

The Great Companion Omar (Ja'il) Bin Suraqa Al-Dhamri and Its Modern Effects

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Abstract

Praise be to God, we praise Him, thank Him, seek His help, and seek His forgiveness. We seek refuge in God from the evils of ourselves and from the bad deeds of our deeds. Whoever God guides, none can mislead him, and whoever He misleads, none can guide him. I bear witness that there is no god but God alone, with no partner, and I bear witness that Muhammad is His servant and Messenger. As for what follows: The Companions, may God bless him and grant him peace, were a people chosen by God, may God bless him and grant him peace, and chose them to accompany His Prophet and carry His religion. They took what God gave them with strength, sincerity, and honesty, and they showed love for God and His Messenger with sincerity and sincerity, and they gave money and lives cheaply in order to raise the word of God until God, may God bless him and grant him peace, tested for their merit in verses. Many, and that they were true to God in what they covenanted upon, and they did not alter or change, whether among them were those who died during the reign of the Messenger, may God bless him and grant him peace, or those who died after him. How could they not, when they abandoned their families and homelands, separated from women and children, and went out to fight in the path of God, seeking His pleasure, may God bless him and grant him peace, and seeking the reward and reward that He has; Therefore, God, Blessed and Most High, believed them, and blessed their efforts, which bore fruit in a few years. They established the Islamic state, raised the banner of faith, subjugated the great powers, kings, and tyrants, and people entered the religion of God in droves. Among these honorable companions was the honorable companion, Ja'il Ibn Suraqa al-Dhamri, peace be upon him, whose life I chose to study and compile. His hadiths are some of them, and I will summarize them as much as possible so as not to prolong the article. As for the reason I chose this topic, the desire to highlight the role of the Companions, may God bless him and grant him peace, and to commemorate those who lived through the era of the Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace, is because studying the conditions of these men, mentioning their conditions and virtues, and collecting their hadiths in independent research makes the researcher care and care about them. In conclusion, I ask: May God Almighty make this effort sincerely for His noble face, and that I have succeeded in the humble research that is in your hands. Suffice it to me that I am a human being who made mistakes and was right. If I am right, it is from the grace of God. As for the other, the truth I wanted and the right thing I intended, and I seek forgiveness from God, and praise be to God, Lord of the worlds. May God's blessings and peace be upon our master Muhammad and his family. His family and companions, peace and blessings be upon him.

Keywords: Jaal Saraqa

INTRODUCTION

Praise be to God, Lord of the worlds, and may blessings and peace be upon the Messenger, as a mercy to the worlds, and upon his family and companions until the Day of Judgment. As for what follows:

The companions of the Prophet (may God's prayers and peace be upon him) and (may God be pleased with them all) were the ones who transmitted the religion from the Prophet (may God's prayers and peace be upon him) to the Islamic nation after the Prophet (may God's prayers and peace be upon him) moved to the side of his Lord Almighty, and among them were those who became famous. Either for his many narrations of the hadith, like the believers, Aisha bint Abi Bakr, Abu Hurairah, Abdullah bin Abbas, Abdullah bin Omar, and Jabir bin Abdullah, may God be pleased with them, and among them were those who, despite their small number of narrations of the hadith, became famous for their frequent companionship with the Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace, and for not leaving him, and for his leadership. For the Islamic nation after the Prophet (may God bless him and grant him peace), such as the Rightly Guided Caliphs (may God be pleased with them), and among them were those who were famous for their jihad, such as Khalid bin Al-Walid (may God be pleased with him), and among the companions of the Prophet, may God be pleased with them, were those who died during the life of the Prophet (may God bless him and grant him peace), or No hadith

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has been seen about him, but he had positions with the Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace, mentioned by some biographers, and many people, even students of knowledge, do not know these unknown companions, so we will explain in this research about one of the companions of the Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace, who is not known to many. People, who is the great companion (Jaal bin Suraqa), may God be pleased with him, and my research methodology is as follows

When mentioning the hadith, I suffice with mentioning the companions who narrated it, then extract the hadith and return it to its context, and mention what the scholars said about whether it is true or weak. I have divided the research into three objectives:

the introduction

The first section is his life and has two topics

The first requirement is his life and in it

First, his name, second, his conversion to Islam

The second requirement is the effects contained therein

First, asceticism

Secondly, the Prophet's praise, may God bless him and grant him peace

The second section: His conquests

The first requirement is the Battle of the Trench

The second requirement is the Battle of Banu Qurayda

The third requirement is the Battle of Uhud

The fourth requirement is the Battle of Al-Muraisi

The fifth requirement: The Battle of Dhat Al-Riqa'

The sixth requirement: The Battle of Banu Mustaliq

Conclusion

List of sources and references

Our last supplication is: Praise be to God, Lord of the worlds, and may blessings and peace be upon the Messenger, as a mercy to the worlds, and upon his family and companions, and peace and blessings be upon him.

The First Topic (his life)

The First Requirement (His name and Islam)

First: his name:

He is: Ja'il with the ji'm, fat' al-ayn, and the sukoon of the ya' with the dictionary, and it was said: Ja'al ibn Suraqa al-Dhamri, from Banu Aswad from Banu Salamah, and it was said: al-Ghafari, and it was said: al-Tha'labi, and he is the brother of Awf ibn Suraqa)Both of them are companions.

Al-Dhamri: He is attributed to Damra bin Bakr bin Abd Manat bin Kinanah. Al-Hazmi said: And their country is by the sword of the sea.ii).

Biographers differed regarding his name. Some of them said: His name is Jaal, like Ibn Saad, Ibn al-Atheer, and Ibn Hajar al-Asqalani.iii)And among them are those who said: Ja'il called him that. Al-Waqidi, Ibn Hisham, Abu Nu'aym, and Ibn Abd al-Barr (iv).

Ibn al-Atheer said: (They cited Ja'il ibn Suraqa al-Dumri, and perhaps this is him, his name being diminutive, except that al-Azdi mentioned him with the fa and its emphasis, and the most famous is with al-'ayn). I (Ibn al-

Atheer) said: Abu Musa's saying: Perhaps it is Ja'al, a more strange one than it, for it is him, and it was included by Ibn Mandah, who said: And it was said: Ja'al, so there is no reason to use it to refer to it.v).

Ibn Hajar said: (It is possible that he is his brother). Al-Waqidi narrated in Al-Maghazi on the authority of Al-Irbad bin Sariyah, who said: We were with the Messenger of God (may God bless him and grant him peace) in Tabuk, and Ja'al bin Suraqa and Abdullah bin Mughaffal appeared, and the three of us were pressing him, so he mentioned a story.

Musa bin Uqba mentioned in Al-Maghazi in the Battle of Banu Al-Mustaliq: Among the Companions of the Prophet (may God bless him and grant him peace) was a man called Ja'al, who they claimed was one of Banu Tha'labah, and a man from Banu Ghaffar called Jahja'at. Their voices made their voices heard, so he mentioned a long story.

Ibn Ishaq said in Al-Maghazi: When the Messenger of God (may God's prayers and peace be upon him) invaded Banu Al-Mustaliq in Sha'ban in the year six, he used Ja'ala Al-Dhamari on Medina. This is contrary to the statement of Musa bin Uqba: He was with them in the raids of Banu Al-Mustaliq, and in the way of combining them it must be said. They are two)vi).

Ibn Saad said: Muhammad bin Omar said: He is Ja'al bin Suraqa, so he became smaller and was called Ja'il (vii).

Al-Waqidi said: Ja'il bin Suraqa was a righteous man, but he was reprehensible and ugly, and he was working with the Muslims at that time in the trench, and the Messenger of God, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, had changed his name at that time and called him Omar, so the Muslims were shaken and said:

He named it after Geel, Omer... and for the wretched there was noon

He said: So the Messenger of God (may God bless him and grant him peace) did not say anything about that except to say "Omar" (viii)

Through the traces that we will mention, it has become clear that the Prophet, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, mentioned that his name was Ja'il. As for the one who named him Ja'al, his brother named him Awf bin Suraqah, may God be pleased with him. Whether his name was Ja'al or Ja'il, the Messenger of God (may God's prayers and peace be upon him) changed it and named him Omar. .

The meaning of the name Ja'el. The author of the book Taj Al-Arous said: (The bloody, black man. It was said that he is the watchman, and all of that is based on the simile. The original is that he has a black worm, which is found in wet places.)ix).

This indicates that changing the ugly name to another name began since the time of the Prophet (may God bless him and grant him peace).

Second: His Conversion to Islam

Biography books did not indicate the date of his conversion to Islam, but through the events in which he participated, it became clear that his conversion to Islam was early, and his conversion to Islam occurred before the Battle of Uhud.

Ibn Saad said: He said: Muhammad bin Omar told us, he said: Usama bin Zaid told us, on the authority of his father, he said: Ja'al bin Suraqah said as he turned to Uhud: O Messenger of God, I was told that you will be killed tomorrow. He is breathing in distress. [Then the Prophet - may God bless him and grant him peace - struck his hand on his chest and said: Isn't the whole day tomorrow?](x)

And the hadith is mursal (xi)

He also said: He converted to Islam in the past and witnessed with the Messenger of God - may God bless him and grant him peace - one of thexii).

Through what Ibn Saad and others mentioned in the aforementioned hadith, it became clear that the companion Jail, may God be pleased with him, participated in the Battle of Uhud, and this shows that his conversion to Islam occurred before that.

The Second Requirement (His Asceticism and The Praise Of The Prophet (May God Bless Him And Grant Him Peace)) For Him

Firstly: His asceticism (may God be pleased with him)

Ibn Saad said: He was one of the poor immigrants. He was a good man (xiii) Ibn al-Atheer said: From the people of Suffah and the poor Muslims (xiv).

On the authority of Al-Irbad bin Sariyah, who said: I used to stay at the door of the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, both at home and while traveling. One night we were in Tabuk and we saw that we were in need and returned to the house of the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace. He had sent me and some of his guests, and the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, wanted to enter. He had his wife, Umm Salamah, with him. When she came up to him, he said: Where have you been since tonight? So I told him, and Jaal bin Suraqa and Abdullah bin Mughaffal Al-Muzani came out, and we were three, all of us hungry, but we live at the door of the Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace. So the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, entered and asked for something to eat, but he did not find anything. So he went out to us and called Bilal: "O Bilal, is there any dinner for these people?" » He said: By the One who sent you with the truth, we shook off our temptation and protected us. He said: Look, perhaps you will find something. So the scab began to shake it off, one by one, and the dates fell and the dates fell until I saw seven dates in his hand. Then he called for a plate and put the dates in it. Then he put his hand on the dates and called out God's name and said: "Eat in the name of God." So we ate, so I counted fifty-four dates. So we were satisfied, and each one of us ate fifty. Then, when we raised our hands, we saw the seven dates as they were, and he said: O Bilal, take them away, for no one eats from them without drinking his fill of them. He said: While we were around the dome of the Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace, he was performing Hajj prayers during the night, so he stood up that night to pray, and when Dawn came, he rose and prayed the two rak'ahs of Fajr, and Bilal called for the call and stayed, and the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, led the people in prayer. Then he went to the courtyard of his dome and sat down, and we sat around him. Then the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, said: Are you having lunch? Al-Irbad said: So I started saying to myself: What lunch? So he called. Bilal with the dates, so he put his hand on them in the dish, then said: Eat in the name of God, so we ate, by the One whom He sent with the truth, until we were full, and we were for ten. Then they raised their hands from them, and when they were satisfied, when the dates were as they were, the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, said: Were it not that I am ashamed before my Lord, we would have eaten of these dates until we returned to Medina. Who is the last of us? Then a boy appeared among them, and the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, took the dates in his hand and gave them to him, and the boy began to pick them.xv)

Second: The Praise of The Prophet, May God Bless Him And Grant Him Peace.

On the authority of Saad, may God be pleased with him, that the Messenger of God, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, gave a group while Saad was sitting, so the Messenger of God, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, left behind a man whom I liked most, so I said: O Messenger of God, what do you have to say about so-and-so, by God, I see him as a believer, and he said: "Or a Muslim." So I was silent for a while, then what I knew about him overcame me, so I returned to my article and said: What do you have to say about so-and-so? By God, I see him as a believer, so he said: "Or a Muslim." Then I was overcome by what I knew about him, so I returned to my article, and the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, returned and then said: "O Saad, I will give to the man, and someone else is dearer to me than him, for fear that God will throw him into Hell." It was narrated by Yunus, Salih, Muammar, and my nephew Al-Zuhri, on the authority of Syphilis

Al-Bukhari also said, Ibrahim bin Hamza told us, Ibn Abi Hazim told us, on the authority of his father, on the authority of Sahl, who said: A man passed by the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, and said: "What do you say about this?" They said: If he proposes, he should marry, if he intercedes, he should intercede, and if he says, he should listen. He said: Then he remained silent, and a man from among the poor Muslims passed by and said: "What do you say about this?" They said: If he proposes, he should not marry, if

he intercedes, he should not intercede, and if he says, he should not listen. Then the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, said: "This is better than filling the earth like this."^(xvi)»

Al-Hafiz Ibn Hajar Al-Asqalani said: In his saying (What do you have to say about so-and-so, by God, I see him as a believer) and the man whose name was left out is Ja'il bin Suraqa Al-Damri, Al-Waqidi named him in Al-Maghazi (xvii)

It was said to the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, from his companions: O Messenger of God, did you give Uyaynah and Al-Aqra' one hundred, and you left Ja'il bin Suraqa Al-Damri? Then the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, said: "By the One in whose hand is my soul, Ja'il bin Suraqa is better than all of the pollen of the earth, like Uyaynah and Al-Aqra', but I made acquaintance with them so that they would become Muslim, and I appointed Ja'il to convert to Islam."^(xviii)

On the authority of Abu Dharr, that the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, said to him: "How do you see Ja'il?" I said: "A poor person like his appearance among the people." He said: "How do you see so-and-so?" I said: "A master of the people." He said: "So Ja'il is better than This is the fullness of the earth." I said: O Messenger of God, so-and-so is like this and you do not do to him what you do to him? He said: "He is the head of his people, so I am familiar with them."^(xix)

Ibn Abi Shaybah narrated, on the authority of Ibn Shihab, who said: Abdullah bin Abi went out with a band of hypocrites with the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, in the battle of Banu Mustaliq, and when he saw that it was as if God had given victory to His Messenger and his companions, they expressed bad words in a house that the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, had stayed in. And among the companions of the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, there was a man called Ja'al - and they claimed - one of the Banu Tha'labah, and a man from Banu Ghaffar called Lahjahjah. Their voices became louder and Jahjah became stronger against the hypocrites and responded to them. They claimed that Jahjah went out with a horse for Omar, may God be pleased with him, to water him. He was an employee of Omar, may God be pleased with him, and he brought a horse to Abdullah bin Ubai. They brought them water, so they disputed over the water and fought. Abdullah bin Ubai said: This is what they rewarded us with. We sheltered them and prevented them, and then these people are fighting. Hassan bin Thabit, who was between Jahjah al-Ghifari and the Ansari boys, heard the news and became angry and said, "He wants immigrants from the tribes who are coming to the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, to convert to Islam."^(xx)

The Second Section: His Conquests

The First Requirement Is the Battle Of The Trench

Ibn Saad said: Ja'il bin Suraqa was a righteous man, but he was reprehensible and ugly. He was working with the Muslims at that time in the trenches, and the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, had changed his name at that time and called him Omar, so the Muslims were shaken and said:

He named it after Geel, Omer... and for the wretched there was noon

He said: So the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, did not say anything of that except to say "Omar"^(xxi) Al-Waqidi said: Muhammad bin Omar told us, he said: Yahya bin Abdul Aziz told me, on the authority of Asim bin Omar bin Qatada, he said: Ja'il bin Suraqa was a righteous man. He was bloody and ugly. He was working with the Muslims in the trench, and the Messenger of God - may God bless him and grant him peace - changed his name at that time and called him Amr. The Muslims began to shake and say:

He named him after Jail Omar... And there was a day when he appeared to the wretch

So the Messenger of God - may God bless him and grant him peace - did not say anything about that except for Omar to say.

He said: Muhammad bin Omar told us, he said: Yazid bin Firas Al-Laythi told me on the authority of Sharik bin Abdullah bin Abi Nimr, he said: And he made Ja'il say with the Muslims: He named him after Ja'il Omar.

He laughed with the Muslims, so they knew that he did not care. (xxii)

When Marhab was killed, the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, sent Ja'il bin Suraqa al-Ghafari to give good news to Mahmoud bin Maslama: God had revealed the duties of girls, and that Muhammad bin Maslama had killed his murderer. He was pleased with that, and died on the day Marhab was killed, three after the millstone fell. on him.(xxiii)

We told him on the authority of Sahl bin Al-Sari, he said: Ghiyath bin Al-Khalil mentioned, Abdullah bin Amr Al-Waqi told us,

The Second Requirement Is The Battle Of Banu Qurayda

Abu Naim said: Abdullah bin Amr bin Zuhair Al-Kaabi told us, on the authority of Yaqoub bin Utbah, on the authority of Abdul Wahid bin Awf bin Suraqa, on the authority of his father, who said: "When Sinan bin Salamah injured himself with the sword, the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, did not pay blood money for him. My brother Ja'il bin Suraqa suffered an eye injury on the day of Qurayza, and it went away, and the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, did not pay blood money to him, nor did he order it.xxiv)

The Third Requirement Is the Battle of Uhud

On the authority of Usama bin Zaid, on the authority of his father, he said: Jaal bin Suraqa said as he addressed Uhud: O Messenger of God, I was told that you will be killed tomorrow. He is breathing in distress. [Then the Prophet - may God bless him and grant him peace - hit his chest with his hand and said: Isn't the whole day tomorrow?]

Rafi' bin Khadij said: When the archers left and those who remained remained, Khaled bin Al-Walid looked at the emptiness of the mountain and the lack of its people. He thought about horses, and Ikrimah followed him on the horses, so they went to some of the archers and charged them. So the people shot until they were injured, and Abdullah bin Jubair shot until his arrow was exhausted, then he stabbed with the spear until it broke, then he broke the eyelid of his sword, so he fought them until he was killed, may God be pleased with him. Jaal bin Suraqa and Abu Burda bin Nayyar came, and they had attended the killing of Abdullah bin Jubayr, and they were the last to leave the mountain until they caught up with the people, and the polytheists were on horseback, so our ranks broke up. Satan called out and took the form of Jaal bin Suraqa: Muhammad has been killed! Three screams. On that day, Jaal bin Suraqa was afflicted with a great affliction when Satan appeared in his image. Jaal fought with the Muslims fiercely, and he was alongside Abu Burdah ibn Nayyar and Khawat ibn Jubayr. By God, we have never seen a state that was faster than the state of the polytheists against us. The Muslims approached Jaal bin Suraqa wanting to kill him, saying: This is the one who shouted, "Muhammad has been killed." Khawat bin Jubair and Abu Burdah bin Nayyar testified to him that he was next to them when the shouter shouted, and that the shouter was someone else.)xxv).

The Fourth Requirement Is the Battle Of Al-Muraisi

Ja'al Al-Muraisi' also witnessed all of the scenes with the Messenger of God - may God bless him and grant him peace - and the Messenger of God - may God bless him and grant him peace - gave those whose hearts were united with the Ji'ranah from the spoils of Khaybar, so Saad bin Abi Waqqas said: O Messenger of God, I gave Uyaynah bin Hisn, Al-Aqra' bin Habis and their like one hundred percent of the money. The camels left Jail bin Suraqa Al-Dhamri.

[The Messenger of God said: S: By the One in whose hand is my soul, Ja'il ibn Suraqah is better than the pollen of the whole earth like Uyaynah and Al-Aqra', but I made an alliance with them so that they would convert to Islam and I appointed Ja'il ibn Suraqa to convert him to Islam] (xxvi).

The Fifth Requirement: The Battle Of Dhat Al-Riqa'

He said: Muhammad bin Omar told us, he said: Abd al-Malik bin Muhammad bin Abd al-Rahman told us, on the authority of Amara bin Ghaziyah, who said: The Messenger of God - may God bless him and grant him

peace - sent Ja'al bin Suraqa with good tidings to Medina of the safety of the Messenger of God - may God bless him and grant him peace - and the Muslims in the same battle. patches)^{xxvii}).

The Sixth Requirement: The Battle Of Banu Mustaliq

Ibn Shihab said: Abdullah bin Ubai went out with a group of hypocrites with the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, in the battle of Banu Mustaliq, and when he saw that God had given victory to His Messenger and his companions, they expressed bad words in a house that the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, had stayed in, and it was among the companions of the Messenger of God. May God's prayers and peace be upon him. A man called Ja'al, and they claimed to be one of the Banu Tha'labah, and a man from Banu Ghaffar, called Lahjahjah. Their voices were heard and he (Jahjah) escalated against the hypocrites and responded to them. They claimed that Jahjah had gone out with a horse that belonged to Omar, may God be pleased with him, to water it - and he was an employee of Omar, may God be pleased with him - and with He brought a horse to Abdullah bin Abi, so they brought them water, so they disputed over the water and fought. Abdullah bin Abi said: This is what they rewarded us with. We sheltered them and prevented them, and then these people are fighting.

Hassan bin Thabit, who was between Jahjah al-Ghifari and the Ansari boys, heard the news, and he became angry and said - while he was referring to the immigrants from the tribes who were coming to the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, to convert to Islam -: "The robes have grown, and they have increased, and the son of Al-Fari'ah has become the whitest of the country." Then a man from Banu Sulaym came out angry at The words of Hassan, may God be pleased with him: When he came out, he beat him until it was said that he was killed, and no one saw him except Safwan bin Al-Mu'tal, for we have heard that he struck Hassan with the sword, and the Messenger of God, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, did not cut off his hand - for Al-Salami's beating of Hassan - so he said: Take him, and if Hassan dies, then kill him. So they took him, took him prisoner, and tied him up. This reached Saad bin Ubadah, so he went out that day and said: Send the man. They refused, so Omar, may God be pleased with him, said: Is it a sin against the people of the Messenger of God that you insult and harm them when you claimed that you supported them? ! Saad became angry with the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, and his people, so he helped them and said: Send the man.

They refused to do so until there was almost a fight between them, then they sent him, and Saad took him to his family and dressed him in a suit, then sent him away. We were informed that Al-Sulami entered the mosque to pray in it, and the Messenger of God, may God bless him and grant him peace, saw him and said: "Whoever clothes you, God will cover him with the clothes of Paradise." He said: Saad bin worship.(xxviii)

CONCLUSION

The companions of the Prophet (may God's prayers and peace be upon him and his family) are the link between the Prophet (may God's prayers and peace be upon him) and the Islamic nation, to transmit the Islamic religion to Muslims after him. Among these great companions is Ja'il bin Suraqa al-Damri (may God be pleased with him). He converted to Islam before the Battle of Uhud, and witnessed the battle of Uhud. With the Messenger of God (may God's prayers and peace be upon him) in the Battle of Uhud and other battles that came after it. The Prophet (may God's prayers and peace be upon him) praised him and entrusted him to convert to Islam. It is known to researchers the number of companions of the Prophet (may God's prayers and peace be upon him), and may God be pleased with them all. At the time of the conquest of Mecca, there were more than one hundred thousand companions, and not all of them were well-known among students of knowledge, let alone among the rest of the Muslims. Some of them spoke extensively on the authority of the Prophet (may God's prayers and peace be upon him) and were known for it, or jihad, or something else, on the authority of the Prophet, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, and among them were those who He did not narrate any hadith and he was not famous for any of the matters known to researchers, including the great companion Ja'il ibn Suraqa, so it was appropriate for him to explain his personality and his status in this way, especially since he, may God be pleased with him, witnessed many battles with the Messenger of God (may God's prayers and peace be upon him), and he praised him. The Prophet (may God bless him and grant him peace).

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