



Namaaz **F**

Ages 13 & 14

Dedicated  
to our beloved Imam

## Sahib-uz-Zaman (AF)

وَ صِيُّ الْحَسَنِ وَ الْخَلْفُ الْحُجَّةُ  
أَيُّهَا الْقَائِمُ الْمُنْتَظَرُ الْمَهْدِيُّ

## Du'a-e-Imam-e-'Asr (AF)

In the Name of Allah (swt),  
The Most Beneficent, The Most Merciful

O Allah, send blessings on Muhammad and his progeny

O Allah, become, now and always,  
the Guardian, Shield, Leader,  
Helper, Guide, and Protector  
of Your wali (representative),  
Al-Hujjat-ibn-Al-Hasan  
(Your blessings be on him and his forefathers),  
so that he may become firmly established on Your earth  
and govern for a long time.

## Acknowledgements

### Islamic Laws

According to the Fatawa of Ayatullah al Uzama Syed Ali al Husaini Seestani

### Simplified Islamic Laws for Youth and Young Adults

According to the Fatawa of Ayatullah al Uzama Syed Ali al Husaini Seestani

### Know Your Islam by Yousuf N. Lalljee

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The Shi'a Ithna 'Asheri Madressa

This book is based on the fatawa of Ayatullah Seestani. In case of difficulty understanding any particular subject herein, one should consult their marja'-e-taqleed's book of Islamic laws.

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# Kalemah

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

**There is no god but Allah (SWT).**

مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ

**Prophet Muhammad (SAW) is the messenger of Allah (SWT).**

عَلِيٌّ وَلِيُّ اللَّهِ

**Imam 'Ali (AS) is the guardian (Imam) appointed by Allah (SWT),**

وَصِيٌّ رَّسُولِ اللَّهِ

**The successor of the Prophet (SAW),**

وَ خَلِيفَتُهُ بِلَا فَصْلِ

**And the Khalifah immediately (after the Prophet [SAW]).**

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. 'Ibaadah (Acts of Worship)

As we live from day to day,  
And try to strive in Allah's way,  
It is known as *'Ibaadah* too,  
It's what everyone must do.

What we think, talk, and act,  
Becomes *'Ibaadah* that's a fact,  
If every effort that we make,  
Is purely done for Allah's sake.

We might be tempted to disobey,  
But we must make a choice today,  
For life on earth is but a test,  
And obeying Allah is the best.

So, therefore, it would be nice,  
If Fasting, Hajj, and Sacrifice,  
And the performance of Salaah,  
Could bring us closer to Allah.

And sincere believers in *Tawheed*,  
Are the ones who will succeed,  
They know that Allah is so near,  
He's the One that they fear.

So Muslims who are truly keen,  
Follow the teachings of their *Deen*,  
While all the time remembering,  
That *'Ibaadah* touches everything.

## 1.2. The Practical Laws of Islam

The practical laws of Islam are related to the actions that one must perform and those that must be avoided. They are called **ahkaam** (rules, commandments, plural of hukm) and are the responsibility of everyone to learn.

Every action that a person performs has a specific ruling in Islam according to **Sharee'ah** (Islamic laws). The various actions one performs that are related to his duty and responsibility (to Allah [SWT]) are divided into five categories:

- **Wajib:** Actions that must be performed as a duty, such as namaaz and roza. Neglecting them deserves the punishment of Allah (SWT).
- **Haraam:** Actions that must be avoided, for example lying or oppression. Performing them deserves the punishment of Allah (SWT).
- **Mustahab:** Actions that are not wajib, but are recommended and liked by Sharee'ah, for example greeting someone with Salaam and giving sadaqa. Performing them earns reward, but turning away from them has no punishment.
- **Makrooh:** Actions that not haraam, but are better to avoid and are disliked by Sharee'ah, like blowing over hot food or eating shrimp. Avoiding them earns reward, but performing them has no punishment.
- **Mubah:** Actions whose performance or avoidance is equally permissible, for example walking or sitting. There is no reward or punishment for these actions.



Islam is based on some **aqaa'id** (beliefs), which are called **Usool-e-Deen** (Roots of Religion), and some **a'maal** (actions), which are called **Furoo'-e-Deen** (Branches of Religion). These are listed below.

### 1.2.1 Usool-e-Deen

1. Tawheed
2. 'Adl
3. Naboowat
4. Imaamat
5. Qiyaamat

### 1.2.2 Furoo'-e-Deen

- |           |                     |
|-----------|---------------------|
| 1. Namaaz | 6. Jihad            |
| 2. Roza   | 7. Amr-bil-Ma'roof  |
| 3. Hajj   | 8. Nahi-anil-Munkar |
| 4. Zakaat | 9. Tawallah         |
| 5. Khums  | 10. Tabarra         |

## 1.3. Namaaz

“Prayer is the heart of Religion and Faith, but how shall we pray? What words shall convey the yearnings of our miserable ignorant hearts to the Knower of all? The Inspired One taught us prayer that sums up our faith, our hope, and our aspiration in things that matter. We think in devotion of God's name and His nature; we praise Him for His creation and His cherishing care; we call to mind the realities, seen and unseen; we offer Him worship and ask for His guidance; and we know the straight from the crooked path by the light of His grace that illumines the righteous.”

Literally speaking, a prayer is a du'a that can be in any language, at anytime, and at any place. The word 'prayer' is not truly synonymous with namaaz, although many people use it that way.

**Namaaz** consists of prescribed movements, performed in a special manner, while saying prescribed statements in the glorification of Allah (SWT). It is to be performed at certain times of the day while facing the **Ka'bah** (House of Allah [SWT]) in Makkah.

But, it is improper to call namaaz a mere exercise of standing up and bowing down. Namaaz is a prime act of worship in Islam. It is the means of gaining nearness to, giving thanks to, and showing obedience of Almighty Allah (SWT). It acts as a constant reminder in the heart of the worshipper to apply Islam and its directives:

- Namaaz is a reminder of one's commitments to Allah (SWT) and His religion.
- Namaaz is a unique safeguard for the faith in one's heart.
- Namaaz is constant guidance and assistance from Allah (SWT) to help one avoid error and wrongdoing.
- Namaaz is a way of purifying the inner self and leads to virtue and goodness.

## **2. Hukm-e-Namaaz (Commandment of Namaaz)**

Therefore, it is mandatory for every man and woman of mature age and sane mind and who believes in and obeys the One true Allah (SWT), His messenger Muhammad (SAW), and the twelve infallible Imams (AS), to perform the waajib namaaz regularly. Purposeful neglect of namaaz is a grave thing in the sight of Allah (SWT).

It is the most important duty of the parents to educate and discipline their children. The Prophet Muhammad (SAW) said:

“Among you (heads of households), every person is the governor of his family and is accountable for all the people under his influence. Therefore, the head of the household is responsible for the excellence of the character, behavior, and actions of those people. Accordingly, it is the parents’ first and foremost responsibility to teach their child the names of Allah (SWT) and the Fourteen Ma’soomeen (AS) at a young age (approximately four to five years of age). At the age of seven, teach them namaaz. At the age of nine, make the child perform namaaz. Do not leave it, even if it becomes necessary to use pressure. It is necessary to constantly instruct and prompt girls (to read namaaz) even before nine years of age so that, by the age of nine, they become punctual and regular about performing namaaz. When boys complete fifteen (15) years of age, namaaz becomes waajib on them.”

Namaaz is the most important act of worship. One’s other actions can be accepted or rejected by Allah (SWT) based on His acceptance or rejection of one’s namaaz. One who prays should repent of his sins, ask Allah (SWT) for forgiveness, and refrain from committing acts which will keep his prayers from being accepted, for example being jealous or prideful, gossiping, eating what is haraam, drinking alcoholic beverages, or not giving khums and zakaat. It is better that one also refrains from doing those things which reduce the value of prayer, such as praying while sleepy, in need of using the restroom, or while distracted. Instead, there should be an effort to do things to increase the value of prayer, such as performing namaaz with clean clothes, perfume, brushed teeth, and combed hair.

### **2.1. Hukm-e-Namaaz in Qur-aan**

“Be strict in observance of the namaaz, and (in particular) the middle (Zuhr and ‘Asr) namaaz; and stand up with devotion to Allah.” (Qur-aan 2:238)

“...Verily namaaz has been enjoined on the believers as an ‘at fixed hours worship’ ordinance.” (Qur-aan 4:103)

“Turn towards Him, safeguard yourselves against evil, establish namaaz, and be not of mushrikeen.” (Qur-aan 30:31)

The people of Hell will be asked, “ ‘What was it that brought you to Hell?’ They shall say: ‘We were not of those who performed (waajib) namaaz,’ ” (Qur-aan, 74:42-43)

### **2.2. Hukm-e-Namaaz in Hadeeth**

“He who does not give importance to his namaaz and considers it something light (trivial), is worthy of the punishment in the next life.” Prophet Muhammad (SAW).

“If namaaz is accepted, all the other a’maal will be accepted and if namaaz is rejected, the rest of the a’maal will be rejected.” Prophet Muhammad (SAW).

“For everything there is a beautification. For Islam, that beautification is the five daily namaaz. For everything there is a pillar (of support). For the believer, that pillar is the five daily namaaz. For everything there is a guiding light. For the heart of the mo'min, that guiding light is the five daily namaaz. For everything there is a price. For bahisht (heaven), that price is the five daily namaaz. The penitent's repentance, blessing in wealth, abundance in sustenance, brightness of the face, respect of the mo'min, cause for being blessed, acceptance of prayers, payment for sins; this is namaaz.” Prophet Muhammad (SAW).

### 3. Kinds of Namaaz

Namaaz can be arranged in two categories: waajib namaaz and mustahab namaaz.

#### 3.1. Waajib Namaaz

Namaaz becomes waajib on girls at the age of nine (9) and on boys at the age of fifteen (15).

##### 3.1.1 Daily Waajib Namaaz

There are five daily waajib namaaz, each consisting of a certain number of units called **rakaa-'at** (units, plural for rakaa't):

- Namaaz-e-Fajr                      2 rakaa-'at
- Namaaz-e-Zuhr                    4 rakaa-'at
- Namaaz-e-'Asr                    4 rakaa-'at
- Namaaz-e-Maghrib               3 rakaa-'at
- Namaaz-e-'Isha                   4 rakaa-'at

##### 3.1.2 Conditional Waajib Namaaz

These namaaz do not have a prescribed schedule, but rather become waajib under a certain condition or when a certain event takes place.

- Namaaz-e-Aayaat (Prayer of Signs)  
Becomes waajib when any of these events take place: solar eclipse, lunar eclipse, earthquake, or thunder, lightning and storms that create fear among most people.
- Namaaz-e-Mayyat (Prayer of Dead body)
- Namaaz-e-Tawaaf (Prayer of Waajib Tawaaf of the Ka'bah)
- Namaaz-e-Qadhaa of Parents (Delinquent Prayer)  
Qadhaa namaaz of parents is waajib on their eldest son after their death.
- Namaaz that are waajib due to Ijaarah (for hire), Nazr, Qasam (vow), and 'Ahad (oath).

### 3.1.3 Other Waajib Namaaz

These namaaz become waajib in the presence of Imam Sahib-uz-Zaman (AF).

- Namaaz-e-Jum'ah (Friday Prayer)  
Included in the daily namaaz. Waajib when established by Imam (AS) with all its requirements.
- Namaaz-e-'Eid (Festival Prayer)  
For 'Eid-ul-Fitr and 'Eid-ul-Adh-ha. Waajib during the time of Imam (AS) and necessary to offer them in **jama'at** (congregation). However, during the present times, while Imam Sahib-uz-Zaman (AF) is in Ghaibat-e-Kubra (greater occultation), these namaaz are mustahab and may be offered individually as well as in jama'at.

## 3.2. Mustahab Namaaz

There are many mustahab namaaz, which are generally called **naafilah**. However, more stress has been laid on the daily naafilah namaaz. The total number of rakaa-'at in naafilah for everyday are 34, excluding Friday.

### 3.2.1 Daily Naafilah

- Naafilah for Fajr 2 rakaa-'at (before performing Fajr)
- Naafilah for Zuhr 8 rakaa-'at (before performing Zuhr)
- Naafilah for 'Asr 8 rakaa-'at (before performing 'Asr)
- Naafilah for Maghrib 4 rakaa-'at (after performing Maghrib)
- Naafilah for 'Isha 2 rakaa-'at (after performing 'Isha)  
(counted as one raka'at, offered sitting)
- Naafilah for Tahajjud 11 rakaa-'at (also called Namaaz-e-Shab)

### 3.2.2 Namaaz-e-Ghufaylah

Consists of 2 rakaa-'at and is offered between Maghrib and 'Isha namaaz.

## 4. Preface of Namaaz

Before one can perform namaaz, there are five (5) things he should know and understand:

### 4.1. Times of the Daily Namaaz

- **Namaaz-e-Fajr**

Just before dawn a column of whiteness rises upward from the east, which is called the first dawn. When this whiteness spreads, it is called the second dawn and is the **fazeelat** (prime) time for Fajr namaaz. The time for Fajr namaaz ends at sunrise.

- **Namaaz-e-Zuhr**

The time for Zuhr namaaz is from when the sun starts declining at midday, until there is enough time left before sunset to offer 'Asr namaaz.

- **Namaaz-e-'Asr**

The time for 'Asr namaaz is after Zuhr and before sunset.

- **Namaaz-e-Maghrib**

The time for Maghrib namaaz is from when the redness in the eastern sky, appearing after sunset, has passed overhead until, there is enough time left before midnight to perform 'Isha namaaz.

- **Namaaz-e-'Isha**

The time for 'Isha namaaz is after Maghrib and before midnight. Midnight is calculated as halfway between sunset and sunrise.

#### **4.1.1 Rules of the Times of Namaaz**

It is mustahab that one offers namaaz at the fazeelat time prescribed for it, and great emphasis has been laid on it. Alternatively, the nearer the namaaz is to the fazeelat time the better, except when there is good reason for delay, like waiting to join in namaaz-e-jama'at.

If there is ample time for namaaz, and a creditor demands his claim, one must repay the loan first, if possible, and then offer namaaz. Similarly, if another necessary matter emerges, for example cleaning a masjid that has become **najis** (unclean), one should do that job first and then offer namaaz. In both cases, if he offers his namaaz first it is valid, but he commits a sin.

Namaaz must be performed in sequence; 'Asr after Zuhr and 'Isha after Maghrib. Intentionally changing the sequence of the namaaz makes it **batil** (void).

#### **4.2. Rules about Qiblah (Direction of Namaaz)**

“Verily, We see the turning of your face to heaven, so We shall turn you to a qiblah which you will like. So turn your face toward the sacred masjid; and wherever you are, turn your face toward it...” (Qur-aan 2:144)

The qiblah is the Holy Ka'bah in Makkah, and one should offer namaaz facing toward it. If a person who is far from Makkah stands in such a manner that people would say that he is performing namaaz facing the qiblah, that would be sufficient.

In the case that one does not have the means to determine the direction of qiblah, it is sufficient for him to offer namaaz facing any direction. If he has enough time at his disposal, he should offer the same namaaz four times, each in a different direction.

### **4.3. Rules about the Place of Namaaz**

There are seven (7) conditions for the place of namaaz:

1. The place where namaaz is being offered should be mubah.
2. The place for namaaz should not have such a vigorous movement as would make normal standing, ruku', or sajdah impossible.
3. It should be a place where one sees the possibility of completing namaaz. Performing namaaz at a place where one cannot complete the namaaz because of strong winds, heavy rain, or a teeming crowd renders the namaaz batil.
4. Neither should the ceiling of the place where one offers namaaz be so low that one may not be able to stand straight, nor should the place be so small that there is no room to perform ruku' and sajdah.
5. The place of namaaz should not be najis.
6. Women should stand behind men while reading namaaz.
7. The sajdah should not be a span of four fingers higher or lower than the level on which the toes are.

### **4.4. Rules for Clothing During Namaaz**

There are six (6) conditions for the clothing used in namaaz:

1. It should be taahir.
2. It should be mubah (not usurped).
3. It should not be made of the parts of a dead body.
4. It should not be made of the carcass, whose meat is haraam.
5. For one who is male, the clothing should not be made of pure silk.
6. For one who is male, the clothing should not be embroidered with gold.

### **4.5. Tahaarat of Clothes and Body**

This topic will be covered at a later time.

## 5. Preparation for Namaaz

### 5.1. Wudhoo (Ablution)

Wudhoo is a way of purification before standing for namaaz in the presence of Allah (SWT) and is, therefore, required of every Muslim before namaaz. Although it is a symbolic way of purification, wudhoo also cleans many parts of the body that often become dirty. Thus, the intention is to purify oneself spiritually as well as physically.

#### 5.1.1 Acts Which Require Wudhoo

- Waajib namaaz (except Namaaz-e-Mayyat)
- If one must make up a missing or forgotten tashahud or sajdah and has lost his wudhoo, he must do wudhoo again.
- Waajib tawaaf of the Ka'bah.
- Having made a vow or oath to do wudhoo.
- Having made a vow or oath to touch the writing of the Qur-aan with any part of the body. It is haraam for someone who does not have wudhoo to touch the writing of the Qur-aan. There is no objection, however, to touching a translation of the Qur-aan in any language without wudhoo.
- Touching the names of the Almighty Allah (SWT) in any language.

#### 5.1.2 Conditions for Valid Wudhoo

- The water must be **taahir** (pure, pak) and without dirt, even if that dirt is taahir.
- The water should be pure and not mixed.
- The water should be mubah. Non-residents of places such as educational institutions and hotels may perform wudhoo using water belonging to these places, provided non-residents usually use it.
- The water container should be mubah and not made of gold or silver.
- The parts of the body that are subject to wudhoo should be taahir at the time of wudhoo. If any part of the body other than those subject to wudhoo is najis, the wudhoo is valid, but for prayers the najis parts must be made taahir.
- One should have sufficient time at his disposal for performing wudhoo and namaaz. If there is a lack of time such that all or part of the namaaz will become qadhaa, he should perform **tayammum** (see section 6.2). But, if he feels the time to do tayammum is the same as wudhoo, he should do wudhoo.
- Wudhoo must be performed with the **niyyah** (intention) of **Qurbat** (pleasure of Allah [SWT]) and not other purposes, such as to cool oneself.

- The steps of wudhoo must be done in the prescribed order.
- Wudhoo must be a continuous process. If there is a gap in the actions of wudhoo such that it cannot be said that wudhoo is being performed in normal succession, it is batil.
- Unless he is incapable of doing so, one should perform his wudhoo without anyone helping him. Even then, one should not obtain assistance for those acts of wudhoo that he can perform alone.
- The use of water must not be harmful to the individual in any way.
- There must be no barrier between the water of wudhoo and the skin of the body parts subject to wudhoo (example: rings or nail polish). In preparation for wudhoo, one should take off any such things if possible.

### 5.1.3 Procedure for Wudhoo

“O you who believe! When you get ready for prayers, wash your faces, and your hands up to (and including) the elbows, and wipe (a part of) your heads, and (a part of) your feet to the ankles...” (Qur-aan 5:6)

Wudhoo has two parts: mustahab actions and waajib actions. The mustahab actions can be considered preparation for performing wudhoo:

- Washing both hands
- Rinsing the mouth
- Rinsing the nose

Also, one must ensure that the parts of the body subject to masah (head and feet) are dry prior to performing wudhoo. If the wetness on them is so insignificant that the wetness of the palm covers it, then there is no harm. However, if they are so wet that the wetness of the palm has no effect on them, the wudhoo is batil.

Then the waajib wudhoo begins. All these actions must be done in **tarteef** (corresponding order):

- **Niyyah:** “I am doing wudhoo, qurbatan ilallah (for the pleasure of Allah [SWT]).”
- **Washing the face (1 or 2 times [max]):** First time is waajib, second time is mustahab, and more than two times is haraam. Wash the face by taking water in the hand and wiping the face, beginning at the top and moving downward. This motion of the hand should cover from the hairline down to the chin vertically and, horizontally, as much of the face as comes between the thumb and middle finger.
- **Rinsing the right arm (1 or 2 times [max]):** First time is waajib, second time is mustahab, and more than two times is haraam. Take water in the left hand and wipe the forearm. Start just above the elbow, to ensure the elbow is not left out, and move downward to the fingertips.



- **Rinsing the left arm (1 or 2 times [max]):** First time is waajib, second time is mustahab, and more than two times is haraam. Take water in the right hand and wipe the forearm. Start just above the elbow, to ensure the elbow is not left out, and move downward to the fingertips.
- **Masah (wiping) of the head (1 time):** Use the moisture on the right hand from the previous steps of wudhoo to do masah on the head. Draw the fingers from the middle of the head down towards the hairline. As a recommended precaution, the area covered should be the length of one finger and the width of three joined fingers.
- **Masah of the feet (1 time):** Use the moisture on the hands from the previous steps of wudhoo to do masah on the feet. Begin with the heel of the right hand on the toes of the right foot. Draw the hand upward until the fingertips are at the ankle. Use the left hand to do masah in the same way on the left foot.

If the water on one's hand is not sufficient to do masah, one may use the water of wudhoo remaining on one's face or arms to make one's hands wet, but must not use any other water for this step.

#### 5.1.4 Things that invalidate Wudhoo

- Urination or excretion
- Passing gas from the rear
- Sleep deep enough to restrict seeing and hearing. However, if the eyes do not see, but the ears can hear, the wudhoo is not batil.
- Things that make one lose sensibility, like insanity, intoxication, or unconsciousness.
- Things that require ghusl.

## **5.2. Tayammum (Purification by means of Clean Sand or Dust)**

There are several circumstances in which tayammum should be performed instead of wudhoo or ghushl, such as when use of water is harmful to one's health or when water is not available.

Tayammum can be done on dry earth, sand, a piece of clay, or a stone. If these cannot be found, tayammum can be done on mud. In the absence of mud, it can be performed on dust. Anything used for tayammum must be taahir. Also, it should not be usurped (unjustly seized).

The process of tayammum is as follows. These actions must be done in this order:

- Perform niyyah.
- Strike or place the palm of both hands together on the object on which tayammum is valid.
- Wipe the forehead by placing both palms on the forehead together and moving them from the hairline down to the eyebrows and then from side to side. Make sure to include the whole forehead.
- Wipe the whole back of the right hand with the left hand, beginning a little above the wrist and wiping down.
- Wipe the whole back of the left hand with the right hand, beginning a little above the wrist and wiping down.
- Once again, strike or place both palms together on the object on which tayammum is valid.
- Wipe the whole back of the right hand with the left hand, beginning a little above the wrist and wiping down.
- Wipe the whole back of the left hand with the right hand, beginning a little above the wrist and wiping down.

### 5.3. Adhaan (Call to Namaaz)

It is mustahab for men, as well as women, to recite adhaan and iqamah before offering the daily waajib namaaz.

When reading namaaz-e-jama'at, it is recommended that a **mu'adhin** (one who gives adhaan) say the adhaan with a loud voice, so that many can hear him loud and clear. When one hears the adhaan, he should go quickly to join namaaz-e-jama'at. Adhaan is recited as follows:

- 4 times: الله أكبر  
Allah is the Greatest.
- 2 times: أشهد أن لا إله إلا الله  
I declare that there is no god except Allah.
- 2 times: أشهد أن محمداً رسول الله  
I declare that Muhammad is the messenger of Allah.
- 2 times: أشهد أن علياً ولي الله  
I declare that 'Ali is the guardian (Imam) appointed by Allah.
- 2 times: حي على الصلاة  
Assemble for Prayer.
- 2 times: حي على الفلاح  
Assemble for success.
- 2 times: حي على خير العمل  
Assemble for the best deed.
- 2 times: الله أكبر  
Allah is the Greatest.
- 2 times: لا إله إلا الله  
There is no god except Allah.

#### 5.4. Du'a to be Recited After Adhaan

##### ﴿ Du'ā After Adhān ﴾

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

I Begin in the Name of Allāh, The Most Merciful, The Most Compassionate

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْ قَلْبِي بَاراً وَ عَمَلِي سَاراً وَ عَيْشِي قَاراً

O' Allāh! Make my heart gentle; my actions a source of pleasure; my life prosperous;

وَ رِزْقِي دَاراً وَ أَوْلَادِي أَبْرَاراً

and give me continued sustenance and make my children righteous;

وَ اجْعَلْ لِي عِنْدَ قَبْرِ نَبِيِّكَ مُحَمَّدٍ

and fix for me a place near the grave of Your Messenger Muḥammad,

(صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَ آلِهِ وَ سَلَّمَ)

(May the prayers and salutations of Allāh be upon him and his family)

مُسْتَقَرّاً وَ قَرَاراً بِرَحْمَتِكَ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ

a place of stay and rest. (Grant me all of this) through Your Mercy O' the Most Merciful One of those who are able to show mercy.

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## 5.5. Iqaamah (Call to Begin Namaaz)

Iqaamah is very similar to adhaan with a few differences:

- 2 times: الله أكبر  
Allah is the Greatest.
- 2 times: أشهد أن لا إله إلا الله  
I declare that there is no god except Allah.
- 2 times: أشهد أن محمداً رسول الله  
I declare that Muhammad is the messenger of Allah.
- 2 times: أشهد أن علياً ولي الله  
I declare that 'Ali is the guardian (Imam) appointed by Allah.
- 2 times: حي على الصلاة  
Assemble for Prayer.
- 2 times: حي على الفلاح  
Assemble for success.
- 2 times: حي على خير العمل  
Assemble for the best deed.
- 2 times: قد قامت الصلاة  
Prayer has started.
- 2 times: الله أكبر  
Allah is the Greatest.
- 1 times: لا إله إلا الله  
There is no god except Allah.

## 6. Elements of Namaaz

The actions performed in namaaz are categorized as waajib, mustahab, or makrooh. Certain actions, called **mubtilaat**, make the namaaz batil.

### 6.1. Waajibaat-e-Namaaz

There are eleven (11) actions listed as waajibaat:

#### 6.1.1 Niyyah

- Namaaz should be offered with the intention of Qurbat. If namaaz or any part of namaaz is done for any reason other than seeking nearness to Allah (SWT), it is batil.

#### 6.1.2 Takbeeratul Ihraam

- Recitation of “Allaho Akbar” at the beginning of namaaz.
- It is required to pronounce takbeeratul ihraam properly in Arabic; a translation is not valid.

#### 6.1.3 Qiyaam

- Standing position in namaaz. There are different instances for qiyaam:
- Qiyaam while saying takbeeratul ihraam and **qiyaam muttasil ba ruku'** (qiyaam before ruku').
- Qiyaam while reciting Surah al-Faatihah, and other Surah, and the qiyaam after ruku'.

#### 6.1.4 Ruku'

- Bowing by bending at the waist until the fingertips reach the knees.
- There is one ruku' in every raka'at of namaaz. If more than one ruku' is performed in one raka'at, the namaaz is batil.

#### 6.1.5 Sajdah

- Position of prostration in namaaz in which one's forehead, palms, knees and big toes must rest on the ground.
- One must perform two sujood after the ruku' in every raka'at of namaaz. After the first sajdah, one must sit up in **juloos** before performing the second sajdah.
- The forehead must rest on earth, something from earth, or something growing on earth that is not edible or worn as clothing. Namaaz is not correct if one does sajdah on cloth; foodstuffs; precious metals, stones, or gems; or anything which is not from or growing on the earth. The place where the forehead rests in namaaz is called the **sajdagah**.

- Sajdah must only be performed on something that is taahir.
- Performing sajdah for anyone besides Allah (SWT) is haraam. One may perform sajdah in front of the tombs of the Imams (AS), as long as their intention is to thank Allah (SWT). For any other reason, it is haraam.
- Surah numbers 32, 41, 53 and 96 of the Qur-aan each have one verse of sajdah. If one recites, reads, or hears them, he must immediately perform sajdah, and if he forgets, he must perform sajdah when he remembers. Therefore, if one of these Surah is read during namaaz, it becomes batil.

#### **6.1.6 Qiraa-at**

- Recitation of Surah al-Faatihah and other Surah in the first two rakaa-'at of namaaz and ***Tasbeehaatul Arba'*** ("the Four Praises") in the third and fourth rakaa-'at.
- It is waajib for men to recite Surah al-Faatihah and the other Surah loudly while offering Fajr, Maghrib, and 'Isha namaaz.
- It is waajib for both men and women to recite Surah al-Faatihah and the other Surah silently while offering Zuhr and 'Asr namaaz.

#### **6.1.7 Zhikr**

- Glorification of Allah (SWT) recited in ruku' and sujood.

#### **6.1.8 Tashahud**

- Statement of bearing witness to be recited after the second raka'at of all namaaz, after the third raka'at of Maghrib, and after the fourth raka'at of Zuhr, 'Asr, and 'Isha.

#### **6.1.9 Salaam**

- Salutation to be recited after the final tashahud in all namaaz.

#### **6.1.10 Tarteeb**

- It is necessary that all elements of namaaz are recited or performed in tarteeb. If one intentionally changes this sequence, his namaaz is batil.

#### **6.1.11 Muwaalaat**

- One should maintain continuity during namaaz; he should perform the various elements of namaaz in continuous succession without an undue gap in time. In the case that the one allows such gaps between actions that it cannot be said that he is performing namaaz, his namaaz is batil.

## 6.2. Arkaan

A **rukṇ** is an essential action. Five (5) of the eleven waajibaat-e-namaaz listed above are known as **arḱaan** (plural of rukṇ). If these arḱaan are left out, either intentionally or by mistake, the namaaz is batil.

### 6.2.1 Niyyah

- One should be conscious and aware of his niyyah from the beginning of namaaz till its end. Hence, if, during the namaaz, he becomes so lost that, if asked, he is unable to say what he is doing, his namaaz is batil.

### 6.2.2 Takbeeratul Ihraam

- It is required to pronounce takbeeratul ihraam properly in Arabic; a translation is not valid.

### 6.2.3 Qiyaam

- Qiyaam while saying takbeeratul ihraam.
- Qiyaam muttasil ba ruku'.
- **Not** Qiyaam while reciting Surah al-Faatihah, and other Surah, and the qiyaam after ruku'.

### 6.2.4 Ruku'

### 6.2.5 Two (2) Sujood in each Raka'at

- If one omits or adds two sujood in one raka'at of a waajib namaaz, intentionally or by mistake, the namaaz is batil.
- If one omits or adds one sajdah intentionally, the namaaz is batil.

If one forgets to do one rukṇ, and does not realize his omission until after he has begun the next rukṇ, his namaaz is batil. However, if one forgets to do one rukṇ, and he realizes his error before he begins his next rukṇ, goes back and does the forgotten rukṇ, and then proceeds from there, his namaaz will remain valid.

Other acts and recitations not mentioned in this list are not rukṇ. This means that if they are left out or added intentionally, the namaaz becomes batil, but in the case that the omission is unintentional, the prayer does not become batil.



### 6.3. Mustahabaat-e Namaaz

#### 6.3.1 Qunoot

Qunoot is performed by holding both hands in front of the face, palms upward, in a gesture of begging and then reciting any du'a or zikr. It is mustahab to perform qunoot before the ruku' of the second raka'at of all waajib namaaz. The following is a du'a commonly recited in qunoot:

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

“Oh, our Lord, bless us with goodness in this world and the hereafter and protect us from the fire of Hell.”

#### 6.3.2 Taaqeebaat-e-Namaaz

- Tasbeeh-e-Bibi Sayyedah (SA). Recite as follows:

- 34 times:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is the Greatest.

- 33 times:

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

Praise be to Allah.

- 33 times:

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

Glory be to Allah.

- Du'a to be recited after each namaaz as follows:

## Du'a after Fajr Namaaz

In the Name of Allah, the  
Beneficent, the Merciful

By the Name of Allah and peace of  
Allah on Muhammad and his sacred  
progeny and I entrust my work unto  
Allah and verily Allah is all seeing  
for His creatures.

“There is no God But You, Glory  
to You, I was in the dark then We  
granted him his (Younus) request  
and redeemed him from the panic  
and in like manner  
We redeem the believers.”

Suffices Allah, how good and  
trustworthy and the prospective  
crusaders returned (as there has  
been no fight any longer)  
with grants and the grace of Allah,  
sins harm and injury.

Whatever Allah wishes and there be  
no might and force except by Allah.  
Whatever Allah wishes and not  
whatever the people wish.  
Suffices the Patron rather than the  
patronized. Suffices the Creator  
rather than the creatures.  
Suffices the Giver rather than the  
given. Suffices Allah the Patron of  
Worlds. Suffices the Sufficient from  
my inception, The Infinite Sufficient  
suffices Allah; There is no Allah but  
He. I trust Him and He is the  
Patron of the Great Emyprean.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ-

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ وَ أَفْوَضُ  
أَمْرِي إِلَى اللَّهِ، إِنَّ اللَّهَ بَصِيرٌ بِالْعِبَادِ فَوَقَاهُ اللَّهُ  
سَيِّئَاتِ مَا مَكَرُوا، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ سُبْحَانَكَ إِنِّي  
كُنْتُ مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ- فَاسْتَجِبْنَا لَهُ وَ نَجِّنَاهُ مِنْ  
الْغَمِّ، وَ كَذَلِكَ نُنْجِي الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، حَسْبُنَا اللَّهُ وَ  
نِعْمَ الْوَكِيلُ، فَانْقَلَبُوا بِنِعْمَةِ مِنْ اللَّهِ وَ فَضْلِ، لَمْ  
يَمَسْسَهُمْ سُوءٌ، مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا  
بِاللَّهِ، مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ لَا مَا شَاءَ النَّاسُ، مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ وَ  
إِنْ كَرِهَ النَّاسُ، حَسْبِيَ الرَّبُّ مِنَ الْمَرْبُوبِينَ،  
حَسْبِيَ الْخَالِقُ مِنَ الْمَخْلُوقِينَ، حَسْبِيَ الرَّازِقُ  
مِنَ الْمَرْزُوقِينَ، حَسْبِيَ اللَّهُ رَبُّ الْعَالَمِينَ،  
حَسْبِيَ مَنْ هُوَ حَسْبِي، حَسْبِيَ مَنْ لَمْ يَزَلْ  
حَسْبِي، حَسْبِيَ مَنْ كَانَ مُذْ كُنْتُ لَمْ يَزَلْ  
حَسْبِي، حَسْبِيَ اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ- عَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ  
وَ هُوَ رَبُّ الْعَرْشِ الْعَظِيمِ-

## Du'a after Zuhr Namaaz

In the name of Allah, the  
Beneficent, the Merciful

There is no god But Allah, the  
Great, the Clement: there is no god  
but Allah, the Lord of 'Arsh (the  
throne) of Grace; and all praise is  
for Allah, the Lord of the worlds.

O' Allah I beseech Thee for all that  
time which is the cause of Thy  
Mercy, and that which ascertain Thy  
Forgiveness; and the benefit of  
every virtue, and safety  
from every sin;

O' Allah leave not any sin on me  
but that You forgive it, and any  
affliction but that You remove it,  
and any illness but that You heal it,  
and any defect but that You conceal  
it, and any subsistence but that You  
increase it, and any fear but that  
You protect (me) from it; and any  
evil but that You repel it, an any of  
my need in which is Thy pleasure  
and which is beneficial for me, but  
that You grant it; O' that Most  
Merciful, grant me my supplication,  
O' the Lord of the Worlds.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ الْعَظِيمُ الْحَلِيمُ، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ رَبُّ  
الْعَرْشِ الْكَرِيمِ، الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ،  
اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ مُوجِبَاتِ رَحْمَتِكَ، وَغَرَائِمَ  
مَغْفِرَتِكَ وَ الْغَنِيمَةَ مِنْ كُلِّ بَرٍّ، وَ السَّلَامَةِ مِنْ  
كُلِّ إِثْمٍ، اللَّهُمَّ لَا تَدْعُ لِي ذَنْبًا إِلَّا غَفَرْتَهُ، وَلَا  
هَمًّا إِلَّا فَرَجْتَهُ، وَلَا سُقْمًا إِلَّا شَفَيْتَهُ، وَلَا عَيْبًا  
إِلَّا سَتَرْتَهُ، وَلَا رِزْقًا إِلَّا بَسَطْتَهُ وَلَا خَوْفًا إِلَّا  
آمَنْتَهُ، وَلَا سُوءًا إِلَّا صَرَفْتَهُ، وَلَا حَاجَةً هِيَ لَكَ  
رِضَى، وَ لِي فِيهَا صَلاَحٌ، إِلَّا قَضَيْتَهَا، يَا أَرْحَمَ  
الرَّاحِمِينَ آمِينَ رَبَّ الْعَالَمِينَ۔

## Du'a after 'Asr Namaaz

In the Name of Allah, the  
Beneficent, the Merciful

O Allah, I beg to be protected from un-quenching ego and from an un-fearing heart (not fearing God) and from an unyielding knowledge and from an un-transcending prayer and from an inaudible prayer (ungrantable request).

O Allah, I beg You restoration after affliction, relief after grief, relaxation after constriction. My Lord, whatever talents I have got, it is but from You. There is no god but You. I beg Your pardon and seek atonement.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ نَفْسٍ لَا تَشْبَعُ، وَ مِنْ قَلْبٍ لَا يَخْشَعُ، وَ مِنْ عِلْمٍ لَا يَنْفَعُ، وَ مِنْ صَلَوةٍ لَا تَرْفَعُ، وَ مِنْ دُعَاءٍ لَا يُسْمَعُ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ الْيُسْرَ بَعْدَ الْعُسْرِ، وَ الْفَرَجَ بَعْدَ الْكَرْبِ وَ الرِّخَاءَ بَعْدَ الشَّدَةِ. اللَّهُمَّ مَا بَنَا مِنْ نِعْمَةٍ فَمِنْكَ، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ، أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَ أَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ.

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## Du'a after Maghrib Namaaz

In the name of Allah, the  
Beneficent, the Merciful

O' Allah I beseech You for the causes of Your Mercy; the rights of Thy pardon; Safety from every sin; the benefit from virtue: Salvation from (Hell) Fire and every Calamity; achievement of the Paradise and (Your) Pleasure in the abode of peace; and the proximity of Your Prophet Muhammad and his (purified) progeny-peace be on all of them.

O' Allah! Whatever bounties we have, all are from Your: there is no deity except You; I beseech Your forgiveness and turn unto You.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ مُوجِبَاتِ رَحْمَتِكَ وَ غَزَائِمَ مَغْفِرَتِكَ وَ النِّجَاةَ مِنَ النَّارِ وَ مِنْ كُلِّ بَلِيَّةٍ وَ الْفَوْزَ بِالْجَنَّةِ وَ الرِّضْوَانَ فِي دَارِ السَّلَامِ وَ جَوَارِ نَبِيِّكَ مُحَمَّدٍ عَلَيْهِ وَ آلِهِ السَّلَامُ اللَّهُمَّ مَا بَنَا مِنْ نِعْمَةٍ فَمِنْكَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَ أَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ.

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## Du'a after 'Isha Namaaz

In the name of Allah, the  
Beneficent, the Merciful

O Allah, I beg to request You that I have no knowledge of the estuaries of my provisions and I no doubt seek it because of the uncertainties springing in my heart so I hustle about in the cities in seeking it. I be therein like a confounded seeker, not knowing either it is in plains or is it in mountains, either in the land or in the rivers, yonder anyone or before anyone, and I do know that You have its knowledge, its means at Your hands and You are the one awarding it by Your favor and executing it by Your favor.

O Allah, peace be on Hazrat Muhammad and his sacred progeny, and favor me, O Lord, ever magnifying provisions, its seeking easier and its attainment nearer, and not strain me from tapping sources having no provisions therein for me. And You are over and above straining me, and I a beggar of Your favor, and peace be on Muhammad and his sacred progeny, and ameliorate me by Your favors. Verily You have abundant favors.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنَّهُ لَيْسَ لِيْ عِلْمٌ بِمَوْضِعِ رِزْقِيْ، وَ اِنَّمَا  
اَطْلُبُهُ بِخَطَرَاتٍ تَخْطُرُ عَلٰى قَلْبِيْ، فَاجُوْلُ فِيْ  
طَلَبِهِ الْبُلْدَانَ، فَاَنَا فِيْمَا اَنَا طَالِبٌ كَالْحَيْرَانِ، لَا  
اَدْرِى اَفِيْ سَهْلٍ هُوَ اَمْ فِيْ جَبَلٍ، اَمْ فِيْ اَرْضٍ اَمْ  
فِيْ سَمَاءٍ، اَمْ فِيْ بَرٍّ اَمْ فِيْ بَحْرٍ وَ عَلٰى يَدَيَّ مَنْ  
وَمِنْ قَبْلِ مَنْ، وَقَدْ عَلِمْتُ اَنَّ عِلْمَهُ عِنْدَكَ،  
وَ اَسْبَابُهُ بِيَدِكَ، وَ اَنْتَ الَّذِي تَقْسِمُهُ بِلُطْفِكَ، وَ  
تُسَبِّحُهُ بِرَحْمَتِكَ، اَللّٰهُمَّ فَصَلِّ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ  
وَ اٰلِهِ، وَ اجْعَلْ يَارَبِّ رِزْقَكَ لِيْ وَاسِعًا، وَ مَطْلَبَهُ  
سَهْلًا وَ مَا خَذَهُ قَرِيْبًا، وَلَا تُعِنِّيْ بِطَلَبِ مَا لَمْ  
تُقَدِّرْ لِيْ فِيْهِ رِزْقًا فَانْكَ غَنِيٌّ عَنْ عَذَابِيْ وَ اَنَا  
فَقِيْرٌ اِلٰى رَحْمَتِكَ، فَصَلِّ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ اٰلِهِ،  
وَ جُدْ عَلٰى عَبْدِكَ بِفَضْلِكَ، اِنَّكَ ذُو فَضْلٍ  
عَظِيْمٍ۔

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## **6.4. Makroohaat-e-Namaaz**

- Closing the eyes.
- Playing with one's beard and hands.
- Becoming silent while reciting Surah al-Faatihah, other Surah, or zikr in order to listen to another conversation.
- Any action that removes the attention or concentration.
- Turning the face to the right or left a small amount (if moved a large amount, the namaaz will become batil).

## **6.5. Mubtilaat-e-Namaaz**

There are twelve (12) actions that make the namaaz batil:

1. During namaaz, one realizes that a preliminary condition of namaaz has not been met, for example he realizes the clothes he is covering himself with are usurped.
2. Something occurs during namaaz that invalidates wudhoo or ghusl.
3. Folding one's hands as a mark of humility and reverence while offering namaaz.
4. Saying "Aameen" after reciting Surah al-Faatihah, unless one does so unintentionally or out of fear for his safety, in which case his prayer is valid.
5. Turning one's face away from, or facing one's back toward, qiblah during namaaz.
6. Talking intentionally during namaaz; if it is unintentional, the namaaz is valid.
7. Laughing intentionally during namaaz.
8. Crying for worldly reasons while performing namaaz. However, crying out of fear of Allah (SWT) will not make namaaz batil and is, in fact, an admirable thing.
9. Doing anything that breaks the form of or changes the appearance of namaaz, such as clapping or jumping, whether or not it is done intentionally.
10. Eating or drinking during namaaz.
11. Any doubt of the number of rakaa-'at one has done in Fajr or Maghrib namaaz will render the namaaz batil. Doubting the number of rakaa-'at one has done in the first two rakaa-'at of Zuhr, 'Asr, or 'Isha namaaz will render the namaaz batil if there continues to be doubt.
12. Adding or deleting arkaan of namaaz, intentionally or forgetfully, makes the namaaz batil. Purposely deleting those actions of namaaz that are not arkaan also makes the namaaz batil.

## 7. The Process of Performing Namaaz

Once the preparation for namaaz has been done, one is ready to begin performing namaaz. The following steps for performing namaaz use Maghrib namaaz as an example:

### 7.1. First Raka'at

#### 7.1.1 Niyyah

- One should know which namaaz he is reading and how many rakaa-'at it is comprised of. "I am offering three rakaa-'at of Maghrib namaaz, waajib, qurbatan ilallah."



#### 7.1.2 Takbeeratul ihraam

- Raise the hands up to the ears and say:  

**اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ**  
Allah is the Greatest.
- After the takbeeratul ihraam all excessive movement is forbidden until the end of namaaz. One should stand straight and look at the sajdagah.

#### 7.1.3 Qiyaam

- Recitation of Surah al-Faatihah:



1.

**بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ**

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

2.

**الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ**

Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the worlds.

3.

**الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ**

The Beneficent, the Merciful.

4.

**مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ**

Master of the Day of Judgment.

5.

**إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ**

You (alone) we worship and from You (alone) we seek help.

6.

**اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ**

Keep us (O Lord) on the right path.

7. صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ  
غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ

The path of those upon whom You have bestowed Your bounties;  
not (the path) of those inflicted with Your wrath,  
nor (of those) gone astray.

- Recitation of any other Surah:  
Surah al-Ikhlaas is the most highly recommended surah to read after Surah al-Faatihah in the first and second rakaa'-at.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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

1. قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ

Say: "He is Allah, the One.

2. اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ

Allah is independent.

3. لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

He begets not nor is He begotten.

4. وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

There is no one like Him."



#### 7.1.4 Qiyaam Muttasil ba Ruku'

- Raise the hands up to the ears and say:  
Then bow in ruku'.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is the Greatest.

#### 7.1.5 Ruku'



- Recite this zikr:  
Glorified is my Lord, the Cherisher, the Highest with glory.

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ

- or...Recite this three (3) times:  
Glory be to Allah.

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ



اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

- Recite salawaat.

Oh Allah, bless Muhammad and his Progeny.

- Stand up from ruku' for qiyaam.



#### 7.1.6 Qiyaam after Ruku'

- Recite this zikr:

سَمِعَ اللّٰهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ

Allah hears he who praises Him.

- Raise the hands up to the ears and say:  
Then go down in sajdah.

اللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ

Allah is the Greatest.

#### 7.1.7 First Sujud



- Recite this zikr:

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ اَعْلٰى وَ بِحَمْدِهِ

Glorified is my Lord, the Cherisher, the Highest with glory.

- or...Recite this three (3) times:

سُبْحَانَ اللّٰهِ

Glory be to Allah.

- Recite salawaat.

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

Oh Allah, bless Muhammad and his Progeny.

- Sit up from sajdah for juloos.

#### 7.1.8 Juloos



- Say:

اللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ

Allah is the Greatest.

- Recite this:

اَسْتَغْفِرُ اللّٰهَ رَبِّيْ وَ اَتُوْبُ اِلَيْهِ

I seek forgiveness from Allah, my Lord, and I turn repentant to Him.

- Say:  
Then go down in sajdah.

اللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ

Allah is the Greatest.

### 7.1.9 Second Sajdah



سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى وَبِحَمْدِهِ

- Recite this zikr:

Glorified is my Lord, the Cherisher, the Highest with glory.

- or...Recite this three (3) times:

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

Glory be to Allah.

- Recite salawaat.

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

Oh Allah, bless Muhammad and his Progeny.

- Sit up from sajdah in juloos and say:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is the Greatest.

- Rise for qiyaam while reciting this zikr:

Bihaw lillahi wa qoowat-e-hee aqoomo wa aq'ud  
With the power and strength of Allah  
I stand and sit.

## 7.2. Second Raka'at



### 7.2.1 Qiyaam

- Recitation of Surah al-Faatihah: see section **8.1 First Raka'at** above.
- Recitation of any other Surah: see section **8.1 First Raka'at** above.

### 7.2.2 Qunoot



- Raise the hands for qunoot and recite any du'a or zikr.
- A common du'a:

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

Oh, our Lord, bless us with goodness in this world and the hereafter and protect us from the fire of Hell.



### 7.2.3 Qiyaam Muttasil ba Ruku'

- Raise the hands up to the ears and say:  
Then bow in ruku'.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is the Greatest.

#### 7.2.4 Ruku'



سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ

- Recite this zikr:

Glorified is my Lord, the Cherisher, the Highest with glory.

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

- or...Recite this three (3) times:

Glory be to Allah.

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

- Recite salawaat.

Oh Allah, bless Muhammad and his Progeny.

- Stand up from ruku' for qiyaam.



#### 7.2.5 Qiyaam after Ruku'

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ

- Recite this zikr:

Allah hears he who praises Him.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

- Raise the hands up to the ears and say:  
Then go down in sajdah.

Allah is the Greatest.

#### 7.2.6 First Sajdah



سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى وَبِحَمْدِهِ

- Recite this zikr:

Glorified is my Lord, the Cherisher, the Highest with glory.

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

- or...Recite this three (3) times:

Glory be to Allah.

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

- Recite salawaat.

Oh Allah, bless Muhammad and his Progeny.

- Sit up from sajdah for juloos.



### 7.2.7 Juloos

- Say:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is the Greatest.

- Recite this:

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ رَبِّي وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ

I seek forgiveness from Allah, my Lord, and I turn repentant to Him.

- Say:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Then go down in sajdah.

Allah is the Greatest.

### 7.2.8 Second Sujud



- Recite this zikr:

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى وَبِحَمْدِهِ

Glorified is my Lord, the Cherisher, the Highest with glory.

- or...Recite this three (3) times:

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

Glory be to Allah.

- Recite salawaat.

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

Oh Allah, bless Muhammad and his Progeny.

- Sit up from sajdah in juloos and say:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is the Greatest.



### 7.2.9 Tashahud

- Recite tashahud:

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ

I bear witness that there is no god but Allah,  
He is One and He has no partner.

وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

And I bear witness that Muhammad is His messenger.

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

Oh Allah, bless Muhammad and his Ahlul-Bayth.

- Rise for qiyaam while reciting this zikr:

Bihaw lillahi wa qoowat-e-hee aqoomo wa aq'ud  
With the power and strength of Allah  
I stand and sit.

## 7.3. Third Raka'at



### 7.3.1 Qiyaam

- Recitation of Surah al-Faatihah: see section 8.1 First Raka'at above.
- or...Recitation of Tasbeehaatul Arba' three (3) times:

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Glory to Allah, and all praises to Allah,  
and there is no god but Allah, and Allah is great.



### 7.3.2 Qiyaam Muttasil ba Ruku'

- Raise the hands up to the ears and say:  
Then bow in ruku'.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is the Greatest.

### 7.3.3 Ruku'



- Recite this zikr:

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ

Glorified is my Lord, the Cherisher, the Highest with glory.

- or...Recite this three (3) times:

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

Glory be to Allah.

- Recite salawaat.

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

Oh Allah, bless Muhammad and his Progeny.

- Stand up from ruku' for qiyaam.



### 7.3.4 Qiyaam after Ruku'

- Recite this zikr:

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ

Allah hears he who praises Him.

- Raise the hands up to the ears and say:  
Then go down in sajdah.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is the Greatest.

### 7.3.5 First Sajdah



سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى وَ بِحَمْدِهِ

- Recite this zikr:  
Glorified is my Lord, the Cherisher, the Highest with glory.

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

- or...Recite this three (3) times:  
Glory be to Allah.

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

- Recite salawaat.  
Oh Allah, bless Muhammad and his Progeny.
- Sit up from sajdah for juloos.

### 7.3.6 Juloos



اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

- Say:  
Allah is the Greatest.

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ رَبِّي وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ

- Recite this:  
I seek forgiveness from Allah, my Lord, and I turn repentant to Him.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

- Say:  
Then go down in sajdah.  
Allah is the Greatest.

### 7.3.7 Second Sajdah



سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى وَ بِحَمْدِهِ

- Recite this zikr:  
Glorified is my Lord, the Cherisher, the Highest with glory.

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

- or...Recite this three (3) times:  
Glory be to Allah.

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

- Recite salawaat.  
Oh Allah, bless Muhammad and his Progeny.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

- Sit up from sajdah in juloos and say:  
Allah is the Greatest.



### 7.3.8 Tashahud & Salaam

- Recite tashahud:

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ

I bear witness that there is no god but Allah,  
He is One and He has no partner.

وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

And I bear witness that Muhammad is His messenger.

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

Oh Allah, bless Muhammad and his Ahlul-Bayth.

- Recite salaam:

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

Peace be upon you, Oh Prophet,  
and the mercy and blessings of Allah,

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ

Peace be upon us and all righteous servants of Allah,

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

Peace be upon you, and the mercy and blessings of Allah.

- Say three (3) times:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is the Greatest.

## 8. Shak-kiyaat-e-Namaaz (Doubts in Namaaz)

Sometimes it is possible that the person performing the namaaz has doubts in a part of it; for example, he does not know if he read the tashahud or not; or he does know if one sajdah was performed or two. There can also be a doubt in the number of rakaa'-at recited; for example one does not know if he is currently in the third or fourth raka'at.

There are 22 shak-kiyaat which one can have while performing namaaz. There are seven (7) shak-kiyaat that invalidate namaaz, six (6) shak-kiyaat that should be ignored, and nine (9) shak-kiyaat that are valid.

## 9. Namaaz-e-Musaafir (Namaaz of a Traveler)

Under eight certain conditions a traveler must make his four rakaa'-at namaaz **qaswer** (shortened) to two rakaa'-at. The details of these conditions will be discussed at a later time.

## 10. Namaaz-e-Jama'at (Congregational Namaaz)

It is mustahab that waajib namaaz, especially the daily namaaz, be performed in jama'at, with more emphasis on Fajr, Maghrib, and 'Isha namaaz.

It is not proper to avoid jama'at namaaz without a good reason. The reward for offering jama'at namaaz is many times more than reading alone. In fact, it is mustahab to delay individual namaaz with the intention to participate in jama'at. Furthermore, if jama'at namaaz is being offered it is mustahab for a person who has already performed namaaz individually to repeat the namaaz in jama'at.

In order to perform jama'at for the daily namaaz, there should be at least two people present: one **imam** (leader) and one **ma'moom** (one follower). Some important things to be remember are:

- The niyyah should be performed by **muqtadee** (more than one follower) immediately after the imam has done so.
- Muqtadee must recite all zikr, except Surah al-Faatihah and the other Surah during qiyaam for the first two rakaa'-at, which are recited aloud by the imam. These recitations may be performed in a whisper along with the imam. It is not necessary to wait until the leader has finished reciting, except in the case of takbeeratul ihraam and salaam.
- One must not rise from ruku' or sajdah before the leader does so.
- In the third and fourth rakaa'-at the muqtadee should recite either tasbeehatul arba' three times or Surah al-Faatihah once.
- In the case that a ma'moom is late, he can join the jama'at either in the state of qiyaam, or in the state of ruku' before the imam raises his head from ruku'.
- Jama'at namaaz can be held in anyone's home or anywhere else, but the greatest reward is for offering jama'at namaaz in the masjid.
- The rows formed by the muqtadee should be formed one after another, filling each row before beginning the next one.

## 11. Rules for the Masjid

- It is haraam to make the floor, roof, ceiling, or interior walls of a masjid najis. If one finds out that any of these parts have been made najis, he should immediately make them taahir.
- Building a masjid or renovating a dilapidated masjid is mustahab.
- Keeping a masjid clean and illuminating it are mustahab.
- For a person visiting a masjid, it is mustahab to apply perfume, wear neat and clean dress, and ensure that the soles of his shoes do not carry najaasat inside.
- Sleeping in a masjid is makrooh, except when helpless.
- Talking about worldly affairs, engaging in some craft, and reciting poetry that is not religiously instructive are all makrooh in the masjid.



## Du'a Al-Faraj

In the name of Allah, the  
Beneficent, the Merciful

O Allah, terrible was the calamity,  
and its evil consequences are visible,  
the covering has been removed, (all)  
hopes have been cut off, the  
(plentiful) earth has shrunk (with  
very little to spare), the heavenly  
blessings have been withheld.

You alone can help, we refer our  
grief and sorrow to You, we have  
full faith in You, in the time of  
distress, as well as in good fortune.

O Allah, send blessings on  
Muhammad and on the children of  
Muhammad, whom we must obey  
as per Your command, through  
which we become aware of their  
rank and status, and let there be joy  
after sorrow for us, for their sake,  
right away, in the twinkle of an eye,  
more rapidly than that.

O Muhammad, O 'Ali,  
O 'Ali, O Muhammad,  
Give me enough, because both of  
you provide sufficiently. Help me,  
because both of you help and  
protect.

O our master, O the living Imam,  
HELP! HELP! HELP!  
Reach me! Reach me! Reach me!  
At once, in this hour. Be quick, be  
quick, be quick, O the most  
merciful, for the sake of  
Muhammad and his pure children.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِلَهِي عَظُمَ الْبَلَاءُ وَ بَرَحَ الْخَفَاءُ وَانْكَشَفَ  
الْغِطَاءُ وَ انْقَطَعَ الرَّجَاءُ وَ ضَاقَتِ الْأَرْضُ وَ  
مُنِعَتِ السَّمَاءُ وَ أَنْتَ الْمُسْتَعَانُ وَ إِلَيْكَ  
الْمُسْتَكِي وَ عَلَيْكَ الْمَعْوَلُ فِي الشِّدَّةِ وَ الرَّخَاءِ  
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ أُولَى الْأَمْرِ  
الَّذِينَ فَرَضْتَ عَلَيْنَا طَاعَتَهُمْ وَ عَرَفْتَنَا بِذَلِكَ  
مَنْزِلَتَهُمْ فَفَرِّجْ عَنَّا بِحَقِّهِمْ فَرَجًا عَاجِلًا قَرِيبًا  
كَلِّمْحِ الْبَصَرِ أَوْهُوَ أَقْرَبُ يَا مُحَمَّدُ يَا عَلِيُّ يَا  
عَلِيُّ يَا مُحَمَّدُ اكْفِيَانِي فَإِنَّكُمَا كَافِيَانِ  
وَإِنْصُرَانِي فَإِنَّكُمَا نَاصِرَانِ يَا مَوْلَانَا يَا صَاحِبَ  
الزَّمَانِ الْغَوْثُ الْغَوْثُ الْغَوْثُ أَدْرِكْنِي أَدْرِكْنِي  
أَدْرِكْنِي السَّاعَةَ السَّاعَةَ السَّاعَةَ الْعَجَلَ الْعَجَلَ  
الْعَجَلَ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ بِحَقِّ مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ  
الطَّاهِرِينَ.

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