

Types Of Sunni Traditions

The different kinds of Sunni traditions are described below from the following books: Such as Lumaat, Sharh Qastalani, Sharh Noodi and Risala Saiyad Sharif. They are as follows:

- (1) Sahih: A tradition whose narration is connected to a sane and disciplined man and not to a rare cause.
- (2) Hasan: It is a tradition, in whose chain of narrators there is no one of doubtful integrity.
- (3) Mutawatir: A tradition so widely related that no doubt remains of its authenticity.
- (4) Zaif: A tradition in which conditions of Sahih and Hasan are not present.
- (5) Muttasil: Its testimonials should be continuous and other testimonials should be dismissed.
- (6) Marfoo: It is connected to the Holy Prophet (S).
- (7) Moanan: In whose chain, the narrator has narrated in the style of 'so and so has related from so and so'.
- (8) Moallaq: It is one whose chains are missing.
- (9) Mudaraj: It is that in which the words of the narrator are included.
- (10) Mashhoor: It is one well known to the scholars of tradition.
- (11) Mushahaf: It is that pair of words written alike but with different vowel- points and due to this, it creates ambiguity.
- (12) Musalsal: It is that the link of the tradition reaches to the Messenger of Allah (S).
- (13) Motabar: The tradition should be reliable with difference also.
- (14) Mauqoof: It is that in which the narrator gives his or someone's explanation.

- (15) Maqtoo: Its link should not reach companions of the Prophet's companions.
- (16) Mursal: In which companions of companions narrate the words of the Messenger of Allah (S).
- (17) Munqata: It is that in which the narrator's words are omitted.
- (18) Muazal: It is that in which two or more chains of narrators are eliminated.
- (19) Shaz: It is that a trustworthy man has narrated it, but it is opposed to what is related commonly.
- (20) Maalal: It is that on account of old age that the narrator has resorted to conjecture.
- (21) Mudassas: It is that in which the faulty narrator is concealed.
- (22) Muztarab: It is that in which the difference occurs in tradition.
- (23) Maqloob: In which the words of narrators are changed.
- (24) Mauzoo: It is that which is fabricated by narrators and attributed to the Messenger of Allah (S) or some other leader of faith.

It is not concealed from those who are acquainted that the art of tradition is a very difficult art. No doubt, that Ahlul Sunnat have become experts in this art.

But the progress of this art has not been harmful to the Imamiyah sect. Rather, the fact is that if this art had not flourished by the devotion of Ahlul Sunnat, the Imamiyah sect would have had to face many difficulties to prove their religion.

Indeed, the books of Ahlul Sunnat are very helpful to Shias to prove their claims and prove the correctness of Imamiyah faith. The books of Sunni etc. have become very useful. Writers continuously take advantage of books of Sunni traditions. It is clear that in this book, the writer has not depended on books of Imamiyah religion. Whatever is mentioned in this book is through Sunni efforts.

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