

Journal of Religion & Society (JR&S)

Available Online:

<https://islamicreligious.com/index.php/Journal/index>Print ISSN: [3006-1296](#) Online ISSN: [3006-130X](#)Platform & Workflow by: [Open Journal Systems](#)**Exploring the Interplay Between Hadith and Islamic Theology:
Foundations, Impacts, and Interpretations****Hafiz Fahad Aziz**

M.Phil Islamic Studies, Ghazi University, D.G.Khan

molanafahadaziz@gmail.com**Mr. Ghulam Qasim**

M.Phil Islamic Studies, Ghazi University D.G.Khan

mqasimkhanmusrani@gmail.com**Abstract**

The interaction between Hadith and Islamic theology is the main pillar of Islamic intellectual tradition and influences the faith, customs and morality of Muslims across the world. In addition, Hadith, which is formed by words, deeds, and authorizations of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is another secondary yet crucial source of guidance to the Quran. It also gives a detailed exposition of Quranic doctrine, especially such branches as worship, morality, and eschatology, thus enhancing Islamic theology (Ilm al-Kalam). This article will discuss the sources of Hadith and its explanations of the major theological terms such as Tawhid (oneness of God), Prophethood as well as the afterlife (Akhirah) and the practical influence of Hadith on Muslim practices, law (Sharia) and morals. The paper has pointed out the methodologies of the Hadith scholars to authenticate the narrations and the differences between Sunni and Shia interpretations as they indicate the theological and historical differences. The discussion of the contemporary issues on the authenticity, relevance, and contextual application of Hadith is also discussed especially with reference to the contemporary issues like gender equality, human rights, and interfaith dialogue. Historians recommend a moderate view, a combination of the traditional study of Hadith and its critical contemporary interpretation to make it relevant. Finally, the article highlights the irreplaceable role of Hadith in Islamic theology, which connects the divine revelation with the real life, but at the same time, it takes into consideration the changing nature of its interpretation in the globalized world.

Keywords: *Hadith, Islamic theology, Tawhid, Ilm al-Kalam, Prophethood, Eschatology, Sharia, Sunni-Shia interpretations, Authenticity, Contemporary challenges.*

Introduction

The Hadith is the second major source of knowledge and guidance to Muslims globally after the Quran. In Islamic culture Hadith is the sayings, deeds and approvals of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and is an essential source of law, morals and theology. These stories aid our understanding about the Quranic teachings

and provide practical ways of leading a righteous life. The Hadith is a major part of the Islamic theology through which the religious practices, moral codes, as well as theological doctrines are developed. Islamic theology, *Ilm al-Kalam* is the science that concerns the learning, interpretation, and organization of the major tenets of Islam, such as the nature of God (Tawhid), prophethood, the afterlife (Aakhirah) and the Islamic concept of morality. Thus, the Hadith gives crucial information about the Godliness of the Islam religion and offers a guideline to the Muslims in order to live in the will of God (Saeed, 2019).

This article is aimed at discussing the complex interconnection between Hadith and Islamic theology, their main tenets, their influence on Islamic beliefs and practices, and their interpretation differences over the course of Islamic history. This article tries to show the significance of Hadith in theological discussion by analyzing its foundational role in developing the most fundamental theological concepts in beliefs about God, nature of the Prophet, and eschatology. Additionally, the paper will also explore the role of Hadith in Islamic laws, ethics, and worship, highlighting its role as the core of an all-inclusive theological paradigm. The last point that will be examined in this article is the problems of understanding Hadith interpretation, including the differences in approaches among scholars and the schools of thought, and the effects the differences have on the way of theological knowledge and practice (Nasr, 2020).

The main content of this article is that the Hadith is an essential part of any development and evolution of the Islamic theology that influences the apprehension of the attributes of God as well as practices that characterize Islamic life. Through the theological implications of Hadith narrations, we are going to show that not only does Hadith act as a source of divine guidance, but it also gives a profound source of wisdom over the individual and collective experience of Muslims in history. The connection between Hadith and theology is complicated and lacks clear understanding, and learning how Hadith can be used to explain theological principles provides a more detailed and in-depth view as to what the primary principles of Islam are all about. Finally, this discussion will support the timeless significance of Hadith in contemporary Islamic life and practice, highlighting the fact that it remains relevant in the theology of the Muslim world (Ahmed, 2017).

The Foundations of Hadith and Islamic Theology

Hadith in its purest form is a compilation of narrations which are related to the words, deeds, and approvals of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and are vital in the interpretation of Islamic doctrines. Hadith is an Arabic term that has been derived by the Arabic root word haddatha, which means to tell, to inform and is related to reports of the words, actions and silence of the Prophet. These stories are used as a guide to Muslims, as a practical and legal guide, and can explain the Quran, which is usually not detailed on daily issues, including worship, relations with other people, and morals (Ibn Hajar, 2016). The hadiths are grouped into various categories on the basis of their authenticity: sahih (authentic), hasan (good), daif (weak) that are established through a strict process of verification called Ilm al-Hadith. These narrations were compiled soon after the death of the Prophet, and such scholars as Imam Bukhari and Imam Muslim made great work to gather as many Hadiths as they could and to verify them, rejecting those which were not authentic to add them to the major collections (Zubair, 2017).

Islamic theology or Ilm al-Kalam stresses on the rational study of Islamic beliefs with the help of reason, argumentation, and debate. Ilm al-Kalam aims mainly to defend and clarify the main principles of Islam, issues like the nature of God (Tawhid), the issue of prophethood, the afterlife (Akhirah), and divine justice. Theologians in this field utilize intellectual resources and theological concepts to discuss these issues systematically. Kalam is the term meaning speech, discussion, and it is an intellectual endeavor to establish the rational basis of belief in Islam (Bakar, 2020). The development of Ilm al-Kalam during the early centuries of Islam as a reaction to philosophical challenges introduced by the Greek thinking and other religions, and its discussions focused on determining what is regarded as orthodox belief among the Muslim community. Among the most important elements of Ilm al-Kalam, one must mention its dependency on both Quran and Hadith since they are regarded as a source of knowledge about the nature of reality, existence, and Gods will (Fakhry, 2018).

Islamic theology is heavily bound to the relationship that Hadith has. Hadith gives further interpretation of the Quranic text but it is also what much of Islamic theology is founded on. An example is theological ideas like the nature of God, the mission of Prophet

Muhammad and Day of judgment which are explained and explained in different Hadiths. The Hadith helps make many points of the Quran less ambiguous or multi interpretable. The following of the example of the Prophet Muhammad is ordered of the Quran itself many times, and Hadith is the material manifestation of this example (Al-Tirmidhi, 2015). The most significant of them is the Hadith describing the five pillars of Islam that are not found in the Quran itself but in the collections of Hadith. In such a way, Hadith supplements the Quran by offering the practical instructions required in order to apply Quranic teachings to everyday life and worship (Sajjad, 2021). Moreover, the Hadith has influenced theological beliefs by giving real-life scenes of the Prophet and how to act in line with the divine guidelines in all the areas of life, including prayer and interpersonal relationships.

With Hadith, Islamic theology becomes rich and explicable. We find in the Hadith detailed description of the teachings of the Prophet on themes like monotheism (Tawhid), attributes of God, the meaning of sin and salvation. As an illustration, the Hadith explains the meaning of God merciful in details demonstrating that the mercy of God is plentiful and covers everything which is a theological idea that constitutes the basis of divine justice in Islam (Nawawi, 2020). Moreover, Hadith reports also contain useful information on the qualities of the Prophet Muhammad who has to be considered as an example of proper behavior and moral purity. The relationship between Hadith and Islamic theology is not based on the fact that Hadith interprets and expounds Quranic verses but also on how it develops a more subtle perception of theological concerns. By the words and deeds of the Prophet, Muslims can not only know what is halal or haram but also they can know how they can practice the guidance of the Islamic faith in their lives (Ibn Taymiyyah, 2018).

To sum up, Hadith and Islamic theology are so closely intertwined. Hadith forms a major source of knowledge in the Islamic religion, and is a source of interpretation and explanation of the Quran. It supplements and builds on the Quran giving the details required to inform the faith and practice of Muslims. The Islamic theology is based on Quran and Hadith and it deals with the rational interpretation of the main Islamic beliefs and the defence of beliefs against philosophical and theological criticism. In combination, Hadith together with Islamic theology constitutes

the keystone of the Islamic worldview, which affects religious observances, laws, and moral principles.

The Role of Hadith in Islamic Beliefs

Hadith is the significant source that has contributed to the Islamic belief, especially in the context of the most important theological beliefs namely Tawhid (the oneness of God). Although the ultimate source of guidance on Tawhid is Quran, Hadith expounds on the characteristics of God and further details on interpreting his nature. The sayings of the Prophet Muhammad provide the elaborate accounts of the mercy of God, his power, knowledge, and justice. As an example, the Hadith states that God is merciful to his servants (Sahih Muslim) and the infinite mercy of God is an important element of Tawhid which guarantees believers of their compassion. In addition, Hadith gives a better insight into the idea of the unity of God, which supports the idea that God is one and irreplaceable. In this respect, Hadith plays a significant role in establishing the connection between the God and his creation, and the philosophical ideas of monotheism seem real and accessible to Muslims. More so, Hadith talks about the inability of God to have anthropomorphic attributes and the impossibility of his attributes to be divided, which is central to the unadulterated monotheistic faith in Islam, and it is against any association (Shirk) to God (Al-Ghazali, 2017). Hadith contributes to the enhancement of the believer by strengthening his/her knowledge of the transcendence and immanence of God by highlighting the qualities of God in the sayings of the Prophet.

Hadith also plays a significant role in shaping the understanding of the Prophet Muhammad's mission and his qualities. In Islam, the Prophet Muhammad is not only a messenger but also the final and most complete human example (Uswa Hasana). The Hadith helps define the Prophet's role, offering descriptions of his actions, speech, and behavior, which serve as the perfect model for Muslims to emulate. According to the Hadith, the Prophet Muhammad was sent to perfect the morals and character of humanity (Sahih Muslim), and his life exemplifies the ideals of justice, compassion, humility, and leadership. The Hadith provides a narrative of the Prophet's personal qualities, including his kindness, patience, and devotion to God, which serve as standards by which Muslims are to guide their own lives. For example, in Sahih Bukhari, the Prophet Muhammad is reported to have said,

"I was sent to perfect good character," indicating the profound connection between his character and the moral teachings of Islam. The Hadith serves not only as a source of religious law but also as a blueprint for ethical behavior, deeply shaping Muslim understanding of moral excellence. Thus, the Hadith plays an indispensable role in helping Muslims understand the Prophet Muhammad's unique position in Islamic belief and his mission to bring people closer to God through righteousness and moral integrity (Mawdudi, 2016).

Besides the theological and moral aspects, Hadith plays a major role in the Islamic perception of the afterlife or Akhirah. In Islamic eschatology, the ideas of Heaven (Jannah), Hell (Jahannam) and the Day of Judgment are central and although the Quran gives a general description of such beliefs, Hadith adds to and elaborates these ideas with details. The Hadith reports frequently refer to the rewards of Heaven and the punishments of Hell in ways that are very appealing to believers. To illustrate, there are pleasures in Jannah as it is described in the Hadith that no eye has seen, no ear has heard and no heart has imagined (Sahih Bukhari). The descriptions assist the believers to get a clearer picture of the final reward to the righteous that motivates them to lead a life that is pleasing to God. Equally, Hadith offers graphic illustration of the torments of Hell, which further supports the outcome of disbelief, sin and neglect of morals. The Hadith explains Hell as a place of extreme torture and agony, where people undergo various types of punishment depending on their actions (Sahih Muslim). This vision of afterlife in Hadith is not only used to remind about the divine justice but also provides Muslims with the motives to stay faithful and be righteous as they know the further effects of their deeds on the Judgment Day.

What is more, Day of Judgment is also explicated in Hadith underpinning the individual responsibility of a person concerning his actions. A famous Hadith of both Sahih Bukhari and Sahih Muslim concludes that the role of deeds on the Day of Judgment is crucial, as it says, "A person will be judged by his deeds, and the scales of justice will weigh his actions." This supports the Quranic doctrine that each and every soul will be accountable in front of God. By so doing, Hadith reinforces the Quranic teachings regarding the second life by giving believers a better idea of what the eventual result of their deeds will be, either heaven or hell. This way, Hadith plays an important role in influencing Muslim views

on eschatology by providing these vivid descriptions of the afterlife and explanations of how it should be, encouraging Muslims to live their lives in a way that conforms to the moral and spiritual principles of Islam (Al-Qaradawi, 2019). Believers are constantly reminded about the need to live by the will of God through the teachings contained in Hadith because the afterlife will determine whether they will be rewarded or punished by God as a result of their actions in this world.

Hadith is a very important part of Islamic beliefs as it elaborates many important theological ideas like Tawhid, Prophethood and life after death. It explains the oneness and attributes of God and also guides the Muslims of the mission and qualities of the Prophet Muhammad. In addition to that, Hadith also enriches Islamic eschatology and presents colorful accounts of afterlife that can be used to support the Quranic teachings regarding Heaven, Hell, and the judgment day. With the help of Hadith, the Muslims receive the moral and spiritual instruments to live the life by a set of divine principles and are never forgotten about the eternal effects of their deeds.

Impacts of Hadith on Islamic Theological Practices

Hadith is central to the worship of Muslims and is a practical guide to Muslims in everyday practice of praying, fasting and other forms of worship. Whereas the Quran gives the general outline of how to undertake worship in Islam, Hadith gives the explanation and clarification of how all worships are to be done. As an example, the Hadith accounts explain the way the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) prayed, which postures and recitations he had to use during Salah (the five daily prayers), which the Quran refers to but does not discuss in detail (Sahih Muslim, 2016). This is the guidance that is necessary in order to make the Muslims conduct their rituals properly as an example that was presented by the Prophet. Equally, Hadith provides comprehensive guidelines on fasting during Ramadan month including the schedules of commencing and breaking the fast along with what is needed to uphold its validity. Other acts of worships like the Hajj pilgrimage are also explained by the Prophet in his sayings by expounding on the procedure of the Hajj pilgrimage practices, so that the Muslim people are not inconsistent with the practices. Accordingly, Hadith includes the information required to worship in the form that

corresponds to traditions of Islam and the example of the Prophet Muhammad (Al-Khattab, 2018).

The Hadith influence is not merely confined to the sphere of rituals and worship as it affects the ethical system of the Islamic theology greatly. The statements and deeds of Prophet Muhammad as recorded in Hadith give Muslims moral guidance that determines how they conduct themselves in different life issues. Hadith-based ethical teachings focus on the aspects of justice, charity, honesty, and compassion and are among the most important virtues in Islam. As an example, the Hadith goes, "None of you will believe until he loves his brother as he loves himself" (Sahih Bukhari, 2017), an indication of the significance of empathy, equality and selflessness in Islam. These are the teachings that make up the centre of Islamic ethical teachings as they teach the believers to respect and treat others fairly. Besides, the Hadith offers some directives on the course of dealing with other people whether in business, family or in the community and emphasizes on the importance of being honest, good, and transparent. Such moral doctrines do not only influence the personal conduct but also create a notion of societal equality and balance in the general Muslim community (Nasr, 2019). The Hadith defines how Muslims should relate with one another and the world through practical examples of the Prophet Muhammad so that their activities and actions are in line with the ideologies of justice and righteousness that Islam preaches.

Also, Hadith plays a crucial role in Islamic law (Sharia) and jurisprudence (Fiqh) development. The interdependence between Hadith and Islamic law is that Hadith is a source of legal rulings being the second source only after the Quran. Hadith has been used by Islamic jurists to interpret and apply the divine law on real life situations not explicitly addressed in the Quran. As an example, Hadith has played an important role in development of laws regarding marriage, inheritance, contracts and criminal justice, providing particular examples of how the Prophet Muhammad ruled on them. Hadith has been an important source used by Islamic scholars (including those of the four principal Sunni schools of law (Hanafi, Maliki, Shafi'i, and Hanbali)) in formulating legal principles and interpretation of the practical implications of Sharia. The Hadith also plays a role in formation of legal methodologies, like *Ijma'* (consensus) and *Qiyas* (analogy), which give precedents that jurists can turn to when using Sharia in

novel situations. This has made the role of Hadith in the Islamic jurisprudence vital in developing a comprehensive legal framework that responds to complexity of the daily life and still upholds the guidance of god (Kamali, 2020). In this respect, Hadith serves as an inevitable part of the further evolution of Islamic law and its practical use in Muslim communities.

Interpretations of Hadith in Theological Contexts

In Islamic theology the interpretation of Hadith differs among schools of thought, the most notable being Sunni and Shia Islam. Even though both Sunni and Shia Muslims believe that Hadith is a vital source of guidance, the way these narrations are interpreted may vary a great deal on the basis of theological, historical, and political concerns. The Sunni version of Islam is traditionally based on the most popular Hadith collections, like Sahih Bukhari and Sahih Muslim, which are centered around verses and deeds of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), and which were authenticated by chains of reporters (Isnad). Shia Islam, in its turn, lays specific focus on Hadiths that were relayed by the family of Prophet, especially through the family of Ali ibn Abi Talib and his heirs. To Shia Muslims, Hadith of al-Kafi and other Shia theologians are central to their theological believes. Among the most important distinctions are those in the interpretation of the Imamate the Sunni Muslims do not see the spiritual and political leadership of the family of the Prophet in the same light as the Shia Muslims do; the Shia Muslims interpret Hadiths as proving the divine leadership of the Imams, starting with Ali. Accordingly, the meaning of Hadith in every school is not only indicative of theological distinctions but also forms the dogmatic beliefs of Islam leadership, authority, and the purpose of the family of the Prophet (Nasr, 2018).

Hadith scholars are the ones who have contributed greatly in the interpretation of Hadith to suit theology in the Islamic faith. Imam Bukhari, Imam Muslim and others are considered to be the earliest pioneers of gathering and authenticating Hadith and establishing the parameters of what may be described as authentic. Sahih al-Bukhari is a compilation of Hadith often considered as one of the most authoritative collections of Hadith, and has narrations that are carefully established by the rigorous procedure of isnad (chain of transmission), collected by Imam Bukhari. Another such collection to the Sunni Islam is the Sahih Muslim by Imam

Muslim who also contributed a multitude of authentic narrations that have had an impact in the Islamic theology, law and ethics. These scholars applied stringent standards to ascertain the soundness of the narrators and to guarantee the authenticity of every Hadith including ensuring that there was continuity of the chain of narration and assessment of the moral character of the reporters. They have had a great impact on the interpretation of Hadith with the result that theological arguments are made on the basis of genuine reports. Moreover, even Hadith scholars made their contribution to the creation of Islamic jurisprudence (Fiqh) by placing Hadith in the context of Islamic law, providing their perceptions of diverse legal, ethical, and theological issues (Al-Azami, 2017). The works of these scholars have laid a sound basis to the theology of Islam and they still serve as theological reflections today.

Although the role of Hadith in the development of Islamic theology cannot be overestimated, the interpretation of this source is rather problematic, especially because of the problems with the authenticity and historical background of the narrations. The first issue of concern is the presence of weak (Daif) Hadiths that is, the narrations whose reporters might be shaky or unauthenticated. The existence of weak Hadith has brought about controversy among the Islamic scholars on whether or not to use them in theology debates since they are used in opposing the known authentic accounts. Hadith can be categorized in many ways depending on its authenticity, and a number of scholars have come up with different ways of classifying; however, the question of weak Hadith is a controversial point. The next difficulty is the historical background of some Hadiths narrations. Numerous Hadiths were relayed in a certain socio-political environment which might not be readily applied in the current situation. As an illustration, some Hadiths were given in reference to the social and political circumstances that were experienced in 7th century Arabia and which might have to be interpreted keenly to make sure that they are relevant to modern problems. Also, the various schools of thought have different interpretative methods, with the Sunni scholars putting more emphasis on the notions of consensus (Ijma) and analogy (Qiyas) in interpreting Hadith whereas the Shia scholars may tend to attach more importance to the teachings of the Imams. Such differences in the methods of interpreting the same Hadith even cause different interpretations of the essential

topics in Islamic theology (Mernissi, 2020). As such, the meaning of Hadith needs both the knowledge of the text itself and profound comprehension of its historical setting, authenticity, and theological perspective through which this text may be read.

Contemporary Discussions on Hadith and Theology

The modern world is characterized by the high rate of social, cultural, and technological changes that have taken place globally yet Hadith still has a great influence in the Islamic theology. Hadith is a crucial guide to Muslims in the modern world, as they seek solutions to their problems in the contemporary environment. To illustrate, Islamic scholars and theologians are frequently resorting to Hadith as a way of addressing the problems of ethics, politics, gender, social justice, with regard to the norms of modern society. Specifically, Hadith has been the source of reference in debates on the place of women in Islam, human rights and the environment. Contemporary Muslim academics, e.g. Tariq Ramadan and Abdullahi Ahmed An-Na'im, have attempted to contextualise Hadith, in such a manner that it is relevant to the modern globalized world, and the original teachings of Islam. As an example, the Hadith about the treatment of women has also been reinterpreted to support the empowerment and the rights of women to counter the previous misuse of Hadith that was premised on the cultural practices and not on Islamic principles (Ramadan, 2019). This reinterpretation of Hadith is meant to bring Islamic theology in line with the contemporary values and the timeless teaching of Islam must be timely and sensitive to the concerns of the present times. Also, the impact of Hadith can be felt in the interfaith dialogue since it provides useful knowledge about the Islamic beliefs and practices and therefore, paving the way toward understanding each other in the contemporary world.

Nonetheless, Hadith and its presence in theology today are not without their difficulties. Among the most outstanding issues that are nowadays raised in the discussion about Hadith is its authenticity where the number of Hadiths is immense and many of them differ in their authenticity. With new methods of critical analysis and historiography modern scholars have questioned the reliability of some of the narrations. There are scholars that claim that the classical methodology of hadith verification is based on an *isnad* (chain of transmission) and it is not enough to prove that all hadiths are authentic. This has become an issue with the

appearance of scholarly critique and historical approaches that challenge the transmission of Hadith throughout centuries. The scholars like Ghamdi (2018) emphasized the need to revisit the authenticity of Hadith to make sure that only credible narration of Hadith is used to inform theological discourse and Islamic practice. Moreover, there has been discussions and debates relating to the relevance of some of the Hadith in the contemporary world especially those that deal with some of the attributes that might appear to be outdated or not relevant like slavery or the treatment of non-Muslims. Critics say that not all of the Hadiths must be taken literally and applied to a modern situation without paying enough attention to the fact that society and culture have been changing (Mernissi, 2020). These conversations represent the changing perception of the role of Hadith in contemporary Islamic theology, as it involves the necessity of a balance between past and present in the interpretation of its teachings.

Besides the arguments of authenticity and relevance, the place of Hadith in the Islamic theology remains a topic of debate on how it relates to other sources of Islamic knowledge, especially the Quran. Modern scholars have suggested that Hadith should be subordinate to the Quran in situations where it is perceived that there is a contradiction and others have suggested that Hadith and the Quran are complementary to each other and that they have precious insights which cannot be fully comprehended without the other. The issue around the primacy of Quran over Hadith has only been complicated by the emergence of the Islamic reform movements, which argue a direct approach to the Quran and in many cases suggest a reconsideration of certain Hadiths which appear to go against the Quranic message. These movements focus on *ijtihad* (independent reasoning) implying that the modern interpretation of Hadith does not have to stick to the old traditions but considers the new perception of Islam on the basis of the fundamental ideas of the Quran. Such contemporary debates suggest the transition to the more critical and context-sensitive understanding of Hadith, as the Islamic theology has become quite multifaceted and dynamic in contemporary society (Al-Azami, 2017). Therefore, despite the fact that Hadith is an indispensable guide to action, its application in the modern theology can be discussed as a controversial issue, and it needs to be considered in a more refined and balanced way to realize both the traditional wisdom and the necessities of modernity.

Conclusion

To sum up, Hadith remains to be a discipline of Islamic theology that has not only defined the beliefs and practices of Muslims but has also given a mode of discourse on complex theological matters. Hadith is also very important in the establishment of some of the most important concepts including monotheism (Tawhid), prophethood and the afterlife, not only providing a detailed description of the same but providing practical application of the same which are necessary in ensuring that Muslims lead righteous lives. It supplements the Quran with practical ways of how to apply the teachings of God in day to day life, and it provides guidance on everything including worship procedures as well as ethical behaviors. The Hadith offers Muslims clear examples on how the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) lived in accordance to the will of God, and therefore it is an important source that one cannot do without to know the meaning of Islam. Hadith has theological consequences beyond ritual practices, and shaped Islamic law, morality and the larger social structure of Muslim societies, and had a central place in a comprehensive view of Islam that integrated divine teachings with worldly wisdom.

Nevertheless, in the modern world, Hadith interpretation and its relevance is challenged by new aspects, especially when in the contemporary world, gender, human rights, and interfaith dialogue issues are becoming increasingly popular. The interpretation of Hadith differs in various schools of thought and this is what makes its impact on Islamic theology more complicated because of the variations. Due to the rise of new critical methods there has been greater concern over the authenticity and applicability of certain narrations of Hadith and scholars have had to discuss issues of relevance and contextualization in more depth. Due to the progressively changing needs of the modern world and the need to remain faithful to the religious heritage of the Islamic society, the presence of Hadith in the theological discussion needs to be reconsidered continuously so that it could remain relevant and precise in terms of the representation of Islamic values. The current discussions of the authenticity of Hadith, its influence on the development of legal and ethical guidelines, and its adjustment to the contemporary realities prove the volatility of Islamic theology, which guarantees that Hadith remains an essential

power that helps Muslims find the answers to eternal and modern dilemmas alike..

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