

(12) CHAPTER. Is it permissible for the *Mu'takif* to defend himself (by speech or action)?

2039. Narrated 'Alī bin Al-Ḥusain on the authority of Ṣafīyya: Ṣafīyya went to the Prophet ﷺ while he was in *I'tikāf*. When she returned, the Prophet ﷺ accompanied her, walking. An *Ansārī* man saw him. When the Prophet ﷺ noticed him, he called him and said, "Come here. She is Ṣafīyya. (Sufyān a subnarrator perhaps said that the Prophet ﷺ had said, "This is Ṣafīyya"). And Satan circulates in the body of Ādam's offspring as his blood circulates in it."

A subnarrator asked Sufyān, "Did Ṣafīyya visit him at night?" He said, "Certainly, at night."

(13) CHAPTER. Whoever went out of his *I'tikāf* in the morning.

2040. Narrated Abū Sa'īd عنه الله رضي: We practised *I'tikāf* with Allāh's Messenger ﷺ in the middle ten days of Ramaḍān. In the morning of the twentieth of Ramaḍān we shifted our baggage, but Allāh's Messenger ﷺ came to us and said, "Whoever was in *I'tikāf* should return to his place of *I'tikāf*, for I saw (i.e., was informed about the date of) this Night (of *Qadr*) and saw myself prostrating in mud and water." When I returned to my place the sky was overcast with clouds and it rained. By Him Who sent

(١٢) **بَابُ**: هَلْ يَدْرَأُ الْمُتَكِفُ عَنْ نَفْسِهِ؟

٢٠٣٩ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَحْيَى عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ أَبِي عَتِيقٍ، عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ، عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ حُسَيْنِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: أَنَّ صَفِيَّةَ أَخْبَرَتْهُ ح. وَحَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الرَّهْرِيَّ يُخْبِرُ عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ حُسَيْنٍ: أَنَّ صَفِيَّةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا أَتَتْ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَهُوَ مُعْتَكِفٌ، فَلَمَّا رَجَعَتْ مَشَى مَعَهَا فَأَبْصَرَهُ رَجُلٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ فَلَمَّا أَبْصَرَهُ دَعَاهُ فَقَالَ: «تَعَالِ، هِيَ صَفِيَّةُ». وَرَبَّمَا قَالَ سُفْيَانُ: «هَذِهِ صَفِيَّةُ فَإِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ يَجْرِي مِنَ ابْنِ آدَمَ مَجْرَى الدَّمِ». قُلْتُ لِسُفْيَانَ: أَتَيْتَهُ لَيْلًا؟ قَالَ: وَهَلْ هُوَ إِلَّا لَيْلًا؟ [راجع: ٢٠٣٥]

(١٣) **بَابُ** مَنْ خَرَجَ مِنْ اِغْتِكَافِهِ عِنْدَ الصُّبْحِ

٢٠٤٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ بَشِيرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنِ ابْنِ جُرَيْجٍ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ الْأَحْوَلِ خَالَ ابْنِ أَبِي نَجِيحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ ح. قَالَ سُفْيَانُ: وَحَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَمْرٍو، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: وَأُظُنُّ أَنَّ ابْنَ أَبِي لَيْبِدٍ حَدَّثَنَا عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ

Muhammad ﷺ with the Truth, the sky was covered with clouds from the end of that day, and the mosque which was roofed with leafstalks of date-palm trees leaked with rain and I saw the trace of mud and water over the nose and also over the tip of the nose of the Prophet ﷺ.

قَالَ: اعْتَكَفْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ الْعَشْرَ الْأَوْسَطَ فَلَمَّا كَانَ صَبِيحَةَ عَشْرِينَ نَقَلْنَا مَتَاعَنَا فَأَتَانَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «مَنْ كَانَ اعْتَكَفَ فَلْيَرْجِعْ إِلَى مُعْتَكِفِهِ فَإِنِّي رَأَيْتُ هَذِهِ اللَّيْلَةَ وَرَأَيْتُنِي أَسْجُدُ فِي مَاءٍ وَطِينٍ». فَلَمَّا رَجَعَ إِلَى مُعْتَكِفِهِ قَالَ وَهَاجَتِ السَّمَاءُ فَمُطِرْنَا فَوَالَّذِي بَعْتُهُ بِالْحَقِّ لَقَدْ هَاجَتِ السَّمَاءُ مِنْ آخِرِ ذَلِكَ الْيَوْمِ وَكَانَ الْمَسْجِدُ عَرِيشًا فَلَقَدْ رَأَيْتُ عَلَى أَنْفِهِ وَأُزُنْبِيهِ أَثَرَ الْمَاءِ وَالطِّينِ.

[راجع: ٦٦٩]

(14) CHAPTER. *I'tikāf* in the month of Shawwāl.

(١٤) بَابُ الْاِعْتِكَافِ فِي شَوَّالٍ

2041. Narrated 'Amra bint 'Abdur-Rahmān on the authority of 'Āishah رضي الله عنها: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ used to practise *I'tikāf* every year in the month of Ramaḍān. And after offering the morning *Ṣalāt* (prayer), he used to enter the place of his *I'tikāf*. 'Āishah asked his permission to let her practise *I'tikāf* and he allowed her, and so she pitched a tent in the mosque. When Ḥaḥṣa heard of that, she also pitched a tent (for herself), and when Zainab heard of that, she too pitched another tent. When, in the morning, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ had finished the morning *Ṣalāt* (prayer), he saw four tents and asked, "What is this?" He was informed about it. He then said, "What made them do this? Is it *Al-Birr* (righteousness)? Remove the tents, for I do not want to see them." So, the tents were removed. The Prophet ﷺ did not perform *I'tikāf* that year in the month of Ramaḍān, but did it in the last ten days of Shawwāl.

٢٠٤١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ فُضَيْلٍ بْنِ عَزْوَانَ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عَمْرَةَ بِنْتِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَعْتَكِفُ فِي كُلِّ رَمَضَانَ إِذَا صَلَّى الْعِدَّةَ دَخَلَ مَكَانَهُ الَّذِي اعْتَكَفَ فِيهِ. قَالَ: فَاسْتَأْذَنَتْهُ عَائِشَةُ أَنْ تَعْتَكِفَ فَأِذِنَ لَهَا، فَضَرَبَتْ فِيهِ قُبَّةً. فَسَمِعَتْ بِهَا حَفْصَةَ فَضَرَبَتْ فِيهِ قُبَّةً، وَسَمِعَتْ زَيْنَبُ بِهَا فَضَرَبَتْ قُبَّةً أُخْرَى. فَلَمَّا انْصَرَفَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مِنَ الْعِدِّ أَبْصَرَ أَرْبَعَ قِيَابٍ فَقَالَ: «مَا هَذَا؟» فَأُخْبِرَ خَبْرَهُمْ فَقَالَ: «مَا حَمَلَهُنَّ عَلَى هَذَا؟ أَلْبِرُّ؟»

انزِعُوهَا فَلَا أَرَاهَا»، فَتَزَعَتْ. فَلَمْ
يَعْتَكِفْ فِي رَمَضَانَ حَتَّى اعْتَكَفَ فِي
آخِرِ الْعَشْرِ مِنْ شَوَّالٍ. [راجع: ٢٠٣٩]

(١٥) **بَابُ مَنْ لَمْ يَرِ عَلَيْهِ إِذَا
اعْتَكَفَ صَوْمًا**

(15) CHAPTER. Whoever thinks that *I'tikāf* can be practised without fasting.

2042. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar: 'Umar bin Al-Khattāb عنه الله رضي said, "O Allāh's Messenger, I vowed in the Pre-Islāmic Period of Ignorance to perform *I'tikāf* in Al-Masjid-al-Harām for one night." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Fulfil your vow." So, he performed *I'tikāf* for one night.

٢٠٤٢ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ عَبْدِ
اللهِ، عَنْ أُخِيهِ، عَنْ سُلَيْمَانَ، عَنْ
عُبَيْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنْ
عَبْدِ اللهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ، عَنْ عُمَرَ بْنِ
الْحَطَّابِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّهُ قَالَ: يَا
رَسُولَ اللهِ إِنِّي نَذَرْتُ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ أَنْ
أَعْتَكِفَ لَيْلَةً فِي الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ،
فَقَالَ لَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «أَوْفِ نَذْرَكَ»،
فَاعْتَكَفَ لَيْلَةً.

(16) CHAPTER. Whoever made a vow in the Pre-Islāmic Period of Ignorance to perform *I'tikāf* and then embraced Islām.

2043. Narrated Ibn 'Umar that 'Umar رضي had vowed in the Pre-Islāmic Period of Ignorance to perform *I'tikāf* in Al-Masjid-al-Harām. (A sub-narrator thinks that 'Umar vowed to perform *I'tikāf* for one night.) Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said to 'Umar, "Fulfil your vow."

(١٦) **بَابُ: إِذَا نَذَرَ فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ أَنْ
يَعْتَكِفَ ثُمَّ أَسْلَمَ**

٢٠٤٣ - حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ بْنُ
إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ
عُبَيْدِ اللهِ، عَنْ نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ:
أَنَّ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ نَذَرَ فِي
الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ أَنْ يَعْتَكِفَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ
الْحَرَامِ، قَالَ: أَرَاهُ لَيْلَةً. فَقَالَ لَهُ
رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ: «أَوْفِ بِنَذْرِكَ».

[راجع: ٢٠٣٢]

(17) CHAPTER. *I'tikāf* in the middle ten days of Ramaḍān.

2044. Narrated Abū Hurairah عنه الله رضي: The Prophet ﷺ used to perform *I'tikāf* every year in the month of Ramaḍān for ten days,

(١٧) **بَابُ الْاِغْتِكَافِ فِي الْعَشْرِ
الْأَوْسَطِ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ**

٢٠٤٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ أَبِي
سَيِّبَةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ، عَنْ أَبِي

and when it was the year of his death, he stayed in *I'tikāf* for twenty days.

(18) CHAPTER. Whoever intended to practise *I'tikāf* and then changed his mind.

2045. Narrated 'Amra bint 'Abdur-Raḥmān on the authority of 'Āishah رضي الله عنها mentioned that he would practise *I'tikāf* in the last ten days of Ramaḍān. 'Āishah asked his permission to perform *I'tikāf* and he permitted her. Ḥaḥṣa asked 'Āishah to take his permission for her, and she did so. When Zainab bint Jahsh saw that, she ordered a tent to be pitched for her and it was pitched for her. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ used to proceed to his tent after the *Ṣalāt* (prayer). So, he saw the tents and asked, "What is this?" He was told that those were the tents of 'Āishah, Ḥaḥṣa and Zainab. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Is it *Al-Birr* (righteousness) which they intended by doing so? I am not going to perform *I'tikāf*." So, he returned home. When the fasting month was over, he performed *I'tikāf* for ten days in the month of *Shawwāl*.

(19) CHAPTER. A *Mu'takif* can let his head in the house for washing.

2046. Narrated 'Urwa: 'Āishah رضي الله عنها during her menses used to comb and oil the

حَصِينٍ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَعْتَكِفُ فِي كُلِّ رَمَضَانَ عَشْرَةَ أَيَّامٍ، فَلَمَّا كَانَ الْعَامَ الَّذِي قُبِضَ فِيهِ اعْتَكَفَ عَشْرِينَ يَوْمًا.

(١٨) بَابٌ مَنْ أَرَادَ أَنْ يَعْتَكِفَ ثُمَّ بَدَأَ لَهُ أَنْ يَخْرُجَ

٢٠٤٥ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ مُقَاتِلٍ أَبُو الْحَسَنِ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ: أَخْبَرَنَا الْأَوْزَاعِيُّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَمْرَةُ بِنْتُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ؛ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ ذَكَرَ أَنْ يَعْتَكِفَ الْعَشْرَ الْأَوَّلَ مِنْ رَمَضَانَ، فَاسْتَأْذَنَتْهُ عَائِشَةُ فَأَذِنَ لَهَا. وَسَأَلَتْ حَفْصَةَ عَائِشَةَ أَنْ تَسْتَأْذِنَ لَهَا فَفَعَلَتْ، فَلَمَّا رَأَتْ ذَلِكَ زَيْنَبُ بِنْتُ جَحْشٍ أَمَرَتْ بِنَاءِ قُبْنِيِّ لَهَا. قَالَتْ: وَكَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِذَا صَلَّى انْصَرَفَ إِلَى بِنَائِهِ فَأَبْصَرَ الْأَبْنَةَ فَقَالَ: «مَا هَذَا؟» قَالُوا: بِنَاءُ عَائِشَةَ وَحَفْصَةَ وَزَيْنَبَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «الْبِرُّ أَرَدَنْ يَهَذَا؟ مَا أَنَا بِمُعْتَكِفٍ»، فَرَجَعَ. فَلَمَّا أَفْطَرَ اعْتَكَفَ عَشْرًا مِنْ شَوَّالٍ.

[راجع: ٢٠٢٩]

(١٩) بَابُ الْمُعْتَكِفِ يُدْخِلُ رَأْسَهُ الْبَيْتَ لِلغُسْلِ

٢٠٤٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ

hair of the Prophet ﷺ while he used to be in *I'tikāf* in the mosque. He would stretch out his head towards her while she was in her chamber.

مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ
أَخْبَرَنَا مَعْمَرٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ عَنْ
عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا:
أَنَّهَا كَانَتْ تُرْجِلُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ وَهِيَ
حَائِضٌ وَهُوَ مُعْتَكِفٌ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ
وَهِيَ فِي حُجْرَتِهَا يُنَاوِلُهَا رَأْسَهُ.

[راجع: ٢٩٥]

34 - THE BOOK OF SALES (BARGAINS)

And the Statement of Allāh تعالى :

“... And Allāh has permitted trading and forbidden *Ribā* (usury)...” (V.2:275)

And His Statement : -“... save when it is a present trade which you carry out on the spot among yourselves...” (V.2:282)

(1) CHAPTER. What has come in the Statement of Allāh تعالى :

“Then when the (*Jumu'ah*) *Ṣalāt* is ended, you may disperse through the land, and seek of the Bounty of Allāh.... And Allah is the Best of Providers.” (V.62:10,11)

And also His Statement : “Eat not up your property among yourselves unjustly except it be a trade amongst you, by mutual consent...” (V.4:29)

2047. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ :

You people say that Abū Hurairah tells many narrations from Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and you also wonder why the emigrants and *Anṣār* do not narrate from Allāh's Messenger ﷺ as Abū Hurairah does. My emigrant brothers were busy in the market, while I used to stick to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ content with what fills my stomach; so I used to be present when they were absent and I used to remember when they used to forget, and my *Anṣārī* brothers used to be busy with their properties and I was one of the poor men of *Ṣuffa*. I used to remember the narrations when they used to forget. No doubt, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ once said, “Whoever spreads his garment till I have finished my present speech and then gathers it to himself, will remember whatever I will say.” So, I spread my coloured garment which I was wearing till Allāh's Messenger ﷺ had finished his saying, and then I gathered it to my chest. So, I did not forget any of that narration.

٣٤ - كتاب البيوع

وقول الله تعالى: ﴿وَأَحَلَّ اللَّهُ الْبَيْعَ وَحَرَّمَ الرِّبَا﴾ [البقرة: 275] وقوله: ﴿إِلَّا أَنْ تَكُونُوا تِجَارَةً حَاضِرَةً تُدِيرُونَهَا بَيْنَكُمْ﴾ [البقرة: 282].

(١) **بَابُ** مَا جَاءَ فِي قَوْلِ اللَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿فَإِذَا قُضِيَتِ الصَّلَاةُ فَانْتَشِرُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ وَابْتَغُوا مِنْ فَضْلِ اللَّهِ﴾ إِلَى آخِرِ السُّورَةِ [الجمعة: ١٠ - ١١]. وقوله: ﴿لَا تَأْكُلُوا أَمْوَالَكُمْ بَيْنَكُمْ بِالْبِطْلِ إِلَّا أَنْ تَكُونَ تِجَارَةً عَنْ رَاضٍ مِّنْكُمْ﴾ [النساء: 29].

٢٠٤٧ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعَيْبٌ عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي سَعِيدُ بْنُ الْمُسَيَّبِ وَأَبُو سَلَمَةَ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ: أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: إِنَّكُمْ تَقُولُونَ: إِنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ يُكْثِرُ الْحَدِيثَ عَنِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ، وَتَقُولُونَ: مَا بَالُ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ وَالْأَنْصَارِ لَا يُحَدِّثُونَ عَنِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ؟ وَإِنْ إِيَّاهُ مِنْ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ كَانَ يَسْأَلُهُمُ الصَّفْقُ بِالْأَسْوَاقِ، وَكُنْتُ أَلْزِمُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلَى مِلءِ بَطْنِي، فَأَشْهَدُ إِذَا غَابُوا، وَأَحْفَظُ إِذَا نَسُوا. وَكَانَ يَسْأَلُ إِخْوَتِي مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ عَمَلُ أَمْوَالِهِمْ وَكُنْتُ امْرَأً مَسْكِينًا مِنْ

مساكين الصَّفَّة، أَعْيَ حِينَ يَنْسُونَ.
وَقَدْ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فِي حَدِيثٍ يُحَدِّثُهُ: «إِنَّهُ لَنْ يَبْسُطَ أَحَدٌ نَوْبَهُ حَتَّى أَقْضِيَ مَقَالَتِي هَذِهِ ثُمَّ يَجْمَعُ إِلَيْهِ نَوْبَهُ إِلَّا وَعَى مَا أَقُولُ» فَبَسَطْتُ نِمْرَةَ عَلَيَّ حَتَّى إِذَا قَضَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ مَقَالَتَهُ جَمَعْتُهَا إِلَى صَدْرِي فَمَا نَسِيتُ مِنْ مَقَالَةِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ تِلْكَ مِنْ شَيْءٍ.

[راجع: ١١٨]

2048. Narrated ‘Abdur-Raḥmān bin ‘Auf ḥ: When we came to Al-Madina as emigrants, Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ established a bond of brotherhood between me and Sa’d bin Ar-Rabī’. Sa’d bin Ar-Rabī’ said to me, “I am the richest among the *Anṣār*, so I will give you half of my wealth and you may look at my two wives and whichever of the two you may choose I will divorce her, and when she has completed the prescribed period (before marriage) you may marry her.” ‘Abdur-Raḥmān replied, “I am not in need of all that. Is there any market-place where trade is practised?” He replied, “The market of Qainuqā’.” ‘Abdur-Raḥmān went to that market the following day and brought some dried butter-milk (yoghurt) and butter, and then he continued going there regularly. Few days later, ‘Abdur-Raḥmān came having traces of yellow (scent) on his body. Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ asked him whether he had got married. He replied in the affirmative. The Prophet ﷺ said, “Whom have you married?” He replied, “A woman from the *Anṣār*.” Then the Prophet ﷺ asked, “How much did you pay her?” He replied, “(I gave her) a gold piece equal in weight to a date stone (or a date stone of gold)!” The Prophet ﷺ said, “Give a *Walīma* (wedding banquet)

٢٠٤٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بْنُ سَعْدٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنِ جَدِّهِ، قَالَ: قَالَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ عَوْفٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: لَمَّا قَدِمْنَا الْمَدِينَةَ آخَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَ سَعْدِ بْنِ الرَّبِيعِ، فَقَالَ سَعْدُ بْنُ الرَّبِيعِ: إِنِّي أَكْثَرُ الْأَنْصَارِ مَالًا فَأَقْسِمُ لَكَ نِصْفَ مَالِي، وَأَنْظُرَ أَيَّ زَوْجَتِي هَوَيْتَ نَزَلْتُ لَكَ عَنْهَا، فَإِذَا حَلَّتْ تَزَوَّجْتَهَا. قَالَ: فَقَالَ لَهُ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ: لَا حَاجَةَ لِي فِي ذَلِكَ، هَلْ مِنْ سُوقٍ فِيهِ تِجَارَةٌ؟ قَالَ: سُوقٌ قَيْنِقَاعٍ. قَالَ: فَغَدَا إِلَيْهِ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ فَأَتَى بِأَوْطِ وَسْمِنٍ، قَالَ: ثُمَّ تَابَعَ الْغُدُوَّ فَمَا لَبِثَ أَنْ جَاءَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ عَلَيْهِ أَثَرُ صُفْرَةٍ. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «تَزَوَّجْتَ؟» قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «وَمَنْ؟» قَالَ: امْرَأَةٌ مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ. قَالَ: «كَمْ سَفَّتْ؟» قَالَ: زَنَةَ نَوَاةٍ مِنْ

even if with one sheep.”

2049. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: When ‘Abdur-Raḥmān bin ‘Aūf came to Al-Madīna, the Prophet ﷺ established a bond of brotherhood between him and Sa’d bin Ar-Rabī’ Al-Anṣārī. Sa’d was a rich man, so he said to ‘Abdur-Raḥmān, “I will give you half of my property and will make you to marry.” ‘Abdur-Raḥmān said (to him), “May Allāh bless you in your family and property. Show me the market.” So ‘Abdur-Raḥmān did not return (from the market) till he gained some dried buttermilk (yoghurt) and butter (through trading). He brought that to his household. We stayed for sometime (or as long as Allāh wished), and then ‘Abdur-Raḥmān came, scented with yellowish perfume. The Prophet ﷺ said (to him), “What is this?” He replied, “I got married to an Anṣārī woman.” The Prophet ﷺ asked, “What did you pay her?” He replied, “A gold stone or gold equal to the weight of a date stone.” The Prophet ﷺ said (to him), “Give a *Walīma* (wedding banquet) even if with one sheep.”

2050. Narrated Ibn ‘Abbās رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: ‘Ukāz, Majanna and Dhul-Majāz were market-places in the Pre-Islāmic Period of Ignorance. When Islām came, Muslims felt that in trading there might be a sin. So, the Divine Revelation came:

“There is no sin on you if you seek the Bounty of your Lord (during pilgrimage by

ذَهَبٍ أَوْ نَوَاةٍ مِنْ ذَهَبٍ. فَقَالَ لَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «أَوْلِمُّ وَلَوْ بِشَاةٍ».

[انظر: ٣٧٨٠]

٢٠٤٩ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمِيدٌ، عَنْ أَنَسِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَدِمَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ عَوْفِ الْمَدِينَةِ فَآخَى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بَيْنَهُ وَبَيْنَ سَعْدِ بْنِ الرَّبِيعِ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ، وَكَانَ سَعْدٌ ذَا غِنَى فَقَالَ لِعَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ: أَقَاسِمُكَ مَالِي نِضْفَيْنِ، وَأُرْوِّجُكَ. قَالَ: بَارَكَ اللهُ لَكَ فِي أَهْلِكَ وَمَالِكَ، ذُلُونِي عَلَى السُّوقِ. فَمَا رَجَعَ حَتَّى اسْتَفْضَلَ أَقِطًا وَسَمْنًا فَأَتَى بِهِ أَهْلًا مَنزِلَهُ فَمَكَّنَا يَسِيرًا أَوْ مَا شَاءَ اللهُ فَجَاءَ وَعَلَيْهِ وَضْرٌ مِنْ صُفْرَةٍ، فَقَالَ لَهُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَهْمِيمٌ؟»، قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ، تَزَوَّجْتُ امْرَأَةً مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ. قَالَ: «مَا سَقَّتْ إِلَيْهَا؟» قَالَ: نَوَاةٌ مِنْ ذَهَبٍ أَوْ وَرَنَ نَوَاةٍ مِنْ ذَهَبٍ، قَالَ: «أَوْلِمُّ وَلَوْ بِشَاةٍ».

[انظر: ٢٢٩٣، ٣٧٨١، ٣٩٣٧، ٥٠٧٢، ٥١٤٨، ٥١٥٣، ٥١٥٥، ٥١٦٧، ٦٠٨٢]

[٦٣٨٦]

٢٠٥٠ - حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ عَمْرِو، عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: كَانَتْ عُكَاظٌ وَمَجَنَّةٌ وَذُو الْمَجَازِ أَسْوَاقًا فِي الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، فَلَمَّا كَانَ

trading)...” (V.2:198)

Ibn ‘Abbās recited the Verse in this way.

(2) CHAPTER. Legal and illegal things are clearly defined, and in between them are some doubtful (unclear) things.

2051. Narrated An-Nu‘mān bin Bashīr: The Prophet ﷺ said: “Both legal and illegal things are obvious, and in between them are (unclear) doubtful matters (things). So whoever forsakes those doubtful (unclear) things lest he may commit a sin, will definitely avoid what is clearly illegal; and whoever indulges in these (unclear) doubtful things bravely, is likely to commit what is clearly illegal. Sins are Allāh’s *Hima* (i.e., private pasture) and whoever pastures (his sheep) near it, is likely to get in it at any moment.”⁽¹⁾

الإسلامُ فكأنهم تأتموا فيه فنزلت: ﴿لَيْسَ عَلَيْكُمْ جُنَاحٌ أَنْ تَبْتَغُوا فَضْلًا مِّن رَّبِّكُمْ﴾ في مواسم الحج. قرأها ابن عباس.

[راجع: ١٧٧٠]

(٢) بَابُ: الْحَلَالُ بَيْنَ، وَالْحَرَامُ بَيْنَ، وَبَيْنَهُمَا مُشْتَبِهَاتٌ

٢٠٥١ - حَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَوْنٍ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ التُّعْمَانَ بْنَ بَشِيرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ ح.

وَحَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو فَرَوَةَ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ التُّعْمَانَ بْنَ بَشِيرٍ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ ح.

وَحَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ، عَنِ أَبِي فَرَوَةَ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ الشَّعْبِيَّ: سَمِعْتُ التُّعْمَانَ بْنَ بَشِيرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ ح.

حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ كَثِيرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنِ أَبِي فَرَوَةَ، عَنِ الشَّعْبِيِّ، عَنِ التُّعْمَانَ بْنِ بَشِيرٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ

(1) (H. 2051) Man, here is compared to a shepherd; his desires, to a flock of sheep; sins, to a private pasture of somebody else; doubtful matters to the region surrounding the pasture and indulgence in doubtful matters to pasture in that region. To pasture there will probably lead the sheep to enter the private pasture, and the shepherd would be punished for grazing his sheep near the private pasture which led to such an obvious transgression.

قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «الْحَلَالُ بَيْنَ،
وَالْحَرَامُ بَيْنَ، وَبَيْنَهُمَا أُمُورٌ مُشْتَبِهَةٌ.
فَمَنْ تَرَكَ مَا شُبَّهَ عَلَيْهِ مِنَ الْإِثْمِ كَانَ
لِمَا اسْتَبَانَ أَتْرَكَ، وَمَنْ اجْتَرَأَ عَلَى مَا
يَشُكُّ فِيهِ مِنَ الْإِثْمِ أَوْشَكَ أَنْ يُوَاقِعَ
مَا اسْتَبَانَ. وَالْمَعَاصِي حِمَى اللَّهِ،
مَنْ يَرْتَعِ حَوْلَ الْحِمَى يُوشِكُ أَنْ
يُوَاقِعَهُ». [راجع: ٥٢]

(3) CHAPTER. Explanation of doubtful (unclear) things.

Hassān bin Abū Sinān said, "I found nothing easier than to be pious and Allāh-fearing; (to achieve this aim) leave all doubtful (unclear) things and do what is completely clear of doubt."

2052. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin Abū Mulaika: 'Uqba bin Al-Hārith عنه رضي الله عنه said that a black woman came and claimed that she had suckled both of them (i.e., 'Uqba and his wife). So, he mentioned that to the Prophet ﷺ who turned his face from him and smiled and said, "How (can you keep your wife), and it was said (that both of you were suckled by the same woman)?" His wife was the daughter of Abū Ihāb At-Tamīmī.

2053. Narrated 'Āishah عنها رضي الله عنها: 'Utba bin Abū Waqqāṣ took a firm promise from his brother Sa'd bin Abū Waqqāṣ to take the son of the slave-girl of Zam'a into his custody as he was his (i.e., 'Utba's) son. In the year of the Conquest (of Makkah) Sa'd bin Abū Waqqāṣ took him, and said that he was his brother's son, and his brother took a promise

(٣) بَابُ تَفْسِيرِ الْمُشْتَبِهَاتِ،

وقال حسن بن أبي سنان: ما رأيت شيئاً أهوراً من الورع، دغ ما يريبك إلى ما لا يريبك.

٢٠٥٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ كَثِيرٍ:
أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ: أَخْبَرَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ
عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي حُسَيْنٍ: حَدَّثَنَا
عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ، عَنْ عُقْبَةَ بْنِ
الْحَارِثِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ امْرَأَةً
سَوْدَاءَ جَاءَتْ فَزَعَمَتْ أَنَّهَا
أَرْضَعَتْهُمَا، فَذَكَرَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَأَعْرَضَ
عَنْهُ وَتَسَمَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، قَالَ: «كَيْفَ
وَقَدْ قِيلَ؟» وَقَدْ كَانَتْ تَحْتَهُ ابْنَةُ أَبِي
إِهَابِ التَّمِيمِيِّ. [راجع: ٨٨]

٢٠٥٣ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ قَزَعَةَ:
حَدَّثَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ
عُرْوَةَ ابْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ
اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: كَانَ عُنْبَةُ بْنُ أَبِي
وَقَّاصٍ عَهْدَ إِلَى أَخِيهِ سَعْدِ ابْنِ أَبِي