# Concept of God in Hinduism and Islam In perspective of their sacred scriptures

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Hinduism is taken as a polytheistic religion as Hindus believe in multiple Gods. There exists a variation. Some believe that there are 3 gods, others that there are thousands of gods while some in millions of gods and demi-gods. However, the more scholarly people have firm belief in the Sovereignty of One God. The major difference in the belief of Hindus and Muslims is the ideology of Pantheism. Pantheism states everything in this world, living and non-living, Divine and Sacred. Therefore, Hindus consider everything, be it moon, snake, cow, mountain, tree, as god. Contrary to that Islam is of the belief that all the things in the world belong to God Almighty, be it sun, moon, sky, humans, animals or plants. God has everything in his power and rule. Thus, it can be concluded that the significant difference in the belief of Hinduism and Islam is the use of apostrophe's. The Hindu says everything is God. Whereas, the Muslim says, everything is God's.

قُلْ يَا أَهْلَ الْكِتَابِ ثُعَالُواْ إِلَى كَلْمَةٍ سَوَاء بَيْنِنْا وَيَيْنَكُمْ الْأَ نَعْبُدَ إِلَّا اللَّهَ وَلَا نُشْرُكَ بِهِ شَيْنَاوَلَا يَتَّخِذُ بَعْضُنْا بَعْضًا ارْبَابًا مِّن دُونِ اللّهِ قَإِن ثُولُواْ فَقُولُوا اشْهَدُوا بِانَّا مُسْلِمُونَ (1)

O People of the Book! Come to common terms as between us and you: That we worship none but Allah; that we associate no partners with him; that we erect not, from among ourselves, Lords and patrons other than Allah." If then they turn back, say ye: "Bear witness that we (at least) are Muslims (bowing to Allah's Will).

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<sup>21</sup> Tafseer e Muhammadi, Vol. 1, P 7
<sup>22</sup> Ibid, Vol. 1, P 88
<sup>23</sup> Ibid, P 423
<sup>24</sup> Ibid, P 424
<sup>25</sup> Ibid, P 424
<sup>26</sup> Ibid, Vol. 1, P 6-7
<sup>27</sup> Ibid, P 11-12
<sup>28</sup> Ibid, P 8
<sup>29</sup> Ibid, P 120
30 Radd e Naturi, P 5-6
31 Ibid, P 10
<sup>32</sup> Tafseer e Muhammadi, Vol. 7, P454
<sup>33</sup> Tafseer e Muhammadi, Vol. 1, P 6-7
34 Ibid, P 138-139
35 Ibid. Vol. 2, P 169
<sup>36</sup> Ibid, Vol. 7, P 453
<sup>37</sup> Ibid, P 454
38 Ibid, Vol. 1, P 184
<sup>39</sup> Ibid, Vol. 7, P 306
40 Hafiz Muhammad, Ahwal ul Aakhirat, Malik Bashir Ahmed Tairan e Kutb
Lahore, P 6
<sup>41</sup> Ibid, P 12
<sup>42</sup> Ibid, P 13
<sup>43</sup> Ibid. P 14
44 Ibid, P 20 & P 23
45 Ahwal ul Aakhirat, P 27-30
46 Ibid, P 33 & Tafseer e Muhammadi, Vol. 1, P 292
<sup>47</sup> Ahwal ul Aakhirat, P 32
48 Ibid, P 37&39 & Tafseer e Muhammadi, Vol. 4. P 100
<sup>49</sup> Ibid, P 64 & ibid, P 144
<sup>50</sup> Tafseer e Muhammadi, Vol. 4, P 196 & Vol. 2, P 152
<sup>51</sup> Ibid, Vol. 5, P 274.
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a traditional (bil-mathoor) Tafsir in true sense and the author has avoided giving his own opinion and reinterpretations. He believed that the interpretation of Qur'an is nothing but traditional and established one (bil Mathoor), based upon the sayings, perceptions and interpretations of the Holy Prophet (SAW) Himself, Venerable Companions of the Holy Prophet (SAW), their Successors and other doctors and scholars of Islam.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Lakhvi, hafiz Muhammad, Tafseer e Muhammadi mulaqqab behi Moodheh e Furqan, Maktaba Ashab ul Hadith Urdu Bazar Lahore, 2002, Vol. 1, P 2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Muhammad Mian, Maulana, Ulema e Haque, Muradabad UP, Vol. 1, P 33

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Iqbal Ahmed Farooqi, Tazkarah Ulema Ahl e Sunnat, Maktaba Nabwya Lahore, 1975, P 163

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Mahamid ul Islam, P 30

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Muhammad Mian, Ulema e Hind ka Shandar Mazi, Al-Jamia book depot Delhi, 1960, Vol. 4, P 124

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> M. Ya'qoob Nanotwi, Biography of Maulana Muhammad Qasim Nanotwi, Deoband, Vol. 2, P 510

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Fazal ur Rehman, Maulana Sanaullah Amratsari, Al-Maktaba tus Salfiyya Lahore, 1987, P 85

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Sheikh Muhammad Ikram, Mauj e Kausar, Idara Saqafat e Islamia Lahore, 2000, P 199

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Abdul Haye Lakhnawi, Nuzhat ul Khwatir, Noor M. Karkhana Tijarat e Kutab Karachi, Vol. 8, P 232

Nadwi, Abul Hassan Ali, Muslim Mumalik mein Islamiyyat aur Maghrabiyyat ki Kashmakash, Majlis Nashriyat e Islam Karachi, 1981, P 256
Syed Muhammad Saleem, Tarikh Nazriya e Pakistan, Idara Ta'leemi Tehqiq Lahore, 1985, P 132

<sup>11</sup> Tafseer e Muhammadi, Vol. 1, P 21

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Ibid, Vol. I, P 164

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Ibid, Vol. 1, P 2

<sup>14</sup> Ibid, Vol. I, P 2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Ibid, Vol. 1, P 2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Ibid, Vol. 1, P 1

<sup>17</sup> Ibid, Vol. 1, P 1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Mueen-ud-Din, Muttahida Punjab ka aik Azeem Musleh ( Preface to Ahwal ul A'akhirah), Islami Academy Lahore, 1974,P 7

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Jameel Naqwi, Urdu Tafaseer( Kitabiyat), Muqtadirah Qaumi Zuban Islamabad. 1992, P 141-145

Mofakhkhar Hussain Khan, Dr, The Holy Quran in south Asia, Bibi Akhtar prakasani, Dhaka, 2001, P 176

Hafiz Muhammad believes that everybody will have to answer to Munkir and Nakeer even if he is not buried in a grave:

#### Signs of Dooms day:

The author believes that there are two kinds of Dooms-day i.e. one is initial stage when all universe will be destructed and second is absolute gathering of all for Judgment. Both have separate nature and signs to occur.<sup>44</sup>

## Tribulation of Dajjal (Anti-Christ):

There will be a mysterious personality nearer to the dooms-day called Dajjal that will be a great deceiver and sent for the trials of Believers. Hafiz Muhammad has given all the details of this tribulation in the light of Ouran and Sunnah.<sup>45</sup>

#### Other Metaphysical Concepts & Issues:

Hafiz Muhammad has also discussed in detail the issues and concepts of metaphysical nature in his Tafseer and other relevant books like ascent & descent of Eesa Alaihissalam (Jesus), <sup>46</sup> Yajooj Majooj (a terrible monster crowd), <sup>47</sup> Hashr e Ajsad (Resurrection), <sup>48</sup> Pul-Sirat (extremely narrow bridge), <sup>49</sup> Meezan (Pair of scales), <sup>50</sup> and other metaphysical signs of the day of Judgment expected to happen near to it. <sup>51</sup> Tafseer e Muhammadi is

of all limits and respites. Then the clarion will sound for the second time and everyone will be given reward or punishment according to his deeds.

#### Naz'a (Agonies of Death):

The author has categorized the stages of the end of this life and shifting of to the Hereafter. He expresses these stages very agonic and painful if the man is not graced by the bounties of Allah Almighty. The time of Naz'a, when the spirit is separated out of the body is the first stage that every one is to pass through it. In his own words:

### Grave and Answerability in it:

The author states the second difficult pass is grave in which man will be asked some basic questions by two angels with typical and horrific look called "Munkir" & "Nakeer".

Then he states in his typical style about the angels and their look as follows:

اوہ سمجھ ہو راہ ہتاون بھنے تھم وٹاون جوکر حال بیار موافق دار و فرق ہتاون توحید مثال محت دی شرک گناہ مثال بیاری بر بر مرض جدا ہے دارو مطلب محت ساری پروچد ترآن جوآخر بھیجیا داروساریاں مرضاں حاجت ہور کماب نے چھوڑی حاصل سمھے خرضاں

#### Aakhirat(The Judgment Day):

The author says that having faith on Aakhirat means to believe there is ultimate end of every thing that exists in this universe. This concept is absolutely according to the demand of reason that there must be some time and place when good and evil or wrong and right be decided. That's Akhirat nobody can be exempted from being there and asked about all his deeds. Therefore, all the human beings will gather there in groups with which they lead their lives. Elaborating the tafseer of verse No. 17 & 18 of Soorat un Naba, he states about Akhirat in following words:

That is the true Day of Judgment when the clarion will be blown and all the people will come in groups and gather. It will mean end Then he explains the meanings of 'Samad' in the light of traditions in simple words:

### Risalat(Apostleship):

Hafiz Muhammad considers the position of Prophet as entirely bestowed by Allah Almighty and can not be achieved by anybody through his own struggle. A Prophet is an ultimate source of guidance equipped with divine commandments. Purpose of annunciation of the Prophets is just to provide the humanity the proper guidance towards right path that leads to the ultimate triumph in this world and the Hereafter. Whenever the world became full of false creeds and deeds, the Prophets started coming to save them from destruction. The Holy Prophets are just like physicians and doctors who treat the ailments of human body and spirit simultaneously. In his own versified words he writes his point of view as follows:

his Tafscer e Muhammadi. He replied (in the dream) there are seven distinctive qualities of this Tafseer. After these words he awakened and could not have the detail of these seven qualities. Afterwards, he got the chance to ask about these seven qualities from the grandson of the author who spent the last 45 years of his life at Madina Munawwarah teaching Hadith in Masjid e Nabwi.

He replied at once that "اسعولى على العرفي" is described in Quran for seven times and Hafiz Muhammad has not made any reinterpretation of this term; making these seven times no reinterpretation are the distinctive qualities of this Tafseer. This very fact can be observed in the marginal note No. 3 in Tafseer of "اسعولى على العرش" in Soorat ul A'araf. 35

## <u>Methodology of Tafseer e Muhammadi in Metaphysical Issues</u>: <u>Tauheed (Oneness of Allah):</u>

Many questions are arisen by the philosophers and rationalistic minds about existence, oneness, personality and Attributes of Allah Almighty. The author of Tafseer e Muhammadi refutes the misconceptions created by the logical and philosophical minds in a simple descriptive way. In the Tafseer of Soorat ul Ikhlas he narrates as follows:

# بيزار وۋا عزيزي نكانے ايهائي ولی بمائى عبدالقادر ابمارے مخاخعال مولانا جين کوئی شاك ايبا اندر حیوائے ويوانے 34 ويكارن 3.

It shows the author's relationship and devotion to the family of Shah Waliullah. The author has observed this family's point of view as most important to fix the meanings of the verses of the Holy Quran.

## Seven Qualities of Tafseer e Muhammadi:

A renowned scholar and prominent Mufassir e Quran of Pakistan Maulana Abduhoo Al Fallah narrated one of his dreams that he met the author in dream and asked him about the characteristics of

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	ليايا	فوز تجير	اندر	ويلوى	الله	ولی	شاه	بمن	
	تشهرايا	نج مم	<i>-</i>	علم	بيان	قرآن	وچہ	3.	
	اسخبابول			ثريعت				اول	
	موايول	بيان	ા મા	حرامول	. 892	2	مباح	IS	
	تخمول	معالمياندي	Ī	الحام	تخيس	عبادت	حم	اوه	
	رسمول	سياست	كمك	<u>, i</u>	محمرال	معاش	تذبير	Ī	
	فقيهال	ثرن	- کیتی	, وچہ	ں فتہ	تغصيل	<b>ب</b>	اسدی	
	سفيهال			فرقياندا				دوجا	
	جارے .	فرتے		זפנ				29/	
	پیارے	فروع		جنكز بإندك				وچہ	
	انعامال			خود				تعا	
	تماماس	كمال	مغات	Si	پدائش	•	آ سان	زمن	
	تھے	قوماس	انكليال	<i>3</i> .	الله	ايام	ذكر	چوا	
	ھے	فنتملول	نيكال	٢	عذاب	تبر	فرماناں	ب	
	حسابوس	نثر	-	4	موتوں	Ĵ.	ذكر	يجوال	
3	توابوں 3	عذاب	مراط	اعمال	زن	i	دوزخ	جنت	

He also narrates the scholarship level and supremacy of Waliullahi Point of view in explaining the Quranic meanings in the Tafseer of verse No.173 of Soorat ul Baqarah in following words:

Pantheism in a logical way observing simplicity of words as follows:

کہن وجودی ہر شی اللہ اوس بن ہور نہ کوئی

تے ہر شے ہے مختاج اللہ صد کویں گھر ہوئی
ایہ کہن جہانوں اللہ اوہ سہ دئن پانیدے کھا ندے

بھی عدے جندے دھیاں پٹر بیار ہوندے مر جاندے
پھر جو کہن انہانوں اللہ دینوں عقلوں خالی
ایہ عقل تے نقل خلاف عقیدہ بات دیوانیالوائی
ہے اللہ کہ صد جو اوسنوں حاجت مول نہ کائی
مد جو اوسنوں حاجت مول نہ کائی

### Endorsement of Waliullahi Thought:

Shah Waliullah Muhaddis Dehlwi and his family had a deep impact on the society of subcontinent particularly on religious minds. This impact became a specific school of thought. Hafiz Muhammad had also deep concern and relationship to Waliullahi school of thought that is very prominent in his Tafseer. Translation of Shah Waliullah, "Fateh ur Rehman" is included to the Tafseer with some modifications as a first line, and the second line Punjabi translation is also made in the light of "Fateh ur Rehman". "Al Foz ul Kabeer" is also kept in view and its principles are followed in the interpretation. Therefore, Tafseer e Muhammadi is called the representative Tafseer of Waliullahi school of thought. The author writes his words about "five knowledge" of "Al Foz ul Kabeer" as follows:

thoughts must be denounced at intellectual as well as practical levels. He states his point of view in harsh words as follows:

Hafiz Muhammad states in this text that a religious behavior based on reason has not any credence in Islam. Denial of basic Islamic concepts like existence of Angels etc. is a kind of infidelity in itself. He declares rationalists defying the Islamic creeds more harmful than Jews. This denial is the outcome of reinterpretation founded upon reason, estimation and self opinion. He clears more as follows:

### Confutation of False Creeds:

Hafiz Muhammad has negated the false creeds particularly defying aptitude of so called scholars about Miracles, Existence of Angels, and Jinn & Satan. Objections on birth and life of Eesa Alaihissalam (Jesus), Polytheism and Pantheism are also refuted in this Tafseer in a scholarly and logical manner. For example, in the interpretation of Soorat ul Ikhlas, he negates the concept of

''الحق یا خرب مبتدا محذوف دی بعنی ندالحق ایری ہے ہے تے من ربک حال یا خردو تی ہے۔ یا الحق مبتدا ہے تے من ربک خربے۔ مبتدادی بعنی حق اور چیز ہے جو قابت ہے۔ رب تیرے تھیں جو توں او پراوسدے ہیں۔ نا اوہ جوالل کتاب او پراوسدے ہیں۔ اید وچہ مظہری دے لکھیا ہے''۔

### Free from Modernistic approach:

Hafiz Muhammad avoided explaining the Holy Quran based upon his own opinion irrespective of the Traditions and Tafseeri precedents. Modernistic approach in the methodologies of Quranic interpretations is hazardous for the comprehension understanding Islam. Islam is entirely originated through the divine teachings and revealed knowledge. Hence, the original wisdom and true spirit of the Holy Quran can only be apprehended through the sound foundations and linkage to the traditions of revelation. Tafseer e Muhammadi is a traditional (bil-mathoor) Tafsir in true sense and the author has avoided giving his own opinion and reinterpretations. He believed that the interpretation of Qur'an is nothing but traditional and established one (bil Mathoor), based upon the sayings, perceptions and interpretations of the Holy Prophet (SAW) Himself, Venerable Companions of the Holy Prophet (SAW), their Successors and other doctors and scholars of Islam. He condemns the way of interpretation of the Holy Qur'an based upon the opinion, estimation and one's own attitude or belief (Tafsir bil-Raey) that has no credence and authority in Islam. Modern trends of Tafseer are once again rational, logical or philosophical those cause the refutation of some basic Islamic concepts and creeds. The author believed this kind of trends and

He concludes the debate of Aameen in the prayers in a just and equitable manner that saying Aameen is compulsory and there is no confusion about that. But as far the controversy of loud or silent Aameen is concerned it makes no difference either saying loudly or silently.

#### Solution of Lexicon:

The author has, also observed in his Tafseer the methodology of simplifying the words and phrases with the help of Arabic grammar. Marginal notes are used for the purpose through out the Tafseer. Solution of lexicon in a scholarly manner has elevated the erudition standard of the Tafseer as well as made it intelligible to the common reader having maximum benefit from it. The fact is clear to see the following parts of marginal notes about the solutions of lexicon and simplifying the words in starting the Tafseer of "Soorat-ul-Fatiha". He simplifies the word "Al-Hamd" as follows:

"و تولسب تعریف الخ ایدالف لام و چه المحدد به واسط چنس دی ہے۔ بشازت ہے طرف اس چیز دی جو پچھا ندا ہے اوسنوں ہرکوئی یا داسطے استفراق دے ہے۔ یعنی تمام تعریفاں واسطے اللہ دے ہیں ہرتھر کرنے والے محصل ۔۔۔۔مصع حمد الخ و چہ مظہری دے لکھیا ہے جو حمد تعریف ہے نال زبان دے اوپرخوبی اختیاری دے خواہ اور خوبی اختیاری دی خواہ اور کچہ بس حمد عام ترہے شکر تھیں وجہ متعلق دے یعنی و چہ سب تعریف دیدے جو محکر خاص ہے نال فیت این دی دے جہ خاص جمیل نال اسدے ایپر حمد خاص ہے نال زبان دے تے شکر عام ہے کہ کی نال زبان دے تے محمد خاص بھیاں دی کدی احتقاد دی جو جائے سب فیت اس دی طرفوں ہے '۔ 28

He elaborates the word "Al Haque" as well in his unique style while explaining the meanings of verse No.147 of "Soorat ul Baqarah" as follows:

always tried to make the points clear in the light of Traditions and conventional point of view. He considered it necessary to maintain the original wisdom and spirit of Islamic Thought.

## Comparison of Opinions about controversial Issues:

While resolving the controversial issues, the author has adopted the style of comparison among the different opinions of Muslim jurists and scholars who are the Imams of renowned schools of thought. He compares the inferences of all doctors honestly with out any prejudice and reaches a moderate point of view that suits to all mostly. Following long text is quoted here to elaborate the moderate comparative style of the Tafseer, when the author has discussed the controversial issue of saying Aamin in prayers loudly or silently.

اس مسئلے وچہ الل علم نول اختلاف ایمائی
اسمال ہور تابعینال مجمی وچہ المال بھائی
کہ فاتحہ واجب آ کھن بھادیں وقت بلند قرآت
ایہ عمر علی عمان معالی مجمی ابن عباس روایت
ایہ بنج اصحاب تے شافعی ہور اوزاعی ایہ فرماون
تے بعضے وقت بلند خموثی ہولی وقت پڑھاون

آ بین آ کمن فاتحہ کچھے سنت وچہ نمازاں اس معنی یا رب کرتوں ایٹویں کریں قبول نیازاں ہولی کہن یا اچی سنت اختلاف ایہائی اصل ادا ہر صورت وجہ نا کر جھڑا بھائی 27 the Holy Quran. He maintained the method of concluding issues after quoting the Traditions of the Holy Prophet (SAW) and describing the sayings and opinions of Imams of different schools of thought. His conclusion is always found upon revealed or precidented knowledge so that the reader could reach the original information as well as conventional point of view linked up with the divine knowledge. For example, he writes about the circumstances of revelation of Soorat ul Fatiha as follows:

#### Abstention from personal opinion:

As it may be observed in above mentioned verses, the author of Tafseer e Muhammadi has quoted traditions (Ahadith) of the Holy Prophet (SAW), Sayings of His venerable Companions, opinions of the pious ancestors but avoided to give his own opinion. He

جو نمی کہیا فرمانبرداری میری طاعت رب دی تے میری بے فرمانی کرنی ہے معصیت رب دی جس منیاں تھم امیر سواس نے سنیاں آ کھیا میرا جو بے فرمان امیر سومیرا بے فرمان ودحیرا

The author believes that origin of all the schools of thought is same and could be the source of unity and harmony of Muslim Ummah. This very fact is also narrated by Imam Abu Haneefa (RUA) to maintain harmonious point of view for the purpose. Hafiz Muhammad takes Imam Abu Haneefa's point of view as a source of propinquity between diverse trends of Fuqaha and Muhadditheen. He says that Hanafi is a main School of thought in Fiqhi schools and is expressed by its Imam that is based upon Hadith entirely. The author concludes that a true Hanafi always depends upon Hadith following his Imam.

جو ابن مبارک کہیا جو ابوطنی خود فرمایا جاں آ دے تھم نمی تھیں سر انھیں پر منن آیا بھی روضہ العلماء اندر ابیہ قول امام ایمائی جوچھوڑو قول میرے نوں نال مدیث نمی دے بھائی بھی قول میرے نوں چھوڑو جد تساں پہنچ قول اصحاباں بھی جداں مدیث سیج لیے سو میرا نم بہت تاباں بہن کیے حنی قول نہ چھوڑن الٹ مدیث قرآ نوں جو سیچ حنی ابو صنع منن مت ایمانوں

### Priority to Methodology of ancestors:

Hafiz Muhammad has given the priority to the methodology of pious ancestors and doctors of Muslim history in interpretation of

#### Combination of "Figh" & "Hadith":

In this Quranic exegesis the priority is given to Hadith and Muhadditheen's point of view but the concern is shown to the opinions of "Fuqaha" (The Muslim Doctors) too. Hence, two different trends of Quranic interpretation are linked up with each other in this Tafseer. Hafiz Muhammad has observed a moderate way of opinion between these two honorable classes of scholars and tried to make them nearer to each other and suggested the Muslim scholars of diverse schools of thought to concentrate on Quran and Sunnah for elimination of all kinds of diversity among them. He stresses on unity of Muslim scholars based upon Quran and Sunnah in his verses under the interpretation of Quranic verse no 59 of Soorat un Nisa as follows:

He urges in these verses that Quran and Sunnah must be followed. If any ruler orders against it one must disobey him without any reservation and fear. Even though, the obedience to the Muslim ruler is ordained divinely and is considered in Islam as the obedience of the Holy Prophet (SAW). He also indicated this fact to explain the authority of Hadith as follows:

عام منسر ہر آیت وا شان نزول بتاون
ہر آیت دی نال موافق قصہ کب لیاون
انہاں تصیال بہت ضرورت ناہیں ہرآیت بیانوں
جو وچہ حقیقت پاکی نفساں ہے مقصود قرانوں
ہور عقائد باطل توڑن بھی فاسد اعمالال
وجود ناپاکی نفساں ہور عقائد بد افعالال
ہو وجود آپاکی نفساں ہور عقائد بد افعالال
ہو وجہ حقیقت شان نزول قرآن وجود انہاندا
ہے دور کرن مقصود قرآنوں اینہاں بد چیزاں دا
ہے تہذیب نفوس بندیا ندی غرض نزول قرآئے

#### Brevity & Comprehensiveness:

Brevity and comprehensiveness are also prominent characteristics of Tafseer e Muhammadi. The words used to explain the meanings of Quranic Text are very simple and short but unveil the facts in a comprehensive and scholarly manner. For example, elaborating the meanings of the part of a Quranic verse (Al Baqarah 2:105) i.e.

وَاللَّهُ يَخْتَصُّ بِرَحْمَتِهِ مِن يَّشَاءُ وَاللَّهُ ذُوْالْفَضُلِ الْعَظِيْمِ the following one Punjabi couplet is considered sufficient and the meaning is completely explained comprehensively.

''تے اللہ خاص کرے جس جا ہے نال نبوت رصت تے اللہ صاحب فضل وڈے داانت شار نہ نعت'' 22

# جواندک مت دے وچہ جگ تھیں بیخ فسادا تھائی تربع بہ ۲۳ سالال دے وچہ لاکھال لوکی ولی بنائی 17

#### General Methodology of Tafseer e Muhammadi:

#### Inventiveness:

Tafseer e Muhammadi has the distinction to be the first complete Tafseer ever written in Punjabi language. "Shah Walullah was the pioneer in translating the Holy Quran in Persian; similarly Hafiz Muhammad is the pioneer in writing Tafseer in Punjabi. There is no working example of it in the past history."

In a book printed by a government institution "Muqtadirah Qumi Zuban", Jameel Naqwi (The writer) has given a list of 24 Punjabi Tafaseer in the Annexture 'A' of the book, according to which Tafseer e Muhammadi is the first complete Punjabi Tafseer in the history of Tafseer Literature.<sup>19</sup>

A renowned Bengali researcher Mufakhir Hussain expresses the fact as follows:

"The earliest Punjabi translation of the Quran is in verse. It was Hafiz Muhammad bin Barikullah who made this translation. His versified rendition entitled Tafsir Muhammadi masummah mudhi-i-furqan bazaban punjabi ma'a Tarjamah Farsi was published in Lahore in 1871". <sup>20</sup>

#### Simplicity:

The language of Tafseer is simple, plain and easy to understand. Complex issues and points of high level scholarship are knocked in an easy way and simple words. The following verses disclose the simplicity of language as well as point of view:

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In short, The Tafseer is a beautiful combination of erudition and poetic art. Have a look on the following verses from the first page and feel the quality of literary language used for Allah Almighty's Praise and depiction of His Attributes.

Some verses are in praise of the Holy Prophet (SAW); observe the beauty of description with comprehensiveness of words.

جس کل رسول بینیبر بیسیج جہت ہدایت هامال
تے خاص حبیب محمد خاتم نمیاں رسل تمامال
اوه نال قرآن کتاب حقانی بھید جید ارب داآیا
کس مل حرام تے بھلا براسب است توں سمجمایا
توں لکھ درود سلام کروڑاں اسنوں بھیج اللی
بھی آل اصحاب بھی تابعداراں است پشت پنائی
جاں کل دنیا ہے کفر شرک ہورظلم فساد ہزاراں
زنا لواطب چوری دھاڑا کر مشکی بدکاراں
جادو سحر تے ناخی خون بھی گوناگون بلائیں
سب دنیا وجہ پھیل مئی لا مشرق مغرب تا ئیں
تا ہادی خاص مربی کال سرجیا رب تعالی
اوه قدرت کال رب نمونہ اسم محمد والا

methodology could be observed even if some body analyzes minutely and intensively. It means that methodology of Tafseer e Muhammadi is unique in style and nature which is different and distinctive among other interpretations of the Holy Quran.

#### Literary aspect of Tafseer e Muhammadi:

The Tafseer encloses all the linguistic qualities and writing elegance and hence, proves itself to be a best literary masterpiece of Punjabi literature. Although the main text of the Tafseer under discussion is versified and rhymed but even that the author has avoided using difficult words and turgid language. The language used in this Tafseer is very simple, plain and intelligible to the common man. Tafseer is written in couplet. Rhythmic and rhymed words are used to maintain the versified text. Rhythm of the versified text is also maintained through out the Tafseer and does not lose the attraction and literary enjoyment of the reader. In spite of all these literary qualities, the Tafseer is free from any impression of the poetic exaggération and does not go down of its scholarship entirely, even if it comprises thousands of couplets. Comprehensiveness and brevity are the basic factors applied to the text language of the Tafseer both in poem and parlance. The author's selection of the words and typical style shows that priority is given to the comprehension and facility of the object reader. Rhapsody, gentleness, austerity, impression, effectiveness and other situational needs are observed along with the rhyming principles in selecting and using the words into sentences and verses. Islamic terminology is used frequently with out affecting the poetic art; rather it is adjusted with in the rhyming principles.

Every page of the Tafseer has all these five objects i.e. Quranic Text. Farsi translation, Punjabi translation, Interpretation in Punjabi verse and Marginal notes in Punjabi prose, arranged in such a manner that a common reader may have maximum benefit from it. The author himself narrates all these factors and gives the logic of its arrangements in the beginning of first volume of his Tafseer in his versified Punjabi style as follows:

برآیت دے تری ترے وجہیں معنے میں لکھ یائے فارس ک تے ہور پنجالی نثر نظم وجہ آئے ے موضح فرقان موافق نام تاریخ شروی ۱۲۸۵ ه بارال سو پیای جری بھی موافق موضوی پہلی سطر زبان جو فارس سے فتح الرحمانوں ير وچه عبارت كه تغير جهت آسان بيانول وچه بعضے جا لحاظ رفع الدین دے ترجے والا ير أكثر شاه ولي الله ترجمه اول سطرے والا اندیں کہلی سطر پنجابی نثر دوہاں تھیں لکھی بعضے جا لحاظ معالم مظهری نظر بھی رکمی رِ لفظى معنے اس وجہ لکھے نثر ، بجاب زبانی زیجی سطر مراوی معنے بندیاں جبت آسانی اس تھیں کھیے شان نزول معالم کنوں لیاندے جومظہری کنوں یا ہور کتابوں لکھے نام تماندے بهي حل لغات انهان تعير لكعي جقع حاجت مولًى ايبو طور لتعييى اكثر جيكر فكر كيتونى 15

In the last verse the author elaborates that all the arrangements of Tafseer have a fixed pattern and a typical style that is consistently maintained through out the Tafseer. No changes in style and

notes. Circumstances of the revelation and solution of the lexicon is also explained in these marginal notes in the light of basic and original tafseeri literature. This very fact is expressed by the author in a marginal note of the early pages in the first volume of Tafseer e Muhammadi as follows:

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''تغیرمظیری بہت عمرہ ہے۔تعنیف قاضی ثنا واللہ پانی پی رحمۃ اللہ علیہ یعنی شان نزول آیات دے تے اختلاف اقوال اہل علم دے وچداس تغییر بنجابی دے اکر تغییر معالم التزیل تغییر کھے گئے ہیں۔ اگر چہ بعض جگہ نام کتابال دانہ کورنیس ۔ تے جو مسئلہ سوا معالم دے ہور کتابال تغییر کلمیا گیا ہے۔ او تنے نام کتاب منقول عند داخر ور ہو ویگا۔ جوی تغییر مظہری تے مباس تے موضح القرآن تے تغییر عزیزی تے تغییر جلالین تے بیناوی تے تغییر مدارک تے تغییر کئیر کے اندانہا ندی ایپراکٹر مطالب حاہیے دے مظہری تغییر کھے گئے ہیں۔ تے تغییر کہیر تے احمدی تے فوز الکبیر تے ماندانہا ندی ایپراکٹر مطالب حاہیے دے مظہری تغییر کھیں کھے گئے ہیں۔ ت

Tafseer Mazhari is very fine that is authored by Sanaullah Panipati. Circumstances revelation and difference of opinion among scholars is taken mostly from "Mualim ut Tanzeel" in this Punjabi exegesis. Although at certain places the name of book is not mentioned but if the opinion is taken from other than "Mualim", the name of the book will be mentioned compulsorily. For instance, Tafseer Mazhari, (Tafseer Ibn e) Abbas, Moodheh ul Ouran. Tafseer Azeezi, Tafseer Baidhawi, Tafseer Mudarik, Tafseer Kabeer. (Tafseer) Ahmedi and Al Foz ul Kabeer etc. But most of the marginal notes are taken from Mazhari and in the solution of the lexicon notes are firstly from "Mualim" and then from "Mazhari". Exception is there by the will of Allah Almighty. The note ends by him (the author).