'Clothing and sitting manners

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Some Ahadith are quoted below related to clothing and sitting manners.

Wearing Cloths

Wear cotton clothes, for it is the Prophet's dress. Prophet^{-saww} never used any other fabric, i.e., wool or hairy (i.e., camel hair) unless these were prescribed as medicine.¹

Allah-azwj Loves beauty and Loves to see the traces of His Grace on the servants.²

Do not dress in black, as it was the preferred outfit of Pharaoh.

NB: Wearing Black Clothing for Aza

From him, from Al Hassan Bin Tareyf Bin Nasih, from his father, from Al Husayn Bin Zayd, from Umar Bin Ali Bin Al Husayn who said,

'When Al-Husayn^{-asws} Bin Ali^{-asws} was martyred, the womenfolk of the Clan of Hashim^{-as} wore black and coarse clothes, and they became such that they neither complained of the heat nor the cold. And Ali^{-asws} Bin Al-Husayn^{-asws} worked for them upon the (preparation of the) food for the mourning (sessions)'.³

Wear thick clothes, because the religion of those who wear soft clothes will be weak.

To tuck up the clothes is purity for offering the prayers. Allah^{-azwj} Says: *Cleanse your clothes* (74:4). This means tuck up your clothes.⁴

¹ 611 : ص : 2 ص الخصال ج : 2 ص . 400 saying of Ali Amir ul Momineen -asws

² 611 : ص 2 : ص باخصال ج : 2 ص 400 saying of Ali Amir ul Momineen-asws

³ Al Mahaasin – V 2 Bk 3 H 195

 $^{^4}$ 611 : $\simeq 2$: من , 400 saying of Ali Amir ul Momineen $^{-asws}$

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If one of you takes all the clothes off, the Shaitan will look at him greedily. Hence, you should always screen your bodies. It is inappropriate for men to tuck the clothes <u>up the knees</u> (level) when they sit with others.⁵

(The book) 'Rijal' of Al Kashy – Ahmad Bin Ali Bin Kulsoom, from Is'haq Bin Muhamamd Bin Al-Hassan Bin Shamoun and someone else who said,

'Abu Muhammad^{asws} went out in the funeral of Abu Al-Hassan^{asws}, and his^{asws} shirt was torn. Abu Awn Al-Abrash, a relative of Najah Bin Salama wrote to him^{asws}, 'Whom have you^{asws} seen or reached you^{asws} from the Imams^{asws} having torn his^{asws} shirt like this?'

Abu Muhammad^{asws} wrote to him: 'O idiot! And what would make you know what this is? Musa^{as} had torn (his^{as} shirt) upon Haroun^{as}'.⁶

(The book) 'Rijal' of Al Kashi - Ahmad Bin Ali, from Is'haq, from Ibrahim Bin Al Khazeyb Al Anbary who said,

'Abu Awn Al-Abrash, a relative of Najah Bin Salama wrote to Abu Muhammad^{asws}, 'The people are considering it a sign of weakness, your^{asws} tearing (of the shirt) upon Abu Al-Hassan^{asws}'.

He^{asws} said: 'O idiot! What have you to do with that? Musa^{as} had torn (his^{as} shirt) upon Haroun^{as}! From the people, there is one who is born a Momin and lives a Momin and dies a Momin. And from them is one who is born a Kafir and lives a Kafir and dies a Kafir. And from them is one who is born a Momin and lives a Momin and dies a Kafir, and You will not be dying until you are a Kafir and your intellect changes'.

فَمَا مَاتَ حَتَّى حَجَبَهُ وُلْدُهُ عَنِ النَّاسِ وَ حَبَسُوهُ فِي مَنْزِلِهِ فِي ذَهَابِ الْعَقْلِ وَ الْوَسْوَسَةِ وَ لِكُثْرُةِ التَّحْلِيطِ وَ يَرِدُ عَلَى أَهْلِ الْإِمَامَةِ وَ انْكَشَفَ عَمَّاكَانَ عَلَيْهِ.

⁵ 611 : ص : 2 ص الخصال ج : 2 ص : 400 saying of Ali Amir ul Momineen

⁶ Bihar Al Anwaar – V 50, The book of History – Ali Bin Muhammad^{asws}, Ch 4 H 3

He did not die until his children veiled him from the people and they withheld him in his house due to the loss of his intellect, and the anxiety and frequency of the imaginations, and he rejected upon the people of Imamate, and it was uncovered from what he had been upon".

Wearing Under garments:

: أبي، عن سعد، عن أحمد بن محمد، عن علي بن الحكم، عن أبان بن عثمان، عن محمد الواسطي، عن أبي عبد الله عليه السلام قال: أوحى الله عزوجل إلى إبراهيم عليه السلام أن الارض قد شكت إلي الحياء من رؤية عورتك، فاجعل بينك وبينها حجابا، فجعل شيئا هو أكثر من الثياب ومن دون السراويل، فلبسه فكان إلى ركبتيه.

My father, from Sa'ad, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad, from Ali Bin Al Hakam, from Aban Bin Usman, from Muhammad Al Wasity,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws} having said: 'Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic Revealed to Ibrahim^{as}: "The earth has complained to Me^{azwj} of the embarrassment from having seen your^{as} nakedness, so I^{azwj} Made a Veil to be between you^{as} and it". So, he^{as} made something which was more than the clothes and from below the trouser, and wore it, and it was up to his^{as} knees".⁸

Washing Dresses (Clothes)

غسل الثياب يذهب بالهم و طهور للصلاة

Washing dresses (for cleanliness) eliminates worries and purifies (one's soul) prior to the offering of prayers.⁹

Sleeping Manners

لا ينامن مستلقيا على ظهره

One should not lie on his stomach.¹⁰

إذا أراد أحدكم النوم فليضع يده اليمنى تحت خده الأيمن و ليقل بسم الله وضعت جنبي لله على ملة إبراهيم و دين محمد و ولاية من افترض الله طاعته ما شاء الله كان و ما لم يشأ لم يكن من قال ذلك عند منامه حفظ من اللص المغير و الهدم و استغفرت له الملائكة حتى ينتبه

When you want to sleep, you should put the right hand under the right cheek and say: "In the Name of Allah. I put my side for Allah, on the belief of Abraham, the religion of

⁷ Bihar Al Anwaar – V 50, The book of History – Ali Bin Muhammad^{asws}, Ch 4 H 4

⁸ Bihar Al Anwaar – V 11, The book of Prophet-hood, Ch 4 H 3

^{9 611 :} ص 2 : حسال ج : 2 ص 400 saying of Ali Amir ul Momineen-asws

 $^{^{10}}$ 611 : $\simeq 2$: مانج الخصال ج 10 400 saying of Ali Amir ul Momineen $^{-asws}$

Mohammed, and the leadership of those whose leadership is imposed on me by Allah^{-azwj}. Only Allah^{-azwj}'s will shall occur, and what He does not Will, shall never occur." He who says this before sleep will be guarded against thieves and ruination, and the angels will ask Allah^{-azwj} to forgive him until he wakes up.

As for those who recite Sura of Tawhid before they go to sleep, Allah^{-azwj} will assign fifty thousand angels for guarding them on that night.¹¹

إذا نام أحدكم فلا يضعن جنبه حتى يقول أعيذ نفسي و أهلي و ديني و مالي و ولدي و خواتيم عملي و ما خولني ربي و رزقني بعزة الله و عظمة الله و جبروت الله و سلطان الله و رحمة الله و رأفة الله و غفران الله و قوة الله و قدرة الله و لا إله إلا الله و أركان الله و صنع الله و جمع الله و برسول الله ص و بقدرته على ما يشاء من شر السامة و الهامة و من شر الجن و الإنس و من شر ما ذرأ في الأرض و ما يخرج منها و من شر ما ينزل من السماء و ما يعرج فيها و من شر كل دابة أنت آخذ بناصيتها إن ربي على صراط مستقيم و هو على كل شيء قدير و لا حول و لا قوة إلا بالله فإن رسول الله ص كان يعوذ الحسن و الحسين بها و بذلك أمرنا رسول الله صلى الله عليهم أجمعين

You should not lie-down for sleeping before you say: "I seek the guard of Allah-azwj's Majesty, Greatness, Omnipotence, Power, Mercy, Compassion, Forgiveness, Might, Influence, Uniqueness, Pillars, Made, Gathering, Apostle (peace be upon him and his family), and all-powerfulness on myself, my family, religion, wealth, sons, results of my deeds, and my Lord's authority and provisions against the evils of poisonous pests, vermin, jinn, mankind, whatsoever is walking on the surface of this earth, whatsoever is going out of it, whatsoever is descending from the heavens, whatsoever is ascending there, and every creature the destiny of which is under my Lord's control. Surely my Lord knows the right path. He is All-Powerful over everything. All might and power belongs to Allah-azwj." The Prophet-saww used to recite these words as amulets for Al-Hasan and Al-Hussein. The Prophet-saww ordered us to do so.

Men should not sleep together under one cover. Women also should not sleep together under one cover either. Doctrinal lashing is the chastisement of committing such an act.

A Muslim should never sleep in the state of impurity (Janub). He/she should not go to sleep until after purifying himself, he should make use of dust (Taiyyum) if water is unavailable. In sleeping, a believer's soul ascends to Allah^{-azwj} and Allah^{-azwj} Approves and Blesses it. If the time of his death has come then Allah^{-azwj} would transform that soul in its best form. However, if his death is away, Allah^{-azwj} will Ask His Angels to return it to believer's body. ¹²

^{11 611 :} ص 2 : ص الخصال ج : 2 ص الخصال عند 400 saying of Ali Amir ul Momineen-asws

^{12 611 :} ص 2 : مالخصال ج : 2 ص , 400 saying of Ali Amir ul Momineen -asws

Shoes and Socks

محمد بن يعقوب، عن علي بن إبراهيم، عن أبيه، عن النوفلي، عن السكوني عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام) قال: أول من اتخذ النعلين إبراهيم (عليه السلام).

• Imam Abi Abdullah-asws said: The first who wore shoes was Prophet Ibrahim-as. 13

وبهذا الاسناد قال: قال رسول الله (صلى الله عليه وآله): من اتخذ نعلا فليستجدها

 The messenger of Allah-saww said: One should select the best-crafted shoes, when intend to buy.¹⁴

وعن عدة من أصحابنا، عن سهل بن زياد، عن محمد بن عيسى، عن عبد الله بن عبد الرحمن، عن شعيب، عن أبي بصير، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام): استجادة الحذاء وقاية للبدن وعون على الصلاة والطهور.

Imam Abi Abdullah-asws says, Amir-ul-momaneen-asws said: Wear the best quality shoes, for the protection of body and assistance in praying and cleanliness.¹⁵

عبد الله بن جعفر في (قرب الاسناد) عن هارون بن مسلم، عن مسعدة بن صدقة، عن جعفر بن محمد، عن أبيه (عليهما السلام) قال: من اتخذ نعلا فليستجدها

 It is narrated from Imam Abi Abdullah-asws through a chain of narrators that my Father-asws used to say: The one who wants to buy a pair of shoes, he should better select the best quality ones.¹⁶

محمد بن علي بن الحسين قال: قال رسول الله (صلى الله عليه وآله): من أراد البقاء ولا بقاء فليباكر الغداء، وليجود الحذاء، وليخفف الرداء، ويقل مجامعة النساء، قيل يا رسول الله: وما خفة الرداء ؟ قال: قلة الدين.

 The messenger of Allah said-saww: For a longer life, one should: 1) Eat early in the morning, 2) Wear good quality shoes, 3) Wear light robe, 4) Have less indulgence/sex with women (wives). Upon being asked; Ya Rasool Allah-saww: What is the lightness of the robe? Prophet-saww replied: Less financial burden.

محمد بن الحسن في (المجالس والاخبار): عن الحسين بن إبراهيم، عن محمد بن وهبان، عن علي بن حبشي، عن العباس بن محمد بن الحسين، عن أبيه، عن صفوان بن يحيى، عن الحسين بن أبي غندر، عن أبيه عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام) قال: سمعته يقول: جودوا الحذو فانه مكيدة للعدو، وزيادة في ضوء البصر وخففوا الدين فان في خفة الدين زيادة العمر، وتدهنوا فانه يظهر الغناء، وعليكم بالسواك فانه يذهب وسوسة

 Imam Abi Abdullah-asws said: Wear quality good shoes, these deceive yours enemy and restore eye sight, take less loan as it enhances life-spane, applying oil reflects richness, cleaning your teeth with 'twig' (Miswak) it helps in keeping your mind unpolluted from bad thoughts.¹⁸

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¹³ Al-Kafi Vol-6, Page-462

¹⁴ Al-Kafi Vol-6, Page-462

¹⁵ Wasailushia Vol-5, Page-60

¹⁶ Manlaya zahrahooul faqi Vol-3, Page-555

¹⁷ Wasailushia Vol-5,Page-61

¹⁸ Al-Kafi Vol-6, Page-463

The preference for the shapes of shoes

محمد بن يعقوب، عن علي بن إبراهيم، عن أبيه، عن ابن محبوب عن العلاء ابن رزين، عن محمد بن مسلم، عن أبي جعفر (عليه السلام) قال: إني لامقت الرجل لا أراه معقب النعلين

Imam Abi Jaffar-asws said: I detest those who wear shoes without heels.

وعن محمد بن يحيى، عن أحمد بن محمد، عن القاسم بن يحيى، عن جده الحسن بن راشد، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام) قال: قال أمير المؤمنين (عليه السلام): لا تتخذ الملس فانها حذاء فرعون، وهو أول من اتخذ الملس

 Imam Abi Abdullah-asws narrated a saying of Amir-ul-Momaneen-asws: 'Nevear wear shoes which have the same level at front, middle and rear (without curve in the middle) Because the first ones who used this type of shoes were Pharaohs.²⁰

وعنه، عن أحمد بن محمد، عن محمد بن إسماعيل، عن عبد الله بن عثمان، عن رجل، عن منهال قال: كنت عند أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام) وعلى نعل ممسوحة، فقال: هذا حذاء اليهود، فانصرف منهال فأخذ سكينا فخصرها بها

Minhal says, once I visited Imam Abi Abdullah-asws, I was wearing a pair of shoes
which had no heels or curves in the middle. Upon spotting my shoes, Imam-asws
told me, I am wearing the shoes of Jews. Minhal says, I carved shoe soles
from middle with a knife after leaving Imam-asws's home.²¹

وعن عدة من أصحابنا، عن أحمد بن أبي عبد الله، عن أبي الخزرج الحسن بن الزبرقان، عن إسحاق الحذاء - في حديث - ان أبا عبد الله (عليه السلام) وهبه نعلين قال: وكانت معقبة مخصرة لها قبالان ولها رؤوس، وقال: هذا حذو النبي (صلى الله عليه وآله).

• Ishaq says; Imam Aba Abdullah-asws gave me a pair of shoes for repairing. I saw those had heels and were curved in the middle and had two laces near toe-area. Imam-asws commented: These (shoes) were made in accordance with Prophet-saww's shoes.²²

وعنهم، عن أحمد، عن داود بن إسحاق أبي سليمان الحذاء، عن محمد بن الفيض، (عن تيم الزيات) قال: سمعت أبا عبد الله (عليه السلام) يقول: إني لامقت الرجل أرى في رجله نعلا غير مخصرة أما أن أول من غير حذو رسول الله (صلى الله عليه وآله) فلان، ثم قال: ما تسمون هذا الحذو ؟ قلت: الممسوح، قال: هذا الممسوح لصدر، وأدمنوا الخف فانه أمان من السل

• A companion says, I heard Imam Aba Abdullah-asws: 'I detest that person whose shoes are not carved in the middle. And Imam-asws said the first person who changed the trend of messenger of Allah-saww was 'Falaan' (So and so). Also asked me: what do call these shoes, which are levelled from toe to heel. I replied, ugly faced. Imam-asws replied, yes, these are indeed unattractive. Always wear socks, these will protect you from tuberculosis.²³

¹⁹ Wasailushia Vol-5, Page-60

²⁰ Wasailushia Vol-5, Page-61

²¹ Wasailushia Vol-5, Page-61

²² Wasailushia Vol-5, Page-61

²³ Wasailushia Vol-5, Page-61

وعن محمد بن يحيى، عن أحمد بن محمد، عن محمد بن يحيى، عن غياث بن إبراهيم، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام) قال: كان أبي يطيل ذوائب نعليه

• Imam Abi Abdullah-asws said: My Father-asws used to wear shoes with longer toe shape (pointed and longer toe).²⁴

Black shoes are Forbidden:

محمد بن يعقوب، عن عدة من أصحابنا، عن أحمد بن محمد، عن ابن محبوب عمن ذكره، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام) انه نظر إلى بعض أصحابه وعليه نعل سوداء، فقال: مالك و للنعل السوداء ؟ أما علمت أنها تضر بالبصر، وترخى الذكر، وهي بأغلى الثمن من غيرها، وما لبسها أحد إلا اختال فيها.

 Imam Abi Abdullah-asws looked at one of his companion who was wearing black shoes and asked: Why are you wearing black shoes? Don't you know black shoes are harmful for your eye-sight, cause impotence, and are comparatively expensive, their use makes one feel proud.²⁵

وعنهم، عن سهل بن زياد، عن محمد بن عيسى، عن محمد بن علي الهمداني عن حنان بن سدير قال: دخلت على أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام) وفي رجلي نعل سوداء فقال: يا حنان مالك وللسوداء ؟ أما علمت أن فيها ثلاث خصال: تضعف البصر وترخى الذكر وتورث الهم، وهي مع ذلك من لباس الجبارين الحديث.

• Imam Abi Abdullah-asws, after observing Hanan coming in, wearing black shoe, said: O hanan! What you have to do with black shoes? Don't you know these have three bad characteristics: 1) these weaken eyesight; 2) invoke impotence, and act as catalyst for bring in sadness and worries, and above all these are worn by the arrogants.²⁶

وعن أبي علي الاشعري، عن محمد بن عبد الجبار، عن ابن فضال، عن بريد ابن محمد الغاضري، عن عبيد بن زرارة قال: رآني أبو عبد الله (عليه السلام) وعلي نعل سوداء فقال: يا عبيد مالك وللنعل السوداء ؟! أما علمت أن فيها ثلاث خصال: ترخي الذكر وتضعف البصر وهي أغلى ثمنا من غيرها، وأن الرجل ينبسها وما يملك إلا أهله وولده فيبعثه الله جبارا.

• Ebeid Bin Zrara reports that he was wearing black shoes and after noticing my shoes colour, Imam AbuAbdullah-asws said: O Ebeid! What you have to do with black shoes! These have three bad properties: they badly affect one's manhood, weaken eye-sight and bring in bad fortune (brings poverty) and on doomsday Allah-azwi will counts you among arrogant people.²⁷

Preference for White Shoes

وعنه، عن محمد بن أحمد، عن السياري، عن أبي سليمان الخواص، عن الفضل بن دكين، عن سدير الصيرفي قال: دخلت على أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام) وعلي نعل بيضاء فقال لي: يا سدير ما هذه النعل احتذيتها على علم ؟ قات: لا والله جعلت فداك، فقال من دخل السوق قاصد لنعل بيضاء لم يبلها حتى يكتسب مالا من حيث لا يحتسب. قال أبو نعيم: أخبرني سدير أنه لم يبل تلك النعل حتى اكتسب مائة دينار من حيث لا

Sedir visited Imam Abi Abullah-asws and was wearing white shoes, Imam-asws asked him: O Sedir! Do you know the benefits of wearing white shoes? He replied: no, may Allah-azwi sacrifice me for your cause, then Imam-asws explained: The one who goes to shops with the intention of buying white shoes and gets

²⁴ Wasailushia Vol-5,Page-61

²⁵ Wasailushia Vol-5, Page-61

²⁶ Wasailushia Vol-5,Page-61

²⁷ Wasailushia Vol-5, Page-61

a pair, he will get more than what he had spent from an unexpected source, before these shoes are worn out. Abu Naim said: Sedir informed me that after learning about this hadith of Imam-asws, I bought a new pair of white shoes, exactly that happened to me, as was told by Mola-asws, I got one hundred dinars from a source, out of blue, well before my shoe were worn out.²⁸

The preference of wearing yellow shoes

محمد بن يعقوب، عن عدة من أصحابنا، عن أحمد بن أبي عبد الله، عن محمد بن علي، عن أبي البختري، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام) قال: من لبس نعلا صفراء كان في سرور حتى يبلها.

 Imam Abi Abullah-asws said: One who wears yellow shoes, is blessed with good fortune until shoes are worn out.²⁹

وعنهم، عن أحمد، عن بعض أصحابنا بلغ به جابر الجعفي عن أبي جعفر (عليه السلام) قال: من لبس نعلا صفراء لم يزل ينظر في سرور مادامت عليه، لان الله عزوجل يقول: " صفراء فاقع لونها تسر الناظرين. "

 Jafar al Jafai narrates from Imam Mohammed Baqir-asws: Wear yellow shoes as these keep you in good mood, until these are worn out. Because Allah-azwi Says: "Surely, she is a yellow cow; her colour is intensely yellow, giving delight to the beholders. (2:69)³⁰

وعنهم، عن سهل، عن محمد بن عيسى، عن محمد بن علي الهمداني، عن حنان بن سدير، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام) - في حديث - قال: فقلت له: فما ألبس من النعال ؟ فقال: عليك بالصفراء فإن فيها ثلاث خصال: تجلو البصر: وتشد الذكر، وتنفى الهم، وهي مع ذلك من لباس النبيين.

• The narrator asked from Imam Abi Abullah-asws, which colour shoes would You-asws like me to get? Imam AbuAbullah-asws responded: Go for bile (yellow), it has three characteristics: bright colour is good for your eyesight: have good effect on your manhood, keeps away sorrow from you, and this is colour of Prophets-as' clothes³¹.

الحسن بن الفضل الطبرسي في (مجمع البيان) عن الصادق (عليه السلام) أنه قال: من لبس نعلا صفراء لم يزل مسرورا حتى يبليها، كما قال الله عزوجل: (صفراء فاقع لونها تسر الناظرين)

• AlHassan bin alFazal says, Imam Alsadiq-asws said: Yellow coloured shoes will keep its owner delightful until they are worn out. Because Allah-azwi Says:" Surely she is a yellow cow; her colour is intensely yellow, giving delight to the beholders."(2:69)³²

Recommendations for Wearing Socks

محمد بن يعقوب، عن عدة من أصحابنا، عن أحمد بن أبي عبد الله، عن بعض أصحابنا، عن مبارك غلام العقرقوفي، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام) قال: إدمان لبس الخف أمان من السل.

²⁸ Wasailushia Vol-5, Page-62

²⁹ Wasailushia Vol-5, Page-62

³⁰ Wasailushia Vol-5, Page-62

³¹ Wasailushia Vol-5, Page-62

³² Wasailushia Vol-5, Page-62

 Imam Abi Abullah-asws said: Always wear socks, these will protect you getting infected from tuberculosis.³³

وعنهم، عن أحمد، عن العوسي، عن أبي جعفر المسلي، عن سليمان بن سعد عن منيع قال: قال أبو جعفر (عليه السلام): لبس الخف أمان من السل.

Imam AbuJaffar-asws Said: wearing socks is protection from tuberculosis.³⁴

وعنهم، عن سهل، عن محمد بن عيسى، عن سلمة بن أبي حبة، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام) قال: لبس الخف يزيد في قوة البصر.

 Imam AbiAbullah-asws said that wearing socks not only enhances eyesight but also sharpens it.³⁵

Preferred Colour and Occasions for Socks

محمد بن يعقوب، عن محمد بن يحيى، عن أحمد بن محمد، عن محمد بن سنان، عن زياد بن المنذر قال: دخلت على أبي جعفر (عليه السلام) وعلي خف مقشور فقال: يا زياد ما هذا الخف الذي أراه عليك ؟ قلت: خف اتخذته، قال: أما علمت أن البيض من الخفاف ـ يعني المقشورة ـ من لباس الجبابرة، وهم أول من اتخذها ؟ والحمر من لباس الاكاسرة وهم أول من اتخذها ؟ والسود من لباس بنى هاشم وسنة ؟.

• Ziyad bin alManzar says Imam AbiJaffar-asws saw me wearing white socks when I came inside. Imam-asws said: O Ziad! what colour socks you are wearing? I replied: these socks I have got specially made for me. Imam-asws said: Don't you know pure white socks are the symbol of arrogance and **such** and **such** are the first who used this colour. The Persian rulers first used red socks. And the black coloured socks are the tradition of the family of Hashem and it is our tradition (sunnath).³⁶

وعن عدة من أصحابنا، عن أحمد بن أبي عبد الله، عمن ذكره، عن محمد ابن سنان، عن داود الرقي قال: خرجت مع أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام) إلى ينبع فلما خرجت رأيت عليه خفا أحمر، فقلت له: جعلت فداك ما هذا الخف الاحمر الذي أراه عليك ؟ فقال: خف اتخذته للسفر وهو أبقى على الطين والمطر وأحمل له، قلت: فأتخذها وألبسها ؟ فقال: أما في السفر فنعم، وأما في الحضر فلا تعدلن بالسوداء شيئا

• The narrator says, once I travelled with Imam AbiAbullah-asws, Imam Imam-asws has intention to go towards "Yanbah" when we were ready to leave, I saw Imam-asws wearing red socks. I asked from Imam-asws may I be sacrificed for your cause, what kind of socks you-assws are wearing. Imam-assws replied, I-assws have got it knitted specially for travelling purposes. These are good in clay and rain and bear those conditions for longer duration. I asked; shall I put the same coloured socks? Imam-assws replied, yes you get the same knitted for you and wear them, but only while travelling, but when you are not travelling there is nothing like black socks.³⁷

Preference for Putting on and Taking off Shoes, Socks and Garments

³³ Wasailushia Vol-5, Page-63

³⁴ Wasailushia Vol-5, Page-63

³⁵ Wasailushia Vol-5, Page-63

³⁶ Wasailushia Vol-5.Page-64

³⁷ Wasailushia Vol-5, Page-64

محمد بن يعقوب، عن محمد بن يحيى، عن أحمد بن محمد، عن ابن محبوب عن أبي أيوب، عن محمد بن مسلم، عن أبي جعفر (عليه السلام) قال: من السنة خلع الخف اليسار قبل اليمين، ولبس اليمين قبل اليسار.

 Imam AbiJaffar-asws said: It is Sunna (our traditions) to remove the socks starting from left foot, and start putting them on from the right foot.³⁸

وعن حميد بن زياد، عن الحسن بن محمد بن سماعة، عن وهيب بن حفص عن أبي بصير، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام) قال: إذا لبست نعك خفك فابدأ باليمين، وإذا خلعت فابدأ باليسار.

• Imam Abi Abullah-asws said: When you put on your shoes start with the Right foot, take off the left one first when taking shoes off.³⁹

وعن عدة من أصحابنا، عن سهل بن زياد، عن جعفر بن محمد الاشعري، عن ابن القداح، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام) قال: كان يقول: إذا لبس أحدكم نعليه فليلبس اليمين قبل اليسار، وإذا خلعها فليخلع اليسرى قبل اليمنى.

 Imam Abi Abullah-asws said: When you put-on (shoes/socks/cloths) start from right foot but remove them starting from left one.

الحسن الطبرسي في (مكارم الاخلاق) عن النبي (صلى الله عليه وآله) قال: إذا لبستم وتوضأتم فابدؤا بميامنكم. أقول: وتقدم حكم الثوب في أحاديث ما يعمل عند لبس الثوى الجديد.

 Rasool Allah-saww said: When you wear cloths and perform ablution start from the right.⁴¹

فقه الرضا (عليه السلام): " وإذا لبست الخف أو النعل، فابدأ برجلك اليمنى قبل اليسرى، وإذا اردت لبسه فقل: بسم الله والحمد لله، اللهم صل على الايمان، ولا تزلهما يوم والحمد لله، اللهم صل على الايمان، ولا تزلهما يوم زلزلة الاقدام، اللهم وقني من جميع الآفات، والعاهات، والاذى، وإذا اردت ان تنزعهما فقل: اللهم فرج عني من كل هم وغم، ولا تنزع عنى حلة الايمان ".

• It is narrated in Fiqqah Imam Raza-asws: One should start with your right leg before the left, when one wants to put socks or shoes on, and recite: "In the name of Allah-azwi, all praise is for You, Ya Allah-azwi, bless Muhammad's-saww and the Muhammad's Family-asws and enable me walk steadily in this world as well as in the hereafter, make me firm in my beliefs, give me support on Doom's day and protect me from all sorts of troubles, and ill-fates, and from harmful. Recite when taking shoes/socks off: Ya Allah! Give me refuge from sorrow and grief, but, please, do not remove the garments of my faith."

No Walking in Single Slipper

محمد بن يعقوب، عن محمد بن يحيى، عن أحمد بن محمد، عن علي بن الحكم، عن أبان، عن الحلبي، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام) قال: لا تمش في حذاء واحد، قلت: ولم ؟ قال: لانه إن أصابك مس من الشيطان لم يكد يفارقك إلا ما شاء الله.

³⁸ Wasailushia Vol-5, Page-64

³⁹ Wasailushia Vol-5, Page-64

⁴⁰ Wasailushia Vol-5, Page-65

⁴¹ Wasailushia Vol-5, Page-65

⁴² Mustadreulwasail Vol-3, Page-282

Imam Abi Abullah-asws said: do not walk in a single shoe, I asked: Why? Imam Abi Abullah-asws replied: You will not be recovered if Iblis-la would succeed in hurting you, unless Allah-azwi Wants to cure you.⁴³

وعنه، عن أحمد بن محمد، عن ابن محبوب، عن العلاء بن رزين، عن محمد ابن مسلم، عن أبي جعفر (عليه السلام) - في حديث - قال: من مشى في خف واحد فأصابه شئ من الشيطان لم يدعه إلا أن يشاء الله

 Imam AbiJaffar-asws said: The one who walks in single slipper and gets hurt from being pushed by the devil will not recover unless Allah-azwj Wants to heal him.⁴⁴

وعنه، عن أحمد بن محمد، عن ابن فضال، عن العلاء، عن محمد بن مسلم، عن أبي جعفر (عليه السلام) قال: من مشى في حذاء واحد فأصابه مس من الشيطان لم يدعه إلا ما شاء الله.

 Imam AbiJaffar-asws said: He who gets injured while walking in single shoe, the devil that did it will not leave him except if Allah Wills.⁴⁵

محمد بن علي بن الحسين بإسناده، عن شعيب بن واقد، عن الحسين بن زيد عن الصادق عن آبانه (عليهم السلام) -في حديث المناهي - قال: نهي رسول الله (صلى الله عليه وآله) أن يمشي الرجل في فرد نعل وأن يتنعل وهو قائم.

 Imam Alsadiq-asws narrates from his ancestors that the messenger of Allah-saww forbade walking in single shoe and men putting on shoes while standing.⁴⁶

Men Shouldn't Put Shoes on while standing

محمد بن الحسن بإسناده عن محمد بن علي بن محبوب، عن الحسن بن علي الكوفي، عن جعفر بن محمد الاشعري، عن عبد الله بن ميمون القداح، عن جعفر، عن أبيه - في حديث - قال: نهى النبي (صلى الله عليه وآله) أن يتنعل الرجل وهو قائم

 Jafar bin alShari says, he heard a tradition of Prophet Muhammad's -saww from Imam Jafar-e-Sadiq-asws: It is forbidden for men to put shoes on in standing posture.⁴⁷

محمد بن علي بن الحسين بإسناده عن حماد بن عمرو وأنس بن محمد، عن أبيه جميعا، عن الصادق، عن آبائه (عليهم السلام) - في وصية النبي لعلى (عليه السلام) - قال: وكره أن يتنعل الرجل وهو قائم

 Imam AlSadiq^{-asws} narrates from his ancestors that Rasool Allah^{-saww} told Imam Ali^{-asws}: I dislike those men who put shoes on while standing.⁴⁸

⁴³ Wasailushia Vol-5, Page-65

⁴⁴ Wasailushia Vol-5, Page-66

⁴⁵ Wasailushia Vol-5, Page-66

⁴⁶ Wasailushia Vol-5, Page-67

⁴⁷ Wasailushia Vol-5, Page-67

⁴⁸ Wasailushia Vol-5, Page-67

Sitting Manners:

First to show utmost respect to the Zikr of Allah-azwj and Mohammed-saww wa Allay Mohammed-saww and (secondly) to humble ourselves to offer our thanks to Allah-azwj on these auspicious days.

قَالَ فَلَمَّا بَلَغَ النَّبِيَّ ص ذَلِكَ قَالَ لِأَصْحَابِهِ إِنَّ الصَّدَقَةَ تَزِيدُ صَاحِبَهَا كَثْرَةً فَتَصَدَّقُوا يَرْحُمْكُمُ اللَّهُ وَ إِنَّ التَّوَاضُعَ يَزِيدُ صَاحِبَهُ وِفْعَةً فَتَوَاضَعُوا يَرْفَعْكُمُ اللَّهُ وَ إِنَّ الْعَفْوَ يَزِيدُ صَاحِبَهُ عِزَّاً فَاعْفُوا يُعِزَّكُمُ اللَّهُ.

(In a long Hadith, when Al-Najashy, king of Ethiopia heard the news that Allah-azwj has Granted Rasool Allah-saww victory in Badr, he humbled himself by sit on the floor). 'When that reached the Prophet-saww, he-saww said to his-saww companions: 'The charity increases its donor in abundance, therefore give charity, may Allah-azwj have Mercy on you all! <u>And the humbleness increases it's performer in loftiness, therefore be humble, may Allah-azwj Raise you all!</u> And the pardoning increases in its performer in honour, therefore be pardoning, may Allah-azwj Honour you all!".⁴⁹

Eating food on the floor?

وَ إِذَا جَلَسَ أَحَدُكُمْ عَلَى الطَّعَامِ فَلْيَجْلِسْ جِلْسَةَ الْعَبْدِ وَ يَأْكُلْ عَلَى الْأَرْضِ وَ لَا يَضَعْ إِحْدَى.

(Amir ul-Momineen^{-asws} says in 400 Golden Rules) When you sit down to have a meal, you should sit like slaves and eat on the floor.⁵⁰

مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يَحْيَى عَنْ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنْ عَلِيِّ بْنِ الْحَكَمِ عَنْ أَبِي الْمَغْزَاءِ عَنْ هَارُونَ بْنِ حَارِجَةً عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللّهِ (عليه السلام) قَالَ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللّهِ يَأْكُلُ أَكْلَ الْعَبْدِ وَ يَجْلِسُ جِلْسَةَ الْعَبْدِ وَ يَعْلَمُ أَنَّهُ عَبْدٌ .

Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad, from Ali Bin Al Hakam, from Abu Al Magra, from Haroun Bin Kharja,

Abu Abdullah-asws (6^{th} Imam) narrates that Rasool-Allah-azwj used to eat the eating of the slave, and sitting the seating of the slave, and he-saww knew he-saww was a slave (of Allah-azwj)'.⁵¹

عَلِيُّ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنْ صَفْوَانَ عَنِ ابْنِ مُسْكَانَ عَنِ الْحَسَنِ الصَّيْقَلِ قَالَ سَمِعْتُ أَبَا عَبْدِ اللَّهِ (عليه السلام) يَقُولُ مَرَّتِ امْرَأَةٌ بَرَسُولِ اللَّهِ (صلى الله عليه وآله) وَ هُوَ يَأْكُلُ وَ هُوَ جَالِسٌ عَلَى الْحَضِيضِ فَقَالَتْ يَا مُحَمَّدُ إِنَّكَ لَتَأْكُلُ أَكُلُ الْعَبْدِ وَ بَحْلِسُ عَلَى الْحَضِيضِ فَقَالَتْ يَا مُحَمَّدُ إِنَّكَ لَتَأْكُلُ أَكُلُ الْعَبْدِ وَ بَحْلِسُ جُلُوسَهُ فَقَالَ هَا رَسُولُ اللهِ (صلى الله عليه وآله) إِنِي عَبْدٌ وَ أَيُّ عَبْدٍ أَعْبَدُ مِنِي .

Ali Bin Ibrahim, from his father, from Safwan, from Ibn Muskan, from Al Hassan Al Saygal who said,

⁴⁹ Bihar Al-Anwaar V 71 - The book of relationships - Ch 51 H 6

الخصال ج : 2 ص : 611 50

⁵¹ Al Kafi - V 6 - The Book of Foodstuffs Ch 23 H 3

'I heard Abu Abdullah-asws saying: 'A rude woman passed by Rasool-Allah-saww and he-saww was eating, and he-saww was seated upon the low ground. So she said, 'O Muhammad-saww! You-saww are eating the eating of the slave, and sitting the seating his seating'. So Rasool-Allah-saww said to her: 'I-saww am a slave, and which slave is more of a slave than me-saww?' (An extract).⁵²

Sitting and standing manners for men in Salat

و قوله ع في صحيحته الأخرى إياك و القعود على قدميك فتتأذى بذلك و لا تكون قاعدا على الأرض فيكون إنما قعد بعضك على بعض فلا تصبر للتشهد و الدعاء.

And his-asws words in his another 'Saheeh' (correct Hadeeth): 'Beware of doing 'Al-Iq'a (sitting in thunderbolt position) upon your feet for you will be hurt with that, and do not be seated upon the ground for you have been seated with part of you upon part and you will not be patient (comfortable) for the Tashahhud and the supplication".

Do not recite (Quran) while you are in Ruk'u nor when you^{-asws} are in Sajdah, and do not pray Salat and you^{-asws} have plaited your^{-asws} hair, for it is a portion of Satan^{-la}, and do not do Al-Iq'a (sitting in thunderbolt pose) between the two Sajdah(s)".

And it is supported by what has been referred in a Hadeeth by Zurara, from Abu Ja'far^{-asws}: 'Do not do Al-Iq'a (sitting in thunderbolt pose) upon your feet''.

And the evidence upon that the prohibition isn't forbiddance is what is reported by Ubedullah Al-Halby, from Abu Abdullah^{-asws} having said: 'There is no problem with Al-Iq'a (sitting in thunderbolt pose) between the two Sajdah(s)''.

Zurara from Al-Baqir^{-asws} is its abhorrence whereby he^{-asws} said: 'And beware of the sitting upon your feet for you will be hurt by that''.

⁵² Al Kafi – V 6 – The Book of Foodstuffs Ch 23 H 2

And from the ways of the companions is what is reported by Abu Baseer, from Abdullah^{-asws} having said: 'Do not do Al-Iq'a (sitting in thunderbolt pose) between the two Sajdah(s)''.

And from him, copying from the book of Hareyz who said,

'Abu Ja'far^{-asws} said: 'There is no problem with Al-Iq'a (sitting in thunderbolt pose) in what is between the two Sajdahs, and Al-Iq'a is not appropriate between the Tashahhud and the sitting, and rather the Tashahhud is in the sitting, and the one sitting in Al-Iq'a posture is no sitting''.⁵³

(The book) 'Ma'any Al Akhbar' – from Ahmad Bin Ziyad Bin Ja'far Al Hamdany ,from Ali Bin Ibrahim, from his father, from Ibn Abu Umery, from Amro Bin Jumie who said,

'Abu Abdullah^{-asws} said: 'There is no problem in Al-Iq'a (sitting in thunderbolt pose) between the two Sajdah(s) and between the first Cycle and the second, and between the third and the fourth; and when the prayer leader makes you sit in a place obligating your standing in it, sit lightly.

And Al-Iq'a is not allowed in place of the two Tashahhud(s) except from an illness, because the one sitting (in Al-Iq'a posture) isn't sitting (Jalasa). But rather, sitting (Jalasa) is part of him upon part, while Al-Iq'a is the man placing his backside upon his heels in his Tashahhud.

فَأَمَّا الْأَكْلُ مُقْعِياً فَلَا بَأْسَ بِهِ لِأَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صِ قَدْ أَكَلَ مُقْعِياً.

c '

⁵³ Bihar Al-Anwaar V 82 – The Book Salat – Ch 53 H 5 c

As for eating while being in Al-Iq'a posture, there is no problem with it because Rasool-Allah-saww had eaten in Al-Iq'a posture". 54

عَلِيٍّ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنْ حَمَّادِ بْنِ عِيسَى وَ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ عَنِ الْفَضْلِ بْنِ شَاذَانَ عَنْ حَمَّادِ بْنِ عِيسَى وَ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ عَنِ الْفَضْلِ بْنِ شَاذَانَ عَنْ حَمَّادِ بْنِ عِيسَى وَ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ إِسْمَاعِيلَ عَنْ أَبِي جَعْفَر (عليه السلام) قَالَ إِذَا قُمْتَ فِي الصَّلَاةِ فَلَا تُلْصِقْ قَدَمَكَ بِالْأُخْرَى دَعْ بَيْنَهُمَا فَصْلًا إِصْبَعاً أَقَلُّ ذَٰلِكَ إِلَى شِبْرِ أَكْثَرُهُ وَ اسْدِلُّ مَنْكِبَيْكَ وَ أَرْسِلْ يَدَيْكَ وَ لَا تُشْتَلِكُ أَصَابِعَكَ وَ لْتَكُونَا عَلَى قَخِذَيْكَ قُبَالَةَ رُكْبَتَيْكَ وَ لْيَكُنْ نَظَرُكَ إِلَى مَوْضِعِ سُجُودِكَ

Ali, from his father, from Hammad Bin Isa, and Muhammad Bin Ismail, from Al Fazl Bin Shazaan, from Hammad Bin Isa, and Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad, from Hammad Bin Isa, from Hareyz, from Zurara,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Ja'far-asws having said: 'When you stand in the *Salāt*, so do not join your foot with the other one. Leave a distance between the two toes, the least of that being up to an open palm's width and more; and drop your shoulders and send your hands without crossing your fingers for them to be upon your thighs, in front of the knees, and let your sight be towards the place of your *Sajdah*.

فَإِذَا رَكَعْتَ فَصُفَّ فِي رُكُوعِكَ بَيْنَ قَدَمَيْكَ تَجْعَلُ بَيْنَهُمَا قَدْرَ شِبْرِ وَ تُمَكِّنُ رَاحَتَيْكَ مِنْ رُكْبَتَيْكَ وَ تَضَعُ يَدَكَ الْيُمْنَى عَلَى رُكْبَتَيْكَ فَإِذَا وَصَلَتْ الْمُرَافَ وَكُبَّتِكَ فَإِذَا وَصَلَتْ الْمُرَافَ أَطْرَافَ أَصَابِعِكَ عَيْنَ الرُكْبَةِ وَ فَرِّجْ أَصَابِعِكَ فِي الْمُكْبَةِ وَ أَحَبُ إِلَيَّ أَنْ تُمَكِّنَ كَفَيْكَ مِنْ رُكْبَتَيْكَ فَتَجْعَلَ أَصَابِعَكَ فِي عَيْنِ الرُكْبَةِ وَ أَصَابِعِكَ فِي عَيْنِ الرُكْبَةِ وَ أَصَابِعِكَ فِي عَيْنِ الرُكْبَةِ وَ لَمَا بَيْنَ قَدَمَيْكَ مَنْ رُكْبَتَيْكَ فَتَجْعَلَ أَصَابِعَكَ فِي عَيْنِ الرُكْبَةِ وَ لَكُنْ نَظُرُكَ إِلَى مَا بَيْنَ قَدَمَيْكَ

So when you perform $Ruk\bar{u}$, form a row with your two feet making between them to be a distance of a measure of an open palm's width, and enable your palms upon your knees and place you right hand upon your right knee before the left, and the tips of your fingers should reach the eye (centre) of the knee, and separate you fingers when you place them upon your knees. So when the tips of your fingers arrive to your knees during your $Ruk\bar{u}$, that would suffice you. And the most beloved to me^{-asws} is that you enable your palms upon your knees, so you make your fingers to be upon the eye (centre) of your knee and separate between the two, and straighten your back, and extend your neck, and let your sight be towards what is between your feet.

فَاذَا أَرَدْتَ أَنْ تَسْجُدَ فَارْفَعْ يَدَيْكَ بِالتَّكْبِيرِ وَ خِرَّ سَاجِداً وَ ابْدَأْ بِيَدَيْكَ فَضَعْهُمَا عَلَى الْأَرْضِ قَبْلَ رُكْبَتَيْكَ تَضَعُهُمَا مَعاً وَ لَا تَضَعُهُمَا مَعاً وَ لَا تَضَعُهُمَا مَعاً وَ لَا تَضَعُهُمَا مَعاً وَ لَا تَضَعُنُ ذِرَاعَيْكَ وَ لَا تَضَعَنُ ذِرَاعَيْكَ وَ لَا تُضِعُ كَفَيْكَ وَ لَا تَضَعُنُ كَوْرَاعَيْكَ وَ لَا تَضَعُهُمَا بَيْنَ يَدَيْ وُ كَبْتَيْكَ وَ لَا تُدْنِهِمَا مِنْ وَجْهِكَ بَيْنَ ذَلِكَ حِيَالَ مَنْكِبَيْكَ وَ لَا تَجْعَلْهُمَا بَيْنَ يَدَيْ رُكْبَتَيْكَ وَ لَا تُدْنِهِمَا مِنْ وَجْهِكَ بَيْنَ ذَلِكَ حِيَالَ مَنْكِبَيْكَ وَ لَا تَجْعَلْهُمَا بَيْنَ يَدَيْ رُكْبَتَيْكَ وَ لَكِنْ تُكْوَرُ فَهُمَا عَنْ ذَلِكَ شَيْنًا وَ الْبُعْمُ مَا عَنْ ذَلِكَ شَيْنًا وَ الْبُعْمُ اللَّهُ قَبْضًا مَنْ وَجْهِلُكَ وَالْفِيكُ فَعُرُونُ فَيْكَ وَلَا تَجْعَلْهُمَا بَيْنَ يَدَيْ رُكْبَتَيْكَ وَ لَا تُحْمِلُهُمَا عَنْ ذَلِكَ شَيْنًا وَ الْبُعْدُونَ فَعُرَالُهُمَا عَنْ ذَلِكَ شَيْنًا وَ اللَّهُ لَكُونُ لَكُونَ لَكُونُ لَكُونُ لَكُونُ لَكُونُ لَكُونَ لَكُونُ لَكُونَ لَكُونُ لَهُ لَكُونُ لَكُونُ لَكُونُ لَكُونُ لَكُونُ لَكُونُ لَعُهُمُ الْهُونُ لَكُونُ لَلْكُونُ لَكُونُ لَلْكُونُ لَكُونُ لَلْكُ

So when you intend to perform *Sajdah*, raise your hand in the exclamation of *Takbīr* and fall down perform *Sajdah*, and begin with your hands and place these upon the ground before your knees, placing them both together and not squatting your forearms like the wild animals, nor placing your forearms upon your knees and your thighs, but forming wings with your elbows, not pasting your palm with your knees, nor them being too close to your face, displaying them parallel to your shoulders and not making them

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⁵⁴ Bihar Al-Anwaar V 82 – The Book Salat – Ch 53 H 1

to be in front of your knees, but diverging them a little bit from that, and extend them upon the ground with an extensions, and pulling them a little towards you with a pulling.

And if there was a cloth beneath them, it would not harm you, and if you were to lead with these two to the ground, so it would be superior. And do not separate between your fingers during your *Sajdah*, but keep them close together'.

He^{-asws} said: 'And when you sit during your performing of the *Tashahhud* (three or more testimonies), so paste the two knees with the ground and separate between the two a bit, and let the back of your left foot be upon the ground and the back of your right foot be upon the inside of your left foot and your backside to be upon the ground, and the side of your right big toe to be upon the ground.

And beware of the sitting upon your two feet, for you would be hurt by that. And do not sit with part of you upon the (other) part but let yourself be sitting upon the ground, so you should rather happen to be sitting (comfortably), otherwise you would not be patient for the *Tashahhud* and the supplication'.⁵⁵

From him, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad, from Hammad, from Hareyz, from a man,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Ja'far-asws, said, 'I said to him-asws, '(What about) [108:2] Therefore pray Salāt to your Lord and make a sacrifice?' He-asws said: 'The moderation during the standing, that he should straighten his back and his face'.

And he-asws said: 'Do not place one hand upon the other, that is what the Magians do, and neither veil your face, nor hold limbs tightly, nor fall upon your feet, nor spread out your arms'. 56

Amir-ul-Momineen-asws Says:

⁵⁵ Al Kafi V 3 – The Book of Salāt CH 29 H 1

⁵⁶ Al Kafi V 3 – The Book of Salāt CH 29 H 9

The believers should not put one hand on the other while standing straight in prayers like the disbelievers (do).⁵⁷

Sitting and standing manners for women in Salat

وَ بِهَذِهِ الْأَسَانِيدِ عَنْ حَمَّادِ بْنِ عِيسَى عَنْ حَرِيزِ عَنْ زُرَارَةَ قَالَ إِذَا قَامَتِ الْمَرْأَةُ فِي الصَّلَاةِ جَمَعَتْ بَيْنَ قَدَمَيْهَا وَ لَا تُفَرِّجُ بَيْنَ قَدَمَيْهَا وَ لَا تُفَرِّجُ بَيْنَهُمَا وَ تَضُمُّ يَدَيْهَا إِلَى صَدْرِ هَا لِمَكَانِ تَدْيِيْهَا فَإِذَا رَكَعَتْ وَضَعَتْ يَدَيْهَا فَوْقَ رُكْبَتَيْهَا عَلَى فَخِذَيْهَا لِنَلَّا تُطُخُ الرَّجُلُ وَ إِذَا سَقَطَتْ لِلسُّجُودِ بَدَأَتْ بِالْقُعُودِ بِالرُّكْبَتَيْنِ قَبْلَ الْيَدَيْنِ ثُمَّ تَسْجُدُ لَا مَنْ الْأَرْضِ فَإِذَا كَانَتْ فِي جُلُوسِهَا ضَمَّتْ فَخِذَيْهَا وَ رَفَعَتْ رُكْبَتَيْهَا مِنَ الْأَرْضِ وَ إِذَا نَهَضَتْ انْسَلَّتُ انْسِلَالًا لَا تَرْفَعُ عَدِيزَتُهَا أَوْلًا مَنَ الْأَرْضِ وَ إِذَا نَهَضَتُ انْسَلَّتُ انْسِلَالًا لَا تَرْفَعُ عَدِيزَتُهَا أَوْلًا مَنَ الْأَرْضِ وَ إِذَا نَهَضَتْ انْسَلَّتُ انْسِلَالًا لَا تَرْفَعُ عَدِرَ تَهَا أَوْلًا لَا يَرْفَعُ

And by this chain, from Hammad Bin Isa, from Hareyz, from Zurara who said,

'When the woman stands in the *Salāt*, she should gather her two feet and not have separation between the two, and she would clasp her hands to her chest in the place of her breasts. So when she *Rukū*, she should place her hands above her knees upon her thighs so as not to bend down very much to lift up her backside. So when she sits, so it should be upon her backside, not like the sitting of the man. And when she falls for the *Sajdah*, she should begin with the sitting with the two knees before the two hands, then she should perform *Sajdah*, pasting with the ground. So when she was in her sitting, she should clasp her thigs, and raise her knees from the ground. And when she stand she should do it stealthily, not raising her backside first'.⁵⁸

أَحْمَدُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنِ الْحُسَيْنِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ عِيسَى عَنِ ابْنِ مُسْكَانَ عَنِ ابْنِ أَبِي يَعْفُورٍ عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللهِ (عليه السلام) قَالَ إِذَا سَجَدَتِ الْمَرْأَةُ بَسَطَتْ ذِرَاعَيْهَا .

Ahmad Bin Muhammad, from Al Husayn Bin Saeed, from Usman Bin Isa, from Ibn Muskaan, from Ibn Abu Yafour,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Abdullah-^{asws} having said: 'When the woman perform Sujūd *(plural of Sajdah)*, she should extend her forearms'.⁵⁹

عَلِيُّ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ عَنِ الْحُسَيْنِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ فَضَالَةَ عَنْ أَبَانٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ سَأَلْتُهُ عَنْ جُلُوسِ الْمَرْأَةِ فِي الصَّلَاةِ قَالَ تَصْمُهُ فَخِذَيْهَا .

Ali Bin Ibrahim, from his father, from Al Husayn Bin Saeed, from Fazalat, from Aban, from Abdul Rahman Bin Abu Abdullah who said,

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^{57 611 :} ص 2 : 2 ص مالخصال ج : 2 ص 2 : 400 Saying of Amir-ul-Momineenasws

⁵⁸ Al Kafi V 3 – The Book of Salāt CH 29 H 2

⁵⁹ Al Kafi V 3 – The Book of Salāt CH 29 H 4

'Clothing and sitting manners	www.hubeali.com
'I asked him-asws about the sitting of the would clasp her thighs (together)'.60	e woman during the <i>Salāt</i> . He- ^{asws} said: 'She
 ⁶⁰ Al Kafi V 3 – The Book of Salāt CH 29 H 7	

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