- 2. Talking.
- 3. Laughing.
- 4. Eating or drinking.
- 5. Uncovering part of the body that should be covered.
- Diverging from the direction of the Qiblah.
- 7. Excessive movement, which is not part of Salah.
- 8. Any of invalidators of Wudu.



In the Name of Allah, Most Compassionate, Most Merciful

# **HOW TO PRAY**

**COMPILED BY** 

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### **Table Of Contents**

TABLE OF CONTENTS	2
INTRODUCTION	3
PURIFICATION	3
IMPURITIES:  HOW TO PURIFY THINGS:	4 4
3. Purifying the bottom of shoes:	4
4. Purifying the ground:	5
5. Purifying the utensils if they were touched by a dog's saliva:	5
6. Purifying the body from Hadath:	
WUDU (ABLUTION)	5
PREPARATION: STEPS OF WUDO: STEPS OF	6
THE INVALIDATORS OF WUDU:	
GHUSL (BATHING)	
TAYAMMUM (DRY ABLUTION)	8
WHEN CAN TAYAMMUM BE DONE:  HOW IS TAYAMMUM DONE:	9
WHAT TAYAMMUM MAKES PERMISSIBLE:	
THE TIME OF THE FIVE DAILY PRAYERS	10
ATHAN: (THE CALL TO PRAYER)	
IQAMAH	11
FARD (COMPULSORY) SALAH	12
SUNNAH (RECOMMENDED) SALAH	12
HOW TO PERFORM SALAH	12
GENERAL GUIDELINES: THE WAY TO OFFER SALAH	
SALATUL WITR	18
INVALIDATORS OF SALAH	19

three, five, seven, nine or eleven Rak'at.

Recite Suratul Fatihah and some other verses from the *Quran* and before or after Rukoo of the last *Rak'ah* raise your hands high up to the level of the shoulders in supplication the following Du'a (supplication) with your hands raised towards the sky. This Du'a is called Du'a al-Qunut:

Allahumma Ihdeni Fiman Hadayt, Wa A'feni Fiman A'fayt, Watawallani Fiman Tawallayt, Wabarek li Fima A'atayt, Waqeni Sharra Ma Qadayt, Faenaka Taqdi WalaYuqda Alyk, Waennahu La Yathelu Man Walayt, Tabarakta Rabbana Wat'alyt."

אר אור איניר א איני איניראיניר איניר איני

This means: "O Allah, guide me among those whom You have guided. Grant me safety among those whom You have granted safety. Take me into Your charge among those whom You have taken into Your charge. Bless me in what You have given me. Protect me from the evil that You have decreed, for You decree and nothing is decreed for You. And there is no humiliation for whom You take as a ward. Blessed and exalted are You, our Lord."

After this, say: *Allahu Akbar* and bow down for Ruku or Sujood and complete the rest of prayer like other prayer.

It is good to ask for forgiveness and mercy from Allah at the end of your Salah. You can say this in your own words and in your own language. But it is better for you to memorize some Du'as (supplications prayers) from the prophet Muhammad (pbuh) in Arabic.

### Invalidators of Salah

1. Willful negligence of any basic posture of Salah like Rukoo, Sujood, etc.

This means: "O Allah! I seek refuge in You from the torment of the Hellfire, from the torment of the grave, from the trial and afflictions of life and death, and from the deception of the False-Christ, O my Lord! Grant me and my parent forgiveness, and bestow Your mercy upon them, seeing that they brought me up."

Now turn your face to the right saying: Assalamu alaikum wa rahmatullah (peace and the mercy of Allah be on you) and then to the left repeating the same words.





This completes the two-Rak'ah Salah. In the four-Rak'ah Salah of Zuhr, Asr, and *Isha*, the whole procedure is repeated except that when you get up to complete the remaining two Rak'ahs (one Rak'ah in Maghrib and Witr) after Tashahhud, you only recite Surat Al-Fatiha in *Fard* prayers and no other Surah.

In the Fard prayers of Fair, Maghrib, and Isha the Quran, except Ta'awwudh and Tasmivah, is recited aloud in the first two Rak'ahs, while in Zuhr and Asr it is recited silently throughout the prayer. In all prayers, Tasbih (subbhana rabbiyal azim and subhana rabbiyal a'la), Tashahhud, and Assalatul-Ibrahimiyah are said quietly. When the Fair, Maghrib, and Isha prayers are performed in congregation, the Imam (one who leads the prayer) recites the Quran aloud. This applies also to Jumu'ah prayer (Friday prayer in place of Zuhr).

### Salatul Witr

The Witr (odd number) prayer is one that the Prophet practiced and he highly encouraged Muslims to practice. He (pbuh) never left it even when on a journey. You can pray it any time after 'Isha' prayer until the time for Fair prayer. You can pray it one,

### Introduction

Salah is the second pillar of Islam. It refers to the five compulsory daily prayers. Salah is offered five times a day individually or in congregation. We offer Salah to remember Allah. It brings us closer to Him. Allah says in the Noble Quran, what can be translated as, "Establish Salah to remember Me (Allah)." (20:14)

Salah is the practical proof of our faith in Allah and Islam. It has been made compulsory at certain times in the day. Allah says in the Noble Quran, what can be translated as, "Salah at fixed times has been enjoined on the believers." (4:103)

The five daily prayers are: Fair, Dhuhr, Asr, Maghrib and Isha.

Now let's learn how to offer Salah. First, try to understand clearly why we need to offer Salah. We offer Salah to remember Allah our Creator and to be close to Him and to gain His favor.

# **Purification**

To perform your Salah you must be clean and pure. Allah says in the Noble Quran, what can be translated as, "Surely Allah loves those who turn to Him and those who care for cleanliness." (2:222)

Cleanliness of the body, clothes and the place at which prayers are to be performed is called *Taharah* or purification.

### Impurities:

Some impurities that must be purified before performing Salah:

- 1. Human Urine.
- 2. Human Excrement.
- 3. *Wadi*: Thick white secretion that might be discharged after urination.
- 4. *Mathi*: a white sticky (Prostatic) fluid (other than sperm or semen).
- Menstrual blood.
- 6. Defecation and urine of animals whose meat is not permissible to eat.
- 7. Dog's saliva.
- 8. Water remaining after the beasts (that has canines or claws) have drunk.

### **How To Purify Things:**

In general, using water brings about purification from impurities.

One must remove all impurities from his/her private parts, by using any pure matter (i.e. toilet tissue) three times or by using water or both.

### 1. Purifying the body and clothes:

This is performed by washing them with water until they are cleansed of the impurities. This is especially the case where the impurity is visible, such as the menstrual blood. If there are some stains that remain after washing that are too difficult to remove, they can be overlooked. If the impurity is not visible, such as urine, it is sufficient to wash it once.

### 2. Purifying the clothes from the male infant's urine:

This is performed by sprinkling water on it. The urine of a female infant needs to be washed.

### 3. Purifying the bottom of shoes:

O Allah, let Your mercy come upon Muhammad

Wa ala ali Muhammadin and the family of Muhammad

Kama sallaita ala Ibrahima as You let it come upon Ibrahim

wa ala ali Ibrahima and the family of Ibrahim

wa barik ala Muhammadin O Allah, bless Muhammad

wa ala ali Muhammadin and the family of Muhammad

Kama barakta ala Ibrahima as You blessed Ibrahim

wa ala ali Ibrahima and the family of Ibrahim.

Fil a'lamina Innaka Truly You are

hamidun Majid Praiseworthy and Glorious."

After this say:

Allahumma inni a'udhu bika min adhabi jahanam wamin adhabil qabri wamin sharri fitnatil mahya wal mamat wamin sharri fitnatil masihid dajjaal. Rabbi-ghfir li waliwalidayya, rabbi-rhamhuma kama rabbayani saghira.

 This completes one *Rak'ah* or one unit of Salah. The second Rak'ah is performed in the same way, except that:

1. You do not recite Subhanaka at the beginning.

2. And after the second prostration you sit on the left leg while keeping the right foot upright and put your right hand on the right thigh, with all fingers are closed except the index finger. You stick the



index finger straight out. And put your left hand on the left thigh. And recite Tashahhud quietly:

? ??? ???? ??? ??? 2.35 2 22222 23222 23222 23222 23232 23222 23222 2 ?????Ju **??? (©)**?? .

At-Tahiyyatu lillahi " was- Salawatu wat-Tavvibatu

All prayer is for Allah and worship and goodness.

as-Salamu alaika

Peace be on you,

ayyuhannabiyyu wa rahmatullahi

O Prophet and the mercy of Allah

I bear witness that

wa barakatuhu assalamu alaina wa'ala and His blessings. Peace be on us and on

ibadil-Lahis -Salihin

the righteous servants of Allah

ash hadu al-La ilaha il-Lal lahu

there is no god but Allah,

wa ash hadu anna

and bear witness that

Muhammadan abduhu Muhammad is His servant wa rasuluhu

and messenger."

In a three-Rak'ah Salah (as in Maghrib) or a four-Rak'ah Salah (Zuhr, Asr, and Isha) you stand up for the remaining Rak'ah(s) after Tashahhud. But for a two-Rak'ah Salah you remain seated after Tashahhud and recite Assalatul-Ibrahimiyah:

mmms.

Allahumma salli ala Muhammadin "

This is performed by rubbing them against the ground as long as the remains of the impurity (Najassah) are removed.

### 4. Purifying the ground:

- 1. By pouring water over it.
- 2. Letting it dry is its purification if the physical impurity is gone.

### 5. Purifying the utensils if they were touched by a dog's saliva:

This is performed by washing them seven times with water, the first mixed with soil.

### 6. Purifying the body from *Hadath*:

And also the body must be free of *Hadath* (unphysical impurity). There are two kinds of *Hadath*:

- 1. Minor Hadath: This requires Wudu or ablution. It happens whenever one or more have the following occur: natural discharges like urine, excrement, or wind, falling asleep, or unconsciousness of any kind.
- 2. Major Hadath: This requires washing the whole body. It could be caused by unconscious ejaculation (e.g. in one's sleep), intercourse, menstruation or post-childbirth bleeding. This type of washing entails bathing the whole body including the head with pure water.

# **WUDU** (Ablution)

# Preparation:

Before we can begin to perform Salah, we must first prepare ourselves. This preparation includes making sure that we are clean from physical impurity, and this is done by carrying out Wudu.

Wudu (Ablution) is essential for performing Salah. We cannot offer our Salah without first making Wudu.

### Steps Of Wudo:

Here are the steps to take:

- 1. First, make the *Niyyah* (intention) in your heart that this act of *Wudu* is for the purpose of preparation for Salah, and say: Bismillah (in the name of Allah.)
- 2. Then wash both hands up to the wrists (starting with the right hand) three times making sure that water has reached between the fingers.



3. Next, take water with your right hand, put it into your mouth and rinse thoroughly three times.



4. Take water with your right hand; put it into your nose and blow it out three times. (Use the left hand if necessary to help blow it out).



5. Wash your face three times repeatedly. (The whole face: including from the right ear to the left ear, and from the forehead to the bottom of the chin.



6. Wash the right arm thoroughly from wrist to elbow three times, and make sure that no part of the arms has been left

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This means: "In the name of Allah, the most Gracious, the most Merciful. Say, He is Allah, the One. Allah is Eternal and Absolute. He begets not, nor was He begotten. And there is none co-equal unto Him."

7. Now bow down saying: *Allahu Akbar* and place your hands on your knees and say: *Subhana Rabbiyal Azim* (How Perfect is my Lord, the Supreme) three times. This position is called Rukoo. Keep your head in line with your back, and look downward to the place of your Sujood. (See step 9).



8. Stand up from the bowing position saying:



Sami'Allahu liman hamidah (Allah hears those who praise Him) Rabbana lakal hamd (Our Lord, praise be to You)

9. Prostrate on the floor saying *Allahu Akbar*, with your forehead, nose, palms of both hands, your knees, and toes all touching the floor. Recite Subhana Rabbiyal A'la (How Perfect is my Lord, the Highest) three times. This position is called Sujood. Keep your Arms away from the sides of the body and the ground.



10. Get up from the floor saying *Allahu Akbar* and sit upright with your knees bent and palms placed on them and say:

Rabbighfir li. ????????

This means: "O my Lord! Forgive me."

Repeat the Sujood position saying *Allahu Akbar* and recite *Subhana Rabbiyal A'la* three times. Get up from this position saying *Allahu Akbar*.

Then recite: A'udhu billahi minash shaitanir rajim.

### 

This is called *Ta'awwuth*, and it means: "I seek shelter in Allah from the rejected Satan."

Then recite: Bismillahir rahmanir rahim.

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This is called Tasmiyah, and it means: "In the name of Allah, the most Gracious, the most Merciful."

5. After this, recite Suratul Fatihah (the opening chapter) of the Noble *Quran*:

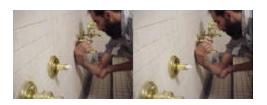
Al hamdu lil lahi rabbil alamin. Arrahmanir rahim. Maliki yawmiddin. Iyyaka na'budu wa iyyaka nasta'in. Ihdinas siratal mustaqim. Siratal ladhina an'amta'alaihim, ghairil maghdubi'alaihim wa lad dhallin. (Amin)

This means: "All praise is to Allah, the Lord of the worlds, the most Gracious, the most Merciful; Master of the Day of Judgment. You alone we worship, from You alone we seek help. Guide us along the straight path - the path of those whom You favored, not of those who earned Your anger or went astray."

# The recitation of Al-Fatihah is a requirement in each unit (Rak'ah) of the prayer.

6. Now recite any other passage from the Noble *Quran*. For example: *Bismillahir rahmanir rahim Qul hu wal lahu ahad, allahus samad, lam yalid wa lam yulad, wa lam ya kul lahu kufuwan ahad.* 

unwashed. Repeat with the left arm.



7. Then move the palms of the wet hands lightly over the head, starting from the forehead to the head to the back, and passing both hands over the back of the head to the neck, and then bringing them back to the forehead.



8. Next, with the same water, rub the grooves and holes of both ears with the wet index fingers while also passing the wet thumbs behind the ears from the bottom upward.



9. Finally, wash both feet to the ankles three times, starting with the right foot. Make sure that water has reached between the toes and covered the rest the foot.



<u>Note</u>: If you put your socks on while you have a valid *Wudu*, it is not necessary to take them off every time you need to renew your *Wudu*. You can leave them on and wipe the top of each sock once with wet hands in place of washing the entire foot. You may do the same for twenty-four hours or for three days if you are on a journey.

At the ends of the above steps recite: "Ashhadu alla ilaha

illallahu, wa ash-hadu anna muhammadan abduhu wa rasuluhu."

??\$??**????**? ?**?**????? 

### Which means:

"I bear witness that there is no deity worthy of worship except Allah alone, and I bear witness that Muhammad is His servant and messenger."

### The Invalidators of Wudu:

- 1. Natural discharges: urine, stool, wind and the like.
- 2. Falling asleep.
- 3. Unconsciousness of any kind.

# **Ghusl** (Bathing)

Ghusl is bathing the whole body with water and it is obligatory in the following cases:

- 1. Janabah, or major Hadath (unphysical impurity): The discharge of seminal secretion, or sexual intercourse.
- 2. At the end of a menstruation period.
- 3. At the end of a postnatal period.

# **Tayammum** (Dry Ablution)

### When can Tayammum be done:

You may perform your Salah by preceding it with Tayammum as a substitute for Wudu or Ghus/when:

- 1. A person cannot find water, or the amount available is insufficient.
- 2. A person has no access to water.
- 3. A person is saving the water for later use.
- 4. A person is sick and cannot use water.

Having cleansed yourself by Wudu, you may proceed to perform Salah. Wudu is a ritual cleansing, but before you begin your Salah, you must make sure that you have a clean body; a clean place, and that you are wearing clean clothes. The minimum clothing required during Salah is:

- A. For males: Any clothing that covers from the naval to the knees.
- B. For females: Any clothing that covers all the body (including the head) except the face and the hands.

### The way to offer Salah

- 1. Stand upright facing the direction of Al-Ka'bah. This standing is called Qiyam and the direction is called Qiblah in Arabic. The Qiblah in North America is towards the east with a slight angle towards the north.
- 2. Make *Niyyah* (intention) in your heart for the prayer you want to pray.
- 3. Raise your hands to your ears and say: "Allahu Akbar" (Allah is the Greatest). This is called Takbiratul Ihram.
- 4. Now place your right hand on top of your left hand on the chest and look downward to the place where your forehead will touch the ground in the Sujood and recite:

Subhanaka allahumma wa bi hamdika wa tabara kasmuka wa ta'ala jadduka wa la ilaha ghairuka.

> 22222222222222222

This means: "O Allah, how perfect is You and praise be to You. Blessed is Your name, and exalted is Your majesty. There is no god but You."

# Fard (compulsory) Salah

A Muslim must pray five times a day. The compulsory prayers are called Fard in Arabic. Each unit of a prayer is called Rak'ah. The Fard prayers are:

Fair 2 Rak'ahs Zuhr 4 Rak'ahs Asr 4 Rak'ahs Maahrib 3 Rak'ahs Isha 4 Rak'ahs

\*Jumu'ah 2 Rak'ah (in place of Zuhr on Fridays)

(Note Jumu'ah is obligatory on males only)

# Sunnah (recommended) Salah

Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) performed extra prayers in addition to Fard prayers. These prayers are called Sunnah prayers. Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) always prayed two Rak'ahs before the Fard of Fair and three Rak'ahs after the Fard of Isha even when on a journey. The one, three, five, seven, nine, or eleven Rak'ahs after Isha are called Witr (odd number). The Sunnah prayers are:

Fair 2 Rak'ahs before Fard. 4 before Fard and 2 after. Zuhr 4 (optional) before Fard. Asr 2 Rak'ahs after Fard. Maahrib 4 (optional) before Fard Isha

2 Rak'ahs after Fard. 1, 3,5,7,9 or 11 *Witr*.

The Sunnah prayers are normally offered individually and no Athan or Igamah is needed for those extra prayers.

### **HOW TO PERFORM SALAH**

### General Guidelines:

- 5. The use of water is likely to do harm or cause an illness.
- 6. The performance of *Wudu* will cause the person to miss a funeral or Eid prayer that cannot be made up.

### How is Tayammum done:

In any of these instances it is permissible to make *Tayammum*, which is performed as follows:

- 1. First, make Niyyah (intention) in your heart that this act of Tayammum is for the purpose of preparation for Salah, and say: "Bismillah."
- 2. Strike both hands slightly on pure earth or sand or stone.
- 3. Shake the hands off and wipe the whole face with them.





4. Repeat as in (2) and wipe the right arm up to the elbow (or up to the wrist only) with the left hand and the left arm up to the elbow (or up to the wrist only) with the right hand.

### What Tayammum makes permissible:

After performing Tayammam, a person is pure and may do any of the acts requiring ritual purification, such as prayer.

### What nullifies Tayammum:

Everything that nullifies the ablution nullifies Tayammum. If a person prays after performing Tayammum and then finds water, he does not need to repeat his prayer even if there is time left to do so. However, once there is no longer a valid excuse for

*Tayammum*, the person must make *Wudu* before offering the next prayer.

# The Time of the Five Daily Prayers

- 1. Fajr (from dawn until just before sunrise)
- 2. Zuhr (after the sun's zenith until late afternoon)
- 3. Asr (from late afternoon until just before sunset)
- 4. *Maghrib* (from sunset until just before twilight (when the sky turns completely dark)
- 5. Isha (from twilight until dawn)

# Athan: (The Call to Prayer)

Athan is an announcement of the prayer times and is used to call Muslims to the prayers. The person who gives the Athan is called the Mu'athin (Caller). While calling for prayer, he stands facing the Qiblah, and raises his hands to his ears and calls out:

Allahu Akbar (Allah is the Greatest) ??????

Allahu Akbar (Allah is the Greatest) ??????

Allahu Akbar (Allah is the Greatest) ??????

Ashhadu alla ilaha illallah ????????

(I bear witness that there is no god but Allah)

Ashhadu alla ilaha illallah ???????

(I bear witness that there is no god but Allah)

Ashhadu anna muhammadar rasulullah ?????????????????

(I bear witness that Muhammad is Allah's messenger)

Ashhadu anna muhammadar rasulullah ?????????????????

(I bear witness that Muhammad is Allah's messenger)

Hayya alas Salah (Rush to prayer) ??? ?S @ µ ??

Hayya alal Falah (Rush to success) ?????????

Hayya alal Falah (Rush to success) ????????? ?S

Allahu Akbar (Allah is the Greatest) ???????

Allahu Akbar (Allah is the Greatest) ??????

La ilaha illallah (There is no god but Allah) ????

The first *Athan* for *Fajr* Salah should be shortly before *Fajr* time to help awaken the people. The following is added after "Hayya alal Falah":

Assalatu khayrum minan naum ??????? 🖁 μ 🖫

(Salah is better than sleep)

Assalatu khayrum minan naum ???????? 🖁 μ 🖫

(Salah is better than sleep)

However, there is no need for this addition in the second *Athan*, which should be made at the beginning of *Fajr* time.

It is strongly recommended that whenever wherever possible, Muslims males should offer their compulsory (*Fard*) prayers in congregation at the mosque (Masjid).

# Iqamah

*Iqamah* is another call to prayer that is said just before the actual start of Salah. *Iqamah* is exactly like the *Athan*, except that after "Hayya alal Falah" the following is added:

(The prayer has begun)

Qad qamatis Salah G µ ??????

(The prayer has begun)

*Iqamah* is said in a lower voice than *Athan*, as it is directed at the group that is already present for the prayer.