



*אוניברסיטת חיפה *הפקולטה למדעי הרוח *החוג לשפה וספרות ערבית
*جامعة حيفا *كلية الآداب *قسم اللغة العربية وآدابها

בחינת כניסה למ"א ולהשלמות למ"א

מועד הבחינה: 15.9.2013

משך הבחינה: שעה

חומר עזר מותר: מילון טנגלי-עברי, אנגלי-ערבי

קרא/קראי את הטקסט וענה/עני על השאלות שאחריו

اقرأ/اقرأي القطعة وأجب/أجيب عن الأسئلة التي تليه

1 Oral transmission of information from original witnesses through
2 chains of successors is a key of Islamic written works. Because of the
3 legal and normative significance of *hadith* and the prominence of hadith
4 studies among Muslim scholars, most scholarly attention has been
5 focused on this kind of transmission. But, in fact, information could be
6 transmitted from various primary sources for a variety of reasons.
7 Biographies of the Prophet, Quranic exegesis, historical works, etc.
8 A large number of the *sahabiyyat* were the primary source of hadiths
9 from the Prophet in the strict sense, or they related information about
10 themselves or others surrounding Muhammad. The authors of
11 biographical collections on the Companions are clearly interested in
12 this aspect of the woman's role to varying degree, but this is not
13 the sole rationale for including woman. Specialized collections of
14 transmitters of tradition focused on this subject. In this context, it
15 should be emphasized that women were not considered less reliable



16 than men in transmitting information. On the contrary, the evidence of
 17 female Companions was essential in formulating Islamic law.
 18 The archetype of female transmitters is Aisha, the favored wife of the
 19 Prophet. She is said to have transmitted 1,210 traditions, although
 20 only about 300 are included in the canonical collections of Bukhary
 21 and Muslim. In Malik's legal compendium, she is the primary source
 22 of 83 traditions from or about the Prophet, as well as one from her
 23 father Abu Bakr, and one from the third caliph, 'Umar.

الأسئلة:

1. ترجم / ترجمي إلى العربية ترجمة دقيقة الأسطر 1-10 (من الكلمة Oral إلى الكلمة

(Muhammad).

2. هل تنتمي النساء إلى الصحابة في نقل الأحاديث؟ علل/عللي جوابك.

3. لماذا تذكر الأسماء التالية في القطعة:

• عائشة

• البخاري ومسلم

أبو بكر

4. بعد وفاة النبي محمد ومع انتشار الإسلام قام الصحابة ينتشرون العلم ويبلغون الحديث؟ ما هي

أهمية الحديث بالنسبة للإسلام (اعتمد/اعتمدي على القطعة فقط).

بالنجاح!!!