

إِجَابَةُ الْعَجُولِ
وَأَعَانَةُ الْكَشُولِ
عَلَى حَفْظِ فِهْرِسِ الْأَصُولِ

**Helping the Hasty and Assisting the
Lazy in Memorising
The
Outline of the foundations
(of Islamic Jurisprudence)**

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علم الأصول أربع: أحكام،

أدلة، دلالة، حكام

The science of Usūl consists of four subjects: rulings, evidences, textual indications, and the rulings concerning the mujtahid.

فالأول: الأحكام في قسمين،

تكليف أو وضع بغير مبن

Firstly, rulings are divided into two categories: legal rulings (taklif) and declarative rulings (waḍ'i), without dispute.

أما التكليف: ففرض سنة،

إباحة، كراهة، حرمة

As for the legal rulings, they are: obligation, recommendation, permissibility, dislike, and prohibition.

أحكام وضع: سبب وعلّة،

والشرط، والموانع الخلة

Declarative rulings include a reason, an effective cause, a condition, and preventing factors.

ورخصة، وعكسها العزيمة،

ثم فساد، صحة، قومية

They also include concession and its opposite, strict application, as well as invalidity and upright validity.

وثانياً: أدلة منها اختلف

فيه، وبعض بالوفاق يتصف

Secondly, there are evidences: some are disputed among the scholars, while others are agreed upon.

وهي: الكتاب، السنة، الإجماع

، قياسها، في غيرها نزاع

These are the Qur'an, the Sunnah, Consensus, and Analogy; as for the remaining evidences, they are disputed.

شرع من مضي، ما قاله الأصحاب،

مصالح، ما استحسن، استصحاب

Among the disputed evidences are the laws of previous nations, the statements of the Companions, public interests, juristic preference, and presumption of continuity.

وثالثاً: دلالة اللفظ، انجلى

نضاً، وظاهراً، وجاء بجملاً

Thirdly, the indication of wording is categorized as explicit text, apparent text, and concise wording.

من جهة أخرى إلى: المفهوم، وعكسه المنطوق في المنطوق

From another perspective, wording is divided into the implied meaning (mafhum) and its opposite, the expressed meaning (mantuq).

ظاهر أمر: الوجوب، و احمل

نبياً على التحريم في القول الجلي

The apparent implication of a command is obligation, and the apparent implication of a prohibition is forbiddance.

ثم العموم كل الأفراد شمل،

ومطلق عم على وجه البدل

General wording encompasses every individual included within it, while unrestricted wording applies generally by way of substitution.

ويترك الظاهر للدليل،

وسم هذا الترك بالتأويل

The apparent meaning may be abandoned due to evidence, and this abandonment is called interpretation (ta'wil).

والجمل أوقفه على البيان،

والنص لا يحمل معنى ثان

An ambiguous text remains suspended until clarification arrives, whereas an explicit text does not bear another meaning.

ورابعاً: مباحثُ المجتهد،

و ضده الموصوف بالقلد

Fourthly, the discussions concerning the mujtahid begin and the opposite of him is the blind follower.

فالاول العالم بالأدلة

ثبوتها و فهمها و اللغة

The first of them is the one who possesses knowledge of the evidences, it's establishment, indications and the Arabic language

مع فقه نفيس ستمه بالملكة،

يجده في العلم حتى ملكة

Along with sound legal aptitude and a firmly established juristic faculty acquired through persistent pursuit of knowledge.

لدى تعارض الدليلين اجمع

، فانسخ فرجح ثم قف لا تدع

When two evidences appear to conflict, first reconcile them; if that is not possible, determine abrogation; if not, then give preference to one; and if none of that is possible, suspend judgment and do not make unfounded claims