

النَّبِيِّ ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَا يَزِمِي رَجُلٌ رَجُلًا بِالْفُسُوقِ، وَلَا يَزِمِيهِ بِالْكَفْرِ إِلَّا ارْتَدَّتْ عَلَيْهِ إِنْ لَمْ يَكُنْ صَاحِبُهُ كَذَلِكَ». [راجع: ٣٥٠٨]

6046. Narrated Anas رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ was neither a *Fāhish* (one who speaks bad words) nor a *Sabbāba* (one who abuses others); and he used to say while admonishing somebody, "What is wrong with him? May dust be on his forehead!"

٦٠٤٦ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ سِنَانٍ: حَدَّثَنَا فُلَيْحُ بْنُ سُلَيْمَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِلَالُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ، عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ: لَمْ يَكُنْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَاحِشًا، وَلَا لَعَانًا، وَلَا سَبَابًا. كَانَ يَقُولُ عِنْدَ الْمَعْتَبَةِ: «مَا لَهُ؟ تَرَبَّ حَبِيئُهُ». [راجع: ٦٠٣١]

6047. Narrated Thābit bin Aḍ-Ḍaḥḥāk, who was one of the companions who gave the *Bai'a* (pledge) to the Prophet ﷺ underneath the tree (*Al-Hudaibiya*): Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Whoever swears by a religion other than Islām (i.e., if somebody swears by saying that he is a non-Muslim e.g., a Jew or a Christian, etc.) in case he is telling a lie, he is really so if his oath is false, and a person is not bound to fulfil a vow about a thing which he does not possess.⁽¹⁾ And whoever commits suicide with anything in this world, he will be tortured with that very thing on the Day of Resurrection; and whoever curses a believer, then it (his sin) will be as if he murdered him; and whoever accuses a believer of *Kufr* (disbelief), then it is as if he killed him."

٦٠٤٧ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ بَشَّارٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ عَمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ الْمُبَارَكِ، عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي كَثِيرٍ، عَنْ أَبِي قِلَابَةَ: أَنَّ ثَابِتَ بْنَ الصَّحَّاحِ - وَكَانَ مِنْ أَصْحَابِ الشَّجَرَةِ - حَدَّثَهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ حَلَفَ عَلَى مِلَّةٍ غَيْرِ الْإِسْلَامِ فَهُوَ كَمَا قَالَ، وَلَيْسَ عَلَى ابْنِ آدَمَ نَذْرٌ فِيمَا لَا يَمْلِكُ. وَمَنْ قَتَلَ نَفْسَهُ بِشَيْءٍ فِي الدُّنْيَا، عُذِّبَ بِهِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، وَمَنْ لَعَنَ مُؤْمِنًا فَهُوَ كَقَتْلِهِ، وَمَنْ قَذَفَ مُؤْمِنًا بِكُفْرٍ فَهُوَ كَقَتْلِهِ». [راجع: ١٣٦٣]

6048. Narrated Sulaimān bin Ṣurad who was one of the Companions of the Prophet: Two men abused each other in front of the Prophet ﷺ, and one of them became angry

٦٠٤٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ: حَدَّثَنِي عَدِيُّ بْنُ ثَابِتٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ سُلَيْمَانَ

(1) (H. 6047) e.g., if somebody vows that he will manumit the slave of so-and-so if such and such thing happens, he is not bound to fulfil such a vow because he does not have the right to oblige the master of the slave to sell his slave.

and his anger became so intense that his face became swollen and changed. The Prophet ﷺ said, "I know a word the saying of which will cause him to relax, if he does say it." Then a man went to him and informed him of the statement of the Prophet ﷺ and said, "Seek refuge with Allāh from Satan." On that the angry man said, "Do you find anything wrong with me? Am I insane? Go away!"

بَنَ صُرْدٍ، رَجُلًا مِنْ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: اسْتَبَّ رَجُلَانِ عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فَغَضِبَ أَحَدُهُمَا، فَاسْتَدَّ غَضَبُهُ حَتَّى انْتَفَخَ وَجْهُهُ وَتَغَيَّرَ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِنِّي لِأَعْلَمُ كَلِمَةً لَوْ قَالَهَا لَذَهَبَ عَنْهُ الَّذِي يَجِدُ»، فَاِنْطَلَقَ إِلَيْهِ الرَّجُلُ فَأَخْبَرَهُ بِقَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَقَالَ: تَعَوَّذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ، فَقَالَ: أُنْزَى بِي بَأْسٌ؟ أَمْجُنُونُ أَنَا؟ أَذْهَبُ.

[راجع: ٣٢٨٢]

6049. Narrated 'Ubāda bin Aṣ-Ṣāmit: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ went out to inform the people about the date of the Night of Decree (*Al-Qadr*).⁽¹⁾ There happened a quarrel between two Muslim men. The Prophet ﷺ said, "I came out to inform you about the Night of *Al-Qadr*, but as so-and-so and so-and-so quarrelled, so the news about it had been taken away; and may be it was better for you. So, look for it in the ninth, the seventh, or the fifth (of the last ten days of Ramaḍān)."

٦٠٤٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ الْمُفَضَّلِ، عَنِ حُمَيْدٍ قَالَ: قَالَ أَنَسٌ: حَدَّثَنِي عُبَادَةُ بْنُ الصَّامِتِ قَالَ: خَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ لِيُخْبِرَ النَّاسَ بِلَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ، فَتَلَاخَى رَجُلَانِ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ، قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «خَرَجْتُ لِأُخْبِرَكُمْ، فَتَلَاخَى فُلَانٌ وَفُلَانٌ، وَإِنَّهَا رُفِعَتْ، وَعَسَى أَنْ يَكُونَ خَيْرًا لَكُمْ، فَالْتَمِسُوهَا فِي التَّاسِعَةِ وَالسَّابِعَةِ وَالْخَامِسَةِ».

[راجع: ٤٩]

6050. Narrated Ma'rūr: I saw Abū Ḍhar wearing a *Burda* (garment) and his slave too was wearing a *Burda*, so I said (to Abū Ḍhar), "If you take this (*Burda* of your slave) and wear it (along with yours), you will have a nice suit (costume) and you may give him another garment." Abū Ḍhar said, "There was a quarrel between me and another man whose mother was a non-Arab and I called

٦٠٥٠ - حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ، عَنِ الْمَعْرُورِ، هُوَ ابْنُ سُوَيْدٍ، عَنِ أَبِي ذَرٍّ قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ عَلَيْهِ بُرْدًا، وَعَلَى غَلَامِهِ بُرْدًا، فَقُلْتُ: لَوْ أَخَذْتَ هَذَا فَلَيْسَتْهُ كَانَتْ حُلَّةً، وَأَعْطَيْتَهُ ثَوْبًا آخَرَ،

(1) (H. 6049) See *Sūrah* No. 97. (The Qur'an)

her bad names. The man mentioned (complained about) me to the Prophet ﷺ. The Prophet ﷺ said, "Did you abuse so-and-so?" I said, "Yes." He said, "Did you call his mother bad names?" I said, "Yes". He said, "You still have the traits of (the Pre-Islamic Period of) Ignorance." I said, "(Do I still have ignorance) even now in my old age?" He said, "Yes, they (slaves or servants) are your brothers, and Allāh has put them under your command. So the one under whose hand Allāh has put his brother, should feed him of what he eats, and dress him of what he himself dresses, and should not ask him to do a thing beyond his capacity. And if at all he asks him to do a hard task, he should help him therein."

(45) CHAPTER. What is allowed of mentioning other people, for example, describing somebody as tall or short.

And the Prophet ﷺ said, "What is *Dhul-Yadain* (the long-armed person) saying?"

And the nickname which is not intended for degrading somebody (but just for distinguishing him from others who have the same surname).

6051. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ led us in the *Zuhr* prayer, offering only two *Rak'a* and then (finished it) with *Taslim*, went out in front of the mosque and stood there, putting his hand over a piece of wood. Abū Bakr and 'Umar were also present among the people on that day but dared not talk to him [about his *Salāt* (prayer)]. And the hasty people went away, wondering, "Has *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* been shortened?" Amongst the people there was a man whom the Prophet ﷺ used to call *Dhul-Yadain* (the long-armed). He said, "O Allāh's Prophet! Have you forgotten or has *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (prayer)

فَقَالَ: كَانَ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَ رَجُلٍ كَلَامٌ، وَكَانَتْ أُمُّهُ أَعْجَمِيَّةً فَنِلْتُ مِنْهَا، فَذَكَرَنِي إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَقَالَ لِي: «أَسَابَيْتَ فُلَانًا؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «أَفَنِلْتُ مِنْ أُمِّهِ؟» قُلْتُ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: «إِنَّكَ أَمْرٌ فِيكَ جَاهِلِيَّةٌ». قُلْتُ: عَلَى سَاعَتِي هَذِهِ، مِنْ كِبَرِ السَّنِّ؟ قَالَ: «نَعَمْ، هُمْ إِخْوَانُكُمْ، جَعَلَهُمُ اللَّهُ تَحْتَ أَيْدِيكُمْ، فَمَنْ جَعَلَ اللَّهُ أَخَاهُ تَحْتَ يَدِهِ، فَلْيُطْعِمْهُ مِمَّا يَأْكُلُ، وَلْيُلْبَسْهُ مِمَّا يَلْبَسُ، وَلَا يُكَلِّفْهُ مِنَ الْعَمَلِ مَا يَغْلِبُهُ، فَإِنْ كَلَّفَهُ مَا يَغْلِبُهُ فَلْيُعِنْهُ عَلَيْهِ». [راجع: ٣٠]

(٤٥) بَابُ مَا يَجُوزُ مِنْ ذِكْرِ النَّاسِ، نَحْوَ قَوْلِهِمُ: الطَّوِيلُ وَالْقَصِيرُ،

وَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَا يَقُولُ ذُو الْيَدَيْنِ؟» وَمَا لَا يُرَادُ بِهِ شَيْنُ الرَّجُلِ.

٦٠٥١ - حَدَّثَنَا حَفْصُ بْنُ عُمَرَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ: قَالَ صَلَّى بِنَا النَّبِيِّ ﷺ الظُّهْرَ رَكَعَتَيْنِ ثُمَّ سَلَّمَ، ثُمَّ قَامَ إِلَى حَشْبَةِ فِي مُقَدَّمِ الْمَسْجِدِ، وَوَضَعَ يَدَهُ عَلَيْهَا، وَفِي الْقَوْمِ يَوْمَئِذٍ أَبُو بَكْرٍ وَعُمَرُ، فَهَابَا أَنْ يُكَلِّمَاهُ، وَخَرَجَ سَرْعَانَ النَّاسِ فَقَالُوا: قَصُرَتِ الصَّلَاةُ؟ وَفِي الْقَوْمِ

been shortened?" The Prophet ﷺ said, "Neither have I forgotten, nor has it been shortened." They (the people) said, "Surely, you have forgotten, O Allāh's Messenger!" The Prophet ﷺ said, "*Dhul-Yadain* has told the truth." So the Prophet ﷺ got up and offered two (more) *Rak'a* and finished his *Salāt* (prayer) with *Taslim*. Then he said *Takbīr*, performed a prostration of ordinary duration or longer, then he raised his head and said *Takbīr* and performed another prostration of ordinary duration or longer, and then raised his head and said *Takbīr* (i.e., he performed the two prostrations of *Sahw*, i.e., forgetfulness and finished with *Taslim*)."

(46) CHAPTER. Backbiting, and the Statement of Allāh تعالى:
 "...And spy not, neither backbite one another..." (V.49:12)

6052. Narrated Ibn 'Abbās رضي الله عنهما: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ passed by two graves and said, "Both of them (persons in the grave) are being tortured, and they are not being tortured for a major sin (to avoid). This one (pointing to one grave) used not to save himself from being soiled with his urine, and the other used to go about with calumnies (among the people to rouse hostilities, e.g., one goes to a person and tells him that so-and-so says about him such-and-such evil things)." The Prophet ﷺ then asked for a green branch (of a date-palm tree), split it into two pieces and planted one on each grave and said, "I hope that their torture might be lessened, till these (green branches) get dried."⁽¹⁾

رَجُلٌ كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يَدْعُوهُ «ذَا الْيَدَيْنِ»، فَقَالَ: يَا نَبِيَّ اللَّهِ، أَنْسَيْتَ أَمْ قَصُرَتْ؟ فَقَالَ: «لَمْ أَنْسَ وَلَمْ تَقْصُرْ»، قَالُوا: بَلْ نَسَيْتَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: «صَدَقَ ذُو الْيَدَيْنِ»، فَقَامَ فَصَلَّى رُكْعَتَيْنِ، ثُمَّ سَلَّمَ، ثُمَّ كَبَّرَ، فَسَجَدَ مِثْلَ سُجُودِهِ أَوْ أَطْوَلَ، ثُمَّ رَفَعَ رَأْسَهُ وَكَبَّرَ، ثُمَّ وَضَعَ مِثْلَ سُجُودِهِ أَوْ أَطْوَلَ، ثُمَّ رَفَعَ رَأْسَهُ وَكَبَّرَ. [راجع: ٤٨٢]

(٤٦) بَابُ الْغَيْبَةِ، وَقَوْلُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَلَا يَتَّبِعْ بَعْضُكُم بَعْضًا أَيُّبٌ أَحَدُكُمْ أَنْ يَأْكُلَ لَحْمَ أَخِيهِ مَيْتًا فَكَرِهْتُمُوهُ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ تَوَّابٌ رَحِيمٌ﴾ [الآية [الحجرات: ١٢].

٦٠٥٢ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى: حَدَّثَنَا وَكَيْعٌ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ مُجَاهِدًا يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ طَاوُسٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: مَرَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَلَى قَبْرَيْنِ فَقَالَ: «إِنَّهُمَا لِيُعَذَّبَانِ وَمَا يُعَذَّبَانِ فِي كَبِيرٍ، أَمَّا هَذَا فَكَانَ لَا يَسْتَتِرُ مِنْ بَوْلِهِ، وَأَمَّا هَذَا فَكَانَ يَمْشِي بِالنَّمِيمَةِ»، ثُمَّ دَعَا بِعَسِيبٍ رَطْبٍ فَشَقَّهُ بِأَثْنَيْنِ، فَفَرَسَ عَلَى هَذَا وَاحِدًا، وَعَلَى هَذَا وَاحِدًا، ثُمَّ قَالَ: «لَعَلَّهُ يُخَفَّفُ عَنْهُمَا مَا لَمْ يَبْسُ». [راجع: ٢١٦]

(1) (H. 6052) This action was a kind of invocation on the part of the Prophet ﷺ for the deceased persons [*Fath Al-Bārī*].

[See Vol. 1, *Hadith* No. 216 and its footnote]

(47) CHAPTER. The Statement of the Prophet ﷺ: “The best family (house) among the *Anṣār*”

6053. Narrated Abū Usaid As-Sa‘idi: The Prophet ﷺ said, “The best family among the *Anṣār* is the Banū An-Najjār.”

(48) CHAPTER. What is allowed as regards backbitings wicked and suspicious people.

6054. Narrated ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: A man asked permission to enter upon Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ. The Prophet ﷺ said, “Admit him. What an evil brother of his people,” or said, “a son of his people!” But when the man entered, the Prophet ﷺ spoke to him in a very polite manner. (And when that person left) I said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! You had said what you had said, yet you spoke to him in a very polite manner?” The Prophet ﷺ said, “O ‘Āishah! The worst people are those whom the people desert, or leave in order to save themselves from their dirty language or from their transgression.”

(49) CHAPTER. *An-Namīma* is one of the great sins. [It means to go about with calumnies (the conveyance of disagreeable false information from one person to another to create hostility between them)].

6055. Narrated Ibn ‘Abbās: Once, the

(٤٧) بَابُ قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «خَيْرُ دُورِ الْأَنْصَارِ»،

٦٠٥٣ - حَدَّثَنَا قَيْصَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ أَبِي الزُّنَادِ عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي أُسَيْدِ السَّاعِدِيِّ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «خَيْرُ دُورِ الْأَنْصَارِ بَنُو النَّجَّارِ». [راجع: ٣٧٨٩]

(٤٨) بَابُ مَا يَجُوزُ مِنْ اغْتِيَابِ أَهْلِ الْفَسَادِ وَالرِّيْبِ

٦٠٥٤ - حَدَّثَنَا صَدَقَةُ بْنُ الْفَضْلِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ عُيَيْنَةَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ الْمُكَلْبِ: سَمِعَ عُرْوَةَ بْنَ الزُّبَيْرِ: أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا أَخْبَرَتْهُ قَالَتْ: اسْتَأْذَنَ رَجُلٌ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «اِذْذُنُوا لَهُ، بِئْسَ أَخُو الْعَشِيرَةِ، أَوْ ابْنُ الْعَشِيرَةِ». فَلَمَّا دَخَلَ أَلَانَ لَهُ الْكَلَامَ، قُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ، قُلْتَ الَّذِي قُلْتَ، ثُمَّ أَلَنْتَ لَهُ الْكَلَامَ؟ قَالَ: «أَيُّ عَائِشَةُ، إِنَّ شَرَّ النَّاسِ مَنْ تَرَكَهُ النَّاسُ، أَوْ وَدَعَهُ النَّاسُ اتِّقَاءَ فُحْشِهِ».

[راجع: ٦٠٣٢]

(٤٩) بَابُ: النَّمِيمَةِ مِنَ الْكِبَائِرِ

٦٠٥٥ - حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ سَلَامٍ:

Prophet ﷺ went through the graveyards of Al-Madīna and heard the voices of two persons who were being tortured in their graves. The Prophet ﷺ said, "They are being tortured (in punishment), but they are not being punished because of a major sin, yet their sins are great: One of them used not to save himself from (being soiled with) the urine, and the other used to go about with *Namīma* (calumnies)." Then the Prophet ﷺ asked for a green palm-tree branch and split it into two pieces and placed one piece on each grave, saying, "I hope that their torture (punishment) might be lessened, till these (green branches) get dried."⁽¹⁾

أَخْبَرَنَا عُبَيْدَةُ بْنُ حُمَيْدٍ أَبُو عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ مُجَاهِدٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: خَرَجَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ مِنْ بَعْضِ حِيطَانِ الْمَدِينَةِ، فَسَمِعَ صَوْتِ إِنْسَانَيْنِ يُعَذَّبَانِ فِي قُبُورِهِمَا، فَقَالَ: «لُعَذَّبَانِ وَمَا يُعَذَّبَانِ فِي كَبِيرَةٍ وَإِنَّهُ لَكَبِيرٌ. كَانَ أَحَدُهُمَا لَا يَسْتَتِرُ مِنَ الْبَوْلِ، وَكَانَ الْآخَرُ يَمْشِي بِالنَّمِيمَةِ، ثُمَّ دَعَا بِجَرِيدَةٍ فَكَسَرَهَا بِكِسْرَتَيْنِ - أَوْ ثَلَاثَتَيْنِ - فَجَعَلَ كِسْرَةً فِي قَبْرِ هَذَا، وَكِسْرَةً فِي قَبْرِ هَذَا، فَقَالَ: «لَعَلَّهُ يُخَفَّفُ عَنْهُمَا مَا لَمْ يَنْبَسِ». [راجع: ٢١٦]

(50) CHAPTER. What is disliked of *Namīma* (calumnies).

And the Statement of Allāh تعالى:

"A slanderer, going about with calumnies." (V.68:11)

And also the Statement of Allāh تعالى:

"Woe to every slanderer and backbiter." (V.104:1)

'*Yahmiz*', '*Yalmiz*' or '*Ya'ib*', all mean the same (i.e., disgracing the person in his absence).

6056. Narrated Hudhaifa: I heard the Prophet ﷺ saying, "A *Qatāt*⁽²⁾ will not enter Paradise."

(٥٠) بَابُ مَا يُكْرَهُ مِنَ النَّمِيمَةِ وَقَوْلُهُ تَعَالَى: ﴿هَمَّازٌ مَشَّامٌ بِنَمِيمٍ﴾ [القلم: ١١] و﴿وَيْلٌ لِكُلِّ هُمَزَةٍ لُّمَزَةٍ﴾ [الهمزة: ١] يَهْمَزُ، وَيَلْمِزُ، وَيَعِيبُ: وَاجِدٌ.

٦٠٥٦ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو نَعِيمٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ هَمَّامٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا مَعَ حُدَيْفَةَ قَقِيلَ لَهُ: إِنَّ رَجُلًا يَرْفَعُ الْحَدِيثَ إِلَى عُثْمَانَ، فَقَالَ حُدَيْفَةُ: سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ

(1) (H. 6055) See the footnote of *Hadīth* No. 6052.

(2) (H. 6056) A *Qatāt* is a person who conveys disagreeable, false information from one person to another with the intention of causing harm and enmity between them.

ﷺ يَقُولُ: «لَا يَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ قَتَاتٌ».

(51) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh تعالى:
 "... And shun lying speech (false statements)." (V.22 :30)

(٥١) بَابُ قَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى:
 ﴿وَلَجِّنِيُوا قَوْلَ الزُّورِ﴾ [الحج: ٣٠].

6057. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Whoever does not give up lying speech, (false statements) and acting on them (i.e., telling lies), and evil deeds, and behaving in an ignorant evil way, and speaking bad words to others, then Allāh is not in need of his (fasting) leaving his food and drink."

٦٠٥٧ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ:
 حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي ذَيْبٍ، عَنِ الْمَقْبُرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ لَمْ يَدَعْ قَوْلَ الزُّورِ وَالْعَمَلَ بِهِ، وَالْجَهْلَ، فَلَيْسَ لِلَّهِ حَاجَةٌ أَنْ يَدَعَ طَعَامَهُ وَسَرَابَهُ».

[See *Fath Al-Bāri*]

قَالَ أَحْمَدُ: أَفْهَمَنِي رَجُلٌ

إِسْنَادُهُ. [راجع: ١٩٠٣]

(52) CHAPTER. What is said about a double-faced person.

(٥٢) بَابُ مَا قِيلَ فِي ذِي الْوَجْهِينِ

6058. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, "The worst people before Allāh on the Day of Resurrection will be the double-faced people who appear to some people with one face and to other people with another face."

٦٠٥٨ - حَدَّثَنَا عُمَرُ بْنُ حَفْصٍ:
 حَدَّثَنَا أَبِي: حَدَّثَنَا الْأَعْمَشُ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «تَجِدُ مِنْ شِرَارِ النَّاسِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ، ذَا الْوَجْهِينِ الَّذِي يَأْتِي هُوَ لَاءٍ بِوَجْهِ، وَهُوَ لَاءٍ بِوَجْهِ». [راجع: ٣٤٩٤]

(53) CHAPTER. Whoever informs his friend what has been said about him.

(٥٣) بَابُ مَنْ أَخْبَرَ صَاحِبَهُ بِمَا يُقَالُ فِيهِ

6059. Narrated Ibn Mas'ūd رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: Once Allāh's Messenger ﷺ divided and distributed (the war booty). An *Anṣārī* man said, "By Allāh! Muḥammad (ﷺ), by this distribution, did not intend to please Allāh." So I came to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and informed him about it, whereupon his face became changed with anger and he said,

٦٠٥٩ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ:
 أَخْبَرَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ أَبِي وَائِلٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ مَسْعُودٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَسَمَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قِسْمَةً، فَقَالَ رَجُلٌ مِّنْ

“May Allāh bestow His Mercy on Musā (Moses) for he was harmed more than this, yet he remained patient.”

(54) CHAPTER. What is disliked of praising a person.

6060. Narrated Abū Musā : The Prophet ﷺ heard a man praising another man and he was exaggerating in his praise. The Prophet ﷺ said (to him), “You have destroyed, or cut the back of the man.”

6061. Narrated Abū Bakra : A man was mentioned before the Prophet ﷺ and another man praised him greatly. The Prophet ﷺ said, “May Allāh’s Mercy be on you! You have cut the neck of your friend.” The Prophet ﷺ repeated this sentence many times and said, “If it is indispensable for anyone of you to praise someone, then he should say, ‘I think that he is so-and-so,’ if he really thinks that he is such. Allāh is the One Who will take his accounts (as He knows his reality) and none can sanctify anybody before Allāh.”

(Khālid said, “Woe to you,” instead of “Allāh’s Mercy be on you.”).

(55) CHAPTER. Whoever praises his brother with that he knows.

الأَنْصَارِ: وَاللَّهِ مَا أَرَادَ مُحَمَّدٌ بِهَذَا وَجَهَ اللَّهُ، فَاتَيْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَأَخْبَرْتُهُ فَمَعَّرَ وَجْهَهُ، وَقَالَ: «رَحِمَ اللَّهُ مُوسَى، لَقَدْ أُوذِيَ بِأَكْثَرٍ مِنْ هَذَا فَصَبَرَ». [راجع: ٣١٥٠]

(٥٤) بَابُ مَا يُكْرَهُ مِنَ التَّمَادِحِ

٦٠٦٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الصَّبَّاحِ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ زَكْرِيَاءَ، عَنْ بُرَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ ابْنِ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي مُوسَى قَالَ: سَمِعَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ رَجُلًا يُنْبِئِي عَلَى رَجُلٍ وَيُظْهِرِيهِ فِي الْمِدْحَةِ فَقَالَ: «أَهْلَكْتُمْ - أَوْ قَطَعْتُمْ - ظَهَرَ الرَّجُلِ». [راجع: ٢٦٦٣]

٦٠٦١ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ خَالِدِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ أَنَّ رَجُلًا دُكِرَ عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فَأَثْنَى عَلَيْهِ رَجُلٌ خَيْرًا، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «وَيْحَكَ قَطَعْتَ عُقُقَ صَاحِبِكَ - يَقُولُهُ مِرَارًا - إِنْ كَانَ أَحَدُكُمْ مَادِحًا لَا مَحَالَةَ فَلْيَقُلْ: أَحْسِبْ كَذَا وَكَذَا، إِنْ كَانَ يُرَى أَنَّهُ كَذَلِكَ، وَاللَّهِ حَسْبِيئُهُ وَلَا يُرَكِّي عَلَى اللَّهِ أَحَدًا». [راجع: ٢٦٦٢]

قَالَ وَهَيْبٌ عَنْ خَالِدٍ: «وَيْلَكَ».

(٥٥) بَابُ مَنْ أَتَى عَلَى أَخِيهِ بِمَا يَعْلَمُ

And Sa'd said, "I never heard the Prophet ﷺ saying to anyone walking on the earth that he is from the people of Paradise except to 'Abdullāh bin Salām."

6062. Narrated Sālim that his father said ; "When Allāh's Messenger ﷺ mentioned what he mentioned about (the hanging of) the *Izār* (waist-sheet), Abū Bakr said, "O Allāh's Messenger! My *Izār* slackens on one side (without my intention)." The Prophet ﷺ said, "You are not among those (who, out of conceit, or of pride) drag their *Izār* behind them."

وَقَالَ سَعْدٌ: مَا سَمِعْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقُولُ لِأَحَدٍ يَمْشِي عَلَى الْأَرْضِ: «إِنَّهُ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ» إِلَّا لِعَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ سَلَامٍ.

٦٠٦٢ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ عُقَبَةَ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ جِئَ ذَكَرَ فِي الْإِزَارِ مَا ذَكَرَ، قَالَ أَبُو بَكْرٍ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّ إِزَارِي يَسْقُطُ مِنْ أَحَدٍ شِقِّيهِ، قَالَ: «إِنَّكَ لَسْتَ مِنْهُمْ».

[راجع: ٣٦٦٥]

(56) CHAPTER. The Statement of Allāh تعالى: "Verily! Allāh enjoins *Al-'Adl* (i.e., justice and worshipping none but Allāh Alone — Islāmic Monotheism) and *Al-Ihsān* [i.e., to be patient in performing your duties to Allāh, totally for Allāh's sake and in accordance with the *As-Sunna* (legal ways) of the Prophet ﷺ in a perfect manner], and giving (help) to kith and kin (i.e., all what Allāh has ordered you to give them e.g., wealth, visiting, looking after them, or any other kind of help): and forbids *Al-Fāhshā'* (i.e., all evil deeds, e.g., illegal sexual acts, disobedience of parents, polytheism, to tell lies, to give false witness, to kill a life without right), and *Al-Munkar* (i.e., all that is prohibited by Islāmic law: polytheism of every kind, disbelief and every kind of evil deeds), and *Al-Baghy* (i.e., all kinds of oppression), He admonishes you, that you may take heed." (V.16:90)

And His Statement:

"...O mankind! Your rebellion (disobedience to Allāh) is only against your

(٥٦) بَابُ قَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُ بِالْعَدْلِ وَالْإِحْسَانِ﴾ [النحل: ٩٠]، وَقَوْلِهِ: ﴿إِنَّمَا بِغْيِكُمْ عَلَى أَنْفُسِكُمْ﴾ [يونس: ٢٣] وَقَوْلِهِ: ﴿ثُمَّ بَغَى عَلَيْهِ لِيَنْصُرْنَهُ اللَّهُ﴾ [الحج: ٦٠] وَتَرْكُ إِثَارَةِ الشَّرِّ عَلَى مُسْلِمٍ أَوْ كَافِرٍ.

ownelves..." (V.10:23)

And His Statement :

"...And whoever has retaliated with the like of that which he was made to suffer, and then has again been wronged, Allāh will surely help him..." (V.22 :60)

And one should give up causing evil to a Muslim or to a disbeliever.

6063. Narrated 'Aishah رضي الله عنها: The Prophet ﷺ continued for such and such period imagining that he has slept (had sexual relations) with his wives, and in fact he did not. One day he said to me, "O 'Aishah! Allāh has instructed me regarding a matter about which I had asked Him. There came to me two men, one of them sat near my feet and the other near my head. The one near my feet, asked the one near my head (pointing at me), 'What is wrong with this man?' The latter replied, 'He is under the effect of magic.' The first one asked, 'Who had worked magic on him?' The other replied, 'Labīd bin A'sam.' The first one asked, 'What material (did he use)?' The other replied, 'The skin of the pollen of a male date-palm tree with a comb and the hair stuck to it, kept under a stone in the well of Dharwān.'" Then the Prophet ﷺ went to that well and said, "This is the same well which was shown to me (in the dream). The tops of its date-palm trees look like the heads of the *Shayātīn* (devils), and its water looks like the infusion of *Hinnā* leaves." Then the Prophet ﷺ ordered that those things be taken out. I said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Why did you not treat yourself with *Nashra* or you don't want to disclose?" The Prophet ﷺ said, "Allāh has cured me; and I hate to spread the evil among the people."⁽¹⁾ 'Aishah added, "(The magician) Labīd bin

٦٠٦٣ - حَدَّثَنَا الْحَمِيدِيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامُ بْنُ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: مَكَثَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ كَذَا وَكَذَا، يُحَيِّلُ إِلَيْهِ أَنَّهُ يَأْتِي أَهْلَهُ وَلَا يَأْتِي. قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: فَقَالَ لِي ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ: «يَا عَائِشَةُ، إِنَّ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى أَفْتَانِي فِي أَمْرِ اسْتَفْتَيْتُهُ فِيهِ: أَتَانِي رَجُلَانِ فَجَلَسَ أَحَدُهُمَا عِنْدَ رِجْلِي وَالْآخَرُ عِنْدَ رَأْسِي، فَقَالَ الَّذِي عِنْدَ رِجْلِي لِلَّذِي عِنْدَ رَأْسِي: مَا بَالُ الرَّجُلِ؟ قَالَ: مَطْبُوبٌ - يَعْنِي مَسْحُورًا - قَالَ: وَمَنْ طَبَّهُ؟ قَالَ: لَيْبِدُ بْنُ أَعْصَمٍ، قَالَ: وَفِيمَ؟ قَالَ: فِي جُفِّ طَلْعَةِ ذَكْرٍ، فِي مُشِطٍ وَمُشَاطَةٍ، تَحْتِ رَعُوفَةٍ فِي بَيْتِ دَرَوَانَ». فَجَاءَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «هَذِهِ الْبَيْتُ الَّتِي أُرِثَتْهَا، كَأَنَّ رُؤْسَ نَخْلَهَا رُؤْسَ الشَّيَاطِينِ، وَكَأَنَّ مَاءَهَا نُقَاعَةَ الْجِنِّاءِ». فَأَمَرَ بِهِ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَأُخْرِجَ قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، فَهَلَّا - تَعْنِي

(1) (H. 6063) The Prophet ﷺ did not want to encourage people to learn magic.