



## Examining the Taqir Hadith

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### ABSTRACT

The Taqiriyah Hadith is a hadith that contains the Prophet SAW's decision regarding what came or was done by the Prophet SAW's companions, allowing or ignoring an action carried out by his companions, without confirming whether he confirmed or blamed it. Such actions of the Prophet were used as a basis by the companions as taqiri arguments which could be used as evidence or had legal force to establish a certain sharia'.

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## INTRODUCTION

Hadith as sayings, practices, taqir and matters about the Prophet Muhammad SAW are a source of Islamic teachings alongside the Al-Qur'an. Judging from the narration, the hadith of the Prophet SAW is different from the Qur'an. For the Al-Qur'an, all the narration of its verses takes place mutawātir, while for the Prophet's hadith, some are mutawātir and some are āḥād. Therefore, when viewed from the perspective of its narration, the Qur'an has a position as Qoth'i al-Wurud. As for the hadith, some are Qaṭ'iy al-Wurūd and some even have the status of Ḍanniyy al-Wurūd at most.

Hadith or what is often called sunnah is one of the basic principles of Muslims whose narration authority rests with the Prophet Muhammad SAW both in words, deeds, and taqir. It is the second source of Islamic teachings after the Koran whose authority cannot be denied by every Muslim, so that without Hadith, Islam would never be as complete as we now know.

The taqiri hadith is a hadith in the form of the Prophet Muhammad SAW's decision regarding what his companions came or did. The Prophet Muhammad SAW allowed or ignored an action carried out by his companions, without confirming as to whether he confirmed it or questioned it. This attitude



of the Prophet was used as a basis by the companions as a taqriri argument, which can be used as proof or as legal force to establish a certainty of Syara'.

## METHODS

The study of this research uses a literature review in which the literature is taken according to the subject matter and analyzed in depth so that conclusions and findings of this research can be drawn. Literature taken from books, articles, and journals discussing the Taqir Hadith.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Taqriri hadith is one of the hadiths that is often used as a guide for scholars. Hadith is the source of Islamic teachings, second to the Koran. In terms of terms, hadith is something that comes from Rasulullah SAW in the form of words, actions, or confessions.

Based on its nature, the hadith itself is divided into four parts, one of which is the Taqriri hadith or Taqiriyah hadith. The Taqriri hadith are all the Prophet's decrees or decisions regarding what his companions came to do.

In simple terms, the Taqriri hadith is a hadith that explains the actions of the friends who were sworn in by the Prophet Muhammad. One example from the Taqriri hadith is the attitude of Rasulullah SAW who allowed his companions to burn and eat lizard meat.

If someone commits an action or utters a statement before the Prophet or during the time of the Prophet, the Prophet knows what that person did and can refute it, but if the Prophet is silent and does not refute it, then this is a confession from the Prophet. The condition of the Prophet's divinity can be done in two forms.

First, the Prophet knew that this act was once hated and prohibited by the Prophet. In this case, sometimes the Prophet knows that the perpetrator continues to carry out an act that was once hated and prohibited. The silence of the Prophet in this form. does not indicate that the act is permitted to be carried out. In another form, the Prophet does not know whether the perpetrator will continue to carry out the hated and prohibited act. The Prophet's silence in this form indicated the lifting of the previous prohibition.

Second, the Prophet had never prohibited this act before and it was not known whether the Prophet's silence was haram in this case, indicating that the punishment was to negate objections to doing it. If the action is prohibited, but the Prophet kept it quiet even though he was able to prevent it, it means that the Prophet made a mistake. Meanwhile, the Prophet was avoidant and guilty.

This attitude of the Prophet SAW was used as a basis by his companions as a Taqriri argument which can be used as evidence or has legal force to establish a certainty according to Sharia'.

Quoting from the book entitled Islamic Religious Education in the Modern Era (2019) by Dr. Hasbi, explained that the Taqriri hadith are all hadiths in the form of decrees or decisions of the Prophet SAW. Allowing an action to be carried out by friends, after fulfilling several conditions, both regarding the perpetrator and the action.

## Understanding Taqrir According to Jumhur Ulama

Taqririyah hadiths are hadiths that contain the actions of friends who have been pledged by Rasulullah SAW. According to Abu Ubaidah in the book Tafsir Al-Asas, this pledge can be in the form of the Prophet Muhammad SAW's silence. In this condition, the Prophet did not say anything, did not order it, or forbade it.

According to several scholars, the Prophet's silence indicates the permissibility of an action or word. Because, if it were not allowed, he would have strictly prohibited it as mentioned in other types of hadith.

Meanwhile, according to the Ministry of Religion or the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, the Taqriri hadith is an act of some of the Prophet's companions which has been pledged by the Prophet SAW, whether the act is in the form of words or deeds, while the pledge is sometimes done by keeping it quiet, and/or giving rise to a good opinion of the act, so that by there is a pledge and agreement.

In contrast to this, in the book Islamic Religious Education, Asep Rudi Nurjaman explains another opinion. According to him, the Prophet's silence can take two forms, namely:

1. The Prophet knew that this act was once hated and forbidden by him

In this case, the Prophet knew that someone always carried out actions that were once hated and forbidden to him. The Prophet's silence in this form does not indicate that this act is permissible to do.

2. The Prophet had never prohibited this act before and it was not known whether it was haram  
The Prophet's silence in this case shows that his law was to eliminate objections to action. Because if the action is prohibited, but the Prophet kept it quiet even though he was able to prevent it, it means that the Prophet made a mistake. Meanwhile, the Prophet avoided mistakes.

From the explanation above, hadith is not something that was spoken or conveyed verbally by the Prophet Muhammad alone. More than that, the hadith covers all of the Prophet's behavior, actions, and silence in responding to events that occurred in the past.

## Example of Taqrir Hadith

For example, the taqriri hadith is the attitude of the Prophet to allow his companions to provide interpretations of his words regarding prayer during a war, the sound is:

لا يصلين أحدُ العَصْرَ إلا في بني مريضة (رواه البحري)

Meaning: Let no one pray the Asr prayer unless it is in the Bani Quraidhah. (H.R Bukhari)

The Prophet's companions understood the prohibition based on the nature of the command, so they were late in carrying out the Asr prayer. However, another group of friends understood this order as the need to immediately go to the Bani Quraidhah and be serious about the war and their journey, so that they could pray Ashar on time. The Prophet SAW allowed this attitude of the companions without anyone being blamed or denied.

ي الْوَقْتِ فَأَعَادَ أَحَدُهُمَا الصَّلَاةَ بِوَضُوءٍ وَلَمْ يَعْ دُ الْآخِرُ ثَمَّ أُتِيَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَذَكَرَ ذَلِكَ فَقَالَ لِلَّذِي لَمْ يَعْ دُ أَصَبْتَ السَّنَةَ وَأَجْرَتَكَ صَلَاتِكَ وَقَالَ لِلَّذِي تَوَضَّأَ وَأَعَادَ لَكَ الْأَجْرَ مَرَّتَيْنِ

From Abu Sa'id Al Khudri, may Allah be pleased with him, he said: "Once two people were traveling on a long journey and the time for prayer had arrived, and they had not brought water, then they both made tayamum with clean dust and prayed, then both of them found water (and there was still time for prayer), then one of the two repeated his prayer with ablution water and the other did not repeat it. They went to the Messenger of Allah sallallahu 'alaihi wasallam and told him about it. So he said to the person who did not repeat his prayer: 'You are by the sunnah and your prayer is enough'. And he also said to those who performed ablution and repeated the prayer: 'You will be rewarded twice'" (HR. ad-Darimi).

Another example of the Taqirir Hadith is when he was silent when he found out that Khalid bin Walid had eaten dhab meat or an animal similar to lizards but smaller and not as wild. He also silenced his friends while they sat sleeping in the mosque in a state of ablution.

### Hadith about Dhab Meat

عَنْ خَالِدِ بْنِ الْوَلِيدِ: أَنَّهُ دَخَلَ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ لَيْلَةَ مَيْمُونَةَ، فَأَتَى بِضَبٍّ مَخْنُودٍ، فَأَهْوَى إِلَيْهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بِيَدِهِ، فَقَالَ بَعْضُ النِّسْوَةِ: أَخْبَرُوا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بِمَا يَرِيدُ أَنْ يَأْكُلَ، فَقَالُوا: هُوَ ضَبٌّ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، فَرَفَعَ يَدَهُ، فَقُلْتُ: أَحَرَامٌ هُوَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ؟ فَقَالَ: لَوْ، وَلَكِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ بِأَرْضِ قَوْمِي، فَأَجَدْتَنِي أَعَافَهُ» قَالَ خَالِدٌ: فَاجْتَرَرْتَهُ أَكَلْتَهُ، وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَنْظُرُ (رواه البخاري)

Meaning: It is explained in history that one day the Prophet Muhammad was served food. One of these foods is dab meat and he doesn't eat it.

Then, Khalid bin Walid asked, "Is meat haram, O Messenger of Allah?"

He answered, "No, but that animal is not found in the area of my people. Eat it, indeed it is halal." So Khalid said, "Immediately I cut it and ate it, while Rasulullah SAW me," (HR Bukhari and Muslim).

### Hadith about Tayamum

Abu Sa'id al Khudri said, "Two men went on a journey. When it was time for prayer, neither of them had water.

They both performed tayammum with clean dust, then (both) prayed. After that, they found water.

One of them performed ablution and repeated his prayer, while the other did not repeat it. Both of them came to Rasulullah SAW and told them about it.

To those who did not repeat, Rasulullah SAW said, "You have done it according to the sunnah," To others, he said, "You will get a reward twice," (HR Abu Dawud).

There is another example in a hadith regarding the attitude of the Prophet SAW towards Mu'adz bin Jabal's answer to a question submitted to him when he was sent to settle a matter with the Koran, Hadith, and Ijtihad. (H.R Muttafaqun 'alaih from Ibn Umar).

## CONCLUSION

In simple terms, the Taqiriri hadith is a hadith that explains the actions of the friends who were sworn in by the Prophet Muhammad. One example from the Taqiriri hadith is the attitude of Rasulullah SAW who allowed his companions to burn and eat lizard meat.

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