Note on Transliteration

An effort has been made to transliterate Arabic words as intuitively and correctly as possible. However, because of the lack of direct correspondence between the English and Arabic alphabets, the transliterated words are only approximations of the Arabic originals. As far as possible, the Arabic letters have been transliterated as indicated in the table below.

Guide to Transliteration

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Earnest Appeal

An earnest appeal is made to the reader to please inform the publishers if any errors or shortcomings are discovered in this publication so that further editions may be improved. Your cooperation is much appreciated.

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O Allah! You are the bestower of peace, and from You comes peace. Blessed are You, O Lord of Glory and Honor.

Our Lord! Grant us the good of this world and the good of the Hereafter and save us from the torment of the hell-fire.  

For du’a, raise your hands up, but do not raise them too high. They should not be above the shoulders. After finishing du’a, rub both hands over your face.

Q. How to sit between the two sajdah, or when reciting tashah-hud?
A. Have your right foot upright with its toes facing qiblah and lay down the left foot and sit on it. Both the hands should rest on the knees while sitting so.

Q. Is there any difference between the salah of the imaam, munfarid (one praying alone) or muqtadi (one following the imaam)?
A. Yes, there is a little difference. That is that the imaam and munfarid recite thana, ta‘awwudh, tasmiyah and do qira‘at in the first rak‘ah. In the second rak‘ah, they recite tasmiyah, al-Faatihah and another surah.
But the muqtadi says only thana in the first rak‘ah and after that he stands silent in all the rest.
Another difference is that after ruku’ the imaam and munfarid say “Sami ‘al-laahu li man hamidah.” While the munfarid can also say the tahmeed as well, the muqtadi only says the tahmeed.

Q. What is your name?
A. My name is Ahmad/Aaminah.

Q. What is the name of your religion?
A. Islam. And I am a Muslim.

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12 Surah 2, Ayaah 201.

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Based upon Taleem-ul-Islam by Allaama Mufti Muhammad Kifaayatullah. Translation by Dr. Mahmood Qaderi. (Sh. Muhammad Ashraf, Lahore, Pakistan. 1981.)

1 In this first part of Teachings of Islam we will provide English transliteration of the Arabic text. It is necessary, however, to learn enough Arabic to be able to read it fluently. Under a qualified teacher, it is not difficult to learn to read Arabic. In the next three parts of Teachings of Islam, we will only provide Arabic text and the English meaning. (See the end of this book for a description of the transliteration scheme.)
Q. What does Islam teach?
A. Islam teaches that:
♦ Allah is one, and He alone should be worshipped, Hadhrat Muhammad Mustafa (peace be upon him) is Allah’s worshipper and His Messenger, and the Noble Qur’an is the Book of Allah.
♦ Islam is the true religion. It teaches all good things about the here and the hereafter.

Imaan

Q. What is the kalimah of Islam?
A. The kalimah of Islam is:

Laa ila-ha il-lal-laa-hu muh-mmadur-rasoolul-laah
There is no god except Allah; Muhammad (peace be upon him) is His Messenger.

This kalimah is also called kalimah tauheed or kalimah tayyibah.

Q. What is kalimah shahaadah?
A. Kalimah shahaadah (kalimah of bearing witness) is:

Ash-hadu an-lla-ha il-lal-laa-hu il-lal-laa-hu wa ash-hadu an-na-Muhammadan ‘ab-duhoo wa rasooluh
I bear witness that there is no god except Allah and I bear witness that Muhammad (peace be upon him) is Allah’s worshipper and His Messenger.

Q. What is imaan (faith)?
A. Imaan is to have faith in something and to proclaim it.

---

2 Kalimah literally means “word” or utterance or proclamation.

10 For women, they should cross their hands upon their chest.
11 Your eyes should be fixed upon the place where your forehead touches during sajdah.
prostrate. And to Thee to we turn in haste. And we hope for Thy blessings and fear Thy punishment. Truly Thy punishment is for the disbelievers unavoidable.

Wudu’

Q. How to do wudu’?
A. Sit at a high place. Take clean water in a clean pot. It is better to face the Qiblah but if there is no possibility of it, there is no harm. Roll up your sleeves to your elbows; then recite Bismillaah and wash both the hands up to the wrists, three times.

Then gargle three times and brush your teeth. If you do not have a brush or miswaak, rub your teeth with your (right index) finger.

Then put water into your nostrils three times and clean them with your left little finger, then wash your face three times. Do not splash water on your face with force but run water on the forehead softly and wash from the forehead down to the chin and on either side of the face up to the ears.

Then wash the right arm up to the elbow three times, and do the same with the left arm.

Then wet your hands and pass them over the head, ears and neck. This is called masah. Masah should be done on each part only once.

Then wash each foot three times up to the ankle, first the right foot, then the left.

Method of Prayer

Q. How to perform the salaah?
A. The method of performing salaah is:

After performing wudu’, stand upright facing the Qiblah at a clean place, dressed in neat and clean clothes.

Q. What is our imaan mujmal (faith in a nutshell)?
A. Imaan mujmal is:

أَمْنُتُ بِاللهِ كَمًا هُوَ بَاسِمَائِهِ وَ صِفَاتِهِ وَ قِبْلَتِ جَمِيعٌ أَحْكَامِهِ

إِفْرَارُ بِاللَّيْسَانِ وَ تَصَلُّيٌّ بَالْجَلِّبِ

اَمْنَثُ بِيَلَٰهِ كَمًا هُوَ بِأَسْمَائِهِ وَ صِفَاتِهِ وَ قِبْلَتِ جَمِيعٌ أَحْكَامِهِ

I believe in Allah as He is with all His names and attributes and I accept all of His orders. It is said with the tongue and confirmed in the heart.

Q. What is our imaan mufassal (elaborated faith)?
A. Imaan mufassal is:

أَمْنَتُ بِيَلَٰهِ وَ مُلْسِمَيْكِهِ وَ كُتُبِهِ وَ رُسُلِهِ وَ الْيَوْمِ الْأَخِرِ وَ الْقَدَرِ

حَبَّهُ وَ شَرْهُ مِنَ الْلَّهِ تَعَالَى وَ الْبَعْثُ بَعْدَ الْمُوتِ

اَمْنَثُ بِيَلَٰهِ وَ مُلْسِمَيْكِهِ وَ كُتُبِهِ وَ رُسُلِهِ وَ الْيَوْمِ الْأَخِيرِ وَ الْقَدَرِ

I believe in Allah, in His angels, in His books, in His messengers, in the Day of Judgement, and (I believe) that all good and evil is decreed by Allah, and in the life after death.

Q. Who created you?
A. Allah created us, our fathers and mothers, the skies and the earth, this universe and everything in it.

Q. How did Allah create the universe?
A. By His power and command.

Q. What are the people called who do not believe in Allah?
A. They are called kaaifir (unbelievers).
Q. What are the people called who do not worship Allah but worship other things, or those who believe in two or three gods?
A. Such people are called kaafir and mushrik.

Q. Will Allah pardon or forgive the mushrik or the kaafir?
A. Kaafir and mushrik will never be pardoned. They will always be kept in great pain and trouble in the hereafter.

Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)

Q. Who was Hadrat Muhammad (ﷺ)?
A. Hadrat Muhammad (ﷺ) was Allah’s worshipper and a Prophet and a Messenger of Allah. We belong to his ummah.

Q. Where was our Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) born?
A. He was born in Makkah, a city in Arabia.

Q. What were the names of his father and grandfather?
A. ‘Abdullah was the name of his father and ‘Abdul-Muttalib was the name of his grandfather.

Q. Was our Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) greater or lesser in position than the other prophets?
A. Our Prophet (ﷺ) was the greatest of all prophets. He is the holiest of all creation.

Q. Where did the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) live all his life?
A. He remained in the city of his birth, Makkah, for 53 years. Then he went to the Holy City of Madinah in obedience to the
O Allah, let Your blessing come upon Muhammad and the family of Muhammad as You blessed Ibrahim and his family. Truly You are the Praiseworthy, the Glorious.

O Allah, bless Muhammad and the family of Muhammad as You blessed Ibrahim and his family. Truly You are the Praiseworthy, the Glorious.

Du’a after darood:

اللّهُمَّ اذْهَبْ عِنْدَكَ هَذَا الْخَطْأُ وَأَنْتَ أَنتَ الْعَفُوُّ الْرَّحِيمُ
وَأَنْتَ أَنتَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ

Allaahum-ma in-ni zalamtu nafsiy zulman kathirat-wa laa yaghfirudh unooba il-laa an-ta faghfiratam min 'indika war-ham-niy in-naka antal-gafoorur-rahimeem.

O Allah! I have been unjust to myself and no one grants pardon for sins except You. Therefore, forgive me with Your forgiveness and have mercy on me. Surely, You are the Forgiver, the Merciful.

The Teachings of Islam

Q. What about a person who does not believe in Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)?
A. One who does not accept Hadrat Muhammad (ﷺ) as Allah’s prophet is a kaafir.

Q. What is meant by believing in Hadrat Muhammad (ﷺ)?
A. To believe in Hadrat Muhammad (ﷺ) means that we accept him as the Prophet and Messenger of Allah, and that we should love him more than everything except Allah, and that we should obey his orders.

Q. How do we know that Hadrat Muhammad (ﷺ) is Allah’s Prophet and Messenger?
A. It is because the Holy Book, the Qur’aan, bears witness to his prophethood and he (ﷺ), in his words and actions, maintained a standard of life to which only prophets can rise. Hadrat Muhammad (ﷺ) bore witness to his prophethood and he never lied in his entire life.

Q. How do we know that the Holy Qur’aan is Allah’s book?
A. Because Hadrat Muhammad (ﷺ) said it is a Book of Allah and it was revealed to him by Allah. Its teachings and its style of expression are unmatched and it surpasses and eludes human skill and wisdom.

The Qur’aan

Q. Was the Holy Qur’aan revealed to Hadrat Muhammad (ﷺ) all at once or in parts?
A. The Holy Book was revealed to Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) in parts. Sometimes one aayah (verse) and sometimes two or

* Surah 14, Ayaah 40.
more ayaat (verses) and sometimes one whole surah (chapter) was revealed, according to the need.

Q. How long did the Qur’aan take for its complete revelation?
A. Twenty-three years.

Q. How was the Holy Qur’aan revealed to the Prophet Muhammad ( )?
A. The Holy Qur’aan was revealed through the angel Jibreel (peace be upon him). He would come to the Prophet ( ) and recite before him one aayah or one surah which the Prophet ( ) would remember and then get it written down by someone while many others memorized it.

Q. Why did the Prophet ( ) not write himself?
A. Because the Noble Prophet ( ) was ummiy.

Q. What is ummiy?
A. A person who did not learn to read and write from any human being is called ummiy. Although the Prophet ( ) did not receive any customary schooling, Allah bestowed upon him knowledge, the like of which is not found anywhere else in the world.

Q. Who is angel Jibreel (peace be upon him)?
A. An angel who brought Allah’s orders to His prophets and messengers.

Q. What is Ta-shah-hud?
A. At-tahiy-yaatu lil-laahi was-salaatu wa tatay-yibaatu. As-salaamu ’alaika yuwaalayatu wa rahmatul-laahi wa barakaatuh. As-salaamu ’alainaa wa ’alaa ’ibaadil-laahis-saalihaan. Ash-hadu an laa ilaaha il-lal-laahu wa ash-hadu an-na Muh-mammadan ’abduhu wa rasooluh.

All prayer is for Allah and worship and goodness. Peace be upon you, O Prophet, and the mercy of Allah and His blessings. Peace be upon us and upon the righteous servants of Allah. I bear witness that there is no god except Allah, and I bear witness that Muhammad is His servant and messenger.

Darood shareef:

للهم صللي علیه محمد و علیه ال محمد کما صلیت علیه
براهیم و علیه ال براهیم ائک حمید مجد
اللهم بارک علیه محمد و علیه ال محمد کما بارکت علیه
براهیم و علیه ال براهیم ائک حمید مجد
The Teachings of Islam

Suratun-Naas

Say: I seek refuge in the Lord of mankind, the King of mankind, the God of mankind, from the evil of the sneaking whisperer, who whispers in the hearts of mankind – of the jinn and mankind.\(^8\)

Tasbeeh of ruku’:

\[
\text{Subhaana rab-biyal-'azeem}
\]
Glory be to my Lord, the Great

Tasme’a of ruku’:

\[
\text{Sami’al-laahu li man hamidah}
\]
Allah hears the one who praises Him

Tahmeed of ruku’:

\[
\text{Rab-banaa lakal-hamad}
\]
Our Lord, praise be to You

Tasbeeh of sajdah:

\[
\text{Subhaana rab-biyal-a’laa}
\]
Glory be to my Lord, the Highest

---

Salaah

Q. How do Muslims adore and worship Allah?
A. They say \textit{salaah (namaaz)}, keep fasts (\textit{saum}), give \textit{zakaat} and perform \textit{hajj}

Q. What is \textit{salaah or namaaz}?
A. \textit{Salaah} is a special way of worship and prayer taught by Allah in the Holy Qur’aan, elucidated and explained practically by His apostle, Muhammad (\textit{ahadith}), in \textit{ahhadith} (traditions).

Q. How is \textit{salaah} performed?
A. \textit{Salaah} is performed by standing before Allah facing the \textit{Qiblah}, with hands crossed on the belly, in the mosque or at home, reciting the Qur’aan, praising Allah’s greatness, bowing to Him in respect and putting the forehead on the ground to show humility to Him.

Q. Observing prayer – is it done in the \textit{masjid} (mosque) or in the home?
A. Allah is Omnipresent (present everywhere and at all times)- whether a man or woman present themselves before Allah in the vicinity of a \textit{masjid} or within the four walls of their house. You can say your prayers at home or in a mosque- Allah is everywhere. But for men there is greater reward in observing the prayers in a \textit{masjid}.

Q. One has to wash the face, hands and feet before the \textit{salaah}: what is that called?
A. It is called \textit{wudu’} (ablution). \textit{Salaah} done without \textit{wudu’} is not acceptable and not valid.

Q. To which direction should a Muslim turn his or her face while offering prayer?
A. Towards Makkah.

---

\(^8\) Surah 114.
Q. Why has it been ordered to turn one’s face to Makkah?
A. Since it is in Makkah that the sacred house of Allah is located. It is called the Ka’bah. One must turn one’s face towards the Ka’bah while offering namaaz.

Q. What name do we give to the direction of our prayer?
A. It is called Qiblah.

Q. How many times is the salaah offered during the whole day and night?
A. It is compulsory (obligatory) to say salaah five times during the day and night.

Q. What are the names of those five salaat?
A. They are:
- The first one, which is said before the sunrise, is called Fajr.
- The second one, offered in the afternoon, is called Zuhr.
- The third one, said in the late afternoon before sunset, is ‘Asr.
- The fourth, said just after sunset, is Maghrib.
- The fifth, said one and a half or two hours after sunset, is called ‘Ishaa.

**Adhaan**

Q. What is Adhaan (call for prayer) ?
A. When the time for salaah comes, a man stands up before the prayer and calls aloud these words⁴:

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Allahu akbar – Allah is the Greatest (4 times)
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⁴ In order to summon all the Muslims in the neighborhood to the salaah.

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All praise is for Allah, the Sustainer of the worlds; Most Gracious, Most Merciful; Master of the Day of Judgment. Thee do we worship and Thee alone do we ask for help. Guide us to the straight way – the way of those upon whom Thou has bestowed Thy blessing; not those who earn Thy anger nor those who go astray.

**Suratul-Kauthar**

Lo! We have given you Abundance; So pray unto your Lord and sacrifice. Lo! It is your insulter who is without posterity.⁵

**Suratul-Ikhlaas**

Say: He is Allah, the One! Allah, the eternally Besought of all! He begets not nor was He begotten. And there is none comparable to Him.⁶

**Suratul-Falaq**

Say: I seek refuge in the Lord of the Daybreak; From the evil of that which He created; From the evil of the darkness when it is intense, and from the evil of malignant witchcraft, and from the evil of the envier when he envies.⁷

---

⁵ Surah 108.
⁶ Surah 112.
⁷ Surah 113.
Thanā:
"Subhaanaka laahum ma wa bi hamdika wa tabaaraka-muka wa ta’aalaa jad-duka wa laa ilaaha ghairuk"
O Allah! Glory and Praise are for You, and blessed is Your name, and exalted is Your majesty; and there is no god except You.

Ta’aw-wudh:
"A’oodhu bil-laahi minash-shaitaanir-rajeem"
I seek refuge with Allah from the condemned Shaitaan.

Tasmiyah:
"Bismillaahir-rahmaanir-rahimeen"
In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful

Qiraa’at:
Suratul-Faatihah
"Subhaanaka laahum ma wa bi hamdika wa tabaaraka-muka wa ta’aalaa jad-duka wa laa ilaaha ghairuk"
O Allah! Glory and Praise are for You, and blessed is Your name, and exalted is Your majesty; and there is no god except You.

Ash-hadu an-laa ilaaha il-lal-laah — I bear witness that there is no god except Allah (2 times)
Ash-hadu an-na Muhaddasar-rasoolul-laah — I declare that Muhammad is Allah’s Messenger (2 times)

Hay-ya ‘alas-salaah — Come for salah (2 times, turning the head to the right both times)
Hay-ya ‘alal-falaah — Come to success (2 times, turning the head to the left both times)
Allaahu akbar — Allah is the Greatest (2 times)
Laa ilaaha il-lal-laah — There is no god except Allah.

These words are called adhaan. In the adhaan of Fajr after Hay-ya ‘alal-falaah, say 2 times:
"As-salaatu khairum-minan-naum"
Prayer is better than sleep.

Q. **What is iqaamah or takbeer (magnification of the Lord)?**
A. When people stand up for salah, a person repeats the words of adhaan, this is called iqaamah or takbeer. The words of adhaan are repeated exactly the same in iqaamah but, after hay-ya ‘alal-falaah, one says 2 times:
"Qad qaamatis-salaah"
The prayer is ready.
Q. What name is given to the person who recites *adhaan* or *takbeer*?
A. The person who recites *adhaan* is called *mu-adh-dhin* and the one who recites *takbeer* is called *mukab-bir*.

Q. When many people assemble and say *salaaah* together, what do we call it? What name do we give to the person who leads the *salaaah*? And what are the persons who pray *salaaah* behind him called?
A. *Salaaah* which is offered, not individually, but along with other people is called *salaaah bil-jamaa‘ah* (*namaaz ba jamaa‘at* or “prayer in congregation”). The person who leads the *jamaa‘ah* is called the *imaam*. A person who says *salaaah* behind the *imaam* is known as a *muqtadi*.

Q. What is the person called who says *salaaah* alone?
A. He is called *munfarid* (“solitary” or “isolated”).

Q. What is the house called that is specially built for *salaaah* and where the people pray *salaaah* in *jamaa‘ah*?
A. Such a place is called a *masjid* (mosque).

Q. What should one do in a *masjid*?
A. One should offer *salaaah*, read the Holy Qur’aan or *wazeefa* or sit silently and respectfully. It is very bad to play, jump, make noise or talk of worldly affairs in a *masjid*.

Q. What are the benefits of *salaaah*?
A. There are many benefits. Here we will tell you some of them:

- The body and clothes of a *namaazi* (*musalli* or one who prays *salaaah*) are always neat and clean.
- Allah, the Almighty, is pleased with one who says *salaaah*.
- Prophet Muhammad (*sallallahu ‘alayhi wa sallam*) is pleased with a *musalli*.
- Allah, the Almighty, favours those who pray *salaaah*.
- Good men hold a *musalli* in high esteem.

- A *musalli* is saved from many evil deeds.
- Allah, the Almighty, keeps a *musalli* in peace and comfort after his death.

Q. What are the names of the expressions or phrases said in *salaaah*?
A. The names of the expressions said in *salaaah* are:

- Takbeer
- Thana
- Ta‘aw-wudh
- *Tasmiyah*
- *Qira‘at* : *Faatiha* and another Surah or aayaat
- *Tasbeeh* of *ruku*’
- *Tas-mee’a* of *ruku*’
- *Tahmeed* of ruku’
- *Tasbeeh* of sajdah
- *Tashah-hud*
- *Darood*
- *Du’a* after *darood*
- *Salaam*

Q. What are the wordings of the above mentioned expressions? Please recite a few *surah* as well.
A. The wordings of the expressions are:

**Takbeer:**

![Allahu akbar]

*Allahu akbar*  
Allah is the Greatest
Q. What name is given to the person who recites adhaan or takbeer?
A. The person who recites adhaan is called mu-adh-dhin and the one who recites takbeer is called mukab-bir.

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A. There are many benefits. Here we will tell you some of them:
♦ The body and clothes of a namaazi (musalli or one who prays salaah) are always neat and clean.
♦ Allah, the Almighty, is pleased with one who says salaah.
♦ Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) is pleased with a musalli.
♦ Allah, the Almighty, favours those who pray salaah.
♦ Good men hold a musalli in high esteem.

♦ A musalli is saved from many evil deeds.
♦ Allah, the Almighty, keeps a musalli in peace and comfort after his death.

Q. What are the names of the expressions or phrases said in salaah?
A. The names of the expressions said in salaah are:
- Takbeer
- Thana
- Ta’aw-wudh
- Tasmiiyah
- Qira’at: Faatihaah and another Surah or aayaat
- Tasbee of ruku
- Tas-mee’a of ruku
- Tahmeed of ruku
- Tasbeeh of sajdah
- Tashah-hud
- Darood
- Du’a after darood
- Sama’

Q. What are the wordings of the above mentioned expressions? Please recite a few surah as well.
A. The wordings of the expressions are:

Takbeer:

Allahu akbar
Allah is the Greatest
**Thana:**

Subhaanakal-laahum-ma wa bi hamdika wa tabaarakas-muka wa ta’aalaa jad-duka wa laa ilaaha ghairuk

O Allah! Glory and Praise are for You, and blessed is Your name, and exalted is Your majesty; and there is no god except You.

**Ta’aw-wudh:**

A’oodhu bil-laahi min ash-shaitaanir-rajeem

I seek refuge with Allah from the condemned Shaitaan.

**Tasmiyah:**

Bismillaahir-rahmaanir-rahimeen

In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful

**Qiraa’at:**

Suratul-Faatihah

Ash-hadu an-laa ilaaha il-lal-laah – I bear witness that there is no god except Allah (2 times)

Ash-hadu an-na Muhammadar-rasoolul-laah – I declare that Muhammad is Allah’s Messenger (2 times)

Hay-ya ’alas-salaah – Come for salaaah (2 times, turning the head to the right both times)

Hay-ya ’alal-falaah – Come to success (2 times, turning the head to the left both times)

Allaahu akbar – Allah is the Greatest (2 times)

Laa ilaaha il-lal-laah – There is no god except Allah.

These words are called adhaan. In the adhaan of Fajr after Hay-ya ‘alal-falaah, say 2 times:

As-salaatu khairum-minan-naum – Prayer is better than sleep.

**Q. What is iqaamah or takbeer (magnification of the Lord) ?**

A. When people stand up for salaaah, a person repeats the words of adhaan, this is called iqaamah or takbeer. The words of adhaan are repeated exactly the same in iqaamah but, after hay-ya ‘alal-falaah, one says 2 times:

Qad qaamatis-salaah – The prayer is ready.
Q. Why has it been ordered to turn one’s face to Makkah?
A. Since it is in Makkah that the sacred house of Allah is located. It is called the Ka’bah. One must turn one’s face towards the Ka’bah while offering namaaz.

Q. What name do we give to the direction of our prayer?
A. It is called Qiblah.

Q. How many times is the salaah offered during the whole day and night?
A. It is compulsory (obligatory) to say salaah five times during the day and night.

Q. What are the names of those five salaat?
A. They are:
♦ The first one, which is said before the sunrise, is called Fajr.
♦ The second one, offered in the afternoon, is called Zuhr.
♦ The third one, said in the late afternoon before sunset, is ‘Ayr.
♦ The fourth, said just after sunset, is Maghrib.
♦ The fifth, said one and a half or two hours after sunset, is called ‘Ishaa.

**Adhaan**

Q. What is Adhaan (call for prayer)?
A. When the time for salaah comes, a man stands up before the prayer and calls aloud these words:

\[
\text{Allâahu akbar – Allah is the Greatest (4 times)}
\]

\[4\] In order to summon all the Muslims in the neighborhood to the salaah.


**Suratun-Naas**

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْكُلِّ فَعَلَّمَكُهُ الْكُلِّ

اللَّهُ الْكُلِّ مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسُوسَةِ وَالْجِنِّ

الْذَّيْ يُبُشِّرُونَ فِي صَدَارَةِ الْكُلِّ بِصَمَدَةٍ وَالْجِنِّ وَالْمُنْجَمْ وَالْكُلِّ

Say: I seek refuge in the Lord of mankind, the King of mankind, the God of mankind, from the evil of the sneaking whisperer, who whispers in the hearts of mankind – of the jinn and mankind. 8

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**Salaah**

Q. How do Muslims adore and worship Allah?
A. They say salaah (namaaz), keep fasts (saum), give zakaat and perform hajj.

Q. What is salaah or namaaz?
A. Salaah is a special way of worship and prayer taught by Allah in the Holy Qur’aan, elucidated and explained practically by His apostle, Muhammad (صلى الله عليه وسلم), in ahaadeeth (traditions).

Q. How is salaah performed?
A. Salaah is performed by standing before Allah facing the Qiblah, with hands crossed on the belly, in the mosque or at home, reciting the Qur’aan, praising Allah’s greatness, bowing to Him in respect and putting the forehead on the ground to show humility to Him.

Q. Observing prayer – is it done in the masjid (mosque) or in the home?
A. Allah is Omnipresent (present everywhere and at all times)- whether a man or woman present themselves before Allah in the vicinity of a masjid or within the four walls of their house. You can say your prayers at home or in a mosque- Allah is everywhere. But for men there is greater reward in observing the prayers in a masjid.

Q. One has to wash the face, hands and feet before the salaah: what is that called?
A. It is called wudu’ (ablution). Salaah done without wudu’ is not acceptable and not valid.

Q. To which direction should a Muslim turn his or her face while offering prayer?
A. Towards Makkah.

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8 Surah 114.
more ayaat (verses) and sometimes one whole surah (chapter) was revealed, according to the need.

Q. How long did the Qur’aan take for its complete revelation?
A. Twenty-three years.

Q. How was the Holy Qur’aan revealed to the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)?
A. The Holy Qur’aan was revealed through the angel Jibreel (peace be upon him). He would come to the Prophet (ﷺ) and recite before him one aayah or one surah which the Prophet (ﷺ) would remember and then get it written down by someone while many others memorized it.

Q. Why did the Prophet (ﷺ) not write himself?
A. Because the Noble Prophet (ﷺ) was ummiy.

Q. What is ummiy?
A. A person who did not learn to read and write from any human being is called ummiy. Although the Prophet (ﷺ) did not receive any customary schooling, Allah bestowed upon him knowledge, the like of which is not found anywhere else in the world.

Q. Who is angel Jibreel (peace be upon him)?
A. An angel who brought Allah’s orders to His prophets and messengers.

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**Ta-shah-hud:**

الْحَمْيَاتُ لِلْهِ وَ الصَّلَوَاتُ وَ الطَّيِّبَاتُ.

السَّلاَمُ عَلَيْكُمْ أَيْنَاءِ النَّبِيُّ وَ رَحْمَتُ اللَّهِ وَ بَرَكَانُهُ.

السَّلاَمُ عَلَيْنَا وَ عَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ.

أَشْهَدُ أَنِّي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَ أَشْهَدُ أَنِّي مُحَمَّدُ عَبْدُهُ وَ رَسُولُهُ

At-tahiy-yatau lil-laahi was-salawaatu wa-tay-yibaatu. As-salaamu ’alaika ay-yuhan-nabiy-yu wa rahmatul-laahi wa barakaatuh. As-salaamu ’alainaa wa ’ala ’ibaadil-laahis-saalihheen. Ash-hadu an laa ilaaha il-lal-laahu wa ash-hadu an-na Muhammadaan ’abduhu wa rasooluh.

All prayer is for Allah and worship and goodness. Peace be upon you, O Prophet, and the mercy of Allah and His blessings. Peace be upon us and upon the righteous servants of Allah. I bear witness that there is no god except Allah, and I bear witness that Muhammad is His servant and messenger.

**Darood shareef:**

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَلَى الِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلِّتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيْمَ وَ عَلَى الِ إِبْرَاهِيْمَ إِنَّكَ حَسْبُ مَجِيدِ

اللَّهُمَّ بَارْكُ عَلَيْ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَلَى الِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيْمَ وَ عَلَى الِ إِبْرَاهِيْمَ إِنَّكَ حَسْبُ مَجِيدِ

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَلَى الِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلِّتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيْمَ وَ عَلَى الِ إِبْرَاهِيْمَ إِنَّكَ حَسْبُ مَجِيدِ
O Allah, let Your blessing come upon Muhammad and the family of Muhammad as You blessed Ibrahim and his family. Truly You are the Praiseworthy, the Glorious.

O Allah, bless Muhammad and the family of Muhammad as You blessed Ibrahim and his family. Truly You are the Praiseworthy, the Glorious.


Q. What is meant by believing in Hadrat Muhammad (ﷺ) ?
A. To believe in Hadrat Muhammad (ﷺ) means that we accept him as the Prophet and Messenger of Allah, and that we should love him more than everything except Allah, and that we should obey his orders.

Q. How do we know that Hadrat Muhammad (ﷺ) is Allah’s Prophet and Messenger?
A. It is because the Holy Book, the Qur’aan, bears witness to his prophethood and he (ﷺ), in his words and actions, maintained a standard of life to which only prophets can rise. Hadrat Muhammad (ﷺ) bore witness to his prophethood and he never lied in his entire life.

Q. How do we know that the Holy Qur’aan is Allah’s book?
A. Because Hadrat Muhammad (ﷺ) said it is a Book of Allah and it was revealed to him by Allah. Its teachings and its style of expression are unmatched and it surpasses and eludes human skill and wisdom.

**The Qur’aan**

Q. Was the Holy Qur’aan revealed to Hadrat Muhammad (ﷺ) all at once or in parts?
A. The Holy Book was revealed to Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) in parts. Sometimes one aayah (verse) and sometimes two or
Q. What are the people called who do not worship Allah but worship other things, or those who believe in two or three gods?
A. Such people are called kaafir and mushrik.

Q. Will Allah pardon or forgive the mushrik or the kaafir?
A. Kaafir and mushrik will never be pardoned. They will always be kept in great pain and trouble in the hereafter.

Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ)

Q. Who was Hadrat Muhammad (ﷺ)?
A. Hadrat Muhammad (ﷺ) was Allah’s worshipper and a Prophet and a Messenger of Allah. We belong to his ummah.

Q. Where was our Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) born?
A. He was born in Makkah, a city in Arabia.

Q. What were the names of his father and grandfather?
A. ‘Abdullah was the name of his father and ‘Abdul-Muttalib was the name of his grandfather.

Q. Was our Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) greater or lesser in position than the other prophets?
A. Our Prophet (ﷺ) was the greatest of all prophets. He is the holiest of all creation.

Q. Where did the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) live all his life?
A. He remained in the city of his birth, Makkah, for 53 years. Then he went to the Holy City of Madinah in obedience to the
prostrate. And to Thee to we turn in haste. And we hope for Thy blessings and fear Thy punishment. Truly Thy punishment is for the disbelievers unavoidable.

Wudhu’

Q. How to do wudhu’?
A. Sit at a high place. Take clean water in a clean pot. It is better to face the Qiblah but if there is no possibility of it, there is no harm. Roll up your sleeves to your elbows; then recite Bismillaah and wash both the hands up to the wrists, three times.

Then gargle three times and brush your teeth. If you do not have a brush or miswaak, rub your teeth with your (right index) finger.

Then put water into your nostrils three times and clean them with your left little finger, then wash your face three times. Do not splash water on your face with force but run water on the forehead softly and wash from the forehead down to the chin and on either side of the face up to the ears.

Then wash the right arm up to the elbow three times, and do the same with the left arm.

Then wet your hands and pass them over the head, ears and neck. This is called masah. Masah should be done on each part only once.

Then wash each foot three times up to the ankle, first the right foot, then the left.

Method of Prayer

Q. How to perform the salaah?
A. The method of performing salaah is:
After performing wudhu’, stand upright facing the Qiblah at a clean place, dressed in neat and clean clothes.

Q. What is our imaan mujmal (faith in a nutshell)?
A. Imaan mujmal is:

강력한 애독자 개발

Method of Prayer

Q. How did Allah create the universe?
A. By His power and command.

Q. What are the people called who do not believe in Allah?
A. They are called kaafir (unbelievers).
Q. **What does Islam teach?**

A. Islam teaches that:

♦ Allah is one, and He alone should be worshipped. Hadhrat Muhammad Mustafa (peace be upon him) is Allah’s worshipper and His Messenger, and the Noble Qur’aan is the Book of Allah.

♦ Islam is the true religion. It teaches all good things about the here and the hereafter.

**Imaan**

Q. **What is the kalimah of Islam?**

A. The kalimah of Islam is:

\[
\text{Laa ilaa-ha il-lal-laa-hu muh-maadur-rasoolul-laah} \\
\text{There is no god except Allah; Muhammad (peace be upon him) is His Messenger.}
\]

This kalimah is also called kalimah tauheed or kalimah tayyibah.

Q. **What is kalimah shahaadah?**

A. **Kalimah shahaadah** (kalimah of bearing witness) is:

\[
\text{Ash-hadu an-laal ilaaha il-lal-laa-hu wa ash-hadu an-na-Muhammadan ‘ab-dhuoo wa rasoolul}
\]

I bear witness that there is no god except Allah and I bear witness that Muhammad (peace be upon him) is Allah’s worshipper and His Messenger.

Q. **What is imaan (faith)?**

A. **Imaan** is to have faith in something and to proclaim it.

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2 *Kalimah* literally means “word” or utterance or proclamation.

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10 For women, they should cross their hands upon their chest.

11 Your eyes should be fixed upon the place where your forehead touches during *sajdah*.
Allaahum-ma an-tas-salaamu wa min-kas-salaamu, tabaarak-ta yaa
dhal-jalaali wal-ikraam
O Allah! You are the bestower of peace, and from You comes peace.
Blessed are You, O Lord of Glory and Honor.

Our Lord! Grant us the good of this world and the good of the Hereafter and
save us from the torment of the hell-fire.¹²

For ‛du’a, raise your hands up, but do not raise them too high.
They should not be above the shoulders. After finishing ‛du’a,
rub both hands over your face.

Q. How to sit between the two sajdah, or when reciting
tashah-hud ?
A. Have your right foot upright with its toes facing qiblah and lay
down the left foot and sit on it. Both the hands should rest on
the knees while sitting so.

Q. Is there any difference between the salah of the imaam,
munfarid (one praying alone) or muqtadi (one following the
imaam) ?
A. Yes, there is a little difference. That is that the imaam and
munfarid recite thana, ta‘awwudh, tasmiyah and do qiraa’at
in the first rak’ah. In the second rak’ah, they recite tasmiyah,
al-Faatihah and another surah.

But the muqtadi says only thana in the first rak’ah and after
that he stands silent in all the rest.

Another difference is that after ruku’ the imaam and
munfarid say “Sami ‘al-laahu li man hamidah.” While the
munfarid can also say the tahmeed as well, the muqtadi only
says the tahmeed.

¹² Surah 2, Ayaah 201.
Q. **How to offer salaah of 3 or 4 rak‘aat?**
A. The first two rak‘aat should be said in the same way as explained above. And in the qa‘ada (sitting), darood shareef should not be recited after tashah-hud. Instead, stand up saying takbeer.

If the salaah is waajib, sunnah or nafl then in the following rak‘ah recite tasmiyah, al-Faatihah and another surah. If it is a fard salaah, then in the third and fourth rak‘aat only al-Faatihah but not another surah should be recited.

Complete the three or four rak‘aat and then sit in the qa‘da and recite tashah-hud, darood and du‘a and then say salaam, ending the three or four rak‘aat.

Q. **Can we say three rak‘aat of sunnah or nafl prayer?**
A. No. Sunnah and nafl salaah are said in units of two or four rak‘aat, never three.

Q. **What is the correct way of doing ruku’?**
A. For ruku’, the head and waist should be on the same level. The head should neither be higher nor lower than the waist-line and both the hands should be kept away from the ribs and the knees be held tightly.

Q. **What is the correct way of doing sajdah?**
A. Sajdah should be done in such a way that the palms rest on the ground, the wrist and elbows are raised from the ground. The abdomen should not touch the thighs. The hands should be kept away from the ribs also.

Q. **What is counted on the fingers after saying the prayers?**
A. Subhaanallaah 33 times; Al-hamdu lil-laah 33 times; and Allaahu akbar 34 times. There is great reward in doing so.

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THE END OF PART I