

## ■ সহীহ শামায়েলে তিরমিয়ী

হাদিস নাম্বারঃ ১৮২

৩৭. কাবিক ছন্দে রাসূলুন্নাহ (ﷺ) এর কথা (في الشعر) (بَابٌ مَا جَاءَ فِي صَفَةِ كَلَامِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ (ﷺ) فِي الشِّعْرِ)

আরবী

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ ، قَالَ : حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ ، قَالَ : حَدَّثَنَا سُفِّيَانُ الثُّوْرِيُّ ،  
قَالَ : أَنَّبَانَا أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ بْنِ عَازِبٍ ، قَالَ : قَالَ لَهُ رَجُلٌ : أَفَرَرْتُمْ عَنْ رَسُولِ  
اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَا أَبَا عُمَارَةَ ؟ فَقَالَ : لَا وَاللَّهِ مَا وَلَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ  
عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ ، وَلَكِنْ وَلَى سَرَعَانُ النَّاسِ ، تَلَقَّتُهُمْ هَوَازِنُ بِالنَّبْلِ ، وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ  
عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ ، عَلَى بَغْلَتِهِ ، وَأَبُو سُفِّيَانَ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ أَخْذَ بِلِجَامِهَا ،  
وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ : " أَنَا النَّبِيُّ لَا كَذَبْ أَنَا ابْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ "

বাংলা

রাসূলুন্নাহ সান্নান্নাহ আলাইহি ওয়াসান্নাম হাওয়াযিন গোত্রের সাথে যুদ্ধের সময় কবিতা আবৃত্তি করেছিলেন:

১৮২. বারা ইবনে আযিব (রাঃ) থেকে বর্ণিত। এক ব্যক্তি তাঁকে জিজেস করল, আপনারা কি নবী সান্নান্নাহ আলাইহি ওয়াসান্নাম কে রণক্ষেত্রে রেখে পালিয়ে গিয়েছিলেন? উত্তরে তিনি বললেন, না- নবী সান্নান্নাহ আলাইহি ওয়াসান্নাম কখনো পালিয়ে যাননি। বরং দলের কিছুসংখ্যক তাড়াহড়াপ্রবণ লোক হাওয়াযিনের তীরের আঘাতে টিকতে না পেরে পিছু হটে এসেছিল। (বেশিরভাগ ছিল বনু সুলায়ম-এর লোক এবং মকার নও মুসলিম) তখন নবী সান্নান্নাহ আলাইহি ওয়াসান্নাম স্বীয় খচরের উপর আরোহী ছিলেন। আর লাগাম ছিল আবু সুফইয়ানের হাতে। তখন নবী সান্নান্নাহ আলাইহি ওয়াসান্নাম আবৃত্তি করেছিলেন-

أَنَا النَّبِيُّ لَا كَذَبْ أَنَا ابْنُ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ

অর্থাৎ আমি মিথ্যা নবী নই, আমি আবদুল মুত্তালিবের (বীর) সন্তান।[1]

## English

Baraa ibn Aazib radiyallahu anhu was once asked, "You all deserted Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihe wasallam and ran away in the Battle of Hunayn?" He replied, "No, Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihe wasallam did not

turn away, except a few people in the army who were in a hurry (many of whom were from the tribe of Sulaym and a few newly converted youth of Makkah) turned away when the people of the tribe of Hawaazin began to shower arrows. Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihe wasallam (with whom there naturally were the great Sahaabah radiyallahu anhum) was riding a mule Abu Sufyan ibn Al-Haarith ibn Abdul Muttalib radiyallahu anhu was leading it by its reins. Sayyidina Rasoolullah sallallahu alaihe wasallam was reciting the following couplet: "Verily, without doubt I am a Prophet. I am from the children (grandsons) of Abdul Muttalib"

## ফুটনোট

[1] সহীহ বুখারী, হা/২৮৭৪; সহীহ মুসলিম, হা/৮৭১৫; সহীহ ইবনে হিবান, হা/৮৭৭০; জামেউস সগীর, হা/২৩৩১।

## ব্যাখ্যা

Sayyidina Rasulullah Sallallahu'Alayhi Wasallam mentioned his grand father ('Abdul Muttalib) instead of his father, because 'Abdul Muttalib had forecast to the kuffaar of Quraysh that they would be defeated. At this moment the forecast had been fulfilled. Some people say the reason of this is that the father of Sayyidina Rasulullah Sallallahu 'Alayhi Wasallam passed away before his birth, therefore he was commonly known as Ibn 'Abdul Muttalib. It is also said that because 'Abdul Muttalib was a famous leader, therefore Sayyidina Rasulullah Sallallahu, 'Alayhi Wasallam mentioned his grandfathers name. Haafiz Ibn Hajar, has written this reason, that it was well known among the kuffar (non-believers) that a person would be born among the children of 'Abdul Muttalib, who would guide the people, and would be the Seal of all the Prophets. That is why Sayyidina Rasulullah Sallallahu 'Alayhi Wasallam mentioned this relationship and reminded them of this well known fact The Ghazwah of Hunayn took place in the eighth year hijri. The tribes of 'Arabia were waiting for Makkah to be conquered before they accepted Islaam. If Sayyidina Rasulullah Sallallahu 'Alayhi Wasallam conquered that city, he would overcome the non-believers and he would be obeyed without any fuss or question. If he could not conquer Makkah, he would not be able to overcome the non-believers. Finally when Makkah was conquered, the kuffaar of Hunayn and the outlying areas decided to test their fate. A few tribes made a pact and decided to go to war at Hunayn, a place about ten miles from Makkah in the direction of 'Arafah and Taa-if. A few experienced old

people of these tribes advised their people that war should not be waged against the Muslims. The energetic young people did not heed their advice and said that, the Muslims had not yet fought experienced soldiers, hence they were conquering many places. They may want to attack us, therefore we should attack first. More than twenty thousand fighters were assembled to wage war. When Sayyidina Rasulullah Sallallahu 'Alayhi Wasallam received the news of their preparations, he assembled an army of ten to twelve thousand fighters, in which were included the Muhaajireen, Ansaars, and the newly converted Muslims of Makkah. A group from among the kuffaar of Makkah who had not yet accepted Islaam were also included. A few had joined the Muslims hoping they would receive booty and a few just to experience how a battle is fought.

Sayyidina Rasulullah Sallallahu 'Alayhi Wasallam left for Hunayn on the 9th of Shawwaal in the 8th year hijri. The Muslims had to pass a very narrow valley. The enemy had posted some contingents on the hills. When the Muslims passed there, they began showering arrows on them. This sudden attack shocked the Muslims and they began dispersing into different directions.

In the narration of Imaam Bukhaari RA., the Muslims began 'defeating the enemy at the beginning of the battle. The enemy scattered in all directions. The people began taking the booty. Suddenly the enemy who were hiding in the mountains began attacking from all sides. The army then began dispersing in different directions in panic. Besides the great Sahaabah, Sayyidina Abubakr Radiyallahu 'Anhu, Sayyidina 'Umar Radiyallahu 'Anhu, Sayyidina 'Ali Radiyallahu 'Anhu, Sayyidina 'Abbaas Radiyallahu 'Anhu, and some other Sahaabah Radiyallahu 'Anhum, none remained near Sayyidina Rasulullah Sallallahu 'Alayhi Wasallam. In this time of difficulty, the islaam or faith of a few weak Muslims was at stake. Some began to shout, jeer and taunt. Some ran away and returned to Makkah and began relating the defeat of the Muslims to those people who had not accepted Islaam, or to those who had accepted Islaam hypocritically. At this moment the Haa-shimi blood of Sayyidina Rasulullah Sallallahu 'Alayhi Wasallam began to boil. He dismounted from his camel and began walking through this frightening scene and began saying: 'Annan Nabi laa kadhib', and began going towards the enemy. Sayyidina 'Abbaas Radiyallahu 'Anhu called the Muhaajireen, Ansaar, the companions of the tree (As-haabus Shajarah), by saying: 'Come here, where are you going?' As soon as they heard this call, this worried and distressed group returned with such love and enthusiasm, as a camel returns to its

child. As soon as the Muslims returned a fierce battle ensued between the two sides. Sayyidina Rasulullah Sallallahu 'Alayhi Wasallam took a handful of soil and stones etc. and threw it in the direction of the enemy saying 'Shaa-hatil Wujuh' (The faces have become distorted/disfigured). The scene of fierce battle remained for a few moments. The Muslims who were distressed, now began defeating the enemy, who began running away from the battlefield in such a manner that they did not care to look back, leaving their possessions, wives and children etc. as booty for the Muslims. This event is written briefly here. If one is interested, a detailed history book may be referred to.

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