

# “SALAH”

## THE MUSLIM PRAYER



Establish regular prayers  
At the sun's decline  
Till the darkness of the night,  
And the morning prayer  
And reading for the prayer  
And reading in the morning  
Carry their testimony

﴿٧٨﴾ أَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ لِدُلُوكِ الشَّمْسِ

إِلَى غَسَقِ اللَّيْلِ وَقُرْءَانَ الْفَجْرِ

إِنَّ قُرْءَانَ الْفَجْرِ كَانَ مَشْهُودًا

Holy Qur'an 17:78



NOTE:

This transliteration key is not intended to cover all the rules of Tajwīd (proper recitation), but is intended to give a beginner the basics so that he may do his best to fulfill the obligation of reciting the Qur'an in Arabic during prayer.

**ARABIC ALPHABET AND TRANSLITERATION KEY**

Arabic	Name	Transliteration	Arabic	Name	Transliteration
ا	alif	a, i, u, (at, in, but)	ط	ṭa	ṭ (heavy)
ب	ba	b	ظ	ẓa	ẓ (stressed)
ت	ta	t	ع	'ayn	' (glottal stop)
ث	tha	ṭh (as in thin)	غ	ghayn	gh (throaty g)
ج	jīm	j (soft, like French j)	ف	fa	f
ح	ha	h (hard)	ق	qaf	q (throaty q)
خ	kha	kh (throaty k)	ك	kaf	k
د	dal	d	ل	lam	l
ذ	dhal	dh (as in this)	م	mīm	m
ر	ra	r	ن	nun	n
ز	zay	z	ه	ha	h
س	sin	s	و	waw	w (u)
ش	shīn	sh (as in shoe)	ي	ya	y (ī)
ص	sad	ṣ (stressed)	ء	hamza	' (slight breathe stop)
ض	ḍad	ḍ (heavy dental)			

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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We also thank Erdogan Gurmen and Waheed Ahmed for their proofreading and suggestions.

The Islamic Information Service has assembled a group of Muslims from diverse fields, most of whom have doctorate degrees in various disciplines, for the publication of Islamic books in English and Spanish. This booklet is distributed free of charge by **The Nur Institute of America**.

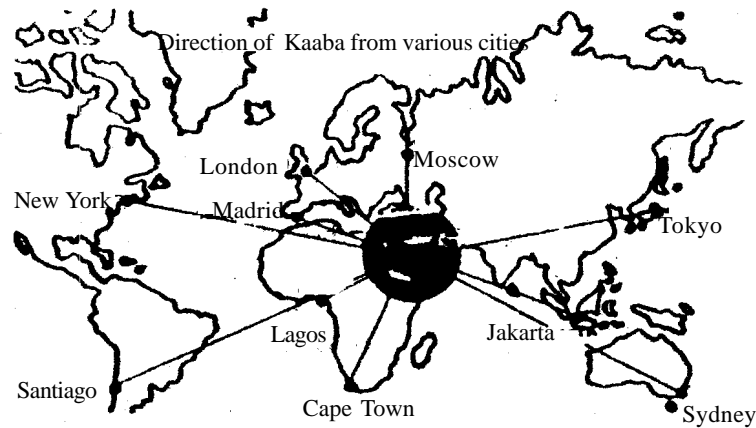
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April, 2007



## CHAPTER 1 'IBĀDAH

The word 'ibādah comes from the Arabic word "'Abd," which means slave or servant. Man is a born subject and servant of Allāh. When he turns to Allāh with humility and devotion, he performs an act of 'ibādah. 'Ibādah is a means for purifying man's physical and spiritual life. In Islām, every good deed performed to seek the pleasure of Allāh is an act of worship.

The obligatory rituals of 'Ibādah are prayers (Ṣalāh), fasting (Ṣawm), poor due (Zakah), pilgrimage (Hajj), and striving in the ways of Allāh (Jihād). These, along with Īmān, are often called the pillars of Islām. Islām is an integral whole; it covers all aspects of man's life. The pillars unite all human activities, spiritual and material, individual and collective.

The obligatory rituals of 'Ibādah make faith (Īmān) play a practical and effective role in human life. 'Ibādah is therefore something positive. It is the means by which the faithful can serve Allāh as well as their fellow man.

The Ṣalāh, which is the subject of this booklet, is an essential part of 'Ibādah. The Prophet (S.A.W.) is reported to have said: "Ṣalāh is the pillar of Islām, and whosoever abandons it demolishes the very pillar of religion."

## CHAPTER 2 TAHARAH

Before a person can say his prayer, he or she must be clean and pure. The Qur'ān says: "*Truly Allah loves those who turn to Him and those who care for cleanliness.*" Cleanliness of mind, of body, and of clothes is called Taharah, or purification. It is only in such a condition of purification that a Muslim may perform the Ṣalāh.

Purification of the body is attained by partial or total washing with clean water. The partial wash is known as Al-Wuḍu' or the ablution, and the total wash is called Al-Ghusl or the washing (bath) of the whole body.

Al-Wuḍu' (الْوُضُوءُ)

The process of performing Al-Wuḍu' is as follows:  
Mention the name of Allāh by saying,

BISMILLĀHIR-RAḤMĀNIR RAḤĪM.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful.

Wash both hands up to the wrists together three times, ensuring that every part including between the fingers is wetted by water as shown in figures 1, (a) and (b).

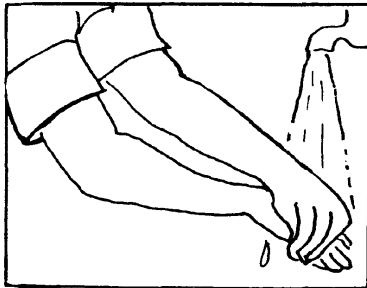


Figure 1 (a)

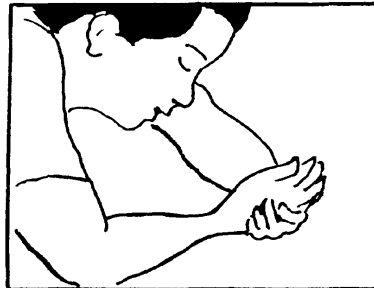


Figure 1 (b)

Take a handful of water into the mouth, rinse the mouth three times as shown in figure 2.



Figure 2

Snuff water contained in the right palm into the nose and then eject the water with the left hand (thrice) - shown in figures 3 and 4.



Figure 3



Figure 4

Wash the face, ear to ear, forehead to chin, three times as in figures 5, 6 and 7.



Figure 5

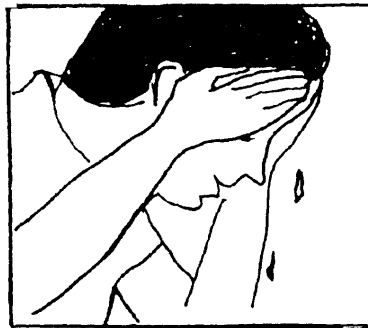


Figure 6

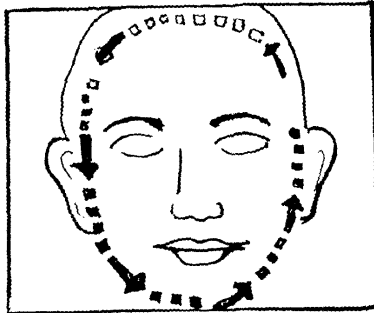


Figure 7

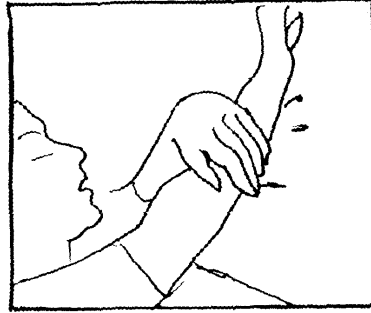


Figure 8

Wash the right arm thoroughly from the wrist to the elbow three times. Repeat the same with the left hand - as shown in figures 8 and 9

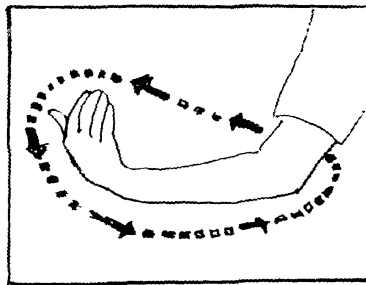


Figure 9

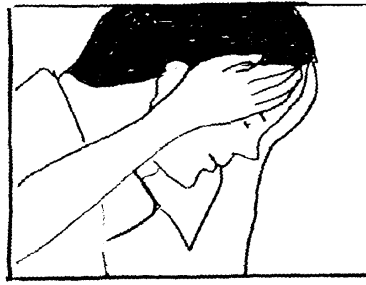


Figure 10

Run moistened hands over the head from forehead to the back and back to the forehead (once) - as in figures 10 and 11.

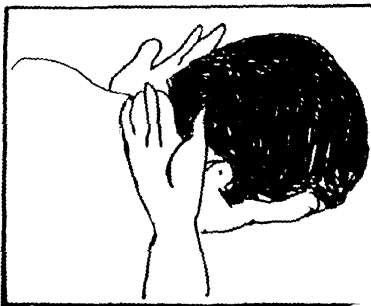
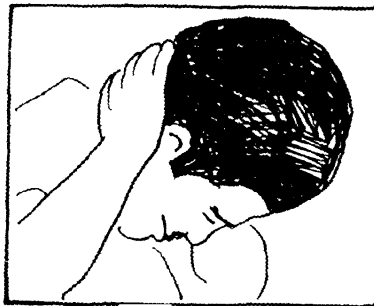


Figure 11

Run moistened fingers through the ears, the first finger of each

hand going across the inside of the corresponding ear, while the thumb runs across the outside (once) - as shown in figure 12.



Figure 12

Wash both feet up to the ankles starting from the right and ensuring that all parts, particularly between the toes are wetted - as shown in figure 13. If you had performed complete "Wudu'" before putting on your socks or stockings, it is not necessary to remove them when you want to repeat the performance of "Wudu'". It is enough to wipe over the stocking feet with wet hands. This may be done for a period of one day (and three days on journey), on the condition that the socks or stockings are never removed.



Figure 13

If they are removed, it is necessary to re-wash the feet for Al-Wudu'. The process ends with the recitation of the Kalimat-ush-Shahadah,

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

ASHHADU AN-LĀ ILĀHA ILLALLĀH WA ASHHADU  
ANNA MUHAMMADAN 'ABDUHŪ WA RASŪLUH

A fresh performance of Al-Wuḍu' is necessary if one breaks wind, touches genitals, or becomes sexually excited, pays a visit to the lavatory, or falls asleep lying down, or vomits violently, or incurs a flow of blood from an injury, or a flow of impure fluid.

### AL-GHUSL (THE WASHING OR BATH)

The greater purification, Al-Gh<sub>h</sub>usl, is obligatory when one is defiled as a result of nocturnal emission (or a wet dream), marital intercourse, childbirth, or when entering into the fold of Islam.

The procedure is as follows:

Begin with the name of Allāh as for Al-Wuḍu'. Wash the hands and the affected parts of the body with water to remove any impurity. Perform Al-Wuḍu' as above. Then wash the whole body three times, using clean water for each wash.

### TAYAMMUM (DRY ABLUTION)

On certain occasions it may become either impossible (eg. when water cannot be found or is just enough for drinking), or it may be dangerous (because of illness) to use water for Al-Wuḍu' or Al-Gh<sub>h</sub>usl. In such situations, Tayammum (dry ablution) is performed.

The procedure is as follows:

Begin with the name of Allāh. Strike both palms on sand, or anything containing sand or dust, like a wall or a stone, etc. Pass the palms of the hands over the face once. Strike the sand, etc. again with the palms. Rub the right hand with the left palm from the wrist to the elbow, and similarly for the left hand with the right palm. Finish with the Kalimat-ush-Shahādah as for Al-Wuḍu'.

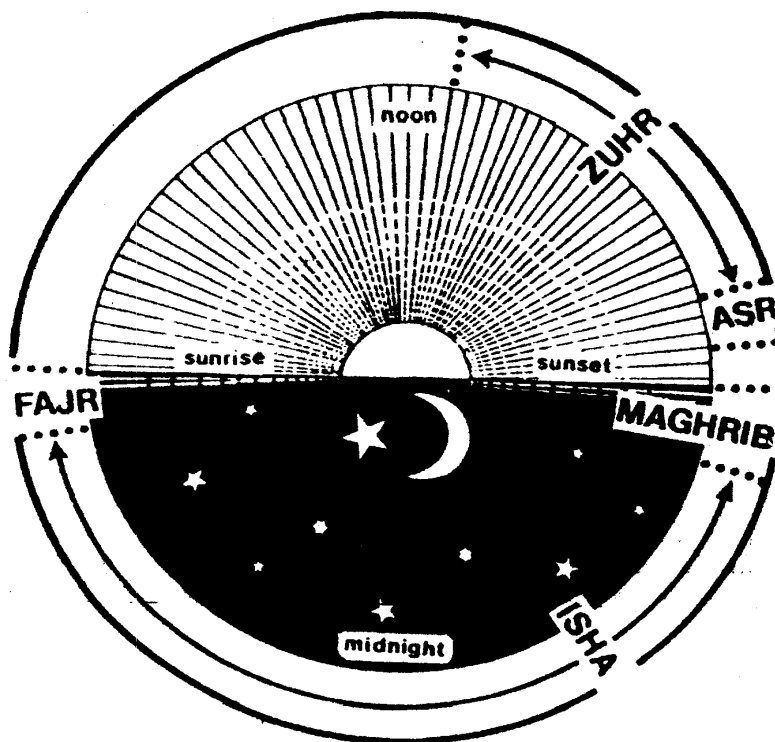


Diagram showing Timings of Daily Prayers

### CHAPTER 3 THE CONDUCT OF ṢALĀH

In this section, some guidelines for the correct performance of Ṣalāh are given.

The most important pre-requisite, Al-Wudu' (ablution), is explained in the previous chapter. Other important conditions are:

### 1. TIME

Each of the Ṣalāh must be offered at or during its proper time. No Ṣalāh can be said before its time. There are five obligatory prayers in a day.

Fajr	- the morning prayer
<u>Zuhr</u>	- the early afternoon prayer.
‘Asr	- the late afternoon prayer.
Maghrib	- the sun-set prayer.
‘Ishā’	- the night prayer.

### 2. DRESS

Before offering your Ṣalāh, make sure that you are properly dressed. For men and boys, the dress should be such that it covers their bodies from the navel to the knees at least.

Women are required to cover themselves from head to foot, leaving only the face and hands uncovered. The dress for Ṣalāh must be clean and free from all filth. During the monthly period women are free from the obligation of Ṣalāh.

### 3. PLACE

Wherever a man might be, he can turn towards Allāh in Ṣalāh and in devotion. The prophet has said, "The (whole of the) earth has been rendered for me a mosque: pure and clean." Preferably Ṣalāh is to be offered in jama‘ah (congregation). Whenever possible, one should pray facing the Ka‘bah, Makkah.

### FARD OR NĀFILAH

Ṣalāh is composed of the Fard (obligatory) and the Nāfilah (supererogatory) prayers.

The Fard Ṣalāh are five in a day. Failure to perform any one of them is a blameable sin. The Nāfilah includes the Sunnah, which the Prophet (S.A.W.) used to perform regularly before or after each Fard Ṣalāh.

## PRAYERS IN SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

When in circumstances where it is not possible to pray, or when on a journey, you are permitted to shorten Ṣalāh. Such a shortened prayer is known as Ṣalāt-ul Qasr.

When traveling one may offer two rak‘ah in place of four rak‘ah in Zuhr, ‘Asr and ‘Ishā’, but there is no change in the two rak‘ah of Fajr and three rak‘ah of Maghrib Ṣalāh. Besides this concession in Fard Ṣalāh, one may leave all the additional Sunnah except the two Sunnah rak‘ah of Fajr and the Witr of ‘Isha prayer. But a section of Muslims do perform Sunnah even when on a journey.

In case the stay at any one place during the journey exceeds a fortnight (according to the Hanefi School of thought. Other schools may differ.) complete Ṣalāh, with all the Fard and Sunnah rak‘ah must be offered.

If you are sick, you may offer your Ṣalāh in a sitting position or lying in bed, by making signs in place of the physical movements.

In journey, in sickness and in other emergencies, one is allowed to offer two separate Ṣalāh jointly. Thus Zuhr and ‘Asr can be said together in the last part of the period of Zuhr; Maghrib and ‘Ishā’ may also be offered similarly towards the end of the Maghrib time (when it is almost dark).

### THE CALL TO PRAYER ADHĀN

To assemble the Muslims for congregational prayer, "Adhān," or the call to prayer is given. The caller (Muadh-dhin) stands facing the Ka’bah (Qiblah) and raising his hands to his ears calls in a loud voice:

ALLĀHU AKBAR



Allāh is the Greatest.

ALLĀHU AKBAR



Allāh is the Greatest.

ALLĀHU AKBAR

الله أكبر

Allah is the Greatest.

ALLĀHU AKBAR

الله أكبر

Allah is the Greatest.

ASHHADU AN-LĀ ILĀHA  
ILLALLĀH

أشهد أن لا إله إلا الله

I bear witness that there is  
No deity but Allāh.

ASHHADU AN-LĀ ILĀHA  
ILLALLĀH

أشهد أن لا إله إلا الله

I bear witness that there is  
No deity but Allāh.

ASHHADU ANNA MUHAMMADAR RASŪLULLAH

أشهد أن محمدًا رسول الله

I bear witness that Muḥammad (S.A.W.) is the Messenger  
of Allāh.

ASHHADU ANNA MUHAMMADAR RASŪLULLAH

أشهد أن محمدًا رسول الله

I bear witness that Muḥammad (S.A.W.) is the Messenger  
of Allāh.

HAYYA 'ALAS-SALĀH

حج على الصلوة

Come to prayer.

HAYYA 'ALAS-SALĀH

حج على الصلوة

Come to prayer.

HAYYA 'ALAL FALĀH

حج على الفلاح

Come to your salvation

HAYYA 'ALAL FALĀH

حج على الفلاح

Come to your salvation

ALLĀHU AKBAR

الله أكبر

Allāh is the Greatest.

ALLĀHU AKBAR

الله أكبر

Allāh is the Greatest

LĀ ILĀHA ILLALLĀH  
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ  
There is no deity but Allāh

In Adhān for Fajr Ṣalāh, the following sentence is added after HAYYA ‘ALAL FALĀH,

AS-ṢALĀTU KHAYRUN MINAN NAWM

الصَّلَاةُ خَيْرٌ مِنَ النَّوْمِ  
Ṣalāh is better than sleep.

AS-ṢALĀTU KHAYRUN MINAN NAWM

الصَّلَاةُ خَيْرٌ مِنَ النَّوْمِ  
Ṣalāh is better than sleep.

DU‘Ā AFTER ADHĀN

On completion of the Adhān, Muslims are recommended to recite:

ALLĀHUMMA RABBA HĀDHIHID-DA‘WATIT-TĀMMATI

اللَّهُمَّ رَبِّ هَذِهِ الدَّعْوَةُ التَّامَّةُ

O Allāh! Lord of this complete call and prayer of ours, by the blessing of it.

WAS-ṢALĀTIL QĀIMATI ĀTI  
MUHAMMADINIL-WASĪLATA

وَالصَّلَاةُ الْقَائِمَةُ أَنْتَ مُحَمَّدُ الْوَسِيلَةُ

Give to Muḥammad his eternal rights of intercession,

WAL-FADĪLATA WAD-DARAJATAR-RAFĪ'ATA

وَالْفَضِيلَةَ وَالذَّرَجَةَ الرَّفِيعَةَ

distinction and highest class (in paradise).

WAB'ATH-HU MAQĀMAN MAHMŪDA-NILLADHI  
WA'ATAHU

وَابْعَثْهُ مَقَامًا مَحْمُودًا الَّذِي وَعَدْتُهُ

And raise him to the promised rank You have promised him

WARZUQNĀ SHAFĀ'ATAHU YAWMAL-QIYĀMAH

وَارْزُقْنَا شَفَاعَتَهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ

and bestow his intercession on us on the Day of Judgement.

INNAKA LĀ TUKHLIFUL-MIY'ĀD

إِنَّكَ لَا تُخْلِفُ الْمِيْعَادَ

Surely You never go back on your word.

IQĀMAH (إِقَامَةٌ)

After Adhān, when the Muslims are assembled at the place of worship, a second call (Iqāmah) is recited by one in the group. This signals the start of the congregational Ṣalāh. It is similar to Adhān except that it is recited faster, but in a lower tone, and these sentences are recited after HAYYA 'ALAL FALĀH:

QAD QĀMATIS-SALAH

قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ

The prayer has begun.

QAD QĀMATIS-SALAH

قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ

The prayer has begun.

## CHAPTER 4 THE CONTENTS OF ṢALĀH

Ṣalāh in Islām is a unique institution. It brings man closer to Allāh by harmonizing his mental attitude with physical posture. In Ṣalāh, a Muslim submits himself completely to his Creator.

When you are sure that you have fulfilled all the necessary conditions for Ṣalāh, you are ready to offer Ṣalāh. A detailed account of how to say Ṣalāh is given below:

Say to yourself that you intend to offer this Ṣalāh (Fajr, Zuhr, 'Asr, Maghrib or 'Ishā') Farḍ or Sunnah. Then raise your hands to your ears (as in figures 1 & 2), saying:

ALLĀHU AKBAR

الله أكبر

Allah is the Greatest.

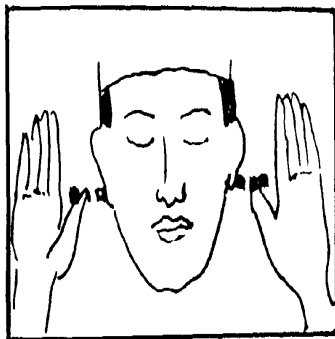


Figure 1

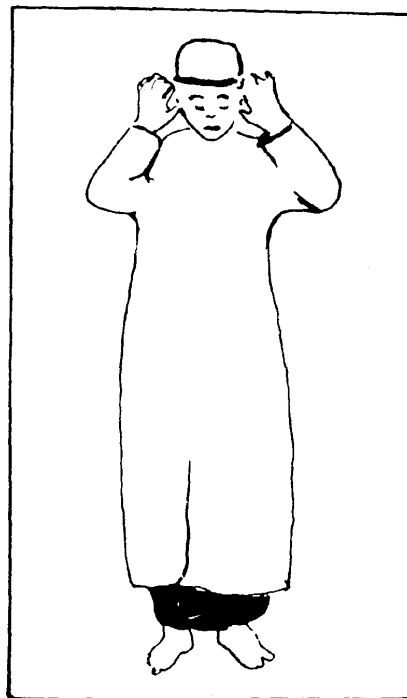
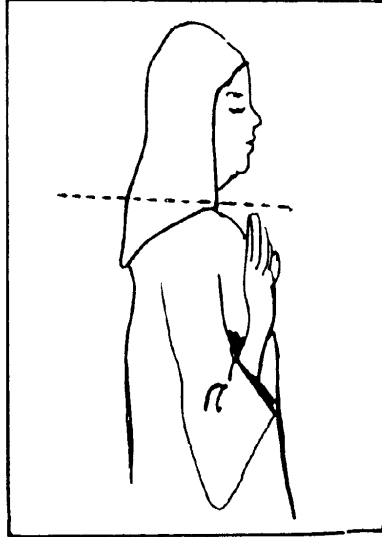


Figure 2

NOTE: The hands are in line with the ear lobes.



NOTE: Ladies lift their hands up to their shoulders only, as shown above.

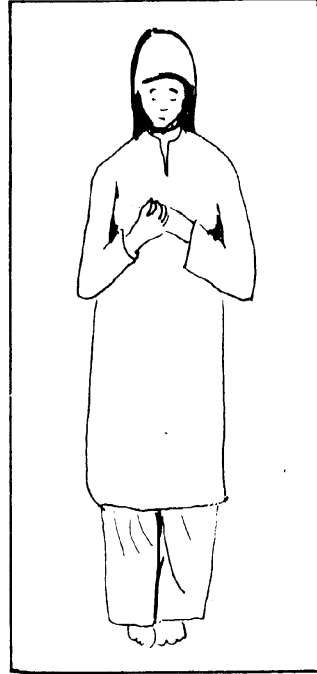


Figure 3

Now, placing your right hand on the left, just below, above or on the navel (as shown in figure 4 - and ladies placing their hands on their chest as shown in figure 3), recite the following:

SUBHANAKA ALLĀHUMMA WA  
BI-HAMDIKA

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ

O Allah, Glorified, Praiseworthy.

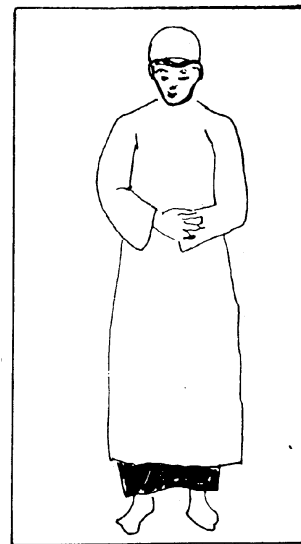


Figure 4

WA TABĀRAKAS MUKA WA TA'ĀLĀ JADDUKA

وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ

and blessed is Thy Name and exalted Thy Majesty

WA LĀ ILĀHA GHAYRUK

وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ

and there is no deity worthy of worship except Thee.

A'ŪDHU BILLĀHI MINASH-SHAYTĀNIR-RAJĪM

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

I seek refuge in Allah from the rejected Satan

BISMILLĀHIR RAHMĀNIR RAHĪM

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the Name of Allāh, the Beneficent, the Merciful.

After this recite the opening Surah, Al-Fātiha:

ALHAMDU LILLĀHI RABBIL 'ĀLAMĪN

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

Praise be to Allāh, Lord of the worlds,

AR-RAHMĀNIR RAHĪM

الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

The Beneficent, the Merciful.

MĀLIKI YAWMID-DĪN

مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ

Master of the Day of Judgment.

IYYĀKA NA'BUDU WA IYYĀKA NASTA'ĪN

إِيَّاكَ تَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ

Thee alone we worship and to Thee alone do we turn for help.

IHDINAS-SIRĀTAL MUSTĀQĪM

اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ

Show us the straight path,

SIRĀT-ALLADHĪNA AN'AMTA 'ALAYHIM

صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ

the path of those whom You favored

GHAYRIL MAGH-DŪBI 'ALAYHIM

غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ

not (the path) of those who earn Thy anger

WALAD-DĀLLĪN (ĀMĪN)

وَالَّذِينَ ضَلَّوْا سَبِيلَ رَبِّهِمْ

nor of those who go astray.

Now recite the following, or any other passage from the Holy Qur'an:

BISMILLĀHIR-RAHMĀNIR RAHĪM

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the Name of Allāh. the Beneficent, the Merciful.

QUL HUWALLĀHU AHAD

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝

Say: Allāh is One and the only God.

ALLĀHUS-SAMAD

۲- اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ۝

Allāh upon whom all depend.

LAM YALID WA LAM YŪLAD

۳- لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ۝

He begets not, nor is He begotten.

WA LAM YAKUL-LAHŪ KUFUWAN AḤAD

۴- وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ۝

And there is nothing which can be compared to Him.

Now bow down saying:

ALLĀHU AKBAR

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is the Greatest.

Place your hands on your knees and in this inclined position (Ruku', as shown in figure 5) recite these words three times:

SUBḤĀNA RABBIYAL 'AZĪM

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ

Glory to my Lord the Great.

SUBḤĀNA RABBIYAL 'AZĪM

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ

Glory to my Lord the Great.

SUBḤĀNA RABBIYAL 'AZĪM

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ

Glory to my Lord the Great.

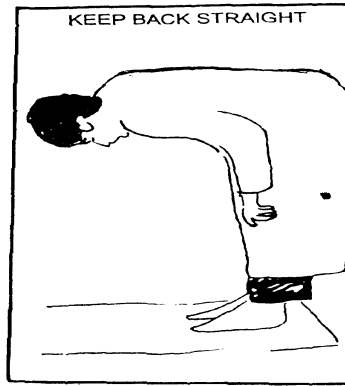
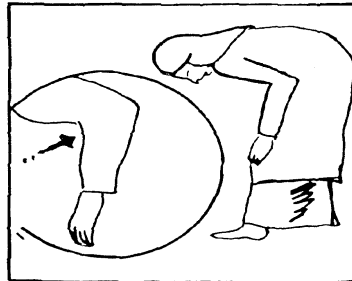


Figure 5

Posture for a lady in Ruku is slightly different to that of a man



Then come to the standing position (figure 6 and 7), saying:

SAMI'ALLĀHU LI-MAN  
HAMIDAH

سَمِعَ اللهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ

Allāh has heard all who praise Him.

RABBANĀ LAKAL HAMD

رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ

Our Lord: Praise be to Thee.

Now, saying "Allāhu Akbar" prostrate on the ground with your forehead, the knees, the nose and palms of both hands touching the ground. In this position (Sajdah - as in figure 8 and 9) repeat these words three times at least:

SUBHĀNA RABBIYAL A'LĀ

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى

Glory to my Lord, the most High.

SUBHĀNA RABBIYAL A'LĀ

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى

Glory to my Lord, the most High.

SUBHĀNA RABBIYAL A'LĀ

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى

Glory to my Lord, the most High.

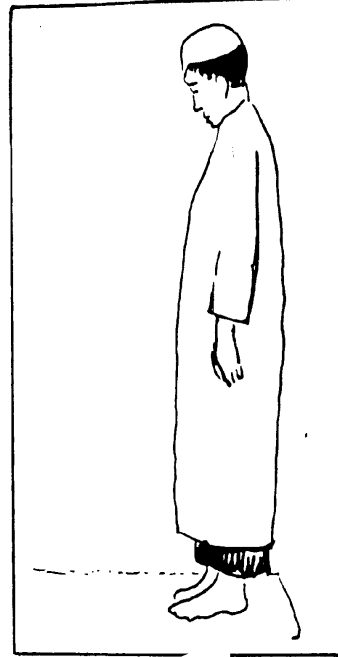


Figure 6

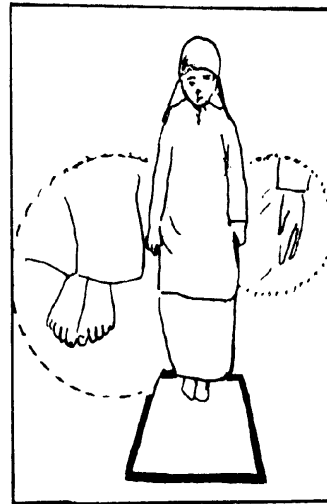
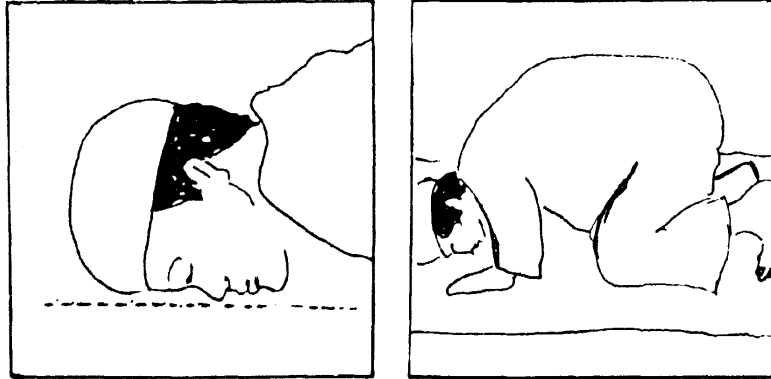


Figure 7



NOTE: Your nose & forehead  
in line with carpet

Figure 8

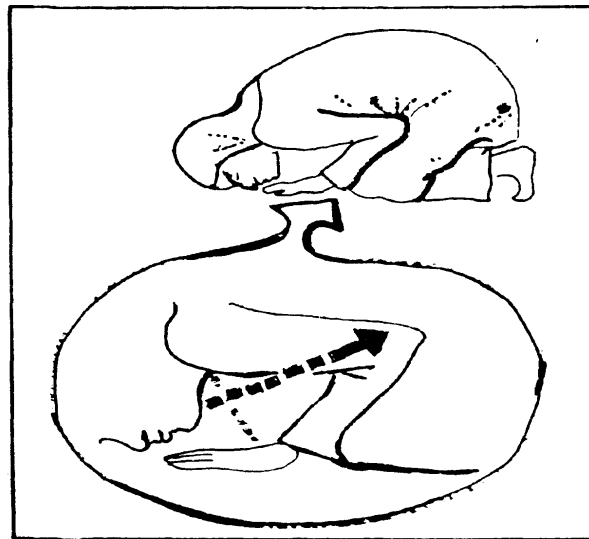


Figure 9

Sit upright with knees still on the ground, and after a moment's rest perform the second Sajdah, saying:

ALLĀHU AKBAR

الله أكبر

Allāh is the Greatest.

In the second Sajdah, as before, recite the following words three times:

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى  
SUBHĀNA RABBIYAL A'LĀ

Glory to my Lord the most High.

This completes one rak'ah of Salāh. The second rak'ah is said in the same way, except that after the second Sajdah you sit back, with the left foot bent towards the right, which should be placed vertical to the mat with the toes touching the mat. The palms should be lifted from the mat and placed on the knees.

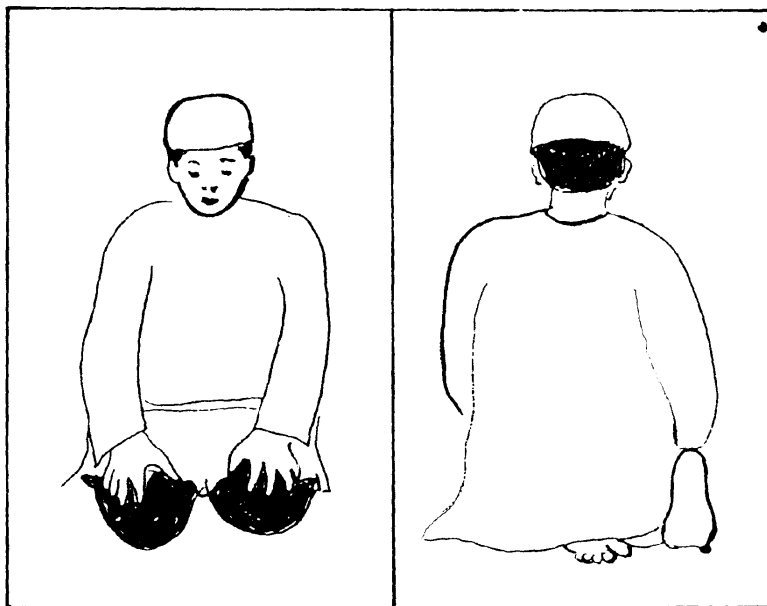


Figure 10

Figure 11

In this position (Qā'dah), as shown in figures 10 and 11, silently say these words (Tashahhud):

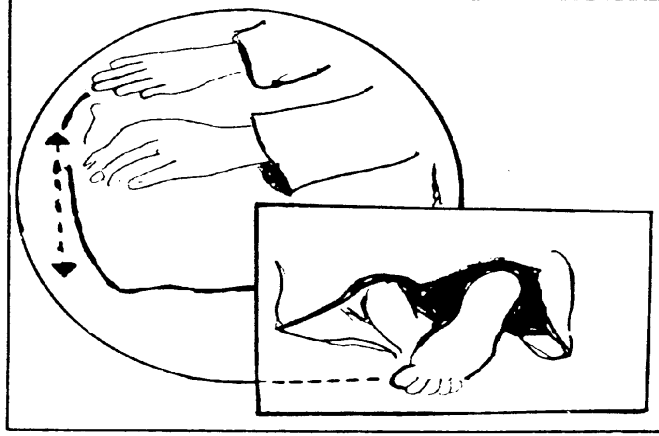


Figure 12  
Sitting position for females

AT-TAHIIYYĀTU LILLĀHI WAS-SALAWĀTU  
WAT-TAYYIBĀTU

التَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ

All prayers and worship through words, action and sanctity are for Allāh only.

ASSALĀMU ‘ALAYKA AYYUHAN-NABIYYU

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ

Peace be on you, O Prophet,

WA RAHMATULLAHI WA BARAKĀTUHU

وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

and Mercy of Allāh and His blessings.

ASSALĀMU ‘ALAYNĀ WA ‘ALĀ ‘IBADILLĀHIS-  
SALIHĪN

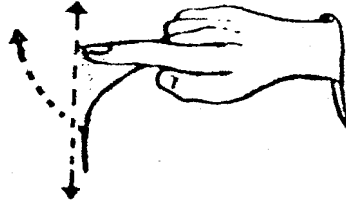
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَىٰ عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ

Peace be on us and on those who are righteous servants of Allāh.

ASH-HADU AN-LĀ ILĀHA  
ILLALLĀH

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

I bear witness to the fact that  
there is no deity but Allāh.



WA ASH-HADU ANNA MUḤAMMADAN ‘ABDUHU WA  
RASŪLUH

وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

And I bear witness that Muḥammad is His slave and messenger.

In a three rak‘ah (i.e. Maghrib) or four rak‘ah (like Zuhr, ‘Asr and ‘Ishā’) Ṣalāh you stand up for the remaining rak‘ah after Taṣahhud. On the other hand, if it is a two rak‘ah (Fajr) Ṣalāh, keep sitting and after this recite Darūd (blessing for the Prophet) in these words:

ALLAHUMMA ṢALLI ‘ALĀ MUḤAMMADIN WA ‘ALĀ  
ĀLI MUḤAMMADIN

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

O Allāh, exalt Muḥammad and the followers of Muḥammad.

KAMĀ ṢALLAYTA ‘ALĀ IBRĀHĪMA WA ‘ALĀ  
ĀLI IBRĀHĪMA

كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ

As Thou did exalt Ibrāhīm and his followers.

INNAKA ḤAMĪDUN MAJĪD

إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مُجِيدٌ

Thou art the Praised, the Glorious.

ALLAHUMMA BĀRIK ‘ALĀ MUḤAMMADIN

اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

O Allāh, bless Muḥammad

WA 'ALĀ ĀLI MUḤAMMADIN

وَعَلَىٰ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

and his followers

KAMĀ BĀRAKTA 'ALĀ IBRĀHĪMA WA 'ALĀ  
ĀLI IBRĀHĪMA

كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَىٰ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَىٰ آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ

as Thou has blest Ibrāhīm and his followers.

INNAKA ḤAMĪDUN MAJĪD

إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَّجِيدٌ

Thou art the Praised, the Glorious.

Then say silently:

RABBIJ'ALNI MUQĪMAS-SALATI WA MIN  
DHURRIYYATIY

رَبِّ اجْعَلْنِي مُقِيمَ الصَّلَاةِ وَمِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِي

Lord! Make me and my children steadfast in Prayer;

RABBANĀ WA TAQABBAL DU'Ā RABBIGHFIRLI

رَبَّنَا وَتَقَبَّلْ دُعَاءِ رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي

Our Lord! Accept the prayer. Our Lord! Forgive me,

WA LI-WALIDAYYA WA LIL MU'MINĪNA YAWMA  
YAQŪMUL ḤISĀB

وَلِوَالِدَيَّْ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ يَوْمَ يَقُومُ الْحِسَابُ

and my parents and believers on the Day of Judgement.

Now turn your face to the right (as in figure13) saying;

ASSALĀMU 'ALAYKUM WA RAḤMATULLĀH

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ

Peace be on you and Allāh's blessings.



Figure 13



Figure 14

Then turn your face to the left (as in figure 14) and repeat the above words (aloud).

This completes your two rak'ah Ṣalāh. The four rak'ah of Zuhr, 'Asr and 'Ishā' are said in an identical manner, with the only difference that in the first two Rak'ah of Zuhr and 'Asr, Al-Fātiḥa is said silently while in 'Ishā' prayer it is recited aloud.

If you are performing a three rak'ah (like Maghrib) or four rak'ah (like Zuhr, 'Asr and 'Ishā') Ṣalāh, stand up after Tashahhud saying ALLĀHU AKBAR and recite Al-Fātiḥa. You must remember that Al-Fātiḥa is always recited silently in the third and fourth rak'ah of every Ṣalāh. When you are offering Fard Ṣalāh, do not recite any additional passage from the Holy Qur'an after Al-Fātiḥa in the last two rak'ah. After the second Sajdah in the fourth rak'ah, say the Tashahhud, Darūd and end with "ASSĀLAMU 'ALAYKUM WA RAḤMATULLĀH to each side (first right, then left as shown in the above pictures). This marks the end of Ṣalāh.

CHAPTER 5  
SUNNAH AND NĀFILAH  
OR ADDITIONAL PRAYER

As you can see in the chart below, each Ṣalāh is composed of (a) Fard, the prescribed prayers, (b) Sunnah and (c) Nāfilah, or additional prayers. The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) performed these additional prayers before or after the prescribed (Fard) prayers. These are therefore recommended. The sequence of these additional prayers in each Ṣalāh is given below:

Name of <u>Ṣalāh</u>	Number of Sunnah before Fard	Number of Fard	Number of Sunnah after Fard
Fajr	2	2	-
Zuhr	2 or 4	4	2
'Asr	2 or 4	4	-
Maghrib	-	3	2
'Isha	2 or 4	4	2

ṢALAT-UL- WITR

The three rak'ah prayers said after the Fard and Sunnah of the 'Isha is called Ṣalāt-ul Witr. It is strongly recommended in the practice of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) and is Wājib (necessary) according to one section of Muslims (Hanafi). Others regard it as a Sunnah Ṣalāh.

The following is according to the Hanafi school of thought: The first two rak'ah of this Ṣalāt-ul Witr are said like the first two rak'ah of the Maghrib prayers. In the third rak'ah, after Al-Fātiḥa recite some additional Sūrah or verses of the Qur'ān.

Then, saying ALLĀHU AKBAR raise your hands above your shoulders, fold your hands, and recite the following or any other

similar Du‘ā silently. This is called Du‘ā al Qunut, or the prayer of submission:

ALLAHUMMA INNĀ NASTA‘ĪNUKA

اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسْتَعِينُكَ

O Allāh, we seek Thy help,

WA NASTAGHFIRUKA

وَنَسْتَغْفِرُكَ

and ask Thy forgiveness,

WA NU‘MINU BIKĀ WA NATAWAKKALU ‘ALAYKA

وَنُؤْمِنُ بِكَ وَنَتَوَكَّلُ عَلَيْكَ

And believe in Thee and trust in Thee,

WA NUTHNI ‘ALAYKAL-KHAYRA WA NASHKURUKA

وَنُثِّنِي عَلَيْكَ الْخَيْرَ وَنَشْكُرُكَ

and we praise Thee in the best manner and we thank Thee,

WALĀ NAKFURUKA WA NAKHLA‘U WA NATRUKU

وَلَا نَكْفُرُكَ وَنَخْلَعُ وَنَتْرُكُ

and we are not ungrateful and we cast off and forsake him

MAN YAFJURUKA ALLAHUMMA IYYĀKA NA‘BUDU

مَنْ يَفْجُرُكَ اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا كُنَّا نَعْبُدُ

who disobeys Thee. O Allāh, Thee alone do we worship,

WA LAKA NUṢALLĪ WA NASJUDU WA ILAYKA NAS‘Ā

وَلَكَ نُصَلِّي وَنَسْجُدُ وَإِلَيْكَ نَسْجُ

and to Thee we pray, and before Thee do we prostrate, to Thee do we turn to

WA NAHFIDU WA NARJŪ RAHMATAKA WA NAKH-SHĀ  
'ADHĀBAKA

وَنُخَوِّدُ وَنَرْجُو رَحْمَتَكَ وَنُخَشِي عَذَابَكَ

in haste, and hope for Thy mercy, and we fear Thy punishment.

INNA 'ADHĀBAKA BIL KUFFĀRI MULHIQ

إِنَّ عَذَابَكَ بِالْكَافِرِينَ

Thy punishment surely overtakes the unbelievers.

After this say ALLĀHU AKBAR bow down in Rukū' and then complete the rest of the prayers like the Maghrib prayers.

The table below gives details of rakah in each Ṣalāh:

Name of Ṣalāh	Period	Number of Fard Rak'ah	1st two Rak'ah aloud or silent	Before Fard	After Fard
				Sunnah	Sunnah
Fajr	Between Dawn until Sunrise	2	Aloud	2	None
Zuhr	Between just past noon and midafternoon	4	Silent	2 or 4	2
'Asr	Between mid afternoon until before sunset	4	Silent	2 or 4	None
Maghrib	Between just after sunset until dark	3	Aloud	None	2
'Isha	Between dark and shortly before dawn	4	Aloud	2 or 4	2+3

## CHAPTER 6

### SALĀH ON SPECIFIC OCCASIONS

#### JUM‘AH (or Friday) PRAYER

Besides the daily Salāh, the congregational Friday prayer is also obligatory upon Muslim men. For Muslim women it is not obligatory, but is desirable if they are able to attend without upsetting their household obligations.

The Friday Salāh is offered in congregation on Friday at Zuhr time. First the Imam delivers a sermon (Khutbah). Then he leads the congregation in a two rak‘ah Salāh. After this two or more rak‘ah of Sunnah or Nāfilah prayers are offered individually.

#### TARĀWIḤ (or Ramadan) PRAYER

These prayers are offered during the month of Ramadan after ‘Ishā’ Salāh. These consist of eight, twelve or twenty rak‘ah, and are offered two by two with a short rest between every four rak‘ah. They may be said alone, but congregational prayers are recommended. These are additional Sunnah prayers.

#### THE ‘ĪD PRAYERS (Salāt-ul-‘Īdayn)

There are two ‘Īds, or occasions of great festivity for Muslims. The first is called ‘Īd-ul-Fiṭr, or the festival of fast breaking. It is celebrated on the first day of the tenth Islamic month (Shawwāl) following Ramadān, the month of fasting. It marks great thanksgiving for Muslims all over the world.

The second ‘Īd is the ‘Īd-ul Adhā or the festival of great sacrifice, which is observed on the tenth of Dhu Al Hijjah, the last Islamic month. Animals (sheep, goat or cow) are sacrificed to celebrate the great sacrifice of the Prophet Ibrāhīm (peace be upon him).

On both these 'Īds, 'Īd prayers are offered in congregation any time after sunrise and before noon. There is no Adhān (call for prayer) or Iqāmah (second call before congregation). The 'Īd prayer consists of two rak'ah (offered just as the two rak'ah of Jum'āh prayer are said) with six to sixteen additional 'Takbīr's (ALLĀHU AKBAR). The following is according to the Hanefi School of thought: You say three or more Takbīr's in the first rak'ah after 'Thanā' and three or more 'Takbīr's in the second rak'ah before Al Fātiha or before you bow down for Ruku'.

A sermon (Khutbah) is delivered by the Imām (leader of the prayer) after the two rak'ah 'Īd prayer, unlike the Jum'ah prayer when it precedes the prayer.

The presence of all Muslims, women and children included, is strongly recommended.

FUNERAL PRAYERS (According to the Hanefi School of thought)

It is a prayer to Allāh for a deceased Muslim, and a common obligation on all Muslims of the locality. The funeral Ṣalāh is offered in congregation, but unlike other formal prayers, it has neither any Rukū' (bowing) nor any Sajdah (prostration). Here is the complete sequence of the funeral prayer.

Saying Takbīr (Allāhu Akbar) with the rest of the congregation, raise your hands to your ears, then bring them down to above or below the navel as in formal prayers, with the right hand on the left. Then recite the following praise or Thanā silently:

SUBHĀNAKA ALLĀHUMMA WA BIḤAMDIKA

مِجْمَانَاكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ

Glory to Allāh, and praise be to You

WA TABĀRAKASMUKA WA TA'ĀLĀ JADDUKA

وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ

and blessed is Your name and Exalted is your Majesty

WA JALLA THANĀUKA WA LĀ ILĀHA GHAYRUK

وَجَلَّ ثَنَاءُكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ

and Glorious is Your praise and there is none worthy of worship besides You.

After Thanā' again raise hands to your ears saying Allāhu Akbar.  
Now silently recite the Darūd:

ALLĀHUMMA ṢALLI 'ALĀ MUḤAMMADIN

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

O Allah, exalt Muḥammad

WA 'ALĀ ĀLI MUḤAMMADIN

وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

and the followers of Muḥammad

KAMĀ ṢALLAYTA 'ALĀ IBRĀHĪMA

كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ

as Thou has exalted Ibrāhim

WA 'ALĀ ĀLI IBRĀHĪMA

وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ

And the followers of Ibrāhim

INNAKA ḤAMĪDUN MAJĪD

إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مُجِيدٌ

Thou surely art praised, Magnified,

ALLĀHUMMA BĀRIK 'ALĀ MUḤAMMADIN

اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ

O Allāh, bless Muḥammad

WA 'ALĀ ĀLI MUḤAMMADIN

وَعَلَىٰ آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

and the followers of Muḥammad

KAMĀ BĀRAKTA 'ALĀ IBRĀHĪMA

كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَىٰ إِبْرَاهِيمَ

As Thou has blessed Ibrāhīm

WA 'ALĀ ĀLI IBRĀHĪMA

وَعَلَىٰ آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ

and the followers of Ibrāhīm

INNAKA ḤAMĪDUN MAJĪD

إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَّجِيدٌ

Surely Thou art the praised and Magnified.

(a) Now, in case the deceased Muslim is an adult, recite this Du'a:

ALLĀHUM-MAGHFIRLI ḤAYYINĀ WA MAYYITINĀ

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِحَيَاتِنَا وَمَيِّتِنَا

O Allah pardon our living and our dead

WA SHĀHIDINĀ WA GHĀIBINĀ

وَشَاهِدِنَا وَغَائِبِنَا

The present and the absent.

WA SAGHĪRINĀ WA KABĪRINĀ

وَصَغِيرِنَا وَكَبِيرِنَا

And young and the old.

WA DHAKARINA WA UNTHĀNĀ

وَذَكَرْنَا وَأُنْثَيْنَا

And the males and the females.

ALLĀHUMMA MAN AḤYATAHŪ MINNĀ FA AḤYIHI  
'ALAL ISLĀM

اللَّهُمَّ مَنْ أَحْيَيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَأَحْيِهِ عَلَى الْإِسْلَامِ

O Allāh, to whom You accord life among us cause him to live in the observance of Islām.

WA MAN TAWAFFATHU MINNĀ FA TAWAFFAHŪ 'ALAL  
ĪMĀN

وَمَنْ تَوَفَّيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَتَوَفَّهُ عَلَى الْإِيمَانِ ط

And to whom You give death, cause him to die in the state of Īmān (faith).

(b) If the deceased is an adult woman substitute the last two lines with the following:

ALLĀHUMMA MAN AḤYAYTAHA MINNĀ FA AḤYIHA  
'ALAL-ISLĀM

O Allāh, she to whom You accord life among us, cause her to live in the observation of Islām,

WA MAN TAWAFFATHA MINNA FA TAWAFFAHA 'ALAL-  
ĪMĀN

and she to whom you give death, cause her to die in the state of Īmān (faith),

(c) If the deceased is a minor and a boy then recite this Dua:

ALLAHUMMAJ'ALHU LANĀ FARATAN

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْهُ لَنَا قَرِطًا

O Allah, make him our forerunner,

WAJ'ALHU LANĀ AJRAN WA DHUKHRAN

وَأَجْعَلْهُ لَنَا أَجْرًا وَذُخْرًا

and make him for us a reward and a treasure,

WAJ'ALHU LANĀ SHĀFI'AN WA MUSHAFFA'AN

وَأَجْعَلْهُ لَنَا شَافِعًا وَمُشَفِّعًا

and make him for us a pleader, and accept his pleading.

(d) If the deceased is a minor and a girl, then recite this Dua:

ALLAHUMMAJ'ALHA LANĀ FARĀTAN

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْهَا لَنَا قَرِطًا

O Allah, make her our fore-runner,

WAJ'ALHA LANĀ AJRAN WA DHUKHRAN,

وَأَجْعَلْهَا لَنَا أَجْرًا وَذُخْرًا

and make her for us a reward and a treasure,

WAJA'LHA LANĀ SHĀFI'ATAN WA MUSHAFFA'ATAN

وَأَجْعَلْهَا لَنَا شَافِعَةً وَمُشَفِّعَةً

and make her for us a pleader, and except her pleading.

ALLĀHU AKBAR      اللهُ أَكْبَرُ

After this the Imām again says aloud "Allāhu Akbar". The congregation repeats these words silently. Then the Imām and the Muslims turn their faces first to the right and then to the left side saying (ASSĀLAMU 'ALAYKUM WA RAHMATULLĀH) on either side

ASSĀLAMU 'ALAYKUM WA RAHMATULLĀH

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللهِ

PERSONAL PRAYER  
(DU'Ā) AFTER SALĀH:

When you have completed your Fard or Sunnah prayers, you may pray to Allāh in your own words offering him praise, thanksgiving, or asking him for forgiveness for yourself or other Muslims or your own dear and near ones. For this Du'ā, keep sitting after the obligatory or Sunnah prayers, hold up your hands near each other with the palms up and fingers slightly bent (as shown figure 15). In this position you may offer any one of these or other personal prayers:



Figure 15

ALLĀHUMMA ANTAS-SALĀM WA MINKAS-SALĀM

اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ السَّلَامُ وَمِنْكَ السَّلَامُ

O Allāh, You are the Author of peace and from You comes peace.

TABĀRAKTA YĀ DHĀL-JALĀLI WAL-IKRĀM

تَبَارَكْتَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ

Blessed are You, O Lord of Majesty and Honor.

RABBANĀ AGHFIRLĪ WA LI-WĀLIDAYYA

رَبَّنَا اغْفِرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيَّ

O Lord, forgive me and my parents,

WALIL MU' MINĀNA YAWMA YAQŪMŪL ḤISĀB

وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ يَوْمَ يَقُومُ الْحِسَابُ

and (all) Believers, on the Day that the Reckoning  
will be established,

BIRAHMATIKA YĀ ARḤĀMURRĀHIMĪN

بِرَحْمَتِكَ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ

O Most Merciful of (all) those who show mercy.

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