

## **164507 - He swore a false oath so that his friend would take his charity and not reject it**

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### **the question**

I have done something which I am a bit confused about and unsure if it was right. I wanted to give someone I know very closely a sadaqa because I knew this person is very desperate for help but is unwilling to seek it from others. I gave it to this person secretly because if this person found out it was me they would be really upset (and sadaqa is preferred to be secretive anyways).

I understand lying is haraam, but permissible in 3 cases, one of them being a case in which you are trying to reconcile and make peace between others.

In this situation, the person received the sadaqa in the mail, and approached me about it, believing it was sent by me. Had I told the person it was really me, they would have rejected the sadaqa, and would have been upset because they would have thought I was pitying them (again this person does not like requesting help from others at all). I did not intend to make them feel bad nor did I want them to feel in anyway inferior and so I sent it anonymously.

However in keeping with this, when the person approached me I lied to them and told them it was not me. Was this a wrong action? Should I not have lied in this situation?

Also the person asked me to say "Wallah" which I know is a very serious matter. If my lying was permissible in this case, was swearing by Allah a grave sin?

Please let me know, this has really been concerning me! JazakaAllahu khairan.

### **Detailed answer**

Firstly:

What you did of sending the charity to this man and concealing it, and being keen to make sure that it reached him, was a good deed and we ask Allah to reward you for it in the best way. But you made a mistake when you swore a false oath. What you have to do is repent to Allah, may He be exalted, from that, because you could have used a double-entendre.

Double-entendre means saying something that appears to mean one thing that is understood by the listener, but the speaker intends something else that may be understood from the words. For example you could have said, "I did not send money to you," meaning that you did not send money to him a month ago, or you did not send it to him today. This is permissible if necessary or if it serves a legitimate shar'ī purpose.

Al-Nawawi (may Allah have mercy on him) said: The scholars said: If there is a clear legitimate shar'ī purpose that will be served by deceiving the person you are speaking to, or if there is a need for it that can not be met except by lying, then there is nothing wrong with using a double-entendre. But if there is no purpose to be served and no need for it, then it is makrooh, but it is not haraam. If it is used as a means to take something unlawfully or avoid paying one's dues, then in that case it is haraam. This is the guideline to be followed in this issue. End quote from al-Adhkaar, p. 380

See also question no. [27261](#)

Secondly:

Some scholars granted a concession allowing lying when there is a clear interest to be served by doing so.

Shaykh 'Abd al-'Azeez ibn Baaz (may Allah have mercy on him) said: What is prescribed for the believer is to refrain from swearing oaths even if they are sincere, because swearing oaths frequently may lead to telling lies, and it is well known that lying is haraam, and if the lie is accompanied by an oath, it is even more haraam. But if it is necessary or there is an interest to be served by swearing a false oath, there is nothing wrong with that, because of the report narrated from the Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) in the hadeeth of Umm Kulthoom bint 'Uqbah ibn Abi Mu'eet (may Allah be pleased with him), according to which the

Prophet (blessings and peace of Allah be upon him) said: “He is not lying who reconciles between people, transmitting good words and saying good things.” She said: And I did not hear him grant any concession allowing any of that which people call lying except in three cases: reconciling between people, war, and what a man says to his wife or a wife says to her husband. Narrated by Muslim in al-Saheeh. If a person says when reconciling between people: By Allah, your friends want to reconcile and they want to come to an agreement, and so on, then he goes to the others and says something similar, with a good intention and seeking to bring about reconciliation, there is nothing wrong with that.

Similarly, if he sees someone who wants to kill another person wrongfully, or to wrong him in some other way, and he says to him: By Allah, he is my brother, so as to save him from this wrongdoer who wants to kill him unlawfully or to beat him unlawfully, and he knows that if he says he is his brother he will leave him alone out of respect for him, then he is obliged to do something like this in order to serve this purpose and save his brother from wrongdoing.

The point is that the basic principle with regard to false oaths is that they are not allowed and are haraam, unless it serves a greater purpose that outweighs the lie, as in the three cases mentioned in the hadeeth quoted above.

End quote from Majmoo‘ Fataawa al-Shaykh Ibn Baaz, 1/54

But using a double-entendre is recommended and avoids the problem of lying, as stated above.

And Allah knows best.