

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



The Ten Manners

An Illustrated Booklet of Ahadith

Based on the book by Shaykh Salih al-'Usaymee ^{حفظه الله}

“

اعلم - هداني الله وإياك لأحسن الأخلاق- أن من أعظم الأدب عشرة

Know - may Allaah guide me and you to the best manners - that from the greatest manners are ten.

”



The Islamic Greeting

الأوّل : إذا لقيت مسلماً فسلم عليه , قائلاً : (السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته) , وإن سلم عليك فقل : (وعليكم السلام ورحمة الله وبركاته)

The First: When you meet a Muslim, greet him by saying:
"Asalaamu alaykum wa rahmatullaahi wa barakaatuhu" *

And if he greets you, then say:
"Walaykum asalaamu wa rahmatullaahi wa barakaatuhu" **

* May peace be upon you and the Mercy of Allaah and His Blessings

** And may peace be upon you and the Mercy of Allaah and His Blessings

The Islamic Greeting



The Response

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

وعليكم السلام ورحمة الله وبركاته

The Greeting

وَإِذَا حُيِّتُمْ بِتَحِيَّةٍ فَحَيُّوا بِأَحْسَنَ مِنْهَا أَوْ رُدُّوهَا إِنَّ
اللَّهَ كَانَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ حَسِيبًا

When you are greeted with a greeting, greet in return with what is better than it or (at least) return it equally. Certainly, Allaah is Ever a Careful Account Taker of all things

Qur'an 4:86



The Manners of Visiting

الثَّانِي : إذا أردت الدخول على أحد فاستأذن , واقفأ عن يمين الباب أو

يساره , فإن أذن لك دخلت وإن قيل لك ارجع فارجع

The Second: When you visit someone, seek permission before entering and stand at the right side of the door, or the left. If you are permitted to enter, then do so. And if you are told to return, then go back.



The Manners of Visiting



يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تَدْخُلُوا بُيُوتًا غَيْرَ بُيُوتِكُمْ
حَتَّى تَسْتَأْنِسُوا وَتُسَلِّمُوا عَلَى أَهْلِهَا ذَلِكَ خَيْرٌ
لَّكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَذَكَّرُونَ

O you who believe! Enter not houses other than your own, until you have asked permission and greeted those in them; that is better for you, in order that you may remember. (Qur'an 24:27)

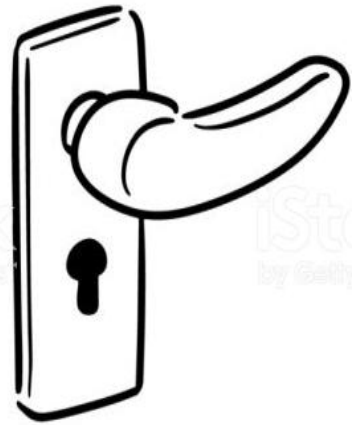
فَإِنْ لَمْ تَجِدُوا فِيهَا أَحَدًا فَلَا تَدْخُلُوهَا حَتَّى يُؤْذَنَ لَكُمْ وَإِنْ قِيلَ
لَكُمْ ارْجِعُوا فَارْجِعُوا هُوَ أَزْكَى لَكُمْ وَاللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ عَلِيمٌ

And if you find no one therein, still, enter not until permission has been given. And if you are asked to go back, go back, for it is purer for you. And Allah is All-Knower of what you do. (Qur'an 24:28)

وَإِذَا بَلَغَ الْأَطْفَالُ مِنْكُمُ الْحُلُمَ فَلْيَسْتَأْذِنُوا كَمَا اسْتَأْذَنَ الَّذِينَ مِنْ
قَبْلِهِمْ كَذَلِكَ يُبَيِّنُ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ آيَاتِهِ وَاللَّهُ عَلِيمٌ حَكِيمٌ

And when the children among you come to puberty, then let them ask for permission, as those senior to them (in age). Thus Allah makes clear His Ayat for you. And Allah is All-Knowing, All-Wise. (Qur'an 24:59)

The Manners of Visiting



It is not allowed to look into someone's house (while standing at the door) until permission has been given to enter because the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ said:

لَا يَحِلُّ لِأَمْرِي مُسْلِمٍ أَنْ يَنْظُرَ إِلَى جَوْفِ بَيْتٍ حَتَّى يَسْتَأْذِنَ، فَإِنْ فَعَلَ فَقَدْ دَخَلَ

"It is not lawful for a Muslim man to look inside a house until he has been given permission. If he does so, (it is as if) he has entered."

(Al-Adab Al-Mufrad 1093)



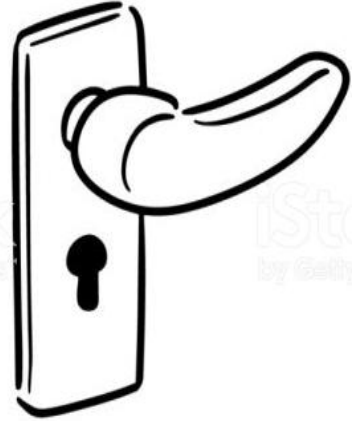
When visiting, one should seek permission to enter three times. If permission is not granted, then he should leave because the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ said:

إِذَا اسْتَأْذَنَ أَحَدُكُمْ ثَلَاثًا فَلَمْ يُؤْذَنَ لَهُ فَلْيَرْجِعْ

"When any one of you seeks permission three times and he is not granted permission, he should come back."

(Sahih Muslim 2153)

The Manners of Visiting



One should not stand directly facing the door, but rather to the left or the right side of it. And when seeking permission to enter, one should give the greeting of salaam and identify himself to the occupants as was reported by 'Abdullaah ibn Busr about the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ

عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ بُسْرِ، قَالَ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ إِذَا أَتَى بَابَ قَوْمٍ لَمْ يَسْتَقْبِلِ
الْبَابَ مِنْ تِلْقَاءِ وَجْهِهِ وَلَكِنْ مِنْ رُكْنِهِ الْأَيْمَنِ أَوِ الْأَيْسَرِ وَيَقُولُ
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ

When the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ came to some people's door, he did not face it squarely, but faced the right or left corner, and said:

Asalaamu alaykum! Asalaamu alaykum!
(Peace be upon you! Peace be upon you!)

(Sahih Muslim 2153)





The Manners of Eating

الثالث : سَمَّ الله في ابتداء أكلِك وشربِك قائلاً : (بسم الله) , و كُلُّ

بيمينك , و كُلُّ ممَّا يليك , وإذا فرغت فلعق أصابعك وقل : (الحمد لله

The Third: Mention Allaah when you start eating and drinking by saying: "Bismillaah", and eat with your right hand and eat what is in front of you; and when you finish eating, lick your fingers and say: "Alhamdulillah."



The Manners of Eating



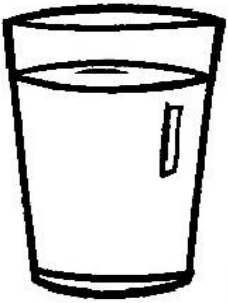
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ

After

Eating & Drinking

Before

Eating & Drinking



الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا كُلُوا مِن طَيِّبَاتِ مَا رَزَقْنَاكُمْ وَاشْكُرُوا لِلَّهِ إِن
كُنْتُمْ إِيَّاهُ تَعْبُدُونَ

O you who believe! Eat of the lawful things that we have provided you with, and be grateful to Allaah, if it is indeed He whom you worship.

Qur'an 2:172

The Manners of Eating



When eating and drinking, one should begin by saying 'Bismillaah', and eat with the right hand from what is in front of him because the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ said to 'Umar ibn Abu Salamah رضى الله عنه:

يَا غَلَامُ ! سَمِّ اللَّهَ , وَكُلْ بِيَمِينِكَ , وَكُلْ مِمَّا يَلِيكَ

○ Child! Mention the Name of Allah, eat with your right hand and eat what is in front of you. (Agreed Upon)



Eating and drinking with the left hand imitates the Shaytaan because the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ said:

إِذَا أَكَلَ أَحَدُكُمْ فَلْيَأْكُلْ بِيَمِينِهِ وَلْيَشْرَبْ بِيَمِينِهِ فَإِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ يَأْكُلُ بِشِمَالِهِ وَيَشْرَبُ بِشِمَالِهِ

"When you eat, eat with your right hand and drink with your right hand. Verily, the Shaytaan eats with his left hand and drinks with his left hand."

The Manners of Eating



When one finishes eating, he should lick his fingers because Anas ibn Malik رضي الله عنه reported that the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ would lick his three fingers after eating.

He رضي الله عنه said:

كان رسول الله ﷺ إذا أكل طعاماً، لعق أصابعه الثلاث، وقال: "إذا سقطت لقمة أحدكم فليأخذها، وليمط عنها الأذى، وليأكلها، ولا يدعها للشيطان" وأمرنا أن نسلت القصعة وقال: "إنكم لا تدرون في أي طعامكم البركة"

Whenever the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ ate food, he would lick his three fingers and say, "If anyone of you drops a morsel of food, he should remove any dirt that may have stuck on it and then eat it, and should not leave it for Shaytaan." He ﷺ also commanded us that we should wipe the dish, saying, "You do not know in which part of your food the blessings lies." (Muslim, Riyad as-Saliheen, Book 3, Hadith 753)

One should praise Allaah after eating and drinking because the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ said:

إن الله ليرضى عن العبد أن يأكل الأكلة فيحمده عليها ، أو يشرب الشربة فيحمده عليها

"Allah will be pleased with His slave who praises Him (i.e. says Al-hamdu lillaah) when he eats and praises Him when he drinks".



The Manners of Speaking

الرَّابِع: تَكَلِّمْ بِطَيِّبِ الْقَوْلِ فِي خَيْرٍ، وَاخْفِضْ صَوْتَكَ، مُتَمَهِّلًا فِي حَدِيثِكَ،
وَأَنْصِتْ لِمَنْ كَلَّمَكَ، مُقْبِلًا عَلَيْهِ، وَلَا تَقَاطِعْهُ، وَلَا تَتَقَدَّمْ بَيْنَ يَدَيِ الْأَكْبَرِ بِالْكَلَامِ

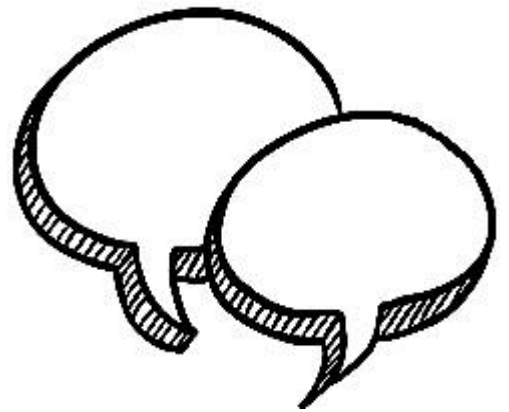
The Fourth: Speak with good speech in that which is beneficial, and lower your voice, talk slowly; and listen to the one who talks to you by facing him, and don't cut him off. And don't speak first in front of the elders.



The Manners of Speaking

وَقُولُوا لِلنَّاسِ حُسْنًا

"... and speak good to people ..." (Qur'an 2:83)



أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ ضَرَبَ اللَّهُ مَثَلًا كَلِمَةً طَيِّبَةً كَشَجَرَةٍ طَيِّبَةٍ أَصْلُهَا ثَابِتٌ وَفَرْعُهَا فِي السَّمَاءِ تُؤْتِي أَكْلَهَا كُلَّ حِينٍ بِإِذْنِ رَبِّهَا

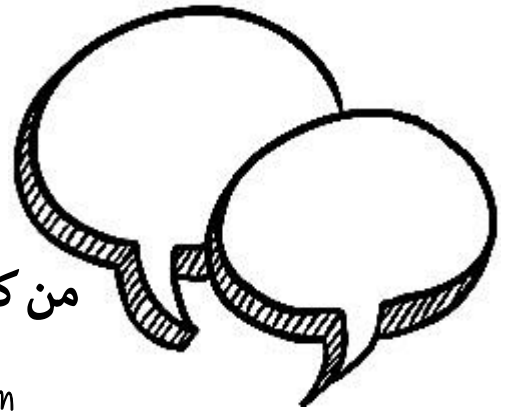
See you not how Allaah sets forth a parable? A goodly word as a goodly tree, whose root is firmly fixed, and its branches (reach high) to the sky, giving its fruit at all times, by the Leave of its Lord. (Qur'an 14:24-25)

أَوْ لَا تَصْعَرُ خَدَّكَ لِلنَّاسِ وَلَا تَمْشِ فِي الْأَرْضِ مَرَحًا إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُحِبُّ كُلَّ مُخْتَالٍ فَخُورٍ وَاقْصِدْ فِي مَشْيِكَ وَاعْضُضْ مِنْ صَوْتِكَ إِنَّ أَنْكَرَ الْأَصْوَاتِ لَصَوْتُ الْحَمِيرِ

And turn not your face away from men with pride, nor walk in insolence through the earth. Verily, Allaah likes not any arrogant boaster. And be moderate in your walking, and lower your voice. Verily, the harshest of all voices is the braying of the donkeys. (Qur'an 31:18-19)

The Manners of Speaking

One should think carefully before speaking because the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ said:



من كان يؤمن بالله واليوم الآخر فليقل خيرا أو ليصمت

Whoever believes in Allah and the Last Day, let him speak good or remain silent. (Agreed upon)

It is from respectfulness and good manners to allow the elders to speak first. We learn this from an incident that occurred during the time of the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ

أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ سَهْلٍ الْأَنْصَارِيَّ وَمُحَيِّصَةَ بْنَ مَسْعُودٍ خَرَجَا إِلَى خَيْبَرَ فَتَفَرَّقَا فِي حَوَائِجِهِمَا فَقُتِلَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ سَهْلٍ فَقَدِمَ مُحَيِّصَةُ فَأَتَى هُوَ وَأَخُوهُ حُوَيْصَةُ وَعَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ سَهْلٍ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَذَهَبَ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ لِيَتَكَلَّمَ لِمَكَانِهِ مِنْ أَخِيهِ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَبُرَ كَبُرَ

'Abdullah bin Sahl Al-Ansari and Muhayysah bin Mas'ud went out to Khaybar, where they went their separate ways to go about their business. 'Abdullah bin Sahl was killed, and Muhayysah came (to Madinah) and went with his brother Huwayysah and 'Abdur-Rahman bin Sahl to the Messenger of Allaah. 'Abdur-Rahman started to speak, because of his position as brother (of the slain man) but the Messenger of Allaah said: "The eldest, the eldest." - meaning let the elders speak first.

(Sunan an-Nasa'i 4718, Book 45, Hadith 13)

The Manners of Speaking

From the Beautiful Conduct of the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ

عَنِ الْحَسَنِ بْنِ عَلِيٍّ، قَالَ: قَالَ الْحُسَيْنُ: سَأَلْتُ أَبِي عَنْ سِيرَةِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ، فِي جُلُوسَاتِهِ، فَقَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، دَائِمَ الْبِشْرِ، سَهْلَ الْخُلُقِ، لَيِّنَ الْجَانِبِ، لَيْسَ بِفَظٍّ وَلَا غَلِيظٍ، وَلَا صَخَّابٍ وَلَا فَحَّاشٍ، وَلَا عَيَّابٍ وَلَا مُشَاحٍ، يَتَغَافَلُ عَمَّا لَا يَشْتَهِي، وَلَا يُؤَيِّسُ مِنْهُ رَاجِيهِ وَلَا يُخَيِّبُ فِيهِ، قَدْ تَرَكَ نَفْسَهُ مِنْ ثَلَاثٍ: الْمِرَاءِ، وَالْإِكْثَارِ، وَمَا لَا يَغْنِيهِ، وَتَرَكَ النَّاسَ مِنْ ثَلَاثٍ: كَانَ لَا يَذُمُّ أَحَدًا، وَلَا يَعْيبُهُ، وَلَا يَطْلُبُ عَوْرَتَهُ، وَلَا يَتَكَلَّمُ إِلَّا فِيمَا رَجَا ثَوَابَهُ، وَإِذَا تَكَلَّمَ أَطْرَقَ جُلُوسَاؤُهُ، كَأَنَّمَا عَلَى رُؤُوسِهِمُ الطَّيْرُ، فَإِذَا سَكَتَ تَكَلَّمُوا لَا يَتَنَازَعُونَ عِنْدَهُ الْحَدِيثَ، وَمَنْ تَكَلَّمَ عِنْدَهُ أَنْصَتُوا لَهُ حَتَّى يَفْرُغَ، حَدِيثُهُمْ عِنْدَهُ حَدِيثُ أَوْلَاهُمْ، يَضْحَكُ مِمَّا يَضْحَكُونَ مِنْهُ، وَيَتَعَجَّبُ مِمَّا يَتَعَجَّبُونَ مِنْهُ، وَيَضْبِرُ لِلْغَرِيبِ عَلَى الْجَفْوَةِ فِي مَنْطِقِهِ وَمَسْأَلَتِهِ، حَتَّى إِنْ كَانَ أَصْحَابُهُ، وَيَقُولُ: إِذَا رَأَيْتُمْ طَالِبَ حَاجَةٍ يَطْلُبُهَا فَأَرْفِدُوهُ، وَلَا يَقْبَلُ الشَّنَاءَ إِلَّا مِنْ مُكَافِيٍّ وَلَا يَقْطَعُ عَلَى أَحَدٍ حَدِيثَهُ حَتَّى يَجُوزَ فَيَقْطَعُهُ بِنَهْيٍ أَوْ قِيَامٍ

(Agreed upon)

Imam Hassan ibn Ali رضي الله عنهم said: (My brother) Hussayn رضي الله عنه said:

"I asked my father ('Ali ibn Abi Taalib رضي الله عنه) about the conduct of the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ in his assemblies' He replied: The Messenger of Allaah ﷺ was always happy and easy mannered. There was always a smile and a sign of happiness on his blessed face. He was soft-natured and when the people needed his approval, he easily gave consent. He did not speak in a harsh tone nor was he stone-hearted. He did not scream while speaking, nor was he rude or spoke indecently. He did not seek other's faults.

He never over-praised anything nor exceeded in joking, nor was he a miser. He kept away from undesirable language and did not make as if he did not hear anything. If he did not agree with the next person's wish he did not make that person feel disheartened, nor did he promise anything to that person.

He completely kept himself away from three things: from arguments, pride and senseless utterances. He prohibited people from three things. He did not disgrace or insult anyone, nor look for the faults of others, he only spoke that from which thawaab and reward was attained. When he spoke, those present bowed their heads in such a manner, as if birds were sitting on their heads.

When he completed his talks, the others would begin speaking. (No one would speak while the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ spoke. Whatever one wanted to say, it would be said after he had completed speaking). They did not argue before him regarding anything. Whenever one spoke to him the other would keep quiet and listen till he would finish. The speech of every person was as if the first person was speaking. (They gave attention to what every person said. It was not as is generally found that in the beginning people pay full attention, and if the talk is lengthened they became bored, and begin to pay less attention).

When all laughed for something, he would laugh too. The things that surprised the people, he would also show his surprise regarding that. (He would not sit quietly and keep distance from everyone, but made himself part of the gathering). He exercised patience at the harshness and indecent questions of a traveller. (Villagers usually ask irrelevant questions. They do not show courtesy and ask all types of questions. The Messenger of Allaah ﷺ did not reprimand them but exercised patience).

The Sahaabah رضى الله عنهم would bring travellers to his assemblies (so that they themselves could benefit from the various types of questions asked by these people, and also hear some questions regarding which they themselves, due to etiquette, would not ask). The Messenger of Allaah ﷺ would say: 'When you see a person in need, then always 'help that person'. (If someone praised him, he would detest it). If someone, by way of thanks praised him, he would remain silent, (because it is necessary that one 'thank a person for a good favour or good deed. It is like one fulfilling one's duty. Some of the 'ulama have translated this as: 'If one did not exceed in praising him, he would keep silent'. That means if he exceeded he would prohibit him). He did not interrupt someone talking and did not begin speaking when someone else was busy speaking. If one exceeded the limits he would stop him or would get up and leave (so that the person would stop)"



The Manners of Sleeping

الخامس: إذا أتيت مضجعك فتوضأ، ونم علي شِقِّك الأيمن، واتل آية الكرسيّ مرّةً.

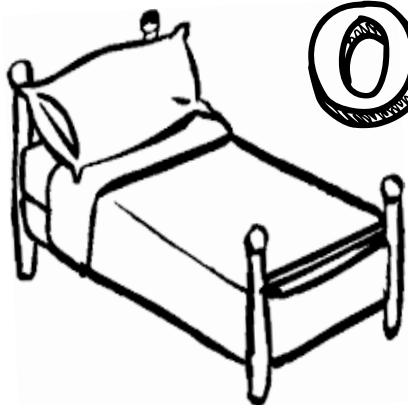
و جمع كفّيك ، واقرأ فيهما سورة الإخلاص والمعوذتين،

وانفُث فيهما، و امسح بهما ما استطعت من جسدك، تفعل ذلك ثلاثاً

The Fifth: Before you go to your bed make wudhu, and sleep on your right side, and recite Ayat al-Kursee once, and cup your hands and recite Surat al-Ikhlaas and al-Mu'awidhatayn and blow into them, then wipe them all over your body as much as possible – do that three times.



The Manners of Sleeping



When going to bed, one should make wudhu and lie down on his right side because the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ said

إِذَا أَتَيْتَ مَضْجَعَكَ فَتَوَضَّأْ وَضُوءَكَ لِلصَّلَاةِ، ثُمَّ اضْطَجِعْ عَلَى شِقِّكَ الْأَيْمَنِ

"When you want to go to bed, perform wudhu as you do for prayer, then lie down on your right side ..."

(Sahih al-Bukhaari 6311, Book 80, Hadith 8)

Before going to sleep, one should recite the last three ayat of the Qur'aan because it was reported from Aa'isha رضي الله عنها that the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ would recite Surat al-Ikhlaas, Surat al-Falaq and Surat an-Naas before sleeping:

عَنْ عَائِشَةَ، قَالَتْ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ، إِذَا أَوَى إِلَى فِرَاشِهِ كُلَّ لَيْلَةٍ جَمَعَ كَفَّيْهِ فَنَفَثَ فِيهِمَا، وَقَرَأَ فِيهِمَا: قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ وَقُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ وَقُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ، ثُمَّ مَسَحَ بِهِمَا مَا اسْتَطَاعَ مِنْ جَسَدِهِ، يَبْدَأُ بِهِمَا رَأْسَهُ وَوَجْهَهُ وَمَا أَقْبَلَ مِنْ جَسَدِهِ، يَصْنَعُ ذَلِكَ ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ.

"Every night before the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ slept on his bed, he put together his hands and blew on it and recited 'Qul huwa Allaahu ahad' (al-Ikhlaas); 'Qul a'udhu birabbil falaq' (al-Falaq), and 'Qul a'udhu birabbin naas (an-Naas) and wiped those parts of the body that he could (wherever the hand could reach). He began with the head, then the face and then the front part of his body. This was done three times".

(Shamaa'il Muhammadiyya, Book 39, Hadith 257)



The Manners of Sneezing

السادس: إذا عطست فغط وجهك بيدك أو بثوبك و احمد لله، فإن شمتك أحد

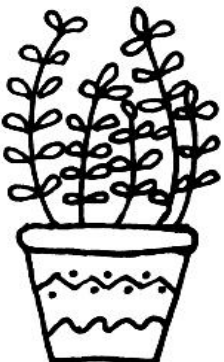
فقال (يرحمك لله)، فقل (يهديك لله ويصلح بالكم)

The Sixth: When you sneeze, cover your face with your hand or with your clothing, and praise Allaah (by saying 'Alhamdulillah').

If someone responds to you saying 'YarhamukAllaah' * then say 'Yahdeekum Allaah wa yuslih balakum' **

* May Allaah have mercy upon you

** May Allaah guide you and set right your condition



The Manners of Sneezing



The Manners of Sneezing

If one sneezes, it is recommended to cover his nose and mouth with his hand, his clothing or a tissue because it is reported that the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ would do that:



عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ كَانَ إِذَا عَطَسَ غَطَّى وَجْهَهُ بِيَدِهِ أَوْ بِثَوْبِهِ وَغَضَّ بِهَا صَوْتَهُ . قَالَ أَبُو عِيسَى هَذَا حَدِيثٌ حَسَنٌ صَحِيحٌ

It was narrated on the authority of Abu Hurayrah that when the Prophet ﷺ would sneeze, he would cover his face with his hand or with his garment, and muffle the sound with it.

(Jami' at-Tirmidhi, Book 43, Hadith 2969)

If one sneezes, he should praise Allaah and if one hears his brother sneeze and praise Allah, then he should invoke Allaah's Mercy for him because the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ said:

إِذَا عَطَسَ أَحَدُكُمْ فَلْيَقُلْ: الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ، وَلْيَقُلْ لَهُ أَخُوهُ يَرْحَمُكَ اللَّهُ، فَإِذَا قَالَ لَهُ: يَرْحَمُكَ اللَّهُ، فَلْيَقُلْ: يَهْدِيكُمُ اللَّهُ، وَيُصْلِحْ بِالْكُم

"When one of you sneezes, he should say, 'Alhamdulillah (Praise is to Allaah) and his (Muslim) brother should say to him, 'Yarhamuka Allaah (May Allaah have mercy on you). When he says this to him (the last phrase), he should reply, 'Yahdeekum Allah (May Allaah guide you) and grant you well being."

(Bulugh-al-Maram, Bukhaari, Book 16, Hadith 1446)



The Manners of Yawning

السابع: رُد التثاؤب ما إستطعت، وأمسك بيدك علي فيك، ولا تقل (آه آه)

The Seventh: Prevent yourself from yawning as much as you are able, cover your mouth with your hand and do not say 'Aah! Aah!' (making noise while yawning)



The Manners of Yawning

Yawning is from the Shaytaan, so one should try to suppress their yawning and not make a noise because the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ said:



التَّثَاؤُبُ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ، فَإِذَا تَثَاءَبَ أَحَدُكُمْ فَلْيَرُدَّهُ مَا اسْتَطَاعَ، فَإِنَّ أَحَدَكُمْ إِذَا قَالَ هَا. ضَحِكَ الشَّيْطَانُ

"Yawning is from the Shaytaan and if anyone of you yawns, he should suppress his yawning as much as possible, for if anyone of you (during the act of yawning) should say: 'Haa', the Shaytaan will laugh at him."

(Sahih Bukhari 3289, Book 59, Hadith 98)



One should cover his mouth while yawning to prevent the Shaytaan from entering because the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ said:

إِذَا تَثَاءَبَ أَحَدُكُمْ فَلْيُمْسِكْ عَلَى فِيهِ فَإِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ يَدْخُلُ

"When one of you yawns, he should hold his hand over his mouth, for the Shaytaan enters."

(Sunan Abi Dawud 5026, Book 43, Hadith 254)



The Manners of Gathering

الثَّامِنُ: إِذَا انْتَهَيْتَ إِلَى مَجْلِسٍ فَسَلِّمْ، وَاجْلِسْ حَيْثُ يَنْتَهِي الْمَجْلِسُ، وَلَا تَجْلِسْ
بَيْنَ الشَّمْسِ وَالظِّلِّ، وَلَا تَفَرِّقْ بَيْنَ اثْنَيْنِ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِمَا، وَلَا تُقِمَّ أَحَدًا مِنْ مَجْلِسِهِ،
وَافْسَحْ لِمَنْ دَخَلَ، وَادْكُرْ لِلَّهِ فِيهِ، وَأَقْلُكُ كَفَّارَتَهُ، فَتَقُولُ:

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ، أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ

The Eighth: If you arrive at a gathering, greet with salaam and sit at the end of the gathering. Do not sit between the sun and the shade. And do not sit between two people, thus separating them, unless they give you permission to do so. Do not move anyone from his seat and make space for those who enter. Whilst in the gathering, mention Allaah saying: "Glory be to You, O Allaah and praise be to You. I testify that there is no deity worthy of worship but You. I seek Your Forgiveness and turn in repentance to You."

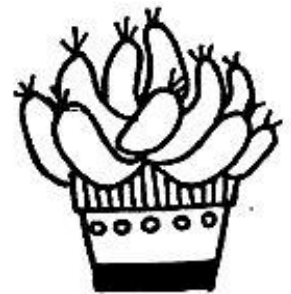
The Manners of Gathering

When one enters or leaves a gathering he should greet those in attendance because the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ said:

إِذَا جَاءَ الرَّجُلُ الْمَجْلِسَ فَلْيُسَلِّمْ، فَإِنْ جَلَسَ ثُمَّ بَدَا لَهُ أَنْ يَقُومَ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَتَفَرَّقَ الْمَجْلِسُ فَلْيُسَلِّمْ، فَإِنَّ الْأَوَّلَى لَيْسَتْ بِأَحَقَّ مِنَ الْآخَرَى

"When a man comes to a gathering, he should give the greeting. When he sits down and then thinks that he should leave before the gathering has broken up, he should give the greeting. Neither is more of a duty than the other."

(Al-Adab al-Mufrad 1008, Book 42, Hadith 45)



And when one enters a gathering he should sit where the gathering ends because Jabir ibn Samurah رضى الله عنهما mentioned:

كنا إذا أتينا النبي ﷺ جلس أحدنا حيث ينتهي

"Whenever we came to the gathering of the Prophet ﷺ, we would sit down at the end (of the assembly)."

(Sunan Abu Dawud, Book 5, Hadith 827)

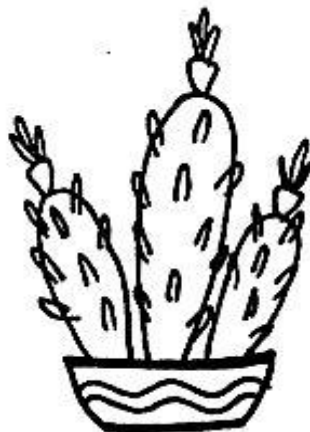
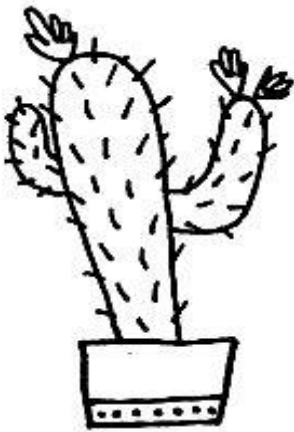
The Manners of Gathering

One should not sit in a place that falls between the shade and the sun because the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ forbade it:

عَنْ ابْنِ بُرَيْدَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ . نَهَى أَنْ يُقْعَدَ بَيْنَ الظِّلِّ وَالشَّمْسِ

"It was narrated from Ibn Buraydah, from his father, that the Prophet ﷺ forbade sitting between the shade and sun."

(Sunan Ibn Majah 3722, Book 33, Hadith 67)



One should not sit between two people without first seeking their permission because the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ said:

لا يحل لرجل أن يفرق بين اثنين إلا بإذنهما

"It is not permissible for a person to sit between two people without their permission."

(At-Tirmidhi, Book 5, Hadith 829)

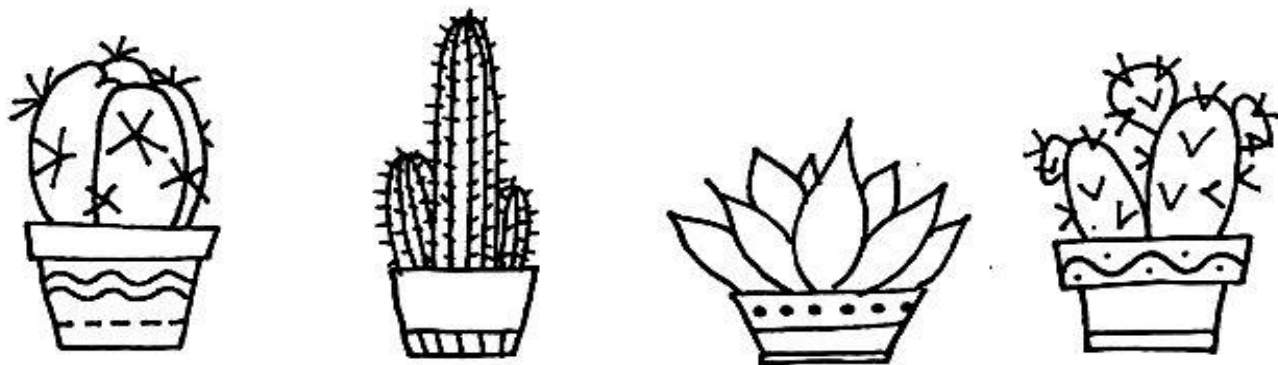
The Manners of Gathering

One should not ask another to give up his seat for him in a gathering because the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ said:

لَا يُقِيمُ الرَّجُلُ الرَّجُلَ مِنْ مَجْلِسِهِ، ثُمَّ يَجْلِسُ فِيهِ

"A man should not make another man get up from his (the latter's) seat (in a gathering) in order to sit there."

(Sahih Bukhari 6269, Book 79, Hadith 43)



From the etiquettes of gathering is that one should remember Allaah because the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ said:

ما جلس قوم مجلساً لم يذكروا الله تعالى فيه، ولم يصلوا على نبيهم فيه، إلا كان عليهم ترة؛ فإن شاء عذبهم، وإن شاء غفر لهم

"Whenever a group of people sit in a gathering in which they do not remember Allaah the Exalted, nor supplicate to elevate the rank of their Prophet, such a gathering will be a cause of grief to them. If Allaah wills, He will punish them, and if He wills He will forgive them."

(At-Tirmidhi, Book 5, Hadith 836)



The Rights of the Road

التَّاسِعُ: أَعْطِ الطَّرِيقَ حَقَّهُ، فَغَضِّ بَصْرَكَ، وَكُفِّ الْأَذَى، وَرُدِّ السَّلَامَ،

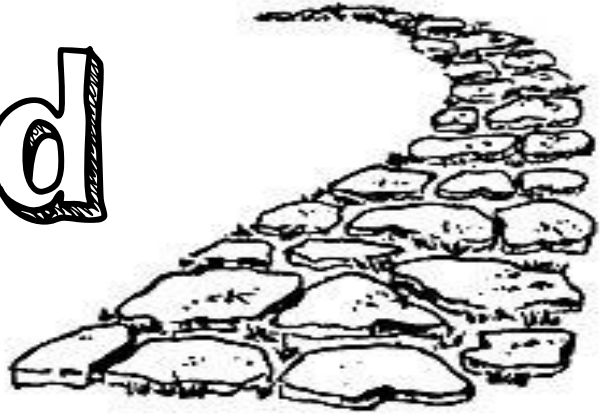
وَأْمُرْ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَانْهَ عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ

The Ninth: Give the road its right. Lower your gaze and do not cause harm. Respond to the greetings of salaam and enjoin the good and forbid the evil.



The Rights of the Road

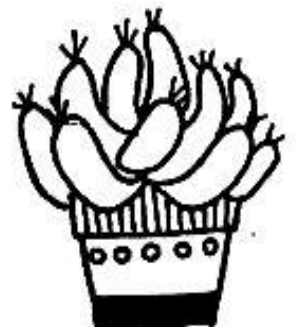
The Messenger of Allaah ﷺ taught us how to conduct ourselves whilst gathering in the roads and pathways.

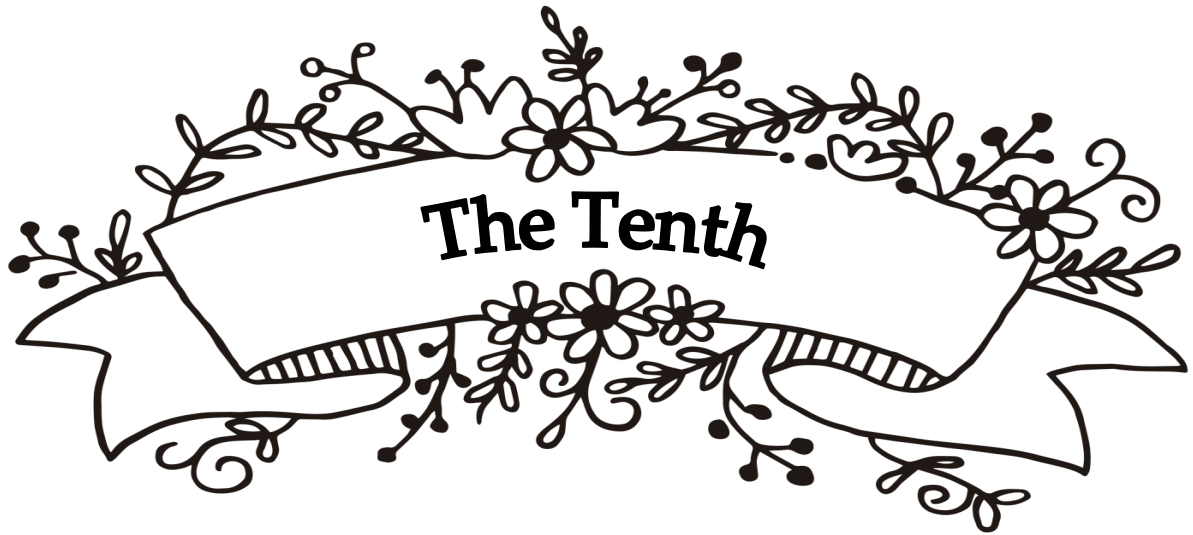


عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ نَهَى عَنِ الْمَجَالِسِ بِالصُّعَدَاتِ، فَقَالُوا: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، لَيْشُقُّ عَلَيْنَا الْجُلُوسُ فِي بُيُوتِنَا؟ قَالَ: فَإِنْ جَلَسْتُمْ فَأَعْطُوا الْمَجَالِسَ حَقَّهَا، قَالُوا: وَمَا حَقُّهَا يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ؟ قَالَ: إِذْلَالُ السَّائِلِ، وَرَدُّ السَّلَامِ، وَغَضُّ الْأَبْصَارِ، وَالْأَمْرُ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ، وَالنَّهْيُ عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ

"Abu Hurayrah reported that the Prophet ﷺ forbade gatherings in the road. They said, "Messenger of Allaah, it is hard for us to sit in our houses." He said, "If you must sit there, then fulfil the rights of the gathering." They asked, 'What is their right, Messenger of Allaah?' He replied, "Guiding anyone who asks for directions, returning the greeting, lowering the gaze, commanding the good and forbidding the evil."

(Al-Adab al-Mufrad 1149, Book 46, Hadith 14)





The Manners of Dressing

العاشر: اَلْبَسِ الْجَمِيلَ مِنَ الثِّيَابِ، وَأَفْضَلَهَا الْأَبْيَضُ، وَلَا يُجَاوِزْ كَعْبَيْكَ

سُفْلًا، وَابْدَأْ بِيَمِينِكَ لِبَسًا وَبشَمَالِكَ خُلْعًا

The Tenth: Wear the best of your clothes; and the best colour is white. It is not permissible for the clothing to pass below your ankles (for men). When getting dressed, start with your right side, and with your left side when undressing.

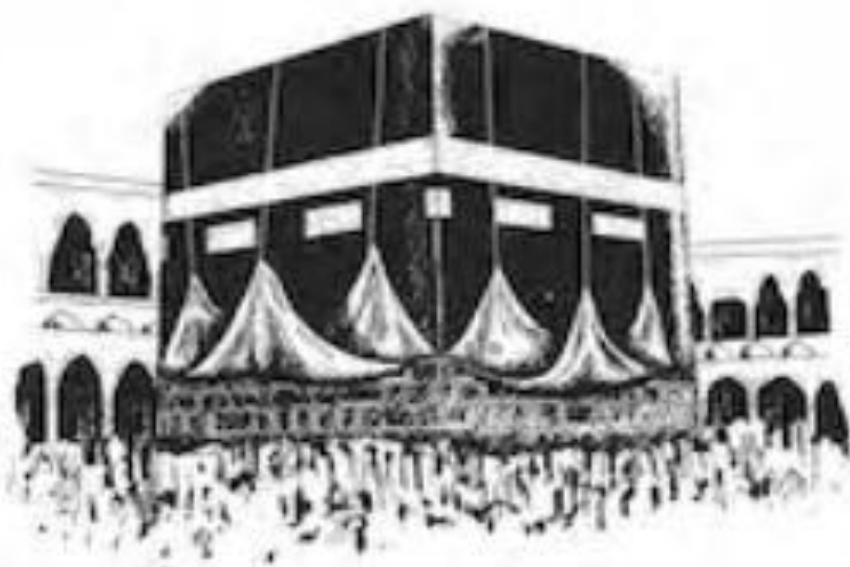


The Manners of Dressing

يَا بَنِي آدَمَ خُذُوا زِينَتَكُمْ عِنْدَ كُلِّ مَسْجِدٍ

○ Children of Adam! Take your adornment at every masjid ...

(Qur'an 7:31)



It is said that this ayah was revealed about the mushrikeen who used to perform tawaf around the Ka'bah while naked. Allaah ordered them to take adornment, meaning, to wear clean, proper clothes that cover the private parts.

Through this ayah and through the Sunnah of the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ the people were commanded to wear their best clothes when performing every prayer, especially for the Friday Prayer and the Eid Prayer.

It is also recommended for men to wear perfume for the prayer, because it is adornment, and to use Siwak for it is part of what completes adornment. And the best colour clothing (for men) is white.

(See Tafsir Ibn Kathir)

The Manners of Dressing

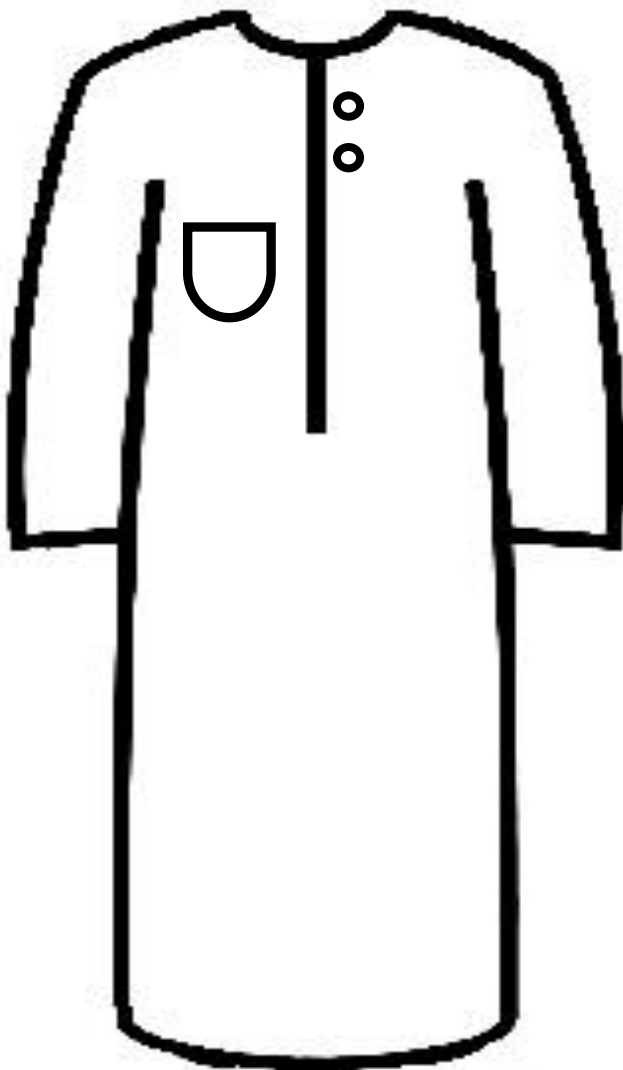


Men should wear white clothes because the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ said:

عَلَيْكُمْ بِالْبَيَاضِ مِنَ الثِّيَابِ، لِيَلْبِسَهَا أَحْيَاؤُكُمْ،
وَكَفَّنُوا فِيهَا مَوْتَاكُمْ، فَإِنَّهَا مِنْ خِيَارِ ثِيَابِكُمْ.

Choose white clothing, as it is the best clothing. White clothing should be worn whilst living, and the dead should be buried in white.

(Shamaa'il Muhammadiyyah, Book 8, Hadith 67)



A man's clothing should not hang below his ankles because the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ said:

مَا أَسْفَلَ مِنَ الْكُعْبَيْنِ مِنَ الْإِزَارِ فِي النَّارِ

"The part of an Izar which hangs below the ankles is in the Fire."

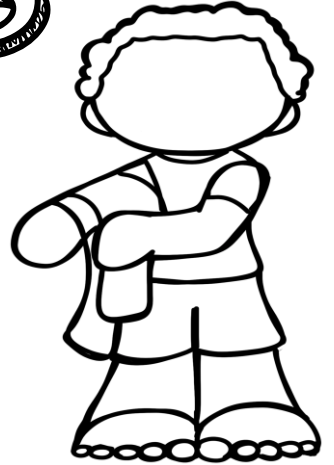
(Sahih al-Bukhaari 5787, Book 77, Hadith 5)



The Manners of Dressing

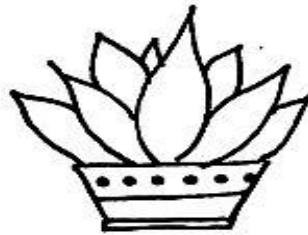
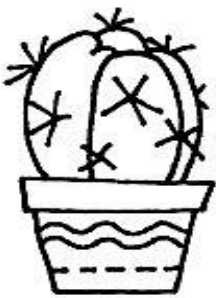
When one puts his clothes on, he should begin with his right side and when one takes his clothes off, he should begin with his left side because the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ said:

إِذَا لَبِستُمْ، وَإِذَا تَوَضَّأْتُمْ، فَابْدُؤُوا بِأَيْمَانِكُمْ



"When you wear your clothes or perform your Wudhu', begin with your right side."

(Abu Dawud & at-Tirmidhi, Book 2, Hadith 726)



The same applies to putting on one's shoes because the Messenger of Allaah ﷺ said:

إِذَا انْتَعَلَ أَحَدُكُمْ فَلْيَبْدَأْ بِالْيَمِينِ وَإِذَا نَزَعَ فَلْيَبْدَأْ بِالشَّمَالِ وَلْتَكُنِ الْيُمْنَى أَوَّلَهُمَا
تُنْعَلُ وَآخِرُهُمَا تُنْزَعُ

"When you put on sandals, begin with the right foot. When you take them off, begin with the left foot. The right foot is the first to be put in the sandal and the last to be taken out."

(Muwatta of Imam Malik, Book 48, Hadith 1669)

Test Your Understanding

Answer the following questions with proofs, inshaa'Allaah

- 1) Is it obligatory to return the Islamic greeting?
- 2) When seeking permission to enter upon someone, how many times should permission be sought? If permission is not given, what should you do?
- 3) What should you say before and after eating and drinking?
- 4) Mention three good manners that relate to speaking.
- 5) What should you recite before going to sleep?
- 6) How do you respond to one who sneezed and praised Allaah?
- 7) Why should you not make a sound if you yawn?
- 8) What should you do when joining a gathering? Where should you sit once you enter the gathering?
- 9) What are the rights of road as mentioned in the statement of Allah's Messenger ﷺ
- 10) Which side do we begin with when getting dressed and getting undressed?