

(75) CHAPTER. What is allowed to say when one is angry or harsh for Allāh's sake.

And Allāh تعالى said:

“[O Prophet (Muḥammad ﷺ)] Strive hard against the disbelievers and the hypocrites, and be harsh against them...” (V.9:73)

6109. Narrated ‘Āishah رضي الله عنها: The Prophet ﷺ entered upon me while there was a curtain having pictures in the house. His face became red with anger, and then he got hold of the curtain and tore it into pieces. The Prophet ﷺ said, “Such people as paint these pictures will receive the severest punishment on the Day of Resurrection.”

6110. Narrated Abū Mas‘ūd رضي الله عنه: A man came to the Prophet ﷺ and said, “I keep away from the morning prayer only because so-and-so person prolongs the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) when he leads us in it.” The narrator added: I had never seen Allāh's Messenger ﷺ more furious in giving advice than he was on that day. He (ﷺ) said, “O people! There are some among you who make people dislike good deeds [*Ṣalāt* (prayer), etc.]. Beware! Whoever among you leads the people in *Ṣalāt* (prayer) should not prolong it, because among them there are the sick, the old, and the one who is in a state that requires urgent relief.”

[See Vol. 1, *Hadīth* No. 702]

6111. Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Umar رضي الله عنهما: While the Prophet ﷺ was offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer), he saw sputum (on the wall) of

(٧٥) بَابُ مَا يَجُوزُ مِنَ الْغَضَبِ وَالشَّدَّةِ لِأَمْرِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى،

وَقَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: ﴿جَاهِدِ الْكُفْرَانَ وَالْمُنَافِقِينَ وَعَظِّمْ عَلَيْهِمْ﴾ [التوبة: ٧٣].

٦١٠٩ - حَدَّثَنَا يَسْرَةُ بْنُ صَفْوَانَ: حَدَّثَنَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ، عَنِ الرَّهْرِيِّ، عَنِ الْقَاسِمِ، عَنِ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: دَخَلَ عَلَيَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ وَفِي الْبَيْتِ قِرَامٌ فِيهِ صُورٌ، فَتَلَوْنَ وَجْهَهُ ثُمَّ تَنَاوَلَ السُّرَّةَ فَهَتَكَهُ. وَقَالَتْ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مِنْ أَشَدِّ النَّاسِ عَذَابًا يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ الَّذِينَ يُصَوِّرُونَ هَذِهِ الصُّورَ». [راجع: ٢٤٧٩]

٦١١٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ إِسْمَاعِيلَ بْنِ أَبِي خَالِدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا قَيْسُ بْنُ أَبِي حَازِمٍ، عَنْ أَبِي مَسْعُودٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: أَتَى رَجُلٌ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَقَالَ: إِنِّي لِأَتَأَخَّرُ عَنْ صَلَاةِ الْعَدَاةِ مِنْ أَجْلِ فُلَانٍ مِمَّا يُطِيلُ بِنَا، قَالَ: فَمَا رَأَيْتَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَطُّ أَشَدَّ غَضَبًا فِي مَوْعِظَةٍ مِنْهُ يَوْمٌ، قَالَ: فَقَالَ: «يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّ مِنْكُمْ مُتَفَرِّقِينَ، فَايُكْمُ مَا صَلَّى بِالنَّاسِ فَلْيَتَجَوَّزْ فَإِنَّ فِيهِمُ الْمَرِيضَ وَالْكَبِيرَ وَذَا الْحَاجَةِ». [راجع: ٩٠]

٦١١١ - حَدَّثَنَا مُوسَى بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ: حَدَّثَنَا جُوَيْرِيَةُ، عَنْ

the mosque, in the direction of the *Qiblah*, so he scraped it off with his hand, and the sign of disgust (was apparent from his face) and then said, “Whenever anyone of you is offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer), he should not spit in front of him because Allāh is in front of him.” (See H. 406)

نافع، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: بَيْنَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ يُصَلِّي رَأَى فِي قِبْلَةِ الْمَسْجِدِ نُحَامَةً فَحَكَهَا بِيَدِهِ فَتَعَيَّظَ ثُمَّ قَالَ: «إِنَّ أَحَدَكُمْ إِذَا كَانَ فِي الصَّلَاةِ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ حِيَالَ وَجْهِهِ فَلَا يَتَنَحَّمَنَّ حِيَالَ وَجْهِهِ فِي الصَّلَاةِ».

[راجع: ٤٠٦]

**6112.** Narrated Zaid bin Khālid Al-Juhani: A man asked Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ about *Al-Luqaṭa* (a lost fallen purse or a thing picked up by somebody). The Prophet ﷺ said, “You should announce it publicly for one year, and then remember and recognise the tying material of its container, and then you can spend it. If its owner came to you, then you should pay him its equivalent.” The man said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! What about a lost sheep?” The Prophet ﷺ said, “Take it, because it is for you, for your brother, or for the wolf.” The man again asked, “O Allāh’s Messenger! What about a lost camel?” Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ became angry and furious and his cheeks became red (or his face became red), and he said, “You have nothing to do with it (the camel) for it has its feet and its water container with it till it meets its owner.”

[See Vol. 3, *Ḥadīth* No. 2429]

٦١١٢ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: أَخْبَرَنَا رَبِيعَةُ بْنُ أَبِي عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ يَزِيدَ مَوْلَى الْمُتَّبِعِثِ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ خَالِدِ الْجُهَنِيِّ: أَنَّ رَجُلًا سَأَلَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنِ اللَّقْطَةِ فَقَالَ: «عَرَفُهَا سَنَةً ثُمَّ اعْرِفْ وَكَاءَهَا وَعِفَاصُهَا ثُمَّ اسْتَفِئُفْ بِهَا، فَإِنْ جَاءَ رَبُّهَا فَأَدِّهَا إِلَيْهِ». قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، فَضَالَّةُ الْعَنَمِ؟ قَالَ: «حُذِّهَا فَإِنَّمَا هِيَ لَكَ أَوْ لِأَخِيكَ أَوْ لِلذَّبِّ». قَالَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، فَضَالَّةُ الْإِبِلِ؟ قَالَ: فَغَضِبَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ حَتَّى احْمَرَّتَ وَجْتَنَاهُ - أَوْ احْمَرَّ وَجْهُهُ - ثُمَّ قَالَ: «مَا لَكَ وَلَهَا؟ مَعَهَا حِذَاؤُهَا وَسِقَاؤُهَا حَتَّى يَلْقَاهَا رَبُّهَا». [راجع: ٩١]

**6113.** Narrated Zaid bin Thābit رضي الله عنه: Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ made a small room (with a palm-leaf mat). Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ came out (of his house) and offered *Ṣalāt* (prayer) in it. Some men came and joined him in his *Ṣalāt* (prayer). Then again the next night they came for the *Ṣalāt* (prayer), but Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ delayed and did not come out to them for *Ṣalāt* (prayer). So, they

٦١١٣ - وَقَالَ الْمَكِّيُّ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ ح. وَحَدَّثَنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ جَعْفَرٍ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي سَالِمُ أَبُو النَّضْرِ مَوْلَى عُمَرَ بْنِ عُبَيْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ بُسْرِ بْنِ

raised their voices and knocked the door with small stones (to draw his attention). He came out to them in a state of anger, saying, "You are still insisting [on your deed, (i.e., *Tarāwih Ṣalāt* in the mosque)] [I did not come out for *Ṣalāt* (prayer) because] I thought that this *Ṣalāt* [*Tarāwih* (prayer)] might become obligatory on you. So you people, offer this *Ṣalāt* (prayer) at your homes, for the best *Ṣalāt* (prayer) of a person is the one which he offers at home, except the compulsory (congregational) *Ṣalāt* (prayer)." [See H. 7290]

سَعِيدٌ، عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: اخْتَجَرَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ حُجَيْرَ بَخَصْفَةَ أَوْ حَصِيرًا، فَخَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُصَلِّي إِلَيْهَا فَتَبَعَ إِلَيْهِ رِجَالٌ جَاءُوا يُصَلُّونَ بِصَلَاتِهِ، ثُمَّ جَاءُوا لَيْلَةً فَحَضَرُوا، وَأَبْطَأَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنْهُمْ فَلَمْ يَخْرُجْ إِلَيْهِمْ، فَرَفَعُوا أَصْوَاتَهُمْ وَحَصَبُوا الْبَابَ فَخَرَجَ إِلَيْهِمْ مُغَضَّبًا فَقَالَ لَهُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «مَا زَالَ بِكُمْ صَنِيعُكُمْ حَتَّى ظَنَنْتُ أَنَّهُ سَيَكْتُبُ عَلَيْكُمْ، فَعَلَيْكُمْ بِالصَّلَاةِ فِي بُيُوتِكُمْ؛ فَإِنَّ خَيْرَ صَلَاةِ الْمَرْءِ فِي بَيْتِهِ إِلَّا الصَّلَاةَ الْمَكْتُوبَةَ».

[راجع: ٧٣١]

#### (76) CHAPTER. To be cautious from being angry.

And the Statement of Allāh تعالى: "And those who avoid the greater sins<sup>(1)</sup> and *Al-Fawāhish* (illegal sexual intercourse, etc.) and when they are angry, they forgive" (V.42:37)

And also the Statement of Allāh عزَّ وجلَّ:

"Those who spend (in Allāh's Cause— deeds of charity, etc.) in prosperity and in

#### (٧٦) بَابُ الْحَذَرِ مِنَ الْغَضَبِ،

لِقَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى: ﴿وَالَّذِينَ يَجْتَنِبُونَ كَبِيرَ الْأَنْثِمِ وَالْفَوَاحِشِ وَإِذَا مَا غَضِبُوا هُمْ يَغْفِرُونَ﴾ [الشورى: ٣٧] وَقَوْلِهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: ﴿الَّذِينَ يُنْفِقُونَ فِي السَّرَّاءِ وَالضَّرَّاءِ وَالْكَبِيرِ وَالْقَلِيظِ﴾ [آية آل عمران: ١٣٤].

(1) (Ch. 76) "Say (O Muḥammad ﷺ): Come, I will recite what your Lord has prohibited you from: Join not anything in worship with Him; be good and dutiful to your parents; kill not your children because of poverty — We provide sustenance for you and for them; come not near to *Al-Fawāhish* (shameful sins and illegal sexual intercourse), whether committed openly or secretly, and kill not anyone whom Allāh has forbidden, except for a just cause (according to Islāmic law). This He has commanded you that you may understand. And come not near to the orphan's property, except to improve it, until he (or she) attains the age of full strength; and give full measure and full weight with justice. We burden not any person, but that which it can bear. And whenever you give your word (i.e., judge between men or give evidence), say the truth, even if a near relative is concerned, and fulfil the Covenant of Allāh. This He commands you that you may remember." [V.6:151,152]

adversity, who repress anger, and who pardon men; verily, Allāh loves *Al-Muhsinin* (the good-doers)." (V. 3:134)

6114. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "The strong is not the one who overcomes the people by his strength, but the strong is the one who controls himself while in anger."

6115. Narrated Sulaimān bin Şurad رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Two men abused each other in front of the Prophet ﷺ while we were sitting with him. One of the two abused his companion furiously and his face became red. The Prophet ﷺ said, "I know a word (sentence) the saying of which will cause him to relax (i.e., he will calm down). Only if he says, 'I seek refuge with Allāh from Satan, the outcast.'" So they said to that (furious) man, "Don't you hear what the Prophet ﷺ is saying?" He said, "I am not mad." (See H. 3282, 6048)

6116. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: A man said to the Prophet ﷺ, "Advise me!" The Prophet ﷺ said, "Do not become angry and furious." The man asked (the same) again and again, and the Prophet ﷺ said in each case, "Do not become angry and furious."

٦١١٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ الْمُسَيْبِ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «لَيْسَ الشَّدِيدُ بِالصُّرْعَةِ، إِنَّمَا الشَّدِيدُ الَّذِي يَمْلِكُ نَفْسَهُ عِنْدَ الْغَضَبِ».

٦١١٥ - حَدَّثَنَا عُثْمَانُ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ، عَنِ الْأَعْمَشِ، عَنْ عَبْدِ بْنِ نَابِثٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُلَيْمَانُ بْنُ صُرَدٍ قَالَ: اسْتَبَّ رَجُلَانِ عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَنَحْنُ عِنْدَهُ جُلُوسٌ، وَأَحَدُهُمَا يَسُبُّ صَاحِبَهُ مُغَضَبًا قَدِ احْمَرَّ وَجْهُهُ، فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِنِّي لَا أَعْلَمُ كَلِمَةً لَوْ قَالَهَا لَذَهَبَ عَنْهُ مَا يَجِدُ، لَوْ قَالَ: أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ». فَقَالُوا لِلرَّجُلِ: أَلَا تَسْمَعُ مَا يَقُولُ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ؟ قَالَ: إِنِّي لَسْتُ بِمَجْنُونٍ. [راجع: ٣٢٨٢]

٦١١٦ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ يُوسُفَ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ هُوَ ابْنُ عَيَّاشٍ، عَنْ أَبِي حُصَيْنٍ، عَنْ أَبِي صَالِحٍ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ رَجُلًا قَالَ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ: أَوْصِنِي، قَالَ: «لَا تَغْضَبْ»، فَرَدَّدَ مِرَارًا، قَالَ: «لَا تَغْضَبْ».

(77) CHAPTER. *Al-Hayā*<sup>(1)</sup>

6117. Narrated 'Imrān bin Ḥuṣain: The Prophet ﷺ said, "*Al-Hayā* does not bring anything except good." Thereupon Bashīr bin Ka'b said, "It is written in the wisdom paper: '*Al-Hayā*' leads to solemnity; *Al-Hayā*' leads to tranquillity (peace of mind).'" 'Imrān said to him, "I am narrating to you the saying of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and you are speaking about your paper (wisdom book)?"

6118. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar رضي الله عنهما: The Prophet ﷺ passed by a man who was admonishing his brother regarding '*Al-Hayā*' and was saying, "You are very shy, and I am afraid that it (i.e., your shyness) might harm you." On that, Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "Leave him, for *Al-Hayā*' is (a part of) Faith." (See H. 24)

6119. Narrated Abū Sa'īd: The Prophet ﷺ was shier than a veiled virgin girl.  
[See Vol. 4, *Ḥadīth* No.3562]

(78) CHAPTER. "And if you do not feel ashamed, then do whatever you like."

## (٧٧) بَابُ الْحَيَاءِ

٦١١٧ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي السَّوَارِ الْعَدَوِيِّ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ عِمْرَانَ بْنَ حُصَيْنٍ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «الْحَيَاءُ لَا يَأْتِي إِلَّا بِخَيْرٍ». فَقَالَ بُشَيْرُ ابْنِ كَعْبٍ: مَكْتُوبٌ فِي الْحِكْمَةِ: إِنَّ مِنْ الْحَيَاءِ وَقَارًا، وَإِنَّ مِنَ الْحَيَاءِ سَكِينَةً، فَقَالَ لَهُ عِمْرَانُ: أَحَدَّثَكَ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَتَحَدَّثَنِي عَنْ صَحِيفَتِكَ؟

٦١١٨ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزِ بْنُ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ سَالِمٍ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا: مَرَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ عَلَى رَجُلٍ وَهُوَ يُعَاتِبُ أَخَاهُ فِي الْحَيَاءِ يَقُولُ: إِنَّكَ لَتَسْتَحْيِي. حَتَّى كَأَنَّهُ يَقُولُ: قَدْ أَضْرَبَكَ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «دَعُهُ، فَإِنَّ الْحَيَاءَ مِنَ الْإِيمَانِ». [راجع: ٢٤]

٦١١٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَلِيُّ بْنُ الْجَعْدِ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ قَتَادَةَ، عَنْ مَوْلَى أَنَسٍ - قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ: اسْمُهُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ أَبِي عُتْبَةَ - : سَمِعْتُ أَبَا سَعِيدٍ يَقُولُ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ أَشَدَّ حَيَاءً مِنَ الْعَذْرَاءِ فِي خِدْرِهَا. [راجع: ٣٥٦٢]

(٧٨) بَابٌ: إِذَا لَمْ تَسْتَحْ فَاصْنَعْ مَا

شِئْتَ

(1) (Ch. 77) *Hayā*: see the glossary.

6120. Narrated Abū Mas'ūd: The Prophet ﷺ said, "One of the (basic) sayings of the early *Nubuwwah* (Prophethood) which the people have got is: 'If you do not feel ashamed, then do whatever you like.'"

[See Vol. 4, *Hadīth* No. 3483, 3484]

(79) CHAPTER. One should not feel shy of the truth in order to comprehend (the knowledge of) the religion.

6121. Narrated Umm Salama رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: Umm Sulaim came to Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and said, "O Allāh's Messenger! Verily, Allāh does not feel shy to tell the truth. If a woman gets a nocturnal sexual discharge (has a wet dream), is it necessary for her to take a bath? He replied, "Yes, if she notices a discharge."

[See *Hadīth* No. 130]

6122. Narrated Ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: The Prophet ﷺ said, "The example of a believer is like a green tree, the leaves of which do not fall."

The people said, "It is such and such tree, it is such and such tree (i.e., they were making a guess about that tree)." I intended to say that it was the date-palm tree, but I was a young boy and felt shy (to answer). The Prophet ﷺ said, "It is the date-palm tree." Ibn 'Umar added, "I told that to 'Umar who said, 'Had you said it, I would have preferred it to such and such a thing.'"

٦١٢٠ - حَدَّثَنَا أَحْمَدُ بْنُ يُونُسَ:

حَدَّثَنَا زُهَيْرٌ: حَدَّثَنَا مَنْصُورٌ، عَنْ رَبِيعِ بْنِ جَرَّاشٍ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَسْعُودٍ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِنَّ مِمَّا أَدْرَكَ النَّاسُ مِنْ كَلَامِ النَّبِيِّ الْأُولَى: إِذَا لَمْ تَسْتَحْ فَاصْنَعْ مَا شِئْتَ».

[راجع: ٣٤٨٣]

(٧٩) بَابُ مَا لَا يُسْتَحْيَا مِنَ الْحَقِّ لِلتَّفَقُّهِ فِي الدِّينِ

٦١٢١ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ قَالَ:

حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ زَيْنَبِ ابْنَةِ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ أُمِّ سَلَمَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: جَاءَتْ أُمُّ سَلِيمٍ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فَقَالَتْ: يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ، إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَسْتَحِي مِنَ الْحَقِّ، فَهَلْ عَلَى الْمَرْأَةِ غُسْلٌ، إِذَا اخْتَلَمَتْ؟ فَقَالَ: «نَعَمْ، إِذَا رَأَتْ الْمَاءَ». [راجع: ١٣٠]

٦١٢٢ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ: حَدَّثَنَا

شُعْبَةُ: حَدَّثَنَا مُحَارِبُ بْنُ دِنَارٍ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ يَقُولُ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «مَثَلُ الْمُؤْمِنِ كَمَثَلِ شَجَرَةٍ خَضِرَاءَ لَا يَسْقُطُ وَرَقُهَا وَلَا يَتَحَاثُّ». فَقَالَ الْقَوْمُ: هِيَ شَجَرَةُ كَذَا، هِيَ شَجَرَةُ كَذَا. فَأَرَدْتُ أَنْ أَقُولَ: هِيَ النَّخْلَةُ، وَأَنَا غُلَامٌ شَابٌّ، فَاسْتَحْيَيْتُ، فَقَالَ: «هِيَ النَّخْلَةُ».

[راجع: ٦١]

وَعَنْ شُعْبَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا حَبِيبُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ، عَنْ حَفْصِ بْنِ عَاصِمٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ مِثْلَهُ. وَرَأَى: فَحَدَّثْتُ بِهِ عُمَرَ، فَقَالَ: لَوْ كُنْتُ قُلْتُهَا لَكَانَ أَحَبَّ إِلَيَّ مِنْ كَذَا وَكَذَا،

6123. Narrated Thābit that he heard Anas رضي الله عنه saying, “A woman came to the Prophet ﷺ offering herself to him in marriage, saying, “Have you got any interest in me (i.e., would you like to marry me?)” Anas’ daughter said, “How shameless that woman was!” On that Anas said, “She is better than you for, she presented herself to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ (for marriage).”

٦١٢٣ - حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ: حَدَّثَنَا مَرْحُومٌ: سَمِعْتُ ثَابِتًا: أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَنَسًا رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ يَقُولُ: جَاءَتِ امْرَأَةٌ إِلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ تَعْرِضُ عَلَيْهِ نَفْسَهَا، فَقَالَتْ: هَلْ لَكَ حَاجَةٌ فِيَّ؟ فَقَالَتْ ابْنَتُهُ: مَا أَقَلَّ حَيَاءَهَا! فَقَالَ: هِيَ خَيْرٌ مِنْكَ، عَرَضَتْ عَلَيَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ نَفْسَهَا. [راجع: ٥١٢٠]

(80) CHAPTER. The statement of the Prophet ﷺ, “Make things easy for the people and do not make things difficult for them.” And the Prophet ﷺ used to love to make things light and easy for the people.

(٨٠) بَابُ قَوْلِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: «يَسِّرُوا وَلَا تَعْسِرُوا»،  
وكان يُحِبُّ التَّخْفِيفَ وَالْيُسْرَ عَلَى النَّاسِ.

6124. Narrated Abū Mūsa that when Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ sent him and Mu‘ādh bin Jabal to Yemen, he said to them, “Make things easy for the people (treat the people in the most agreeable easy way), and do not make things difficult for them, and give them glad tidings, and do not repel them (i.e., to make the people hate good deeds and to run away from Islam), and you should both work in cooperation and mutual understanding, obey each other.” Abū Mūsa said, “O Allāh’s Messenger! We are in a land in which a drink named *Al-Bit* is prepared from honey and another drink named *Al-Mizr* is prepared from barley.” On that, Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “All intoxicants (i.e., all alcoholic drinks) are prohibited.”

٦١٢٤ - حَدَّثَنِي إِسْحَاقُ: حَدَّثَنَا النَّضْرُ: أَخْبَرَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي بُرْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ جَدِّهِ قَالَ: لَمَّا بَعَثَهُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَمُعَاذُ بْنُ جَبَلٍ قَالَ لَهُمَا: «يَسِّرَا وَلَا تَعْسِرَا، وَبَشِّرَا وَلَا تُبْفِرَا وَتَطَاوَعَا». قَالَ أَبُو مُوسَى: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، إِنَّا بِأَرْضٍ يُصْنَعُ فِيهَا شَرَابٌ مِنَ الْعَسَلِ يُقَالُ لَهُ: الْبِتُّعُ، وَشَرَابٌ مِنَ الشَّعِيرِ يُقَالُ لَهُ: الْمِزْرُ. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «كُلُّ مُسْكِرٍ حَرَامٌ». [راجع: ٢٢٦١]

6125. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, “Make things easy for the people, and do not make it difficult for them, and make them calm (with glad tidings) and do not repel (them) (i.e. to make them hate good deeds and to run away from Islam).”

6126. Narrated ‘Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: Whenever Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ was given the choice of one of two matters, he would chose the easier of the two, as long as it was not sinful to do so, but if it was sinful, he would not approach it. Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ never took revenge over anybody for his own sake but (he did) only when Allāh’s Legal Laws and Bindings were outraged, in which case he would take revenge for Allāh’s sake.” [See Vol. 4, *Hadith* No. 3560]

6127. Narrated Al-Azraq bin Qais: We were in the city of Al-Ahwāz on the bank of a river which had dried up. Then Abū Barza Al-Aslamī came riding a horse and he started offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer) and let his horse loose. The horse ran away, so Abū Barza interrupted his *Ṣalāt* (prayer) and went after the horse till he caught it and brought it, and then he offered his *Ṣalāt* (prayer).

There was a man amongst us who was (from the *Khawārij*) having a different opinion. He came saying, “Look at this old man! He left his *Ṣalāt* (prayer) because of a horse.” On that Abū Barza came to us and said, “Since the time I left Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ, nobody has admonished me; my house is very far from this place, and if I had carried on offering *Ṣalāt* (prayer) and left my horse, I could not have reached my house till night.” Then Abū Barza mentioned that he had been in the company of the Prophet ﷺ, and that

٦١٢٥ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ أَبِي التَّيَّاحِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «يَسْرُوا وَلَا تُعَسِّرُوا، وَسَكُنُوا وَلَا تُنْفَرُوا».

٦١٢٦ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ، عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: مَا خَيْرَ رَسُولٍ لِلَّهِ ﷺ بَيْنَ أَمْرَيْنِ قَطُّ إِلَّا أَخَذَ أَيْسَرَهُمَا مَا لَمْ يَكُنْ إِثْمًا، فَإِنْ كَانَ إِثْمًا كَانَ أَبْعَدَ النَّاسِ مِنْهُ، وَمَا انْتَقَمَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ لِنَفْسِهِ فِي شَيْءٍ قَطُّ إِلَّا أَنْ تُنْتَهَكَ حُرْمَةُ اللهِ فَيَسْتَقِيمَ بِهَا اللهُ. [راجع: ٣٥٦٠]

٦١٢٧ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الثُّعْمَانِ: حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنِ الْأَزْرَقِ بْنِ قَيْسٍ قَالَ: كُنَّا عَلَى شَاطِئِ نَهْرٍ بِالْأَهْوَازِ قَدْ نَضَبَ عَنْهُ الْمَاءُ فَجَاءَ أَبُو بَرْزَةَ الْأَسْلَمِيُّ عَلَى فَرَسٍ فَصَلَّى وَخَلَّى فَرَسَهُ فَاَنْظَلَمَتِ الْفَرَسُ فَتَرَكَ صَلَاتَهُ وَتَبِعَهَا حَتَّى أَدْرَكَهَا فَأَخَذَهَا، ثُمَّ جَاءَ فَصَصَى صَلَاتَهُ، وَفِينَا رَجُلٌ لَهُ رَأْيٌ، فَأَقْبَلَ يَقُولُ: انظُرُوا إِلَى هَذَا الشَّيْخِ، تَرَكَ صَلَاتَهُ مِنْ أَجْلِ فَرَسٍ. فَأَقْبَلَ فَقَالَ: مَا عَنَّفَنِي أَحَدٌ مُنْذُ فَارَقْتُ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﷺ، وَقَالَ: إِنَّ مَنْزِلِي مُتْرَاحٌ فَلَوْ صَلَّيْتُ وَتَرَكَتُ لَمْ آتِ أَهْلِي إِلَى اللَّيْلِ. وَذَكَرَ أَنَّهُ

he had seen his leniency.

6128. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ :  
A bedouin urinated in the mosque, and the people rushed to beat him. Allāh's Messenger ﷺ ordered them to leave him, and pour a bucket or a tumbler (full) of water over the place where he has passed urine. The Prophet ﷺ then said, "You have been sent to make things easy (for the people) and you have not been sent to make things difficult for them."

(81) CHAPTER. To be cheerful with the people.

Ibn Mas'ūd said, "Mix with the people on the condition that your religion is not injured, and joke with your family."

6129. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ :  
The Prophet ﷺ used to mix with us to the extent that he would say to a younger brother of mine, "O father of 'Umair! What did *An-Nughair* (a kind of bird) do (rhyming the words 'Umair' and 'Nughair')?"

6130. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا : I used to play with the dolls in the presence of the Prophet ﷺ, and my girl friends also used to play with me. When Allāh's Messenger ﷺ used to enter (my dwelling place), they used to hide themselves, but the Prophet ﷺ would call them to join and play with me.

(The playing with the dolls and similar

صَحَبَ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فَرَأَى مِنْ تَيْسِيرِهِ .

[راجع: ١٢١١]

٦١٢٨ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ :

أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ، عَنِ الزُّهْرِيِّ ح .

وَقَالَ اللَّيْثُ: حَدَّثَنِي يُونُسُ، عَنِ

ابن شِهَابٍ: أَخْبَرَنِي عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ

اللَّهِ بْنِ عُتْبَةَ: أَنَّ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّ

أَعْرَابِيًّا بَالَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ، فَتَارَ إِلَيْهِ

النَّاسُ لِيَقْعُوا بِهِ فَقَالَ لَهُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

ﷺ: «دَعُوهُ وَأَهْرِيْقُوا عَلَيَّ بِوَلِيهِ ذُنُوبًا

مِنْ مَاءٍ، أَوْ سَجَلًا مِنْ مَاءٍ، فَإِنَّمَا

يُبْعَثُكُمْ مَيْسَرِينَ وَلَمْ تُبْعَثُوا مُعْسَرِينَ» .

[راجع: ٢٢٠]

(٨١) بَابُ الْإِنْسِاطِ إِلَى النَّاسِ،

وَقَالَ ابْنُ مَسْعُودٍ: خَالِطِ النَّاسَ

وَدِينِكَ لَا تَكْلِمْنَهُ. وَالِدُّعَابَةِ مَعَ

الْأَهْلِ

٦١٢٩ - حَدَّثَنَا آدَمُ: حَدَّثَنَا

شُعَيْبٌ: حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو التَّيَّاحِ قَالَ:

سَمِعْتُ أَنَسَ بْنَ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ

يَقُولُ: إِنْ كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ لِيُخَالِطَنَا

حَتَّى يَقُولَ لِأَخِي صَغِيرٍ: «يَا أَبَا

عُمَيْرٍ مَا فَعَلَ النَّعِيرُ؟». [راجع: ٦٢٠٣]

٦١٣٠ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدٌ: أَخْبَرَنَا

أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ: حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ،

عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ:

كُنْتُ أَلْعَبُ بِالْبَنَاتِ عِنْدَ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ

وَكَانَ لِي صَوَاحِبٌ يَلْعَبْنَ مَعِي، فَكَانَ

images is forbidden, but it was allowed for 'Āishah at that time, as she was a little girl, not yet reached the age of puberty.)

[See *Faṭḥ Al-Bārī*]

**(82) CHAPTER. To be gentle and polite with the people.**

It has been mentioned that Abu Ad-Dardā' said, "We give a smile for some people while our hearts curse them."

6131. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: A man asked permission to see the Prophet ﷺ. He said, "Let him come in. What an evil man of the tribe he is!" Or said, "What an evil brother of the tribe he is." But when he entered, the Prophet ﷺ spoke to him gently, in a polite manner. I said to him, "O Allāh's Messenger! You have said what you have said, then you spoke to him in a very gentle and polite manner?" The Prophet ﷺ said, "The worst people to Allāh are those whom the people leave (undisturbed) to save themselves from their dirty language."

6132. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin Abū Mulaika: The Prophet ﷺ was given a gift of a few silken cloaks decorated with gold buttons. He distributed them amongst some of his Companions and put aside one of them for Makhrāma. When Makhrāma came, the Prophet ﷺ said, "I kept this for you." (Ayyūb, the subnarrator held his garment to show how the Prophet ﷺ showed the cloak to Makhrāma who had something unfavourable about his temper.)

رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِذَا دَخَلَ يَتَمَعَّنَ مِنْهُ فَيَسْرِبُهُنَّ إِلَيَّ فَيَلْعَبَنَ مَعِيَ.

**(٨٢) بَابُ الْمُدَارَاةِ مَعَ النَّاسِ،**

وَيُذَكِّرُ عَنْ أَبِي الدَّرْدَاءِ: إِنَّا لَنَكْشِرُ فِي وُجُوهِ أَقْوَامٍ، وَإِنَّ قُلُوبَنَا لَتَلْعَنُهُمْ.

٦١٣١ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ، عَنِ ابْنِ الْمُنْكَدِرِ: حَدَّثَهُ عَنْ عُرْوَةَ ابْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ: أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ أَخْبَرَتْهُ أَنَّهُ اسْتَأْذَنَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ رَجُلٌ، فَقَالَ: «اإذْنُوا لَهُ فَيَسُّ ابْنُ الْعَشِيرَةِ - أَوْ: بِسُّسْ أَخُو الْعَشِيرَةِ». فَلَمَّا دَخَلَ أَلَانَ لَهُ الْكَلَامَ، فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، قُلْتَ مَا قُلْتَ ثُمَّ أَلَنْتَ لَهُ فِي الْقَوْلِ؟ فَقَالَ: «أَيُّ عَائِشَةَ، إِنَّ شَرَّ النَّاسِ مَنْزِلَةٌ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ مَنْ تَرَكَهُ، أَوْ وَدَعَهُ النَّاسُ اتِّقَاءَ فُحْشِهِ».

[راجع: ٦٠٣٢]

٦١٣٢ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْوَهَّابِ: أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ عَلِيَّةَ: أَخْبَرَنَا أَيُّوبُ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي مُلَيْكَةَ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَهْدَيْتَ لَهُ أَقْبِيَّةً مِنْ دِيبَاجٍ مُزْرَرَةٌ بِالذَّهَبِ فَفَسَمَهَا فِي أَنَابِسٍ مِنْ أَصْحَابِهِ وَعَزَلَ مِنْهَا وَاحِدًا لِمَحْرَمَةٍ. فَلَمَّا جَاءَ قَالَ: «حَبَّاتُ هَذَا لَكَ»، قَالَ أَيُّوبُ بِثُوبِهِ أَنَّهُ يُرِيهِ إِيَّاهُ، وَكَانَ فِي خُلُقِهِ شَيْءٌ.