## حقوق المثليين في الاسلام

LGBT rights in Islam

موارد إسلامية مجانية Free Islamic resources arnabmubashir.com





قال أبو طالب يوماً لأخيه العباس ألا أخبرك عن محمد بما رأيت منه فقال بلى فقال إني ضممته إلي فكيف لا أفارقه ساعة من ليل ولا نهار ولا أأتمِن عليه أحداً حتى أني كنت أنوِّمه في فراشي فأمرته ليلة أن يخلع ثيابه وينام معي ...فإذا هو في غاية اللين وطيب الرائحة كأنه غمس في المسك

تفسير الرازي الضحي ٥-٢

One day Abu Talib said to his brother 'Abbas: Shall I not tell you of [young] Muhammad, of what I saw of him? He replied: Certainly. Then he said: Indeed I always kept him close with me, and did not think of separating from him for a moment day or night, nor entrust him to anyone, until I had put him to sleep in my bed. And one night I told him to take off his clothes and sleep with me ... He was so extremely soft, and smelled so good, as if He were immersed in musk.

Tafsir Al-Razi, Al-duha 5-6

عن سعد قال مرضت مرضاً أتاني رسول الله عَلَيْ يعودني فوضع يده بين ثديي حتى وجدت بردها على فؤادي فقال إنك رجل مفئود ائت الحارث بن كلدة أخا ثقيف فإنه رجل يتطبب فليأخذ سبع تمرات من عجوة المدينة فليجأهن بنواهن ثم ليلدّك بهن سن ابى داود كتاب الطب

Sa'd said: I fell seriously ill, and the Messenger of Allah (SAW) came to pay me a visit. He put his hand between my nipples until I felt its coldness on my heart. And He said: You are a man suffering from heart illness; go to Al-Harith ibn Kalada the brother of Thaqif – he is a man who gives medical treatment. Let him take seven 'ajwa dates, crush them into a paste with their pits, then administer them into your mouth.

Sunan Abi Dawud, The book of medicine

عن أسيد بن حضير رجل من الأنصار قال بينما هو يحدث القوم وكان فيه مزاح بينا يضحكهم فطعنه النبي لله في في خاصرته بعود فقال أصبرني فقال اصطبر قال إن عليك قميصاً وليس علي قميص فرفع النبي لله عن قميصه فاحتضنه وجعل يقبّل كشحه قال انما أردت هذا يا رسول الله سنن ابي داود كتاب الأدب

Usaid ibn Hudair – regarding a man from the *Ansar* – said: While he was talking to the people, joking, and making them laugh, the Prophet (SAW) jabbed him high in the side with a stick. The man said: Wait for me to get you back. He said: Get me back. He said: You have a shirt on but I don't have a shirt on. So the Prophet (SAW) lifted his shirt up and the man hugged him snuggly and began to kiss down his side, saying: Indeed this is what I wanted Oh Messenger of Allah!

Sunan Abi Dawud, The book of manners

عن عائشة قالت قدم زيد بن حارثة المدينة ورسول الله ﷺ في بيتي فأتاه فقرع الباب فقام إليه رسول الله ﷺ عرياناً يجرّ ثوبه والله ما رأيته عرياناً قبله ولا بعده فاعتنقه وقبّله جامع الترمذي كتاب الإستئذان

From 'Aishah who said: Zaid ibn Haritha arrived in Medina when the Messenger of Allah (SAW) was in my house, he came to him and knocked on the door. The Messenger of Allah (SAW) got up to meet him, naked, dragging his robe, and I swear by Allah I never saw him naked before this or after this. And He hugged him and kissed him. Sunan Al-Tirmidhi, The book of asking permission

عن سيار بن منظور رجل من بني فزارة عن أبيه عن إمرأة يقال لها بهيسة عن أبيها قالت استأذن ابي النبي على فدخل بينه وبين قيصه فجعل يقبّل ويلتزم ثم قال يا رسول الله ما الشيء الذي لا يحل منعه قال الماء قال يا نبي الله ما الشيء الذي لا يحل منعه قال الملح قال يا رسول الله ما الشيء الذي لا يحل منعه قال أن تفعل الخير خير لك

سنن ابي داود كتاب الزكاة

From Sayyar ibn Mandhur – a man from the tribe of Fazara – who related from his father, who related in turn from a woman to whom Buhaisa told from her father; she said: My father asked permission from the Prophet (SAW), got between Him and his shirt and began to kiss and

embrace, and then he said: Oh Messenger of Allah, what is it that is unlawful to refuse? He said: The water [the fluid]. And he said: Oh Prophet of Allah, what is it that is unlawful to refuse? He said: Salt. And he said: Oh Messenger of Allah, what is it that is unlawful to refuse? He said: That you do good; this is best for you.

Sunan Abi Dawud, The book of zakat

عن سيار بن منظور عن أبيه عن إمرأة منهم يقال لها بهيسة قالت استأذن ابي النبي على أن يدخل بينه وبين قميصه فأذن له فدخل بينه وبين قميصه من خلفه فجعل يلتزمه ويمسح صدره بظهر النبي فقال يا رسول الله ما الذي لا يحل منعه قال الملح قال يا رسول الله ما الذي لا يحل منعه قال الملح قال يا رسول الله ما الذي لا يحل منعه قال أن تفعل الخير خير لك وإنتهى قوله إلى الماء والملح قالت فكان ذلك الرجل لا يمنع شيئاً من الماء وإن قل المعجم الكبر للطبراني باب ألباء مسند النساء

Sayyar ibn Mandhur related from his father, who related from a woman among them called Buhaisah, who said: My father asked permission of the Prophet (SAW) to get between Him and his shirt. He gave him permission, and he got between Him and his shirt from behind, and began to embrace Him and rub his chest on the Prophet's (SAW) back. And he said: Oh Messenger of Allah, what is that which is unlawful to withhold? He said: The fluid. He said: Oh Messenger of Allah,

what is that which is unlawful to withhold? He said: The salt. He said: Oh Messenger of Allah, what is that which is unlawful to withhold? He said: That you do good; this is best for you. And everything he said was just getting at the fluid and the salt. Buhaisa said: And that man did not at all withhold the fluid, even if it wasn't much.

Al-Tabarani, Al-mu'jam Al-kabir, Section "B" in narrations of women

عن مجاهد في قوله ﴿ وتأتون في ناديكم المنكر ﴾ قال كان يجامع بعضهم بعضاً في المجالس … عن مجاهد قال كانوا يجامعون الرجال في مجالسهم تفسير الطبرى

Muhajid, regarding His word { And you take a liking to wrongoing in your gatherings } [Al-'ankabut 29], said: Some of them used to have sex with each other in the assembly meetings. ... Mujahid said: They would have sex with men in their assemblies.

Tafsir Al-Tabari

The men would imitate women's clothing and the women men's clothing.

Tafsir Al-Qurtubi, Al-'ankabut 29

قال رسول الله ﷺ إن أخوف ما أخاف على أمتي عمل قام لوط جامع الترمذي كتاب الحدود

The Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: Indeed what I most fear for my *ummah* are the acts of the people of Lot [homosexual activity].

Sunan Al-Tirmidhi, The book of legal punishments

وقد ذكر الله سبحانه عقوبة اللوطية وما حل بهم من البلاء في عشر سور من القرآن وهي سورة الأعراف وهود والحجر والأنبياء والفرقان والشعراء والنمل والعنكبوت والصافات واقتربت الساعة

روضة المحبين ونزهة المشتاقين لإبن قيم الجوزية الباب الرابع والعشرون في إرتكاب سبيل الحرام وما يفضي إليه من المفاسد والآلام

Allah the Exalted made mention of the punishment for homosexuality and the calamity that befalls them in ten *surahs* of the Qur'an: *Ala'raf*, *Hud*, *Al-hijr*, *Al-anbiya*, *Al-furqan*, *Alshu'ara*, *Al-naml*, *Al-'ankabut*, *Al-safat*, and "The hour is near" (*Al-qamar*).

Ibn Qayyim, Rawda Al-muhibeen, The twenty-fourth section: committing the course of what is forbidden, and the evils and torments that result

## ﴿ إِنَّكُمِ لِتَأْتُوكَ (الرِجَالُ مُهُوءً مَنْ وَوَى (النِّنَاءَ بِلَ الْنَتْمِ قُومُ معرفوکَ ﴾ الأعراف ٨١

{ Indeed you come to men in lust, instead of women; yes, you are a people unrestrained } Al-A'raf 81

﴿ لتأتون الرجال ﴾ في أدبارهم ﴿ شهوة من دون النساء ﴾ فسر تلك الفاحشة يعني أدبار الرجال أشهى عندكم من فروج النساء ﴿ بل أنتم قوم مسرفون ﴾ مجاوزون الحلال إلى الحرام ... وقال الكلبي إن أول من عمل عمل قوم لوط إبليس لأن بلادهم أخصبت فانتجعها أهل البلدان أي فتمثل لهم إبليس في صورة شاب ثم دعا إلى دبره فنكح في دبره فأمر الله تعالى السماء أن تحصبهم وأمر الأرض أن تخسف بهم تفسير البغي

{ You come to men } : in their backsides; { In lust, instead of women } : he explains this distasteful act to mean that the backsides of men were more desirable to you all than the vaginas of women; { Yes, you are a people unrestrained } : overstepping the permissible into the forbidden ... And Al-Kalbi said: Indeed the first to engage in the acts of the people of Lot [homosexual activity] was *Iblis*, because their lands were fertile, and the people of the surrounding lands sought to graze on it. And *Iblis* 

appeared to them in the likeness of a young man, then made an invitation to his rear, and he had relations in his rear. And Allah Most High ordered the heavens to cover them with stones and ordered the earth to collapse from under them.

Tafsir Al-Baghawi

مفسدة اللواط من أعظم المفاسد وكانت لا تعرف بين العرب قديماً كما قد ذكر ذلك غير واحد منهم فلهذا قال الوليد بن عبد الملك لو لا أن الله عن وجل قص علينا قصة قوم لوط في القرآن ما ظننت أن ذكراً يعلو ذكراً

البداية والنهاية لإبن كثير فصل ثم دخلت سنة ست وتسعين ، وهذه ترجمة الوليد بن عبد الملك باني جامع دمشق وذكر وفاته في هذا العام

The blight of homosexual activity [liwat] is among the greatest of blights, and it was unknown among the Arabs of old, as none of them made mention of it. For this reason Walid ibn 'Abd Al-Malik said: If Allah Mighty and Sublime had not in the Qur'an recounted to us the story of the people of Lot, I would have never thought that a man would get on top of another man.

Ibn Kathir, Al-bidaya wa Al-nihaya, Section: Entering year ninety-six; Deliberations of Al-Walid ibn 'Abd Al-Malik, builder of the great mosque in Damascus, and remembrance of his decease in this year

إن عبدالله قال إستبعثني رسول الله ﷺ قال فانطلقنا حتى أتيت مكان كذا وكذا فخطّ لى خطة فقال لى كن بين ظهرَى هذه لا تخرج منها فإنك إن خرجت هلكت قال فكنت فيها قال فمضى رسول الله ﷺ خَذَفة أو أبعد شيئاً أو كما قال ثم إنه ذكر هنيناً كأنهم الزُطّ قال عفان أو كما قال عفان إن شاء الله ليس عليهم ثياب ولا أرى سوءاتهم طوالاً قليل لجمهم قال فأتوا فجعلوا يركبون رسول الله ﷺ قال وجعل نبي الله ﷺ يقرأ عليهم قال وجعلوا يأتونى فيخيَّلون أو يميلون حولى ويعترضون لى قال عبدالله فأرعبتُ منهم رُعباً شديداً قال فجلست أو كما قال قال فلما إنشقّ عمود الصبح جعلوا يذهبون أو كما قال قال ثم إن رسول الله ﷺ جاء ثقيلاً وَجِعاً أو يكاد أن يكون وجعاً مما ركبوه قال إنى لأجدنى ثقيلاً أو كما قال فوضع رسول الله وَيُلْكُ رأسه في حجري أو كما قال قال ثم إن هنيناً أتوا عليهم ثياب بيض طوال أو كما قال وقد أغفى رسول الله ﷺ قال عبدالله فارعبت منهم أشد مما ارعبت المرة الاولى ...

المسند للامام أحمد مسند عبدالله بن مسعود رضي الله تعالى عنه

Abdullah related: The Messenger of Allah (SAW) sent for me, so we set out until I reached suchand-such a place, and He traced a line for me and told me: Stay between the two edges of this – don't go outside of it; if you go outside of it, it's over for you. Abdullah said: And so I stayed there. Then the Messenger of Allah (SAW) went

off a stone's throw away or a little farther. Then he [the narrator] mentioned a group of male members [haneen, i.e. men] who looked like Zutt people, as 'Affan said Allah willing, with no clothes on (but I did not see their genitals), tall and scrawny. And they came and started to ride [yarkabun] the Messenger of Allah (SAW), and the Prophet of Allah (SAW) began to recite to them. And they started to move closer and lean around me, and get in my way, and I became intensely terrified of them, so I sat down. And when the morning light broke, they began to go away. Then the Messenger of Allah (SAW) came back exhausted and in pain, or practically in pain, from how they had ridden him; He said: Indeed I am exhausted. Then the Messenger of Allah (SAW) put his head in my lap. And the scrawny ones came with tall white garments on, but the Messenger of Allah (SAW) had fallen asleep. And I became more intensely terrified of them than I was the first time. ...

Musnad Ahmad, Section: Narrations from Abdullah ibn Mas'ud (may Allah Most High be pleased with him)

لعن النبي ﷺ المخنثين من الرجال والمترجلات من النساء وقال أخرجوهم من بيوتكم صحيح البخارى كتاب الحدود

The Prophet (SAW) cursed effeminate men and masculine women, and said: Put them out of your houses.

Sahih Al-Bukhari, The book of legal punishments

عن ابي هريرة أن النبي ﷺ أتي بمخنَّت قد خَضب يديه ورجليه بالحناء فقال النبي ﷺ ما بال هذا فقيل يا رسول الله يتشبَّه بالنساء فأمر به فنُفي إلى النقيع فقالوا يا رسول الله ألا نقتله فقال إني نُهيت عن قتل المصلين

سنن ابي داود كتاب الأدب

Abu Huraira related that an effeminate man who had dyed his hands and feet with henna was brought to the Prophet (SAW), and the Prophet (SAW) said: What is the deal with this guy? Someone said: Oh Messenger of Allah, he is trying to look like women. So He gave the order that the man be banished to Al-naqi'. The people asked: Oh Messenger of Allah, should we not kill him? He replied: Indeed I have been prohibited from killing people who pray.

Sunan Abu Dawud, The book of manners

عن ابي هريرة قال لعن رسول الله ﷺ الرجل يلبس لبسة المرأة والمرأة تلبس لبسة الرجل سن ابى داود كتاب اللباس

Abu Huraira said: The Messenger of Allah (SAW) cursed men who dress in women's clothes and women who dress in men's clothes.

Sunan Abu Dawud, The book of dress

عن عائشة قالت خرج النبي ﷺ ذات غداة وعليه مرط مرحل من شعر أسود صحيح مسلم كتاب اللباس والزينة

'Aishah said: The Prophet (SAW) went out early one morning wearing a women's wrap [mirt] made of black fleece decorated with saddles.

Sahih Muslim, The book of dress and adornment

قال سفيان لو أن رجلاً عبث بغلام بين اصبعين من أصابع رجله يريد الشهوة لكان لواطاً وعن بعض السلف قال سيكون في هذه الامة ثلاثة اصناف لوطيون صنف ينظرون وصنف يصافحون وصنف يعملون

إحياء علوم الدين للغزالي كتاب كسر الشهوتين القول في شهوة الفرج Sufyan said: Even if a man plays with a boy between two of his toes, desiring it lustfully, he is a homosexual. Some of the forefathers said: There will be three kinds of homosexuals in this *ummah* – the kind that look, the kind that shake hands, and the kind that do it.

Al-Ghazali, Ihyaa 'Ulum Al-deen, The book of satisfying the two desires, What is said concerning the desire of the genitals

Muhammad ibn Sirin said: The acts of the people of Lot [homosexual activity] are not even something animals do except for pigs and donkeys.

Tafsir Al-Qurtubi, Al-A'raf 80

Ibn Abbas said that the Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: Whoever you find doing the acts of the people of Lot, kill the one doing it and the one it is being done to.

Sunan Abi Dawud, The book of legal punishments

عن ابي هريرة عن النبي ﷺ في الذي يعمل عمل قوم لوط قال أرجموا الأعلى والأسفل أرجموهما جميعاً

سنن إبن ماجه كتاب الحدود

Abu Huraira related from the Prophet (SAW) regarding someone who engages in the acts of the people of Lot; He said: Stone the top one and the bottom one; stone them both.

Sunan Ibn Majah, The book of legal punishments

وقد لعن النبي ﷺ من عمل عمل قوم لوط ثلاث مرات ولم يلعن على ذنب ثلاث مرات إلا عليه وانما أمر بقتل الفاعل والمفعول به لأنه لا خير في بقائهما بين الناس لفساد طويتهما وخبث بواطنهما

البداية والنهاية لإبن كثير فصل ثم دخلت سنة ست وتسعين ، وهذه ترجمة الوليد بن عبد الملك باني جامع دمشق وذكر وفاته في هذا العام

The Prophet (SAW) cursed three times someone who engages in the acts of the people of Lot; He did not curse any offense three times except this. And indeed He ordered that the one doing it and the one getting it done to them be killed, since there is no use for either of them to remain among the people, due to their harmful intentions and the repulsiveness to those among whom they live.

Ibn Kathir, Al-bidaya wa Al-nihaya, Section: Entering year ninety-six; Deliberations of Al-Walid ibn 'Abd Al-Malik

والصحابة اتفقوا على قتل اللوطي وانما اختلفوا في كيفية قتله روضة المحبين ونزهة المشتاقين لإبن قيم الجوزية الباب الرابع والعشرون في إرتكاب سبيل الحرام وما يفضي إليه من المفاسد والآلام

The Companions [Sahaba] agreed about killing homosexuals; however they differed as to the manner of killing them.

Ibn Qayyim, Rawda Al-muhibeen, The twenty-fourth section: committing the course of what is forbidden, and the evils and torments that result

روي عن علي بن ابي طالب رضي الله عنه أنه أُتيَ بلوطي فأصعِد المئذنة ثم رُمي منكّساً على رأسه وقال هكذا يُرمى به في نار جهنم

رسائل الجاحظ الرسالة الثالثة عشرة كتاب مفاخرة الجواري والغلمان

It was narrated from 'Ali ibn Abi Talib (may Allah be pleased with him) that a homosexual was brought to him; he was made to ascend the minaret and then he was flung upside-down head first. And 'Ali said: That's how you get thrown into hellfire.

The Letters of Al-Jahidh; The thirteenth letter

وحُدَّث عن ابي بكر رضي الله عنه أنه أُتيَ بلوطي فعرقب عليه حائطاً

رسائل الجاحظ الرسالة الثالثة عشرة كتاب مفاخرة الجواري والغلمان

It was related from Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) that a homosexual was brought to him, and he made a wall fall down on him.

The Letters of Al-Jahidh; The thirteenth letter

وحديث ابي بكر أيضاً رضي الله عنه أن خالد بن الوليد كتب إليه في قوم لاطوا فأمر بإحراقهم

رسائل الجاحظ الرسالة الثالثة عشرة كتاب مفاخرة الجواري والغلمان

Also a hadith of Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him), that Khalid ibn Al-Walid wrote to him of some people that had engaged in homosexual activity; and he ordered them to be burned.

The Letters of Al-Jahidh; The thirteenth letter

وسئل إبن عباس عن اللوطي ما حده قال يُنظر أعلى بناء في المدينة فيُرمى منه منكّساً ثم يتبع بالحجارة

روضة المحبين ونزهة المشتاقين لإبن قيم الجوزية الباب الرابع والعشرون في إرتكاب سبيل الحرام وما يفضى إليه من المفاسد والآلام

Ibn 'Abbas was asked about homosexuals; what is their punishment? He said: The highest building in the city is determined, and he is thrown from it upside-down, then followed by stones.

Ibn Qayyim, Rawda Al-muhibeen, The twenty-fourth section: committing the course of what is forbidden, and the evils and torments that result

وقد إختلف الناس في عقوبته [اللوطي] على ثلاثة أقوال احدها أنها أعظم من عقوبة الزنى كما أن عقوبته في الآخرة أشد الثاني أنها مثلها الثالث أنها دونها وذهب بعض الشافعية إلى أن عقوبة الفاعل كعقوبة الزاني وعقوبة المفعول به الجلد مطلقاً بكراً كان أو ثيباً قال لأنه لا يلتذ بالفعل به بخلاف الفاعل

روضة المحبين ونزهة المشتاقين لإبن قيم الجوزية الباب الرابع والعشرون في إرتكاب سبيل الحرام وما يفضي إليه من المفاسد والآلام

The people differed on their [homosexuals'] punishment into three viewpoints. The first of these is that it is greater than the punishment for adultery, just as their punishment in the hereafter is stronger. The second is that it is similar. The

third is that it is less. Some of those of the Shafi'i school are of the view that the punishment of the one doing it is like the punishment of the adulterer, and the punishment of the one getting it done to him is a categorical flogging, whether he be a virgin or someone previously in marital relations. They say that it is because he does not get pleasure from the act, in contrast to the one doing it.

Ibn Qayyim, Rawda Al-muhibeen, The twenty-fourth section: committing the course of what is forbidden, and the evils and torments that result

خالد إبن الوليد كتب إلى ابي بكر الصديق في خلافته له أنه وجد رجلاً في بعض نواحي العرب يُنكح كما تنكح المرأة وإن أبا بكر جمع الناس من أصحاب رسول الله على فسألهم عن ذلك فكان من أشدهم يومئذ قولاً علي بن ابي طالب قال إن هذا ذنب لم تعصِ به أمة من الأمم إلا أمة واحدة صنع الله بها ما قد علمتم نرى أن نحرقه بالنار فإجتمع رأي أصحاب رسول الله على على أن يحرقه بالنار فكتب أبو بكر إلى خالد بن الوليد يأمره أن يحرقه بالنار هذا مرسل ورُوي من وجه أخر عن جعفر بن محمد عن البه عن على في غير هذه القصة قال يُرجم ويُحرَّق بالنار ويُذكر عن إبن ابي ليلى عن رجل من همدان أن علياً رجم رجلاً محصناً في عمل قام لوط

Khalid ibn Al-Walid wrote to Abu Bakr Al-Sidiq during his caliphate that he had come across a man in some of the Arab areas that was being done in relations as a woman is done in relations, so Abu Bakr brought together the Companions of the Messenger of Allah (SAW) and asked them about this. And the strongest voice that day was from 'Ali ibn Abu Talib, who said: This is an offense, which none among the nations has disobeyed except one nation, and you know what Allah did to them; we judge that he be burned by fire. And the Companions of the Messenger of Allah (SAW) all agreed in their view that he should burn by fire; so Abu Bakr wrote to Khalid ibn Al-Walid, ordering him to burn him by fire. This is mursal, however it was in another instance narrated from Ja'far ibn Muhammad, from his father, from 'Ali, regarding a story other than this one, saying: He is to be stoned and burned by fire. And reference was made from Ibn Abu Laila, from a man of Hamdan, that 'Ali stoned a married man because of homosexual activity.

Al-Bayhaqi, Al-sunan Al-kubra, The book of expenditures

المأبون أي الذي لا يقدر على ترك أن يؤتى في دبره لدودة ونحوها ... وحاصله أن المأبون هو الذي يطلب أن يؤتى بخلاف المعفوج ... وفسره في التاترخانية بالمضروب في الدبر وفي القاموس عفج يعفج ضرب

رد المحتار على الدر المختار لإبن عابدين كتاب الحدود باب التعزير

A sodomite [ma'bun] is a man who can not stop getting done in his rear, due to a worm or something similar ... In essence he [Al-Haskafi] is saying that a sodomite is a man who asks to get done, as opposed to a man who is simply stricken [ma'fuj, from 'afaja] ... This is explained in Al-tatarkhaniyya as a man who is mounted in the rear; in the dictionary 'afaja means to strike/mount [daraba].

Ibn 'Abidin, Radd Al-muhtar, The book of legal punishments [hudud], Section: discretionary punishment

عن الزهري قال يرجم إن كان محصناً ويجلد إن كان بكراً ويُغلّظ عليه في الحبس والنفي

المصنف لعبد الرزاق كتاب الطلاق باب من عمل عمل قوم لوط

From Al-Zuhri, who said: He is to be stoned if he is married, and whipped if he is unmarried, and put under harsh confinement and isolation.

'Abd Al-Razzaq, Al-musannaf, The book of divorce, Section: those who engage in homosexual activity

فنفى عن نفسه هذه الخصلة القبيحة الشنيعة والفاحشة المذمومة التي عذب الله أهلها بأنواع العقوبات وأحل بهم أنواعاً من المثلات التي لم يعاقب بها أحداً من الأمم السالفات وهي فاحشة اللواط التي قد إبتلى بها غالب الملوك والأمراء والتجار والعوام والكتاب والفقهاء والقضاء ونحوهم إلا من عصم الله منهم فإن في اللواط من المفاسد ما يفوت الحصر والتعداد ولهذا تنوعت عقوبات فاعليه ولأن يقتل المفعول به خير من أن يؤتى تبوعت عقوبات فاعليه ولأن يقتل المفعول به خير من أن يؤتى يشاء الله ويذهب خير المفعول به فعلى الرجل حفظ ولده في حال صغره وبعد بلوغه وأن يجنبه مخالطة هؤلاء الملاعين الذين لعنهم رسول الله عليه

البداية والنهاية لإبن كثير فصل ثم دخلت سنة ست وتسعين ، وهذه ترجمة الوليد بن عبد الملك بانى جامع دمشق وذكر وفاته فى هذا العام

He [Walid ibn 'Abd Al-Malik] refused to have anything to do with this shameful and heinous practice, the hateful and disgraceful act which Allah torments those who practice it with many kinds of punishments, and has made lawful for them many kinds of exemplary punishments by which no one from former nations had been punished. This is the disgraceful act of homosexual behaviour [liwat] which afflicted a preponderance of kings, princes, merchants, common folk, writers, legal scholars, judges, and the like, except those of them who Allah safeguarded. Truly there is blight in homosexual

behaviour that passes constraint or reckoning, and because of this the punishments for those who practice it are diverse; and because killing someone to whom it is done is better than him getting done in his rear. For this is great depravity from which nothing righteous can ever be expected, except if Allah so wills it; no good remains in someone who has it done to them. Moreover it behooves a man to safeguard his son while he is young and after he comes of age, and to keep him from associating with these accursed people, those who the Messenger of Allah (SAW) has cursed.

Ibn Kathir, Al-bidaya wa Al-nihaya, Section: Entering year ninety-six; Deliberations of Al-Walid ibn 'Abd Al-Malik, builder of the great mosque in Damascus, and remembrance of his decease in this year

 would be better for someone who gets it done to him to be killed rather than having it done to him. For indeed he will become so depraved that there will be no hope for him to ever be virtuous after this, and all the good in him will be gone, and the earth will suck out all essence of modesty from his face, and he will not feel any shame after this either before Allah or before His creation. And the semen drops of the one that did it to him will do to his heart and soul what poison does to the body.

Ibn Al-Jawzi, Al-da' wa al-dawa' (Al-jawab Al-kafi), Section: He (praise be to Him) distinguished the punishment for adultery among other punishments

صحيح البخاري كتب النكاح

From Al-Sha'bi and Abu Ja'far regarding someone who plays with a boy – if he puts it into him – that he is absolutely not to marry his mother

Sahih Al-Bukhari, The book of marital relations

وحكى أبو ثور عن ابي حنيفة أن اللواط والوطء في الدبر لا يُفسد الحج

المغني لإبنَ قدامه مسألة فإن وطئ المحرم في الفرج فأنزل أو لم ينزل فقد فسد حجهما

Abu Thaur related from Abu Hanifa that homosexual activity and intercourse in the rear do not invalidate the *hajj*.

Ibn Qudama, Al-mughni, Topic: if the pilgrim in a state of ritual devotion [muhrim] has intercourse in the vagina and ejaculates, or does not ejaculate, their pilgrimage is invalidated

دخل سفيان الثوري الجمام فدخل عليه غلام صبيح فقال أخرجوه فإني أرى مع كل إمرأة شيطاناً ومع كل غلام بضعة عشر شيطاناً

الجامع لشعب الإيمان للبيهقي السابع والثلاثون من شعب الإيمان وهو بان في تحريم الفروج وما يجب من التعفف عنها

Sufyan Al-Thawri went into the public bath, and a gorgeous boy came in after him. And he said: Get him out of here, for indeed I see a devil with every woman, but with every boy, tensomething devils.

Al-Bayhaqi, Al-jami' Li-sha'b Al-iman, The thirty-seventh of the branches of belief, this is, the section regarding the prohibition on genitals and what is required in chastity from them يحرم على الرجل النظر إلى وجه الأمرد إذا كان حسن الصورة سواء كان نظره بشهوة أم لا سواء أمن الفتنة أم خافها هذا هو المذهب الصحيح المختار عند العلماء المحققين نص عليه الشافعي وحذاق أصحابه رحمهم الله تعالى ودليله أنه في معنى المرأة فإنه يُشتهى كما تشتهى وصورته في الجمال كصورة المرأة بل ربما كان كثير منهم أحسن صورة من كثير من النساء بل هم في التحريم أولى لمعنى آخر وهو أنه يتمكن في حقهم من طرق الشرما لا يتمكن من مثله في حق المرأة والله أعلم

المنهاج في شرح صحيح مسلم للنووي كتاب الحيض باب تحريم النظر إلى العورات It is forbidden for a man to look at the face of a smooth, beardless boy [amrad] if he is goodlooking, whether he looks out of desire or not, whether it is free of enticement or if he fears enticement. This is the sound and preferred doctrine among the true scholars, stipulated by Al-Shafi'i and the most eminent among his companions (may Allah Most High have mercy on them). The evidence for this is that they are in essence like women - they can be desired just like women, they look beautiful just like women, and perhaps many of them may even be betterlooking than many women. Moreover, they are prohibited all the more for another reason, this being that certain evil things are possible with them that are unlike those concerning women. But Allah knows better.

Al-Nawawi, Al-minhaj, The book of menstruation, Section: the prohibition on looking at areas considered nakedness ['awrat]

وقال تعالى ﴿ ولا نتبع الهوى فيضلك عن سبيل الله إن الذين يضلون عن سبيل الله لهم عذاب شديد بما نسوا يوم الحساب ﴾ واما من نظر إلى المرد ظاناً أنه ينظر إلى الجمال الإلهي وجعل هذا طريقاً له إلى الله كما يفعله طوائف من المدعين للمعرفة فقوله هذا أعظم كفراً من قول عُبّاد الأصنام ومن كفر قوم لوط فهؤلاء من شر الزنادقة والمرتدين الذين يجب قتلهم بإجماع كل الأمة

الفتاوي الكبرى لإبن تيمية كتاب الطهارة

The Most High has said { And do not follow after passions, for they will make you stray from the path of Allah; indeed those who stray from the path of Allah - for them is a severe punishment, in that they have forgotten the day of reckoning \ [Sad 26]. Now then, anyone who looks at smooth, beardless boys, thinking that he is looking at divine beauty, making this a way to draw near to Allah, as do some parties of those who allege they are knowledgeable this is disbelief more severe than what the idolworshippers say, and more severe than the disbelief of the people of Lot [homosexuality]. These people are the worst of the heretics and apostates, who must be killed by unanimous consensus of the ummah.

Ibn Taymiyya, Al-fatawa Al-kubra, The book of purity

وألا يسوم النساء اللواط فإنهن لا يردنه ولو اظهرت الميل إليه نزهة الاصحاب في معاشرة الأحباب لإبن يحيى المغربي في أدب المجامعة Let no one impose homosexual activity on women; for indeed they do not desire it even though they might show an inclination towards it.

Ibn Yahya, Nuzhat Al-ashab, Section: regarding conduct in sexual intercourse

ويحرم عليها كشف شيءٍ من بدنها لمراهق أو لإمرأة كافرة عمدة السالك وعدة الناسك لإبن النقيب المصري كتاب النكاح

It is unlawful for a woman to show any part of her body to an adolescent boy or to an unbelieving woman.

Ibn Al-Naqib Al-Misri, 'Umda Al-salik, The book of marital relations

وحجة ابي مسلم في أن الفاحشة هي السحاق قوله ﴿ واللاتي يأتين الفاحشة من نسائكم ﴾ البحر المحيط لابي حيان

Abu Muslim asserts that "distasteful acts" [fahisha] is lesbianism in His word : { Those from among your women who approach distasteful acts }  $[Al-nisaa\ 15]$ .

Abu Hayyan Al-Gharnati, Al-bahr Al-muhit

وأكثر ما يدعو النساء إلى السحاق أنهن إذا ألزقن موضع محز الختان بموضع محز الختان وجدن هناك لذة عجيبة وكلما كان ذلك منها أوفر كان ذلك السحق ألذ

أحكام النساء لابن الجوزي الباب السادس في ذكر الختان للنساء

What leads most women into lesbianism [sihaq] is that whenever they put the place where the circumcision cut was made up against another circumcision cut, they discover an amazing delight there, and the more this happens to them, the more delightful the grinding [sahq] becomes. Ibn Al-Jawzi, Ahkam Al-nisaa, Chapter six: mention of

circumcision for women

عن عبدالله بن كعب بن مالك قال لعن رسول الله ﷺ الراكبة والمركوبة

المصنف لعبد الرزاق كتاب الطلاق باب السحاقة

'Abdullah ibn Ka'b ibn Malik said: The Messenger of Allah (SAW) cursed women who ride [rakibah] and women who get ridden [markubah].

'Abd Al-Razzaq, Al-musannaf, The book of divorce, Section: lesbianism [sihaqa]

جعل الحبس في البيت عقوبة السحاق تفسير روح المعانى للآلوسي النساء ١٦

House arrest was made the punishment for lesbianism.

Al-Alusi, Tafsir Ruh Al-ma'ani, Al-nisaa 16

Ibn Al-Jawzi, Ahkam Al-nisaa, Chapter fifty-four: concerning the prohibition of lesbianism among women عن الزهري في المرأة تأتي المرأة بالرُفغة قال تُجلدان كل واحدة منهما مائة

المصنف لعبد الرزاق كتاب الطلاق باب السحاقة

Regarding a woman who does *rufghah* to another woman [sticking out her crotch to the other's crotch]; Al-Zuhri said: Each of them is to be given a hundred lashes.

'Abd Al-Razzaq, Al-musannaf, The book of divorce, Section: lesbianism [sihaqa]

إبن شهاب قال أدركت علماءنا يقولون في المرأة تأتي المرأة بالرفغة وأشباهها تجلدان مائة مائة الفاعلة والمفعول بها المصنف لعد الرزاق كتاب الطلاق باب السحاقة

Ibn Shihab said: I became aware that regarding a woman who does *rufghah* to another woman, and similar things, our scholars said: both are to be given a hundred lashes – the one who did it and the one who got it done to her.

'Abd Al-Razzaq, Al-musannaf, The book of divorce, Section: lesbianism [sihaqa]

قال أبو محمد رحمه الله إختلف الناس في السحق فقالت طائفة تجلد كل واحدة منهما مائة ... ورخصت فيه طائفة ... وقال آخرون هو حرام ولا حد فيه وفيه التعزير... قال أبو محمد رحمه الله وأما نحن فإن القياس باطل عندنا ولا يلزم إتباع قول أحد دون رسول الله في والسحق والرفعة ليسا زنى فإذ ليسا زنى فليس فيهما حد الزنى ولا لأحد أن يقسم برأيه الحلى لابن حزم كتاب كتاب مسائل التعزير مسألة السحق

Abu Muhammad [Ibn Hazm] (may Allah have mercy on him) said: People differed regarding lesbianism [sahq; grinding]. One party said: Both of them are to be whipped a hundred times ... but another party allowed it ... Others said: it is forbidden, there is no obligatory legal punishment [hadd]; but a discretionary punishment [ta'zir] may be given. ... Abu Muhammad (may Allah have mercy on him) said: As for us, indeed one's own opinion is void according to us, and nothing that anyone says is to be followed except the Messenger of Allah (SAW); lesbianism and ruf ah [rufghah] are not adultery, and since they are not adultery, the punishment for adultery does not apply; and it is not for anyone to give his own opinion.

Ibn Hazm, Al-muhalla, The book of matters of rebuke, Issue: lesbianism

إذا تدالكت امرأتان فهما ملعونتان لما روى عن النبي على أنه قال إذا أتت المرأة المرأة فهما زانيتان ولا حد عليهما لأن لا يتضمن إيلاجاً فأشبه المباشرة دون الفرج وعليهما التعزير لأنه زنا لا حد فيه فأشبه مباشرة الرجل المرأة من غير جماع المغنى لإبن قدامة كتاب الحدود

If two women rub on each other, they are accursed, according to what is narrated from the Prophet (SAW), who said: If a woman comes to another woman, both of them are adulteresses. But there is no obligatory legal punishment [hadd] due them since it does not involve penetration, and is similar to intimacy in other than the vagina; however the two of them may be given a discretionary punishment [ta'zir], since it is adultery, but without obligatory legal penalty, as it resembles intimacy of a man with a woman without actual sex.

Ibn Qudama, Al-mughni, The book of legal punishments

وفي حديث مجاهد أن الذي يعمل عمل قوم لوط لو إغتسل بكل قطرة من السماء وكل قطرة في الأرض لم يزل نجساً رسائل الجاحظ الرسالة الثالثة عشرة كتاب مفاخرة الجواري والغلمان

In a hadith of Mujahid: that those who engage in homosexual activity, even if they washed with all the drops of water in the sky and all the drops on the earth, would still be filthy.

The Letters of Al-Jahidh; The thirteenth letter

وقال ابراهيم النخعي لو كان أحد ينبغي له أن يرجم مرتين لكان ينبغى للوطى أن يرجم مرتين

روضة المحبين ونزهة المشتاقين لإبن قيم الجوزية الباب الرابع والعشرون في إرتكاب سبيل الحرام وما يفضي إليه من المفاسد والآلام

Ibrahim Al-Nakh'i said: If there were anyone who ought to be stoned twice, homosexuals ought to be stoned twice.

Ibn Qayyim, Rawda Al-muhibeen, The twenty-fourth section: committing the course of what is forbidden, and the evils and torments that result

وقال محمد بن مخلد سمعت عباساً الدوري يقول بلغني أن الأرض تُعُجّ إذا ركب الذكر على الذكر

روضة المحبين ونزهة المشتاقين لإبن قيم الجوزية الباب الرابع والعشرون في إرتكاب سبيل الحرام وما يفضي إليه من المفاسد والآلام

Muhammad ibn Al-Mukhallad said: I heard 'Abbas Al-Duri say: It came to my knowledge that the earth shrieks whenever a man rides on another man.

Ibn Qayyim, Rawda Al-muhibeen, The twenty-fourth section: committing the course of what is forbidden, and the evils and torments that result

وقال المدائني كان عُفان بن ابي العاص مؤنثاً يلعب في الأعراس بالدف ومثله الحكم بن ابي العاص وكان شَيبة بن ربيعة حلقياً وكان يأتيه مُنبَه بن الحجاج بن سعد بن سهم وكذلك أبو جهل بن شهام وكان النَضر بن الحارث بن عُلقمة حلقياً ويأتيه صفوان بن اُميَّة بن خَلَف وكان خالد بن خويلد بن حِزام مؤنثاً ويأتيه ربيعة بن الحارث بن عبد المطَّلب وكان عُنبسة بن ابي أُحَيِّحة سعيد بن العاص حلقياً وكان مصعب بن الزبير مؤنثاً وكان عبد العزيز بن مروان حلقياً محدوداً في خمر وكان يزيد بن عبد الملك - وهو إبن عاتكة بنت يزيد بن معاوية - حلقياً وكان الوليد بن يزيد بن عبد الملك حلقياً مؤنثاً وكان الأحوص بن محمد مستوهاً ويزيد بن المهلب وقبيصة بن المهلب حلقيان وكان يزيد بن حاتم مخنثاً حلقياً وجميل بن محفوظ الازدي مستوهاً وكان خالد بن عبدالله القسرى حلقياً مستوهاً وكان سفيان بن معاوية بن يزيد بن المهلب حلقياً مشهوراً بذلك وكان محمد بن القاسم بن محمد بن الحكم إبن ابي عقيل مسعود بن عامر بن مُعتّب صاحب السند مستوهاً وكان أبان بن الحجاج بن يوسف مأبوناً وكان مالك بن المنذر بن الجارود مستوهاً

فرر القبس للمرزباني إختصار اليغموري ٣٦ ومن أخبار ابي الحسن المدائني Al-Mada'ini said: 'Affan ibn Abi Al-'As was effeminate [mu'annath]; he played the tambourine at wedding parties; Al-Hakam ibn Abi Al'As was like him. And Shayba ibn Rabi'a was a throater [halqi, i.e. gave oral sex], and Munabih ibn Al-Hajaj ibn Sa'd ibn Sahm would have sex with him, and likewise Abu Jahl ibn Shiham. And Al-Nadr

ibn Al-Harith ibn 'Algama was a throater, and Safwan ibn Umiyya ibn Khalaf used to have sex with him. And Khalid ibn Kuwailid ibn Hizam was effeminate, and Rabi'a ibn Al-Harith ibn 'Abd Al-Muttalib would have sex with him. And 'Anbasa ibn Abi Uhaiha Sa'id ibn Al-'As was a throater: and Mus'ab ibn Al-Zubair was effeminate; and 'Abd Al-'Aziz ibn Marwan was a throater and given to drinking. And Yazid ibn 'Abd Al-Malik the son of 'Atika bint Yazid ibn Mu'awiya - was a throater; Al-Walid ibn Yazid ibn 'Abd Al-Malik was an effeminate throater. And Al-Ahwas ibn Muhammad was a backsider [mastuh, i.e. he was entered in the rear]; and Yazid ibn Al-Muhallab and Oabisa ibn Al-Muhallab were both throaters. And Yazid ibn Hatim was a homosexual [mukhannath] and a throater. And Jamil ibn Mahfoudh Al-Azadi was a backsider; and Khalid ibn 'Abdullah Al-Qasri was a throater and a backsider. And Sufyan ibn Mu'awiya ibn Yazid ibn Al-Muhallab was a throater well known for it. And Muhammad ibn Al-Qasim ibn Muhammad ibn Al-Hakam ibn Abi 'Aqil Mas'ud ibn 'Amir ibn Mu'attib, lord over the land of Sindh, was a backsider. And Aban ibn Al-Hajaj ibn Yusif was a sodomite [ma'bun]; and Malik ibn Al-Mundhir ibn Al-Jarud was a backsider.

Al-Marzubani, Nur Al-qabas, abridged by Al-Yaghmuri. Section 36: The reports of Abu Al-Hasan Al-Mada'ini

وقال بعض العلماء إذا علا الذكر الذكر هربت الملائكة وعبّت الأرض إلى ربها ونزل سخط الجبار جل جلاله عليهم وغشيتهم اللعنة وحفّت بهم الشياطين واستأذنت الأرض ربها أن تُخسف بهم وثقُل العرش على حملته وكبرت الملائكة واستعرت الجحيم فإذا جاءته رسل الله لقبض روحه نقلوها إلى ديار اخوانهم وموضع عذابهم فكانت روحه بين أرواحهم وذلك أضيق مكاناً وأعظم عذاباً من تنور الزناة فلا كانت لذة توجب هذا العذاب الأليم وتسوق صاحبها إلى مرافقة أصحاب الجحيم وضة المجبن ونزهة المشتاقين لإبن قيم الجوزية الباب الرابع والعشرون في روضة المحبين المرام وما يفضي إليه من المفاسد والآلام

Some scholars have said that whenever a man gets on top of a man, the angels flee and the earth screams to its Lord, the wrath of the Almighty – may His glory be glorified – descends upon them, the curse envelops them, the devils surround them, the earth asks permission of its Lord to collapse from under them, the throne bears down on its support, the angels say takbir ["Allahu akbar"], and hell blazes with fire. And if the messengers of Allah come to him to seize his spirit, they bring it to the dwelling of his brothers and the place of their torment, and his spirit is among their spirits, and this is the narrowest place and the greatest torment in the furnace of

the fornicators. There is no pleasure worth this painful torment that would drive its perpetrator into companionship with the associates of hell.

Ibn Qayyim, Rawda Al-muhibeen, The twenty-fourth section: committing the course of what is forbidden, and the evils and torments that result

قال رسول الله ﷺ يقول الله عز وجل اعددت لعبادي الصالحين ما لا عين رأت ولا أذن سمعت ولا خطر على قلب بشرٍ ذُخراً بلّه ما اطلعكم الله عليه صحيح مسلم كتاب الجنة وصفة نعيمها وأهلها

The Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: Allah Mighty and Sublime has said: I have prepared for my righteous servants what no eye has seen, what no ear has heard, and what has not crossed the mind of any man, things stored up, let alone what Allah has yet to tell you.

Sahih Muslim, The book of Jannah and the description of its bliss and its people

و يطوف سجليهم مخلسا كا طم كاً نهم لولو مكنوك كه الطور ٢٤ كه And young boys of theirs will go around to them, like well-guarded pearls \ Al-tur 24

وقوله ﴿ لهم ﴾ اي ملكهم إعلاماً لهم بقدرتهم على التصرف فيهم بالأمر والنهي والإستخدام تفسير الرازي

His word { of theirs } : that is, their possession; this is making known to them their power over having them at their disposal by ordering, prohibiting, or using.

Tafsir Al-Razi

## ﴿ وَيَطُوفَ عَلَيْهِمُ وَلَّرُاهُ مُخْلَدُوهُ لِأَوَّلَ رَأَيْهُمْ حَمْسِهُمْ لُولُولًا ۗ مَشُورًا ۗ ﴾ الانسان ١٩

{ And perpetually young boys go around to them – if you saw them you would think they were scattered pearls } Al-insan 19

وقوله تعالى ﴿ ويطوف عليهم ولدان مخلَّدون إذا رأيتهم حَسِبتهم لؤلؤاً منثوراً ﴾ أي يطوف على أهل الجنة للخدمة ولدان من ولدان الجنة ﴿ مخلدون ﴾ أي على حالة واحدة

مخلدون عليها لا يتغيرون عنها لا تزيد أعمارهم عن تلك السن ... وقوله ﴿ إذا رأيتهم حسبتهم لؤلؤاً منثوراً ﴾ أي إذا رأيتهم في انتشارهم في قضاء حوائج السادة وكثرتهم وصباحة وجوههم وحسن ألوانهم وثيابهم وحليهم حسبتهم لؤلؤاً منثوراً ولا يكون في التشبيه أحسن من هذا ولا في المنظر أحسن من اللؤلؤ المنثور على المكان الحسن

تفسير إبن كثير

The word of the Most High { And perpetually young boys go around to them - if you saw them you would think they were scattered pearls \ : that is, boys from the boys of Jannah go around to serve the people of Jannah. { Perpetually young } : that is, of a single condition, eternally so, never changing from it, their age never increasing from that age. ... and His word { If you saw them you would think they were scattered pearls \{\}: that is, if you saw them going around fulfilling their masters' needs, how many of them there are, how gorgeous their faces, how fine their colors, garments, and adornments, you would think they were scattered pearls. In making comparisons there is nothing better than this; and for looking at, nothing better than pearls scattered over a beautiful place.

Tafsir Ibn Kathir

جرت مسألة بين ابي علي بن الوليد المعتزلي وبين ابي يوسف القزويني في إباحة جماع الولدان في الجنة فقال إبن الوليد لا يمتنع أن يجعل ذلك من جملة اللذات في الجنة لزوال المفسدة لأنه إذا منع منه في الدنيا لما فيه من قطع النسل وكونه محلاً للأذى وليس في الجنة ذلك ولهذا أبيح شرب الخمر لما ليس فيه من السكر وغائلة العربدة وزوال العقل فلذلك لم يمنع من الالتذاذ بها فقال أبو يوسف الميل إلى الذكور عاهة وهو قبيح في نفسه لأنه محل لم يخلق للوطء ولهذا لم يبح في شريعة في نفسه لأنه محل لم يخلاف الجدث والجنة منزهة عن العاهات فقال إبن الوليد العاهة هي التلويث بالأذى وإذا لم يكن أذى فقال إبن الوليد العاهة هي التلويث بالأذى وإذا لم يكن أذى

نُواضر الأيك في معرفة النيك للسيوطي

There arose an issue between Abu 'Ali ibn Al-Walid Al-Ma'tazili and Abu Yusuf Al-Qazwini regarding the permissibility of having sex with boys in Jannah. Ibn Al-Walid said: One need not refrain from doing this, as pleasure in Jannah is complete due to the abolishment of any cause of corruption. For one is prohibited from this in this world, as it cuts off posterity and gives occasion to harm; but such is absent in Jannah, and likewise drink is permitted, since there is no drunkenness in it, nor excessive revelry, nor loss of good sense. Therefore finding delight in it [sex with boys] is not prohibited. But Abu

Yusuf said: The tendency towards males is a physical defect and is repugnant in and of itself, since it is a location that was not created for intercourse. For this reason it is not lawfully permitted, as opposed to fermented drink, since it is where feces come out; and *Jannah* is far above physical infirmities. But Ibn Walid replied: Physical infirmity is defilement by harmful things; if there is no harm, nothing remains but to simply find delight.

Al-Suyuti, Nawadir Al-aik fi Ma'rifa Al-naik