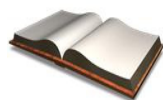


# الحديث الشريف

«إِنَّ أَحَقَّ مَا أَخَذْتُمْ عَلَيْهِ أَجْرًا كِتَابُ اللَّهِ»



(الحديث)

## Question

I would like to know the grammatical analysis and proper translation of the following part of a long *ḥadīth* of *Ṣaḥīḥ al Bukhārīyy*:

«...إِنَّ أَحَقَّ مَا أَخَذْتُمْ عَلَيْهِ أَجْرًا كِتَابُ اللَّهِ.»

(*Ḥadīth* # 5737 (Vol. 7 English, *Dār us-Salām*))

Faḍīlat al-Shaykh Dr. V. Abdur Rahim (حفظه الله) replies:



وعليكم السلام

Here is the *iʿrāb* of this sentence:

«إِنَّ أَحَقَّ مَا أَخَذْتُمْ عَلَيْهِ أَجْرًا كِتَابُ اللَّهِ»

- «أَحَقَّ» is *ismu inna*, and it is مُضَافٌ.
- «مَا» is *mawṣūlah*. It is مُضَافٌ إِلَيْهِ , and therefore, it is فِي مَحَلِّ جَرٍّ.
- The sentence «أَخَذْتُمْ عَلَيْهِ أَجْرًا» is صِلَةُ الْمَوْصُولِ with no *iʿrāb* status.
- The «هـ» in «عَلَيْهِ» is the عَائِدٌ.
- «أَخَذْتُمْ» is *mafʿūl bihī* of «أَجْرًا».
- «اللَّهُ» لَفْظُ الْجَلَالَةِ مُضَافٌ. It is مُضَافٌ , and «اللَّهُ» لَفْظُ الْجَلَالَةِ is *muḍāf ilayhi majrūr*.

The meaning of the sentence is:

Indeed, the most deserving of what you have taken wages for is the Book of Allāh.

والسلام,

abdur rahim