Editorial

This is the second special issue of *al-Burhān Journal of Qur'ān and Sunnah Studies* for the year 2021. This special issue is dedicated for selected papers which were presented at the Inaugural Jamalullail Chair for Prophetic Sunnah International Conference. The main theme of the conference was "Engagement with Obscure Quranic Verses and Ḥadīth Texts." In this edition, only five papers are published instead of the usual seven. Only one paper is in English. The rest are printed in Arabic.

The English article tackles the contradiction between $had\bar{\imath}th$ that allows the writing down of $had\bar{\imath}th$ and $had\bar{\imath}th$ that prohibits it. The study argues that the $had\bar{\imath}th$ of prohibition is $had\bar{\imath}th$ (authentic), and indeed contradiction exists between the $had\bar{\imath}th$ of prohibition and the $had\bar{\imath}th$ of instruction of writing down $had\bar{\imath}th$. However, the ruling inferred from the $had\bar{\imath}th$ of prohibition was replaced by the $had\bar{\imath}th$ of instruction of writing down $had\bar{\imath}th$.

The second article presents a unique discussion of how intonation produced whilst observing the rules of $tajw\bar{t}d$ may affect the understanding of the meaning of Quranic verses and by extension assist in solving problematic and obscure meanings. It is a pioneering venture into subject and the authors' arguments are academically promising.

The authors of the third paper propose the term <code>mustashkal al-ḥadīth</code> and provide an elaborate discussion of several aspects related to the subject. One of the most interesting points presented by the authors is the study of <code>mushkil al-ḥadīth</code> as an important section of the larger science of <code>dirāyat al-ḥadīth</code>.

Focusing their attention on the practical aspect of the principles of dealing with *mushkil al-ḥadīth*, the authors of the fourth article study several *ḥadīth*s related to the practice of moonsighting at the beginning of the lunar month. Since many acts of worship are bound to a specific state of the moon, *ḥadīths* on moonsighting have been cited by scholars in the long-established legal tradition.

Similarly, the last article in this issue applies the principles of dealing with *mushkil al-ḥadith* on several *ḥadīths* related in the works of Muḥammad ibn Ismāʿīl al-Bukhārī and Muslim ibn al-Ḥajjāj al-Naysābūrī, namely, the renown *al-Ṣaḥīḥayn*. The selected *ḥadīths* are taken from chapter related to dogma, acts of worship and interactions between mankind.

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