

The narrators who were weakened by Yaqoub Bin Shaiba and other scholars disagreed with him (Critical study)

Jasim Mohammed Rashid

University of Fallujah , Iraq

dr.jasmalrashid@uofallujah.edu.iq

ABSTRACT

The research aims to highlight the efforts of the critics among the scholars of hadith in preserving the Sunnah of the Prophet, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, from increase, decrease, loss, forgetfulness, interpretation of the ignorant, and the increase of the righteous, without taking them in God as a blame for the blame. From every successor his impurity is denied from him the distortion of the gallant and the impersonation of the false and the interpretation of the ignorant), and among these scholars Yaqoub bin Shaiba, who has a long tradition in the science of men.

They mentioned the narrators with whom other scholars disagreed, briefing the one who had a narration in the two Sahihs or one of them, indicating his evidence in that speech and comparing it to other critical scholars's words, then weighing what I think is most likely to be obtained from the evidence and sayings given to us by the two Sahihs of the status of the Islamic ummah.

Keywords

narrators , Yaqoub Bin Shaiba , Critical study

Introduction

Praise be to God, Lord of the Worlds, and may peace and blessings be upon our Master Muhammad and upon his family and companions
Either after

For what distinguished the Islamic nation over other nations is that God Almighty has preserved its religion for it by memorizing His dear Book. The Almighty said (I have revealed the remembrance of Allah, and I have him who preserve it). And the increase of the pious without you blaming them in God for the blame for it has been mentioned in the hadith the saying of the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him: (This knowledge is carried by every successor from his righteousness, which denies him the distortion of the expensive and the impersonation of the false and the interpretation of the ignorant). Teach men.

Before going into the details of the research, it must be pointed out that this research is derived from the master's thesis marked (the narrators whom Yaqoub weakened and have narrations in the six books) supervised by the Iraqi University of the College of Islamic Sciences and it was discussed in 2018 and the student obtained a degree (very good), which has been added. I modified what I saw fit.

In this research I will focus on the narrators whom Yaqoub bin Shaybah spoke about and disagreed with other scholars. Because of the correct status of the Islamic nation.

After reviewing what I say about the men, I found that these narrators numbered fifteen narrators,

and before delving into them, I say Jacob must have a brief translation of Punishment and the most prominent of his students and elders, and I say the scholars about it, and this research was in two requirements:

The first requirement: his name, nickname and surname.

The second requirement: the narrators who speak among them.

The conclusion, and it was included in the most important results that were assigned to the research.

The first requirement is his name, surname and surname

He is Yaqoub bin Shaybah bin al-Salt, bin Asfour, Abu Yusuf al-Sadosi, from the people of Basra. Al-Qasim, Aswad Bin Amer, Abu Na'im, Qabisa Ibn Uqba, Yahya Bin Abi Bakir, Husayn Al Maroudhi, and Muslim Bin Abraham, Abu Al-Walid Al-Tayalisi, Muhammad Ibn Katheer, Abu Salamah Al-Taboudhi, Abu Ahmad Al-Zubayri, Ahas bin Jawab, and many people, like them.⁽¹⁾

1)) The History of Baghdad, T.Bashar 16/410, the restriction to the knowledge of the narrators of the Sunan and the Masnid 494, the biography of the flags of the nobles, the letter 12/476, the memorandum of preservation = the layers of the preservation of the golden 2/199, the adherent to the deaths 28/77, the doctrine preamble in the knowledge of the notables of the scholars of the sect 2/363, Tabaqat al-Hafiz as-al-Suyuti 258, al-A'lam al-Zirkali 8/199, Authors' dictionary 13/249

Narrated from him: His son Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Ya'qub, and Yusuf ibn Ya'qub ibn Ishaq ibn al-Bahlul, and he was trustworthy. He lived in Baghdad, and happened to it, and the secret of those who saw it

١. (2) The type of Musnad is justified, but he did not complete it.

Al-Azhari told me, he said: I heard a group of our sheikhs, and from them he called Abu Omar bin Haywiyah, and Abu al-Hasan al-Darqutni, saying: If the book of Ya'qub ibn Shaybah was written on a pigeon, it would have to be written, and it was told to me: A copy of it would have to be written. Al-Azhari said: Jacob did not classify the whole Musnad, and I heard the sheikhs say: A justified Musnad was never completed.

Al-Dhahabi said: And the one who appeared to Ya'qub Musnad Al-Tenh, Ibn Mas'ud, Ammar, Utbah Ibn Ghazwan, Abbas, and some of the Mawalites. Shaybah, he said: The nickname of Abu al-Fadl, the nickname of his father Yaqoub Abu Yusuf, Shaybah Ibn al-Salt, the nickname of Shaybah Abu Sahl, and the nickname of al-Salt Abu al-Fadl, and Asfour Ibn Sindar, the mullah of Shaddad bin Humayyan al-Sadousi .. (3)

Al-Azhari said, "It was reported to me that Jacob had forty quilts in his house, which he prepared for the one who stayed with him from the leaves to whiten the backrest and he required him to do what came out of the cushion . (4)

Ibn Kamel said: Its faqih was a secret companion of Ahmad bin al-Mu'thel and al-Harith bin Maskin, and he used to stand in the Qur'an . (5)

From the second class who did not see an owner and adhered to his doctrine from among the people of Iraq and was proficient in the doctrine

and composed a great composition in it. This was taken on the authority of Ibn Al-Mu'theil, Asbagh Ibn Al-Faraj, Al-Harith Bin Maskin, and Saeed Bin Abi Zanbar . (6)

Al-Khatib documented it, and he was one of the great scholars of hadith. . (7)

He was born within the year 180 AH, his son Ahmed bin Muhammad bin Yaqoub said, and my grandfather died in Baghdad in the month of Rabi'a al-Awwal in the year sixty-two.

The second requirement: the narrators who speak among them

He is Yaqoub bin Shaybah bin al-Salt, bin Asfour, Abu Yusuf al-Sadosi, from the people of Basra. Al-Qasim, Aswad Bin Amer, Abu Na'im, Qabisa Ibn Uqba, Yahya Bin Abi Bakir, Husayn Al Maroudhi, and Muslim Bin

Abraham, Abu Al-Walid Al-Tayalisi, Muhammad Ibn Katheer, Abu Salamah Al-Taboudhi, Abu Ahmad Al-Zubayri, Ahas bin Jawab, and many people, like them. (8) . Narrated from him: His son Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Ya'qub, and Yusuf ibn Ya'qub ibn Ishaq ibn al-Bahlul, and he was trustworthy. He lived in Baghdad, and happened to it, and the secret of those who saw it

١. (9) The type of Musnad is justified, but he did not complete it.

Al-Azhari told me, he said: I heard a group of our sheikhs, and from them he called Abu Omar bin Haywiyah, and Abu al-Hasan al-Darqutni, saying: If the book of Ya'qub ibn Shaybah was written on a pigeon, it would have to be written, and it was told to me: A copy of it would have to be written. Al-Azhari said: Jacob did not classify the whole Musnad, and I heard the sheikhs say: A justified Musnad was never completed.

1)) It is called Samarra now, and it is one of the cities of Salah al-Din Governorate, north of Baghdad.

2) The History of Baghdad, T.Bashar 16/410.

3)) The restriction to know the narrators of Sunan and Al-Masanid (p. 494).

1)) The Preservation Ticket = Layers of Preservation for the Gold (2/119).

2)) The doctrine of brocade on knowing the notables of the scholars of the sect (2/363).

3)) At-Tabaqat al-Hafiz as-Suyuti (p. 258).

4)) Al-Sulami: relative to the Banu Salim tribe. The pulp in the refinement of genealogy: (2/133).

5)) Al-Azadi: This is the ratio of Azad Shanu'a, which is Azad bin Al-Ghouth bin Nabit bin Malik bin Zaid bin Kahalan bin Saba See: Al-Ansab Al-Samani, (1/180 / No. 113).

1)) The History of Baghdad, T.Bashar 16/410, the restriction to the knowledge of the narrators of the Sunan and the Masnid 494, the biography of the flags of the nobles, the letter 12/476, the memorandum of preservation = the layers of the preservation of the golden 2/199, the adherent to the deaths 28/77, the doctrine preamble in the knowledge of the notables of the scholars of the sect 2/363, Tabaqat al-Hafiz as-al-Suyuti 258, al-A'lam al-Zirkali 8/199, Authors' dictionary 13/249

1)) It is called Samarra now, and it is one of the cities of Salah al-Din Governorate, north of Baghdad.

2) The History of Baghdad, T.Bashar 16/410.

3)) The restriction to know the narrators of Sunan and Al-Masanid (p. 494).

Al-Dhahabi said: And the one who appeared to Ya`qub Musnad Al-Tenh, Ibn Mas`ud, Ammar, Utbah Ibn Ghazwan, Abbas, and some of the Mawalites. Shaybah, he said: The nickname of Abu Abu al-Fadl, the nickname of his father Yaqoub Abu Yusuf, Shaybah Ibn al-Salt, the nickname of Shaybah Abu Sahl, and the nickname of al-Salt Abu al-Fadl, and Asfour Ibn Sindar, the mullah of Shaddad bin Humayyan al-Sadousi ..⁽¹⁰⁾

Al-Azhari said, "It was reported to me that Jacob had forty quilts in his house, which he prepared for the one who stayed with him from the leaves to whiten the backrest and he required him to do what came out of the cushion .⁽¹¹⁾

Ibn Kamel said: Its faqih was a secret companion of Ahmad bin al-Mu'thel and al-Harith bin Maskin, and he used to stand in the Qur'an .⁽¹²⁾

From the second class who did not see an owner and adhered to his doctrine from among the people of Iraq and was proficient in the doctrine and composed a great composition in it. This was taken on the authority of Ibn Al-Mu'theil, Asbagh Ibn Al-Faraj, Al-Harith Bin Maskin, and Saeed Bin Abi Zanbar .⁽¹³⁾

Al-Khatib documented it, and he was one of the great scholars of hadith. .⁽¹⁴⁾

He was born within the year 180 AH, his son Ahmed bin Muhammad bin Yaqoub said, and my grandfather died in Baghdad in the month of Rabi'a al-Awwal in the year sixty-two.

The second requirement: the narrators who speak among them

In the research I will deal with the study of the conditions of the narrators who were weakened by Yaqoub bin Shaiba and other critics disagreed with him, and they have narrations in the two Sahihs and the possibility of combining or weighting between his saying and the saying of

those who disagreed with him, after the process of collecting and studying the sayings of the critics, arranged according to the letters of the dictionary as follows: -

1. (MDS) Bishr bin Mansour Al-Sulaimi ,⁽¹⁵⁾His nickname is Abu Muhammad and Salim, from Al-Azdi ,⁽¹⁶⁾He narrated on the authority of Ayoub Al-Sakhtiani, Jarir, Al-Thawri and others, and narrated from him by his son Ismail, Abdul-Rahman bin Mahdi, Fadil bin Ayyad, Al-Basryon and others, he died in the year 180 A.H. .⁽¹⁷⁾

Imam Ya`qub said: - (One of those mentioned was worship, fear and asceticism) ,⁽¹⁸⁾And he once said: (He heard and had no interest in speaking.)⁽¹⁹⁾

- 1) Critics sayings: -
- 2) A- The statements of the wounded: -
- 3) I did not stand a wound for him.
- 4) B- Statements of the moderators: -
- 5) (1)Ali bin Al-Madini: (I have never seen anyone who fear God from Bishr ibn Mansur)⁽²⁰⁾
- 6) (6)Ahmad bin Hanbal: (A trustworthy trustworthy man Ibn Mahdi used to admire a righteous man, and Ibn Mahdi reported on him) ,⁽²¹⁾And he once said: (Trust and confidence) .⁽²²⁾
- 7) Abu Hatim: (trustworthy) .⁽²³⁾
- 8) Abu Bakr Al-Bazzar: (He was one of the best of creation) .⁽²⁴⁾

1)) See: Al-Tarikh Al-Kabeer, (2/84 / No. 1770), Al-Thiqaat by Ibn Hibban: (8/140 / No. 12636), Tahdheeb Al-Kamal: (4/151 / No. 708), and Al-Tahdheeb Al-Tahdheeb: (1/490 / No. 845).

2) Tahdheeb al-Kamal: (4/153/708).

3) Al-Tahdheeb: (1/490/845).

4) Tahdheeb al-Kamal: (4/153/708).

5)) The causes and knowledge of men by Ahmad - according to the narration of his son Abdullah: (531 / No. 1251).

6) The wound and amendment: (2/365 / No. 1308).

7) Tahdheeb al-Kamal: (4/153/708).

8)) Musnad al-Bazzar: Musnad of Abu Musa () / (8/110 / No. 3108).

9) Al-Thiqaat by Ibn Hibban: (8/140 / No. 12636).

10) The wound and the amendment: (2/365 / No. 1308).

11)) Al-Kashif: (1/100 / No. 595).

1)) The Preservation Ticket = Layers of Preservation for the Gold (2/119).

2)) The doctrine of brocade on knowing the notables of the scholars of the sect (2/363).

3)) At-Tabaqat al-Hafiz as-Suyuti (p. 258).

4)) Al-Sulami: relative to the Banu Salim tribe. The pulp in the refinement of genealogy: (2/133).

5)) Al-Azadi: This is the ratio of Azad Shanu'a, which is Azad bin Al-Ghouth bin Nabit bin Malik bin Zaid bin Kahalan bin Saba See: Al-Ansab Al-Samani, (1/180 / No. 113).

- 9) Ibn Hibban: (He was one of the good people of his sight and their servants) .⁽²⁵⁾
- 10) Abu Zarah: - (Thiqa Mamoun) .⁽²⁶⁾
- 11) Golden: (trustworthy) .⁽²⁷⁾
- 12) Ibn Hajar: (Saduq Abed Zahid, from the eighth) .⁽²⁸⁾

The bottom line is: -

Through the aforementioned sayings of the critics it is more likely to me that Bishr ibn Mansur is trustworthy, and most of the critics have agreed on that, so how could he not have an interest in speaking as Yaqoub said, and none of the critics have ever introduced him to wounding someone else, and with this confidence he has also described asceticism, worship and righteousness .

(Khatt m4) Samak bin Harb bin Aws bin Khalid Al-Dhuhli ⁽²⁹⁾Bakri ,⁽³⁰⁾Kofi, Abu al-Mughira comprehended eighty companions of the Prophet , narrated on the authority of Jabir bin Samra, Qalamah bin Wael, Musab bin Saad and others, and narrated from him by Abu Awanah, Zaida, Shu'bah and others, and died 123 AH .⁽³¹⁾

Jacob's saying about it: - (And his narration on the authority of Ikrimah is particularly troubled, and he is not in Ikrimah Saleh, and he is not among the proven ones, and whoever hears of ancient fish such as Shu'bah and Sufyan, their talk about him is true and straightforward, and what Ibn al-Mubarak said is only in the one who heard from him a ship) .⁽³²⁾

1) Critics sayings: -

1)) Al-Tahdheeb approximation: (63 / No. 704).

2)) Al-Dhuhli: This is attributed to a well-known tribe, which is Dahl Bin Tha'labah, and to Dahl Bin Shaiban was one of them. Al-Ansab Al-Samani: (6/21 / No. 1706).

3)) Al-Bakri: This is attributed to a group of those named Abu Bakr and Bakr. Either the first is a group affiliated with Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq (PBUH) and among them are a large number of his children and the children of his children, and the second is attributed to Bakr bin Wael, among them Al-Aswad Ibn Amer Al-Bakri, who has companions and it was said Amr Ibn Al-Aswad, Abu Amr Saad bin Ayas al-Bakri al-Shaybani, al-Qasim ibn Awf al-Shaybani al-Bakri, Samak bin Harb bin Aws al-Dahli al-Bakri and his two brothers Muhammad and Ibrahim bin Harb and Ahmad bin Hatim bin Abd al-Hamid bin Abd al-Malik al-Bakri, one of the children of Bakr bin Wael, who is counted in the people of Samarkand, narrated on the authority of Mataraf bin Hassan Al-Dhbi and Salaam bin Abi Muqatil and others, and the third is attributed to Bakr bin Abd Manat bin Kanana bin Khuzaymah, including Amer bin Wathaleh al-Laithi al-Bakri and others.

4. No. 2579), and the biography of informing the nobles: (5/245 / No. 109).

5) Tahdheeb al-Kamal: (12/120/2579).

- 2) A- The statements of the wounded: -
- 3) Shu'bah: (His weakness, and his interpretation does not narrate from Ikrimah) ,⁽³³⁾And he once said: (People probably taught him, so they said on the authority of Ibn Abbas, and he would say yes, but I did not teach him) .⁽³⁴⁾
- 4) Sufyan Al-Thawri: (weakened by some weakness) .⁽³⁵⁾
- 5) Jarir bin Hamid: (I came to Samak bin Harb and found him urinating standing, so left him and did not hear from him) .⁽³⁶⁾
- 6) Ahmad bin Hanbal: (disturbed hadith) ,⁽³⁷⁾Marah said: (He was asked about Ataa bin Al-Saeb ⁽³⁸⁾And smack? And he said: No near them.) .⁽³⁹⁾
- 7) Muhammad ibn Ammar al-Mawsili: (They say that he used to make mistakes, and they differ in his hadith) .⁽⁴⁰⁾
- 8) Ibn Kharash: (In his hadith Lynn) .⁽⁴¹⁾
- 9) Saleh bin Muhammad carrots: (weakens) .⁽⁴²⁾
- 10) (10Al-Nasaa'i: (He is not strong and he accepts indoctrination ,⁽⁴⁴⁾⁽⁴³⁾And he once said: (He is not dependent on him if he is the only one speaking) ,⁽⁴⁵⁾And he once

1)) The Complete: (4/542/875).

2) Al-Da'fa 'Al-Aqili: (2/178/699).

3)) Al-Thiqaat al-Ajali: (207 / No. 621).

4)) Al-Da'fa 'Al-Aqili: (2/179 / No. 699)

5) The wound and the amendment: (4/279 / No. 1203).

6)) It was previously translated on page (123).

7)) The causes and knowledge of men by Ahmad - according to Abdullah's narration: (1/295 / No. 792).

8) The History of Baghdad: (9/214/4792).

9) The History of Baghdad: (9/214/4792).

10) The History of Baghdad: (9/214/4792).

11)) Indoctrination: is to indoctrinate something so that it occurs without knowing that it is from his speech. Explanation of Tabashah and Tadhkira: (1/366).

12).

13)) Al-Sunan Al-Kubra by Al-Nasa'i: The Book of Fasting / Chapter mentioning the hadith of Samak / (3/367 / No. 3395).

14) Tahdheeb al-Kamal: (12/120/2579).

said: (There is nothing wrong with him, and there is something in his speech) .⁽⁴⁶⁾

11) Ibn Hibban: (He erred a lot) .⁽⁴⁷⁾

12) Al-Daraqutni: (poorly preserved) .⁽⁴⁸⁾

13) Al-Dhahabi: (Trust is badly memorized) .⁽⁴⁹⁾

14) Ibn Hajar: (Saduq and his narration on the authority of Ikrimah was troubled, and he had changed a ship, so he might have been indoctrinated) .⁽⁵⁰⁾

1) A- Statements of the moderators: -

2) (Sufyan Al-Thawri: (What fell to Samak bin Harb hadith) .⁽⁵¹⁾

3) Yahya bin Mu'in: (Trust, it was said: What was wrong with him? He said: He attributed hadiths that no one else has attributed) .⁽⁵²⁾

4) Al-Ajali: (It is permissible to speak, no one left his speech, and he knew poetry and people's days, and he was fluent) .⁽⁵³⁾

5) Abu Hatim: (Your trustworthy trustworthy authority) .⁽⁵⁴⁾

6) Ibn Adi: (And Sammak has a great and straightforward hadith that God wills all of it, and the imams spoke about it) .⁽⁵⁵⁾

7) Al-Dhahabi: (Al-Hafiz, Grand Imam) ,⁽⁵⁶⁾ And he once said: (Sooq Jalil) .⁽⁵⁷⁾

The bottom line is: -

Critics differed in judging Samak ibn Harb, but they did not reach the degree of abandonment,

and most of those criticized him explain the reason for that, which is that his narration on Ikrimah has a great disturbance, especially in interpretation, as well as because of his change in the end and that he was one of those who taught and this is what called for the release of weakness. It was like Shu'bah, al-Thawri, and Ibn Jazirah, or Linh as Ibn Kharash, and some of them made his weakness related only to Ikrimah and not to other narrations. And we see that the critics agreed Jacob's words, and God knows best.

) -3M. BC) Suwaid bin Saeed bin Sahl bin Shahriar Al-Harawi ,⁽⁵⁸⁾ Abu Muhammad Al-Hadathani ⁽⁵⁹⁾ Al-Anbari, narrated on the authority of Baqih bin Al-Walid, Hammad bin Zaid, Ali bin Mashar and others, and it was narrated from him by Ibn Majah, Abdullah bin Ahmed bin Hanbal, Yaqoub bin Shaybah and others, he died in the year 240 AH .⁽⁶⁰⁾

Jacob said about it: - (Saduq confused his conversation, especially after my uncle) .⁽⁶¹⁾

1) Critics sayings: -

2) A- The statements of the wounded: -

3) (Yahya bin Mu'in: (It is nothing, unless it happens to those who memorized it) ,⁽⁶²⁾ And he once said: (Speak about it) ,⁽⁶³⁾ And he once said: (It is permissible for blood) ,⁽⁶⁴⁾ He once said: (A fallen liar, if I

1)) Al-Harawi and Al-Harawi the first is attributed to the town of Herat, and among them the large number of the second is attributed to the sale of heretic clothes, and he is Sa'id ibn al-Rabi' Abu Zayd al-Harawi Basri Jurshi Amiri, one of the slaves of Zarara bin Ufa. Concordant Genealogies: (165).

2)) Al-Hadathani: From the people of his hadith, a town on the Euphrates, Al-Ansab Al-Samani: (4/88 / No. 1099).

3)) See: Al-Majrooheen (1/353 / No. 456), Al-Kamil: (4/496 / No. 848), Tahdheeb Al-Kamal: (12/247 / No. 2643), and approximating al-Tahdheeb: (260 / No. 2690).

4)) The History of Baghdad: (9/230/4808) and Tahdheeb Al-Kamal: (12/251/2643).

5)) The History of Ibn Mu'in - according to Ibn Mahrez's narration: (2/287).

6)) Questions of Al-Sahami by Al-Daraqutni: (216 / No. 293).

1)) The History of Baghdad: (9/229/4808).

2)) The History of the Weak: (150 / No. 280).

3)) The weak and upheld by Ibn Al-Jawzi: (2/32 / No. 1587).

4)) The small date: (2/342), and the complete: (4/496/848).

5)) The wound and amendment: (4/240/1026).

6)) The weak and abandoned to the women: (50 / No. 260).

7) Al-Majrooheen: (1/353 / No. 456).

8) Al-Kamil: (4/497/848).

9) The History of Baghdad: (9/229/4804).

10) Al-Da'eqah by Abu Zar'ah (2/407).

11) The History of Baghdad: (9/229/4804).

1)) Al-Thiqat by Ibn Hibban (4/339/3228).

2) Al-Daraqutni's illnesses: (12/184 / No. 3072).

3)) Al-Kashif: (1/3896/2141).

4) Al-Tahdheeb Approval: (196 / No. 2624).

5)) The History of Baghdad: (9/215 / No. 4792), and Ibn Hajar commenting on this saying: Rather, it was said by Al-Thawri in Samak bin Al-Fadl Al-Yamani, not Samak bin Harb. / 234 / No. 405), as confirmed by Al-Mazi, and he repeated the saying in the translation of Samak bin Al-Fadl and Ibn Abi Hatim in his book Al-Jarh and Al-Ta'did

6)) The wound and the amendment: (4/280 / No. 1203).

7) Al-Thiqat al-Ajli: (207 / No. 621).

8) The wound and amendment: (4/280 / No. 1203).

9) Al-Kamil: (4/542/875).

(10) The Notification of the Nobles: (5/245 / No. 109).

11)) Whoever spoke about it while it was documented: (95 / No. 149).

had a horse and a spear. Or as he said. Suwa'id bin Saeed Al-Hadathani would have conquered).⁽⁶⁵⁾

- 4) Ahmad bin Hanbal: (Matrook Hadith).⁽⁶⁶⁾
- 5) Al-Bukhari: (There is some consideration and he was blind, and he taught what was not from his hadith).⁽⁶⁷⁾
- 6) Abu Hatim: (Sadooq a lot of fraud).⁽⁶⁸⁾
- 7) Al-Nisae: (Not with confidence).⁽⁶⁹⁾
- 8) Ibn Hibban: (It comes on the authority of trustworthy people with dilemmas. His narrations must be avoided when he makes a mistake in the reports and turns the narration over).⁽⁷⁰⁾
- 9) Ibn Uday: (He is closer to double).⁽⁷¹⁾
- 10) Abu Bakr Al-Isma'ili: (There is something in the heart of Sweden, meaning: Suwa'id bin Saeed in terms of fraud).⁽⁷²⁾
- 11) Abu Zarah: (I saw something from him that I didn't like).⁽⁷³⁾
- 12) Abu Ahmad Al-Hakim: (My uncle is at the end of his life, so perhaps he will teach what is not from his speech, and whoever hears it, and he is insightful, his hadith is good).⁽⁷⁴⁾

Al-Bayhaqi: (A change in the end so the error increased in his narrations).⁽⁷⁵⁾

- 13) Golden: (He has manicures).⁽⁷⁶⁾ He once said: (He was the author of a hadith and memorization, but he is Omar and blind, so perhaps he learned from what was not

from his hadeeth, and he is truthful in himself, the authenticity of the book).⁽⁷⁷⁾

- 14) (Ibn Hajar: He is true to himself from his hadith).⁽⁷⁸⁾

A- Statements of the moderators: -

- 1) Ahmed bin Hanbal: (Saleh, or he said: trustworthy).⁽⁷⁹⁾ And he once said: (I hope that he is sincere, or he said: There is nothing wrong with it).⁽⁸⁰⁾
- 2) Al-Ajali: (The trustworthy person who narrates the people on the authority of Ali bin Mashar).⁽⁸²⁾⁽⁸¹⁾
- 3) Abu Zar'ah: (Either he wrote it as a Sahih, and I used to follow its origins and write from it).⁽⁸³⁾
- 4) Al-Daraqutni: (trustworthy).⁽⁸⁴⁾
- 5) Abu Al-Qasim Al-Baghawi: (From Al-Hafiz).⁽⁸⁵⁾
- 6) Al-Dhahabi: (The updated Imam, Al-Saduq, Sheikh of the Hadiths).⁽⁸⁶⁾

The bottom line is: -

Through the sayings of the critics, we find a great difference in opinions. Some of them hurt him to the point of neglecting and accusing him of lying until his blood was permissible as a specific son, and some of them said that the hadith was forbidden as Ibn Hanbal in one of his sayings.

It all leads to the fact that he is neglected in the hadith, and some of them are trustworthy such as Al-Ajali, Al-Daraqutni, and Ahmed in one of his sayings, while Abu Zar'ah made Saeed's books from the Sahih. And he is truthful in himself, the authentic book, and thus we find that Jacob was accurate in describing Saeed, as he is sincere in himself and confused in a hadith, because of the change that occurred to him after what he had blinded, and he is more correct for me and God knows best. (M4) Al-Dahhak Bin Othman Bin Abdullah Bin Khalid Al-Asadi, Al-Hezami.⁽⁸⁷⁾

12)) Al-Sunan Al-Kubra by Al-Bayhaqi: The Book of Consensus of the Chapters of Prayer / Chapter of Who Said He Does Not Read Creation (2/229 / No. 2901).

1) Alhzami: this ratio to the grandfather. The pulp in the refinement of genealogy: (1/362).

2) See At-Tabaqat, (5/448 / No. 1320), and the great history: (4/334 / No. 3030), and Tahdheeb al-Kamal: (13/273 / No. 2922).

3)) Al-Mughni in al-Da'eefa: (1/313 / No. 2911), and the balance of moderation: (2/324 / No. 3938).

4) The Balance of Moderation: (2/324/3938).

5) The wound and amendment: (4/460 / No. 2029).

6) The wound and the amendment: (4/460 / No. 2029).

7) Tahdheeb al-Tahdheeb (4/447/787).

8) Al-Tahdheeb Approval: (279 / No. 2972).

1) Alhzami: this ratio to the grandfather. The pulp in the refinement of genealogy: (1/362).

2)) See At-Tabaqat, (5/448 / No. 1320), and the great history: (4/334 / No. 3030), and Tahdheeb al-Kamal: (13/273 / No. 2922).

Abu Uthman Al-Madani Al-Kabeer, narrated on the authority of Bakir bin Al-Ashaj, Saeed Al-Maqbari, Hisham bin Arwa and others, narrated from him by Al-Thawri, Ibn Abi Fadik, Yahya bin Saeed Al-Qattan and others, and died 153 A.H. ⁽⁸⁸⁾

Jacob said about it: - (Sooq is weak in his speech). ⁽⁸⁹⁾

A-Critics sayings: -

B- The statements of the wounded:-

- 1) Yahya bin Saeed Al-Qattan: (Linh). ⁽⁹⁰⁾
- 2) Abu Hatim: (He writes his hadith and does not cite it). ⁽⁹¹⁾
- 3) Abu Zarah: (He is not stron). ⁽⁹²⁾
- 4) Ibn Abd al-Barr: (He was a great deal of error, not an argument). ⁽⁹³⁾
- 5) Ibn Hajar: (Saduq matters from the seventh). ⁽⁹⁴⁾

A- Statements of the moderators: -

- 1) Muhammad bin Saad: (He was a reliable, trustworthy hadith) (
- 2) Yahya bin Mu'in: (trustworthy) (2).
- 3) Ahmad Bin Hanbal: (Thiqah) (3).
- 4) Abdullah bin Numeir: (There is nothing wrong with it, the hadith is permissible) (4).
- 5) Al-Ajali: (It is permissible to have a hadith) (5).
- 6) Abu Dawood: (Thiqah) (6).
- 7) Ibn Hibban mentioned it in Al-Thiqaat (7).
- 8) Al-Dhahabi: (Saduq) (8).

A summary of the beans in it: -

It appears from the sayings of the critics that he is trustworthy and erroneous, but his mistake with his abundance is proportional to the number of what he narrated from the hadith, so it does not violate his confidence, because he narrated many hadiths, and that the mistakes of the many are acceptable if it is not obscene, and that the words of Jacob did not agree with the sayings of the critics. I have confidence, and God knows best. -5

3)) Al-Mughni in al-Da'eefa: (1/313 / No. 2911), and the balance of moderation: (2/324 / No. 3938).

4)) The Balance of Moderation: (2/324/3938).

5) The wound and amendment: (4/460 / No. 2029).

6) The wound and the amendment: (4/460 / No. 2029).

7) Tahdheeb al-Tahdheeb: (4/447/787).

8) Al-Tahdheeb Approval: (279 / No. 2972).

(KSMDSQ) Talha bin Yahya bin Al-Nu'man bin Abi Ayyash, Al-Ansari Al-Zarqa , ⁽⁹⁵⁾He was from the city and lived in Baghdad. He narrated on the authority of Al-Hussein Bin Al-Dhahak, Yazid, Abdul-Wahid Bin Maymun, and Yunus Bin Zaid And others, and it was narrated by Ubad bin Musa, Othman bin Muhammad bin Abi Shaybah, and Muhammad bin Ismail, and he died within 180 AH. ⁽⁹⁶⁾

Jacob said about it: - (A very weak sheikh, and some of them do not write his hadith due to his weakness). ⁽⁹⁷⁾

-A-Critics sayings:

B- The statements of the wounded:

- 1) Yahya bin Saeed: (He is not strong). ⁽⁹⁸⁾
- 2) Abu Hatim: (He is not strong). ⁽⁹⁹⁾

A- Statements of the moderators: -

- 1) Yahya bin Ma'in: (Trust). ⁽¹⁰⁰⁾
- 2) Uthman bin Abi Shaybah: (trustworthy). ⁽¹⁰¹⁾
- 3) Ahmad ibn Hanbal: (Muqrib al-hadith). ⁽¹⁰²⁾
- 4) Abu Dawood: (It is okay). ⁽¹⁰³⁾
- 5) Ibn Hibban mentioned it in Al-Thiqaat(¹⁰⁴ (
- 3) Ibn Hajar: (Saduq matters from the seventh))105. ⁽

The bottom line is: -

The critics differed in Talha between authenticated and weak, as Ibn Ma'in, Uthman, and Abu Dawood trusted him, while Ibn Qattan

1)) See: Al-Jarrah and Al-Ta'ilid, (4/482 / No. 2110), and Sahih Muslim: (1/339 / No. 717), and the date of Baghdad: (10/475 / No. 4853), and Tahdheeb Al-Kamal: (13/444 / No. 2985) Al-Wafi fi Al-Fatimah (16/278).

2)) The History of Baghdad: (10/475 / No. 4853), and Tahdheeb al-Kamal: (13/445 / No. 2985).

3)) Modification and denigration: (2/604 / No. 427).

(4) The wound and the amendment: (4/483 / No. 2110).

5)) The history of Ibn Mu'in - the narration of Al-Darami: (1/136 / No. 446), the history of Ibn Mu'in - Al-Douri narrated: (1/136 / No. 446),

6)) The History of Baghdad: (10/476 / No. 4853).

7) The History of Baghdad: (10/476 / No. 4853).

8)) The questions of Abu Ubaid Al-Ajri: (39 / No. 37).

9) Al-Thiqaat by Ibn Hibban (8/325/13691).

10)) Al-Tahdheeb Approval: (283 / No. 3037).

and Abu Hatim weakened him, while Bukhari and Muslim included his hadith in their two Sahihs.

⁽¹⁰⁶⁾The most correct in my opinion is that he is sincere to write his hadith and that Jacob's severe offense to him is not taken into account, because it is not explained and I did not find anything that requires this weakness, and God knows best.

6 - (PBUH) Abd al-Salam bin Harb bin Salam al-Nahdi ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ALmalaiy.⁽¹⁰⁸⁾Abu Bakr Al-Kufi, resided Kufa, narrated on the authority of Ayoub Al-Sakhtiani, Yunus bin Ubayd, Abu Khaled Al-Dalani and others, and narrated from him Bin Durkin, Yahya bin Maeen and others, and he died in the year 186 AH, or 187 AH. ⁽¹⁰⁹⁾

Jacob said: (Trust, in his talk soft). ⁽¹¹⁰⁾

Critics sayings:

A- The statements of the wounded:

- 1) Abdullah bin Numeir: (Yadlis) ⁽¹¹¹⁾
- 2) Muhammad bin Saad: (And it was weak in hadith, and it was difficult). ⁽¹¹²⁾
- 3) Abdullah bin Mubarak: (My legs do not carry me to him)-. ⁽¹¹³⁾
- 4) Ahmad ibn Hanbal: (We used to deny Abd al-Salam ibn Harb

something that he did not say, tell us about one or two hadiths). ⁽¹¹⁴⁾

5) Mentioned by the mental in the weak. ⁽¹¹⁵⁾

- 1) A- Statements of the moderators:
- 2) Wakea ibn al-Jarrah: (Every good hadith (1) Abd al-Salam bin Harb narrated it) (2).
- 3) Yahya bin Mu'in: (He was told to trust him? He said: Yes) (3), and once said: (Sooq) (4), and he once said: (He has nothing wrong with him and he writes his hadith) (5).
- 4) (Abu Bakr bin Abi Shaybah: (Every person speaks an honorable hadith)
- 5) (Al-Bukhari: (Saduq) .
- 6) (Ibn Uday: (There is nothing wrong with him) (8).

The bottom line is: -

There is a disturbance in the judgment of Abd al-Salam ibn Harb by the critics, but the major hadith scholars agreed to document it, as a group of them said (it is okay) and they are Ibn Mu'in in one of his statements and Ibn Uday and Al-Nasa'i, while others said (Trust) and they are Ibn Mu'in in Uhud His sayings, al-Ajali, Abu Hatim, al-Tirmidhi, al-Daraqutni, and al-Dhahabi, as well as others (Saduq), who are also Ibn Ma'in, al-Bukhari, and al-Dhahabi, said. : (Trust in him is soft), perhaps he intended the hadiths that Abd al-Salam had misrepresented, and the most correct in my opinion is that he is trustworthy and sincere in what he stated by hearing, and God knows best.

7(PBUH) Ubayd Allah bin Omar bin Hafs bin Asim bin Omar bin Al-Khattab, Al-Qurashi Al-Adawi Al-Omari, Abu Uthman narrated on the authority of Salem, Al-Qasim, Naifeh and others, and narrated on him by Al-Thawri, Shu'bah, Malik and others, who died in the year 144 AH or 145 AH. ⁽¹¹⁶⁾

Jacob said about it: - (There is nothing in the people of Kufa hearing from him) ⁽¹¹⁷⁾

Critics sayings: -

A- The statements of the wounded: -

- 1) did not stand a wound.
- 2) A- Statements of the moderators: -

1_ Each of al-Bukhari in his Sahih / Book of Hajj / Chapter: If he throws the two pebbles, he rises and facilitates the future of the qiblah / (2/178 / No.1751), and a Muslim also in his Sahih / Book of dress and adornment / a section in the seal of paper The Habashian lobe / 3/1658 / No. 2094), and in the Book of Virtues / Chapter How old is the Prophet (PBUH) on the day of the arrest?

2_ ((Al-Nahdi: attributed to Nahd bin Zaid bin Laith bin Sud bin Islam bin Lahf bin Qudaa, a belly of an otter. The speed of the initiate and the virtue of the end in the lineage: (121).

3-Al-Malai: This is a percentage of the sheet that women conceal, and he said that I think this percentage is due to its sale. The pulp in the refinement of genealogy: (3/277).

((4 _See Al-Tarikh Al-Kabeer, (6/66/ No.1729), and the nicknames and names of Imam Muslim: (1/126 / No. 332), and Tahdheeb Al-Kamal (18/70/3418).

4_ (Tahdheeb al-Tahdheeb: (6/317/614).

5_ The history of Ibn Ma'in, according to the narration of Ibn Mahrez: (2/223).

6_ (Layers: (6/360/2692).

7_ ((The causes and knowledge of men by Ahmad - according to the narration of his son Abdullah: (2/57 / No. 1539).

8_ ((The causes and knowledge of men by Ahmad - according to the narration of his son Abdullah: (3/585/6076)

9_ ((The weak of the mental: (3/842 / No. 1038).

¹¹⁶⁾ (see At-Tabaqat, (5/424 / No. 1281), the great history: (5/395 / No. 1273), and al-Thiqaat by Ibn Hibban: (7/149 / No. 9413), and al-Ta'deed and defamation: (2/891 / No. 939) Tahdheeb al-Kamal: (19/124 / No. 3668).

¹¹⁷⁾ (xplanation of Tirmidhi's reasons (1/38).

- 3) Hamad bin Saeed: (The trust of many hadeeths is an argument).⁽¹¹⁸⁾
- 4) Al-Ajali: (proven confidence).⁽¹¹⁹⁾
- 5) Al-Nisae: (proven trust).⁽¹²⁰⁾
- 6) Abu Hatim: (trustworthy).⁽¹²¹⁾
- 7) Ibn Hibban: (From Sadat Ahl)
- 8) Al-Madinah and the nobles of Quraysh are grace, knowledge, honor, conservation, and piety.⁽¹²²⁾
- 9) Abu Zarah: (Trust).⁽¹²³⁾

The bottom line is: -

The major critics agreed that it was trustworthy and that Jacob was unique in saying this, and God knows. (Kh. 4) Ubaidah bin Hamid Al-Azhar, Abu Abdul Rahman Al-Tamimi Al-Dhbi He used to sit with shoes and he attributed to them and he lived in Baghdad, stretching it, then Kufa, narrated on the authority of Mansour, Al-Amash, Thuban, and others, and it was narrated from him by Ahmad bin Hanbal, Al-Hasan bin Al-Sayyah, and Sufyan Al-Thawri, and he died after 190 A.H. ⁽¹²⁴⁾

Jacob said in which:⁽¹²⁵⁾

- 1) Critics sayings: -
- 2) A- The statements of the wounded: -
- 3) (1) Ali bin Al-Madini: (His hadiths are authentic, nothing was narrated from him and his weakness).⁽¹²⁶⁾
- 4) Zakaria As-Saji: (He is not strong in hadith, and he is one of the people of truth.)⁽¹²⁷⁾

A- Statements of the moderators: -

- 1) Muhammad bin Saad: (trustworthy)⁽¹²⁸⁾

- 2) Ali bin Al-Madini: (I have not seen a more authentic hadith from)⁽¹²⁹⁾
- 3) Ahmad ibn Hanbal: (Saleh Hadith) (), and he once said: (There is nothing wrong with him) and once said: (It was).⁽¹³⁰⁾
- 4) little fallacy, and as for the revision , you do not find it with him)

Al-Ajali: (It is okay)).⁽¹³¹⁾

- 5) Ibn Hibban mentioned it in Al-Thiqat.⁽¹³²⁾
- 6) l-Daraqutni: (Thiqah).⁽¹³³⁾
- 7) Dhahabi: (Allama Imam Al-Hafiz).⁽¹³⁴⁾
- 5) bn Hajar: (Saduq grammar may have been mistaken for the eighth).⁽¹³⁵⁾

The bottom line is: -

Ibn Sa'd, Ibn Mu'in, and Ibn al-Madini agreed in one of his statements, and Ahmad, Al-Ajali, Al-Daraqutni, and Al-Dhahabi agreed that it was documented in different terms while Al-Saji weakened it. Ibn Al-Madini's saying: His hadiths are authentic, so he was quoted by his son Abdullah, which is evidence of his modification, and he interpreted his words. He said something about him that he was weak, this is the saying of his son and not that of Ibn al-Madini, and al-Bukhari gave hadiths for the servant in his Sahih as the authors of the four Sunnahs produced for him, so these are all evidence proving that Ubaidah is trustworthy, and he is the most correct, and he did not agree with the words of Jacob, and God knows best.

9 (PBUH) Firas Bin Yahya Al-Hamdani Al-Kharfi ⁽¹³⁶⁾ Al-Maktab, Abu Yahya, from the people of Kufa. He narrated on the authority of Al-Shaabi, Atiyyat Al-Awfi, and Mubarak bin Amara, and on him, Al-Thawri and Shu'bah

¹¹⁸⁾ (Layers: (5/424 / No. 1281)..

¹¹⁹⁾ (Al-Thiqat Al-Ajli: (1/318 / No. 1065).

¹²⁰⁾ (Tahdheeb al-Kamal (19/138/3668).

¹²¹⁾ (The wound and the amendment: (5/327 / No. 1545), ,(

¹²²⁾ (Al-Thiqat by Ibn Hibban: (7/149 / No. 9413). .(

¹²³⁾ (The wound and the amendment: (5/327/1545), ,(

¹²⁴⁾ (See: Al-Tariqah Al-Kabeer, (6/86 / No. 1788), and the nicknames and names of Imam Muslim: (1/526 / No. 3093), and Al-Jarh and Al-Ta'dil: (6/92 / No. 479), and famous scholars of Al-Amsaar: (270 / No. 1360), and Tahdheeb al-Kamal: (19/260 / No. 3752).

¹²⁵⁾ (The History of Baghdad: (12/425 / No. 5768), Tahdheeb al-Kamal: (19/260 / No. 3752), and the biography of the flags of the nobles: (8/510 / No. 132).

¹²⁶⁾ (Moderation: (3/25 / No. 5458). The History of Baghdad: (12/425/No. 5768), and the Balance of

¹²⁷⁾ (The History of Baghdad: (12/425 / No. 5768), and the balance of moderation: (3/25 / No. 5458).

¹²⁸⁾ (Layers: (7/237/3479).

¹²⁹⁾ (The History of Ibn Mu'in - Narrated by Al-Darami: (155 / No. 542)

¹³⁰⁾ (The Balance of Moderation: (3/25 / No. 5458).

¹³¹⁾ (History of Baghdad: (12/424 / No. 5768).

¹³²⁾ (Al-Thiqat Al-Ajli: (324 / No. 1090).

¹³³⁾ (Al-Thiqat by Ibn Hibban: (7/162 / No. 9479).

¹³⁴⁾ (Sunan al-Daraqutni: The Book of Fasting / (3/108 / No. 2169), and the Questions of al-Hakim by al-Daraqutni: (256 / No. 434)

¹³⁵⁾ (Al-Tahdheeb Approval: (379 / No. 44408).

¹³⁶⁾ (Al-Kharafi: This is the ratio of a kaafir, who is a belly from Hamadan, a hostel of Kufa: An affiliation to al-Samani: (5/9 / No. 1287)..(

narrated from him, and Sheiban bin Abdul Rahman and others, died in the year 129 AH ⁽¹³⁷⁾. Jacob said about it: - (He was a clerk, in his speech he was soft and trustworthy) ⁽¹³⁸⁾

- 1) Critics sayings: -
- 2) A- The statements of the wounded: -
- 3) (Yahya bin Saeed Al-Qattan: (I have never heard anything of it, and nothing of his hadith denied it except: "The hadith of Isttirah" ⁽¹³⁹⁾
- 4) Ahmad bin Hanbal: (There is some weakness in it) ⁽¹⁴⁰⁾
- 1) Ahmad bin Hanbal: (There is some weakness in it) ⁽¹⁴¹⁾
- 2) Muhammad bin Saad: (trustworthy)
- 3) Yahya bin Mu'in: (trustworthy) ⁽¹⁴²⁾
- 4) Ahmad bin Hanbal: (Thiqa) ⁽¹⁴³⁾
- 5) Ibn Ammar al-Mawsili: (trustworthy) ⁽¹⁴⁴⁾
- 6) Al-Ajali: trustworthy, not much hadith ⁽¹⁴⁵⁾
- 7) Abu Hatim: (A sheik was a teacher who was confident in his hadith that was wrong with him) ⁽¹⁴⁶⁾
- 8) Ibn Hibban mentioned it in Al-Thiqaat ⁽¹⁴⁷⁾
- 9) Ibn Shaheen mentioned it in Al-Thiqaat ⁽¹⁴⁸⁾
- 10) Ibn Hajar: (Saduq, perhaps they are from the sixth) ⁽¹⁴⁹⁾

The bottom line is: -

It is clear from the above that Firas bin Yahya is trustworthy, which is the most correct for me, by documenting the great critics such as Ibn Saad, Ibn Mu'in, Ahmad, Abu Hatim, and others.

10(PBUH) Falihi bin Sulaiman bin Abi al-Mughira al-Aslami al-Khuza'i (their guardian).

¹³⁷⁾ (ee Al-Tariqah Al-Kabeer, (7/139/624), and the nicknames and names of Imam Muslim: (2/901/3654), and Al-Thiqaat by Ibn Hibban: (7/322 / No. 10278), and the author and the different: (4/1830) And Tahdheeb al-Kamal: (23/152 / No. 4712)

¹³⁸⁾ (Tahdheeb al-Tahdheeb: (8/259/483)..

¹³⁹⁾ (Questions of Abu Ubaid Al-Ajri: (1/101 / No. 538) .

¹⁴⁰⁾ (The causes and knowledge of men by Ahmad - according to the narration of his son Abdullah: (1/318 / No. 551).

See The History of Trustworthy, (265 / No. 1079).

¹⁴¹⁾ ينظر: تاريخ الثقات, (265 / رقم 1079).

¹⁴²⁾ تاريخ ابن معين - برواية النوري: (56 / رقم 71).

¹⁴³⁾ العلل ومعرفة الرجال لأحمد-برواية أبيه عبد الله: (74/2 / رقم 1593).

وسؤالات ابن هاني لأحمد: (213/2 / رقم 2167).

¹⁴⁴⁾ تاريخ الثقات: (265 / رقم 1079).

¹⁴⁵⁾ ينظر: الثقات للعجلي, (382 / رقم 1346).

¹⁴⁶⁾ الجرح والتعديل: (91/7 / رقم 514).

¹⁴⁷⁾ الثقات لابن حبان: (322/7 / رقم 10278).

¹⁴⁸⁾ تاريخ الثقات: (187 / رقم 1133).

¹⁴⁹⁾ تقريب التهذيب: (444 / رقم 5381).

His name is Abd al-Malik and his surname is Falihi, Abu Yahya. And others, he died 168 AH ⁽¹⁵⁰⁾

Jacob said about it: - (My brother's son Al-Zuhri and Falihi in their hadith is weak ⁽¹⁵¹⁾

A-Critics sayings: -

- 1) (1Yahya bin Mu'in: (The hadith is weak) , and he once said: (He did not strengthen his command) , and once said: (He is not strong) and once said: (Their hadith is not cited) and he once said: (It is not Something) and he once said: (Good and his hadith is nothing) .
- 2) (2Ali bin Al-Madini: (weak) .
- 3) (3Abu Hatim: (He is not strong) .
- 4) (4Al-Nisae: (Not strong) .
- 5) (5Al-Saji: (It matters, even if he is one of the truthful people) .
- 6) (6Al-Aqili mentioned it in Al-Duha'a .
- 7) (7Abu Zar'ah: (The hadith is weak)
- 8) (8Ibn Shaheen: (It is nothing) .
- 9) (9Al-Bayhaqi: (differing in the permissibility of invoking it when memorizing) () .
- 10) A- Statements of the moderators: -
- 11) (1Ibn Hibban mentioned it in Al-Thiqaat and once said: (One of the masters of the people of Medina and their preservation) .
- 12) (2Ibn Uday: (And Falihi had authentic hadiths, and I have nothing wrong with it)
- 13) (3Abu Abdullah Al-Hakim: (The agreement of the two sheiks over him strengthens his matter) . Al-Daraqutni: (They disagree about it, and there is nothing wrong with it ⁽¹⁵²⁾
- 14) Al-Tahdheeb Rounding): (448 / No. 54443 ⁽¹⁵³⁾(And he once said: (Al-Hafiz, one of the imams of the trail ⁽¹⁵⁴⁾
- 15) And he once said: (Al-Hafiz, one of the imams of the trail ⁽¹⁵⁵⁾

A summary saying it

-: The critics disagreed about Falihi bin Sulaiman, so the criticism made him weaker, because of the illusion and error he knew from him, either from the trust that relied on that on the narration of the two sheiks to him.

⁽¹⁵⁰⁾ ينظر: الكنى والأسماء للإمام مسلم, (902/2 / رقم 3660), والثقات لابن حبان: (334/7 / رقم 10282), والكامل: (144/7 / رقم 1575), وتهذيب الكمال: (23 / 330 / رقم 4775) ..

⁽¹⁵¹⁾ تاريخ دمشق: (35/54 / رقم 6575).

¹⁵² - The Balance of Moderation: (3/365 / No. 6782).

¹⁵³⁾ (Al-Mughni in al-Da'eefa: (2/516 / No. 4969).

⁽¹⁵⁴⁾(The Notification of the Nobles: (7/351 / No. 132) .

⁽¹⁵⁵⁾ (Al-Tahdheeb Rounding): (448 / No. 54443 .(

I know an excuse about it. " While Ibn Hajar said: (Al-Bukhari did not rely on him for his reliance on Malik and Ibn Uyaynah and their strikes, but rather he produced hadiths for him, most of which are on virtues and some of them are in Raqqa) (1). Yaqoub followed the sayings of the critics and urged him to be weak, and I think the most correct view is that he is sincere and has illusions, and God knows best.

11- (PBUH) Muhammad bin Abdullah bin Muslim bin Ubaid Allah, Qureshi, called the son of my brother Al-Zuhri, narrated on the authority of Al-Zuhri, and narrated from him by Abdul Aziz bin Muhammad, Maan bin Isa, Abdullah bin Muslimah, and others, and he died in the year 157 AH.⁽¹⁵⁶⁾

- 1) Jacob says about it: - (In his speech there is weakness) (1).
- 2) Critics sayings: -
- 3) A- The statements of the wounded: -
- 4) Yahya bin Mu'in: (weak) (2), and once said: (He is not strong)
- 5) Ali bin Al-Madini: (weak, not strong, and we wrote his hadeeth) .
- 6) (3Abu Hatim: (He is not strong, he writes his hadith) (3)).
- 7) (4Al-Aqili: (Ibn my brother Al-Zuhri narrated three hadiths that we did not find in the first place, nor the second, nor the third) (4).
- 8) (5Ibn Hibban: (He used to have poor memorization and was a lot of delusion that was mistaken for his uncle in the narrations and contradicted what he narrated on the evidence, so it is not permissible to invoke it if it is alone) (5).
- 9) (6Ibn al-Jawzi mentioned it in al-Da'fa and al-Matrukin (6).
- 10) B- Statements of the moderators: -
- 11) Muhammad bin Saad: (Many hadith is good) (7).
- 12) Ahmed bin Hanbal: (No matter what) ⁽¹⁵⁷⁾
- 13) bn Uday: (I did not sprinkle Basa on his hadith if he narrated from him trustworthy).⁽¹⁵⁸⁾(
- 14) Ibn Hajar: (Saduq has delusions from the seventh) .⁽¹⁵⁹⁾

¹⁵⁶⁾ (See: At-Tabaqat, (5/473 / No. 1380), Al-Tarikh Al-Kabeer: (1/121No. 394), Al-Majrouhn: (2/249 / No. 924), and Tahdheeb Al-

¹⁵⁷⁾ (Kamal: (25/554 / No. 5375).

¹⁵⁸⁾ (The wound and the amendment: (7/305 / No. 1653)

Al-Kamil: (7/365/1652).

¹⁵⁹⁾ (The religion of al-Tahdheeb: (490 / No. 6049).

The bottom line is: -

After the process of probing the sayings, it is more likely to me that Muhammad bin Muslim is not strong, but he writes his hadith, which is what Ibn Ma'in, Abu al-Medina, and Abu Hatim agreed upon because most of the great critics agreed on his weakness, and Yaqoub agreed with the words of the critics, and God knows best.

-12(PBUH) Muhammed bin Amr bin Alqama bin Waqas, Al-Laithi Al-Madani, Abu Abdullah, it is said Abu Al-Hassan, narrated on the authority of Abu Salamah bin Abdul Rahman, Jabir bin Abdullah, Saeed bin Al-Harith and others, and narrated from him by Malik, Al-Thawri, and Shu'bah And others, he died in the year 145 AH.⁽¹⁶⁰⁾

Jacob said about it: - (What is medium to weakness) .⁽¹⁶¹⁾

Critics sayings: -

A- The statements of the wounded:-

- 1) Yahya bin Saeed Al-Qattan: Ali ibn al-Madaini said: "Will you celibate him on the authority of Muhammad bin Amr?" Yahya said, do you want to pardon or be strict? I said: No, but extremism. He said: It is not from whom you want ,⁽¹⁶²⁾And he once said: (A righteous man is not the most memorable of people for hadith) .⁽¹⁶³⁾
- 2) And he once said: (A righteous man is not the most memorable of people for hadith)¹⁶⁴.(
- 3) ahya bin Ma'in: (People still fear the hadith of Muhammad bin Amr .⁽¹⁶⁵⁾
- 4) Ahmad ibn Hanbal: He may raise some hadith and perhaps shorten it, and he may⁽¹⁶⁶⁾
- 5) Ibrahim bin Yaqoub Al-Jawzjani: (He is not strong)(¹⁶⁷.(

¹⁶⁰⁾ (See: The History of Ibn Mu'in - according to Ibn Mahrez's narration, (3/253 / No. 1185), and the great history of al-Bukhari: (1/191 / No. 583), and al-Jarh and al-Ta'dil: (8/30 / No. 138), and al-Thiqaat by Ibn Hibban: (7/377 / No. 10518), and Al-Kamil: (7/456 / No. 1663), Tahdheeb Al-Kamal: (26/212 / No. 5513).

¹⁶¹⁾ (Tahdheeb al-Tahdheeb: (9/275/619). .(

¹⁶²⁾ (Al-Jarrah and Al-Ta'til: (8/30/138).

¹⁶³⁾ (he complete: (7/456/1663).

Layers: (5/433 / No. 1278).

¹⁶⁴⁾ (الطبقات: (433/5) رقم 1278)

¹⁶⁵⁾ (istory by Ibn Abi Khatima: (2/124 / No. 2025).

¹⁶⁶⁾ (The causes and knowledge of men - according to al-Mardawi's narration: (229 / No. 449).

¹⁶⁷⁾ (The Status of Men: (243 / No. 244)

- 6) Al-Aqili mentioned it in Al-Duha`a .⁽¹⁶⁸⁾
- 7) Ibn Hibban: (He was making mistakes)⁽¹⁶⁹⁾ (
- 8) Al-Daarqutni: (weak)⁽¹⁷⁰⁾ (
- 9) Abu Ali al-Khalili: (He writes his hadith and does not cite it)⁽¹⁷¹⁾ (
- 10) Ibn al-Jawzi mentioned it in al-Da`fa and al-Matrukin .⁽¹⁷²⁾
- 11) bn Hajar: (Saduq has delusions from the sixth), and he once said: (Saduq in which some of them spoke before he memorized it).⁽¹⁷³⁾ (

A- Statements of the moderators: -

- 1) Yahya bin Mu'in: (trustworthy) .⁽¹⁷⁴⁾
- 2) Ali bin Al-Madini: (He was trustworthy, and Yahya bin Saeed weakened him some weakness).⁽¹⁷⁵⁾ (
- 3) Abu Hatim: (Saleh al-Hadith writes his hadith while he is an old man) .⁽¹⁷⁶⁾
- 4) Al-Nasa'i: (It is trustworthy, and there is nothing wrong with it).⁽¹⁷⁷⁾
- 5) Ibn Hibban: (From the greatness of the people of Medina and their masters) .⁽¹⁷⁸⁾
- 6) Ibn Uday: (He has a good hadeeth, and a group of trustworthy trustees narrated about him, each one of them is alone with a copy, and some of them are estranged from one another, and Malik narrated from him other than a hadith in al-Muwatta and others, and I hope that there is nothing wrong with him).⁽¹⁷⁹⁾
- 7) Al-Dhahabi: (Mashhoor Hasan Hadith) .⁽¹⁸⁰⁾ (Al-Dhahabi: (Mashhoor Hassan Hadith) .⁽¹⁸¹⁾ (

The bottom line is: -

¹⁶⁸⁾ (Al-Da`fa 'Al-Aqili: (4/1267/1671).

¹⁶⁹⁾ (Al-Thiqat by Ibn Hibban: (7/377 / No. 10518).

¹⁷⁰⁾ (Sunan al-Daraqutni: The Book of Laws / (5/174 / No. 4159).

¹⁷¹⁾ (Guidance in the knowledge of the scholars of the hadiths: (1/252 / No. 32).

⁽¹⁷²⁾ The weak and the ones that were upheld by Ibn Al-Jawzi: (3/88 / No. 3143).

¹⁷³⁾ (Hoda Al-Sari: (Introduction / 441).

¹⁷⁴⁾ (The History of Ibn Mu'in - Narrated by Ibn Mahrez: (1/107).

¹⁷⁵⁾ (Questions of Ibn Abi Shaybah by Ibn al-Madani: (94 / No. 94)

¹⁷⁶⁾ (Al-Jarrah and Al-Ta`til): (8/30/138).

¹⁷⁷⁾ (ahdheeb al-Tahdheeb: (9/275/619).

Famous scholars of Al-Amsaar: (213 / No. 1046).

¹⁷⁹⁾ (The complete: (7/456/1663) .

¹⁸⁰⁾ (Al-Mughni in al-Da'eefa: (2/621 / No. 5876).

¹⁸¹⁾ (The course of informing the nobles: (6/136/46).

Through the foregoing, we find that critics differed in Muhammad bin Amr, between wounding and modification, and this is due to his mistake and lack of control and the illusions that occurred from him. Abu Bakr bin Abi Khaithama narrated that he said: Yahya bin Ma'in was asked about Muhammad bin Amr, and he said: It is still People fear a hadith. He was told: What is the reason for that? He said: Muhammad ibn Amr used to say something on the authority of Abu Salamah once upon his mind, then say it again, on the authority of Abu Salamah, on the authority of Abu Hurairah () ,⁽¹⁸²⁾ (So we find some critics may It was weakened by the likes of Ibn Qattan, Ibn Saad, Ahmad, Al-Darqutni, and others, and Jacob followed them on that, but on the other hand, we find documentation of him from the great hadiths such as Ibn Mu'in, Ibn al-Madani, Abu Hatim and al-Nasa'i. Sadooq good hadith and God knows best.

- (M4) Muawiyah bin Saleh bin Jadeer bin Saeed, Abu Amr Al-Hadrami

,⁽¹⁸³⁾ From the people of Homs ,⁽¹⁸⁴⁾ Judge of Andalusia ,⁽¹⁸⁵⁾ Narrated on the authority of Abdullah bin Abi Qais, Salim bin Amer, and Makhoul, and on his authority Sufyan bin Al-Thawri, Abdul Rahman bin Mahdi, Al-Layth, and others, and died in the year 158 A.H. ⁽¹⁸⁶⁾

Jacob says about it: - (People have been carried away from him, and some of them see that he is a medium that is neither immutable nor weak, and some of them weaken him. ((¹⁸⁷⁾ (

¹⁸²⁾ (History by Ibn Abi Khatima: (2/124 / No. 2025).

¹⁸³⁾ (I-Hadrami: According to Khadrama, I said: It is a country with a Adobe. The pulp of the pulp in liberating the lineage: (94).

¹⁸⁴⁾ (descended in it, and the people of many of the followers are attributed to it and after them, and they have a history, and it is in ancient times. Al-Makati is what was pronounced and the name separated: (383).

¹⁸⁵⁾ (Andalusia: a region at the end of the fourth region of Morocco, which is a decent place with good soil, much water, and abundant rivers, and it has many great cities and fortified strongholds, with many minerals. See quotation of lights and petition of flowers:.

4)) See Al-Tarikh Al-Kabeer (7/335/1443), Al-Thiqat by Ibn Hibban: (7/470/10990), The History of Damascus: (59/44/No.7508), and Tahdheeb Al-Kamal: (28/186/ No. 6058).

5) Tahdheeb al-Kamal: (28/192 / No. 6058).

6) Al-Da`fa 'Al-Aqili: (4/1333/1763).

7) Al-Da`fa 'Al-Aqili: (4/1332/1763).

8) Al-Kamil: (8/143/1888).

9) The wound and the amendment: (8/382 / No. 1750).

10) Tahdheeb al-Kamal: (28/192 / No. 6058).

- 1) Critics sayings: -
- 2) A- The statements of the wounded: -
- 3) Musa bin Salamah: (I came to Muawiyah bin Saleh to write about him, and I saw the cabaret, and I said: What is this? ⁽¹⁸⁸⁾)
- 4) Abu Ishaq Al-Fazari: (He was not qualified to narrate from him) ⁽¹⁸⁹⁾
- 5) Yahya bin Saeed Al-Qattan: (He was not satisfied with him) ⁽¹⁹⁰⁾
- 6) (We did not take that time or a letter from him) ⁽¹⁹¹⁾
- 7) Yahya bin Ma'in: (He was not consent) ⁽¹⁹²⁾
- 8) Muhammad ibn Ammar al-Mawsili: (And they claimed that he ⁽¹⁹³⁾)
 - 1) Statements of the moderators:
 - 2) bd al-Rahman bin Mahdi: (documenting him) ⁽¹⁹⁴⁾ (بوئقه) :
 - 3) Muhammad bin Saad: (The trust of many hadiths) ⁽¹⁹⁵⁾
 - 4) Yahya bin Mu'in: (Saleh) ⁽¹⁹⁶⁾ (ثقة)
 - 5) Ahmad ibn Hanbal ⁽¹⁹⁷⁾ (ثقة) :
 - 6) Al-Ajali: (trust) (1).
 - 7) Abu Hatim: (Salih hadith, good hadith writes his hadith and is not quoted) (2).
 - 8) Ibn Kharash: (Saduq) (3).
 - 9) Al-Nasa'i: (Thiqa) (4).
 - 10) Abu Bakr Al-Bazzar: (trustworthy) (5).
 - 11) Ibn Hibban mentioned it in Al-Thiqaat (6).
 - 12) Ibn Uday: (And I do not see anything wrong with his hadith, and I believe that it falls into singularities in his hadiths) (7)
 - 13) Abu Zarah: (Updated trust) (8).
 - 14) Ibn Hajar: (Saduq has delusions from the seventh) (9).
 - 15) Al-Dhahabi: (Imam, Al-Hafiz, Trust) (10). The bottom line is: -

It appears from the foregoing that the critics differed in Muawiyah bin Saleh between wounding and modification due to some delusions that occurred in his narration of the hadith, and Ibn Al-Qattan and Ibn Mu'in were charged with him in one of his sayings and others, but we find on the other side that the great hadiths compelled him to document the likes of Ibn Mu'in, Ahmad and Al-Ajali. And Al-Nasa'i, Abu Zar'ah, and others, while Abu Hatim and Ibn Uday said about him that he is sincere and good hadith. Either the saying of Ya'qub is a description of the difference in it between the wound and the amendment, and neither of them favored.

-14(Kha Maq 4) Abu Bakr bin Ayash bin Salem Al-Asadi ⁽¹⁹⁸⁾ Sire built as a family ⁽¹⁹⁹⁾ From Bani Asad al-Khayyat al-Kufi, he narrated on the authority of Abu Ishaq, Abu Husayn and Habib Ibn Abi Thabit, and others, and it was narrated from him by Ahmad bin Hanbal, Abdul Rahman bin Mahdi, and Abu Naim, who died in the year 193 A.H. ⁽²⁰⁰⁾

Jacob said in it: - (An old sheikh known for his virtuous and brilliant, and he had a great deal of jurisprudence, and he knew about the people's news, and the narration of the hadith knows his age and virtue, and in his speech there is confusion ⁽²⁰¹⁾)

Critics sayings: -

- 1) A- The statements of the wounded: -
- 2) (1Yahya bin Saeed Al-Qattan: (Confuse his face and wide) ⁽²⁰²⁾ He once said: (If Abu Bakr had been in my hands, I would not have asked him

1- He differed in his name, some of them said that his name and surname is the same, and others said: his name is Saleh, and some said: his name is Shu'bah, and some of them said: his name is Abdullah, and some of them said: his name and nickname is one, al-Jarrah and al-Ta'dil: (9/348 / No. 1565) And the correct one is that his name and nickname is the same. Al-Thiqaat looks at Ibn Hibban: (7/668 / No.12018).

2_ Built as the people of an Arab tribe living in Sudan, and the Banu as a family migrated to Sudan like other Arab tribes from the Arabian Peninsula that migrated to Nubia in search of pasture, gold and minerals. Geography and history of Sudan: (1/56).

(3 _See: The Great History, (9/14/ No. 100), the nicknames and names of Imam Muslim: (1/126 / No. 333), the History of Baghdad: (14/374 / No. 7698), and Tahdheeb al-Kamal: (33/129) / No. 7252).

4 _ The History of Baghdad: (14/381 / No. 7698), and the knowledge of the great readers on classes and ages: (81 / No. 12) ..

5 _ Al-Da'fa Al-Aqli: (2/56/714).

-1 Al-Da'fa Al-Aqli: (4/1332/1763).

-2The great history: (7/335/1443).

-3 Layers: (7/361/4095).

-4 Tahdheeb al-Kamal: (28/189 / No. 6058).

-5Al-Jarrah and Al-Ta'dil: (8/382/1750)

about anything) ,⁽²⁰³⁾He once said: (If Abu Bakr had been in my hands, I would not have asked him about anything) .⁽²⁰⁴⁾

- 3) Muhammad bin Saad: (Trustworthy, honest, knowledgeable of hadith and knowledge, but that he is a lot of mistakes).⁽²⁰⁵⁾
- 4) Yahya bin Muin: (A sincere man, but he is not a straightforward hadeeth) ,⁽²⁰⁶⁾Yahya bin Muin: (A sincere man, but he is not a straightforward hadeeth)
- 5) In the hadith of the people of truth and honesty) (1), and he once said: (He is not strong) (2).
- 6) (6Muhammad bin Abdullah bin Numeir: (His weakness) (3).
- 7) (7Abu Bakr Al-Bazzar: (He was not a Hafiz, and the scholars narrated about him and tolerated his hadith) (4).
- 8) (8It was mentioned by Al-Aqili in Al-Du`afa (5).
- 9) (9Ibn Hibban: (One of those who are arrogant in religion who used to matter) (6).
- 10) (10Abu Naim: (None of our sheikhs were more wrong than him) (7).
- 11) (11Ibn al-Jawzi mentioned it in al-Da`qa and al-Matrukin (8).
- 12) 13) Al-Dhahabi: (One of the scholars is trustworthy, he errs) (8), and once said: (One of the imams of the media. Sadooq is proven in reading, but in the hadith, he is mistaken and misleading) (9).

13) A- Statements of the moderators: -

- a- Al-Dhahabi: (One of the scholars is trustworthy, he errs) (), and once said: (One of the imams of the media. Sadooq is proven in reading, but in the hadith, he is mistaken and misleading) (10).
- b- Adjusters' sayings:-
 1. Abdullah bin Mubarak: (Praise him) (1).
 2. Yahya bin Mu'in: (trustworthy) (2), and once said: (There is no good truth in him) (3).

3. Ahmad bin Hanbal: (Trust, and perhaps wrong) and he once said: (A true trustworthy person of the Qur'an and goodness) (5).
4. Al-Ajali: (Kofi is confident) (6).
5. Abu Dawood: (Thiqah) (7).
6. Ibn Hibban: (From al-Hafiz al-Muqateen) (8)
7. Ibn Uday: (I did not find him a denounced hadith if he narrated from him trustworthy unless he narrated it from him is weak) (9).
8. Ibn Hajar: (Abed's confidence is that when he grew up, his memorization worsened, and his book is authentic from the seventh) (10).

The bottom line is: -

Critics differed in ruling on Abu Bakr, for it was trusted by Ahmad, Al-Ajli, Abu Dawood, and others. But, despite this, he knew goodness and worship, and Ibn Ma'in was confused about him and sometimes he was wounded and said about him: It is not correct in the hadith, and at other times he documented it, and Jacob followed the words of the critics.

(MTS QS) Abu Bakr Al-Nahshly ⁽²⁰⁷⁾From Bani Tamim from their own selves, it was said: His name is Abdullah Ibn Qatar, and it was said: Wahb bin Qatar, and it was said Muawiya bin Qatar, from the people of Kufa narrated on the authority of Abu Burda bin Abi Musa, Sulaiman Al-Amash, Asim bin Kulaib, and others, and narrated from him by Abdullah bin Mubarak, Abd al-Rahman bin Mahdi, Wikia, the people of Iraq and others, and died in the year 166 AH. ⁽²⁰⁸⁾

Jacob said about it: - (Sadooq weak hadeeth) .⁽²⁰⁹⁾

Critics sayings: -

- 1) B- The statements of the wounded: -
- 2) (1Ahmad ibn Yunus: (a righteous old man fool) (4).
- 3) (2Muhammad bin Saad: (He was an apostate, and he was a worshiper of a hermit, and he had hadiths, and some of them made him weak) (5).

1)) Al-Nahshli: This is the ratio of Bani Nahshal, from the people of Basra. Al-Ansab Al-Samani: (5/645).

2)) See: At-Tabaqat, (6/355 / No. 2656), and al-Majrouhoun: (3/146 / No. 1254), Tahdheeb al-Kamal: (33/156 / No. 7267), and the balance of moderation: (4/496 / No. 10004) Lisan Al-Meezan: (7/453 / No. 5396).

3)) The History of Baghdad: (11/451/6348).

- 4) (3Ibn Hibban: (He was a righteous and virtuous sheik who prevailed over him with austerity until he became important and did not know and make mistakes and do not understand, so his invocation is invalid even if it appears righteousness) (6).
- 5) (4Al-Bayhaqi: (He is not one of those who invoke his story) (7).
- 6) C- Statements of the moderators: -
- 7) (1Yahya bin Mu'in: (trustworthy) (8).
- 8) (2Ahmad bin Hanbal: (Thiqa) (9).
- 9) (3Al-Ajali: (He was trustworthy and used to see delay) (10).
- 10) (4Abu Hatim: (Sheikh Saleh writes his hadith) (11).
- 11) (11Abu Dawood: (It is proven in the hadith that he is a Marja ') (4).
- 12) (12Ibn Shaheen: (Trust) (5).
- 13) Al-Daraqutni: (from the trustworthy) Al-Dhahabi: (trustworthy) (1), and he once said: (truthful) (2), and he once said: (Saleh hadeeth) (3), and once said: (An argument that he trusted, and Muslim invoked it) (4).
- 14) Ibn Hajar: (Saduq was a throwing delay .⁽²¹⁰⁾
The bottom line is: -

If we compare the weakness of Ya`qub and Ibn Hibban with the documentation of other critics, the most correct is the same as we have the sayings of the critics. With it, as evidenced by the graduation of a Muslim for his hadith, and this is what Abu Hatim confirmed by saying: A righteous sheik writes his hadith.

Conclusion

Through the aforementioned careful study of the sayings of the critics about these narrators of whom Yaqoub bin Shaiba spoke, the research concluded with the following results:

1. Imam Yaqoub bin Shaybah often disagrees with the critics in judging the narrators of weakness, and the truth is not with him.
2. Imam Yaqoub bin Shaybah often gives a description of the narrators and quotes the scholars 'sayings without making certain that they are judged by his tendency to be weak.
3. Imam Yaqoub bin Shaybah agreed with some of the critics in judging them to be weak.

In conclusion, we ask God to grant success, repayment, mercy, and satisfaction to the scholarsRepresenting the words of our Lord Almighty They say, "Our Lord, forgive us and our brothers who preceded us by faith, and do not place in our hearts a cause for those who believe that you are compassionate and merciful).

References

- 1- AL-Quran.
- 2 -men's conditions Ibrahim bin Yacoub bin Ishaq Al Saadi Al-Saadi, Abu Ishaq (deceased: 259 e) T: Abdel-Alim Abdel Azim Bastwi, Hadithi - Faisalabad, Pakistan
- 3 -Guidance in knowledge of modern scientists Abu Ali al-Khalili, Khalil bin Abdullah bin Ahmed bin Ibrahim bin Khalil Al-Qazwaini (deceased: 446H): d. Mohammed Saeed Omar Idris, Al Rashed Library - Riyadh, I,
- 4- genes Abdul Karim bin Mohammed bin Mansour Al-Tamimi Al-Muroshai, Abu Saad (deceased: 562 e) Abdul Rahman bin Yahya Al-Ma'lami Yamani and other Council of the Department of Knowledge Ottoman, Hyderabad I: First, 1382 H - 1962
- 5- Pulse in the modular line in the and exact Abu al-Fadl Mohammed bin Taher bin Ali bin Ahmed al-Qutsi Shibani, known Baben al-Qaysrani (deceased: 507 e): De Young i: Liden: Liden: Brill, 1282 H - 1865 m 1409
- 6-History of Ibn Moin (Othman Al Darmi)Abu Zakaria Yahya bin Moeen bin Aoun ibn ibn Ziyad bin Basstam bin Abdul Rahman al-Marri Baloa, Baghdadi (deceased: 233H): d. Ahmed Mohamed Nour Saif: Dar Al - Maamoun Heritage - Damascus
- 7- History of Ibn Moin (league novel) ,Abu Zakaria Yahya bin Moin bin Aoun ibn ibn Ziad bin Basstam bin Abdul Rahman Al Marri Balo, Al-Baghdadi (deceased: 233H), T: d. Ahmed Mohamed Nour Saif, Scientific Research Center and Islamic Heritage – Mecca I: First, 1399 - 1979
- 8- History of Baghdad / Abu Bakr Ahmed bin Ali bin Ali bin Ali bin Ahmed bin Mehdi Al-Khatib Al-Baghdadi (deceased: 463 AH) / Dr. Bashar Awad Kamar / Dar Al-Gharb Islamic 8- Beirut First, 1422 H and Dar Al-Islami - Beirut, i: First, 1422 e 2002
- 9-The Great History is known as the daughter of Ibn Abi Khyeem - second travel Abu Bakr Ahmed Ibn Abi Khythama (Meet: 279 AH): Salah bin

1)) Receiving: (625 / No. 8001).

Fathi Hilal, Al Farouk Modern Printing and Publishing - Cairo, i: First, 1427 H - 2006

10 -Great History

,Mohammed bin Ismail bin Ibrahim bin Maghaira Al-Bukhari, Abu Abdullah (deceased: 256 e), i: Department of Ottoman Knowledge, Hyderabad - Don, printed under observation: Mohamed Abdel Moaid Khan

11- Edit of Modern Science

Abdullah bin Yusuf Al - Jadaya Foundation Al Rayyan Printing, Publishing and Distribution, Beirut - Lebanon, i: First, 1424 H - 2003

12- Keep ticket

,Shams al-Din Abu Abdullah Mohammed bin Ahmed bin Othman bin Qimaz Golden (deceased: 748H), Scientific Books Beirut-Lebanon, i: First, 1419 H- 1998.

13 - Abu al-Fadl Ahmed bin Ali bin Mohammed bin Ahmed bin Hajar al-Askalamani (deceased: 852 e), T: Mohammed Awama Dar Al Rashid - Syria, i: First, 1406 - 1986

14 -Restrictions to learn the narrators of Sunan and Man Mohammed bin Abdul Ghani bin Abi Bakr bin Bhaja, Abu Bakr, Moin al-Din, Ibn al-Hanbali Baghdadi point (deceased: 629H): Kamal Youssef Al-Hout, House of Scientific Books, First 1 1408H – 1988 Fifth refinery

15-Abu al-Fadl Ahmed bin Ali bin Ali bin Ahmed bin Ahmed bin Hajar al-Askalamani (deceased: 852 e), Regular Knowledge Department Press, India, i: First, 1326 e

16- Perfect refinement in men's names Yousef bin Abdul Rahman bin Youssef, Abu Hajjaj, Jamal al-Din Ibn Zaki Abi Mohammed al-Qadi Al-Kalbi (deceased: 742H), T: d. Bashar Awad Maarouf, Al-Selection Foundation - Beirut, i: First, 1400 -

17 –trips Mohammed bin Habban bin Ahmed bin Habban bin Moaz bin Maam, Al Tamimi, Abu Hatem, Al-Darmi, Al-Darmi (Al-Dari: 354H) Ministry of Knowledge of the High Government of India, T: Dr. Mohamed Abdel Medda Khan, Director of Ottoman Knowledge Department, Ottoman Knowledge Department First, 1393 e = 1980

18 -The mosque of the right mankind of the Messenger of Allaah (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) and his days. , 1422

19 -wound and modification , Abu Mohammed Abdul Rahman bin Mohammed bin Idris ibn al-Manshir al-Tamimi, Al-Hanazili, Al-Razi Ibn Abi Hatem (deceased: 327H), Edition of the Council

of Ottoman Knowledge Department - Hyderabad Don - India, Dar: M

20 -Spicy Doctrine in Knowing the Aimeologists Ibrahim bin Ali bin Mohammed, Ibn Faroun, Burhanuddin Al-Yammari (deceased: 799 e) T: Dr. Mohamed Al Ahmadi Abu El Nour Heritage House for Printing and Publishing, Cairo

21 -mentioned the names of those who speak it is documented Shams El Din Abu Abdullah Mohammed bin Ahmed bin Othman bin Qimaz Golden (deceased: 748 e) T: Mohamed Shakur Ben Mahmoud Al-Hajji Amir Al-Maydini Library Al Manar - Zarqa i: First, 1406 H - 1986

22- Men true Muslim Ahmed bin Ali bin Mohammed bin Ibrahim, Abu Bakr Ibn Mangawe (deceased: 428H): Abdullah Al-Leithi Knowledge Dar - Beirut i: First, Greater Sunnah

23-Ahmed bin Al Hussein bin Ali bin Mousa Al-Khosarrdi Al-Kharasani, Abu Bakr Al-Baihi (deceased: 458 e) : Mohamed Abdelkader Atta Dar Al Scientists, Beirut - Girls i: Third, 1424 H – 2003 - 1973

24- Sunan Aldaratni : Abu Hassan Ali bin Omar bin Ahmed bin Ahmed bin Mehdi bin Masoud bin Al Nu'man bin Al-Nu'man bin Dinar al-Baghdadi Al-Baghdadi Al-Dawarni (deceased: 385 AH), T: Shoaib Arnouat, Hassan Abdel Moneim Shalabi, Abdul Latif Harz Allah, Ahmed Barhoum Al-Atef, Beirut - Lebanon, I first , 1424 e - 2004

25- Greater Sunnah Abu Abdul Rahman Ahmed bin Shoaib bin Ali Al-Kharasani, Women (deceased: 303 e) Hassan Abdel Moneim Shalaby Ashraf Ali: Shoaib Arnaut made him: Abdullah bin Abdul Mohsen Turki Foundation of the Message - Beirut i: First, 1421 H - 2001 m

26 -Audio Abeed Ajri Aba David Al - Sagristani in the wound and modification

Abu Dawood Sulaiman bin Ashaat Bin Ishaq bin Bashir bin Shair bin Amr Amr Al-Azidi Al-Subdi (Meet: 275H): Mohamed Ali Qasim Al Omari, Deanship of Scientific Research at Islamic University, Madinah, Saudi Arabia I: First, 1403 H / 1983

27- peaceful questions of Darpot Mohammed bin Al Hussein bin Mohammed bin Mousa bin Khalid bin Salem al-Nisaburi, Abu Abdul Rahman Al-Salmi (deceased: 412H), T: a team of researchers under the supervision and care of Dr. Saad bin Abdullah Al-Hamid and Dr. Khalid bin Abdul Rahman Al Jeraisi, i: First, 1427 e

28 -Affairs of Mohammed bin Othman bin Abi Sheiba for Ali bin Madini Ali bin Abdullah bin

Jaafar al-Saadi at Madinat, Al Basri, Abu Hassan (deceased: 234 e)

29 -Audio David for Imam Ahmed bin Hanbal in the wound and amend them Abu Abdullah Ahmed bin Mohammed bin Hanbal bin Hilal bin Asad Al-Shaibani (Meet: 241 e) T: d. Ziad Mohamed Mansour Library of Science and Governance - Madinah, i: First, 1414

30 -Affairs Abu Bakr Ahmed bin Mohammed bin Han'a Al-Artham Aba Abdullah Ahmed bin Mohammed bin Hanbal Abu Abdullah Ahmad bin Mohammed bin Hanbal bin Hilal bin Asad Al-Shibani (deceased: 241H): d. Amer Hassan Sabri, Dar Al Bashair Islamic - Beirut i, First, 1425 H – 2004.

31- Rehabilitation of Nessaburi Ruler Abu Hassan Ali bin Omar bin Ahmed bin Mahdi bin Masoud bin Al Nu'man bin Dinar al-Baghdadi Al-Dawarqni (deceased: 385 e): d. Riyadh, 1, 1404 - 1984

32 -Questions of Mohammed bin Othman ibn Abi Sheiba for Ali bin Al-Madini, Ali bin Abdullah bin Jaafar Al Saadi, Al-Basri, Abu Hassan (deceased: 234 e)

33 -The flag of the nobles Shams al-Din Abu Abdullah Mohammed bin Ahmed bin Othman bin Qimaz Golden (deceased: 748H), Tin group under the supervision of Sheikh Shoaib Arnaout, Al-Selection Foundation, i: Third, 1405 H / 1985

34 -Explanation (Conservative and Ticket = Alphanaiya) Abu Al-Fadl Zen Al-Din Abdel Rahim bin Al Hussein bin Abdul Rahman bin Abi Bakr Bakr Ibn Ibrahim Al-Iraqi (deceased: 806 e) T: Abdel Latif Hamim - Maher Yassin Fahl Dar Scientific Books, Beirut - Lebanon I: First, 1423 H - 2002

35- True Bukhari / Written: Mohammed bin Ismail Al-Bukhari, Al-Self Est, Beirut Lebanon, First, 2010. 1431.

36- vulnerable: for the father of Al-Razi Scientific message: Sadi bin Mahdi Al-Hashemi Deanship of Scientific Research, Islamic University, City of Saudi Arabia I: 1402 H / 1982

37- small weak, Mohammed bin Ismail bin Ibrahim bin Maghaira Al-Bukhari, Abu Abdullah (deceased: 256H), Ta: Mahmoud Ibrahim Zayed , House of Awareness - Aleppo, i: First, 1396 e

38-The great weakness Abu Jaafar Mohammed bin Amr ibn Mousa bin Hammad Al-Aqili Makki (deceased: 322 e) T: Abdul Mutai Amin Qalaji Dar Al-Scientific Library - Beirut I: First, 1404 H - 1984

39- vulnerable and metrocron Jamal al-Din Abu Al-Faraj Abdul Rahman bin Ali bin Mohammed al-Jawzi (deceased: 597 e) T: Abdullah al-Qadi, Scientific Books - Beirut i: First, 1406

40- layers maintain Abdul Rahman bin Abi Bakr, Jalal al-Din al-Suwaiti (deceased: 911 e) Scientific Books - Beirut i: First, 1403

41- major layers, Abu Abdullah Mohammed bin Saad bin Mania Al Hashemi, Al-Basri, Al-Baghdadi, known for Baben Saad (deceased: 230 e) T: Mohamed Abdelkader Atta, Dar Scientific Books - Beirut, i: First, 1410 H - 1990

42- small illls Mohammed bin Isa bin Surah bin Mousa bin Al-Dhak, Tirmidhi, Abu Issa (deceased: 279 e) Ahmed Mohamed Shaker et al., Dar Revival of Arab Heritage - Beirut

43 -Well and knowledge of men Abu Abdullah Ahmed bin Mohammed bin Hanbal bin Hilal bin Asad Al-Shaibani (Meet: 241 e) T: The guardian of God Ben Mohamed Abbas Dar El Khani, Riyadh I: Second, 1422 H - 201 m

44- Fatah al-Bari explained true Bukhari Ahmed bin Ali bin Hajar Abu Fadl Ashkella Al - Shafei Knowledge Dar - Beirut, 1379 His books and its doors and its failures: Mohamed Fouad Abdel Baqi He left him and his correct and supervisor of printing: Love of Din al-Khatib: Abdul Aziz bin Abdullah bin Baz

45- Detector in knowing his novel in six books, Shams al-Din Abu Abdullah Mohammed bin Ahmed bin Othman bin Qimaz Golden (deceased: 748 AH), T: Mohammed Awama Ahmed Mohammed Nimr Al-Khatib, Dar Qibla for Islamic culture - Al-Science Corporation, Jeddah, I: First, 1413H - 1992

46 -Kony and names Muslim bin Hajjaj Abu al-Hasan al-Qashiri (deceased: 261 e) T: Abdel Rahim Mohammed Ahmed Al Qashri, Deanship of Scientific Research at Islamic University, Madinah, Saudi Arabia I: First, 1404 H / 1984

47- Persons in the rejection of genealogies Abu al-Hasan Ali bin Abi Karam Mohammed bin Mohammed bin Abdul Karim bin Abdul Wahed Al-Shabani, Ezzeddine Ibn ether (deceased: 630 e) Dar issued - Beirut

48- balance tongue, Abu al-Fadl Ahmed bin Ali bin Ali bin Ahmed bin Ahmed bin Hajar al-Askalamani (deceased: 852H), T: Department of Regulations - India, Al Alami Publications Beirut - Lebanon, i: Second, 1390 H / 1971

49- Summary Damascus history for Ibn Askaker

Mohammed bin Makram bin Ali, Abu Al-Fadl, Jamal al-Din Ibn perspectors of Al-Ansari Al-Ansari Ruwa'i (deceased: 711 e): Spiritual copper, Riad Abdel Hamid Murad, Mohammed Mutai, Dar al-Fikr for printing, distribution and publishing, Damascus - Syria, i: First, 1402 e - 1984

50- for two speakers, vulnerable and metro , Mohammed bin Habban bin Ahmed bin Habban bin Moaz bin Maemp, Al Tamimi, Abu Hatem, Al Darmi, Al-Basti (deceased: 354H), T: Mahmoud Ibrahim Zayed, House Awareness - Aleppo, i: First, 1396 e.

51- Mastering on the right/ Abu Abdullah Al-Governor Mohammed bin Abdullah bin Mohammed bin Hamdawi bin Naim bin Governance Al-Dbi Al-Dabi Al-Tahmani Al-Thasaburi Al-Nessaburi, known for the sale (deceased: 405 e) Achieving: Mustafa Abdelkader Atta / Darout Scientific Books - Beirut 1 First, 1411 - 1990

52- Pizons Published in the name of the Sea Abu Bakr Ahmed bin Amr ibn Abdul Khaliq bin Khalid bin Obaidullah Al-Abti known as Bazar (deceased: 292 e) T: A group of scientists, Science and Governance Library - Medina i: First, (started 1988 m, ended 2009)

53 -The right track of justice on justice to the Messenger of Allaah (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him).

54- and different Abu Hassan Ali bin Omar bin Ahmed bin Mehdi bin Masoud bin Al Nu'man bin

bin Din al-Baghdadi Al-Baghdadi (deceased: 385 AH), T: Mofaq bin Abdullah bin Abdul Qader, Dar Al-Gharb Islamic - Beirut, i: First, 1406 H - 1986

55- Authors Omar bin Reza bin Mohammed Ragheb bin Abdul Ghani Kahaa Al-Damascus (deceased: 1408H), Al Muthanna Library - Beirut, Dar Revival of Arab Heritage Beirut

56- Knowledge of trust from the men of science and talk and from the weak and stated their doctrines and news Abu al-Hasan Ahmed bin Abdullah bin Saleh Al-Ajla Kofi (deceased: 261H), T: Abdel-Alim Abdul Azim Al Bastawi, Aldar Library - Madinah - Saudi Arabia, i: First, 1405 - 1985

, 57 -singer in the weak, Shams al-Din Abu Abdullah Mohammed bin Ahmed bin Othman bin Qimaz Golden (deceased: 748 AH), T: Dr. Nour al-Din Atra

58- moderation balance in cash men Shams El Din Abu Abdullah Mohammed bin Ahmed bin Othman bin Qimaz Golden (deceased: 748 e) T: Ali Mohammed Al Bajawi, Dar Al Karafi for Printing and Publishing, Beirut - Lebanon, i: First, 1382 H - 1963

59- Al-Wafi with deaths, Salah al-Din Khalil bin Aibk bin Abdullah Safadi (deceased: 764 e), T: Ahmed Arnaout and Turkish Mustafa, Dar Revival Heritage - Beirut, General Publishing: 1420H- 2000