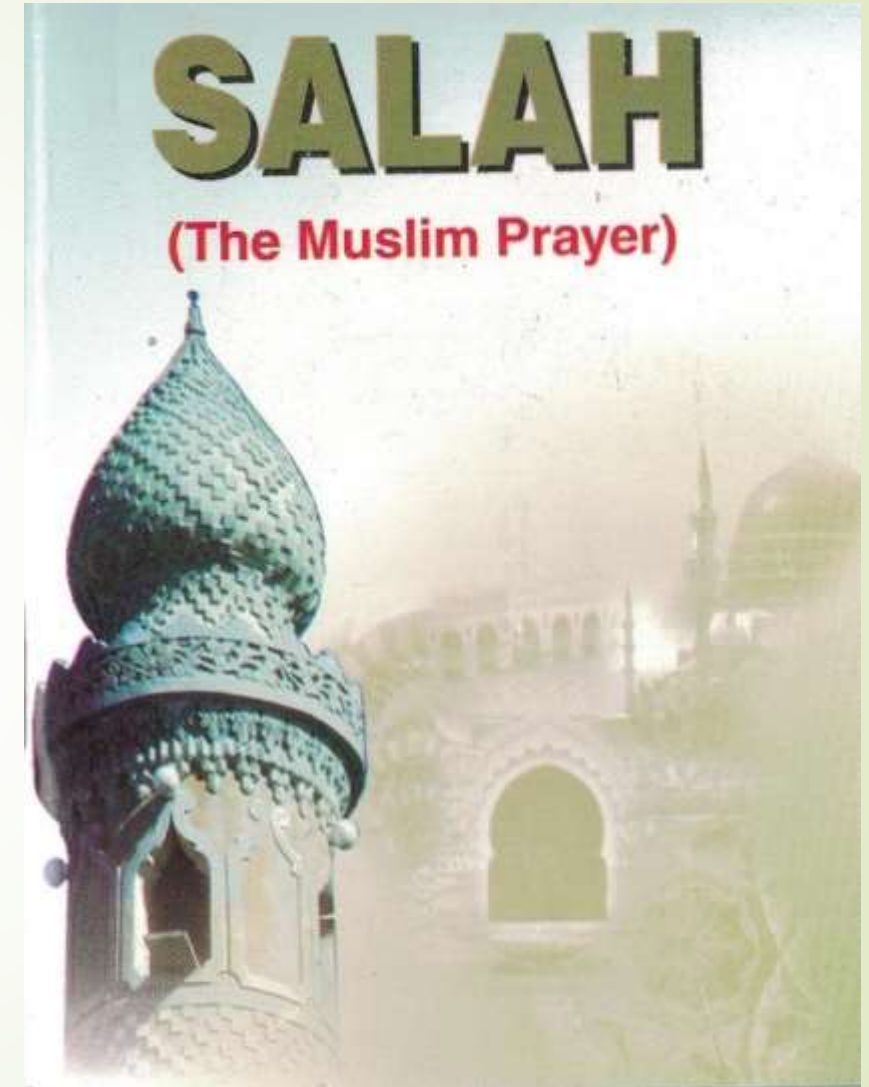


SIGNIFICANCE &

Rulings and meaning of what we recite in Salah

What is Salah?

- "Salah" means "prayers" and it is one of the five pillars of Islam.
- In Arabic, the word "Salah" صلاة originate from the word " "صلاة" which means a `connection' and that is because "Salah (prayers)" is meant to be a connection between the human and their God (Allah).
- Muslims pray 5 prayer times daily at specific times:
- Fajr: Dawn prayer before the sunset
- Duhr: Midday prayer at noon.
- Asr: Late afternoon payer.
- Maghrib: After the sunset prayer.
- Ishaa: Between sunset and midnight.



Obligatory and optional Salah



These five prayers are the “fard” (obligatory) prayers that every Muslim should do.



Muslims often pray additional or optional prayers as “Sunnah” or “Qiyam or Nafal” which is an extra prayer (Non-obligatory, there is no sin in missing it).



Children are encouraged to start learning how to pray at the age of seven years.



Muslims can pray at any where when the time of prayer is due.



However, it is more rewarding to make congregational (Jamaat) prayer in Mosques.

Significance of Salah in Islam

- No fundamental element of Islam has been stressed as much as prayer in the Holy Qur'an.
- Indeed, Allah mentions it in over 700 verses of the holy text. Among those that define its role in the religion of Islam are:
- **إِنَّ الصَّلَاةَ كَانَتْ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ كِتَابًا مَّوْقُوتًا**
- *Worship at fixed hours hath been enjoined on the believers.*
- **حَافِظُوا عَلَى الصَّلَوَاتِ وَالصَّلَاةِ الْوُسْطَىٰ وَقُومُوا لِلَّهِ قَانِتِينَ**
- *Be guardians of your prayers, and of the midmost prayer.*
- **وَأْمُرْ أَهْلَكَ بِالصَّلَاةِ وَاصْطَبِرْ عَلَيْهَا لَا نَسْأَلُكَ رِزْقًا نَحْنُ نَرْزُقُكَ وَالْعَاقِبَةُ لِلتَّقْوَىٰ**
- *Enjoin prayer on your family and be constant therein. We ask thee not to provide sustenance: We provide it for thee. But the (fruit of) the Hereafter is for righteousness.*

Significance of Salah in Quran

- **اتْلُ مَا أُوحِيَ إِلَيْكَ مِنَ الْكِتَابِ وَأَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ إِنَّ الصَّلَاةَ تَنْهَى عَنِ الْفَحْشَاءِ وَالْمُنْكَرِ وَلَذِكْرُ اللَّهِ أَكْبَرُ وَاللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ مَا تَصْنَعُونَ**
- *Recite that which has been revealed to thee of the Book, and observe Prayer. Surely, Prayer restrains one from indecency and manifest evil, and remembrance of Allah indeed is the greatest virtue. And Allah knows what you do.*
- **فِي جَنَّاتٍ يَتَسَاءَلُونَ عَنِ الْمُجْرِمِينَ مَا سَلَكَكُمْ فِي سَقَرٍ قَالُوا لَمْ نَكُ مِنَ الْمُصَلِّينَ**
- *(They will be) in Gardens (of Delight): they will question each other, and (ask) of the sinners: "What led you into Hell Fire?" They will say: "We were not of those who prayed"*

Significance of Salah in Hadith

- عن ابن عمر رضي الله عنهما قال : قال رسول الله ﷺ : " بني الإسلام على خمس : شهادة أن لا إله إلا الله وأن محمداً رسول الله ، وإقامة الصلاة ، وإيتاء الزكاة ، والحج ، وصوم رمضان
- The Messenger of Allah made ritual prayer the second of the five pillars of Islam:
- *Islam is built on five: testifying that there is no god except Allah and that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah, establishing ritual prayer, paying the poor-due, pilgrimage and fasting Ramadan.*
- Thus, the ritual prayer is an obligation from Allah on every sane, adult Muslim.

First thing to be asked about on Judgment Day?

- ▶ قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم : (أول ما يحاسب به العبد يوم القيامة عن الصلاة ، فإن صلحت ، صلح سائر عمله ، وإن فسدت ، فسد سائر عمله)
- ▶ The Prophet said: *The first thing about which a person will be questioned on the Day of Judgment is prayer. If it is found to be sound all his other actions will be sound as well. If his prayer is not sound all his remaining actions would be spoiled.*

Significance of Salah in Hadith

- **قال رسول بين الرجل والكفر ترك الصلوات**
- The Prophet also said: *"Between a man and unbelief is giving up of ritual prayer."*
- **من فاتته صلاة العصر فكأنما وتر في أهله وماله**
- He also said: *"The one who missed Šalāt al-ʿAšr, just one of the ritual prayers, is as if he has lost all his family and property."*
- **افضل الاعمال الصلاة لوقتها،** "And he said: *Ritual prayer in its proper time is the best of deeds.*"

Significance of Salah in Hadith

- **وكان آخر وصايا النبي قبل انتقاله إلى الرفيق الأعلى: الصلاة الصلاة وما ملكت أيمانكم**
- It is reported that the Prophet's last words were: "*Prayer! Prayer! And fear Allah regarding those who you are in charge of (your spouses)* "
- Abū Bakr bin al-Jazā'irī states:, "Among the wisdoms in the implementation of prayer is that it purifies and welcomes the worshipper to converse with Allah and His Messenger, and, while he or she remains in the material world, brings him or her into proximity with the Divine in the next life and wards off indecency and manifest evil."

Salah's example is like river in front of your house

- مثل الصلوات الخمس كمثل نهر عذب غمر بباب أحدكم يقتحم فيه كل يوم خمس مرات فما ترون ذلك يبقي من درنه قالوا لا شيء قال صلى الله عليه وسلم فإن الصلوات الخمس تذهب الذنوب كما يذهب الماء الدرن
- Allah's Messenger Muhammad (s) said: " *The simile of the five prayers is like a flowing river of sweet-water in front of the door of one of you, in which he plunges five times a day. What dirt will remain on him? They said, "None." He said, "Surely the five prayers eliminate sins just as water eliminates dirt."*



CONDITIONS OR PRE-REQUISITES OF SALAH

- 1. Al-Islaam (Salah is only accepted from a Muslim)
- 2. Al-'aql (Sanity. The insane is not held accountable for his/her actions)
- 3. Al-tamyeez (puberty)
- 4. State of purity (having wudu or taking a ghusl to remove ritual impurity)
- 5. Removal of filth (clothing should be free from impurities)
- 6. Covering the awrah
- 7. Commencement of time (The salah must be prayed in its proper time and not a minute before)
- 8. Facing the direction of the qiblah
- 9. An-niyah (the intention for the prayer being prayed should be present)

Few Conditions for Salah explained

- In Divine Law (Shari'ah), there are a number of requirements for valid ritual prayer:
- **1-Purification**- There are two levels of ritual impurity, each with its own remedy:
- 1) Major impurity. This occurs as a result of menstruation, childbirth and sexual intercourse or emission. Its remedy is ritual-bathing, as prescribed in the Holy Qur'an:
- يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تَقْرَبُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَأَنْتُمْ سُكَارَى حَتَّى تَعْلَمُوا مَا تَقُولُونَ وَلَا جُنُبًا إِلَّا عَابِرِي سَبِيلٍ حَتَّى تَغْتَسِلُوا
- *O ye who believe! Approach not prayers with a mind befogged, until ye can understand all that ye say,- nor in a state of ceremonial impurity (Except when travelling on the road), until after washing your whole body.*

Purification

- 2) Minor impurity. This occurs due to answering the call of nature, bleeding, vomiting and sleeping. Its remedy is ritual ablution. This, too, is mentioned in the Holy Qur'ān:
- يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا قُمْتُمْ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ فَاغْسِلُوا وُجُوهَكُمْ وَأَيْدِيَكُمْ إِلَى الْمَرَافِقِ وَامْسَحُوا بِرُءُوسِكُمْ وَأَرْجُلَكُمْ إِلَى الْكَعْبَيْنِ
- *O you who believe! When you get ready for ritual prayer [ṣalāt], wash your faces, and your hands up to the elbows, and lightly rub your heads and (wash) your feet up to the ankles.*
- عن جابر قال قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم مفتاح الصلاة الوضوء ومفتاح الجنة الصلاة.
- The Holy Prophet said: "Ablution is the key to prayer as prayer is the key to Paradise."

Conditions of Salat

- 2-Specific Times
- The five times of obligatory ritual prayer are:
- **Fajr**: From dawn to sunrise;
- **Dhuhr**: From noon until mid-afternoon;
- **Ašr**: From mid-afternoon to sunset;
- **Maghrib**: From sunset to early evening;
- **Ishā**: From early evening to the middle of the night.



Conditions of Salat

➤ 3-Facing Qiblah

➤ قَدْ نَرَى تَقَلُّبَ وَجْهِكَ فِي السَّمَاءِ فَلَنُوَلِّيَنَّكَ قِبْلَةً تَرْضَاهَا فَوَلِّ وَجْهَكَ شَطْرَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ وَحَيْثُ مَا كُنْتُمْ فَوَلُّوا وُجُوهَكُمْ شَطْرَهُ وَإِنَّ الَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْكِتَابَ لَيَعْلَمُونَ أَنَّهُ الْحَقُّ مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ وَمَا اللَّهُ بِغَافِلٍ عَمَّا يَعْمَلُونَ

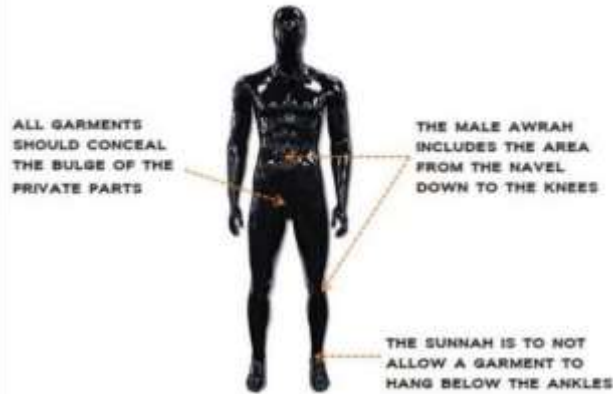
➤ *We see thee (O Muhammad) turning of thy face for guidance to the heavens: now shall We turn thee to a prayer-direction that shall please thee. Turn then thy face in the direction of the Sacred Mosque [Ka'ba]: Wherever ye are, turn your faces in that direction.*

➤ The worshipper faces the Ka'bah, the holy shrine of Islam, as determined to the best of his or her ability by simple means. This directional focus is called the qiblah.

➤ The Ka'bah is the House of Allah, located in the holy city of Mecca in present-day Arabia. It is the goal of the pilgrimage, which is the fifth pillar of Islam. In Islamic teachings,



THE MALE AWRAH




Conditions of Salat

4- Proper dress

- The Islamic schools of jurisprudence concur that it is essential (wājib) for both men and women to cover those parts of their bodies during prayer which should ordinarily be kept covered before strangers. For men, this includes what is between the navel and the knee. For women, it is the entire body, except the face and hands.
- As we have said, the purity of what covers the body is essential for the prayer to be acceptable. In one of the first revelations to the Prophet Muhammad (s), Allah says:
وَرَبِّكَ فَكَبِّرْ وَتِيَابَكَ فَطَهِّرْ وَالرُّجْزَ فَاهْجُرْ
- *And thy Lord do thou magnify! And thy garments keep free from stain! And all abomination shun!*
- The body is not the only thing that must be covered in prayer. During šalāt, the worshipper is commanded to look only at the location where he or she will prostrate, not to the left or right. In this way, one covers one's gaze and directs oneself to the Vision of Allah, for the Prophet said:

Bathroom etiquettes in Islam

- Salman Farsi (RA) reported that at the time of the Prophet (SAW) one of the polytheist said to him mockingly, " Your Prophet has taught you everything, even how to defecate." Salman confidently replied, " Yes, indeed. " Tirmidhi.
- Enter the bathroom with your left foot first and say the dua.
- Upon entering the bathroom, if possible, one should not face or turn their back to the qiblah.
- Upon entering a public bathroom, one should take bottle full of water or take dampened handful of tissues or paper towels to be used afterwards for cleaning purposes.
- Use the toilet seat instead of urinals since latter causes soiling of underclothes with urine.
- Only use left hand to clean the private parts with tissue and then water
- Clean the soiled areas three times or multiple of odd numbers
- Make sure underclothes are not soiled with impurities. Exit with right foot first.



Dua Before Entering the Toilet

(بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ) اللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّيْ اَعُوْذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْخُبْثِ وَالْخَبَائِثِ

Bismillah. Allahuma inni a'udzu bika minal kubtsi wal khobaaits

In the name of Allah, O Allah, I seek refuge in You from the male female Devils.

Dua After Leaving the Toilet

غُفْرَانَكَ

Ghufroonak

I seek Your forgiveness.

www.rohmatulrahman.com



What are the things that make ghusl obligatory?.

- 1-Emission of semen from its exit in the male or female, which happens either when one is awake or when one is asleep.
- 2-Menses or monthly blood loss by adult females
- 3- Nifaas (post partum bleeding),
- 4-Death – the deceased person must be washed, except for the shaheed (martyr) who falls in battle, who is not to be washed.
- 5-Ghusl is required when a kaafir becomes Muslim, because the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) told some of those who became Muslim to do ghusl. Many scholars think that it is mustahabb, not obligatory, for a kaafir who becomes Muslim to do ghusl because it is not narrated that the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) told everyone who became Muslim to do that.

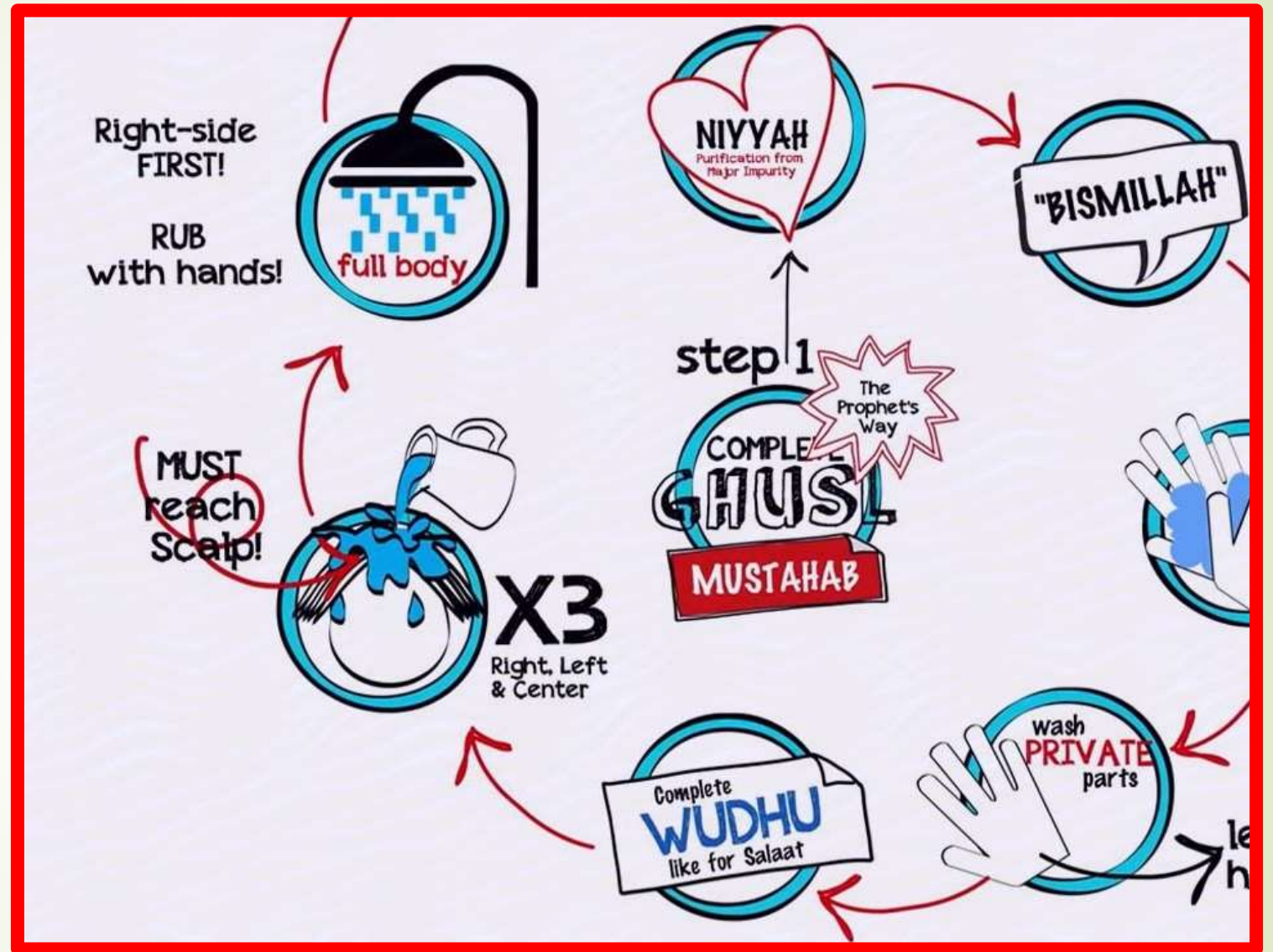


Three obligatory elements (Farad) of Ghusl (Ritual bath)

- ▶ 1-To rinse the mouth making sure that every part of the mouth from the beginning of the lips up to the throat is properly rinsed. Water must reach the gaps between the teeth, gums, all the sides of the tongue and the back of the throat. If you are not fasting, then you must gargle so that the water reaches all parts. If anything is stuck in the teeth like strands of meat, then this must be removed, unless if by removing this, it would cause severe pain or damage.
- ▶ 2-To clean the nostrils out with water, sucking up water into both nostrils, making sure it reaches the bone, so that not even a hair or its equivalent size remains dry, otherwise the bath will not count. If the nose is pierced, then it is necessary that the water reach the hole. Dried mucus that is in the nostrils must be removed.
- ▶ 3-The complete washing of every part of the body, up to and including the soles of the feet. If one spot is left dry, or even one strand of hair is dry, then the Ghusl will not be complete.

Sunnah method of Ghusl or bath

- Niyyah
- Bismillah
- Washing hands X3
- Wash private parts with left hand
- Wudu
- Pour water on head, right-left-center
- Pour water on whole body, right side first



Things that invalidate and break wudu

- 1 – **Any najasah**, liquid or solid matter coming out of the front or back like urine, feces, sperm, madi, blood, etc.
- 2 – **Passing gas (farting).**
- 3 – **Blood, pus, yellow liquid, etc flowing from any part of the body...** If the blood that comes out of the body does not flow or does not spread, it does not invalidate wudu.
- 4 – **To vomit mouthful.** It does not matter whether the thing that is vomited is food, water or bile. If the total amount of what is vomited amounts a mouthful, it invalidates wudu even if it is vomited in small amounts.
- 5 – **If blood equaling to saliva or more than saliva comes out of the mouth**, wudu is invalidated. It can be understood from the color whether blood is equal to, more or less than saliva. If the color is yellow, it means saliva is more. If it is light red, it means they are equal. If it is dark red, it means blood is more. If saliva is more than blood, wudu is not invalidated. If traces of blood are seen when one bites a quince, an apple, etc, wudu is not invalidated.
- 6 – **Sleeping**, which makes a person lose control over himself, invalidates wudu it does not matter whether a person sleeps by lying down, facing down, leaning on his elbow. Napping does not invalidate wudu if the person hears what the people around are talking.

Things which invalidate Wudu

- 7- **To faint** for a short or long time.
- 8 – **To laugh during the prayer.** Smiling and laughing are two different things. When someone laughs, it is heard by others. Therefore, it invalidates wudu if someone laughs while praying. When wudu is invalidated, the prayer is invalidated, too. Smiling does not invalidate the prayer or wudu since it is silent. However, if a person laughs so silently and if he himself hears it only, his prayer is invalidated but his wudu is not.
- 9 – **If a person who has made tayammum sees water,** his wudu is invalidated.
- 10. **Madness.**
- 11. **Drunkedness.**



1. Anything that comes out of the private parts.



2. The flow of impure matter anywhere else on the body (Blood, Pus etc)



3. Vomit that cannot be contained in mouth.



7. Losing consciousness.

SEVEN THINGS THAT BREAK WUDU



4. Sleeping on your back, or when reclining to side.



6. Laughing out loud during Salah.



5. Losing sanity.



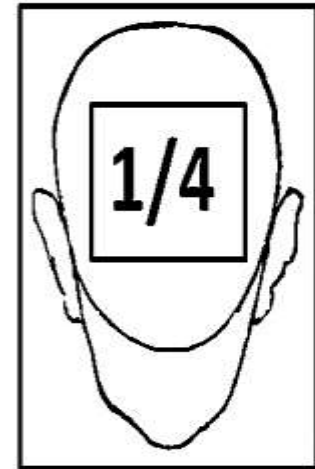
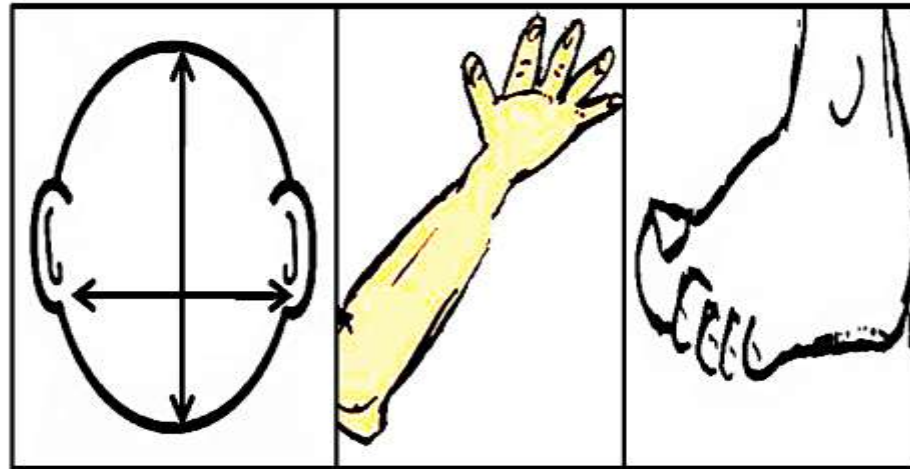
Four Obligatory elements (Fara'id) of Ablution

- 1-Washing the face
- 2-Washing both forearms including the elbows
- 3-Wiping a quarter of the head
- 4-Washing both feet including the ankles

4 Faraaidh: Compulsory Acts of WUDHU

Once washing

Masah once of



Face from forehead
to chin and one
earlobe to other

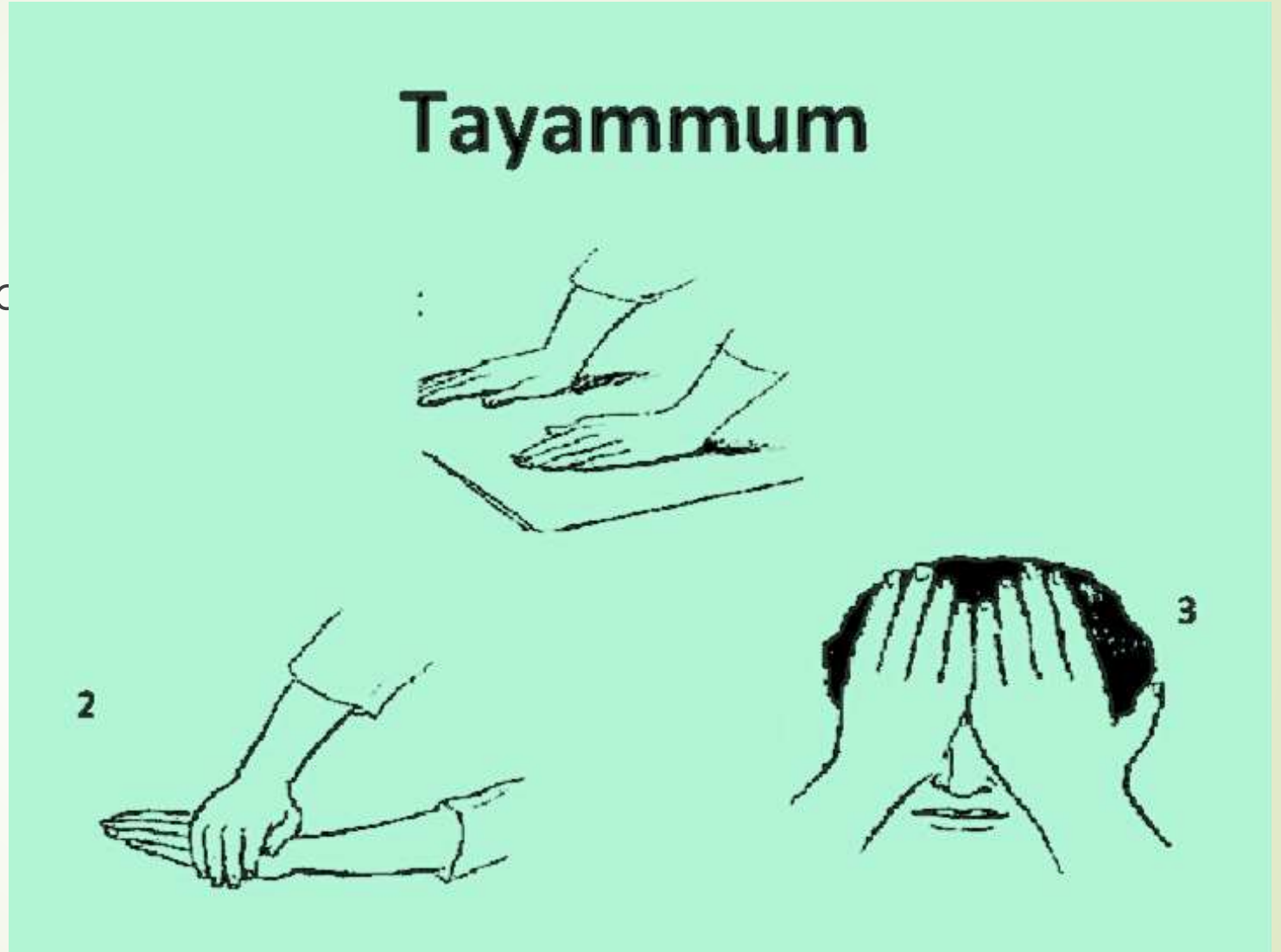
Both arms
up to
elbows

Both feet up
to ankles

Quarter of
head

TAYAMMUM OR DRY WUDU

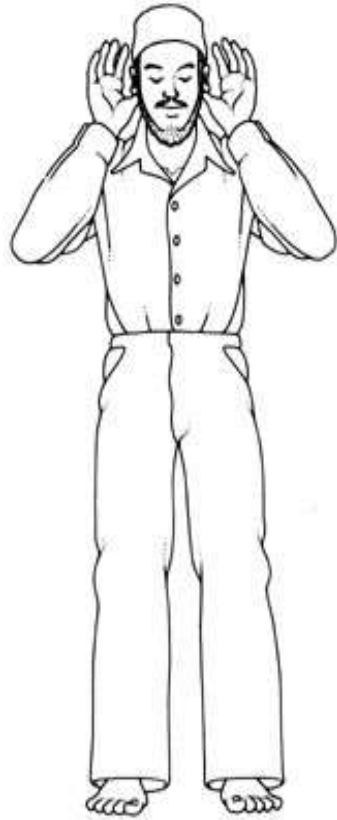
- **Tayammum** - **تيمم** (is the Islamic act of dry ablution)
- You use a purified sand or dust,
- It may be performed in place of ritual washing (wudu or ghusl) if
- 1-No clean water is readily available or
- 2- If one is suffering from moisture-induced skin inflammation or scaling.



The arkaan (pillars) of Salah are 14. (If any one is missed, salah is invalid)

- 1- Standing (An able person must stand while praying)
- 2. Takbiratul Ihraam [the opening takbeer (i.e. the first Allaahu akbar)]
- 3. The recitation of Al-faatihah
- 4. The rukoo' (the bowing position)
- 5. Rising up from the rukoo
- 6. Sajuud on the 7 bones (1. forehead & nose, 2&3. both palms, 4&5. both knees, 6&7. both feet – all must touch the floor during prostration)
- 7. Coming up from the prostration position
- 8. Sitting calmly between the two prostrations
- 9. Being tranquil and calm during every pillar position
- 10. The pillars should be done in order (e.g. rukoo before sujud etc.) 11. The last tashahud (at-tahiyaat)[In fajr the last is also the first]
- 12. Sitting during the last tashahud
- 13. Sending the salaam and salaam upon the nabi *salallaahu 'alayhi wasalam* (saying 'Allaahumma salli 'ala Muhammad ...) in the last tashahud
- 14. The two tasleems (saying 'assalaamu 'alaykum wa rahmatullaah to the right and then to the left)

POSITIONS IN SALAH



TAKBIR



AL-QIYYAM



RUKU



SUJUD



JULUS

The *waajibaat* of the Salah are 12.

(If one is missed or delayed, Sahw sujood is required)

- 1- Reciting a Surah or three ayaat with Fatiha
- 2- Reciting a Surah in first two Rakah of obligatory Salah
- 3- Qiyam after Raku
- 4- Jalsah (equal to saying Subhanallah) between two sujood
- 5- First Qaada (sitting after 2 rakaat)
- 6- To recite At-Tahiyyat
- 7- To finish Salah with Salaam
- 8- Recite Quran quietly in Zuhr and asar
- 9- Imam to recite Quran loudly in first 2 rakaat of maghrib & Isha and in Fajar, Jumuah, Eidain and Taraweeh
- 10- Recite Qunoot dua in witr salah
- 11- 6 or 12 Takbeerat in Eidain
- 12- To offer all Fard and Wajibat timely and in proper place (like at first ruku then two Sijdah one after another)

Actions which invalidate Salah

- 1 – **That which invalidates wudoo'**, such as breaking wind or eating camel meat.
- 2 – **Uncovering the 'awrah deliberately**. But if it is uncovered by accident and what is uncovered is only a little, or if a lot becomes uncovered but he covers it immediately, then the prayer is not invalidated.
- 3 – **Turning away from the qiblah** to a large extent.
- 4 – **Presence of najaasah (impurity) on one's body or clothes, or in the place** where one is praying. If he notices it or remembers it during the prayer and removes it immediately, then his prayer is valid. Similarly, if he does not find out about it until after the prayer is over, his prayer is still valid.
- 5 – **Excessive continuous movement** during the prayer for no essential reason.
- 6 – **Omitting one of the pillars (essential parts)** of the prayer, such as bowing and prostration.
- 7 – **Deliberately doing an extra pillar**, such as bowing.
- 8 – **Deliberately doing some pillars before others**.
- 9 – **Deliberately saying the salaam before completing the prayer**.
- 10 – **Deliberately changing the meaning** whilst reciting.
- 11- **Deliberately omitting one of the obligatory parts of prayer, such as the first tashahhud**. But if a person forgets, his prayer is valid but he must do the prostration of forgetfulness (sujood al-sahw).
- 12 – **Deciding to stop praying**.
- 13 – **Laughing out loud**. Merely smiling does not invalidate the prayer.
- 14 – **Deliberately speaking**. If one speaks by mistake or out of ignorance of the ruling, the prayer is not invalidated.
- 15 – **Eating and drinking**.

Significance of congregational salah

- **قُلْ أَمَرَ رَبِّي بِالْقِسْطِ وَأَقِيمُوا وُجُوهَكُمْ عِندَ كُلِّ مَسْجِدٍ وَادْعُوهُ مُخْلِصِينَ لَهُ الدِّينَ كَمَا بَدَأَكُمْ تَعُودُونَ**
- *Say: "My Lord hath commanded justice; and that ye set your whole selves (to Him) at every time and mosque, and call upon Him, making your devotion sincere as in His sight: such as He created you in the beginning, so shall ye return."*
- When performed **in congregation, prayer provides a strong sense of community**, equality and brotherhood.
- All Muslims are welcome in every mosque, regardless of their race, class or nationality.
- There is **no minimum number of congregants required** to hold communal prayers.
- Traditionally, **mosques were the centers of their communities**, where believers gathered five times daily or, at minimum, once a week.
- There, **the poor found food and assistance; the homeless, shelter; the student of religion, learning.**
- Because of the centrality of prayer in Muslim religious life, **mosques are often the dominant structures in Muslim villages, towns and cities**
- In particular, the great mosques, in which the Friday obligatory congregational prayer was held, often became **magnificent examples of architecture and art.**



Knowing the meaning of Salah

- Praying 5 times a day is obligatory for every Muslim, and these compulsory prayers are known as 'Salah' in Arabic.
- Most people and **many Muslims don't understand the meaning** of what is recited during the prayer as the Salah is prayed entirely in Arabic.
- What is recited in the prayer is of extreme significance as Salah is equivalent to a **person talking to God in private**.
- A Muslim is **supposed to pray as if He is seeing God**.
- If he can't do that then **he should believe that God is seeing him**.

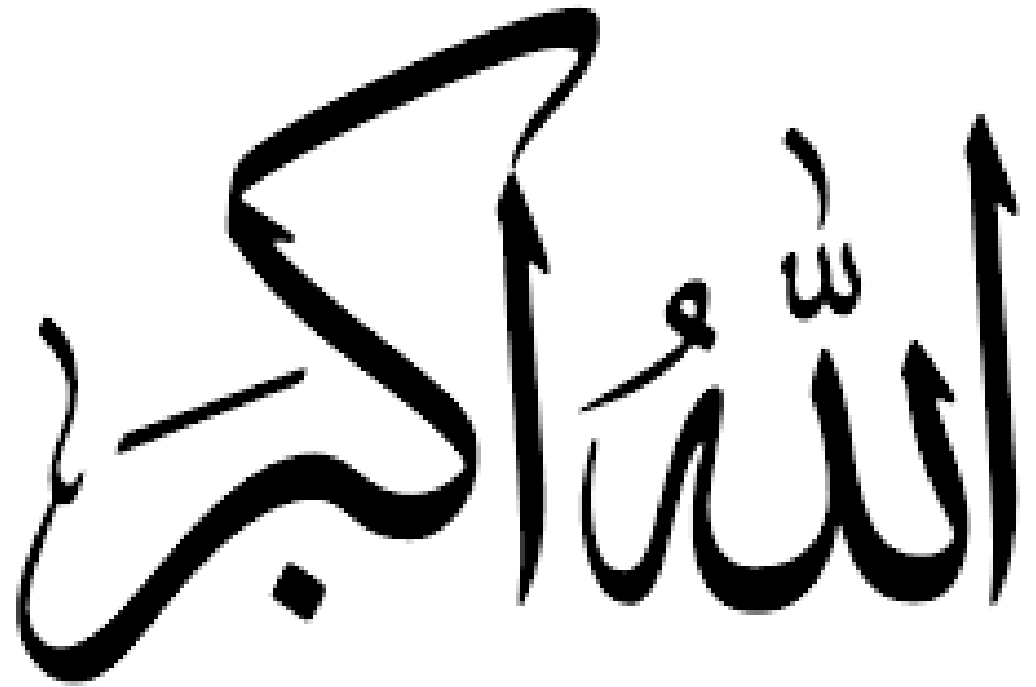
6 Important parts of Salah

1. Takbiratul Iftitah
2. Qiyaam
3. Qira'ah
4. Ruku
5. Sajdah
6. Qa'dah Al Akhirah



Takbeer

- Every prayer starts with the takbeer which signifies the start of every prayer.
- Everyone must have heard the phrase '*Allahu Akbar*'.
- It is known as takbeer and it means 'Allah is the Greatest'.
- This phrase is repeated frequently during the Salah.
- The first takbeer is accompanied by raising of hands, and both arms are folded.



الله أكبر

Dua when beginning Salah

It was narrated from Ali رضي الله عنه, that:

When the Messenger ﷺ of Allah started to pray, he would say Takbir, then say:

Dua 3 for starting salah (prayer) : [P:1/3]

وَجَّهْتُ وَجْهِيَ لِلَّذِي فَطَرَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ حَنِيفًا

Verily, I have turned my face toward Him

who created the Heavens and the Earth, worshipping none but Allah alone,

وَمَا أَنَا مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ إِنَّ صَلَاتِي وَنُسُكِي وَمَحْيَايَ وَمَمَاتِي

and I am not of the idolaters. Verily, my prayer, my sacrifice, my living, and my dying

لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَبِذَلِكَ أُمِرْتُ وَأَنَا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ

are for Allah, the Lord of the all that exists. He has no partner.

And of this I have been commanded, and I am one of the Muslims.

Dua 2 for starting salah (prayer) :

اللَّهُمَّ بَاعِدْ بَيْنِي وَبَيْنَ خَطَايَايَ كَمَا بَاعَدْتَ بَيْنَ الْمَشْرِقِ وَالْمَغْرِبِ،

O Allah! Set me apart from my sins (faults) as the East and West are set apart from each other

اللَّهُمَّ نَقِّنِي مِنَ الْخَطَايَا كَمَا يُنْقَى الثَّوْبُ الْأَبْيَضُ مِنَ الدَّنَسِ،

and clean me from sins as a white garment is cleaned of dirt (after thorough washing).

اللَّهُمَّ اغْسِلْ خَطَايَايَ بِالْمَاءِ وَالتَّلْجِ وَالبَرْدِ

O Allah! Wash off my sins with water, snow and hail.

Narrated Abu Huraira:

Allah's Apostle used to keep silent between the Takbir and the recitation of Qur'an and that interval of silence used to be a short one. I said to the Prophet " May my parents be sacrificed for you! What do you say in the pause between Takbir and recitation?" The Prophet said, " I say, 'O Allah! Set me apart from my sins (faults) as the East and West are set apart from each other and clean me from sins as a white garment is cleaned of dirt (after thorough washing). O Allah! Wash off my sins with water, snow and hail.'"

Sanaa

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ

Glory and praise be to You, O Allah. Blessed be Your name

وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ

and exalted be Your majesty,
there is none worthy of worship except You

When the Messenger of Allah (saw) started to pray, he would say:

'Glory and praise be to You, O Allah. Blessed be Your name and exalted be Your majesty, there is none worthy of worship except You.'

Sanaa

- **سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ**
Subhanaka Allahumma Wa Bihamdika Wa TabarakaSmuka Wa Ta'ala Jadduka Wa la ilaha Ghayruka
- Glory be to You, O Allah (SWT),
- and all praises are due unto You,
- and blessed is Your name
- and high is Your majesty
- and none is worthy of worship but You.
- The Sanaa is prayed after folding the hands.

TA'AWWUZ
Seeking
refuge with
Allah against
Shaytan.



أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ



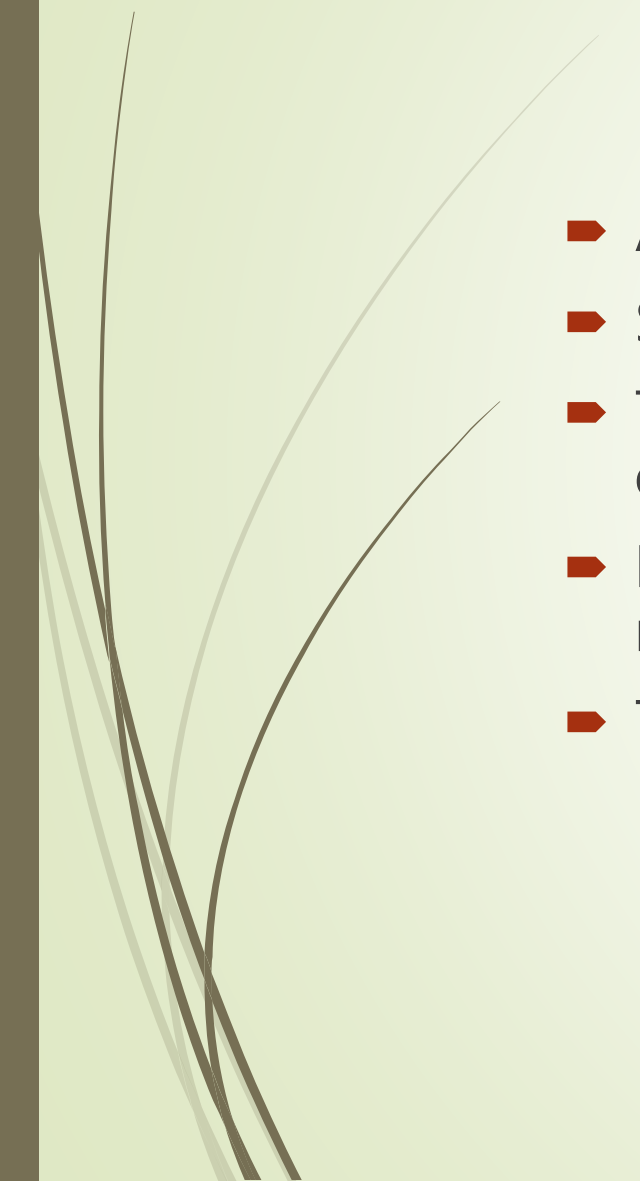
*Aoozu Billahi Mina
Ashshaytanirrajeem*



I seek Refuge with Allah from
Satan, the accursed.



Surah Fatiha

- After Sana and Ta'awwuz, Surah Fatiha is recited.
 - Surah Fatiha is mandatory and is repeated in every Rak'ah.
 - The word Fatiha means "opening" and refers to it being the first chapter of the Quran.
 - It is also known as Ummul Kitab – 'The mother of the book', as it is the most significant surah of the Quran.
 - The Surah has seven Ayats!
- 



AlFatiha

In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful

All praise is for Allah,
the Lord of the worlds.

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ
رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ۝

The Most Gracious,
the Most Merciful.

الرَّحْمَنِ
الرَّحِيمِ ۝

The Master of
the Day of Judgement.

مَلِكِ
يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ۝

You alone we worship,
And You alone
We ask for help.

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ
وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ۝

Show us the straight path.

اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ۝

The path of those
upon whom You
have bestowed favor,
not of those who
incurred Your anger,
nor of those who
have gone astray.

صِرَاطِ الَّذِينَ
أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ
غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ
وَالضَّالِّينَ ۝

After Surah Fatihah, recite any other Surah or part of it


- After Surah Fatiha, any other Surah Quran is recited.
- A minimum of three verses are recited from the Quran.



Ruku

- After the recitation of Surah Fatihah and a Surah or part of it from Quran, the person Bows after takbeer and recites
- **سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ**
- *Subhana Rabbiyal Azeem*
- Glory be to my Lord, the Almighty

RUKU



Instructions:
Bend down at waist, placing palms of hands with fingers spread over knees. Back is parallel to ground, such that if a glass of water were on the back, it would not spill. Eyes looking down, directly ahead.

As bending at the waist, recite

اللهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is the Greatest

Then 3 Times

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ

SUBHAN & RABBIYAL AZEEM
Glory to my Lord, the reatest

QAYYAM

Posture 4

Instructions:

While rising from the bending position of Ruku', recite

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ

SAMI 'ALLÁHU LIMAN HAMIDAH
Allah has heard all who praise Him

RAB-BANÁ LAKAL HAMD
Our Lord: Praise be to Thee
Then return to standing position, arms at side

رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْعَمْدُ

Recitation

ALLÁH AKBAR
Allah is the greatest

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ



and move to next position

Sajdah

- The first prostration is done after Qeyam and the palms, knees and forehead is placed on the ground, alongside the nose and forehead, and the remembrance of the God is recited
- **سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى**
- *Subhana Rabbiyal Ala*
- Glory be to my Lord, the Most High

SAJJDAH

Posture 7



Instructions:

Go down to a kneeling position by placing both hands on knees, lowering oneself slowly and easily onto knees, then touch the head upon the ground so that the following seven body parts are in contact: forehead, two palms, two knees, toes of both feet

Recitation

Recite 3 Times

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى

SUBHÁNA RÁB-BI-YAL A'ALÁ
Glory to my Lord, the most high

Jalajah



- After the first Sajdah, the person sits down and may seek forgiveness by reciting following dua:

Dua for sitting between two prostrations [2] :

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي وَارْحَمْنِي، وَاهْدِنِي وَاجْبُرْنِي، وَعَافِنِي وَارْزُقْنِي، وَارْفَعْنِي

O Allah forgive me, have mercy on me, guide me, support me, protect me, provide for me and elevate me.

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو كُرَيْبٍ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْعَلَاءِ حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ بْنُ صَبِيحٍ عَنْ كَامِلِ أَبِي الْعَلَاءِ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ حَبِيبَ بْنِ أَبِي قَابِطٍ يُحَدِّثُ عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ جُبَيْرٍ عَنْ ابْنِ عَبَّاسٍ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَقُولُ بَيْنَ السَّجْدَتَيْنِ فِي صَلَاةِ اللَّيْلِ " رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي وَارْحَمْنِي وَاجْبُرْنِي وَارْزُقْنِي وَارْفَعْنِي " [Ibn e Majah]

حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَزْهَرَ الْوَاسِطِيُّ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مُعَاوِيَةَ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَالِكٍ الْأَشْجَعِيُّ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، قَالَ كَانَ الرَّجُلُ إِذَا أَسْلَمَ عَلَّمَهُ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ الصَّلَاةَ ثُمَّ أَمَرَهُ أَنْ يَدْعُو بِهَذِهِ الْكَلِمَاتِ " اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي وَارْحَمْنِي وَاهْدِنِي وَعَافِنِي وَارْزُقْنِي " .

Second Sajdah

- After the First Jalsah, the person goes to Sajdah again and recites the same prayer.
- After the second Sajdah, the person should stand up and repeat the same sequence again and recite a different Surah after Surah Fatiha.
- After the second Rekah, the person should sit down and recite

Dua in prostrations due to recitation of the Quran (3): **دُعَاءُ فِي سَجْدَةِ الْقُرْآنِ (3)**

سَجَّدَ وَجْهِي لِلَّذِي خَلَقَهُ وَشَقَّ سَمْعَهُ وَبَصَرَهُ بِجَوْلِهِ وَقُوَّتِهِ

My face prostrates itself to Him Who created it
and brought forth its hearing and seeing by His might and power.

Narrated Aisha, Ummul Mu'minin:

The Apostle of Allah ﷺ prostrated himself at night when reciting the Qur'an. He said repeatedly: My face prostrates itself to Him Who created it and brought forth its hearing and seeing by His might and power.

[2814] Sunan Abi Dawud 1409]

Tashahhud

التَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ،

All the compliments are for Allah, and all prayers and goodness

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ،

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

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَىٰ عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ،

Peace be upon us and upon the righteous slaves of Allah

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship but Allah,

and I bear witness that Muhammad is His slave and His Messenger



Greetings on the Prophet

- After Tashahhud, Darood is recited
- My God, honor Muhammad and Muhammad's family as you honored Abraham and Abraham's family Surely, you are praiseworthy, the Great. My God, bless Muhammad and Muhammad's family as you blessed Abraham and Abraham's family Surely, you are praiseworthy, the Great.

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ
مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مُجِيدٌ
اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ
كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ
إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مُجِيدٌ

Prayer from the Quran

- One of the prayers from the prayers can be recited. The most common prayer that is usually recited is
- **اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِي ظُلْمًا كَثِيرًا وَلَا يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوبَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ
فَاعْفِرْ لِي مَغْفِرَةً مِّنْ عِنْدِكَ وَارْحَمْنِي إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْغَفُورُ
الرَّحِيمُ**
- O Allah, I have greatly wronged myself and no one forgives sins but You.
So, grant me forgiveness and have mercy on me. Surely, you are Forgiving, Merciful

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ،
وَمِنْ عَذَابِ جَهَنَّمَ،
وَمِنْ فِتْنَةِ الْمَحْيَا وَالْمَمَاتِ،
وَمِنْ شَرِّ فِتْنَةِ الْمَسِيحِ الدَّجَالِ

Tasleem or Salaam

- The Prayer can be completed by turning right and then left by saying
- **السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ**
- *Aslamualaikum Wa rahmatullah*
- God's peace and blessings be upon you.
- This signifies the completion of the prayer.
- There are many duas that a person may recite after completion of the salah, and we will look at them in the next few lessons.

Zikr after end of Salah

- كان الرسول صلى الله عليه وسلم اذا سلم من الصلاة قال: **“استغفر الله ، استغفر الله ، استغفر الله ، اللهم انت السلام و منك السلام تباركت يا ذا الجلال و الاكرام”**
- After the Messenger of Allah (s) used to pray, he would seek Allah’s forgiveness three times. This was related by Thawban, who said:
- *When he finished from prayer, he would seek Allah’s forgiveness three times and say, “O Allah, you are the peace and from you is peace. Blessed you are, O Owner of Greatness and Honor.”*

Common Zikr after Salah

Recite 33 times

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

Recite 33 times

أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

Recite 33 times

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Followed by - Once

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ
الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ، وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ
شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

Dua Qunnut in Witr Prayers

«اللَّهُمَّ اهْدِنِي فِيمَنْ هَدَيْتَ، وَعَافِنِي فِيمَنْ عَافَيْتَ، وَتَوَلَّنِي
فِيمَنْ تَوَلَّيْتَ، وَبَارِكْ لِي فِي مَا أَعْطَيْتَ، وَقِنِي شَرَّ مَا
قَضَيْتَ، فَإِنَّكَ تَقْضِي وَلَا يُقْضَى عَلَيْكَ، وَإِنَّهُ لَا يَذِلُّ مَنْ
وَالَيْتَ، وَلَا يَعِزُّ مَنْ عَادَيْتَ، تَبَارَكْتَ رَبَّنَا وَتَعَالَيْتَ.»

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“O Allah, guide me among those You guide. Grant me safety among those You grant safety. Take me into Your care among those You take into Your care. Bless what You give me. Protect me from the evil You have decreed. Verily, You decree, but nothing is decreed for You; whomever You take care of is never humiliated, and whomever You take as an enemy is never honoured. Blessed be You, our Lord, and exalted be You.”

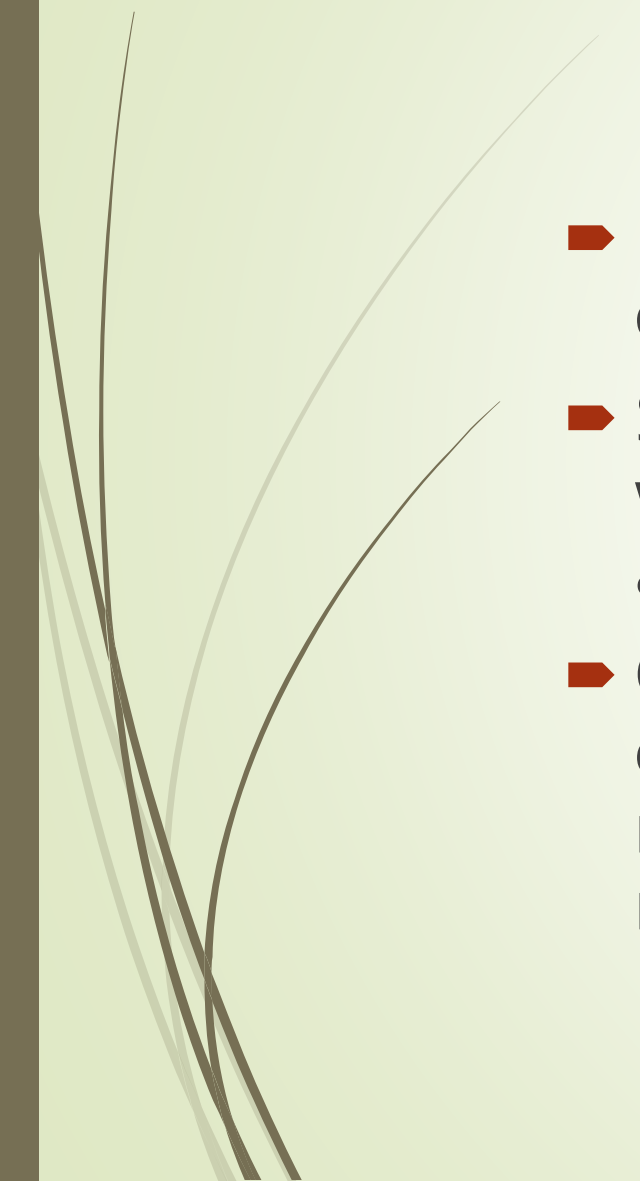
Dua e Qunoot

اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسْتَعِينُكَ وَنَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَنُؤْمِنُ بِكَ وَنَتَوَكَّلُ
عَلَيْكَ وَنُشْنِي عَلَيْكَ الْخَيْرَ وَنَشْكُرُكَ وَلَا
مَكْفُرَ لَكَ وَنُحْلِعُ وَنَتْرُكُ مَنْ يَفْجُرُكَ اللَّهُمَّ
إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَلَكَ نُصَلِّي وَنَسْجُدُ وَإِلَيْكَ نَسْتَعِي
وَنُحْفِدُ وَنَرْجُو رَحْمَتَكَ وَنَخْشَى عَذَابَكَ إِنَّ
عَذَابَكَ بِالْكَفَّارِ مُلْحِقٌ ۝

O Allah! We beseech Your help and we ask Your pardon and we believe in You, and we put our trust in You and we praise You in the best manner and we thank You and we are not ungrateful to You and we cast off and leave one who disobeys You. O Allah! You alone we serve and to You do we pray and we prostrate and to You do we flee and we are quick and we hope for Your mercy and we fear Your punishment. No doubt Your punishment overtakes the unbelievers..



Why Muslims Pray in Arabic

- Muslims can pray in any language, but the Salah has to be entirely in Arabic.
 - Similarly, the Holy Quran has been translated in most of the world's languages, but it is preserved in its original format, and is always recited in Arabic.
 - One of the main reasons behind the preservation of the original language is that translating any text alters the meaning of the text, and no translation can convey the meaning in its entirety.
- 

Qiyam al-Layl - Night Vigil

- **قُمْ اللَّيْلَ إِلَّا قَلِيلًا نِصْفَهُ أَوْ انْقُصْ مِنْهُ قَلِيلًا أَوْ زِدْ عَلَيْهِ وَرَتِّلِ الْقُرْآنَ تَرْتِيلًا**
- *Stand (to prayer) by night, but not all night, half of it or a little less. Or a little more; and recite the Qur'ān in slow, measured rhythmic tones.*
- **وقال صلى الله عليه وسلم "ركعتان يركعهما العبد في جوف الليل خير له من الدنيا وما فيها ولولا أن أشق على أمتي لفرضتهما عليهم"**
- The Messenger of Allah said:
- *Two cycles of prayer in the late hours of the night are more valuable than all the riches of this world. But for fear of overburdening my followers, I would have made these obligatory.*
- **عليكم بصلاة الليل ولو ركعة واحدة**
- *The Prophet said: Pray the night prayer, if only one rak'ah.*

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّكَ رَبِّ الْعِزَّةِ عَمَّا يَصِفُونَ
وَسَلَامٌ عَلَى الْمُرْسَلِينَ
وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ



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