Islamic Etiquette

A part from the Minhâj-ul-Muslim
(The Way of the Muslim)

Compiled by:
Sh. Abu Bakr Al-Jazâîri

Translated by:
Jamaal al-Din M. Zarabozo
In the Name of Allah
the Most Gracious, the Most merciful

"O you who believe! Raise not your voices above the voice of the Prophet (ﷺ), nor speak aloud to him in talk as you speak aloud to one another, lest your deeds should be rendered fruitless while you perceive not" (49:2).
# Contents

Publishers Note .................................................................................................................. 07

Translators Introduction ................................................................................................. 09

Part One: Etiquette Related to Intention ........................................................................ 11

Part Two: Etiquette and Behavior towards Allâh ......................................................... 16

Part Three: Etiquette with Respect to the Word of Allâh, the Noble Qur’ân .............. 23

Part Four: Etiquette with Respect to Allâh’s messenger ﷺ ........................................... 28

Part Five: Behavior towards Oneself ............................................................................... 34

Part Six: Etiquette towards One’s Parents ..................................................................... 48

Etiquette towards One’s Children .................................................................................... 53

Etiquette Towards Siblings ............................................................................................ 57

Etiquette Between Spouses ............................................................................................ 58

Etiquette with Close Relatives ....................................................................................... 68

Etiquette with Respect to One’s Neighbors .................................................................. 72

Etiquette and Rights of Muslims in General .................................................................. 76

Etiquette with the Disbelievers ...................................................................................... 97

Etiquette with Respect to Animals ................................................................................. 103

Part Seven: Etiquette of the Special Brotherhood for the Sake of Allâh – Loving and Hating for His Sake .... 107

The Rights of the Special Brotherhood for the Sake of Allâh ........................................ 112

Part Eight: Etiquette Related to Sitting and Gathering ............... 116

Part Nine: Etiquette Related to Eating and Drinking ................................................. 121

Etiquette Before Eating ................................................................................................ 122

Etiquette While Eating ................................................................................................ 124

Etiquette After Eating ................................................................................................ 129
Part Ten: Etiquette Related to Hosting ........................................ 130  
Etiquette Related to Hosting .................................................. 131  
Etiquette Related to Responding to an Invitation .................. 132  
Etiquette Related to the Gathering ......................................... 134  
Part Eleven: Etiquette Related to Traveling ......................... 136  
Etiquette Related to Traveling .............................................. 139  
Part Twelve: Etiquette Related to Dressing ......................... 147  
Part Thirteen: Etiquette Related to the natural Acts of Cleanliness ................................................................. 154  
Etiquette related to other Natural Acts of Cleanliness ......... 156  
Part Fourteen: Etiquette Related to Sleeping ...................... 158  
Translators’ References .......................................................... 165
Publishers Note

All the praises and thanks are due to Allâh, the Rubb of the worlds, and may Allâh exalt the mention of the Prophet Muhammad, the chosen, the trustworthy, and the mention of his Household and all of his Companions.

Islam is the greatest favor of Allâh with which He has distinguished the mankind and Jinâl. It is only a Deen which Allâh made the last of all religions. He says:

```
اليوم أَكَلَتْ لَكُمْ وَيَكُمْ وَأَنْصَتْ عَلَيْكُمْ يُعَمَّى وَرَضِيتْ لَكُمْ الإِسْلَامُ وَبِيَانٌ ...
```

[المائدة : 3]

"Today, I have completed your deen for you, and perfected my favor upon you, and accepted Islam as a deen for you.” (5:3)

He also said:

```
وَمَن بَعْثَ عِبَادَيْنِ اسْتَفَافُ يُقَبِّلُ مَيَّةٌ وَهُوَ أَلْفَاءٌ مِنْ الْخَيْبَرِينَ
```

[آل عمران : 85]

"And whoever seeks a religion other than Islam. It will never be accepted of him, and in the Hereafter he will be one of the losers.” (3:85)

Hence, It is the duty of every Muslim to value this divine favor by adhering to it. This could not be accomplished without understanding all the aspects of the religion which should be based on the Qur’ân and the Sunnah.

It is for this reason we have chosen this book, “Islamic Etiquette” a part from the well accepted work “Minhâj-ul-Muslim” or “The Way of the Muslim” by Shaikh Abu Bakr Al-Jazâ’iri. Shaikh is a well-known Islamic scholar and the presently orator in the mosque of the Prophet ﷺ. By the grace and mercy of Allâh, Darussalam has published its original Arabic edition and also its Urdu translation. It is our stream desire to publish complete this
entire work in the English language and work is being in processing. I ask Allâh to help us and support in this project. As a first attempt we are going to publish one of the most important chapter about the Islamic Etiquette.

This work is rather a basic work and we have tried to keep that simplicity and easy to follow style of presenting logically. There are so many footnotes in original book about the authenticity of the *Ahadith*, but we have added very little. Shaikh Abu Bakr has pointed out the right way for the Muslims to adopt and remain careful about the Islamic Etiquette.

I am very thankful and ask Allâh to reward Br. Jamaal Zarabozo, who has rendered it into a very simple and eloquent English, intelligible to all. I am also thankful to all the staff members of Darussalam, especially Mr. Saeeduddin, who have exerted their best efforts in bringing out the book. The publisher will appreciate views of the readers about the book.

Abdul Malik Mujahid
General Manager
Darussalam
Translators Introduction

All praises are due to Allâh. We praise Him, and seek His Help, and ask for His forgiveness. We seek refuge in Allâh from the evil in our souls and from our sinful deeds. Whoever Allâh guides, no one can mislead. And whoever Allâh misguides, no one can guide. I bear witness that there is no one worthy of worship except Allâh. And I bear witness that Muhammad is His slave and Messenger. O believers, have Taqwa [fear] of Allâh according to His right and die not save as Muslims. O mankind, have Taqwa of your Lord, the One who created you from one soul and created from it its mate and from them spread many men and women. And fear Allâh from whom you demand your mutual rights and [do not cut] familial relations. Surely, Allâh is Ever an All-Watcher over you. O believers, have Taqwa of Allâh and always speak the truth. He will direct you to do righteous deeds and will forgive you your sins. And whosoever obeys Allâh and His Messenger has indeed achieved a great achievement. To proceed:

This translation is a portion of Abu Bakr Al-Jazâ'iri's well-known and well accepted work Minhâj-ul-Muslim, or "The Way of the Muslim." Al-Jazâ'iri’s book is well-known for both its completeness and its simplicity. It covers all of the aspects of the religion in one easy to read volume. It is the intent of Darussalam Publishers to translate the entire work into English. I ask Allâh to help them and support them in this project.

This work is rather a basic work. The translator has tried to keep that simplicity. For this reason, very little footnotes have been added of a Fiqh nature. Differences of opinion in Fiqh are quite common but this is not the type of work for such discussions. But it should be noted that many of the aspects that the author mentions in this book are more related to customs of a particular time and place and cannot be considered as strict Shari'ah rules. For example, Al-Jazâ'iri wrote concerning the etiquette of eating:
"He should not look at his companions while he is eating. He should not watch them, such that they may become shy because of him. Instead, he should lower his gaze to the food that is around him. He should not look at them as this might harm them and may make them mad, in which case he would be sinful."

He is stating something that is considered polite etiquette in some cultures. However, it is not an act that is either sanctioned or prohibited by the Shari'ah. Hence, it cannot be said that this passage applies to all Muslims and all cultures.

The original Arabic editions of this work have provided footnotes that state the sources of the Hadith. Unfortunately, it has been found that these footnotes are greatly unreliable. This is truly a travesty — especially for a book that is so widely accepted. The original footnotes have been provided in the translation. However, the translator has taken it upon himself to verify the references the author has used. Therefore, in the footnotes, one may find a large amount of material that has been added by the translator. The translator considers this additional information a matter of necessity that cannot be done without.

Finally, I ask Allâh to reward Br. Abdul Malik Mujahid and the staff at Darussalam for their willingness to undertake this project. I also would like to express my thanks to my dear wife for all of her support and help. We ask Allâh to make this a work that was done solely for His sake and to include it among the deeds that He is pleased with on the Day of Judgment.

**Br. Jamaal Zarabozo**

January 31, 1997
Ramadan 22, 1417
Part One

Etiquette Related to Intention

A Muslim believes in the great importance of intention and its importance for the remainder of his deeds, both of this world and the Hereafter. This is so because all deeds are based on intention. Due to it, the deed is strengthened or weakened. Depending on the intention, the deed is either valid or void. This belief of the Muslim, concerning the necessity of intention for every deed and the obligation to make the intention proper, is based first of all on Allâh’s Words:

[وَمَا أَمَرْنَاهُ إِلَّا لِيَبْصِرُوا الْجَهَّالُ فَخُذِّلُوا لَهُمْ ؛ [البَيْنَةَ]

“And they were commanded not but that they should worship Allâh and worship none but Him Alone (abstaining from ascribing partners to Him).” (98:5)

Allâh has also said:

[قُلِ إِنِّي أُمَرُتُ أَنْ أَعْبَدَنَّ اللَّهَ مَعِيَّنًا مَا تَأْتَىٰ [الزُّمَرَ]

“Say (O Muhammad): ‘Verily, I am commanded to worship Allâh (Alone) by obeying Him and doing religious deeds sincerely for His sake only.’” (39:11).

This belief is also based on Allâh’s Messenger’s words:

[إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالْنِّيَاتِۚ وَإِنَّمَا يَطْلُبُ اللَّهُ مِنَ النِّيَاتِ مَا تَأْتَىٰ]

“Verily, all actions are but driven by intention and for everyone is what he intended.” (Al-Bukhâri and Muslim)

Allâh’s Messenger also said:

[إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُنْتَظِرُ إِلَى صُوْرَتِكُمْ وَأَمْوَالِكُمْۚ إِنَّمَا يُنْتَظِرُ إِلَى قُلُوبِكُمْ وَأَعْمَالِكُمْ]

“Certainly, Allâh does not look at your shapes or wealth. But He only looks at your hearts and deeds.” (Al-Bukhâri and Muslim)
Looking at the hearts is looking at the intentions, for it is the intention that is the driving and motivating force behind the deed. Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

«مَنْ هُمَّ بِحَسَنَاتِهَا وَلَمْ يَعْمَلَهَا كُتِبَتْ لَهُ حَسَنَةٌ»

“He, who seriously considered doing a good deed but did not do it, will have one good deed recorded for him.” (Muslim)

Just seriously considering for a good deed is a good deed itself by which one earns reward. This is due to the virtuousness of having a proper intention. Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

«الناسَ أَرْبَعَةُ: رَجُلٌ آتَاهُ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ عِلْمًا وَمَالًا فَهُوَ يُعْمَلُ بِعِلْمِهِ فِي مَالِهِ، وَلِيَقُولُ رَجُلٌ لَّوْ آتَيْنَا اللَّهُ مَالًا مَّالًا وَعِلْمًا عِلْمًا فَهُوَ يُعْمَلُ فِي مَالِهِ وَلِيَقُولُ رَجُلٌ لَّوْ آتَيْنَا اللَّهُ مَالًا مَّالًا وَعِلْمًا عِلْمًا فَهُوَ يُعْمَلُ فِي مَالِهِ وَلِيَقُولُ رَجُلٌ لَّوْ آتَيْنَا اللَّهُ مَالًا مَّالًا وَعِلْمًا عِلْمًا فَهُوَ يُعْمَلُ فِي مَالِهِ وَلِيَقُولُ رَجُلٌ لَّوْ آتَيْنَا اللَّهُ مَالًا مَّالًا وَعِلْمًا عِلْمًا فَهُوَ يُعْمَلُ فِي مَالِهِ»

“There are four types of people: one is a man whom Allâh has given knowledge and wealth. He acts with respect to his wealth based on his knowledge. Another person says that if Allâh had given him similar to what He gave the first man, he would have acted in the same fashion. The reward for both of them will be the same. A third person is one, whom Allâh gives wealth but He does not give knowledge. Therefore, he spends his money according to his desire. Another man says that if Allâh had given him, what He had given that person, he would have acted in the same manner. These two will have the same burden upon them.” (Ibn Mâjah with a good chain)

The one who has a pious intention is rewarded for a good deed and the one who has an evil intention will bear its burden just like the one who did an impious deed. All of that is due to intention alone.
At the Battle of Tabook, Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

"إِنِّي بِالمَدِينَةِ أُقَوَّمُتْ مَا قُطِعْتُ وَأَنْعَضْتَا وَأَلَّا تَطْبِقْتُ مُقَرَّباً. أُنْفَضْتُ وَأَنْفَضْتُ مَدِينَةً أَصْبَحْتُ مَخْصُصَةً إِلَّا مَنْ سَكَنَهُ. فَأَقْلِبْ لِكَهْرَةَ اللَّهِ. فَكَيْفَ ذَلِكَ بِاللَّهِ؟ فَقَالَ: حَبْسُهُمْ الْعَذَّرَ. فَقُصِّرْتُوا يُحْسَنُ النِّيَبَةُ"

"There are people concerning whom you do not travel any distance, nor do you spend anything, nor do you pass any valley but they are with you in that matter." The people said, "How is that?" He said, "They have been restrained due to some excuse, but they are with us because of the good intention." (Al-Bukhârî and Abu Dâwûd)

Good intention is what makes the non-combatant equal in reward to the combatant. It is what makes the non-Mujahid receive a reward like that of a Mujahid.

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ has also said:

"إِذَا النَّقِيُّ الْمُسْلِيمِنَ بَسِيجَهُمَا فَالقَاتِلُ وَالمقتولُ في النَّارِ. فَقَالَ الَّذِي كَفَّرَ بِاللَّهِ فِي النَّارِ. فَكَيْفَ إِنِّي رُسُولُ اللَّهِ! هَذَا القَاتِلُ فَمَا بَالُ الْمُقْتُولُ؟ فَقَالَ: لَأَلْهَةُ أَرَاىَ قَاتِلُ صَالِحٍ؟"

"If two Muslims meet each other with their swords, then both the killer and the killed will be in the Hell-fire." Someone said, "O Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ, that is the case for the killer but why should that be the case for the killed?" He answered, "Because he wanted to kill his companion." (Al-Bukhârî and Muslim)

The impious intention and evil desire have made both fighters equal in deserving the Hell-fire. If the killed did not have that evil intention, he would have been from the inhabitants of Paradise.

In another Hadith, Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ states:
“The one who marries based on a dower that he has no intention of paying is, in fact, a fornicator. And one, who takes a loan that he has no intention of repaying is, in fact, a thief.” (Ahmad and Ibn Mâjah)

Therefore, an evil intention can transform a permissible deed into a forbidden one. It can also change a deed that is free from any harm into a harmful deed.

All of the above emphasize what a Muslim believes concerning the seriousness of intention and its extreme importance. Therefore, he bases all of his deeds upon a pious intention. He also strives his best not to perform any deed without an intention or with an impure intention. The intention is the soul of the deed and its value. The deed is sound if the intention is sound and the deed is wicked if the intention is wicked. The one who performs deeds without intention is doing so out of the disdainful show and presence.

Furthermore, a Muslim believes that intention is an essential component of deeds and a condition for the validity of the deed. He also knows that the intention is not simply the statement of the tongue, “O Allâh, I intend such and such...” nor is it simply a thought in the mind. Instead, it is the driving force in the heart towards a deed that is in accord with a sound goal of bringing about benefit or repelling harm, presently or in the future. It is also the will that directs a person to perform a deed for the sake of Allâh and to fulfill His Commands.

A Muslim, therefore, also believes that a permissible act can may become an act of obedience, worthy of reward and recompense. At the same time, an act of obedience, if it is void of a pious intention, becomes an act of disobedience worthy of punishment and burden. He also does not believe that an act of disobedience can be changed into an act of obedience simply due to a good intention. For example, the one who backbites a person just to make another person feel better has disobeyed Allâh and has committed a sin. His “good intention” will not benefit him at all...
in consideration with Allâh. Similarly, the one who builds a mosque with money from prohibited sources, will not be rewarded. One who attends singing and dancing parties or who purchases raffle tickets to support good purposes or for the sake of Jihâd, is a sinner and will bear the burden of his sin, instead of being rewarded for what he has done. Similarly, anyone who builds a dome over the grave of a pious person, slaughters an animal on his behalf or makes an oath on his behalf, all in the name of having love for the pious people, is disobeying Allâh and earning a sin for what he has done. This is done even if, in his eyes, he had a pious intention. A deed is not transformed by a pious intention into an act of obedience unless it was something permissible in the Shari'ah in the first place. As for a forbidden act, it never becomes an act of obedience under any circumstances whatsoever.
Part Two

Etiquette and Behavior towards Allâh

A Muslim thanks about the countless blessings that Allâh has bestowed upon him. He considers the numerous bounties that Allâh has given him from the time that he was a “drop of fluid” in his mother’s womb. The bounties continue until he meets His Lord. Therefore, a Muslim must thank Allâh for these bounties with his tongue, by praising Him and extolling Him in a proper manner. He must also thank Him with his limbs by using them in obedience to Him. This is how he should behave towards Allâh. Obviously, it is never considered proper etiquette to be ungrateful for bounties one has received or to reject the bounties of the One Who gives. One also should never deny the goodness and bounties he has received. Allâh has said in the Qur’ân:

[النحل : 53 ]

“And whatever blessing or good thing you have, it is from Allâh.” (16:53)

Allâh also says:

[إبراهيم : 34 ]

“And He gave you of all that you asked for, and if you count the Blessings of Allâh, never will you be able to count them.” (14:34)

Another Verse states:

[البقرة : 152 ]

“Therefore remember Me [by prayer and glorification], I will remember you. Be grateful to Me and never be ungrateful to Me.” (2:152)

A Muslim thinks about Allâh’s Knowledge and the fact that He is
watching everything that he does under any circumstances. The Muslim’s heart then becomes filled with awe, respect and veneration for Allâh. He becomes shy and embarrassed to disobey Him. He will be too shy to go against His Commands and disobey Him. This is how he should behave towards Allâh. Obviously, it is not proper etiquette at all for a slave to go against his master by disobeying him or by treating him with evil and disrespect while his master is witnessing and watching him. Allâh has said:

```
[Noûh: 13–14]

"What is the matter with you, that [you fear not Allâh (His punishment), and] you hope not for reward (from Allâh or you believe not in His Oneness). While He has created you in (different) stages [i.e. first Nutfah, then Araqah and then Mudghah." (71:13,14)
```

Allâh ﷺ also says:

```
[Al-Naml: 19]

"And Allâh knows what you conceal and what you reveal."
```

(16:19)

And yet another Verse states:

```
[Yoûnus: 61]

"Neither you (O Muhammad ﷺ) do any deed nor recite any portion of the Qur’ân nor you (O mankind) do any deed (good or evil), but We are Witness thereof, when you are doing it. And nothing is hidden from your Lord (so much as) the weight of an atom (or small ant) on the earth or in the heaven." (10:61)
```
A Muslim also ponders over Allâh’s Power and Control over him, how his forelock is in the Hand of Allâh. He knows that there is no escape or fleeing from Him. There is no refuge or shelter except in Allâh Himself. Therefore, the Muslim flees to Allâh and throws himself before Him. He leaves his affairs with Allâh and puts his trust in Him. This is how he should behave with respect to his Lord and Creator.

It is not proper etiquette whatsoever to flee from One from Whom there is no fleeing. Nor is it proper to rely upon one who has no power. Nor should one put his trust in one having no power or ability. Allâh has said:

- "There is not a moving (living) creature but He has grasp of its forelock." (11:56)

Allâh also says:

- "So flee to Allâh. (from His Torment to His Mercy — Islamic Monotheism). Verily, I (Muhammad ﷺ) am a plain warner to you from Him.” (51:50)

Allâh says:

- "Put your trust in Allâh if you are believers indeed.” (5:23)

A Muslim also considers how generous and compassionate Allâh has been to him in all of his affairs. He considers Allâh’s Mercy upon him and upon all of His creation. He desires to have more of that mercy. He then humbles himself to Allâh with sincere humility and supplications. He seeks a means of approach to Allâh with the best of speech and good deeds. This is how he should behave towards his Lord Allâh. It is not a proper behavior whatsoever to despair of receiving more of His Mercy which encompasses everything. Nor should one despair of receiving more of His Goodness that encompasses all living creatures and His Generosity that is for all existence. Certainly, Allâh has stated:
“My Mercy embraces all things.” (7:156)

Allâh ﷻ also says:

"Allâh is very Gracious and Kind to His slaves.” (42:19)

Allâh ﷻ has also said:

"Certainly, no one despairs of Allâh’s Mercy, except the people who disbelieve.” (12:87)

Another Verse states:

"Despair not of the mercy of Allâh.” (39:53)

A Muslim also considers Allâh’s severe grip and ability to punish severely. He also considers Allâh’s swift reckoning. Then the person makes sure that he obeys Allâh and tries to do without disobeying Him. This is all part of his proper behavior towards Allâh. People of intelligence know that it is not proper behavior for a weak and incapable slave to commit acts of disobedience and wrong towards the Lord Who is the Powerful, the All-Capable, the Strong, the Dominant. He has said:

"But when Allâh wills a people’s punishment, there can be no turning back of it; and they will find besides Him no protector.” (13:11)

Allâh ﷻ also says:
"Verily, (O Muhammad ﷺ) the Seizure (punishment) of your Lord is severe and painful." (85:12)

Allāh ﷻ also says:

\[ \text{وَاللَّهُ مَغْلُوبُ يُدْمِجُ نَفْقَاهُ} \]
\[ \text{[ آل عمران : 4]} \]

"Allāh is All-Mighty, All-Able of Retribution." (3:4)

A Muslim should also think about Allāh while he is disobeying Him as if Allāh’s threat is already applying to him and His punishment has already come upon him due to his action. He should also think about Allāh while obeying Him and following His Laws as if His Promise has already come true for him and Allāh’s Pleasure has already been bestowed upon him. This is part of the Muslim having good expectations of Allāh. Having good expectations or thoughts about Allāh is part of the proper etiquette towards Allāh. It is not proper whatsoever for a person to have bad thoughts about Allāh and, therefore, disobey Him and think that Allāh is not watching what he is doing or will not take him to account. Allāh has said:

\[ \text{وَلَكِنَّ الشَّيَاتَنُ يُضْرِبُ الْحَجَرِ الْحَجَرَ} \]
\[ \text{[يُرَكِّبُ أَمْرَنَّكَ فَأَصْحَبَتْ مِنَ الْخَيْرِينَ} \]
\[ \text{[فصلة : 22-23]} \]

"But you thought that Allāh knew not much of what you were doing. And that thought of yours which you thought about your Lord, has brought you to destruction; and you have become (this Day) of those utterly lost!" (41:22-23)

It is also not proper behavior for a person to fear Allāh and obey Him while suspecting that he will not be rewarded for the good deeds he performed or that he shall not be recompensed for his obedience and acts of worship. Certainly, Allāh ﷻ has stated:

\[ \text{وَمَنِ يَطَّهِرِ اللهَ وَرَسُولَهُ وَيَحْسُدُ اللهَ وَيَتَّقِنهُ فَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْفَائِزُونَ} \]
\[ \text{[النور : 52]} \]
“And whosoever obeys Allāh and His Messenger (ﷺ), fears Allāh, and keeps his duty (to Him), such are the successful.” (24:52)

Allāh ﷻ also says:

من عمل صالحاً من الذكر أو الأنثى وهو مؤمن فلتزداد حيوى طيبة

[النحل: 97]

“Whoever works righteousness, whether male or female, while he (or she) is a true believer, verily to him We will give a good life (in this world with respect, contentment and lawful provision), and We shall pay them certainly a reward in proportion to the best of what they used to do (i.e. Paradise in the Hereafter).” (16:97)

Allāh ﷻ says:

من جاء بالحسنة فلا يحزن عليهما ومن جاء بالسيئة فلا يرجى إلا حزنهما وهم لا يظلمون

[الأنعام: 106]

“Whoever brings a good deed shall have ten times the like thereof to his credit; and whoever brings an evil deed shall have only the recompense of the like thereof, and they will not be wronged.” (6:160)

In conclusion, a Muslim must be thankful to his Lord for the bounties He has given him; he must be shy towards his Lord whenever he leans toward committing a sin; he must sincerely turn to his Lord, put his trust in Him, hope for His Mercy and fear His punishment. He must have good expectations concerning Allāh with respect to Allāh fulfilling His Promises and carrying out His threats for whoever He wills of His slaves. This is how he should behave toward Allāh. The more that he sticks to these matters and guards them, the greater will be his position and more elevated will be his rank. He shall be greatly blessed by Allāh and he shall become one of the devoted slaves of Allāh and from those people whom Allāh protects. He shall be
enveloped in Allâh’s Mercy and shall have Allâh’s Blessings bestowed upon him.

This is the most that any Muslim could hope to achieve and this is what he should seek during his entire life.

O Allâh, make us from Your devoted slaves. O Allâh, do not prevent us from being among those whom You protect. O Allâh, make us from those who are close to You, O Allâh, Lord of the worlds.
Part Three

Etiquette with Respect to the Word of Allâh, the Noble Qur’ân

A Muslim believes in the sacredness of the Speech of Allâh, as well as its honor and virtue that surpasses all other speech. He also believes that the Noble Qur’ân is the Word of Allâh, which no falsehood can approach from before it or behind it. Whoever speaks in accord with the Qur’ân, has spoken the truth. Whoever judges according to it, has judged justly. Its devoted people are the people of Allâh and His special people. Those who stick to it shall be successful and victorious. Those who turn away from it are the destroyed, the losers.

A Muslim’s faith in the grandeur and greatness of the Book of Allâh is increased by what has been stated about it by the one who received its revelation, the best of creation, our leader Muhammad bin Abdullah, Messenger of Allâh. The Prophet ﷺ said:

إِقرأْ عَلَى الْقُرْآنِ، فَإِنَّهُ يَجْبَحُ عِيْنَةً يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ شَفَيعَةً لِّصَاحِبِهِ

"Read the Qur’ân, for it shall come as an intercessor for its companion on the Day of Resurrection." (Muslim)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

خَبِيرُكُمْ مِنْ نَعْلَمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَمَهُ

"The best of you is he who learns the Qur’ân and teaches others.” (Al-Bukhârî)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

أَهَلُ الْقُرْآنِ أَهْلُ اللَّهِ وَخَاصِئُهُ

"The people of the Qur’ân are Allâh’s people and His special slaves.” (Al-Bukhârî)

Another Hadith states:
"The hearts get rusty like irons gets rusty." The people said,
"O Messenger of Allâh, what is its cleansing?" He said,
"Reciting the Qur'ân and remembering death." (Al-Baihaqî)

One of the Prophet's most staunch opponents came to him and
said, "O Muhammad, read the Qur'ân to me." Allâh's Messenger
read to him the Verse:

\[
\text{إِنَّ الْقُلُوبَ تَصَدَّاً كَمَا يَصَدُّ نَفْسُ الْحَمْدِ،}
\text{فَقْ يَلْبِسُهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ وَمَا}
\\text{جَاهِلِيَّةٌ فَقَالُ: "بَلاَوَةُ الفَرَجَانِ وَذَكَّرُ الْمَوْتِ").
\[

"Verily, Allâh enjoins Al-'Adl and Al-Ihsân, and giving (help)
to kith and kin, and forbids Al-Fahshâ', and Al-Munkar, and
Al-Baghy (i.e. all kinds of oppression)...." (16:90)

The Prophet had hardly finished reciting the Verse when his
opponent [an unbeliever] asked him to repeat it, astonished at its
lofty wording, sacred meaning and clarity. He was possessed by its
great ability to influence man. He did not wait long but
immediately raised his voice to state his confession concerning it
and declare his testimony concerning the holiness and greatness of
Allâh's Word. He said, "By Allâh, it has a sweetness. It is full of
elegance. Its lowest portion is for foliage and its highest portion is
for fruits. No human can say such." (Ibn Jarîr At-Tabârî)

A Muslim and believer, then, must even more so allow what it
allows and forbid what it forbids. He must abide by its manners
and behavior according to how it teaches one to behave.

**Etiquette with reciting the Qur'ân**

When the person recites the Qur'ân, he should adhere to the
following manners:

1. He should recite it under the best circ
2. umstances, including being in a state of purity, facing the
Qiblah and sitting in a respectable, honorable manner.

2. He should recite the Qur’ân slowly and not be hasty in his recitation. He should not recite it in less than three nights. The Prophet ﷺ has said:

«من قَرَأَهُ فِي أَقْلِ مِنَ الْثَّلَاثِ لَمْ يَفْقَهْهُ»

“Whoever recites the Qur’ân in less than three nights did not understand it.” (At-Taramidhi)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ ordered Abdullah bin Umar رضي الله عنهما to recite the entire Qur’ân once very seven days. Abdullah bin Mas‘ud, ‘Uthman bin Affan and Zaid bin Thabit رضي الله عنهم used to complete the entire Qur’ân once a week.

3. He must have fear of Allâh and humility while reciting the Qur’ân. He should demonstrate sorrow and should cry, or he should try to cry if he is not able to cry. The Prophet ﷺ said:

«أَنْلُوَّا الْقُرْآنَ وَابْكِنْوا، فَإِنَّ لَمْ تَبْكُنَّوا فَسَبَأَكُنَّا»

“Recite the Qur’ân and cry. If you cannot cry, then force yourself to be like crying.” (Ibn Mâjah)

4. The person should also beautify his voice while reading the Qur’ân. The Prophet ﷺ said:

«زِيَّنُوا الْقُرْآنَ بِأَصْوَاتِكُمْ»

“Beautify the Qur’ân by your voices.” (Ahmad)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

«لَيْسَ مِنَا مَنْ لَمْ يَزِينْ بِالْقُرْآنِ»

“He is not one of us who does not make his voice beautiful with the Qur’ân.” (Al-Bukhâri and Muslim)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

«ما أُذِنَ اللَّهُ لِشَيْئٍ مَّا أُذِنَ لِتَبْعَثُ بِالْقُرْآنِ»

“Allâh has not permitted anything like He has permitted a Prophet to recite the Qur’ân in a good voice.” (Al-Bukhâri
and Muslim)

5. He should recite in private if he fears that he would be reciting for show or reputation only or if he were to disturb those people who were praying. Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

"The one who recites the Qur’ân aloud is like one who publicly gives charity."

It is known that it is preferred to give charity secretly unless there is some benefit to doing it publicly, such as encouraging others to follow one’s precedent. The same is true for the reciting of the Qur’ân.

6. A person should recite the Qur’ân while thinking about and pondering over its meaning, with due respect and presence of mind, in order to understand its meaning and purport.

7. A person should not be one who recites the Qur’ân while he is heedless and going against what it says. In that case, he could be the cause for his own cursing by himself. For example, if he reads the Verse:

["لَوْ نَزِيتُ اللَّهُ عَلَى الظُّلْمِيِّينَ ( هُودِ: ۱۸ )"

“No doubt! the curse of Allâh is on the Zalimun (polytheists, wrongdoers, oppressors),” (11:18)

["لَمْ تُضَعَّ اللَّهُ عَلَى الْكَاذِبِينَ ( آل عمران: ۶۱ )"

“Curse of Allâh upon those who lie.” (3:61)

And he is a liar or a wrongdoer, then he is simply cursing himself.

The following narration will demonstrate how wrong those people are who turn away from the Book of Allâh, who are heedless of it and spend their time in other pursuits. It is narrated that in the Torah it states that Allâh has said: “Are you not ashamed of yourselves in front of Me? If a letter comes to you
from some of your brethren while you are walking on the road, you will stop and sit by the side of the road, read the letter, and understand it word by word, in order not to miss anything. This is the Book that I have revealed to you. Look how I have clearly explained everything in it. How many times have you passed by it to ponder over its lengths and widths and then you turn away from it? It is something lighter in your eyes than your brethren. O My slave! If one of your brethren sits next to you, you turn to him with all of your attention and listen to his every word with your entire heart. If someone then talks to you or disturbs you, you will motion to him to stop. Here I am coming to you and speaking to you but you turn your heart away from Me. In your sight, I am less important than one of your brethren!”

8. A person should strive to have the characteristics that are descriptive of those people who are Allâh’s People and His Special People. Abdullah bin Mas‘ud & once said, “The reciter of the Qur‘ân must be known by his night while the people are sleeping, by his day while the people are not fasting, by his crying while the people are laughing, by his devotion and fear of Allâh while the people are mingling, by his silence while the people are talking, by his humility while the people are boasting and by his grieving while the people are rejoicing.”

Muhammad bin Ka‘b said, “We would recognize the reciter of the Qur‘ân by the yellowness of his skin that indicated his spending the night in prayer and reciting the Qur‘ân.” Wuhaib bin Al-Ward & narrated that someone said to a man, “Do you not sleep?” He answered, “The marvelous nature of the Qur‘ân chased away my sleep.” And Dhun-Noon has said in lines of poetry,

“The Qur‘ân has stopped, by its promises and threats, the eyes from sleeping at night,

They understand from the Great Lord His Speech, an understanding that makes the necks submit and surrender.”
Part Four

Etiquette with Respect to Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ

A Muslim realizes in the depths of his soul the obligation of complete and proper etiquette with respect to the Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ. This is due to the following reasons:

1. Allâh has obligated upon every believing man and woman proper manners with respect to Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ. This is explicitly mentioned in Allâh’s speech in the following Verses:

   [[harjars: 1]

   “O you who believe! Make not (a decision) in advance before Allâh and His Messenger ﷺ.” (49:1)

   [harjars: 2]

   “O you who believe! Raise not your voices above the voice of the Prophet ﷺ, nor speak aloud to him in talk as you speak aloud to one another, lest your deeds may be rendered fruitless while you perceive it not.” (49:2)

   [harjars: 3]

   “Verily! Those who lower their voices in the presence of Allâh’s Messenger, they are the ones whose hearts Allâh has tested for piety. For them is Forgiveness and a great reward.” (49:3)

   [harjars: 4-5]
“Verily! Those who call you from behind the dwellings, most of them have no sense. And if they had patience till you could come to them, it would have been better for them…” (49:4-5)

“The true believers are only those who believe in (the Oneness of) Allâh and His Messenger (Muhammad ﷺ), and when they are with him on some common matter, they go not away until they have asked his permission.” (24:62)

“Verily! Those who ask your permission, those are they who (really) believe in Allâh and His Messenger. So if they ask your permission for some affairs of theirs, give permission to whom you will of them.” (24:62)

“O you who believe! When you (want to) consult the Messenger (Muhammad ﷺ) in private, spend something in charity before your private consultation. That will be better and purer for you. But if you find not (the means for it), then verily, Allâh is Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful.” (58:12)

2. Allâh has made it obligatory upon the believers to obey him and He has also made it obligatory to love him.

Allâh ﷻ has said:
“O you who believe! Obey Allâh and obey the Messenger (Muhammad ﷺ).” (47:33)

Allâh ﷻ has also said:

"And let those who oppose the Messenger’s (Muhammad ﷺ) commandment (i.e. Sunnah — legal ways, orders, acts of worship, statements) (among the sects) beware lest some Fitnah (disbelief, trial afflictions, earthquakes, killing, over powered by a tyrant) should befall them or a painful torment be inflicted on them.” (24:63)

Another Verse states:

“Whatsoever the Messenger (Muhammad ﷺ) gives you, take it. And whatsoever he forbids you, abstain from it.” (59:7)

And yet another Verse states:

“Say [O Muhammad ﷺ to mankind]: If you (really) love Allâh, then follow me. Allâh will love you and forgive you of your sins.” (3:31)

If a person is obliged to be obeyed and one may not go against what he states, then one must also continually behave in the proper way towards him under all circumstances.

3. Allâh has declared him to be a leader and judge for the people. Allâh has stated:
"Surely, We have sent down to you [O Muhammad ﷺ] the Book (this Qur’ān) in truth that you might judge between men by that which Allāh has shown you.” (4:105)

Allāh ﷻ also says:

[And so judge (you O Muhammad ﷺ) among them by what Allāh has revealed and follow not their vain desires...” (5:49)]

Another Verse states:

"But no, by your Lord, they can have no Faith until they make you (O Muhammad ﷺ) judge in all disputes between them, and find in themselves no resistance against your decisions, and accept them with full submission.” (4:65)

Finally, Allāh ﷻ also says:

"Indeed, in Allāh’s Messenger (ﷺ) you have a good example to follow for him who hopes in [the meeting with] Allāh and the Last Day and remembers Allāh much.” (33:21)

To have the proper behavior toward the ruler and judge is something that the Shari‘ah obliges, sound reasoning approves of and correct logic decrees.

4. Allāh has also made the love for the Prophet ﷺ obligatory, as has been stated by the Prophet ﷺ himself:
“By the One in whose hand is my soul, none of you truly believes until I am more beloved to him than his father, child and all of mankind.” (Al-Bukhārī and Muslim)

If one is required to love him, one is also required to behave properly with respect to him and towards him.”

5. His Lord has given the Prophet ﷺ special characteristics of beauty in both his physical appearance as well as his behavior. Allāh has also bestowed upon him, concerning his soul and being, what made him the most beautiful and complete creation whatsoever. If this is the case with someone, then, obviously, it is obligatory to have the proper etiquette with respect to such a being.

These are some of the evidences that make it obligatory to behave in the proper manner with respect to the Prophet ﷺ. There are also numerous other aspects. However, how is one supposed to behave towards him? Everyone must know these manners. The proper behavior towards the Prophet ﷺ consists of the following aspects:

1. One must have complete obedience to him, following in his footsteps, and following his example in every matter related to the Hereafter and this life.

2. One cannot love, give love, respect and honor to anyone more than one does for the Prophet ﷺ, regardless of who that other one might be.

3. One must have love and loyalty for whoever has given his love and loyalty to the Prophet ﷺ. Similarly, he must oppose anyone who opposes him. One must also be pleased with whatever the Prophet ﷺ is pleased with and be displeased with whatever displeases the Prophet ﷺ.
4. One must show due honor and respect to the Prophet’s name whenever it is mentioned. One should make prayers and ask for blessings upon him. One should also consider the greatness of his manners and merits.

5. One must believe everything that the Prophet ﷺ has stated, whether related to matters of the religion or of this world, including the unseen of both this world and the Hereafter.

6. One should revive his Sunnah, openly practice his law, convey his message and fulfill his bequeaths or advice.

7. One should lower one’s voice at his grave and in his mosque, for the one whom Allâh has honored to visit them. One should show respect to him by stopping at his grave (may the peace and blessings of Allâh be upon him, his family and companions).

8. One should love the righteous people and demonstrate loyalty to them due to the Prophet’s love for them. And one should hate the evildoers and oppose them due to his hate for them.

These are some of the prominent aspects related to having the proper manners toward the Prophet ﷺ.

A Muslim should always strive to fulfill them as completely as possible and to guard them completely. His own completeness is resting upon them and his happiness will be fulfilled by them. Allâh is the One Who we ask to guide us to having the proper behavior toward our Prophet ﷺ and to make us from those who follow him, support him and are of his party. We also ask Allâh to provide us with obedience to him. We also ask Allâh not to prevent us from receiving his intercession. O Allâh, Ameen (accept it).
Part Five

Behavior towards Oneself

A Muslim believes that his happiness in these two worlds, the first and second, is determined by the extent that he disciplines and trains himself, better himself, purifies himself and refines himself. Similarly, he knows that his unhappiness comes about by him ruining, desecrating and spoiling himself. This is based on the following evidences.

Allâh ℒ直辖市 says:

[إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَذَّبَهَا وَأَسْتَكِبَرَهَا وَلَمْ يَسْتَكْبِرَهَا أَوَّلَ الْمُجَرَّمِينَ وَلَدَمْنَا لِلَّجْنَةِ حَتَّى يَلْبِسَ لَهُمَا سَاعَةً أُوْبَىٰ السَّمَاءَ وَلَا يَنْخُذُونَ لَهُمَا وَمَنْ مِّنْ جَهَّامَ مَهَابٍ وَمَنْ فَوْقَهُمْ عَدوٌّ وَكَذَّبَهَا الْمُجَرَّمُينَ وَالذُّلِيَّٰلُ وَالضَّالُّٰلُّ وَالْمُطَفِرُونَ وَعَكَبَهُمَا الصِّفَاتُ لَا تَكْتُنَّ نَفْسَّاهَا إِلَّآ وَسَمْعَهَا أَوْلَيَّٰئِكَ أَحْصَبَهُمَا الْجَنَّةَ هُمْ فِيهَا [الأعراف: 40-42]

"Verily, those who believe Our Ayât and treat them with arrogance, for them the gates of heaven will not be opened, and they will not enter Paradise until the camel goes through the eye of the needle. Thus do We recompense the Mujrimûn. Theirs will be a bed of Hell, and over them coverings. Thus do We recompense the Zâlimûn (polytheists and wrongdoers). But those who believed and worked righteousness, and We tax not any person beyond his capacity, such are the dwellers of Paradise. They will abide therein.” (7:40-42)
“By Al-ʿAsr (the time). Verily, man is in loss. Except those who believe (in Islāmic Monotheism) and do righteous deeds, and recommend one another to the truth [i.e. order one another to perform all kinds of good deeds (Al-Maʿruf) which Allāh has ordained, and abstain from all kinds of sins and evil deeds (Al-Munkar) which Allāh has forbidden] and recommend one another to patience.” (103:1-3)

Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

"كُلُّ الْخَيْرَاتِ يَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ إِلَّا مَنْ أَطَاعَهُ وَأَطَعْنَا، وَمَنْ كَفَّارَةً يَفْسَدُ الْحَيَاةَ الْأَيُّورَ "

"All of you will enter Paradise except for those who refuse.’ They said, ‘O Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ, who refuses?’ He said, ‘Whoever obeys me enters Paradise. And whoever disobeys me has refused.’” (Al-Bukhārī)

The Prophet ﷺ also said:

"كُلُّ الْمَلَأِ يَغْدُوُ فَبَذِيعُ الْأَسْوَأَةَ فَمَعْقِلَهَا أوْ مَوْفُوقَهَا "

“All men go out early in the morning selling themselves, thereby setting themselves free or destroying themselves.” (Muslim)

A Muslim also believes that what purifies his soul and further cleanses him is the beauty of faith and good deeds. The aspects that ruin and destroy his soul are the evil of disbelief and disobedience. Allāh says:

"وَأَمِنَ الْأَصْلُوةَ طُرفُهَا عَلَى الْيَمِينِ وَرَفَتُهَا عَلَى الْأَيْبُلِ إِنَّ الْحَسَنَتِ بِذَٰلِكَ الْمَيِّتَ "

[114:14] Ḥūd

“And perform As-Salāt (the prayer) at the two ends of the day and in some hours of the night (i.e. the five compulsory Salāt). Verily, the good deeds remove the
evil deeds.” (11:114)

Allâh ﺄﻟّah also says:

«كلَّا بِلَّا رَآئِيٌّ عَلَى فَلُوهَمٍ مَا كَانَوْا يَكْسِبُونَ» ﻦ.‏[المطَفِّفِينَ: ٤١]

“Nay! But on their hearts is the ‘Rân’ (covering of sins and evil deeds) which they used to earn.” (83:14)

The Prophet ﺔ.‏ ﺔ.‏ said:

«إِنَّ الْمُؤْمِنِنَّ إِذَا أَذَّنَّهُ كَانَتْ لَهُ كَنِّيَةُ سَوْدَاءٍ فِي قَلْبِهِ، فَإِنْ تَابَ وَزَرَعَ وَاسْتَعَفَّ صَفِيلَ قَلْبِهِ، وَإِنْ يَزَادَ رَأَى حَتَّى يَتَعْلَوْنَ قَلْبَهُ.»

“When the believer commits a sin, a block spot is dotted on his heart. If he leaves that deed and repents, his heart is cleansed of that dot. If he continues such acts, his covering is increased over his heart until it covers it entirely.” (An-Nasai and At-Tirmidhi)

This is the “rust” that is mentioned in the Verse:

«كَلَّا بِلَّا رَآئِيٌّ عَلَى فَلُوهَمٍ مَا كَانَوْا يَكْسِبُونَ» ﻦ.‏[المطَفِّفِينَ: ٤١]

“Nay! But on their hearts is the ‘Rân’ (covering of sins and evil deeds) which they used to earn.” (83:14)

The Prophet ﺔ.‏ ﺔ.‏ also said:

«إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَنَّى كَنِّيَةَ الْحَيْثَامِ الْخَبْسَةِ تَمْحَفَّا، وَخَالِقُ النَّاسِ يَخْلُقُ الْحَسَنَ.»

“Have fear of Allâh and obey Him wherever you are. Follow up an evil deed with a good deed that wipes it away. And behave with the people with a good behavior.” (Ahmad, At-Tirmidhi and Al-Hâkim)

Due to that, a Muslim is always living in a state where he is refining his soul, purifying it and cleansing it. He is the first one to refine it. He uses the means of purification for it and purifies it from its impurities. He keeps it from everything that ruins or
spoils it, whether it be erroneous, evil beliefs or impure speech and actions. He struggles against it night and day. He holds it to account for every moment. He encourages it to do good deeds and pushes it to acts of obedience. He completely turns it away from evil and depravity. In order to purify it and make it wholesome, he follows the following steps:

(a) **Repentance:** What is meant by this is the ceasing of all sins and acts of disobedience, feeling remorse for every sin one committed in the past and firm conviction not to return to perform any sin for the rest of one's life. Allāh has said in the Qur'ān:

```
وَتَوْبُوا إِلَى اللَّهِ جِيْبَعًا أَيْنَ أَنتُمُونَّوْتُ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُغْفَرُوا   [النور]: ۳١
```

"O you who believe! Turn to Allāh with sincere repentance! It may be that your Lord will expiate from you your sins and admit you into Gardens under which rivers flow." (66:8)

Allāh also says:

```
وَتَوْبُوا إِلَى اللَّهِ جِيْبَعًا أَيْنَ أَنتُمُونَّوْتُ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُغْفَرُوا   [النور]: ۳١
```

"... And turn you all together towards Allāh in repentance. And all of you beg Allāh to forgive you all, O believers, that you may be successful." (24:31)

Allāh’s Messenger said:

```
تَأْبَؤُوا النَّاسَ تَوْبُوا إِلَيْهِ اللَّهَ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ   [البقرة]: ۴٩
```

"O people, repent to Allāh. Verily, I repent to Allāh one hundred times in a day." *(Muslim)*

Allāh’s Messenger also said:

```
سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ قَبْلَ أنْ نَطَلِعَ الشَّمْسُ مِنْ مَعْرِيْهَا تَابَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ   [البقرة]: ۴٩
```

"Whoever repents before the sun rises from its West, Allāh
will forgive him.” *(Muslim)*

Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

\[\text{إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ، يُبَشِّرُ بِاللهِ لِيْتَوْبٍ مُضْطَهرِ النَّهَارِ، وَيُبَشِّرُ بِاللهِ لِيْتَوْبٍ مُضْطَهرِ اللَّيْلِ، حَتَّى نَطَلَُّ الشَّمْسَ مِنْ مَغْرِبِهَا.} \]

“Verily, Allāh stretches out His hand with repentance for the one who commits sins in the night until the daytime. And for the one who commits sins in the daytime until the night-time. (He does this) until the sun rises from its West.” *(Muslim)*

In another Hadith, the Prophet ﷺ said:

\[\text{اللَّهُ أَشْدَدْ فَرْحًا بِتَوْبَةِ عَبْدِهِ الْمُؤْمِنِ مِنْ رَجُلٍ فِي أَرْضٍ دَوَّارٍ مَدَلْيَةً، مَعَهُ رَاجِلَتَهُ عَلَيْهَا طَعَاةٌ وَشَرَايْهُ فَانَامَ فَاعْسَيَ فَقَدْ ذَهَبَ، فَطَالَتْهَا حَتَّى أَدرَكَ الْعُسْطَشَ، ثُمَّ قَالَ أَرْجِعُ إِلَى مَكَانِي الَّذِي كُتِبَ فِيهِ فَانَامَ كَتِبََّيْنَيْنَ، أَمَّا فَرْحًا بِتَوْبَةِ عَبْدِهِ الْمُؤْمِنِ مِنْ هَذَا رَاجِلَتَهُ وَشَرَايِهُ، فَاللَّهُ أَشْدَدْ فَرْحًا بِتَوْبَةِ عَبْدِهِ الْمُؤْمِنِ مِنْ هَذَا رَاجِلَتَهُ وَشَرَايِهُ.} \]

“Allāh is more pleased with the repentance of His believing slave than a person in a waterless desert whose camel has all of his food and drink with it. He sleeps and the camel leaves him. He looks for the camel until he is about to die from thirst. He then returns to his place in which he was and then he sets to sleep until he dies. He puts his head on his pillow to die. Then he wakes up and finds his camel with his provisions, food and drink with it. Allāh is more pleased with the repentance of a slave than that believer is with finding that camel and his provisions.” *(Al-Bukhārī and Muslim)*

It is also narrated that angels congratulated Adam for his repentance when Allāh forgave him.
(b) **Watchfulness and being on guard:** This is where the Muslim makes his soul realize that he is being watched by Allâh. He keeps adhering to this belief and understanding in every moment of his life until he becomes absolutely certain that Allâh is seeing everything he is doing, knows all of his secrets, and is watching all of his actions. Allâh will then judge the person and every soul shall receive what it has earned. With this understanding, the person becomes filled with recognizing the greatness and perfection of Allâh. He feels great pleasure and welcome upon remembering Allâh. He finds rest and pleasure in obeying Allâh. He becomes very anxious to become close to Allâh, turning to Him and turning away from everything else.

This is the meaning of “submitting one’s face” in the Verses in the Qur’ân:

\[ \text{وَمَنْ أَحْسَنْ دِينًا مِّنَ أَحْسَنَ سَلَامًا وَجَهَةً وَلَهُمْ مَّحِيَّصٌ} \] [النساء: 125]

“And who can be better in religion than one who submits his face (himself) to Allâh and he is a doer of good.” (4:125)

Allâh also said:

\[ \text{وَمَنْ يَسِيرُ وَجَهَةً إِلَىٰ اللَّهِ وَهُوَ مُحِيَّصٌ فَقُلْ أَنتِ نَارَةَ الْوَقِيْفِ} \] [الصف: 22]

“And whosoever submits his face (himself) to Allâh, while he is a doer of good, then he has grasped the most trustworthy handhold.” (31:22)

It is the essence of what Allâh is calling one to in the Verse:

\[ \text{وَأَعْلَمُونَ أَنَّ اللَّهَ يَعْلَمُ مَا فِي الْفَيّنَاءِ وَمَا فِي الْقُرْءَانِ} \] [البقرة: 235]

“...And Know that Allâh knows what is in your minds, so fear Him...” (2:235)

Allâh also says:
"...Surely Allâh is Ever an All-Watcher over you.” (4:1)

Allâh also says:

"Neither you (O Muhammad) do any deed nor recite any portion, of the Qur’ân — nor you (O mankind) do any deed (good or evil) but We are Witness thereof when you are doing it.” (10:61)

Allâh’s Messenger aid:

"Worship Allâh as if you see him. If you do not see Him, He sees you.” (Al-Bukhâri and Muslim)

This is exactly what the pious early predecessors of this Nation followed for themselves until the point that they reached the level of certainty and the state of those close to Allâh. Here are some of their statements that bear witness to that:

1. It was said to Al-Junaid, “What can help one lower one’s gaze?” He said, “By your knowledge that the One Who is looking at you is preceding your look at what you are looking at.”

2. Sufyan Al-Thauri said, “You should have be watching over yourself from the One from Whom nothing at all is hidden. You should also have hope in the One Who has power over fulfilling hopes. And you should be cautious toward the One Who has power to punish.”

3. Ibn Al-Mubarak once said to a man, “Be on guard with respect to Allâh.” The man asked about being on such guard and he said, “Always be in a state where it is as if you are seeing Allâh.”
4. Abdullah bin Decnaar said, “I went with Umar bin Al-Khattāb to Makkah. We stopped after part of the road. A shepherd from the mountain came across us. Umar said to him, ‘O shepherd, sell us one of those sheep.’ He said, ‘They are owned by someone.’ Umar said to him, ‘Tell your master that the wolf ate it.’ The slave said, ‘Where is Allāh?’ Umar then cried and went in the morning to the master of that slave, purchased him and set him free.”

5. It is narrated that one of the pious men passed by a group who were shooting arrows. One person was sitting at a distance from them. He came to him and wanted to speak to him. He said to him, “Remembering Allāh is more desirable to me.” He said, “You by yourself?” He answered, “With me is my Lord and two angels.” He said to him, “Of those people, who is the winner?” He said, “The one whom Allāh has forgiven.” He then asked him, “Where is the path?” The man pointed toward the sky, stood and left.

6. It is narrated that when Zulaikha entered upon Yusuf ﷺ, to entice him, she covered the face of her idol. Yusuf said to her, “What is wrong with you? You are ashamed in front of the watchful eye of something that is dead and lifeless while you are not ashamed in front of the watchfulness of the All-Powerful, King?”

Another person said in words of poetry:

“If you ever spent the whole day alone, do not say, ‘I was alone but say that over me there was a watcher.’

‘Do not think that Allāh is ignorant of any moment or that any unseen thing may be hidden from him.’

‘Do you not see how quickly the day goes and that tomorrow, for those who are seeing, is very close’?”

(c) Taking Account of Oneself: This is that the Muslim works all of this life, day and night, for what will help him in the
Hereafter, that will make him qualified for its honors and the pleasure of Allâh. This world is the time for deeds and, therefore, the Muslim considers his obligatory deeds like a merchant treats his capital. He should consider his voluntary deeds like extra profits that he makes above his capital. He should look to his sins and evil deeds like losses in his trade. Then he should sit by himself at the end of every day and make an account of himself concerning the deeds of that day. If he sees that he has a shortcoming in his obligatory deeds, he should blame and censure himself. If it is something that he can rectify at that moment, he should stand to fulfill that obligation. If it is something that he can no longer fulfill, then he should make up for it by performing more voluntary deeds. If he finds that he has had a shortcoming in his voluntary deeds, he should find some compensation for that shortcoming. If he sees that he has a loss due to the sins he committed, he should seek Allâh’s Forgiveness, have remorse, repent and perform the good deeds that he believes will rectify the evil that he did.

This is what is meant by taking account of oneself. It is one of the means by which a person can purify himself, rectify himself and make himself grow. The evidence for that includes the following:

Allâh ﷻ says in the Qur’ân:

\[
\text{١٨:١٨}
\]

“O you who believe! Fear Allâh. Let every person look to what he has sent forth for the morrow, and fear Allâh. Verily, Allâh is All-Aware of what you do.” (59:18)

In Allâh’s ﷻ Statement:

\[
\text{١٨:١٨}
\]
“Let every person look to what...” (59:18)

It is a command for everyone to do an account of what deeds he has done before the coming of the next day.

Allâh also says:

[النور: ٣١]  وَرَّأَبَنَا إِلَيْهِ السَّجَاعَةَ آتِهِ الْمُؤْمِنَاتُ لَعَلَّهُمْ تَفْلِيظُونَ

“And all of you beg Allâh to forgive you all, O believers, that you may be successful.” (24:31)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

إِلَيّ آتُوبُ إِلَيّ اللّهَ وَأَعْفَأْتُهُمْ فِي الْيَوْمِ مَائَةً مَّرَّةً

“Verily, I repent to Allâh and seek His forgiveness one hundred times in a day.” (Muslim)

Umar ‬‬said:

خَيَاسِيْتُ أَنْ تُحَاسِيْتُوا

“Take account of yourself before [your deeds] are weighed.” (At-Tirmidhi)

When the night came, he used to beat his feat with a stick and say to himself, “What have you done today?”

When Abu Talha became preoccupied with his garden instead of his prayers, he gave it a way as a charity for the sake of Allâh. This was done by him only as a way of reckoning and disciplining himself. (Recorded in the Sahih)

It is also narrated that al-Ahnaf ibn Qais used to come to a candle and put his finger on it until he felt the fire. Then he would say to himself, “O Hunaif, what made you do what you did today? What made you do what you did today?” It is also narrated that one of the pious people was in a battle and came across a woman. He looked at her. So he himself gouged his own eye out. He said, “This is your portion of what harms you.”

One of them passed by a room and he said, “When was this room
built?” Then he thought to himself and said, “You ask me about something that does not concern you. I will punish you by fasting for an entire year.” And he did fast that year. It is also narrated that one of the pious people would go to the place of extreme heat and sit in it, saying to himself, “Feel it. The Hell-fire is much more severe. Isn’t the thing which is a carrion in the night stretching itself out during the day time?” One of them looked up one day to the roof and he saw a woman and he looked at her. Then he swore to himself never to look up at the sky again for as long as he lived.

This is how the pious of this Nation would make an account of their own souls for the wrong that they did. They would blame themselves for their shortcomings and make sure that they had Taqwa. They would keep themselves from following their desires, in accord with the Verse of the Qur’ân:

> وَامَّا مِنَ الْمَعْرَضِ ۖ يَرَى الْأَنفُسُ عَنْ أَهْوَاهُا إِنْ آتَيْنَاهُ هُمَا السَّالِمَاُ "[النازعات: 40-41]

“But as for him who feared standing before his Lord, and restrained himself from impure evil desires and lusts, verily, Paradise will be his abode.” (79:40-41)

(d) Struggle and Striving Against Oneself:

This is where a Muslim realizes that his greatest enemy is his own soul that is within his skin. By its nature, it leads him to evil and makes him flee from good. It orders him to do evil, as mentioned in the Qur’ân:

> وَمَا أَرْبَىٰ نَفْسُ إِنَّ النَّفْسَ لَمَا مَرَّ بِهِۦ يُسْتَوَىٰ "[يوسف: 53]

“And I free not myself (from the blame). Verily, the (human) self is inclined to evil…” (12:53)

The soul loves calmness and relaxation. It desires free time and idleness. It is swept away with desires. It will happily follow its present lusts even though they may lead to his misery and
destruction.

If a Muslim realizes that, he takes it upon himself to struggle against his soul. He declares war against it. He prepares his weapons to do battle with it. He determines to struggle against its heedlessness and immaturity. He is ready to contend with his desires. If his soul wants rest, he puts it to work. If it seeks desires, he forbids it. If it falls short in obeying Allāh or doing good deeds, he punishes it and censures it. Then he makes it perform that which it failed to do by making up what it had missed. He follows that disciplining course until the soul becomes tranquil, pure and wholesome. This is the goal of striving against oneself. Allāh has said:

```
[69
العنكبوات

“As for those who strive hard in Us (Our Cause), We will surely, guide them to Our Paths. And verily, Allāh is with the Muhsīnūn (good doers).” (29:69)
```

If a Muslim strives against his base self for the sake of Allāh, in order to purify it, refine it, make it wholesome and tranquil, he becomes befitting of Allāh’s special blessings and His pleasure. This is the training of the pious and the path of the sincere, true believers. The person follows that path in imitation of their example and following along in their footsteps. Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ, for example, would pray at night until his two noble feet would be bleeding. When he was asked about that, he would say:

```
أَفَلَا أَحْبَبْ أَنْ أَكُونَ عِبَادًا شَكُورًا

“Shall I not be a thankful slave?” (Al-Bukhārī and Muslim)
```

What better example of striving can be given than that? Ali ﷺ was once talking about the Companions of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ. He said:

```
“By Allāh, I witnessed the Companions of Muhammad ﷺ
and I do not see anyone similar to them. In the morning they would be disheveled, covered with dust, yellowish in skin. They had spent the whole night in prostration and standing (in prayer), reciting the Book of Allâh, spending their time between standing on their feet and being with their foreheads on the ground. If Allâh’s name is mentioned, they would sway like a tree sways on a windy day. Their eyes would cry to the point that the clothing would become wet.”

Abu Ad-Dardâ ﷺ said:

“If it were not for three things, I would not like to live even for one day. These three are: Having thirst for the sake of Allâh during the midday heat, prostration for Allâh’s sake during the middle of the night and sitting with a people who choose the most pleasant speech in the same way that one chooses the sweetest fruit.”

Umar bin Al-Khattâb ﷺ reproached himself for missing the Asr Prayer in congregation by giving away a piece of land that was worth 200,000 Dirhams. Whenever Abdullah bin Umar ﷺ would miss a prayer in congregation, he would spend that whole night in prayer. One night, he had delayed the Maghrib prayer until two stars had appeared. Therefore, he freed two slaves. Ali ﷺ said:

“May Allâh have mercy on a people whom the others think are ill but they are not ill. That is simply the effects of them struggling against their soul.”

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

«خَيْرُ النَّاسِ مَنْ طَالَ عَمَرَةَ وَخَصِّضَ عَمَلَهُ»

“The best of people is one who lives a long life and whose deeds are good.” (At-Tirmidhi)

Uwais Al-Qarni would say, “This night is for Ruku’ (bowing in prayer),” so he would spend the entire night in Ruku. For the next
night, he would say, “This night is for prostration,” and he would spend the whole night in prostration. (*Ihyā Ulūm Al-Din* by Imam Al-Ghazālī)

Thabit Al-Bunani said, “I met some people among them, was one who prayed so much at night that he would not be able to get to his bed except by crawling. Another would stand in prayer so long that it would cause his feet to bleed. They would exert themselves so much in worship that if one were to say to them, ‘The Day of Judgment is tomorrow,’ they would not find anyway to add to what they have done. When the winter came, they would stand on the roof so that the cold wind would hit them and they would not be able to sleep. During the summer, they would stand beneath the roof so that the heat would keep them from sleeping. Some of them died while they were in prostration.”

Masrûq’s wife said, “You could not see Masrûq except with his calves swollen due to his long standing (in the night prayer). By Allâh, if I were to sit behind him while he was standing in prayer, I would cry out of mercy for him.” It was said about one of the pious people that after he had reached the age of forty he rolled up his bed and never slept on it again.

It is also narrated that a pious woman from the pious predecessors, called Ajrah, who was blind, would say in a grieving voice at the early hours of the morning, “It is to You, Your mercy and the grace of Your forgiveness that the slaves are rushing to in the night. And of You, O My God, I ask, and I do not ask anyone else, to make me from the first group of those who rush to faith and to raise me in Your presence in the *Iliyeen*, to the level of those who are close to You. I also ask You to join me with Your devoted and pious slaves. You are the Most Merciful of those who have mercy, the Greatest of the great, the Most Generous of the generous, O Generous One.” Then she would fall in prostration and she would continue to supplicate and cry until the dawn.”
Part Six

Etiquette towards One’s Parents

A Muslim believes in his parents rights upon him and his obligation to be good to them, obey them and to treat them in the best way. This is not just because they are the cause for his existence. It is also not just because they had done a great deal of good to him that he must repay and respond to in a proper manner. But it is first and foremost because Allah has made it obligatory upon him to obey them. He has decreed that the son must be dutiful to his parents and treat them well. In fact, Allah mentions their rights in conjunction with His own right of being worshipped alone without any partner. Allah has said:

"And your Lord has decreed that you worship none but Him. And that you be dutiful to your parents. If one of them or both of them attain old age in your life, say not to them a word of disrespect, nor shout at them but address them in terms of honour. And lower unto them the wing of submission and humility through mercy, and say, "My Lord! Bestow on them Your Mercy as they did bring me up when I was young." (17:23-24)

Allah also says:

"And We have enjoined on man (to be dutiful and good) to his parents. His mother bore him in weakness and hardship
upon weakness and hardship, and his weaning is in two years – give thanks to Me and to your parents. Unto Me is the final destination.” (31:14)

A person asked the Prophet ﷺ, “Who has the most right to my good company?” He answered, “Your mother.” The man asked, “And then who?” He said, “Your mother.” The man again asked, “And then who?” He again answered, “Your mother.” Then the man asked yet again, “And then who?” The Prophet ﷺ then said, “Your father.” (Al-Bukhāri and Muslim)

Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

إِنِّي لَهُ حَرَّمَ عَلَيْكُمْ عُثُوقَ الأَمْهَاتِ وَفَضْلَاتِ وَهَاتِ وَوَأَدَّ الْبَنَاتِ، وَكُرَّةٌ

لُكْمَ زَبْنٌ وَقَالُزُهَا الشَّرَائِلِ وَإِضَاعَةٌ اَلْمَالِ

“Allāh has forbidden for you disobedience to mothers, withholding the rights of others when one has the ability to fulfill them, and burying daughters alive. Allāh also dislikes for you irrelevant talk, persistent questioning and wasting of wealth.” (Al-Bukhāri and Muslim)

Another Hadith states:

أَلَا أَتُبَيِّنُكُمْ أَكْبَرَ الْكَبَائِرِ؟ قَالُوْا بَلِيْ! يَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، قَالَ: الْإِسْرَأَلُ بِاللَّهِ

وَعُثُوقُ الْوَالِدَيْنِ، وَكَانَ مَنْ كَأْسَ فَجَلَسُ فَقَالُ: أَلَا وَقُولُ الْزَّوْرَ وَشَهَادَةُ

الْزَّوْرَ، أَلَا وَقُولُ الْزَّوْرَ وَشَهَادَةُ الْزَّوْرَ، فَمَا زَالَ يَقُولُهَا حَتَّى قَالَ

أَبُوْبَكْرُ: قُلْتُ لِبَنِي سَكِّتَ

“Shall I not inform you of the greatest of the great sins?” They said, “Certainly, O Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ” He said, “(They are) ascribing partners to Allāh ﷻ, disobeying parents,” at the time he (ﷺ) was reclining and then he sat up and said, “And false testimony and false witness. Verily, false testimony and false witness.” He continued to repeat that until Abu Bakrah ﷺ (the narrator) had said (to himself), “If only he were to be silent.” (Al-Bukhāri and Muslim)
Allāh’s Messenger also said:

“A child has not fulfilled all of his responsibilities toward his parent unless the father is a slave and the son buys him and sets him free.” *(Muslim)*

Abdullah bin Mas‘ud narrated that he asked the Prophet to tell him what deed is most beloved to Allāh. Allāh’s Messenger answered:

“Being dutiful to parents.” Abdullah asked him, what deed was next and he said, “Jihad in the way of Allāh.” *(Al-Bukhāri and Muslim)*

A man came to Allāh’s Messenger to seek permission to take part in Jihad. The Prophet asked him:

“Are your parents alive?” He said, “Yes.” So the Prophet told him, “Go and strive on their behalf.” *(Al-Bukhāri and Muslim)*

A man from the Ansar came to Allāh’s Messenger and asked him:

“O Allāh’s Messenger is there any responsibility that I have to fulfill toward my parents after they have passed away?” Allāh’s Messenger replied, “Yes, there are four matters:

1. Pray upon them, ask forgiveness for them.
2. Fulfill their promises.
3. Honor their close friends.
4. Keep ties with those concerning whom you have no relations except through (your parents).

This is what is left upon you of good behavior toward them after they die.” *(Ahmad)*

Allāh’s Messenger also said:

«إِنِّي مِنْ أَبَيْنَّا أَوْلِيَاءَ أُولِي الْأَوْلِيَاءِ بَعْدَ أَنْ يَوْمَ الْأَبْ»

“From the most dutiful acts is that a man keeps contact with the beloved friends of his father after the father had
passed away.” (*Muslim*)

When a Muslim recognizes these rights of his parents, he fulfills them completely as an act of obedience to Allâh ﷻ and in fulfillment to His words. Therefore, it is a must upon him to fulfill the following manners with respect to his parents:

1. One should obey them in everything they order him to do or prohibit him, as long as it is not in disobedience to Allâh ﷻ or in contradiction to the Shari‘ah. There is no obedience to a created creature if it is an act of disobedience to the Creator. This is based on Allâh’s statement:

> وَإِنَّكَ لَتَجْنَحْ عَلَىٰ أَن تَشَرِّكَ بِمَا لَيْسَ لِكَ إِلَّا هُدًىٰ عِلْمَ نَّا زَيْمَهُمْ وَصَاحِبَهُمْ ﷺ

[Al-Quran: 15]  

“But if they (both) strive with you to make you join in worship with Me others of which you have no knowledge, then obey them not, but behave with them in the world kindly.” (31:15)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

> إِنَّمَا الطَّعَامُ فِي الْمَعْرُوفِ

“Obedience is in what is good and proper.”

> لَا طَعَامُ لِّمَخْلُوقٍ فِي مَعْصِيَةِ النَّخَالِ

“There is no obedience for created sings in a matter of disobedience to Creator.” (*Muslim*)

2. One should respect them and honor them in all of their affairs. One should be very kind and gracious to them and honor them in speech and action. Do not get mad at them or raise one’s voice above their voices. Do not walk in front of them nor favor one’s spouse or child over them. Do not call them by their names but, instead, say, “O my father” or “O my mother.” Also, one should not travel except with their permission and pleasure.
3. One should do one's best to be as dutiful as possible to them and give them all kinds of obedience and goodness, such as feeding them, clothing them, curing them, keeping harm away from them and giving them preference over one's own life by being willing to sacrifice it for them.

4. One should do his best to keep the ties of kinship for which there are no ties except through the parents. One should also pray for them, ask forgiveness for them, fulfill their promises and honor their close friends.
Etiquette Towards One’s Children

A Muslim recognizes that a child has rights over his parents that he must fulfill. Furthermore, there are some manners and etiquette that must be followed between the two. These are to be found in the parent choosing a good name for his child, to sacrifice an *Aqiqah*[^1] for his child on the seventh day, circumcising the child, having mercy and gentleness with the child, providing for the child, bringing him up in a proper way, being concerned with his cultural and social upbringing, teaching him about Islam and training him to fulfill the obligatory and recommended aspects as well as other manners. This continues until the child is married off, at which time he will give him the choice to stay under his guardianship or to move off on his own. These are all based on the following evidences from the Qur’ān and Sunnah.

1. Allāh says in the Qur’ān:

```
٢٣٣
الولدين رضيعين أولاد هم حولين كامليين ليمن آن أجز أنت الرضاعة وعلى

[البقرة: 233]
```

“The mothers shall give suck to their children for two whole years, (that is) for those (parents) who desire to complete the term of suckling, but the father of the child shall bear the cost of the mother’s food and clothing on a reasonable basis.” (2:233)

Allāh also says:

```
٦
مأكلاة علاج شدة لا يعصنون الله ما أرسلوا وينقلبون ما يؤملون

[التوبة: 6]
```

“O you who believe! Ward off yourselves and your families against a Fire (Hell) whose fuel is men and stones,

[^1]: The *aqiqah* is the sacrifice of two sheep for a boy and one for a girl.
which are angels stern (and) severe, who disobey not (from executing) the commands they receive from Allāh, but do that which they are commanded.” (66:6)

In this Verse, there is a command to protect the family from the Hell-fire. This is done by obeying Allāh ﷻ. This obedience of Allāh requires that one know what Allāh ﷻ has obligated him to do. This cannot come about without learning. Therefore, since the father is from the group of men, the Verse is evidence that it is obligatory upon the father to teach his child, educate him, guide him and lead him to what is best and the obedience of Allāh ﷻ and His Messenger ﷺ. Similarly, he must teach him to refrain and remain away from disbelief, acts of disobedience, evil and depravity. This is all in order to protect him from the punishment of the Hell-fire.

Furthermore, in the first Verse there is evidence that the responsibility for the maintenance of the child falls upon the father. This is because the obligation upon him to support the suckling mother is because she is suckling his child. Allāh ﷻ also says:

[الإسراء: 31]

“And kill not your children for fear of poverty.” (17:31)

2. When Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ was asked about the greatest sins, he replied:

أَنْ تَعِدُّ الْيَتَمَّ يَدًا وَهُمْ خَلْفُكَ، وَأَنْ تَفْسِلَ وَلَدَكَ خَشْيَةً أَنْ يَطْعَمَ مَعَكَ أَوْ تُرْبِيَ بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ جَارَكَ

“You should associate an equal to Allāh ﷻ while He created you, that you kill your child out of fear that he would eat from your food, and that you commit adultery with your neighbor’s wife.” (Al-Bukhāri and Muslim)

The prohibition of killing one’s children is a necessary consequence of having mercy for them and protecting their body, minds and soul from harm.
The Prophet ﷺ said concerning having an *Aqeeqah* for the child:

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ لِنَا عَلَى ْأُقَّيَّتِيْنَ يُذْكَرَ عِنْدَكَ يُومُ السَّابِعِ وَيُسْمَى وَيَحْلَِّلُ

"A boy is being held in pledge for his *Aqiqah* that is slaughtered for him on the seventh day. He should also be named on that day and have his hair shaven from his head.” (Abu Dawud)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

القَطْرَةُ خَمْسٌ: الإِخْرَاجُ، وَالإِشْتِحَادُ، وَقُطُّ الصَّارِبِ، وَتَقْلِيمُ الأَفْتَارِ، وَتَنْقُفُ الإِطْرَ،

"The acts according to the *Fitra* (natural disposition for the Prophets) are five: circumcision, removing pubic hairs, trimming the mustache, trimming the nails and removing underarm hairs.” (Al-Bukhâri and Muslim)

It is also narrated that Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

آَكِرُوا أُولَادَكُمْ وَأَحْسِنُوا أَدَابَّهُمْ، فِيَّنَأَوْلَادَكُمْ هَدِيَّةً إِلَى ْيَمِينٍ

"Honor your children and bring them up well. Verily, your children are a gift for you.” (Ibn Majah)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ is also reported to have said:

سَأَوَّلُوا بَنِينَ أُولَادَكُمْ فِي الْخَطِيطَةِ، فَلَوْ كَنْتُ مُفْصَلًا أَحَدًا لَقَضَّئُتُ النُّسَاءِ

"Be equitable among your children when it comes to giving to them. If I were to give preference to anyone, I would give preference to the females.” (Al-Baihaqi)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

مُرُوا أُولَادَكُمْ بِالْصَّلَاةِ وَهُمْ أُبَيْنَاءَ سَبْعِ سَبْعَينَ، وَأَضْرَبُوهُمْ عَلَيْهَا وَهُمْ أُبَيْنَاءَ عَشَرِ سَبْعَينَ، وَفِرَظُوا بِنِيْنَ فِي الْمُضَأَجِعِ

"Teach the child to pray at the age of seven and beat them
to do it at the age of ten. And separate them in their bedding.” (Abu Dawud)

Concerning the right of the child upon the father, it is also mentioned in reports that the father must educate the child in a good way and choose a good name for him. ‘Umar 也曾 said, “From the rights of the child upon the father is that he teaches him writing and archery and that he not feed him with anything except what is legal and pure.” It is also narrated that he said:

“Marry from the pious households, for verily genetics has a strong effect.” Once a bedouin was showing his children what a favor he did to them by choosing their mother, he told them:

وأول إحساني إليكم تخبيري لما جده الأعراف باب عقائدها

“The first good thing I did towards you was my choosing of a good noble family whose ancestors were chaste.”
Etiquette Towards Siblings

A Muslim is of the view that manners towards one’s siblings should be like behavior towards one’s parents and children. For example, the smaller sibling should relate toward his elder sibling like a child toward his father. And the elder sibling should relate to his younger siblings like parents to their children, with respect to obligations and manners. This is based on what has been narrated:

“The right of the elder sibling over the younger sibling is like the right of the father over his child.” (Al-Baihaqi)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

"بَرُّ أَمْلَكَ وَأَباَكَ، مَمْ آخَتَكَ وَآخَانَكَ، مَمْ آدَتَكَ فَآذَنَاكَ "

“Be dutiful towards your mother and your father, and your sister and your brother, then those closest to you, followed by those next closest to you.” (At-Hâkim)
Etiquette Between Spouses

A Muslim recognizes that there are some common etiquette between a husband and wife. These are the rights that each one has upon the other. This is based on Allâh’s statement:

وَكُثْبُ مَثْلُ أَلْدِي عَلَيْنِ يُدْعِي فَوْرًا وَرَجُلٍ كَانَ عَلَيْهِ دَرَجَةً [البقرة: 228]

“And they (women) have rights (over their husbands as regards living expenses) similar (to those of their husbands) over them (as regards obedience and respect) to what is reasonable, But men have a degree (of responsibility) over them.” (2:228)

This noble Verse makes it clear that each spouse has rights over the other. However, the Verse specifically mentions the man as having an additional degree of rights with respect to special rights.

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said on the occasion of the farewell Hajj:

أَلَّا إِنَّ لَكُمْ عَلَى نَسَاءِ كُونْمُ حَقًا، وَلِسَاءَكُمْ عَلَيْكُمْ حَقًا

“Verily, you have rights over your wives and your wives have rights over you.” (Abu Dawud)

Some of these rights are common between the two spouses while others are specific for one of the spouses. As for the common rights, they are the following:

1. Loyalty and honesty: That is, it is obligatory upon each spouse to be truthful and honest with respect to the other. One does not cheat the other in any way, big or small. The two spouses are like two partners. Therefore, there must be trust, sincerity, honesty and truthfulness between them concerning every matter of their lives, both private and public.

2. Love and mercy: Each one of them should have as much love and mercy as he can for the other. This should be something common between them for all of their lives. In this way, they fulfill Allâh’s words:
"And among His signs is this, that He created for you wives from among yourselves, that you may find repose in them, and He has put between you affection and mercy.” (30:21)

This would also be in fulfillment of the Prophet’s words:

"The one who is not merciful will not be shown mercy.” (At-Tabarani)

3. Mutual trust between them: Each one of them should have complete trust in the other and should not have the least amount of doubt or suspicion concerning the other’s honesty, sincerity and devotion to the other.

Allâh’s Messenger also said:

"None of you truly believes until he loves for his brother what he loves for himself.” (Al-Bukhârî and Muslim)

The bond between spouses goes beyond the bond of simple brotherhood with respect to trust, strength and fervor.

Each spouse should realize that he/she is the essence and personification of the other. How could a person not trust himself and not be sincere to himself? How could a person cheat and deceive himself?

4. General good manners: This includes kindness in dealings with each other, smiling at each other, good and noble speech, respect and regard for one another. This is the “honorable and good treatment” that is ordered by Allâh in the Verse,
“...And live with them honorably.” (4:19)

This is the fulfilling of the advice to treat them well that is found in the words of Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ:

«وَاسْتوَضِعُوا بِالْنساءِ حِيْرًا»

“I advise you to treat women well.” (Al-Bukhârî and Muslim)

These are, in general, the etiquette that are shared between the husband and the wife. These should be mutual between them. This is how to act upon the “firm and strong covenant” that is referred to in the Verse:

» وَكَيْفَ تَأْحُدُونَهُ وَقَدْ أَفْضَى بِفَضْلَكُمْ إِلَّا بَعْضٌ وَأُخْدَّت وَمَنَكَهُمْ [النساء: 21]

“And how could you take it (back) while you have gone in unto each other, and they have taken from you a firm and strong covenant?” (4:21)

This is also in obedience to Allâh’s command in the Verse:

» وَلَا تَنسَوا الْفَضْلَ بَينَكُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَمَّنَّهُمَا بِبَصِيرَةٍ [البقرة: 237]

“And do not forget liberality between yourselves. Truly, Allâh is All-See of what you do.” (2:237)

As for the specific rights and manners that each spouse must perform with respect to the other, they include the following:

1. The Rights of the Wife Upon the Husband

It is obligatory upon the husband to fulfill the following etiquette with respect to his wife:

1. He must treat her in a respectable and honorable manner, as Allâh ﷻ says:

» وَعَاشِرُوهُمَا بِالْمَعْرُوفِ [النساء: 19]

“And live with them honorably.” (4:19)
He must feed her when he is fed and clothe her when he is clothed. He must also discipline her if he fears Nushooz (recalcitrance on her part) in the way that Allâh ﷺ has ordered the women to be disciplined. First, he is to advise her without abusing her, swearing at her or shaming her. If she obeys him, that is the end of the matter. If she does not obey him, then he separates from her in their bedding. If she then reforms herself, the matter is concluded. Otherwise, he may beat her lightly, not in the face and not in a bruising manner or one which would cause bleeding, tearing of the skin, breaking of a bone or the like. These are his responsibilities in accord with the Verse:

وَأَنَّىٰ مَا أَفَادُوْنَ فِي أَعْمَىٰضِنْكُمْ فَلا نَعْنُوْنَ عَلَيْهِنَّ سَيِّمَيْلاً (النساء: 34)

"As to those women on whose part you see ill-conduct, admonish them (first), (next) refuse to share their beds, (and last) beat them (lightly, if it is useful); but if they return to obedience, seek not against them means (of annoyance)..." (4:34)

The Prophet ﷺ said in response to a man who asked him what were the rights of the wives upon them:

أَن تَطَعَمْهَا إِن طَعَمْتَ وَتَكْسِبُهَا إِنَّ اكْسِبَتْ وَلَأَضْرِبُ الْوَجْهَ وَلَا تَفْتَحَ وَلَا تَهْجُرَ إِلَّا فِي الْبَيْتِ

"That you feed her when you feed yourself. You clothe her when you clothe yourself. You do not strike the face. You do not shame her and you do not boycott her except in the house." (Abu Dawud)

In another Hadith, it states:

أَلَّا وَخَفُّهُمْ عَلَيْكَمْ أَن تَحْسَنُوا إِلَيْهِنَّ فِي كَسْوَتِهِنَّ وَطَعَامِهِنَّ

"Verily, their rights upon you are that you treat them well with respect to their clothing and food." (At-Tirmidhi and Ibn Majah)
Yet another *Hadith* states:

«لا يُفرِكُ مُؤمِنٌ مُؤمَّنةٍ - أي لا يُتَعَصِّبُهَا - إن كَرَّةً مِنْهَا خَلقًا وَزِيمَ أَخْرَجُ»

“A believing man does not dislike a believing woman. If he dislikes one character in her, he is pleased with another.” (Muslim)

2. He must teach her what she must necessarily know of her religion, if she is not already knowledgeable of it. If he does not or cannot, he must permit her to attend the lectures or gatherings in which she can attain such knowledge. This is because her need to correct her religion and purify her soul is no less than her need for food and drink, that one is obliged to supply her with. This is based on Allah’s saying:

[۶:۶۶](al-baqarah)

“O you who believe! Ward off yourselves and your families against a Fire (Hell)…” (66:6)

The wife is part of the family and it is obligatory to protect her from the Hell-fire through faith and good deeds. Good deeds are definitely in need of knowledge and recognition so that one can actually fulfill and execute them in the way that they are demanded by the *Shari’ah*.

Furthermore, the Prophet ﷺ said:

«آَلَا وَأَسْتَوَهَا بِالنَّسَاءَ خَيْرًا، فَإِنَّمَا هُنَّ عُوَانٌ - أَسِيَّاتٌ - عِندَ الْقُطْعِيَّةِ»

“I advise you to treat women well, for they are like captives under your control.” (Al-Bukhāri and Muslim)

This admonition includes teaching them what they need to know to rectify their religion and to educate them in what is necessary for her to know in order to follow the right path and proper manner in every affair.

3. He must make her adhere to the Islamic teachings and manners. He should rebuke her whenever she may go against
those teachings. He must prevent her from appearing without *Hijab* and displaying her beauty. He must keep her from mixing with men other than her male relatives that she cannot marry. At the same time, he must give her all the means that protect her properly and guard over her. He cannot permit her to do any act that will harm her character or religion. He should not give her any opportunity to go against the commands of Allâh ﷺ and His Messenger ﷺ and to be disobedient. This is because this is his guardianship and he will be asked about it. He is responsible to protect it and guard it, as Allâh ﷺ has said:

[۳۴] آَلِي‌الْجَالُ قُوّاً مَرْتِبٍ عَلَى الْنِسَاَةَ

"Men are the protectors and maintainers of women..."
(4:34)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

الرَّجُلُ زَاعٌ فِي أَهْلِهِ وَهُوَ مَسْتَوْلٍ عَنْ رَعْيَهِ

"The man is responsible for his household and he will be asked about his guardianship." (Al-Bukhârî and Muslim)

4. He must be just between his wife and her co-wives, if she has co-wives. He must be equitable with respect to food, drink, clothing, living with and sleeping in their beds. He cannot be unequal in any of these matters nor can he wrong or oppress any of his wives.

Allâh ﷺ has forbidden that in His words:

[۳] ﻓَإِنْ خَفْتُمُ أَنْ أَنْمُؤُوا فَوْقَيْدَةً أَوْ مَا سَلَكَتُ أَيْدُيَّهُمْ

"...but if you fear that you shall not be able to deal justly (with them), then only one or (slaves) that your right hands possess." (4:3)

Furthermore, Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ has advised that they be treated in the best manner when he said:
"The best of you is the best to his family and I am the best to my family." (At-Tabarani)

5. The husband must not spread her private aspects to others, nor should he mention her shortcomings to others. He is supposed to be a type of guardian and entrusted one for her. He should seek her welfare and defend her honor.

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

"The people in the worst position in Allâh’s sight on the Day of Resurrection is a man he goes to his wife and she to him and he then spreads her secrets.” (Muslim)

2. The Rights of the Husband Upon the Wife

It is obligatory upon the wife to fulfill the following rights and etiquette towards her husband:

1. She must obey him in matters that are not disobedience to Allâh ﷻ. Allâh has says:

\[ \text{فَإِنَّا أَطْعَمَنَّكُمْ فَلاَ بِعَرْضَكُمْ سَكَبِّيَّةٌ} \] (النساء : 34)

"...but if they return to obedience, seek not against them means (of annoyance).” (4:34)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

"If a man calls his wife to his bed and she does not come, such that he then spends that night angered with her, the angels curse her until the morning.” (Al-Bukhâri and Muslim)
The Prophet ﷺ also said:

"If I were to order anyone to prostrate oneself to anyone else I would order a wife to prostrate herself to her husband." (Abu Dawud)

2. She must also protect the honor and dignity of her husband. She must also protect his wealth, children and other aspects of his household. This is based on Allâh’s statement:

[4:34]

"...Therefore the righteous women are devoutly obedient (to Allâh and their husbands), and guard in the husband’s absence what Allâh orders them to guard..." (4:34)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

"The wife is the guardian over the house of her husband and his children." (Al-Bukhâri and Muslim)

He ﷺ also said:

"Their rights over you (wives) is that you do not allow anyone whom they dislike onto your bedding and you do not allow anyone whom they dislike into your house.” (At-Tirmidhi)

3. The wife must not leave the house except with her husband’s permission and approval. She must also lower her gaze, keep her voice low, keep her hands from reaching out to anything evil and keep her tongue from any lewd or foul speech. She also must not harm his parents or near relatives.
This is because Allâh ﷻ has said:

"And stay in your houses, and do not display yourselves like that of the times of ignorance.” (33:33)

Allâh ﷻ also says:

"...be not soft in speech, lest those in whose heart is a disease should be moved with desire...” (33:32)

Another Verse states:

"Allâh does not like that evil should be uttered in public...” (4:148)

Allâh ﷻ also says:

"And tell the believing women to lower their gaze (from looking at forbidden things), and protect their private parts (from illegal sexual acts) and not to show off their adornment except only that which is apparent...” (24:31)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

"The best woman is the one who when you look at her, you are pleased; when you order her, she obeys; if you are absent from her, she guards herself and your property.” (At-Tabarani)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:
"Do not prevent the female servants of Allâh from attending Allâh’s mosques. If the wife of any of you should seek permission to go to the mosque, do not prevent her.”
(Muslim)

And he (SAW) also said:

"Permit your wives to go at night to the mosques.”
(Al-Bukhâri and Muslim)
Etiquette with Close Relatives

A Muslim adheres to the same behavior and manners with his close relatives as he does with respect to his parents, children and siblings. He treats his maternal aunt like his mother and his paternal uncle like his father. He behaves in the same way toward his aunts and uncles as he does to his parents, with obedience, dutifulness and goodness. Everyone for which he and they share a common link of the womb is his relative, regardless whether he be Muslim or non-Muslim. It is then obligatory upon him to have good relations with them, treat them kindly and have goodness toward them. He must treat them in the same manner and with the same rights that he treats his father or child. He respects the elder among them and shows mercy for the younger among them. He visits them when they are ill. He pays them condolences when they are afflicted. He keeps ties of relations with them even if they should cut them off. He is soft and gentle with them even if they should be harsh and hard with him. All of this he does in order to follow and obey what is stated in the following Hadith and Verses:

[النساء: 1]

"...and fear Allâh through Whom you demand (your mutual rights), and (do not cut the relations of) the wombs (kinship)." (4:1)

Allâh also says:

[الحزاب: 8]

"And blood relations among each other have closer personal ties in the Decree of Allâh..." (33:6)

In another Verse Allâh says:

[محمد]
“Would you then, if you are given the authority, do mischief in the land, and sever your ties of kinship?” (47:22)

Again, Allâh ﷻ says:

[[GERF] فَقَاتِ دُلُوْلُهُ وَالْمُسَكِّنَِّيَّ وَأَنَّ الْسَّيِّبَ الْحَرَّ لِلَّذِينَ يَرْبَعُونَ وَجَهَّٰهُ
[الروم : 38]}

“So give to the kindred his due, and to Al-Miskîn (the poor) and to the wayfarer. That is best for those who seek Allâh’s Countenance; and it is they who will be the successful.” (30:38)

Allâh also says:

[[GERF] إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُ بِالْمَعْلُوْمِ وَالْإِحْسَانِ وَإِيَّاَيُّ ذِي الْقُرْفَةَ
[الأنفال : 90]}

“Verily, Allâh enjoins Al-‘Adl (i.e. justice and worshipping none but Allâh Alone – Islâmic Monotheism) and Al-Ihsân giving (help) to kith and kin...” (16:90)

Yet another Verse states:

[[GERF] وَأَعْبَدُوا اللَّهَ وَلَا تَشْكُرُوا بِهِ مَشْيَعًا وَبَالْوَلَّىٰنِينَ إِحْسَانًا وَبِبَنِي الْقَرْفِ
[ النساء : 36]}

“Worship Allâh and join none with Him (in worship); and do good to parents, kinsfolk, orphans, Al-Masâkîn (the poor), the neighbor who is near of kin, the neighbour who is a stranger, the companion by your side, the wayfarer (you meet), and those (slaves) whom your right hands possess.” (4:36)

Allâh ﷻ also says:

[[GERF] وَإِذَا حَضَرَ الْقِسْمَةَ أُوْلَى الْقَرْنِ وَالْيَتِيمِ وَالْمَسَكِّيَّ اِلْقَادِمِ فَأَرَّقُوهُمْ يَمْهُ
[ النساء : 8]}

Word from Allâh ﷻ (Suite)
“And when the relatives and the orphans and Al-Masâkin (the poor) are present at the time of division, give them out of the property, and speak to them words of kindness and justice.” (4:8)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said: Allâh has said:

"أَنَّا الرَّحْمُونَ، وَهَذِهِ الرَّحْمَةُ شُفَقَتُ لَهَا أَسْمَآءٌ مِّنَ الْأَسْمَآئِ، فَمَنْ وَصَلَّتْهَا وَصَلَّتْهَا، وَمَنْ قَطَعَهَا قَطَعَهَا.

“I am the Merciful. As for the womb (Al-rahm), I have derived its name from one of My names. Whoever keeps its ties, I shall keep his ties. And whoever cuts off, I shall cut him off.” (At-Tirmidhi)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ was asked with whom he should be most dutiful. He (ﷺ) answered:

"أُمُّكَ ثُمَّ أُمَّكَ ثُمَّ أُمَّكَ ثُمَّ أُمَّكَ ثُمَّ أُمَّكَ، ثُمَّ أَبَاكَ، ثُمَّ الأَقْرَبَ فَالْآقْرَبَ.

“Your mother, then your mother, then your mother, then your father, then those closest to you followed by those next closest to you.”

The Prophet ﷺ was also asked about what deeds would take one to Paradise and keep one far from Hell and he answered:

"تَعَبَّدُ اللَّهَ وَلَا تَشَرْكُ بِهِ شَيْئًا، وَتَقِيِّمُ الْصَّلَاةَ، وَتَؤْتِي الْزَّكَاةَ، وَتَصِلُّ الرَّحْمَةَ

“Worship Allâh and do not associate anything with Him, establish the prayer, pay the Zakat and keep the ties of kinship.” (Al-Bukhâri and Muslim)

He was once asked about the maternal aunt and he said:

"إِنَّهَا يَسَنَّةَ الْأَمَٰمَ

“She has the same status as the mother.” (Al-Bukhâri and Muslim)

He ﷺ also said:
"Giving charity to the poor is an act of charity. Giving charity to a relative is both an act of charity and an act of keeping the ties of kin.” (Al-Bukhāri and Muslim)

Asma bint Abu Bakr asked Allâh’s Messenger whether she should keep ties of relationship with her mother who had come to visit her from Makkah and she was a polytheist. He said to her:

"Yes, maintain the ties of kinship with your mother.” (Al-Bukhāri and Muslim)
Etiquette with Respect to One’s Neighbors

A Muslim recognizes the rights that a neighbor has over his neighbors, as well as the etiquette that the neighbors must share with respect to one another. They must fulfill these aspects completely. Allāh ﷻ has said in the Qur’ān,

وَبِالْوَلَادَيْنِ إِلَيْهِمْ وَبِذِيَّةَ النَّسَاءِ وَالضَّيِّقَةِ وَالْمَكَابِرَةِ وَالْمَحْلُولِ وَالْجَارِيَّاتِ

النساء: 4:1

“...and do good to parents, kinsfolk, orphans, Al-Masākin (the poor), the neighbor who is near of kin, the neighbor who is a stranger...” (4:36)

Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ once said:

ما زال جبريل يوصني بالجار حسي طننت أثناء سيطرته

“Gabriel kept advising me concerning the neighbor to the point that I thought he would inherit (from his neighbor).” (Al-Bukhārī and Muslim)

He ﷺ also said:

من كان يؤمن بالله واليوم الآخر فلا يفتكروا جازه

“Whoever believes in Allāh and the Last Day should be generous to his neighbor.” (Al-Bukhārī and Muslim)

1. He should not harm his neighbor, neither by his action or his speech. Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

من كان يؤمن بالله واليوم الآخر فلا يفتكروا جازه

“Whoever believes in Allāh and the Last Day should not harm his neighbor.” (Al-Bukhārī and Muslim)

There is also the following Hadith:

والله لَيْبَيْنِ، وَاللَّهِ لَا يَبْيِنُنَّ، فَقَبْلَهُ لَمْ يُحَرِّسُوا الْلَّهَ، فَقَالَ: 

الذِّي لَا يَأْمُنُ جَارًا بِعِبَائِهِ
"By Allâh, he is not a believer, by Allâh, he is not a believer," It was said to him, "Who is that, O Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ?" He said, "The one from whose affairs his neighbor is not safe." (Al-Bukhâri and Muslim)

When asked about a woman who fasted during the day and spent the night in prayer but she would harm her neighbors. Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

"هِيَ فِي النَّارِ"

"She is in the Hell-fire." (Al-Hâkim)

2 One should demonstrate goodness towards one neighbor by: helping them when they seek help, assisting them if they seek assistance, visiting them when they fall ill, congratulating them if something pleasing occurs to them, giving them condolences upon afflictions, helping them if they are in need, being the first to greet them, being kind in speech to them, being gentle in one’s speech to the neighbor’s children, guiding them to what is best for their religion and worldly life, overlook their mistakes, not attempt to look into their private matters, not constrain them due to one’s building or renovations or along the walkway, and not to harm them by letting one’s trash onto their property or in front of their household. All of those actions form part of the goodness that one is ordered to perform in Allâh’s command quoted above:

[البَكَارَةُ: 36] "...the neighbor who is near of kin, the neighbor who is a stranger..." (4:36)

And in the Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ words:

"مَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِيَاحَةٍ وَلَا يَتَّبِعِ الْأَخْرَى فَلَهُمْ إِلَى جَادِهِ" "Whoever believes in Allâh and the Last Day should do well to his neighbor." (Muslim)

3. He should be generous to his neighbors by extending any type
of kindness and good ness to them. As the Prophet ﷺ said:

«يا نساء المسلمين لا تحزنن جارهن لجارتها ولَو فرسن شاء»

"O Muslim women, none of you should look down upon a gift she receives from a female neighbor, even if it be a meatless foot of a sheep." (Al-Bukhari and Muslim)

The Prophet ﷺ also said to Abu Dharr ﺪ:

«يا أبا ذر إذا طبخت مرقة فأخذ ماءها وتعاهد جيرانك»

"O Abu Dharr, when you prepare stew, increase its water and deliver it to some of your neighbors." (Muslim)

When 'Aisha رضي الله عنها told Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ that she had two neighbors and wanted to know which of them to give a present to, he said:

«إلى أفرعهما منك بابا»

"The one whose door is closest to yours." (Al-Bukhari)

4. He should also show his neighbor respect and courtesy. He should not prevent him from putting wood on his wall. He should not sell or rent what is connected or close to his land unless he offers it to him first.

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ has alluded to this when he said:

«لا يشترى أحدكم جاره أن يضع خشبة في جداره»

"None of you should prevent his neighbor from putting wood on his wall." (Al-Bukhari and Muslim)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

«من كان له جار في حائط أو شريك فلا يبيع حتى يعرضه عليه»

"Whoever has a neighbor sharing a garden or a partner should not sell it until he offers it to him first." (Al-Bukhari)

Two important points:

First: A Muslim knows whether he has treated his neighbors well
or if he wronged them. When Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ was asked about that, he said:

«إِذَا سَمَعْتُمُوهُ يَقُولُونَ قَدْ أَحْسَنْتُ، فَقَدْ أَحْسَنْتُ، وَإِذَا سَمَعْتُوهُ يَقُولُونَ قَدْ أَسَأَلْتُ، فَقَدْ أَسَأَلْتُ»

“If you hear them saying, ‘You have done well,’ then you have done well. If you hear them saying, ‘You have done evil,’ then you have done evil.” (Ahmad)

Second: If a Muslim is harmed by his neighbor, he should be patient as this will be a cause for the problem to end. A man came to Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ to complain about his neighbor and he (ﷺ) told him:

«إِذَا قَالَ لَهُ الْبَائِضُ أَوْ الْرَّآبِيَةُ اثْرَحْ مِثْلَكَ فِي الْطَّرْقِ، فَفَطَّرَ حَهْ، فَجَعَلَ النَّاسُ يَقُولُونَ بِهِ وَيَقُولُنَّ مَالِكُ؟ فَيَقُولُ قَدْ أَذَانَيْتُ جَارِيَةَ، فَيَقُولُونَ جَارَةً حَتَّى جَاءَهُ وَقَالَ لَهُ: رَّدْ مِثْلَكَ إِلَى مِثْلِكَ فَأَلَّهُ لَا أَعْوَدُ أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ»

“To be patient. The third or fourth time he complained, Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ told him to put his belongings in the path. He did so and when the people tried to pass by it, they would ask why he did that and he would say that his neighbor had harmed him. They would then curse that neighbor until the neighbor said to him, ‘Take back your belongings to your place as, by Allāh, I will not repeat what I have done.’” (Abu Dawud)
Etiquette and Rights of Muslims in General

A Muslim believes that his brother Muslim has certain rights and etiquette that one must fulfill. He must adhere to these matters and fulfill them for his brother Muslim. He believes that this is a form of worship of Allâh and a means of getting closer to Allâh ﷻ. This is because it is Allâh ﷻ who has laid down these rights and manners and obligated them upon Muslims in their behavior toward other Muslims. Therefore, the one who does them, no doubt, is obeying Allâh ﷻ and is getting closer to Him.

These etiquette and rights include the following:

1. One should greet a Muslim when he meets him and before he speaks to him. This is done by saying:

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله

“Peace be upon you and the mercy of Allâh.”

He shakes his hand and the other Muslim replies to his greeting:

وعليكم السلام ورحمة الله وبركاته

“And upon you be peace, the mercy of Allâh and His blessings.”

This is in accord with Allâh’s statement:

والذّاجلُينِ نَحْيُونَ فَحْيَاهُمْ يَأْمَسُونَ مِنْهَا أَوْ رَذَّوْهَا (النساء : 86)

“And when you are greeted with a greeting, greet in return with what is better than it, or (at least) return it equally.” (4:86)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

اللّهُمَّ الراكب علي المارين، والمارين علي الواقدين، والوقادين علي المتفرغين

“The one riding should greet the one walking. The one walking should greet the one sitting. And the smaller group should greet the larger group.” (Al-Bukhâri and Muslim)
He also said:

"إن الملائكة تُعجب من المسلم يُبِين علَى المسلم ولا يسلم عليه."

"The angels are shocked at a Muslim who passes by another Muslim and does not greet him."

He also said:

"وَتَفْعَلِّمُ الْسَلامُ عَلَى مَنْ عَرَفْتُ وَمَنْ لَمْ تَعْرِفْ"

"One should greet those people that he knows as well as those people that he does not know." (Al-Bukhāri and Muslim)

Allāh’s Messenger stated:

"ما من مسلمين يلتقان فيصرافان إلا غفروا لهما قبل أن يتقروقان"

"There are no two Muslims who meet and shake each others hand except that they are forgiven before they separate from each other." (Abu Dawud)

In another Hadith, Allāh’s Messenger stated:

"فَرَّصْنَ بَيْنَكُم فَلَا تَجْبَحْوَتْ حَتَّى بَيْنَكُم بِالسَّلَامِ"

"If someone begins speaking before making the greetings, he should not be responded to until he gives the proper greetings." (Al-Tabarani)

2. If the Muslim sneezes and then praises Allāh, one must respond by saying:

"يرَحْمَكَ اللَّهُ"

"May Allāh have mercy on you."

The one who sneezed then responds:

"يَغْفِرُ اللَّهُ لِي وَلَكَ أَوْ يُهْدِيكُم اللَّهُ وَيُصْلِبُكُم بِالْكَمْ"

"May Allāh forgive me and you," or, "May Allāh guide you and set your affairs aright."

Allāh’s Messenger said:
"If one of you sneezes then his brother should say to him, 'May Allâh have mercy on you.' If his brother says, 'May Allâh have mercy on you,' he should say to him, 'May Allâh guide you and set your affairs aright.'" (Al-Bukhârî)

Abu Hurairah ﷺ said: When the Prophet ﷺ would sneeze, he would put his hand or his clothing over his mouth and muffle the sound with it.” (Al-Bukhârî and Muslim)

3. He should visit his brother when he falls ill and should ask Allâh to cure him. This is based on the Prophet’s Hadith:

"حقّ المسلم على المسلم خمساً: زكاة الالسنة، وعياذة المريض، وأتباع الجنازة، وإحابة الدعوة، وتشميت العاطس.

"The rights of a Muslim upon another Muslim are five: replying to his greeting, visiting the one who is ill, following the funeral procession, responding to his invitation and responding to him when he sneezes.” (Al-Bukhârî and Muslim)

The Companion Al-Bara bin Azib ﷺ said:

"أوصانا رسول الله ﷺ بعيادة المريض، وأتباع الجنازة، وتشميت العاطس، وإحابة الدعوة، ونقير المظلم، وإجازة الداعين، وإفساء السلام.

"Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ ordered us to visit the ill, follow the funeral procession, respond to the one who sneezed, fulfill the oath for the one who made an oath, help the oppressed, respond to the one who is inviting and spread the salutations.” (Al-Bukhârî)
Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

«عودوا المريض، وأطعموا الجائع، وفِكروا العالمى - الأسير»

“Visit the ill, feed the hungry and free the captive.”
(Al-Bukhâri)

‘Aisha رضي الله عنها stated that the Prophet ﷺ visited one of his family and wiped them with the right hand and said:

«للهِ رَبّ النَّاسِ أَذْهِبِ النَّاسِ إِلَىَّ الشَّامِرِ لَكُمْ، أَنتُ السَّالِمِ، لَا شِفَاءَ إِلَّا شِفَاءَكَ»

“O Allâh, the Lord of mankind, remove the harm. Cure them, for You are the Curer and there is no cure except for Your cure, a cure that leaves no disease.” (Al-Bukhâri)

4. A Muslim should attend the funeral of his brother Muslim. This is based on the Prophet’s Hadith:

«خَلِّ الْمُسْلِمِ عَلَى الْمُسْلِمَ حَبَسَ: رَزْعُ السَّلَامَ، وَعِيَادَةُ الْمُرِيضِ، وَاتِبَاعُ الْجِنانِ، وَإِجَابَةُ الدِّعَوَةِ، وَتَسْمَيَةُ الْعَاطِسِ»

“The rights of a Muslim upon another Muslim are five: replying to his greeting, visiting the one who is ill, following the funeral procession, responding to his invitation and responding to him when he sneezes.” (Al-Bukhâri and Muslim)

5. He should fulfill his oath if he makes an oath upon him concerning something and there is nothing illegal in that oath. Therefore, the person should do whatever he has made an oath for his sake, so that he does not violate his oath. This is based on the statement of Al-Bara bin Azib ﷺ:

«أَمَرْنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِعِيَادَةِ الْمُرِيضِ، وَاتِبَاعِ الْجِنانِ، وَتَسْمَيَةِ الْعَاطِسِ، وَبِإِبَارَ الْمُتَّشَيِّمِ، وَبِنَصْرِ المَظْلُومِ، وَإِجَابَةِ الدُّعَاءِ، وَإِفْشَاءِ السَّلَامَ»
“Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ ordered us to visit the ill, follow the funeral procession, respond to the one who sneezed, fulfill the oath for the one who made an oath, help the oppressed, respond to the one who is inviting and spread the salutations.” (Al-Bukhārī)

6. He must give him sincere advice whenever he asks for advice concerning any matter or affair. That is, he should make it clear to him what he sees is the good or correct approach. This is based on the Prophet’s words:

إِذَا اسْتَلَمْتَ أَحَدْكُمُ أَخًا فَتَنَصِّبْ لَهُ

“If your brother seeks your sincere advice, give him sincere advice.” (Muslim)

The Prophet ﷺ also said:

الذين التسبيحة وسِئل لمن؟ فقال الله ول-kitābī وولسنوي وولأنفة

المسلمين وعائشة

“The religion is sincere advice.” He was asked, “To whom?” He replied, “To Allāh, His book, His Messenger, the leaders of the Muslims and their masses.” (Muslim)

Any particular Muslim is a member of the general masses.

7. He must love for his brother what he loves for himself and dislike for his brother what he dislikes for himself. The Prophet ﷺ said:

لا يؤمن أحدكم حتى يحب لأخيه ما يحب لنفسه، ويكره له ما يكره لنفسه

“None of you truly believes until he loves for his brother what he loves for himself and he dislikes for him what he dislikes for himself.” (Al-Bukhārī and Muslim)

Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

مثل المؤمنين في نواحهم وترجيحهم وتعاطفهم مثل الجسد، إذا
The similitude of the believers in their love, mercy and compassion toward one another is like that of a body, if one limb is in pain, the rest of the body suffers sleeplessness and fever.” (Al-Bukhāri and Muslim)

He (ﷺ) also said:

«المؤمن يساند بعضه بعضًا»

“A believer with respect to another believer is like a building, one part strengthens and reinforces the other.” (Al-Bukhāri and Muslim)

8. He must support him and may not leave him to fend for himself in any situation in which he needs his support and help. Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

«انصِرَ أخاك طالماً أو مظلومًا»

“Help your brother (whether he be) the oppressor or the oppressed.”

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ was asked, “How can we help him when he is the oppressor?” He answered:

«تأخذ فوق يدائه وتحول بيتته ويبني عليه» فآكل نصرالله

“Keep him from his oppression. That is how one helps him.” (Al-Bukhāri and Muslim)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

«المسلم أخو المسلم لا يُظلمه ولا يُصده ولا يُحرقه»

“A Muslim is a brother to another Muslim, he does not wrong him, forsake him or scorn him.” (Muslim)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

«ما من أمرٍ مسلم ينصر مسلمًا في موضوع ينبيك فيه عرضه وستحل فيه حرمتنا إلا نصرة الله في موطن يحب فيه تصرفة واما من»
"No Muslim defends another Muslim in a place where his honor is being disregarded and what is not allowed to be done towards him is being done except that Allâh will then defend that Muslim in a place in which he loves to be defended. And no Muslim forsakes another Muslim when his honor is being violated except that Allâh will also forsake him at a time in which he would love to be helped.” (Ahmad)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

«مَنْ رَدَّ عَنْ عَرْضَ أَخِيهِ رَدَّ اللَّهُ عَنْ جَهَّالِهِ النَّارِ يُؤْمِنُ الْقِيَامَةَ»

"Whoever defends his brother’s honor will have Allâh turn his face away from the Hell-fire on the Day of Resurrection."

9. He should not afflict him with anything harmful or disliked by him. This is because Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

«كُلُّ الْمُسْلِمِ عَلَى الْمُسْلِمِ حَرَامَ دَمَهُ وَمَالَهُ وَعَرْضَهُ»

"Every Muslim is inviolable to any other Muslim, (this is true for) his life, his wealth and his honor.” (Muslim)

He (ﷺ) also said:

«لا يَجَلَّ لِمُسْلِمٍ أَنْ يُرْوَوُعُ مَسْلِمًا»

"It is not allowed for a Muslim to scare another Muslim.” (Ahmad and Abu-Dawud)

And he (ﷺ) said:

«لا يَجِلُّ لِمُسْلِمٍ أَنْ يُبَلِّغَ إِلَى أَخِيهِ بَيْنَةً يُذْهِبُهُ»

"It is not allowed for a Muslim to point to his brother with a look that harms him.” (Ahmad)

In another Hadith, the Prophet ﷺ stated:
Enn Allah yikhray adii al-mumtaminin

"Allah dislikes for believers to be harmed." (Ahmad)

Allah’s Messenger also said:

almuslim min sulm muslimoon min nasanee waridoo

“A Muslim is the one from whose tongue and hand the Muslims are safe.” (Al-Bukhari and Muslim)

And, finally, another Hadith states:

almumtamin min umaanu al-mumtaminoon ala anfusihim wa amuwalihim

“A believer is one from whom the believers’ lives and wealth are secure.” (Ahmad)

10. A Muslim should be humble toward his brother and never be arrogant toward him. He also should not make him stand from a permissible place in order to take his seat. Allah has said:

Wala nanoor hadak ilailas wa la misin in alardinsurrah du allah la nujub kullu munaaal [Qur'an: 18:26]

“And turn not your face away from men with pride, nor walk in insolence through the earth. Verily, Allah likes not each arrogant boaster.” (31:18)

Allah’s Messenger stated:

Enn allah owhi ilai an twasawwa haqeeq la yifjhar ahd an la ahd

“Allah revealed to me that people should be humble with one another to the point that none boasts over another.” (Muslim)

Allah’s Messenger also said:

Maa twasawwah ahd allah ila alrawya ulla

“No one is humble for the sake of Allah except that Allah then raises him (in status and virtue).” (Muslim)
It is well-known that Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ was humble towards every Muslim although he was the leader of the Messengers. Furthermore, he would not be too proud to walk with and meet the needs of a widow or indigent. He stated:

«اللهِ اِنۡتَفِعْنَا مِسۡكِينٗا وَأَمۡسَٔنِ مِسۡكِينٗا وَأَحۡسَرْنِي فِي رَمۡزِةِ المُساكِنِ»

"O Allâh, give me life as a Miskeen, give me death as a Miskeen, and resurrect me in the gathering of the Miskeens." (Ibn Majah)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

«لَا يَقِسُنَّ أَحۡدَكُم رَجُلًا مِن مَجَلِّسِهِ ثُمَّ يَجِلِّسُ فِيهِ، وَلَكِنْ تَوَسَعُوا وَتَفۡسَحُوا»

"None of you should make a man stand up from his place of sitting and then take his seat. Instead, he should spread out and make room (for everyone).” (Al-Bukhârî and Muslim)

11. A Muslim should not boycott another for more than three days. This is based on the Prophet’s statement:

«لَا يَبَّغِلُ عَلَيۡكُمْ أَن يَهۡجِرُ أَخَاهُ فَوۡقَ ثَلَاثٖ، يَلْتَبِينَ قَيۡعَضُ هَذَا وَعِيۡطَرُضُ هَذَا وَحِيۡرُهُمَا الَّذِي يَبَدُأُ بِالسَّلَامِ»

"It is not allowed for a Muslim to boycott his brother for more than three days, when they meet each other, each one turns away from the other. The best of them is the one who begins with the greeting (of Salaam).” (Al-Bukhârî and Muslim)

He (ﷺ) also said:

«لَا تَدِاَبِرُوا، وَكَوْنُوا عِبَادَ اللهِ إِخۡوَانًا»

"Do not avoid one another; but be brethren servants of Allâh.” (Muslim)

Avoiding is a type of boycotting, where each Muslim gives his back to the other and avoids him.
12. A Muslim should not backbite, scorn, insult or ridicule another. Nor should he call another by offensive nicknames or spread evil tales about him. This is based on Allâh's speech:

[صَحِّبُوتَكُمْ بَعْضُهُمَّ بَعْضًا أَيْضًا أَحَدُ حِكْمَتِكُمْ أَنْ يَحْكُمُ لَحَمَّ أَحَيدٍ مَّيْتاً فَكُرُوهُمَا]

[الحجرات: 12]

"O you who believe! Avoid much suspicion; indeed some suspicions are sins. And spy not, neither backbite one another. Would one of you like to eat the flesh of his dead brother? You would hate it (so hate backbiting).” (49:12)

Allâh has also said:

[مَا أَمَاتُوا أَخاهُمْ إِلَّا بِعِيدٍ وَهُمْ نَاسِئُونَ وَمَا أَنَابُوا إِلَّا بِجَارٍ وَهُمْ كُفَّارٌ وَهُمْ فَاسِقُونَ]

[الحجرات: 11]

"O you who believe! Let not a group scoff at another group, it may be that the latter are better than the former. Not let (some) women scoff at other women, it may be that the latter are better than the former. Nor defame one another; nor insult one another by nicknames. How bad is it to insult one’s brother after having Faith. And whosoever does not repent, then such are indeed Zâlimîn (wrongdoers).” (49:11)

(The following Hadith are very relevant):

Allâh's Messenger ﷺ said:

«أَنْذَرُونَ مَا الْعِبَائِةُ؟»

"Do you know what backbiting is?"

They (the Companions) said, “Allâh and His Messenger ﷺ know best.” He ﷺ said:

"ذِكْرُ أَحَاكَةً مَا يَكُرُّهُ؟"
“It is to mention something about your brother that he dislikes.”

They said, “Even if what you said is truly found in your brother?” He (ﷺ) said:

إلن كان فهنا ما تقول فقد اعتبتة، وإن لم يكن فيه ما تقول فقد نهبتة

“If what you said is truly found in him, you have backbitten him. If it is not truly found in him, then you have slandered him.” (Muslim)

During the farewell pilgrimage, Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ stated:

إلن دماءكم وأموالكم وأعراضكم حرام عليكم

“Verily, it is forbidden for you to transgress against your (brothers) lives, wealth and honor.” (Muslim)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

كل المسلم على المسلم حرام دمه وما له وعرضه

“Every Muslim is inviolable to any other Muslim, (this is true for) his life, his wealth and his honor.” (Muslim)

In another Hadith, Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ stated:

لا يدخل الجنة القاتل

“The tale spreader shall not enter Paradise.” (An-Nasa’i)

13. A Muslim should not revile another, dead or alive, without due right. This is based on the Prophet’s statement:

سباب المسلم لندر، وقُتلة كفر

“Abusing a Muslim is wickedness and fighting against him is Kufr (i.e. very grave and great sin).” (Al-Bukhâri and Muslim)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

لا يزورى رجل بالفسق أو الكفر إلا ازنت عليه إن لم يكن صاحبه

كذيلك
"A person does not cast any person with wickedness or unbelief except that it returns to him if it was not becoming his companion (whom he labeled such)."

He also said:

"When two people revile each other, the blame is on the one who began the charges, as long as the one wronged does not go beyond what is proper." (Muslim)

Allāh’s Messenger also said:

"Do not abuse the dead, for they have reached the result of the (deeds) they put forth." (Al-Bukhārī)

Allāh’s Messenger also said:

"Reviling one’s parents is one of the great sins." It was said, "Does anyone revile his parents?" He said, "Yes, a person reviles a man’s father and then that man reviles his father and reviles his mother and then he reviles his mother.” (Al-Bukhārī and Muslim)

14. A Muslim should not be envious towards another Muslim, nor should he have bad thoughts about him, have hatred for him or spy upon him. Allāh has said in the Qurʾān:

"O you who believe! Avoid much suspicion, indeed some suspicion is sinful. And spy not on one another, nor backbite one another." (49:12)
“Why then, did not the believers, men and women, when you heard it (the slander), think good of their own people…” (24:12)

Allah’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

"Do not envy one another. Do not hate one another. Do not look for each others’ faults. Do not inflate prices against each other. And be brethren, servants of Allah.” (Al-Bukhari and Muslim)

Allah’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

"Avoid suspicion for suspicion is the falsest of speech.” (Al-Bukhari and Muslim)

15. A Muslim should also not deceive or cheat his brother Muslim. Allah ﷻ has said:

“And those who amoy believing men and women undeservedly, they bear (on themselves) the crime of slander and plain sin.” (33:58)

Allah also says:

“And whoever earns a fault or a sin and then throws it on to someone innocent, he has indeed burdened himself with falsehood and manifest sin.” (4:112)

Allah’s Messenger ﷺ said:
"Whoever carries weapons against us or cheats us is not one of us." *(Muslim)*

He also said:

"Whoever makes an oath of allegiance should say, "Do not be deceiving (toward this trust.)."" *(Al-Bukhārī and Muslim)*

Allāh’s Messenger also said:

"If Allāh puts any servant (human) in charge of a people and at the time of his death he was deceiving or cheating those over whom he was in charge, Allāh will forbid Paradise for him." *(Al-Bukhārī and Muslim)*

There is also the Hadith of Allāh’s Messenger:

"Whoever contrives to make a man’s wife or slave-woman act lewdly is not from us." *(Abu-Dawud)*

16. A Muslim should not double-cross his Muslim brother, nor should he belie him or delay in repaying a debt he owes him. Allāh has said in the Qur’ān:

[بِآيةُّهَا الْلَّهُكُبْرَیَّةُ اِبْتَغُواَ الْعَفَاوِةَ] [المائدة: 1]

“O believers! Fulfill (your) obligations.” (5:1)

Allāh also says in the description of the pious:

[وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ ﺑِمَوالِدٍ ۛ إِذَا أَعْهَلُوهُمْ] [البقرة: 167]

“(Those) who fulfill their covenant when they make it” (2:177)
Allah also said:

وأوَفُوا بِالْبَعْث ِإِنَّ الْعَهْدَ كَانَ مُتِّسِئًا (الإسراء: 44)

"And fulfill (every) covenant. Verily, the covenant, will be questioned about." (17:34)

Allah's Messenger also said:

أَرْبَعُ مِنْ كُلِّ فِيْهِ كَانُ مَنِيفًا خَالِصًا، وَمِنْ كُلِّ فِيهِ خَصَلَةٌ مَنْ هُنَّ كَانَ

فيه خصيلة من النفاق حتى يدعها: إذا اورتم خان، وإذا حدث كذب،

وإذا عاهد غدر، وإذا خاصم فجر.

"There are four characteristics, if a person possesses all of them, he is a pure hypocrite. If a person possesses one of them, then he possesses a characteristic of hypocrisy until he abandons that characteristic. (The four are:) when he makes a pact, he acts treacherously; when he speaks, he lies; when he promises, he breaks his promise; and when he disputes, he goes beyond what is proper behavior." (Al-Bukhari and Muslim)

Allah's Messenger also said:

ثَلَاثَةٌ أَنَا خَصَصُهُمُ مَيْوَمَ الْقِيَامَةِ: رَجُلٌ أَعْطَى بَنِي ثَمَّ غَدَرَ، وَرَجُلٌ بَاغٍ]

حَرَاءٌ فَأَكَلَ مَنْهَا، وَرَجُلٌ اسْتَأْجَرَ أَجْرًا فَأَسْتَوَفَى مَنْهَا حَقَّهُ، وَلَمْ يُغْلِبْهُ أَجْرَهُ

"Allah has said, 'There are three people for whom I will be an adversary on the Day of Resurrection: A man who is given something for My sake then he is disloyal, a man who sells a free man and devours what he got for his price and a man who hires another man and gets work from him but he does not give him his wages."

Allah's Messenger also said:

«مَطْلُ الْعَبَّٰيَةِ ﻋَلَيْهِ، وَإِذَا أُتْبِعَ أَحَدُكُمْ عَلَى مَلِئِي فَلْيَنْفِعَ»

"Delaying in repayment by one who has the means is a type of wrongdoing. And if one of you is referred to a man
of means, he should follow him up.” (Al-Bukhārī and Muslim)

17. A Muslim must treat his brother in a good way, he should do good things for him and keep him away from harm. When he meets him, he should have a smiling face. He should accept the good things from his brother and forgive his evil deeds. He should not bear his brother with more than that which he is capable. He also should not seek knowledge from an ignorant person nor should he expect eloquence from who one is incapable in speech.

Allāh ﷻ has said:

"Show forgiveness, enjoin what is good, and turn away form the foolish.” (7:199)

Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

"Fear Allāh wherever you are. And follow up an evil deed with a good deed, it will erase it. And behave towards the people with a good behavior.” (Al-Hākim)

18. A Muslim must show his fellow Muslim the required respect if he is elderly and he must show compassion for him if he is young.

Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ stated:

“The one who does not show respect to our elderly or mercy for our young is not from among us.” (Abu Dawūd)

Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:
“(Verily,) part of glorifying Allah is to show respect to the gray-haired Muslims (i.e., the elderly).” (Abu Dawud)

He also said:

«كَبِيرٌ كِبْرٌ»

“The older, the older,”

Meaning to begin with the older people.

It is also known that the people would bring their young children to Allah’s Messenger in order to invoke blessings for them and to name them. They would put them on his lap. Indeed, sometimes a small child would even urinate while sitting on the Prophet’s lap. It is also narrated that when Allah’s Messenger would return from a journey, the young children would greet him. He would stop to meet them and have them raised up to him. They would be in front of him and behind him. He even ordered his Companions to carry some of them out of his mercy for the young children.

19. A Muslim must treat his Muslim brother in a just manner, give him his full rights, and deal with him in the way that he would like to be dealt with.

Allah’s Messenger said:

لا يستكمل العبادة الإيمان حتى يكون فيه ثلاث خصائص: الإفتار، والإنصاف من نفسه، وبدل السلام

“A slave does not have complete faith until he possesses three characteristics: giving while in a state of poverty, giving full rights to others and spreading the greetings.” (Al-Bukhāri)

Allah’s Messenger also said:

من سره أن يخرج من النار، ويدخل الجنة فلتكن له منها حسنات وهو يشهد أن لا إله إلا الله وأن محمدا عبد الله ورسول الله، وليثبت إلى الناس ما يحب أن
"Whoever likes to be saved from the Hell-fire and entered into Paradise should reach his destined time of death while he testifies that there is none worthy of worship except Allâh and that Muhammad is His servant and Messenger, and he gives to the people what he likes for them to give to him." (Al-Kharaiti)

20. A Muslim must pardon his brother's slips and conceal his private matters. He also should not eavesdrop, intentionally or unintentionally, on others' speech. Allâh ﷻ says:

[Q. 13:2]  
"So forgive them, and overlook (their misdeeds). Verily, Allâh loves Al-Muhsinûn (good-doers)." (5:13)

Allâh ﷻ has also said:

[Q. 2:178]  
"But if the killer is forgiven by the brother (or the relatives) of the killed against blood money, then adhering to it with fairness and payment of the blood money to the heir should be made in fairness..." (2:178)

Allâh also says:

[Q. 42:40]  
"Whoever forgives and makes reconciliation, his reward is with Allâh." (42:40)

He, the Exalted, has also said:

[Q. 24:22]  
"Let them pardon and forgive. Do you not love that Allâh should forgive you?" (24:22)

In another Verse Allâh ﷻ states:
“Verily, those who like that (the crime of) illegal sexual intercourse should be propagated among those who believe, they will have a painful torment in this world and in the Hereafter....” (24:19)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ stated:

"مَا رَآَيْتُ اللَّهِ عَبَدًا يَعْفُوُ إِلَّا عَزٌّ وَجْرًا"

"Allâh adds honor to the one who forgives.” (Muslim)

In another Hadîth states:

"وَأَن تَعْفُو عَمَّن طَلَّمَكَ"

"You should overlook the one who wrongs you.” (Ahmad)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

"لا يَسْتَرُّ عَبَدُ اللَّهِ فِي الدُّنْيَا إِلَّا سَتَرَهُ اللَّهُ يُؤْمِنُ الْقِبَامَةَ"

"No slave conceals another slave in this world except that Allâh conceals (his faults) on the Day of Resurrection.” (Muslim)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

"أَيُّا مُعَسَّرُ مِنَ ٱلَّذِينَ لَمْ يُلْعَبِنُو تَفْسِيرُ ٱلْإِنْسَانِ فِي قُلُوبِهِ! لَا يَعْفَوَا ٱلْمُسْلِمُونَ ۖ وَلَا يَنْعُو ثَغَوَّرَتِهِمْ، فَإِنَّهُ مَلِكُ عُوْرَةٍ أَحَبُّهُ ٱللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ يَعْقِبُهُ بِفُضْلِهِ، وَلَوْ كَانَ فِي جَوْفِ بَيْتِهِ"

"O gathering of people who believe with their tongues but in whose heart faith has not entered, do not backbite the Muslims and do not seek their private matters. Whoever seeks the private matter of his brother Muslim Allâh will follow up his private matter and expose it even if it is in the innermost portion of his house.” (Ahmad)

Yet another Hadîth states:
Whosoever intercedes for a good cause will have the reward thereof..." (4:85)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

“Whoever rescues a Muslim from a distress of the distresses of this world, Allâh will rescue him from a distress on the Day of Resurrection. For whoever makes things easy for one in hardship, Allâh will make this world and the Hereafter easy. Whoever conceals (the faults of a brother), Allâh will conceal his faults in this world and the Hereafter. Allâh assists a slave as long as the slave is assisting his brother.” (Muslim)
Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

“إِن يُشَفَّعُوا بُنَادَوْنَهُمْ وَيُقَطَّعُ اللهُ عَلَى لسان نَبِيٍّ مَّانِعًا.”

“Intercede on each other’s behalf and you shall be rewarded.’ Allâh decrees upon the tongue of His Prophet what He wills”. (Al-Bukhâri and Muslim)

22. A Muslim should give his brother refuge if he asks him for the sake of Allâh and he should give him if he asks him by Allâh. He should respond to the good that the other does to him by similar good deeds or he should pray for him. Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

من استعذَكُم بِاللهِ فَأَعِدُوْهُ، وَمَن سَأَلَكُم بِاللهِ فَأُعِطُوْهُ، وَمَن دَعاكُم فَأَنْعَمُوْهُ، وَمَن صَعَّلَ إِلَيْكُم مَّعَنَّوْهُ فَاكِفُوْهُ، فَإِنَّمَا ثُمَّ جَادَلُوا مَا تَكَافَأَوْنَاهُم بِهِ فَادْعُوا لَهُ حَتَّى تَرَوُا أَنَّكُم قَدْ كَافَأَتُمُوهُ.”

“Give protection to the one who seeks your protection for the sake of Allâh. If a person asks you by Allâh, you should give to him. If someone invites you, you should respond to him. If someone does some good to you, you should respond in a similar fashion. If you are not able to respond in a similar fashion, you should pray for the person until you feel that you have met what he has done.” (Ahmad)
Etiquette with the Disbelievers

A Muslim believes that all of the other religions and ways of life are false. Their adherents are all disbelievers. Only the religion of Islam is the true religion. Only the adherents of Islam are believers and Muslims.

This is based on Allâh’s statements:

"Truly, the religion with Allâh is only Islam." (3:19)

"And whoever seeks a religion other than Islam, it will never be accepted of him, and in the Hereafter he will be one of the losers.” (3:85)

And he Said:

"This day, I have perfected your religion for you, completed My favor upon you, and have chosen for you Islam as your religion.” (5:3)

From these truthful statements from the Lord, a Muslim recognizes that all of the religions from before Islam are abrogated by Islam and that Islam is the religion for all of humanity. Allâh will not accept any other religion from anyone. He also will not be pleased with any other way of life or law. Therefore, a Muslim understands that whoever does not submit to Allâh in Islam is an disbeliever.

Therefore, the following etiquette are a must upon him:

1. A Muslim cannot accept or be pleased with the unbelief of
the disbelievers. Approving of *Kufr* (unbelief) is an act of *Kufr* in itself.

2. He should dislike the disbeliever because of Allâh’s dislike for him. This is because love must be for the sake of Allâh as well as hatred. As long as Allâh ﷻ dislikes him for the *Kufr* that he has, a Muslim must also dislike him because of Allâh’s dislike for him.

3. A Muslim cannot give his loyalty or love for a non-Muslim. Allâh ﷻ has said:

```
[Al-Imran: 28]

"Let not the believers take the disbelievers as *Auliya* (supporters, helpers) instead of the believers..."  (3:28)
```

Allâh ﷻ has also said:

```
Al-Majadala: 27

"You (O Muhammad ﷺ) will not find any people who believe in Allâh and the Last Day, making friendship with those who oppose Allâh and His Messenger (Muhammad ﷺ), even though they were their fathers or their sons or their brothers or their kindred (people)."  (58:22)
```

4. A Muslim, though, must also be just and righteous and do good to disbeliever, as long as he is not from those people who are openly fighting Islam.

Allâh ﷻ has said in the Qur’ân:

```
[Al-Muttaqin: 8]

"Allâh does not forbid you to deal justly and kindly with
those who fought not against you on account of religion nor drove you from your homes. Verily, Allâh loves whose who deal with equity.” (60:8)

This noble verse has allowed dealing justly and doing well to disbelievers, the only exception being those non-Muslims who fought against Islam and Muslims. That latter group is to be dealt with in a special way with their own particular rulings.

5. A Muslim should have mercy for disbelievers, a type of general compassion for all of mankind. He should feed him if he is very hungry or give him water if he is thirsty. He may give him medicine if he is ill, to save him from his destruction. He should also keep him from being harmed. This is based on the Prophet’s statement:

«اُرْحَمُ مِنْ فِي الْأَرْضِ يُرِحِمُكَ مِنْ فِي السَّمَاءِ»

“Have mercy toward those on the Earth and the One in the Heavens will have mercy on you.” (At-Tabarani)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

«فِي كُلِّ ذِيِّٓ أُجُرٍۚ»

“There is a reward (for serving) everything with a moist liver (that is, every living creature).” (Al-Bukhâri and Muslim)

6. A Muslim may not harm a non-Muslim, who is not fighting against Islam, with respect to his wealth, blood or honor. A Hadith states:

«يَقُولُ اللَّهُ: بِأَ عَبَادِي إِنِّي حَرَّمْتُ الْيَتَمَّ عَلَيْكُمْ، وَجَعَلْتُ بَيْنَكُمْ مُحَرَّماً فَلاَ نَظَالِمُواً»

“Allâh has said, ‘O My slaves, I have forbidden oppression for Myself and have made it forbidden among you. Therefore, do not commit oppression.’” (Muslim)

The Prophet ﷺ also said:

«مِنْ آذَى ذِمَّةٍ فَأَنَا خَصَصْتُكُمْ بِيَوْمِ الْيَمِينَةِ»
“Whoever harms a non-Muslim citizen (of the Islamic State), then I will be his opponent on the Day of Resurrection.” [1]

7. It is permissible for a Muslim to give gifts to a non-Muslim and to accept their gifts. He may also eat their food if the person is from the People of the Book or, in other words, a Jew or Christian. This is based on the verse,

\[
\text{[5:5]}
\]

“The food (slaughtered animals) of the People of the Book is permissible for you.”

Furthermore, it is confirmed that Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ was invited to eat the food of a Jew in Madina and he responded to the invitation and ate from their food.

8. It is not allowed for a non-Muslim male to marry a believing woman but it is allowed for a man to marry a woman from the People of the Book. Allâh has categorically denied the permissibility of a believing woman marrying any of the disbelievers in the Verse:

\[
\text{[60:10]}
\]

“They are not lawful (wives) for the disbelievers nor are the disbelievers lawful (husbands) for them.”

Allâh ﷺ also says:

\[
\text{[2:221]}
\]

“And give not (your daughters) in marriage to idolaters until they believe (in Allâh alone).”

Allâh ﷺ has stated, concerning the permissibility of a Muslim man

[1] Recorded by Muslim. [This is what it states in the text. However, this Hadith was not recorded by Muslim at all. It is recorded by Al-Khateeb al-Baghdadi and is considered a weak Hadith. See Al-Albani, Dhaeef Al-Jami al-Sagheer, p. 767.—Jî]
marrying a woman from the People of the Book:

(Lawful to you in marriage) are chaste women from the believers and chaste women from those who were given the Scripture before your time, when you have given their due Mahr (bridal money), desiring chastity not committing illegal sexual intercourse, nor taking them as girls-friends.” (5:5)

9. If a non-Muslim sneezes and says praises to Allâh, the Muslim should respond by saying:

"May Allâh guide you and set your affairs aright."

The Jews would sneeze in front of Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ hoping that he would say to them; "May Allâh have mercy on you," But he would only say:

"May Allâh guide you and set your affairs aright."

10. A Muslim must not be the first to greet a non-Muslim with the greeting of peace. If they should greet him, the Muslim should say, “And upon you too.” This is based on the Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ statement:

“If the People of the Book greet you with the greetings of peace, then say to them, ‘And upon you too.’” (Al-Bukhârî and Muslim)

11. When walking along a path, the Muslim should make the non-Muslims walk along a narrow portion of the path. This is based on the statement of Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ:
"Do not be the first to greet a Jew or Christian. If you meet one of them along the path, force them to a narrow portion." *(Muslim)*

12. A Muslim must be different from a non-Muslim and not imitate him, unless it be a case of necessity. For example, he should let his beard grow if the non-Muslim shaves it. [1]

The Muslim should dye his beard if the non-Muslim does not. The Muslim should also differ from the non-Muslims in their dress, such as their cap. Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

"Whoever imitates a people is one of them." *(Abu Dawud)*

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ has also said:

"Differ from the polytheists. Let your beards grow and trim your mustaches." *(Al-Bukhâri and Muslim)*

He ﷺ also said:

"The Jews and Christians do not dye (their hair and beards) so you should differ from them (on that matter)." *(Al-Bukhâri)*

This is referring to dying one’s beard or hair yellow or red. However, Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ prohibited dyeing the hair black, in his statement:

"Change that— the gray hair— but avoid black (dye)." *(Muslim)*

[1] [This statement is somewhat problematic. It should not be understood that if the non-Muslim grows a beard, the Muslim should shave his beard. Muslims are commanded to grow their beards regardless of whether the non-Muslims do or not.]
Etiquette with Respect to Animals

A Muslim considers most animals to be respectable creatures. He shows mercy to them due to the mercy of Allâh for them. He also adheres to the following manners with respect to them:

1. A Muslim feeds or gives water to an animal if he finds it hungry or thirsty. This is based on the Messenger’s statement:

«فِي كُلِّ ذَاتٍ كَمِّ حَرَاءٍ أَخْرَى»

“There is a reward (for serving) everything with a moist liver (that is, every living creature).”[1]

Another Hadith states,

«مَنْ لَا يَرُحِمُ لَا يُرِحَّمُ»

“Whoever does not show mercy will not be shown mercy.” (Al-Bukhâri and Muslim)

He also said:

«أَحْمَّوْا مَنْ فِي الْأَرْضِ أَحْمَّوْكُمْ مَنْ فِي السَّمَاء»

“Have mercy toward those on the Earth and the one in the Heavens will have mercy on you.” (At-Tabarani)

2. A Muslim should have compassion and mercy towards animals. This is based on the Prophet’s example. When he saw a people using a live animal for archery target practice, he said:

«لَعَنَ اللهُ مَنْ اتَّخَذَ شَيْئًا فِيهِ زُوَّجٍ عَرَضًا»

“May Allâh curse the one who uses any creature with a soul as a target.” (Muslim)

The Prophet also prohibited the tying down of animals to kill them. Once a bird was distressed because someone had

[1] Recorded by Ahmad and Ibn Majah. It is Sahih. [Actually, it is also recorded by Al-Bukhâri and Muslim.—JZ]
taken its young from her nest.

Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ then said:

«من فجع هذا بولدها؟ ردوها ولدها إليها»

“Who has distressed this one because of its baby. Return its baby to her.” (Abu-Dawud)

3. The Muslim must also put the animal at ease when he is about to slaughter it. Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ has said:

«إن الله كتب الإحسان على كل شيء، فإذا قتلتم فاحسنوا القتلة، وإذا دبهتم فأحسنوا الدابة، ولا يبرخ أحدكم ذيبحته ولا يجد شفرته»

“Verily, Allāh has prescribed excellence in all things. Thus, if you kill, kill in a good manner. If you slaughter, slaughter in a good manner. Each of you should sharpen his blade and spare suffering to the animal he is slaughtering.” (Muslim)

4. A Muslim should never torture an animal by any means of torture, such as grieving it, beating it, making it carry more than it can handle, mutilating it or burning it by a fire. Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ once said:

«دخلت امرأة النار وفي زنزينتها حسنتها حبيت ماتت فدخلت فيها النار، فلا هي أطعمتها وسقيتها إذ حسنتها، ولا هي تركتها تأكل من خشاش الأرض»

“A woman entered the Hell-fire because of a cat that she tied down. She neither fed it nor let it free to eat the insects of the earth until it died.” (Al-Bukhari)

Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ passed by an ant hill that had been burnt to the ground and he said:

«إلا أن يُصْحِبُ أَنْ يُعْدَّلَ بِالنَّارِ إِلا زَبُّ النَّارِ»
“It is not becoming that anyone should punish by fire except the Lord of the Fire.” (Abu Dawud)

5. It is permissible to kill the harmful animals, such as voracious dogs, wolves, snakes, scorpions and rats. This is based on the Prophet’s statement:

«خَمْسُ قَوْاَسِ مَنْ يَقْتَلِ فِي الْحَلَّٰ وَالْحَرَّمِ: الْحَيَّةُ وَالْعُرَابُ الأَبْعَقُ وَالْقَلَّبُ وَالْحَذَّاُبِ»

“Five noxious or harmful animals are to be killed while one is not in the state of pilgrimage or while one is in a state of pilgrimage: the snake, the speckled raven that has whiteness either on its back or stomach, the rat, the voracious dog and the kite.” (Muslim)

It is also confirmed from Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ that he cursed and killed the scorpion. (Al-Baihaqi)

6. It is allowed to brand grazing animals in their ears for some overriding need. The Prophet ﷺ was seen branding, by his own hand, the camels given in charity. As for other than camels, sheep, goats and cows, it is not allowed to brand them. The Prophet saw a donkey branded on his face and said:

«الْحَيَّةُ مَنْ وَسَّمَ هَذَا فِي وَجْهِهِ»

“May Allâh curse the one who branded that one on his face.” (Muslim)

7. One must recognize the right of Allâh ﷻ concerning his animals by paying the Zakat due on them if they are from the animals concerning which one must pay Zakat.

8. One must not become so preoccupied with animals or playing with them that one disobeys Allâh ﷻ or does not remember Allâh properly. Allâh ﷻ has said:

المناقفون: 9
“O you who believe! Let not your properties or your children divert your from the remembrance of Allah.” (63:9)

Allah's Messenger stated concerning horses:

"..." А horse may be kept for one of three reasons. For one man, it may be a source of reward, for another it may be a source of living and for yet another it may be a sinful burden. As for the one for whom it is a source of reward, he is the one who keeps his horse for the sake of Jihad in Allah's cause; he ties it with a long rope on a pasture or in a garden. So whatever its rope allows it to eat will be regarded as good rewardable deeds (for its owner). And if it breaks off its rope and jumps over one or two hillocks, even its dung will be considered among his good deeds. A horse is a shelter for the one who keeps it so that he may earn his living honestly and takes it as a refuge to keep him from following forbidden means. But a horse is a sinful burden for him who keeps it out of pretense and show and with the intention of harming Muslims." (Al-Bukhari)

These are, in general, the etiquette that a Muslim should adhere to with respect to animals, out of obedience to Allah and His Messenger and out of awareness of what the Shari‘ah of Islam has ordered him, the Shari‘ah of mercy and the Shari‘ah of general goodness for all creatures, be they human or animal.
Part Seven

Etiquette of the Special Brotherhood for the Sake of Allâh — Loving and Hating for His Sake

A Muslim, as ordered by his belief in Allâh, does not love anyone he loves except for the sake of Allâh and he does not hate anyone he hates except for the sake of Allâh. This is because he does not love anything except what Allâh and His Messenger loves. Similarly, he does not dislike anything except what Allâh and His Messenger dislike. Therefore, if Allâh and His Messenger love something, he loves it. And if they hate something, he hates it. The evidence for this is in the Allâh’s Messenger statement:

"Whosoever loves for the sake of Allâh, hates for the sake of Allâh, gives for the sake of Allâh and withholds for the sake of Allâh has completed his faith." (Abu Dawud)

Based on that, a Muslim loves and has loyalty for all of Allâh’s righteous slave. Similarly, all evil humans who go against Allâh and His Messenger’s commands are hated and opposed by a Muslim. However, that does not mean that a Muslim may not have specific brethren for which he has even a closer relationship and even more love. The Prophet exhorted people to take such close friends and brethren in his statement:

"A believer is friendly. And there is no good in one who is neither friendly nor treated in a friendly manner." (Ahmad)

Allâh’s Messenger also said:
"Around the Throne (of Allâh) there are pulpits of light surrounded by people whose clothing is light and whose faces are light. They are neither prophets nor martyrs but the prophets and martyrs would be happy to be in their state." The people said, "O Allâh's Messenger ﷺ, describe them to us." He said, "They are the ones who love for the sake of Allâh, meet together for the sake of Allâh and visit each other for the sake of Allâh." [1]

Allâh's Messenger ﷺ also said:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُقُولُ: حَقَّت مَحِيطٌ لِلْذِّينَ يُتَّجَّهُونَ مِنْ أَجْيَلٍ، وَحَقَّت مَحِيطٌ لِلْذِّينَ يُنَاصِرُونَ مِنْ أَجْيَلٍ

"Allâh has said, 'My Love is a right for those who visit each other for My sake. And My Love is a right for those who support each other for My sake.'" (Ahmad)

Allâh's Messenger ﷺ also said:

سَبِعَةَ يُظْلِمُهُمُ اللَّهُ فِي ظُلُمَّةِ يوْمَ لاَ ظَلَّلَ إِلَّا ظَلَّلَهُ إِمَامًا عَادِلًا. وَشَأْتُ نِسَا فِي عَيْنَادِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى، وَرَجَّلَ قُلُبَهُ مَعْلُوقًا بِالْمُسْجِدِ، إِذَا خَرَجَ مِنْهُ حَتْيَ يُعْوَدُ إِلَيْهِ، وَرَجَّلَانَ تَحَالَا فِي اللَّهِ فَاجْتَمَعَا عَلَى ذَلِكَ وَتَفْرَقَا عَلَيْهِ، وَرَجَّلُ ذَكَرَ اللَّهَ حَالِيًا فَقَضَّت عَيْنَاتُهُ، وَرَجَّلُ دَعَتَهُ امْرَأَةٌ ذَاتُ حَسَبٍ

[1] Recorded by Al-Nasai and it is sahih. [This is not a proper statement. First when it is said, "Recorded by Al-Nasai," the meaning is recorded by Al-Nasai in Al-Sunan Al-Sughrâ. However, this Hadith is not from that work but is from Al-Sunan Al-Kubra. Second, it seems that Al-Jaza'iri is following Al-Ghazali’s Ihya again. Al-Iraqi stated that the narrators of this Hadith are trustworthy, although he fell short of declaring the Hadith sahih. Allâh knows best. See Al-Ghazali, vol. 2, p. 159.—JZ]
“Seven will be shaded by Allâh in His shade on a Day in which there is no shade except His shade. (They are:) a just leader; a young person who grew up in the worship of Allâh; a man whose heart is attached to the mosque when he leaves from it until he returns to it; two men who love each other for the sake of Allâh, meet together for that reason and separate for the reason; a man who remembers Allâh while all alone and his eyes become filled with tears; a man who a woman of lineage and beauty tries to seduce but he says, ‘I fear Allâh’; and a man who gives so much in charity that his left hand does not know what his right hand has given.” (Al-Bukhârî)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

“A man went to visit another person and it was said to him, ‘Was it for some need you had with him?’ He answered, ‘No.’ The questioner then said, ‘Was it due to some blood relation that exists between you and him?’ The man said, ‘No.’ The question said, ‘Was it because of some bounty you have with him.’ He answered, ‘No.’ The questioner said, ‘Then why?’ He said, ‘I love him for the sake of Allâh.’ The other then said, ‘Allâh has sent me to you informing you that He loves you because you love that man for Allâh’s sake. Paradise has become obligatory for you.” (Muslim)
This special brotherhood is conditioned by it being for the sake of Allâh and completely free of any worldly needs or material benefits. The motivating factor behind it must be for the belief in Allâh and only the belief in Allâh.

As for its etiquette, one should keep the following points in mind when choosing a special brother for the sake of Allâh:

1. The person chosen must be intelligent. There is no good in choosing a fool as a brother or accompanying him. The ignorant fool may end up harming the one who is seeking to benefit him.

2. The person chosen to be a special brother must be a person of good character. This is because the one who is of bad character, even if he is intelligent, may be overcome by desires or may decide things out of anger and this may harm his companion.

3. The brother chosen must be fearful of Allâh. This is because one is not safe from the evil-doer, who disobeys his Lord. The evil-doer may commit a crime against his companion because he has no respect for the ties of brotherhood. Obviously, one who does not fear Allâh is not going to fear anybody else under any circumstances.

4. The brother chosen must be one who sticks to the Qur’ân and Sunnah and is far away from any kind of deviation or innovation. An innovator may harm his companion by some of the evil effects of his innovation. Indeed, one must flee from and avoid innovators and people who follow their desires. If that is so, how could one choose him as a close companion and brother?

One of the righteous people summarized these characteristics when he advised his son, “O son of mine, if the need comes to you to accompany men, then accompany the one whom if you serve him, he will protect you; if you accompany him, he will
make you better; if your provisions are restricted, he will give you; if you stretch out your hand for good, he will stretch it further; if he sees any good in you, he will reckon it for you; if he sees evil from you, he will close it. Accompany the one whom if you ask him, he will give you and if you are silent, he will start talking to you. If you are afflicted with something, he will console you. Accompany one whom if you speak, he will believe in your speech and if you differ in any matter, he gives preference to what you say."
The Rights of the Special Brotherhood for the Sake of Allâh

The following are some special rights for brotherhood:

1. Giving financial help and assistance to one another. Each of the brothers financially assists the other if he finds him in need, to the point that one’s money is the other’s and there is no difference between them. It is narrated that a man came to Abu Hurairah ﷺ and said, “I want to become your brother for the sake of Allâh?” He told him, “Do you know what the rights of brotherhood are?” He answered, “Inform me.” He said, “It is that you have no more right over your money than I do.” The man replied, “I have not yet reached that stage.” So Abu Hurairah ﷺ told him, “Then leave me.”

2. Each of the brothers must be willing to assist and help the other and give the other preference over himself. He should constantly check on his brother’s condition in the same way that he checks on his own condition. He should give his brother precedence over himself, his family and his children. He should ask about him every three days. If he is sick, he should visit him. If he is busy with something, he should help him. If he is forgetful of something, he should remind him. He should welcome him when he comes close. He should make room for him when he sits. He should listen to him attentively when he speaks.

3. He should not speak about his brother except in good terms. He should not mention any of his shortcomings, either in his presence or his absence. He should not make his secret matters public and revealed. He should not try to delve into what is bothering his soul. If he sees him walking along the road to fulfill some need, he should not pry into his affairs and ask him about why he is coming or going. He should kindly order him to do what is good and prohibit him from evil. He should not debate with him or argue with him in
truth or falsehood. Nor should he blame him for something or blame him concerning others.

4. He should say things about his brother that he loves to have said about himself. He should call his brother by the names that he likes the most. He should speak well about him in his absence or presence. If he hears praise about his brother, he should convey it to his brother, showing his pleasure for such praise. He should not continue to advise his brother to such an extent that it agitates him. He should not admonish him in front of others. Imam Shafi’i once said:

“To admonish your brother privately is to advise him and improve his state. But to admonish him publicly is to disgrace him and shame him.”

5. A brother should overlook his brother’s slips and lapses. He should conceal his faults and have good thoughts or suspicions about his brother. If the person commits a sin, either secretly or publicly, his brother should not cut off his love for him nor discontinue their brotherhood. Instead, he should wait for his brother to repent and return to Allâh. However, if the person persists in his sin, then he may be stern with him and cut off his relations; or he may continue with their brotherhood while advising him to change his ways and continuing to advise him with the hope that he will repent and Allâh will return to guiding him. Abu al-Dardah said:

“If your brother changes and is no longer how he used to be, do not leave him on account of that. Verily, your bother goes astray sometime and goes on the straight path at others.”

6. One must fulfill the ties of brotherhood and continue in fulfilling them until death. If one stops them, it will ruin the reward of the previous acts. Indeed, if the brother dies, the ties of brotherhood pass on to his children and his close friends. One must continue to hold these ties of brotherhood
and fulfill them for their rightful recipients. Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ showed respect to an elderly woman who visited him. When asked about that, he said:

إِنَّهَا كَانَتْ تَأْتِينَا أَيَامَ عَشْرَاءَ مِنَ الْخَدِيجَةِ، وَإِنَّ كَرِمَ الْعَهْدِ مِنَ الدُّنْيَا.

“She used to visit us during the days of Khadijah (the Prophet’s first wife). And honoring the pact of friendship is part of the religion.” (Al-Hākim)

From the fulfillment of the brotherhood is the brother not affirming the enemy of his brother. Imam Shafi‘i said:

“If your close friend obeys your enemy, then they are sharing in their enmity against you.”

7. Part of this brotherhood is that one brother does not request of his brother what would be difficult for him to fulfill. He should not request of him anything that he is not pleased with. He also should not try to take advantage of his brother’s influence or wealth. He also should not insist upon him to do a deed. The foundation of this entire brotherhood is being brothers for the sake of Allāh. Therefore, it must not be turned into a friendship for the sake of worldly benefit or restraining some harm. In the same way that he does not burden his brother, his brother should not burden him. If they were to do so, it would affect their pure brotherhood and lessen their reward that they hope to achieve. Therefore, each should try to contain the excesses of insistence, burdening and discomforting others and being overbearing. It is due to those that discord, the opposite of love, comes about. It is stated in a report:

أَلَا يُؤْتِيُّ الْخَيْرَةَ الْأَمْوَىَ مِنْ أَحْيَاءَ الْأَحْيَاءِ.

“I and the pious of my nation are free from being overbearing or burdening others.”

One of the righteous said, “If one drops his formality and
burdening, his friendship will last. And one who lessens his needs will have long-lasting love.” The signs that one has dropped his formality and has complete friendship are that he does the following four things in his brother’s house: he eats in his brother’s house, he uses the toilet in his brother’s house and he prays and sleeps there. If he does that, his brotherhood has become complete. Furthermore, awkwardness will have been removed and comfort is assured.

8. A brother must pray for his brother and his children. The same good that he prays for himself and his children he should ask for his brother. This is because there is absolutely no difference between the two of them, as the pact of brotherhood has united them. He should pray for him while he is alive or dead, present or absent.

Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

إِذَا دَعَى الرَّجُلُ أَخَاهُ فِي ظُهُرِ الغَيْبِ قَالَ الْمُلِكُ: وَلَكَ مِثْلُ ذَلِكَ

“Whoever prays for his brother behind his back has an angel saying to him, ‘And for you the same.’” (Muslim)

One of the righteous said; “Where is the likes of the righteous brother? If a person dies, his family is dividing his wealth and enjoying what he left behind. The pious brother is the only one who grieves. He is concerned about what his brother is facing and will face. He prays for him in the darkness of the night. He asks forgiveness for him while he is under layers of earth.”
Part Eight

Etiquette Related to Sitting and Gathering

A Muslim’s entire life is in submission to the way of Islam. Islam covers every aspect of a person’s life, even how a Muslim sits and how he sits among his brethren. A Muslim should adhere to the following manners when sitting and being in a gathering:

1. If the Muslim desires to sit down, he should greet the people at the gathering first. Then he should sit at the end of the gathering. He should not make somebody else stand up and then take his place. Similarly, he should not sit between two people without first getting their permission.

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

لا يَقْبِسِ أَحَدُكُمْ وَجِلَّا مِنْ مَجْلِسِهِمْ نَمَّ تَجِلِسُ فِيهِ وَلَكِنْ تَوْسِعُوا أَوْ تَفْسَحُوا

“None of you should make a person stand from his place and then take his seat. Instead, the people should spread out or make space.” (Al-Bukhâri and Muslim)

If someone would stand from his place for Ibn Umar, Ibn Umar would not sit in his place. Jabir bin Samurah stated:

“If we came to the gathering of Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ, we would sit at the end of the gathering.” (Abu Dawud)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ also stated:

لا يَجِلِلْ لِرَجُلٍ أَنْ يُفْرَقْ بِبَيْنِهِمْ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِمَا

“It is not allowed for a person to separate between two people except by their permission.” (Abu Dawud)

2. If a person stands from his seat and then returns to it, he has
the most right to sit in his seat.

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

"إِذَا قَامَ أَحَدُكُمْ مِنْ مَجْلِسِي ثُمَّ رَجَعَ إِلَيْهِ فَهُوَ أَحْقَ أَحْيَى"

"If one of you stands from his place of sitting and then returns, he has the most right to that place.” (Muslim)

3. A person should not sit in the open space in the middle of a gathering. This is based on Hudhaifah ﷺ statement:

"إِنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَعْنَ مِنْ جَلَّسَ فِي وُسْطِ الحَلْقَةِ"

"Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ cursed the one who sat in the open space in the middle of a gathering.” (Abu Dawud)

4. If a person sits in a gathering, he should adhere to the following etiquette: he should sit quietly and calmly; he should not intertwine his fingers; he should not play with his beard or ring; he should not pick his teeth; he should not pick his nose; he should not spit or grunt often; he should not sneeze or yawn often; he should sit quietly without much movement; his speech should be carefully weighed; he should seek the truth when he speaks; he should not speak much; he should refrain from joking and disputing; he should not speak with amazement concerning his family or children, or of his own achievements, material gains or of his academic achievements, such as poetry and writing; if somebody speaks, he should listen attentively to him; he should not exaggerate in his delight at what he is hearing; nor should he cut off a speaker or request him to repeat his speech, as this harms the speaker.

If a Muslim adheres to these matters, he does so for two reasons. First, he does so in order not to avoid his brethren by his character or actions. This is because it is forbidden to harm a Muslim, as the Hadith states:

"لا مُسَلِّمٌ مِنْ سَلَمَ المُسَلِّمُونَ مِنْ أَسْلَمَهُ وَتَزَيَّدَهُ"
“A Muslim is the one from whose tongue and hand the Muslims are safe.”

Second, this will bring about love and closeness from his brothers. And the *Shari'ah* has ordered love and closeness between the brothers.

5. If a person wants to sit in the pathways, he must adhere to the following manners:

1. He must lower his gaze and he must not look at a believing woman who passes by or who might be at her door or on her balcony or looking out her window for some need. Similarly, he should not give an envious look to anyone.

2. He must keep himself from harming anyone who passes by. He must not harm them by his tongue, such as by cursing or reviling them or rebuking them. He must not harm anyone with his hand, such as striking someone or stealing someone’s wealth and so forth. He also must not block the path for those needing to pass.

3. He must respond to the greetings of everyone who greets him. This is because responding to the greetings is an obligation. Allāh  says in the Qur’ān:

   [النساء : 86]
   
   “When you are greeted with a greeting, respond with what is better than it or (at least) return it equally.” (4:86)

4. He must also order what is good concerning what is being neglected in his presence, for he will be held responsible for the things that he witnesses. Furthermore, ordering good is an obligation upon every Muslim—and it becomes specifically obligatory upon him and does not fall from being obligatory until he fulfills it. For example, if the call to pray is given, he must order those he sees to the prayer as that is part of the good that is obligatory. Another example is
if a starving or naked person passes in from of him, it is obligatory upon him to feed or clothe him if he has the ability to do so. If he does not have such ability, he must order others to feed or clothe them. This is because feeding the hungry and clothing the naked are from the good that he must order if they are not being tended to.

5. He must also forbid every evil that he witnesses in front of him. This is because stopping evil, like ordering what is good, is a responsibility upon every Muslim.

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

«من رأى متكافزًا فليغبر عليه»

“Whoever of you who sees an evil must change it.” (Muslim)

For example, if he sees a person striking another in front of him or stealing from him, in that case, it becomes obligatory upon him to stop that evil and stop the oppressor and criminal to the best of his ability.

6. He also should give guidance and directions for those who seek it from him. If someone cannot find a particular house, road or person, it is obligatory upon him to guide him to that house, road or person if he knows such things. This is all part of the manners of sitting along the paths, such as in front of a house, stores, coffee houses, gardens and public fairways.

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ stated:

«إِبْكَرُوا فَأَعْطُوا الْطَّرِيقَانِ، فَأَبْكَرُوا، فَكَذَٰلِكَ هُمْ مَحِيَّسُونَ أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ، فَخَلِّ أَيْدِيَكُمْ وَأَكْتَبُوا وَأَلِمُوا مَنْ يَأْمُرُكُمْ بِالْإِثْمِ وَمَنْ يَأْمُرُكُمْ بِالْبَيْتِ وَمَنْ يَأْمُرُكُمْ بِالصَّدَقَةِ وَمَنْ يَأْمُرُكُمْ بِالصَّلَاةِ وَمَنْ يَأْمُرُكُمْ بِالْإِسْلَامِ وَإِبْكَرُوا فَأَعْطُوا الْطَّرِيقَانِ»

“Refrain from sitting in the pathways.” They said, “But we
must do so. It is the places where we gather to sit and talk.” The Prophet ﷺ then said, “If you must do so, then give the path its rights.” They said, “What are the rights of the path?” He said, “Lowering the gaze, refraining from harming, responding to the greetings, ordering the good and eradicating the evil.” And in some of the narration, it also says, “and guiding the one who is lost.” (Al-Bukhāri and Muslim)

Also from the manners of a gathering is that one asks Allāh ﷻ for forgiveness upon the conclusion of the gathering. This is to expiate for any type of mistake that took place during the gathering. Whenever Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ was about to get up from a sitting or gathering, he would say:

الْبَارِزَةِ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ، أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ لا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ

“Glory be to You, O Allāh, and to You is the Praise. I bear witness that none is worthy of worship except You. I seek Your forgiveness and I repent to You.” When he was asked about that, he stated that it was an expiation for what took place during the sitting. (At-Tirmidhi)
Part Nine

**Etiquette Related to Eating and Drinking**

A Muslim considers his food and drink as means to something else. They are not a goal and pleasure in themselves. He eats and drinks in order to keep his body healthy so that he may worship Allāh ﷻ. This is the worship that will make him qualified for the honor of the life and happiness of the Hereafter. He does not eat and drink for the sake of eating and drinking and its desires. Therefore, if he is not hungry, he does not eat. If he is not thirsty, he does not drink. It is narrated that Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

"لَنَحْنَ قُوْمٌ لَا نَأْكُلُ حَتَّى نُجَوعَ، وَإِذَا أَكَلْنَا فَلا نُشْيَعُ"

"We are a people who do not eat until we are hungry. And if we eat, we do not eat to our fill."[1]

Thereby, a Muslim must adhere to the manners of eating and drinking that the *Shari'ah* has laid down. These include:

---

[1] I have not found who narrated this. Perhaps it is a statement of one of the Companions and not that of the Prophet ﷺ. Allāh knows best. [Hence, it would have been best for the author to have deleted it until he could confirm the statement.—JZ]
Etiquette Before Eating

1. A Muslim should try to make his food and drink pure by preparing them from the permissible, pure sources that are free of any taint of the forbidden or doubtful.

Allâh ﷻ has said:

[172] "O you who believe! (in the Oneness of Allâh — Islamic Monotheism)! Eat of the lawful, pure things that We have provided you.” (2:172)

The pure things are the lawful things that are free from any filth or being noxious.

2. The intention behind the person’s eating should be to strengthen oneself for the purpose of worshipping Allâh and to be rewarded for one’s eating and drinking. The permissible act then becomes an act of worship that is rewarded by Allâh ﷻ due to the good intention.

3. The person should wash his hands before eating if they are not clean or if he is not sure that they are clean.

4. The food should be placed on a spread on the floor and not on a table. This makes the act more modest. Anas ﷺ, said:

[Ma'âl Al-Rasûl Allâh ﷺ on Il'man Wa-Laba-Mi Sâkhûjîn]

“Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ did not eat upon a table or from a platter.” (Al-Bukhâri)

5. The person should sit to eat in a modest fashion. He should rest on his knees and sit with the top of his feet on the ground (and his body resting on the bottom of his feet). Or he should put his right leg erect and sit upon his left leg, as in the manner that Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ would sit. Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said:
"I do not eat while reclining. Instead, I am a servant, so I eat like a servant eats and I sit like a servant sits." (Al-Bukhārī)

6. He should be satisfied by the food that is presented in front of him and he should not find fault with it. If he likes it, he should eat it. If he does not like it, he should leave it. This is based on the statement of Abu Hurairah: "مَا عَابَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﴿طَعَامَكُمْ﴾ إِنْ أَشْتَهَاكُمْ أَكْلَهُ، وَإِنْ كَرَهَهُ تَرَكْهُ

"Allâh’s Messenger never found fault with any food. If he desired it, he would eat it. If he disliked it, he would leave it." (Al-Bukhārī)

7. A person should eat along with others, either a guest, family member, son or daughter or servant. This is based on this Hadith: "اجْتَمَعُوا عَلَى طَعَامِكُمْ لِبَارَكَلُهُمْ فِيهِ

"Eat your food together, for you will thereby be blessed in it." (Ahmad)
Etiquette While Eating

1. The person should begin his eating by saying, “In the name of Allāh.”

Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ stated:

إِذَا أَكَلَ أَحَدُكُمْ فَلْيُذْكِرْ نَامَةً اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ، فَإِنْ نُسِبَ أَنْ يَذْكُرُ أَنْمَةَ اللَّهِ بِعَالِمِ أَنْوَلَهُ وَأَخْرِجَهُ

“If any of you is about to eat, he should mention the name of Allāh. If he forgets to mention the name of Allāh at the beginning, he should say, ‘In the name of Allāh over the beginning and the ending.” (Abu Dawud)

2. He should end his meal with the praises of Allāh.

Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

مَنْ أَكَلَ طَعَامًا وَقَالَ: الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنِي هَذَا وَرَزْقَنِي مِنْ غَيْرِ

حُولًا مَّنِي وَلَا غَيْرَةً، غَيْرَ لَهُ مَا تَقْدِمُ مِنْ ذَنِيبٍ

“If a person eats any food and then says, ‘Praise be to Allāh who fed me this and provided for me without any strength or power on my part,’ all of his previous sins will be forgiven.” (At-Tirmidhi)

3. The person should eat with three fingers of his right hand. He should take small portions and chew them well. He should eat the food that is close to him and not take from the middle of the plate. Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ told Umar bin Salamah:

آَحْمَدُ اللَّهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنِي هَذَا

“O young man, mention the name of Allāh, eat with your right hand and eat from what is close to you.” (Al-Bukhāri and Muslim)

Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:
4. A Muslim should chew his food well and he should lick the plate before he wipes it with a napkin or washes it with water. This is based on the Prophet’s statement:

إِذَا أكَلْتَ أَحَدُكُمْ طَعَامًا فَلَا يَمْسَحَ أَصِيَابَتُهُ حَتَّى يَلْعَفِهَا أَوْ يَلْعَفُهَا

“When one of you eats, he should not wipe his fingers until he licks them or has them licked.” (Al-Bukhāri and Muslim)

Jabir stated that Allah’s Messenger ordered the fingers and plates be licked clean. He also said:

إِلَّا أَنْ تَذْوَرْنَ فِي أَيِّ طَعَامِكْ الْبَرْكَةُ

“You do not know in which part of your food lies its blessing.” (Muslim)

5. If a person drops some food, he should remove the dirt from it and eat it.

Allah’s Messenger stated:

إِذَا سَقَطَتْ لَعْمَةٌ أَحَدِكُمْ فَلَا أَقْبَلُوا عَنْهَا الْأَدَيْنَ وَلَا يَكْلُلُوا

“If a morsel of food falls from any of you, he should take it and wipe it clean of any dirt and then eat it. He should not leave it for the Satan.” (Muslim)

6. A Muslim should not blow over hot food; instead, he should wait until it cools down. He also should not blow into a glass of water while drinking from it. Instead, he should breathe three times outside of the vessel. Anas narrated that Allah’s Messenger would breathe three times while drinking (Al-Bukhāri and Muslim)

Abu Saeed narrated that Allah’s Messenger forbade
blowing into a drink. (*Al-Bukhari* and *Muslim*)

Ibn Abbas رضي الله عنهما narrated that Allah's Messenger ﷺ forbade breathing into a drinking vessel or blowing into it. (*At-Tirmidhi*)

7. A Muslim should avoid eating to his fill or overeating. Allah's Messenger ﷺ said:

> "ما ملأ ثم وعاء شربا من بطيء، حسب ابن آدم أعمى قيمات يقسم صلة، فإن لم يملئ فقلت لتطعمه ولثلت شرباه ولثلت لنفسه."

"A human does not fill any container worse than his stomach. It is enough for a human to have some morsels to strengthen his back (keep his back straight). If he must eat more, then it should be one-third of his stomach for food, one-third for drink and one-third for breathing."

(*Ahmad*)

8. Food and drink should be served first to the eldest in the gathering. Then it should go to those on the right. Allah's Messenger ﷺ said:

> "(Begin with) the eldest, the eldest."

That is, one should begin with the eldest at the gathering. However, ﷺ asked permission of Ibn Abbas رضي الله عنهما to pass a drink to the older people who were on his left. Ibn Abbas رضي الله عنهما was on his right and the older people were on the Prophet's left. The fact that he asked permission of Ibn Abbas رضي الله عنهما shows that the one on the right should be given first. Indeed, in another *Hadith*, Allah's Messenger ﷺ said:

> "(Begin with) those on the right, and those on the further
right.” (Al-Bukhari and Muslim)

Allah’s Messenger also said:

"The one who gives drink to the people should be the last of them,” that is, the last of them to drink.” (Ahmad)

9. A person should not begin to take food or drink if there is someone else present who should go before him, such as an older person or a virtuous person. This is considered impolite behavior. The person may then be thought of as greedy. A poet once said, “If the hands are stretched to the food, I will not be the quickest among them as the greediest of the people is the quickest among them.”

10. He should not burden his friend or companion by making them tell him, “Eat.” Instead, he should eat what he needs to eat without shyness or trying to be shy. In that case, he troubles his companion or guest and it may also be a type of acting for show, which is forbidden.

11. He should be compassionate with his eating companion. He should not try to eat more than him. This is especially true if there is not much food. In that case, he may be eating the food that someone else has a right to.

12. He should not look at his companions while he is eating. He should not watch them, such that they may become shy because of him. Instead, he should lower his gaze to the food that he is around him. He should not look at them as this might harm them and may make them mad, in which case he would be sinful.

13. He should not do anything that the others generally consider gross behavior. He should not shake his hand off over the plate. He also should not put his head close to the food such that if something falls from his mouth, it will land in the
people's food. Similarly, if he bit off a part of his bread, he should not put the rest of that bread back into the food. He also should not discuss disgusting things while eating. In that way, he might harm one of his companions and it is forbidden to harm a Muslim.

14. When he eats with poor people, he should give them preference over himself. When he eats with his brethren and friends, there should be friendliness and happiness. When he eats with people of rank and respect, he should eat with the proper manners and respect.
Etiquette After Eating

1. The person should stop eating before he becomes full, thereby following the example of Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ. This will keep him from suffering debilitating indigestion and gluttony that takes away one’s intelligent thinking.

2. The person should lick his hand and then wipe it or wash it. It is best and preferred to wash it.

3. He should pick up whatever has fallen from his food while eating, as he has been exhorted to do. This is an act of thankfulness for one’s bounties.

4. He should floss between his teeth and rinse his mouth in order to clean his mouth. This is because he uses his mouth to remember Allâh ﷻ and talk to his brothers. Furthermore, cleaning the mouth will keep the teeth healthy.

5. He must praise Allâh ﷻ after eating or drinking. If he drank milk, he should say:

   "O Allâh, bless us in what You have provided for us and increase it for us.” (Abu Dawud)

If he breaks his fast at a people’s place, he should say:

“May the fasting break their fast with you, may the pious eat your food and may the angels invoke blessings for you.”(Abu Dawud)
Part Ten

**Etiquette Related to Hosting**

A Muslim believes that it is obligatory to be generous to a guest and to give him what he needs.

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ stated:

«مَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَومِ الْآخِرِ فَلْيُكْرِمَ ضَيَافَهُ»

“Whoever believes in Allâh and the Last Day should be generous to his visiting guest.” ([Al-Bukhâri and Muslim](#))

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

«مَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَومِ الْآخِرِ فَلْيُكْرِمَ ضَيَافَهُ جَائِرَتُهُ، فَالْآخَرَ: وَمَا جَائِرَتُهُ؟ قَالَ يُؤْمِنُ وَلِيْثَةُ، وَالضَّيَافَةُ سَبْعَةً أَيَّامٍ، فَمَا كَانَ وَرَاءَ ذٰلِكَ فَهُوَ صَدِيقُ»

“Whoever believes in Allâh and the Last Day should be generous to his guest. His Jaizah\(^1\) (special gift) is one day and night. He is to be entertained for three days. Whatever is beyond that is an act of charity.”

Therefore, when it comes to hospitality, the Muslim adheres to the following manners.

---

\(^1\) [There is a difference of opinion concerning the meaning of this phrase. The strongest meaning seems to be that the guest should be given the best type of food on the first day and night and then after that he eats what the host would usually eat. See Ahmad ibn Hajr, *Fath al-Bari bi Sharh Sahih Al-Bukhari* (Makkah: Maktab al-Tijariyah, 1993), vol. 12, p. 166. Furthermore, that first day is considered one of the three days mentioned by the Prophet ﷺ in this Hadith. Hence, the total is three days.—JZ]
Etiquette Related to Hosting

1. A Muslim should only invite the pious and avoid the evil-doers and wicked folk. Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

«لا تُصَاحِبِّ إِلاَّ مُؤمِّنًا، وَلاَ يَأكُّلُ طَعَامَكَ إِلاَّ نَيْقِيٌّ»

"Do not be a companion except to a believer and let only the pious eat your food." (Abu Dawud)

2. A Muslim should not just invite the rich to the exclusion of the poor. Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

«شرٌ الطَّعَامِ طَعَامُ الْوَلِيَّةِ يُذْعَى إِلَيْهَا الْأَغْنَيْةُ دُونُ الْفَقَرَاءِ»

"The worst food is the food of a feast in which the rich were invited and not the poor." (Al-Bukhâri and Muslim)

3. A Muslim should not be inviting others for the sake of show and boasting. Instead, he should do it in imitation of Allâh’s Messenger Muhammad ﷺ and the Prophets before him, such as Allâh’s Messenger Abraham عليه السلام, who was known as “Abu al-Dhaifan (Father of the two guests).” He also should have the intention to bring happiness to the believers and spread joy and good feelings in the hearts of the brothers.

4. He should not invite anyone he knows who will disrupt the gathering or harm any of those present. This is in order to avoid harming a Muslim, which is a forbidden act.
Etiquette Related to Responding to an Invitation

1. The invited guest should respond positively to the invitation and only excuse himself if he has a real excuse. (He should, for example, excuse himself) if he hears that some harm may come to his religion or bodily person if he attends the gathering. This etiquette is based on the Hadith:

«من دُعِيَ فلْيَحْبِبَ»

"If a person is invited, he should respond positively." (Muslim)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

«لَوْ دُعِيتُ إِلَى كَرَاعٍ شَأَةٍ لَأَجْبَتُ، وَلَوْ أُهْدِي إِلَى ذَرَاعٍ لَفْلَتْ»

"If I were invited to take part in a meal consisting of the shoulder of a sheep, I would do so. If I were presented a foreshank as a present, I would accept it."[1]

2. The person invited should not discriminate between being invited by a poor person or a rich person. Not responding to the invitation from a poor person will break that poor person’s heart. Furthermore, it is a kind of arrogance; and arrogance is abominable. It is narrated that al-Hasan bin Ali passed by a group of poor people who had spread out some bread crumbs on the ground that they were eating from. They said to him, “Welcome to the lunch, O son of the daughter of Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ.” He replied:

«إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُحَبّ الْمُسْكِرَّينَ»

"Yes. Verily, Allâh does not love the arrogant."

So he got down from his mule and ate with them.

[1] (With a slight difference in wording, this is recorded by Al-Bukhari.—JZ)
3. The invited person also should not distinguish between an invitation that is close by or one that is farther away. If he has been given two invitations, he should respond to the one he received first and apologize to the latter.

4. The invited person should attend the invitation even if he is fasting. If the host would be pleased by his breaking his fast, he should break his fast. This is because making the heart of a believer happy is an act that takes one closer to Allâh. Otherwise, the invited person should pray for what is best for his host. Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

"إِذَا دُعِيَ أَحَدُكُمْ فَلْيُجَبَّ، إِنَّ كَانَ صَانِعًا فَلْيُصَلِّ، يَدْعُ - وَإِنْ كَانَ مُفْتَرِرًا فَلْيُطَعِمَ." 

“If one of you is invited, he should respond. If he is fasting, he should pray for the person. If he is not fasting, he should eat.” (Muslim)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

"ثُكَلْتُ لَكَ أَحْوَلَ وَاتَّقُوْلُ إِنِّي صَائِمٌ؟" 

“Your brother has gone to trouble for you and you say, ‘I am fasting’”? (Al-Bukhâri)

5. The invited person should respond to the invitation with the intention of honoring his brother Muslim so that he may be rewarded for his act. This is based on this Hadith:

"إِنَّمَا الأَعْمَالُ بِالْبَيْنَاتِ، وَإِنَّمَا لَكُنَّ أَفْرَيْتُ قَيْمَتُهَا لِنُؤْيِي" 

“Every action is but based on its intention and for every one has what he intended.” (Al-Bukhâri and Muslim)

The pious intention can turn a permissible act into an act of obedience to Allâh by which the believer is rewarded.
Etiquette Related to the Gathering

1. The invited guest should not trouble or agitate his host by making the host wait a long time for him. He also should not come early and surprise the people before they are ready for him. In both cases, he is harming his host.

2. The guest should not enter with prominence but, instead, he should enter modestly. If the host points for him to sit in a specific place, he should sit there and not leave it.

3. The host should bring the food quickly for the guest. This is part of honoring or being generous to the guest. The Shari‘ah has ordered that the guest be honored and treated generously in the Hadiih:

   مَنْ كَانَ يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ فَلْيَكُنْ ضَيِّقَةٌ

   “Whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day should treat his guest generously.” (Al-Bukhāri and Muslim)

4. The host should not move quickly to remove the food before the people have removed their hands from the food and all of them have finished eating.

5. The host should offer the guest what is sufficient for him. To offer too little is impolite and bad manners. The same is true for offering too much. Both of these extremes are blameworthy.

6. If a person visits another person, he should not stay with him for more than three days, unless the host insists that he stays for a longer period. If the guest is going to leave, he should take the host’s permission for leaving.

7. The host should accompany the guest until he leaves the house. This was the practice of the Pious Forefathers of Islam. This is part of being generous to one’s guest that is ordered by Islamic Law.
8. The guest should leave in a pleasant and happy state, even if there were some shortcomings in the hosting. This behavior is part of the good characters and manners by which a person can reach the level of those who fast and pray at night often.

9. A Muslim should have three beddings: one for himself, one for his wife and a third for his guest. More than three is prohibited. This is based on the Prophet’s statement:

"(There should be) bedding for the man, bedding for the wife and bedding for the guest. The fourth bedding is for Satan." (Muslim)
Part Eleven

Etiquette Related to Traveling

A Muslim views traveling as a necessary part of his life that he cannot do without. The *Hajj, Umrah, Jihad*, seeking-knowledge, trade and visiting his brethren are either mandatory or obligatory parts of his life. Therefore, he is bound to travel. For this reason, the *Shari’ah* has covered the aspects of traveling and its etiquette. Such concern cannot be denied. A pious Muslim must learn these etiquette and apply them in his life.

Rulings Concerning Traveling

1. The prayers that consist of four *Rakats* become two *Rakats* only, while the Sunset Prayer remains at three *Rakats*. This begins as soon as the person leaves the land in which he lives until he returns to it. Unless he intends to stay in the place he is traveling to for four or more days. In that case, he performs the prayer in their regular fashion while he is staying at that locale. Then when he travels back to his home, during the time of actual traveling, he shortens his prayers until he reaches his home. This is based on Allâh’s statement:

```
وَأَيُّهَا الْأَرْضِ قَلِيلُ عَلَيْكَ حَتَّى لاَ تَفْصِّلَوا مِنَ الْصَّلَاةِ
```

[116] النساء

“And when you (Muslims) travel in the land, there is no sin for you if you shorten your prayer.” (4:101)

Anas ﷺ said:

```
خروجنا مع رسول الله ﷺ من المدينة إلى مكة فكان يصلّينا الزَّيْتَانِ، ركعتين حتى رجعنا إلى المدينة
```

“We went with the Messenger of Allâh ﷺ from Madinah to Makkah and he prayed the four *Rakat* prayers in just two *Rakah* until we returned to Madinah.” (An-Nasai’ )
2. It is allowed to wipe over the leather socks for three days and nights while traveling. Ali ﷺ said:

جَعَلَ لَنَا الْبَنِى عَذَرَةَ ثلَاثَةَ آيَاتٍ وَلَيْلَةٌ لِلدِّينَاءِ، وَيَوُمًا وَلَيْلَةٌ لِلدُّمَّرَتِينَ

"Allah’s Messenger ﷺ established for us the limits of three days and nights for a traveler and one day and night for a resident, that is, with respect to wiping (over the socks)."

(Muslim)

3. It is permissible to make Tayammum [1] if water is not available or if it is difficult to get or if it is too expensive. Allah ﷻ has said:

وَإِن كَانَ كُنْتُمْ مَّيْتِينَ أَوْ عَلَى سَفْرٍ أَوْ جَاهِطِينَ أُحَدَّ بِمَا يَمَرَّ مِن الْغَلَابِطِ أَوْ لْمُسْمَّٰمٍ

النِّسآءِ فَلْمَّا مَّنَحْهُ أَمَامَهَا فَيُضْمِكُوا صُوْدَأَا طُنْبُهُمْ وَأَنْمُسَحُوا بَوْجَهُهُمْ وَأَنْدِيَّكُمْ[43]

"If you are ill or on a journey or one of you comes after answering the call of nature or you have been in (sexual) contact with women and you find no water, then take for yourselves clean earth and rub therewith your faces and hands." (4:43)

4. While traveling, a fasting person is allowed to break his fast. Allah ﷻ says:

فَإِنْ كَانَ كُنْتُمْ مَّيْتِينَ أَوْ عَلَى سَفْرٍ فَعِدَّهُمْ مِنْ آيَآتِي أَوْ أُحَدَّ[184]

البقرة:184

"If any of you is ill or on a journey, the same number (of days in which one has broken the fast should be made up) from other days." (2:184)

---

[1] (Tayammum is the ritual cleaning when water is not available. It is described in detail in Al-Sayyid Sabiq, Fiqh Al-Sunnah (Indianapolis: American Trust Publications, 1985), vol. 1, pp. 63-68.—JZ)
5. While traveling, it is allowed to pray voluntary prayers while riding on the back of an animal, regardless of the direction one faces. Ibn Umar stated that Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ would pray voluntary prayers in whatever direction his camel was facing. *(Al-Bukhâri and Muslim)*

6. It is permissible to combine the Noon and Afternoon Prayers or to combine the Sunset and Night Prayers at the time of the earlier prayer if the traveling is taking place. For example, the Noon and Afternoon Prayers are performed at the time of the Noon Prayer. And the Sunset Prayer and the Night Prayer are performed at the time of the Sunset Prayer. Or, one can combine them together at the time of the later prayer. For example, one can delay the Noon Prayer until the beginning of the time of the Afternoon Prayer and then pray them together. And one can delay the Sunset Prayer with the Night Prayer at the time of the Night Prayer. This is based on the statement of Muadh ﷺ:

“We traveled with Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ for the Battle of Tabook and he would pray the Noon and Afternoon Prayers together as well as the Sunset and Night Prayers together.” *(Al-Bukhâri and Muslim)*
Etiquette Related to Traveling

1. The person must first return to their rightful owners anything he has taken wrongfully from anyone or anything that has been left with him as a trust. This is because traveling has a possibility of death to it.

2. The person must prepare his provisions from pure and legal sources. Furthermore, he must leave those people that he is financially responsible for, such as his wife, children or parents, what they need to survive.

3. He must bid farewell to his family, brethren and close friends. He should make the following supplication to those he is saying good-bye to:

   أَسْتَوَّدُواَ اللَّهَ دِينَكُمْ وَأَمْانَكُمْ وَخَوَاتِيمُ أَعْمَالَكُمْ

   “I entrust to Allâh your religion, your trusts and your final deeds.”

And they should say to him:

   رَوَّدَكَ اللَّهُ الْمُقْوَىٰ وَغَفِّرْ ذَنِبَكَ وَوَجَهْكَ إِلَى الْخَيْرِ حِيْثُ تَوَلَّجْتَ

   “May Allâh give you Taqwa (God-consciousness) as a provision, forgive your sins and turn you to the direction of good whatever direction you are directed.” (Al-Karaiti)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ stated:

   ۛيَٰلَامُّمَّنْ قَالَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى إِذَا أَسْتَوَدُّوْدَ شَيْئًا حَفَظَهُ

   “Luqman said, ‘If Allâh is entrusted with something, He preserves it.’” [1]

[1] Recorded by An-Nasai with a good chain. (This Hadith was not recorded by An-Nasai in what is known as Sunan An-Nasai but he recorded it in Amal Al-Yaum wa Al-Lailah. Al-Zubaidi has a lengthy discussion of this Hadith. It seems that simply as a statement of the Prophet ﷺ and not necessarily a quote from Luqman, it is an authentic Hadith. It has been recorded in this fashion
4. When the person travels he should do so in the company of three or four people, after choosing them based on who is best to travel with. It is said that traveling truly tests and reveals the character of a person. In Arabic, it is called Safar because it “reveals” (Yusfîr) the character of a person.

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ has also said:

"أَلْزَٰكِبُ شَيْطَٰنٍ وَالَّذِينَ شَيْطَٰنَانِ وَالثَّلَاثَةُ رَكْبٍ"

“One rider is a devil. Two riders are two devils. Three are an (acceptable) riding party.” (Abu Dawud)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

"لَوْ أَنَّ الْعَصِيمَ بَعْلِمْنَآ مِنِّ الْحِيَادِ مَا أَعْلَمْ مَا سَلَّمْ رَكْبٌ بِثَلَاثٍ وَحِيدٍ"

“If the people knew what I know about traveling alone, no one would ride for a night alone.” (Al-bukhârî and Muslim)

5. The travelers should chose one from their midst to be their leader. He will make decisions for them based on consultation with them. This practice is based on the Hadith,

"إِذَا خَرَجَ ثَلَاثَةُ فِي سَفَرٍ فَلْيَأْمُرُوا أَحَدَهُمَّ"

“If three people go out on a journey, they should choose one of them to be their leader.” (Abu Dawud)

6. Before the person travels, he should perform Salat al-istâkhara [1] Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ exhorted his followers to perform this prayer and he used to teach them this prayer for every matter like he taught them a chapter of the Qur’ân. (Al-Bukhârî)

by Ahmad and graded Sahih by Ibn Hajr and Abdul Qadir Al-Arnaout. Al-Albâni has also included it in Sahih Al-Kalim al-Tayib. See Al-Arnaout’s footnotes to Ibn Taimiya, Al-Kalim, p. 74; Al-Albâni, Sahih Al-Kalim, p. 91.—JZ]

[1] [This is the prayer of asking for guidance from Allâh to ensure that the act one is about to undertake is best for him in this life and the Hereafter.—JZ]
7. When the person leaves his house, he should state the following supplication:

"بَسْمَةِ اللَّهِ ﻭَاللَّهُ أَكْثَرُ، تَوَلَّتْ عَلَى اللَّهِ، وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ أَنْ أَصِيبَ أو أُصِيبَ أَوْ أُرُزَ أَوْ أُرُزَ أَوْ أُجَلَّلَ أَوْ أُجَلَّلَ عَلَيْ.

"In the name of Allāh. I put my trust in Allāh. There is no power or might except in Allāh. O Allāh, I seek refuge in You from going astray and being led astray, from committing an error or being caused to commit an error and from acting in ignorance or being acted against in ignorance." [1]

Upon riding (or commencing his riding), he should say:

"بَسْمَةِ اللَّهِ ﻭَاللَّهُ أَكْثَرُ، تَوَلَّتْ عَلَى اللَّهِ، وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ أَنْ أَصِيبَ أو أُصِيبَ أَوْ أُرُزَ أَوْ أُرُزَ أَوْ أُجَلَّلَ أَوْ أُجَلَّلَ عَلَيْ.

لا ْمَ كَأَنَّيْ نَفْرِينِينَ وَأَنَّى إِلَّا كَأْنِيُّ لَا مُنْتَقِلٍّ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْتَلَكَ فِي سَفَرِي هَذَا الْبُرِّ وَالْقُوَّةِ، وَمَبْعَدَةُ العَمَلِ مَا تَرْضَى، اللَّهُمَّ هُونُ عَلَيْنَا سَفَرُنَا هَذَا وَاتِّبَاعُهُ بَعْدًا، اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ الصَّاحِبُ فِي السَّفَرِ وَالخَلِيْفَةُ فِي الأَهْلِ وَالْمَالِ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ وَعْقَاءِ السَّفَرِ وَكَآبِهِ المَنْتَظِرِ، وَخَيْبَةِ المُنْتَظَرِ وَسُوءِ المُنْتَظِرِ فِي الْمَالِ وَالأَهْلِ وَالْوَلِيَّةِ"

[1] [In this passage, the author has combined together the supplications found in two different Hadith. The first portion, before the words, "O Allāh, I seek refuge..." is from Abu Dawud, An-Nasai, At-Tirmidhi and Ibn Hibban. According to Al-Arnaout, it is Sahih. Al-Albani also included it in Sahih Al-Kalim al-Tayib. (See Al-Arnaout's footnotes to Ibn Taimiya, Al-Kalim, p. 38; Al-Albani, Sahih Al-Kalim, p. 45.) The second part of the statement is in a Hadith recorded by Abu Dawud, At-Tirmidhi, An-Nasai and Ibn Majah, with the additional words, "from acting unjustly or being acted against unjustly." Al-Arnaout says it chain is Sahih and Al-Albani has included it in Sahih al-Kalim. (See Al-Arnaout's footnotes to Ibn Taimiya, Al-Kalim, p. 38; Al-Albani, Sahih Al-Kalim, p. 45.)—JZ]
"In the name of Allâh and by Allâh. And Allâh is the greatest. I put my trust in Allâh. There is no power or might except in Allâh, the Exalted, the Great. Whatever Allâh wills occurs and whatever He does not will does not occur. Glory be to the One who subjugated this for us, for we could never have done it (by our efforts). And verily, to our Lord we are returning. O Allâh, I ask from You in this journey of ours for piety and righteousness, and for deeds that are pleasing to You. O Allâh, make our journey easy for us and make the distance shortened for us. O Allâh, You are the Companion during travel and also the One who is left behind (to guard) the family and wealth. O Allâh, I seek refuge in You from the hardship of travel, distressful scenery and evil changes to the wealth, wife and child."

8. The person should travel on Thursday, early in the day. Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ prayed:

[Recieved by Abu Dawud and it is Sahih. (Once again, the author has combined together Hadith and he has not been careful about ascribing them to their proper sources. It seems that the author simply took the text from Al-Ghazali’s Ihya Uloom al-Din without taking note of the proper narration. Al-Iraqi has a lengthy note to this Hadith but he does not mention any narration that begins with words, “In the name of Allâh and by Allâh. And Allâh is the greatest. I put my trust in Allâh. There is no power or might except in Allâh, the Exalted, the Great. Whatever Allâh wills occurs and whatever He does not will does not occur.” Even Al-Tabarani, in his voluminous Kitaab Al-Dua, does not have such a narration. There are narration that mentions, “In the name of Allâh,” then, “All praise be to Allâh,” followed by, “Glory be to the One who subjugated this for us, for we could never have done it (by our efforts). And verily, to our Lord we are returning.” These narration are found in Abu Dawud, An-Nasai and At-Tirmidhi. This is Sahih, as pointed out by Ibn Hajar and Al-Arnaout. (See al-Arnaout’s notes to Ibn Taimiya, Al-Kalim, p. 75.) As for the remainder of the supplication mentioned above, this has been recorded by Muslim, with a slightly different wording and ending with the words, “wealth and family.” Allâh knows best. — JZ]
“O Allâh, bless my Nation in its early hours.”[1]

It is also narrated that Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ would travel on Thursdays.

9. The traveler should state the Takbeer (Allâh is greatest) at every elevated location. Abu Hurairah ﷺ narrated:

A man said to Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ, ‘I plan to travel, can you please advise me?’ He answered:

«عَلَيْكَ بَنْفُوْدِيِّ اللَّهِ وَالْتَّكْبِيرِ عَلَى كُلِّ شَرْفِهِ»

“You must have fear of Allâh and make the Takbeer at every elevated location.” (At-Tirmidhi)

10. If the traveler fears any people, he should say:

«اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَجْعَلُكَ فِي نَجْوَرِهِمْ وَنَجْعَلُكَ مِنْ شَرَّرِهِمْ»

“O Allâh, we take You as a shield against them and we seek refuge in You from their evil,” (Ahmad)

As Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ used to say.

11. The person should supplicate to Allâh during his traveling. He should ask for the good of this life and the Hereafter. He should do so because the prayer of the traveler is responded to. Allâh’s Messenger (ﷺ) stated:

«ثَلَّاثُ دَعُوَاتٍ مُّسْتَجِبَاتُ لاَ شَكَّ فِيهِنَّ: دَعَوَةُ الْمُتَطَلَّمِ وَدَعَوَةُ الْمُسَافِرِ وَدَعَوَةُ الْوَالِدِ عَلَى وَلَدِهِ»

“Three supplications are responded to without a doubt: the supplication of the oppressed, the supplication of the traveler and the supplication of the father for his son.”

[1] [This Hadith has been narrated by a number of recorders of Hadith, including Ahmad, An-Nasai, At-Tirmidhi, Abu Dawud and Ibn Majah. According to Al-Albani, it is saih. See Al-Albani, Sahih al-Jami, vol. 1, p. 278—JZ]
(At-Tirmidhi)

12. When the person stops at a place, he should say:

أَعُوذُ بِكُلِمَاتِ اللَّهِ النَّاقِتَاتِ مِنْ شَرٍّ مَا خَلَقَ

“I seek refuge in Allâh’s complete word from the evil that has been created.” (Muslim)

When night falls, he should say:

أَيَا أَرْضًا أَرْضُ الله، إِنَّي آَعُوذُ بِاللهِ مِنْ شَرِّكُ وَشَرِّمَا فِيْكَ وَشَرِّمَا خَلَقَ فِيْكَ وَشَرِّمَا يِدْثَ عَلَيْكَ، وَآَعُوذُ بِاللهِ مِنْ شَرِّ أَسْمَعَ وَأَسْمَودَ، وَمِنْ حَيْبَةٍ وَعَقَرٍّ، وَمِنْ سَائِكِينَ الْأَلَّدِ، وَمِنْ وَالِدٍ وَمَا وَلَدَ

“O earth, my Lord and your Lord is Allâh. I seek refuge in Allâh from your evil, from the evil that is in you, from the evil that is created in you, and from the evil of what walks upon you. And I seek refuge in Allâh from the evil of the lion and the black serpent, and from the snake and scorpion, and from the inhabitants of the locale and from the begetter and that which is begotten.” (Muslim and Ahmad)

13. If the traveler fears estrangement, he should say:

سُبْحَانَ الْمَلِكِ الْأَعْلَمِ الْمَلِكِ الْكَبِيرِ الْمَلِكِ الْمُلْهَيْكَةِ وَالْزَّوْهِ، جُلَّتِ السَّمَوَاتِ بِالْحُرُورِ وَالْجَهْرُ عُوَّاتِينَ

“Glory be to the Master, the Holy, Lord of the angels and Spirit, exalted is the heavens by His Power and Greatness.” (At-Tabrâni)

14. If the person sleeps early in the night, he should spread out his arm. If the person sleeps late in the night, he should keep his arm folded under him, with his head on his palm, in order that he does not have a heavy sleep and misses the Fajr Prayer in its proper time.
15. When the traveler comes upon the city, he should say:

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْ لَنَا بِهَا قَرَآٰرًا وَأَزْرَعْنَا فِيهَا رَفَقًا حَلَالًا، اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّنَا أَسْتَلَكْنَا

"O Allâh, make it a resting place for us. Provide for us from it permissible provisions. O Allâh, I ask of You for the good of this city and the good of what it contains. And I seek refuge in You from its evil and the evil of what it contains."

Allâh’s Messenger used to say that. (i)

16. The traveler should try to return quickly to his family and land as soon as he is finished with his need or business on the trip.

This is because Allâh’s Messenger stated:

السَّمَرُ فِطُعَةٌ مِّنَ الْعَذَابِ يَبْنَعُ أَحْدَكُمْ طَعَامًا وَشَرَايْعًا وَتَوَّمَّهُ، فَإِذَا قَضِي

أَحْدَكُمْ تَهْمَتْهُا حَاجَتَهُا مِّن سَمَّرٍ فَلْيَلْحَجَّ إِلَيْيَ أُهْلِهِ

"Traveling is a portion of torment. It keeps one of you from his food, drink and sleep. If any of you is finished with his need of traveling, he should return quickly to his people (or family).” (Al-Bukhârî and Muslim)

17. When the person returns home, he should say, “Allâh is Greatest” three times and also say:

ّمَتَىَنَّ، تَأْيَّنَّ، عَايَدُونَ، لُبُنَا حَامِدُونَ

“(We are) returning, repenting, serving our Lord and praising (Him).” This should be done because Allâh’s Messenger had done this. (Al-Bukhârî and Muslim)

(i) The author does not ascribe this statement to any collection of Hadîth. This translator has not been able to find this supplication in any book available to him. Perhaps the closest are the Hadîth (that seem to be weak) discussed in Al-Hâdaâd, vol. 3, pp. 1305-1306. Allâh knows best.—JZ.
18. The person should not return to his family at night. Furthermore, he should send a messenger ahead to announce his coming so he does not surprise them by his return. This is part of the guidance of Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ.

19. A woman may not travel a distance of a day and night unless she has a \textit{Mahram} (male relative within the prohibited degrees of marriage or her husband) with her. This is because Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

\begin{center}
لا يُجِنَّ لِأُمَّةٍ نَسِيَافَةٌ مِسْرِيَةٌ نَوَّامٌ وَ لَيْلٌ إِلَّا مَعَ ذِي مَحْرَمٍ عَلَيْهَا
\end{center}

“It is not permissible for a woman to go on a journey of a day and night except in the presence of a \textit{Mahram}.”

\textit{(Muslim)}
Part Twelve

Etiquette Related to Dressing

A Muslim sees that Allâh ﷻ has ordered him to wear clothing in the Verse:

"O Children of Adam! Take your adornment (by wearing your clean clothes) while praying and going round the Ka’ba, and eat and drink but waste not by extravagance. Certainly, He (Allâh) likes not the extravagant." (7:31)

Clothing are also a bounty from Allâh ﷻ, as He says:

"O Children of Adam! We have bestowed raiment upon you to cover yourselves (screen your private parts) and as an adornment. And the raiment of righteousness." (7:26)

Another Verse states:

“And Allâh has made for you out of that which He has created shades, and has made for you places of refuge in the mountains, and has made for you garments to protect you from the heat (and cold), and coats of mail to protect you from your (mutual) violence.” (16:81)

Allâh ﷻ also says:

[80]
"And We taught him the making of metal coats of mail (for battles), to protect you in fighting. Are you then grateful?"
(21:80)

Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ also ordered such in his statement:

«کُلَّاً وَاشْرَبُوا وَأْتُسْهُوا وَتَصَدَّقُوا فِي غَيْرِ إِسْرَافٍ وَلاًّ مَّخْيَالٍ»

“Eat, drink, dress and give in charity without extravagance or arrogance.” (Al-Bukhāri)

Therefore, Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ made clear what type of clothing is permissible and what is impermissible. He also showed what is preferred to wear and what is disliked. Therefore, a Muslim should adhere to the following etiquette with respect to dress:

1. A Muslim (male) should not wear silk at all, regardless of whether it be on his clothing, headcovering or anything else. This is because Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ stated:

«لا تلبسوا الحرير، فإنه من لبسه في الدنيا لم يلبسه في الآخرة»

“Do not wear silk, for the one who wears it in this world will not wear it in the Hereafter.” (Al-Bukhāri and Muslim)

On another occasion, Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ held silk in his right hand and gold in his left and said:

«إِن هذين حُرَّامًا عَلَى ذَكْرُور أَمْثَلٍ»

“These are forbidden for the males of my Nation.” (Abu Dawud)

Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

«حَرَّمَ لِبَاسَ الْحَرِيرِ وَالْدِّهْنِ عَلَى ذَكْرُور أَمْثَلٍ وَأَحْلَ لِسَائِلِهِم»

“Wearing silk and gold have been forbidden for the males of my Nation and permissible for its females.” (At-Tirmidhi)

2. The person’s gown, pants, head covering or cloak should not be so long as to go below the ankles. This is because Allāh’s
Messenger ﷺ said:

"ما أُسْقَلَ مِنَ الْكُعْبَيْنِ مِنَ الإِذْرَّةِ فِي النَّارِ"

"What is below the ankles of the waist-cloth is in the Hell-fire." (Al-Bukhari)

Allah’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

"إِلَيْهِ يُوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ"

"The one who lengthens the cloak, shirt and turban out of pride will not be looked at (with approval) on the Day of Resurrection." (An-Nasai)

Allah’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

"لَا يَنْظُرُ اللَّهُ إِلَيْهِ مِنْ حَرْجٍ ثُوبُهُ حُبْلَاءً"

"Allah does not look at the one who lowers his gown out of arrogance." (Al-Bukhari and Muslim)

3. A Muslim should give preference to white clothing over other colors of clothing, while he believes that every color is permissible.

Allah’s Messenger ﷺ said,

"إِلَّا السُّوَا الْبَيْضَّ، فِيَنَا أَطْهَرُ وَأَطْيَبُ، وَكَبْرَى فِيهَا مَوْتَاكُم"

"Wear white clothing for it is purer and better. And shroud your deceased in (white)." (An-Nasai)

Al-Bara bin Azib said:

"Allah’s Messenger ﷺ was of medium height. Verily, I saw him wearing a red gown and I have never seen anything more beautiful than it." (Al-Bukhari)

It is also authentically reported that Allah’s Messenger ﷺ wore a green gown and also wore a black turban.
4. A Muslim woman should lower her garment until it covers her feet. She should also lower her head covering from her head such that it covers her neck and chest.

Allâh ﷻ has said:

"O Prophet! Tell your wives and your daughters and the women of the believers to draw their cloaks (veils) all over their bodies." (33:59)

Allâh also says:

"(And tell the believing women to) draw their veils all over their faces, necks and bosoms and not to reveal their adornment except to their husbands, their fathers..." (24:31)

‘Aisha رضي الله عنها stated, “May Allâh have mercy on the women of the Muhajireen (the women who migrated from Makkah to Madinah). When Allâh revealed the Verse, ‘(And tell the believing women to) draw their veils all over their faces, necks and bosoms,’ they tore apart their thick woolen garments and wore them as head coverings.” Umm Salamah رضي الله عنها also stated, “When the Verse was revealed, ‘O Prophet! Tell your wives and your daughters and the women of the believers to draw their cloaks (veils) all over their bodies,’ the women of the Ansar (the non-immigrant Muslim women of Madinah) went out as if they had crows on their heads due to their garments (covering their heads).”

5. A Muslim male should not wear a ring of gold. Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said about gold and silk:
“These are forbidden for the males of my Nation.” (Abu Dawud)

Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

\[ \text{‘Wearing silk and gold have been forbidden for the males of my Nation and permissible for its females.’} \]

(At-Tirmidhi)

Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ saw a person wearing a gold ring and he took it off his finger and threw it aside, saying:

\[ \text{‘One of you takes a burning coal of fire and puts it on his hand.’} \]

After Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ left, it was said to the man, “Take your ring and get some benefit from it.” He replied, “No, by Allāh, I will never take it after Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ had thrown it away.” (Muslim)

6. There is no harm in a Muslim male having a ring of silver or engraving his name on it to use it as a type of engraving stamp for his letters or books or as a kind of signature. Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ used to have a ring of silver that had engraved on it, “Muhammad, Messenger of Allāh” and he used to wear it on the little finger of his left hand. Anas stated, “The ring of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ was on this” and he pointed to the little finger of his left hand. (Muslim)

7. A person should not completely wrap himself with a large garment such that he has no way to get his hands out from the garment. Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ has prohibited such a manner of dress. Similarly, a person should not walk in one shoe alone.
Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

«لا تمشوا أحدكما في تعلٍّ واحدًا، لتخففهما أو لتنعلهما جميعًا»

“You should not walk in one shoe alone. Either walk barefoot or wear both of them together.” (Al-Bukhārī)

8. A Muslim man is not allowed to wear the dress of a Muslim woman. Similarly, a Muslim woman is not allowed to wear the dress of a Muslim man.

Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ stated:

«لعن الله المُتَمَثِّلينّ من الرجال والمُتَمَثِّلات من النساء»

“Allāh curses the effeminate men and the masculine women.” (Al-Bukhārī)

He ﷺ also said:

«لعن الله الزنجل ليتسنى لسما المزاة، والمزاة تتسنى لسما الزجل، كما لعن المُتَمَثِّلينّ من الرجال بالنساء والمُتَمَثِّلات من النساء بالرجال»

“Allāh curses the man who wears women’s clothing and the women who wears man’s clothing. He also curses the men who imitate women and the women who imitate men.” (Al-Bukhārī)

9. When a person is putting on his shoes, he should begin with the right. And when he is taking them off, he should take off the left first. This is based on the Prophet’s statement:

«إذا انتعل أحدكم فلنبتدا باليمين، وإذا ترع فلنبتدا بالشمال لتحون»

“If one of you is putting on his shoes, let him begin with the right. And when he takes them off, he should begin with the left.” (Al-Bukhārī and Muslim)

So the right is the first on to be put on and the last to be taken off.

10. When a person puts on any clothing, he should begin from
the right. ‘Aisha stated:

"Allâh’s Messenger loved to begin with the right in all his matters, in putting on his shoes, in combing his hair and in purifying himself.” (Muslim)

11. Upon wearing a new gown or any new clothing, the person should say:

"O Allâh, to You is the Praise. You are the One Who clothed me by it. I ask You for its good and the good of what it was made for. And I seek refuge in You from its evil and the evil of what it was made for.” (Abu Dawud)

12. A Muslim should pray for his brother Muslim when he sees him wearing new clothes by saying,

“May you wear it until it disintegrates and falls apart (that is, for a long, blessed time).” (Al-Bukhari)

Allâh’s Messenger made that supplication when he saw Umm Khalid wearing new clothing. (Al-Bukhari)
Part Thirteen

Etiquette Related to the Natural Acts of Cleanliness [1]

As a Muslim, the person must restrict his actions according to the teachings of the Book of his Lord and the Sunnah of his Prophet ﷺ. It is by the light of these two sources that he must live. All of the affairs of his life are performed according to their guidance.

Allâh ﷻ has said in the Qur’ân:

وَمَا كَانَ لِمُؤْمِنِينَ وَلَا مُؤْمِنَاتِ إِذَا فَقَضَى اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَن يَكُونُ لَهُمُ الْخَيْرَةُ مِنَ آمِرِهِمْ [الأحزاب: 36-6]

“It is not for a believer, man or woman, when Allâh and His Messenger have decreed a matter that they should have any option in their decision.” (33:36)

Allâh also says:

وَمَا أَنَّا نَذِّي رُسُلَّنَا فَحْذُورًا وَمَا نَذِّي عنَّكُمْ غَيْرَ نَذِّي [الحجر: 7]

“Whatsoever the Messenger gives you, take it; and whatsoever he forbids you, abstain from.” (59:7)

Furthermore, Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

لا يَوْمَ يَمُرُّ أَحَدُكُمۡ حَتَّى يَكُونَ هَوَآءٌ بَعْدًا لَّمَّا جَتَّهُ هَٰذَا

“None of you truly believes until his desires are subservient to what I have brought.” [2]

---

[1] There is a difference of opinion concerning the exact meaning of Al-Fitra, translated here as, “natural acts of cleanliness.” Perhaps one of the best interpretations is that these are the acts that have been passed on by all of the Prophets to the point that it has become “natural” for mankind to follow them.—JZ

[2] Al-Nawawi in the Forty Hadith. He said, “It is a Hasan sahih Hadith that we have narrated in the book Al-Hujjah.” (It is not acceptable to ascribe a Hadith to a work like al-Nawawi’s Forty Hadith. One must ascribe the Hadith to the source works that contain the chains of the Hadith. This particular Hadith is
Allâh’s Messenger also said:

"Whoevers performs a deed that is not in accord with our affair shall have it rejected." (Al-Bukhârî and Muslim)

Therefore, A Muslim must adhere to the following etiquette with respect to the natural acts of cleanliness that are confirmed from Allâh’s Messenger. Allâh’s Messenger said:

"Five acts are from the natural acts (of purity): shaving the pubic hairs, circumcision, clipping the mustache, removing the underarm hairs and trimming the nails." (Al-Bukhârî and Muslim)

recorded by Ibn Abu Asim, al-Baghawi in Sharh al-Sunnah, al-Khateeb al-Baghdadi in Tarikh Baghdad and others. Although it is a well-known Hadith, due to it being in al-Nawawi’s forty Hadith, it is a weak Hadith. For details concerning the Hadith, see Fauzi Ibn Abdullah Ibn Muhammad, al-Adhwa al-Samawiyah fi Takhreej Ahadeeth al-Arbaeen al-Nawawiya (Amman, Jordan: al-Maktabah al-Islamiyah, 1413), pp. 224-225.—JZ)
Etiquette related to other Natural Acts of Cleanliness

1. Concerning circumcision: It is the removal of the outer skin that covers the male sexual organ. It is preferable for this to be done on the seventh day after birth, since Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ circumcised both Hasan and Husain, the sons of Fatima and Ali رضي الله عنهم, on the seventh day. (At-Tabarani)

There is no harm if the circumcision is delayed until just prior to the age of puberty. It is narrated that Ibrahim circumcised himself at the age of eighty. (Al-Bukhâri and Muslim) It is also narrated from Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ that when a man would embrace Islam at his hands, he would say, “Remove the hair from the time of unbelief and get circumcised.” (Ahmad)

2. Trimming the mustache: The Muslim should trim the hairs of his mustache that fall beyond his lips. As for his beard, he should leave it to grow fully until it covers his face. Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ stated:

« جِرْوَاهُ الشَّوَارِبَ وَأَزْخْرُوهُ النَّحَيَّيْنَ، حَالِفَاهُ الْمُجْوَسُ »

"Trim the mustache and allow the beard to grow fully. Be different from the Magians." (Muslim)

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ also said:

« حَالِفَاهُ الْمُشْرِكِينَ، أَحْفُظُوا الشَّوَارِبَ وَأَعْفُوهُ النَّحَيَّيْنَ »

"Be different from the polytheists: trim the mustache and leave the beard.” (Al-Bukhâri and Muslim)

This means that the beard should be left to grow and become large. Based on this, it is forbidden to shave it. The person also must avoid al-Qaza’, wherein one shaves part of the head and leaves the remainder unshaved. Ibn Umar ﷺ said:

"نَهِيَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ عَنِ الْقَزَا"
"Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ forbade Al-Qaza’." (Al-Bukhâri and Muslim)

Similarly, a Muslim must avoid dying his hair with a black dye. When the father of Abu Bakr was brought to Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ, on the day of the conquest of Makkah, his hair was filled with gray hairs.

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

«مَنْ كَانَ لَهُ سَعْرُ فَلْيَكْرِهِ»

“Take him to one of his wives and change this, but avoid black (coloring).” (Al-Bukhâri and Muslim)

Dying with henna or the Katam plant is permissible and good.

If a Muslim allows his hair to grow and does not cut it, he should treat it properly by using oil and parting it.

Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ stated:

إِنَّمَا الأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَاتِ، وَإِنَّمَا لِكُلِّ امْرَأَةٍ مَا تَوْيَ»

“Whoever has (plenty of hair) should honor it (by treating it properly).” (Abu Dawud)

4. The Muslim should pluck out the hairs from his armpit. If he is not able to pluck them out, he should shave them or apply limestone to remove them.

5. Cutting the finger and toe nails: It is preferred to begin with the right hand and then do the left hand, followed by the right foot and then the left foot. This is because Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ loved to begin with the right in such matters. (Al-Bukhâri and Muslim)

A Muslim should perform all of these acts with the intention of following the example of Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ. In this way, he will get the reward of following the example of Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ and living according to his Sunnah. For, verily, every act is according to its intention and for everyone is what he intended.
Part Fourteen

Etiquette Related to Sleeping

A Muslim views sleep as a great blessing that Allâh ﷻ has bestowed on His servants, in light of the Verse:

وَمَا رَوَىْتُمْ مِنْ نَصْرِيٍّ وَأَلْفَادُهُ لِيَكْفُكُهُ رِيَّبًا وَيَتَسَكَّبُوا فِيهِ وَيَتَبَيَّنُوا مِنْ فْضْلِهِ ﷺ

[القصص: 73]

"It is out of His Mercy that He has put for you night and day that you might rest therein (during the night) and that you may seek of His bounty (during the day), and in order that you may be grateful." (28:73)

Allâh ﷻ also says:

وَحَمِلَكُمْ نَوْمًا سَيِّئًا [النبأ: 9]

"And (We) have made your sleep as a thing for rest." (78:9)

Resting during the hours of the night after working and moving about during the day helps refresh the body and allows it to revive itself such that it can fulfill its responsibilities for which Allâh ﷻ has created it. Therefore, every Muslim must give thanks for this blessing. He should also adhere to the following etiquette related to his sleep:

1. He should not delay going to sleep after the Night Prayer unless there is some necessity to do so, such as studying knowledge, discussing with a guest or having companionship with his family. Abu Barzah narrated that Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ disliked sleeping before the Night Prayer and talking afterwards. (Al-Bukhârí and Muslim)

2. The person should do his best to make sure he is in a state of ablution when he goes to sleep. Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ told Al-Bara bin Azib ﷺ:

إِذَا أَنَبِيْتُ مُضْجَعًا فُتوْسِعًا وُصُوْءًا لِّلصَّلاةِ
“When you come to your bed, make ablution, the same ablution as the ablution for prayer.” (Al-Bukhâri and Muslim)

3. A Muslim should begin sleeping on his right side and lay on his right side. There is no harm if he changes to his left side afterwards. Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said to Al-Bara ً:

إِذَا أَنْتَ مَضْجُعٌ فَتَّوْضَأْ وَضَوْعًا لِلصَّلَاةِ ثُمَّ أَضْطَجِعْ عَلَى شَيْئَكَ

الأَيْمَٰنِ

“When you come to your bed, make ablution, the same ablution as the ablution for prayer. Then lie down on your right side.” (Al-Bukhâri and Muslim)

He ً also said:

إِذَا أَوْنَتْ إِلَى فِرَاشِكَ وَأَنْتَ طَاهِرٌ فَتَوْضَدْ يُسِّتِبِكَ

“When you go to your bed while in a state of purity, lie down on your right side.” (Abu Dawud)

4. The person should not sleep while lying on his stomach, neither during the daytime or nighttime. It has been narrated that Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said:

إِلَيْهَا ضِجْعَةٌ آَهَلَ النَّارِ

“It is the way of lying down (sleeping) of the People of the Fire.” (Ibn Majah)

In another Hadith, he stated:

إِلَيْهَا ضِجْعَةٌ لَا يُحِبِّنُهَا اللهُ عَزَّوْجَلَّ

“It is a way of lying down that is not loved by Allâh.” (Ibn Majah)

5. The person should recite any of the following words of remembrance of Allâh ً and supplications:

A. He should say:
"Glory be to Allāh, all praises be to Allāh and Allāh is the Greatest," thirty three times each. Then he should say:

لا إله إلا الله وحده لا شريك له، نعه الملك وعه الحمد، وهو على كل شيء قدير

"There is no one worthy of worship except Allāh, the One, Who has no partner. To Him is the Dominion and the Praise. And He has power over all things."

This is based on the Hadith in which Ali and Fatimah had asked Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ for a servant to help them in the house and he told them:

"Shall I not show you something that is better than what you have asked for? When you go to your beds, glorify Allāh thirty-three times, praise Him thirty-three times, and extol His greatness thirty-four times. This is better for the two of you than a servant." (Al-Bukhāri and Muslim)

B. The person should recite Surah Al-Fatiha and the first few Verses of Surah Al-Baqara, until the ending of the fifth Verse.1) He should also recite the Verse of the Throne (2:255) (as per Hadith — Al Bukhāri) and the last Verses of Surah Al-Baqara, from Verse number 284 to the end (as per Hadith — Al-Bukhāri and Muslim) Exhortation to recite these are found in some narration.

C. The last statement he should make is the following supplication recorded from Allāh’s Messenger (ﷺ):

باسمك اللهم وضعبت جنبي، وباسمك أرزعته، اللهم إن أمسكت نفساً فاعفني لهما، وإن أرسلت فاحفظها بما تحقق به الصالحين

1) [This author has not been able to find support for either of these practices in any of the books he has checked. Allāh knows best.—JZ]
D. If the person wakes from his sleep during the night, he should say:

لا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَحَدَّهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمَلَكُ وَلَهُ الحَمْدُ، وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ - سَبِيعَانَ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا الْلَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ، وَلَا حَوْلٌ وَلَا قُوَّةٌ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

(1) [This is a different Hadith than the previously referred to Hadith. This second portion is close but not exactly the correct wording as found in Sahih Al-Bukhari, Sahih Muslim and numerous other works. The correct wording may be found in Muhammad Muhsin Khan, trans., Summarized Sahih Al-Bukhari (Riyadh: Maktaba Dar al-Salaam, 1994), p. 973.—JZ]
“There is none worthy of worship except Allâh, the One, without any partner. For Him is the dominion and for Him is the Praise. He has power over all things. Glory be to Allâh. All praise be to Allâh. There is none worthy of worship except Allâh. Allâh is the greatest. There is no power or might except in Allâh.”

Then he should make any supplication he wishes, as such a supplication will be responded to. (In the above referred to Hadiith,) Allâh’s Messenger ﷺ said: “Whoever wakes up during the night and says upon wakening, ‘(The above mentioned words,)’ and then supplicates, it will be responded to.” (Al-Bukhâri)

If he gets up, makes ablution and prays, his prayer is accepted. Or he says:

«لا إلّا إلّهِ إلّا أنتَ، سُمحَاكَ إلّهِمُ، أَسْتَغْفِرْكَ لِذَنْيٍ، وَأُسْأَلُكَ رَحْمَةَ
إِلّهِمُ رَزِيَّنِي عَلَيْهَا وَلَا تَزَوَّعَ قَلْبِي بِعَدْدٍ إِذْ هَدِينِي، وَهَبَ لِيَ مِنْ أَنْتَكَ
رَحْمَةٍ، إِنَّكَ أَنتَ الْوَهَابُ»

“There is none worthy of worship except You. Glory be to You. O Allâh, forgive my sins. I ask You for Your mercy. O Allâh, increase my knowledge and do not allow my heart to stray after You have guided me. And grant me mercy from Yourself. Verily, You are the Bestower.”

6. During the morning time, he should make the following supplications:

a. When he wakes up and before he gets up from his bed, he should say:

«الحمدُ لِلّهِ الَّذِي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَاتَنَا وَإِلَيْهِ الْبُشْرُ»

“Praise be to Allâh who gave us life after our death. And to Him is the resurrection.” (Al-Bukhâri)

b. The person should look towards the sky and recite the last
ten Verses of Surah Al-‘Imran, if he is getting up to pray the late night prayer. Ibn Abbas stated: “I spent the night in my maternal aunt Maimuna’s house, the wife of Allâh’s Messenger. He (ﷺ) got up after one half of the night or a little before or a little after. He woke up and wiped the sleep from his face with his hand. Then he recited the last ten Verses of Surah Al-‘Imrân. Then he got up and went to a hanging water skin and made ablution from it—an excellent ablution. Then he stood and prayed.” (Al-Bukhâri and Muslim)

c. The person should say the following four times:

اللهِ إِنِّي أَصْلَحْتُ بِحَمْدِكَ أَنْبَأْتُكَ وَأَشْهَدْتُ حَمْلاً عَرْشُكَ وَمَلاكَتَكَ
وجَيْبَنَ خَلَقْتَ أَنْبَأْتُ اللهَ لاَ إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْبَأْتُ وَأَنْ مَحْمُودًا عَبْدُكَ
وَرَسُولُكَ

“O Allâh, I have reached the morning by Your praise. I call upon You, the bearers of Your Throne, Your angels and all of Your creation to bear witness that You are Allâh, there is none worthy of worship except You and Muhammad is Your servant and Your Messenger.”

Allâh’s Messenger said: “If a person says that once, Allâh will release one-fourth of him from the Fire. If he says it three times, Allâh will release three-fourths of him from the Fire. And if he says it four times, Allâh will release him from the Fire.” (Abu Dawud)

d. When he puts his foot on his doorstep while leaving his house, he should say:

بِسْمِ اللهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللهِ وَلَا حَوْلُ وَلَا قُوَّةُ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

“In the name of Allâh, I put my trust in Allâh. There is no power or might except in Allâh.”

Allâh’s Messenger said: “If the servant says that, it will be
said to him, 'You have been guided and sufficed.'" (Al-Tirmidhi)

e. -As he leaves his doorstep, he should say:

"اللَّهُمَّ إنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ أَنْ أَضْلَلْ أَوْ أُضِلْ أَوْ أُسَلِّ أَوْ أُسَلِّ أَوْ أُصَلِّ أَوْ أُجَهَّلْ أَوْ أُجَهَّلْ عَلَيْ"

"O Allāh, I seek refuge in You from going astray and being led astray, from committing an error or being caused to commit an error and from acting in ignorance or being acted against in ignorance." (Abu Dawud)

This is based on Umm Salama's statement, "The Messenger of Allāh Ḥūsain never left my house except that he would look towards the sky and say:

"O Allāh, I seek refuge in You from going astray and being led astray..."
Translator’s References


Ibn Hajar, Ahmad. *Fath Al-Bari bi Sharh Sahih Al-Bukhari*. 


