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شرح المنظومة الميمية في الأداب الشرعية مؤلف الأصل: حافظ بن أحمد بن علي الحكمي المتوفى: 1377ه الشارح: عبد الكريم بن عبد الله بن عبد الرحمن بن حمد الخضير دروس مفرغة من موقع الشيخ الخضير الكتاب مرقم آليا رقم الجزء هو رقم الدرس 8 دروس

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* * شرح المنظومة الميمية في الآداب الشرعية * *
المؤلف **: حافظ بن أحمد بن على الحكمي المتوفى : 1377هـ **
الشارح **:عبد الكريم بن عبد الله بن عبد الرحمن بن حمد الخضير **
**دروس مفرغة من موقع الشيخ الخضير **
**الكتاب مرقم آلياً رقم الجزء هو رقم الدرس 8 دروس**
**مقدمة**
المنظومة الميمية في الآداب الشرعية هي عمل أدبي و علمي يتناول جملة من الآداب والأخلاق التي يجب أن يتحلي بها المسلم وقد نظمها
المؤلف في شكل قصائد شعرية لتسهيل حفظها وفهمها
**:أهداف المنظومة **
تعليم الأداب الشرعية : * *تهدف المنظومة إلى تعليم المسلمين الأداب التي تميز سلوكهم * * 1.
تعزيز الأخلاق: * *تسعى إلى تعزيز الأخلاق الحسنة في المجتمع الإسلامي * * . 2
تحفيز على التعلم: * *تشجع المسلمين على التعلم والتفقه في الدين * * . 3
**:أهمية الشرح**
الشرح الذي قدمه الشيخ عبد الكريم الخضير يسعى إلى توضيح المعاني العميقة للمنظومة، ويعتمد على الأدلة من الكتاب والسنة
**: المحتويات **
**أدب المسلم مع الله ** -
**أدب المسلم مع نفسه ** ـ
**أدب المسلم مع الآخرين ** -
**أدب المسلم في المجتمع** -
**أدب المسلم مع الله **
يعتبر أدب المسلم مع الله من أهم الآداب التي يجب أن يتحلى بها، حيث يتضمن الإخلاص في العبادة والتوكل على الله قال الله تعالى في
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:كتابه الكريم

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**"وَمَا أُمِرُوا إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُوا اللهَ مُخْلِصِينَ لَهُ الدِّينَ" **

(سورة البينة :5)

**أدب المسلم مع نفسه **

. هذا الأدب يتضمن احترام النفس، وتزكيتها، والعمل على تطوير ها بالعلم والعبادة

**أدب المسلم مع الأخرين **

:بجب على المسلم أن يتحلى بأخلاق حسنة مع الأخرين، مثل الصدق والأمانة قال النبي محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم

:*"إنما بعثت لأتمم مكارم الأخلاق "**

(رواه البخاري)

**أدب المسلم في المجتمع **

يتعلق هذا الأدب بالمشاركة الفعالة في المجتمع، والعمل من أجل الخير العام

**خاتمة**
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المنظومة الميمية والشرح المقدم لها يمثلان مرجعاً مهماً لكل مسلم يسعى لتحصيل الأداب الشرعية، ويفتحان أمامه آفاقاً جديدة لفهم دينه بشكل أعمق

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم المنظومة الميمية في الأداب الشرعية للعلامة حافظ حكمي 1 الشيخ: عبد الكريم بن عبد الله الخضير سم. الحمد لله رب العالمين وصلى الله وسلم وبارك على عبده ورسوله نبينا محمد و على آله وصحبه أجمعين. قال العلامة حافظ حكمي رحمه الله تعالى: المنظومة الميمية في الوصايا والأداب العلمية بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم الحمد لله رب العالمين على ... آلائه وهو أهل الحمد والنعم ذي الملك والملكوت الواحد الصمد ال ... برا المهيمن مبدي الخلق من عدم من علم الناس ما لا يعلمون وبال ... بيان أنطقهم والخط بالقلم ثم الصلاة على المختار أكرم مب ... عوث بخير هدئ في أفضل الأمم والآل والصحب والأتباع قاطبة ... والتابعين بإحسان لنهجهم ما لاح نجم وما شمس الضحى طلعت ... وعد أنفاس ما في الكون من نسم وبعد من يرد الله العظيم به ... خيراً يفقهه في دينه القيم وحث ربي وحض المؤمنين على ... تفقه الدين مع إنذار قومهم وامتن ربي على كل العباد وكل ... الرسل بالعلم فاذكر أكبر النعم يكفيك في ذلك أولى سورة نزلت ... على نبيك أعني سورة القلم كذلك في عده الآلاء قدمه ... ذكراً وقدمه في سورة النعم وميز الله حتى في الحوارح ما ... منها يعلم عن باغ ومغتشم وذم ربي تعالى الجاهلين به ... أشد ذم فهم أدنى من البهم وليس غبطة إلا في اشتمان أو في العلم أو في العلم والحكم ومن صفات أولى الإيمان نهمتهم ... في العلم حتى اللقى أغيط بذي النهم العلم أغلى وأحلى ما له اسمع لا استمعت ... أذن وأعرب عنه ناطق بفم العلم غايته القصوى ورتبته ال ... علياء فاسعوا إليه يا أولي الهمم العلم أشرف مطلوب وطالم في سمع لا استمعت ... أذن وأعرب عنه ناطق بفم العلم غايته القصوى ورتبته ال ... علياء فاسعوا إليه يا أولي الهمم العلم أشرف مطلوب وطالبه ... شه أكرم من عقل بل لا يُبصرون وفي الس ... عير معترف كل بذنبهم الحمد لله رب العالمية: ويقول عقل بل لا يُبصرون وفي الس ... عير معترف كل بذنبهم الحمد لله رب العالمية: وسلم وبارك على عبده ورسوله نبينا محمد أما بعد: فيقول النظم رحمه الله تعالى في منظومته الميمية في الوصايا والأداب العلمية:

In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

The Meem Poem on Islamic Ethics by the Scholar Hafiz Hakami

1. Sheikh: Abdul Kareem bin Abdullah Al-Khudair

All praise is due to Allah, the Lord of the worlds, and may peace and blessings be upon His servant and Messenger, our Prophet Muhammad, and upon his family and companions altogether.

The Scholar Hafiz Hakami, may Allah have mercy on him, said:

The Meem Poem on Counsel and Scientific Ethics

In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

All praise is due to Allah, the Lord of the worlds, for His blessings, and He is deserving of praise and favors;

The One who possesses the sovereignty and the dominion, the Unique, the Eternal,

The All-Aware, the Preserver, who brings forth creation from non-existence;

He taught mankind that which they did not know,

And by the clarity of the message, He made them articulate, and through the pen, He guided them.

Then, may blessings be upon the Chosen One, the noblest of messengers,

Who was sent with the best guidance in the best of nations,

And upon his family, companions, and all followers,

And upon those who follow them in goodness as long as the stars shine and the sun rises.

Indeed, whoever Allah, the Exalted, wishes to bestow goodness upon,

He grants them understanding in His noble religion.

And my Lord urged and encouraged the believers to seek knowledge of the religion,

While warning their people,

And my Lord bestowed upon all His servants,

And all the messengers, the greatest blessing of knowledge; thus remember the greatest of blessings.

It suffices you that the first Surah revealed

To your Prophet was Surah Al-Qalam.

In the count of His blessings, He preceded it

With mention and prioritized it in Surah An-Nahl.

And Allah distinguished even among the limbs,

What is known from the oppressor and the oppressed.

And my Lord, the Exalted, condemned the ignorant,

With the most severe condemnation; they are lower than the beasts.

And there is no envy except in two matters:

Excellence in wealth or in knowledge and judgment.

Among the traits of the people of faith is their eagerness

For knowledge, until they are envious of the knowledgeable.

Knowledge is the most precious and sweetest thing,

To which an ear has listened, and a mouth has expressed.

The ultimate goal of knowledge and its highest rank,

So strive towards it, O people of determination.

Knowledge is the noblest pursuit, and its seeker,

For the sake of Allah, is more honorable than anyone who walks on foot.

Knowledge is a clear light by which

The people of happiness illuminate, while the ignorant remain in darkness.

Knowledge is the highest form of life for the servants, As the people of ignorance are dead due to their ignorance; They possess neither hearing nor intellect, nor do they see. And in the Hereafter, each acknowledges their sins.

All praise is due to Allah, the Lord of the worlds, and may peace and blessings be upon His servant and Messenger, our Prophet Muhammad.

Now, the poet, may Allah have mercy on him, continues in his Meem Poem on counsel and scientific ethics:

In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

I begin with the Basmala (saying "In the name of Allah") and follow it with the Hamdala (praising Allah) and sending blessings upon the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) due to the virtue of remembering Allah, the Exalted. Although the narrations regarding the Basmala, Hamdala, prayer, and Tashahhud are generally weak, there is a distinction regarding the phrase of Hamdala, which has been deemed sound by some scholars.

It is stated that "Every significant matter that does not begin with the praise of Allah is severed." This has been affirmed by Al-Nawawi, Ibn Al-Salah, and a number of scholars. Many scholars have ruled that the hadith concerning this matter, in all its chains and wordings, is weak. Nevertheless, the Holy Quran commences with the Basmala, Hamdala, and the prayer upon the Prophet (peace be upon him), and their merits are mentioned in numerous texts.

He (may Allah have mercy on him) says:

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**بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم الحمد لله رب العالمين**
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This refers to His countless blessings and favors, which cannot be enumerated. He has bestowed both apparent and hidden bounties upon His servants, the greatest of which is the blessing of Islam. He is indeed the One worthy of all praise and the Giver of blessings.

^{**(}In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. All praise is due to Allah, the Lord of the worlds.)**

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**ذو الملك**
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(The Owner of Sovereignty)

is a substitute for the Divine Name that is in the genitive case. Sovereignty and dominion belong to Him; the term "Malkut" denotes dominion but is intensified by the addition of "Waw" and "Ta" to form "Malakut." He is the Compeller, the Mighty One, the Unique, with no deity besides Him, the Eternal Refuge to whom all creatures turn for their needs. He is the Sustainer of all affairs and the One who encompasses all forms of goodness (Al-Birr). He is the Originator of creation from non-existence, bringing them forth from nothing.

Chapter 1: The Knowledge of People

من علم الناس ما لا يعلمون علم الناس كلهم واختص المسلمين منهم بالعلم النافع و علمهم أيضاً كما علم غيرهم من أمور الدنيا و غيرهم يعلمون ظاهراً من الحياة الدنيا وإن لم يعلموا باطنها

Translation:

He who teaches people what they do not know has imparted knowledge to all of humanity, and specifically to Muslims, he has granted them beneficial knowledge. He has taught them as He has taught others about worldly matters, while others only know the outward aspects of worldly life, though they do not comprehend its inner realities.

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**Quran Reference:**
يَعْلَمُونَ ظَاهِرًا مِّنَ الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا
(Surah Ar-Rum, 30:7)
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These nations and civilizations that have progressed significantly beyond Muslims in these times and eras possess no true understanding of the world. In matters of religion, they know nothing; they only grasp the superficial aspects of worldly life. If they truly understood the essence and reality of this world, they would embrace Islam. However, their knowledge of worldly matters does not benefit them, for if it did, it would lead them to Islam.

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**Quran Reference:**
وَلَكِنَّ أَكْثَرَ النَّاسِ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ
(Surah Ar-Rum, 30:7)
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Thus, their knowledge is merely superficial, lacking depth. He who teaches people what they do not know, whether in religious or worldly matters, articulates their feelings through their tongues, distinguishing them from other creatures. Human beings are uniquely endowed with the ability to speak.

He who teaches people what they do not know also imparts the skill of writing with the pen, as writing is a second form of expression after speech and may be more effective for many individuals. For some, spoken words are more impactful than written ones.

Then, blessings upon the chosen Prophet, peace be upon him, who was selected from Banu Hashim, who were chosen from Quraysh, who were selected from the Arabs, and the Arabs from all of creation. He is the epitome of the elite, the chosen one, the finest of creation, peace be upon him.

Then, blessings upon the chosen one, the most honored of messengers.

Chapter 1: The Honor of the Messenger and His Ummah

The most honored messenger and the noblest of creation, peace be upon him, is the master of the children of Adam, with the best guidance in the religion of Islam, the only religion that Allah accepts from anyone besides it. The best guidance belongs to the best of nations. The nation of Muhammad, peace be upon him, is the best of nations.

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**كُنتُمْ خَيْرَ أُمَّةٍ أُخْرِجَتْ لِلنَّاسِ**

**(You are the best nation raised up for mankind)**

**(Surah Al-Imran, 3:110)**
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This nation is the best and the most honorable due to this noble Prophet and this great Book.

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**وَإِنَّهُ لَذِكْرٌ لَّكَ وَلِقَوْمِكَ**

**(And indeed, it is a remembrance for you and your people)**

**(Surah Az-Zukhruf, 43:44)**
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The honor of this nation lies in its adherence to its Prophet and its commitment to the Book of its Lord, as well as its holding fast to the Sunnah of its Prophet, peace be upon him. This is the distinction by which it has been honored and preferred over other nations.

One of the greatest characteristics that distinguish this nation is the command of what is right and the prohibition of what is wrong, which is the reason for its preference over all other nations.

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* * كُنتُمْ خَيْرَ أُمَّةٍ أُخْرِجَتُ لِلنَّاسِ تَأْمُرُونَ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَتَنْهَوْنَ عَنِ الْمُنكر وَتُؤمِنُونَ بِاللهِ * *
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The command of what is right and the prohibition of what is wrong has been prioritized over belief in Allah, the Exalted, because it distinguishes this nation from all other nations. Other nations have believers; hence, why do not the believers of Ibrahim, Musa, Isa, and others among the Prophets equate with the believers of this nation? This nation is the best, the noblest, and the most honorable in the sight of Allah, the Exalted, because this characteristic does not exist among others. While belief may be present, it is the foundation, and no deed is valid without it. This characteristic is what distinguishes this nation and has become the reason for its preference over others.

Chapter 2: The Importance of Prayer and the Messenger

The most honored messenger, without guidance, is in the best of nations, and the family and companions, and all the followers, the Tabi'in, with goodness in their following, as long as a star shines and the sun of the day rises... and the breaths of what exists in the universe are counted.

صلى على النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام وعلى صحابته وعلى آله وعلى أتباعهم إلى يوم القيامة لكنه أفرد الصلاة دون السلام والامتثال امتثال الأمر في قوله جل وعلا: يَا أَيُهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلُوا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا 56 سورة الأحزاب إنما يتم بالجمع بينهما بين الصلاة والسلام والسبب في ذلك طول الكلام أطال الكلام المتعلق بالصلاة فنسي أن يختم بالتسليم وهذه العادة أن الإنسان إذا أطال مثل ما فعل مسلم سطرين في الصلاة فنسي السلام وتعقبه النووي في شرحه وأطلق الكراهة بمن كان ديدنه ذلك من كان ديدنه ذلك من كان ديدنه ذلك بتجه القول بالكراهة بالنسبة له وأما من كان يجمع بينهما تارة ويصلى تارة ويسلم تارة هذا لا يتجه القول بالكراهة بالنسبة له.

Chapter 1: The Importance of Sending Blessings Upon the Prophet

It is essential to invoke blessings upon the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), his companions, his family, and his followers until the Day of Judgment. However, the practice of sending blessings (صلاة) is often mentioned without accompanying peace (سلام). Adhering to the command in the Holy Quran is crucial, as stated in Surah Al-Ahzab (33:56):

O you who have believed, ask [Allah to confer] blessings upon him and ask [Allah to grant him] peace.

The complete fulfillment of this command entails combining both blessings and peace. The reason for this

^{**(}You are the best nation raised up for mankind; you enjoin what is right and forbid what is wrong and believe in Allah)**

^{**(}Surah Al-Imran, 3:110)**

oversight often lies in the length of the discourse regarding blessings, leading to the omission of peace. It is a common occurrence for individuals, when elaborating on a topic—similar to how Muslim narrated in two lines about blessings—to forget to conclude with peace.

Imam Nawawi, in his commentary, indicated the disapproval (kahr) of invoking blessings without peace. However, Imam Ibn Hajar (may Allah have mercy on him) specified this disapproval for those who consistently neglect peace. For those who occasionally combine both blessings and peace, or alternate between them, the disapproval does not apply.

In summary, the practice of invoking blessings upon the Prophet should be accompanied by peace to fulfill the divine command fully and correctly.

والآل والصحب إذا جمع اللفظان حُمل الآل على الأقربين نساؤه أزواجه وذريته وأقاربه ولهم حق عظيم على هذه الأمة فهم وصية النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام ومن حقهم أن يصلى عليهم ويسلم عليهم تبعاً له لا على جهة الإفراد دونه فالعرف العلمي خص الصلاة والسلام بالنبي عليه الصلاة والسلام استقلالاً وإن جاز عطف غيره تبعاً له يجوز عطف غيره تبعاً له أما على سبيل الاستقلال فالمسألة خلافية بين أهل العلم ما لم تكن شعار لشخص بعينه فلا يقال أبو بكر صلى الله عليه وسلم دون غيره ولا يقال: على عليه السلام وعليه الصلاة والسلام دون غيره و هكذا لكن من أهل العلم من يتسامح إذا فعله مع الجميع أحياناً لا يكون دائماً يكون أحياناً وقوله عليه الصلاة والسلام: اللهم صلى على آل أبي أوفى يستدل به من يقول بالجواز وإن كان امتثالاً للأمر في قوله جل وعلا: خُذْ مِنْ أَمْوَالِهِمْ صَدَقَةً ثُطَهِرُهُمْ وَتُرَكِيهم بِهَا وَصَلَ عَلَيْهم 103 هذا الأمر لمن دفع الزكاة يصلى عليه اللهم صلى على فلان أو على آل فلان امتثالاً للأمر وهذا خاص في هذا الموضع أما ما عداه فلا يصلى إلا على النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام كما أنه لا يقال: محمد عز وجل وإن كان عزيزاً جليلاً لكن العرف عند أهل العلم خص هذا بالله جل وعلا الترضي خصوه بالصدابة والترحم على من جاء بعدهم. والآل والصحب الآل أصله أهل ولذا يصغر على أهيل ومنهم من يقول: من أول من الهمزة والواو واللام لأنه يؤول إليهم ويؤولون إليه ويرجعون إليه أهله منهم من هو من أصوله ومنهم من هو من فروعه فهو يرجع إليهم ويؤول إليهم ومنهم من

Chapter 1: The Significance of the Prophet's Family and Companions

The term "Al" and "Sahb" when mentioned together, refers specifically to the close relatives of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), including his wives, offspring, and relatives. They hold a significant right over this Ummah, as they are a legacy of the Prophet (peace be upon him). It is a duty to invoke blessings and peace upon them in accordance with him, not in isolation.

The scholarly consensus generally reserves the invocation of blessings and peace specifically for the Prophet (peace be upon him). However, it is permissible to include others when mentioned alongside him. The practice of invoking blessings upon others independently is a contentious issue among scholars, unless it is a specific title for a particular individual. For instance, it is not appropriate to say "Abu Bakr, peace be upon him," or "Umar, peace be upon him," or "Ali, peace be upon him," without the context of the Prophet (peace be upon him).

Nonetheless, some scholars are lenient and may occasionally allow this practice for everyone, though it should not be a regular occurrence. The Prophet (peace be upon him) said:

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**اللهم صلِ على آل أبي أوفى**
**(O Allah, send blessings upon the family of Abu Ufa)**
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This is cited as evidence by those who argue for its permissibility, as it aligns with the command of Allah

in the Quran:

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* * خُذْ مِنْ أَمْوَ الِهِمْ صَدَقَةً تُطَهِّرُ هُمْ وَتُزَكِّيهِم بِهَا وَصَلِّ عَلَيْهِمْ * *
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This command applies to those who pay zakah, invoking blessings upon them as an act of obedience. This is specific to the mentioned context, while outside of it, blessings are reserved for the Prophet (peace be upon him).

Furthermore, it is inappropriate to refer to the Prophet as "Muhammad, the Mighty," even though He is indeed mighty and glorious, as the custom among scholars is to reserve such titles for Allah (Glory be to Him). The term of good pleasure is reserved for the companions, and mercy is extended to those who follow them.

The term "Al" fundamentally means "family," hence it can be diminished to "Aheel." Some scholars argue that it derives from the letters 'hamzah', 'waw', and 'lam,' indicating that it refers to those who return to him and from whom he returns. They are his kin, consisting of both his ancestors and descendants, emphasizing the connection that encompasses both roots and branches.

Translation of the Text

The term "Al-Aal wa Al-Sahb" refers to the family and companions of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). "Sahb" is the plural of "Sahabi," which denotes those who saw the Prophet (peace be upon him), believed in him, and died in that state. The followers refer to those who followed these companions with goodness until the Day of Judgment. The term "followers" encompasses all, while the "good followers" specifically refers to those who adhered to their path.

The repetition of "followers" and "good followers" is not redundant. When we say "followers," we mean each individual follower who met the companions and believed in the Prophet (peace be upon him) until death. Thus, they are considered followers. The "good followers" indicates those who follow their example until the Day of Resurrection.

^{**(}Take from their wealth a charity by which you purify them and cause them to increase, and invoke [Allah's blessings] upon them)**

^{**(}Surah At-Tawbah, 9:103)**

The phrase "ما لاح نجم" (What star has appeared) signifies something that has emerged and shone. The reference to "شمس الضحى" (the sun of midday) highlights its distinction from the morning and evening sun, as it is the strongest during the peak of the day. Therefore, it is always specified.

The phrase "وعد أنفاس ما في الكون من نسم" (And the count of breaths in the universe) emphasizes abundance. For every prayer upon the Prophet (peace be upon him), the one who prays receives ten rewards. Hence, the counting of breaths in the universe signifies immense rewards that the heedless may miss out on.

Is the general realization of these rewards equivalent to the specific ones? Yes, the general can encompass what is specific. Instead of reciting "O Allah, send blessings and peace upon Your servant and Messenger Muhammad" ten times, one can say, "O Allah, send blessings upon Muhammad equal to the number of the sands of Al-Ja'lah." This realization holds true, and it is indeed significant.

Chapter 1: The Concept of Numbers in Worship

إذا كان من الوارد في النصوص :عدد خلقه وزنة عرشه ومداد كلماته ورضا نفسه هذا ما فيه إشكال لكن غير وارد يعني بإمكانك أن تقول : لا حول ولا قوة إلا بالله عدد خلقه ورضا نفسه ومداد كلماته وزنة عرشه ليحصل لك الأجر العظيم في الوارد نعم ما في إشكال يعني في الوارد لأنه لو لم يترتب عليه الأثر ما جاء الحث عليه لكن كون الإنسان يشبك ويلحق هذه الأعداد بذكر ورد مفرداً ومجرداً يعني لو تقرأ الوارد لأنه لو لم يترتب عليه الأثر ما جاء الحث عليه لكن كون الإنسان يشبك ويلحق هذه الأعداد بذكر ورد مفرداً ومجرداً يعني لو تقرأ :

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**قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ )1 (اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ )2 (لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ )3 (وَلَمْ يَكُن لَّهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ )4(** (سورة الإخلاص)
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عدد رمل عالج يحصل وإلا عدد الخلق نعم

طالب **:كبف؟**

باللفظ لا بد أن يؤتى به باللفظ لكن التسبيح :الله أكبر عدد رمل عالج

طالب **: إيه لكن يحصل العدد وإلا ما يحصل؟ **

نعم.

.طالب **:نعم**

هو لا يشك أحد في فضل الله جل و علا وسعة جوده وكرمه ما نشك في هذا لكن الكلام المسألة مسألة اتباع يعني و عد أنفاس ما في الكون من نسم هو يريد الكثرة الكاثرة وأجور ها على الله جل و علا بقدر ما يكتبه للإنسان وقد يكتب للإنسان بلفظ و احد ما لا يكتب لغيره بألفاظ بحسب على على الله على الله

**سبحان الله ... عدد خلقه ورضا نفسه ومداد كلماته وزنة عرشه **

إلى آخر الباقيات الصالحات لكن إذا قلنا :إن هذا التكثير هم يفرقون بين العدد الإجمالي والعدد التفصيلي يعني إذا قلت :استغفر الله ثلاثاً يحصل به الأجر ما يحصل ولذلك بين الراوي تقول :استغفر الله استغفر الله استغفر الله فالإجمال لا يحصل به التفصيل إلا إذا ورد فيه نص ما يحصل ما رتب به على التفصيل إلا إذا ورد به نص و على كل حال هذه الأعداد التي ذكر ها لا شك أنه يثاب عليها لأن قصده التكثير من . هذه الصلاة على النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام التي جاء الحث عليها

بطالب **: يعنى هذه مصدرية نعم **

...... وعد أنفاس ما في الكون من نسم وبعد الأصل أما بعد السنة المأثورة عن النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام أما بعد رويت عنه من أكثر من ثلاثين صحابياً ويستعملها في خطبه ومكاتباته فالإتيان بها سنة للانتقال من أسلوب إلى آخر. وبعد من يرد الله العظيم به لو جاء ب أما التي هي حرف شرط وتفصيل لاقترن جوابها بالفاء ومن المتأخرين من يرى أن الواو تقوم مقام أما ونص عليه الزرقاني في شرح المواهب يقول: إنها تقوم مقام أما. وبعد بيني على الضم لأنه حذف المضاف ونوي معناه. من يرد الله العظيم به ... خيراً يفقهه في دينه القيم هذا يدل عليه حديث معاوية رضي الله عنه وأرضاه وجاء عن غيره من الصحابة: من يرد الله به خيراً يفقهه في الدين بجميع أبوابه يفقهه في الدين بجميع أبوابه يفقه في الدين بجميع أبوابه لا أن الحديث محصور على الفقه بالأحكام العملية وإن كان الفقهاء يصدرون كتبهم بهذا الحديث وإلا فالعقائد هي الفقه الأكبر عند أهل العلم ودخولها في الحديث دخولاً أولياً كغير ها من أبواب الدين. وبعد من يرد الله العظيم به ... خيراً يفقهه في دينه القيم ذكرنا مراراً أن من لم يتفقه في الدين هل أريد به شر أم أنه لم يرد به خير في هذا الباب وإن أريد به خير من أبواب الخير بحظ وافر بكثير من أبواب الخير تجده صاحب صلاة وصيام وأذكار ونفقات وقد يكون ضارب بسهم في جهاد ونحوه وبر وصلة وحج وغيره من أعمال الخير نقول: هذا من هذا الباب باب الفقه وباب العلم هذا ما أراد الله به خيراً لو أنه أراد به خيراً لوجهه إلى هذا وإن أراد به خيراً من جهات أخرى.

Chapter 1: Understanding the Divine Will and Knowledge in Islam

وعد أنفاس ما في الكون من نسم وبعد الأصل أما بعد السنة المأثورة عن النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام أما بعد رويت عنه من أكثر من ثلاثين صحابياً ويستعملها في خطبه ومكاتباته فالإتيان بها سنة للانتقال من أسلوب إلى آخر

After the preface, it is important to note the Sunnah (tradition) reported from the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). This tradition has been narrated by over thirty Companions, and he utilized it in his sermons and correspondences. Hence, employing this style is a Sunnah for transitioning from one discourse to another.

... و بعد من ير د الله العظيم به

And after, whoever Allah, the Almighty, intends for good...

If "Amma," which is a conditional particle, were to be introduced, its response would be linked with "fa"

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(then). Some later scholars, such as Al-Zarqani in his commentary on "Al-Mawahib," state that "wa" (and) can serve as a substitute for "Amma."

Furthermore, it is constructed on the assumption that the additional phrase has been omitted and its meaning intended.

Whoever Allah, the Almighty, intends for good, He grants him understanding in His esteemed religion.

This is supported by the Hadith of Muawiyah (may Allah be pleased with him) and has been narrated by other Companions: "Whoever Allah intends for good, He grants him understanding in the religion in all its aspects."

Understanding in religion encompasses all its branches, not limited to the jurisprudential aspects. Although scholars often begin their texts with this Hadith, it is important to note that beliefs (Aqeedah) represent the greater understanding according to scholars, and they are included in this Hadith just like other aspects of the religion.

And after, whoever Allah, the Almighty, intends for good, He grants him understanding in His esteemed religion.

We have repeatedly mentioned whether those who do not attain understanding in religion are intended for evil or if they are simply not meant for good in this regard, even if they are intended for good in other areas.

وقلنا :إن بعض عامة المسلمين من لا يقرأ و لا يكتب ولم يتفقه و لا يعرف حكم ومع ذلك عنده من أعمال الخير وضرب من أبواب الخير بحظ وافر بكثير من أبواب الخير تجده صاحب صلاة وصيام وأذكار ونفقات وقد يكون ضارب بسهم في جهاد ونحوه وبر وصلة وحج . وغيره من أعمال الخير نقول :هذا من هذا الباب باب الفقه وباب العلم

We stated that some ordinary Muslims, who may not read or write, lack understanding of the rulings, yet they possess a wealth of good deeds and partake in numerous avenues of goodness. They are often found engaged in prayer, fasting, remembrance (Dhikr), charity, and may even participate in Jihad and other acts

of righteousness, including maintaining family ties and performing Hajj.

This indicates that if Allah intended good for them, He would have guided them towards this understanding. However, if He intended good for them from other aspects, it remains significant.

Chapter 1: The Importance of Knowledge in Religion

It may be said: "Whomever Allah intends good for, He grants him understanding in religion." This phrase, being an indefinite noun in a conditional context, encompasses all forms of goodness. Does this mean that if a person spends, strives, prays, or fasts, it does not imply that he has been intended for good? The indefinite noun in a conditional context indeed includes all types of goodness.

We assert that although the wording is general, there are specific texts that clarify it, as the Shari'ah encourages all these acts. Whoever adheres to this encouragement and these commands is undoubtedly on the path of goodness.

Indeed, one may seek knowledge, yet if he worships without understanding, his worship is inevitably flawed. We affirm that even if the wording suggests generality, other texts specify it. There is encouragement for voluntary acts of worship such as fasting, charity, prayer, pilgrimage, striving, and maintaining ties of kinship—all of which are good according to the texts. This wording emphasizes the significance of knowledge and understanding in religion.

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**"يُفَوِّهُهُ فِي دِينِهِ"**
**(He grants him understanding in his religion)**
**Surah Al-An'am, 6:161**
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Chapter 2: Relative Goodness and the Role of Understanding

A student may inquire: "Are they better than others?" This introduces the notion of relative goodness; one may excel in one aspect while lacking in another. It is possible for someone to be good in one regard and

not in others. It is also conceivable that one described as having evil traits may not possess the goodness present in this context, as mere knowledge without application does not qualify one as a true scholar.

In his religion, the encouragement from my Lord and the obligation upon believers is to seek understanding of the religion while warning their people.

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**"فَلُوْلاَ نَفَرَ مِن كُلِّ فِرْقَةٍ مِنْهُمْ طَآنِفَةٌ لِّيَتَفَقَّهُواْ فِي الدِّينِ وَلِيُنذِرُواْ قَوْمَهُمْ إِذَا رَجَعُواْ إِلَيْهِمِ"**
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(So why did not a group from every division of them go forth to obtain understanding in the religion and to warn their people when they return to them?)

This indicates that when a person learns, he must also teach. Allah has taken a covenant from the people of knowledge to clarify matters to the people and not to conceal them.

My Lord has favored all servants and all messengers with knowledge. The greatest blessing is to worship Allah, the Exalted, and to fulfill the purpose for which one was created with insight, which can only be achieved through knowledge coupled with action.

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Suffice it to say, the first Surah that was revealed...
**"اقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ"

**(Read in the name of your Lord who created)

**Surah Al-Alag, 96:1**
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يكفيك في ذاك أولى سورة نزلت ... على نبيك أعني سورة القلم كذاك في عده الرحمن كذلك في عده الآلاء قدمه الرَّحمن على ألم المنتخط المنتخط المنتخط المنتخط المنتخط على المنتخط المن

Chapter 1: The Significance of Knowledge in the Quran

It is sufficient for you to know that the first Surah revealed to your Prophet, I mean Surah Al-Qalam, is significant. Likewise, in the count of the Most Merciful, it is also in the count of the blessings.

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**Surah Ar-Rahman ( الرحمن )**

**وَ الرَّحْمَنُ عَلَّمَ الْقُرْ آنَ خَلَقَ الْإِنسَانَ عَلَّمَهُ الْبَيَانَ **

**(Surah Ar-Rahman, 4)**
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^{**}Surah At-Tawbah, 9:122**

The Most Merciful taught the Quran, created man, and taught him eloquence. This Surah opens with knowledge and education. Likewise, in the count of blessings, knowledge is mentioned prominently.

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**Surah An-Nahl ( النحل )**
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Surah An-Nahl is referred to as the Surah of blessings due to the numerous favors Allah, the Exalted, enumerates upon His servants.

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**Surah An-Nahl, 7**

**فَاسْأَلُواْ أَهْلَ الذِّكْرِ **

**(Surah An-Nahl, 7)**
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This verse indicates the importance of seeking knowledge from those who possess it.

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**Surah Al-Anbiya ( الأنبياء )**
Furthermore, in Surah Al-Anbiya, it states:

**وَاللهُ أَخْرَجَكُم مِّن بُطُونِ أُمَّهَاتِكُمْ لاَ تَعْلَمُونَ شَيْبًا**

**(Surah Al-Anbiya, 78)**
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This verse emphasizes the bestowal of knowledge as a favor from Allah.

Allah has distinguished even among the creatures, where some are knowledgeable and others are not. For instance, the dog is considered the most impure of creatures, which is why it is commanded to wash what it has licked seven times and to rub it in the dust seven times. The major impurities, such as excrement, require washing three times, while the dog's impurity is exceedingly severe.

Despite this, what it hunts is permissible to eat if it is trained and characterized by knowledge. Although there are other creatures that are purer and better than the dog, it is often cited as the worst example:

**ان تَحْمِلْ عَلَيْهِ بِلَٰهِتْ أَوْ تَتْرُكُهُ يُلْهَتْ*

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**(Surah Al-A'raf, 176)**
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The scholar who knows but does not act, or acts contrary to his knowledge, is likened to the dog, having only a bad example.

Yet, it is honored by knowledge, and what it catches can be consumed. Allah has even distinguished among animals, where some are knowledgeable and others are not, such as the lion, the king of beasts, yet the trained dog is regarded as better.

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**End of Chapter 1**
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وَاعْبُدْ رَبَّكَ 99 سورة الحجر لأنه عبادة وَاعْبُدْ رَبَّكَ حَتَّى يَأْتِيَكَ الْيَقِينُ 99 سورة الحجر ومن أعظم ما يتعبد به الرب جل وعلا العلم الشرعي المورث للخشية وليست له نهاية. العلم أعلى وأحلى ما له استمعت ... أذن وأعرب عنه ناطق بفم

Chapter 1: The Importance of Knowledge and the Critique of Ignorance

ذم الجاهلين وَذَمَ رَبِّي تَعَالَى الْجَاهِلِينَ بِهِ ...أَشَدُّ ذَمِّ فَهُمْ أَدْنَى مِنَ الْبَهْمِ أُوْلَئِكَ كَالأَنْعَامِ بَلْ هُمْ أَضَلُّ وَذَمَ رَبِّي تَعَالَى الْجَاهِلِينَ بِهِ ...أَشَدُّ ذَمِّ فَهُمْ أَدْنَى مِنَ الْبَهْمِ أُوْلَئِكَ كَالأَنْعَامِ بَلْ هُمْ أَضَلُّ سورة الأعراف (179)

"And your Lord has condemned those who are ignorant of Him... they are worse than cattle; they are indeed more astray." (Surah Al-A'raf, 7:179)

**غبطتان لا حسد

وَلَيْسَ غَبْطَةٌ إِلَّا فِي اثْنَتَيْنِ هُمَا ... الْإِحْسَانُ فِي الْمَالِ أَوْ فِي الْعِلْمِ وَالْحُكْمِ

"There is no envy except in two cases: the one who has been given wisdom and teaches it, and the one who has been given wealth and spends it."

الحسد وأنواعه

وَلَيْسَ غَبْطَةٌ إِلَّا فِي اثْنَتَيْن، لا حَسَدَ إِلَّا فِي اثْنَتَيْن

لا حَسَدَ يعني لا غَبْطَةً، الحَسَدُ المَذْمُوم الذي يُتَمَنَّى فيه زوال النِّعْمَةِ عن الغير هذا مُحَرَّم ويَأكُلُ الحَسَنَات كما تَأكل النَّارُ الحَطَبَ، لكن الحَسَدَ المَسْدُوح هنا هو الغَبْطَة . المَمْدُوح هنا هو الغَبْطَة

لا حَسَدَ يعني لا غَبْطَةً إِلَّا فِي اثْنَتَيْن، يعني في خَصْلْتَيْن :رَجُلٌ آتَاهُ اللهُ الْحِكْمَةَ فَهُوَ يَعْلِمُهَا، وَرَجُلٌ آتَاهُ اللهُ مَالًا فَهُوَ يُنفِقُهُ

* * صفات أولى الإيمان * *

وَمِنْ صِفَاتِ أُولِي الإِيمَانِ نَهْمَتُهُمْ ...فِي الْعِلْمِ حَتَّى اللِّقَاءِ، أَغْبَطُ بِذِي النَّهْمِ

أَغْبَطُ أَفْعَلُ تَفْضِيلٍ مِنَ الْغَبْطَةِ، هَوُلَاءِ الْمَنْهُومِينَ بِالْعِلْمِ الشَّرْعِيِّ الَّذِينَ يَقْصِدُونَ بِهِ وَجْهَ اللهِ جَلَّ وَعَلَا، وَيَقْصِدُونَ بِهِ إِخْرَاجَ أَنْفُسِهِمْ مِنْ ظُلْمَاتِ الْجَهْلِ وَنَفْعَ غَيْرٍ هِمْ بِنُورٍ الْعِلْمِ .هَوُّلَاءِ الْمُتَّصَفِينَ بِهَذِهِ هُمْ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ حَقًّا، لِأَنَّهُمْ يَعْبُدُونَ اللهَ جَلَّ وَعَلَا عَلَى بَصِيرَةٍ وَيُعَلِّمُونَ غَيْرَهُمْ

استمر ارية التعلم

وَمِنْ صِفَاتِ أُولِي الإِيمَانِ نَهْمَتُهُمْ ...فِي الْعِلْمِ حَتَّى اللِّقَاءِ، يعني لا يَنْقَطِعُ وَلا يَنْقَضِي أَمَدُ التَّعَلُّمِ، إِنَّمَا هُوَ مِنْ حُصُولِ الْآلَةِ كَمَا تَقَدَّمُ مِنَ التَّمْييز إلَى الْوَفَاةِ.

وَاعْبُدْ رَبَّكَ حَتَّى يَأْتِيَكَ الْيَقِينُ

سورة الحجر (99)

"And worship your Lord until certainty comes to you." (Surah Al-Hijr, 15:99)

**العلم الشرعي وعبادة الله **

وَمِنْ أَعْظَمِ مَا يُتَعَبَّدُ بِهِ الرَّبُّ جَلَّ وَعَلَا الْعِلْمُ الشَّرْعِيُّ الْمُورِثُ لِلْخَشْيَةِ وَلَيْسَ لَهُ نِهَايَةٌ. العِلْمُ أَعْلَى وَأَخْلَى مَا لَهُ، اسْتَمَعَتْ ...أُذُنُّ وَأَعْرَبَ عَنْهُ نَاطِقٌ بِهَمِ.

هذا عند من هذا بالنسبة لمن لمن تلذذ بالعلم لأن العلم كغيره من التكاليف عبادة من العبادات في أول الأمر جهاد ثم بعد ذلك يتلذذ به طالبه فيصير عنده أفضل مسموع تطرب الأذن لسماعه ويتلذذ اللسان بالنطق به وهذا شيء جربه من جربه وطالب العلم حتى العالم إذا كان له نصيب من از دياد في العلم والتعليم وجد هذه اللذة ويتعجب الناس من الصبر والجلد عند بعض المتعلمين وعند بعض المعلمين تجد بعض أهل العلم يتمنى ألا يوجد وقت عنده إلا ويصرف في العلم والأمثلة موجودة ولله الحمد يعني يوجد في المتقدمين كثير كثير في الأئمة من الصادقين ومن جاء بعدهم وقتهم كله للعلم والتعليم للعلم والعمل يوجد مثلاً على سبيل المثال الطيبي شرف الدين الطيبي يجلس من بعد صلاة الفجر إلى أذان الظهر للتفسير القرآن وبعد صلاة الظهر إلى أذان العصر الصحيح البخاري وبعد صلاة العصر إلى أذان المغرب لكتاب آخر نسيته وهكذا هذا ديدنه إلى أن قبض وهو ينتظر صلاة الظهر بعد فراغه من درس التفسير في يوم من الأيام في المسجد هذا تلذذ بعض شيوخنا الذين ذهبوا ودرجوا وبعضهم ممن يوجد الأن على هذا ..

عنده استعداد يدرس عشرة دروس باليوم النووي اثنا عشر درس باليوم الآن يوجد عندنا من المشايخ يدرس ليل نهار يدرس و لا يمل والشباب الذين حوله يخدمونه يملون يتناوبونه مناوبة وطلاب العلم بعضهم ما شاء الله من حلقة إلى درس ومن مسجد إلى مسجد وبعد ذلك إذا ذهب إلى البيت الكتاب بيده والحفظ والفهم والمراجعة مراجعة الكتب وواحد من شيوخ شيوخنا ليلة زواجه لما اضطجع وأوى إلى فراشه مع عرسه تذكر آية فأشكلت عليه فنزل إلى المكتبة ومن تفسير إلى أن أذن الفجر العلم العلم يعني يصل إلى حد تتمنى أنه لا يوجد في الوجود غيره يعني مر على بعض من كان له نهم بالمطالعة والقراءة أنه إذا أذن تعجب كيف أذن تو إحنا مصلين لكن إذا أكمل الكتاب الذي بيده وانقطع يوم أو يومين أو ثلاثة الاستئناف من أصعب الأمور وعلى طالب العلم أن يواصل لا يفتر لأنه إذا فتر المعاودة صعب والله المستعان. العلم أعلى وأحلى ما له استمعت ... أذن وأعرب عنه ناطق بفم

Chapter 1: The Delight of Knowledge

This is in relation to those who take pleasure in knowledge, for knowledge, like other obligations, is an act of worship. Initially, it is a struggle, but eventually, the seeker finds joy in it, making it the best of what is heard, pleasing to the ear, and delightful for the tongue to articulate. This is something experienced by those who pursue it. A student of knowledge, even a scholar, if he has a share in the increase of knowledge and teaching, will find this joy. People marvel at the patience and endurance of some learners and teachers.

- Some scholars wish that no time exists for them except that it is spent in knowledge.
- There are many examples, and praise be to Allah, among the early scholars and the truthful imams who came after them, dedicating their entire time to knowledge and teaching.

For instance, Al-Taybi, Sharaf al-Din Al-Taybi, would sit from after Fajr prayer until the Dhuhr call to prayer for the interpretation of the Quran, then from Dhuhr to Asr for Sahih Bukhari, and from Asr to Maghrib for another book he forgot. This was his routine until he passed away, waiting for the Dhuhr prayer after finishing a lesson in interpretation one day in the mosque.

This is the delight of some of our scholars who have passed away and some who are still present, ready to teach ten to twelve lessons a day. There are now scholars who teach day and night without fatigue, while the youth around them serve them, sometimes becoming weary.

- Students of knowledge move from one lesson to another, from one mosque to another, and when they return home, they have books in hand for memorization, understanding, and reviewing.

One of our esteemed scholars, on the night of his wedding, when he lay down and went to bed, remembered an Ayah that puzzled him. He went down to the library, moving from one interpretation to another until the Fajr call was made. Knowledge, knowledge! It reaches a point where one wishes nothing else exists but it.

Some who have a passion for reading and studying find it astonishing when the call to prayer is made while they are engrossed in their book. If they pause for a day or two, resuming becomes one of the most difficult matters. A student of knowledge must continue and not become weary, for if he does, resuming becomes challenging, and Allah is the Helper.

Chapter 2: The Sweetness of Knowledge

Knowledge is the highest and sweetest pursuit, as expressed in the words of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him):

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**"إنما العلم بالتعلم"**
("Indeed, knowledge is acquired through learning.")
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This emphasizes the importance of continuous learning and the joy it brings to the seeker.

Chapter 1: The Pursuit of Knowledge

You hear some scholars articulating scientific matters, and you wish they would not stop speaking. Yet, some, upon hearing the first sentence, cause your ear to recoil, and you wish they would cease their discourse. Why is this? Because some have acquired knowledge through the proper channels, preserving and understanding it based on the established principles and foundations recognized by scholars.

Conversely, there are those who possess a mixture of knowledge from various fields, yet when they attempt to address a legal issue, they lack the relevant texts. Their discourse often lacks the strength and solidity of scholarly knowledge, and they retain little of it. Unfortunately, some individuals listen to others, then twist and turn the information, going back and forth, and by the time they finish, what they present is a jumble of incoherent statements.

For instance, some may consult various sources or media, such as a tape, and end up with phrases devoid of value. Where do they stand in relation to this discourse? Knowledge is the highest and most delightful pursuit. It is something that every person can grasp; even a novice student of knowledge can distinguish between those who understand what they say and those who do not, regardless of the titles bestowed upon them.

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**وَرَفَعَ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ دَرَجَاتٍ **

(Surah Al-Mujadila, 58:11)**
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"And Allah will raise those who have believed among you and those who were given knowledge, by degrees."

The degrees referred to here are not merely inches or less than an inch apart; rather, the distance between

these degrees in Paradise is akin to the distance between the heavens and the earth. These are not just one degree elevating you to something unimaginable, but rather numerous degrees!

So strive towards it, O people of high aspirations. Strive towards knowledge, O companions of lofty ambitions, not those of lowly and base aspirations that settle for mediocrity. Do not be satisfied with the minimal; pursue the ultimate goal of knowledge.

العلم أشرف مطلوب لكن المقصود به العلم النافع الذي يورث الخشية لله جل وعلا إنّما يَخْشَى الله مِنْ عِبَادِهِ الْعُلْمَاء 28 سورة فاطر فالذي لا يخشى الله جل وعلا ليس من أهل العلم وإن ادعى جل وعلا علمه ليس بعلم حصر حقيقي إنّما يَخْشَى الله مِن عبادِهِ الْعُلْمَاء 28 سورة فاطر فالذي لا يخشى الله جل وعلا ليس من أهل العلم وإن ادعى ذلك وإن حمل ما حمل من المسائل وإن تفنن وإن ضرب من كل علم بطرف لكنه إذا لم يورثه هذا العلم خشية الله جل وعلا فليس بعلم. العلم أشرف مطلوب وطالبه ... لله يعني مخلصاً فيه لله جل وعلا أكرمُ من بمشي على قدم فإذا تمايزت الوحوش بالعلم فلأن يتمايز المكلفون به من باب أولى. العلم نور مبين يستضيء به ... أهل السعادة يعني هم أهل العلم العلم نور مبين يستضيء به أهل السعادة يعني السعادة في الدارين لا يظن كما يظن بعض الجهال أن انحباس الإنسان على كتبه وتركه ما يتداوله الناس من ملذوذات الدنيا ومتعها الزائلة لا يظنه حبس لأن بعض الناس أنه والله مسكين محجور بها البيت لا يروح و لا يجي وما غير كتاب ومن كتاب إلى كتاب وين الناس وين الوناسات وين الاستراحات هم أهل السعادة لكن ما يدرك هذا. العلم نور مبين يستضيء به ... أهل السعادة السعادة في الدارين ويراد بذلك أهل العلم الذين طلبوه لله جل وعلا وعملوا به لا يقال و لا يماري به و لا ليجادل به لأنه سيأتي في كلام الشيخ الأفات التي تعتري طالبوه لله جل وعلا خالصاً لوجهه و عملوا به. خالصاً لوجهه و عملوا به.

Chapter 1: The Value of Knowledge

Knowledge is the most noble pursuit, but it is specifically the beneficial knowledge that instills the fear of Allah, the Exalted. Allah (Glory be to Him) says:

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**إِنَّمَا يَخْشَى اللَّهَ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ الْعُلَمَاء
**Only those who have knowledge among His servants fear Allah."*
(Surah Fatir, 28)
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Thus, one who does not fear Allah, the Exalted, does not possess true knowledge. This is because true knowledge should lead to the fear of Allah. The one who lacks this fear is not among the scholars, regardless of their claims or the subjects they may have studied, even if they have explored various fields. If their knowledge does not lead them to the fear of Allah, it is not genuine knowledge.

Knowledge is the most noble pursuit, and its seeker must do so sincerely for the sake of Allah. The one who seeks knowledge for Allah's sake is more honorable than anyone who walks upon the earth. If wild beasts are distinguished by knowledge, then those who are accountable (mukallaf) should certainly be distinguished by it even more so.

Knowledge is a clear light that illuminates the path for the people of happiness. These are indeed the people of knowledge. Happiness in both lives is not found in the misconception held by some ignorant individuals, who believe that secluding oneself with books while neglecting worldly pleasures is a form of imprisonment. Some may lament that such individuals are deprived of social interactions, moving only from one book to another, missing out on gatherings and leisure. However, they do not understand that true happiness lies in knowledge.

Knowledge is a clear light that illuminates the path for the people of happiness. This happiness pertains to the scholars who seek knowledge sincerely for the sake of Allah and act upon it. It should not be used for mere debate or argumentation, as the teacher will later mention the pitfalls that may befall a seeker of knowledge.

Those who seek knowledge for the sake of others will find themselves in a regrettable position, as will be clarified later, Allah willing. However, the people of happiness are those who seek knowledge sincerely for the sake of Allah and act accordingly.

Chapter 1: The Importance of Knowledge in Islam

والجهال في الظلم الجهال الذين لا يتعلمون في ظلم وهذا واضح يعني مثل ما ضرب أبو بكر الأجري في كتابه أخلاق العلماء مثال قال

Translation:

The ignorant are in darkness, those who do not seek knowledge are indeed in ignorance. This is evident, as Abu Bakr Al-Ajuri illustrated in his book "The Ethics of Scholars" by providing an example:

- The superiority of scholars over others is akin to a group of people traversing through a perilous valley filled with wild beasts, snakes, trees, and rocks, walking in a dark night.
- If one escapes a snake, he is then attacked by a wild beast. If he escapes both, he may break his leg on a stone or fall and injure his face.
- Then, a person with a lamp leads them, allowing them to see through the darkness and safely exit this treacherous land.

This person symbolizes knowledge, while the ignorant act without awareness of the dangers they face. They engage in transactions without understanding their rulings, ultimately falling into prohibitions and forbidden acts.

- **Knowledge as the Highest Form of Life**
- Knowledge is the highest form of life for the servants of Allah, as the people of ignorance are dead due to their ignorance.
- Knowledge brings about a beneficial life, a happy life, unlike the life of misery and despair.

As the people of ignorance are dead in their ignorance, they lack hearing, intellect, and vision. Even if these senses exist, their presence is akin to their absence. Thus, Allah, the Exalted, negates their benefit from these senses for those who do not utilize them.

In the torment of Hellfire, we seek refuge with Allah, where they acknowledge their sins. They confess their wrongdoings because they have turned away from the religion, failing to learn or act upon it, except in ways that do not align with the will of Allah, the Exalted.

Among the nullifiers of faith is the complete abandonment of religion, neither learning nor raising one's head in acknowledgment of it; there is no doubt that such a person has no share in faith. And Allah knows best.

Salutations to the Prophet Muhammad

And may Allah's peace and blessings be upon our Prophet Muhammad and upon his family and companions altogether.

Question on Raising Children in Knowledge

يقول: هل هناك طرق مجربة أو توصى بها لتربية الأولاد عن حفظ العلم وحبه

Translation:

He asks: Are there tried and tested methods or recommendations for raising children to love and preserve knowledge?

مسالك يسلكها المربون لتحبيب الطلاب بالعلم من ضروب الترغيب والترهيب وهذه الضروب ما كانت موجودة في السابق لماذا لأنه في السابق ليس عنده ما يشغله إن اشتغل بتعليم وإلا اشتغل بمهنة شاقة فذهابه للتعليم أيسر له وخير له من أن يعمل في مزرعة والده أو في متجره أو في مصنعه فهو يرتاح بالعلم أما الأن البديل للتعليم النوم واللعب البديل للتعليم الأن هو النوم أو اللعب فلا بد من أن يعان وأن يؤخذ بيده فإما مرة بترغيب ومرة بترهيب ويحتاج إلى تأديب وحزم أحياناً فبهذا يرغب إن شاء الله تعالى بالعلم وهناك مواقف أحياناً تصد عن التعلم يحصل له موقف عند المعلم إما أن يضربه أو يعامله معاملة أو يتكلم عليه بكلام لا يحتمله ثم يترك التعليم بالجملة لا بد أن تعالج مثل هذه الأمور والإشكال أنها تعالج أحياناً بأساليب غير مناسبة يعني تساهل أكثر من اللازم ومثل هذا لا شك أنه لا يحقق النتيجة المرجوة من هذا التساهل نعم ينبغي أن تكون المسألة فيها شيء من التوازن لانه عم في السابق قد يقسو المعلم على التلميذ ثم يخرج إلى غير بدل لا يتعلم إطلاقاً فيعود عامياً لا يقرأ ولا يكتب ويشتغل بأمور أخرى أما الأن لا توجد هذه القسوة منعت هذه القسوة منعاً باتاً وتبعاً لذلك منع جميع الأساليب التي تجبر الطالب على التعلم ما فيه إلا ترغيب الأن ما في شيء اسمه ترهيب وهي ردة فعل من السابق لأنه كان السابق فيه ضرب فيه إرهاب شديد للطفل الصغير. يعني أحمد أمين لما كتب في فيض الخاطر كتب في الجزء الأول من فيض الخاطر يحكي الكتاب الذي درس فيه وذكر من الشدة والعصي الطويلة والقصيرة والجلوس على التراب والسقف تنهال منه الأثربة والشرب من الماء الكدر ذكر أشياء يعني ما يصبر عليها إلا شخص مجبور على هذا الأمر وهذا واقع يعني ما ينكر أنه واقع.

Methods Employed by Educators to Foster a Love for Knowledge in Students

Educators utilize various methods to cultivate a passion for knowledge among students, employing both encouragement and deterrence. These methods were not prevalent in the past because previously, individuals had fewer distractions; if they were engaged in teaching, it was often more favorable than laboring in a strenuous job. The choice to pursue education was easier and more beneficial than working in their father's farm, shop, or factory, allowing them to find solace in knowledge.

In contrast, the current alternatives to education are sleep and play. Therefore, students must be guided and supported, alternating between encouragement and deterrence, and at times requiring discipline and firmness. This approach aims to inspire a genuine interest in learning, Insha'Allah (God willing).

There are instances that may deter a student from learning. For example, if a teacher resorts to physical punishment or treats a student harshly, it can lead to a complete withdrawal from education. Such issues must be addressed appropriately; however, they are sometimes handled with unsuitable methods, resulting in excessive leniency. This leniency does not yield the desired outcome.

It is essential to maintain a balance in these methods. In the past, a teacher might have been harsh, resulting in a student leaving without any education, becoming illiterate and occupied with other matters. Nowadays, such harshness is strictly prohibited, and consequently, all methods that compel students to learn have been eliminated. Currently, the focus is solely on encouragement, with no place for deterrence, which is a reaction to the past where severe punishment was inflicted on young children.

For instance, Ahmad Amin, in his work "Fayd al-Khater," recounts the rigorous environment in which he studied, mentioning the use of long and short sticks, sitting on the ground, the dust falling from the ceiling, and drinking murky water. He described conditions that only someone compelled could endure, highlighting a reality that cannot be denied.

يقول: ثم جاء الولد يعني يقصد ولده فما الذي حصل بعد الكتاب الذي تحدث عنه طويلاً في عشر صفحات فجاء الولد فلما بلغ السادسة أو قبل ذلك الخامسة أو الرابعة ذهبت به إلى الروضة فاستقبلته سيدة في فناء مزروع وبدأ يتحدث باسلوبه الذي أجزم أن فيه مبالغة بالهدايا والحلوى وما أدري المهم أنه .. وإذا حصل له أدنى شيء في اعتلال صحته لا يدخل مع باب الروضة إلا بتقرير طبي وكنا نشرب الماء من الزير ما أدري تعرفون الزير وإلا ما تعرفوه يدخل الطالب يده إلى الكتف ليأخذ الكاس في الزير ثم يأتي يقول: يأتي بقرص نصفه تراب المهم أنه .. ويأتي الفقيه السيد يأتي بزيت وكلهم يغترفون من هذا المهم تحدث عن الكتاب وتحدث عن روضة الأطفال أنا ما أدري لماذا يبالغ في ذم الكتاب ويبالغ مبالغة شديدة في مدح روضة الأطفال ويختم الكلام بسطر: وفي النهاية حفظ القرآن والم يحفظ شيئاً بعني هل النتيجة مرة لأن الوسيلة والمقدمات كلها مرة بالعكس يا أخي الإنسان يتحمل هذه الوسيلة في سبيل الوصول إلى الغاية وفي النهاية حفظ القرآن ولم يحفظ شيئاً يعني هل هذا تتفير من الكتاب وترغيب فيما مدحه وأطراه أو العكس يعني لو توسط في أمره قلنا: العكس لكن لو شفت لو قرأت الأسلوب الذي كتب به عن الكتاب ما يدخل الكتاب بعد هذا إلا إنسان لا عقل له وفي النهاية حفظ شيئاً. يعني الإنسان إذا أراد أن يعرض شيء له فأنت تعجب من السرد الخيالي للكتاب ولروضة الأطفال ومع ذلك في النهاية حفظت القرآن يعرضها بهذه الطريقة هل هو الأن في عاية وله هدف حينما يتحدث عن شيء هل يعرض الغاية التي هي أعظم مقصود لطالب العلم حفظ القرآن يعرضها بهذه الطريقة هل هو الأن في عرضه يحث على حفظ القرآن أو ينفر من حفظ القرآن يعن يقبل دخول ولده فيها لا عقل له وفي عرضه يحث على حفظ القرآن ... ليس بهذا نعم لو المسألة نقد موجه إلى الكتاتيب والمطالبة بالإصلاح ما يخالف لكن هذا أمر انتهى يتحدث عنه بعدما انتهى.

Chapter 1: Reflections on Education

He says: "Then the boy came, referring to his son. What happened after the lengthy discussion about the book that spanned ten pages? The boy arrived, and when he reached the age of six, or perhaps even before that, at the age of five or four, I took him to kindergarten. He was welcomed by a lady in a gardened courtyard, and he began to speak in a manner that I am certain involved exaggeration regarding gifts and sweets. I do not know the details, but the important point is that if he experienced even the slightest health issue, he could not enter the kindergarten without a medical report.

We used to drink water from a clay pitcher; I wonder if you know what a clay pitcher is. The student would reach into the pitcher to take a cup, and then he would come back with a piece of bread, half of which was dirt. The important thing is that the religious scholar would come with oil, and they all would

scoop from it.

He discussed the book and talked about kindergarten. I do not understand why he exaggerates in criticizing the book while excessively praising kindergarten. He concludes his remarks with a line: 'In the end, I memorized the Quran, and he memorized nothing.' I do not understand why he exaggerates in criticizing the book, while in the end, he memorized the Quran, and the boy memorized nothing. Is the outcome bitter because the means and the premises are all bitter? On the contrary, a person endures these means to reach the goal.

In the end, he memorized the Quran, and the boy memorized nothing. Is this a repulsion from the book and an encouragement for what he praised? Or the opposite? If he had been moderate in his approach, we could have said the opposite. However, if you read the style in which he wrote about the book, one would think that only a person without reason would enter the book. And in the end, he memorized the Quran, except if memorizing the Quran holds no weight for him.

You marvel at the fanciful narration of the book and kindergarten, and yet in the end, he memorized the Quran and the boy memorized nothing. When a person wants to present something with a goal in mind, when he speaks about something, does he present the ultimate goal, which is the greatest aim for a student of knowledge—memorizing the Quran—in this manner? Is he, in his presentation, encouraging memorization of the Quran or deterring from it? The one who reads the presentation is deterred from the religious schools, making anyone who considers enrolling their child in them seem unreasonable. In the end, he memorized the Ouran... not like this.

If the matter were a critique directed at the religious schools and a call for reform, that would not be an issue. But this is a matter he discusses after it has concluded."

طالب: لا لا كلهم حفظوا القرآن كلهم حتى طه حسين حفظ القرآن مرتين بهذه الطريقة ومع ذلك أعطوا ذكاء ولا أعطوا زكا نسأل الله العافية لا نقول: الجميع لكن من قرأنا لهم تجده حفظ القرآن ومعلم في مدرسة القضاء الشرعي ومع ذلك عنده مخالفات كبيرة هو الذي كتبها بقلمه. يقول: كيف الجمع بين حديث: على رأس مائة سنة لا يبقى على وجه الأرض أحد منه عليها أو كما قال عليه الصلاة والسلام وبين حديث الجساسة وهو يدل على وجود الدجال والأول ينفي وجوده وقد استشهد الشيخ ابن عثيمين بالحديث الأول واستشهد أحد المشايخ الفضلاء بالحديث الأخر على كل حال لا منافاة بينهما لأن الحديث الأول على وجه الأرض وحديث الجساسة في البحر. يقول هذا: حديث: لا يقاد الوالد بولده هل هو صحيح عند أهل العلم للحديث الشريف نعم ثابت عندهم يصل إلى درجة الاحتجاج. ومعناه: إذا قتل الوالد ولده لا يقتص من الوالد وهل يحاسب الوالد على قتله ولده يوم القيامة أم لا يحاسب المسألة مفترضة في والد سوي أما في والد ذهب عقله بتأثير شهوة أو مأكول أو نحوه أو مشروب كثرت هذه الجرائم بسبب ما القيامة أم لا يحاسب المسألة مفترضة في والد سوي أما في والد ذهب عقله بتأثير شهوة أو مأكول أو نحوه أو مشروب كثرت هذه الجرائم بسبب ما يحصل من الأباء من مخدرات وما أشبه ذلك وما يحصل من الأولاد من مخالفات لأنه وجد من قتل ولده غيرة على محارمه وحصل قضايا لكنها يعني ما زالت قليلة وشه الحمد قد توجد في مجتمعات أخرى المقصود أنه يقتله إما لمؤثر في عقله أو لغيرة أو ما أشبه ذلك أو لتأديب زاد فيه فوصل به إلى هذا يقول: ليس له مبرر ولا يدل عليه أن هناك تحقق لهذه الأبوة فوضعهم كوضع الأجنبي فإذا كان ذبحه على هذه الطريقة يقاد به أما أذا أراد تأديبه فمات من أثر تأديب أو قتله غيرة أو ما أشبه ذلك أو في حالة غضب بسبب تأثير مؤثر فأهل العلم يقولون: إنه لا يقاد به كونه بحاسب الوالد على قتل ولده بي قتل ولده يوم القيامة لا شك أنه يحاسب الأنها جريمة على كل حال. هل يعتبر سن الثلاثين كبير على الحفظ أم فيه القدرة أعلن عن عجوز جاوزت السبعين أمرأة جاوزت السبعين أتمت حفظ القرآن وقد بدأت به عد الستين فلا يأس ...

Chapter 1: The Preservation of the Quran and Its Scholars

The student said: "No, no, they all memorized the Quran; all of them, even Taha Hussein memorized the Quran twice in this manner. However, they were granted intelligence but not purity. We ask Allah for well-being. We do not say everyone, but those we have read about, you find them memorizing the Quran

and teaching in the Islamic judiciary school, yet they still have significant violations, which they themselves have written down.

He asks: "How can we reconcile the Hadith: 'At the head of a hundred years, there will be no one on the face of the earth from those who are upon it' or as he, peace be upon him, said, with the Hadith of Al-Jassasah, which indicates the existence of the Dajjal, while the former negates his existence? Sheikh Ibn Uthaymeen cited the first Hadith, and another esteemed scholar referenced the latter. In any case, there is no contradiction between them, as the first Hadith speaks of the earth, while the Hadith of Al-Jassasah pertains to the sea.

He states: "The Hadith: 'A parent is not to be avenged by their child,' is it authentic according to the scholars of Hadith? Yes, it is established among them and reaches the level of being cited as evidence. Its meaning is that if a parent kills their child, they are not avenged. Is the parent held accountable for the murder of their child on the Day of Judgment or not? This matter is presumed concerning a sane parent. However, if the parent has lost their mind due to lust, food, or drink, these crimes have increased due to what occurs from parents regarding drugs and similar matters, and what happens from children in terms of violations.

It has been noted that there are cases where a parent has killed their child out of jealousy for their honor, and such cases exist, though they remain few, and praise be to Allah. It may occur in other societies. The point is that he kills either due to a mental influence, jealousy, or similar reasons, or for excessive discipline that leads to death.

In such cases, the application of this Hadith from the scholars indicates that if the parent intended to kill without reason and laid the child down and slaughtered them like a sheep, this has no justification and does not indicate that there is a realization of parenthood. Thus, they are treated like a stranger. If the slaughter was done in this manner, it would be avenged. However, if the intention was to discipline and the child died as a result of that discipline, or if it was out of jealousy or in a state of anger due to an external influence, the scholars say that he would not be avenged.

Without a doubt, the parent will be held accountable for the murder of their child on the Day of Judgment; there is no doubt that they will be held accountable, as it is a crime in any case.

Is the age of thirty considered too old for memorization, or is there still the ability? It has been announced about an elderly woman who surpassed seventy years, who completed memorizing the Quran after starting it past sixty. So, there is no despair...

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم المنظومة الميمية في الآداب الشرعية للعلامة حافظ حكمي 2 الشيخ: عبد الكريم بن عبد الله الخضير السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته. البيت الذي جاء في درس الأمس في قول الناظم. يكفيك في ذاك أولى سورة نزلت ... على نبيك أعني سورة القلم هذا يقول: أليس أول سورة هي سورة العلق لأن بعضهم قال: إن المراد بالبيت سورة ن والقلم لكن قوله: يكفيك في ذاك أولى سورة نزلت ولم يدع أحد من أهل العلم أن سورة ن والقلم هي أول ما نزل يعني الخلاف بين اقرأ و المدثر وجاء في الحديث الصحيح إن أول ما نزل المدثر لكن عامة أهل العلم على أن أول ما نزل المدثر لكن عامة أهل العلم على أن أول ما نزل الهدثر لكن عامة أهل العلم على أن أول ما نزل الهدثر لكن عامة أهل العلم على أن سورة القلم وسماها سورة القلم هي ذاك أولى سورة نزلت ... على نبيك أعني سورة القلم وسماها سورة القلم لذكر القلم فيها. يقول: آمل أن تبينوا لي منهجاً علمياً بترتيب المتون التي يمكن أن يحفظها عليه أو لأ: أن يبدأ بحفظ وحافظته جيدة يحفظ ما يعادل ثلاثة أسطر ونحوها يوماً إذا زاد قد لا يستطيع ذلك فما هي المتون التي يمكن أن يحفظها عليه أو لا: أن يبدأ بحفظ المفصل ثم يزيد عليه تدريجياً ويحفظ مع ذلك الأصول الثلاثة والقواعد الأربع والأربعين النووية ويحفظ صغار المتون. يقول: ما هي الأية المقصودة

في سورة النعم التي هي سورة النحل ترددنا بالأمس هل هي قوله جل وعلا: فَاسْأَلُواْ أَهْلَ الذِّكْر إِن كُنتُمْ لاَ تَعْلَمُونَ 43 سورة النحل وقلنا: إنها توجد أيضاً في غيرها في سورة الأنبياء وذكرنا أمس أو ذكرنا بعض الإخوة هاه طالب: نعم طالب: وَاللهُ أَخْرَجَكُم مِّن بُطُونِ أُمَّهَاتِكُمْ لاَ تَعْلَمُونَ شَنينًا 78 سورة النحل فامتن عليهم بعد ذلك بالعلم بأن جعل لهم وركب فيهم الآلات التي بها يحصل العلم. وهذا يقول: انتهيت من حفظ البلوغ فماذا أفعل

In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

The Meem Poem on Islamic Etiquette by the Scholar Hafiz Hakami

2 Sheikh: Abdul Karim bin Abdullah Al-Khudair

Peace be upon you and Allah's mercy and blessings.

The verse mentioned in yesterday's lesson from the poet states:

"It suffices you that the first Surah revealed... to your Prophet, I mean Surah Al-Qalam."

Here, a question arises: Is not the first Surah Surah Al-'Alaq? Some have argued that the poet refers to Surah N and Al-Qalam. However, the phrase "It suffices you that the first Surah revealed..." indicates something else. No scholar has claimed that Surah N and Al-Qalam are the first to be revealed. The disagreement lies between "Iqra" (Read) and "Al-Muddathir" (The Cloaked One). It has been reported in authentic Hadith that the first revelation was Al-Muddathir, yet the majority of scholars agree that the first revelation was "Iqra."

"It suffices you that the first Surah revealed... to your Prophet, I mean Surah Al-Qalam."

Why did he not mention Al-'Alaq? Firstly, the meter of the verse necessitates this. The mention of Al-Qalam refers to the fact that it is named after the pen.

He states: I hope you can clarify a scientific methodology for arranging texts that can be taught to a child aged nine years and above, who has a good memory and can memorize approximately three lines a day. If he exceeds this amount, he may struggle. What texts can he memorize?

Firstly, he should start with memorizing the "Mufassal" (the shorter Surahs) and gradually increase from there, while also memorizing the Three Fundamental Principles (Usl Al-Thalatha), the Four Basic Rules (Qawaid Al-Arba'a), and the Forty Hadith (Arba'in Nawawi), along with shorter texts.

He asks: What is the verse intended in Surah Al-Nahl (The Bee)? We hesitated yesterday; is it the saying of Allah, the Exalted:

"So ask the people of knowledge if you do not know." (43, Surah Al-Nahl)

We mentioned that this verse also appears in other chapters, including Surah Al-Anbiya. Some of the brothers mentioned yesterday:

"And Allah brought you forth from the wombs of your mothers not knowing a thing."

(78, Surah Al-Nahl)

He then bestowed upon them knowledge by equipping them with the faculties through which knowledge is acquired.

And he states: I have completed memorizing "Bulugh Al-Maram," what should I do next?

إن كنت قد حفظت المتون التي قبل البلوغ حفظت الأربعين حفظت العمدة حفظت البلوغ بعد ذلك حفظت في العلوم الأخرى فأنت حينئذ تنشغل بعد ذلك بالكتب الأصلية المسندة. سم. الحمد لله رب العالمين وصلى الله وسلم وبارك على عبده ورسوله نبينا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين. قال العلامة حافظ رحمه الله تعالى: العلم أعلى حياة للعباد كما ... أهل الجهالة أموات بجهلهم لا سمع لا عقل بل لا يبصرون وفي ال ... سعير معترف كل بذنبهم فالجهل أصل ضلال الخلق قاطبة ... وأصل شقوتهم طرأ وظلمهم والعلم أصل هداهم مع سعادتهم فلا ... يضل ولا يشقى ذوو الحكم والخوف بالجهل والحزن الطويل به ... وعن أولي العلم منفيان فاعتصم العلم والله واللهم ميراث النبوة لا ... ميراث يشبهه طوبى لمقتسم لأنه إرث حق دائم أبدأ ... وما سواه إلى الإفناء والعدم ومنه إرث سليمان النبوة وال ... فضل المبين فما أولاه بالنعم كذا دعا زكريا ربه بولي ... الآل خوف الموالي من ورائهم العلم ميزان شرع الله حيث به ... قوامه وبدون العلم لم يقم وكلما ذكر السلطان في حجج ... فالعلم لا سلطة الأيدي لمحتكم فسلطة اليد بالأبدان قاصرة ... تكون بالعدل أو بالظلم والغشم وسلطة العلم تنقاد القلوب لها ... إلى الهدى وإلى مرضاة ربهم ويذهب الدين والدنيا إذا ذهب ال ... علم الذي فيه منجاة لمعتصم العلم يا صاح يستغفر لصاحبه ... أهل السماوات والأرضين من لمم كذاك تستغفر الحيتان في لجج ... من البحار له في الضوء والظلم وخارج في طلاب العلم محتسباً ... مجاهد في سبيل الله أي كمي وإن أجنحة الأملاك تبسطها ... لطالبيه رضاً منهم بصنعهم والسالكون طريق العلم يسلكهم ... إلى الجنان طريقاً بارئ النسم والسامع العلم والواعي ليحفظه ... مؤدياً ناشراً إياه في الأمم فيا نضارته إذ كان متصفاً ... بذا بدعوة خير يسلكهم ... إلى الجنان طريقاً بارئ النسم والسامع العلم والواعي ليحفظه ... مؤدياً ناشراً إياه في الأمم فيا نضارته إذ كان متصفاً ... بذا بدعوة خير نبيناً محمد وعلى آله وأصحابه أجمعين أما بعد: فيقول المؤلف رحمه الله تعالى مبيئاً فضل العلم ناتم ألما وسلم وبارك على عبده ورسوله نبيناً محمد وعلى آله وأصحابه أجمعين أما بعد: فيقول المؤلف رحمه الله تعالى مبيئاً فضل العلم ناتقدم:

Chapter 1: The Virtue of Knowledge

If you have memorized the texts prior to reaching maturity, such as Al-Arba'in, Al-Umdah, and Al-Bulugh, and subsequently studied in other sciences, then you should engage thereafter with the foundational authentic books.

Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the worlds, and may peace and blessings be upon His servant and Messenger, our Prophet Muhammad, and upon his family and companions altogether.

The esteemed scholar Hafiz, may Allah have mercy on him, stated:

"Knowledge is the highest form of life for the servants, while the people of ignorance are dead because of their ignorance; they neither hear nor understand, nor do they see. They are in the blazing fire, confessing to their sins. Indeed, ignorance is the root of the misguidance of all creation and the source of their misery and oppression. Knowledge is the foundation of their guidance and happiness; thus, those who possess wisdom do not go astray nor suffer.

Fear of ignorance and prolonged sorrow is a deterrent from the people of knowledge. Seek refuge in knowledge, for it is the inheritance of Prophethood, unlike any other inheritance. Blessed are those who partake in it, for it is a true and everlasting legacy, while all else leads to extinction and non-existence. From it is the inheritance of Solomon, the Prophethood, and the clear virtue; how deserving it is of blessings. Likewise, Zakariya invoked his Lord for a successor, fearing for his kin after him.

**Knowledge is the measure of Allah's law, by which it stands; without knowledge, it cannot endure. Whenever the authority is mentioned in arguments, knowledge is not the power of the hands over the

disputants. The power of the hand over the body is limited; it can be through justice or oppression. The power of knowledge directs hearts towards guidance and the pleasure of their Lord. Religion and worldly affairs will perish if knowledge, which is the salvation, departs.**

O seeker of knowledge, the inhabitants of the heavens and the earth seek forgiveness for you, as do the fish in the depths of the seas for your sake, both in light and darkness. And outside, in pursuit of knowledge, striving in the path of Allah, you are like a warrior. Indeed, the wings of angels are spread for the seekers, pleased with their actions. The travelers on the path of knowledge are guided to Paradise, the path of the Creator of the souls.

The one who hears knowledge and understands it, preserving it, disseminating it among nations, is indeed adorned with the call of the best of creation. It suffices you in the virtue of the people of knowledge that they have been elevated in ranks above others."

Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the worlds, and may peace and blessings be upon His servant and Messenger, our Prophet Muhammad, and upon his family and companions altogether.

After this, the author, may Allah have mercy on him, continues to elucidate the virtue of knowledge as a continuation of what has been previously mentioned.

فالجهل أصل ضلال الخلق قاطبة وقفنا على هذا فالجهل أصل ضلال الخلق قاطبة ولذا كان وصف الناس ووصف المجتمع قبل بعثة النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام يوصفون بإيش بالجاهلية ويوصف من لا يتصف بالعلم بأنه جاهل ومخالف العلم فيه جاهلية وفيه جهل. فالجهل أصل ضلال الخلق قاطبة كيف يهتدون بدون علم وضد الهدى الضلال فالذي لا يهتدي ولا هداية إلا بالعلم لا محالة سوف يضل. فالجهل أصل ضلال الخلق قاطبة ... وأصل شقوتهم طراً وظلمهم لأن من شرط أو من لازم صحة العمل العلم به قبل كيف تصلي وأنت لا تعري وأنت لا تعرف أحكام الصلاة! كيف تصوم وأنت لا تعرف أحكام الصيام! كيف تحج وأنت لا تعرف أحكام الحج! وهكذا فالذي لا يعرف ولا يعلم هذا جاهل والجاهل معرض لعبادته بالبطلان الذي يعبد الله جل وعلا على جهل لا شك أنه سوف يقع في عبادته في أخطاء بحيث لا يؤديها على مراد الله وعلى مراد رسوله صلى الله عليه وسلم ولذا جاء أمره عليه الصلاة والسلام أن نصلي كما رأيناه يصلي فقال: صلوا كما رأيتموني أصلي وقال أيضاً في المناسك: خذوا عني مناسككم إذا الشرائع لا تؤخذ إلا عن الأنبياء فشريعة الإسلام لا تؤخذ إلا عن نبي الإسلام محمد عليه الصلاة والسلام ومن زعم أن له سبيل وطريق إلى الله جل وعلا من غير طريقه فهذا كافر هذا كافر نسأل الله العافية يعني إذا ساغ هذا في شريعة محمد عليه الصلاة والسلام ومن زعم أن له سبيل وطريق الوصول إلى الله جل وعلا من غير طريقه فهذا كافر هذا كافر نسأل الله العافية يعني إذا ساغ هذا في شريعة محمد عليه الصلاة والسلام وم سعادتهم ... فلا يضل ولا يشقى ذوو الحكم أصل هداهم مع سعادتهم ... فلا يضل ولا يشقى ذوو الحكم

Chapter 1: The Essence of Ignorance and Misguidance

فالجهل أصل ضلال الخلق قاطية

"Ignorance is the root of the misguidance of all creation."

وقفنا على هذا فالجهل أصل ضلال الخلق قاطبة

"We have reflected on this. Ignorance is indeed the root of the misguidance of all creation."

ولذا كان وصف الناس ووصف المجتمع قبل بعثة النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام يوصفون بإيش بالجاهلية

"Thus, the people and society before the mission of the Prophet (peace be upon him) were described as being in a state of ignorance."

. ويصف من لا يتصف بالعلم بأنه جاهل ومخالف العلم فيه جاهلية وفيه جهل

"Those who do not possess knowledge are labeled as ignorant, and opposing knowledge leads to ignorance."

فالجهل أصل ضلال الخلق قاطية

"Ignorance is the root of the misguidance of all creation."

كيف يهتدون بدون علم وضد الهدى الضلال

"How can they find guidance without knowledge, while misguidance is the opposite of guidance?"

فالذي لا يهتدي ولا هداية إلا بالعلم لا محالة سوف يضل

"Indeed, one who does not find guidance, and guidance is only through knowledge, will inevitably go astray."

فالجهل أصل ضلال الخلق قاطبة

"Ignorance is the root of the misguidance of all creation."

وأصل شقوتهم طرأ وظلمهم

"It is also the origin of their overall misery and oppression."

لأن من شرط أو من لازم صحة العمل العلم به

"For it is a prerequisite for the validity of any deed to have knowledge of it."

إقبل كيف تصلى وأنت لا تدري وأنت لم تتعلم أحكام الصلاة

"How can you pray when you do not know or have not learned the rulings of prayer?"

إكيف تصوم وأنت لا تعرف أحكام الصيام

"How can you fast when you do not know the rulings of fasting?"

إكيف تحج وأنت لا تعرف أحكام الحج

"How can you perform Hajj when you do not know the rulings of pilgrimage?"

وهكذا فالذي لا يعرف ولا يعلم هذا جاهل

"Thus, one who does not know or is unaware is indeed ignorant."

والجاهل معرض لعبادته بالبطلان

"And the ignorant person is at risk of having their acts of worship invalidated."

الذي يعبد الله جل وعلا على جهل لا شك أنه سوف يقع في عبادته في أخطاء

"One who worships Allah, the Exalted, out of ignorance will undoubtedly commit errors in their worship."

بحيث لا يؤديها على مراد الله وعلى مراد رسوله صلى الله عليه وسلم

"Thus, they will not perform it in accordance with the will of Allah and the will of His Messenger (peace be upon him)."

ولذا جاء أمره عليه الصلاة والسلام أن نصلى كما رأيناه يصلى

"Hence, the command of the Prophet (peace be upon him) was to pray as we have seen him pray."

فقال :صلوا كما رأيتموني أصلي

"He said: 'Pray as you have seen me pray.""

وقال أيضاً في المناسك :خذوا عنى مناسككم

"He also said regarding the rites: 'Take your rites from me.'"

إذا الشرائع لا تؤخذ إلا عن الأنبياء

"Indeed, the laws can only be derived from the Prophets."

فشريعة الإسلام لا تؤخذ إلا عن نبى الإسلام محمد عليه الصلاة والسلام

"The Shariah of Islam can only be derived from the Prophet of Islam, Muhammad (peace be upon him)."

ومن زعم أن له سبيل وطريق إلى الله جل وعلا من غير طريقه عليه الصلاة والسلام فهو ضال ضال

"Whoever claims to have a path to Allah, the Exalted, other than through him (peace be upon him) is indeed misguided."

هذا ومن زعم أنه يسعه الخروج عن شريعة محمد عليه الصلاة والسلام ويمكنه الوصول إلى الله جل وعلا من غير طريقه فهذا كافر **"And whoever claims that it is permissible to deviate from the Shariah of Muhammad (peace be upon him) and can reach Allah through another path is indeed a disbeliever."**

هذا كافر نسأل الله العافية

"This is indeed disbelief; we seek refuge in Allah."

يعني إذا ساغ هذا في شريعة موسى وأنه وسع الخضر الخروج عن شريعة موسى فإنه لا يسع بأي حال من الأحوال أحداً أن يخرج عن شريعة محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم

"If this was permissible in the Shariah of Moses, and it was allowed for Al-Khidr to deviate from it, then under no circumstances is it permissible for anyone to deviate from the Shariah of Muhammad (peace be upon him)."

والعلم أصل هداهم مع سعادتهم

"Knowledge is the foundation of their guidance and happiness."

فلا يضل و لا يشقى ذو و الحكم

"Those who possess wisdom will neither go astray nor suffer."

العلم يكون بالعناية بأصوله وموارده بكتاب الله وسنة نبيه عليه الصلاة والسلام لكن من أعرض عن الكتاب وعن السنة فلا شك أنه سوف يشقى وَمَنْ أَعْرَضَ عَن ذِكْرِي فَإِنَّ لَهُ مَعِيشَةً ضَنكًا وَنَحْشُرُهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ أَعْمَى 124 سورة طه. والخوف بالجهل والحزن الطويل به ... وعن أولي العلم منفيان فاعتصم يعني لو تصورت حال العامي المسكين الذي لا يقرأ ولا يكتب إذا جلس بمفرده ومع ذلك لا يزاول أي عبادة ولا يهتدي إلى شيء ينفعه في أمر دينه لا يقرأ ولا يكتب إذا جلس بمفرده ومع ذلك لا يقرأ ولا يكتب لا شك أنه حزين ومهموم ومن أراد أن ينظر إلى شيء من هذا النوع فلينظر إلى العامة حينما يأتون إلى المساجد مع الأذان

تجد عندهم حرص عندهم حرص في المواسم يبكرون في رمضان لكن إذا صلى الركعتين ماذا يصنع لا يقرأ ولا يكتب ولا يقرأ ولا في المصحف تجده يلتفت يميناً وشمالاً وتضيق به الأرض ذرعاً متى تقام الصلاة وقد ينشغل بما لا ينفعه. وكم سمعنا ورأينا وشاهدنا من هؤلاء العوام على حرصهم ومبادر تهم إلى الصلوات لكنهم يقعون في محظورات والسبب في هذا الفراغ يعني كيف يقضي الوقت لا بد أن يشغل نفسه بشيء فإن لم يشغلها بالحق الذي لا يحصل له إلا بعلم شغلته بالباطل تجده عنده من الفضول الشيء الكثير يتحدث في أمور لا تمت له بصلة بل من حسن إسلامه أن يكف عنها وتجده ينشغل بفلان وعلان وهذا تقدم وهذا تأخر وهذا لابس كذا وهذا لابس كذا حتى أن بعضهم يتحسس ثوب شخص يصلي بجانبه بيده يقول: هكذا يقول: هؤلاء الشباب تراهم ما يحسنون الاختيار وتجده مسكين شاريه بقيمة غالية وهم طيب ويش دخلك شاريه بقيمة أو مهدى إليه أو رخيص أو غالي يقول: هؤلاء الشبه إيش سببه الجهل لو أنه لما تقدم إلى المسجد صلى ما كتب له أن يصلي ثم أخذ المصحف وقرأ أو قرأ من حفظه إن كان يحفظ انشغل عن كل هذا سببه إيش سببه الجهل لو أنه لما تقدم إلى المسجد صلى ما كتب له أن يصلي ثم أخذ المصحف وقرأ أو قرأ من حفظه إن كان يحفظ انشغل عن مثل هذه الأمور لا شك أن من أعرض عن العلم وعن مصادره وعن منابعه الكتاب والسنة فإن معيشته ضنكاً ويحشر يوم القيامة أعمى.

Chapter 1: The Importance of Knowledge in Islam

Knowledge is attained through careful attention to its foundations and sources in the Book of Allah and the Sunnah of His Prophet, peace be upon him. However, whoever turns away from the Book and the Sunnah will undoubtedly face hardship. Allah, the Exalted, states:

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**وَمَنْ أَعْرَضَ عَن ذِكْرِي فَإِنَّ لَهُ مَعِيشَةً ضَنكًا وَنَحْشُرُهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ أَعْمَى ** (Surah Taha, 20:124)**
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"And whoever turns away from My remembrance - indeed, he will have a depressed life, and We will gather him on the Day of Resurrection blind."

Fear arises from ignorance, and prolonged sorrow accompanies it. The state of the common person who cannot read or write, who sits alone without engaging in any form of worship or finding guidance in matters of his religion, is indeed one of sadness and worry. This can be observed when common people come to mosques for prayer; they exhibit eagerness, particularly during Ramadan, yet after performing two units of prayer, they do not engage in reading or writing. They find themselves distracted, anxiously looking around, wondering when the prayer will commence, often preoccupied with matters that do not benefit them.

We have witnessed many such individuals who, despite their eagerness and promptness to attend prayers, fall into prohibitions due to their idleness. They seek to occupy their time with something, and if they do not engage with the truth—knowledge that can only be attained through learning—they become consumed by falsehood. They often indulge in trivial discussions unrelated to them, which would be better for their Islam if they refrained from. They become engrossed in gossip about others, discussing who is ahead or behind, or commenting on others' clothing. Some even go so far as to touch the garments of those praying beside them, expressing opinions on their choices, claiming that the youth do not know how to choose appropriately.

This fixation on others, whether their garments are expensive or cheap, stems from ignorance. If they had come to the mosque, prayed as was prescribed for them, and then taken the Qur'an to read or recited from memory, they would be preoccupied with matters of significance rather than trivialities. Undoubtedly, whoever turns away from knowledge and its sources—the Book and the Sunnah—will experience a life of hardship and will be resurrected blind on the Day of Judgment.

والخوف بالجهل يخاف لأنه ما يدري ما أمامه ما يدري امرأة تصلي وتصوم صوامة قوامة ومع ذلك تقول لصاحبة لها: الناس إذا ماتوا وين يروحون ما تدري أن هناك سؤال وهناك إما نعيم دائم أو شقاء دائم وبعد ذلك بعث وحساب وما تدري وهي تصوم وتصلي مع المسلمين سبب ذلك إيش الجهل نسأل الله العافية. والخوف بالجهل والحزن الطويل به ... وعن أولي العلم منفيان فاعتصم لا شك أن أهل العلم في سعادة وفي لذة وفي راحة وفي نعيم

Chapter 1: The Importance of Knowledge

Fear stemming from ignorance is prevalent, as individuals are often unaware of what lies ahead. For instance, a woman who prays and fasts diligently may ask a friend, "Where do people go when they die?" She does not realize that there are questions to be answered, and that there is either eternal bliss or perpetual suffering, followed by resurrection and accountability. Despite her acts of worship, she remains ignorant. We ask Allah for protection from such ignorance.

- **Fear and Grief from Ignorance**:
- Those lacking knowledge are deprived of true happiness.
- The knowledgeable experience joy, comfort, and eternal bliss.

How delightful it is for a person to recite the Qur'an! How fulfilling it is to perform acts of worship correctly! How enriching it is to study and learn from the scholars! This happiness cannot be matched by any other joy.

Knowledge is indeed the inheritance of Prophethood. The Prophets did not bequeath gold or silver; rather, they bequeathed knowledge.

- **The Nature of This Inheritance**:
- It is a lasting and true inheritance, unlike worldly possessions which are fleeting.
- The one who partakes in this inheritance is truly fortunate.

The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) said, "Whoever Allah wishes good for, He grants him understanding in the religion." This distribution of knowledge is from the Prophet, but Allah is the true Bestower, giving to some and withholding from others.

- **The Eternal Value of Knowledge**:
- Unlike material wealth, which can be lost or diminished, knowledge is a treasure that cannot be stolen or diminished unless the possessor neglects it.
- The greatest loss is failing to utilize knowledge in ways that please Allah or, worse, acting contrary to it.

The inheritance of wealth, no matter how extensive, ultimately leads to annihilation and nothingness. Only

one's deeds accompany them after death, and among the greatest deeds that draw one closer to Allah is knowledge, accompanied by sincere intention.

- **Inheritance of Prophethood**:
- As stated in the Qur'an:
- (Surah An-Naml 27:16) وَوَرِثَ سُلَيْمَانُ دَاوُودَ -
- "And Solomon inherited David."
- What did he inherit? He inherited Prophethood, which is a clear distinction and a great blessing.

Thus, those who acquire knowledge and act upon it are indeed the most blessed.

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ورث سليمان النبوة والفضل من أبيه فما أولاه فما أحقه وأجدره بالنعم. كذا دعا زكريا ربه بولي ........
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Chapter 1: The Inheritance of Prophethood and Virtue

ورث سليمان النبوة والفضل من أبيه فما أولاه فما أحقه وأجدره بالنعم كذا دعا زكريا ربه بولى

Translation:

Solomon inherited prophethood and virtue from his father; how deserving and worthy he is of blessings. Similarly, Zechariah called upon his Lord for an heir...

قَهَبُ لِي مِن أَذُنكَ وَلِيًّا يَرَثُنِي وَيَرِثُ مِنْ آلِ يَعْقُوبَ 5 6 سورة مريم بولي الآل يعني من آله من أقاربه من نسله خوف الموالي من ورائهم يعني خوف أن يرثه البعيد وأحق الناس بإرث الشخص القريب ولذا على الإنسان أن يعنى بأولاده وأسرته أكثر من عنايته بغيرهم فهم أحق الناس ببره أحق الناس بخيره وقد يلاحظ على بعض أهل العلم الذين يبذلون للناس أن أو لادهم ونساءهم ومن تحت ولايتهم ما استفادوا منه شيئاً وقد يكون هذا عن تغريط وقد يكون عدم التفريط إلا أن الله جل وعلا لم يكتب له هذا الأمر فلا يتهم أهل العلم بانهم قصروا في نصح أو لادهم وذراريهم وأنهم غفاوا عنهم بالانشغال بغير هم لا بذلوا وحاولوا وجاهدوا ومع ذلك ما كتب الله لهم شيئاً وهذا أيضاً موجود على مستوى الانبياء يعني نوح على طول ما بقي مع قومه امرأته وولده استفادوا وإلا ما استفادوا ما استفادوا ولا يعني هذا أن نوح فشل في دعوته كما قال بعض الكتاب المعاصرين يقول: نوح فشل في دعوته لأنه ما استفاد منه أقرب الناس وحتى تطاول على النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام وقال: إنه فشل في دعوته في العهد المكي وفشل في الطائف ونجح في المدينة هذا موجود في كتابات تتداول بين أيدي الناس وهذا ضلال نسأل الله السلامة والعافية ما الذي على الداعية ما الذي على النبي ما عليه إلا البلاغ هل عليه أن يهدي الناس ما يستطيع إنَّكَ لا تَهْدِي مَنْ أَحْبَنْتَ 65 سورة القصص هل استطاع النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام هداية عمه نعم يهدي وَ إنَّكَ لَتُهْدِي على النسان وما تخرج على يديه أحد من أهل العلم قد يكون هذا خلل في طريقته في التعليم وقد يكون الله جل وعلا ما كتب له قبول ولم يتسن لأحد أن يحمل عنه هذا العلم قد يكون ينفق السنين الطويلة في الأمر والنهي ومع ذلك ما تغير منكر ولا استفاد أحد من أمره هو عليه أن يبذل السبب وأجره مرتب على بذل

Chapter: The Importance of Family in Inheritance and Guidance

This verse reflects the deep concern for familial bonds, emphasizing the significance of close relatives in the context of inheritance. The term "وليًا" indicates a guardian or heir, particularly from one's kin, signifying that the rightful heirs are those closest in blood relation. This principle underscores the importance of prioritizing one's children and family over others, as they are most deserving of kindness and support.

- **Key Points:**
- The term "J" refers to the family or descendants.
- The fear of distant heirs inheriting signifies the importance of immediate family.
- It is essential for individuals to care for their children and family, as they are the most entitled to one's good deeds.

It is observed among some scholars that while they may dedicate themselves to the community, their own children and dependents may not benefit from their efforts. This could arise from neglect or, conversely, from divine decree where Allah has not ordained success in this endeavor. It is crucial not to accuse scholars of failing to guide their families; they may have exerted effort and struggled, yet divine wisdom may not have allowed for success.

This phenomenon is also evident at the prophetic level. For instance, Prophet Nuh (Noah) spent years with his people, yet his wife and son did not benefit from his message. This does not imply failure in his mission, despite contemporary narratives suggesting otherwise. Some writers erroneously claim that Nuh failed in his mission due to the lack of acceptance from his closest kin, similarly mischaracterizing the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) as having failed in Makkah and Ta'if while succeeding in Madinah. Such assertions are misguided.

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- **Relevant Verses: **
ا إِنَّكَ لَا تَهْدِي مَنْ أَحْبَبْتَ
الْإِنَّكَ لَا تَهْدِي الْمَا (Surah Al-Qasas, 28:56) **

وَ إِنَّكَ لَتَهْدِي الْمَى صِرَ الْمِ مُسْتَقِيمٍ -

(Surah Ash-Shura, 42:52) **
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The role of a messenger is to convey the message (بلاغ), and guidance in terms of direction and clarity is within their capacity. However, the ultimate guidance and acceptance (توفیق) rest solely with Allah. Therefore, if a person dedicates years to educating others without yielding any scholars, it may indicate a flaw in their teaching methodology or simply that Allah has not granted acceptance to their efforts.

In conclusion, it is imperative for individuals to strive in their responsibilities, and their reward is contingent upon their sincere efforts.

السبب والنتائج بيد الله جل وعلا. فعلى الإنسان أن يهتم بالأقربين وَأنذِرْ عَشِيرَتَكَ الْأَقْرَبِينَ 214 سورة الشعراء يهتم بهم ويوليهم نصحه وتوجيهه وعنايته وتعليمهم وتبصيرهم ومع ذلك لا يلزم أن يستجيبوا له النتائج بيد الله جل وعلا. العلم ميزان شرع الله حيث به ... قوامه وبدون العلم لم يقم كيف تزن صلاتك هل هي صحية وإلا ليست صحيحة بالجهل تزن لا بالعلم كيف تعرف أن صيامك صحيح كيف تعرف أن حجك صحيح إنما هو بالعلم. عروة بن مضرس لما جاء من جبال طي وما ترك جبل إلا وقف عنده هل عرف أن حجه صحيح وإلا باطل حتى عرض على النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام ما عرف ما يدري هل حجه صحيح أو باطل حتى عرض ما فعله على النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام ما عرف ما يدري هل حجه صحيح أو باطل حتى عرض ما فعله على النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام ثم بين له. العلم ميزان شرع الله حيث به ... قوامه وبدون العلم لم يقم وكلما ذكر السلطان في حجج ... فالعلم يعني فالمراد به العلم السلطان في النصوص في الحجج والخصومات والمجادلات المراد به العلم المسلطة الأيدي لمحتكم لا أيدي ولا سلاح ولا غيره لماذا لأن سلطان العلم الصحيح المبني على والمختصومات والمجادلات المراد به العلم والغشم نعم إذا كان ما هناك إلا قوة فالقوة قد تستعمل في العدل وقد تستعمل في الظلم لكن سلطان العلم المعالى العلم المجادلة بالعلم المحاقة بالعلم فإنها لا ينشأ عنها إلا العدل ولذا في كثير من الأحوال لا يجدي في توجيه الناس ونصح الناس وإرشاد الناس إلا سلطان العلم فالمجادلة لا سيما لمن كان عنده علم أما العامى فإنه لا يجادل إنما بيبن له الحق وإلا فيؤطر عليه أما المجادلة تكون لمن عنده علم ولذا لما وهانه لا يجادل إنما بيبن له الحق وإلا فيؤطر عليه أما المجادلة تكون لمن عنده علم ولذا لما وها في العلم فالمجادلة لا سيما لمن كان عنده علم أما العامى فإنه لا يجادل إنما ولذا في كثير من الأحوال عليه أما المجادلة تكون لمن عنده علم ولذا لما وها في العلم فالمجادلة لا سيما لمن كان عنده علم أما العامى فإنه لا يجادل إنما ويون لمن الأحوال عليه في علم أما العامى عنده علم ولذا لما ويقد علم ولذا لما العامي في العلم المحافقة بالعلم المحافقة بالعلم المحافقة بالعلم المحافقة بالعلم المحافقة بالعلم العال العلم العالم العام العام العال العلم عليه العالم عليه المحافقة بالعلم المحافقة بالعلم المحافقة بالعلم العلم على علم ولذا في علم ع

النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام معاذاً إلى اليمن قال: إنك تقدم على قوم أهل كتاب يعني اهتم لهم وجادلهم وناظرهم وحاورهم أما بالنسبة للعامة ما يقال لهم مثل هذا إنما يبين لهم الحق إن انصاعوا له وإلا فيؤطرون على الحق.

The Cause and Results are in the Hands of Allah

The cause and results are in the hands of Allah, the Exalted. Therefore, a person must prioritize their close relatives, as stated in the Quran:

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**وَأَنذِرْ عَشِيرَتَكَ الْأَقْرَبِينَ**
*(And warn your closest relatives)*
(Surah Ash-Shu'ara, 26:214)
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A person should care for them, provide them with advice, guidance, attention, education, and enlightenment. However, it is not obligatory for them to respond, as the outcomes are ultimately determined by Allah.

Knowledge as the Criterion of Divine Law

Knowledge is the criterion of Allah's law; it is the foundation upon which it stands. Without knowledge, nothing can be established. How do you evaluate your prayer? Is it valid or invalid? It is through knowledge, not ignorance, that one assesses the validity of their acts of worship. How do you know if your fasting is correct? How do you ascertain the validity of your pilgrimage? It is only through knowledge.

When Urwah ibn Mudarris came from the mountains of Tayy, he did not leave any mountain without stopping at it. Did he know whether his pilgrimage was valid or invalid? He was uncertain until he presented his actions to the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) to clarify for him.

The Authority of Knowledge in Legal Matters

Knowledge serves as the authority in legal matters, especially in disputes, arguments, and deliberations. The focus here is on knowledge. The authority of the hands is ineffective in judgment; it is neither hands nor weapons that determine justice. Why? Because the authority of knowledge—correct knowledge based on the Quran and Sunnah—is what ensures justice. In contrast, the authority of physical power may be wielded by a righteous person, resulting in justice, or by an oppressive person, leading to injustice.

The authority of physical power can be limited to either justice or oppression. If only force exists, it may be used for either purpose; however, the authority of knowledge, rooted in debate and verification, produces only justice. Therefore, in many instances, guiding, advising, and directing people effectively relies solely on the authority of knowledge.

Debate is especially valid for those who possess knowledge, while the layperson should simply be shown the truth; otherwise, they should be compelled toward it. When the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) directed Mu'adh to Yemen, he said:

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**إنك تقدم على قوم أهل كتاب**
*(You are going to a people of the Scripture)*
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This indicates the need to engage them in debate, discussion, and dialogue. However, for the general populace, such an approach is not suitable; the truth should simply be presented to them, and if they comply, that is sufficient; otherwise, they should be guided toward the truth.

Chapter 1: The Authority of Knowledge

The authority of knowledge commands the hearts to submit to it. When a ruling is presented with its evidence, there is no doubt that a sound heart, steadfast upon its natural disposition, will yield to this authority. The authority of knowledge directs hearts towards guidance and the pleasure of their Lord.

Religion and worldly affairs decline when knowledge, which serves as salvation for the seeker, diminishes. The decline of religion occurs when knowledge is lost; it is evident that when knowledge departs, so does the essence of religion.

Allah does not seize knowledge by snatching it from the hearts of men; rather, He takes it by the death of scholars. When no scholars remain, people will take ignorant leaders who will issue rulings without knowledge, leading themselves and others astray. This clearly illustrates the decline of religion with the loss of knowledge.

But what about the decline of worldly affairs? Yes, the term "worldly affairs" here refers to that which benefits its possessor. Accumulating wealth and possessions without proper guidance and outside of legitimate avenues does not yield benefit; rather, it becomes a burden upon its owner.

Wealth gathered unlawfully and spent improperly is undoubtedly a source of misery for its owner, causing suffering in this world before the Hereafter. When knowledge, which directs righteous actions and manages worldly affairs, is lost, even mundane matters become problematic.

For instance, a farmer equipped with religious knowledge—beyond mere agricultural knowledge—will find that this knowledge benefits him in his farming, his trade, and in marketing his goods. Conversely, if he acts without knowledge, he may engage in transactions that harm him.

Thus, the decline of religion and worldly affairs is indeed linked to the loss of knowledge that serves as salvation for the seeker. The knowledge referred to here is the knowledge of the Book and the Sunnah that instills reverence for Allah. Knowledge that is not beneficial becomes a burden upon its possessor.

The obstacles that hinder the seeker of knowledge will be discussed later, insha'Allah.

* * وَيَذْهَبُ الدِّينُ وَ الدُّنْيَا إِذَا ذَهَبَ الْعِلْمُ الَّذِي فِيهِ مَنْجَاةٌ لِمُعْتَصِم * *

العلم يا صاح

العلم يا صاح هو الأصل يُقال "يا صاحبي "أو "يا صاحب "لأن المنادى المضاف لياء المنكلم تُذكر فيها الياء وتُحذف على أوجه معروفة عندهم ترخيم

ترخيم : * *احذف آخر المنادي، مثل "يا سعا "فيمن دعا سعاد * * -

العلم يا صاح يستغفر لصاحبه أهل السماوات والأرضين من لمم

من لمم : * * يعنى ذنوبهم يستغفرون لهم، يستغفرون للعالم العامل الباذل المعلم الذي تعدى نفعه * * -

كذلك تستغفر الحيتان في لجج البحار له في الضوء والظلم يستغفرون للعالم ويصلون على معلم الناس الخير

. هذه نعمة ومنة من الله جل وعلا، كون هذه الخلائق بأسرها تستغفر لك وتدعو الله جل وعلا أن يغفر لك لممك وزلاتك

هذا شيء عظيم، لا يقاومه عمل الإنسان بمفرده وإذا تذكر الإنسان أن عمله يخلد إلى قيام الساعة وأجوره تمضي، وكم من عالم مات منذ إمئات السنين وأجوره تتضاعف

. هذا يشير إلى قيمة العلم وأثره الدائم في حياة الناس، حيث أن الأجر لا يتوقف بموت العالم بل يستمر في التزايد

الهرمية نعم المعاملات الهرمية التي فتن الناس بها الهرمية كم يعطونك نسبة يعطونك عشرة بالمائة إذا اشتريت وإذا جبت زبون يعطونك عشرة ثانية وإذا جبت زبون ثالث ... إلى آخره هذه هرمية لكن عشرة بالمائة فكيف إذا علمت شخص ثم هذا الشخص عمل بهذا العلم لك مثل أجره وعلم آخر لك مثل أجر الاثنين علم ثالث لك مثل أجر الثلاثة وهؤلاء الثلاثة علموا ثلاثين لك مثل أجورهم الثلاثين هؤلاء كل واحد علم عشرة لك أجور الثلاثمائة والثلاثمائة كل واحد علم ... إلى آخره هذا الأجر الهرمي الصحيح هذا الكنز الذي لا يجوز أن يفرط به بل يحرص عليه أشد الحرص يعني كم من شخص مات من مئات السنين وأجوره مستمرة إلى قيام الساعة بما استفاده الناس من علمه ومن مؤلفاته من تعجهيه من الاقتداء به من الاستنان به حياته كلها علم وتعليم ودعوة في سمته وهديه دعوة في عمله يقتدي به عامة الناس فيكون له مثل أجورهم في مؤلفاته التي تستمر مئات السنين كل يدعو له قال رحمه الله ولسع. كذاك تستغفر الحيتان السنين كل يدعو له قال رحمه الله والطلم وخارج في طلاب العلم محتسباً ... مجاهد في سبيل الله أي كمي مجاهد في سبيل الله جاء في الترمذي وغيره: من خرج في طلاب العلم فهو في سبيل الله حتى يرجع و من سلك طريقاً يلتمس فيه علماً سهل الله له به طريقاً إلى الجنة يعني مجرد سلوك

الطريق يعني ما رتب هذا الأجر على كون الإنسان يصل إلى مرتبة معينة من العلم والاجتهاد لا يعني مجرد ما يسلك الطريق يسهل الله له به طريق إلى الجنة.

الهرمية

إن المعاملات الهرمية التي أفتتن بها الناس هي تلك التي تعطي نسبة معينة من الأرباح، مثل عشرة بالمائة عند الشراء، وعشرة بالمائة عند جلب زبون، وهكذا دواليك .هذه هي الهرمية، ولكن ما هو الأجر الحقيقي عندما تُعلم شخصًا ما؟

- :**أجر التعليم** -
- إذا علمت شخصًا، ثم قام هذا الشخص بتعليم آخر، فإن لك مثل أجره -
- وعندما يُعلم هذا الشخص الثالث، فإن لك مثل أجر الاثنين -
- . وهذا يستمر في التضاعف، حيث يمكن أن تصل الأجور إلى مئات وآلاف، فكل شخص يُعلم عشرة، يُضاعف الأجر -

. هذا هو الأجر الهرمي الصحيح، وهو كنز لا يجوز التفريط فيه، بل يجب الحرص عليه أشد الحرص

- : **أهمية العلم ** -
- كم من شخص توفي منذ مئات السنين، وأجوره مستمرة حتى قيام الساعة، بسبب ما استفاد منه الناس من علمه ومؤلفاته وتعليمه -
- كل من اقتدى به أو استن به في حياته، له مثل أجور هم -

قال رحمه الله" :وكل فائدة تُستفاد من هذا المؤلف لك أجرها"، وهذا يعنى أن الأجور لا تخطر على البال، وفضل الله واسع

- : * * طلب العلم * * -
- . "جاء في الحديث الشريف عن النبي محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم" :من خرج في طلب العلم، فهو في سبيل الله حتى يرجع -
- ومن سلك طريقًا يلتمس فيه علمًا، سهل الله له به طريقًا إلى الجنة -

إن مجرد سلوك الطريق للعلم هو ما يُرتب الأجر، وليس بالضرورة الوصول إلى مرتبة معينة من العلم والاجتهاد

وقد يطلب الإنسان العلم عشرات السنين و لا يكتب له منه شيء يُذكر يستمر طالب علم هذا خسران وإلا رابح رابح ربح كبير وليس له إلا ما كتب له إنما أنا قاسم والله المعطي قد يسلك الطريق ويلازم أهل العلم ومن الجادة المعروفة ويتدرج في العلم ومع ذلك يتم السبعين والثمانين وما حصل شيء وأدركنا من هذا النوع نماذج ما كتب الله لهم علم ومع ذلك يدخلون في: من سلك طريقاً يلتمس فيه علماً سهل الله له به طريقاً إلى الجنة ألا يكفي مثل هذا في أن يحدو ويشد من أزر طالب العلم لمواصلة الطلب ولو لم يدرك علم هذا بحد ذاته يكفي. وخارج في طلاب العلم محتسباً ... مجاهد في سبيل الله أي كمي الكمي في النهاية قال: الكمو الستر وقيل للشجاع: كمي لأنه استتر بالدرع وهذا مجاهد في سبيل الله استتر بفضل الله ورضوانه عليه ومغفرته وستره ادنوبه وعيوبه. وإن أجنحة الأملاك تبسطها ... لطالبيه رضاً منهم بصنعهم وإن الملائكة لتضع أجنحتها لطالب العلم رضاً بما يصنع أجنحة الملائكة فوضع في نعليه مسامير فلما دخل المسجد ليصنع ما ادعى ساخت به الأرض يعني خسف به نسأل الله العاقية ويذكرون من هذا النوع أجنحة الملائكة فوضع في نعليه مسامير فلما دخل المسجد ليصنع ما ادعى ساخت به الأرض يعني خسف به نسأل الله العاقية ويذكرون من هذا النوع من الاستهتار بالسنن والعقوبات المعجلة ذكروا لهذا أمثلة منها ما يذكرها ابن كثير ومنها ما يذكرها النووي وذكر أيضاً ابن العماد في الشذرات شيء من نطله خلي في بطنه وما زال بطنه من ذلك. ذكروا من ذلك الشخص الذي استاك في دبره استعمل السواك في دبره وهذه تواطئوا على ذكرها قالوا: إنه ابتلي بألم في بطنه وما زال بطنه عن من يطنه قطعة لحم صارت تصرخ بصوت عالي فجاءت ابنة هذا الرجل فرضختها في حصاة حتى سكتت هذا كله من شؤم الاستهزاء بالسنة. وإن أجنحة الأملاك تبسطها ... لطالبيه طريقاً إلى الجنان طريقاً بارئ النسم من سلك طريقاً يلتمس فيه علماً سهل الله له به طريقاً إلى الجنة.

Chapter 1: The Pursuit of Knowledge

A person may seek knowledge for decades without attaining anything significant, leading to a state of loss unless they are among the truly successful. The reward for a seeker of knowledge is immense, but they will only receive what has been decreed for them.

Indeed, I am merely a distributor, and Allah is the Bestower. A seeker may tread the path of knowledge, accompanying scholars and progressing through learning, yet upon reaching seventy or eighty years of age, they may find themselves devoid of knowledge. We have encountered examples of such individuals who were not granted knowledge by Allah, yet they still fall under the statement of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him):

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* * وَ مَن سَلَكَ طَر بِقًا بَلْتَمِسُ فِيهِ عِلْمًا سَهَّلَ اللَّهُ لَهُ بِهِ طَر بِقًا إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ * *
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"Whoever embarks on a path seeking knowledge, Allah will facilitate for him a path to Paradise." (Sunan Abi Dawood)

Is this not sufficient motivation for a seeker of knowledge to persist in their pursuit, even if they do not attain knowledge itself?

Furthermore, a student of knowledge, striving for the sake of Allah, is akin to a warrior in His path. The term "kumi" refers to a covering, and it is said that the brave are called "kumi" because they shield themselves with armor. This warrior, in the path of Allah, is enveloped in His grace, pleasure, forgiveness, and concealment of their sins and faults.

- **And indeed, the wings of the angels are spread out...**
- *...for the seekers of knowledge, in pleasure with what they do.*

The angels spread their wings for the seeker of knowledge in approval of their actions.

It has been narrated by Al-Nawawi, Ibn Kathir, and the author of "Al-Shadharāt," among others, that a man declared: "I will attend the circles of knowledge and tread upon the wings of the angels." He placed nails in his sandals, and when he entered the mosque to perform what he claimed, the ground swallowed him, meaning he was engulfed. We seek refuge in Allah from such calamities.

They recount instances of this kind of mockery against the Sunnah and the immediate punishments associated with it. Ibn Kathir and Al-Nawawi have documented such examples, and Ibn Al-Imad in "Al-Shadharāt" mentioned something similar.

Among those instances is the story of a person who used a miswak (tooth-stick) inappropriately, leading to a severe affliction in his abdomen that caused it to swell for nine months until a piece of flesh emerged from him, crying out loudly. His daughter then crushed it with a stone until it became silent. This is all a consequence of the mischief against the Sunnah.

- **And indeed, the wings of the angels are spread out...**
- *...for the seekers of knowledge, in pleasure with what they do.*

Those who walk the path of knowledge are guided...

...to Paradise, a path created by the Lord of the worlds.

Whoever embarks on a path seeking knowledge, Allah will facilitate for him a path to Paradise.

Chapter 1: The Importance of Knowledge and Its Transmission

والسامع العلم والواعي ليحفظه

- **"And the one who hears knowledge and understands it, let him preserve it."**
- The listener of knowledge is in a state of grammatical construction, as "العلم" (knowledge) is a direct object and cannot be in the genitive case.
- The phrase "السَّامِعُ العِلْمِ" is valid, while "السَّامِعُ العِلْمِ" can also be correct if it is part of a genitive construction.
- **The Role of Addition:**
- The listener (السَامِعُ) is in the nominative case, while knowledge (العِلْمِ) is in the genitive case.
- The benefit of this grammatical addition is that it allows the definite article " † " to be attached to the noun if the addition is not purely semantic or absolute.
- **Example from the Quran:**
- (35, Surah Al-Hajj) وَ الْمُقِيمِي الصَّلاةِ -
- Here, "المقيمين" is a noun in a genitive construction.
- **Conditions of Attachment:**
- It is permissible to attach "أل" to a noun when the addition is verbal and not purely semantic. For instance, "الجعد الشعر" (the curly hair) is a valid structure.
- However, if the addition is purely semantic, it is not permissible to attach "أل" to the noun, such as in "أل" (Muhammad the servant of Allah), which is grammatically incorrect.
- **The Value of Knowledge:**
- The one who hears knowledge and understands it is described in a hadith:

- **"نضر الله امرأ سمع مقالتي فوعاها وأداها كما سمعها" **
- **"May Allah brighten the face of the one who hears my words, comprehends them, and conveys them as he heard them."**
- This indicates the importance of preserving and disseminating knowledge.
- **The Characteristics of a Scholar:**
- A true scholar (العالم الرباني) is one who learns, acts upon his knowledge, and teaches it to others.
- It is narrated from Ibn Abbas that a scholar is one who nurtures people with small pieces of knowledge before introducing them to greater concepts.
- **Conclusion:**
- The listener of knowledge must preserve it and disseminate it among the nations, embodying the characteristics of a true scholar by learning, practicing, and teaching.

فيا نضارته إذ كان متصفاً ... بذا بدعوة خير الخلق كلهم نضر الله امراً سمع مقالتي فوعاها وأداها كما سمعها. كفاك في فضل أهل العلم أن رفعوا ... من أجله درجات فوق غير هم يَرْفع الله النين آمَنُوا مِنكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ دَرَجَاتٍ 11 سورة المجادلة وعرفنا أن هذه الدرجات ليس المراد بها درجات السلم المعهود التي لا تزيد على الشبر أو ما يقرب من الشبر لا هي من درجات الآخرة التي ما بين الدرجة والأخرى مثل ما بين السماء والأرض والله المستعان. كفاك في فضل أهل العلم أن رفعوا ... من أجله درجات فوق غير هم نعم. اقرأ. وكان فضل أبينا في القديم على ال ... أملاك بالعلم من تعليم ربهم كذاك يوسف لم تظهر فضيلته ... للعالمين بغير العلم والحكم وما اتباع كليم الله للخضر ال ... معروف إلا لعلم عنه منبهم مع فضله برسالات الإله له ... وموعد وسماع منه للكلم وقدّم المصطفى بالعلم حامله ... أعظم بذلك تقديماً لذي قدم كفاهمو أن غدوا للوحي أوعية ... وأضحت الأي منه في صدور هم وأن غدوا وكلاء في القيام به ... قولاً وفعلاً وتعليماً لغير هم وخصهم ربنا قصراً بخشيته ... وعقل أمثاله في أصدق الكلم ومع شهادته جاءت شهادتهم ... حيث استجابوا وأهل الجهل في صمم ويشهدون على أهل الجهالة بال ... مولى إذا اجتمعوا في يوم حشر هم يقول رحمه الله تعالى جاءت شهادتهم ... حيث استجابوا وأهل الجهل في صمم ويشهدون على أهل الجهالة بال ... مولى إذا اجتمعوا في يوم حشر هم يقول رحمه الله تعالى بعد ذلك: وكان فضل أبينا آدم عليه السلام في القديم في الزمن المتقدم فضل آدم على الملائكة بالعلم و على الملائكة بالعلم . وكان فضل ألم المنقدم أو فضل آدم على الملائكة بالعلم من تعليم ربهم كذاك يوسف لم تظهر فضيلته ... للعالمين بغير العلم والحكم و أبينا في الملائكة بالعلم من تعليم ربهم كذاك يوسف لم تظهر فضيائه ... العالمين بغير العلم والحكم و

Chapter 1: The Virtue of Knowledge and Scholars

In its brilliance, when adorned... with the call of the best of creation, may Allah illuminate the one who hears my words, retains them, and conveys them as they were heard.

1. The Elevation of Scholars

Sufficient for you in the virtue of scholars is that they have been elevated... for it, degrees above others.

Allah raises those who have believed among you and those who were given knowledge by degrees.

(11: سورة المجادلة)

We understand that these degrees are not the ordinary steps that do not exceed a span or something close to it, nor are they the degrees of the Hereafter, where the distance between one degree and another is like the distance between the heavens and the earth. And Allah is the One whose help is sought.

Indeed, sufficient for you in the virtue of scholars is that they have been elevated... for it, degrees above others.

2. The Knowledge of Our Forefathers

Indeed, our father's virtue in ancient times was over the angels through knowledge, taught by their Lord. Likewise, Joseph's virtue did not become apparent... to the worlds except through knowledge and wisdom. And the following of the Prophet Moses to Al-Khidr... was known only for the knowledge he had of his matters, alongside his virtue through divine messages to him... and the appointment to hear from Him the words.

3. The Status of the Prophet Muhammad

And the chosen one was advanced through knowledge, the bearer of it... thus granting him a greater precedence.

Sufficient for them is that they became vessels for revelation... and the verses became manifest in their hearts.

And they became agents in carrying it out... in word, action, and teaching others.

Our Lord has specifically chosen them for His fear... and a mind akin to them in the truest words.

And with His testimony came their testimony... where they responded, while the ignorant remained in deafness.

And they testify against the ignorant on the Day of Gathering, as He says, may Allah have mercy on him.

4. The Virtue of Adam

After that, he states: The virtue of our father Adam, peace be upon him, in ancient times... in the earlier era, was Adam's virtue over the angels by virtue of knowledge.

And He taught Adam the names, all of them. Then He presented them to the angels.
(هارة البقرة: 13)

And the angels' response was, **"We have no knowledge except what You have taught us."**
(32: سورة البقرة)

Thus, Adam's virtue in the earlier times, or Adam's virtue over the angels, was through knowledge. Indeed, our father's virtue in ancient times was over the angels through knowledge, taught by their Lord. Likewise, Joseph's virtue did not become apparent... to the worlds except through knowledge and wisdom.

Chapter 1: The Virtue of Knowledge in the Story of Prophet Joseph

اجْعَلْنِي عَلَى خَزَ آئِنِ الأَرْضِ

Surah Yusuf, 55

"Make me in charge of the treasuries of the land."

The context of this verse highlights the significance of knowledge, particularly in the realm of interpretation. Joseph's expertise in dream interpretation, a form of knowledge bestowed upon him through divine revelation, distinguishes him from others who lack such insight. Those who speculate and misinterpret events, whether they have occurred or not, are fundamentally different in their approach. In contrast, those who are supported by revelation, like Joseph, possess unique virtues.

Joseph's excellence was revealed to the world when the king had a dream and could find no one to interpret it except Joseph. His ability to interpret dreams not only distinguished him but also became a means for him to invite others to the truth while in prison, demonstrating his superior understanding.

Furthermore, Joseph's virtue manifested in his just governance and fair judgment among people, a result of the knowledge granted to him by Allah, the Exalted.

Similarly, the virtue of knowledge is illustrated through the encounter between Moses and Al-Khidr. Moses, upon being asked who the most knowledgeable person was, should have replied, "Allah knows best." Instead, he mentioned Al-Khidr, who had been given knowledge that was not apparent to Moses.

Moses addressed the Children of Israel as a prophet and was later commanded to seek Al-Khidr, where he learned humility and the importance of seeking knowledge from those who may possess it, regardless of their status.

The actions of Al-Khidr—his killing of a boy, damaging a ship, and raising a wall—were perplexing to Moses. However, Al-Khidr clarified:

وَمَا فَعَلْتُهُ عَنْ أَمْرِي

Surah Al-Kahf, 82

"And I did not do it of my own accord."

These actions were carried out under divine inspiration.

The distinction between Moses, a messenger and one of the resolute prophets, and Al-Khidr, whose prophethood is debated among scholars, further emphasizes the importance of knowledge and learning from others, regardless of their perceived status.

In conclusion, the narratives of both Joseph and Moses illustrate that knowledge, particularly when divinely inspired, is a source of virtue and a means to fulfill one's responsibilities effectively.

 Chapter 1: The Divine Appointment

It is stated that there is an appointment with Allah, the Exalted, for thirty nights, then an addition of ten:

The significance of the encounter and communication of Musa (Moses) with Allah is one of the greatest virtues attributed to him, as Allah spoke to him directly without any intermediary. He heard the words of Allah in a voice that is audible and articulate.

The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) emphasized the value of knowledge and its bearer, elevating the status of those who possess it. Indeed, those who carry knowledge are prioritized over others in every field, whether in leading prayers (Imamate) or other significant roles. The one who is most knowledgeable in the Book of Allah should lead the prayers, and this principle extends to various life situations, including funerals, where the knowledgeable are given precedence.

- **Knowledge is paramount**: In all matters of life, precedence is given based on knowledge.
- **The Prophet's emphasis**: The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) highlighted the importance of the bearer of knowledge, signifying a person of integrity and steadfastness in this domain.

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**كَفَاهُمُ أَن غَدَوْ اللَّوَحْيِ أَوْعِيَةً ** (Surah Al-Ankabut, 29:49)
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"Indeed, it is clear verses in the hearts of those who have been given knowledge."

They have become vessels for revelation, and the verses of the Quran have settled within them. They act as representatives in upholding the teachings, both in word and action, and in educating others. They inherit the message and fulfill their role by teaching the Book and what they received from the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) through their sayings and actions, imparting this knowledge to others.

- **Their role as representatives**: They are entrusted with the knowledge and are responsible for conveying it to others.
- **Devotion to Allah**: Our Lord has chosen them to be in awe of Him, both in their speech and actions, and in teaching others.

In summary, the essence of being a bearer of knowledge is not only in possessing it but also in the responsibility of sharing it and embodying it in every aspect of life.

إِنَّمَا يَخْشَى اللَّهَ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ الْعُلَمَاء 28 سورة فاطر إنما أداة قصر وحصر فالذي لا يعلم عظمة الله جل وعلا وما جاء عن الله فإنه لن يصل إلى هذه الغاية وهي خشية الله جل وعلا كما أنه أيضاً على طريق إيش الطرد والعكس يعني الذي لا يعلم لا يخشى الله جل وعلا والذي لا يخشى الله جل وعلا ليس من أهل العلم لأن الله جل وعلا قصر الصفة على الموصوف والموصوف على الصفة إنَّمَا يَخْشَى الله مِنْ عِبَادِهِ الْعُلَمَاء 28 سورة فاطر فالذي لا يعلم لا

يخشى من أبن موارد الخشية مورد الخشية هو العلم والذي لا يخشى على طريق العكس أيضاً لا يستحق أن يسمى عالماً. وخصهم ربنا قصراً بخشيته ... وعقل أمثاله الأمثال لا يعقلها إلا العالمون ولذا كثير من أهل العلم إذا استغلق عليه فهم مَثَل من الأمثال اتهم نفسه بقلة العلم لأن الله جل وعلا ذكر ذلك وَمَا يَعْقِلُهَا إلَّا الْعَالِمُونَ 43 سورة العنكبوت فدل على أن الذي لا يعقل هذه الأمثال التي ضربها الله جل وعلا في كتابه وعلى لسان نبيه عليه الصلاة والسلام الذي لا يعقل هذه الأمثال ليس بعالم ولذا هذه الأمثال ينبغي أن تكون محل عناية واهتمام من طالب العلم لأنها ما ضربت عبث شَهِدَ اللهُ أَنَّهُ لاَ إِلهَ إِلاَّ هُوَ وَالْمَلاَئِكَةُ وَأُولُواْ الْعِلْمِ عبث الله عبث شَهَدَ اللهُ أَنَّهُ لاَ إِلهَ إِلاَّ هُوَ وَالْمَلاَئِكَةُ وَأُولُواْ الْعِلْمِ عبث الله عبل وعلا وأمر رسوله عليه الصلاة والسلام وامتثلوا لزموا وسلكوا طريق العلم حيث استجابوا وأهل الجهل في صمم أعرضوا وأصموا آذانهم وأهل العلم استجابوا والمداء الإلهي والمنداء الذي جاء في كتاب الله وفي سنة رسوله صلى الله عليه وسلم والحث العظيم على طلب العلم أهل الجهل صموا آذانهم وأهل العلم استجابوا فتعلموا وعلموا وأهل الجهل في صمم. ويشهدون على أهل الجهالة بال ... مولى إذا اجتمعوا في يوم حشرهم

Chapter 1: The Fear of Allah and the Scholars

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إِنَّمَا يَخْشَى اللَّهَ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ الْغُلَمَاءُ
**(Surah Fatir, 28)**
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Indeed, it is only those who possess knowledge among His servants that truly fear Allah. This verse emphasizes the exclusivity and specificity of the relationship between knowledge and the fear of Allah. Those who do not comprehend the greatness of Allah, the Exalted, and what has been revealed about Him, will not attain the ultimate goal of fearing Him. Conversely, those who lack knowledge do not fear Allah, and thus, are not regarded as scholars. This is because Allah has confined the attribute of fearing Him to the knowledgeable.

- The source of this fear is knowledge.
- Those who do not fear Allah do not deserve to be called scholars.

Allah has specifically designated this fear to the scholars, as indicated in the verse. The parables that Allah presents can only be understood by the knowledgeable. Many scholars, when they find difficulty in comprehending a parable, suspect themselves of lacking knowledge, as Allah has stated:
وَمَا يَغْوَلُهَا إِلَّا الْعَالِمُونَ

(Surah Al-Ankabut, 43)

This indicates that those who cannot comprehend the parables presented by Allah in His Book and through the tongue of His Messenger, peace be upon him, are not considered scholars. Therefore, these parables should be a matter of concern and attention for the seeker of knowledge, as they are not presented without purpose.

Chapter 2: The Testimony of Knowledgeable Ones

With His testimony, the testimony of the knowledgeable follows, as they responded to the command of Allah and the command of His Messenger, peace be upon him. They adhered to and pursued the path of knowledge. In contrast, the ignorant remain deaf to this divine call, turning away and closing their ears to the exhortations found in the Book of Allah and the Sunnah of His Messenger, which emphasize the

significance of seeking knowledge.

- The ignorant have closed their ears.
- The scholars responded by learning, practicing, and teaching.

Thus, the knowledgeable testify against the ignorant on the Day of Resurrection when they gather.

وكذلك جَعَلْنَاكُمُ أُمَةً وسَطًا 143 سورة البقرة من أجل إيش لِتَكُونُواْ شُهَدَاء عَلَى النَّاسِ 143 سورة البقرة لكن الذي لا يدري ما يشهد به والجاهل لا يستطيع أن يشهد لأن الشهادة إنما تكون على معلوم لا على مجهول والجاهل لا يستطيع أن يشهد على مجهول إذاً لا يشهد إلا العالم. نكتفي بهذا نقتصر على هذا القدر والله أعلم. وصلى الله وسلم على نبينا محمد وعلى آله وأصحابه أجمعين. يقول: البعض ممن يقرؤون ويكتبون يلتفتون بين الأذان والإقامة فما هو الفرق بين العامي والمتعلم في الانشغال عن فضيلة الزمان والمكان نعم يوجد النفريط من بعض المتعلمين التفريط موجود من بعض المتعلمين والسبب في ذلك أنهم فرطوا في وقت السعة ولو حفظوا أوقاتهم في السعة لحفظت عليهم في أوقات الحاجة إذا اشتدت الحاجة إلى مثل هذا العمل الصالح في الأماكن في الأزمان الفاضلة إذا كانوا قد تعرفوا على الله جل وعلا في رخائهم عُرفوا في شدتهم وإلا فالوصية لطالب العلم أن يستغل أنفاسه بما ينفعه في آخرته ويوصله إلى مرضاة ربه فقد يقول قائل: والله الأن ما بقي على الإقامة إلا شيء يسير الأن حانت الإقامة فما يمديني أقوم وأخذ مصحف وأقرأ يا أخي مد يدك إلى المصحف وافتح المصحف وانظر في عهد ربك واقرأ ما تنيسر لك وما يدريك لعل الإمام يتأخر فتكون كسبت لك كم آية وفي كل حرف عشر حسنات يعني الصفحة الواحدة كم فيها من حسنة الجزء الواحد فيه مائة الف حسنة إذا قسمت المائة ألف على العشرين ظهر في الصفحة الواحدة التي تقرأ في دقيقة خمسة آلاف حسنة يعني حرمان في دقيقة واحدة تكسب خمسة آلاف حسنة ويقول: لا ما يمدينا هذا حرم نفسه والله المستعان.

Chapter 1: The Role of the Muslim Ummah

وَكَذَلِكَ جَعَلْنَاكُمْ أُمَّةً وَسَطًا 143 سورة البقرة "And thus We have made you a just community..." (Quran 2:143)

This verse highlights the pivotal role of the Muslim Ummah as witnesses to humanity. However, the ability to bear witness requires knowledge. One who is unaware cannot testify, as testimony is based on known facts rather than the unknown. Therefore, only the knowledgeable can serve as witnesses.

We shall limit our discussion to this point, and Allah knows best. Peace and blessings be upon our Prophet Muhammad, his family, and all his companions.

Chapter 2: The Importance of Time and Knowledge

Some individuals, whether they read or write, often become distracted between the call to prayer (adhan) and its establishment (iqamah). What is the distinction between the layperson and the learned in regard to the neglect of the virtues associated with time and place? Indeed, negligence exists among some scholars, stemming from their failure to utilize their free time effectively. If they were to preserve their time during periods of ease, it would benefit them during times of necessity, especially when righteous deeds are needed in virtuous places and times.

Those who recognize Allah, the Exalted, during their ease will be recognized in times of hardship. Thus, it is incumbent upon the seeker of knowledge to utilize every moment for their benefit in the Hereafter, striving for the pleasure of their Lord.

A common argument arises: "There is little time left before the iqamah; it is time for the prayer." One

might think, "I cannot stand up, take the Mushaf, and read." However, I advise you to reach for the Mushaf, open it, and read from your covenant with your Lord. You never know; the Imam might delay, allowing you to earn a few verses.

Consider this: for every letter you read, you earn ten good deeds. A single page contains numerous letters, and a single part of the Quran may yield one hundred thousand good deeds. If you divide this by twenty pages, it results in five thousand good deeds for one page read in a minute. Missing this opportunity means losing five thousand good deeds in just one minute. This is indeed a significant loss. May Allah assist us.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم المنظومة الميمية في الأداب الشرعية للعلامة حافظ حكمي 3 الشيخ: عبد الكريم بن عبد الله الخضير السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته. هذا يقول: هل يمكن لطالب العلم أن يكتفي بكتب الحديث عن كتب الفقه لا شك أن المعول على النصوص على الكتاب والسنة المعول عليهما لكن لا بد من مقدمات وعلوم تعين على فهم الكتاب والسنة النصوص فيها العلم والخاص وفيها المطلق وفيها المقيد وفيها المنسخ وفيها المنسوخ لا بد من معرفة العلوم التي تعين على فهم النصوص علوم العربية بفروعها الاثني عشر أصول المجمل وفيها الناسخ وفيها المنسوخ لا بد من معرفة العلوم التي تعين على فهم النصوص علوم العربية بفروعها الاثني عشر أصول وقواعد التفسير وأصول المصطلح وعلوم الحديث وأصول الفقة كلها طالب العلم بأمس الحاجة إليها والنظر في أقوال الأئمة والاحتذاء بهم والاقتداء بهم في الاختلاف ومواضع الاتفاق لئلا يخالف إجماع ولئلا يبتدع قول لم يقل به من سبق فلا بد من الإطلاع على أقوال الأئمة والاحتذاء بهم والاقتداء بهم في كيفية الاستنباط وليسلم قوله واختياره عن الشذوذ والشواذ كم من شخص اعتمد على نفسه غير مقتدٍ بغيره وإن كانت عمدته ومعوله على الكتاب والسنة لكنه لم يستني بالسنة ولا علم له بأقوال أهل العلم ولا كيفية الاستنباط عند أهل العلم قرأ في صحيح مسلم: باب ما جاء في قتل الكلاب فأخذ المسدس وكل ما رأى من كلب قتله والدرس الذي يليه باب: ما جاء في نسخ قتل الكلاب ماذا يصنع لكن لو قرأ هذه المسألة في كتاب فقهي لن يحصل له مثل وكل ما رأى من كلب قتله والدرس الذي يليه باب: ما جاء في نسخ قتل الكلاب ماذا يصنع كن لو قرأ هذه المسألة في كتاب فقهي لن يحصل له مثل الأحاديث الصحيحة وفيه أيضاً اعتماد على أحديث ضعيفة لكنه بمجموع النظر يتكامل النظر في الأصول في الأصل الأصل الأصل الأحديث. سم.

In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

The Meemiyah Poem on Legal Etiquette by the Scholar Hafiz Hakami

Sheikh: Abdul Kareem bin Abdullah Al-Khudair

Peace and blessings of Allah be upon you.

He states:

- 1. **Can a student of knowledge rely solely on books of Hadith instead of books of Figh?**
- Undoubtedly, the primary reliance is on the texts of the Quran and the Sunnah. However, one must have preliminary knowledge and sciences that assist in understanding these texts, including:
 - General and specific texts
 - Absolute and restricted texts
 - Definitive and ambiguous texts
 - Clear and vague texts
 - Abrogating and abrogated texts
- 2. **Essential Sciences for Understanding Texts:**
 - One must be familiar with the sciences that aid in comprehending the texts, such as:

- The twelve branches of the Arabic language
- Principles and rules of Tafsir (exegesis)
- Foundations of terminology
- Sciences of Hadith
- Principles of Figh

3. **Importance of Scholarly Consensus:**

- The student of knowledge is in dire need of understanding the statements of the scholars, the areas of disagreement, and the areas of agreement to avoid contradicting consensus and to refrain from innovating opinions that were not stated by predecessors.

4. **Following Scholars in Deduction:**

- It is necessary to be aware of the sayings of the scholars, to emulate them, and to follow their methodologies in deduction so that one's statements and choices are free from deviation and anomalies.

5. **Example of Misguided Understanding:**

- How many individuals rely solely on themselves without guidance from others? Even if their foundation is the Quran and the Sunnah, they may struggle to engage with the texts effectively. It is essential to know the established methodologies recognized by scholars.
- An example frequently mentioned is of a person who focuses on the Sunnah but lacks knowledge of the sayings of scholars and the methods of deduction. He reads in Sahih Muslim: "Chapter on the killing of dogs," and then takes a gun, killing every dog he sees. However, the subsequent chapter is "What has been narrated about the abrogation of killing dogs." What should he do in this case?

6. **The Role of Figh Books:**

- If he were to read this matter in a Fiqh book, he would not arrive at such conclusions because Fiqh books distill and summarize these texts and evidences. They contain the preferred opinions, which are numerous, as well as the less preferred opinions.
- They rely on authentic Hadiths, and sometimes on weak Hadiths, but through comprehensive examination, one can attain a complete understanding of the foundational texts, which are the Quran and what the Sunnah clarifies, along with the opinions of scholars.

7. **Conclusion:**

- Thus, it is imperative to reconcile between Figh and Hadith.

End of Translation

الحمد لله رب العالمين وصلى الله وسلم وبارك على عبده ورسوله نبينا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين. اللهم اغفر لنا ولشيخنا والسامعين يا ذا الجلال والإكرام. قال العلامة حافظ رحمه الله تعالى: والعالمون على العباد فضلهم ... كالبدر فضلاً على الدري فاغتنم وعالم من أولي التقوى أشد على ... الشيطان من ألف عباد بجمعهم وموت قوم كثير العد أيسر من ... حبر يموت مصاب واسع الألم كما منافعه في العالم اتسعت ... وللشياطين أفراح بموتهم تالله لو علموا شيئاً لما فرحوا ... لأن ذلك من أعلام حتفهم هم الرجوم بحق كل مسترق ... سمعاً كشهب السماء أعظم بشهبهم لأنها لكلا الجنسين صائبة ... شيطان إنس وجن دون بعضهم هم الهداة إلى أهدى السبيل وأه ... ل الجهل عن هديهم ضلوا لجهلهم وفضلهم جاء في نص الكتاب وفي ال ... حديث أشهر من نار على علم الحمد لله رب العالمين وصلى الله وسلم وبارك على عبده ورسوله نبينا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين أما بعد: فيقول الناظم رحمه الله تعالى في فضل العلم وحملته: والعالمون العلماء على العباد فضلهم كالبدر فضلاً على الدري يعنى على الكوكب الدري

فاغتنم إذا كان فضل العلماء على العباد فما فضلهم على سائر الناس روى الدارمي عن الحسن مرسلاً قال: فضل العالم على العابد الذي يصوم النهار فضل العالم يعني الذي يؤدي الواجبات فقط على العابد الذي يصوم النهار ويقوم الليل كفضلي على أدناكم فضل عظيم وجاء أيضاً ما يدل على أن العلماء أفضل من العباد والنسبة بينهم كالبدر كنسبة البدر إلى نسبة الكوكب الدري.

In Praise of Knowledge and its Bearers

All praise is due to Allah, the Lord of the worlds, and may peace and blessings be upon His servant and messenger, our Prophet Muhammad, and upon his family and companions altogether. O Allah, forgive us, our Sheikh, and the listeners, O Possessor of Glory and Honor.

The scholar Al-Hafiz, may Allah have mercy on him, stated:

"The scholars have a superiority over the servants...

Like the full moon over the stars, so seize the opportunity.

And a scholar from the people of piety is more formidable against...

Satan than a thousand worshippers when gathered.

And the death of many people is easier than...

The death of a scholar afflicted by vast pain.

As his benefits in the world have expanded...

And the devils rejoice at their deaths.

By Allah, if they knew anything, they would not rejoice...

For that is a sign of their demise.

They are the projectiles against every eavesdropper...

Like the shooting stars of the sky, greater than their shooting stars,

Because they are effective against both kinds...

Of humans and jinn without distinction.

They are the guides to the most upright path, and the...

People of ignorance have strayed from their guidance due to their ignorance.

Their superiority is mentioned in the text of the Book and in the...

Hadith, more famous than fire among the knowledgeable."

All praise is due to Allah, the Lord of the worlds, and may peace and blessings be upon His servant and messenger, our Prophet Muhammad, and upon his family and companions altogether.

As for what follows: The poet, may Allah have mercy on him, speaks of the virtue of knowledge and its bearers:

"The scholars have a superiority over the servants...

Like the full moon over the stars."

This means over the twinkling stars. So seize the opportunity.

If the scholars have a superiority over the servants, what then is their status over others?

Al-Darimi narrated from Al-Hasan, as a marfu' (attributed) report:

"The superiority of the scholar over the worshipper who fasts during the day is like my superiority over the least of you, which is a great distinction."

It has also been reported that it indicates that scholars are better than worshippers, and the comparison between them is like the comparison of the full moon to the twinkling stars.

أقول: هذا إذا كان بالنسبة لمن أمضى وقته وقضى أنفاسه فيما يرضي الله جل وعلا وهو العبادة التي من أجلها خُلق هذا على العباد فماذا عن فضل العلماء على سائر الناس غير العباد فضلاً عن من دونهم من أهل التفريط وهذا كما قال المؤلف رحمه الله: فاغتنم اغتنم فرصة العمر ليحصل لك هذا الفضل على هذا تبعاً للقاعدة المقررة عند أهل العلم أن النفع إذا كان متعدياً كان فضله وأجره أكثر من النفع القاصر فالعلم فضله يتعدى إلى غيره وقلنا: إن الثواب المرتب على العلم أشبه ما يكون بالهرمي مثل ما قلنا: تعلم على يديك شخص وهذا الشخص علم آخر والآخر علم ثالث والثلاثة علموا ثلاثة والستة علموا ضعفهم إلى أن يصل العدد إلى ما لا يعلمه إلا الله جل وعلا إضافة إلى التأليف إن وجد يعني مع التعليم أجور أجور عظيمة لا يقدر قدر ها إلا الله جل وعلا فعلى الإنسان أن يغتنم كل لحظة في عمره للاكتساب من العلوم التي تزيده معرفة بالله جل وعلا وعملاً بدينه وتعليماً لخلقه. وعالم من أولي التقوى أشد على ... الشيطان من ألف عباد بجمعهم عباد أو صيغة مبالغة فعال نعم صيغة مبالغة فعال عباد من ألف عباد بجمعهم يعني من ألف عابد لكنه بسند ضعيف سنده ضعيف فقيه واحد أشد على الشيطان من ألف عابد لماذا معناه صحيح وإلا غير صحيح معناه صحيح سنده ضعيف لكن عبد لكنه بسند ضعيف سنده ضعيف فقيه واحد أشد على الشيطان من ألف عبد لماذا معناه صحيح وإلا غير صحيح معناه صحيح سنده ضعيف لكن معناه صحيح المدة الأن وظيفة الشيطان إغواء الناس ووظيفة العالم ضد وظيفة الشيطان هذا وظيفته إغواء الناس وهذا وظيفته هداية الناس فذا وظيفته إذا بذل واستحق أن يكون عالماً بحق عالماً ربانياً هادياً مهدي أن ينفع غيره. وموت قوم كثير العد أيسر من ... جج حبر يموت مصاب واسع فجاء أمره أشد على الشيطان من العابد الذي يقتصر على نفسه دون أن ينفع غيره. وموت قوم كثير العد أيسر من ... جج حبر يموت مصاب واسع فجاء أمره أشد على الشيطان من العالم الماد الأله

فضل العلماء على سائر الناس

أقول : هذا إذا كان بالنسبة لمن أمضى وقته وقضى أنفاسه فيما يرضي الله جل وعلا، وهو العبادة التي من أجلها خُلق العباد فصل العمر ليحصل العلماء على سائر الناس، غير العباد، فضلاً عن من دونهم من أهل التفريط؟ وهذا كما قال المؤلف رحمه الله" :فاغتنم فرصة العمر ليحصل "لله هذا الفضل".

- :**قاعدة علمبة** . 1
 - النفع إذا كان متعدياً، كان فضله وأجره أكثر من النفع القاصر -
 - العلم فضله يتعدى إلى غيره -
- : * * الثواب المرتب على العلم * * :
 - أشبه ما يكون بالهرمي -
 - تعلم على يديك شخص، وهذا الشخص علم آخر، والأخر علم ثالث، وهكذا حتى يصل العدد إلى ما لا يعلمه إلا الله جل وعلا -
 - إضافة إلى التأليف، إن وجد، فإن مع التعليم أجوراً عظيمة لا يقدر قدر ها إلا الله جل وعلا -
- : * * اغتنام الوقت * * :
 - على الإنسان أن يغتنم كل لحظة في عمره للاكتساب من العلوم التي تزيده معرفة بالله جل وعلا، وعملاً بدينه، وتعليماً لخلقه -

:**حدیث شریف**

:قال النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم

. فقيه واحد أشد على الشيطان من ألف عابد) "رواه الترمذي وابن ماجه عن ابن عباس، ولكن بسند ضعيف("

- :**تفسير الحديث
- لماذا معناه صحيح؟ لأن وظيفة الشيطان إغواء الناس، ووظيفة العالم ضد وظيفة الشيطان، وهي هداية الناس -
- العابد إذا اهتدي بنفسه يكون فرداً واحداً، لكن العالم إذا بذل واستحق أن يكون عالماً ربانياً هادياً مهدياً، فإنه يناقض وظيفة الشيطان -
- :**خلاصة
- . "وموت قوم كثير العد أيسر من حبر يموت مصاب واسع الألم" -

إن موت العالم، الذي ينشر العلم ويهدي الناس، لهو أمر عظيم، حيث إن تأثيره يمتد إلى الأجيال، بينما موت العباد الذين يقتصرون على على على على عظيم، عبادتهم فقط، يكون أقل تأثيراً

موت العالم ثلمة لا تسد فلا شك أن مصاب الناس بالعالم الذي يهديهم ويدلهم إلى الصراط المستقيم وإلى الطريق الأقوم لا شك أنه أمره عظيم جداً وخسارة فادحة لا تعوض وأدركتم شيئاً من ذلك يعني خسرت الأمة بفقد علمائها بما لا يمكن تعويضه ولا شك أن موت العالم ثلمة. وموت قوم كثير العد أيسر من ... حبر يموت مصاب واسع الألم الحبر: واحد الأحبار وأهل اللغة يقولونه بالكسر وأهل الحديث يقولونه بالفتح. يقول: كما منافعه في العالم اتسعت ... وللشياطين أفراح بموتهم منافع العالم اتسعت وإذا كان اتساع منفعة العالم في أزمان مضت اتساع محدود في بلده وبواسطة من ينقل عنه العلم من طلابه أو بواسطة كتبه التي ألفها وسارت في الأفاق منافعه اتسعت بهذه الطريقة يأتي طلاب من الأفاق يحملون عنه ويبلغون أقوامهم أو بمؤلفاته التي تنتشر ويعم نفعها لكن الأن اتسع الانتشار اتساعاً لا يجعل لأحد أدنى حجة من البذل يعني بعض الناس كان يتعذر بأنه لا يرى السفر مثلاً أو يشق عليه السفر الآن ما له حجة وهو في بيته في مكتبته في بيته يبلغ إلى الأفاق بواسطة هذه الألات والأشرطة وصلت إلى أقاصي الدنيا والبث أيضاً وصل والأسئلة ترد من الشرق ومن الغرب في وقت واحد من استراليا ومن كندا في ظرف واحد ترد. كما منافعه في العالم اتسعت ... وللشياطين أفراح بموتهم

Chapter 1: The Impact of the Death of Scholars

The death of a scholar is a gap that cannot be filled. Indeed, the loss experienced by people due to the passing of a scholar who guides them to the straight path and the most upright way is immensely significant and constitutes a grievous loss that cannot be compensated. The nation has suffered a loss that is irreplaceable with the demise of its scholars.

It is well-known that the death of a scholar is a profound calamity. The loss of a large number of people is easier than the loss of a single scholar. The scholar is one of the learned individuals, and the linguists refer to him in the masculine form, while the hadith scholars use the feminine form.

As the benefits of scholars in the world have expanded, the devils rejoice at their death. The benefits of scholars have broadened, and in times past, the expansion of a scholar's benefit was limited to their locality, transmitted through their students or through the books they authored, which circulated widely.

However, today, the dissemination of knowledge has reached an unprecedented level, leaving no excuse for anyone not to contribute. Previously, some individuals might have found it difficult to travel for knowledge; now, there is no justification as one can access vast resources from their own home or office.

Through modern technology, knowledge has reached the farthest corners of the world, with tapes and broadcasts accessible globally. Questions are received simultaneously from the East and West, from Australia and Canada, in a single moment. As the benefits of scholars in the world have expanded, the devils indeed rejoice at their death.

إنس وجن دون بعضهم لا شك أنهم شجئ في حلوق الشياطين شياطين الإنس وشياطين الجن. ثم قال: هم الهداة يعني العلماء. هم الهداة إلى أهدى السبيل وأه ... ل الجهل عن هديهم ضلوا لجهلهم

Chapter 1: The Joy of Devils in the Death of Scholars

How delighted the devils are with the death of righteous scholars like Sheikh Ibn Baz, Al-Albani, and Sheikh Ibn Uthaymeen! Their knowledge has reached every corner of the earth, and people have come to convey their teachings and ask whether they are among the students or not. They tested them and found them to be as expected; they confirmed, "We graduated from the tapes," and they discovered that these students were more precise than some who attend the lessons. This is a great blessing, a favor from Allah, the Exalted, and a sign of His signs that knowledge can now be disseminated simultaneously without travel, effort, or long journeys.

In the past, the predecessors would travel thousands of miles to meet a particular scholar and learn from him, then return to their countries after years. Now, it is possible to travel in a day and return, or to access the knowledge of various scholars from the farthest parts of the world with the press of a button. Thus, no one has an excuse now, and the benefits of knowledge have expanded remarkably. All praise is due to Allah.

As for the devils, they rejoice at the death of these scholars; by Allah, if they knew anything, they would not rejoice, for this is a sign of their demise. The death of scholars is a sign of the approach of the Hour, and the approach of the Hour is not in the interest of these devils, as they will ultimately face the abode of recompense, where they have no place but in the Fire. We ask Allah for safety and well-being.

Indeed, if they knew anything, they would not rejoice, for this is a sign of their demise. They are the true stones cast at every eavesdropper, like the stars of the sky that are greater than their meteors. They are the ones who burn these devils and eliminate their doubts and deceptions. They are the stones that target these devils, as they are also the annihilators of the misconceptions that the devils of mankind and jinn throw.

These arrows of truth come from the scholars who are firm in their knowledge against the people of doubts. They strike both types of devils—those of mankind and jinn—without distinction. There is no doubt that they are a source of discomfort for the devils, both human and jinn.

Then he said: "They are the guides," referring to the scholars. They are the guides to the most righteous path, and the people of ignorance have strayed from their guidance due to their ignorance.

وذكرنا ما ذكره أبو بكر الأجري في كتابه أخلاق العلماء في منة أهل العلم على أهل الجهل يعني تصور أنك في بلد ما فيه عالم وأشكل عليك أدنى مسألة من مسائل الدين أو من مسائل الدنيا كيف تنحل هذه المسألة كيف تنحل هذه المشكلة هم الهداة إلى أهدى السبيل وأه ... ل الجهل عن هديهم ضلوا لجهلم و وفضلهم جاء في نص الكتاب وفي ... الحديث أشهر من نار على علم على رأس جبل يراها الناظر من بعيد فالنصوص نصوص الكتاب والسنة التي جاءت في فضل العلم وفضل العلماء أشهر من نار على علم يعني من النار التي توقد فوق رأس جبل. نعم. نبذة في وصية طالب العلم يا طالب العلم لا تبغي به بدلاً ... فقد ظفرت ورب اللوح والقلم وقدس العلم واعرف قدر حرمته ... في القول والفعل والأداب فالتزم واجهد بعزم قوي لا انثناء له ... لو يعلم المرء قدر العلم لم ينم والنصح فابذله للطلاب محتسباً ... في السر والجهر والأستاذ فاحترم ومرحباً قل لمن يأتيك يطلبه ... وفيهم احفظ وصايا المصطفى بهم والنية اجعل لوجه الله خالصة ... إن البناء بدون الأصل لم يقم ومن يكن ليقول الناس يطلبه ... أخسر بصفقته في موقف الندم ومن به يبتغي الدنيا فليس له ... يوم القيامة من حظ ولا قسم كفى به من كان في شورى وهود وفي ال ... إسراء موعظة للحاذق الفهم إياك واحذر مماراة السفيه به ... كذا مباهاة أهل العلم لا ترم فإن أبغض كل الخلق أجمعهم ... إلى الإله الداناس في الخصم والعجب فاحذره إن العجب مجترف ... أعمال صاحبه في سيله العرم وبالمهم المهم ابدأ لتدركه ... وقدم النص والأراء فاتهم قدم

وجوباً علوم الدين إن بها ... يبين نهج الهدى من موجب النقم وكل كسر الفتى فالدين جابره ... والكسر في الدين صعب غير ملتئم دع عنك ما قاله العصري منتحلاً ... وبالعتيق تمسك قط واعتصم يقول الناظم رحمه الله تعالى: نبذة قليلة مختصرة يستفيد منها طالب العلم وهي عبارة عن مجموعة وصايا لطالب العلم يحثه على الازدياد من طلب العلم وينير له الطريق ويرسم له بعض المعالم التي عليه أن يسلكها. يقول: نبذة في وصية طالب العلم

Chapter: A Brief Exhortation to the Student of Knowledge

And we recall what Abu Bakr Al-Ajuri mentioned in his book "The Ethics of Scholars" regarding the favor of the people of knowledge over the people of ignorance. Imagine you are in a land devoid of scholars, and you face a fundamental issue regarding religious or worldly matters; how will this issue be resolved? They are the guides to the most upright path, while those in ignorance stray due to their lack of guidance. Their virtue is mentioned in the text of the book and in the hadith, which are more renowned than a fire on a mountain. A fire may be unseen in the depths of a valley, but when it is on top of a mountain, it is visible to the observer from afar. Indeed, the texts of the Qur'an and Sunnah regarding the virtue of knowledge and scholars are more prominent than a fire atop a mountain.

A brief reflection on the advice for the student of knowledge:

- **O student of knowledge, do not seek a substitute for it... for you have attained success, by the Lord of the Tablet and the Pen.**
- **Sanctify knowledge and recognize its sacredness... in speech, action, and manners. Therefore, adhere and strive with strong determination... if a person knew the value of knowledge, he would not sleep.**
- **And give sincere advice to the students... both in private and in public, and respect your teacher.**
- **Welcome those who come to you seeking it... and preserve the advice of the Chosen One (Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him) among them.**
- **Make your intention solely for the sake of Allah... for a building cannot stand without a foundation.**
- **Whoever seeks knowledge for the sake of people... has lost in his transaction, and will regret it. **
- **And whoever seeks the world through knowledge... will have no share or portion on the Day of Resurrection.**
- **Sufficient is the admonition for one who understands... as in the stories of Shu'ayb and Hud, and in the Night Journey, there is a lesson for the discerning.**
- **Beware of arguing with the foolish... and do not boast among the scholars, for the most hated of creation to Allah are the most contentious.**
- **Beware of arrogance, for it consumes... the deeds of its possessor like a flood. **
- **Begin with what is important to attain it... and prioritize the texts and opinions accordingly.**
- **It is obligatory to study the religious sciences... for they clarify the path of guidance from the causes of punishment.**
- **Every broken individual shall find in religion a remedy... for the fracture in religion is difficult to mend.**
- **Leave aside what the modernists have claimed... and hold firmly to the ancient teachings.**

The poet, may Allah have mercy on him, states: "A brief and concise note from which the student of knowledge can benefit, consisting of a collection of advice that encourages him to increase his pursuit of knowledge, illuminating his path and outlining some landmarks he should follow."

End of Chapter

يقول: يا طالب العلم لا تبغي به بدلاً ... فقد ظفرت ورب اللوح والقلم لأنك في طريقك إلى أن تكون من الهداة من العلماء الذين تقدم ذكر فضلهم في النصوص وفي كلامه السابق رحمه الله. لا تبغي به بدلاً ويوجد وله الحمد من طلاب العلم من صبروا وصابروا وثابروا واستمروا السنين كما أنه وجد من ترك الطلب لا سيما لما شاعت واشتهرت التجارة الرابحة في أسرع مدة وأقصر وقت كتجارة الأسهم يعني فقدنا بعض الطلبة يعني لا ننكر أننا خسرنا بعض الطلبة فقد تركوا وابتغوا بدلاً من العلم واستبدلوا الذي هو أدنى بالذي هو خير وانساقوا وراء الاسهم ثم بعد ذلك حصل ما حصل من الكوارث والخسائر الفادحة وندموا ولات ساعة مندم وصعب عليهم الرجوع وبعضهم رجع ولذا يقول: يا طالب العلم لا تبغي به بدلاً ... فقد ظفرت ورب اللوح والقلم ما الذي كسبه من أعرض عن العلم بعد أن حفظ كتاب الله وشيئاً من سنة نبيه عليه الصلاة والسلام وحفظ بعض المتون ثم انصر ف عنها إلى البديل إلى الحطام الفاني ثم نسي ما حفظ ما نسبة ربحه إلى خسارته لا نسبة بين الخسارة والربح في هذه الصورة ألبتة لا نسبة بين خسارته وربحه افترض أنه كسب الدنيا بحذافيرها و لا يعرف قدر الدنيا إلا العارفون بالله جل وعلا وبموعوده وما ثبت عنه وعن نبيه عليه الصلاة والسلام المطلعون على سيرة النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام وكيفية عيشه ونظرته إلى هذه الدنيا. سعيد بن المسيب لما جاءه الخاطب يخطب ابنته للوليد بن عبد الملك ابن الخليفة وقال له: جاءتك الدنيا بحذافيرها ما قال: فرصة نتفرغ للعلم والدنيا تأتي من هذا الطريق قال: لا جاءتك الدنيا بحذافيرها ما قال: فرصة نتفرغ للعلم والدنيا تأتي من هذا الطريق قال: لا جاءتك الدنيا بعوضة فماذا ترى يقص لي من هذا الجناح هؤلاء هم الذين يعرفون قدر الدنيا. يا طالب العلم لا تبغي به بدلاً ... في القول و الفعر و والقلم و وقدس العلم و عرف قدر حرمته ... في القول و الفعل و الأداب فالتزم

The Value of Seeking Knowledge

He says: O seeker of knowledge, do not seek an alternative for it... For you have triumphed, by the Lord of the Tablet and the Pen. This is because you are on your way to becoming one of the guided scholars, whose virtues have been previously mentioned in the texts and in his earlier words, may Allah have mercy on him. Do not seek an alternative, and, praise be to Allah, there are students of knowledge who have been patient, perseverant, and persistent over the years. However, there are those who have abandoned their pursuit of knowledge, especially when lucrative trades became widespread and well-known, such as stock trading. Indeed, we have lost some students; we cannot deny that we have lost some who have left and sought an alternative to knowledge, replacing what is superior with what is lesser, and they followed the allure of stocks. Then, what occurred happened: disasters and significant losses, and they regretted it, yet it was too late for regret. It became difficult for them to return, and some of them did return.

Thus, he says: O seeker of knowledge, do not seek an alternative for it... For you have triumphed, by the Lord of the Tablet and the Pen. What has one gained who turns away from knowledge after having memorized the Book of Allah and some of the Sunnah of His Messenger, peace be upon him, and has memorized some texts, only to turn away from them to seek the transient and worthless? Then he forgets what he has memorized. What is the ratio of his profit to his loss? There is no comparison between loss and profit in this scenario whatsoever. Even if he were to gain the entire world, those who truly know the value of this world are those who are aware of Allah, the Exalted, and His promises, and what has been established about Him and His Messenger, peace be upon him, who are knowledgeable about the life of the Prophet, peace be upon him, and his perspective on this world.

When Sa'id ibn al-Musayyib was approached by a suitor seeking his daughter for al-Walid ibn Abd al-Malik, the son of the caliph, and he was told: "The world has come to you in its entirety," he did not say: "Let us take the opportunity to dedicate ourselves to knowledge, and the world will come through this path." Instead, he said: "If the world is not worth a wing of a mosquito to Allah, then what do you think I should gain from this wing?" These are the ones who understand the true value of this world.

O seeker of knowledge, do not seek an alternative for it... For you have triumphed, by the Lord of the Tablet and the Pen.

The Sanctity of Knowledge

And the sanctity of knowledge... The texts have emphasized its sanctification and glorification and raised its status. Therefore, elevate its status, sanctify it, and revere it within yourself and in others.

And sanctify knowledge and recognize the value of its sanctity... in speech, action, and etiquette, so adhere to it.

Chapter 1: The Importance of Action in Knowledge

In both speech and action, your sanctification of knowledge and your encouragement towards learning and education should not be merely verbal; rather, your actions must align with your words. If they do not, it is as if you are calling others with your words while repelling them with your deeds. This is the state of many who engage in this matter. When you compare knowledge and action, you find a significant disparity. It seems that those who speak on these subjects encourage people with their tongues, but what about their actions?

Undoubtedly, influencing people through action is far more effective than merely attracting them through knowledge and speech. Observers of actions might say: if this knowledge were truly beneficial, one would not neglect to act upon it, and the ones most deserving of acting upon it would be those who possess knowledge and complete expertise regarding its merits. If a person does not act upon it, it is clear that the practice of that knowledge is futile; thus, learning it becomes unproductive.

Such a person encourages others with his words while contradicting them with his actions. For instance, a doctor may warn against smoking, yet if he himself smokes, what benefit does he provide to his patients? If he advises them not to smoke while engaging in it himself, what value does his advice hold? Similarly, when a scholar advises others to seize opportunities and cherish their time, yet he squanders his own in idle talk, or urges them to pray at night while neglecting his own prayers, or encourages fasting while he himself does not fast, what benefit is there in that?

Recognize the value of knowledge and understand its sanctity in both speech and action, and adhere to it. It is unbecoming for a student of knowledge or a scholar to be in a state akin to that of the general populace. There are those who possess some knowledge, yet when you sit with them, you find no distinction between them and the common people.

Strive with strong determination, one that does not bend.

- Strive to acquire knowledge and act upon it with unwavering resolve.
- Let nothing divert you from your pursuit of knowledge: neither the softness of a bed, nor the beauty of a spouse, nor the pleasantness of the air and environment, nor the enjoyment of outings and trips.

If a person truly understood the value of knowledge, he would not find rest in sleep. If one comprehended the essence of this knowledge, he would seek to utilize every waking hour to acquire as much knowledge as possible.

And give sincere advice to the students, seeking the reward for it...

يعني على العالم أن يبذل النصح لطلابه على العالم أن ينصح لطلابه والنصيحة كما جاء في الحديث: الدين النصيحة وأولى الناس بنصحك أهل بيتك ومعارفك وأقاربك وجيرانك وطلابك الأقربون أولى بالمعروف و أنذر عشيرتك الأقربين 214 سورة الشعراء والطلاب بمنزلة الأولاد فعلى العالم أن يبذل النصيحة لهم كما أن على الطالب ألا يضجر الشيخ إذا رأى أن الوقت غير مناسب أو أن الشيخ غير متهيئ للإكثار من الأسئلة يترك تجد بعض الطلاب هداهم الله ولا شك أن هذا باعثه الحرص على الإفادة والاستفادة من الشيخ مجرد ما يسلم الشيخ من الصلاة قبل أن يؤدي الأذكار يأتي ليسأل ويصعب أن يقول الشيخ باستمرار: انتظر قليلاً دعنا نذكر الله وكذا تجد بعض أهل العلم إذا سلم جهر بالذكر على غير عادته ليخبر الطالب اللي بجنبه ومن عن يمينه واللي بيساره أن المسألة ما زالت يعني انتظر قليلاً وبعض الطلاب ما يقدر هذه الأمور وبعضهم إذا رأى الشيخ يقرأ قرآن جالس في المسجد يقرأ القرآن أكثر عليه من الأسئلة وأنهى الوقت بأسئلته وبمشاكله وقضاياه وإذا قال له الشيخ: أنا والله مشغول الأن قال: كيف مشغول جالس يقرأ قرآن ومشغول ويش معنى مشغول يعني ما يقدرون المسائل قدرها وهذا فيه إحراج للشيوخ وبعض الطلاب ما يدرك مثل هذه الأمور يريد أن ولا يضجر شيخه لأن الشيخ ظروفه مثل ظروف غيره أحياناً يأتي بعد درس وينصرف إلى بيته فيتبعه بعض الطلاب ويوقفونه عند الباب يمكنه محتاج للدورة والطالب ما يقدر هذه الأمور أو يكون بعد صلاة ظهر أو عصر والشمس محرقة ويوقف الشيخ في الشمس هذا موجود من كثير من الطلاب فيصعب على الشيخ أن يصرفهم بأسلوب غير مناسب وبعض الطلاب لا يفيد به إلا التصريح فكما أن الشيخ مطالب بالبذل والصبر على الطلاب ومحض النصح للطلاب أيصاً الطرف الأمور والصحابة

Chapter 1: The Importance of Advising Students

It is the responsibility of the scholar to offer advice to his students. As stated in the Hadith: **"النصيحة (Religion is sincerity). The first to receive your counsel should be your family, acquaintances, relatives, neighbors, and closest students. They are more deserving of good counsel. Allah says in the Quran: **"وَأَنذِرْ عَشْيِرَنَّكَ الْأَقْرَبِينَ ** (And warn your nearest kinsmen) [Surah Ash-Shu'ara, 26:214].

Students hold a status akin to that of children; thus, it is imperative for the scholar to provide them with guidance. Conversely, students should not be impatient if the scholar is not in a position to answer numerous questions at a given moment.

Some students, may Allah guide them, exhibit a strong desire to benefit from their teachers. They often Page 55 of 189

approach the scholar immediately after he finishes his prayer, before he has the chance to engage in remembrance (dhikr), to pose their questions. It becomes difficult for the scholar to continuously say, "Please wait a moment; let us remember Allah first."

Moreover, some scholars, upon concluding their prayers, may engage in dhikr loudly, not as their usual practice, but to signal to the students nearby that they should wait a while. Unfortunately, some students do not appreciate these nuances. They may see the scholar reading the Quran in the mosque and assume that this is an appropriate time to bombard him with questions, neglecting the fact that he may be preoccupied with his own matters.

When the scholar states, "I am busy now," some students may respond, "How can you be busy while reading the Quran?" They fail to understand the significance of the scholar's time and the need for respect in this context, which can lead to embarrassment for the scholars.

It is crucial for students to recognize that both parties have obligations. The scholar is expected to give his all, while the student should treat his teacher with kindness and patience, understanding that the scholar faces circumstances similar to anyone else.

For instance, after a lesson, a scholar may wish to return home, only to be followed by students who stop him at the door, not realizing he may need to rest or attend to personal matters. This often occurs after the Dhuhr or Asr prayers when the sun is scorching, and students may insist on engaging the scholar in conversation, making it challenging for him to respond appropriately.

Both the scholar and the student have responsibilities towards each other. The scholar must be patient and generous in his advice, while the student must be respectful and considerate. The etiquettes of the scholar and the learner are well-documented, yet many students of knowledge remain oblivious to these principles and the importance of reviewing them.

كانوا على أدب رفيع قوي مع النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام وقد نهوا عن الإكثار من الأسئلة اسئلة يستفيدون منها وقد أمر الله جل وعلا بالسؤال فاسألوا أهلًا الذّي ولا يقتصور النحل لكنهم نهوا عن الإكثار من الأسئلة التي تضجر ابن آدم مركب من أمور من لحم ودم ومشاعر ومن .. المقصود أنه يضجر مهما كان إنما أنا بشر عليه الصلاة والسلام مع ما جُبل عليه من خلق ومن حلم ومن تواضع لكن مع ذلك نهوا عن الإكثار من المسائل لهذا الأمر فكانوا يفرحون إذا جاء الرجل العاقل من أهل البادية ليسأل النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام من أجل أن يستفيدوا. فعلى طالب العلم أن يتحين الأوقات المناسبة ولا يضجر الشيخ كما أن على الطرف الأخر على الشيخ أن يبذل أخذ الله عليه العهد والميثاق أن يبين ولا يكتم على ما ستأتي الإشارة إليه في هذه المنظومة إن شاء الله تعالى. والنصح فابذله للطلاب محتسباً ... في السر والجهر والأستاذ فاحترم النصح للطالب وينصح للطالب في بن القرأ عليك ويش تختار لي أي كتاب فيعض الشيوخ يختار ما يحتاجه من الكتب هو هذا ليس من النصح بعض الشيوخ إذا جاءه الطالب غير مناسب للطالب فمن باب النصيحة وبذل النصيحة لهذا الطالب أن ينظر الشيخ فيما ينفع الطالب. والنصح فابذله للطلاب محتسباً ... في السر والجهر والأستاذ فاحترم ومرحباً قل لمن يأتيك يطلبه ... وفيهم احفظ وصايا المصطفى بهم من يأتيك يطلبه من أهل البلد وليكن عنايتك وترحيبك بمن هو أبعد فأبعد عن أهل البلد لأن أهل البلد ما تعبوا مثل تعب من جاء من الأفاق فهؤلاء لا شك أنهم أهل للعناية والرعاية. ومرحباً قل لمن يأتيك يطلبه ... وفيهم احفظ وصايا المصطفى بهم

Chapter 1: The Etiquette of Seeking Knowledge

They maintained a high standard of etiquette with the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) and were cautioned against excessive questioning. They were encouraged to ask beneficial questions, as Allah, the

Exalted, commanded, **غَاسْأُلُواْ أَهْلَ الذِّكْرِ** (Surah An-Nahl, 16:43). However, they were advised not to overwhelm the Prophet with numerous inquiries, as human beings are inherently composed of flesh, blood, and emotions, and can become weary. Despite the Prophet's noble character, patience, and humility, he was still cautioned against excessive questioning.

They would rejoice when a wise individual from the desert came to ask the Prophet (peace be upon him) questions for their benefit. Therefore, a student of knowledge should choose appropriate times for inquiries and should not burden the teacher. Conversely, the teacher must fulfill their covenant with Allah to clarify and not conceal information, as will be indicated in this discourse, Insha'Allah (if Allah wills).

- **Advising Students**: The teacher should offer sincere advice to students, both in private and in public. Respect for the advice given to students is essential. When a student seeks guidance on a book to study, the scholar should assess the student's level and recommend what suits them, prioritizing the student's benefit over their own interests.
- **Choosing Suitable Material**: Some scholars, when approached by a student asking for book recommendations, might select what they personally need, which is not in the best interest of the student. It is essential for the teacher to focus on what will benefit the student.
- **Respectful Engagement**: It is important to welcome those who come seeking knowledge, especially from outside the local community. Those who travel from afar deserve special attention and care, as they have exerted significant effort to seek knowledge.
- **Preserving Teachings**: "And welcome those who come to you seeking it... and among them, preserve the teachings of the Chosen One (the Prophet Muhammad) with them."

أخرج الترمذي وابن ماجه من حديث أبي سعيد الخدري بسند فيه كلام لأهل العلم عن رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم قال: سيأتيكم أقوام يطلبون العلم فإذا رأيتموهم فقولوا: مرحباً بوصية رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم والحديث لا يسلم من ضعف. والنية اجعل لوجه الله خالصة ... إن البناء بدون الأصل الأصل لم يقم ما في بناء بدون قاعدة وبدون أساس والنية هي الأصل والإنسان يؤجر على نيته أكثر من أجره على عمله العمل المجرد عن النية لا أجر فيه بينما النية المجردة عن العمل إذا وجد ما يمنع منه يرتب عليها الأثر. والنية اجعل لوجه الله خالصة ... إن البناء بدون الأصل لم يقم ومن يكن ليقول الناس يطلبه ... أخسر بصفقته في موقف الندم أول من تسعر بهم النار ثلاثة: رجل تعلم العلم وتعب في تحصيله ثم علم الناس فيجاء به يوم القيامة فيقال: ماذا صنعت فيقول: والله تعلمت وتعبت وسهرت ويذلت ثم علمت الناس وهديت الناس وأرشدت الناس ثم يقال له: كذبت إنما فعلت ذلك ليقال: عالم ثم يسحب على وجهه ويلقى في النار والثاني المجاهد يؤتى به فيقال له: ماذا صنعت فيقال الذي ينفقها في وجوه الخير فيما يبدو إنما قاتلت ليقال: جريء شجاع وقد قيل ثم يسحب على وجهه فيلقى في النار والثالث: المنفق صاحب الأموال الذي ينفقها في وجوه الخير فيما يبدو على وجهه فيلقى في النار. فهؤ لاء الثلاثة هم أول من تسعر بهم النار يوم القيامة فالأمر عظيم جد خطير يعني ما هي المسالة سهلة لا يمكن أن تخرج على وجهه فيلقى في النار ويم القيامة فاختر لنفسك. ومن يكن ليقول الناس يطلبه ... أحسر بصفقته في موقف الندم حين لا ينفع الندم. ومن به يبتغى الدنيا فليس له ... يوم القيامة من حظ و لا قسم كفى به من كان في شورى وهود وفي ال ... إسراء موعظة للحائق الفهم ومن به يبتغى الدنيا فليس له ... يوم القيامة من حظ و لا قسم كفى به من كان في شورى وهود وفي ال ... إسراء موعظة للحائق الفهم

Chapter 1: The Importance of Intention in Actions

: أخرج الترمذي وابن ماجه من حديث أبي سعيد الخدري بسند فيه كلام لأهل العلم عن رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم قال

**"سيأتيكم أقوام يطلبون العلم فإذا رأيتموهم فقولوا :مرحباً بوصية رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم" **

Translation: "There will come to you people seeking knowledge; when you see them, say: Welcome to the advice of the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him)."

Translation: "And this narration is not free from weakness. Make your intention purely for the sake of Allah."

Translation: "Indeed, a structure without a foundation cannot stand; there is no construction without a base and without a foundation."

The Essence of Intention:

- **النية هي الأصل**: The intention is the foundation.
- ***الإنسان يؤجر على نيته ** A person is rewarded based on their intention more than their action.
- **العمل المجرد عن النية لا أجر فيه ** An action devoid of intention carries no reward.
- **النية المجردة عن العمل**: The intention alone, if obstructed from action, still yields an effect.

Translation: "Indeed, a structure without a foundation cannot stand."

Consequences of Actions Without Pure Intent:

- ** أول من تسعر بهم النار ثلاثة ** : The first to be punished in Hell will be three:
- 1. **خرجل تعلم العلم**: A man who learned knowledge and labored to acquire it, then taught others. He will be brought on the Day of Resurrection and asked: "What did you do?" He will reply: "I learned, toiled, stayed awake, and guided people." He will be told: "You lied; you did that so it would be said: 'He is a scholar.'" Then he will be dragged on his face and thrown into Hell.
- 2. **المجاهد*: The warrior who fought in the way of Allah until he was martyred. He will be asked: "What did you do?" He will answer: "I fought until I was martyred." He will be told: "You lied; you fought so it would be said: 'He is brave and courageous.'" Then he will be dragged on his face and thrown into Hell.
- 3. **المنفق صاحب الأموال**: The wealthy person who spent his money in good causes. He will be asked: "What did you do?" He will reply: "I collected wealth and spent it in every good cause." He will be told: "You lied; you spent it so it would be said: 'He is generous." Then he will be dragged on his face and thrown into Hell.

Translation: "The matter is indeed very serious; it is not a trivial issue."

**Conclusion: The Choice of One's Fate: **

- **إما أن تكون في الدرجات العليا**: Either you will be among the highest ranks, seeing the people of Paradise like a bright star in the sky due to the greatness of your status, or you will be among the first to be punished in Hell on the Day of Resurrection. Choose for yourself.
- **ومن يكن ليقول الناس يطلبه ...أخسر بصفقته في موقف الندم**: "And whoever seeks the praise of people will lose in the transaction on the Day of Regret, when regret will be of no benefit."
- **ومن به يبتغي الدنيا فليس له ...يوم القيامة من حظ و لا قسم " **: "And whoever seeks the world will have no share or portion on the Day of Resurrection."

". "The Night Journey is a lesson for those with understanding." ** إسراء موعظة للحاذق الفهم

الذي في الشورى قول الله جل وعلا: مَن كَانَ يُريدُ حَرْثَ الْأَخِرَةِ نَزِدْ لَهُ فِي حَرْثِهِ وَمَن كَانَ يُريدُ حَرْثَ الْأَخِرَةِ نَزِدْ لَهُ فِي حَرْثِهِ وَمَن كَانَ يُريدُ حَرْثَ الْأَخِرَةِ مِن اللهِ عَلَيْهِمُ أَعْمَالُهُمْ فِيها وَهُمْ فِيها لا يُبْحَسُونَ وهود وفي ال أَوْلَئِكَ النِّينَ لَيْسَ لَهُمْ فِي الآخِرَةِ إِلاَّ النَّالُ وَحَبِطَ مَا صَنَعُواْ فِيها وَبَاطِلٌ مَّا كَانُواْ يَعْمَلُونَ 15 ما سورة هود. كفى به من كان في شورى وهود وفي ال الوالي في الإسراء موعظة للحاذق الفهم والذي في الإسراء: مَن كَانَ يُريدُ الْعَاجِلَةَ عَجَلْنَا لَهُ فِيها مَا نَشَاء لِمَن نُريدُ ثُمَّ جَعُلْنَا لَهُ جَهَلَّمَ يَصِيلًاهَا مَنْمُومًا مَدْحُورًا وَمَنْ أَرَادَ الآخِرَةَ وَسَعَى لَهَا سَعْيَهَا وَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ فَأُولَئِكَ كَانَ سَعْيُهُم مَّشْتُكُورًا كُلاَّ نُمِدُ هُؤُلاء وَهُولًاء 18 وي سورة الإسراء يعني بعد أن بين للفريقين طريق النجاة وطريق الشقاء وَهَدُينَاهُ النَّجْدَيْنِ 10 سورة البلد ولم يبق لأحد كُلاً نُمِدُ هُؤُلاء مِنْ عَطَاء رَبِكَ وَمَا كَانَ عَطَاء رَبِكَ مَحْظُورًا 20 سورة الإسراء. إياك واحذر مماراة السفيه به ... كذا مباهاة أهل العلم لا ترم روى ابن ماجه والترمذي بسند فيه كلام عن ابن عمر مرفوعاً: من طلب العلم ليماري به السفهاء أو ليباهي به العلماء أو ليصرف وجوه الناس إليه فهو في النار نسأل الله العاقية. فإن أبغض كل الخلق أجمعهم ... إلى الإله ألد الخصم في صحيح البخاري من حديث عائشة رضي الله عنه قالت: قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم: أبغض الرجال إلى الله الألد الخصم دائم الخصومة فعل صيغة مبالغة فعل مثل حذر الدائم الخصومة والألد هو الذي يدعي الباطل ولا يقبل الحق وبين له لم يقبله.

Chapter 1: The Divine Guidance in Human Intentions

The verse from Surah Ash-Shura states:

- * * مَن كَانَ يُرِيدُ حَرْثَ الْآخِرَةِ نَزِدْ لَهُ فِي حَرْثِهِ وَمَن كَانَ يُرِيدُ حَرْثَ الدُّنْيَا نُؤتِهِ مِنْهَا وَمَا لَهُ فِي الْآخِرَةِ مِن نَّصِيبٍ * *
- *"Whoever desires the harvest of the Hereafter, We increase for him his harvest; and whoever desires the harvest of this world, We give him thereof, but he will have no share in the Hereafter." (Surah Ash-Shura, 42:20)

This verse emphasizes the significance of intention (إرادة), which is akin to one's purpose or will. In Surah Hud, it is mentioned:

- مَن كَانَ يُرِيدُ الْحَيَاةَ الدُّنْيَا وَزِينَتَهَا نُوَفِّ إِلَيْهِمْ أَعْمَالَهُمْ فِيهَا وَهُمْ فِيهَا لاَ يُبْخَسُونَ أُوْلَئِكَ الَّذِينَ لَيْسَ لَهُمْ فِي الآخِرَةِ إِلَّا النَّارُ وَحَبِطَ مَا صَنَعُواْ **

 **فِيهَا وَهُمْ فِيهَا لاَ يُبْخَسُونَ أُوْلَئِكَ الَّذِينَ لَيْسَ لَهُمْ فِي الآخِرَةِ إِلَّا النَّارُ وَحَبِطَ مَا صَنَعُواْ **

 **فِيهَا وَ بَاطِلٌ مَّا كَانُواْ يَعْمَلُونَ
- *"Whoever desires the life of this world and its adornment, We will fully pay them for their deeds therein, and they will not be deprived. Those are the ones for whom there is not in the Hereafter except fire, and worthless is what they have done." (Surah Hud, 11:15-16)

These verses serve as a profound reminder of the outcomes based on one's intentions, contrasting the paths

of those who seek worldly gains versus those who aspire for eternal rewards.

Chapter 2: The Consequences of Choices

In Surah Al-Isra, it is stated:

مَّن كَانَ يُرِيدُ الْعَاجِلَةَ عَجَّلْنَا لَهُ فِيهَا مَا نَشَاء لِمَن نُريدُ ثُمَّ جَعَلْنَا لَهُ جَهَنَّمَ يَصِلْاهَا مَذْمُومًا مَّدْحُورًا وَمَنْ أَرَادَ الآخِرَةَ وَسَعَى لَهَا سَعْيَهَا وَهُو **

**مُؤْمِنٌ قَأُو لَؤِكَ كَانَ سَعْيُهُم مَّشْكُورًا

**مُؤْمِنٌ قَأُو لَؤِكَ كَانَ سَعْيُهُم مَّشْكُورًا

"Whoever desires the immediate - We hasten for him from it what We will, for whom We will. Then We have made for him Hell, which he will enter, condemned and banished. But whoever desires the Hereafter and exerts the effort due to it while he is a believer - those are the ones whose effort is ever appreciated."
(Surah Al-Isra, 17:18-20)

This highlights the duality of existence, where individuals are guided towards either salvation or despair based on their choices and efforts, as Allah has provided guidance to both paths:

**وَ هَدَيْنَاهُ النَّجْدَيْنِ **

*"And We have guided him to the two paths." (Surah Al-Balad, 90:10)

Chapter 3: The Perils of Knowledge Misused

Beware of engaging in disputes with the foolish, as well as boasting among the scholars. Ibn Majah and Al-Tirmidhi narrate from Ibn Umar, who reported that the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) said: *"Whoever seeks knowledge to argue with the foolish, or to boast among the scholars, or to divert people's attention to himself, he will be in the Fire. We ask Allah for safety."*

Chapter 4: The Most Disliked by Allah

Indeed, the most disliked of people to Allah are those who are the most quarrelsome. In Sahih Al-Bukhari, Aisha (may Allah be pleased with her) reported that the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) said: **أبغض الرجال إلى الله الألد الخصم**

"The most disliked men to Allah are the most quarrelsome."

The term "الألاء" refers to one who falsely claims and refuses to accept the truth, vigorously defending falsehood, and when presented with the truth, he does not accept it.

أن يصعد إلى السلم الذي أو رأس السلم الذي رتبه أهل العلم لطبقات المتعلمين. وبالمهم المهم ابدأ لتدركه ... وقدم النص. النص من الكتاب و السنة بقدم على قول كل أحد.

Chapter 1: The Dangers of Arrogance and the Importance of Knowledge

Beware of arrogance, for it is a consuming force... It devours the deeds of its possessor like a flood. Why is this? Because the one who is impressed by his own actions is self-praising and elevated above others, considering himself superior to people.

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**وَالْعَجَبُ فَاحْذَرْهُ إِنَّ الْعَجَبَ مُجْنَرِفٌ **
**أَعْمَالَ صَاحِبهِ فِي سَيْلِ الْعَرِمِ**
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(Translation: "And beware of arrogance, for it is a consuming force that devours the deeds of its possessor like a flood.")

It nullifies good deeds; we ask Allah for safety and well-being.

Regarding the important matters, begin with them to grasp them... Knowledge is vast.

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**وبالمهم المهم ابدأ لتدركه**
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(Translation: "And regarding the important matters, begin with them to grasp them...")

Knowledge is like oceans that cannot be fully encompassed. If the knowledge of Moses and Al-Khidr in the sight of Allah, the Exalted, is like what a bird pecks from the sea, then Allah, the Exalted, states to all of creation:

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**وَمَا أُوتِيتُم مِّن الْعِلْمِ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا**
**(سورة الأسراء:85)**
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(Translation: "And you have not been given of knowledge except for a little.")

This means that when the knowledge of all creatures is gathered, it is but a small fraction compared to the knowledge of Allah, the Exalted. Therefore, a student of knowledge must start with the most important matters.

You may find some students with an abundance of books, yet their acquisition of knowledge is minimal. The quantity of books is not an indication of the abundance of knowledge at all; rather, it often distracts from actual learning.

You may find that today a student picks up a book, reads a word, then takes another book and reads a page, moving from one science to another, exploring fields he has no need for, while neglecting the more important matters. This is at the expense of what truly matters.

Reality confirms this; if you go to libraries, you will find books that are far from being essential, compiled by students of knowledge. Some students focus on trivial studies while being unaware of the most clear Hadith in Sahih Al-Bukhari.

**. هذا ابتدأ بالمهم المهم لا هذا اشتغل بالمفضول عن الفاضل **

(Translation: "This one began with the important matters, while this one busied himself with the lesser over the superior.")

And regarding the important matters, begin with them... The matter is one of elevation and progression. Start with what is important, for time does not allow for everything. One cannot say, "I will postpone this knowledge until I am free," but rather, he must prioritize what is necessary in each field of knowledge, starting from the first level, then the second, and continuing until he ascends the ladder that scholars have established for the ranks of learners.

**و بالمهم المهم ابدأ لتدر كه **

(Translation: "And regarding the important matters, begin with them to grasp them...")

Present the text... The text from the Book and the Sunnah takes precedence over the opinions of all others.

والأراء فاتهم يعني بدلاً من أن تقدم هذه الأراء ويحكم بها على النصوص قدم النصوص واتهم الأراء يعني بعض المقادة إذا أحضر له أو ذكر له الدليل الصحيح من الكتاب أو من السنة قال: ولو لو كان .. يعني أنت أعرف من الإمام أحمد أو من الإمام أجمد المقصود أن الإنسان إذا سمع قال الله يعني يخفى عليهم هذا الدليل ما يمكن يخفى تعرفه أنت أو فهمك أفضل من فهم الإمام أحمد أو غير الإمام أحمد المقصود أن الإنسان إذا سمع قال الله وقال رسوله يقف وقد أحسن من انتهى إلى ما سمع. العلم قال الله قال رسوله ... قال الصحابة هم أولو العرفان وبالمهم المهم ابدأ لتدركه ... وقدم النص والأراء فاتهم الأراء التي تخالف النصوص اتهمها لا تتهم النص لأن بعض الناس يتهم النص أنه يحتمل تأويل يحتمل نسخ يحتمل أنه مخصص يحتمل أنه مقيد ومع ذلك يعمل بأقوال الأئمة ولا يعني هذا أن أقوال الأئمة تهدر لا يستفاد منها لكن الأقوال والاجتهادات والأقيسة في مقابل النصوص فاسدة الاعتبار عند أهل العلم والأراء فاتهم. قدم وجوباً علوم الدين إن بها ... يبين نهج الهدى من موجب النقم قدم علوم الدين يعني طالب العلم عنده مكتبة فيها كل الغنون فيها التفسير وفيها الحديث وفيها العقيدة وفيها التاريخ وفيها الأدب وفيها وفيها وفيها فيها الطب فيها رحلات وفيها موسوعات كل العلوم موجودة فيها الدواوين فيها الشعر والنثر والقصص وغيرها والمجلات والذكريات وفيها من كل شيء ما الذي العناية به أهم يقول:

Chapter 1: The Importance of Textual Evidence in Islamic Jurisprudence

والأراء فاتهم يعني بدلاً من أن تقدم هذه الأراء ويحكم بها على النصوص قدم النصوص واتهم الأراء يعني بعض المقلدة إذا أحضر له أو ... ذكر له الدليل الصحيح من الكتاب أو من السنة قال :ولو لو كان

Translation:

Opinions are to be disregarded; instead of presenting these opinions and judging them against the texts, prioritize the texts and challenge the opinions. Some followers, when presented with the correct evidence from the Book (Quran) or the Sunnah, might say: "Even if it were so..." implying that they know better than Imam Ahmad, Imam Abu Hanifah, or Imam Malik. It is inconceivable that such evidence could be unknown to them; how could your understanding surpass that of Imam Ahmad or others?

The essence is that when a person hears "Allah said" or "His Messenger said," they should pause and reflect, for they have done well to adhere to what they have heard. Knowledge is defined by "Allah said, His Messenger said..." as acknowledged by the Companions, who are the true scholars.

- **Key Point: ** Prioritize the texts over conflicting opinions.
- **Important Note: ** Disregard any opinions that contradict the texts; do not question the texts

themselves.

Some people accuse the text of being subject to interpretation, abrogation, specification, or restriction, while they still adhere to the statements of the scholars. This does not mean that the scholars' statements are invalid; they certainly hold value. However, the opinions, interpretations, and analogies are deemed less reliable when compared to the texts according to the scholars.

Chapter 2: The Necessity of Religious Knowledge

Translation:

It is obligatory to prioritize the sciences of religion, for through them one can clarify the path of guidance from the causes of wrath.

- **Key Insight: ** A student of knowledge should have a library encompassing all disciplines, including:
- Tafsir (exegesis of the Quran)
- Hadith (prophetic traditions)
- Aqeedah (creed)
- Figh (jurisprudence)
- History
- Literature
- Medicine
- Travel accounts
- Encyclopedias covering all sciences
- Collections of poetry, prose, stories, magazines, and memoirs.

Conclusion:

In essence, the focus should be on acquiring comprehensive knowledge of religion to navigate the complexities of faith and practice correctly.

قدم وجوباً علوم الدين علوم الدين هي التي جاءت النصوص بمدحها ومدح أربابها وحامليها أما العلوم الأخرى فهي قد تكون مما يعين قد يكون فيها إعانة على التحصيل من بعض الوجوه يعني تقرأ في كتب التاريخ لأن فيها متعة وفيها عبرة فيها عبرة التاريخ كما يقولون: يعيد نفسه والأسباب التي انعقدت لهلاك الأمم السابقة إذا وجد نظائر ها النتائج واحدة السنن الكونية لا تتغير ولذا إذا لو قرأ طالب العلم في الجزء السادس من نفح الطيب وطبق على وضعنا الحالي القائم يضع يده على قلبه يقول: اللهم سلم سلم التاريخ يعيد نفسه بنفس الأسلوب الذي نعيشه الآن وذهب أولنك نهباً للأعداء وفريسة للأعداء استولي على محارمهم وعلى أملاكهم وشردوا وقتلوا والنتائج واحدة السنن الكونية لا تتغير ولا تتبدل ونعيش ما يقرب من عيشهم الآن. قدم وجوباً علوم الدين إن بها ... يبين نهج الهدى من موجب النقم طالب العلم أيضاً قد يحتاج إلى شيء من الاستجمام والراحة والاطلاع على أخبار الأمم الماضية واللاحقة والمعاصرة يحتاج إلى أن يخرج قليلاً من باب الاستجمام ومن باب توسيع الأفق لأن بعض المسائل تحتاج إلى شيء من السعة يعني لو ضربت مثال واحد لبان لنا أن أهل العلم لم يهملوا العلوم الأخرى لكن يجعلونها خادمة لعلوم الدين لا يجعلونها أصول قائمة برأسها ينبغي أن تخدم لا يجعلونها خادمة لعلوم الدين فالمثال الذي تقدم في ألفاظ الجرح والتعديل قول أبي حاتم الرازي في جبارة بن المغلس بين يدي عدل الحافظ العراقي يقول: هذا تعديل يعني أبو حاتم يوثقه ويقرأها: بين يدي عدل أبو حاتم وهو أشدهم: بين يدي عدل فصار يبحث فوجد في أدب الكاتب ما فيه طرف الخيط وأن شخصاً يقال له: العدل وهو على شرطته فيقول الناس: بين يدي عدل يعنى هلك خلاص انتهى.

It is obligatory to prioritize religious sciences, which are praised in the texts along with their scholars and carriers. In contrast, other sciences may serve as auxiliary knowledge, providing enjoyment or lessons. As the saying goes, "History repeats itself," and the causes leading to the destruction of previous nations, when mirrored in current circumstances, yield similar results. The universal laws do not change. Therefore, if a student of knowledge were to read the sixth volume of "Nafh al-Tayyib" and apply it to our present situation, he would place his hand on his heart and say: "O Allah, grant us safety." History indeed repeats itself in the same manner we are currently experiencing, as those before us fell prey to their enemies, losing their sanctities and properties, facing displacement and death. The results remain unchanged; the universal laws do not alter, and we live in a manner reminiscent of their existence.

The necessity of religious sciences is evident as they delineate the path of guidance from the causes of calamities. A student of knowledge may also require some leisure and rest, exploring the news of past, future, and contemporary nations. It is essential to step out for relaxation and to broaden one's perspective, as some matters require a degree of openness.

For instance, it is clear that scholars have not neglected other sciences; rather, they utilize them to serve religious knowledge, ensuring they do not become independent foundations. A pertinent example is found in the terminology of criticism and endorsement, as noted by Abu Hatim al-Razi regarding Jabbar ibn al-Mughalis before the just scholar al-Hafiz al-Iraqi, where he states: "This is an endorsement," indicating Abu Hatim's validation, reading: "Before me is a just one." However, al-Hafiz Ibn Hajar felt apprehensive about this term because it was among the statements of scholars that generally aimed to weaken this individual. How could Abu Hatim, the most stringent among them, say: "Before me is a just one"? Thus, he searched and found a clue in "Adab al-Katib," revealing that a person named al-Adl ibn Juz' ibn Sa'd al-Ashira was part of the police of Tubba'. He further discovered in "Al-Aghani" additional evidence indicating that Tubba' would say: "Seize him, O al-Adl," referring to his police, leading people to interpret this as "before me is a just one," indicating the person's imminent demise.

وفي الأغاني أيضاً قصة أخرى إبراهيم بن هارون الرشيد كان على مأدبة ومعه القائد طاهر فأخذ هذا الصبي هندبات إما كوسة وإلا قرع وإلا شيء من هذا أخذها من الطعام فضرب بها عين طاهر طاهر أعور ضرب العين السليمة فذهب يشكوه إلى والده فقال: هذا ما فعل هذا الصبي بعيني السليمة والأخرى بين يدي عدل يعني تالفة يعني صرنا نستفيد من هذه الكتب لكن فائدة يعني فائدة لا تعادل حجم هذه الكتب وما فيها من شرور فيها شرور وفيها أيضاً فيها مجون وفيها كلام سخيف ومخل بالأدب ولا يليق بطالب العلم لكن مع ذلك يستفاد منها على إقلال يعني ما يوغل فيها وتجعل ديدن وإلا ورد كما يفعله بعض الناس بعض الناس يقرأ الأغاني مراراً أو يقرأ مثلاً كتب الأدب المطولة والمختصرة ويعنى بالموسوعات وبالرحلات وبالذكريات ويترك قال الله قال الرسول هذا ليس بصحيح ولذا قال: قدم وجوباً علوم الدين إن بها ... يبين نهج الهدى من موجب النقم وكل كسر الفتى فالدين جابره ... والكسر في الدين صعب غير ملتئم كل كسر سواءً كان حسي أو معنوي سواء انكسر أحد أعضائه ينجبر هذا والدين يعوض وسواء كان معنوي أيضاً وجد من يسخر منه وجد من يهزأ به هذا أمره يسير لأنه معلق بالدنيا والدنيا ليست شيء ممر. وكل كسر الفتى فالدين جابره ... والكسر في الدين صعب غير ملتئم لا سيما إذا لم يتدارك بتوبة وأوبة ورجعة. دع عنك ما قاله العصري منتحلاً ... وبالعتيق تمسك قط واعتصم والكسر في الدين صعب غير ملتئم لا سيما إذا لم يتدارك بتوبة وأوبة ورجعة. دع عنك ما قاله العصري منتحلاً ... وبالعتيق تمسك قط واعتصم والكسر في الدين صعب غير ملتئم لا سيما إذا لم يتدارك بتوبة وأوبة ورجعة. دع عنك ما قاله العصري منتحلاً ... وبالعتيق تمسك قط واعتصم

Chapter 1: The Story of Ibrahim ibn Harun al-Rashid

In the stories of "Al-Aghani," there is another tale about Ibrahim ibn Harun al-Rashid, who was at a banquet with the commander Tahir. A boy took a piece of food, either zucchini or pumpkin, and struck Tahir, who had one eye blind, in the healthy eye. Tahir went to complain to his father, saying: "This boy has harmed my healthy eye while the other is already damaged." This incident reflects the notion that we

can derive some benefit from these books, but the benefit is not commensurate with the volume of content they contain, which includes evils, frivolities, and indecent language that is not suitable for a seeker of knowledge.

Nevertheless, some benefit can be gleaned from them, albeit cautiously and without making them a primary focus. Some individuals read "Al-Aghani" repeatedly or delve into lengthy and concise literature, encyclopedias, travels, and memoirs, while neglecting the words of Allah and the Messenger. This is incorrect. Therefore, it is imperative to prioritize the sciences of religion, as they illuminate the path of guidance and protect one from calamity.

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**Verse Reference:**

: وَقَدْ قَالَ
: وَقَدْ قَالَ
"قَدُم وجوباً علوم الدين إن بها ...يبين نهج الهدى من موجب النقم"

**Translation:**
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"Indeed, the obligation of religious knowledge is that it clarifies the path of guidance from the causes of wrath."

Every brokenness of a youth is mended by religion, and the fracture in religion is difficult to heal unless it is addressed with repentance and return.

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**Verse Reference:**
"كل كسر الفتى فالدين جابره ...والكسر في الدين صعب غير ملتئم"
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Translation:

"Every brokenness of a youth is mended by religion, and the fracture in religion is difficult to heal."

This is especially true if not rectified by repentance and return. Disregard what the modernists say while clinging firmly to the ancient texts.

دع عنك ما قاله العصري منتحلاً يعني من علومهم المعاصرة التي لا تعين على ما يورث الخشية لله جل وعلا من علوم الكتاب والسنة وعلوم الدين التي جاء الحث عليها فعلوم المعاصرين يستفاد منها في أمور الدنيا يعني لو أن الإنسان أفنى عمره وتخصص في الطب أو في الهندسة أو في الزراعة أو في الكيمياء أو في غيرها من العلوم هذا يستفيد في أمور دنياه كأنه نجار كأنه مزارع وأيضاً النية لا تؤثر فيها لا تؤثر سلباً يعني لو قصدها قال: أنا أتعلم الطب أتكسب لا أريد إلا الدنيا ما عليه شيء يعني مثل المزارع ومثل التاجر ومثل الصانع هذه أصلها للدنيا لكن إذا نوى بذلك التقرب إلى الله جل وعلا ونفع العباد يؤجر على هذه النية. دع عنك ما قاله العصري منتحلاً ... وبالعتيق تمسك قط واعتصم يعني في وقت من الأوقات يقال لطلاب العلم وقد سمعناه وقيلت لنا: اترك تفسير الطبري تفسير ابن كثير هذه مضى وقتها عليك بما كتبه المعاصرون الذين يعرفون مشاكل العصر وقضايا العصر وينزلون عليها اترك كتب المتقدمين نقول: لا وبالعتيق تمسك ما في علم إلا بكتب المتقدمين يعني كون الإنسان يطلع على ما كتبه المعاصرين طيب وجيد يطلع على ما كتبه العلماء المعاصرين لا سيما من كانت عنده شيء من الالتزام بالقواعد قواعد العلم والتعليم أما من انسلخ مما ينبغي أن يزاوله شارح الكتاب أو شارح السنة هذا لا يلتفت إليه يعني مثل تفسير طنطاوي جوهري الذي كأنه كتاب علوم كله رسوم لذوات الأرواح وكله نظريات وكله نقول عن يهود ونصارى وكفار وتجارب أمم يعني كلها .. الكتاب محشو بمثل هذا والفائدة في جانب هذه الأمور قايلة جداً.

Chapter 1: The Value of Traditional Knowledge in the Modern Era

Do not heed what the modernists claim, as they are appropriating knowledge that does not lead to the fear of Allah, the Exalted. The sciences of the Book and the Sunnah, which have been emphasized, are

essential. The knowledge of contemporary scholars can be beneficial for worldly matters. For instance, if a person dedicates their life to studying medicine, engineering, agriculture, chemistry, or other sciences, they will gain benefits in their worldly affairs, similar to a carpenter or a farmer. Furthermore, the intention behind such pursuits does not negatively impact their value; if one intends to study medicine solely for worldly gain, there is no harm in that. This is akin to the farmer, trader, or craftsman whose primary goal is worldly benefit. However, if one intends to draw closer to Allah, the Exalted, and benefit His creation, they will be rewarded for that intention.

Do not heed what the modernists claim... Rather, hold firmly to the traditional knowledge. At times, students of knowledge have been advised, as we have heard, to abandon the interpretations of Al-Tabari and Ibn Kathir, suggesting that these are outdated in light of the writings of contemporary scholars who address modern issues. We say: No, rather cling to the traditional knowledge. There is no knowledge without the works of the early scholars.

It is beneficial for a person to be aware of what contemporary scholars have written, especially those who adhere to the principles of knowledge and education. However, one should disregard those who have detached themselves from what they should be practicing, such as the explanation of the Book or the Sunnah. For instance, the interpretation by Tantawi Jawhari resembles a work filled with images of living beings and theories, heavily influenced by the views of Jews, Christians, and disbelievers, filled with the experiences of nations. The benefit derived from such works is minimal.

Chapter 1: The Permissibility of Imagery

One of the interesting points mentioned regarding the permissibility of imagery is derived from the verse:

This indicates that God shows the enemy to the believer in a dream in a limited form, suggesting that if He were to show them in their true numbers, the believers would lose heart. This implies that seeing the enemy in a way that does not reflect their true form, such as in a limited representation, is permissible.

I presented this inference to a scholar from Al-Azhar, and he stated that he would go further, asserting that

this indicates the obligation of imagery. This suggests that knowledge should be sought from such sources, and time should be devoted to reading their works.

We have esteemed scholars such as Al-Tabari, the foremost interpreter, and his disciple Ibn Kathir. Their writings are derived from the light of Prophethood, interpreting the Quran through authentic narrations, the sayings of the Prophet, and the understanding of the companions and the followers. Interpretation should be conducted through legitimate means known among scholars of knowledge, piety, and righteousness.

Moreover, it is permissible to draw from other interpretations that assist in deriving insights from the Quran and highlight its miraculous nature and eloquence. One should explore various angles, including:

- Reading the Quranic exegeses that elucidate its meanings.
- Studying works that explain the miraculous aspects of the Quran.
- Reviewing commentaries on the Hadith that aid in comprehending the words of the Prophet (peace be upon him).

It is essential to adhere to the established path of knowledge from the writings of the scholars of the past. Engaging with contemporary writings from diverse environments and cultures may lead to confusion. However, if one is steadfast in acquiring knowledge from the texts of the scholars, then, with God's permission, the outcome will be assured, and God knows best.

May peace, blessings, and mercy be upon His servant and Messenger, our Prophet Muhammad, and upon his family and companions altogether.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم المنظومة الميمية في الأداب الشرعية للعلامة حافظ حكمي 4 الشيخ: عبد الكريم بن عبد الله الخضير السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته. يقول: ما أفضل طبعات هذه المنظومة لعله يقصد المنظومة الميمية للشيخ حافظ المنظومة طبعت في حياته على نفقة الملك سعود طبعة جيدة فيها أخطاء يسيرة يمكن أن تستدرك ثم طبعت بعد ذلك مراراً وباعتبار أن الكتاب ما تداوله النساخ فأخطاؤه طفيفة. يقول: هل يجوز للرجل أن يأخذ زوجته إلى حمام عام به غرف خاصة للاستحمام معاً هذا إن كان في بيته متسع فالأصل أن يستحم مع زوجته أو بمفرده وتستحم بمفردها في بيت يكنهما أما إذا كانت البيوت تضيق عن هذا وهم بحاجة إلى الاستحمام فإذا ذهبت الزوجة إلى حمامات النساء وذهب هو إلى حمامات الرجال فهذا هو الأصل لأن الاختلاط ولو في الممرات لا شك أنه يترتب عليه أمور لا تحمد لا سيما في الحمامات التي تتطلب شيء من التكشف لا أقول: كشف عورات مغلظة وإلا شيء إنما لوجود المياه ووجود المنظفات وكذا قد يحتاج الإنسان إلى رفع ثوبه فيبدو شيء من جسده. يقول: عند متابعتي للدروس العلمية الشرعية عبر الإنترنت هل تحصل لي فضيلة الأجر كالذي يحضر في المسجد لا أنت الأن حديث: من سلك طريقاً يلتمس فيه علماً أنت جالس في بيتك ما سلكت الطريق لكنك مع ذلك تعد من طلاب العلم ولك أجر عظيم إن شاء الله تعالى وصر فك لهذا الوقت وهذا الجهد أيضاً تؤجر عليه لكن يختلف الوضع بين كون الطالب يأخذ من الشيوخ مشافهة ومباشرة ويجثو بين أيديهم ويتكلف عناء الطريق وعناء الظروف من حر وبرد يختلف اختلافاً كبيراً عن شخص جالس في بيته ويسمع من جهاز أو آلة أو شريط أو ما أشبه ذلك وعلى كل حال هو مأجور إذا لم يتيسر له سلوك الطريق والحضور بين يدي الشيوخ فيرجى. هذا يقول: أنا صاحب السؤال أمس هل يكتفى بكتب الحديث عن الفقه فبماذا يبدأ طالب العلم هل يبدأ بكتب الحديث أم بيداً بكتب المقده وما هو الكتاب الذي يمكن أن يكتفي به في الفقه خاصة للطالب المتقدم في السن

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**بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم**

**المنظومة الميمية في الأداب الشرعية للعلامة حافظ حكمي**

**الشيخ :عبد الكريم بن عبد الله الخضير **
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السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

**: أفضل طبعات المنظومة **: 1

- ما أفضل طبعات هذه المنظومة؟ لعله يقصد المنظومة الميمية للشيخ حافظ -
- المنظومة طبعت في حياته على نفقة الملك سعود، وهي طبعة جيدة تحتوي على أخطاء يسيرة يمكن تصحيحها -
- طبعت بعد ذلك عدة مرات، وباعتبار أن الكتاب قد تداوله النسَّاخ، فإن أخطاءه تُعتبر طفيفة -

**:استحمام الزوجين في الحمام العام **

- هل يجوز للرجل أن يأخذ زوجته إلى حمام عام به غرف خاصة للاستحمام معاً؟ -
- إذا كان في بيته متسع، فالأصل أن يستحم مع زوجته أو بمفرده، وتستحم بمفردها في بيت يضمهم -
- إذا كانت البيوت تضيق عن ذلك، وهم بحاجة إلى الاستحمام، فإن ذهاب الزوجة إلى حمامات النساء وذهاب الزوج إلى حمامات الرجال هو الأصل
 - الاختلاط، حتى في الممرات، لا شك أنه يترتب عليه أمور لا تُحمد، لا سيما في الحمامات التي تتطلب شيئًا من التكشف -

**: الأجر من الدروس العلمية الشرعية عبر الإنترنت ** 3.

- عند متابعتي للدروس العلمية الشرعية عبر الإنترنت، هل تحصل لي فضيلة الأجر كالذي يحضر في المسجد؟ -
- حديث" :من سلك طريقاً يلتمس فيه علماً "ينطبق عليك، فأنت جالس في بيتك، ولكنك تُعد من طلاب العلم ولَكَ أجر عظيم إن شاء الله ـ تعالى
- صرفك لهذا الوقت وهذا الجهد أيضًا تؤجر عليه، ولكن يختلف الوضع بين كون الطالب يأخذ من الشيوخ مشافهة ومباشرة، ويتكلف على المناء الطريق، وبين شخص جالس في بيته

4. **:البدء في طلب العلم**

- يقول :أنا صاحب السؤال أمس، هل يُكتفى بكتب الحديث عن الفقه؟ بماذا يبدأ طالب العلم؟ -
- هل يبدأ بكتب الحديث أم يبدأ بكتب الفقه، وما هو الكتاب الذي يمكن أن يكتفي به في الفقه خاصة للطالب المتقدم في السن؟ -

عرفنا بالأمس أن كتب الحديث متون الحديث المرتبة لطلاب العلم لا بد مما يواكبها من المتون الفقهية فالمتن الفقهي بحاجة ماسة إلى كتب الحديث لا سيما كتب أحاديث الأحكام وأيضاً كتب أحاديث الأحكام بحاجة ماسة إلى كيفية الاستنباط عند أهل العلم والتصرف في النصوص المتعارضة فتجد في كلام أهل العلم ما يحل لك إشكال في حديثين متعارضين فيمشيان معاً يتواكبان أعني متون الفقه مع متون الحديث وكلها مرتبة عند أهل العلم لا متون الحديث و لا متون الفقه يعني لو أن الطالب مثلاً بدأ بعمدة الأحكام مع عمدة الفقه أو بدأ ببلوغ المرام مع زاد المستنقع هذا يخدم هذا وهذا يخدم هذا يقول: ماذا يفعل من كان لديه زوجة ينصحها زوجها عن مشاهدة المسلسلات والأفلام والأغاني فلا تمتثل لأمره وينصحها دائماً ولكن لا تستجيب والأدهى من ذلك أن أمها تشجعها على ذلك هل يتركها أم ماذا يفعل بها على كل حال هذه مخالفات ومعاصي فعليك أن تستمر في نصحها وتوجيهها بالرفق واللين وبيان الأضرار الناتجة والناجمة عن مشاهدة هذه الأفلام وهذه المسلسلات وهذه الأغاني وتحضر لها البديل والرفق ما دخل شيئاً إلا بالرفق واللين وبيان الأضرار الناتجة واناجمة عن مشاهدة هذه الأفلام وهذه الأمور لا توجب طلاق ولا تقتضيه لأنها مخالفات ومعاصي تتحملها هي فإذا أبرات ذمتك بنصحها ومنعت من دخول هذه الأشياء إلى بيتك لأنك أنت صاحب السلطان لك أن تمنع هذه الآلات من دخول البيت هذا إذا لم تستجب بالرفق واللين وتتركها قناعة تتركها بشيء من الحزم. يقول: إني أستمع إليك عن طريق البث فهل يحصل لي فضل ما ورد في حديث: ما اجتمع قوم في بيت من بيوت الله لكن إذا كنت تستمع في بيت من بيوت الله وغي بيت من بيوت الله عظيم إلا أنه لا يصل إلى الجتمعوا في بيت من بيوت الله لكن إذا كنت تستمع وأنت في بيتك فأنت في بيتك ولست في بيت من بيوت الله وأجرك عند الله عظيم إلا أنه لا يصل إلى من المسجد لأجل الاستماع إليكم

Chapter 1: The Importance of Hadith and Figh Texts

We learned yesterday that the texts of Hadith, which are the arranged narrations for students of knowledge, must be accompanied by texts of Fiqh (Islamic jurisprudence). The Fiqh text is in dire need of Hadith books, especially the books of Hadith pertaining to rulings (Ahkam). Likewise, the books of rulings are in urgent need of understanding the methodology of derivation (Istinbat) among scholars and

how to deal with conflicting texts. You will find in the words of scholars solutions to issues arising from conflicting Hadiths, allowing both to coexist harmoniously. This means that the texts of Fiqh and Hadith should be studied together, as neither can stand alone. For instance, if a student begins with "Umdat al-Ahkam" alongside "Umdat al-Fiqh," or "Bulugh al-Maram" with "Zad al-Mustaqni," this benefits both studies mutually.

He says: What should one do if he has a wife whom he advises against watching series, movies, and listening to songs, but she does not comply with his advice and is further encouraged by her mother? Should he leave her, or what should he do? In any case, these are violations and sins. You must continue to advise her gently and kindly, explaining the harms resulting from watching such films, series, and songs. Provide her with alternatives, as kindness beautifies all matters. You must be patient and strive to guide her and change her behavior. Such issues do not necessitate divorce, as they are violations and sins that she must bear. If you have fulfilled your duty by advising her and have prevented these things from entering your home—because you hold the authority to do so—then if she does not respond gently, you may leave her with a degree of firmness.

He says: I listen to you via broadcast. Do I receive the reward mentioned in the Hadith: "No people gather in one of the houses of Allah..."? If you are listening in your home, you are not in one of the houses of Allah. However, your reward with Allah is great, yet it does not reach the level of reward that is granted for physically attending lessons.

He says: Is it better for me to sit in my prayer area and read the Qur'an until sunrise, or to leave the mosque to listen to you?

Chapter 1: The Importance of Knowledge and Worship

It is preferable to combine both actions: to sit in your prayer place, remember Allah, and recite the Quran until the sun rises. After that, you may leave your home to attend lessons. If we consider the balance between these righteous deeds, acquiring knowledge is superior to voluntary acts of worship, provided that reciting the Quran is merely for the reward associated with its letters. However, if the recitation of the Quran is performed with the intention of learning, understanding, and benefiting from the Book of Allah, this is the most significant form of pursuit.

Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the worlds, and may peace and blessings be upon His servant and Messenger, our Prophet Muhammad, and upon his family and companions altogether.

The scholar Hafiz, may Allah have mercy on him, said:

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ما العلم إلا كتاب الله أو أثرٌ ...يجلو بنور هداه كل منبهم ما ثم علم سوى الوحي المبين وما ...منه استمد ألا طوبى لمغتنم والكتم للعلم فاحذر إن كاتمه ...في لعنة الله والأقوام كلهم ومن عقوبته أن في المعاد له من ...الجحيم لجاماً ليس كاللجم وصائن العلم عمن ليس يحمله ... ماذا بكتمان بل صون فلا تلم وإنما الكتم منع العلم طالبه ...من مستحقٍ له فافهم ولا تهم وأتبع العلم بالأعمال وادع إلى ...سبيل ربك بالتبيان والحكم واصبر على لاحق من فتنة وأذى ...فيه وفي الرسل ذكرى فاقتده بهم لواحد بك يهديه الإله لذا ...خير غدا لك من حمر من النعم واسلك سواء الصراط المستقيم ولا ...تعدل وقل :ربي الرحمن واستقم واسلك سواء الصراط المستقيم ولا ...تعدل وقل :ربي الرحمن واستقم
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Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the worlds, and may peace and blessings be upon His servant and Messenger, our Prophet Muhammad, and upon his family and companions altogether.

Chapter 2: The Essence of Knowledge

The poet states, may Allah have mercy on him:

Knowledge is fundamentally derived from the Book of Allah and the teachings conveyed through His Messenger, peace be upon him. It is essential to recognize that true knowledge is not a source of dispute but rather a guiding light that leads to understanding and righteousness.

المقصود أن العلم المعول فيه أولاً وآخراً على نصوص الوحبين وما يقراً وما يدرس من علوم أخرى إنما هي من أجل الإعانة على فهم الوحبين قد يقول قائل: إن من طلاب العلم الآن من ينفق أوقاته بل عمره في علوم فيها شيء من البعد عن كتاب الله وسنة نبيه صلى الله عليه وسلم يتخصص في اللغة العربية وينفق عمره ويموت على هذه الحالة أو يتخصص في أصول الفقه مثلاً أو يتخصص في أي علم من العلوم أما إذا تخصص في الحديث أو تخصص في الفقه واستند في فقهه على نصوص الوحبين هذا متخصص في الوحبين ولا إشكال فيه إذا كان تخصصه في فقه الكتاب والسنة لا في الفقه الذي هو الرأي المجرد فقه المقادة وإضاعة العمر في كتب التقليد يدرس روضة الطالبين مثلاً للنووي سنين أو يدرس الإنصاف اثنا عشر مجلد في سنين هذا لا شك أنه بعيد عن الوحبين عن علم الكتاب والسنة اللهم إلا إذا اتخذ هذا الكتاب الفقهي منهج وخطة بحث يسير عليها فينظر في مسائل هذا الكتاب ويسعى جاهداً للاستدلال لها من الكتاب والسنة فيكون حينئ ينفقه على الكتاب والسنة بواسطة هذين الكتابين وإلا بعض الناس يتخصص في الفقه وتعرفون فقهاء المذاهب تنتهي أعمار هم وهم يجعلون أئمتهم هم الأصول وإذا خالف قول الإمام نصاً من الكتاب والسنة فالمقدم قول الإمام والنص إما مؤول أو منسوخ فهل مثل هذا وإن تخصص في الفقه وزعم أنه يدخل في حديث: من يرد الله به خيراً يفقهه في الدين هل يدخل في الحديث لا لا يخض يا أخي هذا يتخصص في آراء الناس الذي يتخصص في التفسير ومعوله وعمدته في تفسير كلام الله جل وعلا على كتب التفسير بالرأي يمضي يدخل يا أخي هذا يا خص في آراء الناس الذي يتخصص في التفسير ومعوله وعمدته في تفسير كلام الله جل وعلا على كتب التفسير بالرأي يمضي

عمره في نفسير الرازي تفسير الزمخشري تفسير فلان تفسير .. نعم إذا تخصص في النفسير بالأثر فتخصص في التفسير من خلال تفسير الطبري تفسير ابن أبي حاتم تفسير ابن أبي حاتم تفسير ابن أبي حاتم تفسير ابن أبي حاتم تفسير ابن كثير تفاسير الأئمة تفاسير السلف فهذا يدور في فلك الكتاب والسنة فمعوله على الكتاب والسنة وقد حضرت مجادلة بين شخص تخصصه في القرآن وعلوم القرآن و أخر تخصصه في السنة فقال صاحب القرآن اللي في قسم القرآن قال: يا أخي نحن أهل الله وخاصته وقال الثاني لأنه يعرف أن زميله هذا وإن تخصص

Chapter 1: The Foundation of Knowledge in Islam

The essence of knowledge is fundamentally based on the texts of the two revelations (the Quran and Sunnah). What is read and studied from other sciences serves merely to assist in understanding these revelations.

One might argue that some students of knowledge currently spend their time, even their entire lives, engaging in sciences that are somewhat distanced from the Book of Allah and the Sunnah of His Messenger (peace be upon him). For instance, a student may specialize in Arabic language and spend his life in this pursuit, or he may focus on the principles of jurisprudence, or any other science.

However, if a student specializes in Hadith or jurisprudence and bases his understanding on the texts of the two revelations, he is indeed specialized in the revelations, and there is no issue with this, provided that his specialization in jurisprudence is rooted in the Book and the Sunnah, rather than being based solely on mere opinion or imitation.

Spending a lifetime studying traditional jurisprudence texts, such as "Rawdat al-Talibin" by Al-Nawawi or "Al-Insaf," which spans twelve volumes, without seeking the guidance of the Quran and Sunnah is undoubtedly a deviation from the two revelations. Unless, of course, one adopts these jurisprudential texts as a methodological framework for research, diligently seeking evidence from the Book and the Sunnah for the matters discussed within these texts.

In such a case, he would be practicing jurisprudence based on the Book and the Sunnah through these texts. Conversely, some individuals specialize in jurisprudence and you know that the jurists of the schools often spend their lives adhering to their imams as foundational principles. If the statement of an imam contradicts a text from the Book or Sunnah, they prioritize the imam's opinion, often interpreting or abrogating the text.

Does such an individual, despite his specialization in jurisprudence, truly align with the Hadith: "Whomever Allah wishes good for, He grants him understanding in religion"? No, he does not. This person specializes in the opinions of people.

Similarly, one who specializes in Tafsir (exegesis) and relies primarily on interpretative texts rather than authentic sources spends his life interpreting the words of Allah (Glorified and Exalted) based on speculative Tafsir, such as that of Al-Razi or Al-Zamakhshari. However, if he specializes in Tafsir through authentic narrations, referring to the works of Al-Tabari, Ibn Abi Hatim, and Ibn Kathir, he is then grounded in the Book and the Sunnah, relying on them as his primary sources.

I once witnessed a debate between a person specialized in the Quran and its sciences and another

specialized in the Sunnah. The one from the Quranic department said, "O my brother, we are the people of Allah and His chosen ones." The second, aware of his colleague's specialization, responded accordingly...

Chapter 1: The Study of Tafsir and Quranic Sciences

In the field of Tafsir (interpretation of the Quran) and Quranic sciences, students primarily study Tafsir based on personal opinions. There is a lack of academic methodological studies grounded in classical Tafsir works such as those of Al-Tabari or Ibn Kathir. Ibn Kathir has been taught for years in Sharia colleges, and then transitioned to the Tafsir of Al-Shawkani. However, the later scholars who engage in Tafsir often rely on books filled with curiosities, intricate deductions, and peculiar opinions, such as the interpretations of Al-Zamakhshari and Al-Razi, which are well-known among the scholars of this discipline.

The speaker of the hadith remarked: "You are people of opinion, and there is no difference between you and the people of opinion. We are the people of tradition (Athar), and the true Tafsir is based on what we follow, not what you follow. The essence of Tafsir is to elucidate the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him). If a specialist in Tafsir distances himself from the Book of Allah, engaging instead with opinions that contradict what has been revealed by Allah and His Messenger, and holds beliefs that diverge from those of the Salaf (the early generations of Muslims), such a person cannot be considered among the people of the Quran or among the chosen servants of Allah. Knowledge is nothing but the Book of Allah or an authentic narration (Athar).

نعم النفسير بالأثر يجمع لك الأمرين النفقه في فقه الكتاب والسنة يجمع لك الأمرين لكن مع ذلك لو أن طالب علم اعتمد على كتاب فقهي مجرد عن الدليل يعني يقال: الإنصاف مثلاً اثنا عشر مجلد ما في عدد المجلدات صلى الله عليه وسلم نعم هذا كتاب فقه محض لكن هذه المسائل لها أدلتها فإذا حرص طالب العلم الذي ينفقه على هذا الكتاب للاستدلال لمسائل الكتاب هذا ينفقه من الكتاب والسنة ومعوله على الكتاب والسنة وإن اتخذ هذا الكتاب وسيلة لهذا النفقه كما شرحنا مراراً النفقه عن طريق الزاد مثلاً قد يقول قائل: والله الزاد ما فيه أدلة لا في كتاب ولا سنة فيه أقوال المؤلف وفيها ما يخالف الدليل وفيها ما يخالف المذهب نقول: لا مانع أن يتفقه طالب العلم على كتاب مختصر في مذهب معين من المذاهب المعتبرة عند أهل العلم ويجمع أدلة هذه المسائل ويعنى بها ويقارن بينها ويذكر من وافق ومن خالف وأدلة الموافق .. يتفقه على الكتاب والسنة بهذه الطريقة لأن المسألة وتحتاج إلى دقة في النظر بعض الناس يلوم من يتفقه أو يتخصص في الفقه أو الأصول أو اللغة إذا سخر اللغة وقد تخصص فيها لخدمة الكتاب والسنة هذا يتعلم الكتاب والسنة ويعلم الكتاب والسنة ويؤثر عن إمام من أئمة المسلمين أنه يقول: أخذت ثلاثين سنة أفتي الناس من كتاب سيبويه يعني هل كتاب سيبويه يعني هل على خير هذا يدرس الكتاب والسنة يعني ماذا لو شرح شخص كتاب مختصر في النحو الأجرومية مثلاً ثم قال للطالب فلان: أعرب لي الفاتحة من خلال در استك للأجرومية أعرب المينة وصلة الوحيين باللغة مشكلات في الأحاديث من حيث الإعراب جمعها ووزعها على الطلاب فاستفادوا الأمرين العربية واستفادوا ما يتعلق بالسنة وصلة الوحيين باللغة العربية قوية جداً حتى أن بعض الأحكام اختلف فيها أهل العلم للاختلاف في إعرابها فمعرفة العربية في غاية الأهمية لطالب الكتاب والسنة.

Chapter 1: The Importance of Understanding Islamic Jurisprudence

Indeed, the interpretation through authentic narrations combines both the understanding of the Book

(Quran) and the Sunnah (traditions of the Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him). However, if a student of knowledge relies solely on a jurisprudential book that lacks evidence, for instance, "Al-Insaf," which consists of twelve volumes but does not provide the number of volumes of the Sunnah, this is a purely jurisprudential book. Nonetheless, these issues have their evidences.

If the student of knowledge who seeks to understand the jurisprudence focuses on this book for deriving rulings, they are indeed learning from the Book and the Sunnah, using this book as a means for their understanding, as we have explained repeatedly. For example, one might say: "The book does not contain evidence from either the Quran or the Sunnah; it only contains the opinions of the author, and some of these may contradict the evidence and the established school of thought." We say: There is no harm in a student of knowledge studying a concise book from a recognized school of thought among scholars, gathering the evidences for these issues, comparing them, and noting who agrees and who disagrees, along with the evidences of those who agree.

This method allows one to comprehend the Book and the Sunnah accurately, as the matter requires precision in examination. Some people criticize those who specialize in jurisprudence, principles, or language, when they utilize language to serve the Book and the Sunnah. This individual learns the Book and the Sunnah and teaches them.

It is reported that an Imam from the leaders of Muslims stated: "I spent thirty years issuing fatwas (legal opinions) based on the book of Sibawayh." Does the book of Sibawayh contain rulings on prayer and zakat (almsgiving)? No, it contains matters that clarify the texts from the Book and the Sunnah. Therefore, one who focuses on the Arabic language to serve the Book and the Sunnah is indeed on the right path; they study the Book and the Sunnah.

What if someone explained a concise book on grammar, such as Al-Ajrumiyyah, and then asked the student to parse Surah Al-Fatiha based on their study of Al-Ajrumiyyah? The student understands the Quran, connects with it, and comprehends the language. Similarly, if they collected problematic hadiths regarding grammatical parsing and distributed them among the students, they would benefit from both the Arabic language and the related aspects of the Sunnah.

The connection between the two revelations and the Arabic language is very strong, to the extent that some rulings differ among scholars due to differences in their grammatical parsing. Therefore, knowledge of the Arabic language is of utmost importance for the student of the Book and the Sunnah.

يعني من أوضح الأمثلة ما يُذكر في هذا الباب ذكاة الجنين ذكاة أمه والرواية الأخرى وهي ضعيفة: ذكاة الجنين ذكاة أمه الجمهور أخذوا بالرواية الأولى وقالوا: إن الجنين ذكاته هي ذكاة أمه فإذا ذكيت الأم كفى الحنفية قالوا: لا ذكاة الجنين ذكاة أمه يعني كذكاة أمه يذكى لا بد أن يذكى مثل أمه اختلف الحكم الشرعي. أيضاً في مسائل الاعتقاد ما معوله على العربية في مسائل كثيرة جداً مرجعها إلى العربية لكن ماذا عن شخص تخصص في العربية ولم تكن النصوص على باله وأمضى عمره في شرح المفصل لابن يعيش كتاب مطول جداً وفيه القيل والقال وكلام كثير جداً مفيد في بابه لكنه مع ذلك عائق عن الأهم. وبالمهم المهم ابدأ لتدركه كما في درس الأمس وقدم النص لا بد من تقديم النصوص لا بد أن يكون السائق والحادي هو النص لا بد أن يكون السائق والحادي لطالب العلم هو النص وأما أقوال الرجال يستفاد منها في فهم النص لا سيما أهل التحقيق منهم. ما العلم إلا كتاب الله أو أثر ... يجلو بنور هداه كل منبهم ما ثم علم سوى الوحي المبين وما ... منه استمد ألا طوبي لمغتنم ما في علم إلا عن طريق الوحيين والذي يزعم أنه يتلقى العلم عن غير طريق النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام هذا ضال نسأل الله السلامة والعافية فلا طريق موصل إلى الله جل وعلا إلا عن طريقه عليه الصلاة والسلام فالعناية بأقواله وأفعاله وسيرته وشمائله من خير ما يعين على العلم والعمل. والكتم للعلم فاحذر إن كاتمه ... في لعنة الله والأقوام كلهم إذا كانت عليه لعنة الله والملائكة والناس أجمعين من بقى عليه لعنة الله والملائكة والناس أجمعين من بقى عليه لعنة الله والملائكة والناس أجمعين من بقى

One of the clearest examples mentioned in this context is the ruling on the slaughter of a fetus being equivalent to the slaughter of its mother. The other narration, which is weak, states: "The slaughter of the fetus is the slaughter of its mother." The majority of scholars have accepted the first narration and stated that the slaughter of the fetus is indeed the slaughter of its mother; thus, when the mother is slaughtered, it suffices. The Hanafi school, however, contends that the slaughter of the fetus must be conducted separately, similar to the slaughter of its mother, leading to a difference in legal rulings.

Additionally, in matters of belief, many issues are heavily reliant on the Arabic language. However, what about a person who specializes in Arabic yet is not familiar with the texts? He may spend his life explaining "Al-Mufassal" by Ibn Ya'ish, which is an extensive book filled with discussions and much beneficial information, but nonetheless, it can serve as an obstacle to grasping what is more important.

To truly understand the essential matters, one must begin with them, as discussed in yesterday's lesson. It is imperative to present the texts; they must be the guiding force for the seeker of knowledge. The sayings of men should serve to facilitate understanding of the texts, especially those of the scholars of verification.

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**Verse Reference: **
ما العلم إلا كتاب الله أو أثرٌ ... يجلو بنور هداه كل منبهم
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Translation: Knowledge is nothing but the Book of Allah or a narration that illuminates with the light of His guidance every obscured matter.

There is no knowledge except through the clear revelation, and whoever claims to acquire knowledge outside the path of the Prophet (peace be upon him) is misguided. We ask Allah for safety and well-being, for there is no path leading to Allah, the Exalted, except through him (peace be upon him). Thus, caring for his sayings, actions, biography, and characteristics is among the best means of aiding knowledge and practice.

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**Verse Reference:**
والكتم للعلم فاحذر إن كاتمه ... في لعنة الله والأقوام كلهم
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Translation: And be wary of concealing knowledge; for whoever conceals it is under the curse of Allah, and all people are against him.

If he is under the curse of Allah, the angels, and all of humanity, then who remains?

 وادفع القيمة هذا ليس مما ينبغي أن يسود بين المسلمين لكنه إن فعل ذلك لا يأثم مثل المزارع ومثل الصانع لأن الذي يأثم به العلم الذي يبتغى به وجه الله جل وعلا. وصائن العلم عمن ليس يحمله ... ماذا بكتمان بل صون فلا تلم

Chapter: The Warning Against Concealing Knowledge

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**Verse Reference: **
وَالْكَتْمُ لِلْعِلْمِ فَاحْذَرْ إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَكْتُمُونَ مَا أَنزَلْنَا مِنَ الْبَيِّنَاتِ وَالْهُدَى مِن بَعْدِ مَا بَيَّنَاهُ لِلنَّاسِ فِي الْكِتَابِ أُولَئِكَ يَلْعَنْهُمُ اللَّهُ وَيَلْعَنُهُمُ اللَّاعِثُونَ إِلَّا اللَّاعِثُونَ إِلَّا اللَّاعِثُونَ إِلَّا اللَّاعِثُونَ اللَّاعِثُونَ إِلَّا اللَّاعِثُونَ اللَّاعِثُونَ وَاللَّهُ وَيَلْعَنُهُمُ اللَّلَاعِثُونَ وَاللَّهُ وَيَلْعُلُوا وَأَصْلُحُوا وَبَيْتُوا (Al-Baqarah, 2:159-160)
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Translation:

"And beware of concealing knowledge. Indeed, those who conceal what We have revealed of clear proofs and guidance after We have made it clear for the people in the Book, they are cursed by Allah and cursed by those who curse, except for those who repent, amend, and make evident." (Quran 2:159-160)

A person may encounter circumstances that invoke fear, leading them to conceal knowledge. However, if they later repent, Allah may accept their repentance. Nonetheless, it is crucial for a seeker of knowledge to avoid concealment.

- **Consequences of Concealing Knowledge:**
- The punishment for concealing knowledge is severe. In the Hereafter, the one who conceals will have a bridle made of Hellfire, which is not akin to the bridles of horses, camels, or donkeys; rather, it is described as a rope that restrains the animal in a manner unlike typical bridles.

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**Hadith Reference:**

أَخْرَجَ الْإِمَامُ أَحْمَدُ وَأَبُو دَاوُدَ وَالنِّرْمِذِيُّ وَابْنُ مَاجَهُ مِنْ حَدِيثِ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ مَرْفُوعًا :مَا مِنْ رَجُلٍ يَحْفَظُ عِلْمًا فَيَكْتُمُهُ إِلَّا أَتِيَ بِهِ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ

مُلَجَّمًا بِلَجَامِ مِنَ النَّارِ

مُلَجَّمًا بِلَجَامِ مِنَ النَّارِ
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"Not a single man who preserves knowledge and conceals it will be brought forth on the Day of Resurrection with a bridle of fire." (Sunan Ibn Majah)

This Hadith is considered at least Hasan (good) due to its various supporting chains. In another narration: "Whoever is asked about knowledge he possesses and conceals it will have a bridle of fire placed upon him on the Day of Resurrection." We ask Allah for safety and well-being.

On the Preservation of Knowledge:

The preservation of knowledge should be directed towards those who bear it. It is important to offer sincere advice and guidance when a person seeks consultation in worldly matters. For instance, if a doctor prays in a mosque and is approached by someone seeking help regarding a medical issue, it is appropriate to advise them to visit the clinic and pay for the service. This practice should not dominate among Muslims; however, if it occurs, it does not incur sin, unlike the concealment of knowledge that is sought for the sake of Allah, the Exalted.

Conclusion:

The preservation of knowledge is paramount. Concealing it is not just a matter of withholding

information; it is a grave offense that carries significant consequences in the Hereafter. Thus, one must strive to uphold and disseminate knowledge, ensuring its proper application for the sake of Allah.

يعني لو جاء شخص عليه أمارات أنه ليس من أهل العلم ويسأل عن مسألة لا تهمه ولا يحتاج إليها مثل هذا لو لم يجب وصرف عما هو أهم بالنسبة له بأسلوب يسميه أهل البلاغة أسلوب الحكيم لأن الإنسان قد يسأل عن شيء فيرى المسئول أن هذا السائل حاجته أمس إلى غيره فيرشده إلى هذا الغير الذي هو أحوج إليه وأمس هذا لا شك أنه ليس بكاتم. وصائن العلم عمن ليس يحمله ... ماذا بكتمان بل صون فلا تلم جاء في سنن ابن ماجه بسند ضعيف مرفوعاً: واضع العلم عند غير أهله كمقلد الخنازير الجوهر واللؤلؤ والذهب ولذا لا يحسن أن يؤتى بكتاب ويقرأ على أناس لا يستفيدون منه فالناس منازل ولهم عقول فلا بد أن يفادوا بما يفيدهم وما يناسب عقولهم وأما الذي يكون لبعضهم فتنة وبعضهم لا يفهم وبعضهم يقع في العلم وأهله بسبب ذلك هذا لا يحسن أن يلقى على غير أهله. وإنما الكتم منع العلم طالبه ... من مستحق له فافهم ولا تهم الكتم منع العلم طالبه يعني إذا جاء الطالب للشيخ واستفتى وسأل لا يكتم وإذا أراد أن يقرأ لا يُمنع لكن بحدود طاقة الشيخ لأن طلاب العلم فيهم كثرة والفنون كثيرة والكتب كثيرة ولو جاء كل واحد ولزمت إجابته لشق ذلك بل لاستحال تلبية رغبات جميع طلاب العلم يعني افترض أنك في منتصف كتاب ويأتي طالب علم يقول: والله ودنا نبدأ من أول الكتاب هل منعك لهذا الطالب أو عدم استجابتك لرغبته هذا كتم للعلم لا هذا ليس بكتم للعلم الشيخ باذل ولا قصر وإذا أراد أن يستجيب لكل طالب ما وفي بحاجة ولا واحد منهم لأن كل واحد حاجته تختلف عن حاجة غيره. وإنما الكتم منع العلم طالبه ... من مستحق له فافهم ولا تهم وأنبع العلم بالأعمال وادع إلى ربك بالتبيان والحكم مر بالمعروف وانه عن المنكر كل هذه من وظائف العالم والمتعلم على حد سواء. وأتبع العلم بالأعمال وادع إلى ربك بالتبيان والحكم مر بالمعروف وانه عن المنكر كل هذه من وظائف العالم والمتعلم على حد سواء. وأتبع العلم بالأعمال وادع إلى ... سبيل ربك بالتبيان والحكم مر بالمعروف وانه عن المنكر كل هذه من وظائف العالم والمتعلم على حد سواء. وأتبع العلم بالأعمال وادع إلى ... سبيل ربك بالتبيان والحكم مر بالمعروف وانه عن المنكر كل هذه من وظائف العالم والمتعلم على حد سواء. وأتبع العلم بالأعمال وادع إلى ... سبيل ربك بالتبيان والحكم من فتنة وأذى ... فيه وفي الرسل ذكرى فاقتده بهم

Chapter 1: The Importance of Knowledge and Its Proper Dissemination

It is essential to understand that if an individual, who shows signs of not being among the scholars, asks about a matter that is not pertinent to him or does not require his attention, it is advisable not to respond directly. Instead, one should redirect him towards what is more important for him. This method is referred to in rhetorical terms as the style of the wise. A person may inquire about something, and the respondent may perceive that this questioner has a more pressing need for another matter, thus guiding him to that which he is in greater need of. This approach is undoubtedly not considered concealment of knowledge.

Knowledge Preservation

The preservation of knowledge from those who cannot bear it is paramount. It is not merely about withholding information; rather, it is about safeguarding it. One should not blame the preservation of knowledge. In Sunan Ibn Majah, a weak hadith states:

وَاضِعُ الْعِلْمِ عِندَ غَيْرِ أَهْلِهِ كَمُقَلِّدِ الْخَنَازِيرِ الْجَوْهَرَ وَاللَّوْلُوَ وَالذَّهَبِ

"The one who places knowledge with those who are not its people is like one who gives pearls, jewels, and gold to pigs."

Thus, it is inappropriate to present a book to individuals who will not benefit from it. People have different levels of understanding and intellect; therefore, they must be provided with knowledge that is beneficial and suitable for their intellect. What may serve as a trial for some may not be understood by others, and some may fall into error regarding knowledge and its scholars because of that. Therefore, it is not appropriate to present such knowledge to those who are unprepared.

The Responsibility of the Scholar

Concealment of knowledge prevents the seeker from obtaining what he rightfully deserves. Understand this and do not neglect the importance of knowledge. When a student approaches the scholar seeking guidance, the scholar should not withhold information. If a student wishes to read, he should not be

denied, but within the limits of the scholar's capacity. The students of knowledge are numerous, and the fields of study are vast, with many books available. If every individual were to demand responses to their inquiries, it would be burdensome, if not impossible, to satisfy the desires of all students of knowledge.

For instance, if you are in the middle of a book and a student of knowledge requests to start from the beginning, denying this student does not equate to concealing knowledge. The scholar is generous and does not fall short; however, if he were to respond to every student's request, he would not fulfill the needs of any one of them, as each individual has different requirements.

The Scholar's Duty to Act and Teach

And follow knowledge with actions, and invite to your Lord with clarity and wisdom. وَاتَّبِع الْعِلْمَ بِالْأَعْمَالِ وَادْعُ إِلَى سَبِيلِ رَبِّكَ بِالنَّبْيَانِ وَالْحِكْمِ

"Learn, act, teach, and invite others; when you acquire knowledge, act upon it. When you learn and act, teach this knowledge and invite to your Lord with clarity and wisdom."

Command what is good and forbid what is wrong; all these are responsibilities of both the scholar and the student alike.

And be patient in the face of trials and harm; in the stories of the messengers, there is a reminder, so follow their example.

وَاصْبِرْ عَلَى مَا أَصَابَكَ مِنْ قِتْنَةٍ وَأَذًى فِيهِ وَفِي الرُّسُلِ ذِكْرَى فَاقْتَدِ بِهِمْ

Chapter 1: The Path of Patience and Adherence

Translation:

Follow their example and be patient; it is inevitable that you will encounter some harm along your path. Therefore, in the four principles of the renewed Imam Sheikh Muhammad bin Abdul Wahhab, the four principles are:

1. Knowledge

- 2. Acting upon knowledge
- 3. Calling to it
- 4. Patience in the face of harm.

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**Surah Al-Asr:**
وَالْعَصْرِ إِنَّ الْإِنسَانَ لَفِي خُسْرٍ )1 (إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَبْرِ )3(
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Translation:

By time, indeed, mankind is in loss, except for those who have believed and done righteous deeds and advised each other to truth and advised each other to patience.

These matters must be present; harm is a necessity. One should not think that they will reach high ranks or attain leadership without trials. The most severely tested are the Prophets, followed by those who are closest to them in righteousness. No Prophet was spared from trials, nor was any Imam of the Muslims granted an easy path from birth to death.

Imamate cannot be achieved through comfort; rather, it requires effort, struggle, and enduring harm because you have adversaries. The learner faces challenges, sometimes even from those closest to them, such as parents, siblings, and relatives. Likewise, a teacher will encounter opposition, which has been evident throughout the ages. If the Prophets did not escape these objections, their followers will certainly face similar trials.

Thus, it is said:

وفي الرسل ذكرى (And in the messengers is a reminder). This refers to remembering the Prophet (peace be upon him) and what happened to him when he called his people; they harmed him, insulted him with the most disgraceful names, injured his feet, and broke his tooth.

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**Surah Al-An'am:**
)90( فَبِهُدَاهُمُ اقْتَدِهْ
**Translation:**
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So follow their guidance.

And be patient in the face of trials and harm. The phrase "in the messengers is a reminder" emphasizes that one should follow their example. The "لواحد" (for one) indicates a singular focus, and this "الى" is emphatic, occurring in response to an omitted oath.

Indeed, it is better for you than the red camels.

قال النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام لعلي: لئن يهدي الله بك رجلاً واحداً خير لك من حمر النعم واحد ومعلم الناس الخير كم يهندي على يديه لا سيما إذا كان علمه وعمله وتوجيهه وتعليمه نابع من إخلاص لله جل وعلا وإلا فكم ترون وتسمعون ممن يعلم ومن يفتي ومن يوجه وينصح تجد الكلام لا أثر له وهذا مرده إلى الإخلاص والقبول من الله جل وعلا. لواحد بك يهديه الإله لذا ... خير غدا لك من حمر من النعم لئن يهدي الله بك رجلاً واحداً خير لك من حمر النعم والدال على الخير كفاعله ومن دل على هدى فله مثل أجر فاعله. واسلك سواء الصراط المستقيم ولا ... تعدل. عليك بالصراط المستقيم واسأل الله جل وعلا حيث أمرك في كل ركعة من ركعات الصلاة أن يهديك الصراط المستقيم وأنت على الصراط المستقيم اسأل الله جل وعلا ألم تعدل عن هذا الصراط المستقيم والا تعدل عن هذا الصراط المستقيم و

وقل ربي الرحمن واستقم قل آمنت بالله ثم استقم قل ربي الرحمن واستقم يعني على دينه وعلى صراطه المستقيم. نعم. الوصية بكتاب الله عز وجل وبالتدبر والترتيل فاتل كتا ... ب الله لا سيما في حندس الظلم حكم براهينه واعمل بمحكمه ... حلا وحظراً وما قد حده أقم واطلب معانيه بالنقل الصريح ولا ... تخض برأيك واحذر بطش منتقم فما علمت بمحض النقل منه فقل ... وكل إلى الله معنى كل منبهم ثم المرا فيه كفر فاحذرنه ولا ... يستهوينك أقوام بزيغهم وعن مناهيه كن يا صاح منزجراً ... والأمر منه بلا ترداد فالتزم وما تشابه فوض للإله ولا ... تخض فخوضك فيه موجب النقم ولا تطع قول ذي زيغ يزخرفه ... من كل مبتدع في الدين متهم حيران ضل عن الحق المبين فلا ... ينفك منحرفاً معوج لم يقم هو الكتاب الذي من قام يقرؤه ... كأنما خاطب الرحمن بالكلم هو الصراط هو الحبل المتين هو ال ... ميزان والعروة الوثقي لمعتصم هو البيان هو الذكر الحكيم هو الت ... تفصيل فاقنع به في كل منبهم هو البصائر والذكري لمدكر ... هو المواعظ والبشري لغير عمى

The Guidance of Allah and the Importance of Sincerity

The Prophet, peace be upon him, said to Ali: "If Allah guides through you a single man, it is better for you than red camels." One who teaches people goodness, how many would be guided through him, especially if his knowledge, actions, guidance, and teaching stem from sincerity to Allah, the Exalted.

- Indeed, how many do you see and hear from those who teach, give fatwas, and advise, yet find their words have no impact? This is due to sincerity and acceptance from Allah, the Exalted.
- If Allah guides one through you, it is indeed better for you than red camels.

The Reward for Guiding Others

The one who guides to good is like the one who acts upon it. And whoever guides to righteousness will have a reward similar to that of the one who acts upon it.

The Straight Path

- Follow the straight path and do not deviate.
- You are commanded to ask Allah, the Exalted, in every unit of prayer to guide you to the straight path. While you are on the straight path, ask Allah, the Exalted, to keep you steadfast upon it and do not deviate from it, neither to the right nor to the left.
- Say: "My Lord is the Most Merciful; so be steadfast."
- Say: "I have believed in Allah, so be steadfast."
- Say: "My Lord is the Most Merciful; so be steadfast," which means upon His religion and His straight path.

The Importance of the Ouran

Indeed, the advice is to hold onto the Book of Allah, the Exalted, with reflection and recitation. Recite the Book of Allah, especially in the depths of darkness.

- Understand its clear rulings and act upon its decisive verses, adhering to what it has prescribed.
- Seek its meanings through clear transmission and do not delve into your own opinions. Beware of the wrath of the Avenger.
- Whatever you know from direct transmission, say it, and refer all ambiguous meanings to Allah.
- The one who delves into it is indeed in disbelief, so beware of it.
- Do not let groups with deviation lead you astray.

Be cautious, my companion, and be firm in your adherence to the command without hesitation.

- As for what is ambiguous, refer it to Allah and do not delve into it, for your delving therein may lead to punishment.
- Do not obey the words of the deviant who adorns them with every innovation in religion, for he is confused, lost from the clear truth.
- He remains deviated and twisted, not standing firm.

The Quran as Guidance

The Book is that which, when one recites it, is as if they are addressing the Most Merciful with words.

- It is the straight path, the strong rope, the balance, and the firm handhold for those who seek refuge in it.
- It is the clarification, the wise reminder, the detailed explanation; so be content with it in every ambiguous matter.
- It is the insights and remembrance for those who reflect, the admonitions and glad tidings for those who are not blind.

هو المنزل نوراً بيناً وهدىً ... وهو الشفاء لما في القلب من سقم لكنه لأولي الإيمان إذ عملوا ... بما أتى فيه من علم ومن حكم أما على من تولى عنه فهو عمى ... لكونه عن هداه المستنير عمي فمن يقمه يكن يوم المعاد له ... خير الإمام إلى الفردوس والنعم كما يسوق أولي الإعراض عنه إلى ... دار المقامع والأنكال والألم وقد أتى النص في الطولين أنهما ... ظل لتاليهما في موقف الغمم وأنه في غد يأتي لصاحبه ... مبشراً وحجيجاً عنه إن يقم والملك والخلد يعطيه ويلبسه ... تاج الوقار الإله الحق نو الكرم يقال: اقراً ورتل وارق في غرف ال ... جنات كي تنتهي للمنزل النعم وحلتان من الفردوس قد كسيت ... لوالديه لها الأكوان لم تقم قالا: بماذا كسيناها فقيل: بما ... أقرأتما ابنكما فاشكر لذي النعم لما انتهى الناظم رحمه الله تعالى من الوصايا العامة لطالب العلم أوصى بكتاب الله جل وعلا ثم أردف ذلك بالوصية بالسنة فقال رحمه الله تعالى: الوصية بكتاب الله عز وجل وبالتدبر والترتيل فاتل كتا ... الله لا سيما في حندس الظلم جاء الترغيب في قراءة القرآن وأن لقارئه بكل حرف عشر حسنات لا أقول: آلم حرف ولكن ألف حرف ولام حرف وميم حرف ف ألم ثلاثة حروف فيها ثلاثون حسنة وهذا على أقل تقدير والمضاعف من الله جل وعلا بكرمه الواسع الذي لا يحد حرف ولام حرف وجاء في حديث تكلم فيه أهل العلم في المسند: إن الله ليضاعف لبعض عباده إلى ألفي ألف حسنة الحسنة إلى مليونين حسنة إذا قرأت القرآن على الوجه المأمور به بالتدبر والترتيل حالة والمناعية ومنهم من أهل العلم أن أجر الحروف يثبت بمجرد القراءة ولذا يرجح بعضهم السرعة في القراءة كسباً المختم أبوا الدروف وهذا قول معروف عند الشافعية ومنهم من يقول: لا القراءة على الوجه المأمور به أعظم أجراً من السرعة ولو قلت الحروف الناظم رحمه الله تعالى يقول: وبالتدبر والترتيل فاتل كتا ... ب الله لا سيما في حندس الظلم رحمه أعظم أحراً من السرعة ولو قلت الحروف الناظم رحمه الله تعالى يقول: وبالتدبر والترتيل فاتل كتا ... ب الله لا سيما في حندس الظلم

Chapter 1: The Light and Guidance of the Quran

It is the abode of clear light and guidance... and it is the cure for what is in the heart of ailments, but it is for the people of faith when they act... upon what has been brought forth in it of knowledge and wisdom.

As for those who turn away from it, it is blindness... for they are blind to its radiant guidance.

Whoever establishes it will have, on the Day of Resurrection, the best leader towards Paradise and blessings.

As He drives those who turn away from it to... the abode of punishment, shackles, and pain.

And the text has come in the two long ones that they... provide shade for their reciters in the moment of distress.

And indeed, tomorrow it will come to its companion... as a bearer of glad tidings and an intercessor for him if he establishes it.

And the King and Eternity will grant him and adorn him... with the crown of dignity from the True God, the Generous.

It is said: Read, recite, and ascend in the chambers of... Paradise until you reach the abode of blessings.

And two garments from Paradise have been adorned... for his parents, which the worlds have not yet established.

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قالا :بماذا كسيناها فقيل :بما ...أقر أتما ابنكما فاشكر لذي النعم **Translation:**
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They said: By what have we adorned it? It was said: By what... you both read to your son, so thank the Giver of blessings.

Chapter 2: The Importance of the Quran and the Sunnah

Translation:

When the poet, may Allah have mercy on him, concluded his general advice to the student of knowledge, he recommended the Book of Allah, the Exalted, and then followed that with a recommendation of the Sunnah, as he stated:

Translation:

The advice regarding the Book of Allah, the Almighty, and reflecting upon it and reciting it, so recite the Book... of Allah, especially in the darkness of night.

Translation:

The encouragement to read the Quran has come, and that for its reader, for every letter, there are ten good deeds.

Translation:

I do not say: Alif Lam Meem is one letter, but rather Alif is one letter, Lam is one letter, and Meem is one letter.

Translation:

Thus, Alif Lam Meem consists of three letters, which yield thirty good deeds, and this is the minimal reward.

Translation:

And the multiplication from Allah, the Exalted, due to His vast generosity, which is limitless, can reach up to seven hundred times.

Translation:

And it has come in a narration discussed by scholars in the Musnad: Indeed, Allah multiplies for some of His servants to two million good deeds.

Translation:

A good deed can reach two million if you read the Quran in the manner prescribed, with reflection and recitation.

Translation:

You will attain rewards that you cannot even imagine, nor can others.

Translation:

This means that the least reward for one completion is three million good deeds.

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وعند جمع من أهل العلم أن أجر الحروف يثبت بمجرد القراءة "Translation:**
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And among many scholars, it is held that the reward for the letters is established merely by reading.

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ولذا يرجح بعضهم السرعة في القراءة كسباً لأجر الحروف **Translation:**
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Therefore, some prefer speed in reading to gain the reward of the letters.

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وهذا قول معروف عند الشافعية ومنهم من يقول : لا القراءة على الوجه المأمور به أعظم أجراً من السرعة ولو قلت الحروف
**Translation:**
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This is a well-known opinion among the Shafi'is, while others say: No, reading in the prescribed manner is of greater reward than speed, even if it means fewer letters.

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الناظم رحمه الله تعالى يقول :وبالتدبر والترتيل فاتلُ كتا ...ب الله لا سيما في حندس الظلم **Translation:**
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The poet, may Allah have mercy on him, states: And with reflection and recitation, recite the Book... of Allah, especially in the darkness of night.

Chapter 1: The Virtue of Contemplative Reading of the Quran

If you read one part of the Quran in an hour with contemplation and proper recitation, while another person reads five parts in the same hour hastily, which is better? The disagreement is well-known among scholars; the majority agree that reading with contemplation and proper recitation earns you greater rewards than that of others, even if their quantity of letters is more. This is the opinion of the majority.

According to the Shafi'i school, the reward for the letters is indeed greater.

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**Inquiry:**
- How so?
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It is known that if a person completes the Quran ten times in a month, and another completes it once, the one who finishes ten times accumulates a reward equivalent to one completion multiplied by thirty million good deeds in a month, while the one who contemplates and recites properly earns the reward of one completion, albeit greater in quality even if lesser in quantity.

Reflection on the Quran:

If you seek guidance, knowledge lies in the contemplation of the Quran. Sheikh al-Islam, may Allah have mercy on him, states that reading the Quran as prescribed endows the heart with knowledge, faith, and tranquility that cannot be attained by those who do not engage in this practice.

This is a matter of great benefit. Ibn al-Qayyim, may Allah have mercy on him, frequently mentions experiences he encountered due to this. In the first benefit of his book "Al-Fawa'id," he provides an example of contemplation and understanding of the Quran.

Ibn al-Qayyim, in his guidance, states: The one who completes the Quran ten times in a month and the one who completes it once a month are like two people who present their precious jewels in the market. The one who presents ten jewels, each worth a thousand, totals ten thousand, while the one who presents a single jewel, worth a hundred thousand, sells it for that amount.

This serves as an analogy for those who read with contemplation and proper recitation, despite having fewer letters, compared to those who read hastily with greater quantity.

بعضهم يقول: إن الذي يقرأ ولا يفقه ولا يعقل هذا مذموم وجاء عن ابن مسعود وغيره ذم هذه الطريقة لا شك أنها في مقابل التدبر والترتيل المأمور به يعني التدبر جاء في أربعة مواضع من القرآن جاء في سورة النساء وجاء في سورة المؤمنون وجاء في ص وجاء في محمد القتال والترتيل جاء في المزمل وجاء في أيضاً نصوص أخرى من السنة. المقصود أن الوجه المأمور به لقراءة القرآن بالتدبر والترتيل لكن ماذا عن شخص اعتاد السرعة والهذ وحاول مراراً أن يتدبر ويرتل وعجز لأن العادة لا شك أنها تملك الإنسان يعني هؤلاء الذين يسرعون في السيارات إذا ركب السيارة صار يمشي على ما يقولون: طبلون السيارة يمشي مائتين مائة وثمانين ثم بعد ذلك يرى حادث ويتأثر ثم يرفق قليلاً قليلاً ثم يرجع إلى ما تعود هذا نظير من تعود السرعة في القرآن تجده يسرع ثم إذا مر عليه: أفلا يتَدَبرُونَ الْقُرْآنَ أَمْ عَلَى قُلُوبٍ أَقْفَالُهَا 24 سورة محمد هذا وصار يرتل إلى أن يكمل السورة بعد يمكن يكمل أو لا يكمل ثم يعود إلى طريقته وهذا الذي يسرع في السيارة يسرع يمشي مائة وثمانين مائتين فإذا رأى حادث هذا صار يمشي سبعين ثمانين ثم ينسى يزيد إلى المائة مائة وعشرين وخمس عشر دقائق ورجع إلى طريقته فالمسألة مسألة تعود فالذي لا يستطيع أن يقرأ القرآن على الوجه المأمور به بالتدبر والترتيل خير علاج له أن يسمع يسمع القراءات المؤثرة من القراء المعروفين بصلاحهم ويجاهد نفسه في التدبر والترتيل وعرف من المتقدمين من تختلف عنده القراءة فعنده القراءات لتحصيل الحروف وكان يختم في كل يوم وقراءة للتدبر مكث فيها أكثر من عشرين سنة يمكن كل يوم آية ويمكن يراجع عليها كل التفاسير فلا شك أن الوجه المأمور به هو التدبر والترتيل كما قال الناظم رحمه الله تعالى: وبالتدبر والترتيل كما قال الناظم رحمه الله تعالى: وبالتدبر والترتيل كما قال الناظم رحمه الله عالى.

Chapter 1: The Importance of Reflection and Recitation in the Quran

Some say that one who reads without understanding or comprehending is to be condemned. Ibn Mas'ud and others have criticized this approach, which stands in stark contrast to the contemplation (tadabbur) and measured recitation (tartil) that are mandated. Indeed, contemplation is mentioned in four places in the Ouran:

- 1. Surah An-Nisa (4)
- 2. Surah Al-Mu'minun (23)
- 3. Surah Sad (38)
- 4. Surah Muhammad (47)

Measured recitation is referenced in Surah Al-Muzzammil (73) and other texts from the Sunnah.

The essence is that the prescribed manner of reading the Quran is through contemplation and measured recitation. However, what about a person who has become accustomed to hastiness and rapid reading, and has repeatedly attempted to reflect and recite slowly but fails? Undoubtedly, habits possess a strong hold over individuals.

For instance, those who drive fast often accelerate their vehicles to 200 or 180 km/h. When they encounter an accident, they are momentarily affected and reduce their speed, but eventually revert to their habitual speed. This parallels someone who is used to rapid Quranic recitation; they may speed through the text, and when they come across the verse:

```
**أَفَلا يَتَدَبَّرُونَ الْقُرْآنَ أَمْ عَلَى قُلُوبٍ أَقْفَالُهَا **
(Surah Muhammad, 47:24)
```

they may slow down and recite with reflection until they finish the Surah, but then return to their previous manner of reading.

This matter of habit is crucial. For those who struggle to read the Quran as prescribed—with contemplation and measured recitation—the best remedy is to listen to impactful recitations from well-known scholars of integrity. They should strive to engage in contemplation and measured recitation.

It is known from the early scholars that some would vary their reading; they would focus on the recitation to attain the letters, while others would spend over twenty years contemplating a single verse daily, reviewing all interpretations.

There is no doubt that the prescribed manner is contemplation and measured recitation, as the poet said:

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**وبالتدبر والترتيل فاتلُ كتا ...ب الله لا سيما في حندس الظلم **
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("And with contemplation and measured recitation, recite the Book of Allah, especially in the depths of darkness.")

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في الليل لأنه أبعد عن المشاغل وأفرغ للقلب والمشاغل أكثر ما نكون في النهار وإن كان ظرفنا الذي نعيشه قد يكون انعكس يعني عندك من الساعة
الثامنة إلى أذان الظهر هذا في الظرف الذي نعيشه مثل حندس الظلم في السابق نعم طالب:..... نعم تخلو الشوارع ولا أحد يتصل ولا أحد
يعترض على أحد نعم.
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Chapter 1: The Tranquility of Night

At night, it is further removed from distractions and allows the heart to be more at ease. Distractions are most prevalent during the day. Although our current circumstances may have changed this dynamic, for instance, from eight o'clock until the noon prayer, this reflects a time reminiscent of the darkness of the past.

Yes, the streets are empty, and no one makes calls or raises objections against anyone.

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على كل حال المستمع ما هو بالسامع المستمع أجره عظيم ويشتركان في الأجر إلا أن معاناة القراءة يختص بها القارئ لا سيما في حندس الظلم لأنه
أخفى وأفرغ إلى القلب والبال وأحضر للقلب لكن ماذا عن حديث: الجاهر بالقرآن كالجاهر بالصدقة والمسر بالقرآن كالمسر بالصدقة لأن بعض الناس
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طريقته في القراءة سراً لا يسمع منه ولا حرف وبعض الناس يجهر أيهما أفضل يعني ما جاء في قول الله جل وعلا: وَلاَ تَجْهَرْ بِصَلاَتِكَ وَلاَ تُخَافِتُ بِهَا وَالْبَتَغِ بَيْنَ ذَلِكَ سَبِيلاً 110 سورة الإسراء يدل على أن التوسط هو المطلوب لكن هذا الحديث يدل على أن المسر بالقراءة أفضل لكن هل المسر بالقراءة والجاهر بها في الحديث يعني في كيفية الأداء أو في الاستخفاء عن الناس نعم الاستخفاء عن الناس المقصود أن يقرأ في مكان يستخفي به عن الناس كما أنه يتصدق بصدقة لا يعلمها أحد كما جاء في حديث السبعة: رجل تصدق بصدقة فأخفاها حتى لا تعلم شماله ما تنفق يمينه فالمسر بالقرآن الذي يتخذ مكاناً بعيداً عن نظر الناس لا شك أنه أقرب إلى الإخلاص وأدعى إلى حضور القلب بخلاف من كانت قراءته في مجامع الناس لكن إذا كان ممن يقتدى به وطلاب العلم يرون أهل العلم ليس هناك وقت لقراءة القرآن عندهم يعني يخيل لطلاب العلم الأن أن المشايخ ما يقرؤون قرآن أول النهار في الدوام ثم بعد ذلك يرتاحون ثم دروس ثم اجتماعات ثم نوم وهكذا هم لهم نصيب من التعبد من قيام ومن تلاوة ما في إشكال لكن أين هذا من عمل المتقدمين الذين ديدنهم النظر في عهد الله والنظر في كتابه يوجد من شيوخنا المعاصرين الأن من يضاهي المتقدمين في تلاوة القرآن مع أنه قائم باعمال كبيرة جداً يداوم دوام كامل وله أيضاً دروس وله ارتباطات واجتماعات ومع ذلك يقرأ القرآن في ثلاث لكن ما يلزم أن يكون على مرأى من طلاب العلم يعرؤون القرآن بل يتعجب بعضهم إذا جاء إلى المسجد ووجد الشيخ يقرأ فقال له: أنا أريد معى كتاب اقرأ عليك

Chapter 1: The Virtue of Listening and Reading the Quran

In any case, the listener is not equivalent to the reader. The listener's reward is immense, and both share in the reward, but the struggle of reading is unique to the reader, especially in the depths of darkness, as it is more concealed and more engaging for the heart and mind.

Yet, what about the Hadith: "The one who recites the Quran aloud is like the one who gives charity openly, and the one who recites it silently is like the one who gives charity secretly"? Some people prefer to read quietly, barely audible, while others vocalize their recitation. Which is superior?

As stated in the Quran:

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**وَلاَ تَجْهَلْ بِصَلَاتِكَ وَلاَ تُخَافِتُ بِهَا وَابْتَغِ بَيْنَ ذَلِكَ سَبِيلاً **

("And do not raise your voice in prayer, nor be silent therein, but seek between that a way.")

**Surah Al-Isra (17:110)**
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This indicates that moderation is what is required. However, the Hadith suggests that reciting quietly is preferable. Does this refer to the manner of performance or to being discreet from people? Yes, being discreet from people implies reading in a place where one is not observed, similar to giving charity in a way that no one knows about it.

As mentioned in the Hadith of the seven: "A man who gives charity secretly, such that his left hand does not know what his right hand has spent." Thus, the one who recites the Quran in a place away from the eyes of others is undoubtedly closer to sincerity and more likely to have a present heart, unlike one whose recitation occurs in public gatherings.

However, if one is a role model and students of knowledge observe scholars, it may seem to them that scholars do not have time for Quran recitation. It may appear to students of knowledge that the scholars do not read the Quran at the beginning of the day during work hours, then take breaks, followed by lessons, meetings, and sleep. They indeed have their share of worship, standing in prayer, and recitation.

But how does this compare to the actions of the earlier generations, who were devoted to reflecting on Allah's commands and studying His Book? There are contemporary scholars who rival the earlier

generations in Quran recitation while managing significant responsibilities, working full-time, conducting lessons, and attending meetings, yet they manage to read the Quran in three sessions. However, it is not necessary for them to be visible to students of knowledge.

Yes, students of knowledge require role models. Therefore, we find that many memorizers of the Quran do not allocate sufficient time for its recitation; they read other sciences many times more than they read the Quran. Some might even express surprise upon entering the mosque and seeing a scholar reading, saying, "I want to read a book to you."

فيقول الشيخ: والله أنا مشغول ثم يتعجب هذا الطالب يقول: مشغول و هو جالس يقرأ قرآن! يعني سمعت هذه بالحرف سمعت ما هي افتراضيه كأن القرآن لا نصيب له من عمر الإنسان فإذا كانت قراءة القرآن في المجامع في المساجد في المواضع الذي يجتمع فيها الناس من قبل القارئ ليقتدى به يقتدي به طلاب العلم يقتدي به عامة الناس يقتدي به أهل الغفلة فلا شك أن له من الأجر مثل أجور هم و هذا قد يعرض للأمر المفوق ما يجعله فائقاً. لعلنا نستأنف الوصية بكتاب الله غذا إن شاء الله تعالى. اللهم صل وسلم على عبدك ورسولك محمد ...

Chapter 1: The Importance of Reading the Quran

The Sheikh says: "By Allah, I am busy." Then this student is astonished and says: "Busy while sitting and reading the Quran!" I heard this verbatim; it is not a mere assumption, as if the Quran has no share in a person's life.

If the recitation of the Quran occurs in gatherings, in mosques, and in places where people congregate, the reciter becomes a role model for students of knowledge, the general public, and even the heedless. There is no doubt that he will receive rewards equivalent to theirs, and this may lead to a superior status that sets him apart.

Perhaps we will resume the advice with the Book of Allah tomorrow, if Allah wills.

O Allah, send Your blessings and peace upon Your servant and Messenger, Muhammad...

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم المنظومة الميمية في الأداب الشرعية للعلامة حافظ حكمي 5 الشيخ: عبد الكريم بن عبد الله الخضير السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته. الحمد لله رب العالمين وصلى الله وسلم وبارك على عبده ورسوله نبينا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين أما بعد: فيقول الناظم الشيخ حافظ بن أحمد الحكمي رحمه الله في وصيته النافعة الماتعة الجامعة الميمية في وصيته لطالب العلم بكتاب الله عز وجل الذي قرأنا منه ما قرأنا بالأمس وبدأنا بشرحه ولم نكمل يقول: وبالتدبر والترتيل فاتل كتا ... ب الله لا سيما في حندس الظلم هذا وقفنا عنده بالأمس وقفة مناسبة وفيه الحث على قراءة القرآن على ما جاء في النصوص وبينا بعض ذلك وقلنا: إن التدبر والترتيل هو الوجه المأمور به يعني قراءة القرآن على الوجه المأمور به يعني بالتدبر والترتيل والترتيل فقد يحصل له أجر الحروف لأن أجر الحروف مرتب على مجرد القراءة من قرأ القرآن فله بكل حرف حسنة والحسنة بعشرة أمثالها لا أقول: الم حرف بل ألف حرف وميم حرف ف الم فيها ثلاثون حسنة.

In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

The Meemiyah Poem on Islamic Etiquettes by Sheikh Hafiz Hakami

Sheikh: Abdul Kareem bin Abdullah Al-Khudair

Peace be upon you and the mercy of Allah and His blessings. All praise is due to Allah, the Lord of the worlds, and may peace, blessings, and mercy be upon His servant and Messenger, our Prophet Muhammad, and upon his family and companions altogether.

To proceed, the poet Sheikh Hafiz bin Ahmad Al-Hakami, may Allah have mercy on him, states in his beneficial and comprehensive advice to the student of knowledge regarding the Book of Allah, the Exalted, which we began to read and explain yesterday but did not finish. He says:

"And with reflection and recitation, recite the Book of Allah, especially in the depths of darkness."

We paused at this point yesterday for a significant reflection, emphasizing the encouragement to read the Quran as indicated in the texts. We elaborated on some of this and mentioned that reflection (Tadabbur) and recitation (Tartil) are the prescribed means of reading the Quran. This means that reading the Quran should be done with contemplation and proper articulation.

However, if one reads in a manner contrary to this—without reflection or proper recitation—he may still attain the reward of the letters, as the reward for letters is contingent upon mere reading. The one who reads the Quran earns a good deed for every letter; and a good deed is multiplied by ten. I do not say that "a" (Meem) is one letter, but rather "i" (Alif) is one letter, "U" (Lam) is one letter, and "a" (Meem) is one letter. Thus, the letter "a" contains thirty good deeds.

Chapter 1: The Dispute Among Scholars Regarding the Meaning of "Letter"

The disagreement among scholars regarding the meaning of "letter" (حرف) — whether it refers to the letter of the structure (حرف المبنى) or the letter of the meaning (حرف المبنى) — is a contentious issue. The implications of this disagreement are significant. If we assert that the intended meaning of "letter" is the letter of the structure, then a single recitation (ختمة) contains more than three million good deeds (حسنات). Conversely, if we argue that "letter" refers to the letter of meaning, we conclude that one would not attain even a quarter of this reward, approximately seven hundred thousand good deeds.

Many scholars tend to favor the letter of structure, which is the hope of every Quran reader seeking to maximize their good deeds. Others argue that the intended meaning is the letter of meaning. This perspective is subtly indicated in the words of Shaykh al-Islam, who seems to lean toward the notion that "letter" refers to the letter of meaning. Ibn al-Jazari in his work "Al-Nashr" also appears to incline toward

this view, as evidenced by the example mentioned by the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) in the hadith:

In this hadith, "الم" consists of three letters; however, if we examine it from the structural perspective, it comprises nine letters: الذن (Alif), ميم (Meem). If we consider the letters of structure, it becomes three letters. Therefore, if we claim that "letter" refers to the letter of structure, we would say it consists of nine letters, not three.

Thus, there is a distinction between saying "الم" and "ألم". The verse:

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**"أَلَمْ ثَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ"**
(Surah Al-Fil, 1)
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The word "ألم" consists of three letters structurally, but in terms of meaning, it comprises two: the interrogative particle همزة (Hamzah) and the negation particle همزة is one letter in terms of meaning but three letters in terms of structure.

The preference in such matters is challenging because the term "letter" applies equally to both interpretations. However, our trust in Allah, the Most High, and His generosity is greater than our reliance on the knowledge of Shaykh al-Islam. We cannot assert more than this. Thus, one should strive to increase their good deeds, with the reward being ultimately with Allah, the Most High. The matter does not end here; it depends on the degree of reverence one holds in their heart for the words of Allah, as well as their contemplation, recitation, understanding, and reflection, which can multiply the rewards to hundreds and many more.

He (may Allah have mercy on him) stated:

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**"حكم براهينه واعمل بمحكمه"**
(Act upon His decisive commands...)
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حكم براهينه

الأدلة التي تدلك على ما يُطلب منك عليك أن تحكمها في نفسك وفي غيرك واعمل بمحكمه المحكم الواضح البين، وامتثل لنصوصه المحكمة التي لا خفاء فيها يجب عليك أن تعمل بها بخلاف المتشابه، فسلم ولا تتبع المتشابه كما يفعل أهل الزيغ، فتكون من الهالكين

- كما ذكرنا بالأمس، ينبغي أن يكون التفسير على الجادة عند أهل التحقيق، حيث يُفسر القرآن بالقرآن ثم بالسنة، ثم بأقاويل السلف من الصحابة والتابعين والأئمة

لذا، اطلب معانيه بالنقل الصريح و لا تخض برأيك، لأن التفسير بالرأي مذموم

وقد جاء في الحديث" ** :من قال في القرآن بغير علم فليتبوأ مقعده من النار) **"رواه الترمذي عن ابن عباس .(وعن جندب قال "** :من قال في القرآن برأيه فأصاب فقد أخطأ

فما علمت بمحض النقل منه، فقل

يعني بمحض النقل لا تقل برأيك يعني المجرد لأنه فرق بين أن يفسر القرآن من لا عنده شيء من الآلة التي يجب أن تتوافر في مفسر القرآن هذا لا يجوز له أن يفسر لكن شخص قرأ التفاسير وعنده من العلوم ما يؤهله للتفسير قرأ التفاسير السلف والتفاسير الأخرى المتعلقة بفنون من فنون القرآن متعلق بإعجاز متعلق بإعراب متعلق بأحكام متعلق بالفروع الكثيرة التي فسر بها القرآن قرأ منها ما يكفيه فهذا إذا سُئل عن معنى آية ولم يستحضر ما قاله شخص بعينه إنما تكوّن لديه ملكة من خلال نظره في التفاسير الموثوقة عند أهل العلم تتكون لديه ملكة يستطيع أن يفهم القرآن بها ولو لم يستطع أن يرد كل كلمة استفادها إلى مصدرها يعني فرق بين هذا وبين من يأتي و لا علاقة له بالقرآن و لا بالعلم الشرعي ثم يقول: الكلام عربي ونحن نفهم نقول: لا فرق بين هذا وهذا يعني إدامة النظر في كلام أهل العلم في تقسير كلام الله جل وعلا أو في شرح كلام رسوله عليه الصلاة والسلام هذه تولد ملكة عند طالب العلم يستطيع أن يتعامل مع النصوص من خلالها لا سيما إذا كانت لديه الأهلية يعني أخذ من كل فن ما يكفيه وصار يضرب من الفنون بما يعينه على فهم كلام الله وكلام رسوله عليه الصلاة والسلام ولو قال في القرآن من خلال هذه الملكة بكلام لم يُسبق إليه ويدل على هذا: رب مبلغ أو عي من سامع لكن لا يأتينا من لا علاقة له بالعلم لا من قبيل و لا من دبير ويقول: الكلام عربي ونحن عرب ونفهم ثم ينزل الحقائق الموقية في بلده بعد المسخ وبعد الاختلاط بالأمم الأخرى وينزل هذه الحقائق على الحقائق الشرعية التي قد تكون موافقة للحقائق اللغوية وقد تكون مخالفة ووجد من بعض المفسرين المولم الأخرى وينزل هذه الحقائق على الحقائق الشرعية الأنمة لكن طالب العلم الذي تكون مخالفة وسئل عن معنى آية وأجاب هذا عنده الأهلية ولو لم يُسبق إلى هذا القول لكن لا يأتي من فراغ والأحوط في حقه أن يقول: لعل المعاد كذا لأن الإنبي عليه الصلاة والسلام لما ذكر السبعين الألف الذين يدخلون

Translation of the Text:

It means that merely transmitting without personal opinion is essential; there is a distinction between interpreting the Quran by someone who lacks the requisite tools necessary for a Quranic interpreter, which is impermissible. However, a person who has read the exegeses and possesses the knowledge sufficient for interpretation—having studied the interpretations of the Salaf and other related sciences concerning the Quran, such as its miraculous aspects, grammar, jurisprudential rulings, and the many branches through which the Quran has been interpreted—if this person is asked about the meaning of a verse and does not recall what a specific individual has said, but has developed an ability through studying the reliable interpretations by scholars, they can grasp the Quran even if they cannot trace every word back to its source.

There is a difference between this individual and someone who has no connection to the Quran or Islamic knowledge, who then claims: "The language is Arabic, and we understand." We say: there is no comparison between this and that. The continuous study of the statements of scholars in interpreting the words of Allah, the Exalted, or in explaining the words of His Messenger, peace be upon him, cultivates an ability within the student of knowledge to engage with the texts, especially if they possess the qualifications—having taken from each discipline what suffices them and applying various sciences to aid

their understanding of the words of Allah and His Messenger, peace be upon him. Even if they express something in the Quran through this developed ability that has not been previously articulated, it is indicated by the saying: "Perhaps a bearer of knowledge is more aware than a listener."

However, one should not come from a position of ignorance, without any connection to knowledge, and state: "The speech is Arabic, and we are Arabs, and we understand," then impose the conventional realities of their country, which have been distorted and mixed with other nations, onto the religious truths that may align with or oppose linguistic truths. There are some contemporary interpreters who have interpreted the Quran based on opinion, resulting in astonishing outcomes because they did not base their interpretations on the works of the imams. Yet, a student of knowledge who is attentive to the interpretations of the imams and is asked about the meaning of a verse and responds, possesses the qualifications even if their statement has not been previously articulated. However, it is safer for them to say: "Perhaps the intended meaning is thus," because using a term of conjecture removes them from liability. This is evident when the Prophet, peace be upon him, mentioned the seventy thousand who will enter Paradise.

Paradise Without Accountability or Punishment

The entrance to Paradise is without accountability or punishment. The companions differed in their opinions regarding who would enter; some suggested that they might be those who were born into Islam, while others posited that they could be those who accompanied the Prophet (peace be upon him), or others still. The Prophet (peace be upon him) then addressed them without reproach, as the use of speculative language does not imply certainty.

The issue lies in the certainty of Allah's intent, the Exalted. It is crucial to differentiate between those who have a deep commitment to the Book of Allah, having developed competence through experience, practice, and the teachings of the Imams, and those who lack any connection to the words of the Imams.

As for what you have learned purely through transmission, say: ** وَكُلُّ إِلَى اللَّهِ مَعْنَى كُلِّ مُنَبِّهِم

("And all matters are referred to Allah.")

This means to entrust the matter to Allah, the Exalted. Do not delve into ambiguous matters that you

cannot comprehend or grasp; leave that to Allah, the Exalted. Do not express your opinion, for whoever speaks about the Quran based on their opinion without knowledge, let them take their seat in the Fire.

Then, engaging in disputes over it is disbelief, so beware of it, and do not let certain groups mislead you with their deviation. The Prophet (peace be upon him) said:

("Disputing over the Quran is disbelief.")

This was narrated by Abu Dawood and Al-Hakim from Abu Huraira. The term "dispute" may refer to either skepticism or the futile argumentation that ultimately leads to denying what Allah has affirmed in His Book.

Therefore, beware of engaging in disputes, and do not let those of deviation lead you astray. Those who pursue ambiguous verses or those referred to earlier are to be avoided.

Abandon what the modernists claim, who distort the texts and apply their opinions indiscriminately. They may sometimes hit the mark, but this is without knowledge, as they stumble through the words of Allah, the Exalted. Their eloquence may captivate the listener, but such speech, though persuasive, is indeed misguided.

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**وَعَنْ مَنَاهِيهِ كُنْ يَا صَاحِبِي مَنْزَجِرًا **
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("And about His prohibitions, be restrained, O my companion.")

This implies that one should refrain from transgressing. The command is emphatic, so adhere to it.

بلا ترداد فالتزم يعني امتثل الأمر بدون تردد واجتنب النهي بدون خيرة كما قال ابن مسعود و غيره: إذا سمعت الله جل و علا يقول: يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُواْ فإنما هو إما أن يكون خير تؤمر به أو شر تنهى عنه وحينئذٍ لا تتردد في الامتثال. وما تشابه فوض للإله ولا ... تخض فخوضك فيه موجب النقم وما تشابه المتشابه الذي لا يعلمه إلا الله هذا لا تتعب في إدراكه فالقول في المتشابه وإن اختلف أهل العلم يعني هل الراسخون في العلم يعلمون المتشابه او لا يعلمون و هذا يتبع الوقف في إلا الله وهل الواو في والرَّاسِخُونَ 7 سورة آل عمران عاطفة أو استئنافية فالذي يقول: عاطفة يقول: الراسخون في العلم يعلمون المتشابه والذي يقول: استئنافية يقول: لا يعلم المتشابه إلا الله جل و علا حتى الراسخين في العلم دور هم يقولون: آمنا به فقط و على كل حال التشابه والإحكام أمور نسبية فينظر في أقوال أهل العلم في مراد الله جل و علا في هذه الآية فإذا استغلقت عليه ولم يستطع الوصول إلى قول راجح صائب فيها صارت بالنسبة له من المتشابه وإذا بان له معناها من خلال كلام أهل العلم صارت من المحكم. وما تشابه فوض للإله ولا ... تخض صائب فيها صارت بالنسبة له من المتشابه وإذا بان له معناها من خلال كلام أهل العلم صارت من المحكم. وما تشابه فوض للإله ولا ... تخض فخوضك فيه موجب النقم ولا تطع قول ذي زيغ يزخرفه ... من كل مبتدع في الدين متهم يعني البدع لها بريق ولها نفوذ إلى القلوب وأهل البدع وأهل كلام أهل الكلام انبهرت لكن إذا عرضته على ميزان الكتاب والسنة ما وجدت شيء ووجدت في نهايته الضلال المبين حتى أن هؤلاء المتكلمين كثير منهم رجع كثير منهم ندم عند موته. ولا تطع قول ذي زيغ يزخرفه ... من كل مبتدع في الدين متهم حيران ضل عن الحق المبين فلا ... ينفك منحر أن معوج لم يَقُم

Chapter 1: Adherence to Divine Commandments

Without hesitation, adherence means to comply with the command without doubt and to avoid the prohibition without deliberation. As Ibn Mas'ud and others have stated: When you hear Allah, the Exalted, saying:

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**يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُواْ**
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"O you who have believed..."

This signifies either a command for good or a prohibition against evil, and thus, do not hesitate in your compliance.

As for matters that are ambiguous, they are entrusted to Allah. Do not delve into them, for your engagement in such matters leads to punishment. The ambiguous verses, which only Allah knows, should not burden you in your understanding. The discourse about the ambiguous, although scholars differ on whether the firmly rooted in knowledge comprehend the ambiguous or not, hinges on the interpretation of the phrase "إِلَّا اللَّهُ" (except Allah).

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In Surah Al-Imran, verse 7:

**وَالرَّ اسِخُونَ فِي الْعِلْمِ يَقُولُونَ آمَنًا بِهِ كُلُّ مِّنْ عِندِ رَبِّنَا **

*"And those firmly rooted in knowledge say, 'We believe in it; all of it is from our Lord.""*
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Those who argue that it is a coordinating conjunction claim that the firmly rooted in knowledge understand the ambiguous. Conversely, those who view it as an independent clause assert that only Allah, the Exalted, knows the ambiguous, and even the firmly rooted in knowledge acknowledge: "We believe in it."

In any case, ambiguity and clarity are relative matters. One must consider the statements of scholars regarding the intent of Allah, the Exalted, in this verse. If it becomes convoluted for him and he cannot arrive at a sound conclusion, it is deemed ambiguous for him. If its meaning becomes clear through the words of scholars, it is considered clear.

Do not heed the words of those who are deviant, who embellish their statements...

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**مِن كُلِّ مُبْتَدعٍ فِي الدِّينِ مُتَّهَمٍ**
**...from every innovator in religion, suspect.''*
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This indicates that innovations have a certain allure and can penetrate hearts. Many innovators and deviants possess intelligence that allows them to captivate hearts; however, they lack the discernment to differentiate between truth and falsehood.

When you read the words of the theologians, you may be dazzled, but when you weigh them against the scales of the Book and the Sunnah, you find nothing therein but clear misguidance. Many of these theologians have regretted their paths at the time of their death.

Do not heed the words of those who are deviant, who embellish their statements...

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**حَيْرَ انَ ضَلَّ عَنِ الْحَقِّ الْمُبِينِ**
**...confused, lost from the manifest truth.''*
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Thus, he remains deviated and crooked, unable to stand firm.

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أو لم يُقم المعوج يحتاج إلى إقامة ويحتاج إلى استقامة لكنه مع ذلك اتباعه للمتشابه وانصرافه عن النصوص المحكمة عن نصوص الوحيين وعنايته بغير هما وطلبه الحق من غير هما يجعله يصل إلى هذا الحد حيران كثير منهم أعلن الحيرة في آخر حياته. حيران ضل عن الحق المبين فلا ... ينفك منحرفاً معوج لم يَقُم هو الكتاب الذي من قام يقرؤه ... كأنما خاطب الرحمن بالكلم منحرفاً معوج لم يَقُم الله بخطه وقلمه ووجهها إليك من فلان يعنى وأنت تقرأ القرآن كأنك تخاطب الرحمن لأنه كلامه يعنى إذا أرسل لك شخص كتاب خط رسالة أرسلها لك بخطه وقلمه ووجهها إليك من فلان
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إلى فلان هو يخاطبك بهذا الكلام الله جل و علا يخاطبك بكلامه بكتابه. هو الكتاب الذي من قام يقرؤه ... كأنما خاطب الرحمن بالكلم كأنه يشافه الرحمن لأنه كلامه فأنت تقرأ كلام الله بدون واسطة منه إليك لكن مع الأسف أننا لا نقيم وزناً لهذا الكلام ونقراًه ولا نتأثر ولا يحرك فينا ساكناً ولا فرق بين أن نقراً سورة هود أو أي سورة من القرآن أو نقراً في جريدة أو نسمع شريط أو نسمع أخبار ما في فرق عندنا نقراً القرآن وكأنه لا يعنينا وقلت مراراً: إن المسئولين إذا جاءهم نظام جديد ممن فوقهم يرسل هذا النظام إلى الجهات الرسمية للعمل بموجبه يستلمه مدير هذه الجهة يستلمه في آخر الدوام يقول: نتركه إلى الغد لا مباشرة يفتحه ويشوف هذا جاء من الجهات العليا ويتأمله حرفاً حرفاً هذا في آخر الدوام من الغد يجمع له الوكلاء ورؤساء الأقسام يقرأ عليهم ويقرؤون عليه ويتدارسونه فيما بينهم إن فهموه بها ونعمت وإلا طلبوا اللوائح التفسيرية هذا ما هو الواقع هذا الواقع لكن جاءنا هذا الكتاب من الله جل وعلا هل نصنع فيه شيء مما نصنعه في مثل هذه الأنظمة هذه أنظمة مخلوقين وقد يبدو لك ملاحظات على هذا النظام ترفعها إلى الجهات يدرسونها ويعدلون لكن هذا الكتاب الذي لا يأتيه الباطل من بين يديه ولا من خلفه. هو الكتاب الذي من قام يقرؤه ... كأنما خاطب الرحمن بالكلم هو الصراط هو الحبل المتين هو ال ... ميزان والعروة الوثقي لمعتصم

Chapter 1: The Importance of the Quran

أو لم يُقم المعوج يحتاج إلى إقامة ويحتاج إلى استقامة لكنه مع ذلك اتباعه للمتشابه وانصر افه عن النصوص المحكمة عن نصوص الوحيين وعنايته بغير هما وطلبه الحق من غير هما يجعله يصل إلى هذا الحد حيران كثير منهم أعلن الحيرة في آخر حياته .حيران ضل عن الحق ...ينفك منحرفاً معوج لم يَقُم هو الكتاب الذي من قام يقرؤه

Translation:

Does not the crooked require rectification and straightening? Nevertheless, his adherence to the ambiguous and his diversion from the definitive texts of the two revelations, along with his concern for matters outside them and his pursuit of truth from other sources, leads him to a state of confusion. Many of them declared their bewilderment at the end of their lives, lost from the clear truth. Therefore, he remains deviated and crooked, not upright; it is the Book from which one who stands reading it...

Chapter 2: The Divine Message of the Quran

كأنما خاطب الرحمن بالكلم ...

Translation:

... as if he is addressing the Most Merciful with words.

This means that when you read the Quran, it is as if you are conversing directly with the Most Merciful, for it is His speech. When someone sends you a letter written in their own handwriting, addressed specifically to you, they are speaking to you through those words. Allah, the Exalted, speaks to you through His Book.

Chapter 3: The Reverence for the Quran

. هو الكتاب الذي من قام يقرؤه ... كأنما خاطب الرحمن بالكلم كأنه بشافه الرحمن لأنه كلامه

Translation:

It is the Book from which one who stands reading it... as if he is addressing the Most Merciful with words, as if he is conversing with the Most Merciful because it is His speech.

You read the words of Allah directly without any intermediary. Unfortunately, we do not give weight to these words; we read them without being affected, and there is no difference for us whether we read Surah

Hud or any other Surah from the Quran, or whether we read a newspaper or listen to a tape or news. For us, reading the Quran seems inconsequential.

I have repeatedly mentioned that when officials receive a new system from their superiors, they send this system to the official departments for implementation. The director of that department receives it at the end of the workday, saying: "I will leave it until tomorrow." No, he immediately opens it and examines it since it came from higher authorities, reflecting on it word by word. The next day, he gathers the deputies and heads of departments to read it to them, and they study it among themselves. If they understand it well, that is good; if not, they request explanatory regulations.

Chapter 4: The Unmatched Nature of the Quran

هذا ما هو الواقع هذا الواقع لكن جاءنا هذا الكتاب من الله جل وعلا هل نصنع فيه شيء مما نصنعه في مثل هذه الأنظمة هذه أنظمة مخلوقين وقد يبدو لك ملاحظات على هذا النظام ترفعها إلى الجهات يدرسونها ويعدلون لكن هذا الكتاب الذي لا يأتيه الباطل من بين يديه ولا من خلفه ولا من خلف ولا من خلفه ولا من خلفه ولا من خلفه ولا من خلفه ولا من خلف ولا من خلفه ولا من خلف ولا

Translation:

This is the reality, but this Book has come to us from Allah, the Exalted. Do we treat it the same way we treat such systems? These are systems created by humans, and you may have observations on this system that you raise to the authorities for review and amendment. However, this Book is one from which falsehood does not approach from before it or from behind it.

Chapter 5: The Quran as Guidance

. هو الكتاب الذي من قام يقرؤه ... كأنما خاطب الرحمن بالكلم هو الصراط هو الحبل المتين هو ال ...ميزان والعروة الوثقي لمعتصم

Translation:

It is the Book from which one who stands reading it... as if he is addressing the Most Merciful with words. It is the Straight Path, the strong rope, the balance, and the firm handhold for the one who seeks refuge in it.

^{**}The Attributes of the Straight Path**

The Quran represents the characteristics of the Straight Path. If you adhere to the Quran, you are on the right track, on the Straight Path. The term "straight" signifies the most direct route connecting two points. Instead of wandering to the right and left in search of the pleasure of Allah, the most expedient path leading to Allah is the Quran. It is the Straight Path, the firm rope that, when held onto, will not lead one astray or be severed, for it is indeed strong.

- **The Firm Rope**: It is the firm rope and the trustworthy handhold for those who seek refuge in it. - **The Balance**: It serves as the balance by which deeds are accurately weighed. Since the scales are based on divine law, honor is granted to the people of faith, virtue, and goodness. When these scales are
- disrupted, the results become skewed, where the lowly are elevated and the lofty are diminished; and Allah is the One sought for assistance.

The Quran is the balance and the trustworthy handhold for those who seek refuge in it. Adhering to it alongside the Sunnah ensures stability for an individual on the right path.

- **The Clarification **: It is the clear message, the wise reminder, and the detailed explanation. Seek clarification from the Quran, and if it is not found there, then from the Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), whose role is to elucidate what has been revealed by Allah.

The Guidance and Healing:

- It is the insight and reminder for those who reflect. It offers admonitions and glad tidings for the nonblind. Allah commands, "So remind with the Quran, he who fears My warning." (Quran 50:45)
- **The Light and Healing**: It is a clear light and guidance, and it is healing for what is in the hearts from ailments. Allah states, "And We send down in the Quran that which is healing." (Quran 17:82) "Say, 'It is for those who believe a guidance and healing.'" (Quran 41:44)

However, it is for the believers who act upon the knowledge and wisdom contained within it. Allah says, "Say, 'It is for those who believe a guidance and healing." (Quran 41:44) "And for those who do not believe, there is deafness in their ears, and it is blindness upon them." (Quran 41:44)

As for those who turn away from it, they are in blindness due to their ignorance of its enlightening guidance.

الذي يعمى عن القرآن يحشر يوم القيامة أعمى وَمَنْ أَعْرَضَ عَن ذِكْري فَإِنَّ لَهُ مَعِيشَةً ضَنكًا وَنَحْشُرُهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ أَعْمَى 124 سورة طه يعنى وإن كان مبصراً في الدنيا يحشر يوم القيامة أعمى لأنه عمى عن القرآن وأعرض عن القرآن كما أن من حارب الله جل وعلا هذا يبعث أعمى ومن حارب الله جل و علا بالربا يبعث يوم القيامة مجنوناً كالذي يتخبطه الشيطان من المس. فمن يقمه يكن يوم المعاد له ... خير الإمام إلى الفردوس والنعم يعني يقوده إلى جنات النعيم يكون القرآن قائداً له إلى الفردوس وجنات النعيم. كما يسوق أولى الإعراض عنه إلى ... دار المقامع والأنكال والألم إما أن يكون سائقاً وقائداً إلى جنات النعيم أو يكون يتبع المعرض عنه فيزج في قفاه إلى النار نسأل الله العافية. وقد أتى النص في الطولين أنهما ... ظل لتاليهما في موقف الغمم أخرج الإمام مسلم وأحمد والترمذي عن النواس بن سمعان قال: سمعت رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم يقول: يؤتي بالقرآن وأهله الذين كانوا يعملون به في الدنيا تقدمهم سورة البقرة وآل عمران قال: وضرب لهما رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم ثلاثة أمثال ما نسيتهن بعد قال: كأنهما غمامتان أو كأنهما غيايتان أو كأنهما ظلتان سوداوان أو كأنهما فرقان من طير صواف تحاجان عن صاحبهما. وحلتان من الفردوس قد كُسيت ... لوالديه لهما الأكوان لم تقم يعني من حرص على أن يحفظ ولده القرآن يكسى يوم القيامة حلتان من الفردوس. وحلتان من الفردوس قد كسيت ... لو الديه لهما الأكو ان لم تقم **Chapter 1: The Consequences of Ignoring the Quran**

1. The Blindness of the Disregardful

The one who turns away from the Quran will be resurrected on the Day of Judgment blind. Allah (SWT) states in Surah Taha (20:124):

"And whoever turns away from My remembrance, indeed, he will have a depressed life, and We will gather him on the Day of Resurrection blind."

This signifies that even if one has sight in this world, they will be blind in the Hereafter due to their neglect of the Quran. Similarly, those who oppose Allah (SWT) will also be resurrected blind, and those who engage in usury will be raised as madmen, akin to one whom the devil has afflicted.

2. The Guiding Role of the Quran

For those who adhere to the Quran, it will lead them to Paradise and the bounties therein. The Quran acts as a guide towards the Gardens of Delight, while those who disregard it will be driven toward the abode of punishment and torment. We seek refuge in Allah from such fate.

3. The Reward for Reciters

It has been narrated in numerous texts that the Quran and its adherents will be brought forth, led by Surah Al-Baqarah and Surah Al-Imran. As narrated by Al-Nawwas ibn Sam'an, the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) said:

"The Quran and its people who used to act upon it in the world will be brought forth, with Surah Al-Baqarah and Al-Imran leading them."

The Prophet (peace be upon him) illustrated this with three examples that I have not forgotten since: they are like two clouds, or two shades, or like two flocks of birds flying in formation, defending their companions.

4. The Blessings for Parents

Moreover, the one who strives to have their child memorize the Quran will be adorned on the Day of Judgment with two garments from Paradise. This reflects the immense reward for fostering a connection to the Quran within the family.

5. Conclusion

Thus, the Quran serves as either a guiding light leading to eternal bliss or a source of regret and punishment for those who turn away from it. It is imperative for believers to engage with the Quran, ensuring they are among those who are led towards the Gardens of Delight.

Chapter 1: The Importance of Memorizing the Quran

This pertains to the effort in preserving the Quran, and undoubtedly, Allah, the Exalted, does not disappoint hopes nor waste deeds. Some individuals are extremely diligent and exert all possible means to ensure their children memorize the Quran, yet they may not achieve this, but they will be rewarded for their striving. Conversely, there are those who neglect their children. One person told me, "By Allah, I did not know that children memorize the Quran until I was invited to a ceremony and honored, and among the memorizers were two of my children."

In any case, the grace of Allah is boundless; however, those who do not strive do not deserve the reward. Those who strive and fail are not burdened beyond their capacity, as stated in the Quran:

The outcomes are in the hands of Allah, the Exalted.

It was said: "With what were they clothed?" It was answered: "With what you taught your son." Thank the One who has bestowed blessings. A child, when he prays for his parents, is indeed a blessing. It was narrated in a Hadith:

This indicates that if one did not exert effort in the righteousness of this child, or conversely, if one provided means that lead to corruption, the description of righteousness is essential. A righteous child is likely to have his prayers answered, as long as there is no hindrance from the parent.

Thus, Allah, the Exalted, states:

This is for this reason. However, if the parent neglected the child during their upbringing, failed in their

trust, and did not deserve such a prayer, even if the child prays, the hindrance from the father may prevent the acceptance of the prayer. There are causes and there are hindrances.

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**End of the Reading**

**Student:** ... to where did you read?

**Student:** ...
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It was said: "With what were they clothed?" It was answered: "With what you taught your son." Thank the One who has bestowed blessings.

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**Student:** ... Indeed.
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And the text continues, stating that they are a shade for their reciters on the Day of Distress, and that tomorrow they will come to their companion as a bearer of good news and a witness for him, provided that he adheres to its limits and does not neglect it. They will come as witnesses against him on the Day of Resurrection. As mentioned in Surah Al-Baqarah and Surah Al-Imran, they will argue on behalf of their companion, and the Quran will either be a proof for you or against you.

The angel and eternity will grant him and adorn him with the crown of dignity, the true God, the Generous, will adorn him with the crown of dignity, just as the parents will also clothe him with the two garments previously mentioned.

Chapter 1: The Virtue of Reciting the Quran

It is said: "Read, recite, and ascend in the chambers of Paradise until you reach the abode of blessings; the abode that contains eternal bounties." It is narrated that the one who possesses the Quran will be told upon entering Paradise: "Read and ascend." He will read and ascend with every verse, until he finishes the last of what he has. Furthermore, it is said to the bearer of the Quran: "Read, ascend, and recite as you used to recite in the worldly life, for your status is at the last verse you used to read."

- The one who possesses a great amount of the Quran continues to read, ascend, and recite as he did in the world.
- The one who recited quickly in this world will also recite quickly in the Hereafter.
- Certainly, reciting the Quran with proper intonation prolongs the duration of reading, which in turn prolongs the ascent.

The one who reads hastily in this world will finish quickly in the Hereafter, and may not continue to ascend if he has little to recite. It has been reported in a Hadith from Ahmad and Al-Darami: "Read as you used to read in the world, whether quickly or with recitation." There is no doubt that the one who recites properly will continue to read, as his reading will be prolonged just as it was in the worldly life. However, the one who reads hastily will find his reading come to an end due to his speed or the little he possesses of the Quran, and thus will not continue to ascend like the one who reads the Quran in full with proper recitation.

Ouestion:

This is a valid question: Who is told to "read and ascend"? Is it the memorizer or others as well? Are there copies of the Quran for those who do not memorize that they can read while they ascend?

- There is no doubt that the apparent meaning is directed towards the memorizer, but those who have cared for the Quran and have attempted to memorize it, even if they have not succeeded, will not fall short of Allah's grace. However, they must strive.

Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the worlds, and may peace and blessings be upon His servant and Messenger, our Prophet Muhammad, and upon his family and companions.

The scholar Hafiz, may Allah have mercy on him, said in his poem:

"Enough and sufficient is the Quran as a miracle... It has remained with us eternally, unceasing. It has never been altered nor changed... And it prevails in its frequent recitation without weariness. It is an Arabic text, free from distortion... Affirming what has been revealed in the ancient scriptures. In it are details of laws and news... About what is to come and the past of nations.

So look at the striking verses of resurrection... And consider what has been narrated about 'Aad and Iram."

Chapter 1: The Divine Miracle of the Quran

... وانظر به شرح أحكام الشريعة هل ...ترى بها من عويص غير منفصم أم من صلاح ولم يهدِ الأنام له

Translation:

"Consider the explanation of the rulings of Sharia; do you find in it anything perplexing or disjointed? Or is it a source of righteousness that has not guided mankind?"

Translation:

"Or is it a door to destruction that has not been warned against or reproached? Or does it merely provide a trivial benefit in terms of guidance?"

Translation:

"All that the people of the earth possess of organized narratives serve as admonitions, and its parables are lessons."

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... وكله عجب سحقاً لذي صمم لم تلبث الجن إذ أصغت لتسمعه
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Translation:

"And all of it is astonishing; woe to the one who is resolute! The jinn did not hesitate when they listened to it."

Translation:

"If they hastened to warn their people, Allah is the Greatest for what they have obtained from lessons."

Translation:

"From its clarity, miraculous nature, and wisdom, Allah is the Greatest, for its eloquence has baffled many."

Translation:

"And its beautiful composition for both Arabs and non-Arabs is such that many a heretic has attempted to present opposition."

Translation:

"They have failed in their attempts, facing humiliation and loss; how far removed are they from what they sought and intended!"

Translation:

"And what they wished for has led them to disgrace; their hopes have failed, and their faces have turned pale."

Translation:

"Their hearts have deviated from His noble guidance; how many times did he challenge Quraysh in the past, while they were..."

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... أهل البلاغة بين الخلق كلهم بمثله وبعشر ثم واحدة
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Translation:

"Among all of creation, they were the masters of eloquence, yet they could not produce anything like it, even if they brought ten times its like, or just one."

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... فلم يروموه إذ ذا الأمر لم يرم الجن والإنس لم يأتوا لو اجتمعوا
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Translation:

"They did not attempt it, for the matter was beyond their reach; neither jinn nor humans could come forth with its like, even if they all gathered together."

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... بمثله ولو انضموا لمثلهم أنى وكيف ورب العرش قائله
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Translation:

"How could they, when the Lord of the Throne is its Speaker?"

Translation:

"Exalted is He, far removed from any resemblance; what He has created is neither an emanation nor something imagined."

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... نبيناً لا ولا تعبير ذي نسم بل قاله ربنا قولاً وأنزله
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Translation:

"It is a clear revelation, not a mere expression of breath; rather, it is the statement of our Lord, which He revealed..."

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... وحياً على قابه المستيقظ الفهم والله يشهد والأملاك شاهدة
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Translation:

"As a revelation to his heart, which is fully awake and understanding; and Allah bears witness, and the angels testify..."

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... والرسل مع مؤمني العربان والعجم يقول الناظم رحمه الله تعالى :كفى وحسبك بالقرآن معجزة
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Translation:

"And the messengers alongside the believers among Arabs and non-Arabs; the poet may Allah have mercy upon him says: 'Sufficient for you is the Quran as a miracle...'"

الإعجاز في القرآن أمر أذعن له كل فصيح وطأطأ رأسه كل بليغ والعرب عرفوا بالبلاغة والفصاحة وتحداهم الله جل وعلا أن يأتوا بمثله ثم تحداهم أن يأتوا بمثله من مثله فما استطاعوا ولو كان بمقدور هم مجتمعين أن يأتوا بمثله ما قصروا لأن الإنسان في موضع التحدي لا سيما من مخالفه لا شك أنه سوف يبذل أقصى ما يستطيع ومع ذلك أعلنوا العجز ولم يستطيعوا ولو كان بعضهم لبعض ظهيراً لو تظاهروا لو اجتمعوا لو اجتمع الإنس والجن على أن يأتوا بمثله ما استطاعوا فهو معجزة النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام الخالدة و هو المناسب لنبوته التي لها البقاء إلى يوم القيامة الدائمة المستمرة إلى قيام الساعة والأنبياء لهم معجزات تناسب أوقاتهم وتناسب عصور هم وتنقضي بانقضاء أدوار هم لكن لما كانت رسالة النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام خالدة إلى قيام الساعة وإلى الناس أجمعين صارت المعجزة الكبرى هذه المعجزة القرآن الكريم الخالد إلى قيام .. إلى أن يرفع في آخر الزمان قد يقول قائل: الله جل وعلا تحدى بالقرآن وتحدى بسور وتحدى بسورة لماذا لم يتحدى بآية لأن الأية منها القصيرة جداً

ثُمَّ نَظَرَ 21 سورة المدثر مُدُهَامَّتَانِ 64 سورة الرحمن يعني العربي لا يعجز أن يقول: ثم نظر ولا يعجز أن يقول: مدهامتان فلم يقع التحدي بآية لكن آية بقدر أقصر السور يقع التحدي بها وأيضاً ثُمَّ نَظَرَ 21 سورة المدثر في موضعها لا يمكن أن يقوم غيرها مقامها فهي معجزة من هذه الحيثية وكل من حاول معارضة القرآن والإتيان بمثله أتى بما يضحك منه الصبيان وما يؤثر عن مسيلمة شيء لا يقوله ولا المجانين ويذكر عن أبي العلاء المعري أنه ألف كتاباً أسماه: الفصول والغايات في معارضة الآيات كتاب مطبوع لكنه عُدل اسمه إلى الفصول والغايات في معارضة الآيات كتاب مطبوع لكنه عُدل اسمه إلى الفصول والغايات في مواعظ البريات قالوا: إنه أراد أن يعارض به القرآن وهو ملحد يعني معروف.

The Miracle of the Quran

The miracle of the Quran is an undeniable truth acknowledged by every eloquent speaker and humbly accepted by every articulate person. The Arabs, known for their eloquence and fluency, were challenged by Allah, the Exalted, to produce something similar to it. They were first challenged to bring forth ten chapters, then a single chapter, yet they failed to do so. Had they been capable, they would have made every effort, especially when faced with a challenge from an opponent. Nonetheless, they declared their incapacity. Even if they had supported one another, if both humans and jinn had gathered to produce something akin to it, they would not have succeeded. This is the everlasting miracle of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), fitting for his prophethood, which is destined to endure until the Day of Resurrection.

Prophets are granted miracles that correspond to their times and the epochs they inhabit, which cease to exist with the passage of their respective eras. However, since the message of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) is eternal, extending to all of humanity until the end of time, the greatest miracle is the Quran, which remains until it is raised at the end of times.

One may ask: Allah, the Exalted, challenged with the Quran, with ten chapters, and with a chapter. Why did He not challenge them with a verse? This is because a verse can be very short. For instance, in Surah Al-Muddathir, verse 21, "ثُمُ نَظْرَ" (Then he looked), and in Surah Ar-Rahman, verse 64, "المُدْهَامُتَانِ" (Dark green). An Arab is not incapable of saying "Then he looked" or "Dark green." Thus, the challenge was not posed with a verse but rather with the essence of the shorter chapters. Furthermore, Surah Al-Muddathir, verse 21, cannot be replaced by anything else; it stands as a miracle in its own right.

Every attempt to oppose the Quran and produce something similar resulted in works that would only amuse children. It is reported that Musaylimah produced nothing worthy of mention, nor did the madmen. Abu Al-Ala Al-Ma'arri is noted for authoring a book entitled "Al-Fusul wal-Ghayat fi Mu'aradat Al-Ayat," which was later renamed "Al-Fusul wal-Ghayat fi Mawazih Al-Bariyat." It is said that he aimed to oppose the Quran, and he is known to be an atheist.

على كل حال من قرأ الكتاب يجزم بأنه ليس في مقدور أبرع الناس وأفصح الناس معارضة شيء يسير من القرآن الكريم وإعجاز القرآن بجميع نواحيه إعجازه بنظمه إعجازه بأحكامه إعجازه بقصصه فهو معجز من كل وجه ومع ذلك طلب وتحدي العرب أن يأتوا بمثله أو بسورة منه فلم يستطيعوا. كفى وحسبك بالقرآن معجزة ... دامت لدينا دوماً غير منصرم إلى الآن والتحدي قائم إلى الآن والتحدي قائم. لم يعتره قط تبديل ولا غير ... وجل في كثرة الترداد عن سأم القرآن محفوظ عن التبديل والتحريف والزيادة والنقصان إنّا نَحْنُ نَزّ لْنَا الذِّكْرَ وَإِنّا لَهُ لَحَافِظُونَ و سورة الحجر. لم يعتره قط تبديل ولا غير ما غُير كما حصل للكتب السابقة لأنهم استحفظوا فلم يحفظوا وكتابنا تولى الله جل وعلا حفظه والقصة التي حصلت على يد يحيى بن أكثم حينما دعا اليهودي فلم يسلم وجاء بعد سنة معاناً إسلامه فسأله يحيى بن أكثم فقال: ما الذي جعلك ترفض الإسلام في العام الماضي وتأتي مسلماً طائعاً مختاراً في هذا العام قال: نعم أنا خلال العام المنصرم نسخت نسخ من التوراة وحرفت وزدت ونقصت وقدمت وأخرت فأخرت فناققها مني أحبار اليهود دون تردد وصاروا يقرؤونها ويعملون بها ثم فعلت مثل هذا في الإنجيل كتبت نسخ من الإنجيل وقدمت وأخرت وزدت ونقصت ونفس الشيء اشتراها أحبار النصاري وعملوا بها وقرؤوها فأتيت إلى المصحف فغيرت تغييراً يسيراً جداً لا يدركه إلا الحذاق فلما وزدت ونقصت ونفس الشيء اشتراها أحبار النصاري وعملوا بها وقرؤوها فأتيت إلى المصحف فغيرت تغييراً يسيراً جداً لا يدركه إلا الحذاق فلما

جئت به إلى سوق الوراقين من المسلمين وعرضت عليهم كل من نظر فيه رماه في وجهي فعرفت أن هذا هو الدين الحق المحفوظ بالعناية الإلهية ثم حج يحيى بن أكثم والنقى بسفيان بن عيينة وذكر له القصة قال: هذه في القرآن ما تحتاج إلى يهودي ولا غير يهودي الله جل وعلا قال عن الكتب السابقة بِمَا اسْتُحْفِظُواْ مِن كِتَابِ اللهِ وَكَانُواْ عَلَيْهِ شُهَدَاء 44 سورة المائدة وكل إليهم الحفظ فما حفظوا وقال في كتابنا: إنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّلُنَا الذِّكْرَ وَإِنَّا لَهُ لَمَا اللهِ مَعْدَاء لَا يَعْدَلُ مَا يَعْدَلُ عَلَيْهِ شُهَاء أو يعرف أو يحرف.

The Miracle of the Quran

In any case, whoever reads the book is certain that it is beyond the capability of the most eloquent and articulate individuals to oppose even a small portion of the Noble Quran. The Quran's miraculous nature is evident in all its aspects: its structure, its wisdom, its rulings, and its narratives. It is miraculous from every angle. Despite this, the Arabs were challenged to bring forth a similar text or even a single chapter from it, yet they were unable to do so.

The Quran remains a miracle... enduring with us always, without end, and the challenge persists to this day. It has never been subject to alteration or change...

Preservation of the Quran

It is preserved from any form of alteration, distortion, addition, or omission. Allah, the Exalted, states:

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** إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَزَّ لْنَا الذِّكْرَ وَإِنَّا لَهُ لَمَافِظُونَ **

**(Indeed, We sent down the Reminder, and indeed, We will preserve it.)**
(Surah Al-Hijr, 15:9)
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It has never been changed as previous scriptures were, for they were entrusted to others who failed to preserve them. Our Book has been entrusted to Allah, the Exalted, for its preservation.

The story of Yahya ibn Aktham illustrates this; when he invited a Jew to Islam, the Jew did not convert. A year later, he returned, declaring his Islam. Yahya ibn Aktham asked him, "What made you reject Islam last year and come as a willing Muslim this year?" The Jew replied: "Indeed, during the past year, I copied versions of the Torah, altering, adding, and omitting as I pleased. The Jewish scholars received these from me without hesitation, and they read and acted upon them. I did the same with the Gospel, altering it as well, and the Christian scholars accepted it and practiced it.

Then I approached the Quran and made very minor changes that only the skilled could detect. When I brought it to the marketplace of Muslim scribes and offered it, everyone who looked at it threw it back at me. I realized that this is the true religion, preserved by divine care."

Yahya ibn Aktham then performed Hajj and met Sufyan ibn Uyaynah, recounting the story. He said: "This is the case with the Quran; there is no need for a Jew or anyone else. Allah, the Exalted, spoke about previous scriptures:

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* * بِمَا اسْتُحْفِظُواْ مِن كِتَابِ اللهِ وَكَانُواْ عَلَيْهِ شُهَدَاء * *
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^{**(}For what they were entrusted with from the Book of Allah, and they were witnesses to it.)**

(Surah Al-Ma'idah, 5:44)

They were entrusted with its preservation, yet they failed. Allah said about our Book:

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**إِنَّا نَحْنُ نَرَّلْنَا الذِّكْرَ وَإِنَّا لَهُ لَحَافِظُونَ **
(Surah Al-Hijr, 15:9)
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Allah has taken upon Himself its preservation, so no one can violate or distort it.

Translation of the Text

There has never been any alteration or change in it... And it is remarkable in its frequent recitation without causing weariness. This refers to the people of the Qur'an who are diligent in its recitation; some complete it every day, some every three days, and some every seven days. The one who completes it every seven days recites the Qur'an fifty times a year, while the one who completes it in three days recites it more than one hundred and twenty times a year. The one who completes it every day recites it three hundred and fifty times. Yet, each time they read, it feels as if they are reading it anew. For instance, if you grasp any discourse from human beings and read it once, you might enjoy it; reading it a second time, you may benefit from it; but by the third reading, you may become weary and unable to read it a fourth time... And it is remarkable in its frequent recitation without causing weariness. It has been reported: "It does not wear out," meaning it does not become like a worn-out garment that one grows tired of with frequent recitation.

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**The Qur'an as a Guardian**
**مهيمنًا عربياً غير ذي عوج
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It is a guardian in Arabic, without deviation... It oversees all previous scriptures, containing and encompassing all that is within them in clear Arabic speech, free from any deviation... It affirms what has been revealed in the past, meaning it is confirmed by all the heavenly books.

In it are the detailed rulings with news... The rulings are explained in the Qur'an in a relative detail, even though some aspects may be somewhat concise, their explanations come through the second revelation, the Sunnah. There is no clearer evidence of this detail in these rulings than the books on the verses of rulings and the interpretations of the verses of rulings, some of which have reached twenty volumes, such as "Al-Jami' li Ahkam al-Qur'an" by Al-Qurtubi in twenty volumes. The books on the rulings of the

Qur'an are numerous, illustrating the Qur'an's concern for rulings.

In it are the detailed rulings with news... This refers to the news of previous nations and news of what is to come... with news... about what is to come and from the past of nations. Consider the striking verses about resurrection... meaning what will occur in the Hereafter, the striking events that shake the hearts with their terrors, as narrated by Allah, the Exalted, about what happens on the Day of Judgment. Reflect on what has been narrated about the previous nations, such as 'Aad and Iram. And look at the explanation of the rulings of Shari'ah; do you find anything perplexing or disconnected therein?

Translation

It appears that it is not understood, indeed, it is complex and incomprehensible, as if this is among the most intricate matters that are impenetrable, meaning the verses of legislation. Did they present a challenge to the scholars who found no solution, leaving them bewildered? Never. They discussed it, even though their interpretations differed, yet they understood.

Or is it from righteousness, and He did not guide humanity towards it... There is no good except what He has guided the nation towards.

Or is it a door of destruction that has neither been warned against nor condemned? This is clear in the Quran; the doors of goodness have been shown to the people, and they have been guided towards them, while the doors of evil are closed and warned against.

Or is it a door of destruction that has neither been warned against nor condemned? Or was it that it could offer no more than a mere trifle compared to His guidance? All that humanity possesses in terms of compositions, whether structured or unstructured, or imposed upon people, cannot compare to what has come in the Quran.

Its narratives are lessons, its parables are admonitions... And all of it is astonishing, woe to those who are deafened. This refers to those who have closed their ears to hearing and understanding the Quran.

The jinn did not take long when they listened to it... If they hastened as a warning to their people, as mentioned in Surah Al-Ahqaf: "And when We turned to you a company of the jinn listening to the Quran, and when they attended it, they said, 'Be silent.' And when it was concluded, they turned back to their people as warners." (Surah Al-Ahqaf, 29)

Allah is Great, what it has gathered of lessons... And of clarity, miracles, and wisdom. Allah is Great, what the Quran has gathered of lessons and admonitions, of clarity, eloquence, miracles, and rulings.

And Allah is Great when its eloquence has confounded... And its beautiful composition, both for Arabs and non-Arabs. Allah is Great, indeed, it is astonishing... It has confounded all, and each one draws from its source without depletion. Everyone who has come throughout the ages and centuries has interpreted the Quran and brought forth wonders, and these wonders will never cease.

How many atheists have sought to oppose it... Only to return in humiliation, loss, and disgrace. We have mentioned what was narrated about Musaylimah and what Abu Al-Ala Al-Maari authored in this regard, among others.

How far removed are they from what they sought and intended...

Chapter 1: The Inability to Oppose Divine Guidance

هيهات مستحيل بعيد .هيهات بعداً لما راموا وما قصدوا ...وما تمنوا لقد باؤوا بذلهم خابت أمانيهم شاهت وجوههم ...زاغت قلوبهم عن هديه القيم مثل هؤلاء لا يوفقون هديه القيم خابوا وخسروا حينما قصدوا إلى المعارضة وشاهت وجوههم .زاغت قلوبهم عن هديه القيم مثل هؤلاء لا يوفقون ...وما تعنه التعريف عنه . إذا كان مجر د الإعراض عنه ...

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**1. Divine Reminder and Its Consequences**
)124: وَمَنْ أَعْرَضَ عَن ذِكْرِي فَإِنَّ لَهُ مَعِيشَةً ضَنكًا )سورة طه
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"And whoever turns away from My remembrance - indeed, he will have a depressed life."

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**2. The Fate of the Opponents** فكيف بمن تصدى لمعارضته أو لنقده !وقد أثر عن بعض الأدباء المعاصرين من يقول :إن قلمي الأحمر معه قلم أحمر يعدل فيه الكتب
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يصحح ومن حقه أن يصحح لأنه متمكن في علمه في الأدب في العربية في غيرها

3. The State of the Ouran

يقول :لم يسلم من قلمي الأحمر ولا القرآن نسأل الله السلامة والعافية .هذا ضلال وهذا زيغ نسأل الله الثبات

4. Historical Context of Challenge

كم قد تحدى قريشاً في القديم وهم ... أهل البلاغة بين الخلق كلهم تحداهم فلم يستطيعوا أن يعارضوه وأعلنوا الفلس والعجز وهو معجز ... وهو معجز بالصرفة

5. The Nature of the Miracle

هم قادرون على معارضته لكن الله صرفهم عن ذلك إذا كانوا قادرين ما صار معجزاً يعني كعجز الأعمى عن القراءة .القراءة في مقدور الناس كلهم لكن الأعمى مصروف عن القراءة .

6. The Challenge of the Quran

فيكون العرب عن معارضته بمثابة الأعمى . هو ممكن معارضته والإتيان بمثله ممكن لكن الله جل وعلا صرفهم . هذا ما يصير فيه إعجاز للقران . هذا قول باطل

7. The Challenge to Produce Similarity

بمثله وبعشر ثم واحدة بمثله أن يأتوا بمثله أو يأتوا بعشر سور أو يأتوا بسورة واحدة

8. The Admission of Defeat

فلم يروموه إذ ذا الأمر لم يرم لم يقصد مثل هذا الأمر لأنهم عجزوا وأعلنوا عجزهم

9. The Unity of Creation

"And if they had come together to aid one another, they would not have done so."

10. The Incomparable Nature of Divine Speech

أنى وكيف ورب العرش قائله ! يعني شخص يخفى عليه ما بين يديه وما بين جنبيه كيف يأتي بكلام يعارض فيه كلام من يعلى وعلا عليه وعلا يعارن هذا كلامه بكلام الله جل وعلا

أنى وكيف ورب العرش قائله! ... سبحانه جل عن شبه له وسمي ما كان خلقاً يعني ما كان القرآن خلقه الله في شيء ثم نطق به أبداً بل هو كلامه المسموع بحرف وصوت قديم النوع تكلم في الأزل حادث متجدد الأحاد يتكلم متى شاء إذا شاء بما شاء. ما كان خلقاً يعني ما كان مخلوقاً كما تقول الجهمية والمعتزلة. ولا فيضاً تصوره نبينا كما تقول الفلاسفة أنه فاض على قلبه من العقل الفياض الذي هو جبريل. ولا فيضاً تصوره ... نبينا لا ولا تعبير ذي نسم ليس من كلام المخلوق ولا من كلام البشر ولا من تعبير ذي نسم ذي نفس من المخلوقين. بل قاله ربنا قولاً وأنزله ... وحياً على قلبه المستيقظ الفهم على قلب محمد بواسطة جبريل عليهما الصلاة والسلام. والله يشهد والأملاك شاهدة ... والرسل مع مؤمني العربان والعجم الكل يعترف بهذا ويشهد به والله أعلم. وصلى الله وسلم وبارك على عبده ورسوله نبينا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين.

The Nature of the Quran

Indeed, how and in what manner can the Lord of the Throne be described! Exalted is He, far removed from any likeness or comparison. When we speak of the Quran, we mean that it was not created in anything, nor was it a creation of Allah. Rather, it is His eternal speech, heard in letters and sounds, ancient in essence, and He speaks whenever He wills, as He wills, and with what He wills.

- It is not a creation, contrary to the assertions of the Jahmiyyah and Mu'tazilah.
- It is not an emanation, as some philosophers have suggested, that it overflowed upon the heart of our Prophet from the overflowing intellect, which is Gabriel (peace be upon him).
- It is not an expression of a soul, nor is it akin to the speech of created beings or the utterances of humanity.

Rather, our Lord spoke it as a statement and revealed it as revelation to the understanding heart of Muhammad (peace be upon him) through Gabriel (peace be upon him).

- Allah bears witness, and the angels are witnesses, along with the messengers and the believers from both the Arabs and non-Arabs. All acknowledge and testify to this, and Allah knows best.

May Allah send blessings and peace upon His servant and messenger, our Prophet Muhammad, and upon his family and all his companions.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم المنظومة الميمية في الأداب الشرعية للعلامة حافظ حكمي 6 الشيخ: عبد الكريم بن عبد الله الخضير السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته. سم. الحمد لله رب العالمين وصلى الله وسلم وبارك على عبده ورسوله نبينا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين. قال العلامة حافظ رحمه الله تعالى: الوصية بالسنة: ارو الحديث ولازم أهله فهم ال ... ناجون نصاً صريحاً للرسول نمي سامت منابر هم واحمل محابر هم ... والزم أكابر هم في كل مزدحم اسلك منار همو والزم شعار هم ... واحطط رحالك إن تنزل بسوحهم هم العدول لحمل العلم كيف و هم ... أولو المكارم والأخلاق والشيم هم الأفاضل حازوا خير منقبة ... هم الأولى بهم الدين الحنيف حمي هم الجهابذة الأعلام تعرفهم ... بين الأنام بسيماهم ووسمهم هم ناصر و الدين والحامون حوزته ... من العدو بجيش غير منهزم هم البدور ولكن لا أفول لهم ... بل الشموس وقد فاقوا بنور هم لم يبق للشمس من نور إذا أفلت ... ونور هم مشرق من بعد رمسهم لهم مقام رفيع ليس يدركه ... من العباد سوى الساعي كسعيهم أبلغ بحجتهم أرجح بكفتهم ... في الفضل إن قستهم وزنا بغير هم كفاهمو شرفاً أن أصبحوا خلفاً ... لسيد الحنفا في دينه القيم يحيون سنته من بعده قلهم ... أولى به من جميع الخلق كلهم يروون عنه احديث الشريعة لا ... يألون حفظاً لها بالصدر والقام ينفون عنها انتحال المبطلين وتح ... ريف الغلاة وتأويل الغوي الللم أدوا مقالته نصحاً لأمته ... صانوا روايتها عن كل متهم لم يلههم قط من مال و لا خول ... ولا ابتياع و لا حرث و لا نعم هذا هو المجد لا ملك و لا نسب ... كلا و لا الجمع للأموال والخدم فكل مجد وضيع عند مجدهمو ... وكل ملك فخدام لملكهم والأمن والنور والفوز العظيم لهم ... يوم القيامة والبشرى لحزبهم فإن أردت رقياً نحو رتبتهم من مار مدهم فاعمد إلى سلم التقوى الذي نصبوا ... واصعد بعزم وجد مثل جدهم واعكف على السنة المثلى كما عكفوا ... حفظاً مع الكشف عن تفسير ها ودم واقرأ كتاباً يفيد الاصطلاح به ... تدري الصحيح من الموصوف بالسقم

In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

The Meem Poem on Islamic Etiquette by the Scholar Hafiz Hakami

Sheikh: Abdul Kareem bin Abdullah Al-Khudair

Peace be upon you and God's mercy and blessings.

All praise is due to Allah, the Lord of the worlds, and may peace and blessings be upon His servant and Messenger, our Prophet Muhammad, and upon his family and companions altogether.

The scholar Hafiz, may Allah have mercy on him, said:

- **1. The Advice on the Sunnah:**
- Narrate the Hadith and adhere to its people; they are the successful ones based on a clear text from the Messenger.

- Their platforms are elevated, and their tools are carried; adhere to their elders in every crowded gathering.
- Follow their guidance and adhere to their symbols; settle your abode if you descend into their domains.
- They are the trustworthy bearers of knowledge, as they possess noble traits and ethics.
- They are the distinguished, having attained the best of virtues; they are the foremost in the true religion.
- They are the eminent scholars recognized among people by their distinct features and marks.
- They are the supporters of the religion and protectors of its sanctity from the enemy with an unyielding army.
- They are the full moons, but they do not set; rather, they are the suns that surpass others with their light.
- There remains no light for the sun if it sets, while their light shines after their burial.
- They have a lofty status that no servant can attain except those who strive like them.
- Convey their arguments; they are more weighty in virtue when compared to others.
- They are honored to be the successors of the leader of the upright in his true religion.
- They revive his Sunnah after him, and they have more right to it than all of creation.
- They narrate from him the Hadith of the Shari'ah; they spare no effort in preserving it by heart and pen.
- They refute the distortions of the falsifiers and the misinterpretations of the wicked.
- They conveyed his message sincerely to his nation; they preserved its narration from every accuser.
- They were never distracted by wealth, possessions, buying, farming, or livestock.
- This is true glory; it is neither lineage nor nobility, nor the gathering of wealth and servants.
- Every lowly glory is insignificant compared to their glory, and every kingship is but servitude to their kingship.
- Security, light, and great success are theirs on the Day of Resurrection, and glad tidings are for their group.
- If you desire elevation towards their rank and aspire to a lofty glory like theirs,
- Direct yourself to the ladder of piety that they established, and ascend with determination and diligence like theirs.
- Engage with the exemplary Sunnah as they did, preserving it while uncovering its interpretations.
- Read a book that provides terminology, so you can distinguish the authentic from the weak.

فهي المحجة فاسلك غير منحرف ... وهي الحنيفية السمحاء فاعتصم وحي من الله كالقرآن شاهده ... في سورة النجم فاحفظه ولا تهم خير الكلام ومن خير الأنام بدا ... من خير قلب به قد فاه خير فم هي البيان لأسرار الكتاب فبال ... وإعراض عن حكمها كن غير متسم حكم نبيك وانقد وارض سنته ... مع اليقين وحول الشك لا تحم واعضض عليها وجانب كل محدثة ... وقل لذي بدعة يدعوك لا نعم فما لذي ريبة في نفسه حرج ... مما قضى قط في الإيمان من قسم فلا وربك أقوى زاجراً لأولي ال ... ألباب والملحد الزنديق في صمم الحمد لله رب العالمين وصلى الله وسلم وبارك على عبده ورسوله نبينا محمد وعلى آله وأصحابه أجمعين أما بعد: فلما أنهى الناظم رحمه الله تعالى الوصية بالقرآن بعد الوصايا العامة التي أسداها لطلاب العلم وبعد أن أوصى بكتاب الله جل وعلا أوصى بسنة نبيه عليه الصلاة والسلام وهما المصدران الأصلان الأصيلان للتشريع فالسنة شقيقة القرآن وهي صنو القرآن وتثبت بها الأحكام الزائدة على ما في القرآن وهي بمنزلته من حيث الاحتجاج وإن جعلها أهل العلم تالية له باعتبار القائل فالقرآن كلام الله جل وعلا والسنة كلام نبيه عليه الصلاة والسلام وأيضاً باعتبار الثبوت فثبوت القرآن قطعي وثبوت السنة منه ومنه كما هو معلوم. قال رحمه الله تعالى: الوصية بالسنة: السنة: ما يضاف إلى النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام من قول أو فعل أو وصف أو تقرير كل هذا يسمى سنة وأكثر ما يطلق على القول وعلى كل حال السنة تشمل القول والعمل وإن كان إطلاقه على العمل أكثر والحديث على العملية والحديث ما يتحدث به أكثر ما يطلق على القول أكثر. يقول رحمه الله تعالى: ارو الحديث ولازم أهله فهم ال ... ناجون نصاً صريحاً للرسول نمى

^{**}Chapter One: The Importance of the Quran and the Sunnah**

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فهي المحجة فاسلك غير منحرف
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"Indeed, it is the clear path; so walk upon it without deviating."

"And it is the upright, easy religion; hold fast to the revelation from Allah, as the Quran bears witness to it."

"In Surah An-Najm, preserve it and do not neglect the best of speech, which was revealed by the best of mankind."

"From the best heart, which has spoken with the best mouth, it is the explanation of the secrets of the Book."

"And turning away from its ruling is to not be characterized by the judgment of your Prophet; critique and be pleased with his Sunnah."

"With certainty and avoiding doubt, cling to it and distance yourself from every innovation."

"And say to the innovator who calls you, 'No,' for what concern is there for one who has doubts within himself?"

"Regarding what has been decreed in faith, there is no division; by your Lord, He is the strongest in warning for those who possess intellect."

"And the heretic is resolute in his denial."

"All praise is due to Allah, Lord of the worlds, and may peace and blessings be upon His servant and Messenger, our Prophet Muhammad, and upon his family and companions altogether."

"Now, after the poet has concluded his advice regarding the Quran following the general recommendations he provided to the students of knowledge..."

"And after advising the Book of Allah, the Exalted, he advised the Sunnah of His Prophet, peace be upon him..."

وهما المصدران الأصلان الأصيلان للتشريع

"These are the two original sources of legislation."

فالسنة شقيقة القرآن وهي صنو القرآن وتثبت بها الأحكام الزائدة على ما في القرآن

"The Sunnah is the sister of the Quran; it is akin to the Quran and establishes rulings beyond what is found in the Ouran."

وهي بمنزلته من حيث الاحتجاج وإن جعلها أهل العلم تالية له باعتبار القائل

"It holds the same status in terms of evidence, although scholars regard it as secondary in terms of the speaker."

فالقرآن كلام الله جل وعلا والسنة كلام نبيه عليه الصلاة والسلام

"The Quran is the speech of Allah, the Exalted, and the Sunnah is the speech of His Prophet, peace be upon him."

وأيضاً باعتبار الثبوت فثبوت القرآن قطعي وثبوت السنة منه ومنه كما هو معلوم

"Also, in terms of authenticity, the Quran's authenticity is definitive, while the Sunnah is established through various means, as is well known."

قال رحمه الله تعالى :الوصية بالسنة :ما يضاف إلى النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام من قول أو فعل أو وصف أو تقرير *"He said, may Allah have mercy on him: The advice concerning the Sunnah: The Sunnah is what is attributed to the Prophet, peace be upon him, in terms of speech, action, description, or approval."**

كل هذا يسمى سنة وأكثر ما تطلق السنة على العملية والحديث ما يتحدث به أكثر ما يطلق على القول

"All of this is called Sunnah, and the term 'Sunnah' is more often applied to actions, while 'Hadith' is more commonly used for speech."

و على كل حال السنة تشمل القول والعمل وإن كان إطلاقها على العمل أكثر

"In any case, the Sunnah encompasses both speech and action, although it is more frequently associated with actions."

والحديث أيضاً يشمل القول والعمل وإن كان إطلاقه على القول أكثر

"Similarly, Hadith includes both speech and action, though it is more often associated with speech."

يقول رحمه الله تعالى : ارو الحديث و لازم أهله فهم ال ... ناجون نصاً صريحاً للرسول نمى

"He says, may Allah have mercy on him: Narrate the Hadith and adhere to its people; they are the successful ones, as stated explicitly by the Messenger."

ارو الحديث يعني اعتني بالحديث من حيث الرواية فعليك أن تعنى به وبأسانيده وبدرجاته من حيث الثبوت وعدمه ترويه بإسنادك إن تيسر ولم يشغلك ذلك عن تحصيل المهمات لأن بعض الناس يحرص على رواية الحديث ويجمع الأجايز الكثيرة ويكون على حساب تحصيل متين العلم لمجرد اسم الرواية وتجده ينتقل من بلد إلى بلد من أجل أن يروي بالإجازة عن فلان أو فلان المرضي وغير المرضي فإذا أدرك الإنسان إجازة من شيخ يتشرف بالانتساب إليه تكفيه أما أن يضيع عمره وأوقاته وجهده في التنقل من بلد إلى بلد من أجل أن يقال: والله عنده مائة إجازة أو أكثر أو أقل هذه حقيقة مرة. الو الحديث ولازم أهله فهم ال ... ناجون نصاً صريحاً للرسول نمي وأهله المراد به من يعتني به علماً وعملاً وتعليماً لا يكفي أن يكون حافظاً للحديث من دون علم ومن دون عمل لا بد أن يكون عالماً بما يحفظ عاملاً به. ارو الحديث ولازم أهله فهم ال ... ناجون نصاً صريحاً للرسول نمى

Chapter 1: The Importance of Preserving Hadith

It is essential to take care of Hadith in terms of narration. You should focus on its chains of transmission (Isnad) and its degrees of authenticity or lack thereof. Narrate it with your chain if possible, without allowing this to distract you from acquiring essential knowledge. Some individuals are overly eager to narrate Hadith, collecting numerous licenses (Ijazah) at the expense of obtaining solid knowledge, merely for the sake of having their name associated with narration. They often travel from one country to another to obtain permission from various scholars, whether they are reputable or not.

If a person acquires a license from a respected Sheikh to whom they are honored to be connected, that should suffice. However, wasting one's life, time, and effort traveling for the sake of being able to say, "I possess a hundred licenses or more or less," is indeed a harsh reality.

Narrate Hadith and Adhere to Its Scholars

The successful ones are explicitly mentioned in the words of the Messenger (peace be upon him). Those referred to are those who take care of Hadith in terms of knowledge, practice, and teaching. It is insufficient to merely memorize Hadith without understanding or acting upon it; one must be knowledgeable about what they memorize and practice it.

The Prophet (peace be upon him) mentioned the saved sect, stating that Islam began as something strange and will return to being strange as it began. He indicated that there would be a victorious group until the Day of Judgment. This group is interpreted as those who adhere to the teachings of the Prophet (peace be upon him) and his companions. Imam Ahmad and others have stated: "If they are not the people of Hadith, then I do not know who they are." Most scholars agree that the intended meaning refers to the people of Hadith.

The Role of the People of Hadith

Those who are upon what I and my companions are upon today are those who follow him, acting upon what they hear of his sayings and emulating what is conveyed of his actions (peace be upon him).

"**Samat Minabiruhum**" (Their pulpits have risen) - this phrase implies that one should strive towards their pulpits and carry their writing instruments. The term "Samat" indicates intention; thus, one should aim for their pulpits. It can also be read as "Samā" meaning their pulpits have elevated. However, the conjunction of the command indicates that it is an order for the purpose of comparison: "Aim for their pulpits and carry your writing instruments."

This striving can either be through intention or to be in line with them, as what is aligned with something is adjacent and close to it.

Chapter 1: The Importance of Humility in Seeking Knowledge

سامت منابر هم و احمل محابر هم

Their pulpits are exalted, and carry their writing tools.

محابرهم الذي يكتبون فيها

The writing tools they use to inscribe knowledge.

فاخدمهم بحمل محابرهم واصبر على ذلك

Serve them by carrying their writing tools and be patient in this duty.

والعلم لا يستطاع براحة جسم

Knowledge cannot be attained without physical effort.

ولا يستطاع بادعاء الندية أبدأ

Nor can it be gained through claims of equality.

مهما بلغ طالب العلم فلا بد أن يتواضع

No matter how far a student of knowledge advances, they must remain humble.

ويحمل محابر الشيخ أو الذي يكتب فيها

And carry the writing tools of the teacher or those who write.

أو يحمل متاعه إن كان معه متاع

Or carry their belongings if they have any.

لا بد أن يعر ف الطالب منز لته من مناز ل شيخه

The student must recognize their status in relation to their teacher.

و احمل أبضاً المحيرة التي تجعلك شبيهاً بهم

And also carry a writing tool that makes you similar to them.

فهم يكتبون وأنت معك محبرة مثل محابرهم

They write, and you have a writing tool like theirs.

You write about what they articulate.

Carrying their writing tools means having a writing tool similar to theirs.

And adhere to the elders among them.

For knowledge is indeed with the great ones.

Knowledge is with those of stature and the elders.

As long as there exists someone of stature in the community.

Do not seek alternatives among the lesser ones.

Even if you are impressed by the brilliance of their words.

Because some of the younger students of knowledge

May possess style and method.

And have a flair for expressions that attract students of knowledge.

Yet you find the elder, who is several levels above them in knowledge and practice.

Does not possess any of that.

And students of knowledge tend to turn away from him.

على كل حال يقول: In any case, it is said:

والزم أكابرهم في كل مزدحم

And adhere to the elders in every crowded gathering.

Chapter 1: The Importance of Choosing the Right Place for Worship

What do you say: "By Allah, this Sheikh, there is such a crowd that we cannot find a column to lean upon." No, it is not suitable. What does he say in every crowded place? Some people prefer comfort, so you find them avoiding places that require even the slightest effort. When the Sheikh has a large gathering, he may say: "By Allah, I am not going to compete with the people; we do not find a place to park. If we want to leave, we are tired; if we want to enter, we are tired. If we want a column to lean on, we cannot find one."

They seek the less crowded areas where they can easily communicate with others and receive answers with comfort and simplicity. This is not his intention, and Allah knows best; his intention is to seek comfort, to find a column to lean upon, and to come and go as he pleases. If he can find a place to rest, he will. Some people do this during Friday prayers; you find them heading to a mosque that is not very crowded because they want to stand at the mosque's entrance, not far from it, and they desire a cool place which they may not find in crowded mosques with preachers who would benefit them.

Sometimes a person may have to do this, for example, during Ramadan when the weather is hot, and in Al-Haram Mosque where the prayers are as if they are worth a hundred thousand prayers. They may find no place except on stairs or in the sun, and they say: "I will go to any other mosque, and I will sit in the first row in a cool place, lean, and listen to the sermon. Praise be to Allah, the sermon in Al-Haram is repeated."

This is if one is keen on the sermon in Al-Haram. The point is that a person should consider the motivation behind why they leave one place for another. If the greater benefit aligns with their knowledge and religion, they will be rewarded for it. It does not necessarily follow that a larger number of attendees indicates greater knowledge; the crowd may be drawn to someone who has a controversial opinion or

something sensational.

You may find fewer people with a scholar because he is on the right path, saying: "This is a known way, and people are following it, and he has nothing new." Sit, benefit, and understand so that you can become like him.

In every crowded place, follow their guiding lights and adhere to their symbols...

Follow their guiding lights, the light of knowledge, for knowledge resides with those imams who are like beacons illuminating the path for those who seek it.

Chapter 1: The Importance of Knowledge and Teaching

Translation:

Adhere to their emblem, which is knowledge and education. First, you learn, then you act and teach. Their motto is knowledge, guiding people, and providing direction. Follow in their footsteps by freeing yourself from the darkness of ignorance and enlightening yourself with Islamic knowledge. After that, act upon what you have learned and teach others, directing them towards it.

Settle down in their domains. They are the people of Hadith; they are what you seek. What do you want from knowledge? If you desire Hadith, they are the people of Hadith. If you seek jurisprudence, there is no jurisprudence without Hadith. If you desire Tafsir (interpretation), there is no knowledge of Tafsir except through transmitted sources. Everything is with them.

Settle down in their domains; they are the just ones. This knowledge is carried by just individuals from every generation. They are the just ones for carrying knowledge. How can it be otherwise when they are the people of noble character, ethics, and virtues? This is the characteristic of the people of Hadith.

Indeed, people vary in their temperaments; you may find among those who carry knowledge some who are naturally harsh. You must be patient with them and endure their roughness. However, it is generally true that the people of knowledge are also people of action, and knowledge comes through learning, just as

forbearance comes through practice. The majority of them are indeed people of action, and they comply with commands and prohibitions.

Learn and do not become angry; anger is not the essence of knowledge. The knowledge that is not crowned with action is not true knowledge. They are the virtuous ones who possess the best attributes. They have acquired virtues and merits, and even if they had nothing but their connection to the Prophet (peace be upon him), it would suffice for them. They are the bearers of his knowledge, his Hadith, and those concerned with his biography and attributes. It is enough for them that he is their leader, as stated in the Quran:

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**يَوْمَ نَدْعُو كُلَّ أَنَاسٍ بِإِمَامِهِمْ**

*(On the Day when We will call forth every people with their leader)*

**Surah Al-Isra (17:71)**
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Their leader is the Prophet (peace be upon him). They are indeed the virtuous ones who possess the best attributes. They are the ones who uphold the true religion, the Hanif faith.

Chapter 1: The Role of Textual Evidence in Religion

Religion is safeguarded solely by textual evidence; it is not defended by mere words and arguments devoid of clear and authentic evidence. Therefore, those who are the people of texts, it is incumbent upon anyone who engages in the science of Hadith to be aware of the words of Allah, the Exalted, and to show care for the Book of Allah, the Exalted, in compliance with the texts that emphasize the importance of the Qur'an in relation to the Sunnah.

They are the distinguished scholars, recognized among the people by their attributes and marks. They are the experts in the field; "جهابذة" (juhabadhah) is the plural of "جهابذة" (juhbadh), which refers to knowledgeable critics. This means they are the masters of critique, while others do not engage in criticism. Only those who are knowledgeable in Hadith, in addition to being the people of the Qur'an and Tafsir, engage in critique. They do not require criticism because the Qur'an is established with absolute certainty and cannot be subjected to critique for validation or rejection. Thus, they do not need to be criticized in general, provided their focus is solely on the Qur'an.

As for the scholars of jurisprudence, they are known to derive rulings from Hadith without thorough examination or contemplation, and this applies to other sciences as well. However, the people of Sunnah

and Hadith are the critics; if a Hadith is established, it becomes their foundation and reliance, and if it is not established, they reject it. This matter is exclusive to them; a commentator cannot authenticate or weaken Hadith unless they are from the people of Hadith. Similarly, a jurist cannot authenticate or weaken Hadith without having a vested interest in the science of Hadith.

They are the distinguished scholars, recognized among the people...

بين الناس كلهم بسيماهم ووسمهم لا شك أن السنة لها نور في الوجه لكل واحد يهتم بما يسمعه عن رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم له نصيبه بحسب اتباعه واقتدائه وترون بعض الناس ممن له اقتداء واتباع له هيبة في النفوس له نصيب من: نصرتُ بالرعب بقدر ما عنده من الاقتداء بالنبي عليه الصلاة والسلام بسيماهم ووسمهم لانهم تصلهم ويطلعون أكثر من غير هم على أوصافه عليه الصلاة والسلام وعلى شمائله فيقتدون به فتكون سيماهم مطابقة لسيما النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام في الأمور الاختيارية أما في الأمور الإجبارية ما يمكن أحد يقول: والله الرسول أز هر اللون لازم أصير أز هر اللون أو ربعة لا بد أن أكون ربعة هذا ما يمكن لكن في الأمور الاختيارية يقتدون به عليه الصلاة والسلام ولذلكم من خير ما يعين طالب العلم على الاقتداء بالنبي عليه الصلاة والسلام والاهتداء بهديه والاستنان بسنته معرفة خصائصه وشمائله وفضائله ومعجزاته هذه التي تقربه إلى القلوب وأخلاقه عليه الصلاة والسلام. هم ناصرو الدين والحامون حوزته ... من العدو بجيش غير منهزم هم ناصروا الدين يعني الذي ليس عنده رصيد من النصوص عليه الصلاة والسلام. هم الدون دوزته ... من العدو بجيش غير منهزم هم عمورف يأقل فلَمَّا رَأَى الْقَمَرَ بَازِ غًا قَالَ هَذَا رَبِي فَلَمًا بجيش غير منهزم هم البدور ولكن لا أفول لهم والحامون حوزته الأنظار بل ببيش غير منهزم هم البدور ولكن لا أفول لهم والمسمس من نور إذا أفلت ... والشموس وقد فاقوا بنور هم مشرق من بعد ما تجد لكن العالم تجده بالليل القمر تطلبه بالنهار لا تجده لكن تجد العالم بالنهار لم يبق للشمس من نور إذا أفلت ... ونور هم مشرق من بعد رمسهم

Chapter 1: The Characteristics of the Believers

Among all people, there are distinctive signs and traits. It is undeniable that the Sunnah has a radiance on the face of each individual who heeds what he hears about the Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him. Each person receives their share according to their adherence and emulation. You may observe some individuals who possess a following and adherence, and they command respect in the hearts of others. They are granted a portion of: "I have been aided by terror" (as mentioned in the Hadith), proportional to their emulation of the Prophet, peace be upon him, in their characteristics and traits.

They are connected to and gain more insight than others into his attributes and qualities, leading them to emulate him. Thus, their traits align with those of the Prophet, peace be upon him, in matters of choice. However, in matters beyond choice, one cannot claim, "The Messenger was of a bright complexion; I must also be of a bright complexion," or "He was of medium stature; I must be of medium stature." Such claims are unfounded. Yet, in matters of choice, they emulate him, peace be upon him.

Key Points for Seeking Knowledge:

- 1. **Understanding the Prophet's Characteristics:**
- It is essential for a seeker of knowledge to comprehend the Prophet's unique traits, virtues, and miracles, which draw hearts closer to him.
- 2. **Supporters of the Religion:**
 - They are the defenders of the faith, protecting it from adversaries with an unwavering army.
 - Those lacking a foundation in the texts cannot truly support the religion; they can only do so through

the knowledge of the Book and the Sunnah.

3. **The Luminaries:**

- They are like full moons, yet unlike them, they do not wane.
- The Qur'an states: "When he saw the moon rising, he said, 'This is my Lord.' But when it set..." (Surah Al-An'am, 77). The moon sets and disappears.
 - They are present at all times, unlike the moon that disappears from sight.

4. **The Radiance of Knowledge:**

- They are like the sun and the moon; while the moon may set, the sun may also set and lose its light.
- When the sun sets, it is sought at night, yet the knowledgeable person can be found even during the day.

5. **Eternal Light:**

- "When the sun sets, its light does not remain..." indicating that the sun's light cannot be sought at night, but the knowledgeable person remains present, illuminating the path even in darkness.

Conclusion:

The light of their knowledge shines brightly, transcending the darkness of ignorance. Their presence is a source of guidance and enlightenment for those who seek to follow the path of the Prophet, peace be upon him.

Chapter 1: The Legacy of Scholars

Even if they have died and been buried, even if they sleep in their graves, they remain present through their legacies, their writings, their students, and the knowledge they disseminated far and wide. Their light continues to shine even after their burial, and their status is elevated in a way that is incomprehensible to anyone among the servants of Allah, except those who strive as they did.

1. **The Pursuit of Knowledge**

- One cannot attain the status of the scholars of Hadith merely by wishful thinking or superficial imitation without effort and toil. This knowledge cannot be acquired without physical exertion.
 - If you wish to be like them or close to them, you must exert yourself as they did.

2. **The Weight of Their Arguments**

- Their arguments are substantial because they are derived from the source of Prophethood.
- When weighing a Hadith scholar against others, their merit is evident due to their dedication to the finest speech and the best guidance.

3. **The Superiority of Scholars**

- In terms of virtue, if you compare them to others, one might claim that the people of the Quran are superior to the people of Hadith. However, it is inconceivable for a Hadith scholar to be without a connection to the Quran.
- There is no Imam who does not have an interest in the Quran; they are indeed the people of the Quran and more. Yet, there may be individuals who care for the Quran without any connection to Hadith.

4. **Their Noble Status**

- They are honored to be the successors of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) in conveying his Sunnah to those who come after.
 - They uphold his Sunnah after him, and they have a rightful claim to it above all other creation.

This legacy emphasizes the importance of striving for knowledge and the honor of those who continue the work of the Prophets in teaching and spreading the divine message.

Chapter 1: Reviving the Sunnah

They revive the Sunnah, and whoever revives a Sunnah will receive its reward and the reward of those who act upon it until the Day of Resurrection. Reviving the Sunnah signifies that it has diminished and its light has faded away for centuries, particularly from the tenth century onward, until Allah, the Exalted, ordained for it revival in the later eras. Allah facilitated the revival of the Sunnah through narration, verification, and critique, exemplified by Sheikh Al-Albani, may Allah have mercy on him. Additionally, Allah provided scholars such as Sheikh Ibn Baz, who applied and understood the Sunnah, ensuring its preservation.

1. **Revivers of the Sunnah**

- They are the most deserving of the Prophet, peace be upon him, and are his true companions.
- They narrate the hadiths of the Sharia, striving diligently to preserve them both by heart and by pen.

- They ensure accuracy in their narration, mastering and memorizing them in their hearts, or if not possible, in their writings.
- 2. **Protection from Misinterpretation**
 - They defend the Sunnah against the distortion of the extremists and the fabrications of the deceitful.
- This is in line with the hadith: "This knowledge will be carried by trustworthy individuals from every generation; they will remove from it the distortions of the extremists and the fabrications of the deceivers."
- This hadith has been affirmed by several scholars, including Imam Ahmad, establishing the honor of the people of hadith.

3. **Commitment to Truth**

- They convey the message faithfully for the benefit of the Ummah, guarding its narration from any suspicion of deceit.
- They share knowledge with those who deserve it, ensuring that nothing is concealed, thus fulfilling their duty to the community and clearing themselves from the disgrace of withholding knowledge.

Chapter 2: The Role of Scholars

- They preserve the narration of the Sunnah from every suspect, ensuring its integrity and authenticity.
- Their commitment to the Sunnah exemplifies their dedication to the Ummah, as they do not withhold any part of knowledge.
- Their efforts are a testament to their sincerity and accountability in conveying the teachings of Islam.

Chapter 1: The Integrity of Narrators

The scholars delineated the conditions of the narrators, identifying those trustworthy individuals from whom knowledge is transmitted, and distinguishing those unworthy of such transmission. They established criteria for criticism and validation, rigorously assessing narrators' reliability and authenticity. They dedicated themselves tirelessly to refuting any fabrications associated with the Sunnah (traditions of the Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him).

They preserved the narrations from any accusations, remaining untempted by wealth or worldly possessions. They were not distracted by material gain; rather, they devoted themselves to the Sunnah through preservation, teaching, explanation, memorization, and practical application, guiding others towards it.

- They did not allow wealth to divert them from their pursuit of knowledge.
- They were not preoccupied with familial ties, children, or spouses, nor did they indulge in worldly pleasures. They abandoned all forms of earthly enjoyment to focus on the Sunnah.
- They refrained from commercial transactions, agriculture, and livestock, dedicating themselves entirely to the Sunnah, teaching it, and imparting knowledge to others.

This is true glory; this is elevation in both this world and the Hereafter. This is the essence of honor—unlike kingship or lineage.

True glory is independent of temporal authority or noble lineage; however, it may seem otherwise in the eyes of those who prioritize worldly status. The discussion here pertains to everlasting honor.

Consider the case of one who may reign for half a century; ultimately, if their legacy is one of negligence, the burdens they carry are immense and not trivial.

True honor does not depend on lineage or wealth. Even if one claims descent from the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), if their actions do not elevate them through knowledge, they gain nothing of true honor. While they may take pride in their lineage, the focus should be on the followers of the Prophet who love for the sake of Allah and His Messenger (peace be upon him).

This is true glory; it is not in the accumulation of wealth or servants.

Chapter 1: The Perils of Wealth

ثم ماذا إذا عد من أثرياء العالم وصار يتخبط بهذا المال يقوي جوانب الشرور ويستعمله في إضعاف الخير وأهله إن دعي إلى خير امتنع وإن دعي إلى مخالفة بادر نسأل الله السلامة والعافية كما هو حال كثير ممن رأى نفسه قد استغنى.

Translation:

What happens when one is counted among the wealthy of the world and begins to misuse this wealth, empowering the forces of evil and undermining goodness and its people? When called to do good, he refrains, but when invited to wrongdoing, he rushes forward. We ask Allah for safety and well-being, as is the case with many who have seen themselves become self-sufficient.

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**Quranic Reference:**
كَلا إِنَّ الْإِنسَانَ لَيَطْغَى أَن رَّ آهُ اسْتَغْنَى
كلا الإِنسَانَ لَيَطْغَى أَن رَّ آهُ اسْتَغْنَى
(Surah Al-Alaq, 6-7)
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This is indeed the state of many people; many have been tested with wealth but have failed, while many others have been tested with poverty and have shown patience. Patience in poverty is easier than patience in directing wealth in a manner that pleases Allah, the Exalted. Although there are those who have utilized their wealth in the service of Allah, the Exalted.

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**Reflection on Wealth:**
كلا و لا الجمع للأموال والخدم فكل مجد وضيع عند مجدهمو
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When observing the world, one sees scholars in their tattered garments, humble in demeanor, while the wealthy flaunt their riches and the high-ranking officials display their grandeur. All glory is trivial in comparison to their glory. One finds that Allah, the Exalted, instills respect in the hearts of the worldly elite for the people of knowledge; reality bears witness to this.

It is undeniable that high-ranking officials, especially those endowed with some intelligence and wisdom, tend to honor the people of knowledge—either seeking the pleasure of Allah through this act, which is commendable, or using them as intermediaries between themselves and the general populace. The common people trust the scholars, and when they see a ruler honoring them, it brings them closer to the ruler's heart.

If one respects your parent, even if you do not know them well or have disagreements, you will naturally be inclined to favor that person. Thus, if a ruler honors a scholar as a means of drawing closer to Allah, there is no issue with that; it is what is expected of a Muslim leader. However, if the ruler disregards the people of knowledge and righteousness, it indicates a lack of wisdom.

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**Conclusion:**
فكل مجد وضيع عند مجدهمو ...وكل ملك فخدام لملكهم
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In conclusion, all glory is insignificant in comparison to their glory, and every king is merely a servant to their king.

كل ملك خدام للملك والوالي العاقل من يجعل نفسه خادم للعالم بمعنى إيش أنه ينفذ ما يحكم به العالم يعني فرق بين والٍ إذا صدر الحكم الشرعي من العالم بادر ونفذ ما له خيار وبهذا حينئذ يكون ملكه لخدمة الدين وخدمة الشرع وهذا هو الأصل في الوالي لكن إذا كان الوالي ينازع العالم وبينه وبين العالم جفوة وإذا حكم العالم بحكم وهو الذي ولاه وقلده هذا الأمر ناقضه واعترض عليه هذا لا يستقيم الملك مع مثل هذا فوظيفة الوالي وكان يسمى في الأزمان السابقة عامل كان عامل لعمر على كذا ومع ذلك هم في الحقيقة خدام للشرع وبهذا يشرفون وبهذا ينالون المنازل العالية في الدنيا والآخرة.

والأمن والنور والفوز العظيم لهم لأهل العلم. والأمن والنور والفوز العظيم لهم لا سيما العلماء بالسنة لأن لهم النصيب الأوفر من هذه الأوصاف التي كمالها للنبي عليه الصلاة والسلام وبقدر اقتداء العالم بالنبي عليه الصلاة والسلام وبقدر إرثه من ميراث النبوة يكون نصيبه من هذه الأوصاف. والأمن والنور والفوز العظيم لهم ... يوم القيامة والبشرى لحزبهم فإن أردت رقياً نحو رتبتهم ... ورمت مجداً رفيعاً مثل مجدهم والله أنت تتمنى تكون مثل فلان أن تكون مثل فلان ما في أحد يتمنى أن يكون مثل الإمام أحمد أو مثل سفيان أو مثل علي بن المديني حتى المتأخرين مثل ابن باز أو ابن عثيمين أو الألباني كل طالب علم يتمنى أن يصل طيب اسلك المسالك التي سلكوها هم بشر مثلك وقد يوجد في أوساط طلاب العلم من أعطي من الحفظ والفهم يمكن أكثر منهم لكن اسلك مثل ما سلكوا. يقول: فإن أردت رقياً نحو رتبتهم ... ورمت مجداً رفيعاً مثل مجدهم فاعمد إلى سلم التقوى الذي نصبوا ... واصعد بعزم وجد مثل جدهم

Chapter 1: The Role of the Ruler and Scholar

Every king is a servant to the king, and the wise ruler is one who makes himself a servant to the scholar. This means that he executes what the scholar decrees. There is a distinction between a ruler who, upon the issuance of a legal ruling by the scholar, promptly implements it, and one who hesitates or disputes the scholar. When a scholar issues a ruling and the ruler, who has been appointed by him, contradicts or objects to it, this is a contradiction that undermines the legitimacy of the rule.

The role of the ruler, historically referred to as the "Amil" (عامل), was to serve the community under the guidance of the Sharia (شرع). In this way, they honor and elevate themselves, attaining high ranks in both this world and the Hereafter.

- **Security, Light, and Great Victory:**
- They are granted security and enlightenment, along with a tremendous victory.
- This is especially true for the scholars of the Sunnah, as they possess a greater share of these attributes, which are perfected in the Prophet Muhammad (صلى الله عليه وسلم).
- The extent to which a scholar emulates the Prophet and inherits from the prophetic legacy will determine their share of these virtues.

Chapter 2: Aspiration and Effort

On the Day of Judgment, they will receive glad tidings for their group. If you desire to ascend to their rank and aspire to a lofty glory akin to theirs, you must follow the paths they have paved. They are human like you, and among the students of knowledge, there may be those who possess even greater memorization and understanding than them. However, you must tread the same path they walked.

The poet expresses this sentiment:

"If you seek elevation towards their ranks, and desire a high glory like theirs, then strive towards the ladder of piety they established, and ascend with determination and earnestness like their determination."

والله تسترخي وتقول: أنا أصير مثلهم وأحتاج إلى الراحة وأنا والله الوقت وقت وناسة وهذا ربيع وهذه استراحات وهذه ما أدري إيش لا العلم لا ينال براحة الجسم لا ينال العلم براحة الجسم وهذا الأثر عن يحيى بن أبي كثير أورده الإمام مسلم بين أحاديث مواقيت الصلاة ساق جملة من أحاديث مواقيت الصلاة ثم قال: وقال يحيى بن أبي كثير: لا يستطاع العلم براحة الجسم ثم أكمل أحاديث مواقيت الصلاة والشراح كل ضرب وادياً وفجاً لإيجاد المناسبة لهذا الكلام لا ينال العلم أو لا يستطاع العلم براحة الجسم. يعني الدقة في سياق المتون والأسانيد في باب المواقيت من كتاب الصلاة من صحيح مسلم تجعل الإنسان ينبهر الإمام مسلم انبهر فأورد هذا الأثر بين أحاديث يتصل بعضها ببعض أخذته الحال يعني كأنه فرض نفسه هذا الخبر بين هذه النصوص لا يستطاع العلم براحة الجسم وينبه بهذا سائر طلاب العلم أن يتعبوا العلم ما يأتي بالراحة والعلماء يقولون: العلم أعطه كلك لتنال بعضه لكن إذا ما أعطيته كلك يمكن ما تنال شيء....... واصعد بعزم وجد مثل جدهم واعكف لازم لأن العكوف والاعتكاف الملازمة

ملازمة الشيء يعني ما يقال: والله فلان ذهب إلى فلان وجلس عنده ساعة وعكف عنده ساعة أو دخل المسجد وأخذ غرض واعتكف لا إنما العكوف والاعتكاف طول الملازمة. واعكف على السنة المثلى كما عكفوا شخص يدعي أنه من أهل السنة وليس في جوفه منها شيء أو لا عناية له بكتب السنة ولا يقرأ في كتب السنة ولا في شروح السنة ولا هذه دعوى. واعكف على السنة المثلى كما عكفوا ... حفظاً الأئمة حفاظ ما ينال الإنسان الوصف إلا إذا حفظ وفهم اللهم إلا إذا حاول الحفظ وعجز يعذر ويبقى أن الفهم ويبقى أن التدوين والتصريف أيضاً مما يجعل الإنسان يوصف بهذا الوصف. واعكف على السنة المثلى كما عكفوا حفظاً مع الكشف عن تفسيرها ودم

Chapter 1: The Pursuit of Knowledge

Indeed, one may relax and say: "I will become like them, and I need rest. By Allah, this is a time of enjoyment, and it is springtime, and these are leisure moments." However, knowledge cannot be attained through physical ease. This is evidenced by the narration from Yahya ibn Abi Kathir, which Imam Muslim included among the Hadiths regarding the times of prayer. He mentioned a number of Hadiths related to prayer timings and then stated: "Yahya ibn Abi Kathir said: Knowledge cannot be attained through physical ease." He then continued with the Hadiths on prayer timings.

The scholars have elaborated extensively to find the connection between this statement and the topic at hand. The assertion that knowledge cannot be attained through physical ease emphasizes the importance of diligence in the pursuit of knowledge. The precision in the context of the texts and chains of narration in the chapter on prayer timings from Sahih Muslim is astonishing; Imam Muslim was truly impressed and included this narration among related texts, as if to impose this message: knowledge cannot be attained through physical ease.

This serves as a reminder to all seekers of knowledge that they must exert effort; knowledge does not come without toil. Scholars say, "Give knowledge your all to gain a portion of it." However, if you do not dedicate yourself fully, you may end up with nothing.

- **Exert Determination**: Strive with resolve and commitment, just as they did.
- **Engage in Continuous Learning**: The term 'I'tikaf' denotes a prolonged commitment, not merely a fleeting visit. One cannot simply say, "So-and-so visited and spent an hour with someone" or "entered the mosque to grab something and engaged in I'tikaf." Rather, I'tikaf signifies a long-term dedication.

Chapter 2: Adhering to the Sunnah

Engage with the exemplary Sunnah as they did. A person may claim to be among the people of the Sunnah, yet if he has no knowledge of it, no concern for its books, nor does he read in its literature or its commentaries, this is merely a claim without substance.

- **Commitment to the Sunnah**: Engage deeply with the exemplary Sunnah as they did, with a focus on memorization.
- **Preservation of Knowledge**: The Imams were guardians of knowledge. One can only attain the description of a scholar through memorization and understanding. Unless one attempts to memorize and is unable, he is excused; however, understanding, documentation, and application are also vital for one to be described in this manner.

Engage with the exemplary Sunnah as they did, with a focus on memorization, while also uncovering its interpretations.

Chapter 1: The Importance of Understanding Hadith

Some individuals focus on the texts (matn) but neglect the explanations (shuruh). Continuously engaging with the explanations grants the student of knowledge the ability to comprehend the Sunnah, enabling them to elucidate aspects of the Sunnah that have not been previously explained. For instance, when a hadith is found in Sahih al-Bukhari, one can rely on the numerous available commentaries. Similarly, hadiths in Sahih Muslim are well-supported. However, one might encounter a hadith in al-Tabarani or Musnad Ahmad that lacks prior explanation, leading to confusion. This is where the cultivated understanding comes into play; it allows you to interpret texts, akin to the approach we discussed yesterday regarding those who consistently reflect on the words of the Salaf in interpreting the words of Allah, the Exalted.

- **Understanding Terminology**:
- It is essential to read a book that aids in understanding terminology.
- A student of hadith must grasp the terminology; it is inconceivable for them to lack this knowledge.
- Terminology encompasses the rules that define the status of narrators and the narrated.

The scholar advises: "Read a book," but we assert that one book is insufficient. Progression is necessary; reading a single book by eminent scholars may not yield understanding without prior readings. One must advance through three or four books in succession, starting with what suits beginners, then moving to intermediate, and finally to advanced levels. This methodology was briefly outlined in the introduction of the Alfiya, which those interested can refer back to.

- **The Clear Path**:
- Read a book that aids in understanding terminology...
- Know the authentic from the flawed.
- The clear path is the straight path; it is the evident guidance.

"Therefore, tread upon it without deviation... neither to the right nor to the left. Follow the straight path; follow this clear guidance. I have left you on the clear path, its night is like its day."

- **Adherence to the Faith**:
- It is the Hanifiyah, the pure faith; cling to your religion, hold fast to the Book of your Lord and the Sunnah of your Prophet, peace be upon him.
- Revelation from Allah, like the Quran, is witnessed in Surah Al-Najm; thus, preserve it and do not neglect the Sunnah.

"And He does not speak from [his own] inclination. It is not but a revelation revealed." (Surah Al-Najm, 3-4)

..... خير الكلام ومن خير الأنام بدا في سورة النجم فاحفظه ولا تهم أما بعد: فإن خير الكلام كلام الله وخير الهدي هدي محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم خير الكلام كلام الله وإذا قلنا: إن السنة وحي فهي مثل كلام الله إذاً هي خير الكلام بعد كلام الله. خير الكلام ومن أطيب الأفواه فمه من خير قلب ومن أسلم قلب ومن أطهر قلب ومن أنصح قلب من خير قلب به قد فاه خير فيم من أطيب الأفواه فمه عليه الصلاة والسلام. وهي البيان لأسرار الكتاب فبال ... إعراض عن حكمها كن غير متسم هي البيان يعني ما جاء مجملاً في القرآن يبينه النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام لِتُبَيِّنَ لِلنَّاسِ 44 سورة النحل فوظيفته عليه الصلاة والسلام البيان فالسنة هي البيان لأسرار الكتاب فبال ... إعراض عن حكمها كن غير متسم لا تتسم بالإعراض لأنك إذا أعرضت عن المبين فلن تفهم المبين و لا ادعيت أنك من أهل الله وخاصته ومن أهل العناية بالقرآن لأنه يرد عليك أشياء تحتاج إلى بيان بيانها في السنة فالمفترض أن تعتني بالسنة كعنايتك بالقرآن. حكم نبيك يعني إذا قال: افعل إذا قال: لا تفعل لا تفعل لا تفعل إذا قال: حب فلان حب فلان إذا قال: حب العمل كذا إذا قال: أبغض أبغض حكم نبيك لا يكن لك خيار وَما كان لِمُؤْمِنٍ وَلا مُؤْمِنةٍ إذا قضي الله وانقد وارض أمْريَّ أَمْرهُمْ مَ30 سورة الأحزاب ما لك خيار ليس لك خيار إذا قضى الله ورسوله أمر سمعنا وأطعنا. حكم نبيك وانقد وارض سنته وانقد انقد غيرك تبعاً لما جاء في حكم نبيك عليه الصلاة والسلام يعني زن الناس وانقدهم امدح هذا وذم هذا بقدر الموافقة والمخالفة لسنة النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام.

Chapter 1: The Excellence of Speech

خير الكلام ومن خير الأنام بدا في سورة النجم فاحفظه و لا تهم

"The best speech is the speech of Allah, and the best guidance is the guidance of Muhammad, peace be upon him."

أما بعد :فإن خير الكلام كلام الله وخير الهدي هدي محمد صلى الله عليه وسلم

"After that: The best speech is the speech of Allah, and the best guidance is the guidance of Muhammad, peace be upon him."

خير الكلام كلام الله وإذا قلنا :إن السنة وحي فهي مثل كلام الله إذاً هي خير الكلام بعد كلام الله

"The best speech is the speech of Allah, and when we say that the Sunnah is revelation, it is akin to the speech of Allah; thus, it is the best speech after the speech of Allah."

خير الكلام ومن خير الأنام بدا ...من خير قلب

"The best speech comes from the best of creation, stemming from the purest of hearts."

ومن أسلم قلب ومن أطهر قلب ومن أنصح قلب.

"From the heart that is most submissive, the purest, and the most sincere."

من خير قلب به قد فاه خير فع من أطيب الأفواه فمه عليه الصلاة والسلام ...

"From the best of hearts, the best mouth has spoken; the mouth of the Prophet, peace be upon him."

"It is the elucidation of the secrets of the Book; thus, turning away from its rulings is to be unwise."

"It is the clarification of what is summarized in the Quran, which the Prophet, peace be upon him, explains to clarify for the people."

(Quran 16:44)

"His role, peace be upon him, is to clarify; thus, the Sunnah is the elucidation of the secrets of the Book. Therefore, to turn away from its rulings is unwise."

"Do not adopt a stance of disregard, for if you turn away from the clarifier, you will not comprehend the clarified. Do not claim to be among the people of Allah and His chosen ones, nor among those who care for the Quran, for it presents matters that require elucidation found in the Sunnah."

فالمفترض أن تعتنى بالسنة كعنايتك بالقرآن

"It is essential to regard the Sunnah with the same care as you do the Quran."

حكم نبيك يعني إذا قال :افعل افعل إذا قال: لا تفعل لا تفعل

"The ruling of your Prophet means that if he says: 'Do,' then do it; if he says: 'Do not,' then do not."

إذا قال :حب فلان حب فلان إذا قال :حب العمل كذا إذا قال :أبغض أبغض

"If he says: 'Love such and such,' then love him; if he says: 'Love this action,' then love it; if he says: 'Hate,' then hate."

حكم نبيك لا يكن لك خيار

"The ruling of your Prophet should leave you with no choice."

وَمَا كَانَ لِمُؤْمِنِ وَلَا مُؤْمِنَةٍ إِذَا قَضَى اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَمْرًا أَن يَكُونَ لَهُمُ الْخِيرَةُ مِنْ أَمْرٍ هِمْ

"And it is not for a believing man or a believing woman, when Allah and His Messenger have decreed a matter, that they should have any choice in their matter."

(Quran 33:36)

ما لك خيار ليس لك خيار إذا قضى الله ورسوله أمر سمعنا وأطعنا

"You have no choice; when Allah and His Messenger decree a matter, we hear and obey."

حكم نبيك وانقد وارض سنته

"The ruling of your Prophet is to critique and uphold his Sunnah."

وانقد انقد غيرك تبعاً لما جاء في حكم نبيك عليه الصلاة والسلام ...

"And critique others based on what has come in the rulings of your Prophet, peace be upon him."

يعنى زن الناس وانقدهم امدح هذا وذم هذا بقدر الموافقة والمخالفة لسنة النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام

"This means to evaluate people and critique them, praising or condemning based on their agreement or disagreement with the Sunnah of the Prophet, peace be upon him."

Chapter 1: The Importance of Adhering to the Sunnah

The land of His Sunnah is a land where one should not seek an alternative nor contradict it. This means that its rulings apply to oneself and to others. The first judgment a person must make is upon themselves to serve as an example for others. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) during his Farewell Sermon, when he prohibited bloodshed and usury, stated:

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**"أول دم أضعه دمنا دم الحارث بن ربيعة بن عبد المطلب وأول رباً أضعه ربانا ربا العباس"**
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Translation: "The first blood I put down is the blood of Al-Harith bin Rabi'ah bin Abdul Muttalib, and the first usury I abolish is the usury of Abbas."

It is essential that one cannot be a role model while imposing rules on others and neglecting oneself or one's family. A true role model must start with their own self.

Adhere to Your Prophet's Judgment with Certainty

- **With Certainty:** Do not waver.
- **With Certainty: ** Stay away from doubt and skepticism.
- **With Certainty: ** Commit yourself to the certainty that is free from hesitation or doubt.

Bite onto the Sunnah of your Prophet with strong determination. When you hear a hadith that commands action, hasten to implement it. When you hear a hadith that prohibits something, be swift to abandon it and distance yourself from it.

Avoid Innovations

Adhere to the Sunnah and avoid innovations. The Prophet (peace be upon him) said:

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**"عليكم بسنتي وسنة الخلفاء الراشدين المهديين من بعدي عضوا عليها بالنواجذ وإياكم ومحدثات الأمور "**
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Translation: "Adhere to my Sunnah and the Sunnah of the rightly guided caliphs after me. Hold onto it with your molar teeth, and beware of newly invented matters."

Every innovation is a misguidance, and every misguidance leads to the Fire.

Reject the Call of Innovators

When an innovator invites you to their innovation, respond firmly: "No obedience or listening. I am a follower of the Sunnah, and I have been informed by the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) about such matters. You are inviting me to something contrary to what he taught and what his followers from this nation and its leaders upheld."

Faith and Submission

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"فما لذي ريبة في نفسه حرجٌ ...مما قضى قط في الإيمان من قسمِ"
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Translation: "So, whoever has doubt in their heart is in hardship regarding what has been decreed in faith."

**"فَلاَ وَرَبِّكَ لاَ يُؤْمِنُونَ حَتَّىَ يُحَكِّمُوكَ فِيمَا شَجَرَ بَيْنَهُمْ ثُمَّ لاَ يَجِدُواْ فِي أَنفُسِهِمْ حَرَجًا مِّمَّا قَضَيْتَ وَيُسَلِّمُواْ تَسْلِيمًا" ** (Surah An-Nisa, 65)

Translation: "But no, by your Lord, they will not truly believe until they make you judge concerning that over which they dispute among themselves and then find within themselves no discomfort from what you have judged and submit in [full, willing] submission."

This verse emphasizes the necessity of accepting the Prophet's judgment without reservation, highlighting the importance of unwavering faith and adherence to the established principles of Islam.

أقوى زاجراً لأولي الألباب يعني الشخص العاقل ذو اللب ذو العقل السليم الذي يحرص على نجاة نفسه أقوى زاجراً قوله جل وعلا: فَلا وَرَبِّكَ لا يُؤْمِنُونَ حَتَّى يُحَكِّمُوكَ فِيمَا شَجَرَ بَيْنَهُمْ 65 سورة النساء شخص كبير السن صارت له خصومة عند قاضي من القضاة فلما انتهت وحكم عليه قيل له: هذه لائحة إن أردت أن تعترض وترفع للتمييز فطأطأ رأسه وبكى كيف أعترض على حكم الله والله جل وعلا يقول: فَلا وَرَبِّكَ لا يُؤْمِنُونَ حَتَّى يُحَكِّمُوكَ فِيمَا شَجَرَ بَيْنَهُمْ 65 سورة النساء كيف أعترض على حكم يعني افترض أن الحكم صائب أو مخطئ لكن مقدماته شرعية فهي ملزمة لي ولخيري ولا يعني هذا أن وجود المحاكم العليا من التمييز ومجلس القضاء أنه خطأ لا لأن كثرة المشاكل وكثرة الناس تستدعي كثرة القضاة وكثرة القضاة تستدعي التفاوت بينهم التفاوت كبير فلا شك أن صنيع هذا الرجل مما يحمد عليه لتسليمه التام لكن لو وجد والله قال: أنا أشوف القضاة متفاوتين القضاة ويمكن هذا القاضي الحدث السن الجديد على القضاء يمكن إنه أخطأ والمجال مفتوح وليس فيه اعتراض لحكم الله جل وعلا فأر فع التمييز يعني ليس وجود المحاكم العليا مخالف لمثل هذا وكلها في دائرة حكم الله الإشكال لو لم يرض بحكم القاضي وانتقل إلى حكم ثاني انتقل إلى الحكم المدني على ما يقولون حكم القانون هذا الذي فيه الإشكال نعم مثل الذي لم يرض بالنبي عليه الصلاة والسلام ورضي بفلان من اليهود المنافق الذى فعل كذا فكونه ينتقل من حكم الله إلى حكم الله على يد قاض هو أكبر منه هو ما زال في دائرة حكم الله الذي فعل كذا فكونه ينتقل من حكم الله وحد حكم الله على يد هذا القاضي على يد قاض هو أكبر منه هو ما زال في دائرة حكم الله على على يد قاض هو أكبر منه هو ما زال في دائرة حكم الله المنافق الكله المنافق المنافق المنافق المنافق

والمجال مفتوح والحاجة داعية لما ذكرنا أما كونه يقول: والله أنا ما أرض بحكم القاضي هذا لماذا لا لا الحاكم المدني هذا عنده قوانين ثابتة ومضبوطة ومتقنة على وعلى غيري نقول: هذا الذي يقع في الآية: فَلاَ وَرَبِّكَ لاَ يُؤْمِنُونَ حَتَّىَ يُحَكِّمُوكَ 65 سورة النساء. فلا وربك أقوى زاجراً لأولي ال ... ألباب والملحد الزنديق في صمم

Chapter 1: The Importance of Adhering to Divine Judgment

The strongest admonition for those of sound intellect is encapsulated in the words of Allah, the Exalted:

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**فَلاَ وَرَبُّكَ لاَ يُؤْمِنُونَ حَتَّىَ يُحَكِّمُوكَ فِيمَا شَجَرَ بَيْنَهُمْ**
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("But no, by your Lord, they will not truly believe until they make you, [O Muhammad], judge concerning that over which they dispute among themselves.")
(Surah An-Nisa, 4:65)

This verse addresses the necessity for believers to submit to the divine judgment of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) in matters of dispute. It emphasizes the obligation of a rational individual, one who possesses sound reasoning, to prioritize their salvation and compliance with Allah's commands.

A poignant example illustrates this principle: a senior individual faced a legal dispute and was presented with a ruling from a judge. Upon receiving the verdict, he was informed that he could appeal. Instead, he lowered his head and wept, reflecting on the gravity of opposing Allah's decree. He recognized the significance of the verse, understanding that even if the ruling was perceived as flawed, its foundations were rooted in Shariah (Islamic law) and thus binding upon him.

- **Key Points:**
- The presence of higher courts does not contradict the essence of divine judgment.
- The multitude of disputes necessitates a greater number of judges, which may lead to varying levels of competence among them.
- The acceptance of Allah's judgment, even through a less experienced judge, remains within the realm of divine authority.

The dilemma arises when an individual, dissatisfied with a ruling, seeks recourse in civil law, which may deviate from divine guidance. This shift can be likened to those who, dissatisfied with the Prophet's (peace be upon him) judgment, opted for the opinions of others, which is a deviation from true faith.

In essence, the verse reinforces the importance of unwavering faith in Allah's commandments and the necessity for believers to adhere to His rulings, regardless of their personal perceptions of justice or fairness. Thus, the admonition stands strong for those who possess intellect and understanding.

أصحاب العقول يسلمون ويرضون كما فعل هذا الشخص كبير السن وهذا في أيامنا يعني الخير موجود في أمة محمد إلى قيام الساعة. والملحد الزنديق الذي في صمم عن سماع الحق لا يسمع الحق ومن باب أولى لا يعمل به والله أعلم. وصلى الله وسلم على نبينا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين.

Chapter 1: The Acceptance of Truth

The possessors of intellect submit and find contentment, as exemplified by this elderly person. In our

times, this signifies that goodness remains within the Ummah of Muhammad until the Day of Resurrection.

The disbeliever, who is obstinate in his refusal to hear the truth, does not listen to it, and even more so, does not act upon it; and Allah knows best.

May peace and blessings be upon our Prophet Muhammad, and upon his family and companions altogether.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم المنظومة الميمية في الأداب الشرعية للعلامة حافظ حكمي 7 الشيخ: عبد الكريم بن عبد الله الغضير سم. أحسن الله إليك. الحمد لله رب العالمين وصلى الله وسلم وبارك على عبده ورسوله نبينا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه أجمعين. قال العلامة حافظ رحمه الله تعالى: في الفرائض والآلة والتحذير من العلوم المبتدعة: وبالفرائض نصف العلم فاعن كما ... أوصى الإله وخير الرسل كلهم من فضلها أن تولى الله قسمتها ... ولم يكلها إلى عرب ولا عجم يوصيكم الله مع ما بعدها اتصلت ... وفي الكلالة أخرى فادن واغتنم وخذ إذا شئت ما قد تستعين به ... من آلة تلفها حلاً لمنبهم كالنحو والصرف والتجويد مع لغة ... يُدرى بها حل ما يخفى من الكلم واحذر قوانين أرباب الكلام فما ... بها من العلم غير الشك والتهم قاموس فلسفة مفتاح زندقة ... كم من ملم به قد باء بالندم راموا بها عزل حكم الله واقترحوا ... للحق رداً وإنفاذاً لحكمهم يروك إن تزن الوحيين مجترئاً ... عليهما بعقول المغفل العجم وأن تحكمها في كل مشتجر ... إذ ليس في الوحي من حكم لمحتكم أما الكتاب فحرف عن مواضعه ... إذ ليس يعجزك التحريف الكلم كذا الأحاديث أحاد وليس بها ... برهان حق ولا فصل لمختصم وقد أبى الله إلا نصر ما خذلوا ... وكسر ما نصروا منهم على رغم كذا الكهانة والتنجم إنهما ... كفران قد عبثا بالناس من قدم إسنادها حزب إبليس اللعين كما ... متونها أكذب المنقول من كلم ما للتراب وما للغيب يدركه ... ما للتصرف والمخلوق من عدم لو كانت الجن تدري الغيب ما لبثت ... دهراً تعالج أصنافاً من الألم أما النجوم فزين للسما ورجو ... ما للشياطين طرداً تعالج أصنافاً من الألم أما النجوم فزين للسما ورجو ... ما للشياطين طرداً تعالج أصنافاً من غذر والتأثير للنجم والكاتبين نظاماً في عبادتها ... عنول فيها غير ذاك قفا ... ما ليس يعلمه فهو الكذوب سم كالمقتفين لعباد الهياكل في ... عزو التصرف والتأثير للنجم والكاتبين نظاماً في عبادتها ... عقداً وكيفاً وتوقيتاً لنسكم فذا سعود وذا نحس وطلسمه ... كذا وناسبه ذا كم بخرصهم

In the Name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

The Meemiyah Poem on Islamic Ethics by the Scholar Hafiz Hakami

By Sheikh: Abdul Karim bin Abdullah Al-Khudair

May Allah grant you goodness. Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the Worlds, and may peace, blessings, and mercy be upon His servant and Messenger, our Prophet Muhammad, and upon his family and companions altogether.

The scholar Hafiz (may Allah have mercy on him) said:

On Obligatory Knowledge and the Warning Against Innovative Sciences:

- 1. **"In obligatory knowledge lies half of knowledge, so strive as... **
 - **The Divine has commanded, and all the best of the Messengers have advised."**
- 2. **"Of its virtue, Allah has taken charge of its distribution...**
 - **And He has not entrusted it to Arabs or non-Arabs."**
- 3. **"Allah advises you, and what follows is connected...**
 - **And regarding the kinsfolk, there is another opportunity, so draw near and seize it."**

- 4. **"And take, if you wish, what may assist you...**
 - **From the tools that clarify the hidden meanings."**
- 5. **"Like grammar, morphology, and recitation with a language... **
 - **By which the ambiguous words can be understood."**
- 6. **"And beware of the laws of the masters of rhetoric, for...**
 - **In them, there is no knowledge but doubt and suspicion."**
- 7. **"A dictionary of philosophy is a key to heresy...**
 - **How many have embraced it and returned with regret?"**
- 8. **"They sought to isolate the judgment of Allah and proposed...**
 - **A refutation of the truth and the enforcement of their own rulings."**
- 9. **"They see you if you weigh the two revelations with audacity... **
 - **Against them with the minds of the ignorant non-Arabs."**
- 10. **"And if you judge them in every dispute...**
 - **For there is no ruling in revelation for one who seeks judgment."**
- 11. **"As for the Book, it is distorted from its positions...**
 - **For you are not incapable of distorting the words."**
- 12. **"Similarly, the hadiths are singular and lack...**
 - **A proof of truth or a decisive ruling for the disputants."**
- 13. **"And Allah has decreed to support what they have forsaken...**
 - **And to shatter what they have supported, despite their pride."**
- 14. **" As for divination and astrology, they are both... **
 - **Disbelief that has toyed with people since ancient times."**
- 15. **"Their chains of narration are the party of the accursed Iblis...**
 - **As are their texts, the most deceitful of transmitted words."**
- 16. **"What is for the dust, and what is for the unseen is not grasped...**
 - **What is for the created and the non-existent."**
- 17. **"If the jinn knew the unseen, they would not have...**
 - **Spent an eternity dealing with various forms of pain."**
- 18. **"As for the stars, they are adornments for the sky and a hope... **

- **For the devils, to repel their listening."**
- 19. **"As by them, the traveler is guided to his destination...**
 - **On land and sea, where travel is in darkness and light."**
- 20. **"And the two lights are by calculation, and that is...**
 - **The management of the Almighty, the All-Knowing, the Bestower of blessings."**
- 21. **"So whoever interprets it otherwise, he has...**
 - **What he does not know, for he is the liar."**
- 22. **"Like those who follow the worshippers of idols in...**
 - **Attributing influence and control to the stars."**
- 23. **"And the writers have organized it in their worship...**
 - **With contracts, forms, and timings for their rituals."**
- 24. **"This is auspicious, and this is ominous, and their talismans...**
 - **Thus, and their measures are based on their conjectures."**

واحذر مجلات سوء في الملا نشرت ... تدعو جهاراً إلى نشر البلا بهم تدعو لنبذ الهدى والدين أجمعه ... والعلم بل كل عقل كامل سلم وللركون إلى الدنيا وزخرفها ... والرتع كالحيوان السائم البهم وللتهتك جهراً والخلاعة مع ... نبذ المروءة والأخلاق والشيم والاعتماد على الأسباب مطلقها ... دون المسبب والأخلاق من عدم والكفر بالله والأملاك مع رسل ... والوحي مع قدر والبعث للرمم ولاعتناق الطبيعيات ليس لها ... مسخرات لغايات من الحكم سموه مدحاً له العلم الجديد بل ال ... كفر القديم ومنه القول بالقدم تقسموه الملاحيد الطغاة على ... سهم وأكثر لا أهلاً بذي القسم وكلما مر قرن أو قرون أنوا ... به على صورة أخرى لخبثهم بعض الخبيث على بعض سيركمه ... ربي ويجعله في النار للضرم واعجب لعدوان قوم حاولوا سفهاً ... أن يجمعوه إلى الإسلام في كمم كالنار في الماء أو طهر على حدث ... في وقته أو إخاء الذنب والغنم الحمد لله رب العالمين وصلى الله وسلم وبارك على عبده ورسوله نبينا محمد وعلى آله وأصحابه أجمعين أما بعد: فلما ذكر الناظم رحمه الله تعالى الوصية بكتاب الله جل وعلا وسنة نبيه عليه الصلاة والسلام ذكر ما يعين على فهم الكتاب والسنة من الفرائض والآلة وحذر بعد ذلك من العلوم المبتدعة فبدأ بالفرائض التي هي قسمة تركة المواريث وما يتعلق بها. قال: وبالفرائض نصف العلم فاعن كما ... أوصى الإله وخير الرسل كلهم من حديث أبي هوريرة قال: قال رسول الله عليه وسلم: تعلموا القرآن والفرائض وعلموها الناس فإني مقبوض قال أبو عيسى: هذا حديث فيه اضطراب ضعفه أحمد بن حنبل وغيره وضعفه ظاهر لأن في إسناده شهر بن حوشب.

Chapter 1: The Warning Against Misguided Publications

And beware of the magazines of evil in the society that openly call for spreading corruption among the people. They advocate for the abandonment of guidance and the entirety of religion, as well as knowledge, and every complete intellect. They encourage reliance on worldly pleasures and adornments, grazing like livestock, and promote shamelessness and immorality, discarding nobility, ethics, and virtues. They rely solely on causes without acknowledging the Cause itself, and morality is absent, along with disbelief in Allah and the angels, alongside the messengers of revelation, and the resurrection of the dead.

To embrace naturalism, which has no effective planner, is to deny the existence of a Creator who does as He wills. They claim that the universe exists without a Sustainer, created for purposes of wisdom, which they mistakenly praise as modern science, while it is in fact the ancient disbelief, including the notion of eternal existence. The tyrannical atheists divide it among themselves, and they are not worthy of such division.

Whenever a century or centuries pass, they present it in another form due to their wickedness, as some of the vile is mixed with others. May my Lord make them suffer and cast them into the blazing fire.

I marvel at the aggression of a people who foolishly attempted to associate it with Islam, akin to trying to ignite fire in water or purifying an impurity at its time or reconciling the wolf with the sheep.

Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the worlds, and may peace and blessings be upon His servant and messenger, our Prophet Muhammad, and upon his family and companions.

After this, when the author, may Allah have mercy on him, mentioned the advice regarding the Book of Allah, the Exalted, and the Sunnah of His Prophet, peace be upon him, he referred to what aids in understanding the Book and the Sunnah, including the obligations and the tools, and thereafter warned against the innovated sciences. He began with the obligations, which relate to the division of inheritance and what pertains to it.

He said:

"And in the obligations is half of knowledge, so act upon it as Allah and all His best messengers have advised."

As Allah commanded in His saying:

Half of knowledge refers to what was narrated by Al-Tirmidhi, Al-Hakim, and Ibn Majah from the hadith of Abu Huraira who said: The Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, said: **"Learn the Quran and the obligations and teach them to the people, for I am about to be taken."**

Abu 'Isa said: This hadith has discrepancies; Ahmad ibn Hanbal and others weakened it, as its chain includes Shahr ibn Hawshab.

ابن ماجه يروي عن أبي هريرة قال: قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم: يا أبا هريرة تعلموا الفرائض وعلموها فإنها نصف العلم وهو ينسى وهو أول شيء ينزع من أمتي وهذا الحديث صححه الحاكم وفيه نظر لأن في إسناده حفص بن عمر ضعفه ابن معين والبخاري والنسائي وأبو حاتم المقصود أن الحديث ضعيف وأهل العلم يذكرون هذا في بيان فضل علم الفرائض ويوجهون معناه بأن العلم منه ما يتعلق بما قبل الوفاة وبما بعد الوفاة إما في حال الحياة وما بعد الممات العلوم كلها علاقتها بما في الحياة وأما بالنسبة للفرائض فهو متعلق بقسم التركات بعد الوفاة. من فضلها أن تولى الله قسمتها ... ولم يكلها إلى عرب ولا عجم تولى الله قسمة الحقوق المتعلقة بالتركة لأصحاب الفروض وللعصبة وغيرهم من الوارثين بينها بالتفصيل بشروطها وما جاء في السنة من قدر زائد على ما في القرآن فهو مجرد توضيح وأحكام قليلة جداً لكن جملة أحكام المواريث مسطرة في سورة النساء فهذا العلم علم في عايم الألات العلم علم علم علم ذلك علم حصره ممكن يعني لو عكف عليه الإنسان أسبوع أتقنه وهو علم منضبط ولذلكم هو أول علم دخل في الألات يعني في الألات الحاسبة مثل الكمبيوتر أول ما دخل فيه الفرائض يعني من قبل ربع قرن يعني قبل أن يشيع استعمال العلوم كلها في الألات لأنه علم منضبط وقليل يعني طالب العلم يدركه بمجرد حفظ الرحبية وقراءة شروحها الرحبية مائة وسبعين بيت فإدراكها سهل وأيضاً الأيات واضحة يعني إذا قارن ما جاء في لقر أن تبسر له الأمر كثيراً لأنه لا بوجد فيه آيات كثيرة آيات يسبرة يعني معدودة آيات الفرائض وما جاء في القر أن تبسر له الأمر كثيراً لأنه لا بوجد فيه آيات كثيرة آيات يسبرة بعني معدودة آيات الفرائض فيامكانه أن يتقن

هذا العلم من خلال القرآن الكريم ومن خلال ما كتب في الباب من مؤلفات غالبها مختصر يعني يوجد المصنف في مجلد مثلاً لكن غالبها مختصرات. التأليف في الفرائض على نوعين:

Chapter 1: The Importance of Knowledge of Inheritance

ابن ماجه يروي عن أبي هريرة قال :قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم

This hadith has been authenticated by Al-Hakim, although it has been criticized due to the weakness of its chain of narration, particularly the figure of Hafs ibn Umar, who was deemed weak by Ibn Ma'in, Al-Bukhari, Al-Nasa'i, and Abu Hatim. The essence of the hadith emphasizes the significance of the knowledge of inheritance (Al-Fara'id).

Scholars highlight that knowledge encompasses both what pertains to life and what pertains to death. The science of inheritance specifically relates to the distribution of estates after death. One of its virtues is that Allah Himself has undertaken its division and has not entrusted it to Arabs or non-Arabs. Allah has detailed the rights associated with inheritance for the rightful heirs, including those entitled to fixed shares and others, according to specific conditions.

What is mentioned in the Sunnah regarding additional rulings beyond the Quran serves merely as clarification, with very few regulations. The general rulings of inheritance are outlined in Surah An-Nisa. This science is of utmost importance, and it is a discipline that one can master relatively quickly; for instance, a dedicated individual could become proficient in just a week.

The knowledge of inheritance is systematic, as it was one of the first sciences to be integrated into computational tools, such as calculators and computers, over a quarter of a century ago, before the widespread use of all other sciences in technology. This discipline is precise and manageable, allowing a student to grasp it simply by memorizing Al-Rahbiyyah and studying its explanations. The text comprises one hundred seventy verses, making it accessible.

Furthermore, the verses in the Quran regarding inheritance are few and easily counted. Thus, one can master this knowledge through the Quran and the concise works available in the field, most of which are summaries.

- **Types of Works on Inheritance:**
- 1. Comprehensive texts that cover the subject in detail.
- 2. Summaries that provide essential rulings and principles.

 Chapter 1: The Science of Inheritance in Islam

Inheritance in Islam is a well-structured system, either based on the heirs or on the prescribed shares. It is outlined in the Quran, which presents the principles of inheritance with clarity. The rules are systematic and consistent, whether approached through the Quranic verses regarding heirs and their conditions or through the scholarly compilations of the prescribed shares and their respective owners.

1. **Quranic Reference**

The Quran states:

* * يُو صِيكُمُ اللهُ فِي أَوْ لاَدِكُمْ لِلذَّكَرِ مِثْلُ حَظِّ الأُنتَيَيْنِ * *

"Allah instructs you concerning your children: for the male, what is equal to the share of two females." (Surah An-Nisa, 4:11)

This verse is part of the broader discourse on inheritance.

2. **The Concept of Kallalah**

The term "kallalah" refers to those who die without direct heirs. There are two verses related to this concept: one is connected to the verses of inheritance, while the other is found in the later part of Surah An-Nisa.

3. **Knowledge Required for Understanding Inheritance**

Understanding these texts requires knowledge of various disciplines, particularly the sciences of the Arabic language, which comprises twelve branches. This knowledge is indispensable for any student of Islamic law, as the Quran is in clear Arabic and the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) communicated in the Arabic language.

- 4. **Branches of Arabic Science**
 - **Grammar (Nahu)**
 - **Morphology (Sarf)**
 - **Rhetoric (Bayan)**
 - **Semantics (Ma'ani)**
 - **Badi' (Figurative Language)**
 - **Lexicology (Wadha')**
 - **Derivation (Ishtiqaq)**
 - **Recitation (Tajweed)**

These branches aid in the accurate recitation and interpretation of the Quran.

5. **Importance of Other Islamic Sciences**

In addition to the Arabic language, knowledge of Hadith, Usul al-Fiqh (Principles of Jurisprudence), and Tafsir (Exegesis) is crucial for comprehending the texts of the Quran and the Sunnah.

6. **Conclusion**

Mastery of these subjects enables one to unravel the complexities of divine communication, ensuring a proper understanding of the words of Allah and His Messenger (peace be upon him).

واحذر قوانين أرباب الكلام فما ... بها من العلم غير الشك والتهم يعني علم الكلام لا شك أنه يورث الشك لانه عبارة عن قوانين وقواعد على حد زعم واضعها أنها تعصم رأيه من الخطأ ولو لم يعتمد على كتاب ولا سنة فهم يريدون أن يتكلموا في أمور لا يدركون حقيقتها ولا كنهها ويسترسلون مع بالعقل البشري تخفى على جميع الناس يعني لا يعلمها إلا الله جل وعلا فهم يريدون أن يتكلموا في أمور لا يدركون حقيقتها ولا كنهها ويسترسلون مع عقولهم المجردة يضعون قواعد ويرتبون عليها نتائج هذه القواعد إذا لم تعتمد أو هذه المقدمات إذا لم تعتمد على كلام الله جل وعلا فإن النتائج لن تكون سليمة علم الكلام علم غث كما قيل لا يستفيد منه الغبي ولا يحتاج إليه الذكي لكن المتمكن في علوم الكتاب والسنة إذا أراد أن يتعلم من علم الكلام ما يفهم به أقوال المخالفين ويستطيع المرد عليهم من قواعدهم وينقض قواعدهم بؤواعدهم إذا كان متمكناً من نصوص الكتاب والسنة مستحضراً للعلوم الشرعية آمناً على نفسه من الزلل والخطل فإنه حينئز يسوغ له ذلك ولذا شيخ الإسلام لما رد على الجهمية في نقض التأسيس مدحه ابن القيم بقوله: وكذلك التأسيس أصبح نقضه ... أعجوبة للعالم الربان ومن العجيب أنه بسلاحهم ... أرادهم نحو الحضيض الداني بسلاحهم فالذي لا يعرف سلاحهم ما يستطيع الرد عليهم ما يعرف كلامهم فضلاً عن أن يرد عليهم لكن المسلم الذي يريد نجاة نفسه يكفيه أن يقتصر على نصوص الوحيين ويبقى أن الرد على المخالفين فرض كفاية يتولاه من تأهل لذلك بمعنى أنه لا يلزم كل الناس أن يدرسوا المنطق و علم الكلام يعني كما قرر في بعض الكليات الشرعية على عموم الناس هذا ما هو بصحيح قد يخصص يعنى المرحلة الجامعية فيها الطالب الضعيف والجيد يعني كما قرر في بعض الكليات الشرعية هذا لا مانع أن يدرسوا ليطلعوا على مخالفات القوم ويردوا عليهم بأقوالهم.

Chapter 1: The Nature of Ilm al-Kalam (Science of Discourse)

Beware of the laws of the masters of discourse, for in them there is nothing but doubt and suspicion regarding knowledge. Indeed, the science of discourse (Ilm al-Kalam) inherently breeds skepticism, as it consists of rules and principles that, according to their proponents, protect their opinions from error, even in the absence of reliance on the Book or the Sunnah.

They aim to shape the human intellect according to their own frameworks, despite the fact that many matters related to the human mind remain concealed from all people—only Allah, the Exalted, possesses knowledge of them. They engage in discussions about realities they do not truly comprehend, relying solely on their abstract reasoning. The principles they establish and the conclusions they draw, if not grounded in the words of Allah, the Exalted, will inevitably be flawed.

Ilm al-Kalam is often described as a futile science; it benefits neither the ignorant nor is required by the intelligent. However, for one who is proficient in the sciences of the Book and the Sunnah, if they wish to learn from Ilm al-Kalam to understand the statements of dissenters and respond to them using their own principles, this is permissible—provided they are firmly grounded in the texts of the Book and the Sunnah, and possess a sound understanding of Islamic jurisprudence to safeguard themselves from error and confusion.

Thus, when Shaykh al-Islam responded to the Jahmiyyah in his refutation of their foundational beliefs, Ibn al-Qayyim praised him, saying: "And thus the refutation of the foundation became an astonishment for the learned, and it is remarkable that with their own weapon, he led them towards the lowest pit."

One who does not understand their weapon cannot effectively respond to them, nor comprehend their discourse, let alone counter it. However, for the Muslim seeking salvation, it suffices to adhere to the texts of the two revelations (the Quran and Sunnah) and what aids in understanding them.

It remains that responding to dissenters is a communal obligation (Fard Kifayah), to be undertaken by those qualified for it. This means it is not necessary for everyone to study logic and Ilm al-Kalam, as has been proposed in some religious faculties for the general populace, which is incorrect.

In academic settings, there are students of varying capabilities—weak, competent, ignorant, and intelligent, and there is concern for those who might deviate. However, in higher education, it is acceptable to select individuals characterized by intelligence and piety, who possess the means of protection and safeguarding, to study and become aware of the errors of others and respond to them using their own statements.

Chapter 1: The Dangers of Philosophical Discourse

Beware of the laws of the masters of rhetoric, for in them, there is nothing of knowledge except doubt and suspicion. All these speakers, especially those who have experienced regret and repentance, ultimately led their affairs into doubt and confusion, then they regretted and repented afterward. As for those whom Allah has destined to persist in their doubts, they will die upon that, and Allah is the Guardian of all.

Philosophical Dictionary: A Key to Heresy

The dictionary refers to a book that compiles philosophical terminologies. This is a key to heresy; if a person relies on it and turns away from the Book (Quran) and the Sunnah (traditions of the Prophet), there is no doubt that in the end, their affair will lead them to heresy. Only adherence to the Book and the Sunnah can protect one from error.

Philosophical Dictionary: A Key to Heresy

How many who have delved into it have returned with regret! Indeed, how many have we heard of and how many accounts have been relayed regarding the repentance of these individuals, wishing they had not

engaged in such discussions? The scholars have judged the people of rhetoric, such as Al-Shafi'i and others, stating: "My judgment regarding the people of rhetoric is that they should be beaten with palm fronds and sandals, and paraded in the markets, and it should be said: This is the punishment for one who engages in rhetoric." The essence is that it is knowledge unnecessary for the seeker of knowledge; it is only needed by a group who confronts them.

They sought through these principles to negate the rule of Allah and proposed...

These principles they established in the science of rhetoric aimed to negate the rule of Allah and to challenge the truth, as long as the reverence for the Book and the Sunnah resides in the hearts of Muslims, their principles cannot prevail. However, they sought to nullify the texts of the Book and the Sunnah to find a place for their knowledge in the hearts of Muslims. How did they nullify the texts of the Book? They distorted them from their original meanings...

Indeed, it is not difficult for you to distort the words, and their reliance is on distortion. As for the Sunnah, it is easier; they cannot claim regarding the Quran that it is weak or doubtful. Instead, they substitute "He rose" with "He seized" and "Our Lord descends" with "His command descends." They cannot claim regarding the Quran: "It is doubtful." But concerning the Sunnah, they said: "It is singular," and singular reports only convey doubt.

They sought through these principles to negate the rule of Allah and proposed...

They see you as weighing the two revelations with the minds of the foolish non-Arabs.

Chapter 1: The Significance of Knowledge in Islam

The attention given to the science of theology (Ilm al-Kalam) by non-Arabs is noteworthy, as this discipline did not exist in the early days of this Ummah, neither during the era of the Companions (Sahabah) nor the Successors (Tabi'in). It is said: "You see him weighing the two revelations audaciously... against them with the intellects of the ignorant non-Arabs." This implies that one judges the divine texts based on their own established principles in every contentious matter, while the requirement is clear, as Allah states:

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**فَلا وَرَبِّكَ لاَ يُؤْمِنُونَ حَتَّى يُحَكِّمُوكَ فِيمَا شَجَرَ بَيْنَهُمْ **
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("But no, by your Lord, they will not truly believe until they make you, [O Muhammad], judge concerning that over which they dispute among themselves.")
(Surah An-Nisa, 4:65)

In every area of disagreement, they resort to their own rules. However, there is no judgment in divine revelation for those who seek it. The Book has been distorted from its intended meanings... as altering the words is not beyond your capacity. Allah mentions:

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**وَكَلَّمَ اللهُ مُوسَى
**وَكَلَّمَ اللهُ مُوسَى
("And Allah spoke to Moses.")
(Surah An-Nisa, 4:164)
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The meaning of "speech" here indicates a profound communication. They claim: "He spoke to him," meaning he harmed him with the claws of wisdom—this is distortion. The Book has been misappropriated from its intended places... for altering the words is not beyond your capacity. Likewise, the Hadiths are often singular and lack... definitive proof or resolution for the disputants.

Allah has decreed the victory of what they have abandoned... and Allah has appointed for the authentic knowledge that instills fear (of Him), leading to the Gardens of Allah, the Exalted, and His pleasure, which leads to everlasting bliss. Allah has raised scholars who elevate their status through their dedication to learning, teaching, disseminating, and promoting this knowledge.

Moreover, Allah has decreed the defeat of what they have supported... and has shattered what they have upheld, despite the attempts of those who seek to diminish the significance of Islamic knowledge. Similarly, divination and astrology are indeed forms of disbelief... The soothsayer who claims knowledge of the unseen and the astrologer are undoubtedly disbelievers... They have misled people since ancient times, and sorcery has existed since the time of Solomon, peace be upon him.

These two forms of disbelief have played with the minds of people from the earliest times, linked to the party of the accursed Satan... This means that they learned from one another, passing down knowledge until it reaches the accursed Satan... as the most fabricated of narratives are the words of those who mislead.

Chapter 1: The Nature of Sorcery and Its Texts

The texts spoken by these sorcerers are the core of sorcery, and they represent the most deceitful of

transmitted words. Among these texts are the compilations that are deemed the most false of transmitted words. For instance, there is "Shams al-Ma'arif," which some ignorant individuals possess without understanding its nature; it is a book of practical sorcery.

Moreover, there are other works such as "Maghribat al-Diroobi," which is also sold in various regions of the Muslim world in bulk. Despite this, it remains a book of sorcery. The talismans found in some books, including those in certain medical texts, are also present in "Hayat al-Hayawan" (The Life of Animals) and in other scholarly works. However, it is certain that, although these symbols exist in these books, as scholars state, they are indeed symbols for devils that are sought for assistance.

- What does dust have to do with the unseen?
- What does a stone know of the unseen?

The one who strikes with dust or stones—what does dust know of the unseen? What does a stone know of the unseen?

- What is the role of creation and the existence of beings?
- If the jinn were aware of the unseen, they would not have spent an eternity dealing with various forms of pain.

الأن هذا الساحر وهذا الكاهن الذي يدعي علم الغيب هو كاذب على كل حال نعم لو جنته وقال: أمك فلانة من غير أن تخبره بها وأبوك فلان وزوجتك اسمها فلانة والثوب الذي تلبسه الأن لونه كذا وأخبرك بتفاصيل مطابقة للواقع فهل نقول: إنه صادق أو كاذب كاذب ولا يجوز بحال أن نقول: صادق ولو طابق كلامه الواقع هذا حكم شرعي ما للعقل فيه مجال ولا تطبيق قواعد اللغة ولا غيرها ما فيها مجال هنا هو كاذب على أي حال نظيره يعني أمر واضح يعني لو أن ثلاثة رأوا بأم أعينهم شخصاً يزني فذهبوا إلى الجهات للحاكم وقالوا: رأينا ما أخبرنا ولا سمعنا رأينا فلان يزني بفلانة رأينا الميل في المكحلة الحاكم يقول: صادقين وإلا كاذبين إذا لم يأتوا بأربعة شهداء فأولئك هم الكاذبون هم كاذبون ولو صدقوا ولو طابق قولهم الواقع لأن المسألة مسألة شرع يعني لو أخبرك بجميع التفاصيل فهو كاذب ولذا جاء الوعيد على من صدقه لأنه قد يبهر الإنسان فيجد نفسه ملزم بتصديقه نقول: كذب ولا أدل من ذلك على أنه يأتي الشهود الثلاثة الثقات الأخيار يقولون: رأينا فلان يزني فأولئك هم الكاذبون ويجلدون على ثمانين جلدة لأن هذه أحكام شرعية منضبطة يقول لك: من ذهب إلى عراف أو كاهن فصدقه بما يقول فقد كفر بما أنزل على محمد يعني ولو قال له يعني لأنه احتمال يقول الك: أمك فلان يعني ذهب شخص مع الأسف حافظ للقرآن وإمام جامع ودخل على زوجته فحصل له ما حصل من سحر فذهب إلى ساحر خارج هذه البلاد فقال له: أنت دخلت على فلانة في بلد كذا في يوم كذا وكان عليها من الملابس كذا فدخلت عليكم امرأة هذه صفتها فرشتكم بطيب هذه العلبة هذا باقي الطيب ويش قال هذا الحافظ قال: صدقت صدقت هل يخفى عليه النص والله ما يخام عالمز الأن هذا كلامه طابق الواقع كننا شرع المؤد ورجته ما فيك أدنى ريب تروح تشهد كاذب أنت ولو رأيت لأن هذه أحكام شرعية يعنى ما فيها المسألة مسألة كفر تصدق كافر ما يمكن أن يأتى شرع بهذا.

Chapter 1: The Nature of Falsehood in Claims of Knowledge

The sorcerer and the soothsayer who claims knowledge of the unseen is, in all cases, a liar. Indeed, if you were to approach him and say: "Your mother is so-and-so" without him having prior knowledge, and "Your father is so-and-so," and "Your wife's name is so-and-so," and he describes the color of the garment you are currently wearing, providing details that correspond with reality, can we say he is truthful? No, he is a liar, and it is impermissible to declare him truthful under any circumstances. This is a legal ruling with no room for rational interpretation or linguistic application; it is clear that he is a liar regardless of the accuracy of his statements.

To illustrate, if three witnesses see a man committing adultery and they go to the ruler and say: "We have witnessed so-and-so committing adultery with so-and-so," the ruler will declare them truthful or liars

based on the presence of four witnesses. If they do not bring four witnesses, those three are the liars, even if their testimony aligns with reality. This matter is one of Shariah law; thus, even if he provides all details accurately, he remains a liar. Hence, there is a warning against those who believe him, as a person may be dazzled and feel compelled to accept his claims.

There is no clearer evidence than when three trustworthy witnesses report: "We saw so-and-so committing adultery," and they will be punished with eighty lashes because these are fixed legal rulings. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) stated: "Whoever goes to a fortune-teller or a soothsayer and believes what he says has disbelieved in what was revealed to Muhammad." Even if the soothsayer claims: "Your mother is so-and-so," it is crucial to note that a person, even if he is a memorizer of the Quran and an Imam, could be misled by a sorcerer.

For example, if a sorcerer outside the country tells him: "You entered upon so-and-so in such-and-such a place on such-and-such a day, and she was wearing such-and-such clothes, and a woman of this description entered your home and perfumed you with this fragrance," and the memorizer responds: "You are correct," it is not hidden from him that this is a false claim. Why? Because this statement might align with reality, but legally, we are obligated to declare him a liar, even if his words correspond with the facts.

Similarly, in cases of slander: if you witness a man engaging in sexual relations with a woman as a husband does with his wife, and you have no doubt, if you testify, you are a liar, even if you saw it, because these are legal rulings. This matter is one of disbelief; believing a liar is not permissible within Shariah law.

Chapter 1: The Knowledge of the Unseen

لو كانت الجن تدري الغيب ما لبثت ...دهراً تعالج أصنافاً من الألم

If the jinn were aware of the unseen, they would not have endured ... an eternity dealing with various forms of pain.

Story of Solomon

في قصة سليمان مات سليمان وكان متكناً على عصاه على منسأته مدة طويلة حتى قال بعضهم :مائة سنة واقف والجن يشتغلون في العذاب الأليم مدة مائة سنة هل نقول :إن هؤلاء يعلمون الغيب والرجل قد مات إلا أنه معتمد على عصاه فَلَمَّا خَرَّ تَبَيَّنَتِ الْجِنُّ أَن لَّوْ كَانُوا يَعْلَمُونَ . الْغَيْبَ مَا لَبِثُوا فِي الْعَذَابِ الْمُهينِ 14 سورة سبأ

In the story of Solomon, he passed away while leaning on his staff, for a long period, until some claimed: he stood for a hundred years. The jinn were engaged in severe torment for a century. Should we assert that they possess knowledge of the unseen while the man had died, yet he was leaning on his staff? When he fell, it became evident to the jinn that if they had known the unseen, they would not have remained in the humiliating torment. (Quran 34:14)

The Stars and Their Wisdom

As for the stars, they adorn the sky and serve ... as missiles against the devils to expel them from listening.

And by them, the traveler finds guidance to his destination.

The wisdom behind the creation of the stars is threefold: they adorn the heavens, act as missiles against the devils, and provide guidance for travelers.

Grief for the Scholar

بعض العلماء المعاصرين يرثي شيخاً من الشيوخ رحمة الله عليه يقول :فيا خيبة الساري إذا غاب نجمه ...ويا لوعة الصادي إذا قل ماطرُ أو إذا جف ماطرُ.

Some contemporary scholars mourn a revered Sheikh, may Allah have mercy on him, saying: "Oh, the disappointment of the traveler when his star is hidden ... and the anguish of the seeker when the rain is scarce or when the rain ceases."

The Celestial Bodies

كما بها يهتدي الساري لوجهته ...في البر والبحر حيث السير في الظلم والنيرين بحسبان وذلك تق ...دير العزيز العليم المسبغ النعم ... والشَّمْسُ تَجْرى لِمُسْتَقَلِّ لَهَا 38 سورة يس

And by them, the traveler finds guidance to his destination ... on land and sea, where the journey is in darkness and light, calculated by the decree of the Almighty, the All-Knowing, who bestows blessings. And the sun runs its course to a place of rest. (Quran 36:38)

^{**}Misinterpretation of Signs**

Whoever interprets it otherwise... and We have decreed the moon's phases. (Quran 36:39)

Whoever interprets it otherwise, let him retreat ... for what he does not know makes him a liar, hence he is called a liar.

Idolatry and Its Consequences

Like those who follow the worshippers of idols in attributing actions to the stars.

Student: ... Yes, he is called a liar.

No, the verse does not break.

Like those who follow the worshippers of idols in attributing influence and control to the stars.

Astrology and Its Misguidance

And those who write a system for their worship... in terms of contracts, methods, and timings for their rituals.

This contains writings on astrology and omens; there are numerous works on it.

This one brings good fortune, and that one brings misfortune; their talismans ... and their correlations are based on their conjectures.

Chapter 1: Warning Against Superstitions and Immoral Publications

The poet, may Allah have mercy on him, cautions against sorcery, astrology, and reliance on stars and idols. He notes that there are indeed many writings on these topics, which exist in reality. Subsequently, he warns against harmful pursuits that do not yield benefits, which people have become attached to, and whose hearts have been filled with love for them.

He states:

Translation: "And beware of the vile magazines that have been published in public, calling openly for the spread of misfortune among them."

These magazines and newspapers are filled with doubts, images, and slander against religion and its adherents. He emphasizes:

Translation: "Beware of them."

These publications call for the rejection of guidance, diminishing the significance of religion, and elevating those who possess no merit while striving to undermine those who do hold significance in the faith.

He elaborates:

Translation: "They call for the rejection of guidance and religion as a whole, and knowledge, indeed, every sound intellect."

Is it sensible for an individual to spend their time from the afternoon prayer until sleep reading newspapers and magazines, letter by letter, when they may incur sin by reading them and neglect what earns them reward? Is this rational?

Indeed, there may be an agreement among a group of students of knowledge to dedicate each person to a specific newspaper or part of a newspaper to track these corruptors and report their schemes to the responsible authorities. This is commendable, as it is part of enjoining good and forbidding evil, and undoubtedly serves to protect the sanctity of the faith.

He reiterates:

Translation: "They call for the rejection of guidance and religion as a whole, and knowledge, indeed, every sound intellect."

These publications promote a reliance on worldly matters and their adornments:

Translation: "And for leaning towards the world and its adornments..."

They contain nothing but worldly affairs; you find only advertisements for buying and selling, and matters that a Muslim should not concern themselves with. Their advertisements often display images of shameless women, and the essence of all images is that they are prohibited. Even if there were only the act of photographing, it would be more appropriate and fitting for a seeker of knowledge to avoid them.

He continues:

Translation: "And for leaning towards the world and its adornments... and grazing like a mindless animal."

This indicates that one's entire time is spent perusing these newspapers, relying on them instead of what benefits them in their religion and worldly affairs.

Furthermore, he warns against the blatant immorality and indecency:

Translation: "And for the blatant indecency and immorality, along with the rejection of manliness, ethics, and noble character."

You will find naked images of women and even men, enticing women with men and men with women.

والاعتماد على الأسباب مطلقها ... دون المسبب والأخلاق من عدم أما أن يكون هذا متعلق بما في الجرائد بما ينشر في الجرائد والمجلات أنها تدعو للاعتماد على الأسباب دون المسبب أو يكون الكلام مستأنف. يقول: احذر الاعتماد على الأسباب مطلقها ... دون المسبب والأخلاق من عدم والكفر بالله والأملاك مع رسل ... والوحي مع قدر والبعث للرمم وهذا موجود في كثير من المجلات في كثير من الجرائد لا سيما مجلات وجدت في مصر والشام قبل مائة سنة وفيها هذه الأمور واضحة وهي موجودة الآن تدعو إلى الإلحاد نسأل الله العافية تشكك في حقائق الدين تشكك فيما اشتمل عليه القرآن والسنة موجودة ويكتب فيها فجرة يكتب فيها كفار من نصارى وغيرهم وملاحدة فعلى طالب العلم أن يحذرها. والكفر بالله والأملاك مع رسل ... والوحي مع قدر والبعث للرمم يعني يتكلمون في أركان الإيمان. ولاعتناق الطبيعيات ليس لها ... مدبر فاعل ما شاء لم يضم قامت لديهم بلا قيوم ابدعها ... مسخرات لغايات من الحكم يعني أن الطبيعة هي التي أوجدت هذه المخلوقات وليس الله جل وعلا هو الذي أوجدها. قامت لديهم بلا قيوم ابدعها ... مسخرات لغايات من الحكم يعني أن الطبيعة هي التي أوجدت هذه المخلوقات وليس الله جل وعلا هو الذي أوجدها. الجديدة وفيها مؤلفات للمتقدمين وللمعاصرين وفيه أيضاً ردود على أصحاب الهيئة الجديدة التويجري له رد وله ذيل الصواعق الشديدة على الهديئة الجديدة وذيل الصواعق أكبر منه. تقسموه الملاحيد الطغاة على ... سهم وأكثر لا أهلاً بذي القسم وكلما مر قرن أو الحد له عمود ثابت يكتب في هذا التخصص الذي انبرى له. تقسموه الملاحيد الطغاة على ... سهم وأكثر لا أهلاً بذي القسم وكلما مر قرن أو قرون أنوا به ... على صورة أخرى لخبثهم الشر أصله واحد ولكل قوم وارث لكن الأليات التي يحقق بها هذا الشر لكل عصر ما يناسبه. بعض قرون أنوا به ... على صورة أخرى لخبثهم الشر أصله واحد ولكل قوم وارث لكن الأليات التي يحقق بها هذا الشر لكل عصر ما يناسبه. بعض الخبيث على بعض سيركمه ... ربي ويجعله في النار للضرم هذه الأمور كلها هذا الخبث كله بعضه على بعض ظلمات بعضها فوق بعض تركم وتلقى

Chapter 1: The Dangers of Reliance on Causes Without Understanding the Creator

The reliance on causes, in its entirety, without acknowledging the Creator, leads to moral decay and disbelief in Allah. This notion is often propagated in newspapers and magazines, which encourage dependency solely on material causes, neglecting the divine influence. One must be cautious, as these publications often promote atheism and cast doubt on the truths of religion, questioning the contents of the Quran and the Sunnah.

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عَمَا قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى :
**"وَكَذَٰلِكَ جَعَلْنَا فِي كُلِّ قَرْيَةٍ أَكْبَارَ هَا لِيَكُونُوا بَعْضُهُمْ أَنِمَّةً وَيُكَذِّبُوا بِالْآخِرَةِ"**
(Surah Al-An'am, 6: 130)
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This verse illustrates how disbelief can manifest through the leadership of individuals in society who deny the afterlife. The writings of atheists, including those from Christians and others, often populate these platforms, leading the seekers of knowledge to be wary of such influences.

The concept of naturalism, which posits that nature itself is the creator of all beings, denies the existence of a Divine Planner. They assert that nature operates independently, devoid of a governing force, which contradicts the Islamic belief in Allah's omnipotence and wisdom.

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**"وَلِكُلِّ قَوْمٍ وَارِثُ"**
(Surah Al-Hadid, 57: 25)
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This verse signifies that every community has its inheritors of knowledge and belief. However, the methods through which evil manifests adapt to each era, presenting itself in various forms. The essence of evil remains unchanged, but its expression evolves.

As stated, **"بَعْضُهُمْ عَلَى بَعْضٍ ظُلُمَاتٌ"** (Surah Al-Anfal, 8: 22), indicating that the darkness of disbelief

accumulates and leads to dire consequences in the Hereafter. The ultimate fate for such individuals is punishment in the Fire.

In conclusion, the accumulation of such corrupt ideologies in contemporary literature serves as a reminder for scholars and the faithful to remain vigilant against the pervasive influence of disbelief and to uphold the tenets of their faith with unwavering conviction.

واعجب لعدوان قوم حاولوا سفهاً ... أن يجمعوه إلى الإسلام في كمم مثلاً يقال: علم الفلك الإسلامي علم كذا الإسلامي كل شيء يلصقونه بالإسلام والطبيب الروحاني ويش معنى طبيب روحاني الآن في القنوات يعلن عن نفسه و عنوانه وكيفية الاتصال به طبيب روحاني هذا يساعد على فك السحر لأنه ساحر هو يعني كما جاء في الخمرة يشربونها ويسمونها بغير اسمها ويسمونه أيضاً مشروب روحي الآن. واعجب لعدوان قوم حاولوا سفهاً ... أن يجمعوه إلى الإسلام في كمم وتجد الآن تمشية بعض الأمور بنسبتها إلى الإسلام تجد هذا على الطريقة الإسلامية وهذا كذا الإسلامي حتى قالوا: غناء إسلامي. كالنار في الماء أو طهر على حدث في وقته ما يجتمعان طهر وحدث ما يجتمعان فإذا وجد أحدهما ارتفع الثاني لأنهما نقيضان وكذلك الماء والنار. في وقته أو إخاء الذئب والمغنم لا يمكن أن يُجمع بين الذئب والمعني.

Chapter 1: The Incompatibility of Falsehood and Truth

And I marvel at the aggression of a people who foolishly attempt to associate everything with Islam. For instance, they label the science of astronomy as "Islamic astronomy," and they affix the term "Islamic" to everything. They even promote the concept of a "spiritual healer," who claims to assist in breaking spells, yet this individual is, in essence, a sorcerer. This is akin to the intoxicants that are consumed and are referred to by different names, calling them "spiritual drinks" instead.

I am astonished at the aggression of a people who foolishly attempt to associate everything with Islam. You now find many matters being labeled as Islamic, such as "this is done in an Islamic way" or "this is Islamic." They have even gone so far as to say: "Islamic singing."

It is like fire in water, or purity in the state of impurity; they cannot coexist. Just as fire and water cannot be united, purity and impurity cannot exist together. When one is present, the other is negated, as they are opposites. Similarly, the wolf and the sheep cannot coexist, just as the lizard and the fish cannot be together. And Allah knows best.

May peace and blessings be upon our Prophet Muhammad, and upon his family and all his companions.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم المنظومة الميمية في الأداب الشرعية للعلامة حافظ حكمي 8 الشيخ: عبد الكريم بن عبد الله الخطين السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته. سم. الحمد لله رب العالمين وصلى الله وسلم وبارك على عبده ورسوله نبينا محمد و على آله وصحبه أجمعين. قال العلامة حافظ رحمه الله تعالى في ميميته: خاتمة في تحصيل ثمرات العلم النافعة واجتناء قطوفه الدانية اليانعة: وحاصل العلم ما أملي الصفات له ... فأصغ سمعك واستنصت إلى كلمي وذاك لا حفظك الفتيا بأحرفها ... ولا بتسويدك الأوراق بالحمم ولا تصدر صدر الجمع محتبياً ... تمليه لم تفقه المعني بالكلم ولا العمامة إذ ترخى ذؤ ابتها ... تصنعاً وخضاب الشيب بالكتم ولا بقولك يعني دائباً ونعم ... كلا ولا حملك الأسفار كالبهم ولا بحمل شهادات مبهرجة ... بزخرف القول من نثر ومنتظم بل خشية الله في سر وفي علن ... فاعلم هي العلم كل العلم فالتزم فلتعرف الله ولتذكر تصرفه ... وما على علمه قد خط بالقلم وحقه اعرف وقم حقاً بموجبه ... ومنهج الحق فاسلك عنه غير عمي أشقى وأسعد مختاراً أضل هدى ... أدنى وأبعد عدلاً منه في القسم أوحى وأرسل وصى آمراً ونهى ... أحل حرم شرعاً كامل الحكم يحب الإحسان والعصيان يكرهه ... والبر يرضاه مع سخط لجرمهم بمقتضى دين في الدارين مطرد ... لا ظلم يخشى ولا خير بمنهضم فاعمل على وجل وادأب إلى أجل ... واعزل عن الله سوء الظن والتهم للشرع فانقد وسلم القضاء ولا ... تخاصمن به كالملحد الخصم وبالمقادير كن عبداً لمالكه ... وعابداً مخلصاً في شرعه القيم إياه فاعبد وإياه استعن فبذا ... تصل إليه وإلا حرت في الظلم وخذ بالأسباب واستوهب مسببها ... وثق به دونها تقلح ولم تضم بالشرع زن كل أمر ما هممت به ... فإن بدا صالحاً أقدم ولا تجم أخلصاً وصدق أصب

واهضم فذي شُرطت ... في صالح السعي أو في طيب الكلم أخلصه لله واصدق عازماً وأصب ... صراطه واهضمن النفس تنهضم لا تعجبن به يحبط ولا تره ... في جانب الذنب والتقصير والنعم وحيث كان من النهي اجتنبه وإن ... زللت تب منه واستغفر مع الندم

- **Bismillah Al-Rahman Al-Rahim**
- **The Meemiyah Poem on Islamic Etiquette by Alim Hafiz Hakami**
- **Sheikh: Abdul Karim bin Abdullah Al-Khudair**

Peace be upon you and Allah's mercy and blessings.

All praise is due to Allah, the Lord of the worlds, and may peace and blessings be upon His servant and Messenger, our Prophet Muhammad, and upon his family and companions altogether.

The scholar Hafiz, may Allah have mercy on him, stated in his Meemiyah:

Conclusion on Acquiring Beneficial Knowledge and Reaping its Bountiful Fruits:

1. The essence of knowledge is what qualities it embodies...

So lend your ear and listen attentively to my words.

2. It is not merely memorizing the fatwas in letters...

Nor by blackening the pages with ink.

3. Do not take the position of the gathering, sitting idly...

While you do not comprehend the meaning of the words.

4. Nor does the turban, when its tassels hang down...

Make one distinguished, nor dyeing gray hair with henna.

5. Nor by saying you are diligent and eager...

No, nor by carrying books like a burden.

6. Nor by holding embellished certificates...

With ornate speech, whether prose or verse.

7. But fear of Allah, in secret and in public...

Know that this is the essence of all knowledge, so adhere to it.

8. Know Allah and remember His actions...

And what has been decreed by His knowledge.

9. Recognize His rights and truly act upon them...

And follow the path of truth without being blind.

10. The most wretched and the most fortunate are those who choose...

The closer or the farther from justice in their distribution.

11. He revealed and sent messengers, commanding and forbidding...

He made lawful what is sacred; His legislation is complete.

12. He loves goodness and dislikes disobedience...

Righteousness pleases Him, even while He is displeased with their transgressions.

13. According to a religion that is consistent in both worlds...

There is no fear of injustice, nor goodness in being wronged.

14. So work with caution and strive until your end...

And keep away from bad assumptions about Allah and suspicions.

15. Submit to the law and accept the decree...

And do not argue with it like a heretical adversary.

16. Be a servant to your Lord and a sincere worshipper...

In His upright legislation.

17. Him alone worship and Him alone seek help, for by this...

You will reach Him, otherwise you will be lost in darkness.

18. Take the means and seek from their Cause...

Trust in Him alone, and you will succeed.

19. By the law, weigh every matter you intend...

If it appears righteous, then proceed, and do not hesitate.

20. Sincerely dedicate it to Allah and be truthful; strive and be humble...

For this is conditioned in righteous endeavors or in pure speech.

21. Sincerely dedicate it to Allah and be truthful in your resolve...

Follow His path and humble your soul.

22. Do not be amazed by it; it may invalidate you...

Nor should you be complacent in sin, negligence, or blessings.

23. And wherever there is a prohibition, avoid it; and if...

You falter, repent from it and seek forgiveness with remorse.

وأوقف النفس عند الأمر هل فعلت ... والنهي هل نزعت عن موجب النقم فإن زكت فاحمد المولى مطهرها ... ونعمة الله بالشكران فاستدم وإن عصت فاعصها واعلم عداوتها ... وحذرنها ورود المورد الوخم وانظر مخازي المسيئين التي أخذوا ... بها وحاذر ذنوباً من عقابهم والزم صفات أولي التقوى الذين بها ... عليهم الله أثنى واقتده بهم واقنت وبين الرجا والخوف قم أبداً ... تخشى الذنوب وترجو عفو ذي الكرم فالخوف ما أورث التقوى وحث على ... مرضاة ربي وهجر الإثم والأثم كذا الرجا ما على هذا يحث لتص ... ديق بموعود ربي بالجزا العظم والخوف إن زاد أفضى للقنوط كما ... يفضي الرجاء لأمن المكر والنقم فلا تفرط ولا تفرط وكن وسطاً ... ومثل ما أمر الرحمن فاستقم سدد وقارب وأبشر واستعن بغدو ... والرواح وأدلج قاصداً ودم فمثل ما خانت الكسلان همته ... فطالما حُرم المنبت بالسأم ودم على الباقيات الصالحات وحو ... قل واسأل الله رزقاً حسن مختتم واضرع إلى الله في التوفيق مبتهلاً ... فهو المجيب وأهل المن والكرم يا رب يا حي يا قيوم مغفرة ... لما جنيت من العصيان واللمم وامنن علي بما واضرع إلى الله في أصدق الكلم واقصم بباسك ربي حزب خاذله يرضيك واقضه لي ... من اعتقاد ومن فعل ومن كلم وأعل دينك وانصر ناصريه كما ... وعدتهم ربنا في أصدق الكلم واقصم بباسك ربي حزب خاذله ... ورد كيد الأعادي في نحورهم واللهد على من خطأ ... محمد خير رسل الله كلهم والأل والصحب ثم التابعين لهم ... وتم نظمي بحمد الله ذي النعم الحمد لله ذي النعم الحمد وعلى آله وأصحابه أجمعين أما بعد: فيقول الناظم رحمه الله تعالى في خاتمة هذه القصيدة النافعة الجامعة للوصايا التي يحتاجها كل طالب علم. يقول: خاتمة في تحصيل ثمرات العلم النافعة واجتناء قطوفه الدانية اليانعة: يقول رحمه الله تعالى: وحاصل العلم ما أملى الصفات له ... فأصغ سمعك واستنصت إلى كلمي

Chapter: The Conclusion on Attaining the Benefits of Knowledge

وأوقف النفس عند الأمر هل فعلت ...والنهي هل نزعت عن موجب النقم

Translation: "And hold yourself accountable regarding the commands: Did you act upon them? And regarding the prohibitions: Did you refrain from what incurs punishment?"

فإن زكت فاحمد المولى مطهرها ...ونعمة الله بالشكران فاستدم

Translation: "If it is purified, then praise the Lord who cleanses it, and persist in thanking Allah for His blessings."

وإن عصت فاعصها واعلم عداوتها ...وحذرنها ورود المورد الوخم

Translation: "And if it disobeys, then resist it and know its enmity, and beware of its approaching the foul source."

وانظر مخازى المسيئين التي أخذوا ...بها وحاذر ذنوباً من عقابهم

Translation: "And observe the disgrace of the wrongdoers from which they were seized, and be wary of sins that may lead to their punishment."

Translation: "Adhere to the traits of the righteous ones, for Allah has praised them; follow their example."

Translation: "Be humble, and maintain a balance between hope and fear, always fearing sins while hoping for the forgiveness of the Generous."

Translation: "For fear leads to piety and encourages seeking the pleasure of my Lord and abandoning sin."

Translation: "And likewise, hope encourages belief in the promise of my Lord regarding the great reward."

Translation: "And if fear increases, it may lead to despair, just as excessive hope may lead to feeling secure from deceit and punishment."

Translation: "Do not be excessive or negligent; be moderate, and adhere to what the Most Merciful has commanded."

Translation: "Be steadfast and strive, and rejoice; seek assistance in the morning and evening, and travel purposefully."

Translation: "For just as laziness betrays one's resolve, it has often deprived the slothful of fruitful growth."

Translation: "And persist in the enduring good deeds; ask Allah for a good ending."

Translation: "And humbly supplicate to Allah for success, for He is the Answerer and the Bestower of grace."

يا رب يا حي يا قيوم مغفرة ... لما جنيت من العصيان واللمم

Translation: "O Lord, O Ever-Living, O Sustainer, grant forgiveness for what I have committed of disobedience and minor sins."

وامن على بما يرضيك واقضه لى ...من اعتقاد ومن فعل ومن كلم

Translation: "Bestow upon me what pleases You and fulfill for me in belief, action, and speech."

وأعل دينك وانصر ناصريه كما ...وعدتهم ربنا في أصدق الكلم

Translation: "Exalt Your Religion and support its supporters, as You promised them, O our Lord, in the truest words."

واقصم ببأسك ربى حزب خاذله ...ورد كيد الأعادي في نحور هم

Translation: "And crush, O Lord, the faction that betrays, and return the plots of the enemies upon their own necks."

واشدد عليهم بزلزال ودمدمة ...كما فعلت بأهل الحجر في القدم

Translation: "And strike them with earthquakes and calamities, as You did to the people of Al-Hijr in the past."

واجعلهمو ربنا للخلق موعظة ...وعبرة يا شديد البطش والنقم

Translation: "And make them, O Lord, a lesson and a warning for creation, O Severe in punishment and retribution."

ثم الصلاة على المعصوم من خطأ ...محمد خير رسل الله كلهم

Translation: "Then, prayers upon the infallible one from error, Muhammad, the best of all messengers of Allah."

والآل والصحب ثم التابعين لهم ...وتم نظمى بحمد الله ذي النعم

Translation: "And upon his family and companions, and those who follow them; thus, my composition concludes with the praise of Allah, the Giver of blessings."

الحمد لله رب العالمين وصلى الله وسلم وبارك على عبده ورسوله نبينا محمد وعلى آله وأصحابه أجمعين

Translation: "All praise is due to Allah, the Lord of the worlds. May Allah send blessings and peace upon His servant and messenger, our Prophet Muhammad, and upon his family and all his companions."

أما بعد :فيقول الناظم رحمه الله تعالى في خاتمة هذه القصيدة النافعة الجامعة للوصايا التي يحتاجها كل طالب علم

Translation: "Now, the poet may Allah have mercy on him, states in the conclusion of this beneficial poem that encompasses the advice needed by every seeker of knowledge."

بيقول :خاتمة في تحصيل ثمرات العلم النافعة واجتناء قطوفه الدانية اليانعة

Translation: "He states: A conclusion on attaining the beneficial fruits of knowledge and gathering its delightful harvests."

يقول رحمه الله تعالى :وحاصل العلم ما أملي الصفات له ...فأصغ سمعك واستنصت إلى كلمي

Translation: "He says, may Allah have mercy on him: The essence of knowledge is what I have dictated regarding its attributes; therefore, lend your ear and listen attentively to my words."

يقول: حاصل العلم خلاصة العلم لباب العلم ما تتضمنه هذه الوصايا فأصغ لها سمعك وانتبه لها واستنصت إلى كلمي أصغ نفسك بنفسك واستنصت غيرك يعني اطلب الإنصات من غيرك ليستفيد ولئلا يشوش عليك. وذاك لا حفظك الفتيا بأحرفها يعني أنت تحرص على كلام أهل العلم وتطلع على أقوال الفقهاء فقهاء الأمصار إضافة إلى ما عندك من علم الكتاب والسنة لكن مجرد حفظك للفتيا هذا ما .. لن تتأهل لأن تكون عالماً مستقلاً تستطيع أن تنقذ من يسألك من هلكة الجهل ومن ظلامه إلى نور العلم. وذاك لا حفظك الفتيا بأحرفها ... ولا بتسويدك الأوراق بالحمم

Chapter 1: The Essence of Knowledge

He says: The essence of knowledge is the core of knowledge; it encompasses the wisdom contained in these admonitions. Therefore, lend your ear to them, pay attention, and listen closely to my words. Engage your own self in listening and encourage others to do the same, so they may benefit and not distract you.

- Merely memorizing fatwas verbatim will not suffice.
- You must diligently seek the words of scholars and familiarize yourself with the opinions of the jurists of various regions, in addition to the knowledge you possess from the Book and the Sunnah.

However, merely memorizing fatwas is insufficient. You will not qualify to be an independent scholar who can rescue those who ask from the peril of ignorance and its darkness to the light of knowledge.

- It is not enough to merely memorize fatwas word for word.
- Nor is it sufficient to fill pages with ink.

الحمم يعني الفحم الذي يكتب به والحبر يشبهه أسود مثله يعني لا كثرة الكتابة تنفعك ولا حفظك للفتاوى من غير تأصيل وبناء متين لهذا العلم على أصوله عند أهل العلم ولذا تجدون بعض الناس يمضي من عمره الشيء الكثير وقد يموت بعد أن زاحم العلماء عقود ومع ذلك لا يستحق أن يسمى عالم نعم يطلب العلم ويسلك الطريق لطلب العلم لكن ليست عنده الأصول التي تطلب ويبنى عليها العلم نعم تجدون من يبرز في مدة يسيرة ومن يتأخر تأهله للعلم كل هذا بسبب الاهتمام بالأصول والقواعد التي يبنى عليها العلم علم الكتاب والسنة ومن نعم الله جل وعلا أن يسر للإنسان من يأخذ بيده إلى الطريق الصحيح في أول عمره تجدون الشباب الأن نحمد الله جل وعلا أن هيأ لهم ويسر لهم من العلماء المخلصين من يدلهم على الجادة يعني قبل لا أقول قبل يعني .. قبل العلماء يدرسون على الجادة ثم بعد ذلك جاء هذا التعليم النظامي وإن كان بعضهم ينتقد كلمة نظامي لأنه يلزم منها على حد زعمه أن يكون تعليم المساجد فوضوي إذا كان هذاك منظم التعليم في المدارس والجامعات نظامي وإنما هو منسوب إلى من ينظمه من المشرفين عليه من قبل الموكلين من قبل ولي الأمر أما بالنسبة لدروس المساجد فهذه موكولة إلى اجتهادات المشايخ يعني هذا الذي من أجله يقال: تعليم نظامي تعليم منظم ومرتب على نظر من يكلفه ولي الأمر بهذا فهو من هذه الحيثية منظم تجد التعليم في الحجاز نفس التعليم في نجد والتعليم في الشمال نفس التعليم في المبت على نفس العلوم في اليمن يعني إذا كانت عناية أهل شيخ ويختلف من قطر إلى قطر وحتى الكتب التي تدرس في نجد مثلاً قد يدرس غيرها في نفس العلوم في اليمن يعني إذا كانت عناية أهل نجد على سبيل المثال بالأجر ومية مثلاً في النحو والقطر والألفية تجد هناك العناية بالكافية لابن المحاد على أولى ابتدائي في أي قطر من الأقطار من الأقطار من الأمل المناه لكنه المناد المناد على المداد على الموكي وهكيا المداد على أولى ابتدائي في أي قطر من الأقطار من الأقطار

Chapter 1: The Essence of Knowledge

الحمم يعني الفحم الذي يكتب به والحبر يشبهه أسود مثله يعني لا كثرة الكتابة تنفعك ولا حفظك للفتاوى من غير تأصيل وبناء متين لهذا الحمم يعني الفحم الذي يكتب به والحبر يشبهه أسود مثله يعني لا كثرة الكتابة تنفعك ولا حفظك للفتاوى من غير تأصيل وبناء متين لهذا

Translation:

The term "al-hammam" refers to the coal used for writing, and the ink resembles it in its blackness. This implies that neither excessive writing benefits you nor does memorizing fatwas without a solid foundation and robust structure for this knowledge based on its principles as understood by the scholars.

ولذا تجدون بعض الناس يمضى من عمره الشيء الكثير وقد يموت بعد أن زاحم العلماء عقود ومع ذلك لا يستحق أن يسمى عالم

Translation:

Thus, you find some individuals spending a significant portion of their lives, competing with scholars for decades, yet they do not deserve to be called scholars.

نعم يطلب العلم ويسلك الطريق لطلب العلم لكن ليست عنده الأصول التي تطلب ويبني عليها العلم

Translation:

Indeed, they seek knowledge and tread the path of learning, but they lack the foundational principles required upon which knowledge is built.

نعم تجدون من يبرز في مدة يسيرة ومن يتأخر تأهله للعلم كل هذا بسبب الاهتمام بالأصول والقواعد التي يبنى عليها العلم علم الكتاب . والسنة

Translation:

You will find some who excel in a short period while others take longer to qualify for knowledge; all this is due to the emphasis on the foundational principles and rules upon which the science of the Book and the Sunnah is built.

. ومن نعم الله جل وعلا أن يسر للإنسان من يأخذ بيده إلى الطريق الصحيح في أول عمره

Translation:

Among the blessings of Allah, the Exalted, is that He facilitates for a person someone to guide them to the correct path in their early years.

تجدون الشباب الآن نحمد الله جل وعلا أن هيأ لهم ويسر لهم من العلماء المخلصين من يدلهم على الجادة

Translation:

You see the youth today, and we thank Allah, the Exalted, for providing them with sincere scholars who guide them on the right path.

يعني قبل لا أقول قبل يعني . قبل العلماء يدرسون على الجادة ثم بعد ذلك جاء هذا التعليم النظامي

Translation:

I mean, before I say "before," I mean... before, scholars would study in a structured manner, and then came this formal education.

وإن كان بعضهم ينتقد كلمة نظامي لأنه يلزم منها على حد زعمه أن يكون تعليم المساجد فوضوي

Translation:

Although some criticize the term "formal" because, according to their claim, it implies that mosque education is chaotic.

إذا كان هذاك منظم التعليم في المدارس والجامعات نظامي وإنما هو منسوب إلى من ينظمه من المشرفين عليه من قبل الموكلين من قبل . ولي الأمر

Translation:

If the formal education in schools and universities is organized, it is attributed to those who oversee it, appointed by the authorities.

أما بالنسبة لدروس المساجد فهذه موكولة إلى اجتهادات المشايخ

Translation:

As for the lessons in mosques, these are left to the discretion of the scholars.

يعني هذا الذي من أجله يقال :تعليم نظامي تعليم منظم ومرتب على نظر من يكلفه ولى الأمر بهذا فهو من هذه الحيثية منظم

Translation:

This is why it is said that formal education is organized and arranged according to the oversight of those assigned by the authorities, thus making it structured.

تجد التعليم في الحجاز نفس التعليم في نجد والتعليم في الشمال نفس التعليم في الجنوب ما يختلف فهو منتظم ومنظم

Translation:

You will find that education in Hijaz is the same as that in Najd, and education in the north is similar to that in the south; there is no difference; it is organized and systematic.

ولا يلزم من هذا أن يكون التعليم في المساجد على الجادة يكون فوضوي ما يلزم هو تنظيم لكنه يختلف من شيخ إلى شيخ ويختلف من قطر إلى قطر.

Translation:

It does not necessarily follow that education in mosques is chaotic; what is required is organization, but it varies from one scholar to another and from one region to another.

حتى الكتب التي تدرس في نجد مثلاً قد يدرس غيرها في نفس العلوم في اليمن

Translation:

Even the books studied in Najd, for instance, may differ from those in the same fields studied in Yemen.

يعني إذا كانت عناية أهل نجد على سبيل المثال بالأجرومية مثلاً في النحو والقطر والألفية تجد هناك العناية بالكافية لابن الحاجب العناية بماحة الإعراب للحريري بملحة الإعراب للحريري

Translation:

For example, if the scholars of Najd focus on Al-Ajrumiyyah in grammar and Al-Qatr and Al-Alfiyyah, you will find that there is attention to Al-Kafiyyah by Ibn al-Hajib and Al-Mulhat al-I'raab by Al-Hariri.

. وهكذا تجد في الشام وفي مصر وغيرها يعني هذه أمور لا شك أنها منظمة لكنها تتفاوت من بلد إلى بلد

Translation:

Likewise, you find this in the Levant, Egypt, and elsewhere; these matters are undoubtedly organized but vary from country to country.

Translation:

However, the curriculum for the first grade is standardized across any region.

تجده منظم وعلى جميع الطلاب والمرتب على أولى متوسط نفسه ما يتفاوت ما يقولون: والله أهل الحجاز إحنا نجتهد بطلابنا وأهل الشمال يبون يجتهدون وأهل .. لا هو من هذه الحيثية ولا يلزم من هذا أن يكون التعليم في المساجد فوضوي لأني سمعت من يقول هذا الكلام ما يلزم إنما التعليم الرسمي الذي ترعاه الدولة هذا تعليم منظم من قبل من وكل إليه هذا الأمر من قبل ولي الأمر تنظيم واحد متسق لا يتفاوت ولا يتباين ولا يختلف من بلد إلى بلد ولا من مستوى إلى مستوى. من نعم الله جل وعلا أن يسر لطالب العلم من بداية الطريق من يأخذ بيده إلى الجادة لذا تجدون كثير من طلاب العلم في المستوى الأخير من الجامعة في كلية شرعية تسأله عن بداهيات بعض العلوم ما يجيب لماذا لأنه أخذ هذه العلوم على طريقة رتبت لكافة الناس مراعي فيها الضعاف لئلا يتعذب هؤلاء وكل لكافة الناس مراعي فيها الضعاف لئلا يتعذب هؤلاء وكل يمشي والملحظ من قبل هؤلاء الدارسين أنهم يتعلمون من أجل أن يسلكوا في هذه الحياة يعني من أجل أن يتوظف ويعيش في هذه الحياة ولذلك تجد يمشي والملحظ من قبل هؤلاء الدارسين أنهم يتعلمون من أجل أن يسلكوا في هذه الحياة يعني من أجل أن يتوظف ويعيش في هذه الحياة ولذلك تجد كثير من أوضاع طلاب العلم في الكليات الشرعية غير مرضي وتسأله عن مسائل في الأحرومية ما يعرفها ولا اطلع عليها تجد أشياء فيما رتب للمبتدئين تخفى عليه وهو يمكن في الدراسات العليا لماذا لأنه أخذ هذا العلم على طريقة سهلة ليست متينة تربي طالب علم.

Chapter 1: The Organization of Education

The educational system is structured and consistent across all students, particularly in the first intermediate level. There is no disparity in what is expressed: "Indeed, the people of Hijaz strive with their students, and the people of the North also wish to exert effort." This perspective does not imply that education in mosques is disorganized. I have heard some claim this; however, it is essential to understand that formal education, which is overseen by the state, is systematically organized by those appointed by the ruler. This organization is uniform and coherent, without variation or discrepancies between different countries or educational levels.

One of the blessings of Allah, the Exalted, is that He facilitates the path of knowledge for the student by providing guidance from the outset. You will find many students of knowledge in their final years at university, particularly in Islamic studies, who, when asked about the fundamentals of certain sciences, are unable to respond. This is because they have learned these sciences in a manner that is not structured for all individuals, often neglecting the needs of the weaker students while catering to the more proficient ones, even in the later years of study.

The focus on the weaker students is crucial to prevent their suffering, allowing everyone to progress. It is noteworthy that these students often learn for the sake of employment and to sustain their lives. Consequently, many students in Islamic colleges exhibit unsatisfactory conditions. When asked about issues in the three fundamental principles of Islam, which they studied in the early years of primary education, they may have memorized them but subsequently forgotten. They may struggle with questions in grammar, such as those found in Al-Ajurumiyyah, and may not be familiar with them at all.

Fundamental concepts that are designed for beginners may elude them, even though they are in advanced studies. This is because they have approached this knowledge through a method that is easy but lacks depth, failing to cultivate a true student of knowledge.

الأمر الثاني: أنه في التعليم العالي في الجامعة يعطى العلم على طريق ناقصة تتباين فيها أنظار المدرسين المناهج واحدة في الكلية ما تتغير جاء مدرس أو تغير أو كذا لكن يختلفون في أداء هذه المادة فتجد منهم من ينجز المنهج في نصف المدة لماذا لأنه أعطاه الطلاب على طريقة موجزة مختصرة وهؤلاء الطلاب بحاجة إلى شيء من التوسع وشيء من التأصيل لهذا العلم وبالعكس تجد مدرس ثاني ما أنجز إلا نصف المنهج أو أقل من نصف المنهج لأنه توسع فيه وأفادهم فيما شرح لهم لكن يبقى أن الأبواب التي ما شرحت لهم فيها إعواز كبير يعني يتخرج الطلبة وهو جاهل في هذه الأبواب هذه طريقة التعليم وهذا لا شك أنه أفضل تربية طلاب العلم على كتب أهل العلم لا شك أنه أفضل من تربيتهم على مذكرات وعلى كتابات عن مدرسين أو إحالة على كتب معاصرين كما يفعله كثير من المعلمين فطالب العلم الذي تخرج في التعليم النظامي في الكلية الشرعية مثلاً على هذا الوجه مدرس شرح له سلق له المادة في نصف المدة ويحتاج إلى تأصيل وتثبيت في هذه المرحلة يحتاج إلى تشعب وتنظير للمسائل أو مدرس أطال وأفاض مدرس شرح له سلق له المادة في نصف المدة ويحتاج إلى تأصيل وتثبيت في هذه المرحلة يحتاج إلى تشعب وتنظير للمسائل أو مدرس أطال وأفاض المعلى إما أن يكون قاضي أو يكون معلم أو يكون داعية أو كذا والأن تصدر للناس ماذا يصنع إذا راجع نفسه حضر درس حضر شيء وجد أنه تعليمه فيه خلل يعني كلف بدرس ما استطاع سئل عن مسألة والله حاول يتذكر ما استطاع راجع نفسه فهو بين أمرين إما أن يتكبر ويقول: والله أنا جامعي فيه خلل يعني كلف بدرس ما استطاع سئل عن مسألة والله حاول يتذكر ما استطاع راجع نفسه فهو بين أمرين إما أن يتكبر ويقول: والله أنا جامعي ويخفى عليه بدهيات العلوم فمثل هذا يستمر على ضعفه لكن إن قال: أنا والله بحاجة إلى أن أبداً من جديد وبداءته من جديد في المتون الصغيرة هذه لا تكففه شيء لأن عنده أهلية وتجاوز

Chapter Two: The Deficiencies in Higher Education

In higher education at the university, knowledge is often imparted in a fragmented manner, leading to varying interpretations among instructors. The curriculum remains consistent within the college; however, the delivery of the material differs significantly. Some teachers may complete the syllabus in half the allotted time because they present the material in a concise manner. Yet, these students require a more expansive and foundational understanding of the subject. Conversely, another instructor may only cover less than half of the syllabus, but they provide in-depth explanations that benefit the students. Consequently, students often graduate with substantial gaps in their knowledge due to the topics that were not adequately addressed.

Recently, university officials have begun to prioritize the completion of the syllabus and to ensure that students have access to a central textbook that serves as the core of their education. This approach is undoubtedly superior to training students on mere lecture notes or contemporary writings, as is the practice of many educators. A student who graduates from a formal education system, such as a Sharia college, may find themselves in a dilemma. If they were taught by an instructor who rushed through the material, they will need further grounding and consolidation of their knowledge. Alternatively, a teacher who elaborated extensively but only covered a third or a quarter of the syllabus leaves the student at a crossroads upon graduation.

Now, as they prepare to enter the job market—whether as a judge, teacher, or preacher—they may reflect on their education and realize its flaws. If they are assigned a lesson and struggle to recall pertinent information, they may confront two choices: either to become arrogant, asserting their university degree from a Sharia college and claiming they do not need foundational texts, or to acknowledge their need to start anew. Beginning again with basic texts is not burdensome since they possess the qualifications and have surpassed initial hurdles.

In this context, it is crucial for students of knowledge to recognize the importance of revisiting essential texts to solidify their understanding and to ensure that they are well-prepared for their future roles in society.

مراحل فحفظه لمتون المبتدئين وفهم هذه المتون وقراءة شروحها أو سماع ما سجل عليها لا يكلفه شيء إلا أنه يتلافى فيه النقص الموجود عنده و هذه وصيتي لطلاب العلم الذين فاتهم مثل هذا الأمر ولو تخرجوا من الجامعة على ما يقولون يرجع إلى كتب المبتدئتين وبإمكانه أن ينجز ها في شهر واحد هذا لا يضره كتب المتوسطين في ثلاثة أشهر تنتهي ثم بعد ذلك يكون سدد الخلل الذي عنده سدد الخلل ويتابع تعليمه ويقرأ عاد في المطولات ويستطيع أن يقرئ الناس ولذلك تجدون من يتصدر للتعليم أحياناً يُفتح عليه في مسائل يسيرة لأنه أخذ التعليم على وجه فيه قصور. يقول: ولا تصدر يعني لا تتصدر صدر الجمع محتبياً . . تمليه لم تفقه المعني بالكلم

مر احل حفظ المتون و فهمها

إنَّ حفظ المتون العلمية وفهمها، بالإضافة إلى قراءة شروحها أو الاستماع إلى ما تم تسجيله، لا يتطلب من الطالب شيئًا سوى الجهد المبذول .

- **: وصيتى لطلاب العلم ** .1
- ينبغي على الطلاب الذين فاتهم هذا الأمر، حتى لو تخرجوا من الجامعة، أن يعودوا إلى كتب المبتدئين -
- من الممكن أن يُنجز الطالب هذه الكتب في شهر واحد، وهذا لن يضره -
- يمكنه أيضًا در اسة كتب المتوسطين في ثلاثة أشهر، مما يساعده على سد الخلل الذي لديه -
- **:استمر ارية التعليم**
 - بعد ذلك، يجب أن يتابع تعليمه ويبدأ في قراءة الكتب المطولة، مما يمكنه من تعليم الآخرين -
 - كثيرًا ما نجد أشخاصًا يتصدرون للتعليم، إلا أنهم أحيانًا يواجهون صعوبات في مسائل بسيطة لأنهم تلقوا التعليم بشكل غير كافٍ -
- **:تحذير من التصدر قبل الفهم**
- ."يقول" :ولا تصدر يعنى لا تتصدر ...صدر الجمع محتبياً ...تمليه لم تفقه المعنى بالكلم -

. هذا يشير إلى أهمية الفهم العميق قبل محاولة تعليم الآخرين، حيث أن عدم الفهم قد يؤدي إلى تقديم معلومات غير دقيقة

يعني لا تتصدر المجالس ثم بعد ذلك تشرح لهؤلاء الموجودين على طريقة لا تناسبهم لم تفقه المعني بالكلم لا بد أن تنظر في الحضور ما مستوى هؤلاء الحضور فإما أن تشرح بطريقة سهلة ميسرة يفهمها كل من حضر أو تشرح بطريقة متوسطة لأن الطلاب عندك فيهم من يفهم يعني فيهم عدد كبير يفهم فهم لا ينزلون عن منزلتهم أو تشرح بطريقة تتجاوز فيها عن مقدمات العلوم وما يحتاجه المبتدئون والمتوسطون تشرح بطريقة تناسبهم لكن مثل هذا الكلام قد لا يمشي في من كثرت عنده الجموع وتنوع عنده الطلاب فيهم المبتدئ وفيهم المتوسطو وفيهم المنتهي يستفيد أيساك طريقة المتوسطين يشرح للمتوسطين والمبتدئ إذا ارتفعت همته وسمت همته وتعب قبل أن يحضر قد يستفيد كما أن المنتهي يستفيد أيضاً لكنه يود أن يكون الأسلوب السلوب التعليم أرفع من هذا فالتعليم الأن كان المشايخ معروف عندهم يعني شيوخنا كان معروف عندهم تقسيم الطلاب حلقة للصغار حلقة للمتوسطين وحلقة للكبار الذين يعلمون هؤلاء الصغار ويخاطب كل مجموعة بما يناسب عقولهم حدثوا الناس بما يعرفون لكن الأن من الصعب جداً أن تتقول: والله أنت صغير لازم تشوف لك مكان ثاني أو تقول: والله أنت كبير وأكثر الطلاب أقل منك مستوى فقد لا تستفيد أنت تشرح واللي يستفيد يستفيد واللي ما يستفيد الشكوى إلى الله وهذا جربناه في الدروس أول ما يبدأ الدرس في المنتهي مثلاً جلس الطلاب في الشارع فلما شافوا أسلوب الكتاب ما يناسبهم صعب الكثير من الحضور طلاب علم صغار أو متوسطين أسلوب الكتاب ما يناسبهم أيضاً أسلوب الشرح كأنهم تصعيوه نقص النصف في اليوم الثاني في الأسبوع الثاني ثم ما زال العدد ينقص إلى أن ألغينا الكتاب وجعلنا بدله الخرقي لأنه أسهل ومع ذلك يعني كتاب الفقه له حضور وله وجود وإن كان أقل من كتب العقيدة أقل من الواسطية لمدة طويلة.

Chapter 1: The Importance of Tailored Teaching

It is essential not to dominate the gatherings and then explain to those present in a manner that does not suit them. One must comprehend the level of understanding of the attendees. The explanation should

either be simple and accessible for everyone present or at an intermediate level, as there may be a significant number of students who comprehend without falling short of their status. Alternatively, the explanation can be advanced, bypassing the fundamentals of the sciences required by beginners and intermediates, tailoring the discourse to their level.

However, this approach may not be effective when there is a large and diverse group of students, including beginners, intermediates, and advanced learners. One may choose to adopt a method suitable for the intermediates, while the beginners, if they elevate their aspirations and prepare themselves before attending, may also benefit. The advanced learners will also gain, but they prefer a teaching style that is superior to this.

Historically, our scholars were known for categorizing students: a group for the young, a group for intermediates, and a group for the advanced learners who would teach the younger ones, addressing each group according to their intellectual capacity. The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) advised, "حدثوا الناس بما يعرفون" (Narrate to the people according to what they know).

Today, it is exceedingly difficult to say: "You are young; you must find another place," or "You are older, yet most students are of a lower level than you." This may lead to a situation where one explains, and only a few benefit, while others do not, leading to complaints to Allah. We have experienced this in lessons; for instance, when the advanced students gathered in the street, they found that the style of the book did not suit them. Many attendees were either young or intermediate students, and the style of the explanation seemed too challenging for them.

Attendance dropped significantly after the first day, and by the second week, the number continued to decline until we replaced the book with Al-Kharaqī's text, which was simpler. Nevertheless, the book of jurisprudence still has its presence and importance, although it is less popular than the books of creed, such as Al-Wāsiṭiyyah, for an extended period.

المقصود أن على المدرس أن ينزل إلى مستوى الطلاب وإن كان تصنيف الطلاب في العصر الذي في وقتنا نحن فيه صعوبة لأن طالب الجامعة وإن مستوى مبتدئ لن يتنازل أن يقول: والله أنا مبتدئ والله أنا با أدرس مع الصغار والكبار الذي جاء قد يكون مثلاً أستاذ في الجامعة وبجانبه طالب في الجامعة وقد يكون كذا كيف تتعامل مع هؤ لاء أنا تحدثت مع المسئولين عن تنظيم الدروس وعلى رأسهم الوزير وزير الشئون الإسلامية قال: هذا ميئوس منه الطريقة التي نعيشها ميئوس منها لكن الإنسان يسدد ويقارب وينظر في وجوه الطلاب وأسئلتهم ويقدر مستواهم وينزل إلى مستوى بعضهم والبعض الأخر .. لن يستطيع أن يتعامل مع كل شخص بعينه هذا فيه صعوبة. على كل حال يقول: ولا تصدر صدر الجمع محتبياً ... تمليه لم تفقه المعني بالكلم تأتي إلى طلاب صغار وتقرر عليهم مثلاً .. طلاب في المتوسط وتقول: أصول الفقه مهم جداً أو النحو أو كذا ثم تأتي لهم باعد كتاب في الفن ما يصح هذا تعذيب لهم أو تأتي لطلاب في المراحل الأولى وتقرر عليهم مختصر خليل مثلاً هذا تعذيب لهم لكن عليك أن تنظر الطلاب وتشوف المعني بالخطاب وتشرح على مستواه هذا كلام الشيخ رحمه الله. ولا العمامة إذ ترخى ذوابتها ... تصنعاً وخصاب الشيب بالكتم لا تظن أنك بلغت مبلغ من العلم لأنك لابس عمامة وتصبغ لحيتك بالكتم وما أشبه ذلك يعني السن لا يكفي لتصدر المجالس أبداً إنما المعول على التأهل في التحصيل. ولا بقولك يعني دائباً ونعم ... كلا ولا حملك الأسفار كالبهم يعني لا يعني بقولك دائباً ونعم يعني نعم هذه ويش معنى: ولا بقولك يعني دائباً ونعم يعني نعم هذه ويش معنى: ولا بقولك يعني دائباً دائماً ونعم إنما هذه طريقة مالوفة إذا قبل: نعم الطالب قد يقال: نعم مرد تشبهك بألفاظ الشيوخ وسمت الشيوخ عمامة وذوابة وخضاب وكيف يبدأ الدرس وكيف يختم أنت جالست الشيوخ وعرفت هذه الأمور لكن هذا ما يكفى.

Chapter 1: The Role of the Teacher in Addressing Students' Levels

The essence of the matter is that the teacher must adapt to the students' level. However, classifying

students in our current era is challenging. A university student, even at a beginner's level, may not be willing to admit, "I am a beginner," nor would they want to study alongside younger or less advanced peers. For instance, you may find a university professor sitting next to a high school student, or a court judge beside a university student. How do you deal with such diversity?

I spoke with the authorities responsible for organizing lessons, including the Minister of Islamic Affairs, who stated: "This is a hopeless situation. The method we are living in is indeed disheartening." Nevertheless, one must strive to accommodate and consider the students' expressions and inquiries, gauge their levels, and adjust to some of them. However, it is impossible to cater to every individual student, which presents a significant challenge.

In any case, it is said: "ولا تصدر صدر الجمع محتبياً" (And do not sit in the position of the group while you are wrapped up), which implies that if you do not comprehend the meaning of the words, you cannot effectively teach younger students. For example, if you teach middle school students and declare that the principles of jurisprudence are crucial, or grammar, and then present them with the most complex book in the field, this is a form of torture for them. Similarly, presenting a summary of Al-Khalil to early-stage students would also be torturous. You must observe the students and understand the meaning of the address, explaining it at their level. This is the statement of the Sheikh, may Allah have mercy on him.

Moreover, "ولا العمامة إذ ترخى ذؤابتها" (And not the turban when its tassels hang down) signifies that one should not assume they have reached a level of knowledge merely because they wear a turban and dye their beard. Age alone is insufficient to assume leadership in gatherings; rather, what matters is the qualification obtained through diligent study.

Furthermore, "ولا بقواك يعني دائباً ونعم" (And not by your claim of being diligent and good) indicates that merely stating you are diligent does not suffice. The phrase "دائباً ونعم" (diligent and good) refers to a common way of acknowledging a student. It may be said, "Yes," or "Blessing," or "That is enough for the beginning." You should repeat "yes" when necessary. Thus, do not imitate the scholars in their expressions and think that you have become like them. Merely resembling the scholars in their terminology, attire, and how they begin and conclude lessons is not enough. You have sat with the scholars and learned these matters, but that alone is insufficient.

... كلا ولا حملك الأسفار كالبهم

Chapter 1: The Burden of Travel

كلا ولا حملك الأسفار كالبهم

"Indeed, nor did you carry the burdens of travel like the beasts."

يعني ما يكفي أن يقال: والله فلان عنده مكتبة كبيرة ثم بعد ذلك يعلم وهو ما تأهل لأن مجرد اقتناء الكتب لا يعني العلم بل الإكثار من اقتناء الكتب قد يكون صارفاً عن التحصيل ولذا ابن خلدون يقول في مقدمته: كثرة التصانيف تعوق عن التحصيل وهذا شيء مجرب يعني من عنده مكتبة شيوخ أدركناهم مكتباتهم دالوبين أو ثلاثة كتابين في التفسير وكتابين أو ثلاثة في الحديث وهكذا في العقيدة في الفقه قاموس واحد أو مرجع واحد في اللغة وكتاب من كتب النحو يعني كتب يسيرة لكن هذه الكتب هضمت وعُرف جميع ما فيها ويوجد الآن من طلاب العلم من عنده خمسين ألف كتاب تشغله بمر اجعتها وبعضه يحول دون بعض يأتي يحتاج إلى كتاب فيجد الكتب مرصوصة دونه ويشتري ثانية ويرصها ثانية وهكذا هذا يتعب في جمعها وفي العناية بها وفي الوصول إليها في بيته وهذا شيء مجرب فمجرد كثرة التصانيف هذه لا تعني أن الإنسان قد فاق غيره في العلم حتى أن الحافظ

الخطيب البغدادي في اقتضاء العلم العمل يقول: إن مجرد جمع الكتب ككنز الفضة والذهب يقول: جامع الكتب ككانز الفضة والذهب صحيح كتب لا يستفاد منها إنما تجمع تركة بعده أو قد يحتاج ويبيعها مثل الذهب والفضة يجدها عند الحاجة إليها في معاشه أما كونه يستفيد منها مع كثرتها كل الطبعات من كتاب كذا ومن كل طبعة نسخة كذا والكلام هذا ما صدر من فراغ ما يقال: إنه يقلل من أهمية الكتب وشأن الكتب يعني طالب علم ما عنده كتب كساع إلى الهيجاء بغير سلاح الكتب هي سلاح طالب العلم لكن ينبغي أن تؤخذ بحكمة وعقل وأن الإنسان إذا احتاج لكتاب يشتريه وقد يشتري الكتاب ليكون مرجع يرجع إليه عند الحاجة لكن ما هو معنى هذا أنه يعذب بهذه الكتب كما هو الحاصل لبعض الشيوخ صارت وبال عليه وصار كثير منهم حضه من الكتب نقلها من مكان إلى مكان إذا انتقل إلى بيت احتاج إلى سنتين أو ثلاث يرتب وإذا سمع بأن هناك آفة نزلت بهذه الكتب أو اطلع على شيء منها في جهة ذهب ينقلها من مكان إلى مكان وينظف ويعالج وما أدري ويش هذه مسألة لا شك أنها متعبة ومثل ما قرروا مشغلة عن التحصيل ونتكلم بهذا الموضوع من حرقة وحرارة

Chapter 1: The Nature of Knowledge and Book Ownership

It is insufficient to merely state: "By Allah, so-and-so possesses a large library." Subsequently, one learns that this individual is not qualified, for the mere acquisition of books does not equate to knowledge. In fact, an excessive collection of books may distract from the actual pursuit of knowledge. Ibn Khaldun states in his *Muqaddimah*: "The abundance of writings hinders the acquisition of knowledge." This is a well-established observation.

For instance, we have known scholars whose libraries contained only two or three books in Tafsir, two or three in Hadith, and so on in Aqeedah and Fiqh—perhaps one dictionary or reference in language and one book on grammar. These were few in number, yet they were thoroughly digested and their contents well understood.

In contrast, there are now students of knowledge who possess fifty thousand books, which consume their time in reviewing them. Some books obstruct others; when one seeks a particular book, they find the volumes stacked in disarray, leading them to purchase duplicates. This cycle continues, causing fatigue in gathering, maintaining, and accessing these books at home. This is a well-known reality.

The mere abundance of writings does not imply that a person has surpassed others in knowledge. Al-Hafiz Al-Khatib Al-Baghdadi, in his *Iqtidaa Al-'Ilm Al-'Amal*, states: "The mere collection of books is akin to hoarding silver and gold." He asserts that a collector of books is like a hoarder of silver and gold, accumulating books that may not be beneficial, but rather serve as an inheritance for others or are sold when needed, similar to precious metals.

The notion that one benefits from an extensive collection, with multiple editions of a book, is not a trivial matter. It should not be said that this diminishes the importance and status of books. A student of knowledge without books is like one who seeks to engage in battle without a weapon; books are indeed the weapon of a seeker of knowledge. However, they should be approached with wisdom and reason.

When a person requires a book, they should purchase it, perhaps intending it as a reference to consult when necessary. However, this does not mean they should be burdened by these books, as is the case for some scholars who find themselves overwhelmed. Many of them experience the hassle of moving books from place to place, needing two or three years to organize their collections. If they hear of a calamity affecting books or discover an issue with them, they rush to relocate and clean them. This situation is undoubtedly exhausting, and as has been established, it distracts from genuine learning.

We speak on this matter with urgency and passion.

يعني عانينا من هذا كثيراً لكن لا يعني أن طالب العلم لا يحتاج إلى الكتب هذه ليست طريقة طالب العلم لا بد له من الكتب لا بد له من المراجع قد يقول: هناك مكتبات كبيرة تغني عن اقتناء الكتب نقول: نعم لكن هل هذه المكتبات في حوزتك بحيث تراجعها متى شئت هذا الكلام ما هو بصحيح قد تحتاج إلى مسألة يفوت وقتها والمكتبة العامة مغلقة فكون طالب العلم يقتني الكتب ويتوسط في الاقتناء لا يسرف ولا يكثر ولا يترك شيئاً يحتاج إليه. كلا ولا حملك الأسفار كالبهم ولا بحمل شهادات مبهرجة ... بزخرف القول من نثر ومنتظم يعني كان طلاب العلم إذا تأهلوا ليشهد لهم شيوخهم إما بنثر أو بنظم يشهدون لهم أنهم تأهلوا للقضاء تأهلوا اللقتيا تأهلوا للتعليم تأهلوا للاعوة ويز اولون من خلال هذه الشهادات التي أعطيت من قبل الشيوخ وصارت الشهادات الآن تتولاها الجهات الرسمية على طريقة التعليم الموجودة فصار من هذه الشهادات أو ممن يحمل هذه الشهادات أم من يحمل العلم فتجده يتقدم أنا والله الآن تخرجت في كلية الشريعة والعرف يدل على أن من تخرج من كلية الشريعة شيخ والشيخ أهل لأن يستفتى أهل لأن يقضي أهل لأن يعتم ثم إذا ابتلي وامتحن ما وجد على أدنى مستوى يتوقع منه وهذا حاصل حصل في كثير من الجهات بل إذا قلت: إن هذا وأنت بصدد تعلمه أربع سنين أو أكثر مع ما يعين عليه من تجويد وقراءات وتفسير ومع ذلك تجد الطالب إذا كان همه مجرد الشهادة لا يدرك شيئاً فقد يحرم العلم بسوء القصد. ولا بحمل شهادات مبهرجة ... بزخرف القول من نثر ومنتظم بل خشية الله العلم خشية الله في سر وفي علن هذه الذي يفقدها يكثير ممن ينتسب إلى طلب العلم والعلم الذي لا يورث الخشية ليس بعلم والذي لا يخشى الله جل وعلا ليس من أهل العلم إنَّما يَخْشَى الله مِنْ عِبَادِهِ المُعْمَاء 28 سورة فاطر.

Chapter 1: The Importance of Acquiring Knowledge

We have suffered greatly from this, but it does not mean that a student of knowledge does not need books. This is not the way of a student of knowledge; he must have books and references. One might say: "There are large libraries that can suffice without owning books." We say: Yes, but are these libraries accessible to you whenever you wish to consult them? This statement is not correct; you may need to address a matter that could take time, and the public library may be closed. Therefore, it is essential for a student of knowledge to acquire books, to be moderate in their acquisition—neither excessive nor neglectful of what they need.

- **The Burden of Knowledge**:
- "Nor carrying books like the foolish, nor with the burden of dazzling certificates..."

Students of knowledge, upon qualification, are acknowledged by their teachers either through prose or poetry. They are certified as qualified for judicial positions, issuing fatwas, teaching, and calling to Islam. These certificates, once given by scholars, have now transitioned to being issued by official entities based on the existing educational system. Consequently, among those who hold these certificates are individuals lacking true knowledge; you find them advancing in their careers.

- **False Credentials**:
- "I have graduated from the College of Sharia, and common understanding suggests that anyone graduating from the College of Sharia is a scholar, qualified to be consulted, to adjudicate, and to teach."

However, when they are tested, they often find themselves at a level far below expectations. This has occurred frequently in various institutions. For instance, some graduates from the Quranic studies department went to teach in Quran memorization schools and found themselves deficient. If this is the case with the Quran, which can be mastered over four years or more with the assistance of Tajweed, readings, and interpretation, yet a student focused solely on obtaining a certificate may understand

nothing, they may be deprived of knowledge due to ill intent.

- **True Knowledge and God-Fearing**:
- "Nor with the burden of dazzling certificates, nor with the embellishments of eloquent speech, whether prose or poetry."

True fear of Allah is knowledge, both in private and in public. This is something many who claim to seek knowledge lack. Knowledge that does not instill fear of Allah is not true knowledge, and one who does not fear Allah, the Exalted, is not among the scholars.

- **Ouranic Reference**:
- عِبَادِهِ الْعُلْمَاء (Indeed, it is those who have knowledge among His servants that fear Allah.) إِنَّمَا يَخْشَى اللَّهَ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ الْعُلْمَاء (Surah Fatir, 28].

Chapter 1: The Essence of Sincerity and Fear of Allah

In both secrecy and openly, we find individuals who, when they speak, weep and cause others to weep. If one feels this way in private, he should rejoice. We also find those who weep alone but maintain a facade of composure in gatherings; this is undoubtedly a sign of evident sincerity. There are others who exhibit neither of these traits; they read the Quran or recite Surah Hud, Surah At-Tur, or any text as if they are reading newspapers, which reflects our current state. We ask Allah, the Exalted, to rectify our conditions. Indeed, the fear of Allah should be both in secrecy and openly; know that this is the essence of all knowledge.

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**1. Qur'anic Reference:**
اللَّهُ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ الْعُلْمَاءِ (Surah Fatir, 28)
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The knowledge that does not instill fear is not true knowledge, and the scholar who does not fear Allah is not a true scholar. Therefore, adhere to this understanding.

- **2. Understanding Allah's Attributes:**
- Know Allah and remember His actions.
- Your knowledge of Allah, the Exalted, and what is obligatory upon Him, as established in His Book and

on the tongue of His Prophet (peace be upon him), will guide you to the correct path and instill fear in your heart.

- The more one knows Allah, the more one fears Him.

3. The Path of Truth:

- Recognize Allah and remember His actions.
- What is known has been inscribed, and His rights should be acknowledged and acted upon accordingly.
- Follow the path of truth without deviation; walk the straight path that the predecessors of this Ummah and its leaders have trodden.

4. Caution Against Innovations:

- Beware of innovations and straying from their path and methodology.
- Exercise caution in delving into these innovations and adopt them only as needed. For example, the use of a loudspeaker may be necessary in large gatherings, but what compels its use when an Imam is leading only three individuals? This is an innovation in worship, where the principle is prohibition unless there is a pressing need.

5. Conclusion on Innovations in Worship:

- The original principle is to minimize innovations based on necessity, especially those used in acts of worship that draw one closer to Allah, the Exalted.

Chapter 1: The Nature of Innovations in Worship

Some say: "These are means that do not harm," and indeed, among these innovations are those that have an impact on worship and affect the heart of the worshiper. Such innovations can be abandoned if one is able to do so; this is the principle.

- **Means of Worship**:

- Some innovations are merely tools, like glasses used for reading the Quran, as one cannot see the letters without them. Undoubtedly, these are innovations, but they remain a means to worship. Thus, spending on them is rewarded.

- **Mixed Means**:
- There are means that are mixed with both lawful and unlawful elements, containing both beneficial and harmful aspects. The involvement of scholars in such matters is certainly degrading to them.
- What does it mean for a scholar to explain a verse or a Hadith, followed by entertainment or drama? This is inappropriate.

Some students of knowledge have argued that the truth reaches homes or communities that would otherwise not have access to it. They suggest that platforms like these are essential, especially for those who do not attend mosques, saying, "Let us enter their homes."

- **Efforts and Intentions**:
- I believe that effort is rewarded according to one's sincerity. However, these matters do not belong to me or to anyone else. For instance, a person who declares, "Allah said" and "His Messenger said," while appearing on an indecent channel—this is not acceptable.
- Nevertheless, I do not restrict the effort of others; whoever believes they can benefit from this, may Allah reward them according to their intentions.

The truth is known, and one should act accordingly. The path of truth is clear, and one must avoid being blind to it.

- **Freedom of Choice**:
- Allah, the Exalted, has delineated between the two paths: the path of truth and the path of misguidance, granting freedom, choice, and will to the servant to select what has been decreed for them.
- They may choose the path of happiness or the path of misery, and no one forces them onto either path. Allah has instilled this choice within them; yet, they will not escape His will and decree regarding whether they are wretched or blessed.

No one can claim, "I tried to pray but could not." Even those who do not pray—has anyone among them made an effort to go to the mosque and failed? Thus, they possess freedom and choice; abandoning prayer is a personal decision, and they are not wronged.

- **Conclusion**:
- "Wretched and blessed, chosen and misguided... nearer and further, just in their division."

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15 سورة الأحقاف. آمراً ونهى افعلوا ولا تفعلوا اعبدوا ولا تشركوا ونهى وَلاَ تَقْرَبُواْ الزّنَى 32 سورة الإسراء. أوحى وأرسل وصنّى آمراً ونهى .....
..... أحل حرم يعنى الله جل وعلا جعل بعض الأمور بعض الأعيان حلال وبعضها حرام.
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Chapter 1: The Distinction Among People

Among them are the wretched and the happy, the misguided and the guided, the near and the far—some closer and some more distant. An example comes from a hadith, wherein it is mentioned that the closest people to Allah, the Exalted, on the Day of Abundance are those who are closest to the Imam during Friday prayers. Proximity is determined by proximity, and distance is determined by distance. This is the wisdom of the Just Judge.

Those who hear this statement and what has been relayed regarding the entry of people into the mosque on Friday—those who arrive in the first hour and those who arrive in the second hour—illustrate the matter of closeness and distance. While the hadith regarding this is weak, the narrations about those who arrive early in the first hour are found in the two Sahihs (Sahih al-Bukhari and Sahih Muslim).

It is known that among the scholars who study such matters, if someone arrives only in the last hour, it indicates a lack of desire or choice. If a person awakens from sleep and looks at the clock, saying, "There is still an hour until the Imam arrives," this reflects freedom and choice. There is no compulsion; a person is not forced to say, "I am destined to be among the wretched." How can one ascertain that Allah has decreed for them to be among the wretched, as the proponents of predestination claim? They assert that a person has no freedom or choice, and their actions are akin to the movement of trees. This assertion is false.

A person is not compelled to act in a certain way or to delay their prayer. However, if someone were to harm them or steal their possessions, would they say, "We are satisfied with divine decree"? No, they would not claim such a thing; this reasoning is merely a justification for neglecting obligations and violating prohibitions.

Chapter 2: Divine Revelation and Commandments

Allah has revealed and sent messengers, commanding and prohibiting. He has inspired His messengers and prophets, sending some of them with guidance. He has commanded the accountable individuals, as stated in the Quran:

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**وَوَصَيْنَا الْإِنسَانَ بِوَ الِدَيْهِ إِحْسَانًا **

*"And We have enjoined upon man [care] for his parents."*

(Surah Al-Ahqaf, 15)
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He commands and prohibits: "Do this, and do not do that; worship and do not associate partners with Me." He has prohibited:

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* * وَلاَ تَقْرَبُواْ الزّنَي * *
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^{*&}quot;And do not approach unlawful sexual intercourse."*

(Surah Al-Isra, 32)

Allah has made some things lawful and others unlawful, establishing clear distinctions between what is permissible and what is forbidden.

شرعاً كامل الحكم كل هذه الأمور صدرت عن حكمة بالغة من الله جل وعلا سواءً كان منها المأمور أو المحظور سواءً علمنا هذه الحكم أو لم ندركها لا يُسنَّلُ عمًا يَفْعَلُ 23 سورة الأنبياء ومع ذلك كثير منها مدرك الحكمة. يحب الإحسان والعصيان يكرهه يحب المحسنين يحب الإحسان ويكره الكفر والفسوق والعصيان وكرهه إلى عباده المؤمنين المخلصين. والبر يرضاه مع سخط لجرمهم يعني يسخط المنكرات والجرائم ويحب البر. بمقتضى ذين في الدارين مطرد ... لا ظلم يخشى ولا خير بمنهضم بمقتضى ذين التوفيق والهداية والإضلال والاستقامة والفسوق والفجور بمقتضى كون الناس أو كون الجن والإنس إلى فريقين شقى وسعيد. بمقتضى ذين في الدارين مطرد ... لا ظلم يعني أهل السعير إلى السعير والأتقياء والأخيار إلى دار النعيم. بمقتضى ذين في الدارين مطرد ... لا ظلم يخشى ولا خير بمنهضم إنَّ الله لا يَظُلِمُ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ 40 سورة النساء مَن يَعْمَلُ سُوءًا يُجْرَ بِهِ 123 سورة النساء ما في ظلم ولا فيه أيضاً لا يمكن أن يحمل الإنسان غير ما تحمل ولا يمكن أن يهضم أو ينقص من حقه حسنة. فاعمل على وجل وادأب إلى أجل ... واعزل عن الله سوء الظن والتهم

Chapter 1: Divine Wisdom in Legal Matters

شرعاً كامل الحكم كل هذه الأمور صدرت عن حكمة بالغة من الله جل وعلا سواءً كان منها المأمور أو المحظور سواءً علمنا هذه الحكم أو لم ندركها.

Translation:

Legally, all these matters stem from profound wisdom from Allah, the Exalted, whether they are commands or prohibitions, regardless of whether we comprehend these rulings or not.

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**Quranic Reference:**
)21:23( لَا بُسْأَلُ عَمَّا بَفْعَلُ )
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"None will be questioned about what He does."

ومع ذلك كثير منها مدرك الحكمة يحب الإحسان والعصيان يكرهه

Translation:

Nevertheless, many of them are understood in terms of wisdom. He loves goodness and detests disobedience.

- يحب المحسنين -
- بحب الاحسان -
- يكره الكفر والفسوق والعصيان -
- وكرهه إلى عباده المؤمنين المخلصين -
- **Translation:**
- He loves the doers of good.
- He loves goodness.
- He detests disbelief, immorality, and disobedience.
- He harbors aversion towards His sincere believing servants.

والبر يرضاه مع سخط لجرمهم

Translation:

And righteousness is pleasing to Him, despite His anger towards their transgressions.

Explanation:

This indicates that while Allah is pleased with righteousness, He also disapproves of sins and wrongdoings.

Translation:

By virtue of these principles in both realms, there is no fear of injustice, nor is there any good that is overlooked.

Explanation:

This emphasizes the fairness of divine justice, where no one suffers injustice, and every good deed is duly acknowledged.

Translation:

According to these principles, there is guidance, misguidance, righteousness, immorality, and transgression.

Translation:

By virtue of the existence of mankind and jinn, they are divided into two groups: the wretched and the happy.

Conclusion:

بمقتضى ذين في الدارين مطردٌ ... لا ظلم

Translation:

According to these principles in both realms, there is no injustice to be feared.

Quranic Reference:

إِنَّ اللهَ لاَ يَظْلِمُ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ)4:40(

"Indeed, Allah does not do injustice, [even] as much as an atom's weight."

Ouranic Reference:

مَن يَعْمَلْ سُوءًا يُجْزَ بِهِ)4:123(

"Whoever does a wrong will be recompensed for it."

ما في ظلم ولا فيه أيضاً لا يمكن أن يحمل الإنسان غير ما تحمل ولا يمكن أن يهضم أو ينقص من حقه حسنة

Translation:

There is no injustice, nor can a person bear the burden of anything other than what they have earned, nor can their rights be diminished or their good deeds be overlooked.

Final Advice:
فاعمل على وجل وادأب إلى أجل ...واعزل عن الله سوء الظن والتهم

Translation:

So work with caution and diligence until the appointed time, and keep away from ill thoughts and accusations against Allah.

اعمل على وجلٍ اعمل الأعمال الصالحة واترك المحرمات على وجل وعلى خوف أن يرد العمل وَ الَّذِينَ يُؤتُونَ مَا آتُوا وَ قُلُوبُهُمْ وَجَلَةٌ 60 سورة المؤمنون تقول عائشة: هم الذين يزنون ويسرقون قال: لا يا ابنة الصديق هم الذين يصلون ويصومون ويتصدقون ويخافون أن ترد عليهم أعمالهم فينبغي أن يكون الإنسان على غاية الوجل من رد العمل لأن العمل قد يوجد وقد يوفق الإنسان للعمل لكن قد يتخلف شرطه أو يعتريه ما يعتريه من مانع من موانع القبول ولذا يخاف كثير من السلف من قول الله جل و علا: وَبَدَا لَهُم مِّنَ اللهِ مَا لَمْ يَكُونُوا يَحْتَمِبُونَ 47 سورة الزمر يعني الإنسان يعلم الناس دهور والناس تشير له بالبنان ما شاء الله ما أجلده ما أعلمه ما أحذقه ما أحلمه وهو في النهاية من الثلاثة الذين هم أول من تسعر بهم النار يوم القيامة أو يتعلم ليقال كما تقدم في كلام الناظم رحمه الله فعلى الإنسان أن يكون على خوف تام وحذر ومراجعة دائبة دائمة المنية وتحسس للقلب باستمرار. فاعمل على وجلي وادأب إلى أجلي أنت تمشي إلى أجلك وأيامك مراحل كل يوم تقطع مرحلة وأنت تدأب تمشي دائباً إلى أجلك وكل يوم يمضي من عمرك ينقص عمرك بقدره وادأب إلى أجل ... واعزل عن الله سوء الظن والتهم ولا بد من تحسين الظن بأله جل وعلا لا يموت أحدكم إلا وهو يحسن الظن بربه لكن ليس في هذا معارضة لما تقدم الإنسان يحسن الظن بربه لكنه يسيء الظن بنفسه وعمله فهذا الذي يجعله يعيش بين الرجاء والخوف يخاف أن يخونه ما وقر في قلبه أو انطوى عليه قلبه من دخل يخونه في أحوج الأوقات يخاف من مثل هذا ويعرف ويجرف ويجرف بأنه سوف يقدم على رب كريم رؤوف رحيم سبقت رحمته غضبه فيجعله يرجو من الله ويؤمل مع السعي الجاد في تحسين العمل. للشرع فانقد وسلم للقضاء ولا ... تخاصمن به كالملحد الخصم للشرع انقد انقد المعل وخطامك بيد الشرع إذا قال لك: افعل افعل لا تفعل لا تفعل. للشرع انقد وسلم. للشرع انقد وسلم للقضاء خلاص نزلت بك مصيبة عليك أن ترضى وتسلم.

Chapter 1: The Importance of Fear and Hope in Actions

عمل على وجلٍ، اعمل الأعمال الصالحة واترك المحرمات على وجل و على خوف أن يرد العمل .وَالَّذِينَ يُؤْتُونَ مَا آتَوا وَقُلُوبُهُمْ وَجِلَةٌ (سورة المؤمنون:60).

تقول عائشة : هم الذين يزنون ويسرقون قال : لا يا ابنة الصديق، هم الذين يصلون ويصومون ويتصدقون ويخافون أن ترد عليهم أعمالهم

فيجب أن يكون الإنسان على غاية الوجل من رد العمل، لأن العمل قد يوجد وقد يوفق الإنسان للعمل، لكن قد يتخلف شرطه أو يعترية ما يمنع القبول

ولذا يخاف كثير من السلف من قوله تعالى :وَبَدَا لَهُم مِّنَ اللَّهِ مَا لَمْ يَكُونُوا يَحْنَسِبُونَ)سورة الزمر :47. (يعني أن الإنسان يعلم الناس أعواماً والناس تشير له بالبنان، ما شاء الله، ما أجلده، ما أعلمه، ما أحذقه، ما أحلمه، وهو في النهاية من الثلاثة الذين هم أول من تسعر بهم النار والناس تشير له بالبنان، ما شاء الله، ما أجلده، ما أعلمه، ما أحذقه، ما أحلمه، وهو في النهاية من الثلاثة الذين هم أول من تسعر بهم النار ولمه الله يوم القيامة أو يتعلم ليقال كما تقدم في كلام الناظم رحمه الله

فعلينا أن نكون في خوف تام وحذر ومراجعة دائمة للنية وتحسس للقلب باستمرار فاعمل على وجلٍ وادأب إلى أجلٍ

أنت تمشى إلى أجلك، وأيامك مراحل، كل يوم تقطع مرحلة وكل يوم يمضى من عمرك ينقص عمرك بقدره

Chapter 2: Trust in Allah and Self-Reflection

واعزل عن الله سوء الظن والتهم، ولا بد من تحسين الظن بالله جل وعلا .لا يموت أحدكم إلا وهو يحسن الظن بربه، لكن ليس في هذا معارضة لما تقدم

الإنسان يحسن الظن بربه لكنه يسيء الظن بنفسه وعمله، وهذا الذي يجعله يعيش بين الرجاء والخوف يخاف أن يخونه ما وقر في قلبه أو انطوى عليه قلبه من دخل، ويخاف من مثل هذا ويعرف ويجزم بأنه سوف يقدم على رب كريم رؤوف رحيم، سبقت رحمته غضبه، فيجعله يبرجو من الله ويؤمل مع السعي الجاد في تحسين العمل

Chapter 3: Submission to Divine Law

للشرع انقد وسلم للقضاء، ولا تخاصمن به كالملحد الخصم للشرع انقد، اجعل قيادك و زمامك وخطامك بيد الشرع إذا قال لك :افعل، افعل؛ لا تفعل لا تفعل، لا تفعل لا تفعل، لا تفعل المحدود المحدود

للشرع انقد وسلم للقضاء خلاص نزلت بك مصيبة، عليك أن ترضى وتسلم

Chapter 1: Patience and Submission to Divine Decree

And be patient with poverty and don the garment of contentment... with what the Most Merciful has decreed, and give thanks and praise... and submit to the divine decree, and do not argue about it like the disbeliever who disputes in the manner of the polytheists.

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**Quranic Reference:**
وَلَوْ شْنَاءَ اللَّهُ مَا أَشْرُكْنَا (Surah Al-An'am 6:148)
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The disbeliever says: "By Allah, if He had intended for me guidance, I would not have disbelieved." The sinner may argue with divine predestination, but is there any justification for this? Indeed, Allah, the Exalted, has granted you the freedom of choice and has made it clear to you, leaving you with no excuse.

In relation to divine decrees, be a servant to your Master... and a sincere worshipper in His noble Law. With the predestined matters that have been ordained upon you, be a submissive servant, humbled before Allah, the Exalted.

^{*}Translation: If Allah had willed, we would not have associated anything with Him.*

Be a servant to your Master and a sincere worshipper, meaning in the Law, in the decree, be a servant with no choice alongside Him.

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**Quranic Reference:**
(Surah Al-Ahzab 33:36) وَمَا كَانَ لِمُؤْمِنٍ وَلَا مُؤْمِنَةٍ إِذَا قَضَى اللَّهُ وَرَسُولُهُ أَمْرًا أَن يَكُونَ لَهُمُ الْخِيْرَةُ مِنْ أَمْرِ هِمْ (Surah Al-Ahzab 33:36)

*Translation: It is not for a believing man or a believing woman, when Allah and His Messenger have decreed a matter, that they should have any choice in their affair.*
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Thus, there should be no hesitation; execute... and be a sincere worshipper in His noble Law. In terms of the Law, you must obey, performing the commanded acts and refraining from the prohibited ones.

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**Quranic Reference:**
إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ (Surah Al-Fatihah 1:5)
*Translation: You alone we worship, and You alone we ask for help.*
```

This signifies exclusivity in worship: worship Him alone and do not worship others, and seek help from Him alone and do not seek help from others.

Thus... you will reach Him; otherwise, you will be lost in darkness. This means that if you dedicate your worship solely to Allah, the Exalted, and direct it to Him alone, and do not seek assistance from any of His creations...

Thus... you will reach Him; otherwise, you will be lost in darkness. Whoever wishes to understand the secrets of "You alone we worship, and You alone we ask for help," should read the book "Madarij al-Salikin" by Ibn al-Qayyim.

Take the necessary means and seek the One who causes them...

Chapter 1: The Importance of Taking Causes

Take the necessary means; you are commanded to act upon them, but do not rely solely on them. Rather, place your reliance on the One who causes them. Neglecting the means is a deficiency in intellect, while reliance on the means alone is a criticism of the Shari'ah and a failing in faith.

The one who claims: "By Allah, the means neither benefit nor harm; the cause is Allah, and I rely on Him," while bathing in his clothes in severe cold and sitting under water with his clothes soaked, saying: "These are merely means, and the means have no value; the essence is the cause, Allah, the Exalted," is mistaken. This reflects a deficiency in his intellect.

The assertion of the Ash'aris contradicts reason before it contradicts religious texts when they claim that means have no value or effect. They even permit that a blind person from China can see a louse in Andalusia, stating that sight is a cause for vision, and vision occurs without it. Conversely, the Mu'tazilites assert that means are effective by themselves, which also constitutes a criticism of the Shari'ah.

The Ahl al-Sunnah wa al-Jama'ah hold that means are effective by what Allah, the Exalted, has placed within them, but they do not act independently, as there may exist a barrier preventing the effect of the cause.

Take the means and seek the One who causes them. This means to seek from Allah, the Exalted, the cause. If you have taken the means for healing while you are ill, ask for healing from Allah, the Exalted. If you have taken the means in seeking knowledge, ask Allah, the Exalted, to open up beneficial knowledge for you in your religion and worldly affairs.

Seek the cause and trust in Him. This means to ask Allah, the Exalted, while being certain of the response after taking the necessary means for acceptance and removing barriers. Trust in Him beyond the means, and you will succeed.

Chapter 2: The Balance of Intellect and Faith

Weigh every matter you intend to undertake...

Chapter 1: The Importance of Adhering to Islamic Principles in Judgment

The scale must align with the Shari'ah (Islamic law). If a person deviates from the Shari'ah and evaluates their actions or those of others using a scale that contradicts the Shari'ah, there is no doubt that the scales will become mixed, and the outcomes will be adverse. If the evaluation is not based on the Shari'ah, for

instance, when considering a suitor for your daughter, one should weigh them by the standards of the Shari'ah, which include faith, trustworthiness, and good character. By applying this legal scale, the outcomes, with God's permission, will be commendable unless there is a trial for the expiation of sins or the elevation of ranks.

However, if one evaluates the suitor using non-Islamic criteria, stating, "This person is wealthy, influential, a minister, or a prince," these are unjust criteria. Relying solely on them will undoubtedly lead to opposite results.

1. **Evaluate All Matters by Shari'ah**

- Whatever action you are contemplating, measure it against the standards of the Shari'ah.
- If it is beneficial for you in this world and the Hereafter, then proceed with it; if not, refrain from it.
- If, after weighing it by the Shari'ah, it appears good, then proceed without hesitation; otherwise, abstain.

2. **Sincerity and Correctness**

- Ensure your actions are sincere and correct, solely for the sake of Allah, the Exalted.
- Your work must be pure and in accordance with the Sunnah (traditions) of His Prophet, peace be upon him.

3. **Humility**

- Worship Allah according to His will, sincerely and following the Sunnah of His Prophet, peace be upon him.
- Exercise humility; do not consider yourself entitled or superior to others. Do not say, "I deserve this because I am better than so-and-so," for he may have hidden deeds that you are unaware of, despite your apparent superiority in acts of worship.

4. **The Value of Humility**

- Recognize that humility elevates a person, while arrogance and pride consume good deeds.
- Beware of arrogance, as it can lead to the destruction of one's deeds.

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**Quranic Reference** إن العجب مجترف ... أعمال صاحبه في سيله العرم
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**Translation: ** "Indeed, arrogance consumes the deeds of its possessor like a torrent."

Conclusion

In summary, weigh all matters according to the Shari'ah, maintain sincerity in your actions, and practice humility to achieve true elevation in the sight of Allah.

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سواءً كانت في العمل أو في القول كل هذه مشروطة للقول والعمل. أخلصه لله واصدق عازماً وأصب ...... أخلص العلم لله جل وعلا أخلص في حيامك أخلص في حيامك أخلص في جميع أعمالك وأقوالك. .... واصدق عازماً وأصب ... صراطه واهضمن النفس تنهضم يعني تعود على هضم النفس تنقاد لك أما إذا كنت عودتها على العجب والتحدث عن نفسك في المجالس أولاً: أن من يتحدث عن نفسه لا شك أنه يسقط من عيون الناس الأمر الثاني: أنه ينقدح عنده الإخلاص فإذا أخبر عن عمله في مجلس من المجالس لا شك أن أجره ينقص. أخلصه لله واصدق عازماً وأصب ... صراطه واهضمن النفس تنهضم لا تعجبن به يحبط. ... لا تعجبن بعملك ولا بقولك يحبط. ... ولا تره ... في جانب الذنب والتقصير والنعم يقول: هذا العمل اجعله يضمحل ويذوب ويتضاءل أمام ذنوبك وتقصيرك
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ونعم الله جل وعلا عليك تقول: والله قرأت جلست اليوم أقرأ القرآن ساعة لكن ماذا عن النعم التي تترى عليك التي تحتاج إلى شكر التي منها توفيقك لقراءة القرآن تقول: أنا والله اليوم حضرت أربع دروس هذه نعمة عليك أن تشكرها لله جل وعلا ولا تفخر بها. وحيث كان من النهي اجتنبه وإن ... زللت تب منه واستغفر مع الندم إذا نهيتكم عن شيء فاجتنبوه وحيث كان من النهي اجتنبه يعني من غير مثنوية أما الأمر فأتوا منه ما استطعتم. وإن زللت وقعت في محظور أو تركت مأمور تب منه بادر بالتوبة التوبة واجبة بشروطها وَتُوبُوا إلى اللهِ جَمِيعًا أَيُّهَا الْمُؤْمِنُونَ 31 سورة النور تب منه واستغفر مع الندم ألزم لسانك الاستغفار مع الندم من فعل هذه المخالفة سواءً كانت في ترك مأمور أو فعل محظور. وأوقف النفس عند الأمر هل فعلت

Chapter 1: Sincerity in Actions and Words

Whether in actions or in speech, all of this is conditional upon sincerity in both. Be sincere for the sake of Allah and be truthful in your determination.

- **Sincerity in Knowledge**:
- Be sincere in your pursuit of knowledge for Allah, the Exalted.
- Be sincere in your prayers.
- Be sincere in your fasting.
- Be sincere in all your deeds and words.

Be truthful in your determination and steadfast on His path. Train your soul to be humble; it will then submit to you. However, if you train it to be arrogant and to speak of itself in gatherings, then:

- 1. **Consequence of Self-Praise**:
 - Those who speak of themselves undoubtedly fall from the eyes of people.
- 2. **Impact on Sincerity**:
- Speaking of one's deeds can diminish sincerity. When one mentions their actions in a gathering, their reward is certainly reduced.

Be sincere for Allah and be truthful in your determination. Train your soul to be humble; do not be amazed by your deeds, for it may lead to their invalidation.

- **Avoiding Pride in Actions**:
- Do not be impressed by your actions or words, as this may lead to their nullification.
- Do not overlook your sins, shortcomings, and the blessings of Allah upon you.

For instance, you may say: "I sat today for an hour reading the Quran," but what about the countless blessings that require gratitude, including the success granted to you for reading the Quran?

You might say: "I attended four lessons today," but this is a blessing for which you must express gratitude to Allah, the Exalted, and not take pride in it.

Chapter 2: Repentance and Avoidance of Sin

Wherever there is a prohibition, avoid it. And if you slip, repent from it and seek forgiveness with remorse.

- **Guidance on Prohibitions**:
- If I have prohibited you from something, then avoid it without hesitation.
- As for commands, strive to fulfill them to the best of your ability.

If you have stumbled into a forbidden act or neglected a commanded act, repent immediately. Repentance is obligatory under its conditions.

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**Quranic Reference**:
(Surah An-Nur, 24:31) وَتُوبُوا إِلَى اللَّهِ جَمِيعًا أَيُهَا الْمُؤْمِنُونَ
(Surah An-Nur, 24:31)

"And turn to Allah in repentance, all of you, O believers, that you might succeed."
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Repent and seek forgiveness with remorse. Keep your tongue engaged in seeking forgiveness with regret for any transgression, whether it be neglecting a command or committing a forbidden act.

Pause and reflect: Have you acted upon the commands?

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يعني محاسبة مراقبة إذا أويت إلى فراشك انظر ماذا فعلت ماذا تركت ما فعلت من طاعة فاحمد الله جل وعلا على أن وفقك عليها وما فعلت من مخالفة سواءً كانت في كلام أو قول أو تقصير في فعل تب إلى الله بادر حاسب نفسك قبل أن تحاسب يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَلْتَنظُرُ نَفْسٌ مَّا قَدَّمَتْ لِغَدٍ 18 سورة الحشر ما قدمت ليوم العرض على الله جل وعلا. . . . . . . . . . وإن . . زللت تب منه واستغفر مع الندم وأوقف النفس عند الأمر هل فعلت . . . وان . . وانتهى هل نزعت عن موجب النقم
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Chapter 1: Self-Accountability and Repentance

Self-accountability is essential. When you retire to your bed, reflect on your actions: what you have done, what you have left undone, and the acts of obedience you performed. Praise Allah, the Exalted, for granting you success in those acts.

Conversely, consider any disobedience you may have committed, whether through speech, actions, or negligence. Repent to Allah promptly.

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**1. Reflect on Your Actions:**
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- **Acts of Obedience: ** Acknowledge and thank Allah for guiding you.
- **Acts of Disobedience:** Recognize and repent for any wrongdoings.

As stated in the Quran:

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**وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَلْتَنظُرْ نَفْسٌ مَّا قَدَّمَتْ لِغَدِ **

(Surah Al-Hashr, 59:18)**

"And foon Alloh, and let assem applied to replace to the control of the surface of the surfa
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"And fear Allah, and let every soul look to what it has brought forth for tomorrow."

Prepare for the Day of Judgment, when you will stand before Allah, the Exalted.

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**2. Steps for Repentance:**
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- **Acknowledge Your Sins: ** Recognize your shortcomings.
- **Feel Regret: ** Experience remorse for your actions.

- **Seek Forgiveness: ** Ask Allah for His mercy and forgiveness.

If you falter, repent sincerely and seek forgiveness with genuine remorse. Pause and reflect: Did you act in accordance with His commands, and have you refrained from that which incurs His wrath?

Chapter 1: Self-Accountability

Self-accountability means reflecting on whether one has fulfilled the commanded duties and refrained from the prohibited actions. However, our reality often burdens us with this accountability. This is because our daily and nightly actions are numerous, and violations are rampant. Allah, in His mercy, forgives and pardons. When it comes to self-assessment, how can one account for oneself when one cannot encompass all that they have said, let alone what they have done?

People often speak excessively, finding themselves in discussions where they mix truth and falsehood, permissible and forbidden topics, gossip and slander. A person might utter a word of truth, only to follow it with excessive speech. It is as if one were carrying a recording device that accompanies them day and night; when they retire to bed, they hear this recording, which often lasts longer than their actual sleep. This is the reality for many Muslims, and it weighs heavily on their ability to monitor their actions.

In contrast, the predecessors of this Ummah understood that worshiping Allah as though one sees Him is the essence of vigilance. Their words were few, and their interactions were minimal. The most detrimental aspect for a person is excessive socializing, which leads to unnecessary speech. It is nearly impossible for someone to engage with others without speaking. However, if one isolates themselves in their home, mosque, or office, dedicating time to read the Qur'an, remember Allah, and study religious knowledge, their self-accountability becomes manageable. The words exchanged with others would be few and counted, and their free time would be devoted to the worship of Allah.

What about those whose time is consumed with wandering through markets, attending meetings, and participating in various gatherings? Undoubtedly, self-monitoring becomes challenging for them. It is akin to someone trying to account for a large corporation with multiple activities and branches, questioning how they can possibly hold themselves accountable. Conversely, an individual who runs a small shop, selling limited items, can easily track their purchases and sales, allowing them to summarize their daily

activities without needing accountants.

Thus, one must pause and reflect: Have I acted upon the commands? Have I refrained from the causes of wrath? If one finds themselves purified, they should praise Allah, the One who purifies and elevates them.

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**وَأَحْمَدُ الْمَوْلَى مُطَهِّرَ هَا **

**(And I praise the Lord who purifies it)**
```

Indeed, it is Allah, the Exalted, who purifies and elevates. He is the Bestower of blessings, both in the beginning and the end, worthy of all praise and gratitude.

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**وَأَحْمَدُ الْمَوْلَى مُطَهِّرَ هَا**

**(And I praise the Lord who purifies it)**
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* * وَنِعْمَةُ اللَّهِ بِالشُّكْرَ ان فَاسْتَدِم * *

(And the blessing of Allah is through gratitude; thus, maintain it)

Chapter 1: Gratitude and Warning Against the Self

1. The Importance of Gratitude

"If you are grateful, I will surely increase your favor; but if you deny, indeed, My punishment is severe."

This verse emphasizes the significance of gratitude (شكر) towards Allah. Expressing gratitude leads to an increase in blessings, while ingratitude results in severe consequences.

2. The Nature of the Self

This line illustrates the concept that the self can be a source of enmity. When the self urges one towards

disobedience, it is crucial to resist it and recognize its opposition to divine will.

- **The Self as an Enemy**: The self can lead an individual away from what pleases Allah (جل وعلا).
- **Resistance**: "And oppose the self and the devil, and disobey them..." This highlights the necessity of resisting both the inner self and external temptations.
- **3. The Warning Against Sin**

This phrase suggests that even if the self and the devil appear to offer sincere advice, one should remain vigilant and skeptical of their intentions.

- **The Nature of Advice**: It is crucial to discern the true nature of advice, particularly when it may lead to sin.
- **4. Continuous Struggle Against the Self**

"And there is none of you except he will come to it."

The verse indicates that all will face the consequences of their actions. The challenge lies in avoiding the pitfalls that lead to punishment.

- **Reflection on the Past**: One should heed the lessons from past nations who faced divine punishment due to their sins.
- **5. The Attributes of the Righteous**

"Adhere to the attributes of the righteous, whom Allah has praised."

- **Path of the Righteous**: It is essential to emulate the qualities of the pious (المتقين) as a means of attaining Allah's mercy and avoiding punishment.
- **Taqwa (تقوی)**: This term refers to the consciousness of Allah and is the sole means of salvation from divine wrath. It is a commandment for all generations.
- **6. Seeking Guidance and Stability**

"Invoke your Lord continuously for steadfastness on the straight path."

- **Prayer for Guidance**: It is vital to consistently seek Allah's guidance to remain on the path of

righteousness and to avoid deviation.

7. Balancing Hope and Fear

...واقنت وبين الرجا والخوف قم أبداً

"Stand always between hope and fear, fearing sins while hoping for the mercy of the Generous."

This line underscores the balance between hope in Allah's mercy and fear of His punishment, which is essential for a believer's spiritual well-being.

Chapter 1: The Balance of Fear, Hope, and Love in Worship

It is essential for a Muslim to be founded on the principles of fear and hope. One fears Allah, the Exalted, and simultaneously hopes for His mercy. The fear arises from one's sins, while hope is a pursuit of His forgiveness, generosity, and kindness. A Muslim does not hope based on their deeds; rather, they fear Allah due to their wrongdoings and hope in Him relying on His grace.

As stated in the Hadith, "None of you will be saved by their deeds." They asked, "Not even you, O Messenger of Allah?" He replied, "Not even me, unless Allah envelops me in His mercy."

Thus, the worship of Allah, the Exalted, must oscillate between fear, hope, and love. Scholars have articulated that:

- He who worships Allah solely out of love is a heretic (Zindīq).
- He who worships out of fear alone is a Khawarij.
- He who worships only out of hope is an Murji'.

Hence, a balance of fear, hope, and love is imperative. Fear begets piety and encourages actions that seek the pleasure of Allah. This beneficial fear signifies that if one fears Allah, their actions must align to escape that fear; otherwise, their fear is merely a claim without substance.

Fear, when it leads to piety, propels one towards the pleasure of Allah. Similarly, hope must not be empty

but should encourage one to strive for the promises of Allah regarding the great reward. The term "great" here signifies the magnitude of Allah's reward.

In the context of the first verse mentioned: Fear that does not lead to piety or hope that does not inspire action leads to despair and negligence. Such despair is a grave sin, as is hope that fosters security from Allah's deceit without motivating righteous actions.

The encouragement towards the pleasure of Allah necessitates abandoning sin. The term "sin" encompasses various transgressions, including major sins such as alcohol consumption. It has been said that "sin" is one of the names for alcohol, as expressed in poetry:

"I drank sin until my mind was lost... indeed, sin takes away reason."

While some may dispute the application of "sin" to alcohol, it is also used for gambling. In general, sin refers to actions that entail wrongdoing and displeasure to Allah, the Exalted. The sinner (Āthīm) is one who commits such acts. Therefore, one must avoid and abandon sins, shun the sinner, and forsake sinful actions.

كذا الرجاء ما على هذا يحث لتص ... ديق بموعود ربي بالجزا العظم يعني الرجاء المفرد الذي يعول على سعة رحمة الله وكرمه دون عمل هذا لا ينفع. والخوف إن زاد أفضى للقنوط كما ... يفضى الرجاء لأمن المكر والنقم الخوف إذا زاد لا شك أنه يفضى بصاحبه إلى القنوط واليأس من روح الله كما أن الرجاء إذا زاد أفضى إلى الأمن من مكر الله وكلاهما من عظائم الأمور بل يجب أن يكونا بالنسبة للمسلم كجناحي الطائر لا يزيد أحدهما على الآخر وإن كان بعض أهل العلم يستروح ويميل إلى أنه في وقت الصحة يغلب جانب الخوف وفي وقت المرض يغلب جانب الرجاء. فلا تفرط ولا تفرط لا تزيد كن متوسطاً وكن وسطاً لأن: كلا طرفي قصد الأمور نميم والشيطان يدرس نفسية الإنسان ويعرف ما يناسبه هو يريد إضلاله على كل حال فالإنسان ما دام في دائرة الإسلام فهو على خير الشيطان إن استطاع أن يجره إلى الكفر والمعاصي وترك الديانة هذه وظيفة ليكون مثله ومعه في السعير إن لم يستطع ووجد عنده تمسك بعبادات ولا يتنازل عنها دفعه إلى الأمام إلى الزيادة قال: أنت مفرط ولا شفت شيء أنت ما سمعت عن الفضيل ولا سقيان ولا .. ثم بعد ذلك يزيد ويزيد حتى يقع يخرج من الدين وهو لا يشعر كما حصل من الخوارج يمرقون من الدين كما يمرق السهم من الرمية. فلا تفرط ولا تفرط وكن وسطاً ... ومثل ما أمر الرحمن فاستقم يعني استقم على مثل ما أمرك الله به جل وعلا. سدد وقارب لن تصل إلى الغاية تتشوف نفسك إلى الغاية ولن تصل إلى الكلام لأنك مجبول على النقص لكن مع ذلك سدد وقارب ادرص أن يكون عملك سداداً على وفق ما جاء عن نبي الله جل وعلا وقارب الكمال وإن لم تستطعه. سدد وقارب وأبشر واستعينوا بالغدوة والروحة وشيء من الدلجة يعني أول النهار وآخره وأول الليل الذي هو الإدلاج سير آخره المقصود أنك تستغل أناء الليل وأطراف النهار.

Chapter 1: The Balance of Hope and Fear

Thus, hope is what drives one to strive for the fulfillment of the promise of my Lord regarding the great reward. This refers to the singular hope that relies on the vast mercy and generosity of Allah without any deeds; such hope is of no benefit. Excessive fear, on the other hand, leads to despair, just as excessive hope can lead to security from divine retribution.

- 1. **Excessive Fear and Despair**
 - When fear increases, it undoubtedly leads its bearer to despair and hopelessness in the mercy of Allah.
- 2. **Excessive Hope and False Security**
 - Similarly, excessive hope can lead to a false sense of security from Allah's cunning and wrath.

Both of these states are significant matters. For a Muslim, they must be balanced like the wings of a bird,

with neither side outweighing the other. Some scholars suggest that during times of health, one should lean more towards fear, while during illness, one should lean more towards hope.

- **Moderation is Key**
 - Do not neglect or overindulge; maintain a middle path.

As it is said:

- * * كلا طرفى قصد الأمور ذميم * * -
 - "Both extremes in matters are blameworthy."

The devil studies human psychology and knows what suits each individual. His aim is to mislead them at every opportunity. As long as a person remains within the bounds of Islam, they are in goodness. If the devil can drag them into disbelief and sins, abandoning their faith, this is his goal so that he can accompany them in the fire.

- **If unable to lead astray**
- If he finds that they adhere to their acts of worship and do not compromise, he will push them towards excessive striving, saying: "You are negligent," or "Have you not heard of Al-Fudail or Sufyan?"

Thus, he increases their burdens until they stray from the religion without realizing it, similar to the Khawarij who exit the faith as an arrow flies from its bow.

- **Maintain Balance**
 - Therefore, do not neglect nor overindulge; be moderate.

As commanded by the Most Merciful:

- **فاستقم كما أمر ت** -
 - "So be steadfast as you have been commanded."

Strive for balance and approximation; you will not reach perfection, as you are created with deficiencies. However, strive towards what has been revealed by the Prophet of Allah, and approximate perfection even if it is unattainable.

- **Seek Assistance**
 - "And seek assistance in the early morning and in the evening, and some of the night."

Utilize the times of the night and the edges of the day effectively.

وأدلج قاصداً ودم ما تقول: والله أنا أتعبد يوم يومين في الشهر أو شهر في السنة ويكفي لا دم على ذلك وَاعْبُدْ رَبَّكَ حَتَّى يَأْتِيْكَ الْيَقِينُ 90 سورة الحجر هذه هي الغاية. فمثل ما خانت الكسلان همته الكسلان لا يعمل لا يعمل الواجبات لأنه كسلان وقد لا يترك المحرمات ويتمنى على الله الأماني وعنده همة عالية أنه سوف يصل إلى منازل المقربين وهو على وضعه من الكسل يقصر في الواجبات وقد يرتكب بعض المحظورات ويتطاول على منازل الأبرار والمقربين. فمثل ما خانت الكسلان همته ... فطالما حرم المنبت بالسام الكسلان يعني نضرب مثلاً بالقرآن أو بالصلاة أو بالصيام الكسلان الذي يقول: اليوم والله أنا تعبان نقرأ إن شاء الله غداً أو أنا والله اليوم أحس بتعب الرواتب اليوم مع التعب نتركها غداً إن شاء الله نبدأ بملازمة هذه الرواتب صيام النوافل يقول: والله اليوم حر اصبر اصبر إلى أن يبرد الجود هذا كله تسويف هذا الذي يسوف ولو يوم واحد كسلان وتخونه شاء الله السنة الجايئة الأن ما بقى في السنة إلا شهر الحج أبى أحج ولما جيت إن شاء الله وتفرغت أتعبد هذا الذي يسوف ولو يوم واحد كسلان وتخونه

همته إذا جاء من الغد تخونه همته لكن بالمقابل أيضاً إذا زاد عن الحد صار منبتاً يعني نفترض أن طالب علم قرر يحفظ القرآن فالكسلان يقول: اليوم مشغول غداً إن شاء الله وبعده وهكذا تمضي عليه الأيام والسنون ما يحفظ. المنبت يقول: خلاص من اليوم إن شاء الله أحفظ القرآن وينفذ ثم يأخذ على نفسه أن يحفظ جزء اليوم هذا اليوم حفظ جزء لما أوى إلى فراشه إذا هو تعبان وأخل بالواجب بواجب الوالدين وانقطع عن بعض الإعمال وقد يكون ترتب على ذلك ترك واجب أنيط به هذا منبت لكن هل يستمر على هذه الطريقة كل يوم يحفظ جزء لن يستمر هذا مجرب أنه إذا أخذ على نفسه قدر أكثر مما تطيق فإنه غداً لن يستمر وإن استمر غداً لن يستمر بعده. يقول: فمثل ما خانت الكسلان همته ... فطالما حرم المنبت بالسأم

Chapter 1: The Dangers of Laziness and the Pursuit of Worship

و أدلج قاصداً ودم ما تقول :والله أنا أتعبد يوم يومين في الشهر أو شهر في السنة ويكفي لا دم على ذلك وَاعْبُدْ رَبَّكَ حَتَّى يَأْتِيَكَ الْيَقِينُ)99 (.سورة الحجر

This is the ultimate goal. Just as the lazy person is betrayed by his ambition, the lazy individual fails to perform obligatory acts due to his lethargy, and he may not refrain from prohibitions. He wishes for Allah's mercy, believing he will attain the ranks of the close ones while remaining in his state of laziness, neglecting obligations, and possibly committing some forbidden acts, all the while aspiring to the ranks of the righteous and the close ones.

- The lazy one's ambition betrays him.
- He is deprived of the rewards due to his laziness.

Take, for instance, the Quran, prayer, or fasting. The lazy one says, "Today, I am tired; I will read tomorrow, or I feel exhausted today, so I will postpone my prayers until tomorrow." This is all procrastination. When he wishes, he says, "I will, God willing, perform Hajj next year." However, when the time comes, he finds himself still procrastinating.

- **Procrastination** is a significant barrier to spiritual progress.
- The lazy individual thinks, "I will start tomorrow," but tomorrow never comes.

On the other hand, if one exceeds reasonable limits, he becomes a "manbit" (one who is lost in his ambitions). For example, a student of knowledge who decides to memorize the Quran may say, "I am busy today; I will start tomorrow." Days and years pass, and he has not memorized anything.

The "manbit" says, "From today, I will memorize the Quran," and he commits to memorizing a portion each day. However, if he neglects his duties towards his parents or other responsibilities, he becomes unbalanced.

- A "manbit" may take on too much and fail to sustain it.
- If one commits to more than he can handle, he will not last.

It is a well-known fact that if one takes on more than he can bear, he will falter. The lazy individual is often deceived by his own ambition, while the "manbit" suffers from the weariness of overcommitment.

يمل ويسأم إن الدين يسر ولن يشاد الدين أحد إلا غلبه وأحب العمل إلى الله أدومه وإن قل فعلى الإنسان ألا يحمل نفسه أكثر مما تحمل لا سيما في أول الأمر في وقت المجاهدة الآن ما زلت في وقت جهاد للنفس ثم تحملها أكثر مما تتحمل هذا لا يصح هذا يؤدي بك إلى الانقطاع ولا محالة لكن إذا

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Chapter 1: The Ease of Religion

يمل و يسأم إن الدين يسر و لن يشاد الدين أحد إلا غلبه و أحب العمل إلى الله أدو مه و إن قل

Translation:

People grow weary and tired, but indeed, religion is ease. No one burdens themselves with religion except that they will be overwhelmed by it. The most beloved deeds to Allah are those that are consistent, even if they are few.

. فعلى الإنسان ألا يحمل نفسه أكثر مما تحمل لا سيما في أول الأمر في وقت المجاهدة

Translation:

A person should not overburden themselves beyond their capacity, especially at the beginning during the struggle (mujahada).

الآن ما زلت في وقت جهاد للنفس ثم تحملها أكثر مما تتحمل هذا لا يصح هذا يؤدي بك إلى الانقطاع ولا محالة

Translation:

You are still in a time of striving against your soul, and overburdening it will not be correct; this will inevitably lead to discontinuation.

لكن إذا تدرجت تقول :والله أنا حافظتي ما تسعف وعندي أعمال كثيرة فأنا أحفظ آية آيتين وأراجع عليهن تفسير بحيث أفهم

Translation:

However, if you progress gradually, you might say: "By Allah, I cannot memorize too much and I have many tasks, so I will memorize one or two verses and review their interpretation to understand them."

. ومن الغد ثلاث آيات وبعده تستمر لك أسبوع على ثلاث آيات الأسبوع الثاني تزيد آية وهكذا

Translation:

Then the next day, you can memorize three verses, and continue for a week with three verses; in the second week, you increase to four verses, and so on.

ثم بعد ذلك تنشط نفسك و همتك و الحافظة أيضاً تتجدد إلى أن يصل بك الحد إلى ما وصل بسلف هذه الأمة الذين قضوا أعمار هم وأنفاسهم . فيما يرضي الله جل و علا

Translation:

After that, you will invigorate your spirit and determination, and your ability to memorize will also renew until you reach the level of the predecessors of this Ummah who spent their lives and breaths in what pleases Allah, the Exalted.

. هؤلاء تعدوا مرحلة المجاهدة وبدؤوا بمرحلة التلذذ جاهدوا سنين ثم تلذذوا سنين

Translation:

These individuals surpassed the stage of struggle and began to enjoy their worship; they strove for years and then enjoyed it for years.

النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام قام حتى تفطرت قدماه

Translation:

The Prophet, peace be upon him, stood in prayer until his feet became swollen.

لو يقول واحد :أنا أسوي مثل النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام وقام ليلة واحدة إلى أن سقط من التعب الأقدام لن تتفطر بليلة معروف هذا

Translation:

If someone were to say: "I will do as the Prophet did," and stand for one night until they collapse from exhaustion, it is known that feet will not swell from just one night.

ثم من الغد يمكن ما يوتر ولا بركعة هذا منبت لا ظهراً أبقى ولا أرضاً قطع المنبت الذي يتابع السير على الدابة حتى تسقط وتهلك ثم بعد . ذلك يجلس من دون دابة

Translation:

Then the next day, they might not pray even a single unit of prayer; this is a barren path that neither leaves the body nor sustains the soul. It is akin to a traveler who continues riding until their mount collapses and perishes, and then sits without a mount.

فطالما حرم المنبت بالسأم ودم على الباقيات الصالحات

Translation:

As long as one is deprived by weariness, they should persist in the enduring righteous deeds.

الباقيات الصالحات الذكر التسبيح والتحميد والتهليل والتكبير وحوقل أكثر من قول: لا حول ولا قوة إلا بالله والجنة قيعان وغراسها التسبيح والتحميد والتهليل والتكبير وجاء في الحديث: أن إبراهيم قال للنبي عليه الصلاة والسلام: أقرئ أمتك مني السلام وأخبرهم أن الجنة قيعان وأن غراسها التسبيح والتحميد سبحان الله والحمد لله ولا إله إلا الله والله أكبر وهي الباقيات الصالحات ولا يزال لسانك رطباً بذكر الله جل وعلا وحوقل لا حول ولا قوة إلا بالله كنز من كنوز الجنة من يتصور هذا الكنز لا يخطر على بال يعني الجنة التي ترابها المسك الأذفر فما الذي يخفى تحت هذا التراب! يعني إذا كان الناس يكنزون الذهب تحت التراب العادي فيكف بالكنز الذي يكنز تحت المسك! يعني شيء لا يتصوره عقل ولا يخطر على قلب بشر. واسأل الله رزقاً حسن مختتم يعني اسأل الله حسن الخاتمة واجعل لسانك رطباً دائماً ملازماً للدعوة بحسن الخاتمة لأنه جاء في الحديث الصحيح: إن الإنسان ليعمل بعمل أهل الجنة حتى ما يكون بينه وبينها إلا ذراع فيسبق عليه الكتب فيعمل بعمل أهل النار فيدخلها وسلف هذه الحديث الصحيح: إن الإنسان ليعمل بعمل أهل الجنة حتى ما يكون بينه وبينها إلا ذراع فيسبق عليه الكتب فيعمل بعمل أهل النار فيدخلها وسلف هذه الأمة على وجل دائم ومراقبة تامة لحسن الخاتمة فهم يلهجون بهذا في كل وقت خوفاً من سوء الخاتمة لأن العبرة بالخرة مبتهلاً داعياً وأخبت مبتهلاً . . . فهو المجيب وأهل المن والكرم اضرع إلى الله في التوفيق أن يوفقك لما يكون سبباً في سعادتك في الدنيا والأخرة مبتهلاً داعياً وأخبت مغفرة يا رب يا رب وأولى ما يدعى به الله جل وعلا بهذا الاسم يا رب وأهل العلم يقولون: من قال: يا رب يا رب خمس مرات أجيبت دعوته إذا لم مغفرة يا رب يا رب يا رب يا رب خمس مرات أجيبت دعوته إذا لم

يكن ثم مانع واستدلوا بما جاء في آخر آل عمران ربنا ربنا ربنا فَاسْتَجَابَ لَهُمْ رَبُّهُمْ 195 سورة آل عمران يقولون: من قال: يا رب يا رب خمس مرات استجبب له.

The Enduring Good Deeds

The enduring good deeds include the remembrance of Allah, which encompasses glorification (tasbih), praise (tahmid), declaration of faith (tahlil), and magnification (takbir). The phrase "la hawla wa la quwwata illa billah" (There is no power and no strength except through Allah) is highly esteemed, and it is said that Paradise is a vast expanse, with its cultivation being the tasbih, tahmid, tahlil, and takbir.

It is narrated in the hadith that Ibrahim (peace be upon him) said to the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him): "Convey my greeting to your nation and inform them that Paradise is a vast expanse, and its cultivation is tasbih and tahmid: Subhanallah (Glory be to Allah), Alhamdulillah (Praise be to Allah), La ilaha illallah (There is no deity but Allah), Allahu Akbar (Allah is the Greatest). These are the enduring good deeds. Keep your tongue moist with the remembrance of Allah, the Exalted. The phrase "la hawla wa la quwwata illa billah" is a treasure from the treasures of Paradise.

One may ponder this treasure, which is hidden beneath the soil of musk. If people bury gold beneath ordinary soil, what then is concealed beneath musk? It is something beyond human imagination and thought.

Praying for a Good Ending

And ask Allah for a good ending; keep your tongue persistently engaged in supplication for a good conclusion. It has been narrated in a sound hadith that a person may perform the actions of the people of Paradise until there is only an arm's length between him and it, then the decree overtakes him, and he acts in accordance with the deeds of the people of Hell, thus entering it. The predecessors of this Ummah were always in a state of concern and vigilance regarding a good ending, frequently uttering this in every moment, fearing a bad conclusion, for the final outcome is what truly matters.

Supplication for Success

Plead to Allah for success, humbly and earnestly, for He is the Responsive, the Generous Bestower. Ask Allah for success that leads to your happiness in this world and the Hereafter, supplicating and being humble, breaking down before Allah, the Exalted.

Seeking Forgiveness

O Lord, O Ever-Living, O Sustainer, grant forgiveness. It is essential to implore Allah for forgiveness. The most appropriate supplication to Allah, the Exalted, is through this name, "O Lord." Scholars state that whoever calls out "O Lord" five times will have their supplication answered, provided there are no barriers. They reference the verse from Surah Al-Imran: "Our Lord, Our Lord, Our Lord, so their Lord answered them." (Surah Al-Imran, 195). Thus, it is said that whoever calls "O Lord" five times will have their supplication answered.

Translation of the Text:

O Ever-Living, O Sustainer, it has been mentioned that this is the Greatest Name, found in three verses of the Quran: at the beginning of Ayat al-Kursi, at the beginning of Al-Imran, and in Surah Taha.

This signifies forgiveness; I implore You and ask for Your forgiveness for the sins and minor transgressions I have committed, for these sins entail consequences. Although they are under Your will, one must consider the repercussions and seek forgiveness from Allah, the Exalted. Therefore, exert effort and repent to Allah, the Exalted, so He may erase the traces of these sins, whether they are major sins or minor transgressions.

Grant me, O Allah, what pleases You and fulfill for me in terms of belief, action, and speech that which aligns with what You and Your Messenger, peace be upon him, have conveyed, as agreed upon by the predecessors of this Ummah. This includes actions of the body and words spoken by the tongue.

And elevate Your Religion; consistently ask Allah, the Exalted, to support His Religion, to elevate His Word, and to defeat disbelief and its people, as well as the enemies of the Religion.

And crush, O my Lord, those who have forsaken the Religion. Crush, O my Lord, the party that has betrayed it.

This is a supplication against those who oppose this Religion and its allies. Strengthen them with earthquakes and destruction, as You did to the people of Al-Hijr in the past, referring to the people of Salih when they killed the she-camel, and destruction befell their lands. We ask Allah for safety and well-being.

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** وَ اجْعَلْهُمْ لِلْخَلْقِ مَوْ عِظَةً **
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Make them a lesson for people, a reminder of the calamities and disasters that befell them.

Then, invoke blessings upon the infallible one from error, Muhammad, the best of all Messengers of Allah.

The Importance of Sending Blessings Upon the Prophet

Sending blessings upon the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) at the conclusion of supplications serves as a seal for the prayer. Thus, he invoked and then concluded with blessings, encapsulating all his words and his advice, may Allah have mercy on him, with prayers upon the infallible Muhammad, the best of all messengers of Allah, along with his family and companions.

- **Family (اَل) **: They are the closest relatives and the Prophet's legacy.
- **Companions (صحب)**: Their status and roles in religion are well-known; without them, the faith would not have reached those who came after them.

Furthermore, the followers of the companions have also played a significant role.

I have organized my words, by the grace of Allah, starting with praise and concluding with praise, and Allah knows best.

May Allah send blessings, peace, and mercy upon His servant and messenger, our Prophet Muhammad, and upon his family and all his companions.