TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 81	2
AL-TAKWEER	2
(29 VERSES)	2
VERSES 1 - 29	2
MERITS	2
VERSES 1 - 6	3
VERSE 7	5
VERSES 8 & 9	6
The special case of Al-Husayn ^{asws}	9
VERSE 10	10
VERSES 11 - 14	11
The companions of the accursed agreement are in the Fire of Hell	12
VERSES 15 - 18	13
VERSES 19 - 21	16
VERSES 22 - 25	17
VERSES 26 - 28	18
Zikr – A name for Rasool-Allah ^{saww}	19
VERSE 29	21

Tafseer Hub-e-Aliasws www.hubeali.com

CHAPTER 81

AL-TAKWEER

(29 **VERSES**)

VERSES 1 - 29

بسم اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

MERITS

ابن بابويه: بإسناده، عن معاوية بن وهب، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام)، قال: «من قرأ عبس و تولي، و إذا الشمس كورت، كان تحت جناح الله من الجنان، و في ظل الله و كرامته، و في جناته، و لم يعظم ذلك على الله إن شاء الله».

Ibn Babuwayh, by his chain, from Muawiya Bin Wahab,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Abdullah asws having said: 'One who recites: He frowned and turned around [80:1] (the Chapter 80) and: When the sun is Wrapped up [81:1] (Surah Al-Takweer) would be under the Wing of Allah azwi in the Gardens, and in the Shade of Allah azwi and His Prestige, and in His Gardens, and that is not a big thing for Allahazwi, if Allahazwi so Desires'.1

روي عن النبي (صلى الله عليه و آله) أنه قال: «من قرأ هذه السورة أعاذه الله من الفضيحة يوم القيامة حين تنشر صحيفته، و ينظر إلى النبي (صلى الله عليه و آله) و هو آمن،

And it has been reported from the Prophet 'One who recites this Chapter (Surah Al-Takweer), it would Invoke Allahazwi not to Expose him on the Day of Judgement when his book is published, and he would look towards the Prophet and he would be secure.

And the one who recites it upon the infection of the eye or eyelid, he would be cured from it by the Permission of Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic'.²

Ibn Umar said,

¹ (121) (ثواب الأعمال: 121) ² Tafseer Al Burhan – H 11400

Rasool-Allah^{saww} said: 'One who loves that he (be able to) look at me^{saww} on the Day of Judgment, so let him recite *When the sun is Wrapped up [81:1]* (Surah Al-Takweer)".³

VERSES 1 - 6

إِذَا الشَّمْسُ كُوِّرَتْ {1}

When the sun is Wrapped up [81:1]

وَإِذَا النُّجُومُ انْكَدَرَتْ {2}

And when the stars are Dimmed [81:2]

وَإِذَا الْجِبَالُ سُيِّرَتْ {3}

And when the mountains pass away [81:3]

وَإِذَا الْعِشَارُ عُطِّلَتْ {4}

And when the camels are left untended [81:4]

وَإِذَا الْوُحُوشُ حُشِرَتْ {5}

And when the wild beasts are gathered [81:5]

وَإِذَا الْبِحَارُ سُجِّرَتْ {6}

And when the oceans overflow [81:6]

ابن بابويه، قال: حدثنا محمد بن موسى بن المتوكل، قال: حدثنا محمد بن أبي عبد الله الكوفي، عن موسى بن عمران النخعي، عن عمه الحسين بن يزيد، عن إسماعيل بن مسلم، قال: حدثنا أبو نعيم البلخي، عن مقاتل بن حيان، عن عبد الرحمن بن أبزى، عن أبي ذر الغفاري (رحمه الله)، قال: كنت آخذا بيد النبي (صلى الله عليه و آله) و نحن نتماشى [جميعا]، فما زلنا ننظر إلى الشمس حتى غابت، فقلت: يا رسول الله، أين تغيب؟

Ibn Babuwayh said, 'It has been narrated to us by Muhammad Bin Musa Bin Al-Mutawakkil, from Muhammad Bin Abu Ubeydullah Al-Kufy, from Musa Bin Umran Al-Nakha'ie, from his uncle Al-

³ H – تفسير نور الثقلين، ج5، ص: 513 3

Husayn Bin Yazeed, from Ismail Bin Muslim, from Abu Naeem Al-Balkhy, from MaqatAl-Bin Hayaan, from Abdul Rahman Bin Abzy, who has said:

'Abu Zarr Al-Ghafary^{ra} has narrated, 'I^{ra} was hand in hand with the Prophet^{saww}, and we were walking together, so we looked at the sun until it disappeared. So I^{ra} said, 'O Rasool-Allah^{saww}, where does it disappear to?'

قال: «في السماء، ثم ترفع من سماء إلى سماء حتى ترفع إلى السماء السابعة العليا حتى تكون تحت العرش، فتخر ساجدة، فتسجد معها الملائكة الموكلون بما، ثم تقول: يا رب من أين تأمرني أن أطلع، أمن مغربي أم من مطلعي؟ فذلك قوله عز و حل: وَ الشَّمْسُ بَحْرِي لِمُسْتَقَرِّ لَهَا ذلِكَ تَقْدِيرُ الْعَلِيمِ يعني بذلك صنع الرب العزيز في ملكه، العليم بخلقه».

He^{saww} said: 'In the sky, then it rises from sky to sky until it rises to the seventh high sky, to the extent that is comes directly below the Throne. So it pauses in prostration, and the Angels, those who are allocated to it, perform Sajdah along with it. Then it says, 'O Lord^{azwj}! Where do You^{azwj} Command me to rise from? From my west or from my emerging?' So those are the Words of the Mighty and Majestic: *And the sun flows to a term Appointed for it. That is an Ordainment of the Mighty, the Knower [36:38]*, Meaning, by that what the Mighty Lord^{azwj} has Made in His^{azwj} kingdom, and the Knower of His^{azwj} Creation'.

قال: «فيأتيها جبرئيل بحلة ضوء من نور العرش على مقادير ساعات النهار في طوله في الصيف، أو قصره في الشتاء، أو ما بين ذلك في الخريف و الربيع- قال- فتلبس تلك الحلة كما يلبس أحدكم ثيابه ثم ينطلق بما في جو السماء حتى تطلع من مطلعها».

He^{saww} said: 'Jibraeel^{as} comes to it with a garment of light from the Light of the Throne as per the hours of daylight regarding its length in the Summer, or less in the Winter, or what is between that in the Autumn and the Spring. It wears that Garment (of Light) just like one of you wears his clothes. Then it goes by it in the atmosphere of the sky until it emerges from where it emerges'.

قال النبي (صلى الله عليه و آله): «و كأني بما قد حبست مقدار ثلاث ليال، ثم لا تكسى ضوءها، و تؤمر أن تطلع من مغربما، فذلك قوله عز و جل: إذَا الشَّمْسُ كُوِّرَتْ وَ إِذَا النُّجُومُ انْكَدَرَتْ

The Prophet^{saww} said: 'Then it is as if it has imprisoned the light for a measurement of three nights, then it does not clothe them by its illumination, and it is Commanded to emerge from its west, so that is in the Words of the Mighty and Majestic: *When the sun is Wrapped up [81:1] And when the stars are Dimmed [81:2]*.

و القمر كذلك من مطلعه و مجراه في أفق السماء و مغربه و ارتفاعه إلى السماء السابعة، و يسجد تحت العرش، ثم يأتيه جبرئيل بالحلة من نور الكرسي، فذلك قوله عز و جل: هُوَ الَّذِي جَعَلَ الشَّمْسَ ضِياءً وَ الْقَمَرَ نُوراً». قال أبو ذر (رحمه الله): ثم اعتزلت مع رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) فصلينا المغرب.

And the moon is like that from its emergence and its flowing in the horizons of the sky, and its setting, and its rising to the seventh sky and performs Sajdah beneath the Throne. Then Jibraeel^{as} comes to it with a garment of the Light of the Chair (Al-Kursy), so that is in the Words of the Mighty and Majestic: **He is the (One) Who**

Made the sun a brightness and the moon a light [10:5] '. Abu Zarr^{ra} said, 'Then I^{ra} secluded myself^{ra} with Rasool-Allah^{saww}. So we Prayed the evening (Al-Maghrib) Salat'.⁴

VERSE 7

وَإِذَا النُّفُوسُ زُوِّجَتْ {7}

And when souls are paired [81:7]

ثم قال: و في رواية أبي الجارود، عن أبي جعفر (عليه السلام) في قوله: وَ إِذَا النَّفُوسُ زُوِّجَتْ، قال: «أما أهل الجنة فزوجوا الخيرات الحسان، و أما أهل النار فمع كل إنسان منهم شيطان» قرنت نفوس الكافرين و المنافقين بالشياطين، فهم قرناؤهم.

Then said, 'And in a report of Abu Al-Jaroud, who has said:

'Abu Ja'far^{asws} regarding His^{azwj} Words: *And when souls are paired [81:7]*, he^{asws} said: 'As for the people of the Paradise, they would be married to good, the beautiful. And as for the people of the Fire, so (paired) with every human being from among them, would be a satan. The Kafirs and the hypocrites would be paired off with the Satans^{la}, who they would be their partners'.⁵

ابن شهر آشوب: عن سفيان الثوري، عن الأعمش، عن أبي صالح، عن ابن عباس، في قوله تعالى: وَ إِذَا النَّفُوسُ زُوِّجَتْ، قال: ما من مؤمن يوم القيامة إلا إذا قطع الصراط، زوجه الله على باب الجنة أربع نسوة من نساء الدنيا و سبعين ألف حورية من حور الجنة، إلا علي بن أبي طالب (عليه السلام) فإنه زوج البتول فاطمة في الدنيا و هو زوجها في الجنة،

Ibn Shehr Ahsub, from Sufyan Al-Sowry, from Al-Amsh, from Abu Salih, who has said:

'Ibn Abbas, regarding the Words of the Exalted: *And when souls are paired [81:7]*, he said, 'There is none from the Momineen on the Day of Judgement except that when he cuts across the Bridge (Al-Siraat), Allah^{azwj} would Get him to be married at the Gateway of the Paradise to four women from the women of the world and seventy thousand Houries from the Houries of the Paradise, except for Ali^{asws} Bin Abu Talib^{asws}, for he^{asws} is the husband of (Syeda) Fatima^{asws} the Chaste (Al-Batool) in the world, and he^{asws} would be her^{asws} husband in the Paradise.

ليست له زوجة في الجنة غيرها من نساء الدنيا، لكن له في الجنان سبعون ألف حوراء، لكل حوراء سبعون ألف خادم».

(تفسير القمّى 2: 407.) ⁵

التوحيد: 280/ 7

بعسير العمي 2. 401.)

Tafseer Hub-e-Aliasws www.hubeali.com

There wouldn't be for him^{asws} a wife in the Paradise apart from her^{asws} from the women of the world, but for him^{asws} would be seventy thousand Houries, each of which would have seventy thousand attendants'.6

VERSES 8 & 9

وَإِذَا الْمَوْءُودَةُ سُئِلَتْ {8}

And when the cordiality is Questioned about [81:8]

بِأَيِّ ذَنْبِ قُتِلَتْ {9}

For what sin was it killed [81:9]

أبو على الطبرسي: روي عن أبي جعفر و أبي عبد الله (عليهما السلام): «و إذا المودة سئلت بأي ذنب قتلت» بفتح الميم و الواو و الدال،

Abu Ali Al-Tabarsv -

A report from Abu Ja'farasws and Abu Abdullahasws having said: 'And when the cordiality is Questioned about [81:8] - It is with the 'Fatah' on the (letters) 'Meem' and the 'Waaw' and the 'Daal' (i.e.) Mawaddat)'.

And like that it is from Ibn Abbas, 'And it is the cordiality (Maw'adat) for the near relatives (of the Rasool-Allah saww), and if it is cut-off, he would be asked: 'For what sin was it cut off?'7

و عن منصور بن حازم، عن رجل، عن أبي جعفر (عليه السلام)، قال: سألته عن قول الله عز و جل: وَ إِذَا الْمَوْؤُدَةُ سُئِلَتْ بأَيّ ذَنْب قُتِلَتْ، قال: «هي مودتنا، و فينا نزلت».

And from Mansour Bin Haazam, from a man, who has said:

'Abu Ja'far^{asws} having said: 'About the Words of Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic: **And** when the cordiality is Questioned about [81:8] For what sin was it killed [81:9], he saws said: 'The is our saws cordiality (Mawaddat), and it was regarding us saws that it was Revealed^{, 8}

⁽المناقب 3: 324.) ⁶

ربيات 10: 07: 671) أ مجمع البيان 10: 671 (16) أ (تأويل الآيات 2: 2: 766/ 5.) 8

و عنه: عن محمد بن الحسن و غيره، عن سهل، عن محمد بن عيسى، و محمد بن يحيى، و محمد بن الحسين جميعا، عن محمد بن سنان، عن إسماعيل بن جابر، و عبد الكريم بن عمرو، عن عبد الحميد، ابن أبي الديلم، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام) - في حديث - قال: «فقال: قُلْ لا أَسْئَلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ أَجْراً إِلَّا الْمَوَدَّةَ فِي الْقُرْبي ، ثم قال: (و إذا المودة سئلت بأى ذنب قتلت) يقول: اسألكم عن المودة التي أنزلت عليكم فضلها، مودة القربي، بأي ذنب قتلتموهم؟»

And from him, from Muhammad Bin Al-Hassan, and someone else, from Sahal, from Muhammad Bin Isa, and Muhammad Bin Yahya, and Muhammad Bin Al-Husayn together, from Muhammad Bin Sinan, from Ismail Bin Jabir, and Abdul Kareem Bin Amro, from Abdul Majeed, Ibn Abu Al-Daylam, who has said:

'Abu Abdullah^{asws} - in a Hadeeth. He (the narrator) said, 'Then he^{asws} said: 'I do not ask you for recompense over it, except for the cordiality to be for my relatives' [42:23]. Then He^{azwj} Said: And when the cordiality is Questioned about [81:8] For what sin was it killed [81:9], He^{azwj} is Saying: "You will be asked about the cordiality (Mawaddat), the merits of which have been Revealed for you all – the cordiality (Mawaddat) of the near-relatives (of the Rasool-Allah^{saww}), for which sin did you all kill them^{asws}?'⁹

على بن إبراهيم، قال: أخبرنا أحمد بن إدريس، قال: حدثنا أحمد بن محمد، عن على بن الحكم، عن أيمن بن محرز، عن حابر، عن أبي جعفر (عليه السلام)، في قوله: (و إذا المودة سئلت بأى ذنب قتلت)، قال: «من قتل في مودتنا. و الدليل على ذلك قوله قُلْ لا أَسْفَلُكُمْ عَلَيْهِ أَجْراً إِلَّا الْمَوَدَّةَ فِي الْقُرْبِي».

Ali Bin Ibrahim (Tafseer Qummi), said, 'It has been narrated to us by Ahmad Bin Idrees, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad, from Ali Bin Al-Hakam, from Ayman Bin Mahraz, from Jabir, who has narrated:

'Abu Ja'far^{asws} regarding His^{azwj} words '*And when the cordiality is Questioned about [81:8] For what sin was it killed [81:9]*, he^{asws} said: 'The one killed while being in our^{asws} cordiality (Mawaddat). And the evidence upon that are His^{azwj} Words: 'I do not ask you for recompense over it, except for the cordiality to be for my relatives' [42:23].¹⁰

محمد بن العباس، قال: حدثنا أحمد بن إدريس، عن أحمد بن عيسى، عن علي بن حديد، عن منصور بن يونس، عن منصور بن حازم، عن زيد بن علي (عليه السلام)، قال: قلت له: جعلت فداك، قوله تعالى: وَ إِذَا الْمَوْؤُدَةُ سُئِلَتْ بِأَيِّ ذَنْبٍ قُتِلَتْ؟ قال: «هي و الله فينا خاصة».

Muhammad Bin Al-Abbas, from Ahmad Bin Idrees, from Ahmad Bin Isa, from Ali Bin Hadeed, from Mansour Bin Yunus, from Mansour Bin Hazam, who has narrated:

'Zayd, the son of Ali^{asws} says that 'I said to him^{asws}, 'May I be sacrificed for you^{asws}, (what about the Words of the Exalted: *And when the cordiality is Questioned about [81:8] For what sin was it killed [81:9]*?' He^{asws} said: 'By Allah^{azwj}! And this is regarding us^{asws} exclusively'.¹¹

^{9 (}الكافي 1: 233/ 3)

⁽تفسير القمي 2: 407) أالم

⁽تَأُويِلُ الآيَاتَ 2َ: 766/ 6) ¹¹

و عنه، قال: حدثنا على بن عبد الله، عن إبراهيم بن محمد، عن إسماعيل بن يسار، عن على بن جعفر الحضرمي، عن جابر الجعفي، قال: سألت أبا عبد الله (عليه السلام) عن قول الله عز و جل وَ إِذَا الْمَوْؤُدَةُ سُئِلَتْ بِأَيِّ ذَنْبٍ قُتِلَتْ، قال: «من قتل في مودتنا سئل قاتله عن قتله».

And from him, from Ali Bin Abdullah, from Ibrahim Bin Muhammad, from Ismail Bin Yasaar, from Ali Bin Ja'far Al-Hazramy, from Jabir Al-Ju'fy who said:

'I asked Abu Abdullah^{asws} about the Words of Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic: *And when the cordiality is Questioned about [81:8] For what sin was it killed [81:9]*, he^{asws} said: 'The one killed while being in our^{asws} cordiality (Mawaddat), his murderer would be questioned about his murder'.¹²

و عنه، عن محمد بن همام، عن عبد الله بن جعفر، عن محمد بن عبد الحميد، عن أبي جميلة، عن جابر، عن أبي جعفر (عليه السلام)، أنه قال: وَ إِذَا الْمَوْوُدَةُ سُئِلَتْ بِأَيِّ ذَنْبِ قُتِلَتْ، قال: «من قتل في مودتنا».

And from him, from Muhammad Bin Hamaam, from Abdullah Bin Ja'far, from Muhammad Bin Abdul Hameed, from Abu Jameela, from Jabir:

From Abu Ja'far^{asws} having said: 'And when the cordiality is Questioned about [81:8] For what sin was it killed [81:9], he^{asws} said: 'The one being killed while being in our^{asws} cordiality (Mawaddat)'.¹³

و عنه: عن علي بن عبد الله، عن إبراهيم بن محمد الثقفي، عن الحسن بن الحسين الأنصاري، عن عمرو بن ثابت، عن علي بن القاسم، قال: سألت أبا جعفر (عليه السلام)، عن قوله تعالى: وَ إِذَا الْمَوْؤُدَةُ سُئِلَتْ بِأَيِّ ذَنْبٍ قُتِلَتْ، قال: «شيعة آل محمد تسأل: بأي ذنب قتلت؟».

And from him, from Ali Bin Abdullah, from Ibrahim Bin Muhammad Al-Saqafy, from Al-Hassan Bin Al-Husayn Al-Ansary, from Amro bin Sabit, from Ali Bin Al-Qasim who said:

'I asked Abu Ja'far^{asws} about the Words of the Exalted: *And when the cordiality is Questioned about [81:8] For what sin was it killed [81:9]*, he^{asws} said: 'It is about the Shias of the Progeny^{asws} of Muhammad^{saww} who would be questioned as to which sin they were killed for?'¹⁴

و عن محمد بن جمهور، عن محمد بن سنان، عن إسماعيل بن جابر، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام)، قال: قلت: قوله عز و حل: وَ إِذَا الْمَوْوُّدَةُ سُئِلَتْ بِأَيِّ ذَنْبٍ قُتِلَتْ، قال: « [يعني] الحسين (عليه السلام)».

And from Muhammad Bin Jamhour, from Muhammad Bin Sinan, from Ismail Bin Jabir, who has said:

ر المريل الآيات 2: 767/ 8) 13 (13 الآيات 2: 767/ 8)

(تأويل الآيات 2: 767/ 9)

⁽تأويل الأيات 2: 766/ 7) ¹²

'I asked from Abu Abdullah^{asws}, '(What about) the Words of the Mighty and Majestic: **And when the cordiality is Questioned about [81:8] For what sin was it killed** [81:9], he^{asws} said: 'It Means, Al-Husayn^{asws}'. 15

أبو القاسم جعفر بن محمد بن قولويه في (كامل الزيارات)، قال: حدثني أبي، عن سعد بن عبد الله، عن يعقوب بن يزيد و إذا إبراهيم بن هاشم، عن محمد بن أبي عمير، عن بعض رجاله، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام)، في قول الله عز و جل: وَ إِذَا الْمَوْوُدَةُ سُئِلَتْ بِأَيِّ ذَنْبٍ قُتِلَتْ، قال: «نزلت في الحسين بن على (عليهما السلام)».

Abu Al-Qasim Ja'far bin Muhammad Bin Qulaywayh in Kaamil Al-Ziyaaraat said, 'It has been narrated to me from Sa'd bin Abdullah, from Yaqoub Bin Yazeed, and Ibrahim Bin Hashim, from Muhammad Bin Abu Umeyr, from one of his men has narrated the following:

'Abu Abdullah^{asws} regarding the Words of Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic: *And when the cordiality is Questioned about [81:8] For what sin was it killed [81:9]*, said: 'It was Revealed regarding Al-Husayn Bin Ali^{asws}'.¹⁶

The special case of Al-Husayn asws

كما روي عن علي بن محمد بن مهرويه، عن داود بن سليمان قال: حدثني أبو الحسن علي بن موسى الرضا عليه السلام، عن أبيه موسى، عن أبيه جعفر، عن أبيه محمد عن أبيه علي، عن أبيه الحسين، عن أبيه علي بن أبي طالب صلوات الله عليهم قال: قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله: إن موسى سأل ربه: إن هارون مات، فاغفر له،

Just as it is reported from Ali Bin Muhammad in Mahrawiya, from Dawood Bin Suleyman,

'From Abu Al-Hassan Ali^{asws} Bin Musa Al-Reza^{asws}, from his^{asws} father^{asws} Musa^{asws}, from his^{asws} father Ja'far^{asws}, from his^{asws} father^{asws} Muhammad^{asws}, from his^{asws} father^{asws} Ali-Husayn^{asws}, from his^{asws} father^{asws} Ali^{asws} Bin Abu Talib^{asws} having said: 'Rasool-Allah^{saww} said: 'Musa^{as} asked his^{as} Lord^{azwj}: 'If Haroun^{as} dies, then Forgive him^{as}'.

So Allah^{azwj} Revealed unto him^{as}: "O Musa^{as}! If you^{as} were to ask Me^{azwj} regarding the former ones and the latter ones, I^{azwj} will Answer you^{as}, apart from the killer of Al-Husayn^{asws}, for I^{azwj} would be Taking revenge for him^{as} from his^{as} killers!".¹⁷

وروى صاحب عيون الاخبار باسناد يرفعه إلى الصادق عليه السلام قال: إنه قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله: إن قاتل الحسين عليه السلام في تابوت من نار، عليه نصف عذاب أهل الدنيا [و] قد شدت يداه ورجلاه بسلاسل من نار، منكس في النار، حتى (لا) يقع في قعر جهنم

(كامل الزيارات: 63/ 3) ¹⁶

⁽تأويل الآيات 2: 767/ 10) 15

¹⁷ Taweel Al Ayaat Al Zaahira – H 11

And the author of (the book) Uyoon Al Akhbar (Sheykh Al Sadouq) reporte by a chain,

'Raising it to Al-Sadiq^{asws} having said: 'Rasool-Allah^{saww} said: 'The killer of Al-Husayn^{asws} would be in a box of fire. Upon him would be half of the Punishment of the people of the world, and his hands and legs would be tied by chains of fire. He would be flung upside down into the Fire, until he falls to the bottom of Hell.

And for him would be a stench the inhabitants of the Fire would seek Refuge from it to their Lord^{azwj} from the intensity of his stench, and he would be eternally therein tasting the painful Punishment, along with the entirety of the ones who participated upon his^{asws} killing.

Every time their skins are thoroughly burnt, Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic would Replace the skins for other ones, for them to be (re) tasting the painful Punishment. There would not be even a moment's break for them, and they would be quenching from the scalding water of Hell. Therefore woe be for them from the Punishment of Allah^{azwj} in the Fire".¹⁸

VERSE 10

وَإِذَا الصُّحُفُ نُشِرَتْ {10}

And when the books are published [81:10]

وَ كِمَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ عَنْ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ جَعْفَرِ الْبَيْهَقِيِّ عَنْ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ الْعَسْكَرِيِّ عَنْ إِبْرَاهِيمَ بْنِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ عَنْ أَبِي النُّعْمَانِ بْنِ النُّعْمَانِ بْنِ النُّعْمَانِ بْنِ فُدَامَةَ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ شِهَابٍ الزُّهْرِيِّ عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ وَاللَّهِ صَ عُنْوَانُ صَحِيقَةِ الْمُؤْمِنِ حُبُّ عَلِيٍّ بْنِ أَبِي طَالِبٍ الْفَضْلِ بْنِ فُدَامَةَ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ شِهَابٍ الزُّهْرِيِّ عَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَ عُنْوَانُ صَحِيقَةِ الْمُؤْمِنِ حُبُّ عَلِيٍّ بْنِ أَبِي طَالِبٍ

And by this chain, from Ahmad bin Ja'far Al-Bayhaqi, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad Al-Askary, from Ibrahim bin Muhammad bin Abdullah, from Abu Al-No'man Bin Al-Fazl Bin Qudamat, from Muhammad Bin Shihab Al-Zuhry, from Anas who said:

'The Rasool-Allah saww said:

عُنْوَانُ صَحِيفَةِ الْمُؤْمِن حُبُّ عَلِيٍّ بْنِ أَبِي طَالِب

10 out of 21

¹⁸ Taweel Al Ayaat Al Zaahira – H 14

'The 'Heading' of the book of the Momin is 'The love of Aliasws Bin Abu Talibasws'. 19

عَلِيُّ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ وَ عِدَّةٌ مِنْ أَصْحَابِنَا عَنْ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ سَهْلِ بْنِ زِيَادٍ جَمِيعاً عَنِ ابْنِ مَحْبُوبٍ عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ عَطِيَّةً عَنْ يُونُسَ بْنِ عَمَّادٍ قَالَ قَالَ أَبُو عَبْدِ اللَّهِ (عليه السلام) إِنَّ الدَّوَاوِينَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ ثَلَاثَةٌ دِيوَانٌ فِيهِ النَّعَمُ وَ دِيوَانٌ فِيهِ الْحَسَنَاتُ وَ دِيوَانٌ فِيهِ النَّعَمُ وَ دِيوَانِ النِّعَمِ وَ دِيوَانِ النِّعَمِ وَ دِيوَانِ الْحُسَنَاتِ

Ali Bin Ibrahim, from his father, and a number of our companions, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad, and Sahl Bin Ziyad, altogether from Ibn Mahboub, from Malik Bin Atiyya, from Yunus Bin Ammar who said,

'Abu Abdullah^{asws} said: 'The registers on the Day of Judgment would be three registers – a register in which are (recorded) the Bounties, and a register in which are (recorded) the good deeds, and a register in which are (recorded) the evil deeds'.

حَدَّنِي مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ يَحْيَى عَنْ أَحْمَدَ بْنِ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ عِيسَى وَ عَلِيُّ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ عَنْ أَبِيهِ جَمِيعاً عَنِ الْخُسَنِ بْنِ مَخْبُوبٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ غَلْكُ بْنُ الْخُسَيْنِ (عليه السلام) يَعِظُ النَّاسَ وَ يُرَهِّدُهُمْ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَ غَالِبٍ الْأَسَدِيِّ عَنْ الله عليه السلام) يَعِظُ النَّاسَ وَ يُرَهِّدُهُمْ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَ يُرَهِّبُهُمْ فِي أَعْمَالِ الْآخِرَةِ هِمَذَا الْكَلَامِ فِي كُلِّ جُمُعَةٍ فِي مَسْجِدِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ (صلى الله عليه وآله) وَ حُفِظَ عَنْهُ وَ كُتِبَ

Narrated to me Muhammad Bin Yahya, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad Bin Isa, and Ali Bin Ibrahim, from his father altogether from Al-Hassan Bin Mahboub, from Abdullah Bin Ghalib Al-Asady from his father, from Saeed Bin Al-Musayyab who said:

'Ali^{asws} Bin Al-Husayn^{asws} used to advise the people and to make them to be ascetic in this world and incline them towards the deeds for the Hereafter by this speech in every Friday in the Masjid of the Rasool-Allah^{saww} which was preserved and written down.

اعْلَمُوا عِبَادَ اللَّهِ أَنَّ أَهْلَ الشِّرْكِ لَا يُنْصَبُ لَحُمُ الْمَوَازِينُ وَ لَا يُنْشَرُ لَحُمُ الدَّوَاوِينُ وَ إِنَّمَا يُحْشَرُونَ إِلَى جَهَنَّمَ زُمَراً وَ إِنَّمَا نَصْبُ الْمَوَازِينِ وَ نَشْرُ الدَّوَاوِينِ لِأَهْلِ الْإِسْلَامِ

(Among what he^{asws} said was): 'Know, O servants of Allah^{azwj}, that the people of the Polytheism will not have a Balance set up for them nor will their Register (of deeds) be published and they will be herded to Hell in groups, but rather the Balance and the publishing of the Register (of deeds) will be for the people of Al-Islam'. ²¹

VERSES 11 - 14

وَإِذَا السَّمَاءُ كُشِطَتْ {11}

²¹ Al Kafi – V 8 H 14477 (Extract)

¹⁹ Bihar Al Anwaar – V 39 CH 87 H 73

²⁰ Al Kafi V 2 – The Book Of Merits of the Quran CH 1 H 12 (Extract)

And when the sky is Stripped away [81:11]

وَإِذَا الْجُحِيمُ شُعِّرَتْ {12}

And when the Blazing Fire is Inflamed [81:12]

وَإِذَا الْجُنَّةُ أُزْلِفَتْ {13}

And when the Paradise is brought near [81:13]

عَلِمَتْ نَفْسٌ مَا أَحْضَرَتْ {14}

(Every) soul shall know what it has brought [81:14]

أصحاب الصحيفة الملعونة في تابوت جهنم

The companions of the accursed agreement are in the Fire of Hell

فقال علي عليه السلام: لست بقائل غير شيئ واحد. أذكركم بالله أيها الأربعة - يعنيني وأبا ذر والزبير والمقداد -: سمعت رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله يقول: إن تابوتا من نار فيه اثنا عشر رجلا، ستة من الأولين وستة من الاخرين، في جب في قعر جهنم في تابوت مقفل، على ذلك الجب صخرة. فإذا أراد الله أن يسعر جهنم كشف تلك الصخرة عن ذلك الجب فاستعرت جهنم من وهج ذلك الجب ومن حره.

(Salman Al-Farsy^{ra} said), 'Ali^{asws} said: 'I^{asws} am not going to say apart from one thing. I^{asws} remind you four (people)' – meaning myself (Salman^{ra}), and Abu Zarr^{ra}, and Al-Zubeyr and Al-Miqdad^{ra} – 'I^{asws} heard Rasool-Allah^{saww} say: 'There is a coffin of Fire in which will be twelve men, six from the former ones and six from the later ones in a pit in the bottom of Hell inside a locked coffin, on top of which is a rock. Whenever Allah^{azwj} Intends to increase the heat of Hell, He^{azwj} will Remove that rock from that pit. Hell will be inflamed from the glow of that pit and its heat'.

قال علي عليه السلام: فسألت رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله عنهم - وأنتم شهود به - عن الأولين، فقال: أما الأولون فابن آدم الذي قتل أخاه، وفرعون الفراعنة، والذي حاج إبراهيم في ربه، ورجلان من بني إسرائيل بدلا كتابهم وغيرا سنتهم، أما أحدهما فهود اليهود والاخر نصر النصارى، وإبليس سادسهم.

Ali^{asws} said: 'I^{asws} asked Rasool-Allah^{saww} about them – and you four are witness to it – about the former ones, he^{saww} said: 'But as for the former ones, it is the son^{as} of Adam^{as} who killed his brother^{as}, and Pharaoh^{la} of the Pharaohs, and the one who argued with Ibrahim^{as} about his^{as} Lord^{azwj}, and two men from the Children of Israel who altered their Books and replaced their ways, for one of them made the Jews to

be Jews (Samiri), and the other one made the Christians to be Christians (Paul), and Iblees^{la} is the sixth of them.

وفي الاخرين الدجال وهؤلاء الخمسة أصحاب الصحيفة والكتاب وجبتهم وطاغوتهم الذي تعاهدوا عليه وتعاقدوا على عداوتك يا أخيى، وتظاهرون عليك بعدي، هذا وهذا حتى سماهم وعدهم لنا.

And regarding the later ones, it included these five, the companions of the agreement and the writing, and are their obligors and their tyrants who made their vows and held on to their beliefs on being inimical to you^{asws} O my^{saww} brother, and they will make appear to you^{asws} after me^{saww}, this one and this one, until he^{saww} named them and counted them for us.

قال سلمان: فقلنا: صدقت، نشهد أنا سمعنا ذلك من رسول الله صلى الله عليه وآله.

Salman^{ra} said, 'We said, 'You^{asws} have spoken the truth. We testify that we have heard that from Rasool-Allah^{saww}, ²²

VERSES 15 - 18

فَلَا أُقْسِمُ بِالْخُنَّسِ {15}

But no! I swear by the concealed one [81:15]

الجُوَارِ الْكُنَّسِ {16}

The one who runs his course, the hidden one [81:16]

وَاللَّيْلِ إِذَا عَسْعَسَ {17}

And the night when it darkens [81:17]

وَالصُّبْحِ إِذَا تَنَفَّسَ {18}

And the morning when it brightens [81:18]

عَلِيُّ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنْ جَعْفَرِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنْ مُوسَى بْنِ جَعْفَرٍ الْبَغْدَادِيِّ عَنْ وَهْبِ بْنِ شَاذَانَ عَنِ الْحُسَنِ بْنِ أَبِي الرَّبِيعِ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ إِسْحَاقَ عَنْ أُمِّ هَانِئَ قَالَتْ سَأَلْتُ أَبَا جَعْفَرٍ مُحَمَّدَ بْنَ عَلِيٍّ (عليه السلام) عَنْ قَوْلِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى فَلا أُقْسِمُ بِالْخُنَّسِ الجُوارِ الْكُنَّسِ

²² Kitaab Sulaym Bin Qays Al Hilali - H 4

Ali Bin Muhammad, from Ja'far Bin Muhammad, from Musa Bin Ja'far Al Naghdady, from Wahab Bin Shazan, from Al Hassan Bin Abu Al Rabie, from Muhammad Bin Is'haq, from Umm Hany who said,

'I asked Abu Ja'far Muhammad^{asws} Bin Ali^{asws} about the Words of Allah^{azwj} the Exalted: **But no! I swear by the concealed one [81:15] The one who runs his course, the hidden one [81:16]**.

She (Umm Hany) said, 'So he^{asws} said: 'The Imam^{asws} would be in concealment in the year two hundred and sixty, then he^{asws} would appear like the meteor shooting in the dark night. So, if you were to come across his^{asws} time, it would delight your eyes'.²³

In the book KamaAl-Al-Deen Wa Tamaam Al-Ne'mat, by his chain going up to Ibrahim Bin Atiya, from Umm Hany Al-Sagafy who said:

'I came to my Chief Muhammad Bin Ali^{asws} Al-Baqir^{asws}, so I said, 'O my Chief! (Explain for me) a Verse from the Book of Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic: **But no! I** swear by the concealed one [81:15] The one who runs his course, the hidden one [81:16].

قال: نعم المسألة سئلتني يا ام هاني هذا مولود في آخر الزمان هو المهدى من هذه العترة، يكون له حيرة و غيبة يضل فيها قوم ويهتدى فيها قوم، فيا طوبي لك ان ادركتيه ويا طوبي لمن أدركه.

He^{asws} said: 'Yes, the question which you have asked me^{asws}, O Umm Hany, this is a coming (which will take place) during the end of times. He^{asws} is Al-Mahdi^{asws} from this Family^{asws}, about whom^{asws} there will be confusion during his^{asws} absence. A people would go astray with regards to it, and a people would be guided with regards to it. So beatitude is for you if you come across him^{asws}, and beatitude would be for the one who comes across him^{asws}.²⁴

محمد بن يعقوب: عن عدة من أصحابنا، عن سعد بن عبد الله، عن أحمد بن الحسن، عن عمر ابن يزيد، عن الحسن بن الربيع الهمداني، قال: حدثنا محمد بن إسحاق، عن أسيد بن ثعلبة، عن أم هانئ، قالت: لقيت أبا جعفر محمد بن علي (عليهما السلام)، فسألته عن هذه الآية فَلا أُقْسِمُ بِالْخُنَّسِ الجُوارِ الْكُنَّسِ، قال: «الخنس: إمام يخنس في زمانه عند انقطاع من علمه عند الناس سنة ستين و مائتين، ثم يبدو كالشهاب الثاقب في ظلمة الليل، فإن أدركت ذلك قرت عينك».

Muhammad Bin Yaqoub, from a number of our companions, from Sa'ad Bin Abdullah, from Ahmad Bin Al Hassan, from Umar Ibn Yazeed, from Al Hassan Bin Al Rabi'e Al Hamdany, from Muhammad Bin Is'haq, from Aseyd Bin Sa'alba, from Umm Hany who said,

²⁴ Tafseer Noor Al Saqalayn – CH 81 H 18

-

²³ Al Kafi V 1 – The Book Of Divine Authority CH 80 H 22

'I met Abu Ja'far Muhammad^{asws} Bin Ali^{asws}, and I asked him^{asws} about these Verses: **But no! I swear by the concealed one [81:15] The one who runs his course, the hidden one [81:16]**. He^{asws} said: 'The concealed one – Imam^{asws} who would be concealed during his^{asws} era during the cutting-off from his^{asws} knowledge in the presence of the people, in the year two hundred and sixty. Then he^{asws} would appear like the brilliant meteor during the dark night. So if you were to come across him^{asws}, it would delight your eyes'.²⁵

محمد بن العباس، قال: حدثنا عبد الله بن العلاء، عن محمد بن الحسن بن شمون، عن عثمان ابن أبي شيبة، عن الحسين بن عبد الله الأرجاني، عن سعد بن طريف، عن الأصبغ بن نباتة، عن علي (عليه السلام)، قال: سأله ابن الكواء، عن قوله عز و جل: فَلا أُقْسِمُ بِالْخُنَّسِ الجُوارِ الْكُنَّسِ، قال: «إن الله لا يقسم بشيء من خلقه، فأما قوله: بِالْخُنَّسِ فإنه ذكر قوما خنسوا علم الأوصياء و دعوا الناس إلى غير مودتهم، و معنى خنسوا: ستروا».

Muhammad Bin Al-Abbas, from Muhammad Bin Al-Hassan Bin Shamoun, from Usman Ibn Abu Shayba, from Al-Husayn Bin Abdullah Al-Arjany, from Sa'd Bin Tareyf, from Asbag Bin Nabata, who has said:

'Ibn Al-Kawa asked Ali^{asws} about the Words of the Mighty and Majestic: **But no! I** swear by the concealed one [81:15] The one who runs his course, the hidden one [81:16], he^{asws} said: 'Allah^{azwj} did not Swear by anything from His^{azwj} creatures, so, as for His^{azwj} Words (Al-Khunnas), so it is a Mention of a people who hid the Knowledge of the successors^{asws} and called the people to the cordiality (Mawaddat) of others. And the meaning of 'Khannasu' is to conceal'.

فقال له: الجُوارِ الْكُنَّسِ؟ قال: «يعني الملائكة، حرت بالعلم إلى رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) فكنسه عن الأوصياء من أهل بيته لا يعلم به أحد غيرهم، و معنى كنسه: رفعه و توارى به».

So he (Ibn Al-Kawa) said to him^{asws}, '(What about) 'Al-Kunnas'?' He^{asws} said: 'It means the Angels, flowing with the Knowledge to the Rasool-Allah^{saww}, so they raise (the matter) with the successors^{asws} from the People^{asws} of his^{saww} Household, no one knows about it apart from them^{asws}. And the meaning of 'Kanasahu' is to raise it and go into hiding with it'.

قال: فقوله وَ اللَّيْلِ إِذا عَسْعَسَ [قال: «يعني ظلمة الليل،] و هذا ضربه الله مثلا لمن ادعى الولاية لنفسه و عدل عن ولاة الأمر».

He (Ibn Al-Kawa) said, '(What about) His^{azwj} Words: *And the night when it darkens* [81:17]. He^{asws} said: 'It Means the darkness of the night, and this is the example Struck by Allah^{azwj} for the one who leaves Al-Wilayah for himself, and decided against the Master^{asws} of the Command (Wali Al-Amr)'.

فقال: وَ الصُّبْحِ إِذا تَنَفَّسَ؟ قال: «يعني بذلك الأوصياء، يقول: إن علمهم أنور و أبين من الصبح إذا تنفس».

_

الكافى 25/ 23 ²⁵

Tafseer Hub-e-Aliasws www.hubeali.com

So he (Ibn Al-Kawa) said, '(What about): And the morning when it brightens [81:18]?' Heasws said: 'It Means by that, the successors saws, their saws Knowledge is more illuminating and is clearer than the morning when it brightens [81:18]. 26

VERSES 19 - 21

It is certainly the world of an honourable Messenger [81:19]

The processor of strength, distinguished, in the Presence of the Possessor of the Throne [81:20]

Obedient, then trustworthy [81:21]

ثم قال على بن إبراهيم: حدثنا جعفر بن أحمد، قال: حدثنا عبيد الله بن موسى، عن الحسن بن على بن أبي حمزة، عن أبيه، عن أبي بصير، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام)، في قوله تعالى: ذِي قُوَّةٍ عِنْدَ ذِي الْعَرْشِ مَكِين، قال: «يعني جبرئيل».

Then Ali Bin Ibrahim (Tafseer Qummi) said, 'It has been narrated to us by Ja'far Bin Ahmad, from Ubeydullah Bin Musa, from Al-Hassan Bin Ali Bin Abu Hamza, from his father, from Abu Baseer,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Abdullah asws regarding the Words of the Exalted: The processor of strength, distinguished, in the Presence of the Possessor of the Throne [81:20], he asws said: 'It Means Jibraeel's'.

I said, '(What about): Obedient, then trustworthy [81:21]?' Heass, the trustworthy on the Day of Judgement'. 27

16 out of 21

⁽تأويل الآيات 2: 769/ 15) ²⁶ (تفسير القمّي 2: 408)

VERSES 22 - 25

وَمَا صَاحِبُكُمْ بِمَحْنُونٍ {22}

And your companion is not insane [81:22]

وَلَقَدْ رَآهُ بِالْأُفْقِ الْمُبِينِ {23}

And he had seen him in the clear horizon [81:23]

وَمَا هُوَ عَلَى الْغَيْبِ بِضَنِينٍ {24}

And he is not a withholder of the unseen [81:24]

وَمَا هُوَ بِقَوْلِ شَيْطَانٍ رَجِيمٍ {25}

And it is not a speech of the Pelted Satan [81:25]

ثم قال علي بن إبراهيم: حدثنا جعفر بن أحمد، قال: حدثنا عبيد الله بن موسى، عن الحسن بن علي بن أبي حمزة، عن أبيه، عن أبي بصير، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام)، في قوله تعالى: وَ ما صاحِبُكُمْ بِمَجْنُونٍ؟ قال: «يعني رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله)، ما هو بمجنون في نصبه أمير المؤمنين (عليه السلام) علما للناس».

Then Ali Bin Ibrahim (Tafseer Qummi) said, 'It has been narrated to us by Ja'far Bin Ahmad, from Ubeydullah Bin Musa, from Al-Hassan Bin Ali Bin Abu Hamza, from his father, from Abu Baseer,

'From Abu Abdullah^{asws}, regarding the Words of the Exalted: *And your companion is not insane [81:22] And your companion is not insane [81:22]*, he^{asws} said: 'It means Rasool-Allah^{saww}, he^{saww} was not with madness in his nomination of Amir-Al-Momineen^{asws} as a 'Flag' (Guide) for the people'.

قلت: قوله تعالى: وَ ما هُوَ عَلَى الْغَيْبِ بِضَنِينٍ قال: «و ما هو تبارك و تعالى على نبيه (صلى الله عليه و آله) بغيبه بضنين عليه».

I said, '(What about) the Words of the Exalted: *And he is not a withholder of the unseen [81:24]*. He^{asws} said: 'And He^{azwj} Blessed and Exalted is not a Withholder of the unseen from His^{azwj} Prophet^{saww}'.

قلت: قوله تعالى: وَ ما هُوَ بِقَوْلِ شَيْطانٍ رَجِيمٍ، قال: «يعني الكهنة الذين كانوا في قريش، فنسب كلامهم إلى كلام الشياطين الذين كانوا معهم يتكلمون على ألسنتهم، فقال: وَ ما هُوَ بِقَوْلِ شَيْطانٍ رَجِيم مثل أولئك».

I said, '(What about) the Words of the Exalted: **And it is not a speech of the Pelted Satan [81:25]**, he^{asws} said: 'It means the soothsayers, those who were among the

Tafseer Hub-e-Aliasws www.hubeali.com

Quraysh. So He^{azwj} Linked their speech with the speech of the satans, those who were with them, speaking upon their tongues, therefore Heazwi Said: And it is not a speech of the Pelted Satan [81:25], like theirs'. 28

VERSES 26 - 28

فَأَيْنَ تَذْهَبُونَ {26}

So where are you going? [81:26]

إِنْ هُوَ إِلَّا ذِكْرٌ لِلْعَالَمِينَ {27}

Surely he is only a Zikr for the worlds [81:27]

لِمَنْ شَاءَ مِنْكُمْ أَنْ يَسْتَقِيمَ {28}

For ones from you who desires to go straight [81:28]

ثم قال على بن إبراهيم: حدثنا جعفر بن أحمد، قال: حدثنا عبيد الله بن موسى، عن الحسن بن على بن أبي حمزة، عن أبيه، عن أبي بصير، عن أبي عبد الله (عليه السلام)، في قوله تعالى: فَأَيْنَ تَذْهَبُونَ إِنْ هُوَ إِلَّا ذِكْرٌ لِلْعالَمِينَ؟ قال: «أين تذهبون في على (عليه السلام)، يعني ولايته، أين تفرون منها؟ إنْ هُوَ إِلَّا ذِكْرٌ لِلْعالَمِينَ لمن أخذ الله ميثاقه على ولايته».

Then Ali Bin Ibrahim (Tafseer Qummi) said, 'It has been narrated to us by Ja'far Bin Ahmad, from Ubeydullah Bin Musa, from Al-Hassan Bin Ali Bin Abu Hamza, from his father, from Abu Baseer,

'From Abu Abdullahasws, regarding the Words of the Exalted: So where are you going? [81:26] Surely he is only a Zikr for the worlds [81:27]. He asws said: 'Where are you going with regards to Ali^{asws}, meaning his^{asws} Wilayah, where are you fleeing to from it? Surely he is only a Zikr for the worlds [81:27], for the one from whom Allahazwi Took the Covenant upon hisasws Wilayah'.

قلت: قوله تعالى: لِمَنْ شاءَ مِنْكُمْ أَنْ يَسْتَقِيمَ؟ قال: «في طاعة على (عليه السلام) و الأئمة من بعده».

I said, '(What about) His^{azwj} Words: For ones from you who desires to go straight [81:28]?' Heasws said: 'In the obedience to Aliasws and the Imams from after him^{asws}...²⁹

⁽تفسير القمّي 2: 408) ²⁸ (تفسير القمّي 2: 408)

Zikr - A name for Rasool-Allah saww

ابن بابويه، قال: حدثنا علي بن الحسين بن شاذويه المؤدب و جعفر بن محمد بن مسرور (رضي الله عنهما)، قالا: حدثنا محمد بن عبد الله بن جعفر الحميري، عن أبيه، عن الريان بن الصلت، قال: حضر الرضا (عليه السلام) مجلس المأمون بمرو و قد اجتمع في مجلسه جماعة من علماء العراق و خراسان، و ذكر الحديث إلى أن قال فيه الرضا (عليه السلام): «نحن أهل الذكر الذين قال الله في كتابه: فَسْئَلُوا أَهْلَ الذَّكُر إِنْ كُنتُمْ لا تَعْلَمُونَ فنحن أهل الذكر، فاسألونا إن كنتم لا تعلمون».

Ibn Babuwayh said, 'Ali Bin Al Husayn Bin Shazawiya Al Mo'dab and Ja'far Bin Muhammad Bin Masroor narrated to us, from Muhammad Bin Abdullah Bin Ja'far Al Humeyri, from his father, from Al Rayaan Bin Al Salt who said,

'Al-Reza^{asws} was present at a gathering of Al-Mamoun at Merv, and there had gathered in his gathering, from the scholars of Al Iraq and Khurasan', and he mentioned the Hadeeth until Al Reza^{asws} said: 'We^{asws} are the People^{asws} of the Zikr whom Allah^{azwj} has Mentioned in His^{azwj} Book: *therefore ask the people of Al Zikr if you don't know [16:43]*. So we^{asws} are the People^{asws} of the Zikr, and you all should be asking us^{asws} if you do not know'.

فقالت العلماء: إنما عنى الله بذلك اليهود و النصارى. فقال أبو الحسن (عليه السلام): «سبحان الله، و هل يجوز ذلك؟ إذن يدعونا إلى دينهم، و يقولون: هو أفضل من دين الإسلام».

The scholars said, 'But rather, what Allah^{azwj} has Meant by that are the Jews and the Christians!' So Abu Al-Hassan^{asws} said: 'Glory be to Allah^{azwj}! And is that possible? Then we all are being called to their Religions, and they would be saying that it is higher than the Religion of Al-Islam!'

فقال المأمون: فهل عندك في ذلك شرح بخلاف ما قالوا، يا أبا الحسن؟

Al-Mamoun said, 'So is there an explanation with you^{asws} which is different from what they are saying, O Abu Al-Hassan^{asws}?'

فقال (عليه السلام): «نعم، الذكر: رسول الله (صلى الله عليه و آله) و نحن أهله، و ذلك بين في كتاب الله تعالى حيث يقول في سورة الطلاق: فَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ يا أُولِي الْأَلْبابِ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا قَدْ أَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ إِلَيْكُمْ ذِكْراً رَسُولًا يَتْلُوا عَلَيْكُمْ آياتِ اللَّهِ مُبَيِّناتٍ فالذكر: رسول الله، و نحن أهله».

He^{asws} said: 'Yes. The Zikr (النكر) is Rasool-Allah^{saww}, and we^{asws} are its People^{asws}. And that is explained in the Book of Allah^{azwj} where He^{azwj} is Saying in *Surah Al Talaaq*: *therefore fear Allah, O ones of understanding, those who are believing! Allah has Sent down to you a Reminder [65:10] A Rasool [65:11]*. So the Zikr is Rasool-Allah^{saww}, and we^{asws} are its People^{asws}. 30

19 out of 21

عيون أخبار الرّضا (عليه السّلام) 1: 228/ 1 ³⁰

حدثنا ابراهيم بن هاشم عن اعمش بن عيسى عن حماد الطيافي عن الكلبي عن ابى عبد الله عليه السلام قال قال لى كم لمحمد اسم في القرآن قال قلت اسمان أو ثلث فقال يا كلبي له عشرة اسماء

It has been narrated to us by Ibrahim Bin Haashim, from A'amsh Bin Isa, from Hamaad Al-Taaafi, from Al-Kalby, who has narrated:

Abu Abdullah^{asws} said to me: 'How many names are there in the Quran for (name of) Muhammad^{saww}?' I said, 'Two names or three'. He^{asws} said: 'O Kalby, for him^{saww} there are ten names.

وما محمد الا رسول قد خلت من قبله الرسل

And <u>Muhammad</u> is not except for a <u>Rasool</u>; the Rasools have already passed away before him [3:144].

ومبشرا برسول يأتي من بعدى اسمه احمد

And: giving glad tidings of a Rasool to come after me, his name being Ahmad'. [61:6]

ولما قام عبد الله كادوا يكونون عليه لبدا

And: surely when <u>Abdullah</u> stood supplicating to Him, they almost became crowding upon him [72:19]

وطه ما انزلنا عليك القرآن لتشقى

And: <u>Ta Ha</u> [20:1] We have not Revealed the Quran unto you for you to be distressed [20:2]

ويس والقرآن الحكيم انك لمن المرسلين على صراط مستقيم

And: Ya Seen [36:1] By the Wise Quran [36:2] You are one of the Rasools [36:3] Upon a Straight Path [36:4]

ون والقلم وما يسطرون وما انت بنعمة ربك بمجنون

And: Noon! By the Pen, and what they will be writing! [68:1] By the Grace of your Lord you are not insane! [68:2]

ويا ايها المزمل

And: *O <u>Muzzammil</u>! [73:1*]

ويا ايها المدثر

And: O Muddasar! [74:1]

وانا انزلنا ذكرا رسولا فالذكر اسم من اسماء محمد صلى الله عليه وآله نحن اهل الذكر فسئل ياكلبي عما بدا لك

And: *Allah has Sent down to you a <u>Zikr</u> [65:10] A Rasool [65:11]*. So the 'Zikr' is a name from the names of Muhammad^{saww}. We^{asws} are the 'Ahl Al-Zikr' (Family of *Zikr*), therefore ask, O Kalby, about whatever comes to you'.

قال فانسيت والله القرآن كله فما حفظت منه حرفا اسئله عنه.

He (the narrator) said, 'But I forgot, by Allah^{azwj}, the Quran, all of it, and I could not recall a sentence I could ask him^{asws} about".³¹

VERSE 29

وَمَا تَشَاءُونَ إِلَّا أَنْ يَشَاءَ اللَّهُ رَبُّ الْعَالَمِينَ {29}

And you (Imams) are not desiring except if Allah so Desires, Lord of the worlds [81:29]

علي بن إبراهيم، قال: حدثنا محمد بن جعفر، قال: حدثنا محمد بن أحمد، عن أحمد بن محمد السياري، عن فلان، عن أبي الحسن (عليه السلام)، قال: «إن الله عز و جل جعل قلوب الأئمة موردا لإرادته، فإذا شاء الله شيئا شاءوه، و هو قوله: وَ ما تَشَاؤُنَ إِلَّا أَنْ يَشَاءَ اللَّهُ رَبُّ الْعَالَمِينَ».

Ali Bin Ibrahim said, 'It has been narrated to us by Muhammad Bin Ja'far, from Muhammad Bin Ahmad, from Ahmad Bin Muhammad Al-Sayyari, from someone,

(It has been narrated) from Abu Al-Hassan^{asws} having said: 'Allah^{azwj} Mighty and Majestic has Made the hearts of the Imams^{asws} as a resource for His^{azwj} Intentions. So if Allah^{azwj} Desires something, they^{asws} desire it (same desire), and these are His^{azwj} Words: *And you (Imams) are not desiring except if Allah so Desires, Lord of the worlds [81:29]*". ³²

(تفسير القمّى 2: 409) 32

³¹ Basaair Al Darajaat – P 10 Ch 18 H 26