

The National Amīr/ President  
Jamā‘at Aḥmadiyya,

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Dear Brother,

السلام علیکم ورحمة اللہ وبرکاتہ

### **Summary of the Friday Sermon delivered by Ḥaḍrat Khalīfatul-Masīḥ V (May Allāh be his Helper) on 24<sup>th</sup> April 2026 at Mubārak Mosque Islāmabād, Tilford, UK**

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) said that in the previous sermon, he had spoken about the Holy Prophet's exceptional standard of truthfulness, his noble example, and the guidance he gave believers in this regard. He would continue on the same subject.

The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said: “It is enough for a person to be deemed a liar if he goes about repeating everything he hears.” Consider how common this habit has become among people today, even among our Jamā‘at.

Ḥaḍrat ‘Ā’isha (May Allāh be pleased with her) relates that there was no trait more disliked by the Ṣaḥāba of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) than falsehood. When someone lied in the Holy Prophet's presence, it caused him great sorrow. He felt it deeply and kept it in mind until he learned that the person had repented, reformed himself, and completely refrained from lying.

Ḥaḍrat Asmā (May Allāh be pleased with her) related that a woman came to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) and said, “My husband has another wife as well, so would it be a sin if I pretended to be well provided for by my husband and claim that he gives me much when, in fact, he has not given me those things? I only wish to provoke and make her jealous.” The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) replied: “The one who pretends to possess what has not been given to him is like one who wears two garments of falsehood.” According to commentators, this means that such a person resorts to lies and deception and has clothed himself entirely in falsehood.

The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) also said that there are four traits which, if found in a person, make him a complete hypocrite, and if he possesses even one of them, he has a trait of hypocrisy until he abandons it: when something is entrusted to him, he betrays the trust; when he speaks, he lies; when he makes a promise, he breaks it; and when he quarrels, he uses abusive language. All of these matters, in one way or another, directly or indirectly lead to falsehood or reflect dishonesty.

The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) said: “When a person tells a lie, the angel moves a mile away from him because of the foul odour of what he has done.”

On one occasion, the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) passed by a heap of grain and placed his hand inside it. His fingers touched moisture, and he asked, “What is this? Why is it wet inside?” The seller replied, “O Messenger of Allah, it has been exposed to the rain.” The Holy Prophet said, “Why did you not place the wet grain on top so people could see it?” He then declared: “Whoever deceives is not of me.”

Today, we who claim to have accepted the Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) and profess true faith in the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) must demonstrate the highest standards of truthfulness in every word and action. The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) made it clear that if such standards are absent, then a person cannot truly claim a connection with him.

The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) was known as Ṣādiq (The Truthful) and Amīn (The Trustworthy) because of his truthfulness, honesty, and integrity. One author writes that before the advent of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him), no warner had come to his people for a long time. They worshipped idols, statues, and false deities, and he lived among such people, but he never showed the slightest inclination toward idol worship nor joined them in their practices. No lie was ever heard from him. People regarded him as truthful, trustworthy, forbearing, and deeply compassionate. According to one narration, even before Islām, people would bring their disputes to him for judgment.

Ḥaḍrat Muṣleḥ Mau‘ūd (May Allāh be pleased with him) says that the noble character of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) was universally acknowledged, and this acknowledgment came from his very own people. Long before he ever proclaimed his prophethood, they had already honoured him with the titles of Ṣādiq (The Truthful) and Amīn (The Trustworthy). Many people face hardships and challenges throughout their lives, but their communities rarely feel moved to recognise them with special distinctions. Consider soldiers on the battlefield — every one of them puts his life on the line, and yet only a select few are awarded the Victoria Cross or the Iron Cross. Hence, for an entire nation to bestow upon a single person the titles of Ṣādiq (The Truthful) and Amīn (The Trustworthy) was no ordinary matter. The Arabs were distinguished in the world for their keen perception and sharp discernment. Therefore, whatever they declared to be rare was certainly worthy of being considered rare in the world at large.

Ḥaḍrat Muṣleḥ Mau‘ūd (May Allāh be pleased with him) writes that when the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) informed Ḥaḍrat Khadijah (May Allāh be pleased with her) of the revelation he had received, she did not accuse him of fabrication. Instead, she reassured him and said that Allāh would never forsake him because he did not lie, he bore the burdens of the poor, revived neglected virtues, honoured guests, and supported truth and justice.

She then took him to her cousin, Waraqah bin Nawfal, who was learned in earlier scriptures. Upon hearing the account, he said that this revelation contained teachings similar to those given to Moses. Then there was a young cousin who, after hearing these discussions, affirmed that the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) was truthful and that Allāh had surely spoken to him.

There was also a freed slave who had become devoted to the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) because of his noble character. When he observed the concern on his master's face and learned of these events, he held onto his garment and said that what he had seen was true and asked to remain with him.

Before the storm of opposition arose, Allāh had already prepared Ṣaḥāba for the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him). Moses prayed for one helper to share his burden, but the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) was granted five helpers without even asking. Waraqah bin Nawfal passed away early, but he left behind an enduring testimony to the truth of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him).

The Promised Messiah (Peace be upon him) said that one should reflect upon the truthfulness and faithfulness of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him). He faced every form of opposition and endured countless hardships and trials, but he never wavered. It was this truthfulness and faithfulness that drew the grace of Allāh. This is why Allāh says in the Holy Qur’ān:

إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَمَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلُّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلُّوا عَلَيْهِ وَسَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا ﴿٥٧﴾

“Allāh and His angels send blessings on the Prophet. O you who believe! You also should invoke blessings on him and salute him with the salutation of peace.” (33:57)

This verse shows that the deeds of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) were so exalted that Allāh did not confine His praise of him to any single descriptive word. His righteousness was beyond limitation. No such verse was revealed regarding any other Prophet. His soul possessed such truth and purity, and his deeds were so beloved to Allāh that future generations were commanded to send blessings upon him as an expression of gratitude. His courage and truthfulness have no equal.

The Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) transformed thousands of individuals who had sunk into moral and spiritual degradation. Among them were those who devoured the wealth of orphans, seized the property of others, bowed before stars, rejected the existence of Allāh, or worshipped the forces of nature. In short, the Arabian Peninsula had become a hotbed of corrupted beliefs and degenerate practices.

The Holy Qur’ān contains guidance for every circumstance. Every false belief and harmful teaching that may arise in the world is addressed within it. This reflects the profound wisdom of Allāh, who sent

the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) at a time when ignorance had reached its peak and transformed those who had become like animals into true human beings.

Huzoor (May Allāh be his Helper) prayed that may Allāh enable us to follow the noble example of the Holy Prophet (May Allāh's blessings be upon him) and, by acting upon the teachings of the Holy Qur'ān and his commandments, attain higher standards of truthfulness.

Wassalām,

Abdul Majid Tahir  
Additional Wakīlut Tabshīr  
ISLĀMABAD (UK)  
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