



**QUESTION &
ANSWER**
BUCKET



Q1

WHAT IS THE MISCONCEPTION AMONG MUSLIMS REGARDING THE WORD 'SIHAH SITTAH'?

Answer

The word 'Sihah Sittah', the 'six authentic books' is a misnomer. Misnomer means a wrong terminology. Sihah Sittah is a wrong terminology normally used in many Islamic Universities in the Indian sub-continent.

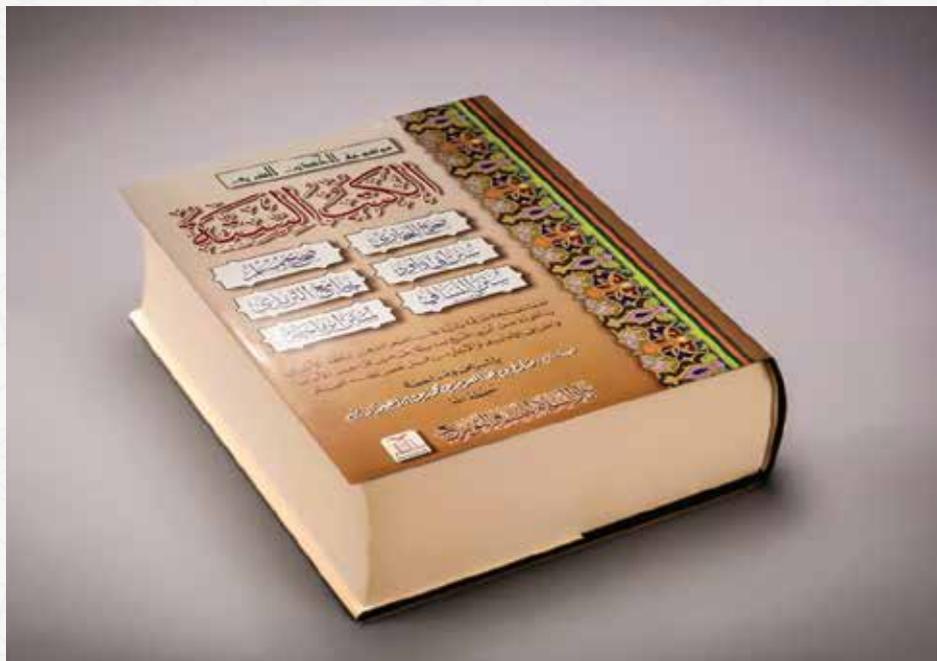
Some people call Muslims as 'Muhammadan'. But we know it is not correct to refer to Muslims as Muhammadan. It is a misnomer because we don't worship Muhammad (pbuh). We love him, we revere him, we obey him, we follow him, but we don't worship him.

Muhammadan is a misnomer. Similarly, Sihah Sittah is a misnomer. The right word to be used is 'Kutubus Sittah'. Kutubus Sittah means 'the six books'. Kutub means books. Sittah means six. Sihah means Sahih. But we know among the six books besides Bukhari and Muslim, in the other four books – Abu Dawood, Tirmidhi, Nasa'i and Ibn Majah not all Hadith are Sahih.



There is an Ijma' among the scholars that only two Hadith collections, Bukhari and Muslim, all Hadith are Sahih. The remaining four, Abu Dawood, Tirmidhi, Nasa'i and Ibn Majah, most of the Hadith in them are Sahih, but not all. It is because the main purpose of Imam Abu Dawood or Imam Tirmidhi and the other two Imams wasn't to collect only Sahih Hadith, whereas Imam Bukhari and Imam Muslim's main purpose was only to compile the Sahih Hadith and nothing else.

We use this word, Kutubus Sittah because if you read these six books of Hadith, you will know most of the important teachings of Islam, if not all.





Q2

WHY DO SOMETIMES THE REFERENCES OF QUR'AN QUOTED IN YOUR TALKS ARE NOT MATCHING WITH THE VERSE NUMBERS IN SOME TRANSLATIONS OF THE QUR'AN?

Answer

There are many people who quote and tell me, "You know, brother Zakir, we checked up your references of the Qur'an. Alhamdulillah, 95% are correct but two or three places, it is wrong". I say, "Yes, I can make a mistake. I am not saying I am infallible." But these people don't know that even in numbering of the verses of the Qur'an, there are some differences.

The Qur'an wasn't revealed chapter number and verse number, but the Aayaat were revealed. The Aayat is the same, the Arabic words don't have any differences, not even a single alphabet. But some of the translators of the Qur'an in their classification of verses have converted one verse into two verses.

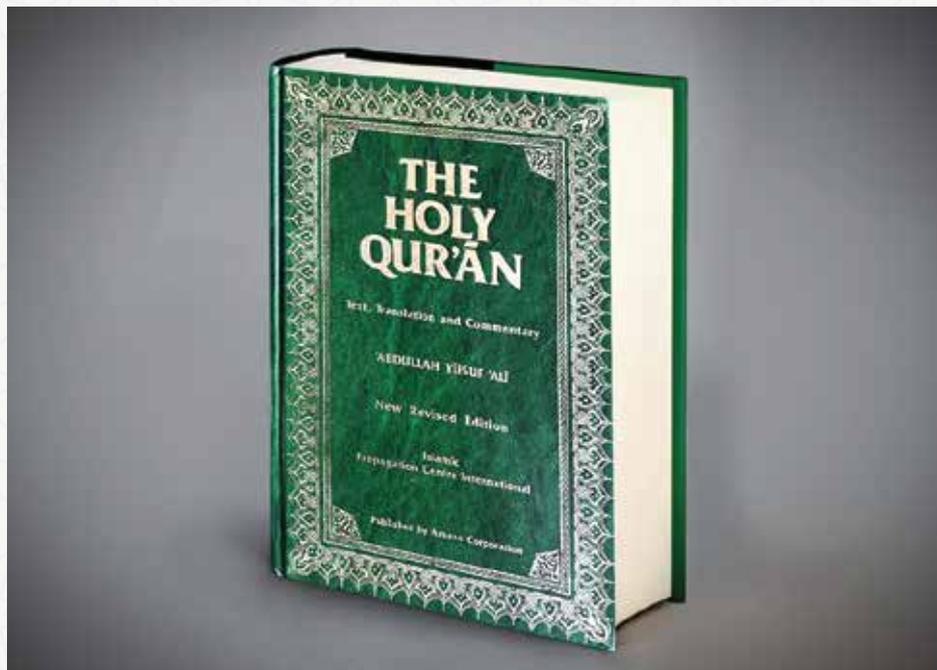
For example, when you read Surah Al Maa'idah, chapter 5, verse no. 90,

يَأْيُهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا إِنَّمَا الْخَمْرُ وَالْمَيْسِرُ وَالْأَنْصَابُ وَالْأَزْلَامُ
رِجْسٌ مِّنْ عَمَلِ الشَّيْطَانِ فَاجْتَنِبُوهُ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ



Some of the translations have numbered it as verse no. 93. The person who is thinking that I made a mistake in quoting the reference is actually referring to another classification of verses.

Therefore, whenever you find that the verse numbers quoted are different by one or two verses, you must find out which classification has been referred to. It doesn't mean that it's a mistake but a different classification of the verses of the Qur'an.





Q3

ARE THERE ANY DA'EEF HADITH IN SAHIH AL BUKHARI?

Answer

Imam Bukhari had his own methodology of compiling the Hadith in his Jaami' As Sahih. He starts with the name of the 'Kitaab', like Kitaab Al Wudhu, Kitaab As Salaah, etc. Under each Kitaab he tied a 'Baab'. Baab here means the opening of the chapter, like a preface to the actual text of the Hadith.

In this preface many a time he used certain Hadith which were Da'eef. These Hadith will not come in 7563 main texts of Hadith, but it comes in the Baab.

For example, if you say, Sahih Al Bukhari – Volume 2, Book of Zakaah, chapter 33. This chapter or Baab starts with a Da'eef Hadith as a preface which is not numbered, but whatever is sequentially numbered in the 9 volumes, everything is Sahih, In Sha Allah.

