

sign?" She requested in the affirmative." Asmā' further said, "I too then stood up for the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) till I felt dizziness and then I poured water on my head. When Allāh's Messenger ﷺ had finished his *Ṣalāt* (prayer), he thanked and praised Allāh and said, 'I have seen, at this place of mine what I have never, I have seen even Paradise and Hell. No doubt, it has been revealed to me that you will be put to trial in the graves like or nearly like the trial of (*Al-Masih*) *Ad-Dajjal*. (I do not know which one of the two Asmā' said.) (The angels) will come to everyone of you and will ask: What do you know about this man (i.e. Muḥammad ﷺ)? The believer or a firm believer (I do not know which word Asmā' said) will reply: He is Muḥammad, Allāh's Messenger, who came to us with clear evidences and guidance, so we accepted his teachings, believed and followed him. The angels will then say to him: Sleep peacefully as we knew surely that you were a firm believer. The hypocrite or doubtful person (I do not know which word Asmā' said) will say: I do not know. I heard the people saying something so I said it (the same).'" (See H. No. 1338).

يَاقِمْ يُصَلُّونَ وَإِذَا هِيَ قَائِمَةٌ تُصَلِّي. فَقُلْتُ: مَا لِلنَّاسِ؟ فَأَشَارَتْ بِيَدِهَا إِلَى السَّمَاءِ وَقَالَتْ: سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ، فَقُلْتُ: آيَةٌ؟ فَأَشَارَتْ أَيْ نَعَمْ. قَالَتْ: فَقُمْتُ حَتَّى تَجَلَّانِي الْعَشِيُّ فَبَحَلْتُ أَصْبُ فَوْقَ رَأْسِي الْمَاءِ. فَلَمَّا انصَرَفَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَمِدَ اللَّهَ وَأَثْنَى عَلَيْهِ ثُمَّ قَالَ: «مَا مِنْ شَيْءٍ كُنْتُ لَمْ أَرَهُ إِلَّا وَقَدْ رَأَيْتُهُ فِي مَقَامِي هَذَا حَتَّى الْحِجَّةَ وَالنَّارَ. وَلَقَدْ أُوجِي إِلَيَّ أَنْكُمْ تُفْتَنُونَ فِي الْقُبُورِ مِثْلَ أَوْ قَرِيبًا مِنْ فِتْنَةِ الدَّجَالِ - لَا أَدْرِي أَيْتَهُمَا قَالَتْ أَسْمَاءُ - يُؤْتَى أَحَدَكُمْ فَيَقَالُ لَهُ: مَا عِلْمُكَ بِهَذَا الرَّجُلِ؟ فَأَمَّا الْمُؤْمِنُ أَوْ الْمُؤْمِنَةُ - لَا أَدْرِي أَيَّ ذَلِكَ قَالَتْ أَسْمَاءُ - فَيَقُولُ: مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ جَاءَنَا بِالْبَيِّنَاتِ وَالْهُدَى. فَأَجَبْنَا وَأَمْنَا وَاتَّبَعْنَا. فَيَقَالُ لَهُ: نَمْ صَالِحًا. فَقَدْ عَلِمْنَا إِنْ كُنْتَ لَمُوقِنًا، وَأَمَّا الْمُنَافِقُ أَوْ الْمُرْتَابُ - لَا أَدْرِي أَيْتَهُمَا قَالَتْ أَسْمَاءُ - فَيَقُولُ: لَا أَدْرِي، سَمِعْتُ النَّاسَ يَقُولُونَ شَيْئًا فَقُلْتُهُ». [راجع: ٨٦]

(11) CHAPTER. Whoever loved manumission (of slaves) during the solar eclipses.

1054. Narrated Asmā' (bint Abū Bakr) رضي الله عنهما: No doubt the Prophet ﷺ ordered people to manumit slaves during the solar eclipse.

(١١) بَابُ مَنْ أَحَبَّ الْعِتَاقَةَ فِي كُسُوفِ الشَّمْسِ

١٠٥٤ - حَدَّثَنَا رَبِيعُ بْنُ يَحْيَى قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا زَائِدَةُ، عَنْ هِشَامِ، عَنْ فَاطِمَةَ، عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ قَالَتْ: لَقَدْ أَمَرَ

(12) CHAPTER. To offer the eclipse *Ṣalāt* (prayer) in the mosque.

1055. Narrated 'Amra bint 'Abdur-Raḥmān رضي الله عنهما: A Jewess came to 'Āishah رضي الله عنها to ask her about something and then she said, "May Allāh give you refuge from the punishment in the grave." So 'Āishah رضي الله عنها asked Allāh's Messenger ﷺ, "Would the people be punished in their graves?" Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "I seek refuge with Allāh from the punishment in the grave (indicating an affirmative reply)."

1056. Then one day Allāh's Messenger ﷺ rode (to leave for some place) but the sun eclipsed. He returned in the forenoon and passed through the rear of the dwellings (of his wives) and stood up and started offering the (eclipse) *Ṣalāt* (prayer) and the people stood behind him. He stood for a long period and then performed a long bowing and then stood straight for a long period which was shorter than that of the first standing, then he performed a prolonged bowing which was shorter than the first bowing, then he raised his head and prostrated for a long time (twice) and then stood up (for the second *Rak'ā*) for a long while, but the standing was shorter than the standing of the first *Rak'ā*. Then he performed a prolonged bowing, which was shorter than that of the first one. He then stood up for a long time but shorter than the first, then again performed a long bowing which was shorter than the first and then prostrated (twice) for a shorter while than that of the first prostration. Then he

النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِالْعَتَاقَةِ فِي كُسُوفِ الشَّمْسِ. [راجع: ٨٦]

(١٢) بَابُ صَلَاةِ الْكُسُوفِ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ

١٠٥٥ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عَمْرَةَ بِنْتِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: أَنَّ يَهُودِيَّةً جَاءَتْ تَسْأَلُهَا فَقَالَتْ: أَعَادَكَ اللَّهُ مِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ. فَسَأَلَتْ عَائِشَةَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ: أَيُعَذَّبُ النَّاسُ فِي قُبُورِهِمْ؟ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَائِذَاً بِاللَّهِ مِنْ ذَلِكَ. [راجع: ١٠٤٩]

١٠٥٦ - ثُمَّ رَكِبَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ ذَاتَ غَدَاةٍ مَرْكَبًا فَكَسَفَتِ الشَّمْسُ فَرَجَعَ ضَحَى فَمَرَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَيْنَ ظَهْرَانِي الْحَجْرِ ثُمَّ قَامَ فَصَلَّى وَقَامَ النَّاسُ وَرَاءَهُ، فَقَامَ قِيَامًا طَوِيلًا ثُمَّ رَكَعَ رُكُوعًا طَوِيلًا، ثُمَّ رَفَعَ فَقَامَ قِيَامًا طَوِيلًا وَهُوَ دُونَ الْقِيَامِ الْأَوَّلِ، ثُمَّ رَكَعَ رُكُوعًا طَوِيلًا وَهُوَ دُونَ الرُّكُوعِ الْأَوَّلِ، ثُمَّ رَفَعَ فَسَجَدَ سُجُودًا طَوِيلًا، ثُمَّ قَامَ فَقَامَ قِيَامًا طَوِيلًا وَهُوَ دُونَ الْقِيَامِ الْأَوَّلِ. ثُمَّ رَكَعَ رُكُوعًا طَوِيلًا وَهُوَ دُونَ الرُّكُوعِ الْأَوَّلِ. ثُمَّ قَامَ قِيَامًا طَوِيلًا وَهُوَ دُونَ الْقِيَامِ الْأَوَّلِ. ثُمَّ رَكَعَ رُكُوعًا طَوِيلًا وَهُوَ دُونَ الرُّكُوعِ الْأَوَّلِ. ثُمَّ سَجَدَ

finished the *Ṣalāt* and [delivered the *Khuṭba* (religious talk) and] said what Allāh wished him to say; and ordered the people to seek refuge with Allāh from the punishment in the grave.

(13) CHAPTER. The solar eclipse does not occur because of someone's death or life.

And this has been narrated by Abū Bakra, Al-Mughīra, Abū Mūsā, Ibn 'Abbās and Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ.

1057. Narrated Abū Mas'ūd رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "The sun and the moon do not eclipse because of someone's death or life (i.e., birth) but they are two signs amongst the signs of Allāh, so offer *Ṣalāt* (prayers) whenever you see them."

1058. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: In the lifetime of the Prophet ﷺ the sun eclipsed and the Prophet ﷺ stood up to offer the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) with the people and recited a long recitation, then he performed a prolonged bowing; and then lifted his head and recited a prolonged recitation which was shorter than the first. Then he performed a prolonged bowing which was shorter than the first and then lifted his head up and performed two prostrations. He then stood up for the second *Rak'a* and offered it like the first. Then (after finishing the *Ṣalāt*) he stood up and said, "The sun and the moon do not eclipse because of someone's life (i.e., birth) or death but they are two signs amongst the signs of Allāh which He shows to His worshippers. So whenever you see them,

وَهُوَ دُونَ السُّجُودِ الْأَوَّلِ. ثُمَّ انْصَرَفَ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ أَنْ يَقُولَ. ثُمَّ أَمَرَهُمْ أَنْ يَتَعَوَّدُوا مِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ. [راجع: ١٠٤٤]

(١٣) بَابٌ: لَا تَنْكَسِفُ الشَّمْسُ لِمَوْتِ أَحَدٍ وَلَا لِحَيَاتِهِ،

رَوَاهُ أَبُو بَكْرَةَ، وَالْمُغِيرَةَ، وَأَبُو مُوسَى وَابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ، وَابْنُ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ.

١٠٥٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي قَيْسٌ عَنْ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «الشَّمْسُ وَالْقَمَرُ لَا يَنْكَسِفَانِ لِمَوْتِ أَحَدٍ وَلَا لِحَيَاتِهِ، وَلَكِنَّهُمَا آيَاتَانِ مِنْ آيَاتِ اللَّهِ فَإِذَا رَأَيْتُمُوهُمَا فَصَلُّوا». [راجع: ١٠٤١]

١٠٥٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ وَهِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: كَسَفَتِ الشَّمْسُ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَامَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَصَلَّى بِالنَّاسِ فَأَطَالَ الْقِرَاءَةَ، ثُمَّ رَكَعَ فَأَطَالَ الرُّكُوعَ، ثُمَّ رَفَعَ رَأْسَهُ فَأَطَالَ الْقِرَاءَةَ وَهِيَ دُونَ قِرَاءَتِهِ فِي الْأَوَّلَى ثُمَّ رَكَعَ فَأَطَالَ الرُّكُوعَ دُونَ رُكُوعِهِ الْأَوَّلِ، ثُمَّ رَفَعَ رَأْسَهُ فَسَجَدَ سَجْدَتَيْنِ، ثُمَّ قَامَ فَصَنَعَ فِي الرَّكْعَةِ

make haste for the *Ṣalāt* (prayer).”

(14) CHAPTER. To remember Allāh during the eclipse.

رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا Ibn ‘Abbās رضي الله عنهما.

1059. Narrated Abū Mūsā رضي الله عنه: The sun eclipsed and the Prophet ﷺ got up, being afraid that it might be the Hour (i.e., Day of Judgement). He went to the mosque and offered the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) with a long *Qiyām* (standing), bowing and prostration that I had ever seen him doing. Then (after the *Ṣalāt*) he said, “These signs which Allāh sends do not occur because of the life (i.e., birth) or death of somebody, but Allāh frightens *Ibādhu* (His slaves or His worshippers) with them. So when you see anything thereof, proceed to remember Allāh, invoke Him and ask for His forgiveness.”

(15) CHAPTER. Invocation during the eclipse.

And this is narrated by Abū Mūsā and ‘Aīshah رضي الله عنهما from the Prophet ﷺ.

1060. Narrated Al-Mughīra bin Shu‘ba رضي الله عنه: On the day of Ibrāhīm’s death, the sun eclipsed and the people said that the eclipse was due to the death of Ibrāhīm (the son of the Prophet ﷺ). Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “The sun and the moon are two signs amongst the signs of Allāh. They do not eclipse because of someone’s death or life (i.e., birth). So when you see them, invoke

التَّائِبَةَ مِثْلَ ذَلِكَ. ثُمَّ قَامَ فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ الشَّمْسَ وَالْقَمَرَ لَا يَخْسِفَانِ لِمَوْتِ أَحَدٍ وَلَا لِحَيَاتِهِ، وَلَكِنَّهُمَا آيَاتَانِ مِنْ آيَاتِ اللَّهِ يُرِيهِمَا عِبَادَهُ فَإِذَا رَأَيْتُمْ ذَلِكَ فَافْرَعُوا إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ». [راجع: ١٠٤٤]

(١٤) بَابُ الذِّكْرِ فِي الْكُسُوفِ،

رَوَاهُ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا .
١٠٥٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ بُرَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى قَالَ: خَسَفَتِ الشَّمْسُ فَقَامَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَرِعَا يَخْشَى أَنْ تَكُونَ السَّاعَةُ، فَاتَى الْمَسْجِدَ فَصَلَّى بِأَطْوَلِ قِيَامٍ وَرُكُوعٍ وَسُجُودٍ رَأَيْتُهُ قَطُّ يَفْعَلُهُ. وَقَالَ: «هَذِهِ الْآيَاتُ الَّتِي يُرْسِلُ اللَّهُ لَا تَكُونُ لِمَوْتِ أَحَدٍ وَلَا لِحَيَاتِهِ، وَإِذَا رَأَيْتُمْ شَيْئًا مِنْ ذَلِكَ فَافْرَعُوا إِلَى ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ وَدُعَائِهِ وَاسْتِغْفَارِهِ».

(١٥) بَابُ الدُّعَاءِ فِي الْكُسُوفِ،

قَالَهُ أَبُو مُوسَى وَعَائِشَةُ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ.

١٠٦٠ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا زَائِدَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا زِيَادُ بْنُ عِلَاقَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الْمُغِيرَةَ بْنَ شُعْبَةَ يَقُولُ: انْكَسَفَتِ الشَّمْسُ يَوْمَ مَاتَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ. فَقَالَ النَّاسُ: انْكَسَفَتِ لِمَوْتِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ:

Allāh and offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer) till the eclipse has cleared.”

(16) CHAPTER. The saying of Imām Ammā ba'du (then after), during the *Kḥuṭba* (religious talk) of the eclipse.

1061. And this was narrated by Asmā' who said, “Allāh's Messenger ﷺ finished the eclipse prayer and by then the sun (eclipse) had cleared. Then he delivered the *Kḥuṭba* (religious talk) and praised Allāh as He deserved and then said *Ammā ba'du*.”

(17) CHAPTER. The prayer of the lunar eclipse :

1062. Narrated Abū Bakra رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: In the lifetime of Prophet ﷺ the sun eclipsed so he offered a two *Rak'a Ṣalāt* (prayer).

1063. Narrated Abū Bakra رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: In the lifetime of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ the sun eclipsed and he went out dragging his clothes till he reached the mosque. The people gathered around him and he led them [in *Ṣalāt* (prayers)] and offered two *Rak'a*. When the sun (eclipse) cleared, he said, “The sun and the moon are two signs amongst the signs of Allāh ; they do not eclipse because of the death of someone, and so when an eclipse occurs, offer *Ṣalāt* and invoke Allāh till the eclipse has cleared.” It happened that a son

«إِنَّ الشَّمْسَ وَالْقَمَرَ آيَاتٍ مِنْ آيَاتِ اللَّهِ لَا يَنْكَسِفَانِ لِمَوْتِ أَحَدٍ وَلَا لِحَيَاتِهِ. فَإِذَا رَأَيْتُمُوهَا فَادْعُوا اللَّهَ وَصَلُّوا حَتَّى يَنْجَلِيَ». [راجع: ١٠٤٣]

(١٦) بَابُ قَوْلِ الْإِمَامِ فِي خُطْبَةِ الْكُسُوفِ: أَمَّا بَعْدُ

١٠٦١ - وَقَالَ أَبُو أَسَامَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ قَالَ: أَخْبَرْتَنِي فَاطِمَةُ بِنْتُ الْمُنْذِرِ، عَنْ أَسْمَاءَ قَالَتْ: فَأَنْصَرَفَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَقَدْ تَجَلَّتِ الشَّمْسُ فَخَطَبَ فَحَمِدَ اللَّهَ بِمَا هُوَ أَهْلُهُ. ثُمَّ قَالَ: «أَمَّا بَعْدُ». [راجع: ٨٦]

(١٧) بَابُ الصَّلَاةِ فِي كُسُوفِ الْقَمَرِ

١٠٦٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ عَامِرٍ، عَنْ شُعْبَةَ، عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنِ الْحَسَنِ، عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: انْكَسَفَتِ الشَّمْسُ عَلَى عَهْدِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَصَلَّى رَكَعَتَيْنِ. [راجع: ١٠٤٠]

١٠٦٣ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَعْمَرٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يُونُسُ عَنِ الْحَسَنِ عَنْ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ قَالَ: حَسَفَتِ الشَّمْسُ عَلَى عَهْدِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَخَرَجَ يَجْرُ رِدَاءَهُ حَتَّى انْتَهَى إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ وَثَابَ النَّاسُ إِلَيْهِ فَصَلَّى بِهِمْ رَكَعَتَيْنِ. فَانْجَلَتِ الشَّمْسُ فَقَالَ: «إِنَّ الشَّمْسَ وَالْقَمَرَ آيَاتٍ مِنْ آيَاتِ اللَّهِ

of the Prophet ﷺ called Ibrāhīm died on that day and the people were talking about that (saying that the eclipse was caused by his death).

(18) CHAPTER. The first *Rak'ā* of the eclipse prayer is longer (than the second).

1064. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: The Prophet ﷺ led us [in *Salāt* (prayer) and performed four bowings in two *Rak'ā* during the solar eclipse and the first *Rak'āt* was longer (than the second).

(19) CHAPTER. To recite (the *Qur'ān*) aloud in the eclipse *Ṣalāt* (prayer).

1065. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: The Prophet ﷺ recited (the *Qur'ān*) aloud during the eclipse prayer and when he finished from his recitation he said *Takbīr* and bowed. When he stood straight from bowing he said "*Sami' Allahu liman ḥamidah, Rabbanā wa lakal-ḥamd.*" Then again he started reciting. In the eclipse *Ṣalāt* (prayer) there are four bowings and four prostrations in two *Rak'ā*.

1066. Narrated 'Urwa رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: 'Āishah said, "In the lifetime of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ

وَأِنَّهُمَا لَا يَخْسِفَانِ لِمَوْتِ أَحَدٍ، وَإِذَا كَانَ ذَلِكَ فَصَلُّوا وَاذْعُوا حَتَّى يَتَكشِفَ مَا بِكُمْ». وَذَلِكَ أَنَّ ابْنَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ مَاتَ يُقَالُ لَهُ: إِبْرَاهِيمُ. فَقَالَ النَّاسُ فِي ذَلِكَ. [راجع: ١٠٤٠]

(١٨) بَابُ: الرَّكْعَةُ الْأُولَى فِي الْكُسُوفِ أَطْوَلُ

١٠٦٤ - أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ غَيْلَانَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أَحْمَدَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ يَحْيَى، عَنْ عَمْرَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ صَلَّى بِهِمْ فِي كُسُوفِ الشَّمْسِ أَرْبَعَ رَكَعَاتٍ فِي سَجْدَتَيْنِ، الْأَوَّلِ وَالْأَوَّلِ أَطْوَلُ. [راجع: ١٠٤٤]

(١٩) بَابُ الْجَهْرِ بِالْقِرَاءَةِ فِي الْكُسُوفِ

١٠٦٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مِهْرَانَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا الْوَلِيدُ بْنُ مُسْلِمٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ نُمَيْرٍ سَمِعَ ابْنَ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: جَهَرَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فِي صَلَاةِ الْكُسُوفِ بِقِرَاءَتِهِ، فَإِذَا فَرَغَ مِنْ قِرَاءَتِهِ كَبَّرَ فَرَكَعَ. وَإِذَا رَفَعَ مِنَ الرَّكْعَةِ قَالَ: «سَمِعَ اللهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ، رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ». ثُمَّ يُعَاوَدُ الْقِرَاءَةَ فِي صَلَاةِ الْكُسُوفِ أَرْبَعَ رَكَعَاتٍ فِي رَكَعَتَيْنِ، وَأَرْبَعَ سَجَدَاتٍ. [راجع: ١٠٤٤]

١٠٦٦ - وَقَالَ الْأَوْزَاعِيُّ وَغَيْرُهُ:

the sun eclipsed, and he made a person to announce: *Aṣ-Ṣalātu Jāmi'a* [*Ṣalāt* (prayer) in congregation]. He led the *Ṣalāt* and performed four bowings and four prostrations in two *Rak'ā*."

Narrated Al-Walīd that 'Abdur-Raḥmān bin Namir had informed him that he had heard the same. Ibn Shihāb heard the same. Aḏ-Zuhrī said, "I asked ('Urwa), 'What did your brother 'Abdullāh bin Aḏ-Zubair do? He offered two *Rak'ā* [of the eclipse *Ṣalāt* (prayer)] like the morning *Ṣalāt* (prayer), when he offered the (eclipse) *Ṣalāt* in Al-Madīna? 'Urwa replied that he had missed (i.e., did not offer *Ṣalāt* according to) the legal way of its offering." Sulaimān bin Kathīr and Sufyān bin Ḥusain narrated from Aḏ-Zuhrī that the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) for the eclipse used to be offered with loud recitation.

سَمِعْتُ الزُّهْرِيَّ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: أَنَّ الشَّمْسَ خَسَفَتْ عَلَى عَهْدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَبَعَثَ مُنَادِيًا بِ: الصَّلَاةُ جَامِعَةً. فَتَقَدَّمَ فَصَلَّى أَرْبَعَ رَكَعَاتٍ فِي رَكَعَتَيْنِ وَأَرْبَعِ سَجَدَاتٍ. قَالَ الْوَلِيدُ: وَأَخْبَرَنِي عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ نَمِرٍ: سَمِعَ ابْنَ شِهَابٍ مِثْلَهُ. قَالَ الزُّهْرِيُّ: فَقُلْتُ: مَا صَنَعَ أَحْوَكُ ذَلِكَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ الزُّبَيْرِ، مَا صَلَّى إِلَّا رَكَعَتَيْنِ مِثْلَ الصُّبْحِ إِذْ صَلَّى بِالْمَدِينَةِ قَالَ: أَجَلٌ، إِنَّهُ أَخْطَأَ السُّنَّةَ. تَابَعَهُ سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ كَثِيرٍ وَسُفْيَانُ بْنُ حُسَيْنٍ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ فِي الْجَهْرِ. [راجع: ١٠٤٤]

17 - THE BOOK OF PROSTRATION DURING THE RECITATION OF THE QUR'ĀN

١٧ - كتاب سجود القرآن

(1) CHAPTER. What is said about the prostrations during the recitation of the Qur'ān and its legal way.

1067. Narrated 'Abdullāh (bin Mas'ūd) رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ recited *Sūrat An-Najm* (No.53) at Makkah and prostrated while reciting it and those who were with him did the same except an old man who took a handful of small stones or earth and lifted it to his forehead and said, "This is sufficient for me." Later on, I saw him killed as a disbeliever.

(١) بَابُ مَا جَاءَ فِي سُجُودِ الْقُرْآنِ
وَسُنَّتِهَا

١٠٦٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ
قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُندَرٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ،
عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ
الْأَسْوَدَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
قَالَ: قَرَأَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ النِّجْمَ بِمَكَّةَ
فَسَجَدَ فِيهَا وَسَجَدَ مَنْ مَعَهُ غَيْرَ شَيْخٍ
أَخَذَ كَفًّا مِنْ حَصَى أَوْ تُرَابٍ وَرَفَعَهُ
إِلَى جَبْهَتِهِ وَقَالَ: يَكْفِينِي هَذَا، فَأُيْتُهُ
بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ قَتِيلَ كَافِرًا. [انظر: ١٠٧٠،

[٣٨٥٣، ٣٩٧٢، ٤٨٦٣]

(2) CHAPTER. To prostrate during the recitation of *Sūrat Tanzil - Aṣ-Ṣajda* (No.32).

1068. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: On Fridays the Prophet ﷺ used to recite *Alif Lām Mīm Tanzil-Aṣ-Ṣajda* (in the first *Rak'a*) and *Hal aiā 'alal-Insāni* i.e., *Sūrat-Ad-Dahr* (No.76) (in the second *Rak'a*), in the *Ṣalāt-ul-Fajr* (*Fajr* prayer).

(٢) بَابُ سَجْدَةِ ﴿تَنْزِيلِ﴾ السَّجْدَةِ

١٠٦٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ
قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ سَعْدِ بْنِ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ عَنْ أَبِي
هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ
ﷺ قَرَأَ فِي الْجُمُعَةِ فِي صَلَاةِ الْفَجْرِ
﴿الْحَمْدُ﴾ تَنْزِيلَ الْكِتَابِ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ
مِنْ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٢﴾ السَّجْدَةِ، وَهَذَا
أَنَّ عَلَى الْإِيمَانِ. [راجع: ٨٩١]

(3) CHAPTER. To prostrate while reciting *Sūrat Ṣād* (No.38).

(٣) بَابُ سَجْدَةِ ص

1069. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: The prostration of *Ṣād* is not a compulsory

١٠٦٩ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ

one but I saw the Prophet ﷺ prostrating while reciting it.

حَرَبٌ وَأَبُو التُّعْمَانِ قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادٌ - هُوَ ابْنُ زَيْدٍ - عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ عِكْرَمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: ﴿ص﴾ لَيْسَ مِنْ عَزَائِمِ السُّجُودِ. وَقَدْ رَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَسْجُدُ فِيهَا. [انظر: ٣٤٢٢]

(4) CHAPTER. The prostration in *An-Najm*. (No.53).

Ibn ‘Abbās رضي الله عنهما narrates this from the Prophet ﷺ.

1070. Narrated ‘Abdullāh (bin Mas‘ūd) رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ recited *Sūrat-An-Najm* (No.53) and prostrated while reciting it and all the people prostrated and a man amongst the people took a handful of stones or earth and raised it to his face and said, “This is sufficient for me.” Later on I saw him killed as a disbeliever.

(٤) بَابُ سَجْدَةِ النَّجْمِ، قَالَهُ ابْنُ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ. ١٠٧٠ - حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَرَأَ سُورَةَ النَّجْمِ فَسَجَدَ بِهَا، فَمَا بَقِيَ أَحَدٌ مِنَ الْقَوْمِ إِلَّا سَجَدَ، فَأَخَذَ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْقَوْمِ كَفًّا مِنْ حَصَى أَوْ تُرَابٍ فَرَفَعَهُ إِلَى وَجْهِهِ وَقَالَ: يَكْفِينِي هَذَا. قَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: فَلَقَدْ رَأَيْتُهُ بَعْدُ قُتِلَ كَافِرًا. [راجع: ١٠٦٧]

(5) CHAPTER. The prostration of Muslims along with *Al-Mushrikūn*⁽¹⁾; and a *Mushrik* is *Najasun* (impure)⁽²⁾ and does not perform ablution;

Ibn ‘Umar رضي الله عنه used to prostrate without ablution.

(٥) بَابُ سُجُودِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ مَعَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ. وَالْمُشْرِكُ نَجَسٌ لَيْسَ لَهُ وُضُوءٌ، وَكَانَ ابْنُ عَمْرٍو رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا يَسْجُدُ عَلَى غَيْرِ وُضُوءٍ.

(1) (Ch.5) *Al-Mushrikūn*: (Polytheists, pagans, idolaters, and disbelievers in the Oneness of Allāh and in His Messenger Muḥammad ﷺ).

(2) (Ch.5) Their impurity is spiritual and physical: Spiritual, because they don't believe in Allāh's Oneness and in His Prophet Muḥammad ﷺ; and physical, because they lack personal hygiene (filthy as regards urine, stools, and blood etc.). And the word *Najasun* is used only for those persons who have spiritual impurity e.g., *Al-Mushrikūn*. (See V.9:28 - The Qur'ān).

1071. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما: The Prophet ﷺ prostrated while reciting *An-Najm* (No.53) and with him prostrated the Muslims, the *Mushrikūn*, the jinn, and the mankind.

١٠٧١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَيُّوبُ، عَنْ عِكْرِمَةَ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ سَجَدَ بِالنَّجْمِ. وَسَجَدَ مَعَهُ الْمُسْلِمُونَ وَالْمُشْرِكُونَ، وَالْجِنُّ وَالْإِنْسُ. وَرَوَاهُ إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ طَهْمَانَ عَنْ أَيُّوبَ. [انظر: ٤٨٦٢]

(6) CHAPTER. Whoever recited the Verses of prostration and did not prostrate.

1072. Narrated 'Atā' bin Yasār: I asked Zaid bin Thābit رضي الله عنه about prostration on which he said that he had recited (*Sūrat An-Najm* (No.53) before the Prophet ﷺ, yet he (the Prophet) did not perform a prostration.

(٦) بَابٌ مَنْ قَرَأَ السَّجْدَةَ وَلَمْ يَسْجُدْ ١٠٧٢ - حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ دَاوُدَ أَبُو الرَّبِيعِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا زَيْدُ بْنُ خُصَيْفَةَ، عَنْ ابْنِ قُسَيْطٍ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ أَنَّهُ أَخْبَرَهُ: أَنَّهُ سَأَلَ زَيْدَ ابْنَ ثَابِتٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ فَرَعَمَ أَنَّهُ قَرَأَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ ﴿وَالنَّجْمِ﴾ فَلَمْ يَسْجُدْ فِيهَا. [انظر: ١٠٧٣]

1073. Narrated Zaid bin Thābit رضي الله عنه: I recited (*Sūrah An-Najm* (No.53) before the Prophet ﷺ, yet he did not perform a prostration.

١٠٧٣ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ بْنُ أَبِي إِيَاسٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي ذُنُبٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا زَيْدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ قُسَيْطٍ، عَنْ عَطَاءِ بْنِ يَسَارٍ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ قَالَ: قَرَأْتُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ ﴿وَالنَّجْمِ﴾ فَلَمْ يَسْجُدْ فِيهَا. [انظر: ١٠٧٢]

(7) CHAPTER. Prostration while reciting *Idhāṣ-Ṣamā'un-Shāqqat*. (*Sūrah* No.84).

1074. Narrated Abū Salma: I saw Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه reciting *Idhāṣ-Ṣamā'un-*

(٧) بَابُ سَجْدَةٍ: ﴿إِذَا أَلَمْنَا أَنشَقَّتْ﴾ ١٠٧٤ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسْلِمٌ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ