

(The disbelievers are in nothing but delusion.) Then Allah says,

(أَمَّنْ هَذَا الَّذِي يَرْزُقُكُمْ إِنْ أَمْسَكَ رِزْقَهُ)

(Who is it that can provide for you if He should withhold His provision) meaning, who is it that can provide for you if Allah cuts off your sustenance There is no one who gives, withholds, creates, provides and helps other than Allah alone, Who has no partner. This proves that they know this, yet they still worship others besides Him. Thus, Allah says,

(بَلْ لَجُّوا)

(Nay, but they continue) meaning, they persist in their transgression, lying and misguidance.

(فِي عُتُوٍّ وَنُفُورٍ)

(to be in pride, and flee.) meaning, they continue in obstinance, arrogance and fleeing away from the truth. They do not listen to it nor do they follow it.

The Parable of the Disbeliever and the Believer

Then Allah says,

(أَفَمَنْ يَمْشِي مُكَبِّاً عَلَىٰ وَجْهِهِ أَهْدَىٰ أَمَّنْ يَمْشِي سَوِيًّا عَلَىٰ صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ)

(Is he who walks prone on his face, more rightly guided, or he who walks upright on a straight path) This is a parable which Allah made of the believer and the disbeliever. So the condition of the disbeliever is like one who walks prone on his face. This is like a person walking bent over on his face (with his head down) instead of walking upright. This person does not know where he is going or how. Rather, he is lost, astray and confused. Is this person more guided,

(أَمَّنْ يَمْشِي سَوِيًّا)

(or he who walks upright) meaning, he who stands erect.

(عَلَىٰ صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ)

(on a straight path) meaning, this person who walks upright is on a clear path, and he is straight within himself while his path is straight as well. This is their likeness in this world, and their likeness will be the same in the Hereafter. So the believer will be gathered (on the Day of Judgement) walking upright upon the straight path and the vast and spacious Paradise will be

opened up for him. However, the disbeliever will be gathered walking down on his face to the Hellfire.

(احْشُرُوا الَّذِينَ ظَلَمُوا وَأَزْوَاجَهُمْ وَمَا كَانُوا
يَعْبُدُونَ - مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ فَاهْدُوهُمْ إِلَى صِرَاطِ
الْجَحِيمِ)

(Assemble those who did wrong, together with their companions and what they used to worship instead of Allah, and lead them on to the way of flaming Fire.) (37:22,23) "Companions" here means those like them. Imam Ahmad recorded from Anas bin Malik that it was said, "O Messenger of Allah! How will the people be gathered on their faces" So the Prophet replied,

«أَلَيْسَ الَّذِي أَمْشَاهُمْ عَلَى أَرْجُلِهِمْ قَادِرًا عَلَى أَنْ
يَمْشِيَهُمْ عَلَى وُجُوهِهِمْ»

(Is not He who made them to walk on their legs able to make them walk on their faces") This Hadith is also recorded in the Two Sahih.

Allah's Power to create and It being an Evidence of the Final Abode

Allah says,

(قُلْ هُوَ الَّذِي أَنْشَأَكُمْ)

(Say it is He Who has created you,) meaning, He initiated your creation after you were not even a thing worth mentioning (i.e., nothing). Then He says,

(وَجَعَلَ لَكُمْ السَّمْعَ وَالْأَبْصَرَ وَالْأَفْئِدَةَ)

(and endowed you with hearing and seeing, and hearts.) meaning, intellects and powers of reasoning.

(قَلِيلًا مَّا تَشْكُرُونَ)

(Little thanks you give.) meaning, how little you use these abilities that Allah has blessed you with to obey Him, to act according to His commandments, and avoid His prohibitions.

(قُلْ هُوَ الَّذِي ذَرَأَكُمْ فِي الْأَرْضِ)

(Say: "It is He Who has created you on the earth...") meaning, He has spread and distributed you all throughout the various regions and areas of the earth with your differing languages, colors, shapes, appearances and forms.

(وَالِيهِ تُحْشَرُونَ)

(and to Him shall you be gathered.) meaning, you all will come together after this separation and division. He will gather you all just as He separated you and He will bring you back again just as He originated you. Then while informing of the disbelievers who reject the final return, and doubt concerning its real occurrence, Allah said;

(وَيَقُولُونَ مَتَى هَذَا الْوَعْدُ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ)

(They say: "When will this promise come to pass if you are telling the truth") meaning, 'when will this gathering after separation that you are informing us of, occur'

(قُلْ إِنَّمَا الْعِلْمُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ)

(Say: "The knowledge is with Allah only...") meaning, 'no one knows the time of the Day of Judgement exactly except Allah, but He has commanded me to inform you that it is real and it will definitely occur, so beware of it.'

(وَإِنَّمَا أَنَا نَذِيرٌ مُّبِينٌ)

(and I am only a plain warner.) meaning, 'I am only obligated to convey, and verily I have performed my duty (of conveying) towards you.' Then Allah says,

(فَلَمَّا رَأَوْهُ زُلْفَةً سَيِّئَتْ وُجُوهُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا)

(But when they will see it approaching, the faces of those who disbelieve will be sad and grievous.) means, when the Day of Judgement begins, and the disbelievers witness it, and they see that the matter has drawn close, because everything that is to occur will occur, even if it takes a long time. So, when what they denied occurs, it will grieve them because they will know what is awaiting them there (in Hell) of the worst evil. This means that it will surround them and Allah will command what they were not able to reckon or fully comprehend to come to them.

(وَلَوْ أَنَّ لِلَّذِينَ ظَلَمُوا مَا فِي الْأَرْضِ جَمِيعًا
وَمِثْلَهُ مَعَهُ لَافْتَدَوْا بِهِ مِنْ سُوءِ الْعَذَابِ يَوْمَ

الْقِيَمَةَ وَبَدَا لَهُمْ مِّنَ اللَّهِ مَا لَمْ يَكُونُوا يَحْتَسِبُونَ
- وَبَدَا لَهُمْ سَيِّئَاتُ مَا كَسَبُوا وَحَاقَ بِهِم مَّا كَانُوا
بِهِ يَسْتَهْزِءُونَ)

(and there will become apparent to them from Allah what they had not been reckoning. And the evils of that which they earned will become apparent to them, and that which they used to mock at will encircle them.) (39:47,48) This is why it will be said to them in order to scold and reprimand them,

(هَذَا الَّذِي كُنْتُمْ بِهِ تَدْعُونَ)

(This is what you were calling for!) meaning, that you were seeking to hasten.

(قُلْ أَرَأَيْتُمْ إِنْ أَهْلَكَنِیَ اللَّهُ وَمَنْ مَعِيَ أَوْ رَحِمَنَا
فَمَنْ یُجِیرُ الْکَافِرِینَ مِنْ عَذَابِ الْإِیمِ - قُلْ هُوَ
الرَّحْمَنُ ءَامَنَّا بِهِ وَعَلِیْهِ تَوَكَّلْنَا فَسَتَعْلَمُونَ مَنْ
هُوَ فِی ضَلَالٍ مُّبِینٍ - قُلْ أَرَأَيْتُمْ إِنْ أَصْبَحَ
مَآؤُكُمْ غَوْرًا فَمَنْ یَأْتِیْكُمْ بِمَآءٍ مَّعِینٍ)

(28. Say: "Tell me! If Allah destroys me, and those with me, or He bestows His mercy on us - who can save the disbelievers from a painful torment") (29. Say: "He is the Most Gracious, in Him we believe, and upon Him we rely. So, you will come to know who it is that is in manifest error.") (30. Say: "Tell me! If (all) your water were to sink away, who then can supply you with flowing water")

The Death of the Believer will not save the Disbeliever, so let Him reflect upon His Deliverance

Allah says,

(قُلْ)

(say) `O Muhammad to these idolators who are associating partners with Allah and denying His favors,'

(أَرَأَيْتُمْ إِنْ أَهْلَكْنِي اللَّهُ وَمَنْ مَعِيَ أَوْ رَحِمَنَا
فَمَنْ يُجِيرُ الْكَافِرِينَ مِنْ عَذَابِ أَلِيمٍ)

(Tell me! If Allah destroys me, and those with me, or He bestows His mercy on us - who can save the disbelievers from a painful torment) meaning, `save yourselves, for verily, there is nothing that can rescue you from Allah except repentance, turning to Him for forgiveness and returning to His religion. Your hopes that torment and exemplary punishment will strike us, will not benefit you. Whether Allah punishes us or has mercy on us, there is no escaping from Allah's punishment and painful torment that you will suffer.' Then Allah says,

(قُلْ هُوَ الرَّحْمَنُ ءَامَنَّا بِهِ وَعَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّلْنَا)

(Say: "He is the Most Gracious, in Him we believe, and upon Him we rely.) meaning, `we believe in the Lord of all that exists, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful, and upon Him we rely in all of our affairs.' This is as Allah says,

(فَاعْبُدْهُ وَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَيْهِ)

(So worship Him and rely upon Him.) (11:123) Thus, Allah continues saying,

(فَسَتَعْلَمُونَ مَنْ هُوَ فِي ضَلَالٍ مُّبِينٍ)

(So, you will come to know who it is that is in manifest error.) meaning, `between Us and you, and to whom the final end (ultimate victory) will be for in this life and in the Hereafter.'

Reminding of Allah's Blessing by the springing of Water and the Threat of It being taken away Demonstrating how merciful He is to His creatures,

Allah says;

(قُلْ أَرَأَيْتُمْ إِنْ أَصْبَحَ مَاؤُكُمْ غَوْرًا)

(Say: "Tell me! If your water were to sink away...") meaning, if it were to go away, disappearing into the lowest depths of the earth, then it would not be reachable with iron axes nor strong arms. `Gha'ir' (sinking) as used here in the Ayah, is the opposite of springing forth. This is why Allah says,

(فَمَنْ يَأْتِيكُمْ بِمَاءٍ مَّعِينٍ)

(who then can supply you with flowing water) meaning, springing forth, flowing, running upon the face of the earth. This means that no one is able to do this except Allah. So, it is merely out of His favor and His grace that He causes water to spring forth for you, and He makes it run to the various regions of the earth in an amount that is suitable for the needs of servants, be it little or abundant. So Allah's is all the praise and thanks. This is the end of the Tafsir of Surat Al-Mulk and all praise and thanks are due to Allah.

The Tafsir of Surah Nun

(Chapter - 68)

Which was revealed in Makkah

(بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ)

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

(ن وَالْقَلَمِ وَمَا يَسْطُرُونَ - مَا أَنْتَ بِنِعْمَةِ رَبِّكَ
بِمَجْنُونٍ - وَإِنَّ لَكَ لَأَجْرًا غَيْرَ مَمْنُونٍ - وَإِنَّكَ
لَعَلَىٰ خُلُقٍ عَظِيمٍ - فَسَتُبْصِرُ وَيُبْصِرُونَ - بِأَيُّكُمْ
الْمَقْتُونُ - إِنَّ رَبَّكَ هُوَ أَعْلَمُ بِمَنْ ضَلَّ عَنْ سَبِيلِهِ
وَهُوَ أَعْلَمُ بِالْمُهْتَدِينَ)

(1. Nun. By the pen and by what they Yastur.) (2. You, by the grace of your Lord, are not insane.) (3. And verily, for you will be reward that is not Mamnun.) (4. And verily, you are on an exalted character.) (5. You will see, and they will see,) (6. Which of you is afflicted with madness.) (7. Verily, your Lord is the best Knower of him who has gone astray from His path, and He is the best Knower of those who are guided.) We have already discussed the special letters of the Arabic alphabet at the beginning of Surat Al-Baqarah. Thus, Allah's saying,

(ن)

(Nun), is like Allah's saying,

(ص)

(Sad), and Allah's saying,

(ق)

(Qaf), and similar to them from the individual letters that appear at the beginning of Qur'anic chapters. This has been discussed at length previously and there is no need to repeat it here.

The Explanation of the Pen Concerning

Allah's statement,

(وَالْقَلَمِ)

(By the pen) The apparent meaning is that this refers to the actual pen that is used to write. This is like Allah's saying,

(اقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الْأَكْرَمُ - الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ - عَلَّمَ
الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ)

(Read! And your Lord is the Most Generous. Who has taught by the pen. He has taught man that which he knew not.) (96:3-5) Therefore, this statement is Allah's swearing and alerting His creatures to what He has favored them with by teaching them the skill of writing, through which knowledge is attained. Thus, Allah continues by saying,

(وَمَا يَسْطُرُونَ)

(and by what they Yastur.) Ibn `Abbas, Mujahid and Qatadah all said that this means, "what they write." As-Suddi said, "The angels and the deeds of the servants they record." Others said, "Rather, what is meant here is the pen which Allah caused to write the decree when He wrote the decrees of all creation, and this took place fifty-thousand years before He created the heavens and the earth." For this, they present Hadiths that have been reported about the Pen. Ibn Abi Hatim recorded from Al-Walid bin `Ubadah bin As-Samit that he said, "My father called for me when he was dying and he said to me: `Verily, I heard the Messenger of Allah say,

«إِنَّ أَوَّلَ مَا خَلَقَ اللَّهُ الْقَلَمُ فَقَالَ لَهُ: اكْتُبْ، قَالَ:
يَا رَبِّ وَمَا أَكْتُبُ؟ قَالَ: اكْتُبِ الْقَدَرَ وَمَا هُوَ
كَائِنٌ إِلَى الْأَبَدِ»

(Verily, the first of what Allah created was the Pen, and He said to it: "Write." The Pen said: "O my Lord, what shall I write" He said: "Write the decree and whatever will throughout eternity.") This Hadith has been recorded by Imam Ahmad through various routes of transmission. At-Tirmidhi also recorded it from a Hadith of Abu Dawud At-Tayalisi and he (At-Tirmidhi) said about it, "Hasan Sahih, Gharib."

Swearing by the Pen refers to the Greatness of the Prophet

Allah says,

(مَا أَنْتَ بِنِعْمَةٍ رَبِّكَ بِمَجْنُونٍ)

(You, by the grace of your Lord, are not insane.) meaning -- and all praise is due to Allah -- `you are not crazy as the ignorant among your people claim. They are those who deny the guidance and the clear truth that you have come with. Therefore, they attribute madness to you because of it.'

(وَإِنَّ لَكَ لَأَجْرًا غَيْرَ مَمْنُونٍ)

(And verily, for you will be reward that is not Mamnun.) meaning, `for you is the great reward, and abundant blessings which will never be cut off or perish, because you conveyed the Message of your Lord to creation, and you were patient with their abuse.' The meaning of:

(غَيْرُ مَمْنُونٍ)

(not Mamnun) is that it will not be cut off. This is similar to Allah's statement,

(عَطَاءً غَيْرَ مَجْذُوزٍ)

(a gift without an end.) (11:108) and His statement,

(فَلَهُمْ أَجْرٌ غَيْرُ مَمْنُونٍ)

(Then they shall have a reward without end.) (95:6) Mujahid said,

(غَيْرُ مَمْنُونٍ)

(Without Mamnun) means "Without reckoning." And this refers back to what we have said before.

The Explanation of the Statement: 'Verily, You are on an Exalted Character.'

Concerning Allah's statement,

(وَإِنَّكَ لَعَلَىٰ خُلُقٍ عَظِيمٍ)

(And verily, you are on an exalted (standard of) character.) Al-`Awfi reported from Ibn `Abbas, "Verily, you are on a great religion, and it is Islam." Likewise said Mujahid, Abu Malik, As-Suddi and Ar-Rabi` bin Anas. Ad-Dahhak and Ibn Zayd also said this. Sa`id bin Abi `Arubah reported from Qatadah that he said concerning Allah's statement,

(وَإِنَّكَ لَعَلَىٰ خُلُقٍ عَظِيمٍ)

(And verily, you are on an exalted (standard of) character.) "It has been mentioned to us that Sa`d bin Hisham asked `A'ishah about the character of the Messenger of Allah , so she replied: `Have you not read the Qur'an' Sa`d said: `Of course.' Then she said: `Verily, the character of the Messenger of Allah was the Qur'an.'" `Abdur-Razzaq recorded similar to this and Imam Muslim recorded it in his Sahih on the authority of Qatadah in its full length. This means that he would act according to the commands and the prohibition in the Qur'an. His nature and character were patterned according to the Qur'an, and he abandoned his natural disposition (i.e., the carnal nature). So whatever the Qur'an commanded, he did it, and whatever it forbade, he avoided it. Along with this, Allah gave him the exalted character, which included the qualities of modesty, kindness, bravery, pardoning, gentleness and every other good characteristic. This is like that which has been confirmed in the Two Sahih's that Anas said, "I served the Messenger of Allah for ten years, and he never said a word of displeasure to me (Uff), nor did he ever say to me concerning something I had done: `Why did you do that' And he never said to me concerning something I had not done: `Why didn't you do this' He had the best character, and I never touched any silk or anything else that was softer than the palm of the Messenger of Allah . And I never smelled any musk or perfume that had a better fragrance than the sweat of the Messenger of Allah." Imam Al-Bukhari recorded that Al-Bara' said, "The Messenger of Allah had the most handsome face of all the people, and he had the best behavior of all of the people. And he was not tall, nor was he short." The Hadiths concerning this matter are numerous. Abu `Isa At-Tirmidhi has a complete book on this subject called Kitab Ash-Shama'il. Imam Ahmad recorded that `A'ishah said, "The Messenger of Allah never struck a servant of his with his hand, nor did he ever hit a woman. He never hit anything with his hand, except for when he was fighting Jihad in the cause of Allah. And he was never given the option between two things except that the most beloved of the two to him was the easiest of them, as long as it did not involve sin. If it did involve sin, then he stayed farther away from sin than any of the people. He would not avenge himself concerning anything that was done to him, except if the limits of Allah were transgressed. Then, in that case he would avenge for the sake of Allah." Imam Ahmad also recorded from Abu Hurayrah that the Messenger of Allah said,

«إِنَّمَا بُعِثْتُ لِأَتَمِّمَ صَالِحَ الْأَخْلَاقِ»

(I have only been sent to perfect righteous behavior.) Ahmad was alone in recording this Hadith. In reference to Allah's statement,

(فَسَتُبْصِرُ وَيُبْصِرُونَ - بِأَيِّكُمْ الْمَقْتُونَ)

(You will see, and they will see, which of you is afflicted with madness.) then it means, `you will know, O Muhammad -- and those who oppose you and reject you, will know -- who is insane and misguided among you.' This is like Allah's statement,

(سَيَعْلَمُونَ غَدًا مِّنَ الْكَذَّابِ الْأَشِيرِ)

(Tomorrow they will come to know who is the liar, the insolent one!) (54:26) Allah also says,

(وَإِنَّا أَوْ إِيَّاكُمْ لَعَلَىٰ هُدًى أَوْ فِي ضَلَالٍ مُّبِينٍ)

(And verily (either) we or you are rightly guided or in plain error.) (34:24) Ibn Jurayj reported from Ibn `Abbas, it means "You will know and they will know on the Day of Judgement." Al-`Awfi reported from Ibn `Abbas;

(بِأَيِّكُمْ الْمَفْتُونُ)

(Which of you is Maftun (afflicted with madness) means which of you is crazy. This was also said by Mujahid and others as well. The literal meaning of Maftun is one who has been charmed or lured away from the truth and has strayed from it. Thus, the entire statement means, `so you will know and they will know,' or `you will be informed and they will be informed, as to which of you is afflicted with madness.' And Allah knows best. Then Allah says,

(إِنَّ رَبَّكَ هُوَ أَعْلَمُ بِمَنْ ضَلَّ عَنْ سَبِيلِهِ وَهُوَ
أَعْلَمُ بِالْمُهْتَدِينَ)

(Verily, your Lord is the best Knower of him who has gone astray from His path, and He is the best Knower of those who are guided.) meaning, `He knows which of the two groups are truly guided among you, and He knows the party that is astray from the truth.'

(فَلَا تُطِعِ الْمُكَذِّبِينَ - وَدُّوا لَوْ يُدْهِنُ فَيْدُهُنُونَ -
وَلَا تُطِعْ كُلَّ حَلَّافٍ مَّهِينٍ - هَمَّازٍ مَشَّاءٍ بِنَمِيمٍ -
مَنَّاعٍ لِلْخَيْرِ مُعْتَدٍ أَثِيمٍ - عُتُلٌّ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ زَنِيمٍ - أَنْ
كَانَ ذَا مَالٍ وَبَنِينَ - إِذَا تُنْذِرَ عَلَيْهِ ءَايَاتُنَا قَالَ
أَسَاطِيرُ الْأَوَّلِينَ - سَنَسِمُهُ عَلَى الْخُرْطُومِ)

(8. So, do not obey the deniers.) (9. They wish that you should compromise with them, so they (too) would compromise with you.) (10. And do not obey every Hallaf Mahin.) (11. A Hammaz, going about with Namim,) (12. Hinderer of the good, transgressor, sinful,) (13. `Utul, and moreover Zanim.) (14. (He was so) because he had wealth and children.) (15. When Our Ayat are recited to him, he says: "Tales of the men of old!") (16. We shall brand him on the snout (nose)!)

Prohibition of giving in to the Pressure of the Disbelievers and Their Suggestions, and that They like to meet in the Middle of the Path

Allah says, `just as We have favored you and given you the upright legislation and great (standard of) character,'

(فَلَا تُطِيعِ الْمُكَذِّبِينَ - وَدُّوْا لَوْ نُذْهِنُ قَيْدَهُنَّ)

(So, do not obey the deniers. They wish that you should compromise with them, so they (too) would compromise with you.) Ibn `Abbas said, "That you would permit them (their idolatry) and they also would permit you (to practice your religion)." Mujahid said,

(وَ دُّوْا لَوْ نُذْهِنُ قَيْدَهُنَّ)

(They wish that you should compromise with them, so they (too) would compromise with you.) "This means that you should be quiet about their gods and abandon the truth that you are upon." Then Allah says,

(وَلَا تُطِيعُ كُلَّ حَالَفٍ مَّهِينٍ)

(And do not obey every Hallaf (one who swears much) Mahin (liar or worthless person).) This is because the liar, due to his weakness and his disgracefulness, only seeks protection in his false oaths which he boldly swears to while using Allah's Names, and he uses them (false oaths) all the time and out of place (i.e., unnecessarily). Ibn `Abbas said, "Al-Mahin means the liar." Then Allah says,

(هَمَّازٍ)

(A Hammaz,) Ibn `Abbas and Qatadah both said, "This is slander."

(مَشَّاءٍ بِنَمِيمٍ)

(going about with Namim,) This refers to the one who goes around among people instigating discord between them and carrying tales in order to corrupt relations between people when they are good and pleasant. It is confirmed in the Two Sahihis that Mujahid reported from Tawus that Ibn `Abbas said, "The Messenger of Allah once passed by two graves and he said,

«إِنَّهُمَا لِيُعَذَّبَانِ وَمَا يُعَذَّبَانِ فِي كَبِيرٍ، أَمَّا أَحَدُهُمَا فَكَانَ لَا يَسْتَتِرُ مِنَ الْبَوْلِ، وَأَمَّا الْآخَرُ فَكَانَ يَمْشِي بِالنَّمِيمَةِ»

(Verily, these two are being punished, and they are not being punished for something major. One of them was not careful about protecting himself from urine (when relieving himself). The other one used to spread Namimah.)" This Hadith has been recorded by the Group in their books through routes of transmission that are all on the authority of Mujahid. Imam Ahmad recorded that Hudhayfah said, "I heard the Messenger of Allah saying,

«لَا يَدْخُلُ الْجَنَّةَ قَتَاتٌ»

(The slanderer will not enter into Paradise.)" This Hadith has been reported by the Group except for Ibn Majah. Concerning Allah's statement,

(مَنَّاعٌ لِلْخَيْرِ مُعْتَدٍ أَثِيمٌ)

(Hinderer of good, transgressor, sinful,) it means, he refuses to give and withholds that which he has of good.

(مُعْتَدٍ)

(transgressor,) this means, in attaining that which Allah has made permissible for him, he exceeds the legislated bounds.

(أَثِيمٍ)

(sinful,) meaning, he delves into the forbidden things. Concerning Allah's statement,

(عُتْلٌ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ زَنِيمٌ)

(`Utul, and moreover Zanim.) `Utul means one who is cruel, harsh, strong, greedy and stingy. Imam Ahmad recorded from Al-Harithah bin Wahb that the Messenger of Allah said,

«أَلَا أَنْبِئُكُمْ بِأَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ؟ كُلُّ ضَعِيفٍ مُتَضَعِّفٍ لَوْ
أَقْسَمَ عَلَى اللَّهِ لِأَبْرَهُ. أَلَا أَنْبِئُكُمْ بِأَهْلِ النَّارِ؟ كُلُّ
عُتْلٍ جَوَّازٍ مُسْتَكْبِرٍ»

(Shall I inform you of the people of Paradise (They will be) every weak and oppressed person. When he swears by Allah, he fulfills his oath. Shall I inform you of the people of the Fire Every `Utul (cruel person), Jawwaz and arrogant person.) Al-Waki` said, "It (`Utul) is every Jawwaz, Ja`zari and arrogant person." Both Al-Bukhari and Muslim recorded this in their Two Sahih, as well as the rest of the Group, except for Abu Dawud. All of its routes of transmission are by way of Sufyan Ath-Thawri and Shu`bah who both reported it from Sa`id bin Khalid. The scholars of Arabic language have said that Ja`zari means rude and harsh, while Jawwaz means greedy and stingy. Concerning the word Zanim, Al-Bukhari recorded from Ibn `Abbas that he said concerning the Ayah,

(عُتْلٌ بَعْدَ ذَلِكَ زَنِيمٌ)

(` Utul (cruel), and moreover Zanim.) "A man from the Quraysh who stands out among them like the sheep that has had a piece of its ear cut off." The meaning of this is that he is famous for his evil just as a sheep that has a piece of its ear cut off stands out among its sister sheep. In the Arabic language the Zanim is a person who is adopted among a group of people (i.e., he is not truly of them). Ibn Jarir and others among the Imams have said this. Concerning Allah's statement,

(أَنْ كَانَ ذَا مَالٍ وَبَنِينَ - إِذَا تُتْلَىٰ عَلَيْهِ آيَاتُنَا
قَالَ أَسْطِيرُ الْأَوَّلِينَ)

((He was so) because he had wealth and children. When Our Ayat are recited to him, he says: "Tales of the men of old!") Allah is saying, `this is how he responds to the favors that Allah has bestowed upon him of wealth and children, by disbelieving in Allah's Ayat and turning away from them while claiming that they are a lie that has been taken from the tales of the ancients.' This is similar to Allah's statement,

(ذُرْنِي وَمَنْ خَلَقْتُ وَحِيدًا - وَجَعَلْتُ لَهُ مَالًا
مَمْدُودًا - وَبَنِينَ شُهُودًا - وَمَهَّدْتُ لَهُ تَمْهِيدًا - ثُمَّ
يَطْمَعُ أَنْ أَزِيدَ - كَلَّا إِنَّهُ كَانَ لِآيَاتِنَا عَنِيدًا -
سَأَرْهُقُهُ صَعُودًا - إِنَّهُ فَكَّرَ وَقَدَّرَ - فَقَتِلَ كَيْفَ
قَدَّرَ - ثُمَّ قَتِلَ كَيْفَ قَدَّرَ - ثُمَّ نَظَرَ - ثُمَّ عَبَسَ
وَبَسَرَ - ثُمَّ أَدْبَرَ وَاسْتَكْبَرَ - فَقَالَ إِنْ هَذَا إِلَّا
سِحْرٌ يُؤْتَرُ - إِنْ هَذَا إِلَّا قَوْلُ الْبَشَرِ - سَأُصْلِيهِ
سَقْرًا - وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا سَقَرُ - لَا يُبْقَىٰ وَلَا نَذْرُ -
لَوْ آحَاةٌ لِلْبَشَرِ - عَلَيْهَا تِسْعَةَ عَشَرَ)

(Leave Me alone (to deal) with whom I created lonely (without any wealth and children etc.). And then granted him resources in abundance. And children to be by his side. And made life smooth and comfortable for him. After all that he desires that I should give more. Nay! Verily, he has been opposing Our Ayat. I shall oblige him to face a severe torment! Verily, he thought and plotted. So let him be cursed, how he plotted! And once more let him be cursed, how he plotted! Then he thought. Then he frowned and he looked in a bad tempered way. Then he turned back, and was proud. Then he said: "This is nothing but magic from that of old, this is nothing but the word of a human being!" I will cast him into Hellfire. And what will make you

know what Hellfire is It spares not (any sinner), nor does it leave (anything unburned)! Burning and blackening the skins! Over it are nineteen (angels as keepers of Hell.))74:11-30(Then Allah said here,

(سَنَسِمُهُ عَلَى الْخُرْطُومِ)

(We shall brand him on the snout!) Ibn Jarir said, "We will make his matter clear and evident so that they will know him and he will not be hidden from them, just as the branding mark on the snouts (of animals)." Others have said,

(سَنَسِمُهُ)

(We shall brand him) This is the mark of the people of the Hell-fire; meaning, 'We will blacken his face on the Day of Judgement,' and the face has been referred to here as snout.

(إِنَّا بَلَوْنَهُمْ كَمَا بَلَوْنَا أَصْحَابَ الْجَنَّةِ إِذْ أَقْسَمُوا
لَيَصْرِمُنَّهَا مُصْبِحِينَ - وَلَا يَسْتَنْتُونَ - فَطَافَ
عَلَيْهَا طَائِفٌ مِّن رَّبِّكَ وَهُمْ نَائِمُونَ - فَأَصْبَحَتْ
كَالصَّرِيمِ - فَتَنَادُوا مُصْبِحِينَ - أَنْ اغْدُوا عَلَى
حَرَّتِكُمْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَٰرِمِينَ - فَاٰنطَلَقُوا وَهُمْ
يَتَخَفَتُونَ - أَنْ لَا يَدْخُلَهَا الْيَوْمَ عَلَيْكُمْ مَّسْكِينٌ -
وَغَدُوا عَلَىٰ حَرْدٍ قَدِيرِينَ - فَلَمَّا رَأَوْهَا قَالُوا إِنَّا
لَضَالُّونَ بَلْ نَحْنُ مَحْرُومُونَ قَالَ أَوْسَطُهُمْ أَلَمْ
أَقُلْ لَكُمْ لَوْلَا تُسَبِّحُونَ)

قَالُوا سُبْحٰنَ رَبِّنَا إِنَّا كُنَّا ظٰلِمِينَ - فَأَقْبَلَ بَعْضُهُمْ
عَلَىٰ بَعْضٍ يَتْلَوٰمُونَ - قَالُوا يٰوَيْلَنَا إِنَّا كُنَّا
طٰغِينَ - عَسَىٰ رَبُّنَا أَنْ يُبَدِّلَنَا خَيْرًا مِّنْهَا إِنَّا إِلَىٰ

رَبَّنَا رَغِبُونَ- كَذَلِكَ الْعَذَابُ وَالْعَذَابُ الْآخِرَةُ أَكْبَرُ لَوْ كَانُوا يَعْلَمُونَ-

(17. Verily, We have tried them as We tried the People of the Garden, when they swore to pluck the fruits in the morning,) (18. Without (saying: "If Allah wills.")) (19. Then there passed over it a Ta'if from your Lord while they were asleep.) (20. So by the morning, it became like As-Sarim.) (21. Then they called out (one to another as soon) as the morning broke.) (22. Saying: "Go to your tilth in the morning, if you would pluck (the fruits).") (23. So they departed, and they were whispering:) (24. "No poor person shall enter upon you into it today.") (25. And they went in the morning with Hard Qadirin.) (26. But when they saw it, they said: "Verily, we have gone astray.") (27. "Nay! Indeed we are deprived!") (28. The Awsat among them said; "Did I not tell you, `Why do you not Tusabbihun.>") (29. They said: "Glory to Our Lord! Verily, we have been wrongdoers.") (30. Then they turned one against another, blaming.) (31. They said: "Woe to us! Verily, we were Taghin.") (32. "We hope that our Lord will give us in exchange better than it. Truly, we hope in our Lord.") (33. Such is the punishment, but truly, the punishment of the Hereafter is greater if they but knew.)

A Parable of the Removal of the Earnings of the Disbelievers

This is a parable that Allah made of the behavior of the Quraysh disbelievers with the great mercy, and tremendous favors He granted them. The mercy and favor of sending of Muhammad to them. But they met him with denial, rejection and opposition. Therefore Allah says,

(إِنَّا بَلَوْنَهُمْ)

(Verily, We have tried them) meaning, `We have tested them.'

(كَمَا بَلَوْنَا أَصْحَابَ الْجَنَّةِ)

(as We tried the People of the Garden,) This refers to a garden containing different types of fruits and vegetation.

(إِذْ أَقْسَمُوا لَيَصْرِمُنَّهَا مُصْبِحِينَ)

(when they swore to pluck the fruits of the (garden) in the morning,) meaning, they vowed between themselves during the night that they would pluck the fruit of the garden in the morning so that poor and the beggars would not know what they were doing. In this way they would be able to keep its fruit for themselves and not give any of it in charity.

(وَلَا يَسْتَتِنُونَ)

(Without (saying: "If Allah wills.")) meaning their vow that they made. Therefore, Allah broke their vow. He then said,

(فَطَافَ عَلَيْهَا طَائِفٌ مِّن رَّبِّكَ وَهُمْ نَائِمُونَ)

(Then there passed over it a Taif from your Lord while they were asleep.) meaning, it was afflicted with some heavenly destruction.

(فَأَصْبَحَتْ كَالصَّرِيمِ)

(So by the morning it became like As-Sarim.) Ibn `Abbas said, "Like the dark night." Ath-Thawri and As-Suddi both said, "Like the crop when it is harvested withered and dry."

(فَتَنَادَوْا مُصْبِحِينَ)

(Then they called out (one to another as soon) as the morning broke.) meaning, when it was (early) morning time they called each other so that they could go together to pick the harvest or cut it (its fruits). Then Allah said,

(أَنْ اذْهَبُوا عَلَىٰ حَرْتِكُمْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَرْمِينَ)

((Saying:) "Go to your tilth in the morning, if you would pluck (the fruits).") meaning, `if you want to pluck your harvest fruit.'

(فَانطَلَقُوا وَهُمْ يَتَخَفَتُونَ)

(So they departed, and they were whispering:) meaning, they spoke privately about what they were doing so that no one could hear what they were saying. Then Allah, the All-Knower of secrets and private discussions, explained what they were saying in private. He said,

(فَانطَلَقُوا وَهُمْ يَتَخَفَتُونَ - أَنْ لَا يَدْخُلَهَا الْيَوْمَ
عَلَيْكُمْ مَّسْكِينٌ)

(So they departed, and they were whispering: "No poor person shall enter upon you into it today.") meaning, some of them said to others, "Do not allow any poor person to enter upon you in it (the garden) today." Allah then said,

(وَوَدَّعُوا عَلَىٰ حَرْدٍ)

(And they went in the morning with Hard) meaning, with strength and power.

(قَدِيرِينَ)

(Qadirin) meaning, they thought they had power to do what they claimed and what they were desiring.

(فَلَمَّا رَأَوْهَا قَالُوا إِنَّا لَضَّالُّونَ)

(But when they saw it, they said: "Verily, we have gone astray.") meaning, when they arrived at it and came upon it, and it was in the condition which Allah changed from that luster, brilliance and abundance of fruit, to being black, gloomy and void of any benefit. They believed that they had been mistaken in the path they took in walking to it. This is why they said,

(إِنَّا لَضَّالُّونَ)

(Verily, we have gone astray.) meaning, 'we have walked down a path other than the one we were seeking to reach it.' This was said by Ibn `Abbas and others. Then they changed their minds and realized with certainty that it was actually the correct path. Then they said,

(بَلْ نَحْنُ مَحْرُومُونَ)

(Nay! Indeed we are deprived (of the fruits!) meaning, 'nay, this is it, but we have no portion and no share (of harvest).'

(قَالَ أَوْسَطُهُمْ)

(The Awsat among them said,) Ibn `Abbas, Mujahid, Sa`id bin Jubayr, `Ikrimah, Muhammad bin Ka`b, Ar-Rabi` bin Anas, Ad-Dahhak and Qatadah all said, "This means the most just of them and the best of them."

(أَلَمْ أَقُلْ لَكُمْ لَوْلَا تُسَبِّحُونَ)

(Did I not tell you, 'Why do you not Tusabbihun') Mujahid, As-Suddi and Ibn Jurayj all said that,

(لَوْلَا تُسَبِّحُونَ)

(Why do you not Tusabbihun) this means "why do you not say, 'If Allah wills'" As-Suddi said, "Their making exception due to the will of Allah in that time was by glorifying Allah (Tasbih)." Ibn Jarir said, "It is a person's saying, 'If Allah wills.'" It has also been said that it means that the best of them said to them, "Did I not tell you, why don't you glorify Allah and thank Him for what He has given you and favored you with"

(قَالُوا سُبْحَانَ رَبِّنَا إِنَّا كُنَّا ظَالِمِينَ)

(They said: "Glory to Our Lord! Verily, we have been wrongdoers.") They became obedient when it was of no benefit to them, and they were remorseful and confessed when it was not of any use. Then they said,

إِنَّا كُنَّا ظَلِمِينَ فَأَقْبَلَ بَعْضُهُمْ عَلَى بَعْضٍ
يَتْلَوْمُونَ)

("...Verily, we have been wrongdoers." Then they turned one against another, blaming.) meaning, they started blaming each other for what they had resolved to do, preventing the poor people from receiving their right of the harvested fruit. Thus, their response to each other was only to confess their error and sin.

قَالُوا يَوَيْلَنَا إِنَّا كُنَّا طٰغِينَ)

(They said: "Woe to us! Verily, we were Taghin.") meaning, 'we have transgressed, trespassed, violated and exceeded the bounds until what this happened to us.'

عَسَى رَبَّنَا أَنْ يُبَدِّلَنَا خَيْرًا مِنْهَا إِنَّا إِلَى رَبِّنَا
رٰغِبُونَ)

(We hope that our Lord will give us in exchange better than it. Truly, we hope in our Lord.) It has been said, "They were hoping for something better in exchange in this life." It has also been said, "They were hoping for its reward in the abode of the Hereafter." And Allah knows best. Some of the Salaf mentioned that these people were from Yemen. Sa`id bin Jubayr said, "They were from a village that was called Darawan which was six miles from San`a' (in Yemen)." It has also been said, "They were from the people of Ethiopia whose father had left them this garden, and they were from the People of the Book. Their father used to handle the garden in a good way. Whatever he reaped from it he would put it back into the garden as it needed, and he would save some of it as food for his dependants for the year, and he would give away the excess in charity. Then, when he died, and his children inherited the garden they said, 'Verily, our father was foolish for giving some of this garden's harvest to the poor. If we prevent them from it, then we will have more.' So when they made up their minds to do this they were punished with what was contrary to their plan. Allah took away all of what they possessed of wealth, gain and charity. Nothing remained for them." Allah then says,

كَذٰلِكَ الْعَذَابُ)

(Such is the punishment,) meaning, such is the punishment of whoever opposes the command of Allah, is stingy with what Allah has given him and favored him with, withholds the right of the poor and needy, and responds to Allah's blessings upon him with ungratefulness (or disbelief).

وَلَعَذَابُ الْآخِرَةِ أَكْبَرُ لَوْ كَانُوا يَعْلَمُونَ)

(but truly, the punishment of the Hereafter is greater if they but knew.) meaning, this is the punishment in this life, as you have heard, and the punishment of the Hereafter is even harder.

(إِنَّ لِلْمُتَّقِينَ عِنْدَ رَبِّهِمْ جَنَّاتٍ النَّعِيمِ - أَفَنَجْعَلُ
الْمُسْلِمِينَ كَالْمُجْرِمِينَ - مَا لَكُمْ كَيْفَ تَحْكُمُونَ -
أَمْ لَكُمْ كِتَابٌ فِيهِ تَدْرُسُونَ - إِنَّ لَكُمْ فِيهِ لَمَا
تَخَيَّرُونَ - أَمْ لَكُمْ أَيْمَانٌ عَلَيْنَا بَلِغَةَ إِلَى يَوْمِ
الْقِيَامَةِ إِنَّ لَكُمْ لَمَا تَحْكُمُونَ - سَلِّمُوا إِلَيْهِمْ بِذَلِكَ
زَعِيمٌ - أَمْ لَهُمْ شُرَكَاءُ فَلْيَأْتُوا بِشُرَكَائِهِمْ إِنْ
كَانُوا صَادِقِينَ)

(34. Verily, for those who have Taqwa are Gardens of Delight with their Lord.) (35. Shall We then treat the Muslims like the criminals) (36. What is the matter with you How judge you) (37. Or have you a Book wherein you learn,) (38. That you shall therein have all that you choose) (39. Or have you oaths from Us, lasting until the Day of Judgement, that yours will be what you judge) (40. Ask them, which of them will stand as surety for that!) (41. Or have they "partners" Then let them bring their "partners" if they are truthful!)

(يَوْمَ يُكْشَفُ عَن سَاقٍ وَيَدْعَوْنَ إِلَى السُّجُودِ فَلَا
يَسْتَطِيعُونَ - خَشِيعَةً أَبْصَرُهُمْ تَرَهِفُهُمْ ذِلَّةً وَقَدْ
كَانُوا يُدْعَوْنَ إِلَى السُّجُودِ وَهُمْ سَلِيمُونَ - قَدَّرَنِي
وَمَنْ يُكذِّبُ بِهَذَا الْحَدِيثِ سَنَسْتَدْرِجُهُمْ مِنْ حَيْثُ
لَا يَعْلَمُونَ وَأَمْلِي لَهُمْ إِنْ كَيْدِي مَتِينٌ أَمْ تَسْأَلُهُمْ
أَجْرًا فَهُمْ مِنْ مَّعْرَمٍ مَثْقَلُونَ أَمْ عِنْدَهُمُ الْغَيْبُ فَهُمْ
يَكْتُمُونَ)

(42. The Day when the Shin shall be laid bare and they shall be called to prostrate themselves, but they shall not be able to do so.) (43. Their eyes will be cast down and ignominy will cover

them; they used to be called to prostrate themselves, while they were.) (44. Then leave Me alone with whoever denies this narration. We shall punish them gradually from directions they perceive not.) (45. And I will grant them a respite. Verily, My plan is strong.) (46. Or is it that you ask them a wage, so that they are heavily burdened with debt) (47. Or that the Unseen is in their hands, so that they can write it down)

The Terror of the Day of Judgement

After Allah mentions that those who have Taqwa, will have Gardens of Delight with their Lord, He explains when this will be, and its actual occurrence. He says,

(يَوْمَ يُكْشَفُ عَن سَاقٍ وَيُدْعَوْنَ إِلَى السُّجُودِ فَلَا
يَسْتَطِيعُونَ)

(The Day when the Shin shall be laid bare and they shall be called to prostrate themselves, but they shall not be able to do so.) meaning, the Day of Judgement and the horrors, earthquakes, trials, tests and great matters that will occur during it. Al-Bukhari recorded that Abu Sa' id Al-Khudri said that he heard the Prophet saying,

«يُكْشَفُ رَبَّنَا عَن سَاقِهِ، فَيَسْجُدُ لَهُ كُلُّ مُؤْمِنٍ
وَمُؤْمِنَةٍ، وَيَبْقَى مَنْ كَانَ يَسْجُدُ فِي الدُّنْيَا رِيَاءً
وَسُمْعَةً، فَيَذْهَبُ لِيَسْجُدَ، فَيَعُودُ ظَهْرُهُ طَبَقًا
وَاحِدًا»

(Our Lord will reveal His Shin, and every believing male and female will prostrate to Him. The only people who will remain standing are those who prostrated in the worldly life only to be seen and heard (showing off). This type of person will try to prostrate at that time, but his back will made to be one stiff plate (the bone will not bend or flex).)" This Hadith was recorded in the Two Sahihis and other books from different routes of transmission with various wordings. It is a long Hadith that is very popular. Concerning Allah's statement,

(خَشِيعَةً أَبْصَرُهُمْ تَرَ هَقَّهُمْ ذِلَّةً)

(Their eyes will be cast down and ignominy will cover them;) means, in the final abode, due to their crimes and arrogance in the worldly life. Thus they will be punished with the opposite of what they did. When they were called to prostrate in the worldly life, they refused to do so even though they were healthy and secure. Therefore, they will be punished with the lack of ability to do so in the Hereafter. When the Almighty Lord makes Himself visible (before the believers), then the believers will fall down in prostration to Him, but no one of the disbelievers and hypocrites will be able to prostrate. rather, their backs will become one plate.

Everytime one of them attempts to prostrate, he will bow his neck but will not be able to prostrate. This is just like in the life of this world, when these people were in opposition to what the believers were doing.

For Whoever denies the Qur'an

Then Allah says,

(فَدْرِنِي وَمَنْ يُكْذِبُ بِهَذَا الْحَدِيثِ)

(Then leave Me alone with such as belie this narration.) meaning, the Qur'an. This is a sever threat which means, 'leave Me alone with this person; I know about him and how I will gradually punish him and increase him in his falsehood. I am giving him respite for a while, then I will seize him with a mighty and powerful punishment.' Thus, Allah says,

(سَنَسْتَدْرِجُهُمْ مِنْ حَيْثُ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ)

(We shall punish them gradually from directions they perceive not.) meaning, and they will not even be aware of it. Rather, they will believe that it is a noble blessing from Allah, but really the same matter is actually a form of humiliation (for them). This is similar to Allah's statement,

(أَيَحْسَبُونَ أَنَّمَا نُمِدُّهُمْ بِهِ مِنْ مَّالٍ وَبَنِينَ -
نُسَارِعُ لَهُمْ فِي الْخَيْرَاتِ بَلْ لَا يَشْعُرُونَ)

(Do they think that in wealth and children with which We expand them, We hasten unto them with good things. Nay, but they perceive not.) (23:55,56) Allah also said,

(فَلَمَّا نَسُوا مَا ذُكِّرُوا بِهِ فَتَحْنَا عَلَيْهِمْ أَبْوَابَ كُلِّ
شَيْءٍ حَتَّى إِذَا فَرِحُوا بِمَا أُوتُوا أَخَذْنَاهُمْ بَغْتَةً
فَإِذَا هُمْ مُبْلِسُونَ)

(So, when they forgot that which they had been reminded, We opened for them the gates of everything, until in the midst of their enjoyment in that which they were given, all of a sudden, We punished them, and lo! They were plunged into destruction with deep regrets and sorrows.) Therefore, Allah says here,

(وَأْمَلِي لَهُمْ إِنْ كَيْدِي مَتِينٌ)

(And I will grant them a respite. Verily, My plan is strong.) meaning, 'I will delay them, give them respite and extend their time. Yet, this is My plan, and My plot against them.' Thus, Allah says,

(إِنَّ كَيْدِي مَتِينٌ)

(Verily, My plan is strong.) meaning, 'great against whoever opposes My command, rejects My Messengers and dares to disobey Me.' In the Two Sahihis it is recorded from the Messenger of Allah that he said,

«إِنَّ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى لِيُؤَمِّلِي لِلظَّالِمِ حَتَّى إِذَا أَخَذَهُ لَمْ يُقَلِّتْهُ»

(Verily Allah the Exalted gives respite to the wrongdoer until He seizes him and he will not be able to escape Him.) Then he recited,

(وَكَذَلِكَ أَخَذُ رَبُّكَ إِذَا أَخَذَ الْقُرَىٰ وَهِيَ ظَالِمَةٌ إِنَّ أَخَذَهُ أَلِيمٌ شَدِيدٌ)

(Such is the punishment of your Lord when He seizes the towns while they are doing wrong. Verily, His punishment is painful (and) severe.) (11:102) In reference to Allah's statement,

(أَمْ تَسْأَلُهُمْ أَجْرًا فَهُمْ مِّن مَّعْرَمٍ مُّثْقَلُونَ - أَمْ عِنْدَهُمُ الْغَيْبُ فَهُمْ يَكْتُمُونَ)

(Or is it that you ask them for a wage, so that they are heavily burdened with debt Or that the Unseen is in their hands, so that they can write it down) the explanation of these two Ayat preceded in Surat At-Tur. The meaning of it is, 'you, O Muhammad, call them to Allah without taking any wages from them. rather, you hope for the reward with Allah. Yet, they reject that which you have brought to them simply due to ignorance, disbelief and obstinacy.'

(فَاصْبِرْ لِحُكْمِ رَبِّكَ وَلَا تَكُن كَصَحَابِ الْحُوتِ إِذْ نَادَىٰ وَهُوَ مَكْظُومٌ)

(لَوْلَا أَن تَدَارَكَهُ نِعْمَةٌ مِّن رَّبِّهِ لَنُبِذَ بِالْعَرَاءِ وَهُوَ
 مَذْمُومٌ - فَاجْتَبَاهُ رَبُّهُ فَجَعَلَهُ مِنَ الصَّالِحِينَ -
 وَإِن يَكَادُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا لَيُزْلِقُونَكَ بِأَبْصَرِهِمْ لَمَّا
 سَمِعُوا الذِّكْرَ وَيَقُولُونَ إِنَّهُ لَمَجْنُونٌ - وَمَا هُوَ إِلَّا
 ذِكْرٌ لِّلْعَالَمِينَ)

(48. So, wait with patience for the decision of your Lord, and be not like the Companion of the Fish when he cried out (to Us) while he was Makzum.) (49. Had not a grace from his Lord reached him, he would indeed have been (left in the stomach of the fish, but We forgave him), so he was cast off on the naked shore, while he was to be blamed.) (50. Then his Lord chose him and made him of the righteous.) (51. And verily, those who disbelieve would almost make you slip with their eyes (through hatred) when they hear the Reminder (the Qur'an), and they say: "Verily, he is a madman!") (52. But it is nothing else than a Reminder to all the creatures (`Alamin).)

The Command to be Patient and to refrain from being Hasty like Yunus was

Allah says,

(فَاصْبِرْ)

(So wait with patience) `O Muhammad, persevere against the harm your people cause you and their rejection. For verily, Allah will give you authority over them, and make the final victory for you and your followers in this life and the Hereafter.'

(وَلَا تَكُن كَصَحْبِ الْحُوتِ)

(and be not like the Companion of the Fish) meaning, Dhun-Nun, who was Yunus bin Matta, when he went off angry with his people. Various things happened to him, such as riding on a ship at sea, being swallowed by a (large) fish, the fish carrying him off into the ocean, being in the darkness and depth of the sea and hearing the sea's and its dwellers glorification of the Most High, the Most Able (Allah). For He (Allah) is the One Whose execution of divine decree cannot be resisted. After all of this, he (Yunus) called out from the layers of darkness,

أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ سُبْحَانَكَ إِنِّي كُنْتُ مِنَ
الظَّالِمِينَ

("That none has the right to be worshipped but You (O Allah), Glorified (and Exalted) are You! Truly, I have been of the wrongdoers.") (21:87) Then Allah said concerning him,

فَأَسْتَجِبْنَا لَهُ وَنَجَّيْنَاهُ مِنَ الْغَمِّ وَكَذَلِكَ نُنَجِّي
الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

(So We answered his call, and delivered him from the distress. And thus We do deliver the believers.) (21:88) Allah also says,

فَلَوْلَا أَنَّهُ كَانَ مِنَ الْمُسَبِّحِينَ - لَلَبِثَ فِي بَطْنِهِ
إِلَى يَوْمٍ يُبْعَثُونَ

(Had he not been of them who glorify Allah, he would have indeed remained inside its belly (the fish) till the Day when they are resurrected.) (37:143,144) So here (in this Surah), Allah says,

إِذْ نَادَى وَهُوَ مَكْظُومٌ

(when he cried out (to Us) while he was Makzum.) Ibn `Abbas, Mujahid and As-Suddi, all said, "while he was distressed." Then Allah goes on to say,

فَاجْتَبَاهُ رَبُّهُ فَجَعَلَهُ مِنَ الصَّالِحِينَ

(Then his Lord chose him and made him of the righteous.) Imam Ahmad recorded from `Abdullah that the Messenger of Allah said,

«لَا يَبْغِي لِأَحَدٍ أَنْ يَقُولَ: أَنَا خَيْرٌ مِنْ يُونُسَ بْنِ
مَتَّى»

(It is not befitting for anyone to say that I am better than Yunus bin Matta.) Al-Bukhari recorded this Hadith and it is in the Two Sahihs reported from Abu Hurayrah. Concerning Allah's statement,

(وَإِنْ يَكَادُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا لِيُزِلْقُونَكَ بِأَبْصَرِهِمْ)

(And verily, those who disbelieve would almost make you slip with their eyes) Ibn `Abbas, Mujahid and others have said,

(لِيُزِلْقُونَكَ)

(would make you slip) "In order to have some effect on you."

(بِأَبْصَرِهِمْ)

(with their eyes) meaning, `they will affect you by looking at you with their eyes (i.e., the evil eye).' This means `they are jealous of you due to their hatred of you, and were it not for Allah's protection of you, defending you against them (then their evil eye would harm you).'

The Effect of the Evil Eye is Real

this Ayah is a proof that the effect of the evil eye and its affliction by the command of Allah is real. Many Hadiths have been reported concerning this through numerous routes of transmission. The Hadith of Buraydah bin Al-Husayb Abu `Abdullah bin Majah recorded from Buraydah bin Al-Husayb that the Messenger of Allah said,

«لَا رُقِيَّةَ إِلَّا مِنْ عَيْنٍ أَوْ حُمَةٍ»

(There is no Ruqyah except to cure the evil eye and the sting.) This is how Ibn Majah recorded this Hadith. Imam Muslim also recorded this Hadith in his Sahih on the authority of Buraydah himself, but he did not attribute it to the Prophet . There is a story concerning this incident (as reported by Buraydah in Sahih Muslim), and At-Tirmidhi recorded the Hadith in this manner (like Muslim's version). This Hadith has also been recorded by Imam Al-Bukhari, Abu Dawud and At-Tirmidhi on the authority of `Imran bin Husayn, however, he did not attribute it to the Prophet . `Imran's wording is,

«لَا رُقِيَّةَ إِلَّا مِنْ عَيْنٍ أَوْ حُمَةٍ»

(There is no Ruqyah except to cure the evil eye and the sting.)" Muslim recorded in his Sahih from Ibn `Abbas that the Prophet said,

«الْعَيْنُ حَقٌّ وَلَوْ كَانَ شَيْءٌ سَابِقَ الْقَدَرِ سَبَقَتْ
الْعَيْنُ وَإِذَا اسْتُغْسِلْتُمْ فَاغْسِلُوا»

(The evil eye is real. If anything were to overtake the divine decree (and change it), then it would be the evil eye. And if you perform Ghusl (to remove the evil eye) then wash well.) Muslim was alone in recording this Hadith, as Al-Bukhari did not mention it. It is reported from Ibn ` Abbas that he said, "The Messenger of Allah used to invoke Allah's protection for Al-Hasan and Al-Husayn (his grandsons) by saying,

«أُعِيدُكُمْ بِكَلِمَاتِ اللَّهِ التَّامَّةِ مِنْ كُلِّ شَيْطَانٍ
وَهَامَّةٍ، وَمِنْ كُلِّ عَيْنٍ لَامَّةٍ»

(I seek protection for you two by the perfect Words of Allah from every Shaytan, and dangerous creature, and from every eye that is evil.) Then he would say:

«هَكَذَا كَانَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ يُعَوِّدُ إِسْحَاقَ وَإِسْمَاعِيلَ
عَلَيْهِمَا السَّلَامَ»

(Thus, did Ibrahim used to seek protection for Ishaq and Isma`il (his sons).)" This Hadith was recorded by Al-Bukhari and the Sunan compilers.

The Hadith of Abu Umamah As` ad bin Sahl bin Hunayf

Ibn Majah recorded from Abu Umamah As` ad bin Sahl bin Hunayf that ` Amir bin Rabi` ah passed by Sahl bin Hunayf while he was bathing and he said, "I haven't seen the skin of a beautiful virgin girl nicer than this that I see today (i.e., commenting on how nice Sahl's skin was)." So he did not leave before he (Sahl) fell down on the ground. So he was brought to the Messenger of Allah and it was said to him (the Prophet) that Sahl had been afflicted by a seizure. The Prophet then said,

«مَنْ تَتَّهَمُونَ بِهِ؟»

(Who do you blame (or hold responsible) for this) The people replied, ""Amir bin Rabi` ah." Then the Prophet said,

«عَلَّامَ يَقْتُلُ أَحَدَكُمْ أَخَاهُ؟ إِذَا رَأَى أَحَدَكُمْ مِنْ
أَخِيهِ مَا يُعْجِبُهُ فَلْيَدْعُ لَهُ بِالْبَرَكَاتِ»

(Would one of you knowingly kill his brother If one of you sees something of his brother that he likes, then let him supplicate for blessings for him.) Then the Prophet called for some water and he commanded ` Amir to perform Wudu' with the water. So he washed his face, his hands up to his two elbows, his two knees, and the inside of his Izar. Then the Prophet commanded him to pour the water over Sahl. Sufyan said that Ma` mar related from Az-Zuhri that he said, "The Prophet ordered him to turn the water pot over (empty its contents over) him (Sahl) from

behind him." An-Nasa'i recorded this Hadith through different routes from Abu Umamah with the wording, "And he turned the pot over pouring its contents over him (Sahl) from behind him."

The Hadith of Abu Sa`id Al-Khudri

Ibn Majah recorded that Abu Sa`id Al-Khudri said, "The Messenger of Allah used to seek refuge from the evil eye of the Jinns and the evil eye of humans. Then when the Mu`awwidhatan were revealed, he used them (for seeking protection) and abandoned everything else. This was recorded by At-Tirmidhi, and An-Nasa'i. At-Tirmidhi said, "Hasan."

Ahmad recorded from Abu Sa`id that Jibril came to the Prophet and said, "O Muhammad, are you suffering from any ailment" The Prophet said,

«نَعَمْ»

(Yes)." Then Jibril said,

«بِاسْمِ اللَّهِ أَرْقِيكَ مِنْ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ يُؤْذِيكَ، وَمِنْ شَرِّ كُلِّ نَفْسٍ وَعَيْنٍ تَشْنِيكَ، وَاللَّهُ يَشْفِيكَ، بِاسْمِ اللَّهِ أَرْقِيكَ»

("In the Name of Allah I pray over you for healing (Ruqyah), from everything that bothers you, from the evil of every soul and every evil eye that hates you, may Allah cure you, in the Name of Allah I pray over you for healing.") This Hadith has been recorded by Muslim and the Sunan compilers except for Abu Dawud. Imam Ahmad also recorded from Abu Sa`id or Jabir bin `Abdullah that the Messenger of Allah was bothered by some illness, and Jibril came to him and said,

«بِاسْمِ اللَّهِ أَرْقِيكَ مِنْ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ يُؤْذِيكَ، مِنْ كُلِّ حَاسِدٍ وَعَيْنٍ، اللَّهُ يَشْفِيكَ»

(In the Name of Allah I pray over you for healing (Ruqyah), from everything that bothers you, from every envious person and evil eye, may Allah cure you.)

Another Hadith from Abu Sa`id

Imam Ahmad recorded from Abu Sa`id that Jibril came to the Prophet and said, "O Muhammad, are you suffering from any ailment" The Prophet said,

«نَعَمْ»

(Yes)." Then Jibril said,

«بِاسْمِ اللَّهِ أَرْقِيكَ مِنْ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ يُؤْذِيكَ، وَمِنْ شَرِّ كُلِّ نَفْسٍ وَعَيْنٍ تَشْنِيكَ، وَاللَّهُ يَشْفِيكَ، بِاسْمِ اللَّهِ أَرْقِيكَ»

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(In the Name of Allah I pray over you for healing (Ruqyah), from everything that bothers you, from every envious person and evil eye, may Allah cure you.)

The Hadith of Asma' bint `Umays

Imam Ahmad recorded from `Ubayd bin Rifa`ah Az-Zuraqi that Asma' said, "O Messenger of Allah! Verily, Bani Ja`far are afflicted with the evil eye; should I seek to have Ruqyah " The Prophet replied,

«نَعَمْ فَلَوْ كَانَ شَيْءٌ يَسْبِقُ الْقَدَرَ لَسَبَقْتَهُ الْعَيْنُ»

(Yes, for if anything could overcome the divine decree, it would be the evil eye.) This Hadith has been recorded like this by At-Tirmidhi, Ibn Majah, and An-Nasa'i. At-Tirmidhi said concerning it, "Hasan Sahih."

The Hadith of `A'ishah

Ibn Majah recorded from `A'ishah, may Allah be pleased with her, that the Messenger of Allah ordered her to have Ruqyah performed as a cure against the evil eye. This was reported by Al-Bukhari and Muslim. The Hadith of Sahl bin Hunayf Imam Ahmad recorded from Abu Umamah bin Sahl bin Hunayf that his father informed him that the Messenger of Allah went out on a

journey in the direction of Makkah and they (the Companions) accompanied him until they came to the valley of Kharrar from Al-Juhfah. They stopped there and Sahl took a bath. He (Sahl) was a white man, with a handsome body and nice skin. So the brother of Bani `Adi bin Ka`b, `Amir bin Rabi`ah looked at Sahl while he bathed and he said, "I haven't seen the skin of a beautiful virgin girl nicer than this that I see today." Then Sahl suddenly had a seizure and fell to the ground. So he (Sahl) was brought to the Messenger of Allah and it was said to him, "O Messenger of Allah! Can you do anything for Sahl By Allah, he has not lifted his head nor has he regained consciousness." The Prophet then said,

«هَلْ تَنْهَمُونَ فِيهِ مِنْ أَحَدٍ؟»

(Do you all blame (or hold responsible) anyone for what has happened to him) They said, "`Amir bin Rabi`ah looked at him." So the Prophet called `Amir and he was very angry with him. He said,

«عَلَّامَ يَقْتُلُ أَحَدَكُمْ أَخَاهُ، هَلَّا إِذَا رَأَيْتَ مَا يُعْجِبُكَ
بَرَكَتَ؟»

(Would one of you knowingly kill his brother Why don't you ask Allah to bless your brother when you see something (of him) that you like) Then the Prophet said,

«اغْتَسِلْ لَهُ»

(Bathe for him.) So he (`Amir) washed his face, his hands, his elbows, his knees, his feet and the inside of his Izar (waist wrapper) in a drinking vessel. Then that water was poured over him (Sahl). A man poured it over Sahl's head and his back from behind him, then the container was turned upside down and emptied behind him. This was done, and afterwards Sahl recovered and left with the people having nothing wrong with him."

The Hadith of `Amir bin Rabi`ah

Imam Ahmad recorded in his Musnad that `Ubaydullah bin `Amir said, "`Amir bin Rabi`ah and Sahl bin Hanayf went off together intending to bathe. So they went about their business using coverings (to cover their nakedness). So `Amir removed a cloak of wool that he (Sahl) was using to conceal himself. He (`Amir) said, `I looked at him and my eye fell upon him while he was pouring water on himself bathing. Then I heard a loud splash in the water coming from where he was. So I went to him, and I called him three times, but he did not answer me. So I went to the Prophet and informed him. Then, the Prophet came walking, and he was wading in the water. I can still picture the whiteness of his shins. When he came to Sahl (who was unconscious), he hit him on his chest with his hand and said,

«اللَّهُمَّ اصْرِفْ عَنْهُ حَرَّهَا وَبَرْدَهَا وَوَصَبَهَا»

(O Allah! Remove from him its heat, its cold and its pain.) He (Sahl) then stood up, and Allah's Messenger said,

«إِذَا رَأَى أَحَدُكُمْ مِنْ أَخِيهِ، أَوْ مِنْ نَفْسِهِ، أَوْ مِنْ مَالِهِ مَا يُعْجِبُهُ، فَلْيُبْرِكْ فَإِنَّ الْعَيْنَ حَقٌّ»

(If one of you sees in his brother, or himself, or his wealth that which pleases him, then he should ask Allah to bless it, for verily, the evil eye is real.)

The Accusation of the Disbelievers and the Reply to Them

Allah says,

(وَيَقُولُونَ إِنَّهُ لَمَجْنُونٌ)

(and they say: "Verily, he is a madman!") meaning, they cut at him with their eyes and attack him with their tongues saying, "Verily, he is a madman." They say this because he came with the Qur'an. Allah then says,

(وَمَا هُوَ إِلَّا ذِكْرٌ لِلْعَالَمِينَ)

(But it is nothing else but a Reminder to all the creatures ('Alamin).) This is the end of the explanation (Tafsir) of Surah Nun (or Al-Qalam), and all praise and blessing belong to Allah.

The Tafsir of Surat Al-Haqqah

(Chapter - 69)

Which was revealed in Makkah

(بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ)

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

(الْحَاقَّةُ - مَا الْحَاقَّةُ - وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا الْحَاقَّةُ -
كَذَّبَتْ ثَمُودُ وَعَادٌ بِالْقَارِعَةِ - فَأَمَّا ثَمُودُ فَأَهْلِكُوا
بِالطَّاغِيَةِ - وَأَمَّا عَادٌ فَأَهْلِكُوا بِرِيحٍ صَرْصَرٍ
عَاتِيَةٍ - سَخَّرَهَا عَلَيْهِمْ سَبْعَ لَيَالٍ وَتَمَنِيَةً أَيَّامٍ

حُسُومًا فَتَرَى الْقَوْمَ فِيهَا صَرَغَى كَأَنَّهُمْ أَعْجَازُ
نَخْلِ خَاوِيَةٍ - فَهَلْ تَرَى لَهُمْ مِّنْ بَاقِيَةٍ - وَجَاءَ
فِرْعَوْنُ وَمَنْ قَبْلَهُ وَالْمُؤْتَفِكَتُ بِالْخَاطِئَةِ -
فَعَصَوْا رَسُولَ رَبِّهِمْ فَأَخَذَهُمْ أَخْذَةً رَّابِيَةً - إِنَّا
لَمَّا طَغَا الْمَاءُ حَمَلْنَاكُمْ فِي الْجَارِيَةِ - لِنَجْعَلَهَا
لَكُمْ تَذْكَرَةً وَتَعِيَهَا أُذُنٌ وَعِيَةٌ)

(1. Al-Haqqah!) (2. What is Al-Haqqah) (3. And what will make you know what Al-Haqqah is) (4. Thamud and `Ad denied the Qari`ah!) (5. As for Thamud, they were destroyed by the Taghiyah!) (6. And as for `Ad, they were destroyed by a wind, Sarsar `Atiyah!) (7. Which Allah imposed on them for seven nights and eight days Husum, so that you could see men lying toppled, as if they were trunks of date palms, Khawiyah!) (8. Do you see any remnants of them) (9. And Fir`awn, and those before him, and the cities overthrown committed Al-Khati'ah.) (10. And they disobeyed their Lord's Messenger, so He seized them with a punishment that was Rabiya.) (11. Verily, when the water rose beyond its limits, We carried you in the ship.) (12. That We might make it an admonition for you and that it might be retained by the retaining ears.)

Warning concerning the Greatness of the Day of Judgement

-Haqqah is one of the names of the Day of Judgement, because during it the promise and the threat will inevitably occur. Due to this, Allah has declared the greatness of this matter. So He says,

(وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا الْحَاقَّةُ)

(And what will make you know what Al-Haqqah is)

Mention of the Destruction of the Nations

Then Allah mentions the destruction of the nations that denied the Resurrection. He says,

(فَأَمَّا تَمُودُ فَأَهْلِكُوا بِالطَّاغِيَةِ)

(As for Thamud, they were destroyed by the Taghiyah!) It is the cry which will silence them, and the quake that will silence them. Qatadah said similar to this when he said, "At-Taghiyah is

the shout." Mujahid said, "At-Taghiyah means the sins." This was also said by Ar-Rabi` bin Anas and bin Zayd. They said that it means transgression. After mentioning this, Ibn Zayd recited the following Ayat as proof for his statement,

(كَذَّبَتْ ثَمُودُ بِطَغْوَاهَا)

(Thamud denied through their transgression.) Then Allah says,

(وَأَمَّا عَادٌ فَأَهْلِكُوا بِرِيحٍ صَرْصَرٍ)

(And as for `Ad, they were destroyed by a wind Sarsar) meaning, a cold wind. Qatadah, As-Suddi, Ar-Rabi` bin Anas and Ath-Thawri all said about,

(عَاتِيَةٍ)

(`Atiyah) "This means severe blowing of the wind." Qatadah said, "It blew fiercely upon them until it pierced their hearts." Ad-Dahhak said,

(صَرْصَرٍ)

(Sarsar) "This means cold, and

(عَاتِيَةٍ)

(`Atiyah) means, it blew fiercely upon them without any mercy or blessing." `Ali and others said, "It blew fiercely upon their stored harvest until it was brought out worthless."

(سَخَّرَهَا عَلَيْهِمْ)

(Which Allah imposed on them) meaning, He made it overpower them.

(سَبْعَ لَيَالٍ وَثَمَنِيَةَ أَيَّامٍ حُسُومًا)

(for seven nights and eight days Husum,) Husum means, complete, successive and unfortunately evil. Ibn Mas`ud, Ibn `Abbas, Mujahid, `Ikrimah, Ath-Thawri and others all said, "Husum means in succession." It has been reported that `Ikrimah and Ar-Rabi` bin Khuthaym both said, "It means it was unfortunately evil upon them." This is similar to Allah's statement,

(فِي أَيَّامٍ نَّحِسَاتٍ)

(in days of calamity) (41: 16) It has been said that it is that which people now call A`jaz (apparently used to mean evil devastation). It seems as though the people took this term from Allah's statement,

فَتَرَى الْقَوْمَ فِيهَا صَرْعَى كَأَنَّهُمْ أُعْجَازُ نَخْلٍ
(خَاوِيَةً)

(so that you could see the people lying toppled, as if they were A`jaz (trunks) of date palms, Khawiyah!) Ibn `Abbas said about,

(خَاوِيَةً)

(Khawiyah) "It means ruined." Others besides him said, "It means dilapidated." This means that the wind would cause one of them (palm tree) to hit the ground, and it will fall down dead on his head. Then his head would shatter and it would remain a lifeless corpse as if it were without branches, motionless. It has been confirmed in the Two Sahihs that the Messenger of Allah said,

«نُصِرْتُ بِالصَّبَا وَأُهْلِكْتُ عَادٌ بِالدَّبُورِ»

(I was helped by an easterly wind and the people of `Ad were destroyed by a westerly wind.)

(فَهَلْ تَرَى لَهُم مِّن بَاقِيَةٍ)

(Do you see any remnants of them) meaning, `do you find any one of them left or anyone who even attributes himself to being from them' Rather they are all gone, right down to the last of them, and Allah did not make for them any successors. Then Allah says,

(وَجَاءَ فِرْعَوْنُ وَمَنْ قَبْلَهُ)

(And Fir`awn and those before him committed (sin)) This has been recited with a Kasrah under the letter Qaf (in the word Qabalahu, as Qiblahu), which changes the meaning to those who were with him in his time, and they were his followers who were disbelieving Coptic people. Others recited it with a Fathah over the letter Qaf (as the word Qablahu), which means those nations before him who were similar to him. Concerning Allah's statement,

(وَالْمُؤْتَفِكَةِ)

(the overthrown cities) those nations that rejected their Messengers.

(بِالْخَاطِنَةِ)

(committed Al-Khati'ah.) Al-Khati'ah means their rejection of what Allah revealed. Ar-Rabi` said,

(بِالْخَاطِئَةِ)

(committed Al-Khati'ah.) "This means disobedience." Mujahid said, "They committed errors." Thus, Allah says,

(فَعَصَوْا رَسُولَ رَبِّهِمْ)

(And they disobeyed their Lord's Messenger,) meaning they were all of the same type, they all denied the Messenger of Allah who was sent to them. As Allah says,

(كُلُّ كَذِّبَ الرَّسُلِ فَحَقَّ وَعِيدِ)

(Everyone of them denied the Messengers, so My threat took effect.) So whoever denies a Messenger, then verily, he denies all of the Messengers. This is as Allah says,

(كَذَّبَتْ قَوْمُ نُوحٍ الْمُرْسَلِينَ)

(The people of Nuh belied the Messengers)

(كَذَّبَتْ عَادُ الْمُرْسَلِينَ)

(` Ad belied the Messengers.)

(كَذَّبَتْ ثَمُودُ الْمُرْسَلِينَ)

(Thamud belied the Messengers.) However, only one Messenger came to every nation. Thus, Allah says here,

(فَعَصَوْا رَسُولَ رَبِّهِمْ فَأَخَذَهُمْ أَخْذَةً رَابِيَةً)

(And they disobeyed their Lord's Messenger, so He seized them with a punishment that was Rabi'ah.) Rabi'ah means, great, severe and painful. Mujahid said, "Rabi'ah means severe." As-Suddi said, "It means destructive."

A Reminder about the Blessing of the Ship

Then, Allah says,

(إِنَّا لَمَّا طَغَا الْمَاءُ)

(Verily, when the water rose beyond its limits,) meaning, it rose up over its shores by the leave of Allah and it overcame all that existed. Ibn `Abbas and others said, "The water rising beyond its boundary means it increased abundantly." This happened due to the supplication of Nuh against his people when they denied him, opposed him and worshipped other than Allah. Therefore, Allah answered his supplication and the people of the earth were covered with the flood except for those who were with Nuh in the ship. Thus, are humans all from the loins of Nuh and his progeny. For this reason Allah reminds humanity of His blessing,

(إِنَّا لَمَّا طَغَا الْمَاءُ حَمَلْنَاكُمْ فِي الْجَارِيَةِ)

(Verily, when the water rose beyond its limits, We carried you in the ship.) meaning, a ship running along upon the surface of the water.

(لِنَجْعَلَهَا لَكُمْ تَذْكِرَةً)

(That We might make it an admonition for you) The pronoun "it" here refers to the species of the object (ships) due to the general meaning alluding to this. Thus, the meaning is, `We caused its type of creation (ships) to remain (in the earth) for you, so that you ride upon the currents of the water in the seas. ' This is as Allah says,

(وَجَعَلْ لَكُمْ مِّنَ الْفُلْكِ وَالْأَنْعَمِ مَا تَرْكَبُونَ لِيَسْتَوِيَكُمْ عَلَىٰ ظُهُورِهِ ثُمَّ تَذْكُرُوا نِعْمَةَ رَبِّكُمْ إِذَا اسْتَوَيْتُمْ عَلَيْهِ)

(and has appointed for you ships and cattle on which you ride; In order that you may mount on their backs, and then may remember the favor of your Lord when you mount thereon) (43:12, 13) And Allah said,

(وَأَيَّةٌ لَهُمْ أَنَّا حَمَلْنَا ذُرِّيَّتَهُمْ فِي الْفُلِّ الْمَشْحُونِ - وَخَلَقْنَا لَهُمْ مِّن مِّثْلِهِ مَا يَرْكَبُونَ)

(And an Ayah for them is that We bore their offspring in the laden ship. And We have created for them of the like thereunto, on which they ride.) (36:41,42) Qatadah said, "Allah caused this ship to remain until the first people of this Ummah saw it." However, the first view (that it refers to all ships in general) is the most apparent. Allah continues saying,

(وَتَعِيهَا أَدْنُ وَعِيَةٌ)

(and that it might be retained by the retaining ears.) meaning, that a receptive ear may understand and reflect upon this bounty. Ibn ` Abbas said, "This means an ear that is retentive and hearing." Qatadah said,

(أُذُنٌ وَعِيَةٌ)

(by the retaining ears.) means, "An ear that Allah gives intelligence, so it benefits by what it hears from Allah's Book." Ad-Dahhak said,

(وَتَعِيَهَا أُذُنٌ وَعِيَةٌ)

(and that it might be retained by the retaining ears.) (69:12) means, "An ear that hears it and retains it, meaning the person who has sound hearing, and correct intellect." And this is general concerning everyone who understands and retains.

(فَإِذَا نُفِخَ فِي الصُّورِ نَفْخَةٌ وَاحِدَةٌ - وَحُمِلَتِ
الْأَرْضُ وَالْجِبَالُ فَدُكَّتَا دَكَّةً وَاحِدَةً - فَيَوْمَئِذٍ
وَقَعَتِ الْوَاقِعَةُ - وَانْشَقَّتِ السَّمَاءُ فَهِيَ يَوْمَئِذٍ
وَاهِيَةٌ - وَالْمَلَكُ عَلَى أَرْجَائِهَا وَيَحْمِلُ عَرْشَ
رَبِّكَ فَوْقَهُمْ يَوْمَئِذٍ تَمَنِيَةٌ - يَوْمَئِذٍ تُعْرَضُونَ لَا
تَخْفَى مِنْكُمْ خَافِيَةٌ)

(13. Then when the Trumpet will be blown with one blowing.) (14. And the earth and the mountains shall be removed from their places, and crushed with a single crushing.) (15. Then on that Day shall the Event occur.) (16. And the heaven will be rent asunder, for that Day it will be frail and torn up.) (17. And the angels will be on its sides, and eight angels will, that Day, bear the Throne of your Lord above them.) (18. That Day shall you be brought to Judgement, not a secret of you will be hidden.)

A Mention of the Horrors of the Day of Judgement

Allah informs of the horrors that will take place on the Day of Judgement. The first of these events is the blowing of fright (into the Trumpet), which will be followed by the blowing of destruction when everyone in the heavens and the earth will be struck down except whoever Allah wills. Then, after this will be the blowing of standing before the Lord of all that exists, and the resurrection, and the gathering. And this is that blowing. It is emphasized here that it is one blowing, because the command of Allah cannot be opposed or prevented, and it does not need to be repeated or stressed. Thus, Allah goes on to say,

(وَحُمِلَتِ الْأَرْضُ وَالْجِبَالُ فَدُكَّتَا دَكَّةً وَاحِدَةً)

(And the earth and the mountains shall be removed from their places, and crushed with a single crushing.) meaning, they will be stretched out to the extent of the surface (of the earth) and the earth will change into something else other than the earth.

(فَيَوْمَئِذٍ وَقَعَتِ الْوَاقِعَةُ)

(Then on that Day shall the Event occur.) meaning, the Day of Judgement.

(وَأَنْشَقَّتِ السَّمَاءُ فَهِيَ يَوْمَئِذٍ وَاهِيَةٌ)

(And the heaven will be rent asunder, for that Day it will be frail and torn up.) Ibn Jurayj said, "This is like Allah's statement,

(وَفُتِحَتِ السَّمَاءُ فَكَانَتْ أَبْوَابًا)

(And the heaven shall be opened, it will become as gates.) (78:19) Ibn ` Abbas said, "It (the sky) will be torn apart and the Throne will be near it."

(وَالْمَلَائِكَةُ عَلَىٰ أَرْجَائِهَا)

(And the angels will be on its sides,) The word Malak here is referring to the species of angels (all of them); meaning the angels collectively will be standing on the sides of the heavens. Ar-Rabi` bin Anas said concerning Allah's statement,

(وَالْمَلَائِكَةُ عَلَىٰ أَرْجَائِهَا)

(And the angels will be on its sides,) "This means that they will be standing on what has been ground to powder of the heavens looking at the people of the earth.'

The Children of Adam being presented before Allah

Concerning the statement of Allah,

(يَوْمَئِذٍ تُعْرَضُونَ لَا تَخْفَىٰ مِنْكُمْ خَافِيَةٌ)

(That Day shall you be brought to Judgement, not a secret of you will be hidden.) meaning, `you will all be presented to the Knower of the secrets and private counsels. He is the One from Whom none of your affairs are hidden. He is the Knower of all things apparent, secret and hidden.' This is the reason that Allah says,

(لَا تَخْفَى مِنْكُمْ خَافِيَةٌ)

(not a secret of you will be hidden.) Imam Ahmad recorded from Abu Musa that the Messenger of Allah said,

«يُعْرَضُ النَّاسُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ ثَلَاثَ عَرَضَاتٍ،
فَأَمَّا عَرَضَتَانِ فَجِدَالٌ وَمَعَاذِيرٌ، وَأَمَّا الثَّلَاثَةُ فَعِنْدَ
ذَلِكَ تَطِيرُ الصُّحُفُ فِي الْأَيْدِي فَآخِذٌ بِيَمِينِهِ وَآخِذٌ
بِشِمَالِهِ»

(The people will be exhibited three times on the Day of Judgement. The first two presentations will be (their) arguing and offering excuses. During the third presentation the pages (records) will fly into their hands. Some of them will receive the records in their right hands and some will receive them in their left hands.) Ibn Majah and At-Tirmidhi both recorded this Hadith.

(فَأَمَّا مَنْ أُوتِيَ كِتَابَهُ بِيَمِينِهِ فَيَقُولُ هَآؤُمْ أَقْرَأُ
كِتَابِي - إِنِّي ظَنَنْتُ أَنِّي مُلِقٌ حِسَابِي - فَهُوَ فِي
عَيْشَةٍ رَاضِيَةٍ - فِي جَنَّةٍ عَالِيَةٍ - فُطُوفُهَا دَانِيَةٌ -
كُلُوا وَاشْرَبُوا هَنِيئًا بِمَا أَسْلَفْتُمْ فِي الْأَيَّامِ الْخَالِيَةِ
(

(19. Then as for him who will be given his Record in his right hand will say: "Here! read my Record!") (20. "Surely, I did believe that I shall meet my account!") (21. So, he shall be in a life, well-pleasing.) (22. In a lofty Paradise,) (23. The fruits in bunches whereof will be low and near at hand.) (24. Eat and drink at ease for that which you have sent on before you in days past!)

The Happiness of the Person Who will receive His Book in His Right Hand and His Good Situation

Allah informs of the happiness of those who receive their Book in the right hand on the Day of Judgement and being pleased with this. Out of his extreme pleasure is his saying to everyone that he meets,

(هَآؤُمُ اقْرَؤْا كِتَابِيَهٗ)

(Here! read my Record!) meaning, 'take my Book and read it.' He will say this because he knows that what is in it is good and purely virtuous deeds. He will be of those whom Allah replaced their bad deeds (evils) with good deeds. `Abdur-Rahman bin Zayd said, "The meaning of

(هَآؤُمُ اقْرَؤْا كِتَابِيَهٗ)

(Here! read my Record!) is `Here, read my Book.'... The suffix `Um' is a grammatical addition." This is what he (`Abdur-Rahman) said. It seems apparent that the suffix `Um' means here `you all.' Ibn Abi Hatim recorded that `Abdullah bin `Abdullah bin Hanzalah - and he (Hanzalah) was the Companion who was washed by the angels for his funeral - said, "Verily, Allah will stop His servant on the Day of Judgement and He will make his sins appear on the outside of his Book of Records. Then He will say to him, `Did you do this' The servant will respond, `Yes my Lord.' Then Allah will say to him, `I will not expose you (or dishonor you) for it, for verily, I have forgiven you. ' The person will then say, `Here (you all) read my Book!"

(إِنِّي ظَنَنْتُ أَنِّي مُلِقٌ حِسَابِيَهٗ)

(Surely, I did believe that I shall meet my account!) This will be when he (the servant of Allah) will be saved from being disgraced and exposed on the Day of Judgement. In the Sahih, it is recorded from Ibn `Umar that he was asked about the private counsel. He responded by saying that he heard the Messenger of Allah saying,

«يُدْنِي اللهُ الْعَبْدَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ فَيَقْرُرُهُ بِدُنُوبِهِ كُلِّهَا،
حَتَّى إِذَا رَأَى أَنَّهُ قَدْ هَلَكَ قَالَ اللهُ تَعَالَى: إِنِّي
سَتَرْتُهَا عَلَيْكَ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَأَنَا أَعْفِرُهَا لَكَ الْيَوْمَ،
ثُمَّ يُعْطَى كِتَابَ حَسَنَاتِهِ بِيَمِينِهِ. وَأَمَّا الْكَافِرُ
وَالْمُنَافِقُ فَيَقُولُ الْأَشْهَادُ

(هُؤُلَاءِ الَّذِينَ كَذَبُوا عَلَى رَبِّهِمْ أَلَا لَعْنَةُ اللهِ
عَلَى الظَّالِمِينَ)»

(Allah will bring the servant close (to Him) on the Day of Judgement and make him confess all of his sins. This will continue until the servant thinks that he is about to be destroyed. Then Allah will say, "Verily, I have concealed these sins for you in the worldly life and I have forgiven

you for them today." Then he will be given his Book of good deeds in his right hand. However, about the disbeliever and the hypocrite, the witnesses will say, ("These are those who lied on their Lord, and verily, the curse of Allah is on the wrongdoers.") Allah's statement,

(إِنِّي ظَنَنْتُ أَنِّي مُلْقٍ حِسَابِيهِ)

(Surely, I did believe that I shall meet my account!) means, 'I used to be certain in the worldly life that this day would definitely come.' This is as Allah says,

(الَّذِينَ يَظُنُّونَ أَنَّهُمْ مُلْقُوا رَبَّهُمْ)

((They are those) who are certain that they are going to meet their Lord.) (2:46) Allah then says,

(فَهُوَ فِي عِيشَةٍ رَّاضِيَةٍ)

(So he shall be in a life, well-pleasing.) (69:21) meaning, pleasant.

(فِي جَنَّةٍ عَالِيَةٍ)

(In a lofty Paradise,) meaning, having elevated castles, beautiful wide-eyed maidens, pleasant stations and eternal joy. It has been confirmed in the Sahih that the Prophet said,

«إِنَّ الْجَنَّةَ مِائَةٌ دَرَجَةٍ مَا بَيْنَ كُلِّ دَرَجَتَيْنِ كَمَا بَيْنَ السَّمَاءِ وَالْأَرْضِ»

(Verily, Paradise has one hundred levels and between each level is a distance like the distance between the earth and the sky.) Then Allah says,

(قُطُوفُهَا دَانِيَةٌ)

(The fruits in bunches whereof will be low and near at hand.) Al-Bara' bin `Azib said, "This means close enough for one of them (the people of Paradise) to reach them while he is lying on his bed." More than one person has said this. Then Allah says,

(كُلُوا وَاشْرَبُوا هَنِيئًا بِمَا أَسْلَفْتُمْ فِي الْأَيَّامِ الْخَالِيَةِ)

(Eat and drink at ease for that which you have sent on before you in days past!) meaning, this will be said to them as an invitation to them of blessing, favor and goodness. For verily, it has been confirmed in the Sahih that the Messenger of Allah said,

«اعْمَلُوا وَسَدِّدُوا وَقَارِبُوا، وَاعْلَمُوا أَنَّ أَحَدًا
مِنْكُمْ لَنْ يُدْخِلَهُ عَمَلُهُ الْجَنَّةَ»

(Work deeds, strive, seek to draw near (to Allah) and know that none of you will be admitted into Paradise because of his deeds.) They (the Companions) said, "Not even you O Messenger of Allah" He replied,

«وَلَا أَنَا إِلَّا أَنْ يَتَّغَمَّدَنِي اللَّهُ بِرَحْمَةٍ مِنْهُ وَقَضَلُ»

(Not even me, except if Allah covers me with mercy from Himself and grace.)

(وَأَمَّا مَنْ أُوتِيَ كِتَابَهُ بِشِمَالِهِ فَيَقُولُ يَلِيَّتَنِي لَمْ
أُوتَ كِتَابِيَةَ - وَلَمْ أُدْرَ مَا حِسَابِيَةَ - يَلِيَّتَهَا كَانَتْ
الْقَاضِيَةَ - مَا أَغْنَى عَنِّي مَالِيَةَ - هَلَكَ عَنِّي
سُلْطَانِيَةَ - خُدُوهُ فَعُذُّوهُ - ثُمَّ الْجَحِيمَ صَلُّوهُ - ثُمَّ
فِي سِلْسِلَةٍ ذَرْعُهَا سَبْعُونَ ذِرَاعًا فَاسْلُكُوهُ - إِنَّهُ
كَانَ لَا يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ الْعَظِيمِ - وَلَا يَحْضُرُ عَلَى
طَعَامِ الْمِسْكِينِ - فَلَيْسَ لَهُ الْيَوْمَ هَهُنَا حَمِيمٌ -
وَلَا طَعَامٌ إِلَّا مِنْ غِسْلِينَ - لَا يَأْكُلُهُ إِلَّا
الْخَطِئُونَ)

(25. But as for him who will be given his Record in his left hand, will say: "I wish that I had not been given my Record!") h(26. "And that I had never known how my account is!") (27. "Would that it had been my end!") (28. "My wealth has not availed me;") (29. "My power has gone from me!") (30. (It will be said): "Seize him and fetter him;") (31. "Then throw him in the blazing Fire.") (32. "Then fasten him on a chain whereof the length is seventy cubits!") (33. Verily, he used not to believe in Allah, the Most Great,) (34. And urged not the feeding of the poor.) (35.

So, no friend has he here this Day,) (36. Nor any food except filth from Ghislin.) (37. None will eat it except the Khati'un.)

The Bad Condition of Whoever is given His Record in His Left Hand

These Ayat inform about the condition of the wretched people when one of them is given his Record (of deeds) in his left hand when the people are brought before Allah. At this time he will be very remorseful.

(وَأَمَّا مَنْ أُوتِيَ كِتَابَهُ بِشِمَالِهِ فَيَقُولُ يَلَيْتَنِي لَمْ
أُوتَ كِتَابِيَةَ - وَلَمْ أَدْرَ مَا حِسَابِيَةَ - يَلَيْتَهَا كَانَتْ
الْقَاضِيَةَ)

((He) will say: "I wish that I had not been given my Record! And that I had never known how my account is! Would that it had been my end!..." Ad-Dahhak said, "Meaning a death which is not followed by any life." Likewise said Muhammad bin Ka`b, Ar-Rabi` and As-Suddi. Qatadah said, "He will hope for death even though in the worldly life it was the most hated thing to him."

(مَا أَغْنَىٰ عَنِّي مَالِيَةَ - هَلَاكَ عَنِّي سُلْطَانِيَةَ)

(My wealth has not availed me; my power has gone from me.) means, 'my wealth and my honor did not protect me from the punishment of Allah and His torment. Now the matter has ended with me alone and I have no helper nor anyone to save me.' At this Allah says,

(حُدُوهُ فَعُلُوهُ - ثُمَّ الْجَحِيمَ صَلُّوهُ)

(Seize him and fetter him; then throw him in the blazing Fire.) meaning, He will command the guardians of Hell to forcibly remove him from the gathering place, fetter him - meaning put iron collars on his neck - then carry him off to Hell and cast him into it, meaning they will submerge him in it. Allah said,

(ثُمَّ فِي سِلْسِلَةٍ ذَرْعُهَا سَبْعُونَ ذِرَاعًا فَاسْلُكُوهُ)

(Then fasten him on a chain whereof the length is seventy cubits!) Ka`b Al-Ahbar said, "Every ring of it will be equal to the entire amount of iron found in this world." Al-`Awfi reported that Ibn `Abbas and Ibn Jurayj both said, "Each cubit will be the forearm's length of an angel." Ibn Jurayj reported that Ibn `Abbas said,

(فَاسْلُكُوهُ)

(Then fasten him) "It will be entered into his buttocks and pulled out of his mouth. Then they will be arranged on this (chain) just like locusts are arranged on a stick that is being roasted." Al-`Awfi reported from Ibn `Abbas that he said, "It will be ran into his behind until it is brought out of his two nostrils so he will not be able to stand on his two feet." Imam Ahmad recorded from `Abdullah bin `Amr that the Messenger of Allah said,

«لَوْ أَنَّ رَصَاصَةً مِثْلَ هَذِهِ وَأَشَارَ إِلَى جُمُجْمَةٍ
أُرْسِلَتْ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ إِلَى الْأَرْضِ، وَهِيَ مَسِيرَةٌ
خَمْسِمِائَةَ سَنَةٍ، لَبَلَّغَتْ الْأَرْضَ قَبْلَ اللَّيْلِ وَلَوْ
أَنَّهَا أُرْسِلَتْ مِنْ رَأْسِ السَّلْسِلَةِ لَسَارَتْ أَرْبَعِينَ
خَرِيفًا اللَّيْلَ وَالنَّهَارَ قَبْلَ أَنْ تَبْلُغَ قَعْرَهَا أَوْ
أَصْلَهَا»

(If a drop of lead like this - and he pointed to a skull bone - were sent from the heaven to the earth, and it is a distance of five hundred years travel, it would reach the earth before night. And if it (the same drop of lead) were sent from the head of the chain (of Hell), it would travel forty fall seasons, night and day, before it would reach its (Hell's) cavity or base.) At-Tirmidhi also recorded this Hadith and he said, "This Hadith is Hasan." Concerning Allah's statement,

(إِنَّهُ كَانَ لَا يُؤْمِنُ بِاللَّهِ الْعَظِيمِ - وَلَا يَحْضُرُ
عَلَى طَعَامِ الْمَسْكِينِ)

(Verily, he used not to believe in Allah, the Most Great, and urged not on the feeding of the poor.) meaning, he did not establish the right of Allah upon him, of obedience to Him and performing His worship. He also did not benefit Allah's creation nor did he give them their rights. For verily, Allah has a right upon the servants that they worship Him alone and not associate anything with Him. The servants of Allah also have a right upon each other to good treatment and assistance in righteousness and piety. For this reason, Allah commanded performance of the prayer and the payment of Zakah. When the Prophet was (in his last moments) near death he said,

«الصَّلَاةُ وَمَا مَلَكَتْ أَيْمَانُكُمْ»

(The prayer (As-Salah) and your right hand possessions (i.e., slaves).) Allah says,

(فَلَيْسَ لَهُ الْيَوْمَ هَهُنَا حَمِيمٌ - وَلَا طَعَامٌ إِلَّا مِنْ
غَسْلِينَ - لَا يَأْكُلُهُ إِلَّا الْخَاطِئُونَ)

(So no friend has he here this Day. Nor any food except filth from the washing of wounds. None will eat it except the Khati'un.) meaning, there is no one today who can save him from the punishment of Allah, nor any close friend or intercessor whose request would be honored. He will have no food here except for the filthy washing of wounds. Qatadah said, "It will be the worst food of the people of the Hellfire." Ar-Rabi` and Ad-Dahhak both said, "It (Ghislin) is a tree in Hell." Shabib bin Bishr reported from `Ikrimah that Ibn `Abbas said, `Ghislin will be the blood and fluid that will flow from their flesh." `Ali bin Abi Talhah reported from Ibn `Abbas that he said, `Ghislin is the pus of the people of the Hellfire."

(فَلَا أَقْسِمُ بِمَا تُبْصِرُونَ - وَمَا لَا تُبْصِرُونَ - إِنَّهُ
لَقَوْلُ رَسُولٍ كَرِيمٍ - وَمَا هُوَ بِقَوْلِ شَاعِرٍ قَلِيلًا
مَّا تُؤْمِنُونَ - وَلَا بِقَوْلِ كَاهِنٍ قَلِيلًا مَّا تَذَكَّرُونَ
تَنْزِيلٌ مِّن رَّبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ)

(38. So, I swear by whatsoever you see,) (39. And by whatsoever you see not,) (40. That this is verily the word of an honored Messenger.) (41. It is not the word of a poet, little is that you believe!) (42. Nor is it the word of a soothsayer, little is that you remember!) (43. This is the revelation sent down from the Lord of all that exists.)

The Qur'an is the Speech of Allah

Allah swears by His creation, in which some of His signs can be seen in His creatures. These also indicate the perfection of His Names and Attributes. He then swears by the hidden things that they cannot see. This is an oath swearing that the Qur'an is His Speech, His inspiration and His revelation to His servant and Messenger, whom He chose to convey His Message, and the Messenger carried out this trust faithfully. So Allah says,

(فَلَا أَقْسِمُ بِمَا تُبْصِرُونَ - وَمَا لَا تُبْصِرُونَ - إِنَّهُ
لَقَوْلُ رَسُولٍ كَرِيمٍ)

(So I swear by whatsoever you see, and by whatsoever you see not, that this is verily the word of an honored Messenger.) meaning, Muhammad . Allah gave this description to him, a description which carries the meaning of conveying, because the duty of a messenger is to convey from the sender. Therefore, Allah gave this description to the angelic Messenger in Surat At-Takwir, where he said,

إِنَّهُ لَقَوْلُ رَسُولٍ كَرِيمٍ ذِي قُوَّةٍ عِنْدَ ذِي الْعَرْشِ
مَكِينٍ مُطْعَمٌ تَمَّ أَمِينٌ)

(Verily, this is the Word of (this Qur'an brought by) a most honorable messenger. Owner of power (and high rank) with Allah, the Lord of the Throne. Obeyed and trustworthy.) (81:19-21) And here, it refers to Jibril. Then Allah says,

(وَمَا صَاحِبُكُمْ بِمَجْنُونٍ)

(and your companion is not a madman.) (81:22) meaning, Muhammad .

(وَلَقَدْ رَءَاهُ بِالْأَفُقِ الْمُبِينِ)

(And indeed he saw him in the clear horizon.) (81:23) meaning, Muhammad saw Jibril in his true form in which Allah created him.

(وَمَا هُوَ عَلَى الْغَيْبِ بِضَنِينٍ)

(And he is not Danin with the Unseen.) (81:24) meaning, suspicious.

(وَمَا هُوَ بِقَوْلِ شَيْطَانٍ رَجِيمٍ)

(And it (the Qur'an) is not he word of the outcast Shaytan.) (81:25) This is similar to what is being said here.

(وَمَا هُوَ بِقَوْلِ شَاعِرٍ قَلِيلًا مَّا تُوْمِنُونَ - وَلَا
بِقَوْلِ كَاهِنٍ قَلِيلًا مَّا تَذَكَّرُونَ)

(It is not the word of a poet, little is that you believe! Nor is it the word of soothsayer, little is that you remember!) So in one instance Allah applies the term messenger to the angelic Messenger and in another instance He applies it to the human Messenger (Muhammad). This is because both of them are conveying from Allah that which has been entrusted to them of Allah's revelation and Speech. Thus, Allah says,

(تَنْزِيلٌ مِّن رَّبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ)

(This is the revelation sent down from the Lord of all that exists.)

(وَلَوْ تَقَوَّلَ عَلَيْنَا بَعْضَ الْأَقَاوِيلِ - لِأَخَذْنَا مِنْهُ
 بِالْيَمِينِ - ثُمَّ لَقَطَعْنَا مِنْهُ الْوَتِينَ - فَمَا مِنْكُمْ مِّنْ
 أَحَدٍ عَنْهُ حَاجِزِينَ - وَإِنَّهُ لَتَذَكْرَةٌ لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ - وَإِنَّا
 لَنَعْلَمُ أَنَّ مِنْكُمْ مُّكَذِّبِينَ - وَإِنَّهُ لَحَسْرَةٌ عَلَى
 الْكَافِرِينَ - وَإِنَّهُ لِحَقُّ الْيَقِينِ فَسَبِّحْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ
 الْعَظِيمِ)

(44. And if he had forged a false saying concerning Us,) (45. We surely would have seized him by his right hand,) (46. And then We certainly would have cut off Al-Watin from him,) (47. And none of you could have prevented it from him.) (48. And verily, this is a Reminder for those who have Taqwa.) (49. And verily, We know that there are some among you that deny.) (50. And indeed it will be an anguish for the disbelievers. (51. And verily, it (this Qur'an) is an absolute truth with certainty.) (52. So, glorify the Name of your Lord, the Most Great.)

If the Prophet forged anything against Allah, then Allah would punish Him

Allah says,

(وَلَوْ تَقَوَّلَ عَلَيْنَا)

(And if he had forged a false saying concerning Us,) meaning, `if Muhammad forged something against Us, as they claim, and added or removed anything from the Message, or said anything from himself while attributing it to Us, then We would surely be swift in punishing him. And of course, Muhammad did not do any of this (as the disbelievers claimed).' Thus, Allah says,

(لِأَخَذْنَا مِنْهُ بِالْيَمِينِ)

(We surely would have seized him by his right hand,) It has been said that this means, `We would seize him by the right hand because it is more stronger in grabbing.'

(ثُمَّ لَقَطَعْنَا مِنْهُ الْوَتِينَ)

(And then We certainly would have cut off Al-Watin from him,) Ibn `Abbas said, "It (Al-Watin) refers to the artery of the heart, and it is the vein that is attached to the heart." This has also been said by `Ikrimah, Sa`id bin Jubayr, Al-Hakim, Qatadah, Ad-Dahhak, Muslim Al-Batin and

Abu Sakhr Humayd bin Ziyad. Muhammad bin Ka`b said, "It (Al-Watin) is the heart, its blood, and whatever is near it." Concerning Allah's statement,

(فَمَا مِنْكُمْ مِّنْ أَحَدٍ عَنْهُ حَاجِزِينَ)

(And none of you could have prevented it from him.) means, `none of you would be able to come between Us and him if We wanted to do any of this to him.' The meaning behind all of this is to say that he (Muhammad) is truthful, righteous and guided because Allah determined what he is to convey from Him, and Allah helps him with fantastic miracles and definite proofs. Then Allah says,

(وَإِنَّهُ لَتَذْكِرَةٌ لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ)

(And verily, this (Qur'an) is a Reminder for those who have Taqwa.) meaning, the Qur'an. This is just as Allah says,

(قُلْ هُوَ لِلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا هُدًى وَشِفَاءٌ وَالَّذِينَ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ فِي ءَاذَانِهِمْ وَقْرٌ وَهُوَ عَلَيْهِمْ عَمًى)

(Say: "It is for those who believe, a guide and a healing. And as for those who disbelieve, there is heaviness (deafness) in their ears, and it (the Qur'an) is blindness for them.") Then Allah says,

(وَإِنَّا لَنَعْلَمُ أَنَّ مِنْكُمْ مُّكَذِّبِينَ)

(And verily, We know that there are some among you that deny (this Qur'an).) meaning, with this explanation and clarification, there will still be among you those who reject the Qur'an. Then Allah says,

(وَإِنَّهُ لَحَسْرَةٌ عَلَى الْكَافِرِينَ)

(And indeed it (this Qur'an) will be an anguish for the disbelievers (on the Day of Resurrection).) Ibn Jarir said, "And verily this rejection will be anguish for the disbelievers on the Day of Judgement." He (Ibn Jarir) also mentioned a similar statement from Qatadah. It is possible that the meaning of the pronoun (it) may also refer to the Qur'an, in which case the verse would mean that the Qur'an and belief in it are a cause of anguish for the disbelievers. This is as Allah says,

(كَذَلِكَ سَلَكْنَاهُ فِي قُلُوبِ الْمُجْرِمِينَ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ
بِهِ)

(Thus have We caused it (the denial of the Qur'an) to enter the hearts of the criminals. They will not believe in it.) (26:200,201) And Allah said,

(وَحِيلَ بَيْنَهُمْ وَبَيْنَ مَا يَشْتَهُونَ)

(And a barrier will be set between them and that which they desire) (34:54). Therefore, Allah says here,

(وَإِنَّهُ لَحَقُّ الْيَقِينِ)

(And verily, it (this Qur'an) is an absolute truth with certainty.) meaning, the right and truthful news in which there is no doubt, suspicion or confusion. Then Allah says,

(فَسَبِّحْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الْعَظِيمِ)

(So glorify the Name of your Lord, the Most Great.) meaning, He Who sent down this magnificent Qur'an. This is the end of the explanation (Tafsir) of Surat Al-Haqqah. And to Allah belong all praise and blessings.

The Tafsir of Surah Sa'ala Sa'il

(Chapter - 70)

Which was revealed in Makkah

(اللَّهُ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ)

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

(سَأَلَ سَائِلٌ بِعَذَابٍ وَاقِعٍ - لِّلْكَافِرِينَ لَيْسَ لَهُ دَافِعٌ
- مِّنَ اللَّهِ ذِي الْمَعَارِجِ - تَعْرُجُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ وَالرُّوحُ
إِلَيْهِ فِي يَوْمٍ كَانَ مِقْدَارُهُ خَمْسِينَ أَلْفَ سَنَةٍ -
فَاصْبِرْ صَبْرًا جَمِيلًا - إِنَّهُمْ يَرَوْنَهُ بَعِيدًا - وَنَرَاهُ
قَرِيبًا)

(1. A questioner asked concerning a torment about to befall) (2. Upon the disbelievers, which none can avert,) (3. From Allah, the Lord of the ways of ascent.) (4. The angels and the Ruh

ascend to Him in a Day the measure whereof is fifty thousand years.) (5. So be patient, with a good patience.) (6. Verily, they see it (the torment) afar off.) (7. But We see it near.)

A Request to hasten the Day of Judgement

(سَأَلَ سَائِلٌ بِعَذَابٍ وَاقِعٍ)

(A questioner asked concerning a torment about to befall) This Ayah contains an assumed meaning that is alluded to by the letter "Ba". It is as though it is saying, a questioner requested to hasten on the torment that is about to fall. It is similar to Allah's statement,

(وَيَسْتَعْجِلُونَكَ بِالْعَذَابِ وَلَنْ يُخْلِفَ اللَّهُ وَعْدَهُ)

(And they ask you to hasten on the torment! And Allah fails not His promise.) (22:47) meaning, that its torment will occur and there is no avoiding it. Al-`Awfi reported from Ibn `Abbas concerning the Ayah,

(سَأَلَ سَائِلٌ بِعَذَابٍ وَاقِعٍ)

(A questioner asked concerning a torment about to befall) "That is the questioning of the disbelievers about the torment of Allah and it will occur to them." Ibn Abi Najih reported from Mujahid that he said concerning Allah's statement

(سَأَلَ سَائِلٌ)

(A questioner asked), "A person called out (requesting) for the torment that will occur in the Hereafter to happen." Then he said, "This is their saying,

(اللَّهُمَّ إِنْ كَانَ هَذَا هُوَ الْحَقُّ مِنْ عِنْدِكَ فَأَمْطِرْ عَلَيْنَا حِجَارَةً مِّنَ السَّمَاءِ أَوْ ائْتِنَا بِعَذَابٍ أَلِيمٍ)

(O Allah! If this is indeed the truth from you, then rain down stones on us from the sky or bring on us a painful torment.)" (8:32) Allah's statement,

(وَاقِعِلِّ الْكٰفِرِيْنَ)

(about to befall (Waqi`) upon the disbelievers,) means, it is waiting in preparation for the disbelievers. Ibn `Abbas said, "Waqi` means coming."

(لَيْسَ لَهُ دَافِعٌ)