**َلْحَمْدُ للهِ. اَلْحَمْدُ للهِ. اَلْحَمْدُ للهِ الَّذِى هَدَانَا لِهذَا.وَمَا كُنَّا لِنَهْتَدِيَ لَوْ لاَ أَنْ هَدَانَا اللهُ. وَ مَا تَوْفِيقِي وَ لاَ اعْتِصَامِي إِلاَّ بِاللهِ. عَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ وَ إِلَيْهِ أُنِيبُ. نَشْهَدُ أنْ لاَ إِلهَ إِلاَّ اللهُ وَحْدَهُ لاَ شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَ لاَ نَظِيرَ لَهُ وَ لاَ مِثَالَ لَهُ. اَلَّذِى لاَ أُحْصِي ثَنَاءً عَلَيْهِ. كَمَا أَثْنَي عَلَى نَفْسِهِ. عَزَّ جَارُهُ وَجَلَّ ثَنَاؤُهُ وَلاَ يُهْزَمُ جُنْدُهُ وَلاَ يُخْلَفُ وَعْدُهُ وَلاَ إِلهَ غَيْرُهُ. وَنَشْهَدُ أَنَّ سَيِّدَنَا وَسَنَدَنَا وَمَوْلاَنَا مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ. اَلسَّابِقُ إِلَى الأَنَامِ نُورُهُ. وَرَحْمَةٌ لِلْعَالَمِينَ ظُهُورُهُ. وَصَلَّى اللهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَوْلاَدِهِ وَأَزْوَاجِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَأَتْبَاعِهِ وَأَحْفَادِهِ أَجْمَعِينَ. أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَيَا عِبَادَ اللهِ؛ إِتَّقُوا اللهَ تَعَالَى وَأَطِيعُوهُ. إِنَّ اللهَ مَعَ الَّذِينَ اتَّقَوْا وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ مُحْسِنُونَ. فَقَدْ قَالَ اللهُ تَعَالَى فِي كِتَابِهِ الْكَرِيمِ. أَعُوذُ بِاللهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ. بِسْــمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمنِ الرَّحِيمِ:**

Dear brothers

Our Prophet stresses the importance of neighborliness. Indeed, Gabriel gave such insistent advice to the Prophet about neighbors that he thought Gabriel would nearly declare neighbors as inheritors to one another.

Given that a person’s inheritors are their closest relatives, we can imagine how important neighbors’ rights are in the sight of Allah. We do not know all of the advice concerning neighbors’ rights that Gabriel gave to the Prophet. However, the fact that the Prophet nearly thought neighbors would become inheritors to one another indicates how much emphasis Gabriel placed on this issue.

Another saying of the Prophet relates this issue to faith: “Whoever believes in God and the Day of Judgment, let him be good to his neighbor. Whoever believes in God and the Judgment Day, let him treat his guest. Whoever believes in God and the Judgment Day, let him speak goodness or be silent.”

 As it is seen, being good to neighbors is mentioned as a requirement of having belief in the true sense. The Messenger of God also gave warnings that a person who comfortably sleeps with a full stomach while his neighbor is hungry cannot be a believer in the true sense, and that a person whose neighbors are not safe from his harm cannot enter Paradise.

If the rights of neighbors are stressed so much in the verses of the Qur’an and in the sayings of the Prophet, it is an issue of great importance. People with sound faith should know how to share all of the beauties they possess with their neighbors; it is a requirement of Muslim ethics.

When rights of neighbors are mentioned, the first thing that comes to mind is the material kind of aid, such as offering them food, clothes, and the like. As it is known, zakah—the prescribed alms—is given to Muslims only; however, other kinds of alms can be given to non-Muslims. For example, one can provide financial aid to near or distant neighbors whether they are Muslims or not, because these are basic human needs.

Particularly in circumstances of poverty, Muslims should never let their neighbors starve, no matter who they are, and should absolutely provide them with support. Helping a neighbor find a job is also a very important means of doing well.

However, it is not a correct approach to reduce neighbors’ rights to material aid alone. **Greeting neighbors and asking about their well-being, getting acquainted better through mutual visits, paving the way to friendly relations between people, and making efforts to eliminate negative feelings** are also very important points.

It is essential to establish a relationship with one’s neighbors, particularly for Muslims living in a foreign country. For example, they can take the opportunity on special days to make their neighbors happy with presents and visits. In this way, they can find chances to warm hearts, eliminate biased opinions about Muslims, and introduce their values to others. When the issue is seen from this perspective it is more easily understood that rights of neighbors should not be reduced to a notion of material aid.

**أَلاَ إِنَّ أَحْسَنَ الْكَلاَمِ وَ أَبْلَغَ النِّظَامِ. كَلاَمُ اللهِ الْمَلِكِ الْعَزِيزِ الْعَلاَّمِ. كَمَا قَالَ اللهُ تَبَارَكَ وَ تَعَالَى فِي الْكَلاَمِ. وَ إِذَا قُرِئَ الْقُرْآنُ فَاسْتَمِعُوا لَهُ.**

**وَ أَنْصِتُوا لَعَلَّكُمْ تُرْحَمُونَ. أَعُوذُ بِاللهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْـمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمنِ الرَّحِيمِ**

**دَعْوَاهُمْفِيهَاسُبْحَانَكَاللّٰهُمَّوَتَحِيَّتُهُمْفِيهَاسَلَامٌوَاٰخِرُدَعْوَاهُمْأَنِالْحَمْدُلِلّٰهِرَبِّالْعَالَمِينَ**

**اَلْحَمْدُ للهِ. اَلْحَمْدُ للهِ. اَلْحَمْدُ للهِ حَمْدَ الْكَامِلِينَ كَمَا أَمَرَ. نَشْهَدُ أَنْ لاَ إِلهَ إِلاَّ اللهُ وَ نَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَ رَسُولُهُ النَّبِيُّ الْمُعْتَبَرُ. تَعْظِيمًا لِنَبِيِّهِ وَ تَكْرِيمًا لِفَخَامَةِ شَانِ شَرَفِ صَفِيِّهِ.**

**فَقَالَ اللهُ عَزَّ وَ جَلَّ مِنْ قَائِلٍ مُخْبِرًا وَ آمِرًا: {إِنَّ اللهَ وَ مَلاَئِكَتَهُ يُصَلُّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ. يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلُّوا عَلَيْهِ وَ سَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا} لَبَّيْكَ...**