narrations].
- The second is the relatively-unique report (fard nisbīi), and it is rare that the term 'unique' (fard) is used for it without qualification.

ثم الغرابة إما ان تكون

1. في أصل ا لسند،
2. أولا
-فالأول الفرد المطلق
-و الثناني الفرد النسبي-ويقل إطلاق الفردية عليه

## Dividing Accepted Reports into Sound \& Fair الصحيح لذاته

The solitary report (āhād) transmitted by:

1. an upright ('adm)
2. thoroughly accurate person (tāmm al- $\square \mathrm{ab} \square$ )
3. with a continuous chain (canad)
4. that is not defective (mu'allal)
5. nor anomalous (shādhdh)
is the sound-in-itself report ( $\square \mathbf{a} \square \overline{\mathbf{1}} \square$ bi dhātihi). Its ranks are commensurate to variation in these conditions. Hence al-Bukhārı’’s $\square \mathbf{a} \square \overline{\mathbf{1}} \square$ was put first, then Muslim's, and then what matches their criteria (shurū $\square$ ).

وخبر الآحاد بنقل

1. عدل
2. تام الضبط
3. متصل
4. معلل
5. ولا شال


## Fair Reports الحسن لذاته

If the accuracy decreases then it is the fair-in-itself report ( $\square$ assn li dhātihi); with multiple paths it is considered sound ( $\square \mathbf{a} \square \square \square$ ).
If the grading is composite [e.g. fair-sound ( $\square$ assn $\square \mathbf{a} \square \overline{1} \square$ )] it is [either] because of indecision regarding the reporter when it [=his report] is unique [either fair or sound]; otherwise it is from examining two chains [one fair and one sound].


فإن جمعا فلتردد في الناقل حيث التفرد، و إلثا فباعتبار إسنادين

## زيادات الثقة Additions from Trustworthy Narrators

An addition from a narrator of each of these two types of chains [the sound and the fair] is accepted as long as his addition does not negate [the report of] someone who is more trustworthy.

- If the addition is contrary to something superior (arja $\square$ ), the stronger is the wellpreserved report ( $\mathrm{ma} \square \mathrm{fu} \square$ ), and its opposite is the anomalous report (shādhdh).
- If in addition to being contrary it is weak ( $\square \mathrm{a}$ kif), the stronger is the well-recognized (ma'rūf), and its opposite is the disclaimed report (munkar).
When a report agrees with a relatively-unique report (fard nisbī) it is called a corroborative chain (mutābi‘).
If a report's content (man) is found that resembles it, then it is a witness-report (shāhid). Investigating the paths of transmission for the above is called evaluation (i'tibār).



Contradiction \& Objection محكم الحديث ومختلف الحديث وطرق الجمع
That which is accepted (maqbūl):

- if it is free from contradiction or objection (mu‘āra $\square \mathrm{a}$ ), then it is decisive (mu $\square \mathrm{kam}$ ).

If it is contradicted by something equal to it [in soundness]:

- if reconciliation (jam') is possible, they are reconcilable reports ([mukhtalif al- $\square$ adīth \});
- if not and the later one is positively established (thābit), then one is the abrogating report (nāsikh) and the other is the abrogated report (mansūkh);
- if not, superiority is sought (tarjī̄ );
- and lastly, neither one is confirmed or denied (tawaqquf).



## The Rejected \& its Divisions الحديث المردود

Reports are rejected because of:

1. lacuna (aq $\square$ )
2. or aspersion ( $\square a^{\circ} \mathrm{n}$ ).

## Lacunas الرد للسقط

Lacunas are either:

1. at the beginning of the chain (sanad) on the part of the compiler,
2. at the end of the chain after the Successor,
3. or elsewhere.

- The first [case] is the suspended report (mu'allaq).
- The second is the expedient report (mursal).
- The third:
o If the lacuna consists in two or more narrators consecutively then it is the problematic report (mu $\square \mathrm{al}$ ),
o If not, then it is the broken-chained report (munqa $\square \mathrm{i}^{\prime}$ ).
The lacunas can be:

1. obvious
2. or hidden.

- The first is recognized by lack of meeting [between inter-connected reporters]. Hence the need for [biographical] history.
- The second is the camouflaged report (mudallas), a report related with a phrase which implies possible meeting, such as "From so-and-so", "He said...", ('an, qāla). Likewise, the hidden expedient report (mursal khafī ) from a contemporary he did not meet [or did
not meet as a narrator, such as a baby Companion from the Prophet , e.g. Mūsā ibn $\square \mathrm{al} \square \mathrm{a}$.


1. من مبادى السند من مصنف المن 2. أو من آخره بعد التابعىى 3. أو غير ذلكي ألك

- فالأول المعلق،
- والثاني المرسل، •
-و الثالث

o وإلا فالمنقطع ثم قد يكون

1. واضحا،
2. أو خفيا.

فالأول يدرك بعدم التلاقي، ومن ثم احتيج إلى التاريخ،
 .المرسل الخفي من معاصر لم يلق

## الطعن Aspersion

Aspersion ( $\square a^{\circ} n$ ) is because of one of the following:

1. the narrator lying
2. being accused of lying
3. making enormous mistakes
4. being heedless (ghafla)
5. being morally corrupt (fāsiq)
6. being delusionary (wahm)
7. contradicting others (mukhālafa)
8. being unknown (jahāla)
9. being an innovator
10. being chronically forgetful

- The first is the forged report (maw $\square \overline{\mathrm{u}}$ ').
- The second is the discarded report (matrūk).
- The third is the disclaimed report (munkar) according to one opinion, as are the fourth and fifth.
- When delusion (wahm) is discovered through external indications (qarā’in) and gathering the paths of transmission, then it is the defective report (mu‘allal).
- As for contradicting others (mukhālafa), if it results from:
o changing the wording of the chain, it is the chain-interpolated report (mudraj al-isnād) o conflating a halted Companion-report (mawqūf) with a raised Prophetic-report (marfū ${ }^{‘}$ ) then it is the content-interpolated report (mudraj al-matn)
o or transposition, then the topsy-turvy report (maqlūb)
o or inserting a narrator, then it is the insertion into an already-connected-chain report (mazīd fī mutta $\square$ il al-masān̄̄d)
o or it is substituting one narrator for another [without preponderance of one chain over the other], then it is the inconsistent report (mu $\square \square$ arib). Substitution may occur intentionally for the sake of testing
o or alternating dots or vowels while orthography remains the same, then the dotdistorted report ( $\mathrm{mu} \square \mathrm{a} \square \square \mathrm{af}$ ) and the vowel-distorted report (mu $\square \mathrm{arraf}$ ).
- It is not permissible to intentionally alter a $\square$ adīth's content (matn) by omission or paraphrase, except for someone knowledgeable of what changes meanings.
- If the meaning is obscure, explaining odd words and clarifying the problematic is needed.
- The causes for which a narrator is unknown (jahāla) are:
o The narrator may have many names and he is mentioned with one that is not wellknown, for a purpose. Concerning this they compiled the clarifier (al-mū $\square \mathbf{i} \square$ ).
o The narrator has few [narrations] and is not frequently taken from. Concerning this they wrote single-report narrators (alwu $\square$ dān).
o Or he may be left unnamed out of brevity. Concerning this [they compiled] the anonymous mentions (mubhamāt).
o The anonymous narrator (mubham) is not accepted, even if he is mentioned anonymously with a grading of commendation (ta'dīl), according to the soundest opinion. o If the narrator is named:
\& If only one person related from him, then he is an unidentifiable reporter (majhūl al'ayn).
If two or more related from him and he is not [explicitly] declared $\&$ reliable, then he is a reporter of unknown status (majhūl al- $\square \overline{\mathrm{a}}$ ); and that is the veiled reporter (mastūr).
- Innovation is of two types:

1. tantamount to apostasy
2. or tantamount to moral corruption.

As for the first: The vast majority do not accept any narrator thus described.
As for the second: Someone who is not inviting people to it is accepted according to the soundest opinion, unless he related something supporting his innovation: in that case he is rejected according to the preferred opinion. This is what al-Nasā'ī’s shaykh, al-Jūzajān̄̄, explicitly said.

- Then poor memory:
o If it is chronic, then it is the anomalous report (shādhdh) according to one opinion or occasional, then the jumbled report (mukhtala $\square$ ).
o Whenever a chronically-forgetful reporter is corraborated by a reporter worthy of consideration, the veiled reporter (mastūr), the expedient reporter (mursil), and likewise the camouflager-reporter (mudallis), their $\square$ adīth becomes the fair ( $\square$ asan) report, not in itself, but on the whole (lā li-dhātihi bal bil-majmū').

ثم الطعن: إما أن يكون 1. لكذب الراوى،
2. أو تهتنه بذلكي،
3. أو فحش غلطه،
4. أو غفلته،
5. أو فسقه،
6. أو و همـه،
7. أو مخالفتهه،
8. أو جهالته،
9. 9 . أو بدعتهة
10. أو سوء حفظه

- فالأول الموضوع
-والثاني المتروك،
- والثالث المنكر على رأي،
- وكذا الرابع و الخامس
- ثم الو هم: إن يتحقق عليه بالقرائن وجمع الطرق، فهو المعلل
-ثم المخالفة: إن كانت بتغيير السياق، فمدرج الإسناد،
 أو بتققيم أو تأخبر في الأسماء ، فالمقلوب، 0 أو بزيادة راو، فالمزيد في متصل الأسانيد، 0
o أو بإبداله ولا مرجح، ،فالَّضطرب.
o وقد يقع الإبدال عمدا امتحانا o أو بتغيير حروف مع بقاء صورة الخط في اللسياق، فالمصحف والمحرف. و لا يجوز تعمد تغيير المتن بالنقص و المر ادف إلا لعالم بما يحيل المعاني، .فإن خفي المعنى احتيج إلى شرح الغريب وبيان المشكل ثم الجهالة: وسببها أنّ الراوى
 و وقد يكون مقلا فلا يكثر الأخذ عنه، وصنفو ا فيه الوُحدان، o أو لا يسمى اختصـار ا، و صنفوا فيه المبهمات.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { و لا يقبل حديث المبهم-ولو أبهم بلفظ التعديل على الأصح، } \\
& \text { •فإن سُمِّيَ } \\
& \text { o وانفرد واحد عنه، فمجهول العين، } \\
& \text { o أو اثنـن فصاعدا ولم يوثق، فمجهول الحال، وهو المستور. }
\end{aligned}
$$

- و الثاني يقبل من لم يكن داعية إلى بدعته في الأصح، إلّا إن روى ما يقوّى بدعته، فيُرَدَّ على المختّار، وبه صرح الجوزجاني شيخ النسائي -ثم سوء الحفظ:
o إن كان لازئا فالما للر اوي في جميع حالاته، فالثناذ على رأى،

ومتى توبع السيء الحفظ بمعتبر ، وكذا المستور و المرسل و المدلس صـار، ، .حديثهم حسنا لا لذاته، بل بالمجموع

## To Whom the Report is Attributed المتن بحسب ما يضاف إليه

The chain's ascription (isnād) explicitly or implicitly goes to

1. the Prophet : consisting in his statements, or his actions, or his tacit approval
2. a Companion . He is whoever encountered the Prophet believing in him and died as a Muslim, even if [his Islam] was interrupted by apostasy according to the strongest opinion
3. or a Successor, namely anyone who met one of the Companions.

- The first is the raised-chain (Prophetic) report (marfū ${ }^{`}$ ).
- The second is the halted-chain (Companion) report (mawqūf).
- The third is the severed-chain (sub-Companion) report (maq $\square \bar{u}^{\text {' }}$ ). It is the same for anyone subsequent to the Successor.
- The last two are said to be non-Prophetic reports (āthār).

2. أو إلى الصحابي كذلك. وهو من لقى النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم مؤمنا بها به


أقسام المتن حسب قائله How the Report is Attributed
A grounded report (musnad) is a report that a Companion raised to the Prophet with a chain that has the outward appearance of being connected. If its numbers [of narrators in the chain] are few, either it ends with:

1. the Prophet
2. or an Imām with a distinguished description, like Shu'ba.

- The first is absolute elevation ('ulūw mu $\square$ laq)
- The second is relative elevation ('ulūw nisbī). It includes:
o concurrent chain (muwāfaqa) which arrives at the shaykh of one of the compilers without using the compiler's path;
o convergent chain (badal) which arrives at the shaykh's shaykh in the same way; o parity (musāwāt) which is the number of narrator-links in the chain from the narrator to the end equaling [the length of] the chains of one of the compilers;
$o$ and handshaking ( $\mathrm{mu} \square \overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{fa} \square \mathrm{a}$ ) which equals the chain of that compiler's student. Descent (nuzūl) corresponds to elevation ('ulūw) in all of its categories.
If the narrator is the same age as someone who narrates from him and they met, then it is peer narration (aqrān).
If each of them related from each other then it is reciprocal narration (mudabbaj).
If he relates from someone inferior [in age, teachers or knowledge] him, then it is seniors-from-juniors narration (akābir 'an a $\square \overline{\text { äghir). It includes: fathers-from-sons }}$ narration (al-ābā' 'an al-abnā'); its opposite is frequent. It includes son-from-father or grandfather narration ('an abīhi 'an jaddihi).
If two share the same shaykh and one's death precedes, then it is predecessor-successor narration (sābiq wa-lā $\square \mathrm{iq}$ ).
If he relates from two shaykhs whose names match and cannot be differentiated, then the fact that he specializes in narrations from one of them is a sign that the other one is irrelevant.
If he denies what is related from him
- categorically, the report is rejected
- or possibly, then it is accepted according to the soundest opinion.

Concerning this is the genre of those-who-narrated-and-forgot (man $\square$ addatha wa nasiya).
If the narrators conform in the phrasing used to convey or in some other manner, then it is pattern-chained narration (musalsal).

## .و المسند مرفو ع صحابى بسنذ ظاهرة الاتصال فإن قلّ عدده: إما أن ينتهى

1. إلى النبي صلى الهم عليه وسلم،
 -فالأول العلو المطلق، -و الثاني النسبي:
وفيه المو افقة، وهي الوصول إلى شيخ أحد المصنفين من غير طريقه؛
وفيه البدل، و هو الوصول إلى شيخ شيخه كذلك؛
وفيه المساواة وهي استواء عدم الإسناد من الراوى إلى آخره آخر الإسناد
مع إسناد أحد الصصنفين؛
o وفيه المصافحة، وهي الإستواء مع تلميذ ذلك المصنف
.ويقابل العلو بأقسامه النزورل
فابن تتـارك الراوى ومن روى عنه في السنن و اللقي، فهو رواية الأقران. .و إن روى كل منهما عن الآخر، فهو المدبج.
وإن روى عمن دونه في السن أو في المقار، فالأكابر عن الآصاغر -ومنه .الآباء عن الأبناء، وفي عكسه كثرة، ومنه من روى عن أبيه عن جـه رواية. .و إن اشترك اثثنان عن شيخ وتقام موت أحدهماو فهو السابق واللاحق وإن روى عن اثثين منفقى الاسم ولم يتميزا، فبإختصاصه بأحدهما يتبين .
وإن جحد الثشيخ مرويّه
جزمأ، رُّ، •

- أو احتمالا، فبل في الأصح.

او فيه (>من حدث ونسيا
وإن اتفق الرواة في صيغ الأداء أو غير هامن الحالات، فهو المسلسل

Forms of Conveyance صيغ الأداء ومر اتبها ومر اتب النحمل والأداء
The forms of conveyance are:

1. "Sami'tu" (I heard)
2. and " $\square$ addathan $\overrightarrow{\mathrm{l}}$ " (he narrated to me)
3. then "akhbaranin" (he reported to me)
4. and "qara'tu 'alayhi" (I read to him)
5. then "quri'a 'alayhi wa-ana asma'u" (it was read to him while I heard)
6. then "anta' an"" (he informed me)
7. then "nāwalan̄̄" (he put into my hands)
8. then "shāfahani"" (he told me verbally)
9. then "kataba ilayya" (he wrote to me)
10. then "from" ("'an") and the like

- The first two are for someone who heard the shaykh verbatim one-on-one. If pluralized then [he heard] with someone else. The first is the most explicit and is the highest-ranked in $\square$ adīth dictation.
- The third and forth are for someone who read [to the shaykh] while alone. If the plural is used it is like the fifth.
- Informing [the sixth] is synonymous with reporting [the third]. However, in the custom of the later generations it is for authorization (ijāza), like 'an [from].
- The indecisive-transmission terminology ['an'ana, i.e. "from so-and-so, from so-andso"] of contemporaries is understood to be direct audition unless from a camouflaging reporter (mudallis). It is said that a condition is that the meeting of the said contemporaries be positively proven, even if only once; it is the preferred opinion (mukhtār).
- They used mushāfaha for an oral authorization and mukātaba for a written authorization [with the late scholars].
- For the authenticity of munāwala, they stipulated that it be accompanied by permission to relate; it is the highest type of authorization (ijāza).
- They also stipulated permission for a report found (wijāda ie. "something found in a
 announcement that he narrates something (i‘lām), otherwise it is of no consequence; as is an authorization that is universal or to someone unknown [to us], or to someone nonexistent-according to the soundest opinion concerning all of the above.




3. 3 .
4. 


6.
7. 7 . >اولنـى

9. 8.

-فالأو لان لمن سمع وحده من لفظ الثيخ، فإن جمع فمع غيره ووأولّلها أصرحها، وأرفعها مقدارا ما يقع في الإملاء

.
 لقائهمها، ولو مرة، وهو المختار
وأطلقوا المشافهة في الإجازة المنلفظ بهاه، و كذا المكاتبة في الإجازة •
.المكتوب بها.

واششترطوا في صحة المناولة اقتر انها بالإذن بالرواية، و هي أرفع أنواع • .الإجازة
وكذا اشترطوا الإذن في الوجادة والوصية بالكتاب وفي الإعلام أن يعلم بذللك الثيخ أحد الطلبة بـ>أننىى أروى الكتاب الفلانى عن فلانه، والِّلا وإلا فلا عبرة كالإجازة العامة، وللمجهول، وللمعدوم على الأصح في جميع ذللك

Names of Narrators الأسماء والكنى
If the names of the narrators and the names of their fathers and on up match although they are different individuals, then it is same-name different-identity narrator (muttafiq wa muftariq).
If the names match in writing but differ in pronunciation, then it is homographicheterophonic (mu'talif wa mukhtalif).
If the names match but differ in their fathers, or the opposite, it is same-name different-father-or-son narrators (mutashābih), and likewise if the similarity occurred in the name and the name of the father while there is a difference in the affiliation (nisba).
This and the previous can form various combinations, including:

- similarity or difference occurring except in one or two letters
- or transposition
- or the like.

ثم الرو اة: إن اتفقت أسمـاؤ هم وأسماء آبائهم فصـاعدا واختلفت أنثخاصـهم، فهو .المتفق والمفترق
ـو إن اتفقت الأسماء خطا واختلفت الآباء نطقا مع اختالافهما خطا وإن اتفقت الأسماء واختلفت الآباء أو بالعكس، فهو المتشابابه، وكذا إن وقع ذلك الاتفاق في اسم الأب والاختلاف في النسبة، :ويتركب منه ومما قبله أنواع، منها

- أو نحو ذلك


## خاتمة Conclusion

It is also important to know:

1. the synchronous layers ( $\square$ abaqāt) of narrators
2. the dates of their birth and death
3. their lands and regions
4. and their conditions: commendation (ta‘dīl), discreditation (jar $\square$ ), and being unknown (jahāla).
The categories of discreditation (jar $\square$ ) are [from worst to slight]:
5. To be described with the superlative (af‘al), e.g. "greatest of all liars" "akdhab alnās"])
6. "Arch-imposter", "arch-fabricator", "arch-liar" ("dajjā1", "wa $\square \square \bar{a} \cdot "$, or "kadhdhāb")
7. The slightest is "malleable", "chronically forgetful", and "he leaves something to be desired" ("layyin", "sayyi' al- $\square i f \square$ ", and "fîhi maqāl").
And the ranks of commendation (ta ‘dīl) are [from highest to lowest]:
8. To be described with the superlative (af'al), e.g. "most trustworthy of people" ("awthaq al-nās")
9. What is emphasized with one attribute or two, e.g. "trustworthy-trustworthy", "trustworthy and memorizer" ("thiqa thiqa" or "thiqa $\square$ āfi $\square$ ")
10. Something that suggests proximity to the slightest levels of discreditation, e.g. "honest layman" ("shaykh").
Attesting someone's good record (tazkiya) is accepted from someone knowledgeable in its criteria, even if from a single person according to the soundest opinion ( $\mathrm{a} \square \mathbf{a} \square \square$ ). Discreditation (jar $\square$ ) takes precedence over commendation (ta‘dil) if it comes in detail from someone knowledgeable in its criteria. When lacking commendation, discreditation is accepted without specifics, according to the preferred opinion (mukhtār).

ومن المهـم معرفة

1. طبقات الرواة
2. ومو الدهم، ووفياتّهمه



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { :ومر اتب التُعيل } \\
& \text { 1. } 1 \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

3. غو ادناها ما أنشعر بالقرب من أسهل التجريح، كـر(شيخ.
.تقبل التزك كية من عارف بأسبابها، ولو من واحد على الأصح
والجر مقلد على التعديل إن صدر مبينا من عارف بأسبابه؛ فإن خلا من
.تعديل، قبل مجمل على المختار

## فصل MiscellaneousTopics

It is also important to know:

- agnomens (kunā, sing. kunya) of the people referred to by [first] name,
- the names of people referred to by agnomen,
- those whose agnomen and name are one and the same,
- those with multiple agnomens or multiple titles;
- the one whose agnomen matches his father's name,
- or vice-versa;
- or his agnomen [matches] his wife's agnomen;
- and whoever is affiliated to someone other than his father or is affiliated to his mother,
- or to something that does not immediately come to mind;
- and whose name matches the name of his father and his grandfather,
- or his shaykh's name and the shaykh's shaykh, and on up;
- and whose name matches the shaykh's name and the person narrating from him;
- and the basic names of narrators;
- and the names exclusive to one person (mufrada),
- and agnomens and nicknames.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ومن نسب أبيه أو أمهه، • الـه } \\
& \text { •أو إلى غبر ما يسبق إلى الفهم، } \\
& \text { • ومن اتفق اسمـه واسم أبيه وجده }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ومن اتفق اسم شيخه والر اوي عنـه } \\
& \text { • ومعرفة الأسماء المجردة، و المفردة } \\
& \text { - و الكنى و الألقاب و الأنساب }
\end{aligned}
$$

[It is also important to know:]

- Affiliations, i.e. to tribes, homelands, countries, localities, roads and alleys, proximity; to crafts and professions. It gives rise to similarities (ittifāq) and confusions (ishtibāh), as with names; and affiliations sometimes take place as nicknames
- and the reasons for these [because it may be contrary to the obvious].
- The mawālī: topwise [patrons and masters], and bottomwise [clients and freedmen],
- male and female siblings,
- the etiquette of the shaykh and the student,
- and the age of procurement and conveyance; the manner of writing $\square$ adīth, reading [the shaykh's own narrations] back to the shaykh, audition, recital, and traveling for $\square$ adīth; One should also how $\square$ adīth is compiled: according to chains of narrators (masānīd), subject matter (abwāb), defects ('ilal), or keywords (a $\square \mathrm{ra} f$ ); and knowing the historical context for the $\square$ adīth. One of the shaykhs of al-Qa $\square \mathrm{i}$ Abū Ya‘lā bin al-Farrā’ wrote about it.
They have written books in most of these genres. This is a basic list mentioning definitions without examples. It is difficult to be thorough, so consult the longer books.
- وتقع إلى القبائل و إلى الأوطان: بلدا، أو ضباعا، أو سككا، أو مجاورة، و إلى .الصنـائع و الحرف.
- ويقع فبها الاتفاق و الاشتبـاه، كالأسماء -و قد ثقع ألقابـا،
- ومعر فة أسباب ذللك،

ومعرفة المو اللى من أعلى ومن أسفل، بـالرق، أو بـالحلف، - ومعرفة الأخوة و الأخوات اتي

ووصفة وكتابة الحدبث و عرضـه، وسماعه و إسمـاعه، و الرحلة فيه .وتصنيفه على المسانيد، أو الأبو اب، أو العلل، أو الأطر اف و

ومعرفة سبب الحديث، وقد صنف فيه بعض شيو خ القاضى أبي يعلى بن
.الفراء
وصنفوا في غالب هذه الأنواع، و هي نقل محض، ظاهرة التعريف، مستغنية .عن التمثيل، فلتر اجع مبسوطاتها

Allah is the One Who grants success. He is the Guider. There is no god except He.

