

21 - THE BOOK OF DEALING
WITH ACTIONS IN
AṢ-ṢALĀT (THE PRAYER)
(which are irrelevant to the *Ṣalāt*).

٢١ - كتاب العمل في
الصلاة

(1) CHAPTER. To take the help of the hands while offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer) on condition that the movement should be in line with the rules of the *Ṣalāt* (prayer).

Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما said, "A person can take the help of any portion of his body," and Abū Ishāq took off and then put on his cap during the *Ṣalāt* (prayer). And 'Ali رضي الله عنه used to place his right palm over the left wrist except when he wanted to scratch his skin or arrange his clothes (he would lift it then).

1198. Narrated Kuraib, the freed slave of Ibn 'Abbās: 'Abdullāh bin 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما said that he stayed overnight in the house of Maimūna, the Mother of the faithful-believers رضي الله عنها, who was his aunt. He said, "I was lying on the cushion transversally in its breadthwise direction, and Allāh's Messenger ﷺ along with his wife lying in its lengthwise direction. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ slept till midnight or slightly before or after it. Then Allāh's Messenger ﷺ woke up, sat, and removed the traces of sleep by rubbing his hands over his face. Then he recited the last ten Verses of *Sūrat Āl-Imrān* (*Sūrah* No.3). Then he went towards a hanging leather water-container and performed a perfect ablution and then stood up for *Ṣalāt* (prayer)." 'Abdullāh bin 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما added, "I got up and did the same as Allāh's Messenger ﷺ had done and then went and stood by his (left) side. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ then put his right hand over my head and caught my right ear and twisted it (pulled me,

(١) بَابُ اسْتِعَانَةِ الْيَدِ فِي الصَّلَاةِ إِذَا كَانَ مِنْ أَمْرِ الصَّلَاةِ،

وقال ابنُ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: يَسْتَعِينُ الرَّجُلُ فِي صَلَاتِهِ مِنْ جَسَدِهِ بِمَا شَاءَ. وَوَضَعَ أَبُو إِسْحَاقَ فَلَنْسُوْتُهُ فِي الصَّلَاةِ وَرَفَعَهَا. وَوَضَعَ عَلِيٌّ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ كَفَّهُ عَلَى رُضْغِيهِ الْأَيْسَرِ إِلَّا أَنْ يَحْكَّ جِلْدًا أَوْ يُصْلِحَ ثَوْبًا.

١١٩٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ مَخْرَمَةَ بِنِ سَلِيمَانَ، عَنْ كُرَيْبِ مَوْلَى ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ أَنَّهُ أَخْبَرَهُ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّهُ بَاتَ عِنْدَ مَيْمُونَةَ أُمِّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا وَهِيَ خَالَتُهُ، قَالَ: فَاضْطَجَعْتُ عَلَى عَرْضِ الْوِسَادَةِ وَاضْطَجَعَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ وَأَهْلُهُ فِي طَوْلِيهَا. فَتَمَّ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ حَتَّى انْتَصَفَ اللَّيْلُ أَوْ قَبْلَهُ بِقَلِيلٍ أَوْ بَعْدَهُ بِقَلِيلٍ، ثُمَّ اسْتَيْقَظَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فَجَلَسَ فَمَسَحَ الثَّوْمَ عَنْ وَجْهِهِ بِيَدِهِ. ثُمَّ قرَأَ الْعَشْرَ الْآيَاتِ حَوَائِمَ سُورَةِ آلِ عِمْرَانَ. ثُمَّ قَامَ إِلَى شَيْءٍ مُعَلَّقَةٍ فَتَوَضَّأَ مِنْهَا فَأَحْسَنَ وُضُوءَهُ،

and made me stand by his right side). He offered two *Rak'ā* (prayer), then two *Rak'ā* (prayer), then two *Rak'ā*, then two *Rak'ā* (prayer), then two *Rak'ā* (prayer), then two *Rak'ā* (prayer) and then offered one *Rak'ā* *Witr* prayer. Then he lay down till the *Mu'adh-dhin* came and then he offered two light *Rak'ā* (*Sunna* of the *Fajr* prayer) and went out and offered the early morning *Ṣalāt* (*Fajr* prayer).”

ثُمَّ قَامَ يُصَلِّي. قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: فَقُمْتُ فَصَنَعْتُ مِثْلَ مَا صَنَعَ. ثُمَّ ذَهَبْتُ فَقُمْتُ إِلَى جَنْبِهِ، فَوَضَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَدَهُ الْيُمْنَى عَلَى رَأْسِي، وَأَخَذَ بِأُذُنِي الْيُمْنَى يَفْتِلُهَا بِيَدِهِ، فَصَلَّى رَكَعَتَيْنِ، ثُمَّ رَكَعَتَيْنِ، ثُمَّ رَكَعَتَيْنِ، ثُمَّ رَكَعَتَيْنِ، ثُمَّ رَكَعَتَيْنِ، ثُمَّ أَوْتَرَ. ثُمَّ اضْطَجَعَ حَتَّى جَاءَهُ الْمُؤَدُّنُ. فَقَامَ فَصَلَّى رَكَعَتَيْنِ خَفِيفَتَيْنِ، ثُمَّ خَرَجَ فَصَلَّى الصُّبْحَ.

[راجع: ١١٧]

(2) CHAPTER. What speech is prohibited during the *Aş-Ṣalāt* (the prayer).

(٢) بَابُ مَا يُنْهَى مِنَ الْكَلَامِ فِي الصَّلَاةِ

1199. Narrated ‘Abdullāh عنه رضي الله عنه: We used to greet the Prophet ﷺ while he was offering *Aş-Ṣalāt* (the prayer) and he used to answer our greetings. When we returned from An-Najāshī (the ruler of Ethiopia), we greeted him, but he did not answer us [during the *Ṣalāt* (prayer)] and [after finishing the *Ṣalāt* (prayer)] he said, “In *Ṣalāt* (prayer) one is occupied (with a more serious matter).”

١١٩٩ - حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ فُضَيْلٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: كُنَّا نُسَلِّمُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَهُوَ فِي الصَّلَاةِ فَيُرَدُّ عَلَيْنَا. فَلَمَّا رَجَعْنَا مِنْ عِنْدِ النَّجَاشِيِّ سَلَّمْنَا عَلَيْهِ فَلَمْ يَرُدِّ عَلَيْنَا، وَقَالَ: «إِنَّ فِي الصَّلَاةِ سُغْلًا». [انظر: ١٢١٦، ٣٨٧٥]

حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هُرَيْمُ بْنُ سَفْيَانَ، عَنْ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ نَحْوَهُ.

1200. Narrated Zaid bin Arqam رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ : In the lifetime of the Prophet ﷺ we used to speak while offering *Aş-Şalāt* (the prayer), and one of us would tell his needs to his companion, till the Verse, “Guard strictly the (five obligatory) *Aş-Şalāwat* (the prayers)...” (V.2:238) was revealed. After that we were ordered to remain silent while offering *Şalāt* (prayer).

١٢٠٠ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا عَيْسَى، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ، عَنِ الْحَارِثِ بْنِ شُبَيْلٍ، عَنْ أَبِي عَمْرٍو الشَّيْبَانِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ لِي زَيْدُ بْنُ أَرْقَمَ: إِنَّ كُنَّا لَنَتَكَلَّمُ فِي الصَّلَاةِ عَلَى عَهْدِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، يُكَلِّمُ أَحَدُنَا صَاحِبَهُ بِحَاجَتِهِ حَتَّى نَزَلَتْ ﴿حَفِظُوا عَلَ الصَّلَوَاتِ﴾ [البقرة: ٢٣٨] الْآيَةَ فَأَمَرْنَا بِالسُّكُوتِ. [انظر: ٤٥٣٤]

(3) CHAPTER. What is allowed for the men as regards the saying of *Subhān Allāh* and *Al-Hamdulillāh* during *Aş-Şalāt* (the prayer).

(٣) بَابُ مَا يَجُوزُ مِنَ التَّسْبِيحِ وَالْحَمْدِ فِي الصَّلَاةِ لِلرِّجَالِ

1201. Narrated Sahl bin Sa'd رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ : The Prophet ﷺ went out to affect a reconciliation between the tribes of Banī 'Amr bin 'Aūf and the time for the *Şalāt* (prayer) became due; Bilāl went to Abū Bakr (prayer) became due; Bilāl went to Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and said, “The Prophet ﷺ is detained. Will you lead the people in the *Şalāt* (prayer)?” Abū Bakr replied, “Yes, if you wish.” So, Bilāl pronounced the *Iqāma* and Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ led the *Şalāt* (prayer). In the meantime the Prophet ﷺ came crossing the rows [of the people offering *Şalāt* (prayer)] till he stood in the first row and the people started clapping. Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ never looked hither and thither during the *Şalāt* (prayer), but when the people clapped too much, he looked back and saw the Prophet ﷺ in the (first) row. The Prophet ﷺ waved him to remain at his place, but Abū Bakr raised both his hands and said: *Al-Hamdu-lillāh* (i.e. all the praises be to Allāh) and then retreated and the Prophet ﷺ went forward and led the *Şalāt* (prayer). (See *Hadīth* No. 1203 & 1204).

١٢٠١ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ سَهْلِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: «خَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُصَلِّحُ بَيْنَ بَنِي عَمْرٍو بْنِ عَوْفٍ وَحَانِتِ الصَّلَاةِ، فَجَاءَ بِلَالٌ أَبَا بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ فَقَالَ: حُسَيْسَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَتَوَّمُ النَّاسَ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، إِنْ شِئْتُمْ. فَأَقَامَ بِلَالٌ الصَّلَاةَ فَتَقَدَّمَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ فَصَلَّى، فَجَاءَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَمْشِي فِي الصُّفُوفِ يَشْفُهَا شَقًّا حَتَّى قَامَ فِي الصَّفِّ الْأَوَّلِ، فَأَخَذَ النَّاسُ بِالتَّصْفِيحِ. قَالَ سَهْلٌ: هَلْ تَدْرُونَ مَا التَّصْفِيحُ؟ هُوَ التَّصْفِيقُ. وَكَانَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ تَعَالَى عَنْهُ لَا يَلْتَفِتُ فِي صَلَاتِهِ، فَلَمَّا أَكْثَرُوا، التَّمَّتْ فَإِذَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي الصَّفِّ، فَأَشَارَ إِلَيْهِ،

مَكَانَكَ، فَرَفَعَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ يَدَيْهِ فَحَمِدَ اللَّهَ
ثُمَّ رَجَعَ الْقَهْقَرَى وَرَأَاهُ وَتَقَدَّمَ النَّبِيَّ
ﷺ فَصَلَّى. [راجع: ٦٨٤]

(4) CHAPTER. Whoever named some people or greeted somebody during *Aş-Şalāt* (the prayers) because of ignorance.

1202. Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin Mas‘ūd رضي الله عنه: We used to say the greeting, name and greet each other in *Aş-Şalāt* (the prayer). Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ heard it and said:

“Say, ‘*At-taḥiyyātu lillāhi waş-şalawātu waṭ-ṭaiyibātu. Assalāmu ‘alaikā ayyuhan Nabīyyu wa-raḥmatullāhi wa-barakātuhū. Assalāmu ‘alainā wa ‘alā ‘ibādillāhiş-şāliḥin. Aşḥhadu an lā ilāha illallāh wa aşḥhadu anna Muḥammadan ‘abduhū wa Rasūluhu.*”

[All the compliments are for Allāh and all the *Şalawāt* (prayers etc.) and all the good things (are for Allāh). Peace be on you, O Prophet, and Allāh’s Mercy and Blessings (be on you). And peace be on us and on the good (pious) slaves – worshippers of Allāh. I testify that none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh; and I also testify that Muḥammad is His slave and His Messenger].

So, when you have said this, then you have surely sent the greetings to every good (pious) slave – worshipper of Allāh, whether he be in the heavens or on the earth.”

(5) CHAPTER. Clapping [during the *Şalāt* (prayer)] is permissible only for women.

1203. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, “The saying *Subḥān Allāh*⁽¹⁾ is for men and clapping is for women.” [If something happens in the *Şalāt* (prayer), the men can invite the attention of the *Imām* by saying *Subḥān Allāh*, and

(٤) بَابٌ مَنْ سَمَى قَوْمًا أَوْ سَلَّمَ فِي
الصَّلَاةِ عَلَى غَيْرِهِ وَهُوَ لَا يَعْلَمُ

١٢٠٢ - حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ عَيْسَى:
حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَبْدِ الصَّمَدِ عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ
عَبْدِ الصَّمَدِ: حَدَّثَنَا حُصَيْنُ بْنُ عَبْدِ
الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي وَاثِلٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ
بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: كُنَّا
نَقُولُ التَّحِيَّةَ فِي الصَّلَاةِ وَنُسَمِّي
وَيُسَلِّمُ بَعْضُنَا عَلَى بَعْضٍ. فَسَمِعَهُ
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «قُولُوا:
التَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ، وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ،
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ
وَبَرَكَاتُهُ، السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ
الصَّالِحِينَ، أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ،
وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ.
فَإِنَّكُمْ إِذَا فَعَلْتُمْ ذَلِكَ فَقَدْ سَلَّمْتُمْ عَلَى
كُلِّ عَبْدٍ لِلَّهِ صَالِحٍ فِي السَّمَاءِ
وَالْأَرْضِ». [راجع: ٨٣١]

(٥) بَابُ التَّصْفِيْقِ لِلنِّسَاءِ

١٢٠٣ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ
اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا الزُّهْرِيُّ،
عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ
اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «التَّسْبِيْحُ

(1) (H.1203) *Subḥān Allāh*: See glossary.

women, by clapping their hands].

1204. Narrated Sahl bin Sa'd رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "The saying *Subhān Allāh* is for men and clapping is for women."

(6) CHAPTER. Whoever came back or went forward during the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) because of some urgent need.

This has been narrated by Sahl bin Sa'd on the authority of the Prophet ﷺ.

1205. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: While Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ was leading the people in the *Fajr* prayer on a Monday, the Prophet ﷺ surprised them suddenly having lifted the curtain of 'Aishah's house, and looked at them while they were standing in rows and smiled. Abū Bakr tried to retreat back thinking that Allāh's Messenger ﷺ wanted to come out for the *Ṣalāt* (prayer). The attention of the Muslims was diverted from the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) because they were delighted to see the Prophet ﷺ. The Prophet ﷺ waved his hand to them to complete their *Ṣalāt* (prayer), then he went back into the room and let down the curtain. The Prophet ﷺ expired on that very day.

(7) CHAPTER. If a mother calls her son while he is offering *Aş-Ṣalāt* (the prayer).

1206. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "A woman called

للرَّجَالِ وَالتَّصْفِيْقُ لِلنِّسَاءِ».

١٢٠٤ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «التَّسْبِيْحُ لِلرَّجَالِ وَالتَّصْفِيْقُ لِلنِّسَاءِ». [راجع: ٦٨٤]

(٦) بَابٌ مِنْ رَجَعَ الْقَهْقَرَى فِي الصَّلَاةِ أَوْ تَقَدَّمَ بِأَمْرٍ يَنْزِلُ بِهِ، رَوَاهُ سَهْلُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

١٢٠٥ - حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ، قَالَ يُوسُفُ: قَالَ الرَّهْرِيُّ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ: أَنَّ الْمُسْلِمِينَ بَيْنَمَا هُمْ فِي الْفَجْرِ يَوْمَ الْاِثْنَيْنِ وَأَبُو بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ يُصَلِّيْ بِهِمْ فَفَجَأَهُمُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَقَدْ كَسَفَ سِتْرَ حُجْرَةِ عَائِشَةَ فَنَظَرَ إِلَيْهِمْ وَهُمْ صُفُوفٌ فَتَبَسَّمَ يَضْحَكُ، فَكَصَّ أَبُو بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ عَلَى عَقْبِيهِ وَظَنَّ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ يُرِيدُ أَنْ يَخْرُجَ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ، وَهَمَّ الْمُسْلِمُونَ أَنْ يَفْتِنُوا فِي صَلَاتِهِمْ فَرَحًا بِالنَّبِيِّ ﷺ حِينَ رَأَوْهُ. فَأَشَارَ بِيَدِهِ أَنْ أَتَمُّوا، ثُمَّ دَخَلَ الْحُجْرَةَ وَأَرْخَى السِّتْرَ وَتَوَفَّى ذَلِكَ الْيَوْمَ». [راجع: ٦٨٠]

(٧) بَابٌ: إِذَا دَعَتِ الْأُمُّ وَلَدَهَا فِي الصَّلَاةِ

١٢٠٦ - وَقَالَ اللَّيْثُ: حَدَّثَنِي

her son while he was in his hermitage and said, 'O Juraij!'. He said, 'O Allāh, my mother (is calling me) and (I am offering) my *Şalāt* (prayer) (what shall I do)?' She again said, 'O Juraij!' He said again, 'O Allāh! My mother (is calling me) and (I am offering) my *Şalāt* (prayer) (what shall I do)?' She again said, 'O Juraij!' He again said, 'O Allāh! My mother (is calling me) and (I am offering) my *Şalāt* (prayer) (what shall I do)?' She said, 'O Allāh! Don't let Juraij die till he sees the faces of prostitutes.' A shepherdess used to come by his hermitage for grazing her sheep and she gave birth to a child. She was asked whose child that was, and she replied that it was from Juraij and that he had come out from his hermitage. Juraij said, 'Where is that woman who claims that her child is from me?' (When she was brought to him along with the child), Juraij asked the child, 'O *Bābūs*⁽¹⁾, who is your father?' The child replied, 'The shepherd.' (See *Ḥadīth* No. 2482, Vol.3).

(8) CHAPTER. The levelling of small stones during *Aş-Şalāt* (the prayer) (in front of the forehead).

1207. Narrated Mu'aiqib عنه رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ talked about a man levelling the earth on prostrating, and said, "If you have to do so, then do it once."

(9) CHAPTER. Spreading the clothes over the site of prostration while in *Aş-Şalāt* (the prayer).

1208. Narrated Anas bin Mālik عنه رضي الله عنه:

جَعَفَرُ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ هُرْمُزٍ قَالَ: قَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «نَادَتْ امْرَأَةٌ ابْنَهَا وَهُوَ فِي صَوْمَعْتِهِ قَالَتْ: يَا جُرَيْجُ، فَقَالَ: اللَّهُمَّ أُمِّي وَصَلَاتِي. قَالَتْ: يَا جُرَيْجُ، قَالَ: اللَّهُمَّ أُمِّي وَصَلَاتِي. قَالَتْ: يَا جُرَيْجُ، قَالَ: اللَّهُمَّ أُمِّي وَصَلَاتِي. قَالَتْ: اللَّهُمَّ لَا يَمُوتُ جُرَيْجٌ حَتَّى يَنْظُرَ فِي وَجْهِ الْمَيَامِيسِ. وَكَانَتْ تَأْوِي إِلَى صَوْمَعْتِهِ رَاعِيَةً تَرْعَى الْعَنَمَ فَوَلَدَتْ، فَقِيلَ لَهَا: مِمَّنْ هَذَا الْوَلَدُ؟ قَالَتْ: مِنْ جُرَيْجٍ، نَزَلَ مِنْ صَوْمَعْتِهِ. قَالَ جُرَيْجُ: أَيْنَ هَذِهِ الَّتِي تَزْعُمُ أَنَّ وَلَدَهَا لِي؟ قَالَ: يَا بَابُوسُ، مَنْ أَبُوكَ؟ قَالَ: رَاعِي الْعَنَمِ». [انظر: ٢٤٨٢، ٣٤٣٦، ٣٤٦٦]

(٨) بَابُ مَسْحِ الْحَصَى فِي الصَّلَاةِ

١٢٠٧ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نَعِيمٍ قَالَ:

حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ، عَنْ يَحْيَى، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي مُعَيْقِبٌ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ فِي الرَّجُلِ يُسَوِّي التُّرَابَ حَيْثُ يَسْجُدُ، قَالَ: «إِنْ كُنْتَ فَاعِلًا فَوَاحِدَةً».

(٩) بَابُ بَسْطِ الثَّوْبِ فِي الصَّلَاةِ لِلْسُّجُودِ

١٢٠٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا

(1) (H. 1206) "Bābūs": A newly born child in cradle.

We used to offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer) with the Prophet ﷺ in scorching heat, and if someone of us could not put his face on the earth (because of the heat) then he would spread his clothes and prostrate over them.

(10) CHAPTER. What kind of actions are permissible during *Aṣ-Ṣalāt*.

1209. Narrated 'Āishah رضي الله عنها: I used to stretch my legs towards the *Qiblah* of the Prophet ﷺ while he was offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer); whenever he prostrated he touched me, and I would withdraw my legs, and whenever he stood up, I would restretch my legs.

1210. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ once offered the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) and said, "Satan came in front of me and tried to interrupt my *Ṣalāt* (prayer), but Allāh gave me an upper hand on him and I choked him. No doubt, I thought of tying him to one of the pillars of the mosque till you get up in the morning and see him. Then I remembered the statement of Prophet Sulaiman (Solomon) عليه السلام, 'My Lord! Forgive me, and bestow upon me a kingdom such as shall not belong to any other after me... (V.38:35).' Then Allāh made him (Satan) return with his head down (humiliated)."

يُشْرُ: حَدَّثَنَا غَالِبٌ، عَنْ بَكْرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: كُنَّا نُصَلِّي مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي شِدَّةِ الْحَرِّ فَإِذَا لَمْ يَسْتَطِعْ أَحَدُنَا أَنْ يُمَكِّنَ وَجْهَهُ مِنَ الْأَرْضِ بَسَطَ ثَوْبَهُ فَسَجَدَ عَلَيْهِ. [راجع: ٣٨٥]

(١٠) بَابُ مَا يَجُوزُ مِنَ الْعَمَلِ فِي الصَّلَاةِ

١٢٠٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ أَبِي النَّضْرِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: كُنْتُ أُمِدُّ رِجْلِي فِي قِبْلَةِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَهُوَ يُصَلِّي فَإِذَا سَجَدَ غَمَرَنِي فَرَفَعْتُهَا فَإِذَا قَامَ مَدَدْتُهَا. [راجع: ٣٨٢]

١٢١٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مَحْمُودٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شَبَابَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ زِيَادٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ صَلَّى صَلَاةً فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ عَرَضَ لِي فَشَدَّ عَلَيَّ لِيَقْطَعَ الصَّلَاةَ عَلَيَّ فَأُمَكِّنَنِي اللَّهُ مِنْهُ فَدَعَعْتُهُ، وَلَقَدْ هَمَمْتُ أَنْ أُوتِقَهُ إِلَى سَارِيَةٍ حَتَّى تُصْبِحُوا فَتَنْظُرُوا إِلَيْهِ فَذَكَرْتُ قَوْلَ سُلَيْمَانَ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ: ﴿وَهَبْ لِي مَلَكًا لَا يَنْبِئِي لِأَحَدٍ مِنْ بَعْدِي﴾ [الطور: ١٣] فَرَدَّ اللَّهُ حَاسِبًا: ثُمَّ قَالَ النَّضْرُ بْنُ شَمِيلٍ: فَدَعَعْتُهُ بِالذَّلَالِ أَيَّ حَقَّقْتُهُ وَفَدَعَعْتُهُ مِنْ قَوْلِ اللَّهِ

تَعَالَى: ﴿يَوْمَ يُدْعَوْنَ﴾ أَي يُدْفَعُونَ.
وَالصَّوَابُ الْأَوَّلُ إِلَّا أَنَّهُ كَذَا قَالَ

بِتَشْدِيدِ الْعَيْنِ وَالتَّاءِ. [راجع: ٤٦١]

(11) CHAPTER. If an animal runs away while one is in *Aş-Salāt* (the prayer).

(١١) بَابُ إِذَا انْفَلَتَتِ الدَّابَّةُ فِي الصَّلَاةِ،

Qatāda said, “If a thief takes away the clothes of a person in *Şalāt* (prayer) then he can leave the *Şalāt* (prayer) and follow the thief.”

وَقَالَ قَتَادَةُ: إِنْ أَخَذَ ثَوْبُهُ يَتَّبِعُ السَّارِقَ وَيَدَعُ الصَّلَاةَ.

1211. Narrated Al-Azraq bin Qais: We were at Al-Ahwāz fighting the Al-Harūriya (tribe). While I was at the bank of a river a man was offering *Şalāt* (prayer) and the reins of his animal were in his hands and the animal was struggling and he was following the animal. (Shu'ba, a subnarrator, said that the man was Abū Barza Al-Aslamī). A man from the *Khawārij* said, “O Allāh! Be harsh to this Sheikh.” And when the Sheikh (Abū Barza) finished his *Şalāt* (prayer), he said, “I heard your remark. No doubt, I participated with Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ in six or seven or eight *Ghazawāt* (holy battles) and saw his leniency, and no doubt, I would rather retain my animal than let it return to its stable, as it would cause me much trouble.”

١٢١١ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَزْرَقُ بْنُ قَيْسٍ: كُنَّا بِالْأَهْوَازِ نُقَاتِلُ الْحَرُورِيَّةَ فَبَيْنَا أَنَا عَلَى جُرْفٍ نَهْرٍ إِذَا رَجُلٌ يُصَلِّي وَإِذَا لِحَامٌ دَابَّتِهِ بِيَدِهِ فَجَعَلَتِ الدَّابَّةُ تَنَازِعُهُ، وَجَعَلَ يَتَّبِعُهَا. قَالَ شُعْبَةُ: هُوَ أَبُو بَرْزَةَ الْأَسْلَمِيُّ، فَجَعَلَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْخَوَارِجِ يَقُولُ: اللَّهُمَّ افْعَلْ بِهَذَا الشَّيْخِ. فَلَمَّا انْصَرَفَ الشَّيْخُ قَالَ: إِنِّي سَمِعْتُ قَوْلَكُمْ، وَإِنِّي عَزَوْتُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ سِتَّ عَزَوَاتٍ أَوْ سَبْعَ عَزَوَاتٍ أَوْ ثَمَانِيًا وَشَهِدْتُ تَبْسِيرَهُ. وَإِنِّي إِنْ كُنْتُ أَنْ أَرْجِعَ مَعَ دَابَّتِي أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِنْ أَنْ أَدْعَاهَا تَرْجِعُ إِلَى مَا لَهَا فَيَسُقُ عَلَيَّ». [انظر: ٦١٢٧]

1212. Narrated ‘Aishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: Once the sun eclipsed and Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ stood up for the *Şalāt* (prayer) and recited a very long *Sūrah* and then bowed for a long while and then raised his head and started reciting another *Sūrah*. Then he bowed, and after finishing it (the *Surah*), he prostrated (twice) and did the same in the second *Rak’ā*

١٢١٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مُقَاتِلٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا يُونُسُ: عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ قَالَ: قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: حَسَبَتِ الشَّمْسُ فَقَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَرَأَ سُورَةً طَوِيلَةً ثُمَّ رَكَعَ

and then said, "These (lunar and solar eclipses) are two signs from amongst the signs of Allāh; and if you see them, offer *Ṣalāt* till the eclipse has cleared. No doubt, while standing at this place I saw everything promised to me by Allāh and I saw (Paradise) and I wanted to pluck a bunch (of grapes) therefrom, at the time when you saw me stepping forward. No doubt, I saw Hell (with its different parts) destroying each other when you saw me retreating and in it I saw 'Amr bin Luhai who started the tradition of *Aş-Şāwaib* (she-camels let loose for free pastures in the name of idols, and other false deities)."

فَأَطَالَ، ثُمَّ رَفَعَ رَأْسَهُ، ثُمَّ اسْتَفْتَحَ بِسُورَةِ أُخْرَى ثُمَّ رَكَعَ حَتَّى قَضَاهَا، وَسَجَدَ، ثُمَّ فَعَلَ ذَلِكَ فِي الثَّانِيَةِ ثُمَّ قَالَ: «إِنَّهُمَا آيَاتَانِ مِنْ آيَاتِ اللَّهِ، فَإِذَا رَأَيْتُمْ ذَلِكَ فَصَلُّوا حَتَّى يُفْرَجَ عَنْكُمْ. لَقَدْ رَأَيْتُ فِي مَقَامِي هَذَا كُلَّ شَيْءٍ وَعِدَّتُهُ حَتَّى لَقَدْ رَأَيْتُ أُرِيدُ أَنْ أَخَذَ قِطْفًا مِنَ الْجَنَّةِ حِينَ رَأَيْتُمُونِي جَعَلْتُ أَمَقَّدَمَ، وَلَقَدْ رَأَيْتُ جَهَنَّمَ يَحِطُّمُ بَعْضُهَا بَعْضًا حِينَ رَأَيْتُمُونِي تَأَخَّرْتُ. وَرَأَيْتُ فِيهَا عَمْرُو بْنَ لُحَيٍّ وَهُوَ الَّذِي سَبَّ السَّوَائِبَ». [راجع: ١٠٤٤]

(12) CHAPTER. What is said about blowing and spitting while in *Aş-Ṣalāt* (the prayer).

And 'Abdullāh bin 'Amr narrated that the Prophet ﷺ during the eclipse *Ṣalāt* (prayer), blew during his prostration.

(١٢) بَابُ مَا يَجُوزُ مِنَ الْبُصَاقِ وَالنَّفْخِ فِي الصَّلَاةِ، وَيُذَكَّرُ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو: نَفَخَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي سُجُودِهِ فِي كُسُوفٍ.

1213. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنهما: The Prophet ﷺ saw some sputum on the wall facing the *Qiblah* of the mosque and became furious with the people of the mosque and said, "During the *Ṣalāt* (prayer), Allāh is in front of everyone of you and so he should not spit (or said, 'He should not expectorate')." Then he got down and scratched the sputum with his hand. Ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنهما said (after narrating), "If anyone of you has to spit during the *Ṣalāt* (prayer), he should spit to his left."

١٢١٣ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ رَأَى نُخَامَةً فِي قِبْلَةِ الْمَسْجِدِ، فَتَعَيَّظَ عَلَى أَهْلِ الْمَسْجِدِ وَقَالَ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ قَبْلَ أَحَدِكُمْ إِذَا كَانَ فِي صَلَاةٍ فَلَا يَبْرُقَنَّ. أَوْ قَالَ: لَا يَتَنَحَّعَنَّ» ثُمَّ نَزَلَ فَحَثَّهَا بِيَدِهِ. وَقَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: إِذَا بَرَقَ أَحَدُكُمْ فَلْيَبْرُقْ عَلَى يَسَارِهِ. [راجع: ٤٠٦]

1214. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Whenever anyone of you is in *Şalāt* (prayer), he is speaking in private to his Lord (Allāh) and so, he should neither spit in front of him nor on his right side but to his left side under his left foot."

١٢١٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا
عَنْدَرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ
قَتَادَةَ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ
عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا كَانَ
أَحَدُكُمْ فِي الصَّلَاةِ فَإِنَّهُ يُنَاجِي رَبَّهُ
فَلَا يَبْرُقَنَّ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ وَلَا عَنْ يَمِينِهِ
وَلَكِنْ عَنْ شِمَالِهِ تَحْتَ قَدَمِهِ
[الرَّاجِع: ٢٤١]

(13) CHAPTER. If a man claps during the *Şalāt* (prayer) because of ignorance, then his *Şalāt* (prayer) will not be invalid (rejected).
(This has been narrated by Sahl bin Sa'd on the authority of the Prophet ﷺ).

(١٣) بَابٌ: مَنْ صَفَّقَ جَاهِلًا مِنَ
الرِّجَالِ فِي صَلَاتِهِ لَمْ تَقْضُ صَلَاتُهُ،
فِيهِ سَهْلُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ
عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

(14) CHAPTER. If a person in *Şalāt* (prayer) is asked to step forward, or is requested to wait and he waits, there will be no harm therein.

(١٤) بَابٌ: إِذَا قِيلَ لِلْمُصَلِّيِّ تَقَدَّمَ
أَوْ انْتَظِرْ فَاَنْتَظِرْ فَلَا بَأْسَ

1215. Narrated Saḥl bin Sa'd رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The people used to offer the *Şalāt* (prayer) with the Prophet ﷺ with their waist-sheets tied round their necks because of the shortness of the sheets and the women were ordered not to lift their heads till the men had sat straight.

١٢١٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ كَثِيرٍ:
أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ
سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ:
كَانَ النَّاسُ يُصَلُّونَ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَهُمْ
عَاقِدُوا أُرُؤَهُمْ مِنَ الصَّغَرِ عَلَى
رِقَابِهِمْ، فَقِيلَ لِلنِّسَاءِ: «لَا تَرْفَعَنَّ
رُؤُوسَكُنَّ حَتَّى يَسْتَوِيَ الرَّجَالُ
جُلُوسًا». [رَاجِع: ٣٦٢]

(15) CHAPTER. One should not return greetings during the *Şalāt* (prayer).

(١٥) بَابٌ: لَا يَرُدُّ السَّلَامَ فِي
الصَّلَاةِ

1216. Narrated 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: I used to greet the Prophet ﷺ while he was in *As-Şalāt* (the prayer) and he would return my greeting, but when we returned (from Ethiopia) I greeted the Prophet ﷺ (while

١٢١٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ أَبِي
سَيِّبَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ فَضَيْلٍ، عَنِ
الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنِ عَلْقَمَةَ،

he was offering *Ṣalāt*) but he did not return the greeting, and (after finishing the *Ṣalāt*) he said, "In *Aş-Ṣalāt* one is occupied (with a more serious matter)." (See H. No. 1199).

عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: كُنْتُ أَسَلُّمُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَهُوَ فِي الصَّلَاةِ فَيُرِّدُ عَلَيَّ، فَلَمَّا رَجَعْنَا سَلَّمْتُ عَلَيْهِ فَلَمْ يَرُدَّ عَلَيَّ «وَقَالَ: إِنَّ فِي الصَّلَاةِ شُغْلًا».

[راجع: 1199]

1217. Narrated Jābir bin ‘Abdullāh رضي الله عنه: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ sent me for some job and when I had finished it, I returned and came to the Prophet ﷺ and greeted him but he did not return my greeting. So, I felt so sorry that only Allāh knows it and I said to myself, ‘Perhaps Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ is angry because I did not come quickly,’ then again I greeted him but he did not reply. I felt even more sorry than I did the first time. Again I greeted him and he returned the greeting and said, “The thing which prevented me from returning the greeting was that I was offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer).” And at that time he was on his *Rāḥila* (mount) and his face was not towards the *Qiblah*.

١٢١٧ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَعْمَرٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ، حَدَّثَنَا كَثِيرُ بْنُ شَيْطِيرٍ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ أَبِي رَبَاحٍ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: بَعَثَنِي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي حَاجَةٍ لَهُ فَأَنْطَلَقْتُ ثُمَّ رَجَعْتُ وَقَدْ قَضَيْتُهَا، فَأَتَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَسَلَّمْتُ عَلَيْهِ، فَلَمْ يَرُدَّ عَلَيَّ فَوَقَعَ فِي قَلْبِي مَا اللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ بِهِ. فَقُلْتُ فِي نَفْسِي: لَعَلَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَجَدَ عَلَيَّ أَنِّي أَبْطَأْتُ عَلَيْهِ، ثُمَّ سَلَّمْتُ عَلَيْهِ فَلَمْ يَرُدَّ عَلَيَّ، فَوَقَعَ فِي قَلْبِي أَشَدُّ مِنَ الْمَرَّةِ الْأُولَى، ثُمَّ سَلَّمْتُ عَلَيْهِ فَرَدَّ عَلَيَّ فَقَالَ: «إِنَّمَا مَنَعَنِي أَنْ أَرُدَّ عَلَيْكَ أَنِّي كُنْتُ أَصَلِّي». وَكَانَ عَلَى رَاحِلَتِهِ مُتَوَجِّهًا إِلَى غَيْرِ الْقِبْلَةِ.

(16) CHAPTER. To raise the hands in *Ṣalāt* (prayer) because of some necessity which one encounters during the *Ṣalāt* (prayer).

(١٦) بَابُ رَفْعِ الْأَيْدِي فِي الصَّلَاةِ لِأَمْرِ يَنْزِلُ بِهِ

1218. Narrated Sahl bin Sa’d رضي الله عنه: The news about the differences amongst the people of Banī ‘Amr bin ‘Aūf at Qubā’ reached Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ and so he went to them along with some of his Companions to effect a reconciliation. Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ was delayed there and the time for the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) became due. Bilāl came to

١٢١٨ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ، عَنْ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: بَلَغَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّ بَنِي عَمْرٍو بْنِ عَوْفٍ بِقُبَاءِ كَانَ بَيْنَهُمْ شَيْءٌ فَخَرَجَ يُصْلِحُ بَيْنَهُمْ

Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ and said, “O Abū Bakr! Allāh’s Messenger is detained (there) and the time for the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) is due. Will you lead the people in *Ṣalāt* (prayer)?” Abū Bakr replied, “Yes, if you wish.” So Bilāl pronounced the *Iqāma* and Abū Bakr went forward and said *Takbīr* for the people. In the meantime, Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ came passing through the rows till he stood in the (first) row and the people started clapping. Abū Bakr رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ would never look hither and thither during the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) but when the people clapped much, he looked back and (saw) Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ. The Prophet ﷺ beckoned him to carry on. Abū Bakr raised both his hands, praised and thanked Allāh and retreated till he stood in the (first) row. Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ went forward and led the people in the *Ṣalāt* (prayer). When he had completed the *Ṣalāt* (prayer), he faced the people and said, “O people! Why did you start clapping when something happened to you in the *Ṣalāt* (prayer)? Clapping is for women. Whenever one is confronted with something unusual in the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) one should say, ‘*Subhān Allāh*’.” Then the Prophet ﷺ looked towards Abū Bakr and asked, “What prevented you from leading the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) when I beckoned you to carry on?” Abū Bakr replied, “It does not befit the son of Abī Quḥāfa to lead the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) in the presence of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ.” (See H. No. 684 and 1234).

في أناسٍ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ، فَحُسِبَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَحَانَتِ الصَّلَاةُ. فَجَاءَ بِلَالٌ إِلَى أَبِي بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا فَقَالَ: يَا أبا بَكْرٍ، إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَدْ حُسِبَ وَقَدْ حَانَتِ الصَّلَاةُ، فَهَلْ لَكَ أَنْ تَوْمَّ النَّاسَ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، إِنْ شِئْتَ. فَأَقَامَ بِلَالٌ الصَّلَاةَ وَتَقَدَّمَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ وَكَبَّرَ النَّاسُ، وَجَاءَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَمْشِي فِي الصُّفُوفِ يُسْقِئُهَا شَقًّا حَتَّى قَامَ مِنَ الصَّفِّ، فَأَخَذَ النَّاسُ فِي التَّصْفِيحِ - قَالَ سَهْلٌ: التَّصْفِيحُ هُوَ التَّصْفِيحُ - قَالَ: وَكَانَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ لَا يَلْتَمِثُ فِي صَلَاتِهِ. فَلَمَّا أَكْثَرَ النَّاسُ التَّمَتَّ فَإِذَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَشَارَ إِلَيْهِ بِأَمْرِهِ أَنْ يُصَلِّيَ فَرَفَعَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَدَهُ فَحَمِدَ اللَّهَ، ثُمَّ رَجَعَ الْقَهْقَرَى وَرَأَاهُ حَتَّى قَامَ فِي الصَّفِّ وَتَقَدَّمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَصَلَّى لِلنَّاسِ، فَلَمَّا فَرَغَ أَقْبَلَ عَلَى النَّاسِ فَقَالَ: «يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ، مَا لَكُمْ حِينَ نَابَكُمْ شَيْءٌ فِي الصَّلَاةِ أَخَذْتُمْ بِالتَّصْفِيحِ؟ إِنَّمَا التَّصْفِيحُ لِلنِّسَاءِ، مَنْ نَابَهُ شَيْءٌ فِي صَلَاتِهِ فَلْيَقُلْ: سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ» ثُمَّ التَّمَتَّ إِلَى أَبِي بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ فَقَالَ: «يَا أبا بَكْرٍ، مَا مَنَعَكَ أَنْ تُصَلِّيَ حَيْثُ أَسْرُتَ عَلَيْكَ؟» قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: مَا كَانَ يُبْغِي لَابِنِ أَبِي قُحَافَةَ أَنْ يُصَلِّيَ بَيْنَ

يَدَيْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ. [راجع: ٦٨٤]

(17) CHAPTER. Keeping the hands on the hips during Aṣ-Ṣalāt (the prayers).

1219. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: It is forbidden to keep the hands on the hips during Aṣ-Ṣalāt (the prayer). (This is narrated by Abū Hurairah on the authority of the Prophet ﷺ).

(١٧) بَابُ الْحَصْرِ فِي الصَّلَاةِ

١٢١٩ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو التُّعْمَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: نُهِيَ عَنِ الْحَصْرِ فِي الصَّلَاةِ. وَقَالَ هِشَامٌ وَأَبُو هِلَالٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. [انظر: ١٢٢٠]

1220. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: It is forbidden to offer Ṣalāt (prayer) with the hands over one's hips.

١٢٢٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ عَلِيٍّ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: نُهِيَ أَنْ يُصَلِّيَ الرَّجُلُ مُتَحَصِّراً. [راجع: ١٢١٩]

(18) CHAPTER. Thinking of something during Aṣ-Ṣalāt (the prayer).

'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ said, "I think of organizing my troops while I am in Ṣalāt (prayer)."

1221. Narrated 'Uqba bin Al-Hārith رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: I offered the Aṣr prayer with the Prophet ﷺ and after finishing the Ṣalāt (prayer) with Taslīm he got up quickly and went to some of his wives and then came out. He ﷺ noticed the signs of astonishment on the faces of the people caused by his speed. He then said, "I remembered while I was in my Ṣalāt (prayer) that a piece of gold was lying in my house and I disliked that it should remain with us throughout the night, and so I have ordered it to be distributed."

(١٨) بَابُ تَفَكُّرِ الرَّجُلِ الشَّيْءِ فِي الصَّلَاةِ،

وَقَالَ عَمْرُو بْنُ عَلِيٍّ: إِنِّي لِأَجْهَرُ جَيْشِي وَأَنَا فِي الصَّلَاةِ.

١٢٢١ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا رَوْحٌ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو - هُوَ ابْنُ سَعِيدٍ - قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ، عَنْ عُقْبَةَ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: صَلَّيْتُ مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ الْعَصْرَ، فَلَمَّا سَلَّمَ قَامَ سَرِيعاً دَخَلَ عَلَيَّ بَعْضُ نِسَائِهِ، ثُمَّ خَرَجَ وَرَأَى مَا فِي وُجُوهِ الْقَوْمِ مِنْ تَعَجُّبِهِمْ لِسُرْعَتِهِ، فَقَالَ: «ذَكَرْتُ وَأَنَا فِي

الصَّلَاةَ تَبْرَأُ عِنْدَنَا فَكَرِهْتُ أَنْ يُمَسِّي
أَوْ يَبِيَّتْ عِنْدَنَا فَأَمَرْتُ بِقِسْمَتِهِ».

[راجع: ٨٥١]

1222. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "When the *Adhān* for the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) is pronounced, then Satan takes to his heels passing wind so that he may not hear the *Adhān* and when the *Mu'adh-dhīn* finishes (the *Adhān*); he comes back; and when the *Iqāma* is pronounced he again takes to his heels. And when it is finished, he again comes back and continues reminding the person offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer) of things that he used not to remember when not in *Ṣalāt* (prayer), till he forgets how many *Rak'ā* he has offered."

Abū Salama bin 'Abdur-Raḥmān said, "If anyone of you encounters such a thing (forgetting the number of *Rak'ā* he has offered), he should perform two prostrations (of *Sahw* i.e. forgetfulness) while sitting." Abū Salama narrates this on the authority of Abū Hurairah.

1223. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: People say that I narrate too many narrations of the Prophet ﷺ; once I met a man (during the lifetime of the Prophet ﷺ) and asked him, "Which *Sūrah* did Allāh's Messenger ﷺ recite yesterday in the *Ishā* (prayer)?" He said, "I do not know." I said, "Did you not attend the *Ṣalāt* (prayer)?" He said, "Yes, (I did)." I said, "I know. He recited such and such *Sūrah*."

١٢٢٢ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ
قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنِ
الْأَعْرَجِ قَالَ: قَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ
عَنْهُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا أُذِّنَ
بِالصَّلَاةِ أَذْبَرَ الشَّيْطَانُ لَهُ ضُرَاطًا حَتَّى
لَا يَسْمَعُ التَّأَذِينَ، فَإِذَا سَكَتَ الْمُؤَذِّنُ
أَقْبَلَ، فَإِذَا تَوَبَّ أَذْبَرَ، فَإِذَا سَكَتَ
أَقْبَلَ، فَلَا يَزَالُ بِالْمَرْءِ يَقُولُ لَهُ:
اذْكُرْ، مَا لَمْ يَكُنْ يَذْكُرُ حَتَّى لَا يَدْرِي
كَمْ صَلَّى». قَالَ أَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ
الرَّحْمَنِ: إِذَا فَعَلَ أَحَدُكُمْ ذَلِكَ
فَلْيَسْجُدْ سَجْدَتَيْنِ وَهُوَ قَاعِدٌ. وَسَمِعَهُ
أَبُو سَلَمَةَ مِنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ. [راجع: ٦٠٨]

١٢٢٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ
الْمُنْتَنِي: حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ عَمَرَ قَالَ:
أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي ذُئْبٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ
الْمَقْبُرِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ
اللهُ عَنْهُ: يَقُولُ النَّاسُ أَكْثَرَ أَبُو
هُرَيْرَةَ، فَلَقِيْتُ رَجُلًا فَقُلْتُ: بِمَ قَرَأَ
رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ الْبَارِحَةَ فِي الْعَتَمَةِ؟
فَقَالَ: لَا أَذْرِي. فَقُلْتُ: لِمَ
تَشْهَدُهَا؟ قَالَ: بَلَى. قُلْتُ: لِمَ أَنَا
أَذْرِي، قَرَأَ سُورَةَ كَذَا وَكَذَا.