
Temporary/Pleasure Marriage for sex

Temporary Marriage in Islam

Introduction

Muhammad himself practiced it ! He rented women for sex !

All Muslims did practice it regardless of their sects

The information provided below will prove to you that Muhammad was involved in sinful sex and allowed his followers to do the same. Muslims may try to explain away how a prophet of God is allowing himself along with his followers to "rent" women for sex, but this totally contradicts Islamic teachings that Islam forbids adultery and fornication !

To marry a woman for one night or one hour or one week and name it "Pleasure Marriage" shows how Muhammad thought to cover up yet continue filthy sinful perversions which God detests

Fixed-Term/Temporary/Pleasure Marriage are different names for the Arabic word of "Mut'a" which is a contract between a man and woman, much in the same way the Long-Term/Permanent/Conventional Marriage is. The main difference is that the temporary marriage lasts only for a specified period of time, and man and woman will become stranger to each other after the expiration date without divorce.

Sunni references:

- Tafsir al-Kabir, by al-Tha'labi, under commentary of verse 4:24 of Quran;
- Tafsir al-Kabir, by Fakhr al-Razi, v3, p200, commentary of verse 4:24;
- Tafsir al-Kabir, by Ibn Jarir al-Tabari, under commentary of verse 4:24 with authentic chain of narrators, v8, p178, Tradition #9042;
- Tafsir al-Durr al-Manthoor, by al-Suyuti, v2, p140, from several chain of transmitters;

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- Tafsir al-Qurtubi, v5, p130, under commentary of verse 4:24 of Quran;
 - Tafsir Ibn Hayyan, v3, p218, under commentary of verse 4:24 of Quran;
 - Tafsir Nisaboori, by al-Nisaboori (8th century);
 - Ahkam al-Quran, by Jassas, v2, p179, under commentary of verse 4:24.

A very similar tradition has also been narrated by Ibn Abbas (RA), and was mentioned by al-Tabari and al-Tha'labi in their Tafsir of Quran.

It is interesting to note that Umar did not attribute the prohibition of Mut'a to the Prophet (PBUH&HF). They were others who did that after Umar mainly to justify what he did. Umar clearly mentioned that: "Mut'a WAS permitted at the time of the Prophet and I PROHIBIT it!" The great Sunni scholar, Fakhr al-Razi, who has been given the title of "Imam al-Mushakkikeen" (the leader of ever-questioners/ever-doubtful) by the Sunnis, in his voluminous commentary of Quran mentioned under the verse of Temporary Marriage that:

Umar said: Two types of Mut'a were (legal) during the time of the Prophet and I forbid them both, and I punish those who commit it.

They are: Mut'a of pilgrimage and Mut'a of women.

Sunni references:

- Tafsir al-Kabir, by al-Fakhr al-Razi, v3, p201 under verse 4:24
- Musnad Ahmad Ibn Hanbal, v1, p52

Here is the Arabic text of the above masterpiece of Umar:

Notice that Mut'a can be of two kinds:

- Mut'a of women (pleasure/temporary marriage)
- Mut'a of Pilgrimage (Hajj al-Tamattu').

Al-Zamakhshari, another Sunni commentator of Quran Under the commentary of 4:24, reported that this verse is from the "Muhkamat" of Quran, relating that from Ibn Abbas (RA). (Tafsir al-Kashshaf, by al-Zamakhshari, v1, p519).

Also Both Ibn Jarir al-Tabari and al-Zamakhshari narrated that:

"al-Hakam Ibn Ayniyah was asked if the verse of Mut'a of women is abrogated. He answered: 'No'."

Sunni references:

- Tafsir al-Tabari, under commentary of verse 4:24 of Quran, v8, p178
- Tafsir al-Kashshaf, by al-Zamakhshari, under the verse 4:24, v1, p519

Also Ibn Kathir mentioned his commentary:

"al-Bukhari declared that Umar used to forbid people on Mut'a."

Sunni reference: Tafsir Ibn Kathir, v1, p233

Also in another Sunni commentary it is reported that:

Umar said, while on the pulpit: "O folk! Three were (allowed) during the time of the Messenger of Allah (PBUH&HF), and I forbid them, and make them Haraam, and punish on them. They were: Mut'a of women, Mut'a of Hajj (pilgrimage), and saying 'Hayya Ala Khair al-Amal'."

Sunni references:

- Sharh Al-Tajreed, by al-Fadhil al-Qoshaji, (Imama Section)
- al-Mustaniran, by al-Tabari
- al-Mustabeen, by al-Tabari Remark: The third item mentioned above which was prohibited by Umar, is what is said in the Call for Prayer and Iqaamah after the phrase "Hayya Ala al-Falah", and it is practiced by the Shia to this date. It

means "Hasten for the best deed". This part of call for prayer was abolished by Umar as well. Instead, he replaced it by the sentence: "Prayer is better than sleep"!

Interesting to know that there are some Sunni scholars who accepted that the Mut'a marriage is legal (Halaal) FOREVER exactly based on the above verse of Quran. Among those scholars are the Tunisian scholar, Shaikh al-Tahir Ibn 'Aashoor, under his Tafsir of the verse 4:24 of Quran. (See al-Tahrir wa al-Tanwir", by al-Tahir Ibn 'Aashoor, v3, p5). And there has been such open-minded scholars who did not allow the love of their leaders affect their judgment.

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Sunni reference:

- Tafsir al-Kabir, by al-Tha'labi, under commentary of verse 4:24 of Quran
- Tafsir al-Kabir, by Fakhr al-Razi, v3, pp 200,202, under the verse 4:24
- Tafsir Ibn Hayyan, v3, p218, under commentary of verse 4:24 of Quran
- Tafsir Nisaboori, by al-Nisaboori (8th century)

So it is clear that 'Imran Ibn Husain is talking about Mut'a of women here, otherwise the above Sunni commentators would not put it under this verse, or else such scholars are just stupid (may Allah protect us from such words). The positioning of such traditions is another proof for the fact that the verse 4:24 is about Mut'a of women.

and here Muhammad trying to give him self the power of God,

by making even normal words he say (not quran) is equal for Quran

trying to cover his sexual filth,

and making as if its nto him who wanted that its Allah

what ever he speak for its from Allah !

"Nor does he (Muhammad) speak out of his desire. Whatever he says is nothing but a revelation that is revealed." (Quran 53:3-4).

so what do you think Allah want me to go and pay a woman for sex as a contract ?

and if this is true can this Allah be real God ?

Thus all the speeches of the Prophet were revelation, and surely the speeches of the Prophet were not limited to Quran. It also includes interpretation of Quran as well as his Sunnah. Now let's go back to the traditions which I wanted to present. It is narrated that:

Abu Nadhra said: Ibn Abbas (RA) recited the verse 4:24 with the addition of "to an appointed time". I said to him: "I did not read it this way." Ibn Abbas replied: "I swear by Allah, this is how Allah revealed it," and Ibn Abbas repeated this statement three times."

Sunni references:

- Tafsir al-Kabir, by Ibn Jarir al-Tabari, under the verse 4:24, v8, p177, Tradition #9038
- Tafsir al-Kabir, by al-Tha'labi, under commentary of verse 4:24 of Quran narrating similar tradition from Jubair.

also:

Abu Nadhra said: I asked Ibn Abbas about temporary marriage (Mut'a of women). Ibn Abbas (RA) said: "Do you not read 'For whatever you enjoyed (Istamta'tum) them by the contract to an appointed time'?" I said: "If I would have read it this way, I wouldn't ask you (about temporary marriage)!" He replied: "Certainly the verse is about it."

Sunni reference: Tafsir al-Kabir, by Ibn Jarir al-Tabari, under the commentary of verse 4:24, v8, p177, Traditions #9036-9037

It is also narrated that:

al-Suddy (RA) said: "The verse 'So for those of whom you have had pleasure with them by the contract to an appointed time' is about Mut'a, that is, a man marries a woman with a provision (i.e., dowry) for a fixed period of time and makes two witnesses, and (if virgin,) he asks the permission of her guardian, and when the time period is expired, they should separate and they will not inherit each other."

Sunni reference: Tafsir al-Kabir, by Ibn Jarir al-Tabari, under the commentary of verse 4:24, v8, p176, Tradition #9033

Moreover:

Abu Karib said Yahya said: "I saw a book with Nasir in which it was: 'So for whatever you have had of pleasure with them by the contract to an appointed time.'"

Sunni references:

- Tafsir al-Kabir, by Ibn Jarir al-Tabari, under the verse 4:24, pp 176-177, Tradition #9035
- Tafsir al-Kabir, by al-Tha'labi, under commentary of verse 4:24 of Quran narrating similar tradition from Ibn Abi Thabit.

Another companion, Ubay Ibn Ka'ab (who based on authentic Sunni sources the Prophet ordered the companions to trust him in the matter of Quran as one of the three trustee persons in this regard. See Sahih al-Bukhari, English, vol. 6, Tradition #521) also mentioned that additional phrase:

Qatadah (RA) said: "The way that Ubay Ibn Ka'ab recited the verse was: 'So for those of whom you enjoyed by the contract to an appointed time.'"

Sunni reference: Tafsir al-Kabir, by Ibn Jarir al-Tabari, under the commentary of verse 4:24, v8, p178, Tradition #9041

Beside the above mentioned authorities, there were others such as Sa'id Ibn Jubair, Abi Is'haq, and Umay who have also mentioned this extra phrase when reading this verse. Well, as I said, this extra phrase, though revealed, was only commentary and not a part of Quran. If one wants to write it, he should put it inside curly brackets showing that it is not a part of Quran. There are many of such extra phrases which can be found in both Shia and Sunni sources, but they are only the divine interpretation of the verses.

This concludes the discussion on the Quranic verse of Mut'a and what Sunni commentators had to say about the verse.

Islam is Great for Las Vegs !