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الحديث الشريف

« دَعُوهُ، وَأَهْرِيقُوا »



Question

Respected Shaykh

In the following *ḥadīth* the command أَهْرِيقُوا is used but I don't understand why there is an extra عي after the ?

In my understanding it is $b\bar{a}b$ أُفْعَلُ.

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



وعليكم السلام

The mujarrad form is:

The fourth $b\bar{a}b$ is : أَرَاقَ يُرِيقُ إِرَاقَةً meaning to make the water or blood flow.

Note : إِرَقَةُ الدِّماءِ means : shedding of blood.

There is another form of $b\bar{a}b$ iv. It is \tilde{a} with a $h\bar{a}$ in the place of hamzah \tilde{b} .

There are a few verbs with $h\bar{a}$ in the place of hamzah.

The muḍāri of هَرَاقَ is هُرَاقَ.

It has fatḥah in the ism al-fā'il and the ism al-maf'ūl also which are:

The great pre-Islāmic poet امْرَوُ القَيْسِ says:

Which literally means:

He means to say that his grief can be cured only by shedding tears.

The amr from هُرِيتِقْ which is originally هَرِقْ is هُرَاقَ يُسِهَرِيتِقْ, and the has been dropped because of iltiqā al-sākinayn (هُرِيْتِقْ).

When it is isnāded to the wāw of plurality, it becomes هُرِيقُوا.

This form appears in ḥadīth No 220 in Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhāriyy.

There is another form of هُرَاقَ يُسهَرِيقُ.

It is أَهْرَاقَ يُهْرِيقُ which combines the *hamzah* with the $h\bar{a}$.

Its amr is أَهْرِيقُوا and its plural is أَهْرِيقُوا

This occurs in hadith No 147 in Sunan al-Tirmidhiyy.

There is another form.

It is هُرَقَ يَهْرَقُ هَرْقَا (a-a) wherein the formative $h\bar{a}$ has been treated as its first radical.

There are other forms also, but this is enough.

Hope this has helped you.

والسلام,

abdur rahim