

**Namaaz E**

**Ages 11 & 12**

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

Islamic Education (Maulana Ehtesham Zaidi)

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 رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

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

عَلِيٌّ وَوَلِيُّ اللَّهِ

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

وَصِيِّ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ

The successor of the Prophet (SAW),

وَ خَلِيفَتُهُ بِأَمْرٍ فَصَلِّ

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.

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

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.

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

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 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
2. Roza
3. Hajj
4. Zakaat
5. Khums
6. Jihad
7. Amr-bil-Ma'roof
8. Nahi-anil-Munkar
9. Tawallah
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 raka’at):

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). Details are covered in Group F.

### 3.2. Mustahab Namaaz

There are many mustahab namaaz, details of which will be covered in Group F.

## 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.

### 4.2. 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.

### 4.3. Rules about the Place of Namaaz

There are seven (7) conditions for the place of namaaz. Details in Group F.

### 4.4. Rules for Clothing During Namaaz

There are six (6) conditions for the clothing used in namaaz. Details in Group F.

### 4.5. Tahaarat of Clothes and Body

This topic will be covered at a later time.

## 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 *tarteeb* (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. 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:	حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ Assemble for Prayer.
2 times:	حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ Assemble for success.
2 times:	حَيَّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ 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.

### 5.3. Iqaamah (Call to Begin Namaaz)

Iqaamah is very similar to adhaan with a few differences:

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

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 ***Tasbeehatul 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 sujud.

#### **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 **ruk'n** is an essential action. Five (5) of the eleven waajibaat-e-namaaz listed above are known as **arkaan** (plural of rukn). If these arkaan 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.

Other acts and recitations not mentioned in this list are not rukn. 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.

## 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.

إِهْدِنَا 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-Ikhlās 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 zhihr:

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

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ

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

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

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.



### 7.1.6 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.

### 7.1.7 First Sajdah



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 for juloos.



### 7.1.8 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:  
Then go down in sajdah.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is the Greatest.

### 7.1.9 Second Sajdah



Recite this zhihr:

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

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَىٰ وَبِحَمْدِهِ

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

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ  
Glory be to Allah.

Recite salawaat.

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَىٰ 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 zhihr:

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 zhihr.

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.

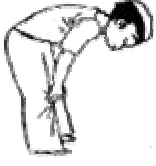
### 7.2.3 Qiyaam Muttasil ba Ruku'



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

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ  
Allah is the Greatest.

#### 7.2.4 Ruku'



Recite this zhihr:

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

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ

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.

Stand up from ruku' for qiyaam.



#### 7.2.5 Qiyaam after Ruku'

Recite this zhihr:

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ

Allah hears he who praises Him.

Raise the hands up to the ears and say:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Then go down in sajdah.

Allah is the Greatest.

#### 7.2.6 First Sajdah



Recite this zhihr:

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

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى وَبِحَمْدِهِ

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 for juloos.



### 7.2.7 Juloos

Say:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is the Greatest.

Recite this:

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ رَبِّي وَ أَتُوبُ 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 Sajdah



Recite this zhihr:

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى وَ بِحَمْدِهِ

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.

وَ أَشْهَدُ 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 zhihr:

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 Tasbeehatul 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 zhihr:

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

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ

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.

Stand up from ruku' for qiyaam.



#### 7.3.4 Qiyaam after Ruku'

Recite this zhihr:

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



Recite this zhihr:

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

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَىٰ وَ بِحَمْدِهِ

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 for juloos.

### 7.3.6 Juloos



Say:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is the Greatest.

Recite this:

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

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ رَبِّي وَ أَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ

Say:

Then go down in sajdah.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is the Greatest.

### 7.3.7 Second Sajdah



Recite this zhihr:

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

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَىٰ وَ بِحَمْدِهِ

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.



### 7.3.8 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.

## 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 بَرِحَ الْخَفَاءُ وَ انْكَشَفَ  
الْغِطَاءُ وَ انْقَطَعَ الرَّجَاءُ وَ ضَاقَتِ الْأَرْضُ وَ  
مُنِعَتِ السَّمَاءُ وَ أَنْتَ الْمُسْتَعَانُ وَ إِلَيْكَ  
الْمُسْتَكِي وَ عَلَيْكَ الْمُعَوَّلُ فِي الشَّدَّةِ وَ الرَّخَاءِ  
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ أَوْلَى الْأَمْرِ  
الَّذِينَ فَرَضْتَ عَلَيْنَا طَاعَتَهُمْ وَ عَرَفْتَنَا بِذَلِكَ  
مَنْزِلَتَهُمْ فَفَرِّجْ عَنَّا بِحَقِّهِمْ فَرَجًا عَاجِلًا قَرِيبًا  
كَأَمْحِ الْبَصْرِ أَوْ هُوَ أَقْرَبُ يَا مُحَمَّدُ يَا عَلِيُّ يَا  
عَلِيُّ يَا مُحَمَّدُ اكْفِيَانِي فَإِنَّكُمَا كَافِيَانِ  
وَ انصُرَانِي فَإِنَّكُمَا نَاصِرَانِ يَا مَوْلَانَا يَا صَاحِبَ  
الزَّمَانِ الْغَوْتِ الْغَوْتِ الْغَوْتِ أَدْرِكْنِي أَدْرِكْنِي  
أَدْرِكْنِي السَّاعَةَ السَّاعَةَ السَّاعَةَ الْعَجَلَ الْعَجَلَ  
الْعَجَلَ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ بِحَقِّ مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ  
الطَّاهِرِينَ.

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