

## 83 - THE BOOK OF OATHS AND VOWS

## ٨٣ - كتاب الأيمان والنذور

(1) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh تعالى: "Allah will not punish you for what is unintentional in your oaths, but He will punish you for your deliberate oaths; for its expiation (a deliberate oath) feed ten poor persons, on a scale of the average of that with which you feed your own families; or clothe them; or manumit a slave. But whosoever cannot afford (that), then he should fast for three days. That is the expiation for the oaths when you have sworn. And protect your oaths (i.e., do not swear much). Thus Allāh make clear to you His *Āyāt* (proofs, evidences, verses, lessons, signs, revelations, etc.) that you may be grateful." (V.5:89)

6621. Narrated 'Āishah رضي الله عنها: Abū Bakr Aṣ-Ṣiddīq had never broken his oaths till Allāh revealed the expiation for the oaths. Then he said, "If I take an oath to do something and later on I find something else better than the first one, then I do what is better and make expiation for my oath."

6622. Narrated 'Abdur-Raḥmān bin Samura: The Prophet ﷺ said, "O 'Abdur-Raḥmān bin Samura! Do not seek to be a ruler, because if you are given authority on asking for it, then you will be held responsible for it; but if you are given it without asking for it, then you will be helped in it (by Allāh); and whenever you take an oath to do something and later you find that

(١) بَابُ قَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿لَا يُؤَاخِذُكُمُ اللَّهُ بِالْفِعْلِ فِي أَيْمَانِكُمْ﴾ الآية [المائدة: ٨٩]

٦٦٢١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مُقَاتِلٍ أَبُو الْحَسَنِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ أَنَّ أَبَا بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقَ لَمْ يَكُنْ يَحْتَسُ فِي يَمِينٍ قَطُّ حَتَّى أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ كَفَّارَةَ الْيَمِينِ. وَقَالَ: لَا أَخْلِفُ عَلَى يَمِينٍ فَرَأَيْتُ غَيْرَهَا خَيْرًا مِنْهَا إِلَّا أَتَيْتُ الَّذِي هُوَ خَيْرٌ وَكَفَّرْتُ عَنْ يَمِينِي. [راجع: ٤٦١٤]

٦٦٢٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الثُّعْمَانِ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْفَضْلِ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرُ بْنُ حَازِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ سَمُرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «يَا عَبْدَ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنَ سَمُرَةَ، لَا تَسْأَلِ الْإِمَارَةَ فَإِنَّكَ إِنْ أُوتِيَتْهَا عَنْ

something else is better than the first, then do the better one and make expiation for your oath."

**6623.** Narrated Abū Mūsa: I went to the Prophet ﷺ along with a group of *Al-Ash'ariyūn* in order to request him to provide us with mounts. He said, "By Allāh, I will not provide you with mounts; and I haven't got anything to mount you on." Then we stayed there as long as Allāh wished us to stay, and then three very nice-looking (healthy) she-camels were brought to him and he made us ride them. When we left, we, or some of us, said, "By Allāh, we will not be blessed, as we came to the Prophet ﷺ asking him for mounts, and he took an oath that he would not give us any mounts but then he did give us. So let us go back to the Prophet ﷺ and remind him (of his oath)." When we returned to him (and reminded him of the fact), he said, "I did not give you mounts, but it is Allāh Who gave you. By Allāh, if Allāh will, if I ever take an oath to do something and then I find something else better than the first, I make expiation for my oath and do the thing which is better (or do something which is better and give the expiation for my oath)."

**6624.** Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "We (Muslims) are the last (to come) in the world, but (will be) foremost on the Day of Resurrection."

مَسْأَلَةٍ وَكَلَّتْ إِلَيْهَا، وَإِنْ أَوْتَيْتَهَا مِنْ غَيْرِ مَسْأَلَةٍ أُعِنْتُ عَلَيْهَا، وَإِذَا حَلَفْتَ عَلَى يَمِينٍ، فَرَأَيْتَ غَيْرَهَا خَيْرًا مِنْهَا فَكَفَّرْتَ عَنْ يَمِينِكَ وَآتَيْتَ الَّذِي هُوَ خَيْرٌ». [انظر: ٦٧٢٢، ٧١٤٦، ٧١٤٧]

**٦٦٢٣ -** حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو التَّعْمَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ غِيلَانَ بْنِ جَرِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: أَتَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فِي رَهْطٍ مِنَ الْأَشْعَرِيِّينَ اسْتَحْمَلُهُ فَقَالَ: «وَاللَّهِ لَا أُحْمِلُكُمْ وَمَا عِنْدِي مَا أُحْمِلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ»، قَالَ: ثُمَّ لَبَّيْنَا مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ أَنْ نَلْبَثَ ثُمَّ أَتَيْتُ بِثَلَاثِ ذَوْدِ غُرِّ الذَّرَى فَحَمَلْنَا عَلَيْهَا، فَلَمَّا انْطَلَقْنَا قُلْنَا أَوْ قَالَ بَعْضُنَا: وَاللَّهِ لَا يُبَارِكُ لَنَا، أَتَيْنَا النَّبِيَّ ﷺ نَسْتَحْمِلُهُ فَحَلَفَ أَنْ لَا يَحْمِلَنَا ثُمَّ حَمَلَنَا. فَارْجِعُوا بَنَّا إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَتَذَكَّرَهُ فَأَتَيْنَاهُ فَقَالَ: «مَا أَنَا حَمَلْتُكُمْ بَلِ اللَّهُ حَمَلَكُمْ وَإِنِّي وَاللَّهِ إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ لَا أُحْلِفُ عَلَى يَمِينٍ فَأَرَى غَيْرَهَا خَيْرًا مِنْهَا إِلَّا كَفَّرْتُ عَنْ يَمِينِي وَأَتَيْتُ الَّذِي هُوَ خَيْرٌ، وَكَفَّرْتُ عَنْ يَمِينِي».

[راجع: ٣١٣٣]

**٦٦٢٤ -** حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنْ هَمَّامِ بْنِ مُنَبِّهٍ قَالَ: هَذَا مَا حَدَّثَنَا بِهِ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ،

قَالَ: «نَحْنُ الْآخِرُونَ السَّابِقُونَ يَوْمَ

الْقِيَامَةِ». [راجع: ٢٣٨]

٦٦٢٥ - وَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ:

«وَاللَّهِ لَأَنْ يَلِجَ أَحَدُكُمْ بِيَمِينِهِ فِي أَهْلِهِ  
أَتَمُّ لَهُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ مِنْ أَنْ يُعْطِيَ كَفَّارَتَهُ  
الَّتِي افْتَرَضَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ». [انظر: ٦٦٢٦]

6625. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ also said, "By Allāh, if anyone of you insists on fulfilling an oath by which he may harm his family, he commits a sin, with Allāh, greater than that of dissolving his oath and making its expiation with that which Allāh has commanded."

[See the Qur'an (V.5:89)].

6626. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Anyone who takes an oath through which his family may be harmed, and insists on keeping it, he surely commits a sin greater (than that of dissolving his oath). He should rather compensate for that oath by making expiation."

٦٦٢٦ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ

إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ صَالِحٍ:  
حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ، عَنْ يَحْيَى، عَنْ  
عِكْرَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ  
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ اسْتَلَجَ فِي أَهْلِهِ  
بِیْمَنِ فَهُوَ أَعْظَمُ إِثْمًا لِيَبْرَ»، يَعْنِي  
الْكَفَّارَةَ. [راجع: ٦٦٢٥]

## (2) CHAPTER. The statement of the Prophet

ﷺ:

"*Wa aimullāh* (i.e., 'By Allāh!')."

6627. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ sent an army detachment and made Usāma bin Zaid its commander. Some people critized (spoke badly of) Usāma's leadership. So Allāh's Messenger ﷺ got up, saying, "If you people are criticizing Usāma's leadership, you have already criticized the leadership of his father before. But *Wa aimullāh* (i.e., by Allāh), he (i.e., Zaid) deserved the leadership, and he was one of the most beloved persons to me; and now this (his son Usāma) is one of the dearest persons to me after him."

[See Vol. 5, *Hadith* No. 4469]

(٢) بَابُ قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «وَإِيْمُ اللَّهِ»

٦٦٢٧ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ،

عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ  
بْنِ دِينَارٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ  
عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: بَعَثَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَعْنًا  
وَأَمَرَ عَلَيْهِمْ أُسَامَةَ بْنَ زَيْدٍ فَطَعَنَ  
بَعْضُ النَّاسِ فِي إِمْرَتِهِ فَقَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ  
ﷺ فَقَالَ: «إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تَطْعَنُونَ فِي إِمْرَتِهِ  
فَقَدْ كُنْتُمْ تَطْعَنُونَ فِي إِمْرَةِ أَبِيهِ مِنْ  
قَبْلُ. وَإِيْمُ اللَّهِ إِنْ كَانَ لَخَلِيقًا  
لِلْإِمَارَةِ، وَإِنْ كَانَ لَمِنْ أَحَبِّ النَّاسِ  
إِلَيَّ، وَإِنْ هَذَا لَمِنْ أَحَبِّ النَّاسِ إِلَيَّ  
بَعْدَهُ». [راجع: ٣٧٣٠]

(3) CHAPTER. How did the oaths of the Prophet ﷺ use to be?

Sa'd said, "The Prophet ﷺ said, 'By Him in Whose Hand my soul is.'" And Abū Qatāda said that Abū Bakr said in front of the Prophet ﷺ, "Lā Hallāh idhan (Then no, by Allāh)." It is also said, "Wallāhi, Billāhi, and Tāllāhi (all meaning, 'By Allāh')."

6628. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: The oath of the Prophet ﷺ used to be: "No, by Him Who turns the hearts."

6629. Narrated Jābir bin Samura: The Prophet ﷺ said, "If Caesar is ruined, there will be no Caesar after him; and if Khousrau is ruined, there will be no Khousrau after him; and, by Him in Whose Hand my soul is, surely you will spend their treasures in Allāh's Cause."

6630. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "If Khousrau is ruined, there will be no Khousrau after him; and if Caesar is ruined, there will be no Caesar after him. By Him in Whose Hand Muḥammad's soul is, surely you will spend their treasures in Allāh's Cause."

6631. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: The Prophet ﷺ said, "O followers of

(۳) بَابُ كَيْفَ كَانَتْ يَمِينُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ؟

وَقَالَ سَعْدٌ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ». وَقَالَ أَبُو قَتَادَةَ: قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «لَا هَا اللَّهُ إِذَا، يُقَالُ: وَاللَّهِ، وَبِاللَّهِ، وَتَاللَّهِ».

٦٦٢٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يَوْسَفَ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ عُقْبَةَ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمرَ قَالَ: كَانَتْ يَمِينُ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «لَا، وَمُقَلَّبِ الْقُلُوبِ». [راجع: ٦٦١٧]

٦٦٢٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ سَمُرَةَ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا هَلَكَ قَيْصَرٌ فَلَا قَيْصَرَ بَعْدَهُ، وَإِذَا هَلَكَ كِسْرَى فَلَا كِسْرَى بَعْدَهُ، وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ لَتَنْفَقَنَّ كُنُوزُهُمَا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ». [راجع: ٣١٢١]

٦٦٣٠ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ: أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا هَلَكَ كِسْرَى فَلَا كِسْرَى بَعْدَهُ، وَإِذَا هَلَكَ قَيْصَرٌ فَلَا قَيْصَرَ بَعْدَهُ، وَالَّذِي نَفْسُ مُحَمَّدٍ بِيَدِهِ، لَتَنْفَقَنَّ كُنُوزُهُمَا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ». [راجع: ٣٠٢٧]

٦٦٣١ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا

Muhammad! By Allāh, if you knew what I know, you would weep much and laugh little."

**6632.** Narrated 'Abdullāh bin Hishām رضي الله عنه: We were with the Prophet ﷺ and he was holding the hand of 'Umar bin Al-Khattāb. 'Umar said to him, "O Allāh's Messenger! You are dearer to me than everything except my ownself." The Prophet ﷺ said, "No, by Him in Whose Hand my soul is, (you will not have complete Faith) till I am dearer to you than your ownself." Then 'Umar said to him, "However, now, by Allāh, you are dearer to me than my ownself." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Now, O 'Umar, (now you are a believer)."

**6633, 6634.** Narrated Abū Hurairah and Zaid bin Khālid: Two men had a dispute in the presence of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. One of them said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Judge between us according to Allāh's Laws." The other, who was wiser, said, "Yes, O Allāh's Messenger! Judge between us according to Allāh's Laws and allow me to speak." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Speak." He said, "My son was a labourer serving this (person) and he committed illegal sexual intercourse with his wife. The people said that my son is to be stoned to death, but I ransomed him with one hundred sheep and a slave-girl. Then I asked the learned people, who informed me that

عَبْدُهُ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا عَنْ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «يَا أُمَّةَ مُحَمَّدٍ، وَاللَّهِ لَوْ تَعْلَمُونَ مَا أَعْلَمُ لَبَكَيْتُمْ كَثِيرًا وَلَصَحَحْتُمْ قَلِيلًا». [راجع: ١٠٤٤]

**٦٦٣٢ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ:** حَدَّثَنِي ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي حَيَّوَةُ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو عُقَيْلٍ زُهْرَةُ بْنُ مَعْبُدٍ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ جَدَّهُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ هِشَامٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَهُوَ آخِذٌ بِيَدِ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ فَقَالَ لَهُ عُمَرُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، لَأَنْتَ أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِنْ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ إِلَّا مِنْ نَفْسِي، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَا وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ حَتَّى أَكُونَ أَحَبَّ إِلَيْكَ مِنْ نَفْسِكَ». فَقَالَ لَهُ عُمَرُ: «فَإِنَّهُ الْآنَ وَاللَّهِ لَأَنْتَ أَحَبُّ إِلَيَّ مِنْ نَفْسِي». فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «الْآنَ يَا عُمَرُ». [راجع: ٣٦٩٤]

**٦٦٣٣، ٦٦٣٤ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ قَالَ:** حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ بْنِ مَسْعُودٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ وَزَيْدِ بْنِ خَالِدٍ أَنَّهُمَا أَخْبَرَاهُ أَنَّ رَجُلَيْنِ اخْتَصَمَا إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ أَحَدُهُمَا: أَفْضِ بَيْنَنَا بِكِتَابِ اللَّهِ، وَقَالَ الْآخَرُ وَهُوَ أَفْقَهُهُمَا: أَجَلُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، فَافْضِ بَيْنَنَا بِكِتَابِ اللَّهِ وَائْذَنْ لِي أَنْ أَتَكَلَّمَ، قَالَ: «تَكَلَّمْ».

my son should receive one hundred lashes and will be exiled for one year, and stoning will be the lot for the man's wife." Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Indeed, by Him in Whose Hand my soul is, I will judge between you according to Allāh's Laws. As for your sheep and slave-girl, they are to be returned to you." Then he scourged his son one hundred lashes and exiled him for one year. Then Unais Al-Aslamī was ordered to go to the wife of the second man, and if she confessed (the crime), then stone her to death. She did confess, so he stoned her to death.

قَالَ: إِنَّ ابْنِي كَانَ عَسِيفاً عَلَى هَذَا - قَالَ مَالِكٌ: وَالْعَسِيفُ الْأَجِيرُ - رَزَى بِأَمْرَاتِهِ فَأَخْبَرُونِي أَنَّ عَلَى ابْنِي الرَّجْمَ. فَافْتَدَيْتُ مِنْهُ بِمِائَةِ شَاةٍ لِي وَجَارِيَةٍ. ثُمَّ إِنِّي سَأَلْتُ أَهْلَ الْعِلْمِ فَأَخْبَرُونِي أَنَّ مَا عَلَى ابْنِي جَلْدُ مِائَةٍ وَتَغْرِيبُ عَامٍ، وَإِنَّمَا الرَّجْمُ عَلَى أَمْرَاتِهِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَمَّا وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ لَا أَقْضِيَنَّ بَيْنَكُمَا بِكِتَابِ اللَّهِ، أَمَّا عَنْكَ وَجَارِيَتُكَ فَرُدَّ عَلَيْكَ»، وَجَلَدَ ابْنَهُ مِائَةً وَغَرَبَهُ عَاماً. وَأَمَرَ أُتَيْسَ الْأَسْلَمِيَّ أَنْ يَأْتِيَ امْرَأَةَ الْآخَرِ، فَإِنْ اعْتَرَفَتْ رَجَمَهَا، فَاعْتَرَفَتْ فَرَجَمَهَا. [راجع: ٢٣١٤،

[٢٣١٥]

**6635.** Narrated Abū Bakra: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Do you think if the tribes of Aslam, Ghifār, Muzaina and Juhaina are better than the tribes of Tamīm, 'Āmir bin Ṣa'sa'a, Ghaṭafān and Asad, then they (the second group) are despairing and losing?" They (the Prophet's Companions) said, "Yes, (they are)." He said, "By Him in Whose Hand my soul is, they (the first group) are better than them (the second group)."

٦٦٣٥ - حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَبِي يَعْقُوبَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَرَأَيْتُمْ إِنْ كَانَ أَسْلَمٌ وَغِفَارٌ وَمُزَيْنَةُ وَجُهَيْنَةُ خَيْرًا مِنْ تَمِيمٍ وَعَامِرِ بْنِ صَعْصَعَةَ وَعُظْفَانَ وَأَسَدٍ، خَابُوا وَخَسِرُوا؟» قَالُوا: نَعَمْ، فَقَالَ: «وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ إِنَّهُمْ خَيْرٌ مِنْهُمْ».

[راجع: ٣٥١٥]

**6636.** Narrated Abū Ḥumaid As-Sā'idī: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ employed an employee (to collect Zakāt). The employee returned after completing his job and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! This (amount of Zakāt) is for

٦٦٣٦ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُزْوَةُ، عَنْ أَبِي حُمَيْدٍ

you, and this (other amount) was given to me as a present.” The Prophet ﷺ said to him, “Why didn’t you stay at your father’s or mother’s house and see if you would be given presents or not?” Then in the evening Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ got up after the *Ṣalāt* (prayer,) and having testified that *Lā ilāha illallāh* (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh) and praised and glorified Allāh تعالى as He deserved, and said, “Now then! What about an employee whom we employed and then he comes and says, ‘This amount (of *Zakāt*) is for you, and this (amount) was given to me as a present’? Why didn’t he stay at the house of his father and mother to see if he would be given presents or not? By Him in Whose Hand Muḥammad’s soul is, none of you will steal anything of it (i.e., *Zakāt*) but will bring it by carrying it over his neck on the Day of Resurrection. If it has been a camel, he will bring it (over his neck) while it will be grunting; and if it has been a cow, he will bring it (over his neck) while it will be mooing; and if it has been a sheep, he will bring it (over his neck) while it will be bleating.” The Prophet ﷺ added, “I have conveyed (Allāh’s Message to you).”

Abū Ḥumaid said, “Then Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ raised his hands so high that we saw the whiteness of his armpits.”

السَّاعِدِيُّ: أَنَّهُ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ اسْتَعْمَلَ عَامِلًا فَجَاءَهُ الْعَامِلُ حِينَ قَرَعَ مِنْ عَمَلِهِ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، هَذَا لَكُمْ وَهَذَا أُهْدِي لِي، فَقَالَ لَهُ: «أَفَلَا قَعَدْتَ فِي بَيْتِ أَبِيكَ وَأُمِّكَ فَتَطَرْتُ أَيُّهَدَى لَكَ أَمْ لَا؟ ثُمَّ قَامَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَشِيَّةَ بَعْدَ الصَّلَاةِ فَتَشَهَّدَ وَأَثْنَى عَلَى اللَّهِ بِمَا هُوَ أَهْلُهُ. ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَمَا بَالُ الْعَامِلِ نَسْتَعْمِلُهُ فَيَأْتِينَا فَيَقُولُ: هَذَا مِنْ عَمَلِكُمْ، وَهَذَا أُهْدِي لِي. أَفَلَا قَعَدَ فِي بَيْتِ أَبِيهِ وَأُمِّهِ فَتَطَرَّ هَلْ يُهْدَى لَهُ أَمْ لَا، فَوَالَّذِي نَفْسُ مُحَمَّدٍ بِيَدِهِ لَا يَغْلُ أَحَدُكُمْ مِنْهَا شَيْئًا إِلَّا جَاءَ بِهِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ يَحْمِلُهُ عَلَى غُنْفِهِ، إِنْ كَانَ بَعِيرًا جَاءَ بِهِ لَهُ رُغَاءٌ، وَإِنْ كَانَتْ بَقَرَةً جَاءَ بِهَا لَهَا خَوَارٌ، وَإِنْ كَانَتْ شَاةً جَاءَ بِهَا تَبَعْرٌ، فَقَدْ بَلَغْتُ». فَقَالَ أَبُو حُمَيْدٍ: ثُمَّ رَفَعَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَدَهُ حَتَّى إِنَّا لَنَنْظُرُ إِلَى عُفْرَةِ إِبْطِيهِ. قَالَ أَبُو حُمَيْدٍ: وَقَدْ سَمِعَ ذَلِكَ مَعِيَ زَيْدُ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ مِنَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَسَلَوَهُ.

[راجع: ٩٢٥]

**6637.** Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Abūl-Qāsim (the Prophet ﷺ) said, “By Him in Whose Hand Muḥammad’s soul is, if you knew that which I know, you would weep much and laugh little.”

٦٦٣٧ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامٌ، هُوَ ابْنُ يَوْسُفَ، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ عَنْ هَمَّامٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ أَبُو الْقَاسِمِ ﷺ: «وَالَّذِي نَفْسُ مُحَمَّدٍ بِيَدِهِ لَوْ

تَعْلَمُونَ مَا أَعْلَمُ لَبَكَيْتُمْ كَثِيرًا،  
وَلَضَحَكْتُمْ قَلِيلًا». [راجع: ٦٤٨٥]

**6638.** Narrated Abū Dhar: I reached him (the Prophet ﷺ) while in the shade of the Ka'bah; he was saying, "They are the losers, by the Lord of the Ka'bah! They are the losers, by the Lord of the Ka'bah!" I said (to myself), "What is wrong with me? Is anything improper detected in me? What is wrong with me?"<sup>(1)</sup> Then I sat beside him and he kept on saying his statement. I could not remain quiet, and Allāh knows in what sorrowful state I was at that time. So I said, "Who are they (the losers)? Let my father and mother be sacrificed for you, O Allāh's Messenger!" He said, "They are the wealthy people, except the one who does like this; and like this, and like this (i.e., spends of his wealth in Allāh's Cause)."

٦٦٣٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ، عَنِ الْمَعْرُورِ، عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ قَالَ: انْتَهَيْتُ إِلَيْهِ وَهُوَ يَقُولُ فِي ظِلِّ الْكَعْبَةِ: «هُمْ الْأَخْسَرُونَ وَرَبِّ الْكَعْبَةِ، هُمْ الْأَخْسَرُونَ وَرَبِّ الْكَعْبَةِ»، قُلْتُ: مَا شَأْنِي؟ أَيَّرَى فِيَّ شَيْءٌ؟ مَا شَأْنِي؟ فَجَلَسْتُ إِلَيْهِ وَهُوَ يَقُولُ، فَمَا اسْتَطَعْتُ أَنْ أَسْكُتَ، وَتَغَشَّانِي مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ، فَقُلْتُ: مَنْ هُمْ بِأَيِّ أَنْتَ وَأُمِّي يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ؟ قَالَ: «الْأَكْثَرُونَ أَمْوَالًا إِلَّا مَنْ قَالَ هَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا وَهَكَذَا». [راجع: ١٤٦٠]

**6639.** Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "(The Prophet Sulaimān (Solomon) once said, 'Tonight I will sleep with ninety women, each of whom will bring forth a (would-be) cavalier, who will fight in Allāh's Cause'. On this, his companion said to him, 'Say: If Allāh will!' But he did not say 'if Allāh will'. Sulaimān then slept with all the women, but none of them became pregnant except one woman who later delivered a half-man (i.e., malformed baby). By Him in Whose Hand Muḥammad's soul is, if he (Sulaimān) had said, 'If Allāh will' (all his wives would have brought forth boys) and they would have fought in Allāh's Cause as cavaliers."

٦٦٣٩ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزِّنَادِ، عَنِ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «قَالَ سُلَيْمَانُ: لَا طُوقَفَنَ اللَّيْلَةَ عَلَى تِسْعِينَ امْرَأَةً كُلُّهُنَّ تَأْتِي بِفَارِسٍ يُجَاهِدُ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ صَاحِبُهُ: قُلْ: إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ. فَلَمْ يَقُلْ: إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ، فَطَافَ عَلَيْهِنَّ جَمِيعًا فَلَمْ تَحْمِلْ مِنْهُنَّ إِلَّا امْرَأَةً وَاحِدَةً جَاءَتْ بِشِقِّ رَجُلٍ، وَابْنُ الَّذِي نَفْسُ مُحَمَّدٍ بِيَدِهِ لَوْ قَالَ: إِنْ

(1) (H. 6638) Abū Dhar thought that the Prophet ﷺ had noticed something improper about him which made him say so.



شاء الله، لَجَاهِدُوا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ  
فُرْسَانًا أَجْمَعُونَ».

**6640.** Narrated Al-Bara' bin 'Azib رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: A piece of silken cloth was given to the Prophet ﷺ as a present and the people handed it over amongst themselves and were astonished at its beauty and softness. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Are you astonished at it?" They said, "Yes, O Allāh's Messenger." He said, "By Him in Whose Hand my soul is, the handkerchiefs of Sa'd in Paradise are better than it."

٦٦٤٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْأَخْوَصِ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ بْنِ عَازِبٍ قَالَ: أَهْدَيْتُ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ سَرَقَةً مِنْ حَرِيرٍ فَجَعَلَ النَّاسُ يَتَدَاوُلُونَهَا بَيْنَهُمْ وَيَعْجَبُونَ مِنْ حُسْنِهَا وَلِينِهَا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَتَعْجَبُونَ مِنْهَا؟» قَالُوا: نَعَمْ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: «وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ لَمَنَادِيلُ سَعْدٍ فِي الْجَنَّةِ خَيْرٌ مِنْهَا». لَمْ يَقُلْ شُعْبَةُ وَإِسْرَائِيلُ عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ: «وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ».

[راجع: ٣٢٤٩]

**6641.** Narrated 'Aishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: Hind bint 'Utba bin Rabi'a said, "O Allāh's Messenger! (Before I embraced Islām), there was no family on the surface of the earth I wish to have degraded more than I did your family. But today there is no family whom I wish to have honoured more than I did yours." Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "I thought similarly; by Him in Whose Hand Muḥammad's soul is!" Hind said, "O Allāh's Messenger! (My husband) Abū Sufyān is a miser. Is it sinful of me to feed my children from his property?" The Prophet ﷺ said, "No, if you take it for your needs what is just and reasonable."

٦٦٤١ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عُرْوَةُ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ: أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: إِنَّ هِنْدَ بِنْتَ عُتْبَةَ بِنِ رِبْعَةَ قَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، مَا كَانَ مِمَّا عَلَى ظَهْرِ الْأَرْضِ أَهْلٌ أَحْبَاءٌ أَوْ خِبَاءٌ أَحَبَّ إِلَيَّ مِنْ أَنْ يَذِلُّوا مِنْ أَهْلِ أَحْبَائِكَ أَوْ خِبَائِكَ - شَكَ يَحْيَى - ثُمَّ مَا أَصْبَحَ الْيَوْمَ أَهْلٌ أَحْبَاءٌ أَوْ خِبَاءٌ أَحَبَّ إِلَيَّ مِنْ أَنْ يَعِزُّوا مِنْ أَهْلِ أَحْبَائِكَ أَوْ خِبَائِكَ. قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «وَأَيْضًا وَالَّذِي نَفْسُ مُحَمَّدٍ بِيَدِهِ». قَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّ أَبَا سُفْيَانَ رَجُلٌ مِسِيكٌ. فَهَلْ

عَلَيَّ حَرْجٌ أَنْ أُطْعِمَ مِنَ الَّذِي لَهُ؟  
قَالَ: «لا، إِلَّا بِالْمَعْرُوفِ».

[راجع: ٢٢١١]

6642. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin Mas'ūd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: While Allāh's Messenger ﷺ was sitting, reclining his back against a Yemenite leather tent, he said to his Companions, "Will you be pleased to be one-fourth of the people of Paradise?" They said, "Yes." He said, "Won't you be pleased to be one-third of the people of Paradise?" They said, "Yes." He said, "By Him in Whose Hand Muḥammad's soul is, I hope that you will be half of the people of Paradise."

٦٦٤٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عُمَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُرَيْحُ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ يَوْسُفَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عُمَرَو بْنَ مَيْمُونٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْعُودٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: بَيْنَمَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مُضِيفٌ ظَهْرَهُ إِلَى قِيَّةٍ مِنْ أَدَمَ يَمَانٍ إِذْ قَالَ لِأَصْحَابِهِ: «اتَرَضَوْنَ أَنْ تَكُونُوا رُبْعَ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ؟» قَالُوا: بَلَى، قَالَ: «أَفَلَمْ تَرَضُوا أَنْ تَكُونُوا ثُلُثَ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ؟» قَالُوا: بَلَى، قَالَ: «فَوَالَّذِي نَفْسُ مُحَمَّدٍ بِيَدِهِ إِنِّي لَأَرْجُو أَنْ تَكُونُوا نِصْفَ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ». [راجع: ٦٥٢٨]

6643. Narrated Abū Sa'īd Al-Khudrī رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: A man heard another man reciting: *Sūrat Al-Ikhlāṣ* (The Purity) "Say (O Muḥammad ﷺ): 'He is Allāh, (the) One.'" (V.112:1) And he was repeating it. The next morning he came to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and mentioned the whole story to him as if he regarded the recitation of that *Sūrah* as insufficient. On that, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "By Him in Whose Hand my soul is! That (*Sūrah*) equals one-third of the Qur'ān."

٦٦٤٣ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ: أَنَّ رَجُلًا سَمِعَ رَجُلًا يَقْرَأُ ﴿قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ﴾ يَرُدُّهَا، فَلَمَّا أَصْبَحَ جَاءَ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَذَكَرَ ذَلِكَ لَهُ، وَكَانَ الرَّجُلُ يَتَقَالَّهَا. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ إِنَّهَا لَتَعْدِلُ ثُلُثُ الْقُرْآنِ». [راجع: ٥٠١٣]

6644. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: I heard the Prophet ﷺ saying, "Perform the bowing and the prostration properly (with

٦٦٤٤ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ: أَخْبَرَنَا حَبَّانُ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ:

peace of mind), for, by Him in Whose Hand my soul is, I see you from behind my back when you bow and when you prostrate.”

**6645.** Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: An *Anṣārī* woman came to the Prophet ﷺ in the company of her children, and the Prophet ﷺ said to her, “By Him in Whose Hand my soul is, you are the most beloved people to me!” And he repeated the statement thrice.

حَدَّثَنَا أَنَسُ بْنُ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «أَتَيْمُوا الرُّكُوعَ وَالسُّجُودَ، فَوَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ إِنِّي لَأُرَاكُمْ مِنْ بَعْدِ ظَهْرِي إِذَا مَا رَكَعْتُمْ وَإِذَا مَا سَجَدْتُمْ». [راجع: ٤١٩]

**٦٦٤٥ -** حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهْبُ بْنُ جَرِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ: أَنَّ امْرَأَةً مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ أَتَتْ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ مَعَهَا أَوْلَادُهَا فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ إِنَّكُمْ لَأَحَبُّ النَّاسِ إِلَيَّ». قَالَهَا ثَلَاثَ مَرَارٍ. [راجع: ٣٧٨٦]

**(4) CHAPTER. “Do not swear by your fathers.”**

**(٤) بَابٌ: لَا تَحْلِفُوا بِآبَائِكُمْ**

**6646.** Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ met ‘Umar bin Al-Khattāb while the latter was going with a group of camel-riders, and he was swearing by his father. The Prophet ﷺ said, “Verily! Allāh forbids you to swear by your fathers, so whoever has to take an oath, he should take the oath by the Name of Allāh or keep quiet.”

**٦٦٤٦ -** حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَدْرَكَ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ وَهُوَ يَسِيرُ فِي رَكْبٍ يَحْلِفُ بِأَبِيهِ فَقَالَ: «أَلَا إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَنْهَاكُمْ أَنْ تَحْلِفُوا بِآبَائِكُمْ، مَنْ كَانَ حَالِفًا فَلْيَحْلِفْ بِاللَّهِ أَوْ لِيَصْمُتْ».

[راجع: ٢٦٧٩]

**6647.** Narrated Ibn ‘Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: I heard ‘Umar saying, “Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said to me, ‘Allāh forbids you to swear by your fathers.’” ‘Umar said, “By Allāh! Since I heard that from the Prophet ﷺ, I have not taken such an oath, neither intentionally, nor

**٦٦٤٧ -** حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ عُفَيْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ، عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: قَالَ سَالِمٌ: قَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: سَمِعْتُ عُمَرَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ لِي

by reporting the oath of someone else.”

رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَنْهَاكُمْ أَنْ تَحْلِفُوا بِآبَائِكُمْ»، قَالَ عُمَرُ: قَوْلَاهُ مَا حَلَفْتُ بِهَا مُنْذُ سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ ذَاكِرًا وَلَا آثِرًا.

قَالَ مُجَاهِدٌ: ﴿أَوْ أَتَرَوْ مَتَّ عَلِيٍّ﴾ [الأحقاف: ٤]، يَأْتُرُ عِلْمًا.

تَابَعَهُ عُقَيْلُ وَالزُّبَيْدِيُّ وَإِسْحَاقُ الْكَلْبِيُّ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ.

وَقَالَ ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ وَمَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ: سَمِعَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ عُمَرَ.

**6648.** Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar رضي الله عنهما: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “Do not swear by your fathers.”

٦٦٤٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ دِينَارٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا يَقُولُ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لَا تَحْلِفُوا بِآبَائِكُمْ». [راجع: ٢٦٧٩]

**6649.** Narrated Zahdam: There was a relation of love and brotherhood between this tribe of Jarm and *Al-Ash‘ariyūn*. Once we were with Abū Mūsā Al-Ash‘arī, and then a meal containing chicken was brought to Abū Mūsā, and there was present, a man from the tribe of Taimillāh who was of red complexion as if he were from non-Arab freed slaves. Abū Mūsā invited him to the meal. He said, “I have seen chickens eating dirty things, so I deemed it filthy and took an oath that I would never eat chicken.” On that, Abū Mūsā said, “Get up, I will narrate to you something about that. Once a group of the *Ash‘ariyūn* and I went to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ and asked him to provide us with mounts; he said, ‘By Allāh, I will never give you any mounts, nor

٦٦٤٩ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ أَبِي قِلَابَةَ، وَالْقَاسِمِ التَّمِيمِيِّ، عَنْ زُهْدَمٍ قَالَ: كَانَ بَيْنَ هَذَا الْحَيِّ مِنْ جُزْمَ وَبَيْنَ الْأَشْعَرِيِّينَ وَدٌ وَإِخَاءٌ، فَكُنَّا عِنْدَ أَبِي مُوسَى الْأَشْعَرِيِّ، فَقَرَّبَ إِلَيْنَا طَعَامٌ فِيهِ لَحْمٌ دَجَاجٍ، وَعِنْدَهُ رَجُلٌ مِنْ بَنِي تَيْمٍ اللَّهُ أَحْمَرُ كَأَنَّهُ مِنَ الْمَوَالِي، فَدَعَاهُ إِلَى الطَّعَامِ، فَقَالَ: إِنِّي رَأَيْتُهُ يَأْكُلُ شَيْئًا فَقَذَرْتُهُ فَحَلَفْتُ أَنْ لَا أَكَلَهُ، فَقَالَ: فَمَ فَلَا حَدَّثْتُكَ عَنْ ذَاكَ:

do I have anything to mount you on.' Then a few camels of war booty were brought to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, and he asked about us, saying, 'Where are the *Ash'ariyūn*?' He then ordered five nice camels to be given to us, and when we had departed, we said, 'What have we done? Allāh's Messenger ﷺ had taken the oath not to give us any mounts, and that he had nothing to mount us on, and later he gave us that we might ride? Did we take advantage of the fact that Allāh's Messenger ﷺ had forgotten his oath? By Allāh, we will never succeed.' So we went back to him and said to him, 'We came to you to ask for mounts, and you took an oath that you would not give us any mounts, and that you had nothing to mount us on.' On that he (ﷺ) said, 'I did not provide you with mounts, but Allāh did. By Allāh, if I take an oath to do something, and then (later) find something else better than it, I do that which is better and make expiation for the the oath.'"

(5) CHAPTER. One should not swear by Al-Lāt and Al-'Uzza (idols which used to be worshipped in the Pre-Islāmic Period of Ignorance in Hījāz) or by any kind of false deities.

6650. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Whoever swears saying in his oath, 'By Al-Lāt and Al-'Uzza,' should say, *Lā ilāha illallāh* (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh); and whoever says to his friend, 'Come, let me gamble with you,' should give something in charity."

إِنِّي أَتَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي نَفَرٍ مِنَ الْأَشْعَرِيِّينَ نَسْتَحْمِلُهُ، فَقَالَ: «وَاللَّهِ لَا أَحْمِلُكُمْ وَمَا عِنْدِي مَا أَحْمِلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ»، فَأَتَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِنَهْجِ إِبِلٍ فَسَأَلَ عَنَّا فَقَالَ: «أَيْنَ النَّفَرُ الْأَشْعَرِيُّونَ؟» فَأَمَرَ لَنَا بِخَمْسِ ذَوْدٍ غُرِّ الذُّرَى، فَلَمَّا انْطَلَقْنَا قُلْنَا: مَا صَنَعْنَا؟ خَلَفَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَا يَحْمِلُنَا وَمَا عِنْدَهُ مَا يَحْمِلُنَا ثُمَّ حَمَلْنَا؟ تَغَفَّلْنَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَمِينَهُ؟ وَاللَّهِ لَا نُفْلِحُ أَبَدًا. فَرَجَعْنَا إِلَيْهِ فَقُلْنَا لَهُ: إِنَّا أَتَيْنَاكَ لِتَحْمِلَنَا فَخَلَفْتَ أَنْ لَا تَحْمِلَنَا وَمَا عِنْدَكَ مَا تَحْمِلُنَا، فَقَالَ: «إِنِّي لَسْتُ أَنَا حَمَلْتُكُمْ، وَلَكِنَّ اللَّهَ حَمَلَكُمْ، وَاللَّهِ لَا أَخْلِفُ عَلَى يَمِينِ فَأَرَى غَيْرَهَا خَيْرًا مِنْهَا إِلَّا أَتَيْتُ الَّذِي هُوَ خَيْرٌ وَتَحَلَّلْتُهَا». [راجع: ٣١٣٣]

(٥) بَابُ: لَا يُخْلَفُ بِاللَّاتِ وَالْعُزَّى، وَلَا بِالطَّوَاعِثِ

٦٦٥٠ - حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ خَلَفَ فَقَالَ فِي حَلْفِهِ: بِاللَّاتِ وَالْعُزَّى، فَلْيَقُلْ: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا

الله. وَمَنْ قَالَ لِصَاحِبِهِ: تَعَالَ  
أَقَامِرَكَ، فَلْيَصَدَّقْ». [راجع: ٤٨٦٠]  
(٦) بَابُ مَنْ حَلَفَ عَلَى الشَّيْءِ وَإِنْ  
لَمْ يُحْلَفْ

(6) CHAPTER. The one who gives an oath regarding something although he has not been asked to give an oath.

6651. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنهما: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ had a gold ring made for himself (with a stone in it), and he used to wear it with the stone towards the inner part of his hand. Consequently, the people had similar rings made for themselves. Afterwards the Prophet ﷺ sat on the pulpit and took it off, saying, "I used to wear this ring and keep its stone towards the palm of my hand." He then threw it away and said, "By Allāh, I will never wear it." Therefore all the people threw away their rings as well.

٦٦٥١ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا  
اللَيْثُ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ: أَنَّ  
رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ اصْطَنَعَ خَاتَمًا مِنْ  
ذَهَبٍ، وَكَانَ يَلْبَسُهُ، فَجَعَلَ فَصَّهُ فِي  
بَاطِنِ كَفِّهِ، فَصَنَعَ النَّاسُ خَوَاتِيمَ، ثُمَّ  
إِنَّهُ جَلَسَ عَلَى الْمِنْبَرِ فَتَرَعَهُ فَقَالَ:  
«إِنِّي كُنْتُ أَلْبَسُ هَذَا الْخَاتَمَ وَأَجْعَلُ  
فَصَّهُ مِنْ دَاخِلٍ، فَرَمَى بِهِ ثُمَّ قَالَ:  
وَاللَّهِ لَا أَلْبَسُهُ أَبَدًا». فَتَبَذَّ النَّاسُ  
خَوَاتِيمَهُمْ. [راجع: ٥٨٦٥]

(7) CHAPTER. Whoever swears by a religion other than Islām.

The Prophet ﷺ said, "Whoever swears by Al-Lāt and Al-'Uzza should say, 'Lā ilāha illallāh' (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh)." The Prophet ﷺ did not label him as a disbeliever.

(٧) بَابُ مَنْ حَلَفَ بِمِلَّةٍ سِوَى مِلَّةِ  
الإسلام،

وَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَنْ حَلَفَ  
بِاللَّاتِ وَالْعُزَّى فَلْيَقُلْ: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا  
الله». وَلَمْ يَنْسُبْهُ إِلَى الْكُفْرِ.

6652. Narrated Thābit bin Aḍ-Ḍaḥḥāk: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Whoever swears by a religion other than Islām, is as he says; and whoever commits suicide with something, will be punished with the same thing in the (Hell) Fire; and cursing a believer is like murdering him; and whoever accuses a believer of disbelief, then it is as if he had killed him."

٦٦٥٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُعَلَّى بْنُ أَسَدٍ:  
حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ أَبِي  
قِلَابَةَ، عَنْ ثَابِتِ بْنِ الصَّحَّالِيِّ قَالَ:  
قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَنْ حَلَفَ بِغَيْرِ مِلَّةِ  
الإسلام فَهُوَ كَمَا قَالَ. وَمَنْ قَتَلَ  
نَفْسَهُ بِشَيْءٍ عَذَّبَ بِهِ فِي نَارِ جَهَنَّمَ،  
وَلَعَنَ الْمُؤْمِنُ كَقَتْلِهِ، وَمَنْ رَمَى مُؤْمِنًا  
بِكُفْرٍ فَهُوَ كَقَتْلِهِ». [راجع: ١٣٦٣]

(8) CHAPTER. One should not say: “Whatever Allāh will and whatever you will (will exist).” And can one say: “I am (alright) with Allāh’s Help, and then with your help.”

6653. Narrated Abū Hurairah that he heard the Prophet ﷺ saying, “Allāh decided to test three Isrā’elī persons. So, He sent an angel who came first to the leper and said, ‘(I am a traveller) who has run short of all means of living, and I have nobody to help me except Allāh, and then with your help.’” Abū Hurairah then mentioned the complete narration.

[See Vol. 4, *Hadīth* No. 3464 for details.]

(9) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh تعالى: “They swear by Allāh their strongest oaths that...” (V.24:53)

And Ibn ‘Abbās رضي الله عنهما said: ‘Abū Bakr said, “By Allāh! O Allāh’s Messenger, you shall tell me of my error regarding the interpretation of the dream.” On that the Prophet ﷺ said, “Do not take an oath.”

6654. Narrated Al-Barā’ رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ ordered us to help others to fulfil their oaths<sup>(1)</sup>.

(٨) بَابٌ: لَا يَقُولُ: مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ وَشِئْتُ، وَهَلْ يَقُولُ: أَنَا بِاللَّهِ ثُمَّ بِكَ؟

٦٦٥٣ - وَقَالَ عَمْرُو بْنُ عَاصِمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هَمَّامٌ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ أَبِي عَمْرَةَ أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ حَدَّثَهُ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنْ ثَلَاثَةٌ فِي بَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ أَرَادَ اللَّهُ أَنْ يَبْتَلِيَهُمْ، فَبَعَثَ مَلَكًا فَأَتَى الْأُبْرَصَ، فَقَالَ: تَقَطَّعْتَ بَيْنَ الْجِبَالِ فَلَا بَلَاعَ لِي إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ ثُمَّ بِكَ»، فَذَكَرَ الْحَدِيثَ.

[راجع: ٣٤٦٤]

(٩) بَابٌ قَوْلُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَأَقْسَمُوا بِاللَّهِ جَهْدَ أَيْمَانِهِمْ﴾ [الأنعام: ١٠٩].

وَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: فَوَاللَّهِ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ لَتُحَدِّثَنِي بِالَّذِي أَخْطَأْتُ فِي الرُّؤْيَا، قَالَ: «لَا تُقْسِمُ».

٦٦٥٤ - حَدَّثَنَا قَبِيصَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ أَشْعَثَ، عَنْ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنِ سُوَيْدٍ بْنِ مَقْرِنٍ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ ح. وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَرُ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ أَشْعَثَ، عَنْ مُعَاوِيَةَ بْنِ سُوَيْدٍ بْنِ مَقْرِنٍ، عَنِ الْبَرَاءِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ:

(1) (H. 6654) If what is requested, is not sinful to achieve.

أَمَرَنَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِإِبْرَارِ الْمُقْسِمِ.

[راجع: ١٢٣٩]

**6655.** Narrated Usāma رضي الله عنه: Once a daughter of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ sent a message to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ while Usāma, Sa'd, and my father or Ubayy were (sitting there) with him. She said, (in the message); "My child is going to die, please come to us." Allāh's Messenger ﷺ returned the messenger and told him to convey his greetings to her, and say: "Whatever Allāh takes; is for Him and whatever He gives is for Him, and everything with Him has a limited fixed term (in this world); so she should be patient and hope for Allāh's Reward." Then she again sent for him swearing that he should come, so the Prophet got up, and so did we. When he sat there (at the house of his daughter), the child was brought to him, and he took him into his lap while the child's breath was disturbed in his chest. The eyes of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ started shedding tears. Sa'd said, "What is this, O Allāh's Messenger?" The Prophet ﷺ said, "This is the mercy which Allāh has lodged in the hearts of whomsoever He wants of His slaves. Verily Allāh is Merciful only to those of His slaves who are merciful (to others)."

**6656.** Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Any Muslim who has lost three of his children will not be touched by the (Hell) Fire except that which will render Allāh's Oath fulfilled."<sup>(1)</sup>

٦٦٥٥ - حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ عَمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَاصِمُ الْأَحْوَلُ: سَمِعْتُ أَبَا عُمَانَ يَحْدُثُ عَنْ أُسَامَةَ: أَنَّ ابْنَةَ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَرْسَلَتْ إِلَيْهِ وَمَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أُسَامَةُ وَسَعْدُ وَأَبْنِي أَوْ أَبِي: أَنَّ ابْنِي قَدْ اخْتَضَرَ فَاشْهَدْنَا، فَأَرْسَلَ يَقْرَأُ السَّلَامَ وَيَقُولُ: «إِنَّ لِلَّهِ مَا أَخَذَ وَمَا أُعْطِيَ، وَكُلُّ شَيْءٍ عِنْدَهُ مُسَمًّى، فَلْتَضْمِرْ وَتَحْتَسِبْ. فَأَرْسَلَتْ إِلَيْهِ تُقْسِمُ عَلَيْهِ قَقَامَ وَقَمْنَا مَعَهُ فَلَمَّا قَعَدَ رَفَعَ إِلَيْهِ فَأَقْعَدَهُ فِي حَجْرِهِ وَنَفْسُ الصَّبِيِّ تَقْعَقُعُ فَقَاضَتْ عَيْنَا رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ سَعْدُ: مَا هَذَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ؟ قَالَ: «هَذِهِ رَحْمَةٌ يَضَعُهَا اللَّهُ فِي قُلُوبِ مَنْ يَشَاءُ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ. وَإِنَّمَا يَرْحَمُ اللَّهُ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ الرَّحْمَاءَ». [راجع: ١٢٨٤]

٦٦٥٦ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَا يَمُوتُ لِأَحَدٍ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ ثَلَاثَةٌ مِنَ الْوَلَدِ تَمْسُهُ النَّارُ إِلَّا تَحِلَّ الْقَسَمُ». [راجع: ١٢٥١]

(1) (H. 6656) Allāh's Oath alluded to here is the Qur'ānic Verse: "There is not one of you but will pass over it (Hell), this is with your Lord, a Decree which must be accomplished." (V.19:71)



**6657.** Narrated Ḥāritha bin Wahb رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: I heard the Prophet ﷺ saying, "Shall I tell you of the people of Paradise? They comprise every poor, humble person, and if he swears by Allāh to do something, Allāh will fulfil it; while the people of the Fire comprise every violent, cruel arrogant person."

٦٦٥٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنِي عُذْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ مَعْبُدِ بْنِ خَالِدٍ: سَمِعْتُ حَارِثَةَ بْنَ وَهَبٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «أَلَا أَدْلُكُمْ عَلَى أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ؟ كُلُّ ضَعِيفٍ مُتَضَعِّفٍ لَوْ أَقْسَمَ عَلَى اللَّهِ لِأَبْرَةٍ، وَأَهْلِ النَّارِ كُلُّ جَوَاطِ عُتْلٍ مُسْتَكْبِرٍ». [راجع: ٤٩١٨]

**(10) CHAPTER.** If one says: "I bear witness swearing by Allāh" or "I have borne witness swearing by Allāh."

(١٠) **بَابُ:** إِذَا قَالَ: أَشْهَدُ بِاللَّهِ، أَوْ شَهِدْتُ بِاللَّهِ

**6658.** Narrated ‘Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ was asked, "Who are the best people?" He replied: "The people of my century (generation), and then those who will come after them, and then those who will come after the latter; after that there will come some people whose witness will precede their oaths and their oaths will precede their witness." Ibrāhīm (a subnarrator) said, "When we were young, our elder friends used to prohibit us from taking oaths by saying, 'I bear witness by the Name of Allāh, or by the Covenant of Allāh'."

٦٦٥٨ - حَدَّثَنَا سَعْدُ بْنُ حَفْصٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: سُئِلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَيُّ النَّاسِ خَيْرٌ؟ قَالَ: «قَرْنِي، ثُمَّ الَّذِينَ يَلُونَهُمْ، ثُمَّ الَّذِينَ يَلُونَهُمْ، ثُمَّ يَجِيءُ قَوْمٌ تَسْبِقُ شَهَادَةُ أَحَدِهِمْ يَمِينُهُ، وَيَمِينُهُ شَهَادَتُهُ».

[See Vol. 3, *Ḥadiṭh* Nos. 2651, 2652, 2653]

قَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ: وَكَانَ أَصْحَابُنَا يَنْهَوْنَا وَنَحْنُ غِلْمَانٌ أَنْ نَحْلِفَ بِالشَّهَادَةِ وَالْعَهْدِ. [راجع: ٢٦٥٢]

**(11) CHAPTER.** (What is said regarding the Covenant of Allāh عزَّ وجلَّ).

(١١) **بَابُ** عَهْدِ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ

**6659.** Narrated ‘Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Whoever swears falsely in order to grab the property of a Muslim (or of his brother), Allāh will be angry with him when he meets Him." Allāh then revealed in confirmation of the above statement:

٦٦٥٩ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ وَمَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ حَلَفَ عَلَى

"Verily, those who purchase a small gain at the cost of Allāh's Covenant and

their oaths..." (V.3:77)

**6660.** Al-Ash'ath said, "This Verse (V.3:77) was revealed regarding me and a companion of mine when we had a dispute about a well."

**(12) CHAPTER. To swear by Allāh's 'Izza (Power and Honour), His Qualities, and His Speech.**

And Ibn 'Abbās said that the Prophet ﷺ used to say, "I seek refuge with Your 'Izza" (i.e., with Allāh's Power and Honour).

And Abū Hurairah said that the Prophet ﷺ said, "A man will remain between Paradise and Hell and will say, 'O Lord! Please turn my face away from the Fire; and by Your Power and Honour, I will not ask You for anything other than that.'"

And Abū Sa'īd said that the Prophet ﷺ said, "Allāh said, 'This and ten times as much are for you.'"

And (Prophet) Ayyūb said (to Allāh), "By Your Power and Honour I cannot dispense with Your Blessings."

**6661.** Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "The (Hell) Fire will keep on saying: 'Are there anymore (people to come)?' Till the Lord of power and honour (Allāh) will put His Foot over it and then it will say, 'Qat! Qat! (Sufficient! Sufficient!) By Your Power and Honour.' And its various sides will come close to each other (i.e., it will contract)."

يَمِينٍ كَاذِبَةٍ لِيَقْتَطَعَ بِهَا مَالَ رَجُلٍ مُسْلِمٍ - أَوْ قَالَ: أَخِيهِ - لَفِيَّ اللَّهِ وَهُوَ عَلَيْهِ غَضَبَانُ، فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ تَصْدِيقَهُ ﴿إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَشْتَرُونَ بِعَهْدِ اللَّهِ﴾.

[راجع: ٢٣٥٦]

**٦٦٦٠ -** قَالَ سُلَيْمَانُ فِي حَدِيثِهِ: فَمَرَّ الْأَشْعَثُ بْنُ قَيْسٍ فَقَالَ: مَا يُحَدِّثُكُمْ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ؟ قَالُوا لَهُ فَقَالَ الْأَشْعَثُ: نَزَلَتْ فِيَّ وَفِي صَاحِبٍ لِي فِي بَيْتٍ كَأَنَّهُ نَيْتَنَا. [راجع: ٢٣٥٧]

**(١٢) بَابُ الْحَلْفِ بِعِزَّةِ اللَّهِ وَصِفَاتِهِ وَكَلَامِهِ**

وَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «أَعُوذُ بِعِزَّتِكَ». وَقَالَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «يَقْبَى رَجُلٌ بَيْنَ الْجَنَّةِ وَالنَّارِ، فَيَقُولُ: يَا رَبِّ أَصْرَفَ وَجْهِي عَنِ النَّارِ، لَا وَعِزَّتِكَ لَا أَسْأَلُكَ غَيْرَهَا»، وَقَالَ أَبُو سَعِيدٍ: «قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: قَالَ اللَّهُ: لَكَ ذَلِكَ وَعَشْرَةُ أَمْثَالِهِ». وَقَالَ أَيُّوبُ: «وَعِزَّتِكَ لَا غِنَى لِي عَنْ بَرَكَتِكَ».

**٦٦٦١ -** حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ: حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَا تَزَالُ جَهَنَّمُ تَقُولُ: هَلْ مِنْ مَزِيدٍ؟ حَتَّى يَضَعَ رَبُّ الْعِزَّةِ فِيهَا قَدَمَهُ فَيَقُولُ: قَطُّ قَطُّ وَعِزَّتِكَ. وَيُزَوِّى بَعْضُهَا إِلَى

بَعْضٍ». رَوَاهُ شُعْبَةُ عَنْ قَتَادَةَ.

[راجع: ٤٨٤٨]

(13) CHAPTER. The saying of a person, “*La ‘amrullāh* [By the Eternity of Allāh].”

(١٣) بَابُ قَوْلِ الرَّجُلِ: لَعَمْرُ اللَّهِ،

قَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ: ﴿لَعَمْرُكَ﴾

[الحجر: ٧٢]: لَعَيْشُكَ.

6662. Narrated Az-Zuhrī: I heard ‘Urwa bin Az-Zubair, Sa‘īd bin Al-Musaiyab, ‘Alqama bin Waqqāṣ and ‘Ubaidullāh bin ‘Abdullāh narrating from ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا the story about the liars who said what they said about her and how Allāh revealed her innocence afterwards. Each one of the above four narrators narrated to me a portion of her narration. (It was said in it), “The Prophet ﷺ stood up, saying, ‘Is there anyone who can relieve me from ‘Abdullāh bin Ubai?’ On that, Usaid bin Ḥudair got up and said to Sa‘d bin ‘Ubāda, *La‘amrullāhi* [By the Eternity (Ever-Living) of Allāh], we will kill him!”

٦٦٦٢ - حَدَّثَنَا الْأَوْسِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا

إِبْرَاهِيمُ، عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ

ح. وَحَدَّثَنَا حَجَّاجُ بْنُ مِهَالٍ: حَدَّثَنَا

عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ الثَّمِيرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا

يُونُسُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الزُّهْرِيَّ قَالَ:

سَمِعْتُ عُرْوَةَ بْنَ الزُّبَيْرِ وَسَعِيدَ بْنَ

الْمُسَيَّبِ وَعَلْقَمَةَ بْنَ وَقَّاصٍ وَعُيَيْدَ اللَّهِ

ابْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنْ حَدِيثِ عَائِشَةَ

زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ حِينَ قَالَ لَهَا أَهْلُ

الْإِفْكِ مَا قَالُوا فَبَرَّأَهَا اللَّهُ، وَكُلُّ

حَدَّثَنِي طَائِفَةٌ مِنَ الْحَدِيثِ، فَقَامَ

النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَاسْتَعَذَرَ مِنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ

أَبِي فَقَامَ أُسَيْدُ بْنُ حُضَيْرٍ فَقَالَ

لِسَعْدِ بْنِ عُبَادَةَ: لَعَمْرُ اللَّهِ لَنَقْتُلَنَّه.

[راجع: ٢٥٩٣]

(14) CHAPTER. (The Holy Verse): “Allāh will not call you to account for that which is unintentional in your oaths...” (V.2:225)

(١٤) بَابُ: ﴿لَا يُؤَاخِذُكُمُ اللَّهُ بِاللَّغْوِ فِي

أَيْمَانِكُمْ﴾ الْآيَةُ [البقرة: ٢٢٥].

6663. Narrated ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا regarding:

٦٦٦٣ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ

الْمُسَنَّى، حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى عَنْ هِشَامٍ،

قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ

عَنْهَا ﴿لَا يُؤَاخِذُكُمُ اللَّهُ بِاللَّغْوِ﴾ قَالَ:

قَالَتْ: أَنْزَلَتْ فِي قَوْلِهِ: لَا وَاللَّهِ،

وَبَلَى وَاللَّهِ. [راجع: ٤١١٣]

“Allāh will not call you to account for that which is unintentional in your oaths...” (V.2:225) This Verse was revealed concerning such statements (oath formulas) as:

“No, by Allāh!” and “Yes, by Allāh!”

(15) CHAPTER. If someone does something against his oath due to forgetfulness (should he make expiation)?

And the Statement of Allāh تعالى:

“And there is no sin on you concerning that in which you made a mistake...” (V.33:5)

And Allāh said:

“[Mūsa (Moses) said (to Khidr): Call me not to account for what I forgot...” (V.18:73)

(١٥) بَابُ: إِذَا حَنَثَ نَاسِيًا فِي الْإِيمَانِ،

وَقَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَلَيْسَ عَلَيْكُمْ جُنَاحٌ فِيمَا أَخْطَأْتُمْ بِهِ﴾ [الأحزاب: ٦٥]  
وَقَالَ: ﴿لَا تُؤْخَذُ بِمَا نَسِيتُمْ﴾ [الكهف: ٧٣].

6664. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ:

The Prophet ﷺ said, “Allāh forgives my followers those (evil deeds) their own selves may whisper or suggest to them as long as they do not act (on it) or speak.”

٦٦٦٤ - حَدَّثَنَا خَلَادُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا مُسْعَرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا قَتَادَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا زُرَّارَةُ بْنُ أَوْفَى، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ يَرْفَعُهُ قَالَ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ تَجَاوَزَ لِأُمَّتِي عَمَّا وَسَّوَسَتْ أَوْ حَدَّثَتْ بِهِ أَنْفُسَهَا مَا لَمْ تَعْمَلْ بِهِ أَوْ تَكَلَّمْ». [راجع: ٢٥٢٨]

6665. Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Amr bin

Al-‘Āṣ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: While the Prophet ﷺ was delivering a *Khutba* (religious talk) on the day of *Nahr* (i.e., 10th *Dhul-Hijja*; day of slaughtering the sacrifice), a man got up saying, “I thought, O Allāh’s Messenger, such and such a thing was to be done before such and such a thing.” Another man got up, saying, “O Allāh’s Messenger! As regards these three (acts of *Hajj*),<sup>(1)</sup> I thought so-and-so.” The Prophet ﷺ said, “Do (it now), and there is no harm, concerning all those matters on that day.” And so, on that day whatever question he was asked, he said, “Do it, do it (now), and there is no harm therein.” (See H. 83)

٦٦٦٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ الْهَيْثَمِ أَوْ مُحَمَّدٌ عَنْهُ، عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ شِهَابٍ يَقُولُ: حَدَّثَنِي عِمْسَى بْنُ طَلْحَةَ: أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْعَاصِ حَدَّثَهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ بَيْنَمَا هُوَ يَخْطُبُ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ إِذْ قَامَ إِلَيْهِ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: كُنْتُ أَحْسِبُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ كَذَا وَكَذَا قَبْلَ كَذَا وَكَذَا. ثُمَّ قَامَ آخَرُ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، كُنْتُ أَحْسِبُ كَذَا وَكَذَا لِهَؤُلَاءِ الثَّلَاثِ. فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «افْعَلْ وَلَا حَرَجَ» لَهُنَّ كُلُّهُنَّ يَوْمَئِذٍ. فَمَا سُئِلَ

(1) (H. 6665) (A) i.e., *Ramy* (throwing pebbles) at the *Jamra* (B) Slaughtering of the *Hady* (animal) and (C) Shaving of the head. (See Book of *Hajj*, Volume 2.)

يَوْمَئِذٍ عَنْ شَيْءٍ إِلَّا قَالَ: «افْعَلْ افْعَلْ  
ولا حَرَجَ». [راجع: ٨٣]

6666. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: A man said to the Prophet ﷺ (while he was delivering a *Khutba* (religious talk) on the day of *Nahr*), "I have performed the *Tawāf* round the Ka'bah (*Tawāf-al-Ifāda*) before the *Ramy* (throwing pebbles) at the *Jamra*." The Prophet ﷺ said, "There is no harm (therein)." Another man said, "I had my head shaved before slaughtering (the sacrifice)." The Prophet ﷺ said, "There is no harm." A third said, "I have slaughtered (the sacrifice) before the *Ramy* at the *Jamra*." The Prophet ﷺ said, "There is no harm."

٦٦٦٦ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ:  
حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الْعَزِيزِ بْنِ  
رُفَيْعٍ، عَنْ عَطَاءٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ  
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: قَالَ رَجُلٌ  
لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ: زُرْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ أَرْمِيَ،  
قَالَ: «لا حَرَجَ». قَالَ آخَرُ: حَلَقْتُ  
قَبْلَ أَنْ أُذْبِحَ، قَالَ: «لا حَرَجَ». قَالَ  
آخَرُ: ذَبَحْتُ قَبْلَ أَنْ أَرْمِيَ، قَالَ:  
«لا حَرَجَ». [راجع: ٨٤]

6667. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: A man entered the mosque and started offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer) while Allāh's Messenger ﷺ was sitting somewhere in the mosque. Then (after finishing the *Ṣalāt*) the man came to the Prophet ﷺ and greeted him. The Prophet ﷺ said to him, "Go back and offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer), for you have not offered *Ṣalāt* (prayer)." The man went back, and having offered *Ṣalāt* (prayer), he came and greeted the Prophet ﷺ. The Prophet ﷺ after returning his greetings said, "Go back and offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer), for you did not offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer)." On the third time the man said, "(O Allāh's Messenger!) Teach me [how to offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer)]." The Prophet ﷺ said, "When you get up for the *Ṣalāt* (prayer), perform the ablution properly and then face the *Qiblah* and say *Takbīr* (*Allāhu Akbar*), and then recite of what you know of the Qur'an, and then bow, and remain in this state till you feel at rest in bowing, and then raise your head and stand straight; and then prostrate till you feel at rest in prostration,

٦٦٦٧ - حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ  
مَنْصُورٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا  
عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي  
سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ: أَنَّ رَجُلًا  
دَخَلَ الْمَسْجِدَ يُصَلِّي وَرَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ  
فِي نَاحِيَةِ الْمَسْجِدِ، فَجَاءَ فَسَلَّمَ  
عَلَيْهِ، فَقَالَ لَهُ: «ارْجِعْ فَصَلِّ فَإِنَّكَ  
لَمْ تُصَلِّ». فَرَجَعَ فَصَلَّى ثُمَّ سَلَّمَ،  
فَقَالَ: «وَعَلَيْكَ، ارْجِعْ فَصَلِّ فَإِنَّكَ  
لَمْ تُصَلِّ». قَالَ فِي الثَّالِثَةِ: فَأَعْلِمَنِي،  
قَالَ: «إِذَا قُمْتَ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ فَاسْبِغِ  
الْوُضُوءَ، ثُمَّ اسْتَقْبِلِ الْقِبْلَةَ فَكَبِّرْ وَاقْرَأْ  
بِمَا تَيَسَّرَ مَعَكَ مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ، ثُمَّ ارْكَعْ  
حَتَّى تَظْمِنَ رَأْسَكَ، ثُمَّ ارْفَعْ رَأْسَكَ  
حَتَّى تَعْتَدِلَ قَائِمًا، ثُمَّ اسْجُدْ حَتَّى  
تَظْمِنَ سَاجِدًا، ثُمَّ ارْفَعْ حَتَّى تَسْتَوِيَ

and then sit up till you feel at rest while sitting; and then prostrate again till you feel at rest in prostration; and then get up and stand straight, and do all this in all your *Ṣalāt* (prayer).”

**6668.** Narrated ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: When *Al-Mushrikūn* [polytheists, pagans, idolaters, and disbelievers in the Oneness of Allāh and in His Messenger Muḥammad ﷺ] were defeated during the (first stage) of the battle of Uḥud, Satan shouted, “O Allāh’s slaves! Beware of what is behind you!” So the front files of the Muslims attacked their own rear files. Ḥudhaifa bin Al-Yamān looked and on seeing his father he shouted, “My father! My father!” By Allāh! The people did not stop till they killed his father. Ḥudhaifa then said, “May Allāh forgive you.” ‘Urwa (the subnarrator) added, “Ḥudhaifa continued asking Allāh’s forgiveness for the killers of his father till he met Allāh (till he died).”

**6669.** Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, “If somebody eats something forgetfully while he is observing *Ṣaum* (fasting), then he should complete his *Ṣaum*, for Allāh has made him to eat and drink.”<sup>(1)</sup>

**6670.** Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin Buḥaina رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Once the Prophet ﷺ led us in *Ṣalāt* (prayer), and after finishing the first two *Rak’a*, got up (instead of sitting for *At-Tahiyāt*) and then carried on with the *Ṣalāt*

وَتَطْمَئِنَّ جَالِسًا، ثُمَّ اسْجُدْ حَتَّى تَطْمَئِنَّ سَاجِدًا، ثُمَّ ارْفَعْ حَتَّى تَسْتَوِيَ قَائِمًا، ثُمَّ افْعَلْ ذَلِكَ فِي صَلَاتِكَ كُلِّهَا». [راجع: ٧٥٧]

**٦٦٦٨ -** حَدَّثَنَا قُرُوبُ بْنُ أَبِي الْمُعَرِّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُسْهِرٍ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: هُزِمَ الْمُشْرِكُونَ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ هَزِيمَةً تُعْرِفُ فِيهِمْ. فَصَرَخَ إِبْلِيسُ: أَيُّ عِبَادَ اللَّهِ، أَخْرَأَكُمْ. فَرَجَعْتُ أَوْلَاهُمْ فَاجْتَلَدْتُ هِيَ وَأَخْرَأَهُمْ. فَتَنَظَّرَ حُدَيْفَةُ بْنُ الْيَمَانِ فَإِذَا هُوَ بِأَبِيهِ، فَقَالَ: أَبِي أَبِي. قَالَتْ: فَوَاللَّهِ مَا انْحَجَزُوا حَتَّى قَتَلُوهُ. فَقَالَ حُدَيْفَةُ: غَفَرَ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ. قَالَ عُرْوَةُ: فَوَاللَّهِ مَا زَالَتْ فِي حُدَيْفَةَ مِنْهَا بَقِيَّةٌ حَتَّى لَقِيَ اللَّهَ. [راجع: ٣٢٩٠]

**٦٦٦٩ -** حَدَّثَنِي يُونُسُ بْنُ مُوسَى: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَوْفٌ، عَنْ خِلَاسٍ وَمُحَمَّدٍ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَنْ أَكَلَ نَاسِيًا وَهُوَ صَائِمٌ فَلَيْتَمَ صَوْمُهُ فَإِنَّمَا أَطْعَمَهُ اللَّهُ وَسَقَاهُ».

[راجع: ١٩٣٣]

**٦٦٧٠ -** حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ بْنُ أَبِي إِيَاسٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي ذَنْبٍ، عَنْ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ

(1) (H. 6669) His fast is valid although he has eaten or drunk something forgetfully.

(prayer). When he had finished his *Ṣalāt* (prayer), the people were waiting for him to say *Taslīm*, but before saying *Taslīm*, he said *Takbīr* and prostrated; then he raised his head, and again said *Takbīr* (*Allahu Akbar*), and prostrated (i.e. the two prostrations of *Sahw*) and then raised his head and finished his *Ṣalāt* with *Taslīm*.<sup>(1)</sup>

6671. Narrated Ibn Mas'ūd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ that Allāh's Prophet ﷺ led them in the *Zuhr Ṣalāt* (prayer) and he offered either more or less *Rak'a*, and it was said to him, "O Allāh's Messenger! Has the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) been reduced, or have you forgotten?" He asked, "What is that?" They said, "You have offered so many *Rak'a*." So he performed with them two more prostrations and said, "These two prostrations are to be performed by the person who does not know whether he has offered more or less (*Rak'a*) in which case he should seek to follow what is right.<sup>(2)</sup> And then complete the rest [of the *Ṣalāt* (prayer)] and perform two extra prostrations."

6672. Narrated Ubayy bin Ka'b that he heard Allāh's Messenger ﷺ saying, "[Prophet Mūsa (Moses)] said, 'Call me not to account for what I forget, and be not hard upon me for my affair (with you).' (V.18:73) The first excuse of Mūsa was his forgetfulness."

بْنِ بُحَيْنَةَ قَالَ: صَلَّى بِنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَامَ فِي الرَّكْعَتَيْنِ الْأُولَيَيْنِ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَجْلِسَ، فَمَضَى فِي صَلَاتِهِ، فَلَمَّا قَضَى صَلَاتَهُ انْتَظَرَ النَّاسُ تَسْلِيمَهُ فَكَبَّرَ وَسَجَدَ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُسَلِّمَ، ثُمَّ رَفَعَ رَأْسَهُ ثُمَّ كَبَّرَ وَسَجَدَ، ثُمَّ رَفَعَ رَأْسَهُ وَسَلَّم. [راجع: ٨٢٩]

٦٦٧١ - حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: سَمِعَ عَبْدَ الْعَزِيزِ بْنَ عَبْدِ الصَّمَدِ: حَدَّثَنَا مَنصُورٌ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَلْقَمَةَ، عَنْ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ ﷺ صَلَّى بِهِمْ صَلَاةَ الظُّهْرِ فَزَادَ أَوْ نَقَصَ مِنْهَا - قَالَ مَنصُورٌ: لَا أَذْرِي إِبْرَاهِيمُ وَهَمَ أَمْ عَلْقَمَةُ - قَالَ: قِيلَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَفَضَرَبَ الصَّلَاةُ أَمْ نَسِيتَ؟ قَالَ: «وَمَا ذَاكَ؟» قَالُوا: صَلَّيْتَ كَذَا وَكَذَا، قَالَ: فَسَجَدَ بِهِمْ سَجْدَتَيْنِ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «هَاتَانِ السَّجْدَتَانِ لِمَنْ لَا يَذَرِي، زَادَ فِي صَلَاتِهِ أَمْ نَقَصَ فَيَتَحَرَّى الصَّوَابَ فَيُنِيمُ مَا بَقِيَ ثُمَّ يَسْجُدُ سَجْدَتَيْنِ». [راجع: ٤٠١]

٦٦٧٢ - حَدَّثَنَا الْحُمَيْدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَمْرُو بْنُ دِينَارٍ: حَدَّثَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ جُبَيْرٍ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لِابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ فَقَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي بْنُ

(1) (H. 6670) The Prophet ﷺ performed two prostrations of *Sahw* (forgetfulness).

(2) (H. 6671) i.e., he should assume that he has performed the least number of *Rak'a* that may occur to his mind out of uncertainty.

كَتَبَ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ ﴿قَالَ لَا تُؤَاخِذْنِي بِمَا نَسِيتُ وَلَا تُرْهِقْنِي مِنْ أَمْرِي عَسَىٰ أَعْتَبُ﴾ ٧٤ قَالَ: «كَانَتْ الْأُولَىٰ مِنْ مُوسَىٰ نِسْيَانًا». [راجع: ٧٤]

**6673.** Narrated Al-Barā' bin 'Āzib that once he had a guest, so he told his family (on the day of 'Eid-ul-Adhā) that they should slaughter the animal for sacrifice before he returned from the ('Eid) *Ṣalāt* (prayer) in order that their guest could take his meal. So his family slaughtered (the animal) before the *Ṣalāt* (prayer). Then they mentioned that event to the Prophet ﷺ who ordered Al-Barā' to slaughter another sacrifice. Al-Barā' said to the Prophet ﷺ, "I have a young milch she-goat which is better than two sheep for slaughtering." [The subnarrator, Ibn 'Aun used to say, "I don't know whether the permission (to slaughter a she-goat as a sacrifice) was especially given to Al-Barā', or if it was in general for all the Muslims."]

[See Vol. 2, *Ḥadīth* No. 983]

٦٦٧٣ - قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: كَتَبَ إِلَيَّ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاذُ بْنُ مُعَاذٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عَوْنٍ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ الْبَرَاءُ بْنُ عَازِبٍ وَكَانَ عِنْدَهُمْ ضَيْفٌ لَهُمْ فَأَمَرَ أَهْلَهُ أَنْ يَذْبَحُوا قَبْلَ أَنْ يَرْجِعَ لِأَكْلِ ضَيْفِهِمْ، فَذَبَحُوا قَبْلَ الصَّلَاةِ فَذَكَرُوا ذَلِكَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَأَمَرَهُ أَنْ يُعِيدَ الذَّبْحَ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، عِنْدِي عَنَاقٌ جَذَعٌ، عَنَاقُ لَبَنٍ هِيَ خَيْرٌ مِنْ شَاتِي لَحْمٍ.

وَكَانَ ابْنُ عَوْنٍ يَقِفُ فِي هَذَا الْمَكَانِ عَنْ حَدِيثِ الشَّعْبِيِّ وَيُحَدِّثُ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سِيرِينَ بِمِثْلِ هَذَا الْحَدِيثِ، وَيَقِفُ فِي هَذَا الْمَكَانِ وَيَقُولُ: لَا أَذْرِي أَبْلَغَتِ الرُّخْصَةُ غَيْرَهُ أَمْ لَا؟

رَوَاهُ أَيُّوبُ، عَنْ ابْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. [راجع: ٩٥١]

**6674.** Narrated Jundub: I witnessed the Prophet ﷺ offering the 'Eid prayer (and after finishing it) he delivered a *Khutba* and said, "Whoever has slaughtered his sacrifice [before the *Ṣalāt* (prayer)] should make up for it (i.e., slaughter another animal) and whoever has not slaughtered his sacrifice yet, should slaughter it by

٦٦٧٤ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ جُنْدُبًا قَالَ: شَهِدْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ صَلَّى يَوْمَ عِيدٍ، ثُمَّ خَطَبَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «مَنْ ذَبَحَ فَلْيَكِدِلْ



mentioning Allāh's Name over it."

(16) CHAPTER. *Al-Ghamūs* oath<sup>(1)</sup>. And the Statement of Allāh تعالى:

"And make not your oaths, a means of deception amongst yourselves, lest a foot may slip after being firmly planted..." (V.16:94)

'*Dakhalan*' means by a plot and dishonesty.

6675. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Amr رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, "The biggest sins are: To join others in worship with Allāh; to be undutiful to one's parents; to kill somebody unlawfully; and to take an *Al-Ghamūs* oath<sup>(1)</sup>."

(17) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh تعالى:

"Verily, those who purchase a small gain at the cost of Allāh's Covenant and their oaths..." (V.3:77)

And also the Statement of Allāh تعالى:

"And make not Allāh's (Name) an excuse in your oaths..." (V.2:224)

And also the Statement of Allāh عز وجل:

"And purchase not a small gain at the cost of Allāh's Covenant. Verily! What is with Allāh is better for you if you did but know." (V.16:95)

And fulfil the Covenant of Allāh (*Bai'a*: pledge for Islām) when you have covenanted, and break not the oaths after you have

مكانها، وَمَنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ ذَبْحًا، فَلْيَذْبَحْ باسم الله. [راجع: ٩٨٥]

(١٦) بَابُ اليمين الغموس: ﴿وَلَا نَتَّخِذُوا أَيْمَانَكُمْ دَخَلًا بَيْنَكُمْ فَتَزِلَّ قَدَمٌ بَعْدَ ثُبُوتِهَا﴾ الآية [النحل: ٩٢].  
﴿دَخَلًا﴾: مَكْرًا وَخِيَانَةً.

٦٦٧٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مُقَاتِلٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا النَّصْرُ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا فِرَاسُ الشَّعْبِيِّ: عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الْكِبَائِرُ: الْإِشْرَاكُ بِاللَّهِ، وَعُقُوقُ الْوَالِدَيْنِ، وَقَتْلُ النَّفْسِ، وَالْيَمِينُ الْغَمُوسُ». [انظر: ٦٨٧٠، ٦٩٢٠]

(١٧) بَابُ قَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَشْتَرُونَ بِعَهْدِ اللَّهِ وَأَيْمَانِهِمْ﴾ [آل عمران: ٧٧]، وَقَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَلَا تَجْعَلُوا اللَّهَ عُرْصَةً لَأَيْمَانِكُمْ﴾ [البقرة: ٢٢٤] وَقَوْلِهِ جَلَّ ذِكْرُهُ: ﴿وَلَا تَشْتَرُوا بِعَهْدِ اللَّهِ ثَمَنًا قَلِيلًا﴾ [النمل: ٩٠] إِلَى قَوْلِهِ ﴿وَلَا تَنْقُضُوا الْأَيْمَانَ بَعْدَ تَوْكِيدِهَا وَقَدْ جَعَلْتُمُ اللَّهَ عَلَيْكُمْ كَفِيلًا﴾ [النحل: ٩١]

(1) (Ch. 16) *Al-Ghamūs* oath is the false oath taken by somebody intentionally to mislead and cheat people. Such an oath cannot be expiated, but the one who takes it will be dipped into the Hell-fire. Hence comes the term '*Al-Ghamūs*', meaning, 'the dipping'.

confirmed them — and indeed you have appointed Allāh your surety...” (V.16:91)

6676. Narrated ‘Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “If somebody is ordered (by the ruler or the judge) to take an oath, and he takes a false oath in order to grab the property of a Muslim, then he will incur Allāh’s Wrath when he will meet Him.” And Allāh revealed in its confirmation:

“Verily, those who purchase a small gain at the cost of Allāh’s Covenant and their oaths...” (V.3:77)

6677. (The subnarrator added:) Al-Ash’ath bin Qais entered saying, “What did Abū ‘Abdur-Rahmān narrated to you?” They said, “So-and-so.” Al-Ash’ath said, “This Verse (V.3:77) was revealed in my connection. I had a well on the land of my cousin (and we had a dispute about it). I reported him to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ who said (to me), ‘You should bring witnesses otherwise the oath of your opponent will render your claim invalid.’ I said, ‘Then he (my opponent) will take the oath, O Allāh’s Messenger.’ Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, ‘Whoever is ordered (by the ruler or the judge) to give an oath, and he takes a false oath in order to grab the property of a Muslim, then he will incur Allāh’s Wrath when he will meet Him on the Day of Resurrection.’” (See H. 2357)

(18) CHAPTER. To swear (to do or not to do) something which is not in one’s power (to do or not); and to swear to do an act of disobedience or to take an oath in a state of anger.

٦٦٧٦ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَوَانَةَ، عَنْ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ حَلَفَ عَلَى يَمِينٍ صَبْرٍ يَقْتَطِعُ بِهَا مَالَ امْرِئٍ مُسْلِمٍ لَقِيَ اللَّهَ وَهُوَ عَلَيْهِ غَضْبَانٌ»، فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ تَصْدِيقَ ذَلِكَ ﴿إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَشْتَرُونَ بِعَهْدِ اللَّهِ وَأَيْمَانِهِمْ ثَمَنًا قَلِيلًا﴾ إِلَى آخِرِ الْآيَةِ. [راجع: ٢٣٥٦]

٦٦٧٧ - فَدَخَلَ الْأَشْعَثُ بْنُ قَيْسٍ فَقَالَ: مَا حَدَّثَكُمْ أَبُو عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ؟ فَقَالُوا: كَذَا وَكَذَا، قَالَ: فِيَّ أَنْزَلْتَ، كَانَ لِي بئرٌ فِي أَرْضِ ابْنِ عَمٍّ لِي فَأَتَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «بَيْتُكَ أَوْ يَمِينُهُ». فَقُلْتُ: إِذَا يَحْلِفُ عَلَيْهَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ حَلَفَ عَلَى يَمِينٍ صَبْرٍ وَهُوَ فِيهَا فَاجِرٌ يَقْتَطِعُ بِهَا مَالَ امْرِئٍ مُسْلِمٍ لَقِيَ اللَّهَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ وَهُوَ عَلَيْهِ غَضْبَانٌ». [راجع: ٢٣٥٧]

(١٨) بَابُ الْيَمِينِ فِيمَا لَا يَمْلِكُ، وَفِي الْمَعْصِيَةِ، وَالْفَعْصِ

**6678.** Narrated Abū Mūsa: My companions sent me to the Prophet ﷺ to ask him for some mounts. He said, "By Allāh! I will not mount you on anything!" When I met him, he was in an angry mood, but when I met him (again), he said, "Tell your companions that Allāh or Allāh's Messenger will provide you with mounts."

**6679.** Narrated Az-Zuhri: I heard 'Urwa bin Az-Zubair, Sa'id bin Al-Musaiyab, Alqama bin Waqqāsh and 'Ubaidullāh bin 'Abdullāh bin 'Uqba relating from 'Āishah the wife of the Prophet ﷺ the narration of the people (i.e., the liars) who spread the slander against her and they said what they said, and how Allāh revealed her innocence. Each of them related to me a portion of that narration. (They said that 'Āishah said), "Then Allāh revealed the ten Verses starting with:

'Verily! Those who brought forth the slander...' (V.24:11-21) All these Verses were in proof of my innocence. Abū Bakr Aṣ-Ṣiddiq who used to provide for Miṣṭah some financial aid because of his relationship to him, said, 'By Allāh, I will never give anything to Miṣṭah after what he has said about 'Āishah.'<sup>(1)</sup> Then Allāh revealed:

'And let not those among you who are blessed with graces and wealth swear not to give (any sort of help) to their kinsmen...' (V.24:22)

"On that, Abū Bakr said, 'Yes, by Allāh, I like that Allāh should forgive me.' And then resumed giving Miṣṭah the aid he used to give

٦٦٧٨ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أَسَامَةَ، عَنْ بُرَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى قَالَ: أُرْسِلَنِي أَصْحَابِي إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَسْأَلُهُ الْخُمْلَانَ فَقَالَ: «وَاللَّهِ لَا أَحْمِلُكُمْ عَلَى شَيْءٍ». وَوَافَقْتُهُ وَهُوَ غَضَبَانُ فَلَمَّا أَتَيْتُهُ قَالَ: «انْطَلِقْ إِلَى أَصْحَابِكَ فَقُلْ: إِنَّ اللَّهَ أَوْ إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَحْمِلُكُمْ». [راجع: ٣١٣٣]

٦٦٧٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ، عَنْ صَالِحٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ ح.

وَحَدَّثَنَا الْحَجَّاجُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ التَّمِيمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا يُونُسُ بْنُ يَزِيدَ الْأَيْلِيُّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الزُّهْرِيَّ، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عُرْوَةَ بْنَ الزُّبَيْرِ وَسَعِيدَ بْنَ الْمُسَيَّبِ وَعَلْقَمَةَ بْنَ وَقَّاصٍ وَعُبَيْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُقْبَةَ عَنْ حَدِيثِ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ حِينَ قَالَ لَهَا أَهْلُ الْإِفْكِ مَا قَالُوا، فَبَرَّأَهَا اللَّهُ مِمَّا قَالُوا، كُلُّ حَدَّثَنِي طَائِفَةٌ مِنَ الْحَدِيثِ، فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ ﴿إِنَّ الَّذِينَ جَاءُوا بِالْإِفْكِ﴾ الْعَشْرَ الْآيَاتِ كُلَّهَا فِي بَرَاءَتِي، فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ الصَّدِيقُ وَكَانَ يُنْفِقُ عَلَى مِسْطَحٍ لِقَرَابَتِهِ مِنْهُ: وَاللَّهِ لَا أَنْفِقُ عَلَى مِسْطَحٍ شَيْئًا أَبَدًا بَعْدَ الَّذِي قَالَ لِعَائِشَةَ. فَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ ﴿وَلَا

(1) (H. 6679) Miṣṭah was one of those who spread false rumour about 'Āishah.

him and said, 'By Allāh! I will never withhold it from him.' ”

6680. Narrated Abū Mūsā Al-Ash‘arī: I went along with some men from the Ash‘ariyūn to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ and it happened that I met him while he was in an angry mood. We asked him to provide us with mounts, but he swore that he would not give us any. Later on he said, “By Allāh, If Allāh will, if ever I take an oath (to do something) and later on I find something else better than the first, then I do the better one and give expiation for the dissolution of my oath.”

يَأْتِلُ أَوَّلُوا الْفَضْلِ مَكْرُ وَالسَّعَةِ أَنْ يُؤْتُوا أَوَّلِي الْقُرْبَى ۖ ﴿الآيَةُ﴾ قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: بَلَى وَاللَّهِ إِنِّي لَأُحِبُّ أَنْ يُعْفِرَ اللَّهُ لِي. فَرَجَعَ إِلَى مِسْطَحِ الثَّقَفَةِ الَّتِي كَانَ يُنْفِقُ عَلَيْهِ، وَقَالَ: وَاللَّهِ لَا أَنْزِعُهَا عَنْهُ أَبَدًا. [راجع: ٢٥٩٣]

٦٦٨٠ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَعْمَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ، عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ عَنْ زَهْدَمٍ، قَالَ: كُنَّا عِنْدَ أَبِي مُوسَى الْأَشْعَرِيِّ فَقَالَ: أَتَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي نَفَرٍ مِنَ الْأَشْعَرِيِّينَ، فَوَافَقْتُهُ وَهُوَ غَضَبَانُ فَاسْتَحْمَلْنَاهُ، فَحَلَفَ أَنْ لَا يَحْمِلَنَا، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «وَاللَّهِ إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ لَا أَحْلِفُ عَلَى يَمِينٍ فَأَرَى غَيْرَهَا خَيْرًا مِنْهَا إِلَّا أَتَيْتُ الَّذِي هُوَ خَيْرٌ وَتَحَلَّلْتُهَا».

[راجع: ٣١٣٣]

(19) CHAPTER. If one says: “By Allāh! I will not speak today,” and then offers *Ṣalāt* (prayer) or recites the Qur‘ān or says, *Subhān Allāh* or *Al-Hamdu lillāh* or *Lā ilāha illallāh*, he will be (judged by Allāh) according to his intentions.<sup>(1)</sup>

And the Prophet ﷺ said, “The best things to say are four (expressions) i.e., (A) *Subhān Allāh*, (B) *Al-Hamdulillāh*, (C) *Lā ilāha illallāh* and (D) *Allāhu Akbar*<sup>(2)</sup>.”

And Abū Sufyān said, “The Prophet ﷺ wrote to Heraclius:

‘O the people of the Scripture (Jews and

(١٩) بَابُ: إِذَا قَالَ: وَاللَّهِ لَا أَتَكَلَّمُ الْيَوْمَ، فَصَلَّى أَوْ قَرَأَ أَوْ سَبَّحَ أَوْ كَبَّرَ أَوْ حَمِدَ أَوْ هَلَّلَ فَهُوَ عَلَى نِيَّتِهِ،

وَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «أَفْضَلُ الْكَلَامِ أَرْبَعٌ: سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ، وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ، وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ». وَقَالَ أَبُو سُفْيَانَ: كَتَبَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ إِلَى هِرَقْلَ: ﴿تَسَالَوْا إِلَيَّ كَلِمَةً سَوَاءٌ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَكُمْ﴾

(1) (Ch. 19) i.e., whether he has intended by his oath not to speak absolutely or with the exclusion of *Ṣalāt* (prayers) and invocations.

(2) (Ch. 19) See the glossary.

Christians!)] Come to a word that is just between us and you that we worship none but Allāh... ” (V.3:64)

Mujāhid said : The word referred to above is the word of piety, i.e., *Lā ilāha illallāh* (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh).

**6681.** Narrated Al-Musaiyyab : When the death of Abū Ṭālib approached, Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ came to him and said, “Say: *Lā ilāha illallāh* (none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh), a sentence with which I will be able to defend you before Allāh.”

**6682.** Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ : Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “(There are) two expressions or utterances that are very easy for the tongue to say, and very heavy in the balance, and the most beloved to the Most Gracious (Allāh). (And they are): *Subhān Allāhi wa bi-ḥamdihi*; *Subhān Allāhil-‘Azīm*.”<sup>(1)</sup>

**6683.** Narrated ‘Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ : Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said a sentence and I said another. He ﷺ said, “Whoever dies while he is setting up rivals along with Allāh (i.e., worshipping others along with Allāh) shall enter the (Hell) Fire.” And I said the other: “Whoever dies while he is not setting up rivals along with Allāh (i.e., worshipping

آل عمران: ٦٤، وَقَالَ مُجَاهِدٌ: ﴿كَلِمَةً الْقَوَى﴾ [الفتح: ٢٦]: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ.

٦٦٨١ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ قَالَ: لَمَّا حَضَرَتْ أَبَا طَالِبٍ الْوَفَاةُ جَاءَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «قُلْ: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، كَلِمَةً أَحَاجُّ لَكَ بِهَا عِنْدَ اللَّهِ». [راجع: ١٣٦٠]

٦٦٨٢ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ فُضَيْلٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَارَةُ بْنُ الْقَعْقَاعِ، عَنْ أَبِي زُرْعَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «كَلِمَتَانِ خَفِيفَتَانِ عَلَى اللِّسَانِ ثَقِيلَتَانِ فِي الْمِيزَانِ، حَبِيبَتَانِ إِلَى الرَّحْمَنِ: سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ، سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ الْعَظِيمِ». [راجع: ٦٤٠٦]

٦٦٨٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَاحِدِ: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ، عَنْ شَقِيقٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «كَلِمَةً وَقُلْتُ أُخْرَى، قَالَ «مَنْ

(1) (H. 6682) “I deem Allāh above all those unsuitable things ascribed to Him and free Him from resembling anything whatsoever, and I glorify His Praises! I deem Allāh the Most Great, above all those unsuitable things ascribed to Him and free Him from resembling anything whatsoever.”

none except Allāh) shall enter Paradise.”

[See Vol. 6, *Hadith* No. 4497]

(20) CHAPTER. Whoever took an oath that he would not enter upon his wife for one month and that month was of twenty-nine days.

6684. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ took an oath for abstention from his wives (for one month), and during those days he had a dislocation (sprain) of his foot. He stayed in a *Mashrubah* (an upper room) for twenty-nine nights and then came down. Then the people said, “O Allāh's Messenger! You took an oath for abstention (from your wives) for one month.” On that he said, “A (lunar) month can be of twenty-nine days.”

(21) CHAPTER. If somebody takes an oath not to drink *Nabidh* (infusion of dates) and then he drinks *Tilā* or *Sakar* or juice (syrup) then, in the opinion of some people, he is not regarded as having broken his oath, if, to him, such drinks are not regarded as *Nabidh*.

6685. Narrated Abū Hāzim: Sahl bin Sa'd said, “Abū Usaid, the Companion of the Prophet ﷺ got married, so he invited the Prophet ﷺ to his wedding banquet, and the bride herself served them.” Sahl said to the people, “Do you know what drink she served him with? She infused some dates in a pot at night and the next morning she served him with the infusion.”

مَاتَ يَجْعَلُ اللَّهُ نِدَاً أُذْخِلَ النَّارَ. وَقُلْتُ أُخْرَى: مَنْ مَاتَ لَا يَجْعَلُ اللَّهُ نِدَاً أُذْخِلَ الْجَنَّةَ. [راجع: ١٢٣٨]

(٢٠) بَابُ مَنْ حَلَفَ أَنْ لَا يَدْخُلَ عَلَى أَهْلِهِ شَهْرًا. وَكَانَ الشَّهْرُ تِسْعًا وَعِشْرِينَ،

٦٦٨٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ بِلَالٍ، عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: أَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنْ نِسَائِهِ وَكَانَتْ أَنْفَكَتْ رَجُلَهُ فَأَقَامَ فِي مَسْرُوبَةٍ تِسْعًا وَعِشْرِينَ لَيْلَةً ثُمَّ نَزَلَ فَقَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَلَيْتَ شَهْرًا، فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ الشَّهْرَ يَكُونُ تِسْعًا وَعِشْرِينَ». [راجع: ٣٧٨]

(٢١) بَابُ إِذَا حَلَفَ أَنْ لَا يَشْرَبَ نَبِيدًا فَشَرِبَ طَلَاءً أَوْ سَكْرًا أَوْ عَصِيرًا لَمْ يَحْتِثْ فِي قَوْلِ بَعْضِ النَّاسِ، وَلَيْسَتْ هَذِهِ بِأَنْبَذَةٍ عِنْدَهُ

٦٦٨٥ - حَدَّثَنِي عَلِيُّ بْنُ سَمِيعٍ عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ أَبِي حَازِمٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي، عَنْ سَهْلِ بْنِ سَعْدٍ: أَنَّ أَبَا أُسَيْدٍ صَاحِبَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ أَغْرَسَ فِدْعَا النَّبِيِّ ﷺ لِعُرْسِهِ، فَكَانَتْ الْعُرُوسُ خَادِمَتُهُمْ. فَقَالَ سَهْلٌ لِلْقَوْمِ: هَلْ تَذَرُونَ مَا سَقَتُهُ؟ قَالَ: أَنْقَعْتُ لَهُ تَمْرًا فِي تَوْرٍ مِنَ اللَّيْلِ حَتَّى أَصْبَحَ عَلَيْهِ فَسَقَتُهُ إِيَّاهُ. [راجع: ٥١٧٦]

**6686.** Narrated Sauda رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا, the wife of the Prophet ﷺ: One of our sheep died and we tanned its skin and kept on infusing dates in it till it was a worn out water-skin.

٦٦٨٦ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مُقَاتِلٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ أَبِي خَالِدٍ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا، عَنْ سَوْدَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَتْ: مَاتَتْ لَنَا شَاةٌ فَدَبَّغْنَا مَسْكَهَا ثُمَّ مَا زِلْنَا نَبْذِفُ فِيهِ حَتَّى صَارَتْ شَنًّا.

**(22) CHAPTER.** If someone takes an oath that he will not eat *Udm* (cooked food-dish, meat, etc.) and then he eats dates with bread, (will his oath be regarded as dissolved)? And what sort of food is to be considered as *Udm* (cooked food-dish etc.)

(٢٢) بَابُ إِذَا حَلَفَ أَنْ لَا يَأْتِدِمَ فَأَكَلَ تَمْرًا يَخْبِزُ وما يَكُونُ مِنْهُ الْأَدَمُ

**6687.** Narrated 'Aishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: The family of (the Prophet) Muḥammad ﷺ never ate wheat bread with cooked food-dish (meat, etc.) for three consecutive days to their fill, till he met Allāh (i.e., till the Prophet ﷺ died).

٦٦٨٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يَوْسُفَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَابِسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: مَا شَبِعَ آلَ مُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ مِنْ خُبْزٍ بَرٍّ مَادُومٍ ثَلَاثَةَ أَيَّامٍ حَتَّى لَحِقَ بِاللَّهِ. [راجع: ٥٤٢٣] وَقَالَ ابْنُ كَثِيرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ أَنَّهُ قَالَ لِعَائِشَةَ، بِهَذَا.

**6688.** Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Abū Ṭalḥa said to Umm Sulaim, "I heard the voice of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ rather weak, and I knew that it was because of hunger. Have you anything (to present to the Prophet ﷺ)?" She said, "Yes." Then she took out a few loaves of barley bread and took a veil of her and wrapped the bread with a part of it and sent me to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. I went and found Allāh's Messenger ﷺ sitting in the mosque with some people. I stood up before him. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said to me, "Has

٦٦٨٨ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَالَ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ لَأُمِّ سُلَيْمٍ: لَقَدْ سَمِعْتُ صَوْتَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ ضَعِيفًا أَعْرَفُ فِيهِ الْجُوعَ، فَهَلْ عِنْدَكَ مِنْ شَيْءٍ؟ فَقَالَتْ: نَعَمْ. فَأَخْرَجَتْ أَقْرَاصًا مِنْ شَعِيرٍ ثُمَّ أَخَذَتْ خِمَارًا لَهَا فَلَقَّتْ

Abū Ṭalḥa sent you?" I said, "Yes." Then Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said to those who were with him, "Get up and proceed." I went ahead of them (as their forerunner) and came to Abū Ṭalḥa and informed him about it. Abū Ṭalḥa said, "O Umm Sulaim! Allāh's Messenger ﷺ has come (with his Companions) and we have no food to feed them." Umm Sulaim said, "Allāh and His Messenger know better." So Abū Ṭalḥa went out (to receive them) till he met Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ came in company with Abū Ṭalḥa and they entered the house. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "O Umm Sulaim! Bring whatever you have." So she brought that (barley) bread and Allāh's Messenger ﷺ ordered that bread to be broken into small pieces, and then Umm Sulaim poured over it some butter from a leather butter container, and then Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said what Allāh wanted him to say, (i.e., invoked Allāh to bless that food). Allāh's Messenger ﷺ then said, "Admit ten men." Abū Ṭalḥa admitted them and they ate to their fill and went out. He (ﷺ) again said, "Admit ten men." He admitted them, and in this way all the people ate to their fill, and they were seventy or eighty men."

الْخُبْرَ بَعْضِهِ ثُمَّ أُرْسِلْتَنِي إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَذَهَبْتُ فَوَجَدْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ وَمَعَهُ النَّاسُ فَقُمْتُ عَلَيْهِ. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَأَرْسَلَكِ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ؟» فَقُلْتُ: نَعَمْ. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «لِمَنْ مَعَهُ؟» قَالُوا: «فَانْطَلِقُوا، وَانْطَلَقْتُ بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ حَتَّى جِئْتُ أَبَا طَلْحَةَ فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ، فَقَالَ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ: يَا أُمَّ سُلَيْمٍ، قَدْ جَاءَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَلَيْسَ عِنْدَنَا مِنَ الطَّعَامِ مَا نُنْطَعِمُهُمْ. فَقَالَتْ: اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَعْلَمُ، فَانْطَلَقَ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ حَتَّى لَقِيَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَقْبَلَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَأَبُو طَلْحَةَ مَعَهُ حَتَّى دَخَلَا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «هَلُمِّي يَا أُمَّ سُلَيْمٍ مَا عِنْدَكِ»، فَأَنْتَ بِذَلِكَ الْخُبْرِ، قَالَ: فَأَمَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِذَلِكَ الْخُبْرِ فَنُفْتُ وَعَصَرْتُ أُمَّ سُلَيْمٍ عُكَّةً لَهَا فَأَدَمْتَهُ. ثُمَّ قَالَ فِيهِ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ أَنْ يَقُولَ». ثُمَّ قَالَ: «اِئْذَنْ لِعَشْرَةٍ»، فَأِذَنْ لَهُمْ فَأَكَلُوا حَتَّى شَبِعُوا ثُمَّ خَرَجُوا، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «اِئْذَنْ لِعَشْرَةٍ»، فَأِذَنْ لَهُمْ فَأَكَلَ الْقَوْمُ كُلُّهُمْ وَشَبِعُوا، وَالْقَوْمُ سَبْعُونَ أَوْ ثَمَانُونَ رَجُلًا.

(٢٣) بَابُ النِّيَّةِ فِي الْإِيمَانِ

(23) CHAPTER. The intention in taking oaths.

6689. Narrated 'Umar bin Al-Khattāb ﷺ: I heard Allāh's Messenger ﷺ رضي الله عنه

٦٦٨٩ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ:



saying, "The (reward of) deeds depend upon the intentions; and every person will get the reward according to what he has intended. So whoever emigrates for the sake of Allāh and His Messenger, then his emigration will be considered to be for Allāh and His Messenger, and whoever emigrates for the sake of worldly gain or to marry a women, then his emigration will be considered to be for what he emigrated for."<sup>(1)</sup>

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ يَحْيَى بْنَ سَعِيدٍ يَقُولُ: أَخْبَرَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَلْقَمَةَ بْنَ وَقَّاصٍ اللَّيْثِيَّ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّةِ، وَإِنَّمَا لِمُرِيٍّ مَا نَوَى. فَمَنْ كَانَتْ هِجْرَتُهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ فَهَاجَرَتْهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ، وَمَنْ كَانَتْ هِجْرَتُهُ إِلَى دُنْيَا يُصِيبُهَا أَوْ امْرَأَةٍ يَتَرَوَّجُهَا، فَهَاجَرَتْهُ إِلَى مَا هَاجَرَ إِلَيْهِ». [راجع: ١]

**(24) CHAPTER. If a person gives his property in charity because of a vow and as an expiation for sins (in repentance).**

**6690.** Narrated Ka'b bin Mālik in the last part of his narration about the three who remained behind (from the battle of Tabūk). (I said), "As a proof of my true repentance (for not joining the battle of Tabūk), I shall give up all my property for the sake of Allāh and His Messenger (as an expiation for that sin)." The Prophet ﷺ said (to me), "Keep some of your wealth, for that is better for you."

**(٢٤) بَابُ: إِذَا أَهْدَى مَالَهُ عَلَى وَجْهِ النَّذْرِ وَالتَّوْبَةِ**

٦٦٩٠ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ صَالِحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهْبٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ كَعْبٍ بْنُ مَالِكٍ وَكَانَ قَائِدَ كَعْبٍ مِنْ بَنِي حِمْيَرٍ، قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ كَعْبَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ يَقُولُ فِي حَدِيثِهِ، «وَعَلَى الْفَلَسَةِ الْذِيكَ خُلْفَاءُ»، فَقَالَ فِي آخِرِ حَدِيثِهِ: إِنَّ مِنْ تَوْبَتِي أَنْ أَنْخَلَعَ مِنْ مَالِي صَدَقَةً إِلَى اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «أُمْسِكْ عَلَيْكَ بَعْضَ مَالِكَ فَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَكَ». [راجع: ٢٧٥٧]

**(25) CHAPTER. If someone makes some food unlawful for himself.**

**(٢٥) بَابُ إِذَا حَرَّمَ طَعَامًا،**

(1) (H. 6689) In the Hereafter, everyone will be judged according to his intentions.

And the Statement of Allāh تعالى:

“O Prophet! Why do you forbid (for yourself) that which Allāh has allowed to you, seeking to please your wives?...” (V.66:1)

And also His Statement:

“O you who believe! Make not unlawful the *Tayyibāt* (all that is good as regards foods, deeds, beliefs, persons, things, etc.) which Allāh has made lawful to you...” (V.5:87)

6691. Narrated ‘Aishah رضي الله عنها: The Prophet ﷺ used to stay (for a period) in the house of Zainab bint Jahsh (one of the wives of the Prophet ﷺ), and he used to drink honey in her house. Hafsa and I decided that when the Prophet ﷺ entered upon either of us, she would say: “I smell in you the bad smell of *Maghāfir* (a bad smelling resin). Have you eaten *Maghāfir*?” When he entered upon one of us, she said that to him, he replied (to her), “No, but I have drunk honey in the house of Zainab bint Jahsh, and I will never drink it again.” Then the following Verse was revealed:

“O Prophet! Why do you forbid (for yourself) that which Allāh has allowed to you?...” (V.66:1)

(Also His Statement): “...If you two (wives of the Prophet ﷺ) namely ‘Aishah and Hafsa turn in repentance to Allāh...” (V.66:4)

The two were ‘Aishah and Hafsa.

And also the Statement of Allāh تعالى:

“And (remember) when the Prophet (ﷺ) disclosed a matter in confidence to one of his wives (Hafsa)...” (V.66:3) i.e., his saying, “But I have drunk honey.”

Hishām said: It also meant his saying, “I will not drink anymore, and I have taken an oath, so do not inform anybody of that.”

وقوله تعالى: ﴿أَزْوَاجَكُمْ﴾ [التحريم:  
٢-١] وقوله: ﴿لَا تُحَرِّمُوا طَيِّبَاتِ مَا أَحَلَّ  
اللَّهُ لَكُمْ﴾ [المائدة: ٨٧].

٦٦٩١ - حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ  
مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَجَّاجُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ،  
عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ قَالَ: زَعَمَ عَطَاءُ أَنَّهُ  
سَمِعَ عُيَيْدَ بْنَ عُمَيْرٍ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ  
عَائِشَةَ تَزْعُمُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ يَمْكُثُ  
عِنْدَ زَيْنَبَ بِنْتِ جَحْشٍ وَيَشْرَبُ عِنْدَهَا  
عَسَلًا، فَتَوَاصِيْتُ أَنَا وَحَفْصَةُ أَنْ أَتَيْنَا  
دَخَلَ عَلَيْهَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَلْتَقُلْ: إِنِّي  
أَجِدُ مِنْكَ رِيحَ مَغَافِيرٍ، أَكَلْتَ  
مَغَافِيرَ؟ فَدَخَلَ عَلَى إِحْدَاهُمَا فَقَالَتْ  
ذَلِكَ لَهَا، فَقَالَ: «لَا بَلْ شَرِبْتُ عَسَلًا  
عِنْدَ زَيْنَبَ بِنْتِ جَحْشٍ وَلَكِنْ أَعُوذُ  
لَهُ». فَتَزَلَّتْ ﴿يَتَأْتِيهَا الَّتِي لَمْ تُحَرِّمْ مَا أَحَلَّ  
اللَّهُ لَكَ﴾ ﴿إِنْ تَوْبًا إِلَى اللَّهِ﴾ لِعَائِشَةَ  
وَحَفْصَةَ ﴿وَإِذَا أَسَرَ الَّتِي إِلَى بَعْضِ أَزْوَاجِهِ  
حَدِيثًا﴾ لِقَوْلِهِ: «بَلْ شَرِبْتُ عَسَلًا».  
وَقَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ مُوسَى، عَنْ هِشَامٍ:  
«وَلَكِنْ أَعُوذُ لَهُ وَقَدْ حَلَفْتُ، فَلَا  
تُخْبِرِي بِذَلِكَ أَحَدًا». [راجع: ٤٩١٢]

(26) CHAPTER. To fulfil one's vow. And the Statement of Allāh تعالى:

"They (are those who) fulfil (their) vows..." (V.76:7)

6692. Narrated Sa'īd bin Al-Hārith that he heard Ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنهما saying, "Weren't the people forbidden to make vows? The Prophet ﷺ said, 'A vow neither hastens nor delays anything, but by the making of vows some of the wealth of a miser is spent.'" (1)

6693. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar رضي الله عنهما: The Prophet ﷺ forbade the making of vows and said, "It (a vow) does not prevent anything (that has to take place), but the property of a miser is spent (taken out) with it."

6694. Narrated Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Allāh says, 'The vow does not bring about for the son of Ādam anything I have not decreed for him, but his vow may coincide with what has been decided for him, and by this way I cause a miser to spend of his wealth. So he gives Me (spends in charity) for the fulfilment of what has been decreed for him what he would not give Me before but for his vow.'" "

(٢٦) بَابُ الْوَفَاءِ بِالنَّذْرِ، وَقَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿يُؤْتُونَ بِالنَّذْرِ﴾ [الإنسان: ٧]،

٦٦٩٢ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ صَالِحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا فُلَيْحُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ الْحَارِثِ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ ابْنَ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا يَقُولُ: «أَوْ لَمْ يَنْهَوْا عَنِ النَّذْرِ؟ إِنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ النَّذَرَ لَا يُقَدِّمُ شَيْئًا وَلَا يُؤَخِّرُ، وَإِنَّمَا يُسْتَخْرَجُ بِالنَّذْرِ مِنَ الْبَخِيلِ».

[راجع: ٦٦٠٨]

٦٦٩٣ - حَدَّثَنَا خَلَادُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُرَّةَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: نَهَى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَنِ النَّذْرِ وَقَالَ: «إِنَّهُ لَا يَرُدُّ شَيْئًا وَلَكِنَّهُ يُسْتَخْرَجُ بِهِ مِنَ الْبَخِيلِ». [راجع: ٦٦٠٨]

٦٦٩٤ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الزِّنَادِ، عَنْ الْأَعْرَجِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَا يَأْتِي ابْنَ آدَمَ النَّذْرُ بِشَيْءٍ لَمْ أَكُنْ قَدَّرْتُهُ، وَلَكِنْ يُلْقِيهِ النَّذْرُ إِلَى الْقَدَرِ قَدْ قَدَّرَ لَهُ فَيَسْتَخْرَجُ اللَّهُ بِهِ مِنَ الْبَخِيلِ، فَيُؤْتِيهِ عَلَيْهِ مَا لَمْ يَكُنْ يُؤْتِي عَلَيْهِ مِنْ قَبْلُ».

[راجع: ٦٦٠٩]

(1) (H. 6692) Miserly people do not spend willingly and without compensation in this life. So, by means of vows, they have to spend their money when their worldly wishes are fulfilled.

## (27) CHAPTER. The sin of him who does not fulfil his vow.

6695. Narrated Zahdam bin Muḍarrib : 'Imrān bin Ḥuṣāin said, "The Prophet ﷺ said, 'The best of you (people) are my century (generation), then those who will come after them, and then those who will come after the second century (generation)'" 'Imrān added, "I do not remember whether he mentioned two or three centuries (generations) after his century (generation). (The Prophet ﷺ) added, "Then will come some people who will make vows but will not fulfil them; and they will be dishonest and will not be trustworthy, and they will give their witness without being asked to give their witness, and fatness will appear among them."

## (28) CHAPTER. To vow for to be obedient to Allāh.

And the Statement of Allāh تعالى :

"And whatever you spend for spendings (e.g. Sadaqa—charity, etc. for Allāh's Cause) or whatever vow you make..." (V.2:270)

6696. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا : The Prophet ﷺ said, "Whoever vows that he will be obedient to Allāh, should remain obedient to Him; and whoever made a vow that he will disobey Allāh, should not disobey Him."

## (29) CHAPTER. If somebody vowed or took an oath that he would not speak to anybody, during the Pre-Islāmic Period of Ignorance, and then he embraces Islām (should he fulfil his vow)?.

6697. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا : 'Umar said, "O Allāh's Messenger! I vowed

## (٢٧) بَابُ إِنْ مَنَ لَا يَفِي بِالنَّذْرِ

٦٦٩٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ، عَنْ يَحْيَى، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو جَمْرَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهْدَمُ بْنُ مُضَرَّبٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عِمْرَانَ بْنَ حُصَيْنٍ يُحَدِّثُ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «خَيْرَكُمْ قَرْنِي، ثُمَّ الَّذِينَ يَلُونَهُمْ، ثُمَّ الَّذِينَ يَلُونَهُمْ، - قَالَ عِمْرَانُ: لَا أَذْرِي ذَكَرَ ثَلَاثِينَ أَوْ ثَلَاثًا بَعْدَ قَرْنِهِ - ثُمَّ يَجِيءُ قَوْمٌ يَنْذُرُونَ وَلَا يَقُونَ، وَيَخُونُونَ - وَلَا يُؤْتَمِنُونَ، وَيَشْهَدُونَ وَلَا يُسْتَشْهَدُونَ، وَيُظْهَرُ فِيهِمُ السَّمُّ». [راجع: ٢٦٥١]

(٢٨) بَابُ: النَّذْرُ فِي الطَّاعَةِ ﴿وَمَا أَنْفَقْتُمْ مِنْ نَفَقَةٍ أَوْ نَذَرْتُمْ مِنْ نَذْرٍ﴾ [البقرة: ٢٧٠]

٦٦٩٦ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نُعَيْمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ طَلْحَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ، عَنْ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ نَذَرَ أَنْ يُطِيعَ اللَّهَ فَلْيُطِعهُ، وَمَنْ نَذَرَ أَنْ يَعْصِيَهُ فَلَا يَعْصِهِ». [انظر: ٦٧٠٠]

(٢٩) بَابُ: إِذَا نَذَرَ أَوْ حَلَفَ أَنْ لَا يَكَلِّمَ إِنْسَانًا فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ ثُمَّ أَسْلَمَ

٦٦٩٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مُقَاتِلٍ

to perform *I'tikāf*<sup>(1)</sup> for one night in *Al-Masjid-al-Harām*, during the Pre-Islāmic Period of Ignorance (before embracing Islām).” The Prophet ﷺ said, “Fulfil your vow.”

**(30) CHAPTER. If somebody dies without fulfilling a vow (may somebody else fulfil it on his behalf)?**

Ibn ‘Umar gave a verdict to a lady whose mother had died, leaving an unfulfilled vow, that she would offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer) in *Qubā’* (a mosque at Al-Madīna).

Ibn ‘Umar said to the lady, “Offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer) on her behalf.” Ibn ‘Abbās said the same.

**6698.** Narrated Sa‘īd bin ‘Ubāda Al-Anṣārī that he consulted the Prophet ﷺ about a vow that had been made by his mother who died without fulfilling it. The Prophet ﷺ gave his verdict that he should fulfil it on her behalf. The verdict became *Sunna* [i.e., the Prophet’s *Sunna* (legal way)].”

**6699.** Narrated Ibn ‘Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: A man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said to him, “My sister vowed to perform the *Hajj*, but she died (before fulfilling it).” The Prophet ﷺ said, “Would you not have paid her debts if she had any?” The man said, “Yes.” The Prophet ﷺ said, “So pay Allāh’s Rights, as He is more entitled to receive His Rights.”

أَبُو الْحَسَنِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عُمَرَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ أَنَّ عُمَرَ قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنِّي نَذَرْتُ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ أَنْ أَعْتَكِفَ لَيْلَةً فِي الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ، قَالَ: «أَوْفِ بِنَذْرِكَ». [راجع: ٢٠٣٢]

**(٣٠) بَابٌ مَنْ مَاتَ وَعَلَيْهِ نَذْرٌ،**

وَأَمَرَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ امْرَأَةً جَعَلَتْ أُمُّهَا عَلَى نَفْسِهَا صَلَاةً بِقُبَاءٍ فَقَالَ: صَلِّيْ عَنْهَا، وَقَالَ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ نَحْوَهُ.

**٦٦٩٨ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ:** أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبَّاسٍ أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّ سَعْدَ بْنَ عُبَادَةَ الْأَنْصَارِيَّ اسْتَفْتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فِي نَذْرِ كَانَ عَلَى أُمِّهِ فَوُفِّيَتْ قَبْلَ أَنْ تَقْضِيَهُ فَأَفْتَاهُ أَنْ يَقْضِيَهُ عَنْهَا، فَكَانَتْ سَنَةً بَعْدَ. [راجع: ٢٧٦١]

**٦٦٩٩ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ:** حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ عَنْ أَبِي بَشِيرٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سَعِيدَ بْنَ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: أَتَى رَجُلٌ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَ لَهُ: إِنَّ أُخْتِي نَذَرْتُ أَنْ تَحُجَّ وَإِنَّمَا مَاتَتْ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَوْ كَانَ

(1) (H. 6697) *I'tikāf*: See the glossary.

عَلَيْهَا دَيْنٌ أَكُنْتُ قَاضِيَهُ؟» قَالَ: نَعَمْ.  
قَالَ: «فَاقْضِ اللَّهَ فَهُوَ أَحَقُّ  
بِالْقَضَاءِ». [راجع: ١٨٥٢]

**(31) CHAPTER. To vow for something which one does not possess, and to vow for something sinful.**

**6700.** Narrated *Āishah* رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: The Prophet ﷺ said, “Whoever vowed to be obedient to Allāh, must be obedient to Him; and whoever vowed to be disobedient to Allāh, should not be disobedient to Him.”

**(٣١) بَابُ النَّذْرِ فِيمَا لَا يَمْلُكُ،  
وَفِي مَعْصِيَةٍ**

٦٧٠٠ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ  
مَالِكٍ، عَنْ طَلْحَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْمَلِكِ،  
عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ  
عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَنْ نَذَرَ  
أَنْ يُطِيعَ اللَّهَ فَلْيُطِعهُ، وَمَنْ نَذَرَ أَنْ  
يَعْصِيَهُ فَلَا يَعْصِيهِ». [راجع: ٦٦٩٦]

**6701.** Narrated *Anas* رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, “Allāh is not in need of this (man) torturing himself,” when he saw the man walking between his two sons (who were supporting him)<sup>(1)</sup>.

٦٧٠١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا  
يَحْيَى، عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ، عَنْ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ  
أَنْسٍ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ  
لَغَنِيٌّ عَنْ تَغْذِيبِ هَذَا نَفْسَهُ»، وَرَأَاهُ  
يَمْشِي بَيْنَ ابْنَيْهِ.

وَقَالَ الْفَرَارِيُّ، عَنْ حُمَيْدٍ،  
حَدَّثَنِي ثَابِتٌ، عَنْ أَنْسٍ.  
[راجع: ١٨٦٥]

**6702.** Narrated *Ibn ‘Abbās* رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: The Prophet ﷺ saw a man performing *Tawāf* around the Ka’bah, tied with a rope or something else (while another person was holding him). The Prophet ﷺ cut that rope off.

٦٧٠٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ، عَنْ  
إِبْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ الْأَحْوَلِ،  
عَنْ طَاوُسٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ: أَنَّ  
النَّبِيَّ ﷺ رَأَى رَجُلًا يَطُوفُ بِالْكَعْبَةِ  
بِزِمَامٍ أَوْ غَيْرِهِ فَقَطَعَهُ. [راجع: ١٦٢٠]

**6703.** Narrated *Ibn ‘Abbās* رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: While performing the *Tawāf* around the Ka’bah, the Prophet ﷺ passed by a person leading another person by a hair-rope nose-

٦٧٠٣ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ  
مُوسَى: أَخْبَرَنَا هِشَامٌ أَنَّ ابْنَ جُرَيْجٍ  
أَخْبَرَهُمْ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ

(1) (H. 6701) The man had vowed that he would perform the *Hajj* on foot though he was old and sick.

ring in his nose. The Prophet ﷺ cut the hair-rope nose-ring off with his hand and ordered the man to lead him by the hand.

الْأَحْوَلُ أَنَّ طَاوُسًا أَخْبَرَهُ عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ مَرَّ وَهُوَ يَطُوفُ بِالْكَعْبَةِ بِإِنْسَانٍ يَقُودُ إِنْسَانًا بِخِزَامَةٍ فِي أَنْفِهِ، فَقَطَعَهَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بِيَدِهِ ثُمَّ أَمَرَهُ أَنْ يَقُودَهُ بِيَدِهِ.

[راجع: ١٦٢٠]

**6704.** Narrated Ibn ‘Abbās رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: While the Prophet ﷺ was delivering a *Khutba* (religious talk), he saw a man standing, so he asked about that man. They (the people) said, “It is Abū Isrā’īl who has vowed that he will stand and never sit down, and he will never come in the shade, nor speak to anybody, and will observe fasting.” The Prophet ﷺ said, “Order him to speak and let him come in the shade, and make him sit down, but let him complete his fast.”

٦٧٠٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا وَهَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: بَيْنَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَخْطُبُ إِذَا هُوَ بِرَجُلٍ قَائِمٍ، فَسَأَلَ عَنْهُ فَقَالُوا: أَبُو إِسْرَائِيلَ نَذَرَ أَنْ يَقُومَ وَلَا يَقْعُدَ، وَلَا يَسْتَظِلَّ وَلَا يَتَكَلَّمَ، وَيَصُومَ. فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مُرْهُ فَلْيَتَكَلَّمْ، وَلْيَسْتَظِلَّ، وَلْيَقْعُدْ، وَلْيُتِمِّمْ صَوْمَهُ». قَالَ عَبْدُ الْوَهَّابِ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

**(32) CHAPTER.** If somebody has vowed that he will observe *Ṣaum* (fast) for a few successive days and then those days appear to coincide with ‘*Eid-ul-Adhā*’ or ‘*Eid-ul-Fiṭr*’ (should he observe fast then or make expiation, or observe fast on other days)?.

(٣٢) **بَابُ مَنْ نَذَرَ أَنْ يَصُومَ أَيَّامًا، فَوَافَقَ النَّحَرَ أَوْ الْفِطْرَ**

**6705.** Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا that he was asked about a man who had vowed that he would observe *Ṣaum* (fast) all the days of his life; then the day of ‘*Eid-ul-Adhā*’ or ‘*Eid-ul-Fiṭr*’ came. ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar said: “Indeed in the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ you have a good example (to follow). He did not observe fast on the day of ‘*Eid-ul-Adhā*’ or the day of ‘*Eid-ul-Fiṭr*’, and we do not fast on these two days.”

٦٧٠٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الْمُقَدَّمِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا فَضِيلُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ عُقْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَكِيمُ بْنُ أَبِي حُرَّةٍ الْأَسْلَمِيُّ: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: سُئِلَ عَنْ رَجُلٍ نَذَرَ أَنْ لَا يَأْتِيَ عَلَيْهِ يَوْمٌ إِلَّا صَامَ، فَوَافَقَ يَوْمٌ

أَضْحَى أَوْ فِطَرَ فَقَالَ: لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ. لَمْ يَكُنْ يَصُومُ يَوْمَ الْأَضْحَى وَالْفِطْرِ، وَلَا يَرَى صِيَامَهُمَا. [راجع: ١٩٩٤]

6706. Narrated Ziyād bin Jubair: I was with Ibn 'Umar when a man asked him, "I have vowed to observe fast every Tuesday or Wednesday throughout my life; and if the day of my fasting coincided with the day of *Nahr* (the first day of 'Eid-ul-Adhā), (what shall I do)?" Ibn 'Umar said, "Allāh has ordered the vows to be fulfilled, and we are forbidden to observe fast on the day of *Nahr*." The man repeated his question and Ibn 'Umar repeated his former answer, adding nothing more.

٦٧٠٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ زُرَيْعٍ، عَنْ يُوسُفَ، عَنْ زِيَادِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ قَالَ: كُنْتُ مَعَ ابْنِ عُمَرَ فَسَأَلَهُ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: نَذَرْتُ أَنْ أَصُومَ كُلَّ يَوْمٍ ثَلَاثَاءَ أَوْ أَرْبَعَاءَ مَا عَشْتُ، فَوَافَقْتُ هَذَا الْيَوْمَ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ، فَقَالَ: أَمَرَ اللَّهُ بِوَفَاءِ النَّذْرِ، وَنَهَانَا أَنْ نَصُومَ يَوْمَ النَّحْرِ. فَأَعَادَ عَلَيْهِ، فَقَالَ مِثْلَهُ، لَا يَزِيدُ عَلَيْهِ. [راجع: ١٩٩٤]

(33) CHAPTER. Can the land, sheep, farms and one's belongings be included in one's vows and oaths?

(٣٣) بَابُ: هَلْ يَدْخُلُ فِي الْإِيمَانِ وَالنَّذُورِ الْأَرْضُ وَالْغَنَمُ وَالزَّرْعُ وَالْأَمْتَعَةُ؟

And Ibn 'Umar said: 'Umar said to the Prophet ﷺ, "I have a piece of land better than which I never had." The Prophet ﷺ said, "If you wish, you may keep this land in your custody and spend its output in charity."

And Abū Ṭalḥa said to the Prophet ﷺ, "Bairuḥā" (garden) is the most beloved property to me from all my properties." Bairuḥā' was a garden belonging to him, situated opposite the (Prophet's) mosque.

[See Vol. 6, *Ḥadīth* No. 4554]

وَقَالَ ابْنُ عُمَرَ: قَالَ عُمَرُ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ: أَصَبْتُ أَرْضًا لَمْ أَصِبْ مَالًا قَطُّ أَنْفَسَ مِنْهُ، قَالَ: «إِنْ شِئْتَ حَبَسْتَ أَضْلَهَا وَتَصَدَّقْتَ بِهَا». وَقَالَ أَبُو طَلْحَةَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ: أَحَبُّ أَمْوَالِي إِلَيَّ بَيْرُحَاءٍ، لِحَائِطٍ لَهُ مُسْتَقْبَلَةُ الْمَسْجِدِ.

6707. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: We went out in the company of Allāh's Messenger on the day of (the battle of) *Khaibar*, and we did not get any gold or silver as war booty, but we got property in the form

٦٧٠٧ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ، حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ ثَوْرِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ الدَّبَلِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي الْعَيْثِ مَوْلَى ابْنِ



of things and clothes. Then a man, called Rifā'a bin Zaid, from the tribe of Banī Aḍ-Ḍabaib presented a slave named Mid'am to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ headed towards the valley of *Al-Qurā*, and when he was in the valley of *Al-Qurā*, an arrow thrown by an unidentified person, struck and killed Mid'am who was making a she-camel of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ kneel down. The people said, "Congratulations to him (the slave) for gaining Paradise." Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "No! By Him in Whose Hand my soul is, for the sheet which he stole from the war booty before its distribution on the day of *Khaibar*, is now burning over him." When the people heard that, a man brought one or two *Shirāk* (leather straps of shoes) to the Prophet ﷺ. The Prophet ﷺ said, "A *Shirāk* of fire, or two *Shirāk* of fire."

مُطِيع، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: خَرَجْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَوْمَ خَيْبَرَ فَلَمْ نَعْنَمْ ذَهَبًا وَلَا فِضَّةً إِلَّا الْأَمْوَالَ وَالْمَتَاعَ وَالثِّيَابَ. فَأَهْدَى رَجُلٌ مِنْ بَنِي الصُّبَيْبِ يُقَالُ لَهُ: رِفَاعَةُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ غُلَامًا يُقَالُ لَهُ: مِدْعَمٌ، فَوَجَّهَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِلَى وَادِي الْقُرَى حَتَّى إِذَا كَانَ بَوَادِي الْقُرَى بَيْنَمَا مِدْعَمٌ يَحْطُّ رَحْلاً لِرَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِذَا سَهْمٌ عَائِرٌ فَقَتَلَهُ، فَقَالَ النَّاسُ: هَنِيئًا لَهُ الْجَنَّةُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «كَلَّا وَالَّذِي نَفْسِي بِيَدِهِ، إِنَّ السَّمْلَةَ الَّتِي أَخَذَهَا يَوْمَ خَيْبَرَ مِنْ الْمَغَانِمِ لَمْ تُصِبْهَا الْمَقَاسِمُ لَتَشْتَعِلَ عَلَيْهِ نَارًا»، فَلَمَّا سَمِعَ ذَلِكَ النَّاسُ جَاءَ رَجُلٌ بِشِرَاكِ أَوْ شِرَاكَيْنِ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: «شِرَاكِ مِنْ نَارٍ، أَوْ شِرَاكَيْنِ مِنْ نَارٍ». [راجع: ٤٢٣٤]