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## CHAPTER 78

### AL-NABA

#### (40 VERSES)

**بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ**

#### **MERITS**

ابن بابويه: بإسناده، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام)، [قال]: «من قرأ عم يتساءلون، لم تخرج سنته. إذا كان يدمنها في كل يوم- حتى يزور بيت الله الحرام إن شاء الله تعالى».

Ibn Babuwayh, by his chain,

'From Abu Abdullah<sup>asws</sup> having said: 'The one who recites **[78] What are they asking about?** (Surah Al-Naba), if he is habitually reciting it every day, a year would not go by until he visits the Sacred House of Allah<sup>azwj</sup> (Kabah), if Allah<sup>azwj</sup> so Desires'.<sup>1</sup>

و من (خواص القرآن): روي عن النبي (صلى الله عليه و آله) أنه قال: «من قرأ هذه السورة و حفظها، لم يكن حسابه يوم القيمة إلا بمقدار سورة مكتوبة، حتى يدخل الجنة، و من كتبها و علقها عليه لم يقربه قمل، و زادت فيه قوة عظيمة».

And from Khawas Al-Quran –

It has been reported from the Prophet<sup>saww</sup> having said: 'The one who recites this Chapter (78) and memorises it, he will not be Reckoned with on the Day of Judgement except by the measurement of the writing of the Chapter, until he enters the Paradise. And the one who writes it, and attaches it (Amulet), lice would not come near him, and he would have a great increase in strength'.<sup>2</sup>

و قال رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله): «من قرأها و حفظها كان حسابه يوم القيمة بمقدار صلاة واحدة، و من كتبها و علقها عليه لم يقربه قمل، و زادت فيه قوة و هيبة عظيمة».

And the Rasool-Allah<sup>saww</sup> said: 'The one who recites it would be saved from the Reckoning on the Day of Judgement by the measurement of one Prayer. And the one who writes it and attaches it (Amulet), lice would not come near him, and he would have an increase in his strength and dignity'.<sup>3</sup>

و قال الصادق (عليه السلام): «من قرأها لمن أراد السهر سهر، و قرائتها لمن هو مسافر بالليل تحفظه من كل طرق بإذن الله تعالى».

<sup>1</sup> ثواب الأعمال: (1.121)

<sup>2</sup> خواص القرآن: (27، 56) «مخطوط».

<sup>3</sup> Tafseer Al Burhan – H 11312

And Al-Sadiq<sup>asws</sup> said: ‘The one who recites it against the sorcery of the sorcerer, and recites it for the one who is travelling at night, he would be safe from every from all roads’. <sup>4</sup>

## VERSES 1 TO 5

عَمَّ يَسْأَلُونَ {1} عَنِ النَّبِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ {2} الَّذِي هُمْ فِيهِ مُخْتَلِفُونَ {3} كَلَّا سَيَعْلَمُونَ {4} ثُمَّ كَلَّا سَيَعْلَمُونَ {5}

**[78:1] What are they asking about? [78:2] About the Great News, [78:3] About which they are differing? [78:4] Nay! they shall soon come to know [78:5] Nay! Nay! they shall soon know.**

محمد بن يعقوب: عن محمد بن يحيى، عن أَحْمَدَ بْنَ مُحَمَّدٍ، عن أَبِي عَمِيرٍ أَوْ غَيْرِهِ، عن مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ الْفَضِيلِ، عن أَبِي حَمْزَةَ، عن أَبِي جَعْفَرِ (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ)، قَالَ: قَلْتُ لَهُ: جَعَلْتَ فَدَاكَ، إِنَّ الشِّيَعَةَ يَسْأَلُونَكَ عَنْ تَقْسِيرِ هَذِهِ الْآيَةِ: عَمَّ يَسْأَلُونَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ قَالَ: «ذَلِكَ إِلَيَّ، إِنْ شِئْتَ أَخْبَرْتَهُمْ، وَإِنْ شِئْتَ لَمْ أَخْبَرْهُمْ». ثُمَّ قَالَ: «لَكُنِي أَخْبَرْكَ بِتَقْسِيرِهَا». قَلْتُ: عَمَّ يَسْأَلُونَ؟ قَالَ: «هِيَ فِي أَمِيرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ)، كَانَ أَمِيرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ) يَقُولُ: مَا اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَ آيَةٌ هِيَ أَكْبَرُ مِنِّي، وَلَا اللَّهُ مِنْ نَبَأٍ أَعْظَمُ مِنِّي».

Muhammad Bin Yaqoub, from Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad, from Muhammad Bin Abu Umeyr or someone else, from Muhammad Bin Al-Fazeyl, from Abu Hamza, who has said:

‘I said to Abu Ja’far<sup>asws</sup>, ‘May I be sacrificed for you<sup>asws</sup>, the Shiah are asking you<sup>asws</sup> about the explanation of this Verse **[78:1] What are they asking about? [78:2] About the Great News**’. He<sup>asws</sup> said: ‘That is up to me<sup>asws</sup> to (tell you) and I leave it to you to either share with them or keep it to yourself. Then he<sup>asws</sup> said: ‘But I<sup>asws</sup> will inform you of its interpretation’. I said, **[78:1] What are they asking about?** He<sup>asws</sup> said: ‘It is regarding Amir-ul-Momineen<sup>asws</sup>. Amir-ul-Momineen<sup>asws</sup> used to say: ‘There is not a Sign of Allah<sup>azwj</sup> Mighty and Majestic which is greater than me<sup>asws</sup>, and no News greater than me<sup>asws</sup>, <sup>5</sup>

حدثنا احمد بن محمد عن ابن ابي عمير وغيره عن محمد بن الفضيل عن ابى حمزه الثمالي عن ابى جعفر عليه السلام قال قلت جعلت فداك ان الشيعة يستلونك عن تقسير هذه الآية عم يتسائلون عن النباء العظيم قال فقال ذلك إلى ان شئت اخبرتهم وان شئت لم اخبرهم قال فقال لكني اخبرك بتفسيرها قال قلت عم يتسائلون قال فقال هي في امير المؤمنين عليه السلام قال كان امير المؤمنين يقول ما الله آية اكبر مني ولا الله من نبأ عظيم اعظم مني ولقد عرضت ولايتها على الامام الماضية فابت انت تقبلها قال قلت له قل هو نباء عظيم انت عنه معرضون قال هو والله امير المؤمنين عليه السلام.

Narrated to us Ahmad Bin Muhammad, from Ibn Abu Umeyr and another one, from Muhammad Bin Al-Fazeyl, from Abu Hamza Al-Thumaly, who has said:

‘I said to Abu Ja’far<sup>asws</sup>, May I be sacrificed for you<sup>asws</sup>, the Shiah are asking you<sup>asws</sup> about the explanation of this Verse **[78:1] What are they asking about? [78:2] About the Great News**’, he<sup>asws</sup> said: ‘That is if you like you inform them but if you like do not tell them, however, I<sup>asws</sup> will tell you of its interpretation of what you have asked **[78:1] What are they asking about?** This is regarding Amir-ul-Momineen<sup>asws</sup>. Amir-ul-Momineen<sup>asws</sup> used to say: ‘There is no greater Sign of Allah<sup>azwj</sup> than I<sup>asws</sup>, and no Magnificent News Came from Allah<sup>azwj</sup> than I<sup>asws</sup>, and my<sup>asws</sup> Wilayah was presented to the bygone imams, they refused to accept it **[38:67] Say: It is a**

<sup>4</sup> خواص القرآن: 12 «مخطوط»

<sup>5</sup> الكافي 1 : 161 / 3

**message of importance, [38:68] (And) you are turning aside from it, He<sup>asws</sup>, by Allah<sup>azwj</sup>, is Amir-ul-Momineen<sup>asws</sup>.<sup>6</sup>**

و عنه: عن الحسين بن محمد، عن معلى بن ارومة و محمد بن عبد الله، عن علي بن حسان، عن عبد الرحمن بن كثير، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام)، في قوله: عَمَّ يَتَسَاءَلُونَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ، قال: «النَّبِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ الْوَالِيَّةُ». و سأله عن قوله تعالى: هُنَالِكَ الْوَالِيَّةُ لِلَّهِ الْحَقُّ، قال: «وَلَا يَةُ أَمِيرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ (عليه السلام)».

And from him, from Al-Husayn Bin Muhammad, from Moala Bin Muhammad, from Muhammad Bin Arwamat and Muhammad Bin Abdulla, from Ali Bin Hisaan, from Abdul Rahman Bin Kaseer, who has said:

'From Abu Abdulla<sup>asws</sup> regarding His<sup>azwj</sup> Words **[78:1] What are they asking about? [78:2] About the Great News**, he<sup>asws</sup> said: 'The Great News is Al-Wilayah'. And I asked him<sup>asws</sup> about the Words of the High **[18:44] Here the Wilayah is only Allah's, the Truth**, he<sup>asws</sup> said: 'Wilayah of Amir-ul-Momineen'.<sup>7</sup>

و عنه، قال: حدثنا أحمد بن هوذة، عن إبراهيم بن إسحاق، عن عبد الله بن حماد، عن أبيان بن تغلب، قال: سألت أبي جعفر (عليه السلام) عن قول الله عز وجل: عَمَّ يَتَسَاءَلُونَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ الَّذِي هُمْ فِيهِ مُخْتَلِفُونَ، قال: «هو علي بن أبي طالب (عليه السلام)، لأن رسول الله (صلى الله عليه وآله) ليس فيه خلاف».

And from him, from Ahmad Bin Howzat, from Ibrahim Bin Is'haq, from Abdullah Bin Hamaad, from Aban Bin Taghlub who said:

'I asked Abu Ja'far<sup>asws</sup> about the Words of Allah<sup>azwj</sup> Mighty and Majestic **[78:1] What are they asking about? [78:2] About the Great News, [78:3] About which they are differing?** He<sup>asws</sup> said: 'It is Ali<sup>asws</sup> Bin Abu Talib<sup>asws</sup>', because (as for) the Rasool-Allah<sup>saww</sup> there is no differing with regards to him'.<sup>8</sup>

ابن بابويه، قال: حدثنا حمزة بن محمد بن زيد بن علي بن الحسين بن علي بن أبي طالب (عليهم السلام) بقم في رجب سنة تسع و ثلاثين و ثلاثة، قال: حدثني أبي، قال: أخبرني علي بن إبراهيم بن هاشم، فيما كتب إلى في تسع و ثلاثة، قال: حدثني أبي، عن ياسر الخادم، عن أبي الحسن علي بن موسى الرضا (عليه السلام)، عن أبيه، عن آبائه، عن الحسين بن علي (عليهم السلام)، قال: «قال رسول الله (صلى الله عليه وآله) لعلي (عليه السلام): يا علي، أنت حجة الله، وأنت باب الله، وأنت الطريق إلى الله، وأنت النبأ العظيم، وأنت الصراط المستقيم، وأنت المثل الأعلى».

Ibn Babuwayh said, 'It has been narrated to us by Hamza Bin Muhammad Bin Ahmad Bin Ja'far Bin Zayd Bin Ali Bin Al-Husayn Bin Ali Bin Abu Talib<sup>asws</sup>, at Qum, in Rajab of the year three hundred and thirty nine. He said, 'My father narrated to me, from Ali Bin Ibrahim Bin Hisham in what he wrote to me in three hundred and nine. He said, 'My father narrated to me, from Yaser Al-Khadim, who has narrated:

'Abu Al-Hassan<sup>asws</sup> Ali<sup>asws</sup> Bin Musa<sup>asws</sup> Al-Reza<sup>asws</sup>, from his<sup>asws</sup> father<sup>asws</sup>, from his<sup>asws</sup> forefather<sup>asws</sup>, from Al-Husayn<sup>asws</sup> Bin Ali<sup>asws</sup> having said: 'The Rasool-Allah<sup>saww</sup> said: 'O Ali<sup>asws</sup>! You<sup>asws</sup> are the Proof (Hujjat) of Allah<sup>azwj</sup>, and you<sup>asws</sup> are the Gateway to Allah<sup>azwj</sup>, and you<sup>asws</sup> are the Pathway to Allah<sup>azwj</sup>, and you<sup>asws</sup> are the Great News, and you<sup>asws</sup> are the Straight Path, and you<sup>asws</sup> are the highest example (ideal)'.

<sup>6</sup> Basaa'ir Al Darajaat – P 2 CH 10 H3 (Rare)

<sup>7</sup> (34 / 346 : 1) الكافي

<sup>8</sup> (.3 / 758 : 2) تأویل الآیات

يا علي، أنت إمام المسلمين، وأمير المؤمنين، و خير الوصيبيين، و سيد الصديقين. يا علي، أنت الفاروق الأعظم، و أنت الصديق الأكبر. يا علي، أنت خليفي، و أنت قاضي ديني، و أنت منجز عداتي. يا علي أنت المظلوم بعدي. يا علي، أنت المفارق. يا علي أنت المهجور. أشهد الله و من حضر من أمتي أن حزبك حزبي و حزبي حزب الله، و ان حزب أعدائك حزب الشيطان».«

O Ali<sup>asws</sup>! You<sup>asws</sup> are the Imam<sup>asws</sup> of the Muslims, and Amir-ul-Momineen<sup>asws</sup>, and the best of the successors<sup>asws</sup>, and the Chief of the truthful ones. O Ali<sup>asws</sup>! You<sup>asws</sup> are the Great Differentiator (Al-Farooq Al-A'azam), and you<sup>asws</sup> are the Great Truthful (Al-Siddique Al-Akbar). O Ali<sup>asws</sup>! You<sup>asws</sup> are my<sup>saww</sup> Caliph, and you<sup>asws</sup> are the fulfiller of my<sup>saww</sup> debts, and you<sup>asws</sup> are the completer of my<sup>saww</sup> affairs. O Ali<sup>asws</sup>! You<sup>asws</sup> are the oppressed one after me<sup>saww</sup>. O Ali<sup>asws</sup>! You are the Intersection (where ways separate). O Ali<sup>asws</sup>! You<sup>asws</sup> are the abandoned one (after me<sup>saww</sup>). I<sup>saww</sup> bear witness to Allah<sup>azwj</sup>, the one from my<sup>saww</sup> community who is present in your<sup>asws</sup> party, is in my<sup>saww</sup> party, and my<sup>saww</sup> party is the Party of Allah<sup>azwj</sup>, and the party of your<sup>asws</sup> enemies is the party of Satan<sup>la, 9</sup>.

و من طريق المخالفين: ما رواه الحافظ محمد بن مؤمن الشيرازي في كتابه المستخرج من تفاسير الائتى عشر، في تفسير قوله تعالى: عَمَّ يَسْأَلُونَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ الَّذِي هُمْ فِيهِ مُخْتَلُونَ يَرْفَعُهُ إِلَى السَّدِيقِ، قال: أقبل صخر بن حرب حتى جلس إلى رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله)، فقال: يا محمد، هذا الأمر من بعدك لنا أم لم ن؟ قال: «يا صخر، الإمارة من بعدي لمن هو مني بمنزلة هارون من موسى»

And from Tareeq Al-Mukhalifeen, what has been reported by Al-Hafiz Muhammad Bin Mo'min Al-Shirazy, in his book Al-Mustakhraj Min Tafaseer Al-Isnay Ashar, who has said:

In the interpretation of His<sup>azwj</sup> Words [78:1] *What are they asking about? [78:2] About the Great News, [78:3] About which they are differing?* With an unbroken chain going up to Al-Saday who said, 'Sakhar Bin Harb came up until he was seated near Rasool-Allah<sup>saww</sup>, so he said, 'O Muhammad<sup>saww</sup>! This command, from after you<sup>saww</sup>, is it for us or for whom?' He<sup>saww</sup> said: 'O Sakhr, the command from after me<sup>saww</sup> is for the one<sup>asws</sup> who is from me<sup>saww</sup> of the status which Haroun<sup>as</sup> had from Musa<sup>as</sup>.

فأنزل الله: عَمَّ يَسْأَلُونَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ مِنْهُمْ الْمَصْدُقُ بِوْلَاهِهِ وَخَلْفَتِهِ، وَمِنْهُمُ الْمَكْنُبُ بِهَا، ثُمَّ قَالَ: كُلًا وَهُوَ رَدٌّ عَلَيْهِمْ سَيَعْلُمُونَ سَيَعْرُفُونَ خَلْفَتَهِ إِذْ يَسْأَلُونَ عَنْهَا فِي قُبُورِهِمْ، فَلَا يَبْقَى يَوْمَئِذٍ أَحَدٌ فِي شَرْقِ الْأَرْضِ وَلَا غَربَهَا، وَلَا فِي بَرٍ وَلَا بَحْرٍ، إِلَّا وَمَنْكَرٌ وَنَكْرٌ يَسْأَلُنَاهُ عَنْ وَلَايَةِ أَمِيرِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَخَلْفَتَهِ بَعْدَ الْمَوْتِ، يَقُولُانِ الْمَوْتُ: مَنْ رَبُّكَ؟ وَمَا دِينُكَ؟ وَمَا نَبِيكَ؟ وَمَا إِمَامُكَ؟.

So Allah<sup>azwj</sup> Revealed [78:1] *What are they asking about? [78:2] About the Great News.* Among them are those who ratify his<sup>asws</sup> Wilayah and Caliphate, and among them are the deniers of it. Then He<sup>azwj</sup> Said [78:4] *Nay!* And it is a rebuttal against them *they shall soon come to know*, they will come to recognise his<sup>asws</sup> Caliphate when they are questioned about it in their graves. So there will not remain anyone on that day, neither in the east of the earth nor in the west of it, neither in the land nor in the sea, except that the Munkar and Nakeer (Two Angels) would question him about the Wilayah of Amir-ul-Momineen<sup>asws</sup> and his<sup>asws</sup> Caliphate, after the death. The two (Angels) would say to the dead one: 'Who is your Lord<sup>azwj</sup>? And what is your Religion? And who is your Prophet<sup>saww</sup>? And who is your Imam<sup>asws</sup>?<sup>10</sup>

<sup>9</sup> (عيون أخبار الرضا (عليه السلام) 2: 6/13)  
<sup>10</sup> (البيهقي: 151)

و ذكر صاحب (النخب) بإسناده إلى علقة: أنه خرج يوم صفين رجل من عسكر الشام، و عليه سلاح، و فوقه مصحف، و هو يقرأ: **عَمَّ يَتَسَاءَلُونَ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ فَأَرْدَتِ الْبَرَازِ إِلَيْهِ، فَقَالَ لَيْ عَلِيٌّ (عَلِيهِ السَّلَامُ): «مَكَانُكَ» وَ خَرَجَ بِنَفْسِهِ فَقَالَ لَهُ: «أَ تَعْرِفُ النَّبِيَّ الْعَظِيمَ الَّذِي هُمْ فِيهِ مُخْتَلِفُونَ؟». قَالَ: لَا. فَقَالَ لَهُ عَلِيٌّ (عَلِيهِ السَّلَامُ): «أَنَا وَ اللَّهُ- النَّبِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ الَّذِي فِيهِ اخْتِلَافٌ، وَ عَلَى وَلَائِتِهِ تَنَازُّهُمْ، وَ عَنْ وَلَائِتِي رَجَعْتُمْ بَعْدَ مَا قَبْلَتُمْ، وَ بِبِغِيْكُمْ هَلَكْتُمْ بَعْدَ مَا بَسَيْفِي نَجَوتُمْ، وَ يَوْمَ الْغَدَيرِ قَدْ عَلِمْتُمْ، وَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ تَعْلَمُونَ مَا عَلِمْتُمْ» ثُمَّ عَلَاهُ بِسَيْفِهِ، فَرَمَى بِرَأْسِهِ وَ يَدِهِ.**

The author of Al-Nakhab has mention by his chain going up to Al-Qama, who has narrated:

A man went out on the day of (battle of) Siffeen from the Syrian forces, and he had a weapon on him, and on top of it was the Parchment (Quran), and he was reciting [78:1] **What are they asking about?** [78:2] **About the Great News**, so I wanted to throw the excreta at him, so Ali<sup>asws</sup> said to me: 'In your place!' And he<sup>asws</sup> went out himself<sup>asws</sup> and said to him: 'Do you recognise [78:2] **About the Great News**, [78:3] **About which they are differing?**' He said, 'No'. So Ali<sup>asws</sup> said to him: 'By Allah<sup>azwj</sup>! I<sup>asws</sup> am the Great News about whom they are differing, and upon the Wilayah of whom they are disputing, and it was about my<sup>asws</sup> Wilayah that you turned back after having accepted it, and by this rebellion of yours you were destroyed after having been rescued by my<sup>asws</sup> sword, and of the Day of Ghadeer you have known, and the Day of Judgement you will come to know what you knew'. Then he<sup>asws</sup> raised his<sup>asws</sup> sword and cut off his head and his hand'.<sup>11</sup>

و في رواية الأصبغ بن نباتة: أن علياً (عليه السلام) قال: «وَ اللَّهُ، أَنَا النَّبِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ الَّذِي هُمْ فِيهِ مُخْتَلِفُونَ، كُلًا سَيَعْلَمُونَ حِينَ أَقْفُ بَيْنَ الْجَنَّةِ وَ النَّارِ، وَ أَقُولُ: هَذَا لِي، وَ هَذَا لَكَ».

And in a report of Al-Asbagh Bin Nabata, who has said:

'Ali<sup>asws</sup> said: 'By Allah<sup>azwj</sup>! I<sup>asws</sup> [78:2] **About the Great News**, [78:3] **About which they are differing?** [78:4] **Nay!** they shall soon come to know [78:5] **Nay!** **Nay!** they shall soon know when I<sup>asws</sup> pause between the Paradise and the Fire and I<sup>asws</sup> would say: 'This one is for me<sup>asws</sup>', and this one is for you'.<sup>12</sup>

## VERSES 6 TO 11

أَلْمَ نَجْعَلُ الْأَرْضَ مِهَادًا {6} وَالْجِبَالَ أَوْتَادًا {7} وَخَلَقْنَاكُمْ أَزْوَاجًا {8} وَجَعَلْنَا نُؤْمِكُمْ سُبَاتًا {9} وَجَعَلْنَا الَّلَّيْنَ لِبَاسًا {10} وَجَعَلْنَا الَّهَارَ مَعَاشًا {11}

[78:6] **Have We not made the earth an wide expanse?** [78:7] **And the mountains as pegs?** [78:8] **And We created you in pairs,** [78:9] **And We made your sleep to be rest (to you),** [78:10] **And We made the night to be a covering,** [78:11] **And We made the day for seeking livelihood.**

علي بن إبراهيم، قوله: أَلْمَ نَجْعَلُ الْأَرْضَ مِهَادًا، قال: يمهد فيها الإنسان مهدا وَ الجبالَ أَوْتَادًا أي أوتاد الأرض وَ جَعَلْنَا الَّلَّيْنَ لِبَاسًا، قال: يلبس على النهار.

Ali Bin Ibrahim (Tafseer Qummi) –

Regarding His<sup>azwj</sup> Words [78:6] **Have We not made the earth an wide expanse?** He<sup>asws</sup> said: 'The human being lies in it like he does in a cradle [78:7] **And the**

<sup>11</sup> (مناقب ابن شهر آشوب 3: 79.)

<sup>12</sup> (مناقب ابن شهر آشوب 3: 80.)

**mountains as pegs?** i.e., pegs of the earth [78:10] **And We made the night to be a covering,** He<sup>asws</sup> said: 'Covers upon the day'.<sup>13</sup>

ابن بابويه: بإسناده، عن يزيد بن سلام، أنه سأله رسول الله (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ): أخبرني لم سمي الليل ليلاً؟ قال: «لأنه يلليل الرجال من النساء، جعله الله عز وجل ألفة ولباساً، و ذلك قول الله عز وجل: وَجَعَلْنَا اللَّيْلَ لِيَاسًا وَجَعَلْنَا النَّهَارَ مَعَاشًا». قال: صدقت.

Ibn Babuwayh, by his chain, reports:

'From Yazeed Bin Salaam, who asked the Rasool-Allah<sup>saww</sup>, 'Inform me, why has the night been named as 'night'?' He<sup>saww</sup> said: 'Because the man يلليل (Unknown word)<sup>14</sup> from the woman. Allah<sup>azwj</sup> Mighty and Majestic Made it for intimacy and a covering (for privacy), and these are the Words of Allah<sup>azwj</sup> Mighty and Majestic [78:10] **And We made the night to be a covering [78:11] And We made the day for seeking livelihood**'. He said, 'You<sup>saww</sup> have spoken the truth'.<sup>15</sup>

## VERSES 12 TO 16

وَبَثَيْنَا فَوْقَكُمْ سَبْعًا شِدَادًا {12} وَجَعَلْنَا سِرَاجًا وَهَاجَا {13} وَأَنْزَلْنَا مِنَ الْمُعْصِرَاتِ مَاءً ثَجَاجًا {14} لِلْتَّخْرُجِ بِهِ حَبًّا وَبَيْثَا {15} وَجَنَّاتٍ أَلْفَافًا {16}

[78:12] **And We made above you seven strong ones,** [78:13] **And We made a shining lamp,** [78:14] **And We send down from the clouds abundant water** [78:15] **That We may bring forth thereby corn and herbs,** [78:16] **And gardens dense and luxuriant**

محمد بن يعقوب: عن أحمد بن إدريس، عن محمد بن عبد الجبار، عن صفوان بن يحيى، عن عاصم بن حميد، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام)، قال: ذاكرت أبا عبد الله (عليه السلام) فيما يروون من الرؤية؟ فقال: «الشمس جزء من سبعين جزءاً من نور الكرسي، والكرسي جزء من سبعين جزءاً من نور العرش، والعرش جزء من سبعين جزءاً من نور الحجاب، والحجاب جزء من سبعين جزءاً من نور الستر، فإن كانوا صادقين فليملؤوا أعينهم من الشمس ليس دونها سحاب».

Muhammad Bin Yaqoub, from Ahmad Bin Idrees, from Muhammad Abdul Jabbar, from Safwan Bin Yahya, from Aasim Bin Hameed, who has said:

'I mentioned to Abu Abdullah<sup>asws</sup> regarding what they are reporting, about the 'الرؤبة' visibility?' So he<sup>asws</sup> said: 'The sun is a seventieth part of 'نور الكرسي' the Light of the Chair (Kursy), and the Chair is a seventieth part of 'نور العرش' the Light of the Throne (Arsh), and the Throne is a seventieth part from 'نور الحجاب' the Light of the Veils, and the Veils are a seventieth part of 'نور الستر' the Light of the concealment Light. So if they are truthful, can they fill their eyes from the sun, when there is no cloud around'.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>13</sup> تفسير القمي 2: 401

<sup>14</sup> وليس هذا المعنى فيما عندنا من كتب اللغة قال المجلسي (رحمه الله): يظهر منه أن الملائكة كان في الأصل بمعنى الملابسة أو نحوها .

«البحار 9: 306»

<sup>15</sup> علل الشرائع: 470 / 33)

<sup>16</sup> الكافي 1: 76 / 7

## VERSES 17 & 18

إِنَّ يَوْمَ الْفُصْلِ كَانَ مِيقَاتًا {17} يَوْمَ يُنْفَخُ فِي الصُّورِ فَتَأْتُونَ أَفْوَاجًا {18}

**[78:17] Surely the Day of Decision is (a Day) appointed: [78:18] The Day on which the Trumpet shall be blown so you shall come forth in droves,**

(جامع الأخبار): عن ابن مسعود، قال: كنت جالسا عند أمير المؤمنين (عليه السلام)، فقال: «إن في القيمة خمسين موقفاً، كل موقف ألف سنة، فأول موقف خرج من قبره [جلسوا ألف سنة عراة حفاة جياعاً عطاشا، فمن خرج من قبره مؤمناً بربه، مؤمناً بجنته و ناره، مؤمناً بالبعث والحساب والقيمة، مقرراً بالله، مصدقًا بنبيه و بما جاء [به] من عند الله عز و جل نجا من الجوع و العطش، قال الله تعالى: فَتَأْتُونَ أَفْوَاجًا، من القبور إلى الموقف [أمماً]، كل أمة مع إمامهم» و قيل: جماعة مختلفة.

From Ibn Masoud who said:

'I was seated in the presence of Amir-ul-Momineen<sup>asws</sup>. He<sup>asws</sup> said: 'During the Day of Judgement there are fifty pausing stations, each pausing station being of a thousand years. So the first pausing station is at the coming out of the grave where they would be sitting barefooted, hungry, thirsty. So the one who comes out of his grave as a Believer in his Lord<sup>azwj</sup>, believing in His<sup>azwj</sup> Paradise and in His<sup>azwj</sup> Fire, a believer in the Resurrection, and the Reckoning, and the Standing, accepting Allah<sup>azwj</sup>, ratifying His<sup>azwj</sup> Prophet<sup>saww</sup> and what he<sup>saww</sup> came with from the Presence of Allah<sup>azwj</sup> Mighty and Majestic, would be Rescued from the hunger and the thirst. Allah<sup>azwj</sup> the High Said **[78:18] so you shall come forth in droves**, from the graves to the pausing station of Imamate, each community being with their respective Imam'. And it was said, 'A different group'.<sup>17</sup>

و عن معاذ، أنه سأله رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) عن القيمة؟ فقال: «يا معاذ، سألت عن أمر عظيم من الأمور ، و قال: تحشر عشرة أصناف من أمني: بعضهم على صورة القردة، وبعضهم على صورة الخنازير، وبعضهم على وجوههم منكسون، أرجلهم فوق رءوسهم ليحبوا «2» عليها، وبعضهم عمياً، وبعضهم صماً بكماء، وبعضهم يمضغون ألسنتهم فهي مدللات على صدورهم، يسبيل منها القبح، يتقدرون على أهل الجمع، وبعضهم مقطعة أيديهم وأرجلهم، وبعضهم مصلبون على جنوح من النار، وبعضهم أشد نتنا من الجيفة، وبعضهم ملبسون جباباً سابحة من قطران لازقة بجلودهم.

And from Ma'az who asked the Rasool-Allah<sup>saww</sup> about the Day of Judgement? So he<sup>saww</sup> said: 'O Ma'az, you have asked about a great matter from the matters, and said: 'There shall come forth ten types from my<sup>saww</sup> community – Some of them upon the image of the monkeys, and some of them upon the image of the pigs, and some of them upon deformed faces, their feet being above their heads, being dragged; and some of them would be blind, and some of them deaf, dumb, and some of them chewing their tongues which would be dangling upon their chests with pus dripping out of them, polluting the other people of the groups; and some of them would be with their hands and feet cut off, and some of them being crucified upon trunks of fire, and some of them with a smell more rotten than that of a carcass, and some of them clothed in garments of tar which would be scorching their skins.

<sup>17</sup> (جامع الأخبار: 176)

فاما الذين على صورة القردة فالعنة من الناس، و أما الذين على صورة الخنازير فأهل السحت، و أما المنكسون على وجوههم فأكلة الربا، و أما العمى فالذين يجرون في الحكم، و أما الصنم و البكم فالمعجبون بأعمالهم، و الذين يمضغون السننهم العلماء و القضاة الذين خالفت أعمالهم أقوالهم، و أما الذين قطعت أيديهم و أرجلهم فهم الذين يؤذون الحيران، و أما المصلوبون على جذوع من نار فالسعاة بالناس إلى السلطان، و أما الذين أشد نتنا من الجيف فالذين يتبعون الشهوات و اللذات، و يمنعون حق الله في أموالهم، و أما الذين يلبسون جبابا من نار، فأهل الكبر و الفخر و الخيال». <sup>18</sup>

So as for the ones upon the image of the monkeys are the tyrants from the people; and as for the one upon the image of the pigs would be the people of illegal wealth; and as for the deformities upon their faces would be the consumers of interest; and as for the blind would be the ones unjust in their judgements; and as for the deaf and the dumb would be those who admired their own works; and the ones who would be chewing their tongues are the scholar and the judges whose deeds opposed their tongues; and as for the ones with their hands and feet cut off, so they are the ones who harmed their neighbours; and as for the ones crucified upon the trunks of the fire, so there are the couriers to the authorities (Sultan); and as for the ones whose stench would be more intense than that of the carcass, so they are the ones who followed their lustful desires and the pleasures, and forbid the rights of Allah<sup>azwj</sup> in their wealth; and as for the ones clothed with garments of fire, so these are the people of arrogance, and the pride, and the show-off'. <sup>18</sup>

## VERSES 19 TO 23

وَفُتْحَتِ السَّمَاءُ فَكَانَتْ أَبْوَابًا {19} وَسَيِّرَتِ الْجِبَالُ فَكَانَتْ سَرَابًا {20} إِنَّ جَهَنَّمَ كَانَتْ مِرْصَادًا {21} لِلظَّاغِينَ مَآبًا {22} لَبِثِينَ فِيهَا أَحْقَابًا {23}

**[78:19] And the sky shall be opened so that it shall be all Gateways, [78:20] And the mountains shall be moved off as if they were a mirage [78:21] Surely Hell lies in wait, [78:22] A place of abode for the tyrants, [78:23] Living therein for ages**

قال علي بن إبراهيم: قوله تعالى: وَفُتْحَتِ السَّمَاءُ فَكَانَتْ أَبْوَابًا، قال: تفتح أبواب الجنان، قوله تعالى: وَسَيِّرَتِ الْجِبَالُ فَكَانَتْ سَرَابًا قال: تسير الجبال مثل السراب الذي يلمع في المفاوز، قوله تعالى: إِنَّ جَهَنَّمَ كَانَتْ مِرْصَادًا قال: قائمة للظاغين مآباً أي منزلة، قوله: لَبِثِينَ فِيهَا أَحْقَابًا، قال: الأحقياب: السنين، و الحقب: سنة ، و السنة: ثلاثة مائة و ستون يوماً، و اليوم كألف سنة مما تعدون.

Ali Bin Ibrahim (Tafseer Qummi) –

Regarding the Words of the High **[78:19] And the sky shall be opened so that it shall be all Gateways** He<sup>asws</sup> said: ‘The Gateways of the Paradise would be opened’. His<sup>azwj</sup> Words **[78:20] And the mountains shall be moved off as if they were a mirage** He<sup>asws</sup> said: ‘The mountain would be moving like a mirage which shines in the desert’. The Words of the High **[78:21] Surely Hell lies in wait** He<sup>asws</sup> said: ‘Established’ **[78:22] A place of abode for the tyrants** i.e. A dwelling’. His<sup>azwj</sup> Words **[78:23] Living therein for ages** He<sup>asws</sup> said: ‘Al-Ahqaab’ – The years; and ‘Al-Haqab’ – A year; And the year is of three hundred and sixty days; and the day would be like a thousand years from what you are counting it to be’. <sup>19</sup>

<sup>18</sup> (جامع الأخبار: 176.)

<sup>19</sup> (تفسير القمي 2: 401)

و قال علي بن ابراهيم: أخبرنا أحمد بن إدريس، عن الحسين بن محمد، عن النضر بن سويد، عن درست بن أبي منصور، عن الأ Howell، عن حمران بن أعين، قال: سأله أبو عبد الله (عليه السلام) عن قول الله لا يثين فيها أحقاباً لا يذوقون فيها برداً ولا شراباً، قال: «هذه في الذين لا يخرجون من النار».

And Ali Bin Ibrahim said, 'Ahmad Bin Idrees informed us, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad, from Al-Husayn Bin Saeed, from Al-Nazar Bin Suweyd, from Darsat Bin Abu Mansour, from Al-Ahowl, from Hamraan Bin Ayn who said:

'I asked Abu Abdallah<sup>asws</sup> about the Words of Allah<sup>azwj</sup> [78:23] ***Living therein for ages*** [78:24] ***They shall not taste therein sleep nor drink***, he<sup>asws</sup> said: 'This is regarding for the ones who will not be coming out from the Fire'.<sup>20</sup>

ابن بابويه: عن أبيه، قال: حدثنا سعد بن عبد الله، عن يعقوب بن يزيد، عن جعفر بن محمد بن عقبة، عن رواه، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام)، في قول الله عز وجل: لا يثين فيها أحقاباً، قال: «الأحباب: ثمانية أحباب، و الحقب: ثمانون سنة، و السنة ثلاثة و ستون يوماً، و اليوم: كألف سنة مما تعدون».

Ibn Babuwayh, from his father, from Sa'ad Bin Abdullah, from Yaqoub Bin Yazeed, from Ja'far Bin Muhammad Bin Uqba, from the one who reported it:

'From Abu Abdallah<sup>asws</sup> regarding the Words of Allah<sup>azwj</sup> Mighty and Majestic [78:23] ***Living therein for ages***, he<sup>asws</sup> said: 'Al-Ahqab – Eight eras, and 'Al-Ahqab' is of eighty years, and the year is of three hundred and sixty days, and the day would be of a thousand years from what you are counting it to be'.<sup>21</sup>

## VERSES 24 TO 33

لَا يَذُوقُونَ فِيهَا بَرْدًا وَلَا شَرَابًا {24} {إِلَّا حَمِيمًا وَعَسَّافًا} {25} جَرَاءٌ وَفَاقًا {26} إِنَّهُمْ كَانُوا لَا يَرْجُونَ حِسَابًا {27} وَكَذَّبُوا بِآيَاتِنَا كَذَّابًا {28} وَكُلُّ شَيْءٍ أَحْصَيْنَاهُ كِتَابًا {29} فَذُوقُوا فَلْنَ تُزِيدُكُمْ إِلَّا عَذَابًا {30} إِنَّ الْمُنْتَقَيْنَ مَفَازًا {31} حَدَائقٍ وَأَعْنَابًا {32} وَكَوَاعِبَ أَثْرَابًا {33}

[78:24] ***They shall not taste therein sleep nor drink*** [78:25] ***But boiling water and refuse,*** [78:26] ***Requital corresponding.*** [78:27] ***Surely they feared not the account,*** [78:28] ***And called Our communications a lie, giving the lie (to the truth).*** [78:29] ***And We have recorded everything in a book,*** [78:30] ***So taste! for We will not add to you aught but chastisement.*** [78:31] ***Surely for the pious is a win,*** [78:32] ***Gardens and vineyards,*** [78:33] ***And voluptuous women of equal age***

علي بن ابراهيم: في قوله تعالى: لا يذوقون فيها برداً ولا شراباً، قال: البرد: النوم، و قوله تعالى: إن المتقين مفاز، قال: يفوزون، قوله تعالى: و كوابع أثراباً قال: جوار أتراب لأهل الجنة.

Ali Bin Ibrahim (Tafseer Qummi) –

Regarding the Words of the High [78:24] ***They shall not taste therein sleep nor drink*** He<sup>asws</sup> said: 'Al-Burd' – the sleep'. And the Words of the High [78:31] ***Surely for the pious is a win*** He<sup>asws</sup> said: 'The would be the winners'. The Words of the

<sup>20</sup> (تفسير القراء 2: 402)

<sup>21</sup> (معاني الأخبار: 1 / 220)

High [78:33] **And voluptuous women of equal age** He<sup>asws</sup> said: 'In the vicinity of peers of the people of the Paradise'.<sup>22</sup>

ثم قال: و في رواية أبي الجارود، عن أبي جعفر (عليه السلام)، قال: «أما قوله تعالى: إنَّ لِلنَّاسِ مَفَازٌ فَهِيَ الْكَرَامَاتُ، وَ قَوْلُهُ تَعَالَى: وَ كَوَاعِبُ الْفَتَنَاتِ النَّوَاهِدِ».«.

Then (Ali Bin Ibrahim – Tafseer Qummi) said:

'And in a report from Abu Al-Jaroud, from Abu Ja'far<sup>asws</sup> having said: 'As for His<sup>azwj</sup> Words [78:31] **Surely for the pious is a win**, so this is the Prestige, and His<sup>azwj</sup> Words [78:33] **And voluptuous women of equal age** – the teenage girls'.<sup>23</sup>

## VERSES 34 TO 38

وَكَأَسَا دِهَافَا {34} لَا يَسْمَعُونَ فِيهَا لَغْوًا وَكَأَسَا كَذَابَا {35} {36} جَزَاءً مِنْ رَبِّكَ عَطَاءٌ حَسَابًا {36} رَبُّ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ  
وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا الرَّحْمَنُ {37} لَا يَمْكُونُ مِنْهُ خِطَابًا {37} يَوْمَ يَقُومُ الرُّوحُ وَالْمَلَائِكَةُ صَفَّا {37} لَا يَتَكَلَّمُونَ إِلَّا مَنْ أَذِنَ لَهُ الرَّحْمَنُ  
وَقَالَ صَوَابًا {38}

[78:34] **And a pure cup.** [78:35] **They shall not hear therein any vain words nor lying.** [78:36] **A reward from your Lord, a gift according to a reckoning:** [78:37] **The Lord of the heavens and the earth and what is between them, the Beneficent Allah, they shall not be able to address Him.** [78:38] **The Day on which the Spirit and the Angels shall stand in ranks; they shall not speak except he whom the Beneficent Allah permits and who speaks the right thing.**

علي بن إبراهيم: في قوله تعالى: وَ كَأَسَا دِهَافَا قال: ممثلة يوم يقوم الروحُ وَ المَلَائِكَةُ صَفَّا لا يتكلّمُونَ إِلَّا مَنْ أَذِنَ لَهُ الرَّحْمَنُ وَ قالَ صَوَابًا، قال: الروح: ملك أعظم من جبريل و ميكائيل، [و] كان مع رسول الله (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَ آلِهِ وَ سَلَّمَ) و هو مع الأئمة (عليهم السلام).

Ali Bin Ibrahim (Tafseer Qummi) –

Regarding the Words of the High [78:34] **And a pure cup** He<sup>asws</sup> said: 'Filled'. [78:38] **The Day on which the Spirit and the Angels shall stand in ranks; they shall not speak except he whom the Beneficent Allah permits and who speaks the right thing** He<sup>asws</sup> said: 'The Spirit – An Angel greater than Jibreel<sup>as</sup> and Mikaeel<sup>as</sup>, and was with Rasool-Allah<sup>saww</sup>, and it is with the Imams<sup>asws</sup>.<sup>24</sup>

محمد بن يعقوب: عن علي بن محمد، عن ابن حبيب، عن محمد بن الفضيل، عن أبي الحسن الماضي (عليه السلام)، قال: قلت: يوم يقُومُ الرُّوحُ وَ الْمَلَائِكَةُ صَفَّا، الآية؟ قال: «نَحْنُ وَ اللَّهُ الْمَأْذُونُ لَهُمْ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، وَ الْفَانِئُونَ صَوَابُهُمْ». قلت: ما تقولون إذا تكلّمتم؟ قال: «نَحْمَدُ رَبِّنَا، وَ نَصْلِي عَلَى نَبِيِّنَا، وَ نَشْفَعُ لِشَيْعَتِنَا فَلَا يَرْدَنَا رَبِّنَا».

Muhammad Bin Yaqoub, from Ali Bin Muhammad, from one of our companions, from Ibn Mahboub, from Muhammad Bin Al-Fazeyl,

'I said to Abu Al-Hassan<sup>asws</sup>, '(What about) [78:38] **The Day on which the Spirit and the Angels shall stand in ranks** – the Verse?' He<sup>asws</sup> said: 'By Allah<sup>azwj</sup>! We<sup>asws</sup> are the ones Permitted on the Day of Judgement, and the speakers of the right

<sup>22</sup> (تفسير القمي 2: 402).

<sup>23</sup> (تفسير القمي 2: 402).

<sup>24</sup> (تفسير القمي 2: 402).

thing'. I said, 'What would you<sup>asws</sup> say when you<sup>asws</sup> will be saying it?' He<sup>asws</sup> said: 'We will Praise our<sup>asws</sup> Lord<sup>azwj</sup>, and send greetings upon our<sup>asws</sup> Prophet<sup>saww</sup>, and we<sup>asws</sup> shall intercede for our<sup>asws</sup> Shias. So our<sup>asws</sup> Lord<sup>azwj</sup> will not Refuse our<sup>asws</sup> (recommendations).'<sup>25</sup>

عنه: عن أَحْمَدَ بْنِ هُوَذَةَ، عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ إِسْحَاقَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ حَمَادَ، عَنْ أَبِي خَالِدِ الْقَمَاطِ، عَنْ أَبِي عَبْدِ اللَّهِ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ (عَلَيْهِمَا السَّلَامُ)، قَالَ: «إِذَا كَانَ يَوْمُ الْقِيَامَةِ، وَجَمِيعُ الْخَلَائِقُ مِنَ الْأُولَئِينَ وَالآخَرِينَ فِي صَعِيدٍ وَاحِدٍ، خَلَعَ قَوْلُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مِنْ جَمِيعِ الْخَلَائِقِ إِلَّا مَنْ أَفَرَ بِوَلَايَةِ عَلَيْهِ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ إِلَّا مَنْ أَنْزَلَ لَهُ الرَّحْمَنُ وَقَالَ صَوَابًا».

And from him, from Ahmad Bin Howzat, from Ibrahim Bin Is'haq, from Abdullah Bin Hamaad, from Khalid Al-Qamaat, who has said:

'From Abu Abdullah<sup>asws</sup> from his<sup>asws</sup> father<sup>asws</sup> having said: 'When it will be the Day of Judgement, and Allah<sup>azwj</sup> Gathers the creatures from the former ones and the later ones in one place, the Word 'There is no god except for Allah<sup>azwj</sup>', would be Removed from all the creatures except for the ones who accept the Wilayah of Ali<sup>asws</sup> Bin Abu Talib<sup>asws</sup>, and these are the Words of the High [78:38] ***The Day on which the Spirit and the Angels shall stand in ranks; they shall not speak except he whom the Beneficent Allah permits and who speaks the right thing.***'<sup>26</sup>

وَعَنْهُ أَيْضًا: عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ جَمْهُورٍ، عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ بَكْرٍ، عَنْ زَرَارَةَ، عَنْ حَمْرَانَ، قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ أَبَا عَبْدِ اللَّهِ (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ) عَمَّا يُفْرَقُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ، هُلْ هُوَ مَا يَقْرَرُ سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى فِيهَا؟ قَالَ: «لَا تَوْصِفُ قَدْرَةَ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى، إِلَّا أَنَّهُ قَالَ: فِيهَا يُفْرَقُ كُلُّ أَمْرٍ حَكِيمٌ فَكَيْفَ يَكُونُ حَكِيمًا إِلَّا مَا فَرَقَ، وَلَا تَوْصِفُ قَدْرَةَ اللَّهِ سُبْحَانَهُ، لَأَنَّهُ يَحْدُثُ مَا يَشَاءُ».

And from him as well, from Muhammad Bin Jamhour, from Musa Bin Bakr, from Zarara, from Hamraan who said:

'I asked Abu Abdullah<sup>asws</sup>, 'As for that which is clarified during the Night of Measurement, is that something on which Allah<sup>azwj</sup> the Glorious and High, no control over?' He<sup>asws</sup>. 'Do not describe the Measurement of Allah<sup>azwj</sup> the High', until he<sup>asws</sup> said: '**[44:4] Therein every wise affair is made distinct** how can it be Wise unless it has been clarified, and do not describe the Measurement of Allah<sup>azwj</sup> the Glorious, because He<sup>azwj</sup> Makes events to happens as He<sup>azwj</sup> Likes.'

وَأَمَّا قَوْلُهُ تَعَالَى: [لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ] خَيْرٌ مِنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ يَعْنِي فَاطِمَةَ (سَلَامُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهَا)، وَقَوْلُهُ: تَنَزَّلُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ وَالرُّوحُ فِيهَا وَالْمَلَائِكَةُ فِي هَذَا الْمَوْضِعِ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ الَّذِينَ يَمْلَكُونَ عِلْمَ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ (عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ)، وَالرُّوحُ رُوحُ الْقَدْسِ وَهِيَ فَاطِمَةُ (عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ) مِنْ كُلِّ أَمْرٍ سَلَمٌ يَقُولُ: [مِنْ] كُلِّ أَمْرٍ سَلَمٌ هَذِي مَطْلَعُ الْفَجْرِ يَعْنِي حَتَّى يَقُومُ الْقَانِمُ (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ)».

'And as for the Statement of the High [97:3] ***The grand night is better than a thousand months*** it means Fatima<sup>asws</sup>, and His<sup>azwj</sup> Statement [97:4] ***Therein come down the angels and the Spirit and the Angels*** in this subject are the Believers who have learned the knowledge of the Progeny<sup>asws</sup> of Muhammad<sup>saww</sup>, and ***the Spirit is the Holy Spirit and she is Fatima<sup>asws</sup>, with every affair, peace,*** he<sup>asws</sup> said: 'With every affair they salute him<sup>asws</sup> ***until the break of dawn***, meaning until the Day of Judgement.'<sup>27</sup>

<sup>25</sup> (الكافي 1: .91 /361)

<sup>26</sup> (تأويل الآيات 2: 9 /761)

<sup>27</sup> (تأويل الآيات 2: 3 /818)

## VERSES 39 & 40

**ذلِكَ الْيَوْمُ الْحَقُّ فَمَنْ شَاءَ اتَّخَذَ إِلَى رَبِّهِ مَابَا {39} إِنَّا أَنذَرْنَاكُمْ عَذَابًا قَرِيبًا يَوْمَ يَنْظَرُ الْمَرءُ مَا قَدَّمَتْ يَدَاهُ وَيَقُولُ الْكَافِرُ يَا لَيْتَنِي كُنْتُ ثُرَابًا {40}**

**[78:39] That is the sure day, so whoever desires may take refuge with his Lord. [78:40] Surely We have warned you of a chastisement near at hand: the day when man shall see what his two hands have sent before, and the unbeliever shall say: O! I wish I were dust!**

علي بن إبراهيم، قوله تعالى: إِنَّا أَنذَرْنَاكُمْ عَذَابًا قَرِيبًا، قال: في النار، قوله تعالى: يَوْمَ يَنْظَرُ الْمَرءُ مَا قَدَّمَتْ يَدَاهُ وَيَقُولُ الْكَافِرُ يَا لَيْتَنِي كُنْتُ ثُرَابًا، قال: ترابياً أي علويًا. قال: و قال: إن رسول الله (صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَآلِهِ وَسَلَّمَ) المكني أمير المؤمنين (عليه السلام) أبا تراب.

Ali Bin Ibrahim (Tafseer Qummi) –

Regarding the Words of the High **[78:40] Surely We have warned you of a chastisement near at hand** He<sup>asws</sup> said: ‘In the Fire’. **the day when man shall see what his two hands have sent before, and the unbeliever shall say: O! I wish I were dust!** He<sup>asws</sup> said: ‘Tarabiya i.e. Aluwiiyya (People of Ali)<sup>asws</sup>. And the Rasool-Allah<sup>saww</sup> entitled Amir-ul-Momineen<sup>asws</sup> as ‘Abu Turaab’.<sup>28</sup>

محمد بن العباس، قال: حدثنا الحسين بن أحمد، عن محمد بن عيسى، عن يونس بن عبد الرحمن، عن يونس بن يعقوب، عن خلف بن حماد، عن هارون بن خارجة، عن أبي بصير، و عن سعيد السمان، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام)، قال: «قوله تعالى: يَوْمَ يَنْظَرُ الْمَرءُ مَا قَدَّمَتْ يَدَاهُ وَيَقُولُ الْكَافِرُ يَا لَيْتَنِي كُنْتُ ثُرَابًا يعني علويًا أبا تراب».

Muhammad Bin Al-Abbas, from Al-Husayn Bin Ahmad, from Muhammad Bin Isa, from Yusuf Bin Abdul Rahman, from Yunus Bin Yaqoub, from Khalaf Bin Hamaad, from Haroun Bin Kharjat, from Abu Baseer, and from Saeed Al-Samaan, who has said:

‘Abu Abdullaah<sup>asws</sup> has said: ‘The Words of the High **[78:40] the day when man shall see what his two hands have sent before, and the unbeliever shall say: O! I wish I were dust!** It Means ‘Aluwiiyya’ the ones who befriended Abu Turaab Ali<sup>asws</sup>’.<sup>29</sup>

قال: و جاء في باطن تفسير أهل البيت (عليهم السلام) ما يؤيد هذا التأويل في تأويل قوله تعالى: أَمَّا مَنْ ظَلَمَ فَسَوْفَ نُعَذِّبُهُ ثُمَّ يُرَدُّ إِلَى رَبِّهِ فَيُعَذِّبُهُ عَذَابًا نُكَرًا، قال: «هو يرد إلى أمير المؤمنين (عليه السلام)، فيعذبه عذاباً نكراً، حتى يقول: يَا لَيْتَنِي كُنْتُ ثُرَابًا، أَيْ مَنْ شَيْعَةُ أَبِي تَرَابٍ، وَمَعْنَى رَبِّهِ أَيْ صَاحِبِهِ».

He (Sharaf Al-Deen Al-Husayni) said, ‘And it has come in the esoteric of the Tafseer of the People<sup>asws</sup> of the Household what is strengthened by this explanation in the explanation of the Words of the High **[18:87] He said: As to him who is unjust, we will chastise him, then shall he be returned to his Lord, and He will chastise him with an exemplary chastisement** – It refers to Amir-ul-Momineen<sup>asws</sup>. He (the unjust infidel) would be Punished with an exemplary Punishment until he will say **[78:40] the day when man shall see what his two hands have sent before, and**

<sup>28</sup> تفسير القمي 2: 402

<sup>29</sup> تأويل الآيات 2: 2 / 761 (10)

***the unbeliever shall say: O! I wish I were dust!*** i.e., from the Shiah of Abu Turaab.  
And the Meaning of ***returned to his Lord*** i.e., to his Master'.<sup>30</sup>

ابن بابويه، قال: حدثني أحمد بن الحسن القطان، قال: حدثنا أبو العباس أحمد بن يحيى بن زكرياء، قال: حدثنا بكر بن عبد الله بن حبيب، قال: حدثنا تميم بن بهلول، عن أبيه، قال: حدثنا أبو الحسن العبدى، عن سليمان بن مهران، عن عبادية بن رباعي، قال: قلت لعبد الله بن عباس: لم كنى رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) علياً (عليه السلام) أبا تراب؟ قال: لأنه صاحب الأرض، و حجة الله على أهلها بعده، و به بقاوها، و إليه سكونها، و لقد سمعت رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) يقول: «إنه إذا كان يوم القيمة، و رأى الكافر ما أعد الله تبارك و تعالى لشيعة علي من الثواب و الزلفى و الكرامة، قال: يا ليتني كنت ترابا، أي من شيعة علي، و ذلك قول الله عز و جل: يَقُولُ الْكَافِرُ يَا لَيْتَنِي كُنْتُ تُرَابًا».

Ibn Babuwayh said, 'It was narrated to me by Ahmad Bin Al-Hassan Al-Qataan, from Abu Al-Abbas Ahmad Bin Yahya Bin Zakariya, from Bakr Bin Abdullah Bin Habeeb, from Tameem Bin Bahloul, from his father, from Abu Al-Hassan Al-Abdy, from Suleyman Bin Mahran, from Abaya Bin Rabi'e who said:

'I said to Abdullah Bin Ibn Abbas, 'Why did Rasool-Allah<sup>saww</sup> entitled (Kunniya) Ali<sup>asws</sup> as 'Abu Turaab'?' He said, 'Because he<sup>asws</sup> is the Master of the earth, and Proof of Allah<sup>azwj</sup> over its people after him<sup>saww</sup>, and its tranquillity is due to him<sup>asws</sup>. And I heard the Rasool-Allah<sup>saww</sup> saying: 'When it will be the Day of Judgement, and the Infidel would see what Allah<sup>azwj</sup> has Prepared for the Shiah of Ali<sup>asws</sup>, from the Rewards and the Nearness, and the Prestige, he would say ***O! I wish I were dust!*** i.e., from the Shiah of Ali<sup>asws</sup> and that is in the Words of Allah<sup>azwj</sup> Mighty and Majestic [78:40] and the unbeliever shall say: ***O! I wish I were dust!***'<sup>31</sup>

<sup>30</sup> تأویل الآیات 2: (.11 / 761)

<sup>31</sup> علل الشرائع: (3 / 156)