l'm not a robot



In the name of Allah the merciful the compassionate Hadith Qudsi is a direct Saying of Allah JJR, transmitted to us through Prophets(S). Allamah Sayyid Muhammad Husayn at-Tabataba'i writes in his book entitled "A Shi'ite Anthology" about the context of these hadiths: The sayings of the Imams are in many ways not only a continuation but also a kind of commentary and elucidation of the prophetic Hadith, often with the esoteric teachings of Islam. Many of these hadiths deal, like those of the Blessed Prophetic hadiths, especially the "sacred hadiths" (hadith qudsi). Hadith Qudsi (Sacred tradition) is one of; the sources which opens up our eyes and awakens us so that we may think. For example: "O Son of Adam! Obey Me to the extent of your ability to tolerate the Fire of Hell. Collect wealth in this world according to the length of your stay here. Collect for the Hereafter (Aakhirah) according to the length of your stay here. Do not think that your death is far and that the Bounties (you receive from Allah) will always be available, or that your sins are hidden." (Al-Hadith Al-Qudsi, Hadith No.13) The Hadith Qudsi is scattered but some efforts have been done to gather them into one book (such as the book by Agai Sayvid Hassan Shirazi). Almighty Allah says in another Hadith Oudsi: O, Son of Adam! Be patient and be humble and I will forgive you. Call upon Me, I will answer you. Ask of Me, I will provide for you. Give alms in My way, and I will bless you with bounties. Be kind towards your relatives, and I will add to your age by delaying death. Seek from Me good health as long as you are healthy. And while you are healthy. Seek piety in repentance (Tawba). Seek worship in knowledge. Seek independence in contentment. O, Son of Adam! How can you be curious of worship when your stomach is full? How can you enlighten your heart by sleeping a lot? How can you have fear of Allah with fear of poverty? How can you seek the pleasure of Allah by degrading the poor and the beggars? The following book may present detailed information about these hadiths: AI-Hadith al-Qudsi: a word of Allah/[Taken from the book "Kalimatullah" of Hassan Shirazi]; Translated by S.M. Zaki Baqri.- Qum: Ansariyan, 2003.Islam is every Muslims guide of life. Essentially, it is composed of two types: Prophetic Hadith (Nabawi) and Hadith Al-Qudsi.What is Hadith Al-Qudsi?First of all, what does the word Hadith mean? In Arabic it simply means to occur. As to Hadith in the Islamic realm, it refers to a variety of deeds and sayings uttered and performed by the prophet (pbuh). Muslims rely on these sacred narrations as a secondary source of religious law. The word Al-Qudsi is derived from the Arabic word Quds which translates to holy or sacred. Therefore, Hadith al-Qudsi is a type of Hadith that refers to sayings which Prophet Muhammed (pbuh) declared that Allah had revealed to him while conveying them to his Companions. These sayings are not included in the Quran nonetheless for they are worded by the prophet himself and not Allah. For instance, on the authority of Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him), who said that the Messenger of Allah (pbuh) said: Allah said: Sons of Adam inveigh against [the vicissitudes of] Time, and I am Time, in My hand is the night and the day (1). (1) As the Almighty is the Ordainer of all things, to inveigh against misfortunes that are part of Time is tantamount to inveighing against Him. It was related by al-Bukhari (also by Muslim). How many Hadith Al- Qudsi. Is Hadith Al- Qudsi authentic? Contrary to the Quran, which is undoubtedly authentic, not all Ahadith Qudsiyyah (plural of Hadith Al- Qudsi) are. As there was no written documentation of Ahadith at that time, every narration from the prophet (pbuh) must be thoroughly studied by scholars. They must be thoroughly studied by scholars. not. Hence, not all Ahadith Qudsiyyah are authentic. What distinguishes a Hadith Al-Qudsi from a regular Hadith Al-Qudsi is a narration of a saying made by the Prophet Swords, deeds, or events that occurred in his presence which he approved by one of the Companions. In other words, Hadith Al-Qudsi are from Allah then what makes the difference between the two? Scholars agreed upon these 5 differences: Allah is the source of words and meaning when it comes to Quran. Hadith Al- Qudsi however is Allahs message/meaning with the prophets wording. Angel Jibreel revealed the Quran, whereas Hadith Al- Qudsi might have drawn inspiration from other sources, such as a vision or a dream. The Hadith Al- Qudsis words are not miraculous or unique (mujizah), however the words of the Quran are. While the Hadith Al- Qudsi cannot be recited in official prayers (Salah), the Quran are. While the Hadith Al- Qudsi cannot be recited in official prayers (Salah), the recited in official prayers (Salah), the Quran are. While the Hadith Al- Qudsi cannot be recited in official prayers (Salah), the Quran are. While the Hadith Al- Qudsi cannot be recited in official prayers (Salah), the Quran are. While the Hadith Al- Qudsi cannot be recited in official prayers (Salah), the Quran are. While the Hadith Al- Qudsi cannot be recited in official prayers (Salah), the Quran are. While the Hadith Al- Qudsi cannot be recited in official prayers (Salah), the Quran are. While the Hadith Al- Qudsi cannot be recited in official prayers (Salah), the Quran are. While the Hadith Al- Qudsi cannot be recited in official prayers (Salah), the Quran are. While the Hadith Al- Qudsi cannot be recited in official prayers (Salah), the Quran are. 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While the Had against touching the books of Hadith Al- Qudsi. For more information read: questions and answers about the QuranAs Hadith is the secondary source of Islamic law and morality, all Muslims must adhere to its teachings. Whether a Hadith is Qudsi or Nabawi, it is always a gain and never a loss to learn from it and use it to our benefit seeking guidance and happiness in life.Share on facebookTweetSaveIn the name of Allah the merciful the compassionate Hadith Qudsi is a direct Saying of Allah JJR, transmitted to us through Prophets(S). Allamah Sayyid Muhammad Husayn at-Tabataba'i writes in his book entitled "A Shi'ite Anthology" about the context of these hadiths: The sayings of the Imams are in many ways not only a continuation but also a kind of commentary and elucidation of the prophetic Hadith, often with the aim of bringing out the esoteric teachings of Islam. Many of these hadiths deal, like those of the Blessed Prophet, with the practical aspects of life and the Shari'ah. Others deal with pure metaphysics, as do certain prophetic hadiths, especially the "sacred hadiths" (hadith qudsi). Hadith Qudsi (Sacred tradition) is one of; the sources which opens up our eyes and awakens us so that we may think. For example: "O Son of Adam! Obey Me to the extent of your ability to tolerate the Fire of Hell. Collect wealth in this world according to the length of your stay here. Collect for the Hereafter (Aakhirah) according to the length of your stay here. Do not think that your sins are hidden." (Al-Hadith Al-Qudsi, Hadith No.13) The Hadith Qudsi is scattered but some efforts have been done to gather them into one book (such as the book by Aqai Sayyid Hassan Shirazi). Almighty Allah says in another Hadith Qudsi: O, Son of Adam! Be patient and be humble and I will increase your bounties. Seek pardon from Me, and I will forgive you. Call upon Me, I will answer you. Ask of Me, I will provide for you Give alms in My way, and I will bless you with bounties. Be kind towards your relatives, and I will add to your age by delaying death. Seek from Me. Seek sincerity in purity. Seek piety in repentance (Tawba). Seek worship in knowledge. Seek independence in contentment. O, Son of Adam! How can you be curious of worship when your stomach is full? How can you seek the pleasure of Allah with fear of poverty? How can you seek the pleasure of Allah with fear of poverty? How can you seek the pleasure of Allah with fear of poverty? How can you seek the pleasure of Allah with fear of poverty? How can you seek the pleasure of Allah with fear of poverty? How can you seek the pleasure of Allah with fear of poverty? How can you seek the pleasure of Allah with fear of poverty? How can you have fear of Allah with fear of poverty? these hadiths: AI-Hadith al-Qudsi: a word of Allah/[Taken from the book "Kalimatullah" of Hassan Shirazi]; Translated by S.M. Zaki Baqri.- Qum: Ansariyan, 2003. When we look up the word authentic, we get the following definition. In the context of Hadith, an authentic narration means a report or narration that is verified to be sound, correct, and reliable according to rigorous authentication standards. This implies that the statement should be accurate, unchanged, and without distortion. If someone claims that this is an authentic statement, one would assume that the person actually said the exact statement specified. be the most authentic, second to the Quran. This is precisely what Sunni Muslims claim regarding the books of Sahih Bukhari & Muslim. For example, Al-Nawawiwrote: The scholars, may God have mercy on them, have agreed that the most authentic book after the dear Quran are the two Sahihs of Bukhari and Muslim. I Siddiq Hasan Khan(died 1890) wrote, All of the Salafand Khalafassert that the most authentic book after the book of Allah is Sahih al-Bukhari and then Sahih Muslim. 2 So, we should expect that the statements being attributed to the prophet are verbatim statements from him, and unsurprisingly this is what many Sunni Muslims falsely believe. With such high conviction towards the authenticity of these works, it is not a surprise that if you ask a Sunni Muslim if the Hadith are actual verbatim statements that are in the Hadith that are in the Hadith that are attributed to God, their tone will change. Hadith Qudsi (), which literally means Holy Hadith, is a category of Hadith that is said to contain direct words from God that are not the Quran. Despite these statements being attributed to God, traditional Muslims do not permit them to be recited in their Salat because they know that they are not the verbatim statements of God. In The Introduction to the Science of The Quran, Yasir Qadhi writes on page 73 lists five differences between Hadith Qudsi and the Quran. The primary difference that is given by most scholars, is only from Allaah in Revealed to the Prophet () in meaning and wording. Thus, the Quraan is from Allaah even in wording. Hadeeth Qudsee, according to many scholars, is only from Allaah in meaning. Therefore, the Quraan is attributed directly to Allaah. It is said, Allaah said with regards to a verse of the Quraan, but this cannot be used for a hadeeth Qudsee without adding the phrase, The Prophet () said that Allaah said The Quraan, but this cannot be used for a hadeeth Qudsee without adding the phrase, The Prophet () said that Allaah said The Quraan has been put forth as a miracle that cannot ever be imitated in its style, prose or content. It is an open challenge for all of mankind to produce even a chapter similar to it. A hadeeth Qudsee, on the other hand, has no miraculous nature in it. Allaah has promised to preserve the Quraan, whereas no such promise exists for the hadeeth Qudsee. The Quraan has reached us in mutawaatir chains of narration. There is no difference of opinion over the Quraan; all scholars are in agreement as to what its verses and letters are. Hadeeth Qudsee, on the other hand, mainly exist in the form of ahaad (i.e., non-mutawaatir) hadeeth. There are authentic, weak and even fabricated hadeeth Qudsee, for it is still a hadeeth that must be checked with all the rules of the scholars of hadeeth. It is an act of worship to recite the Quraan, whereas this is not the case for a hadeeth Qudsee. The person who reads hadeeth Qudsee will be rewarded for seeking knowledge, just as if he read other hadeeth. The recitation of the Quraan, on the other hand, is an act of worship in and of itself. This point also implies that a hadeeth Qudsee cannot be read in prayers, and if done so then such a prayer will not be valid. Only the Quraan may be recited in prayer. If these same arguments are applied to the Hadith corpus as a whole, the Sunnis claim that Bukhari and Muslim are the most authentic books after the Quran becomes very questionable. From the first point, we can extrapolate that since no one can honestly say that the Hadith Qudsi are the actual words of God, therefore, none of the Hadith can honestly be said to be a verbatim statement from the prophet said God said, except why stop there? Why not be forced to recite the entire isnad of so-and-so said that so-and-so said, because there is no guarantee anywhere along the chain that any of these people actually made these statements. [6:19]Say, Whose testimony is the greatest? Say, GODs. He is the witness that beside GOD. Say, I do not testify as you do; there is only one god, and I disown your idolatry. The second point affirms that the Hadith does not have a safeguard from tampering or a barrier to fabrication like the Ouran. [10:15]When our revelations are recited to them, those who do not expect to meet us say, Bring a Ourar other than this, or change it! Say, I cannot possibly change it on my own. I simply follow what is revealed to me. I fear, if I disobey my Lord, the retribution of an awesome day. [26:210]The devils can never reveal this.[26:211]They neither would, nor could. The third point is that there is no divine guarantee that God would preserve the Hadith. Additionally, the Ouran informs us that God permits the devils to fabricate lies via fancy speech to deceive. Had your Lord willed, they would not have done it. You shall disregard them and their fabrications, and accept them, and thus expose their real convictions. In the name of Allah the merciful the compassionate Hadith Qudsi is a direct Saying of Allah JJR, transmitted to us through Prophets(S). Allamah Sayyid Muhammad Husayn at-Tabataba'i writes in his book entitled "A Shi'ite Anthology" about the context of these hadiths: The sayings of the Imams are in many ways not only a continuation but also a kind of commentary and elucidation of the prophetic Hadith, often with the aim of bringing out the esoteric teachings of Islam. Many of these hadiths deal, like those of the Blessed Prophet, with the practical aspects of life and the Shari'ah. Others deal with pure metaphysics, as do certain prophetic hadiths, especially the "sacred hadiths" (hadith qudsi). Hadith qudsi). Hadith qudsi). think. For example: "O Son of Adam! Obey Me to the extent of your deeds towards Me. Disobey Me to the length of your stay here. Collect for the Hereafter (Aakhirah) according to the length of your stay here. Do not think that your death is far and that the Bounties (you receive from Allah) will always be available, or that your sins are hidden." (Al-Hadith Al-Qudsi, Hadith No.13) The Hadith Al-Qudsi, Hadith No.13) The Hadith Qudsi is scattered but some efforts have been done to gather them into one book (such as the book by Agai Sayyid Hassan Shirazi). Almighty Allah says in another Hadith Qudsi: O, Son of Adam! Be patient and be humble and I will elevate you. Thank Me and I will increase your bounties. Seek pardon from Me, and I will forgive you. Call upon Me, I will answer you. Ask of Me, I will answer you. Ask of Me, I will answer you. Call upon Me, and I will bless you with bounties. Be kind towards your relatives, and I will answer you. Call upon Me, I will answer you. Call upon Me, I will answer you. Call upon Me, I will bless you with bounties. Be kind towards your relatives, and I will answer you. Call upon Me, I will answer you with bounties. Be kind towards your relatives, and I will answer you. Call upon Me, I will answer you. Call up long as you are healthy. And while you are alone seek safety from Me. Seek sincerity in purity. Seek piety in repentance (Tawba). Seek worship when your stomach is full? How can you enlighten your heart by sleeping a lot? How can you have fear of Allah with fear of poverty? How can you seek the pleasure of Almighty Allah by degrading the poor and the beggars? The following book may present detailed information about these hadiths: AI-Hadith al-Qudsi: a word of Allah/[Taken from the book "Kalimatullah" of Hassan Shirazi]; Translated by S.M. Zaki Baqri.- Qum: Ansariyan, 2003. Hadith Qudsi (Arabic: ; Turkish: Kudsi Hadis) refers to a type of hadith (report or tradition) in Islam that holds a unique position as sayings in which the meanings are considered to be divinely revealed by God to the Prophet Muhammad, but the phrasing is formulated by the phrasing is formulated or sacred. Such narrations are also known as Hadith Rabbani or Hadith Ilahi (both meaning divine hadith). Etymology: Hadith (; report or narrative) + Qudsi (; holy or sacred) Turkish Translation: Kudsi HadisOverview and SignificanceUnlike Hadith Nabawi (Prophetic hadith), which are sayings of the Prophet Muhammad directly attributable to him without explicit divine revelation in their meanings, Hadith Qudsi are differentiated by their divine origin in meaning but human formulation in phrasing. In this way, Hadith Qudsi stands between the Qurandivine in both wording and meaning but human formulation in phrasing. and the Quran is that Hadith Qudsis transmission is not traced back directly to God but rather through the Prophet Muhammad recounting Gods message. Consequently, the authenticity and reliability of Hadith Qudsi can vary more compared to the universally accepted Quran, with their credibility being examined and authenticated much like any other hadith corpus in Islamic tradition. Practical AspectsPrayer: Hadith Qudsi is not utilized in daily prayers (Salah) unlike verses from the Quran. Extra-Quranic revelation: They are considered as extra-Quranic revelations that offer spiritual and moral guidance beyond the Quran. Extra-Quranic revelations that offer spiritual and moral guidance beyond the Quran. Extra-Quranic revelations that offer spiritual and moral guidance beyond the Quran. Extra-Quranic revelations that offer spiritual and moral guidance beyond the Quran. Extra-Quranic revelations that offer spiritual and moral guidance beyond the Quran. Extra-Quranic revelations that offer spiritual and moral guidance beyond the Quran. Extra-Quranic Revelation of the Quran. Extra-Quran. Ext deeper spiritual and ethical insights that are unstipulated in the Quran and Hadith Nabawi.Key CharacteristicsOrigin: The meanings originate from God.Expression: The formulations are phrased by Prophet Muhammad.Authorship: Considered as divine but without binding scriptural decree as the Quran.Authenticity, rigorously scrutinized through chains of transmission (Isnad). Recommended Books for Further StudiesForty Hadith Qudsi. An Introduction to Hadith Qudsi. An Introduction to Hadith Qudsi. Studies in Hadith Qudsi. Studies in Hadith Qudsi. Studies in Hadith Qudsi. An Introduction to Hadith Qudsi. Studies in Hadith Qudsi. Studies in Hadith Qudsi. Studies in Hadith Qudsi. An Introduction to Hadith Qudsi. Studies in Hadith Qudsi. Studi Hadith Methodology and Literature by Muhammad Mustafa Azami: Offers scholarly methods to authenticate and interpret Hadith, with insights on Hadith Qudsi. Takeaways and ConclusionHadith Qudsi holds a significant place in Islamic thought, bridging divine commands and prophetic sayings, and providing profound theological, ethical, and spiritual insights. While they bear divine meanings akin to revelations, the evenhanded examination of their authenticity ensures their credible stance within the corpus of Muslim scriptural and theological tradition. These sacred yet distinctly non-scriptural and theological tradition of their authenticity ensures their credible stance within the corpus of Muslim scriptural and theological tradition. of Allah the merciful the compassionate Hadith Qudsi is a direct Saying of Allah JJR, transmitted to us through Prophets(S). Allamah Sayyid Muhammad Husayn at-Tabataba'i writes in his book entitled "A Shi'ite Anthology" about the context of these hadiths: The sayings of the Imams are in many ways not only a continuation but also a kind of commentary and elucidation of the prophetic Hadith, often with the aim of bringing out the esoteric teachings of Islam. Many of these hadiths deal, like those of the Blessed Prophet, with the practical aspects of life and the Shari'ah. Others deal with pure metaphysics, as do certain prophetic hadiths, especially the "sacred hadiths" (hadith qudsi) Hadith Qudsi (Sacred tradition) is one of; the sources which opens up our eyes and awakens us so that we may think. For example: "O Son of Adam! Obey Me to the extent of your deeds towards Me. Disobey Me to the extent of your deeds towards Me. Disobey Me to the extent of your ability to tolerate the Fire of Hell. Collect wealth in this world according to the length of your stay here. Collect for the Hereafter (Aakhirah) according to the length of your stay here. Do not think that your death is far and that the Bounties (you receive from Allah) will always be available, or that your sins are hidden." (Al-Hadith Al-Qudsi, Hadith No.13) The Hadith No.13) The Hadith Al-Qudsi is scattered but some efforts have been done to gather them into one book (such as the book by Aqai Sayyid Hassan Shirazi). Almighty Allah says in another Hadith Qudsi: O, Son of Adam! Be patient and be humble and I will forgive you. Call upon Me, I will answer you. Ask of Me, I will provide for you. Give alms in My way, and I will bless you with bounties Be kind towards your relatives, and I will add to your age by delaying death. Seek from Me good health as long as you are healthy. And while you are alone seek safety from Me. Seek independence in contentment. O, Son of Adam! How can you be curious of worship when your stomach is full? How can you enlighten your heart by sleeping a lot? How can you have fear of Allah with fear of poverty? How can you seek the pleasure of Allah y degrading the poor and the beggars? The following book may present detailed information about these hadiths: AI-Hadith al-Qudsi: a werd of Allah/[Taken from the book "Kalimatullah" of Hassan Shirazi]; Translated by S.M. Zaki Baqri.- Qum: Ansariyan, 2003.Difference Between Quran, Hadith Qudsi, and Sunnah DefinitionsQuranThe Quran is the holy book of Islam, believed by Muslims to be the literal word of God (Allah) as revealed to the Prophet Muhammad through the Angel Gabriel. It is written in Arabic and consists of 114 chapters (Surahs) that cover various aspects of life such as law, morality, spirituality and others. Hadith Qudsi refers to a category of sayings attributed to the Prophet Muhammad that convey divine messages or meanings but are not part of the Quran. These hadiths express Gods words as conveyed through Muhammad but are phrased in the Prophets own language. They often deal with spiritual and ethical matters. SunnahHadith (or simply Sunnah) are reports about the sayings, actions, or approvals of the Prophets own language. They often deal with spiritual and ethical matters. Sunnah are from the Prophet himself but they are inspirations from Allah as nothing the Prophet spoke, did or approved came from himself alone but from the creator and these provide guidance on various aspects of life based on the Prophet spoke, did or approved came from himself alone but from the creator and these provide guidance on various aspects of life based on the Prophet spoke, did or approved came from himself alone but from the creator and these provide guidance on various aspects of life based on the Prophet spoke, did or approved came from himself alone but from the creator and these provide guidance on various aspects of life based on the Prophet spoke, did or approved came from himself alone but from the creator and these provide guidance on various aspects of life based on the Prophet spoke, did or approved came from himself alone but from the creator and these provide guidance on various aspects of life based on the Prophet spoke, did or approved came from himself alone but from the creator and these provide guidance on various aspects of life based on the Prophet spoke, did or approved came from himself alone but from the creator and these provide guidance on various aspects of life based on the Prophet spoke, did or approved came from himself alone but from the creator and the prophet spoke. presented it word by word as revealed from Allah. Hadith Qudsi are divine messages conveyed through Muhammad and presented in the Prophets own languageHadiths or Sunnah are reports about Muhammad sayings, actions and approvals. These are teachings From the Prophet who whatever he spoke, did or approved was an inspiration from Allah. Authority: The Quran holds the highest authority in Islam. Hadith or Sunnah came to clarify the translation of the Quran and Sunnah are the main sources of the teachings of Islam. Jurisprudence and all important subjects derive their laws from these two sources. Hadith Qudsi has significant authority based on their chain of transmission (Isnad). Content: The Quran contains laws, guidance, and narratives. Hadith Qudsi focuses on spiritual themes and moral lessons. Hadith or Sunnah cover a wide range of topics including jurisprudence, ethics, personal conduct and Sunnah involved several methodologies: Oral Transmission: Initially, hadiths were transmitted orally among companions of the Prophet Muhammad. This method relied heavily on memory. Written Compilation: As Islam spread and more people converted, scholars began compilations of the Prophet Muhammad. include those by Ibn Shihab al-Zuhri in the 8th century. Chain of Narration (Isnad): Scholars developed rigorous criteria for evaluating hadiths based on their chains of narrators. Each narrators reliability was assessed to ensure authenticity. Classification: Scholars classified hadiths into categories such as Sahih (authentic), Hasan (good), Daif (weak) etc., which helped preserve only those deemed reliable. Key Scholars and Their ContributionsSeveral prominent scholars contributed significantly to preserving both normal hadiths and Hadith Qudsi: 1/Ibn Shihab al-Zuhri was born around AH 58 (approximately 677/678 CE) and died in AH 124 (741-742 CE): In addition to his work on hadith, Ibn Shihab al-Zuhri is known for his writings on sra and maghazi. He may have been the first scholar to combine multiple reports into coherent narratives about the life of Muhammad and early Islamic history5. Although none of his original works have survived intact, fragments can be found in later writings by scholars such as Ibn Ishaq and Mamar ibn Rashid 2/Imam Bukhari (810-870 CE): Compiled Sahih al-Bukhari, one of the most authentic collections of hadith which includes some Hadith Qudsi. 3/Imam Muslim, another highly regarded collection that also features some Hadith Qudsi. 4/Ibn Majah (824-887 CE): Compiled Sunan Ibn Majah, which includes both normal hadiths and some categorized as Qudsi. 5/Al-Nasai (829-915 CE): Known for his work Sunan al-Nasai, which also contains authentic narrations includes a variety of hadith types along with commentary on their authenticity levels. These scholars utilized meticulous methods involving verification processes that included cross-referencing narrators backgrounds and ensuring consistency across different reports. ConclusionIn summary, while both Quran and hadith serve as foundational texts in Islam, they differ significantly in source, authority, content, and preservation methodology. The protection of Sunnah and Hadith Qudsi involved oral transmission followed by rigorous written compilation practices led by esteemed scholarship today. Inshaallah If Allah wills soon more topicsIslam is every Muslims guide of life. Essentially, it is composed of two fundamental sources of religious law: the Quran, which is the Islamic holy book, and Hadith Al-Qudsi?First of all, what does the word Hadith Madith Al-Qudsi?First of all, what does the word Hadith mean? In Arabic it simply means to occur. As to Hadith in the Islamic realm, it refers to a variety of deeds and sayings uttered and performed by the prophet (pbuh). Muslims rely on these sacred narrations as a secondary source of religious law. The word Al-Qudsi is derived from the Arabic word Quds which translates to holy or sacred. Muhammed (pbuh) declared that Allah had revealed to him while conveying them to his Companions. These sayings are not included in the Quran nonetheless for they are worded by the prophet himself and not Allah. For instance, on the authority of Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him), who said that the Messenger of Allah (pbuh) said:Allah said: Sons of Adam inveigh against [the vicissitudes of] Time, and I am Time, in My hand is the night and the day (1). (1) As the Almighty is the Ordainer of all things, to inveigh against misfortunes that are part of Time is tantamount to inveighing against Him. It was related by al-Bukhari (also by Muslim). How many Hadith Al-Qudsi are there? Despite the large number of regular hadith, there are only 40 Hadith Al- Qudsi. Is Hadith Al- Qudsi authentic? Contrary to the Quran, which is undoubtedlyauthentic, not all Ahadith Al- Qudsi) are. As there was no written documentation of Ahadith Al- Qudsi) are. As there was no written documentation of Ahadith Al- Qudsi authentic? Contrary to the Quran, which is undoubtedly studied by scholars. They must each narration to ensure that it does not contradict the facts stated in the Quran and authentic Ahadith Al-Qudsi from a regular Hadith or Quran? A Hadith Al-Qudsi is a narration of a saying made by the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh), in which he attributes the saying to Allah. The regular Hadith, known as a Hadith Nabawi, is a narration of the Prophets words, Hadith Al- Qudsi in terms of content is Allahs while in terms of language it is Prophet Muhammeds. Hadith Al-Qudsi are from Allah then what makes the difference between the two? Scholars agreed upon these 5 differences: Allah is the source of words and meaning when it comes to Quran. Hadith Al-Qudsi however is Allahs message/meaning with the prophets wording. Angel Jibreel revealed the Quran, whereas Hadith Al- Qudsi words are not miraculous or unique (mujizah), however the words of the Quran are. While the Hadith Al- Qudsi cannot be recited in official prayers (Salah), the Quran can.Despite the fact that one is not permitted to touch the Quran in the state of Janabah (post-sexual impurity), there is no similar prohibition against touching the books of Hadith Al-Qudsi.For more information read: questions and answers about the Quran As Hadith is the secondary source of Islamic law and morality, all Muslims must adhere to its teachings. Whether a Hadith is Qudsi or Nabawi, it is always a gain and never a loss to learn from it and use it to our benefit seeking guidance and happiness in life. Share on facebook Tweet Save What is hadith qudsi? Mu' meneen Brothers and Sisters, As Salaam Aleikum wa Rahmatullahi wa Barakatuh. (May Allah's Peace, Mercy and Blessings be upon all of you) One of our brothers/sisters has asked this question: As salaam alaikum, I had a question regarding what is hadees qudsi ... i read fazail e amaal and come across many hadiths which state that Rasullah (saw) narrates in a hadees qudsi that could u plz clarify . JazakAllah (There may be some grammatical and spelling errors in the above statement. The forum does not change anything from questions, comments and statements received from our readers for circulation in confidentiality.) Answer: What is hadith qudsi? In the name of Allah, We praise Him, seek His help and ask for Hisforgiveness. Whoever Allah guides none can misguide, and whoever He allows to fall astray, none can guide them aright. We bear witness that there is no one (no idol, no person, no grave, no prophet, no imam, no dai, nobody!) worthy of worship but Allah Alone, and we bear witness that there is a term used which signifies that the meaning of the hadith is from Allah Subhanah, and the words are related from the Messenger of Allah (saws), unlike the Quran where the meaning and the words are both from Allah Subhanah. Hadith-e-Qudsi is not a separate book or Revelation of Allah Subhanah like the Quran, and the exact same science and investigation that is needed to determine the authenticity of any hadith will be used to determine if the Hadith-e-Qudsi narrated by the narrator from the Messenger of Allah (saws) is indeed authentic or not. Examples of a Hadith-e-Qudsi would be the following: Hadith Qudsi 1 The Messenger of Allah (saws) is indeed authentic or not. writing in His Book which is laid down with Him: My mercy prevails over my Wrath. Hadith Qudsi 15 The Messenger of Allah (saws) said that Allah Subhanah, High and Exalted He is, says: I am as My servant thinks I am. I am with him when he makes mention of Me. If he makes mention of Me. If he makes mention of him to Myself; and if he makes mention of Me in an assembly, I make mention of him in an assembly better than it. And if he draws near to Me an arm's length, I draw near to Me an arm's length, I draw near to him at speed. Hadith Qudsi 34 The Messenger of Allah (saws) said that Allah Subhanah, High and Exalted He is, said: O son of Adam, so long as you call upon Me and ask of Me, I shall forgive you for what you have done, and I shall not mind. O son of Adam, were you then to face Me, ascribing no partner to Me, I would bring you forgiveness nearly as great as it. Whatever written of Truth and benefit is only due to Allahs Assistance and Guidance, and whatever of error is of me. Allah Alone Knows Best and He is the Only Source of Strength. Your Brother in Islam, Burhan In the name of Allah the merciful the compassionate Hadith Qudsi is a direct Saying of Allah JJR, transmitted to us through Prophets(S). Allamah Sayyid Muhammad Husayn at-Tabataba'i writes in his book entitled "A Shi'ite Anthology" about the context of these hadiths: The sayings of the Imams are in many ways not only a continuation but also a kind of commentary and elucidation of the prophetic Hadith, often with the aim of bringing out the esoteric teachings of Islam. Many of these hadiths deal, like those of the Blessed Prophet, with the practical aspects of life and the Shari'ah. Others deal with pure metaphysics, as do certain prophetic hadiths, especially the "sacred hadiths" (hadith qudsi). Hadith Qudsi (Sacred tradition) is one of; the sources which opens up our eyes and awakens us so that we may think. For example: "O Son of Adam! Obey Me to the extent of your ability to tolerate the Fire of Hell. Collect wealth in this world according to the length of your stay here. Do not think that your death is far and that the Bounties (you receive from Allah) will always be available, or that your sins are hidden." (Al-Hadith Al-Qudsi, Hadith No.13) The Hadith Al-Qudsi is scattered but some efforts have been done to gather them into one book (such as the book by Aqai Sayyid Hassan Shirazi). Almighty Allah says in another Hadith Qudsi: O, Son of Adam! Be patient and be humble and I will elevate you. Call upon Me, I will increase your bounties. Seek pardon from Me, and I will answer you. Call upon Me, I will and to your age by delaying death. Seek from Me good health as long as you are healthy. And while you are alone seek safety from Me. Seek independence in contentment. O, Son of Adam! How can you be curious of worship when your stomach is full? How can you enlighten your heart by sleeping a lot? How can you have fear of Allah with fear of poverty? How can you seek the pleasure of Almighty Allah by degrading the poor and the beggars? The following book may present detailed information about these hadiths: AI-Hadith al-Qudsi: a werd of Allah/[Taken from the book "Kalimatullah" of Hassan Shirazi]; Translated by S.M. Zaki Bagri.- Qum: Ansariyan, 2003. In the name of Allah the merciful the compassionate Hadith Qudsi is a direct Saying of Allah JJR, transmitted to us through Prophets(S). Allamah Sayyid Muhammad Husayn at-Tabataba'i writes in his book entitled "A Shi'ite Anthology" about the context of these hadiths: The sayings of the Imams are in many ways not only a continuation but also a kind of commentary and elucidation of the prophetic Hadith, often with the practical aspects of life and the Shari'ah. Others deal with pure metaphysics, as do certain prophetic hadiths especially the "sacred hadiths" (hadith qudsi). Hadith Qudsi (Sacred tradition) is one of; the sources which opens up our eyes and awakens us so that we may think. For example: "O Son of Adam! Obey Me to the extent of your deeds towards Me. Disobey Me to the extent of your deeds towards Me. Disobey Me to the extent of your deeds towards Me. Disobey Me to the extent of your ability to tolerate the Fire of Hell. Collect wealth in this world according to the length of your stay here. Collect for the Hereafter (Aakhirah) according to the length of your stay here. Do not think that your death is far and that the Bounties (you receive from Allah) will always be available, or that your death is far and that the Bounties (you receive from Allah) will always be available, or that your sins are hidden." (Al-Hadith Al-Qudsi, Hadith No.13) The Hadith Qudsi is scattered but some efforts have been done to gather them into one book (such as the book by Aqai Sayyid Hassan Shirazi). Almighty Allah says in another Hadith Qudsi: O, Son of Adam! Be patient and be humble and I will forgive you. Call upon Me, I will answer you. Ask of Me, I will provide for you. Give alms in My way, and I will bless you with bounties. Be kind towards your relatives, and I will add to your age by delaying death. Seek from Me. Seek sincerity in purity. Seek piety in repentance (Tawba). Seek worship in knowledge. Seek independence in contentment O, Son of Adam! How can you be curious of worship when your stomach is full? How can you enlighten your heart by sleeping a lot? How can you seek the pleasure of Almighty Allah by degrading the poor and the beggars? The following book may present detailed information about these hadiths: AI-Hadith al-Qudsi: a werd of Allah/[Taken from the book "Kalimatullah" of Hassan Shirazi]; Translated by S.M. Zaki Baqri.- Qum: Ansariyan, 2003. Reddit and its partners use cookies to deliver and maintain our services and site, improve the quality of Reddit, personalize Reddit content and advertising, and measure the effectiveness of advertising. By rejecting non-essential cookies to ensure the proper functionality of our platform. For more information, please see our Cookie Notice and our Privacy Policy. Answered by Ustadh Tabraze AzamQuestion: Assalamualaikum, I never understood the nature of Hadith Qudsi and how it was different from the regular hadiths. Also, the regular hadiths. Also, the regular hadiths are traditions of the Prophet (peace be upon him) receive this information from Allah relative to Quranic revelation and the Hadith Qudsi?Answer: Wa alaikum assalam wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuh, I hope you are in the best of health and spirits, inshaAllah. A Sacred Narration (hadith) which, from the perspective of its wording, from the Messenger of God (Allah bless him and give him peace). [Jurjani, al-Ta`rifat]The Difference between the Regular Narrations (al-Hadith al-Qudsi) is attributed to Allah, Most High, and related from Him. The Messenger of God (Allah bless him and give him peace) would receive the meaning from Allah, by way of inspiration or dream, and then he (Allah bless him and give him peace) would inform his community of this in his own words. This is contrary to the remaining narrations (hadith) as the Messenger of God (Allah bless him and give him peace) would inform his community of this in his own words. This is contrary to the remaining narrations (hadith) as the Difference between the Sacred Narrations (al-Hadith al-Qudsi) and the Quran and the Sacred Narration (al-Hadith al-Qudsi). Of the most notable of them are the facts that the Quran is miraculous in its wording and was revealed by the intermediary of the Angel Gabriel. A Sacred Narration (al-Hadith al-Qudsi), on the other hand, has neither of these qualities. Other unique qualities which the Quran, alone, possesses are:[1] The mass transmission (mutawatir) in all of its words and letters;[2] The impermissibility of touching the Quran for the one in a state of major ritual impurity);[3] The requirement, and specification, of its recital in the prayer;[4] It is called the Quran;[5] It is an act of worship to recite the Quran and one is rewarded for each letter; The Qurans words, and meanings, are from Allah through manifest revelation; contrary to the narrations (hadith).[`Ayni, `Umdat al-Qari Sharh Sahih al-Bukhari; Siraj al-Din, Sharh al-Mandhuma al-Bayquniyya; al-Sayyid Muhammad bin `Alawi, al-Manhal al-Latif fi Usul al-Hadith al-Sharif]This is something of what can be said about the difference between theSacred Narration (al-Hadith al-Qudsi) and the Quran.And Allah knows best. Wassalam, Tabraze AzamChecked & Approved by Faraz RabbaniIslam is every Muslims guide of life. Essentially, it is composed of two fundamental sources of religious law: the Ouran, which is the Islamic holy book, and Hadith Al-Oudsi?First of all, what does the word Hadith mean? In Arabic it simply means to occur. As to Hadith in the Islamic realm, it refers to a variety of deeds and sayings uttered and performed by the prophet (pbuh). Muslims rely on these sacred narrations as a secondary source of religious law. The word Al-Qudsi is derived from the Arabic word Quds which translates to holy or sacred. Therefore, Hadith al-Qudsi is a type of Hadith that refers to sayings which Prophet Muhammed (pbuh) declared that Allah had revealed to him while conveying them to his Companions. These sayings are not included in the Quran nonetheless for they are worded by the prophet himself and not Allah. For instance, on the authority of Abu Hurayrah (may Allah be pleased with him), who said that the Messenger of Allah (pbuh) said: Allah said: Sons of Adam inveigh against [the vicissitudes of] Time, and I am Time, in My hand is the Almighty is the Ordainer of all things, to inveigh against Him. It was related by al-Bukhari (also by Muslim). How many Hadith Al-Qudsi are there?Despite the large number of regular hadith, there are only 40 Hadith Al- Qudsi. Is Hadith Al- Qudsi) are. As there was no written documentation of Ahadith Al- Qudsi) are. As there was no written documentation of Ahadith Al- Qudsi) are. As there was no written documentation of Ahadith Al- Qudsi. Is Hadith Al- Qudsi) are. As there was no written documentation of Ahadith Al- Qudsi) are. thoroughly studied by scholars. They must each narration to ensure that it does not contradict the facts stated in the Quran and authentic or not. Hence, not all Ahadith Qudsiyyah are authentic. What distinguishes a Hadith Al-Qudsi from a regular Hadith or Quran? A Hadith Al-Qudsi is a narration of a saying made by the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh), in which he attributes the saying to Allah. The regular Hadith, known as a Hadith Nabawi, is a narration of the Companions. In other words, Hadith Al- Qudsi in terms of content is Allahs while in terms of language it is Prophet Muhammeds. Hadith Al-Qudsi are from Allah then what makes the difference between the two? Scholars agreed upon these 5 differences: Allah is the source of words and meaning when it comes to Quran. Hadith Al- Qudsi however is Allahs message/meaning with the prophets wording. Angel Jibreel revealed the Quran, whereas Hadith Al- Qudsis words are not miraculous or unique (mujizah), however the words of the Quran are. While the Hadith Al- Qudsi cannot be recited in official prayers (Salah), the Quran can.Despite the fact that one is not permitted to touch the Quran in the state of Janabah (post-sexual impurity), there is no similar prohibition against touching the books of Hadith Al-Qudsi.For more information read: questions and answers about the QuranAs Hadith is the secondary source of Islamic law and morality, all Muslims must adhere to its teachings. Whether a Hadith is Qudsi or Nabawi, it is always a gain and never a loss to learn from it and use it to our benefit seeking guidance and happiness in life. Share on facebook Tweet Save Hadeeth Qudsiis a narration from the Prophet Muhammad (SAWA) which is supposed to be from Allah (SWT) in its meanings and from the Prophet (SAWA) in its wordings. Hadeeth Qudsi is not like Quran is absolutely authentic and every letter in Quran is absolutely authentic, then the meanings id from Allah but he wordings is from the Prophet (SAWA) needs to be studies properly by specialized scholars in Hadeethstudy every narration, to be sure that its content does not contradict the facts mentioned in Ouran and authentic Hadeeths, as well as the narrators must bereliable and trustworthy. Hadeeth Qudsi is narrated in Shia books of Hadeeth as well as Sunni books of Hadeeth Al-Qudsiyyah. scholars take from the narrationsonly the authentic ones, just like the narrations in every subject. Wassalam. Share copy and redistribute the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. 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Is hadith authentic. Hadith gudsi explanation. Hadith gudsi meaning. Hadiths gudsi. Which hadith is most authentic. How do we know hadith are authentic.