

35. The Chapters On The Interpretation Of Dreams

Chapter 1. A Good Dream That Is Seen By The Muslim, Or Is Seen About Him

3893. It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "A good dream from a righteous man is one of the forty-six parts of prophecy." (Sahih)

(المعجم ٣٥) أَبْوَابُ تَغْيِيرِ الرُّؤْيَا
(التحفة ٢٧)

(المعجم ١) - بَابُ الرُّؤْيَا الصَّالِحَةِ
يَرَاهَا الْمُسْلِمُ أَوْ تُرَى لَهُ (التحفة ١)

٣٨٩٣ - حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ عَمَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكُ بْنُ أَنَسٍ: حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ ابْنُ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «الرُّؤْيَا الْحَسَنَةُ مِنَ الرَّجُلِ الصَّالِحِ جُزْءٌ مِنْ سِتَّةٍ وَأَرْبَعِينَ جُزْءًا مِنَ النَّبُوَّةِ».

تخریج: أخرجه البخاري، التعبير، باب رؤيا الصالحين، ح: ٦٩٨٣ من حديث مالك به، وهو في الموطأ: ٩٥٦/٢.

Comments:

Imâm Qurtubi رحمه الله wrote explaining the meaning of the words 'dream is a part of prophecy' that the condition of a righteous believer's heart resembles somehow, the condition of the hearts of the Prophets. So, a part of the honor that is granted to the Prophets is also granted to a truthful believer. i.e., he is informed about some unseen matters through dreams. (Fathul-Bâri, volume 12, page 454)

3894. It was narrated from Abu Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "The dream of a believer is one of the forty-six parts of prophecy." (Sahih)

٣٨٩٤ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْأَعْلَى، عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «رُؤْيَا الْمُؤْمِنِ جُزْءٌ مِنْ سِتَّةٍ وَأَرْبَعِينَ جُزْءًا مِنَ النَّبُوَّةِ».

تخریج: أخرجه مسلم، الرؤيا، باب في كون الرؤيا من الله وأنها جزء من النبوة، ح: ٢٢٦٣/٨ من حديث معمر به، وهو في المصنف: ١١/٥١،٥٠، ح: ١٠٤٩٩ بلفظ: رؤيا المسلم.

Comments:

a. The wording 'believer' indicates that the dream of a non-believer, even if it is true, does not prove that Allâh honored him, rather it is a worldly blessing granted to him, as he is granted many other blessings or power to be put to the test.

3895. It was narrated from Abu Sa'eed Al-Khudri that the Prophet ﷺ said: "The dream of a righteous Muslim man is one of the seventy parts of prophecy." (Sahih)

٣٨٩٥ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَ أَبُو كُرَيْبٌ، قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُوسَى: أَنَّ أَبَانَا شَيْبَانَ عَنْ فِرَاسٍ، عَنْ عَطِيَّةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْخُدْرِيِّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الرُّؤْيَا الرَّجُلِ الْمُسْلِمِ الصَّالِحِ، جُزْءٌ مِنْ سَبْعِينَ جُزْءًا مِنَ النَّبُوءَةِ».

تخريج: [صحيح] وضعفه البوصيري من أجل عطية العوفي، والحديث السابق شاهد له، وأخرجه البخاري، ح: ٦٩٨٩ من حديث عبدالله بن خباب عن أبي سعيد الخدري به، وله شواهد كثيرة.

Comments:

Probably, this *Hadith* meant the dream of a believer with weaker faith, while the previous *Hadith* meant the dream of a strong believer. One's thoughts have a lot of influence in the case of weaker faith, so the chance of it being completely true decreases relatively. Allāh knows best.

3896. It was narrated that Umm Kurz Al-Ka'biyyah said: "I heard the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ say: 'Prophecy is gone, but good dreams remain.'" (Hasan)

٣٨٩٦ - حَدَّثَنَا هَارُونُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْحَمَلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي يَزِيدَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ سِمَاعِ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ، عَنْ أُمِّ كُرْزِ الْكَعْبِيَّةِ قَالَتْ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «دَهَبَتِ النَّبُوءَةُ وَبَقِيَتِ الْمُبَشِّرَاتُ».

تخريج: [إسناده حسن] أخرجه أحمد: ٣٨١/٦، والحميدي، ح: ٣٤٩ عن سفیان به، وصححه البوصيري، وله شواهد كثيرة.

Comments:

- Our Prophet ﷺ, is the last Prophet. So, the doors of being a Prophet after him are totally closed forever.
- True dreams have been named *Mubasshirât* (heralds). As through them, Allāh informs a believer about a future blessing or warns him against a coming calamity, to take the proper precautions to protect himself.
- Most of the dreams need interpretation. But some incidents take place completely as they had been seen in dreams. As the Prophet ﷺ, dreamed that he was performing 'Umrah with his Companions, and the next year he actually performed the 'Umrah as he had dreamt.

3897. It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'A righteous dream

٣٨٩٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أَسَامَةَ وَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ نُمَيْرٍ عَنْ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ

is one of the seventy parts of prophecy.” (Sahih)

عُمَرَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «الرُّؤْيَا الصَّالِحَةُ جُزْءٌ مِنْ سَبْعِينَ جُزْءًا مِنَ النَّبُوءَةِ».

تخریج: أخرجه مسلم، الرؤيا، باب في كون الرؤيا من الله وأنها جزء من النبوة، ح: ٢٢٦٥/٩ من حديث أبي أسامة به.

3898. It was narrated that 'Ubâdah bin Sâmî said: "I asked the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ the about the Saying of Allâh, Glorious is He: 'For them are glad tidings, in the life of the present world, and in the Hereafter.'"^[1] He said: "Those are good dreams that a Muslim sees or are seen about him." (Hasan)

٣٨٩٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ الْمُبَارَكِ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ عُبَادَةَ بْنِ الصَّامِتِ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، عَنْ قَوْلِ اللَّهِ سُبحَانَهُ: ﴿لَهُمْ الْبُشْرَى فِي الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ﴾ [يونس: ٦٤] قَالَ: «هِيَ الرُّؤْيَا الصَّالِحَةُ، يَرَاهَا الْمُسْلِمُ، أَوْ تُرَى لَهُ».

تخریج: [حسن] أخرجه الترمذي، الرؤيا، باب قوله: لهم البشرى في الحياة الدنيا، ح: ٢٢٧٥ من حديث يحيى به، وقال: حسن قلت: أبوسلمة لم يسمعه من عبادة بل قال: نبئت عن عبادة، فالخبر منقطع.

Comments:

- a. A believer will be granted the good news of entering Paradise in the Hereafter, as this news is also granted to him when he is about to die, and after completing the questions and answers in his grave. Getting the Records in the right hand is also a form of glad tidings and when the deeds are weighed (on the Day of Judgment) the Scale of good deeds becoming heavier is also a form of good news.
- b. Seeing a dead person in a good condition is also glad tidings for a believer.

3899. It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ drew aside the curtain when he was sick, and the rows (of worshippers) were behind Abu Bakr. He said: 'O people, nothing of the glad tidings of prophecy is left except a good dream that a Muslim sees or is seen about

٣٨٩٩ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ الْأَيْلِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ بْنِ سَحِيمٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ مَعْبُدِ بْنِ عَبَّاسٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: كَشَفَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ السَّتَارَةَ فِي مَرَضِهِ. وَالصُّفُوفُ خَلْفَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ.

^[1] Yunus 10:64.

him.” (Sahih)

فَقَالَ: «أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّهُ لَمْ يَبْقَ مِنْ مُبَشِّرَاتِ
النُّبُوَّةِ إِلَّا الرُّؤْيَا الصَّالِحَةُ. يَرَاهَا الْمُسْلِمُ، أَوْ
تُرَى لَهُ».

تخریج: أخرجه مسلم، الصلاة، باب النهي عن قراءة القرآن في الركوع والسجود، ح: ٤٧٩
من حديث سفيان به.

Chapter 2. Seeing The Prophet ﷺ In A Dream

(المعجم ٢) - بَابُ رُؤْيَةِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي
الْمَنَامِ (التحفة ٢)

3900. It was narrated from 'Abdullāh that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Whoever sees me in a dream, has seen me in reality, for Satan cannot appear in my form." (Sahih)

٣٩٠٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ
عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ أَبِي
الْأَحْوَصِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ:
«مَنْ رَأَى فِي الْمَنَامِ، فَقَدْ رَأَى فِي الْبَقَّةِ.
فَإِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ لَا يَتَمَثَّلُ عَلَيَّ صُورَتِي».

تخریج: [صحيح] أخرجه الترمذي، الرؤيا، باب ما جاء في قول النبي ﷺ من رأني في المنام فقد راني، ح: ٢٢٧٦ من حديث سفيان الثوري به، وله شواهد كثيرة انظر الحديث الآتي.

3901. It was narrated from Abu Hurairah that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: "Whoever sees me in a dream has (really) seen me, for Satan cannot appear in my form." (Sahih)

٣٩٠١ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَرْوَانَ الْعُمَانِيُّ، قَالَ:
حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنِ الْعَلَاءِ
ابْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ
قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ رَأَى فِي
الْمَنَامِ، فَقَدْ رَأَى. فَإِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ لَا يَتَمَثَّلُ بِي».

تخریج: [صحيح] وله شواهد عند البخاري، ح: ٦٩٩٣، ومسلم، ح: ١٠/٢٢٦٦ وغيرهما.

3902. It was narrated from Jābir that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: "Whoever sees me in a dream has (really) seen me, for Satan cannot appear in my form." (Sahih)

٣٩٠٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ: أَنْبَأَنَا اللَّيْثُ
بْنُ سَعْدٍ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ، عَنْ
رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «مَنْ رَأَى فِي
الْمَنَامِ، فَقَدْ رَأَى. إِنَّهُ لَا يَنْبَغِي لِلشَّيْطَانِ أَنْ
يَتَمَثَّلَ فِي صُورَتِي».

تخریج: أخرجه مسلم، الرؤيا، باب قول النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام من رأني في المنام فقد رأني، ح: ١٢/٢٢٦٨ عن محمد بن ربح به.

3903. It was narrated from Abu Sa'eed that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Whoever sees me in a dream has (really) seen me, for Satan cannot imitate me." (*Sahih*)

٣٩٠٣ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَ أَبُو كُرَيْبٌ، قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا بَكْرُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ: حَدَّثَنَا عَيْسَى بْنُ الْمُخْتَارِ، عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي لَيْلَى، عَنْ عَطِيَّةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ رَأَى فِي الْمَنَامِ، فَقَدْ رَأَى. فَإِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ لَا يَتَمَثَّلُ بِي».

تخریج: [صحيح] وهو في المصنف: ٥٦/١١، ح: ١٠٥٢٠، وله شواهد كثيرة .

3904. It was narrated from 'Awn bin Abu Juhaifah, from his father, that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: "Whoever sees me in a dream, it is as if he has seen me when he is awake, for Satan is not able to resemble me." (*Sahih*)

٣٩٠٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ الدَّمَشْقِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعْدَانُ بْنُ يَحْيَى بْنِ صَالِحِ اللَّخْمِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا صَدَقَةُ بْنُ أَبِي عِمْرَانَ، عَنْ عَزْرَانَ بْنِ أَبِي جُحَيْفَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ رَأَى فِي الْمَنَامِ، فَكَأَنَّمَا رَأَى فِي الْيَقَظَةِ. إِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ لَا يَسْتَطِيعُ أَنْ يَتَمَثَّلَ بِي».

تخریج: [صحيح] أخرجه البخاري في التاريخ الكبير: ٤/٢٩٤، ٢٩٥ عن سليمان والطبراني: ١١١/٢٢، ح: ٢٧٩ من حديث سليمان به، ورواه زيد بن أبي أنيسة عن عون به (صحيح ابن حبان، ح: ١٨٠١)، وصححه البوصيري، رواه محمد بن بكر الكوفي وأبو أسامة عن صدقة به، وللحديث شواهد.

3905. It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbās that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: "Whoever sees me in a dream has (really) seen me, for Satan cannot imitate me." (*Hasan*)

٣٩٠٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ قَالَ: أَبُو عَوَانَةَ حَدَّثَنَا عَنْ جَابِرٍ، عَنْ عَمَّارٍ، هُوَ الدُّهْنِيُّ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ رَأَى فِي الْمَنَامِ، فَقَدْ رَأَى. فَإِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ لَا يَتَمَثَّلُ بِي».

تخریج: [حسن] أخرجه أحمد: ١/٢٧٩ من حديث أبي عوانة به، وله شاهد صحيح عند الترمذي في الشمائل، ح: ٤٠٩.

Comments:

- Some dreams are from Allāh, as is mentioned in the coming chapter, such dreams are true. Seeing the Prophet ﷺ in a dream is also a type of true dream.
- The sacred features of the Prophet ﷺ are mentioned in the books of *Hadith*. If the Prophet ﷺ is seen in a dream, just as his features are mentioned in those books, then it is true and does not need any interpretation. If his feature in a dream is seen different from what is in the books, then it is interpreted accordingly. (It shows deficiency in the religion and character of the dreaming person *Fathul-Bâri*, volume 12, page 484)
- Religious matters are not established through dreams; they are proved only through the Qur'ân and *Sunnah*.

Chapter 3. Dreams Are Of Three Types**بابُ الرُّؤْيَا ثَلَاثٌ**

(التحفة ٣)

3906. It was narrated from Abu Hurairah that the Prophet ﷺ said: "Dreams are of three types: Glad tidings from Allāh, what is on a person's mind, and frightening dreams from Satan. If any of you sees a dream that he likes, let him tell others of it if he wishes, but if he sees something that he dislikes, he should not tell anyone about it, and he should get up and perform prayer." (*Sahih*)

٣٩٠٦ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا هُوْدَةُ بْنُ خَلِيفَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَوْفٌ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «الرُّؤْيَا ثَلَاثٌ: فَبُشْرَى مِنَ اللَّهِ، وَحَدِيثُ النَّفْسِ، وَخَوْفٌ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ. فَإِذَا رَأَى أَحَدُكُمْ رُؤْيَا تُعْجِبُهُ فَلْيَقْصِرْ، إِنْ شَاءَ، وَإِنْ رَأَى شَيْئًا يَكْرَهُهُ، فَلَا يَقْصُهُ عَلَى أَحَدٍ، وَلْيَقُمْ بِصَلَاتِي».

تخريج: أخرجه البخاري، التعبير، باب القيد في المنام، ح: ٧٠١٧ من حديث عوف الأعرابي به مطولاً، وأخرجه مسلم، ح: ٦/٢٢٦٣ وغيره من حديث محمد بن سيرين به مطولاً انظر، ح: ٣٩١٧.

3907. It was narrated from Abu 'Ubaidullāh Muslim bin Mishkam, that 'Awf bin Mālik narrated that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: "Dreams are of three types: Some are terrifying things from Satan, aimed at causing grief to the son of Ādam; some are things that a person is concerned with when he is

٣٩٠٧ - حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ عَمَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ حَمْرَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ عَبِيدَةَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ مُسْلِمُ بْنُ مِشْكَمٍ، عَنْ عَوْفِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِنَّ الرُّؤْيَا ثَلَاثٌ: مِنْهَا أَهْوَالٌ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ لِيَحْزُنَ بِهَا ابْنُ آدَمَ. وَمِنْهَا مَا يَهْمُ بِهِ الرَّجُلُ فِي يَقْظَتِهِ، فَرَأَاهُ فِي مَنَامِهِ، وَمِنْهَا جُزْءٌ مِنْ

awake, so he sees them in his dreams; and some are a part of the forty-six parts of prophecy." He said: "I said to him: 'Did you hear this from the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ?' He said: 'Yes, I heard it from the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, I heard it from the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ.'" (*Sahih*)

سَيِّئَةً وَأَرْبَعِينَ جُزْءًا مِنَ النَّبُوءَةِ قَالَ: قُلْتُ لَهُ: أَنْتَ سَمِعْتَ هَذَا مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ. أَنَا سَمِعْتُهُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ. أَنَا سَمِعْتُهُ مِنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ.

تخريج: [صحيح] أخرجه الطبراني: ١٨/٦٣، ٦٤، ح: ١١٨ من حديث يحيى به، وصححه

ابن حبان، ح: ١٧٩٤، والبوصيري، وله شاهد.

Comments:

- a. The dreams that are shown by Allāh through His angels are always true, whether they are clear or need interpretation.
- b. Satan, as he whispers evil to a person when he is awake, similarly he frightens him through bad and disturbing thoughts in dreams.
- c. The actions a person carries out during his day, or wishes to do them but cannot do them, such thoughts come to his mind in the form of dreams while he is asleep. Such dreams do not need any interpretation.
- d. The contemporary science of psychology discusses only the third type of dream, that the mind, concerned with and the desires. As they do not believe in angels and Satan, so they do not believe in the first and second types of dreams, while they are real, and the examples of their reality is commonly experienced.

Chapter 4. One Who Has A Dream That He Dislikes

(المعجم ٤) - بَابُ مَنْ رَأَى رُؤْيَا يَكْرَهُهَا (التحفة ٤)

3908. It was narrated from Jābir bin ‘Abdullāh that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: "If anyone of you sees a dream that he dislikes, let him spit dryly to his left three times and seek refuge with Allāh from Satan three times, and turn over onto his other side." (*Sahih*)

٣٩٠٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ زُمْحٍ الْمُضَرِّيُّ: أَنَّ بَابَانَ اللَّيْثُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «إِذَا رَأَى أَحَدُكُمْ الرُّؤْيَا يَكْرَهُهَا، فَلْيُصِّقْ عَنْ يَسَارِهِ ثَلَاثًا. وَلْيَسْتَعِذْ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ ثَلَاثًا. وَلْيَتَحَوَّلْ عَنْ جَنْبِهِ الَّذِي كَانَ عَلَيْهِ».

تخريج: أخرجه مسلم، الرؤيا، باب في كون الرؤيا من الله وأنها جزء من النبوة، ح: ٢٢٦٢/

٥ عن ابن رمح به.

3909. It was narrated from Abu Qatâdah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "(Good) dreams come from Allâh and (bad) dreams come from Satan, so if anyone of you sees something that he dislikes, let him spit dryly to his left three times, and seek refuge with Allâh from the accursed Satan three times, and turn over onto his other side." (*Sahih*)

٣٩٠٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَوْفٍ، عَنْ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «الرُّؤْيَا مِنَ اللَّهِ، وَالْحُلُمُ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ. فَإِنْ رَأَى أَحَدُكُمْ شَيْئًا يَكْرَهُهُ، فَلْيَبْصُقْ عَنْ يَسَارِهِ ثَلَاثًا. وَلْيَسْتَعِذْ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ثَلَاثًا. وَلْيَتَحَوَّلْ عَنْ جَنْبِهِ الَّذِي كَانَ عَلَيْهِ».

تخريج: أخرجه البخاري، الطب، باب النفث في الرقية، ح: ٥٧٤٧/٦٩٨٤ من حديث يحيى ابن سعيد به، ومسلم، الرؤيا، الباب السابق، ح: ٢/٢٢٦١ عن ابن رمح به.

3910. It was narrated from Abu Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "If anyone of you sees a dream that he dislikes, let him turn over and spit dryly to his left three times, and ask Allâh for its good and seek refuge from its evil." (*Sahih*)

٣٩١٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ عَنِ الْعُمَرِيِّ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ الْمُقْبَرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا رَأَى أَحَدُكُمْ رُؤْيَا يَكْرَهُهَا، فَلْيَتَحَوَّلْ وَلْيَتَّقِلْ عَنْ يَسَارِهِ ثَلَاثًا. وَلْيَسْأَلِ اللَّهَ مِنْ خَيْرِهَا، وَلْيَتَعَوَّذْ مِنْ شَرِّهَا».

تخريج: [صحيح] وضعفه البوصيري من أجل عبدالله بن عمر العمري، وله شواهد منها الحديث السابق.

Comments:

- a. Bad dreams are from Satan, so the way to get rid of the inconvenience they cause is saying أعوذ بالله (I seek refuge with Allâh).
- b. The wisdom in spitting to the left side is that this side suits Satan, and he comes from that side to whisper evil in hearts.
- c. Shifting the side is an external change in the position of the body that indicates having trust in the mercy of Allâh to change his internal situation from anxiety to peace and comfort.

Chapter 5. One Whom Satan Plays With In His Dream Should Not Tell People About it

(المعجم ٥) - بَابُ مَنْ لَعِبَ بِهِ الشَّيْطَانُ فِي مَنَامِهِ فَلَا يَحَدِّثُ بِهِ النَّاسَ (التحفة ٥)

3911. It was narrated that Abu Hurairah said: "A man came to

٣٩١١ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا

the Prophet ﷺ and said: 'I saw my head was cut off and I saw it rolling away.' The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'Satan goes to one of you and terrifies him, then he tells people of that the next morning.'" (Hasan)

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي حُسَيْنٍ: حَدَّثَنِي عَطَاءُ بْنُ أَبِي رَبَاحٍ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: جَاءَ رَجُلٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: إِنِّي رَأَيْتُ رَأْسِي ضَرْبًا. فَرَأَيْتُهُ يَتَدَهَلُهُ. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «يَعْمَدُ الشَّيْطَانُ إِلَى أَحَدِكُمْ فَيَتَهَوَّلُ لَهُ. ثُمَّ يَخْدُو يُخْبِرُ النَّاسَ!؟».

تخریج: [إسناده حسن] أخرجه أحمد: ۳۶۴/۲ عن أبي أحمد محمد بن عبدالله بن الزبير الزبيرى به، وهو في عمل اليوم والليلة للسناني، ح: ۹۱۳ من حديث الزبيرى، ومصنف ابن أبي شيبة: ۵۸، ۵۷/۱۱، ح: ۱۰۵۲۳، وصححه البوصيري، والحديث الآتي شاهد له.

Comments:

- An unpleasant dream should not be mentioned to anyone.
- A person should not give any importance to unpleasant dreams, rather he should act according to the instructions mentioned in the previous chapter. By the mercy of Allāh he will not suffer any harm.

3912. It was narrated that Jābir said: "A man came to the Prophet ﷺ when he was delivering a sermon and said: 'O Messenger of Allāh! Last night in my dream I saw my neck being struck and my head fell off, and I chased it, picked it up and put it back.' The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: 'If Satan plays with any one of you in his dreams, he should not tell people about it.'" (Hasan)

۳۹۱۲ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ قَالَ: أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ رَجُلٌ، وَهُوَ يَخْطُبُ، فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ رَأَيْتُ الْبَارِحَةَ، فِيمَا بَرَى النَّائِمُ، كَأَنَّ عُنُقِي ضُرِبَتْ، وَسَقَطَ رَأْسِي، فَاتَّبَعْتُهُ فَأَخَذْتُهُ فَأَعَدْتُهُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا لَعِبَ الشَّيْطَانُ بِأَحَدِكُمْ، فِي مَنَامِهِ، فَلَا يُحَدِّثَنَّ بِهِ النَّاسَ».

تخریج: أخرجه مسلم، الرؤيا، باب لا يخبر بتلعب الشيطان به في المنام، ح: ۱۵/۲۲۶۸ من حديث الأعمش به.

3913. It was narrated from Jābir that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: "If anyone of you has a bad dream, he should not tell people

۳۹۱۳ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ: أَنْبَأَنَا اللَّيْثُ ابْنُ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِي الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ جَابِرٍ، عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «إِذَا حَلَمَ أَحَدُكُمْ، فَلَا

about how Satan played with him in his dream." (*Sahih*)

يُخْبِرِ النَّاسَ بِتَلْعَبِ الشَّيْطَانِ بِهِ فِي الْمَنَامِ .

تخریج: أخرجه مسلم، أيضاً، ح: ۱۲/۲۲۶۸ عن ابن رمح به .

Chapter 6. If A Dream Is Interpreted, It Comes To Pass (In That Manner), He Should Not Tell Anyone About It Except One Whom He Loves

(المعجم ۶) - بَابُ: الرُّؤْيَا إِذَا عُبِّرَتْ وَقَعَتْ فَلَا يَقْضُهَا إِلَّا عَلَى وَادٍ (التحفة ۶)

3914. It was narrated from Abu Razin that he heard the Prophet ﷺ say: "Dreams are attached to the foot of a bird^[1] until they are interpreted, then when they are interpreted they come to pass." He said: "And dreams are one of the forty-six parts of prophecy." He (the narrator) said: "And I think he said: '(A person) should not tell them except to one whom he loves or one who is wise.'" (*Hasan*)

۳۹۱۴ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ: حَدَّثَنَا هُشَيْمٌ عَنْ يَعْلَى بْنِ عَطَاءٍ، عَنْ وَكَيْعِ بْنِ عُدْسِ الْمُعْتَمِدِيِّ، عَنْ عَمِّهِ أَبِي رَزِينٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «الرُّؤْيَا عَلَى رِجْلِ طَائِرٍ مَا لَمْ تُعْبَرْ. فَإِذَا عُبِّرَتْ وَقَعَتْ» قَالَ: «وَالرُّؤْيَا جُزْءٌ مِنْ سِتَّةٍ وَأَرْبَعِينَ جُزْءًا مِنَ النَّبُوءِ» قَالَ: وَأَحْسِبُهُ قَالَ: «لَا يَقْضُهَا إِلَّا عَلَى وَادٍ أَوْ ذِي رَأْيٍ» .

تخریج: [حسن] أخرجه أبو داود، الأدب، باب في الرؤيا، ح: ۵۰۲۰ من حديث هشيم به، وهو في المصنف: ۵۰/۱۱، ح: ۱۰۴۹۸، وقال الترمذي، ح: ۲۲۷۸، ۲۲۷۹ حسن صحيح، وصححه ابن حبان، ح: ۱۷۹۷، ۱۷۹۵، والحاكم: ۳۹۰/۴، والذهبي، وابن دقيق العيد، وحسنه الحافظ في الفتح: ۴۳۲/۲ .

Comments:

- The object held in a claw of a bird may fall down or may not. Similarly, if a dream is not interpreted, then the indication seen in the dream may come true or may not. But when it is interpreted its interpretation becomes fixed.
- Imâm Bukhârî رحمته اللہ علیہ said: "If the first interpreter makes a mistake in the interpretation of a dream, and the second one interprets it correctly, then the second one is taken into consideration." (*Sahih Al-Bukhârî: 7047*)

Chapter 7. How Should Dreams Be Interpreted

(المعجم ۷) - بَابُ: عَلَى مَا تُعْبَرُ بِهِ الرُّؤْيَا؟ (التحفة ۷)

3915. It was narrated from Anas bin Mâlik that the Messenger of

۳۹۱۵ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ نُمَيْرٍ:

[1] It is said that this is a parable, and its meaning is that they are not settled. (Sindi)

Allâh ﷺ said: "Interpret them (dreams) in accordance with the names of the things you see, and understand what is hinted at, and the dream is for the first interpreter." (*Da'if*)

حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ عَنْ بَرِيدِ الرَّقَاشِيِّ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «اعْتَبِرُوا بِأَسْمَائِهَا. وَكُتُوبَهَا بِكُنَاهَا، وَالرُّؤْيَا لِأَوَّلِ عَابِرٍ».

تخريج: [إسناده ضعيف] أخرجه ابن أبي شيبة: ٧١/١١، ح: ١٠٥٤٤ من حديث الأعمش به مطولاً وانظر، ح: ١٠٨٠ لحال الرقاشي، وفيه علة أخرى، وأخرج أبوداود، ح: ٥٠٢٠ بلفظ: الرؤيا على رجل طائر... الخ انظر الحديث السابق، وله شاهد عند الحاكم: ٣٩١/٤، وصححه، ووافقه الذهبي، وإسناده صحيح على شرط البخاري.

Chapter 8. One Who Tells Of A False Dream

(المعجم ٨) - بَابُ مَنْ تَحَلَّمَ حِلْمًا كَادِبًا (التحفة ٨)

3916. It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbâs that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "Whoever tells of a false dream, will be ordered (on the Day of Resurrection) to tie two grains of barley together, and he will be punished for that." (*Sahih*)

٣٩١٦ - حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ هِلَالٍ الصَّوْفِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَنْ تَحَلَّمَ حِلْمًا كَادِبًا، كُتِفَ أَنْ يَعْقِدَ بَيْنَ شَعِيرَتَيْنِ. وَيُعَذَّبُ عَلَى ذَلِكَ».

تخريج: أخرجه البخاري، التعبير، باب من كذب في حلمه، ح: ٧٠٤٢ من حديث أيوب به.

Comments:

- Telling a fabricated dream is a great major sin.
- Telling a fake dream becomes worse because it could not be verified whether he really saw it or not.
- Some people claim that they saw the Prophet ﷺ, or a pious person in their dreams. Common people, believing it to be a sign of their piousness and holiness, start respecting and honoring them. While the real honor is offering good deeds; otherwise, the non-believers and hypocrites used to see the Prophet ﷺ, in real life but due to their disbelief, they did not deserve any respect.

Chapter 9. The People Who See The Truest Dreams Are Those Who Are Truest In Speech

(المعجم ٩) - بَابُ أَصْدَقِ النَّاسِ رُؤْيَا أَصْدَقُهُمْ حَدِيثًا (التحفة ٩)

3917. It was narrated from Abu Hurairah that the Messenger of

٣٩١٧ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو بْنِ السَّرْحِ الضُّعْرِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ بَكْرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا

Allâh ﷻ said: "When the end of time draws near, hardly any believer will see a false dream, and the ones who see the truest dreams will be the ones who are truest in speech. And the dream of the believer is one of the forty-six parts of prophecy." (Da'if)

الأَوْزَاعِي عَنِ ابْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِذَا قَرُبَ الزَّمَانُ لَمْ تَكَدْ رُؤْيَا الْمُؤْمِنِ تَكْذِبُ. وَأَصْدَقُهُمْ رُؤْيَا أَصْدَقُهُمْ حَدِيثًا. وَرُؤْيَا الْمُؤْمِنِ جُزْءٌ مِنْ سِتَّةٍ وَأَرْبَعِينَ جُزْءًا مِنَ النَّبُوءَةِ».

تخريج: [إسناده ضعيف] أخرجه البخاري، ح: ٧٠١٧، ومسلم، ح: ٦/٢٢٦٣ من حديث محمد بن سيرين به مطولاً انظر، ح: ٣٩٠٦، وهذا طرف منه.

Comments:

Disbelief, dissoluteness, and ignorance (in religious affairs) will prevail before the Day of Judgment. True believers will decrease and the dreams of such believers will be true. The basis of this narration was recorded by Al-Bukhari (no.7017), Muslim (5905) and others, the second half of which preceded under no. 3906.

Chapter 10. Interpretation Of Dreams

(المعجم ١٠) - بَابُ تَعْبِيرِ الرُّؤْيَا

(التحفة ١٠)

3918. It was narrated that Ibn 'Abbâs said: "A man came to the Prophet ﷺ, upon his return from Uhud, and said: 'O Messenger of Allâh, in my dream I saw a cloud giving shade, from which drops of ghee and honey were falling, and I saw people collecting them in the palms of their hands, some gathering a lot and some a little. And I saw a rope reaching up into heaven, and I saw you take hold of it and rise with it. Then another man took hold of it after you and rose with it, then another man took hold of it after him and rose with it. Then a man took hold of it after him and it broke, then it was reconnected and he rose with it.' Abu Bakr said: 'Let me interpret it, O Messenger of Allâh.' He said: 'Interpret it.' He said: 'As for the cloud giving

٣٩١٨ - حَدَّثَنَا يَعْقُوبُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ بْنُ كَاسِبِ الْمَدِينِيِّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ بْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: أَتَى النَّبِيَّ ﷺ رَجُلٌ، مُنْصَرَفَةٌ مِنْ أُحُدٍ. فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ إِنِّي رَأَيْتُ فِي الْمَنَامِ ظِلَّةً تَنْطِفُ سَمْنَا وَعَسَلًا. وَرَأَيْتُ النَّاسَ يَتَكَفَّمُونَ مِنْهَا. فَالْمُسْتَكْبِرُ وَالْمُسْتَقْبَلُ. وَرَأَيْتُ سَبِيًّا وَاصِلًا إِلَى السَّمَاءِ رَأَيْتُكَ أَخَذْتَ بِهِ، فَعَلَوْتُ بِهِ، ثُمَّ أَخَذَ بِهِ رَجُلٌ بَعْدَكَ فَعَلَا بِهِ. ثُمَّ أَخَذَ بِهِ رَجُلٌ بَعْدَهُ فَعَلَا بِهِ، ثُمَّ أَخَذَ بِهِ رَجُلٌ بَعْدَهُ فَانْقَطَعَ بِهِ. ثُمَّ وَصِلَ لَهُ فَعَلَا بِهِ. فَقَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: دَعْنِي أَعْبُرْهَا، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ قَالَ: «أَعْبُرْهَا» قَالَ: أَمَا الظُّلَّةُ فَإِلَاسْلَامٌ. وَأَمَا مَا يَنْطِفُ مِنْهَا مِنَ الْعَسَلِ وَالسَّمْنِ، فَهُوَ الْقُرْآنُ. حَلَاوَتُهُ وَلَيْسَتْهُ.

shade, it is Islâm, and the drops of honey and ghee that fall from it (represent) the Qur'ân with its sweetness and softness. As for the people collecting that in their palms, some learn a lot of the Qur'ân and some learn a little. As for the rope reaching up into heaven, it is the truth that you are following; you took hold of it and rose with it, then another man will take hold of it after you and rise with you, then another, who will rise with it, then another, but it will break and then he reconnected, then he will rise with it.' He said: 'You have got some of it right and some of it wrong.' Abu Bakr said: 'I adjure you O Messenger of Allâh, tell me what I got right and what I got wrong.' The Prophet ﷺ said: 'Do not swear, O Abu Bakr.'^[1] (*Sahih*)

Another chain with similar wording.

وَأَمَّا مَا يَنْكَمَفُ مِنْهُ النَّاسُ، فَالْأَخِذُ مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ كَثِيرًا وَقَلِيلًا. وَأَمَّا السَّبَبُ الْوَاصِلُ إِلَى السَّمَاءِ، فَمَا أَنْتَ عَلَيْهِ مِنَ الْحَقِّ، أَخَذْتَ بِهِ فَعَلَا بِكَ. ثُمَّ يَأْخُذُهُ رَجُلٌ مِنْ بَعْدِكَ فَيَعْلُو بِهِ. ثُمَّ آخَرُ، فَيَعْلُو بِهِ. ثُمَّ آخَرُ، فَيَنْقَطِعُ بِهِ. ثُمَّ يُوَصَّلُ لَهُ فَيَعْلُو بِهِ. قَالَ: «أَصَبْتُ بَعْضًا، وَأَخْطَأْتُ بَعْضًا». قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: أَقْسَمْتُ عَلَيْكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ لَتُخْرِجَنِي بِالَّذِي أَصَبْتُ مِنَ الَّذِي أَخْطَأْتُ. فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَا تُقْسِمُ. يَا أَبَا بَكْرٍ».

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّزَّاقِ: أَنبَأَنَا مَعْمَرٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عُيَيْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: كَانَ أَبُو هُرَيْرَةَ يُحَدِّثُ أَنَّ رَجُلًا أَتَى رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَأَيْتُ ظِلَّةً بَيْنَ السَّمَاءِ وَالْأَرْضِ تَنْطَفُفُ سَمْنَا وَعَسَلًا. فَذَكَرَ الْحَدِيثَ، نَحْوَهُ.

تخریج: أخرجه البخاري، التعبير، باب رؤيا الليل، ح: ٧٠٤٦ من حديث الزهري به، ومسلم، الرؤيا، باب في تأويل الرؤيا، ح: ٢٢٦٩ من حديث ابن عيينة به.

Comments:

- Holding a rope here indicates firmly following the religion, and holding that rope by the three noble and respected men shows that they will get the position of being the successors of the Prophet ﷺ in caliphate.
- Breaking the rope for 'Uthmân ؓ, after Abu Bakr and Umar, ؓ, indicates the troubles and disturbance that he faced in his life. The reconnection of the same rope and rising through it probably shows that he will be on the truth. Therefore, he will be with both Rightly-Guided caliphs in Paradise.
- For some reason, interpreting a part of dream and leaving the other part without interpretation is allowed. As the Prophet ﷺ, did not make clear the mistake of Abu Bakr, ؓ, in the interpretation of the dream.

[1] Meaning his saying: *Aqsantu*; "I adjure you."

d. This true dream proves the greatness and high position of these three Companions of the Prophet ﷺ.

3919. It was narrated that Ibn 'Umar said: "I was a young unmarried man at the time of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, and I used to stay overnight in the mosque. If any of us had seen a dream, he would tell it to the Prophet ﷺ. I said: 'O Allāh, if there is any good in me before You, show me a dream that the Prophet ﷺ can interpret for me.' So I went to sleep and I saw two angels who came to me and took me away. They were met by another angel who said: 'Do not be alarmed,' and they took me to Hell which was built like a well. In it were people, some of whom I recognized. Then they took me off to the right. In the morning I mentioned that to Hafsah, and Hafsah said that she told the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ about it, and he said: 'Abdullāh is a righteous man, if only he would pray more at night.'" (*Sahih*)

He (the narrator) said: "And 'Abdullāh used to pray a great deal at night."

٣٩١٩ - حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ الْمُنْذِرِ الْحَرَامِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُعَاذِ الصَّنَعَانِيِّ عَنْ مَعْمَرٍ، عَنْ الزُّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ قَالَ: كُنْتُ غَلَامًا، شَابًّا، عَرَبًا، فِي عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ. فَكُنْتُ أَبِيْتُ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ. فَكَانَ مَنْ رَأَى مِنَّا رُؤْيَا، يُقْصِئُهَا عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. فَقُلْتُ: اللَّهُمَّ إِنْ كَانَ لِي عِنْدَكَ خَيْرٌ فَأَرِنِي رُؤْيَا يُعَبِّرُهَا لِي النَّبِيُّ ﷺ. فَمِئْتُ فَرَأَيْتُ مَلَكَيْنِ أَتِيَانِي فَأَنْطَلَقَا بِي. فَلَقِيَهُمَا مَلَكٌ آخَرَ. فَقَالَ: لَمْ تُرْعَ. فَأَنْطَلَقَا بِي إِلَى النَّارِ. فَإِذَا هِيَ مَطْوِيَةٌ كَطَيِّ الْبُرِّ. وَإِذَا فِيهَا نَاسٌ قَدْ عَرَفْتُ بَعْضَهُمْ. فَأَخَذُوا بِي ذَاتَ الْيَمِينِ. فَلَمَّا أَصْبَحْتُ ذَكَرْتُ ذَلِكَ لِحَفْصَةَ. فَرَعَمَتْ حَفْصَةُ أَنَّهَا قَصَّتْهَا عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ. فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ رَجُلٌ صَالِحٌ، لَوْ كَانَ يُكْثِرُ الصَّلَاةَ مِنَ اللَّيْلِ». قَالَ: فَكَانَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ يُكْثِرُ الصَّلَاةَ مِنَ اللَّيْلِ.

تخریج: [صحیح] أخرجه أبو داود، ح: ٤٦٣٢/٣٢٦٨ عن محمد بن يحيى به، والترمذي، ح: ٢٢٩٣ من حديث عبدالرزاق، وقال: حسن صحيح، وانظر الحديث السابق.

Comments:

- A young unmarried man can sleep in a mosque during the day or night if he is in need of it.
- Correcting any mistake after mentioning the present good deed in order to arouse interest in a good deed, is allowed.
- This dream indicates that 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar ﷺ is among the inhabitants of Paradise.

3920. It was narrated that Kharashah bin Hurr said: "I came to Al-Madinah and sat with some old men in the mosque of the Prophet ﷺ. Then an old man came, leaning on his stick, and the people said: 'Whoever would like to look at a man from among the people of Paradise, let him look at this man.' He stood behind a pillar and prayed two *Rak'ah*. I got up and went to him, and said to him: 'Some of the people said such and such.' He said: 'Praise is to Allāh. Paradise belongs to Allāh and He admits whomsoever He wills to it. At the time of the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ I saw a dream in which a man came to me and said: "Let's go." So I went with him and he took me along a great road. A road was shown to me on the left and I wanted to follow it, but he said: "You are not one of its people." Then a road was shown to me on the right, and I followed it until I reached a slippery mountain. He took me by the hand and helped me up. When I reached the top I could not stand firm. There was an iron pillar there with a golden ring at the top. He took my hand and helped me up until I reached the handhold, then he said: "Have you gotten a firm hold?" I said: "Yes." Then he struck the pillar with his foot and I held tight to the pillar.

I told this to the Prophet ﷺ and he said: "You have seen something good. The great road is

٣٩٢٠ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْحَسَنُ بْنُ مُوسَى الْأَسْبَيْبِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَّادُ بْنُ سَلَمَةَ عَنْ عَاصِمِ بْنِ بَهْدَلَةَ، عَنْ الْمُسَيْبِ بْنِ رَافِعٍ، عَنْ خَرَشَةَ بْنِ الْحُرِّ قَالَ: قَدِمْتُ الْمَدِينَةَ. فَجَلَسْتُ إِلَى شَيْخَةٍ فِي مَسْجِدِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. فَجَاءَ شَيْخٌ يَتَوَكَّأُ عَلَى عَصَا لَهُ. فَقَالَ الْقَوْمُ: مَنْ سَرَّهُ أَنْ يَنْظُرَ إِلَى رَجُلٍ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ فَلْيَنْظُرْ إِلَى هَذَا. فَقَامَ خَلْفَ سَارِيَةٍ. فَصَلَّى رَكَعَتَيْنِ. فَقُمْتُ إِلَيْهِ، فَقُلْتُ لَهُ: قَالَ: بَعْضُ الْقَوْمِ كَذَا وَكَذَا. قَالَ: الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ. الْجَنَّةُ لِلَّهِ يُدْخِلُهَا مَنْ يَشَاءُ. وَإِنِّي رَأَيْتُ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ رُؤْيَا. رَأَيْتُ كَأَنَّ رَجُلًا أَتَانِي فَقَالَ لِي: انْطَلِقْ. فَذَهَبْتُ مَعَهُ. فَسَلَّكَ بِي فِي نَهْجٍ عَظِيمٍ. فَعَرَضْتُ عَلَيَّ طَرِيقٌ عَلَى يَسَارِي. فَأَرَدْتُ أَنْ أَتَمَّسُكَهَا. فَقَالَ: إِنَّكَ لَسْتَ مِنْ أَهْلِهَا. ثُمَّ عَرَضْتُ عَلَيَّ طَرِيقٌ عَنْ يَمِينِي. فَسَلَّكْتُهَا. حَتَّى إِذَا أَتَيْتُهَا إِلَى جَبَلٍ رَلْتِي فَأَخَذَ بِيَدِي. فَزَجَلَّ بِي. فَإِذَا أَنَا عَلَى ذُرْوَيْهِ. فَلَمْ أَتَمَّسْكَ وَلَمْ أَتَمَّسْكَ. وَإِذَا عَمُودٌ مِنْ حديدٍ، فِي ذُرْوَيْهِ حَلْقَةٌ مِنْ ذَهَبٍ. فَأَخَذَ بِيَدِي فَزَجَلَّ بِي. حَتَّى أَخَذْتُ بِالْعُرْوَةِ. فَقَالَ: اسْتَمْسَكْتُ؟ قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ. فَضْرَبَ الْعَمُودَ بِرِجْلِهِ. فَاسْتَمْسَكْتُ بِالْعُرْوَةِ.

فَقَالَ: قَصَصْتُهَا عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «رَأَيْتَ خَيْرًا. أَمَّا الْمَنْهَجُ الْعَظِيمُ فَالْمَحْشَرُ. وَأَمَّا الطَّرِيقُ الَّتِي عَرَضْتَ عَنْ يَسَارِكَ، فَطَّرِيقُ أَهْلِ النَّارِ. وَلَسْتَ مِنْ أَهْلِهَا. وَأَمَّا

the plain of gathering (on the Day of Resurrection). The road that you were shown on your left is the way of the people of Hell, and you are not one of its people. The road which you were shown on your right is the way of the people of Paradise. The slippery mountain is the place of the martyrs, and the handhold that you held on tight to is the handhold of Islam. Hold on tight to it until you die." I hope to be one of the people of Paradise, and he was 'Abdullâh bin Salâm."

(*Sahih*)

تخریج: أخرجه مسلم، فضائل الصحابة، باب من فضائل عبدالله بن سلام رضي الله عنه، ح: ١٥٠٢٤٤/٢٤٨٤ من حديث خروشة به، وهو في المصنف: ١١/٦٨٦٦ ح: ١٠٥٣٦.

Comments:

- a. 'Abdullâh bin Salâm ﷺ prior to embracing Islam, was a Jew, and a great rabbi of Jews.
- b. Being steadfast on the true religion till death is a means of salvation on the Day of Resurrection.
- c. The rank of martyrdom is compared with a slippery mountain. Because attaining martyrdom during *Jihâd* is as difficult as climbing a slippery mountain, but its rank is as great and high as a mountain is.

3921. It was narrated from Abu Musa that the Prophet ﷺ said: "In a dream I saw myself emigrating from Makkah to a land in which there were date-palm trees, and I thought that it was Yamâmah or Hajar, but it was Al-Madinah, Yathrib. And I saw in this dream of mine that I was wielding a sword then it broke in the middle. That was what befell the believers on the Day of Uhud. Then I wielded it again and it was better than it had been before, and that is what

الطَّرِيقُ الَّتِي عُرِضَتْ عَنْ يَمِينِكَ، فَطَّرِيقُ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ. وَأَمَّا الْجَبَلُ الرَّزْلِقُ فَمَنْزِلُ الشَّهَدَاءِ. وَأَمَّا الْعُرْوَةُ الَّتِي اسْتَمْسَكْتَ بِهَا، فَعُرْوَةُ الْإِسْلَامِ. فَاسْتَمْسِكْ بِهَا حَتَّى [تَمُوتَ].
فَأَنَا أَرْجُو أَنْ أَكُونَ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ. وَإِذَا هُوَ عَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنِ سَلَامٍ.

٣٩٢١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَيْلَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا بُرَيْدَةُ عَنْ أَبِي بُرَيْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى، عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «رَأَيْتُ فِي الْمَنَامِ أَنِّي أَهَاجِرُ مِنْ مَكَّةَ إِلَى أَرْضٍ بِهَا نَخْلٌ. فَذَهَبَ وَهَلَيْ إِلَى أَنَّهَا يَمَامَةٌ أَوْ هَجْرٌ. فَإِذَا هِيَ الْمَدِينَةُ، يَثْرِبُ. وَرَأَيْتُ فِي رُؤْيَايَ لَهُذِهِ، أَنِّي هَزَرْتُ سَيْفًا فَانْقَطَعَ صَدْرُهُ. فَإِذَا هُوَ مَا أُصِيبَ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ. ثُمَّ هَزَرْتُهُ فَعَادَ أَحْسَنَ مَا كَانَ. فَإِذَا هُوَ مَا جَاءَ اللَّهُ بِهِ مِنَ الْفَتْحِ وَاجْتِمَاعِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ. وَرَأَيْتُ

Allāh brought about of the Conquest and the regrouping of the believers. And I also saw cows, and by Allāh it is good, for they are the group of the believers (who were martyred) on the Day of Uhud, and the goodness is that which Allāh brought forth after that, and the reward of the truth which Allāh brought us on the Day of Badr." (*Sahih*)

فِيهَا، أَيْضًا، بَرًّا. وَاللَّهُ خَيْرٌ. فَإِذَا هُمُ النَّفَرُ
مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ يَوْمَ أُحُدٍ. وَإِذَا الْخَيْرُ مَا جَاءَ
اللَّهُ بِهِ مِنَ الْخَيْرِ، بَعْدُ، وَتَوَابِ الصِّدْقِ الَّذِي
آتَانَا [اللَّهُ بِهِ] يَوْمَ بَدْرٍ.

تخريج: أخرجه البخاري، المناقب، باب علامات النبوة في الإسلام، ح: ٣٦٢٢/٧٠٣٥، ٧٠٤١، ٧٠٣٥، ٤٠٨١، ٣٩٨٧، ومسلم، الرؤيا، باب رؤيا النبي ﷺ، ح: ٢٢٧٢ من حديث أبي أسامة به.

Comments:

- The sword means the collective power of the Muslims, the breaking of the sword means a decrease in that power, and its repair means getting rid of that loss.
- Slaughter of cows indicates the martyrdom of faithful believers.
- The dream in which the Prophet ﷺ saw his emigration was true, since he emigrated to the place having plenty of dates. However, he was confused in determination of the place. The correct interpretation of the dream was that the place is Al-Madinah.
- In the pre-Islamic period, Al-Madinah was called 'Yathrib'. After the emigration of the Prophet ﷺ, this name changed to Madinatun-Nabi "the city of the Prophet ﷺ," The Prophet ﷺ, named it as 'Taibah' and 'Tābah' (pure earth). Now, it should not be called 'Yathrib'. The Prophet ﷺ mentioned the old name 'Yathrib' only to make the matter clear.

3922. It was narrated from Abu Hurairah that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: "I saw wristbands of gold on my arms, so I blew into them, and I interpreted them as being these two liars, Musailimah and 'Ansi." (*Hasan*)

٣٩٢٢ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «رَأَيْتُ فِي يَدَي سَوَارِينَ مِنْ ذَهَبٍ. فَفَخَّخْتُهُمَا. فَأَوْلَتْهُمَا هَذَيْنِ الْكَذَّابَيْنِ: مُسَيْلِمَةَ وَالْعَنْسِيَّ».

تخريج: [إسناده حسن] أخرجه أحمد: ٣٣٨/٢، ٣٤٤، من حديث محمد بن عمرو به، وهو في المصنف: ٥٨/١١، ح: ١٠٥٢٥.

Comments:

- a. Wearing golden ornaments is forbidden for men. So, seeing gold bracelets in the hands of the Prophet ﷺ, in a dream, means facing some unpleasant incident or person. Blowing them indicates fighting against them and defeating them.
- b. Aswad 'Ansi, in San'â', a city of Yemen, claimed himself falsely to be a prophet. The Companions of the Prophet ﷺ entered in his house and killed him. The imposter Musailimah, in the city of Yamamah, also claimed himself as being a prophet. Abu Bakr ؓ, sent an army to fight him and he was killed in the battle. The Companion Wahshi ؓ who had killed Hamzah ؓ in the battle of Uhud before accepting Islam, killed the imposter Musailimah.

3923. It was narrated that Qâbus said: "Umm Fadl said: 'O Messenger of Allâh! It is as if I saw (in a dream) one of your limbs in my house.' He said: 'What you have seen is good. Fâtimah will give birth to a boy and you will breastfeed him.' Fâtimah gave birth to Husain or Hasan, and I breastfed him with the milk of Qutham.' She said: 'I brought him to the Prophet ﷺ and placed him in his lap, and he urinated, so I struck him on the shoulder.'" The Prophet ﷺ said: "You have hurt my son, may Allâh have mercy on you." (*Sahih*)

٣٩٢٣ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ: حَدَّثَنَا [مُعَاوِيَةُ] ابْنُ هِشَامٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ صَالِحٍ عَنْ سِمَاكِ، عَنْ قَابُوسَ قَالَ: قَالَتْ أُمُّ الْمُضَلِّ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ رَأَيْتُ كَأَنَّ فِي بَيْتِي عُضْوًا مِنْ أَعْضَائِكَ. قَالَ: «خَيْرًا رَأَيْتِ. تَلِدُ فَاطِمَةُ غَلَامًا فَفَرَضِعِيهِ» فَوَلَدَتْ حُسَيْنًا أَوْ حَسَنًا. فَأَرْضَعْتَهُ بِلَبَنِ قُثَمٍ. قَالَتْ: فَجِئْتُ بِهِ [إِلَى] النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَوَضَعْتُهُ فِي حَجْرِهِ فَبَالَ. فَضَرَبْتُ كَتِفَهُ. فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «أَوْجَعْتِ ابْنِي، رَجَمَكَ اللَّهُ».

تخریج: [صحیح] تقدم، ح: ٥٢٢، وأخرجه أبو داود من حديث سماك به.

3924. It was narrated from 'Abdullâh bin 'Umar concerning the dream of the Prophet ﷺ that he (the Prophet ﷺ) said: "I saw a black woman with disheveled hair, who left Al-Madinah and went to stay in Al-Mahya'ah, which is Juhfah. I interpreted it as referring to an epidemic in Al-Madinah which moved to Juhfah." (*Sahih*)

٣٩٢٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو عَاصِمٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي ابْنُ جُرَيْجٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي مُوسَى بْنُ عَقْبَةَ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَالِمُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ رُؤْيَا النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. قَالَ: «رَأَيْتُ امْرَأَةً سَوْدَاءَ فَائِرَةَ الرَّأْسِ، خَرَجَتْ مِنَ الْمَدِينَةِ حَتَّى قَامَتْ بِالْمَهْيَعَةِ، وَهِيَ الْجُحْفَةُ. فَأَوْلَتْهَا وَبَاءَ بِالْمَدِينَةِ. فَنُقِلَ إِلَى الْجُحْفَةِ».

تخریج: أخرجه البخاري، التعبير، باب إذا رأى أنه أخرج الشيء من كوة فأسكنه موضعاً آخر، ح: ٧٠٣٨/٧٠٣٩، ٧٠٤٠ من حديث موسى بن عقبة به.

Comments:

- a. In the beginning, the climate of Al-Madinah was not suitable. Allāh granted the glad tidings to his Prophet through his dream, that the epidemic of Al-Madinah would be finished, and later it happened as he had seen in his dream.
- b. Seeing an ugly person in a dream means disease or trouble, and seeing a beautiful person means blessing and comfort.

3925. It was narrated from Talhah bin 'Ubaidullāh that two men from Bali came to the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ. They had become Muslim together, but one of them used to strive harder than the other. The one who used to strive harder went out to fight and was martyred. The other one stayed for a year longer, then he passed away. Talhah said: "I saw in a dream that I was at the gate of Paradise and I saw them (those two men). Someone came out of Paradise and admitted the one who had died last, then he came out and admitted the one who had been martyred. Then he came back to me and said: 'Go back, for your time has not yet come.'" The next morning, Talhah told the people of that and they were amazed. News of that reached the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ and they told him the story. He said: "Why are you so amazed at that?" They said: "O Messenger of Allāh, the first one was the one who strove harder, then he was martyred, but the other one was admitted to Paradise before him. The Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: "Did

٣٩٢٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ رُمْحٍ: أَبْنَا اللَّيْثُ ابْنُ سَعْدٍ عَنِ ابْنِ الْهَادِ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ التَّمِيمِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ طَلْحَةَ بْنِ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ أَنَّ رَجُلَيْنِ مِنْ بَيْلِي قَدِمَا عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ. وَكَانَ إِسْلَامُهُمَا جَمِيعًا. فَكَانَ أَحَدُهُمَا أَشَدَّ اجْتِهَادًا مِنَ الْآخَرِ فَعَزَا الْمُجْتَهِدُ مِنْهُمَا فَاسْتُشْهِدَ. ثُمَّ مَكَتَ الْآخَرُ بَعْدَهُ سَنَةً. ثُمَّ تُوُفِّيَ.

قَالَ طَلْحَةُ: فَارَأَيْتَ فِي الْمَنَامِ: بَيْنَا أَنَا عِنْدَ بَابِ الْجَنَّةِ، إِذَا أَنَا بِهِمَا. فَخَرَجَ خَارِجٌ مِنَ الْجَنَّةِ فَأَذِنَ لِلَّذِي تُوُفِّيَ الْآخَرَ مِنْهُمَا. ثُمَّ خَرَجَ، فَأَذِنَ لِلَّذِي اسْتُشْهِدَ. ثُمَّ رَجَعَ إِلَيَّ فَقَالَ: ارْجِعْ. فَإِنَّكَ لَمْ يَأْنِ لَكَ بَعْدُ. فَاصْبِرْ طَلْحَةُ يُحَدِّثُ بِهِ النَّاسَ. فَعَجِبُوا لِلذَّكَ. فَبَلَغَ ذَلِكَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ. وَحَدَّثُوهُ الْحَدِيثَ. فَقَالَ: «مَنْ أَيْ ذَلِكَ تَعْجَبُونَ؟» فَقَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ هَذَا كَانَ أَشَدَّ الرَّجُلَيْنِ اجْتِهَادًا. ثُمَّ اسْتُشْهِدَ. وَدَخَلَ هَذَا الْآخَرَ الْجَنَّةَ قَبْلَهُ. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَلَيْسَ قَدْ

he not stay behind for a year?" They said: "Yes." He said: "And did not Ramadân come and he fasted, and he offered such and such prayers during that year?" They said: "Yes." The Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "The difference between them is greater than the difference between heaven and earth." (*Sahih*)

مَكَتَ هَذَا بَعْدَهُ سَنَةً؟» قَالُوا: بَلَى. قَالَ: «وَأَذْرَكَ رَمَضَانَ فَصَامَ. وَصَلَّى كَذَا وَكَذَا مِنْ سَجْدَةٍ فِي السَّنَةِ؟» قَالُوا: بَلَى. قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «فَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا أَبْعَدُ مِمَّا بَيْنَ السَّمَاءِ وَالْأَرْضِ».

تخریج: [صحيح] أخرجه أحمد: ۱/۱۶۳، ح: ۱۴۰۳ من حديث ابن الهادي، وصححه ابن حبان، ح: ۲۴۶۶، وللحديث شواهد منها ما أخرجه أحمد: ۲/۳۳۳، وحسنه الهيثمي: ۱۰/۲۰۴.

Comments:

- Long life for a believer is a blessing and a favor from Allâh, if performing good deeds are facilitated for him.
- The reward of praying and fasting for a long period might be superior to the reward of martyrdom. However, a martyr gets some especial rewards that none can get.
- This *Hadith* has the glad tidings that the two Companions are among the inhabitants of Paradise. The same is also granted for Talhah ؓ. However, Talhah ؓ, is among the ten people to whom the Prophet ﷺ, gave the glad tidings of assurance of entering Paradise by name.

3926. It was narrated from Abu Hurairah that the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ said: "I dislike (to see in a dream) a chain around the neck, but I like to see fetters on the feet, for fetters (represent) steadfastness in religion." (*Da'if*)

۳۹۲۶ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ الْأَهْلَبِيُّ عَنِ ابْنِ سِيرِينَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «أَكْرَهُ الْعُلَّ وَأَحِبُّ الْقَيْدَ، الْقَيْدُ بَيِّنَاتٌ فِي الدِّينِ».

تخریج: [ضعيف] * أبو بكر الهذلي تقدم، ح: ۹۲۱ تابعه قتادة (الدارمي: ۲/۱۳۰، ح: ۲۱۶۶)، والسند إليه ضعيف مع عتته، وهذا إنما قول أبي هريرة رضي الله عنه بيته مسلم، ح: ۲۲۶۳ في زوايته، وانظر صحيح البخاري، ح: ۷۰۱۷، وهذا طرف من الحديث السابق، ح: ۳۹۱۷، ۳۹۰۶، وانظر المدرج إلى المدرج للسيوطي، ص: ۳۶، ح: ۴۰.

Comments:

- Imâm Ibn Hajar ؒ, quoted from Imâm Qurtubi ؒ, that whosoever's legs are in the grip of shackles, he can not move. So, if a religious and pious person sees fetters on his feet in dream, it means that he will remain steadfast on religiousness and true guidance. A neckband is mentioned in

the Qur'ân for punishment and humiliation, so it indicates a weakness in religion, persistence in sin, escaping from fulfilling the due rights of people, or troubles in this life. (See: *Fathul-Bâri*, the Book of Interpretation of Dreams, the chapter; Seeing oneself fettered in a dream.)