The Reliability Coefficient (η) of Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik: An Application for the Theory of Hadith Transmission System Based on Probability Calculations

*Halis AYDEMİR**

Mûsâ İbn Enes İbn Mâlik'in Güvenilirlik Katsayısı (η) : İhtimal Hesapları Merkezli Hadis Rivayet Sistemi Teorisine bir Uygulama

Bu çalışma, ihtimal hesapları merkezli hadis rivayet sistemi teorisinin nâkiller üzerinden bir tatbikâtını ihtivâ etmektedir. Meçhûliyeti giderilmek üzere seçilen râvi tâbi'în'den Mûsâ İbn Enes İbn Mâlik'dir. Nâkilin kaynaklarda yer alan senetli tüm rivayetleri tespit edilip gözden geçirilerek meçhul nâkillere dayalı güvenirlik katsayısı η hesaplanmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlara dayanılarak nâkilin ayrıca gücü çıkarılmış ve tüm bunlar bir tabloda sunulmuştur. Makalenin sonuç kısmında hadis münekkidlerinin söz konusu râvi ile alâkalı olarak öngördükleri cerh ve ta'dil lafızlarının dereceleri ile burada örneğini sunduğumuz ihtimal hesapları merkezli hadis rivayet sistemi teorisiyle hesaplanan η mukayese edilerek bir değerlendirmede bulunulmuştur.

Key Words: Riwaya, Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik, hadīth, probability calculations, mathmetical analysis.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Rivâyet, Mûsâ İbn Enes İbn Mâlik, hadis, isnat, matematiksel yaklaşım.

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INTRODUCTION

Three basic principles were established in our study titled by *A Theoretical Approach to the System of Transmission of Hadith Based on Probability Calculations*.[1] The transmitters (η), the others w reconstruction of hadiths in t one is used for the application

The calculation of the relia first and the most important the hadith transmitter named

There are several reasons has small amount of hadiths; associate transmitter of al-Buk

Who is Mūsā b. Anas b. M

The dates of his birth a indicated that he had died ar Nadr. As being of Tābi'īn he i not see the Prophet. His anc other words he is the son o became famous as the Qaḍı (six books about hadith) gave

* A PhD in Hadīth Science (UÜ), an electrical engineer (İTÜ); Hendese Ltd. Sti., Osmangazi/BURSA. halisaydemir@hotmail.com
For my study I am truly grateful to my estimable teacher M.Ali SÖNMEZ, prof.dr., who endeared the hadith science to me and to my worthy brother Haydar SOYSAL, elec.engineer, who is helpful for me in every respect.

1 See Halis AYDEMİR, "A Theore Based on Probability Calculatio 84.

2 About the flowing diagram rela p.70

3 See Ibn Ḥajar, Aḥmad b. 'Alī a 'Awwāma (Syria: Dār al-Rashīd,

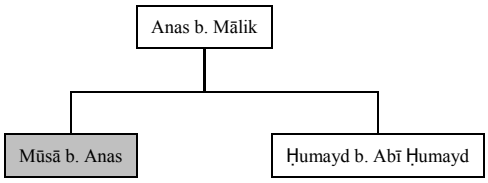
4 See Ibn Sa'd, Muḥammad (d. 23 'Abbās (Beirut: Dār Ṣādir, 1958- (d. 742), *Tahzīb al-kamāl*, 35 v Risāla, 1980/1400), XXIX, 30 (6 *Tahzīb al-tahzīb*, 14 vols. (Bei Muḥammad b. Aḥmad b. 'U 'Awwāma (Jaddah: Dār al-Qibla *Dār al-Kutub al-'Arabī, 1991),* p.

Transmissions of Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik[5]

1. Transmission

حدثنا موسى بن إسماعيل، ثنا حماد، عن حميد، عن موسى بن أنس، عن أبيه، أن رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: **لقد تركتم بالمدينة أقواما ما سرتم مسيرا ولا أنفقتم من نفقة ولا قطعتم من واد إلا وهم معكم فيه!** قالوا: يارسول الله، وكيف يكونون معنا وهم بالمدينة؟ فقال: **حبسهم العذر**.

Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik transmits this hadith from Anas b. Mālik, his father.



As far as we determined, this transmission made from the event source Anas b. Mālik was supported only by Ḥumayd b. Abī Ḥumayd. Both transmissions are in similar format. Let us call this format x. There is no *discrepancy*[6] between them as much to require a second format description as.[7] All the transmitters mentioned here or to be mentioned henceforth will be deemed as unknown transmitters on account of having no yet calculated

[5] Those which are calculated under this title do not denote the veracity probability of the transmissions but the truthfulness persentage of the transmitters. To calculate the veracity probability of a transmission (ω), veracity coefficients (η) of all the transmitters who have a part in the all channels of the transmission should be calculated like in this article.

[6] Discrepancy means that the differences of the reports regarding the same event are in contradiction with each other. The differences that show changes according to the expressions, however not alter the general topic, do not require to define a new format. Nevertheless, if the differences are discussed in a basic argument of the event (i.e. the place,time,actors and message of the event) ,in that case, either a new format should be defined or –if there is enough clue- it should be concluded that the event is different.

[7] About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Mūsā b. Anas** see al-Bukhārī, Abū ʿAbdullāh Muḥammad b. Ismāʿīl (d. 256), *al-Ṣaḥīḥ*, 6 vols., ed. Muṣṭafā Dīb al-Bighā, (3d. ed., Beirut: Dār Ibn Kathīr, 1987/1407), III, 1044 (2684); Abū Dāwūd, Sulaymān b. Ashʿath al-Sijistānī (d. 275), *al-Sunan*, 4 vols., ed. Muḥammad Muḥiyy al-Dīn ʿAbd al-Ḥamīd (Dār al-Fikr, n.d.), II, 15 (2508); Ibn Ḥanbal, Aḥmad b. Muḥammad (d. 241), *al-Musnad*, 6 vols. (Cairo: Muʾassasat Qurṭuba, n.d.), III, 160 (12650); 214 (13260).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Ḥumayd b. Abī Ḥumayd** see al-Bukhārī, al-Ṣaḥīḥ, III, 1044 (2684); IV, 1610 (4161); Ibn Māja, Muḥammad b. Yazīd al-Qazwīnī (d. 273), *al-Sunan*, 2 vols., ed. Muḥammad Fuʾād ʿAbd al-Bāqī (Beirut: Dār al-Fikr, n.d.), II, 923 (2764); Ibn Ḥanbal, al-Musnad, III, 103 (12028); 160 (12650); 182 (12897).

reliability coefficient (η).[8] In t
the similar transmission of the

The total number of prob
be the accurate transmission:

$\delta_x = 2^m - 1 = 2^2 - 1 = 4 - 1 =$

f: the number of diverging

f = (m/m + r/r + t/t + ... +s

The total of the number of

$\varepsilon = 2^m + 2^r + 2^t + \ldots + 2^s -$

The probability of the accu
x is:

ω_x = the total number of p
to be the accurate transmissio

$\omega_x = \delta_x / \varepsilon = 3/4$

2. Transmission

حدثنا ابن عون، عن موسى بن أنس، قال:
ن فخذيه وهو يتحنط، فقال: يا عم، ما
عني من الحنوط، ثم جاء، فجلس، فذكر
ى نضارب القوم، ما هكذا كنا نفعل مع

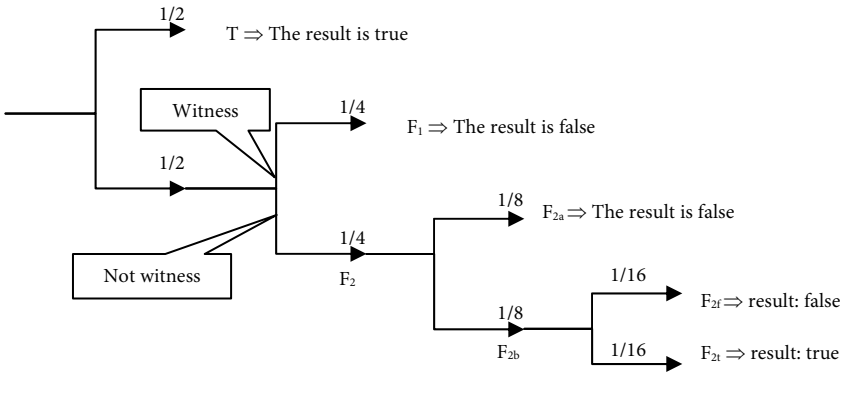
Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik tr
father.[10]

[8] See the article previously mentio

[9] In this article at all the transmiss
F_{2t} will be neglected.

[10] See al-Bukhārī, al-Ṣaḥīḥ, III,
ʿAbdullāh (d. 405), *al-Mustadra*
ʿAṭā (Beirut: Dār al-Kutub a
Sulaymān b. Aḥmad (d. 360), *al*
al-Salafī (2nd. ed., Mawṣil: Makt

We could not find any transmitter who supported or negated this transmission from Anas b. Mālik. In this case the transmission can be appraised as *the transmission of an unknown person:*



Figure–1

As seen in Figure-1 there are 16 probabilities regarding the veracity of the event transmitted by Mūsā b. Anas; 9 probabilities are true, 7 probabilities are false. Accordingly, the probability of being true:

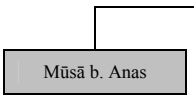
ω = the total number of the probabilities of accurate reports/ total number of probabilities = δ / ε.

ω = δ / ε = 9/16

3. Transmission

حدثنا علي بن عبد الله، حدثنا أزهر بن سعد، حدثنا ابن عون، قال: أنبأني موسى بن أنس، عن أنس بن مالك رضي الله عنه، أن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم افتقد ثابت بن قيس، فقال رجل: يا رسول الله، أنا أعلم لك علمه، فأتاه فوجده جالسا في بيته منكسا رأسه، فقال: ما شأنك؟ فقال: شر. كان يرفع صوته فوق صوت النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم فقد حبط عمله وهو من أهل النار. فأتى الرجل فأخبره أنه قال كذا وكذا. فقال موسى بن أنس: فرجع المرة الآخرة ببشارة عظيمة، فقال: **اذهب إليه، فقل له: إنك لست من أهل النار، ولكن من أهل الجنة!**

Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik transmits this hadith from Anas b. Mālik, his father.



As far as we determined, t
Anas b. Mālik was supported
the similar format. Let us call
no discrepancy enough to re
case the transmission can be
three unknown persons:

The total number of prob
be the accurate transmission:

$\delta_x = 2^m - 1 = 2^3 - 1 = 8 - 1 =$

f: the number of diverging

f = (m/m + r/r + t/t + ... +s

The total of the number of

$\varepsilon = 2^m + 2^r + 2^t + \ldots + 2^s -$

The probability of the accu
x is:

ω_x = the total number of p
to be the accurate transmissio

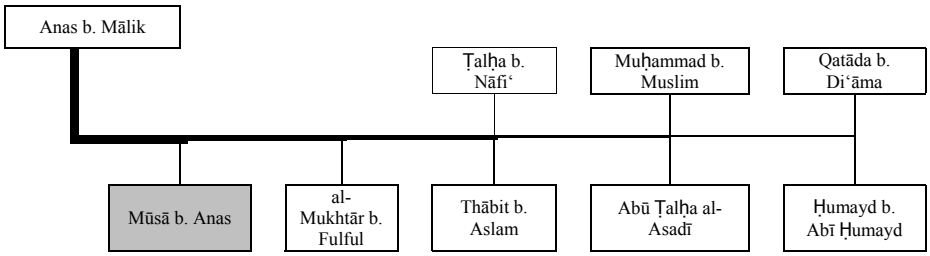
$\omega_x = \delta_x / \varepsilon = 7 / 8$

[11] About the derivatives of the tra
al-Ṣaḥīḥ, III, 1322 (3417); IV, 1
ed. Nazīh Ḥammād (Tunus: al-
(d. 477), *Juz' Bībī*, ed. 'Abdurraḥ
(81); Abū 'Awāna, Ya'qūb b. Isḥ
n.d.), I, 70 (199).
About the derivatives of the tra
Ṭabarānī, al-Mu'jam al-Kabīr, II,
About the derivatives of the tra
Ḥajjāj al-Qushayrī (d. 261), *al-Ṣa*
Bāqī (Beirut: Dār Iḥyā' al-Turāth
fī-taqrīb ṣaḥīḥ Ibn Ḥibbān, XVI,

4. Transmission

حدثنا محمود بن غيلان، ومحمد بن قدامة السلمي، ويحيى بن محمد اللؤلؤي، وألفاظهم متقاربة، قال محمود: حدثنا النضر بن شميل، وقال الآخران: أخبرنا النضر، أخبرنا شعبة، حدثنا موسى بن أنس، عن أنس بن مالك، قال: بلغ رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم عن أصحابه شيء، فخطب فقال: **عرضت علي الجنة والنار، فلم أر كاليوم في الخير والشر، ولو تعلمون ما أعلم لضحكتم قليلا ولبكيتم كثيرا!** قال: فما أتى على أصحاب رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم يوم أشد منه. قال: غطوا رؤوسهم ولهم خنين. قال: فقام عمر، فقال: رضينا بالله ربا، وبالإسلام دينا، وبمحمد نبيا. قال: فقام ذاك الرجل، فقال: من أبي؟ قال: أبوك فلان؛ فنزلت: يا أيها الذين آمنوا لا تسألوا عن أشياء إن تبد لكم تسؤكم!

Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik transmits this hadith from Anas b. Mālik, his father.



As far as we determined, this transmission made from the event source Anas b. Mālik was supported by seven another. All the transmissions are in the similar format. Let us call this format x. The present differences include no discrepancy enough to require a separate format description.[12] In this

[12] About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Mūsā b. Anas** see al-Bukhārī, al-Ṣaḥīḥ, IV, 1689 (4345); V, 2379 (6121); VI, 2660 (6865); al-Tirmidhī, Muḥammad b. ʿĪsā Abū ʿĪsā (d. 279), *al-Jāmiʿ*, 5 vols., ed. Aḥmad Muḥammad Shākir (Beirut: Dār Iḥyāʾ al-Turāth al-ʿArabī, n.d.), V, 256 (3056); al-Dārimī, ʿAbdullāh b. ʿAbd al-Raḥmān (d. 255), *al-Sunan*, 2 vols., ed. Fawwāz Aḥmad Zumarlī and Khālid al-Sabʿ al-ʿAlamī (Beirut: Dār al-Kitāb al-ʿArabī, 1407), II, 396 (2735).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **al-Mukhtār b. Fulful** see Muslim, al-Ṣaḥīḥ, I, 320 (426); Ibn Khuzayma, Muḥammad b. Isḥāq (d. 311), *al-Ṣaḥīḥ*, 4 vols., ed. Muḥammad Muṣṭafa al-Aʿẓamī (Beirut: al-Maktab al-Islāmī, 1970/1390), III, 47 (1602); 107 (1716).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Thābit b. Aslam** see Ibn Ḥanbal, al-Musnad, III, 174 (12809).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Abū Ṭalḥa al-Asadī** see Ibn Ḥanbal, al-Musnad, III, 180 (12882); Abū Yaʿlā, al-Musnad, VII, 310 (4348); Ibn Abū Shayba, al-Muṣannaf, V, 321 (26513); 7, 133 (34761); Ibn Ḥanbal, Aḥmad b. Muḥammad (d. 241), *al-Zuhd*, p. 27.
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Ḥumayd b. Abī Ḥumayd** see Ibn Ḥanbal, al-Musnad, III, 107 (12063); al-Shaybānī, al-Āḥād wa-l-mathānī, II, 115 (818).

case the transmission can be
eight unknown persons:

The total number of prob
be the accurate transmission:

$\delta_x = 2^m - 1 = 2^8 - 1 = 256 -$

f: the number of diverging

f = (m/m + r/r + t/t + ... +s

The total of the number of

$\varepsilon = 2^m + 2^r + 2^t + \ldots + 2^s -$

The probability of the accu
x is:

ω_x = the total number of p
to be the accurate transmissio

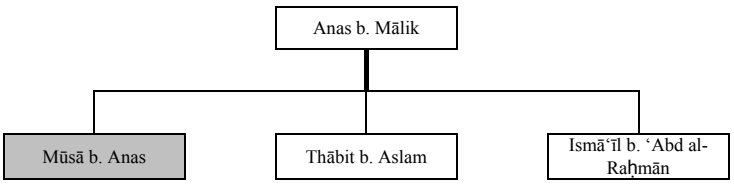
$\omega_x = \delta_x / \varepsilon = 255 / 256$

5. Transmission

بد الله بن المختار، سمع موسى بن أنس
م صلى به وبأمه أو خالته، قال: فأقامني

Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik tran
father.

About the derivatives of the tr
Bukhārī, al-Ṣaḥīḥ, V, 2340 (600
Ibn Ḥanbal, al-Musnad, III, 17
(13691).
About the derivatives of the tran
Bukhārī, al-Ṣaḥīḥ, I, 47 (93); VI
al-Razzāq al-Ṣanʿānī, Tafsīr al-Q
Ibn Ḥanbal, al-Musnad, III, 162
About the derivatives of the tran
Musnad, VI, 360 (3689); 361 (36



As far as we determined, this transmission made from the event source Anas b. Mālik was supported by two another.[13] All the transmissions are in the similar format. Let us call this format x. The present differences include no discrepancy enough to require a separate format description.[14] In this case the transmission can be appraised as *the similar transmission of the three unknown persons:*

The total number of probabilities of the transmission in the form x to be the accurate transmission:

$\delta_x = 2^m - 1 = 2^3 - 1 = 8 - 1 = 7$

f: the number of diverging forms of transmission.

f = (m/m + r/r + t/t + ... +s/s) = 1

The total of the number of probabilities:

$\varepsilon = 2^m + 2^r + 2^t + \ldots + 2^s - (f-1) = 2^3 - (1-1) = 8$

The probability of the accuracy/truth of the transmission with the form x is:

[13] Another transmissions from Anas b. Mālik that are supporting this one are extant. However, it appears that these are the different events than that of told by Mūsā b. Anas; because the Prophet used to visit the house of Umm Sulaym from time to time. This event is made clear in the transmission of Abū Dāwūd. See Abū Dāwūd, al-Sunan, I, 233 (658). For the clues regarding why a transmission separates from the others and why they are belong to the different events, see Ibn Balbān, al-Iḥsān fī-taqrīb ṣaḥīḥ Ibn Ḥibbān, V, 583 (2206); 584 (2207).

[14] About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Mūsā b. Anas** see Muslim, al-Ṣaḥīḥ, I, 457 (660); al-Nasā'ī, Aḥmad b. Shu'ayb (d. 303), *al-Sunan al-mujtabā*, 8 vols., ed. 'Abd al-Fattāḥ Abū Ghudda (Ḥalab: Maktabat al-maṭbū'āt al-islāmiyya, 1986/1406), II, 86 (803, 805).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Thābit b. Aslam** see Ibn Ḥanbal, al-Musnad, III, 160 (12647); 204 (13140); 217 (13295); 239 (13533); 248 (13619); al-Bukhārī, Abū 'Abdullāh Muḥammad b. Ismā'īl (d. 256), *al-Adab al-Mufrad*, ed. Muḥammad Fu'ād 'Abdulbāqī (3d. ed., Beirut: Dār al-Bashā'ir al-Islāmiyya, 1409/1989), 45 (88).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Ismā'īl b. 'Abd al-Raḥmān** see al-Ṭabarānī, al-Mu'jam al-Awṣaṭ, IIX, 23 (7844).

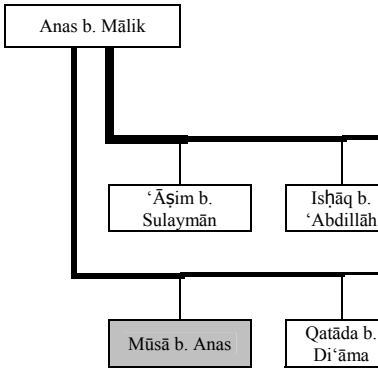
ω_x = the total number of p
to be the accurate transmissio

$\omega_x = \delta_x / \varepsilon = 7 / 8$

6. Transmission

ن موسى بن أنس بن مالك، عن أبيه: أن
وعصية عصوا الله ورسوله.

Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik tr
father.



As far as we determined, t
Anas b. Mālik was supported
in the similar format. Let us
include no discrepancy enou

[15] About the derivatives of the tra
Ṣaḥīḥ, I, 468 (677); Ibn Ḥanbal, a
About the derivatives of the tr
Bukhārī, al-Ṣaḥīḥ, III, 1115 (28
Ṣaḥīḥ, I, 468 (677); al-Nasā'ī, al-S
About the derivatives of the t
Muslim, al-Ṣaḥīḥ, I, 468 (677); a
mujtabā, II, 200 (1071).
About the derivatives of the tr
Bukhārī, al-Ṣaḥīḥ, I, 340 (958);
Nasā'ī, al-Sunan al-mujtabā, II, 2
About the derivatives of the tra
Ṣaḥīḥ, I, 468 (677); Ibn Ḥanbal, a
About the derivatives of the tr
Bukhārī, al-Ṣaḥīḥ, I, 340 (957);

In this case the transmission can be appraised as *the similar transmission of the thirteen unknown persons:*

The total number of probabilities of the transmission in the form x to be the accurate transmission:

$\delta_x = 2^m - 1 = 2^{13} - 1 = 8192 - 1 = 8191$

f: the number of diverging forms of transmission.

f = (m/m + r/r + t/t + ... +s/s) = 1

The total of the number of probabilities:

$\varepsilon = 2^m + 2^r + 2^t + \ldots + 2^s - (f-1) = 2^{13} - (1-1) = 8192$

The probability of the accuracy/truth of the transmission with the form x is:

ω_x = the total number of probabilities of the transmission in the form x to be the accurate transmission / the total number of probabilities = δ_x / ε

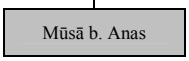
(6031); VI, 2673 (6909); Muslim, al-Ṣaḥīḥ, I, 468 (677); Ibn Ḥanbal, al-Musnad, III, 162 (12677); 167 (12728); 218 (13304).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Isḥāq b. ʻAbdillāh** see Muslim, al-Ṣaḥīḥ, I, 468 (677); al-Bukhārī, al-Ṣaḥīḥ, IV, 1501 (3864); 1503 (3869); Ibn Ḥanbal, al-Musnad, III, 210 (13218); 215 (13278); 288 (14106).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **ʻAbd al-ʻAzīz b. Ṣuhayb** see al-Bukhārī, al-Ṣaḥīḥ, IV, 1500 (3860); Abū Yaʻlā, al-Musnad, VII, 20 (3916).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Thābit b. Aslam** see Ibn Ḥanbal, al-Musnad, III, 137 (12425).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Hanzala al-Sadūsī** see Ibn Ḥanbal, al-Musnad, III, 232 (13456); 282 (14037); Ibn ʻAdiyy, ʻAbdullāh (d. 365), *al-Kāmil fī ḍuʻafāʾ al-rijāl*, 7 vols., ed. Yaḥyā Mukhtār Gazāwī (3d. ed., Beirut: Dār al-Fikr, 1409/1988), II, 422.
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Ḥumayd b. Abī Ḥumayd** see Ibn Ḥanbal, al-Musnad, III, 235 (13487); Abū Nuʻaym, Ḥilyat al-Awliyā wa Ṭabaqāt al-Aṣfiyāʾ, IX, 33.
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **al-Rabīʻ b. Anas** see al-Dāraquṭnī, ʻAlī b. ʻUmar (d. 385), *al-Sunan*, 4 vols., ed. ʻAbdullāh Hāshim Yamānī al-Madanī (Beirut: Dār al-Maʻrifa, 1966/1386), II, 39 (10, 11); al-Bayhaqī, al-Sunan al-kubrā, II, 201 (2926, 2927).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Dāwūd b. Abī Hind** see Tammām al-Rāzī, al-Fawāid, II, 76 (1184). Some critics asserted that what the things that Dāwūd b. Abī Hind heard from Anas b. Mālik were not sound; but we might as well to take this transmission into account on the grounds that he had seen him. We have no evidence in our hands to guarantee that he, in no way, heard this transmission from Anas. See al-Mizzī, Tahzīb al-kamāl, IIX, 461 (1790); Ibn Ḥajar, Tahzīb al-tahzīb, III, 177 (388); Ibn Ḥibbān, al-Thiqāt, VI, 278 (7728).

$\omega_x = \delta_x / \varepsilon = 8191 / 8192$

7. Transmission

الحارث، حدثنا حميد، عن موسى بن
على الإسلام شيئا إلا أعطاه. قال: فجاءه
م، أسلموا! فإن محمدا يعطي عطاء لا

Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik tran
father.



As far as we determined, t
Anas b. Mālik was supported
the similar format. Let us call
no discrepancy enough to re
case the transmission can be
three unknown persons:

The total number of prob
be the accurate transmission:

$\delta_x = 2^m - 1 = 2^3 - 1 = 8 - 1 =$

f: the number of diverging

f = (m/m + r/r + t/t + ... +s

The total of the number of

[16] About the derivatives of the tra
Ṣaḥīḥ, IV, 1806 (2312); Ibn Ḥa
ʻAbdullāh b. Muḥammad (d. 281
Maktabat al-Qurʻān, 1411/1990),
About the derivatives of the tra
al-Ṣaḥīḥ, IV, 1806 (2312); Ibn
(14061); Ibn Balbān, al-Iḥsān fī-t
About the derivatives of the tra
Ibn Ḥanbal, al-Musnad, III, 10
(3880); al-Bayhaqī, Shuʻab al-Īma

$\varepsilon = 2^m + 2^r + 2^t + \ldots + 2^s - (f-1) = 2^3 - (1-1) = 8$

The probability of the accuracy/truth of the transmission with the form x is:

ω_x = the total number of probabilities of the transmission in the form x to be the accurate transmission / the total number of probabilities = δ_x / ε

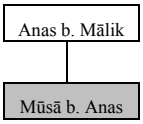
$\omega_x = \delta_x / \varepsilon = 7 / 8$

8. Transmission

حدثنا نصر بن علي، ثنا أبو أحمد، عن شيبان بن عبد الرحمن، عن عبد الله بن المختار، عن موسى بن أنس، عن أنس بن مالك، قال:

كانت للنبي صلى الله عليه وسلم سكة يتطيب منها.

Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik transmits this knowledge from Anas b. Mālik, his father.[17]



We could not find any transmitter who supported or negated this transmission from Anas b. Mālik. In this case the transmission can be appraised as *the transmission of an unknown person:*

As seen in Figure-1 there are 16 probabilities regarding the veracity of the event transmitted by Mūsā b. Anas; 9 probabilities are true, 7 probabilities are false. Accordingly, the probability of being true:

ω = the total number of the probabilities of accurate reports/ total number of probabilities = δ / ε.

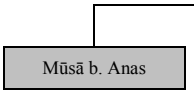
ω = δ / ε = 9/16

[17] See Abū Dāwūd, al-Sunan, II, 475 (4162); al-Tirmidhī, Muḥammad b. ʿĪsā Abū ʿĪsā (d. 279), *al-Shamā'il al-Muḥammadiyya*, ed. Sayyid ʿAbbās al-Jalīmī (Beirut: Mu'assasat al-Kutub al-Thaqāfiyya, 1412), 178 (217); Ibn Saʿd, al-Ṭabaqāt al-Kubrā, I, 399; al-Maqdisī, al-Aḥādīth al-Mukhtāra, VII, 229 (2669); Ibn al-Mundhir al-Nīsābūrī, Muḥammad b. Ibrāhīm (d. 318), *al-Awsaṭ fī al-sunan*, 2 vols., ed. Ṣagīr Aḥmad b. Muḥammad (Riyaḍ: Dār Ṭaybah, 1985), II, 296 (894).

9. Transmission

ال: ثنا موسى الحناط، لا أعلمه إلا ذكره
لله عليه وسلم قال له: **يا أنس، إن الناس**
ة؛ فإن أنت مررت بها، أو دخلتها، فإياك
إنه يكون بها خسف وقذف ورجف وقوم

Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik tr
father.



As far as we determined, t
Anas b. Mālik was supported
the similar format. Let us call
no discrepancy enough to re
case the transmission can be
three unknown persons:

The total number of prob
be the accurate transmission:

$\delta_x = 2^m - 1 = 2^3 - 1 = 8 - 1 =$

f: the number of diverging

f = (m/m + r/r + t/t + ... +s

The total of the number of

$\varepsilon = 2^m + 2^r + 2^t + \ldots + 2^s -$

[18] About the derivatives of the tran
al-Sunan, II, 516 (4307).
About the derivatives of the tr
Ṭabarānī, al-Muʿjam al-Awṣaṭ, V
About the derivatives of the tran
al-Kāmil fī ḍuʿafā' al-rijāl, V, 76;
kabīr, 4 vols., ed. ʿAbd al-Muʿṭī
(1890); Abū Yaʿlā, Aḥmad b. 'A
Ḥaqq al-Atharī (Fayṣal Abād: Idā

The probability of the accuracy/truth of the transmission with the form x is:

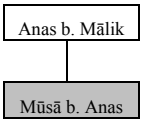
ω_x = the total number of probabilities of the transmission in the form x to be the accurate transmission / the total number of probabilities = δ_x / ε

$\omega_x = \delta_x / \varepsilon = 7 / 8$

10. Transmission

حدثنا هشام بن عمار، حدثنا مروان بن معاوية، حدثنا عيسى بن أبي عيسى، عن رجل، أراه موسى، عن أنس بن مالك، قال: قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم: **سيد إدامكم الملح**.

Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik transmits this hadith from Anas b. Mālik, his father.[19]



We could not find any transmitter who supported or negated this transmission from Anas b. Mālik. In this case the transmission can be appraised as *the transmission of an unknown person:*

As seen in Figure-1 there are 16 probabilities regarding the veracity of the event transmitted by Mūsā b. Anas; 9 probabilities are true, 7 probabilities are false. Accordingly, the probability of being true:

ω = the total number of the probabilities of accurate reports/ total number of probabilities = δ / ε.

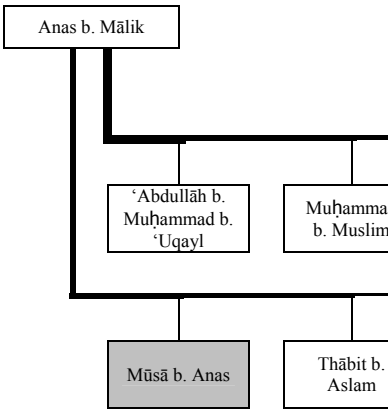
$\omega = \delta / \varepsilon = 9/16$

11. Transmission

حدثنا عبد الله، حدثني أبي، ثنا حسين، ثنا محمد بن راشد، عن مكحول، عن موسى بن أنس، عن أبيه، قال: لم يبلغ رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم من الشيب ما يخضبه؛ ولكن أبا بكر خضب رأسه ولحيته حتى يقنو شعره بالحناء والكتم.

[19] See Ibn Māja, al-Sunan, II, 1102 (3315); al-Ṭabarānī, al-Muʿjam al-Awṣaṭ, IIX, 354 (8854); Abū Yaʿlā, al-Musnad, VI, 377 (3714); al-Bayhaqī, Shuʿab al-Īmān, V, 102 (5951); al-Qaḍāʿī, Musnad al-Shihāb, II, 265 (1327); Tammām al-Rāzī, al-Fawāid, II, 169 (1447); Ibn ʿAdiyy, al-Kāmil fī ḍuʿafāʾ al-rijāl, V, 247; Ibn ʿAsākir, Tārīkh madīnat dimashq, IV, 243.

Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik tr
father.



As far as we determined, t
Anas b. Mālik was supported
in the similar format. Let us
include no discrepancy enou

[20] About the derivatives of the tra
al-Musnad, III, 198 (13074); 2
(2072); al-Ṭabarānī, Musnad al-s
About the derivatives of the t
Ḥanbal, al-Musnad, III, 227 (13
Ḥumayd, al-Musnad, 402 (1362).
About the derivatives of the tra
Ibn Saʿd, al-Ṭabaqāt al-Kubrā, I
463), *al-Jāmiʿ li-akhlāq al-rāwī*,
Maʿārif, 1403), I, 379 (874); al-Ṭa
l-mulūk, 5 vols. (Beirut: Dār al-K
About the derivatives of the tra
ʿAsākir, Tārīkh madīnat dimasho
About the derivatives of the tran
see Ibn Ḥanbal, al-Musnad, III,
Ṭabarānī, Sulaymān b. Aḥmad (
ed. Muḥammad Shakūr Muḥ
1985/1405), I, 205 (328).
About the derivatives of the tra
ʿUqayl see al-Ṭabarānī, al-Muʿjar
About the derivatives of the tra
Abū Yaʿlā, al-Musnad, VI, 268 (3
About the derivatives of the tran
al-Baghdādī, Tārīkh Baghdād, III

In this case the transmission can be appraised as *the similar transmission of the twelve unknown persons:*

The total number of probabilities of the transmission in the form x to be the accurate transmission:

$\delta_x = 2^m - 1 = 2^{12} - 1 = 4096 - 1 = 4095$

f: the number of diverging forms of transmission.

f = (m/m + r/r + t/t + ... +s/s) = 1

The total of the number of probabilities:

$\varepsilon = 2^m + 2^r + 2^t + \ldots + 2^s - (f-1) = 2^{12} - (1-1) = 4096$

The probability of the accuracy/truth of the transmission with the form x is:

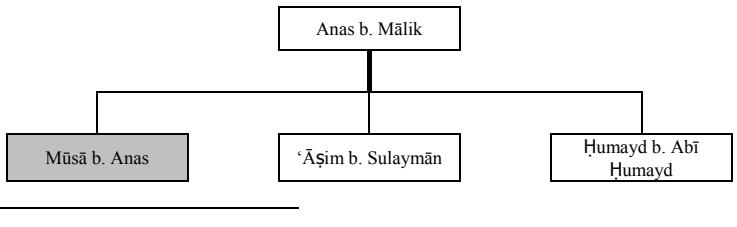
ω_x = the total number of probabilities of the transmission in the form x to be the accurate transmission / the total number of probabilities = δ_x / ε

$\omega_x = \delta_x / \varepsilon = 4095 / 4096$

12. Transmission

حدثنا موسى بن إسماعيل، حدثنا عبد الواحد، حدثنا عاصم، قال: قلت لأنس: أحرم رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم المدينة؟ قال: نعم؛ ما بين كذا إلى كذا لا يقطع شجرها؛ من أحدث فيها حدثا فعليه لعنة الله والملائكة والناس أجمعين. قال عاصم: فأخبرني موسى بن أنس أنه قال: أو آوى محدثا.

Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik transmits this hadith from Anas b. Mālik, his father.



About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Yaḥyā b. Saʿīd** see al-ʿUqaylī, al-Ḍuʿafāʾ al-kabīr, II, 270 (829).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Yazīd b. ʿAbdillāh** see Ibn ʿAsākir, Tārīkh madīnat dimashq, III, 281.
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Qatāda b. Diʿāma** see Ibn Ḥanbal, al-Musnad, III, 192 (13017); 216 (13286); 251 (13655); 266 (13837); al-Bukhārī, al-Ṣaḥīḥ, III, 1303 (3357); al-Tirmidhī, al-Shamāʾil al-Muḥammadiyya, 55 (37).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Muḥammed b. Sīrīn** see Ibn Ḥanbal, al-Musnad, III, 160 (12656); 206 (13165); Muslim, al-Ṣaḥīḥ, IV, 1821 (2341).

As far as we determined, t
Anas b. Mālik was supported
the similar format. Let us call
no discrepancy enough to re
case the transmission can be
three unknown persons:

The total number of prob
be the accurate transmission:

$\delta_x = 2^m - 1 = 2^3 - 1 = 8 - 1 =$

f: the number of diverging

f = (m/m + r/r + t/t + ... +s

The total of the number of

$\varepsilon = 2^m + 2^r + 2^t + \ldots + 2^s -$

The probability of the accu
x is:

ω_x = the total number of p
to be the accurate transmissio

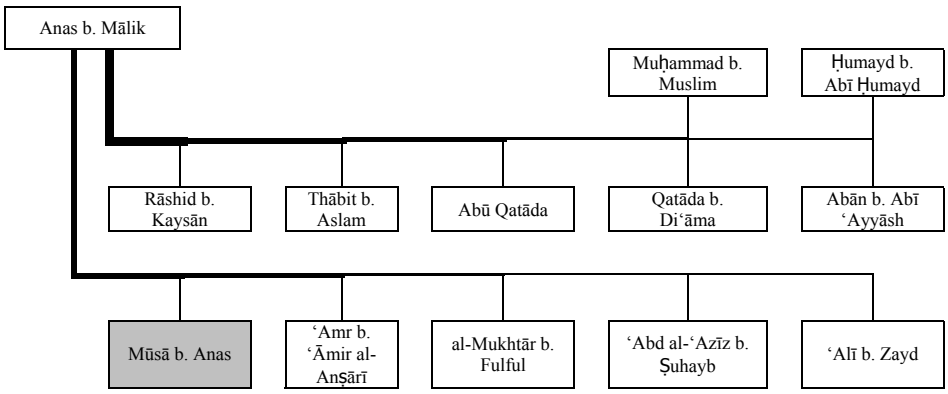
$\omega_x = \delta_x / \varepsilon = 7 / 8$

13. Transmission

داد، ثنا المعلي بن جابر، يعني اللقيطي،
م المؤذن فأذن صلاة المغرب في مسجد
ركعتين، ثم قعد وذلك بعيني النبي صلى

Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik tr
father.

[21] About the derivatives of the tra
al-Ṣaḥīḥ, VI, 2665 (6876).
About the derivatives of the tra
Bukhārī, al-Ṣaḥīḥ, II, 661 (1768)
Ḥanbal, al-Musnad, III, 199 (130
About the derivatives of the tra
Ibn Ḥanbal, al-Musnad, III, 242



As far as we determined, this transmission made from the event source Anas b. Mālik was supported by eleven another. All the transmissions are in the similar format. Let us call this format x. The present differences include no discrepancy enough to require a separate format description.[22]

[22] About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Mūsā b. Anas** see Ibn Ḥanbal, al-Musnad, III, 199 (13080).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **'Amr b. 'Āmir al-Anṣārī** see al-Bukhārī, al-Ṣaḥīḥ, I, 189 (481); 225 (599); al-Nasā'ī, al-Sunan al-mujtabā, II, 29 (682); Ibn Ḥanbal, al-Musnad, III, 280 (14015).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **al-Mukhtār b. Fulful** see Muslim, al-Ṣaḥīḥ, I, 573 (836); Abū Dāwūd, al-Sunan, I, 410 (1282); Abū Ya'lā, al-Musnad, VII, 43 (3956).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **'Abd al-'Azīz b. Ṣuhayb** see Muslim, al-Ṣaḥīḥ, I, 573 (837); al-Dāraquṭnī, al-Sunan, I, 267 (9); 268 (12); al-Bayhaqī, al-Sunan al-kubrā, II, 475 (4277).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **'Alī b. Zayd** see Ibn Māja, al-Sunan, I, 368 (1163); Ibn Ḥanbal, al-Musnad, III, 282 (14040).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Rāshid b. Kaysān** see Ibn Ḥanbal, al-Musnad, III, 129 (12332); Ibn Abū Shayba, al-Muṣannaf, II, 136 (7380).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Thābit b. Aslam** see al-Dāraquṭnī, al-Sunan, I, 267 (8); al-Tayālisī, al-Musnad, 270 (2021); Abū Nu'aym, Ḥilyat al-Awliyā wa Ṭabaqāt al-Aṣfiyā', II, 331.
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Abū Qatāda** see al-Tayālisī, al-Musnad, 285 (2144).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Qatāda b. Di'āma** see al-Ṭabarānī, al-Mu'jam al-Awṣaṭ, VII, 21 (6734).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Abān b. Abī 'Ayyāsh** see 'Abd al-Razzāq al-Ṣan'ānī, al-Muṣannaf, II, 434 (3980); Ibn Ma'īn, Yaḥyā (d. 233), *al-Tārīkh*, 4 vols., ed. Aḥmad Muḥammad Nūr (Makkah: Markaz al-Baḥth al-Ilmī, 1399/1979), III, 85 (358).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Ḥumayd b. Abī Ḥumayd** see Ibn Abū Shayba, al-Muṣannaf, II, 136 (7379).

In this case the transmission
the twelve unknown persons:

The total number of prob
be the accurate transmission:

$\delta_x = 2^m - 1 = 2^{12} - 1 = 4096$

f: the number of diverging

f = (m/m + r/r + t/t + ... +s

The total of the number of

$\varepsilon = 2^m + 2^r + 2^t + \ldots + 2^s -$

The probability of the accura

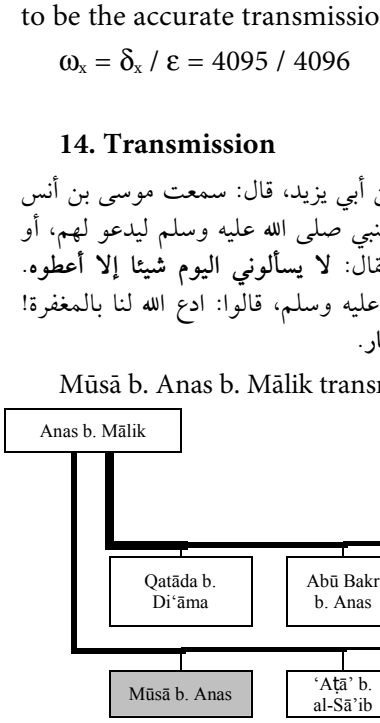
ω_x = the total number of p
to be the accurate transmissio

$\omega_x = \delta_x / \varepsilon = 4095 / 4096$

14. Transmission

أبي يزيد، قال: سمعت موسى بن أنس
نبي صلى الله عليه وسلم ليدعو لهم، أو
قال: **لا يسألوني اليوم شيئا إلا أعطوه**.
عليه وسلم، قالوا: ادع الله لنا بالمغفرة!
ار.

Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik transm



About the derivatives of the tran
Ma'īn, *al-Tārīkh*, III, 85 (358).

As far as we determined, this transmission made from the event source Anas b. Mālik was supported by eleven another. All the transmissions are in the similar format. Let us call this format x. The present differences include no discrepancy enough to require a separate format description.[23] In this case the transmission can be appraised as *the similar transmission of the twelve unknown persons:*

The total number of probabilities of the transmission in the form x to be the accurate transmission:

$\delta_x = 2^m - 1 = 2^{12} - 1 = 4096 - 1 = 4095$

f: the number of diverging forms of transmission.

[23] About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Mūsā b. Anas** see Ibn Ḥanbal, al-Musnad, III, 213 (13249); Ibn Ḥanbal, Aḥmad b. Muḥammad (d. 241), *Faḍā'il al-ṣaḥāba*, 2 vols., ed. Waṣiyyullāh Muḥammad (Beirut: Mu'assasat al-Risāla, 1403/1983), II, 806 (1451).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **'Aṭā' b. al-Sā'ib** see al-Tirmidhī, al-Jāmi', V, 715 (3909).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Isḥāq b. 'Abdillāh** see Muslim, al-Ṣaḥīḥ, IV, 1948 (2507); Ibn Balbān, al-Iḥsān fī-taqrīb ṣaḥīḥ Ibn Ḥibbān, XVI, 271 (7282); al-Ṭabarānī, al-Mu'jam al-Awṣaṭ, II, 341 (2169).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Thābit b. Aslam** see Ibn Ḥanbal, al-Musnad, III, 139 (12437); al-Nasā'ī, Aḥmad b. Shu'ayb (d. 303), *'Amal al-yawm ve'l-layl*, ed. Fārūq Ḥammāda (2nd. ed., Beirut: Mu'assasat al-Risāla, 1986/1406), 279 (314).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **al-Naḍr b. Anas** see Ibn Ḥanbal, al-Musnad, III, 156 (12616); al-Shaybānī, al-Āḥād wa-l-mathānī, III, 359 (1755).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Qatāda b. Di'āma** see Ibn Ḥanbal, al-Musnad, III, 162 (12672); Ibn Balbān, al-Iḥsān fī-taqrīb ṣaḥīḥ Ibn Ḥibbān, XVI, 269 (7280); Abū Ya'lā, al-Musnad, V, 376 (3032).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Abū Bakr b. Anas** see Ibn Ḥanbal, al-Musnad, III, 216 (13291); al-Shaybānī, al-Āḥād wa-l-mathānī, III, 360 (1757); al-Mizzī, Tahzīb al-kamāl, XXXV, 349.
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Muḥammed b. Sīrīn** see al-Ṭabarānī, al-Mu'jam al-Kabīr, I, 254 (735); Ibn 'Adiyy, al-Kāmil fī ḍu'afā' al-rijāl, VI, 225 (1694).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **al-Munīb b. 'Abdillāh** see al-Ṭabarānī, al-Mu'jam al-Awṣaṭ, II, 135 (1493); VI, 147 (6045); al-Shaybānī, al-Āḥād wa-l-mathānī, III, 360 (1756); al-Khaṭīb al-Baghdādī, Tārīkh Baghdād, VII, 375 (3898).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Muḥammad b. Ṣāliḥ al-'Ajlūnī** see al-Shaybānī, al-Āḥād wa-l-mathānī, III, 356 (1750).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **'Umm al-Ḥakem bint Nu'mān** see al-Shaybānī, al-Āḥād wa-l-mathānī, III, 360 (1757); Ibn Ḥanbal, Faḍā'il al-ṣaḥāba, II, 789 (1410).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **'Amr b. 'Abdillāh** see al-Bukhārī, al-Tārīkh al-kabīr, VI, 348 (2596).

$f = (m/m + r/r + t/t + ... +s$

The total of the number of

$\varepsilon = 2^m + 2^r + 2^t + \ldots + 2^s -$

The probability of the accu
x is:

ω_x = the total number of p
to be the accurate transmissio

$\omega_x = \delta_x / \varepsilon = 4095 / 4096$

15. Transmission

ن عبد الله بن أبي طلحة، عن أنس رضي
ار.

Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik tra
Abī Ṭalḥa.[24]

'A

We could not find any
transmission from 'Amr b.
transmission can be appraised

As seen in Figure-1 there
the event transmitted by M
probabilities are false. Accord

ω = the total number of
number of probabilities = δ /

$\omega = \delta / \varepsilon = 9/16$

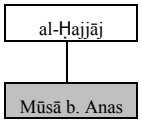
16. Transmission

حميد؛ وحدثنا يعقوب بن إبراهيم، قال:
س لأنس ونحن عنده: يا أبا حمزة، إن
اغسلوا وجوهكم وأيديكم وامسحوا

[24] See al-Bukhārī, al-Tārīkh al-kabī

برؤوسكم وأرجلكم؟ وإنه ليس شيء من ابن آدم أقرب إلى خبثه من قدميه، فاغسلوا بطونهما وظهورهما وعراقيبهما! فقال أنس: صدق الله وكذب الحجاج، قال الله: وامسحوا برؤوسكم وأرجلكم! قال: وكان أنس إذا مسح قدميه بلهما.

Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik transmits this word from al-Ḥajjāj.[25]



We could not find any transmitter who supported or negated this transmission from al-Ḥajjāj. In this case the transmission can be appraised as *the transmission of an unknown person:*

As seen in Figure-1 there are 16 probabilities regarding the veracity of the event transmitted by Mūsā b. Anas; 9 probabilities are true, 7 probabilities are false. Accordingly, the probability of being true:

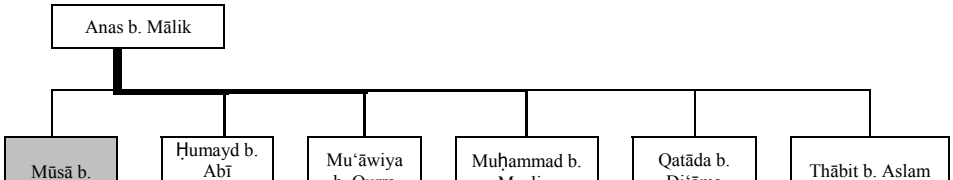
ω = the total number of the probabilities of accurate reports/ total number of probabilities = δ / ε.

ω = δ / ε = 9/16

17. Transmission

حدثنا بن المثنى، قال: ثنا محمد بن جعفر، قال: ثنا شعبة، عن موسى بن أنس، عن أنس، قال: قرأ عمر: وفاكهة وأبا. قال: قد عرفنا الفاكهة، فما الأب؟ ثم قال: بحسبنا ما قد علمنا، وألقى العصا من يده.

Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik transmits this hadith from Anas b. Mālik, his father.



As far as we determined, this transmission made from the event source Anas b. Mālik was supported by five another. All the transmissions are in

[25] See al-Ṭabarī, Jāmi' al-bayān 'an ta'vīl āy al-Qur'ān, VI, 128, 129; Ibn Kathīr, Ismā'īl b. 'Umar (d. 774), *Tafsīr al-Qur'ān al-'aẓīm*, 4 vols. (Beirut: Dār al-Fikr, 1401), II, 26; al-Bayhaqī, al-Sunan al-kubrā, I, 71 (344); al-Wāsiṭī, Tārīkh Wāsiṭ, p. 59.

the similar format. Let us call
no discrepancy enough to re
case the transmission can be a
unknown persons:

The total number of prob
be the accurate transmission:

$\delta_x = 2^m - 1 = 2^6 - 1 = 64 - 1$

f: the number of diverging

f = (m/m + r/r + t/t + ... +s

The total of the number of

$\varepsilon = 2^m + 2^r + 2^t + \ldots + 2^s -$

The probability of the accu
x is:

ω_x = the total number of p
to be the accurate transmissio

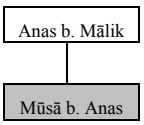
$\omega_x = \delta_x / \varepsilon = 63 / 64$

[26] About the derivatives of the tra
Jāmi' al-bayān 'an ta'vīl āy al-Qu
About the derivatives of the tran
Ṭabarī, Jāmi' al-bayān 'an ta'vīl
'aẓīm, I, 6; IV, 474; Abū al-Faḍl a
b. 'Abd al-Raḥmān (Riyaḍ: Dār
Mustadrak 'ala al-ṣaḥīḥayn, II, 5
About the derivatives of the tra
Ṭabarī, Jāmi' al-bayān 'an ta'vīl ā
About the derivatives of the tran
Ḥākim al-Nīsābūrī, al-Mustadral
Īmān, II, 424 (2281); al-Ṭabarānī
About the derivatives of the tran
Jāmi' al-bayān 'an ta'vīl āy al-Qu
About the derivatives of the tran
Tafsīr al-Qur'ān al-'aẓīm, I, 6;
vols., ed. Nāṣir b. 'Abd al-Raḥm
Ibn Sa'd, al-Ṭabaqāt al-Kubrā, II

18. Transmission

أخبرنا أبو بكر أحمد بن الحسن القاضي، ثنا أبو العباس الأصم، ثنا يحيى بن أبي طالب، أخبرني أبي، حدثني أبو عبيدة عبيس الخزاز، عن موسى بن أنس، عن أبيه، عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: **لا تقولوا سورة البقرة ولا سورة آل عمران وسائر القرآن ولكن قولوا السورة التي يذكر فيها البقرة والسورة التي يذكر فيها آل عمران والقرآن على نحو هذا.**

Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik transmits this hadith from Anas b. Mālik, his father.[27]



We could not find any transmitter who supported or negated this transmission from Anas b. Mālik. In this case the transmission can be appraised as *the transmission of an unknown person:*

As seen in Figure-1 there are 16 probabilities regarding the veracity of the event transmitted by Mūsā b. Anas; 9 probabilities are true, 7 probabilities are false. Accordingly, the probability of being true:

ω = the total number of the probabilities of accurate reports/ total number of probabilities = δ / ε.

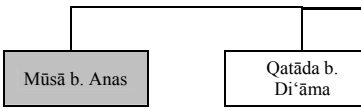
$\omega = \delta / \varepsilon = 9/16$

19. Transmission

ذكره البخاري تعليقا ووصله إسماعيل بن إسحاق في الأحكام من طريق ابن جريج، عن عمرو بن دينار، عن عطاء، عن موسى بن أنس، أن سيرين سأل أنسا المكاتبة وكان كثير المال، فأبى، فانطلق إلى عمر، فقال: كاتبه! فأبى؛ فضربه عمر بالدرة، وتلا عمر: فكاتبوهم إن علمتم فيهم خيرا!

Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik transmits this occurrence from Anas b. Mālik, his father.

[27] See al-Ṭabarānī, al-Mu'jam al-Awṣaṭ, VI, 47 (5755); Ibn Kathīr, Tafsīr al-Qur'ān al-'aẓīm, I, 57; al-Bayhaqī, Shu'ab al-Īmān, II, 519 (2582); al-Mizzī, Tahzīb al-kamāl, XIX, 278; al-'Uqaylī, al-Ḍu'afā' al-kabīr, III, 418; al-Zayla'ī, Jamāl al-Dīn 'Abdullāh (d. 762), *Takhrīj al-aḥādīth ve'l-āthār*, 4 vols., ed. 'Abdullāh b. 'Abd al-Raḥmān (Riyaḍ: Dār Ibn Khuzayma, 1414), I, 173.



As far as we determined, t
Anas b. Mālik was supported
the similar format. Let us call
no discrepancy enough to re
case the transmission can be
four unknown persons:

The total number of prob
be the accurate transmission:

$\delta_x = 2^m - 1 = 2^4 - 1 = 16 - 1$

f: the number of diverging

f = (m/m + r/r + t/t + ... +s

The total of the number of

$\varepsilon = 2^m + 2^r + 2^t + \ldots + 2^s -$

The probability of the accu
x is:

ω_x = the total number of p
to be the accurate transmissio

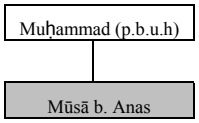
$\omega_x = \delta_x / \varepsilon = 15 / 16$

[28] About the derivatives of the tra
al-Ṣaḥīḥ, II, 902; Ibn Ḥajar, Aḥm
Ṣaḥāba, 8 vols. ed. Muḥammad
Ḥajar al-'Asqalānī, Aḥmad b.
'Abdirraḥmān (Beirut: al-Maktab
About the derivatives of the tran
al-Ṭabaqāt al-Kubrā, VII, 120; al
Jāmi' al-bayān 'an ta'vīl āy al-Qu
About the derivatives of the tran
Iṣābah fī tamyīz al-ṣaḥāba, III, 2
About the derivatives of the tra
Ṭabaqāt al-Kubrā, VII, 119, 120.

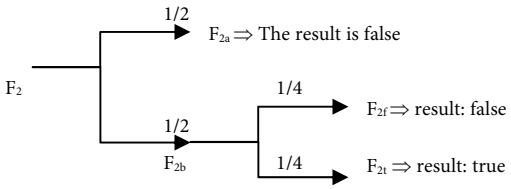
20. Transmission

حدثنا محمد بن صالح بن هانىء، ثنا السري بن خزيمة، ثنا موسى بن إسماعيل ثنا إسحاق بن عثمان، قال: قلت لموسى بن أنس: كم غزا النبي صلى الله عليه و سلم؟ قال: غزا ثلاثا وعشرين غزوة وثمان غروات يقيم فيها الأشهر. قلت: كم غزا أنس مع النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم؟ قال: ثمان غزوات.

In the transmission Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik is giving an answer to the question regarding the Prophet.[29]



Historically it is not possible that he had observed this event. Transmitting type is F_2 on account of he transmitted an event without giving its source.[30]



Figure–2

As seen in Figure-2 there are 4 probabilities regarding the veracity of the event transmitted by Mūsā b. Anas; 1 probabilities are true, 3 probabilities are false. Accordingly, the probability of being true:

ω = the total number of the probabilities of accurate reports/ total number of probabilities = δ / ε.

ω = δ / ε = 1/4

21. Transmission

أخبرنا الثقفي، عن حميد، عن موسى بن أنس، عن أنس بن مالك: أن عمر بن الخطاب سأله: إذا حاصرتم المدينة كيف تصنعون؟ قال: نبعث الرجل إلى المدينة ونصنع له هنة من جلود. قال: أرأيت

[29] See al-Ḥākim al-Nīsābūrī, al-Mustadrak ʿala al-ṣaḥīḥayn, III, 665 (6457); Ibn Ḥajar, al-Iṣābah fī tamyīz al-ṣaḥāba, I, 127; al-Bukhārī, al-Tārīkh al-kabīr, I, 398 (1266); Ibn ʿAsākir, Tārīkh madīnat dimashq, IX, 362.

[30] For the type of transmissions see the abovementioned article. p.40-43.

ي بيده، ما يسرني أن تفتحوا مدينة فيها

Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik tran
father.[31]

We could not find any
transmission from Anas b. M
appraised as *the transmission*

As seen in Figure-1 there
the event transmitted by M
probabilities are false. Accord

ω = the total number of
number of probabilities = δ / ε

ω = δ / ε = 9/16

22. Transmission

سطي، ثنا يزيد بن هارون، نا أبو المقدام
ل، عن رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم،

Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik tr
father.[32]

We could not find any
transmission from Anas b. M
appraised as *the transmission*

[31] See al-Shafiʿī, Muḥammad b.
ʿIlmiyya, n.d.), I, 317 (1487); al-B

[32] See al-Ṭabarānī, al-Muʿjam al-A
rijāl, VII, 106.

As seen in Figure-1 there are 16 probabilities regarding the veracity of the event transmitted by Mūsā b. Anas; 9 probabilities are true, 7 probabilities are false. Accordingly, the probability of being true:

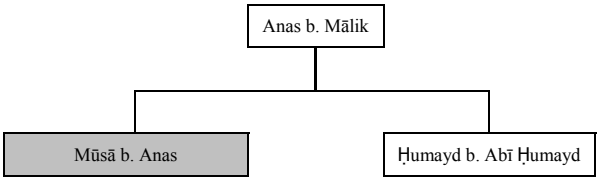
ω = the total number of the probabilities of accurate reports/ total number of probabilities = δ / ε.

$\omega = \delta / \varepsilon = 9/16$

23. Transmission

أخبرنا أبو عبد الله الحافظ، أنبأ حسن بن حمشاذ، ثنا محمد بن إسماعيل أبو إسماعيل، ثنا بن أبي مريم، حدثني يحيى بن أيوب، حدثني حميد، أن موسى بن أنس بن مالك حدثه، عن أنس بن مالك: أنه أوصى في مرضه وشك في حبل جارية، فقال: انظروا أن تدعوا لولدها القافة! قال: فصح من مرضه ذلك.

Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik transmits this hadith from Anas b. Mālik, his father.



As far as we determined, this transmission made from the event source Anas b. Mālik was supported only by Ḥumayd b. Abī Ḥumayd. Both transmissions are in similar format. Let us call this format x. There is no *discrepancy* between them as much to require a second format description as.[33] In this case the transmission can be appraised as *the similar transmission of the two unknown persons:*

The total number of probabilities of the transmission in the form x to be the accurate transmission:

$\delta_x = 2^m - 1 = 2^2 - 1 = 4 - 1 = 3$

f: the number of diverging forms of transmission.

[33] About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Mūsā b. Anas** see al-Bayhaqī, al-Sunan al-kubrā, X, 265 (21059).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Ḥumayd b. Abī Ḥumayd** see al-Bayhaqī, al-Sunan al-kubrā, X, 264 (21057); Ibn Abū Shayba, al-Muṣannaf, IV, 32 (17494); al-Shafiʿī, al-Musnad, I, 330 (1530).

f = (m/m + r/r + t/t + ... +s

The total of the number of

$\varepsilon = 2^m + 2^r + 2^t + \ldots + 2^s -$

The probability of the accu
x is:

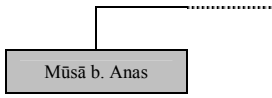
ω_x = the total number of p
to be the accurate transmissio

$\omega_x = \delta_x / \varepsilon = 3/4$

24. Transmission

سى بن أنس: أن عمه البراء بن مالك بارز
إلى عامل الخمس أن خذ خمس ذلك

Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik rep
his uncle.



It does not appear possible
for Anas b. Mālik observed
their ages. They recounts the
the common teacher of the tw
that they heard the event f
Muḥammad b. Sīrīn transmits

[34] About the derivatives of the tra
al-Musnad, I, 490 (3412).
About the derivatives of the tra
Ṭabarānī, al-Muʿjam al-Kabīr, II
ed. Ḥabīb al-Raḥmān al-Aʿẓamī
ʿAbd al-Razzāq al-Ṣanʿānī, al-Mu

[35] About the derivatives of the tra
Sharḥ maʿānī al-āthār, III, 229
ṣaḥāba, I, 281; Ibn Abū Shayba,
al-Sunan al-kubrā, VI, 310 (1256

Transmission type is F_2 on the grounds that Mūsā b. Anas is taransmitting an event which is not observed by himself.[36] In spite of the fact that all the transmissions are in the same format having no definite event source prevents us from making appraisals over the transmissions.

As seen in Figure-2 there are 4 probabilities regarding the veracity of the event transmitted by Mūsā b. Anas; 1 probabilities are true, 3 probabilities are false. Accordingly, the probability of being true:

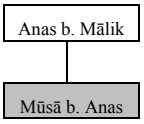
ω = the total number of the probabilities of accurate reports/ total number of probabilities = δ / ε.

ω = δ / ε = 1/4

25. Transmission

أخبرنا أبو محمد إسماعيل بن رجاء العسقلاني، ثنا أبو أحمد محمد بن محمد القيسراني، ثنا محمد بن جعفر الخرائطي، ثنا أبو بكر أحمد بن إسحاق الوراق، ثنا محمد بن مصطفى وكثير بن عبيد، قالا: ثنا بقية بن الوليد، ثنا يحيى بن مسلم، عن أبي المقدام، عن موسى بن أنس، عن أبيه، قال: سمعت رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم يقول: **إذا جاءكم الزائر فأكرموه!**

Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik transmits this hadith from Anas b. Mālik, his father.[37]



We could not find any transmitter who supported or negated this transmission from Anas b. Mālik. In this case the transmission can be appraised as *the transmission of an unknown person:*

As seen in Figure-1 there are 16 probabilities regarding the veracity of the event transmitted by Mūsā b. Anas; 9 probabilities are true, 7 probabilities are false. Accordingly, the probability of being true:

ω = the total number of the probabilities of accurate reports/ total number of probabilities = δ / ε.

ω = δ / ε = 9/16

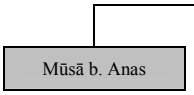
[36] For the type of transmissions see the abovementioned article. p.40-43.

[37] See al-Qaḍā'ī, Musnad al-Shihāb, I, 445 (763); Ibn Ḥayyān, 'Abdullāh b. Muḥammad (d. 369), *Kitāb al-Amthāl fī al-ḥadīth*, ed. 'Abd al-'Alī 'Abd al-Ḥamīd (India: Dār al-Salafiyya, 1987), 182 (148).

26. Transmission

ن موسى بن أنس، عن عبيد بن عمير: أن
وحسك؛ والذي نفسي بيده، إنه ليؤخذ

Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik
'Umayr.



As far as we determined, t
'Ubayd b. 'Umayr was suppor
in the similar format.[38] Let u
include no discrepancy enou
In this case the transmission c
the three unknown persons:

The total number of prob
be the accurate transmission:

$\delta_x = 2^m - 1 = 2^3 - 1 = 8 - 1 =$

f: the number of diverging

f = (m/m + r/r + t/t + ... +s

The total of the number of

[38] The form of this transmission be
been found. All the transmission
hurried form of the event is foun

[39] About the derivatives of the tran
al-Mubārak (d. 181), *al-Zuhd*, ed
'Ilmiyya), 120 (403).
About the derivatives of the t
Nu'aym, Ḥilyat al-Awliyā wa Ṭab
277), *al-Ma'rifa ve't-tārīkh*, 3 v
'Ilmiyya, 1419/1999), III, 216; Ha
Raḥmān 'Abd al-Jabbār (Kuwayt
About the derivatives of the tran
al-Sariyy, al-Zuhd, I, 197 (321); A
270.

$\varepsilon = 2^m + 2^r + 2^t + \ldots + 2^s - (f-1) = 2^3 - (1-1) = 8$

The probability of the accuracy/truth of the transmission with the form x is:

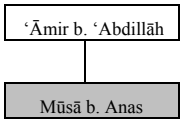
ω_x = the total number of probabilities of the transmission in the form x to be the accurate transmission / the total number of probabilities = δ_x / ε

$\omega_x = \delta_x / \varepsilon = 7 / 8$

27. Transmission

حدثنا قبيصة، عن حماد بن سلمة، عن ثابت البناني، عن موسى بن أنس، أن سائلا سأل أبا عبيدة وهو شاك تصدقوا أجرالله مريضكم، فقال أبو عبيدة: إني لست بمأجور ولكني مكفر عني.

In his transmission Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik reports an event[40] regarding ʻĀmir b. ʻAbdillāh.[41]



Historically it is not probable that he observed this event. The report type is F_2 as it transmits an event that had not been witnessed without giving event source.

As seen in Figure-2 there are 4 probabilities regarding the veracity of the event transmitted by Mūsā b. Anas; 1 probabilities are true, 3 probabilities are false. Accordingly, the probability of being true:

ω = the total number of the probabilities of accurate reports/ total number of probabilities = δ / ε.

$\omega = \delta / \varepsilon = 1/4$

28. Transmission

حدثنا أحمد بن حنبل، قال: حدثنا عبد الصمد، قال: حدثنا ثابت، عن عاصم، قال: سأل أبو السوار موسى بن أنس ونحن بواسط: أكان أبو حمزة يشرب في الدن؟ فقال: معاذ الله!

Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik reports information about Anas b. Mālik, his father.[42]

[40] See Hannād b. al-Sariyy, al-Zuhd, I, 242 (412).

[41] According to the other reports it is well understood that Abū ʻUbayda is ʻĀmir b. ʻAbdillāh. See Ibn ʻAsākir, Tārīkh madīnat dimashq, XXII, 222; XXXXIIV, 262.

We could not find any
transmission from Anas b.
appraised as *the transmission*

As seen in Figure-1 there
the event transmitted by
probabilities are false. Accord

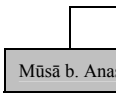
ω = the total number of
number of probabilities = δ /

$\omega = \delta / \varepsilon = 9/16$

29. Transmission

ة مصر، ثنا إبراهيم بن مرزوق، ثنا أبو
سى ابني أنس بن مالك، عن أبيهما أنس:
عة ولو كأسا بدينار!

Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik tr
father.



As far as we determined, t
Anas b. Mālik was supported
are in similar format. Let us
between them as much to rec

[42] See Ibn Ḥanbal, Aḥmad b. Muḥa
(Cairo: Maktabat al-Turāth, 1405

[43] About the derivatives of the tra
al-Kāmil fī ḍuʻafāʾ al-rijāl, II, 38
al-mīzān, 7 vols., ed. (3d. ed.,
Ḥibbān, Abū Ḥātim Muḥammad
Zāyid (Ḥalab: Dār al-Waʻy, n.d.),

case the transmission can be appraised as *the similar transmission of the two unknown persons:*

The total number of probabilities of the transmission in the form x to be the accurate transmission:

$\delta_x = 2^m - 1 = 2^2 - 1 = 4 - 1 = 3$

f: the number of diverging forms of transmission.

f = (m/m + r/r + t/t + ... +s/s) = 1

The total of the number of probabilities:

$\varepsilon = 2^m + 2^r + 2^t + \ldots + 2^s - (f-1) = 2^2 - (1-1) = 4$

The probability of the accuracy/truth of the transmission with the form x is:

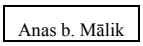
ω_x = the total number of probabilities of the transmission in the form x to be the accurate transmission / the total number of probabilities = δ_x / ε

$\omega_x = \delta_x / \varepsilon = 3/4$

30. Transmission

حدثنا بن عون، عن موسى بن أنس، أن أبا بكر لما استخلف بعث إلى أنس بن مالك ليوجهه إلى البحرين على السعاية. قال: فدخل عليه عمر، فقال له أبو بكر: إني أردت أن أبعث هذا إلى البحرين وهو فتى شاب. قال: فقال له عمر: ابعثه فإنه لبيب كاتب. قال: فبعثه، فلما قبض أبو بكر قدم على عمر، فقال له عمر: هات يا أنس ما جئت به! قال: يا أمير المؤمنين، البيعة أولا. فقال: نعم. قال: فبسط يده. قال: على السمع والطاعة. قال بن عون: فما أدري، قال: ما استطعت أو قال أنس: ما استطعت. قال: فأخبرته ما جئت به، قال: فقال: أما ما كان من كذا وكذا فاقبضوه، وما كان من المال فهو لك. قال: فأتيت إلى زيد بن ثابت وهو جالس على الباب، فقال: ألق علي ما أعطاك أمير المؤمنين، قال: فألقيت عليه فحسب.

Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik reports information about Anas b. Mālik, his father.[44]



About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **al-Naḍr b. Anas** see Ibn Ḥibbān, al-Majrūḥīn, I, 259 (254); Ibn ʻAdiyy, al-Kāmil fi ḍuʻafāʾ al-rijāl, II, 389; Ibn Ḥajar, Lisān al-mīzān, II, 324.

[44] See Ibn Ḥajar, al-Iṣābah fī tamyīz al-ṣaḥāba, I, 128 (277); al-Mizzī, Tahzīb al-kamāl, III, 371; Ibn ʻAsākir, Tārīkh madīnat dimashq, IX, 369; Ibn Khayyāṭ, al-Tārīkh, p. 22; Ibn Ḥajar, Tahzīb al-tahzīb, I, 330 (690).

Historically it is not prob
have heard them from his fat
transmits an event that had
source.

As seen in Figure-2 there
the event transmitted by M
probabilities are false. Accord

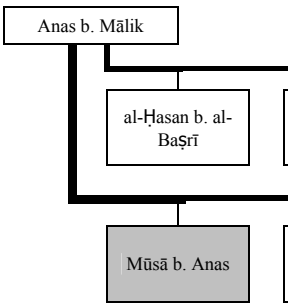
ω = the total number of
number of probabilities = δ /

$\omega = \delta / \varepsilon = 1/4$

31. Transmission

شبيب أبو سعيد البصري، حدثني أيوب
يمان بن بلال، عن يحيى بن سعيد، عن
ه عليه وسلم خيبر وكان لا يغير إذا سمع
مد والخميس. فقال رسول الله صلى الله
ا نزلنا بساحة قوم فساء صباح المنذرين.
عتقها صداقها.

Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik tr
father.



As far as we determined, seven transmitters reports this hadith from Anas b. Mālik, the event source. The six[45] transmitters report the event according to Anas b. Mālik's expression while the other one[46] transmits the hadith in a way of Anas b. Mālik + Ebū Ṭalḥa. Let us symbolize x for Anas b. Mālik's expression and y for Ebū Ṭalḥa's. In this way the transmission is appraised as *similar transmission by the six of seven unknown persons and contrary transmission by the other one:*[47]

The total number of probabilities of the transmission in the form x to be the accurate transmission:

$\delta_x = 2^m - 1 = 2^6 - 1 = 64 - 1 = 63$

f: the number of diverging forms of transmission.

$f = (m/m + r/r + t/t + ... + s/s) = 1$

[45] About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Mūsā b. Anas** see Ibn ʿAdiyy, al-Kāmil fī ḍuʿafāʾ al-rijāl, IV, 262 (1099).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Ḥumayd b. Abī Ḥumayd** see Mālik b. Anas, al-Muwaṭṭaʾ, II, 468 (1003); al-Bukhārī, al-Ṣaḥīḥ, I, 221 (585); III, 1077 (2785); IV, 1538 (3961); al-Tirmidhī, al-Jāmiʿ, IV, 121 (1550).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **ʿAbd al-ʿAzīz b. Ṣuhayb** see al-Bukhārī, al-Ṣaḥīḥ, I, 145 (364); 321 (905); Muslim, al-Ṣaḥīḥ, II, 1042 (1365); III, 1425 (1365); al-Nasāʾī, al-Sunan al-mujtabā, VI, 131 (380).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Thābit b. Aslam** see al-Bukhārī, al-Ṣaḥīḥ, I, 321 (905); IV, 1539 (3964); Muslim, al-Ṣaḥīḥ, II, 1042 (1365); III, 1425 (1365); al-Nasāʾī, al-Sunan al-mujtabā, I, 271 (547).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **al-Ḥasan b. al-Baṣrī** see Ibn Balbān, al-Iḥsān fī-taqrīb ṣaḥīḥ Ibn Ḥibbān, XIV, 452 (6521); al-Tayālisī, al-Musnad, 283 (2127); al-Ṭabarānī, al-Muʿjam al-Awṣaṭ, III, 95 (2600).
About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Muḥammed b. Sīrīn** see al-Bukhārī, al-Ṣaḥīḥ, III, 1090 (2829); 1333 (3447); IV, 1538 (3962); al-Ḥumaydī, Abū Bakr ʿAbdullāh b. Zubayr (d. 219), *al-Musnad*, 2 vols., ed. Ḥabīb al-Raḥmān al-Aʿẓamī (Beirut: Dār al-Kutub al-ʿIlmiyya; Cairo: Maktabat al-Mutanabbī, n.d.), II, 504 (1198).

[46] About the derivatives of the transmission that come via **Qatāda b. Diʿāma** see Muslim, al-Ṣaḥīḥ, III, 1425 (1365); al-Ṭabarānī, Musnad al-shāmiyyīn, IV, 22 (2623); Ibn Saʿd, al-Ṭabaqāt al-Kubrā, II, 109; Ibn ʿAsākir, Tārīkh madīnat dimashq, XXXXXIV, 203; Abū Yaʿlā al-Qazwīnī, al-Khalīl b. ʿAbdillāh (d. 446), *al-Irshād fī maʿrifat ʿulamāʾ al-ḥadīth*, 3 vols., ed. Muḥammad Saʿīd ʿUmar (Riyaḍ: Maktabat al-Rushd, 1409), III, 894 (226). Saʿīd b. Bashīr, Saʿīd b. Abī ʿArūba and Shaybān b. ʿAbdirraḥmān who are the ones transmitting the hadith from Qatāda b. Diʿāma in the way of Anas b. Mālik + Abū Ṭalḥa. On the other hand, Shuʿba b. al-Ḥajjāj, Maʿmar b. Rāshid and al-Ḥakam b. ʿAbdilmalik transmit the hadith as being expression of Anas b. Mālik. In spite of this numerical equality we prefer defining a new format accepting *diverging expression* the report of Qatāda b. Diʿāma.

[47] Here we are only interested in the probability of x format because of the event is transmitted by Mūsā b. Anas by the expression of Anas b. Mālik.

The total of the number of

$\varepsilon = 2^m + 2^r + 2^t + \ldots + 2^s -$

The probability of the accu
x is:

ω_x = the total number of p
to be the accurate transmissio

$\omega_x = \delta_x / \varepsilon = 63 / 65$

32. Transmission

ما كان يصعد الجارية فوق البيت فيقول:

Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik re
father.[48]

We could not find any
transmission from Anas b.
appraised as *the transmission*

As seen in Figure-1 there
the event transmitted by
probabilities are false. Accord

ω = the total number of
number of probabilities = δ /

$\omega = \delta / \varepsilon = 9/16$

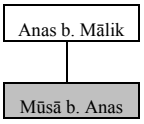
33. Transmission

سماك: حدثني موسى بن أنس بن مالك،
آنية ممومة بالذهب، فقال: اذهب فبعها
ع إلى عمر، فقال: اذهب فارده علينا؛

[48] See Ibn Abū Shayba, al-Muṣann
341 (967); al-Firyābī, Jaʿfar b.
Nadwī (India: Dār al-Salafiyya, 1

فانطلق إلى اليهودي، فأخبره فقال: أعطيك بوزنه ثلاث مرات. قال: فجاء فذكر ذلك لعمر، فقال: لا، إلا بوزنه.

Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik reports information about Anas b. Mālik, his father.[49]



We could not find any transmitter who supported or negated this transmission from Anas b. Mālik. In this case the transmission can be appraised as *the transmission of an unknown person:*

As seen in Figure-1 there are 16 probabilities regarding the veracity of the event transmitted by Mūsā b. Anas; 9 probabilities are true, 7 probabilities are false. Accordingly, the probability of being true:

ω = the total number of the probabilities of accurate reports/ total number of probabilities = δ / ε.

ω = δ / ε = 9/16

Removing Unknowability of Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik50

As far as we determined, Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik has a total of 33 transmissions with chain of reporters.[51] In other words N=33.

The values that transmitter gained from his transmissions:

1. Transmission: Transmitter has a verifier. Consequently $_1\omega_x = 3/4$

2. Transmission: Transmitter is alone in his transmisson.[52]

Consequently $_2\omega_x = 1/2$

[49] See Ibn Ḥajar al-ʿAsqalānī, Taghlīq al-taʿlīq, III, 293; Ibn Ḥazm, al-Maḥlā, IIX, 496; Ibn Ḥajar al-ʿAsqalānī, Aḥmad b. ʿAlī (d. 852), *Fatḥ al-bārī fī sharḥ ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*, 14 vols., ed. Muḥib al-Dīn al-Khaṭīb (Beirut: Dār al-Maʿrifa, n.d.), IV, 481.

[50] See the abovementioned article.p.53-55

[51] A transmission being in the Mukhtaṣar Tārīkh Dimashq is not included as the chain has not been found. See *Mukhtaṣar Tārīkh Dimashq*, I, p. 323.

[52] η denotes the tendency of transmitter for making true transmission. Consequently the effect of F_{2t} is not characteristic in terms of η. Therefore the value gained by transmitter is ½ when F_{2t} is substracted.

3. Transmission: Transmitt

4. Transmission: Transmi

255/256

5. Transmission: Transmitt

6. Transmission: Transmitt

Consequently $_6\omega_x$ = 8191/8

7. Transmission: Transmitt

8. Transmission: Transmitt

Consequently $_8\omega_x$ = 1/2

9. Transmission: Transmitt

10. Transmission: Transmi

Consequently $_{10}\omega_x$ = 1/2

11. Transmission: Transmi

Consequently $_{11}\omega_x$ = 4095/4

12. Transmission: Transm

7/8

13. Transmission: Transmi

Consequently $_{13}\omega_x$ = 4095/4

14. Transmission: Transmi

Consequently $_{14}\omega_x$ = 4095/4

15. Transmission: Transmi

Consequently $_{15}\omega_x$ = 1/2

16. Transmission: Transmi

Consequently $_{16}\omega_x$ = 1/2

17. Transmission: Transmi

Consequently $_{17}\omega_x$ = 63/64

18. Transmission: Transmi

Consequently $_{18}\omega_x$ = 1/2

19. Transmission: Transmi

Consequently $_{19}\omega_x$ = 15/16

20. Transmission: The transmission type of the transmitter is F_2.[53]

Consequently $_{20}\omega_x = 0$

21. Transmission: Transmitter is alone in his transmisson.

Consequently $_{21}\omega_x = 1/2$

22. Transmission: Transmitter is alone in his transmisson.

Consequently $_{22}\omega_x = 1/2$

23. Transmission: Transmitter has a verifier. Consequently $_{23}\omega_x = 3/4$

24. Transmission: The transmission type of the transmitter is F_2.

Consequently $_{24}\omega_x = 0$

25. Transmission: Transmitter is alone in his transmisson.

Consequently $_{25}\omega_x = 1/2$

26. Transmission: Transmitter has two verifiers. Consequently $_{27}\omega_x = 7/8$

27. Transmission: The transmission type of the transmitter is F_2.

Consequently $_{27}\omega_x = 0$

28. Transmission: Transmitter is alone in his transmisson.

Consequently $_{28}\omega_x = 1/2$

29. Transmission: Transmitter has a verifier. Consequently $_{29}\omega_x = 3/4$

30. Transmission: The transmission type of the transmitter is F_2.

Consequently $_{30}\omega_x = 0$

31. Transmission: Transmitter has five verifiers and one negating.

Consequently $_{31}\omega_x = 63/65$

32. Transmission: Transmitter is alone in his transmisson.

Consequently $_{32}\omega_x = 1/2$

33. Transmission: Transmitter is alone in his transmisson.

Consequently $_{33}\omega_x = 1/2$

[53] η denotes the tendency of transmitter for making true transmission. Consequently the effect of F_{2t} is not characteristic in terms of η. The value gained by transmitter is zero as the transmission type is false.

x_1 is Mūsā b. Anas b. Māli

$\eta_{x1}=(_1\omega_x+_2\omega_x+_3\omega_x+ \dots +_N\omega$

$\eta_{x1}=(3/4 + 1/2 + 7/8 + 255$
1/2 + 4095/4096 + 7/8 + 4095
+ 15/16 + 0 + 1/2 + 1/2 + 3/4
1/2 + 1/2) / 33

$\eta_{x1}= 0,6480$

$\eta_{\text{Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik}} = 0,648$

$\eta_{\text{Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik}}$[54] = % **64,8**

In 12 of the 33 transmissio
verifier. This is the main reaso
%. In the rest of his reports
appears that the four transm
gain from them.[55]

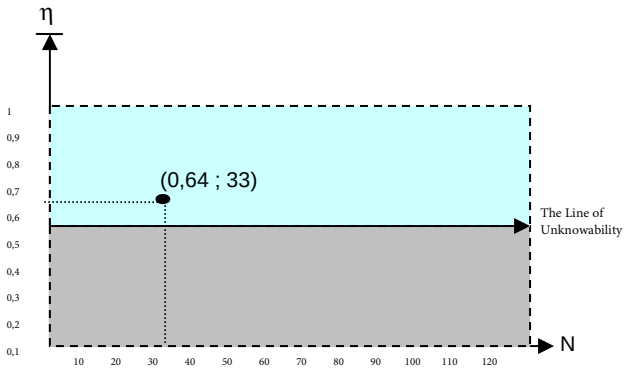
Based on the conclusions t

[54] If the transmitters had not beer
faulty.
If a transmission with chain of r
b. Anas b. Mālik we have fo
calculations.

[55] To the question of what does th
found as 64,8 % mean in terms
while the veracity degree of the
calculating. That means that the
be lower than this value, becaus
veracity probability of hadiths is
b. Anas b. Mālik, in this case we
to the Prophet will be not greate

[56] When the appraisals of the num
reliability coefficient (η) are ma
scene. Despite the reliability co
considered as a very powerful tr
it is assumed that an another tra
reports the concept of *power(P)*
to represent such a transmitter i
The power of a trasmitter (P) is
coefficient of the transmitter
transmissions.

Name:	(**N**) Number of transmis-sions	(**η**) Reliability Coefficient	(**P**) Power
Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik	33	% **64,8**	4,88



In this figure the position of Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik in the power graphic is seen.

Evaluation

The ranks assigned to the transmitters in the rebuttal and amendment books are the verbal appraisals denoting transmitters reliabilty of coefficients. To get an opportunity for comparing the numerical reliability coefficient η with these ranks we tried to gather the most common usage of the ranks into groups as follows. Afterwards, we by degress assigned numerical equivalents to the groups. In this manner we aimed at determining the numerical intervals in which ranks might have been generally[57] used.[58]

P = (η - %50) * N
P = (% 64,8 - %50) * 33
P = 0,148 * 33
P = 4,884

Increasing of every positive value in terms of P denotes how much powerful transmitter is while decreasing of every negative denotes how much the transmitter is weak.
It is not clear that if the critics take concept of power into consideration or not while they are evaluating the transmitters. We belive that it will be clear as studies progress in this field, especially ones in respect with the powerful transmitters.

57 In this regard one may raise an objection to the effect that even if the critics used the same ranks they might not mean the same numerical interval. The ojection is logical. In order to remove that objection e have used the rank.

58 The linear approach here is mad of action. Another one certai determine diverse numerical int substantialized when the relia calculated. Moreover, such a tabl

59 See Ibn Ḥajar, Tahzīb al-tahzīb, X

60 See Ibn Ḥibbān, al-Thiqāt, V, 40

61 See Sonmez, Mehmet Ali, *Ibn Ḥi*

thiqatun thiqatun or thiqatun ḥāfi
thiqatun or mutqinun or ‘adlu
ṣadūqun or lā ba’sa bihī orṣadūqun sayyi yahimu ormaqbūlun ormachūlu-l-ḥāli o
ḍa‘īfun orlam yūthaq or majhūlun ormatrūk sāqiṭun
uttuhima bi-l-kidhbi or kadhdhāl

When we want to know th definition is made by which that Ibn Ḥajar called himsel placed in the interval betwee transmission system based reliability coefficient η= % 64 can say that the rank which Anas b. Mālik complies with t

Ibn Ḥibbān gave a place to *al-Thiqāt*.[60] Separately he mad giving his biography. Accordi placed in this book have *en* Ḥibbān. Because Ibn Ḥibbān places to the transmitters who ones who are the most reli transmitters who are placed i the interval between 40% - 1 transmitter is not in contradic

al-Zahabī considers the transmitter as being *"thiqatun muqillun"* in his book named *al-Kāshif.*[62] On the other hand, in his book named *Tārīkh al-İslām*[63] he made a definition saying "*kāna min thiqāt al-baṣriyyīn".* Both of expressions belong to the same species of *thiqa*. Consequently it complies with the value we found in mathematical way.

Similarly, Ibn Sa'd[64] considers the transmitter as being "*thiqatun qalīl al-ḥadīth*", Abū Ḥātim al-Rāzī[65] as *"thqatun",* al-İ'jlī[66] as *"thqatun"* in their books respectively *al-Ṭabaqāt al-kubrā, al-Jarḥ va't-ta'dīl, al-Thiqāt*. As it is seen clearly that the reliability coefficient η that is found by using the theory of hadith transmission system based on probability calculations confirms the views of the critics about Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik.[67]

Hadith critics did not find Mūsā b. Anas acceptable for the ranks of *"thiqatun thiqatun or thiqatun ḥāfiẓun".* When the reliability coefficient that has been calculated in this study taken into consideration we might say that they are right in their appraisals. Likewise the reliability coefficient of the transmitter is not in the interval between 100%-80%. Moreover, it is near to the lower limit of the sub rank.

As it is seen in the analysis of the transmission every point that is gained by this method is of great importance as it reveales the transmitter in which ratio is verified in his transmissions. Accordingly, even if it is defined by the same rank by the critics, for example when a reliability coefficient of another transmitter is found one point more than 64,8% it will be understood that he is placed over the rank of Mūsā b. Anas. The words used by the critics for evaluating the transmitters are not enough sensitive for bringing up this difference.

We can explain the case in this way: Grading made by 100 is more precise than the grading by 5. In the grading by 5 quite a few students who are different to each other fall in the same group. Similarly, the grading system by which hadith critics appraise the transmitters is formed by few

[62] al-Zahabī, al-Kāshif, II, 302 (5679).
[63] al-Zahabī, Muḥammad b. Aḥmad b. 'Uthmān (d. 748), *Tārīkh al-Islām* p. 894.
[64] See Ibn Sa'd, al-Ṭabaqāt al-Kubrā, VII, 192.
[65] Ibn Abī Ḥātim al-Rāzī, al-Jarḥ wa-l-ta'dīl, IIX, 133 (602).
[66] al-'Ijlī, Ma'rifat al-thiqāt, II, 303 (1812).
[67] While the reliability coefficients of the transmitters are calculating it will be probable to say much about which ranks are used in which intervals by which critics.

words or word derivatives. I
have not a standart values. By
high.

If we consider that hadiths
the same relativity is seen in
weak by some critics may be g
On the other hand, the evalua
transmitters. By this fact quite
be in the same category.

We tried to remove this co
of hadith transmission system
time. We intended to dispe
create a clearer view by anal
approach based on the numbe
further step has been taken
Mūsā b. Anas b. Mālik num
between the zero and a hundr
verbal evaluations. According
b. Mālik is 64,8 % according t