

QSI Notes

Section 1 - Basic Taharah.....	2
Section 2 - Salaah	4
Section 3 - Masnoon Du'aas	17
Section 4 – Ahkkam-ut-Tajweed	18
Letter Groups / Points of Articulation	18
Noon Saakin نْ and Tanween ءَ	19
Meem Saakin مْ.....	22
Meem Mushaddad مّ.....	23
Noon Mushaddad نّ.....	23
Laam in the Glorious word ALLAH - لام الجلالة and Laam of Particularization - لام التعريف ...	23
The Rules of Raa – راء.....	24
Madd & Qasr - الْمَدُّ وَالْقَصْر	26
Section 5 – Social Etiquettes	28
The Aadaab of Salaam (Greetings).....	28
Etiquettes of Masjid	29
Etiquettes of Eating.....	31
Etiquettes of Sleeping	32
Etiquettes with Parents.....	32
Etiquettes with Elders	35

Section 1 - Basic Taharah

ISTINJAA

- Najaasah is the filth that comes out of the Human or Animal bodies such as stool, urine, blood, vomit etc.
- After waking up from sleep, Wash Hands before touching anything.
- Before entering toilet, recite this Du'aa:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ - اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْخُبْثِ وَالْخَبَائِثِ

- Then enter the toilet with your left foot.
- Try to avoid facing or having your back towards the Qiblah
- Do not stand when passing urine. It is Sunnah to sit (squat) while urinating or defecating.
- Be careful that your clothes do not touch the toilet bowl.
- While in the toilet, avoid talking with others outside the toilet unless it is unavoidable
- Do not recite any Quran or say the name of Allah (S.W.T.) while inside the toilet
- After you have finished urinating or defecating, use toilet paper to clean your private parts. Be careful not to get your hands soiled.
- Wash your private parts being careful not to splash water in the toilet bowl. It is better to flush the toilet bowl before washing.
- Once finished make sure you leave the toilet seat and the general area clean and dry for later use by yourself or others
- Wash your hands, preferably with soap
- Exit the toilet with your right foot and recite this Du'aa:

غُفْرَانَكَ - اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْخُبْثِ وَالْخَبَائِثِ

WUDOO (Ablution)

- It is preferable not to wear your socks into the wudoo or toilet area because if you step on any Najaasah unknowingly, you will carry it around and may spread it in clean places
- It is preferable to sit down to perform Wudoo
- Make sure the place where you perform wudoo is clean from any form of Najaasah
- It is preferable to face Qiblah while making Wudoo if it is easily possible
- Say Bismimillah – بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ You may also recite

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ هَمَزَاتِ الشَّيَاطِينِ وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ رَبِّ أَنْ يَحْضُرُونِ

- Turn on tap so that excessive water does not flow
- Wash the right hand and then the left up to the wrists
- Rinse the mouth three times and clean your teeth with miswak if you have one. If you are not fasting then gargle the mouth in order to clean it down to the throat
- Clean your nostrils, right one and then the left, by putting water in them with your left hand. Use the little finger to clean inside the nostrils.
- Wash the face three times forehead down. The limits of the face are hairline to below the chin and ear to ear.
- If you have a beard then pass wet fingers through it. This is known as Khilaal of the beard
- Wash the right hand and the arm up to and including the elbows three times
- Wash the left hand and the arm up to and including the elbows three times
- With fresh water, wet both hands and pass them over the head starting from the hairline in front and ending at back of head. This is called Mash and is obligatory for at least quarter of the head. Passing index fingers of both hands in the crevices of the ears, thumbs on the back of the ears and the back of each hand on the back of the neck is considered Sunnah by some scholars
- Wash the right foot and then the left foot each up to and including the ankle
- After wudoo is finished, recite أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

Section 2 - Salaah

- Salaah is one of the five pillars of Islam. The Prophet (May Peace and Blessings be on him) has said:
- "Islam is founded on five pillars. To bear witness that none is worthy of worship except Allah and that Muhammad is his servant and apostle, To establish Salat, To Pay Zakat, To perform Hajj and To fast in the month of Ramadan"
- Thus the importance of Salat cannot be stressed upon more. It becomes our duty to gain all relevant knowledge about Salat and to put it to practice as soon as we can.

VARIOUS TYPES OF SALAAHS AND THEIR RELATIVE IMPORTANCE

Fard Salaahs

Salaah Name	Importance	Frequency	Timing Beginning	Ending	Sunnah Before Fard (Stressed upon)	Sunnah Before Fard (Non Stressed)	Fard	Sunnah After Fard (Stressed upon)	Nafil	Wajib Witr	Nafil	Total
Fajr	Fard (Obligatory)	Daily	From Dawn	Until Sunrise	2		2					4
Dzuhr	Fard (Obligatory)	Daily	Few Minutes after Noon	Until Objects' Shadow is twice their Height	4		4	2			2	12
'Aswr	Fard (Obligatory)	Daily	From the time when Objects' Shadow is twice their Height	Till Before Sunset		4	4					8
Maghrib	Fard (Obligatory)	Daily	From After Sunset	When Sky becomes completely Dark			3	2			2	7
'Ishaa	Fard	Daily	When Sky	Until Dawn		4	4	2	2	3	2	17

	(Obligatory)		becomes completely Dark									
Jumu'ah	Fard (Obligatory)	Weekly	Few Minutes after Noon	Until Objects' Shadow is twice their Height	4		2	4, 2	2			14

Waajib Salaahs

Salaah Name	Importance	Frequency	Timing Beginning	Ending	Total
'Eedul Fitr	Waajib (Similar to Obligatory)	Yearly	Approx. 20 min after Sunrise	Before Noon	2
'Eidul Adwhaa	Waajib (Similar to Obligatory)	Yearly	Approx. 20 min after Sunrise	Before Noon	2

Sunnah Salaahs (Stressed Upon)

Salaah Name	Importance	Frequency	Timing Beginning	Ending	Total
Taraweeh	Sunnah (Stressed Upon)	Yearly in Ramadaan	After Ishaah	Before Fajr	20 (2 by 2)

Daily Nafil Salaahs

Salaah Name	Importance	Frequency	Timing Beginning	Ending	Format	Total
Ishraaq	Nafil (Optional)	Daily	Approx. 20 min after Sunrise	An hour or so after	(2 Raka'at Format)	4
Dwuhaa	Nafil (Optional)	Daily	After 2/3 rd time between Sunrise and Noon	Before Noon	(2 or 4 Raka'at Format)	12
Awwaabeen	Nafil (Optional)	Daily	After Maghrib Salah	Before 'Ishaah Salah	(2 Raka'at Format)	6
Tahajjud	Nafil (Optional)	Daily	After 'Ishaah	Until Dawn	min 2, max 12 (2 or 4 Raka'at Format)	2-min 12-max

Ocasional Nafil Salaahs

Salaah Name	Importance	Frequency	Timing	Total
Tahyyatul Wudwoo	Nafil (Optional)	After Performing Ablution	Anytime except at Noon and between Aswr and Maghrib Salaahs	2
Tahyyatul Masjid	Nafil (Optional)	Upon Entering Masjid		2
Tasbeeh	Nafil (Optional)	As often as possible		4
Istikhaarah	Nafil (Optional)	When you need Allah's Guidance in a specific matter		2
Haajah	Nafil (Optional)	For fulfillment of your needs		2
Kusoof	Nafil (Optional)	Whenever you witness a lunar or solar eclipse		2
Istisqaa	Nafil (Optional)	Whenever faced with draught conditions		2

OBLIGATORY ELEMENTS OF SALAH

Before Starting Salah

- Purity of Body (Ghusl and Wudoo).
- Purity of Salah Place (Prayer Rug, Ground etc).
- Purity of Clothes.
- Covering Body Males: Navel to Knees. Females: Whole body except face, hands and feet.
- Time Salah must be offered within its time frame, not before or after.
- Intention Make Intention of the Salah you are about to offer.
- Direction: Face towards Qibla (Direction of Macca, Saudi Arabia)
- Position: Standing

During Salah

- Start: Takbeer Tahreemah (Recite ALLAAHU AKBAR)
- Qiraat: Recite Qur-aan (Soorah Faatihah is Waajib, Another Soorah in First Two Rakaats is Sunnah)
- Qyaam: Standing. You must be Ma'dzoor Excusable to Adopt any other Position such as Sitiing etc.
- Ruku: Males: Bowing. It is important to keep your back straight. Females: Just bend enough to be able to touch you knees.
- Sujood: Males: Prostrating. It is important to keep your back straight and your elbows up. Females: In general keep all your body parts as close to each other and to the ground as possible.
- Qa'dah: Last sitting.

TWO – RAKA'AH FARD SALAAH (FAJR)

	First Raka'ah	Second Raka'ah
Takbeer Tahreemah	اللهُ أَكْبَرُ	
Thanaa	سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ	
Ta'awwuz	أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ	
Tasmiyah	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
Quran – Soorah Al- Faatihah	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ- الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ- مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ- إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ- اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ- صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ- الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ- مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ- إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ- اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ- صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ
Quran – Any Soorah or its part	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ- إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكِتَابَ- فَصَّلِ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَنْحَرْ- إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ- قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ- اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ- لَمْ يَلِدْ -وَلَمْ يُولَدْ- وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ
Takbeer	اللهُ أَكْبَرُ	اللهُ أَكْبَرُ
Rukoo'	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ
Tasmee'	سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ	سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ
Tamheed	رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ	رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ
Takbeer	اللهُ أَكْبَرُ	اللهُ أَكْبَرُ
Sujdah	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى
Takbeer	اللهُ أَكْبَرُ	اللهُ أَكْبَرُ
Sujdah	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى
Takbeer	اللهُ أَكْبَرُ	اللهُ أَكْبَرُ
Attahiyyaat		أَتِحِّيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ أَسْلَامٌ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ أَسْلَامٌ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

Salawaat-ul-Ibraaheemi		<p>اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ - اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ</p>
Du'aa		<p>اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِي ظُلْمًا كَثِيرًا وَارْتَهَلْتُ لَهَا يَوْمَ الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ فَاعْفُرْ لِي مَغْفِرَةً مِنْ عِنْدِكَ وَارْحَمْنِي إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ</p>
Tasleem		<p>السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ - السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ</p>
Du'aa		<p>اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ السَّلَامُ وَمِنْكَ السَّلَامُ وَإِلَيْكَ يَرْجِعُ السَّلَامُ حَيَّنَا رَبَّنَا بِالسَّلَامِ وَأَدْخَلْنَا دَارَ السَّلَامِ تَبَارَكْتَ رَبَّنَا وَتَعَالَيْتَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ</p>

THREE – RAKA'AH FARD SALAAH (MAGHRIB)

	First Raka'ah	Second Raka'ah	Third Raka'ah
Takbeer Tahreemah	الله أكبر		
Thanaa	سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ		
Ta'awwuz	أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ		
Tasmiyah	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
Quran – Soorah Al- Faatihah	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ- الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ- مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ- إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ- اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ المُسْتَقِيمَ- صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ- الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ- مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ- إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ- اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ المُسْتَقِيمَ- صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ- الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ- مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ- إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ- اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ المُسْتَقِيمَ- صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ
Quran – Any Soorah or its part	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ- إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ- فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَانْحَرْ- إِنَّ شَانِكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ- قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ - اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ- لَمْ يَلِدْ- وَلَمْ يُولَدْ- وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ- قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ - اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ- لَمْ يَلِدْ- وَلَمْ يُولَدْ- وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ
Takbeer	الله أكبر	الله أكبر	الله أكبر
Rukoo'	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ
Tasmee'	سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ	سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ	سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ
Tamheed	رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ	رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ	رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ
Takbeer	الله أكبر	الله أكبر	الله أكبر
Sujdah	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى
Takbeer	الله أكبر	الله أكبر	الله أكبر
Sujdah	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى
Takbeer	الله أكبر	الله أكبر	الله أكبر

Attahiyyaat		<p>أَتَحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ أَسْلَامٌ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ، أَسْلَامٌ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ</p>	<p>أَتَحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ أَسْلَامٌ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ، أَسْلَامٌ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ</p>
Salawaat-ul-Ibraaheemi			<p>اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ- اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ</p>
Du'aa			<p>اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِي ظُلْمًا كَثِيرًا وَإِنَّهُ لَا يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوبَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ فَاعْفِرْ لِي مَغْفِرَةً مِنْ عِنْدِكَ وَارْحَمْنِي إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَفْوُ الرَّحِيمُ</p>
Tasleem			<p>أَسْلَامٌ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ- أَسْلَامٌ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ</p>
Du'aa			<p>اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ السَّلَامُ وَمِنْكَ السَّلَامُ وَإِلَيْكَ يَرْجِعُ السَّلَامُ حَيَّتَنَارُ بَنَّا بِالسَّلَامِ وَ أَدْخَلْنَا دَارَ السَّلَامِ تَبَارَكْتَ رَبَّنَا وَ تَعَالَيْتَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ</p>

THREE – RAKA'AH (WITR) SALAAH

	First Raka'ah	Second Raka'ah	Third Raka'ah
Takbeer Tahreemah	الله أكبر		
Thanaa	سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ		
Ta'awwuz	أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ		
Tasmiyah	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
Quran – Soorah Al- Faatihah	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ - الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ - مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ - إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ - اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ المُسْتَقِيمَ - صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ - الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ - مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ - إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ - اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ المُسْتَقِيمَ - صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ - الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ - مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ - إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ - اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ المُسْتَقِيمَ - صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ
Quran – Any Soorah or its part	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ - إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ - فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَنْحَرْ - إِنَّ شَانِكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ - قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ - اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ - لَمْ يَلِدْ - وَلَمْ يُولَدْ - وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ - قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ - اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ - لَمْ يَلِدْ - وَلَمْ يُولَدْ - وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ
Takbeer	الله أكبر	الله أكبر	الله أكبر
			اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسْتَعِينُكَ وَنَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَنُؤْمِنُ بِكَ وَنُثْنِي عَلَيْكَ الْخَيْرَ وَنَشْكُرُكَ وَلَا نَكْفُرُكَ وَنَحْلَعُ وَنَتْرُكُ مَنْ يَفْجُرُكَ اللَّهُمَّ إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَلَكَ نَصَلُّ وَنَسْجُدُ أَلَيْكَ نَسْعَى وَنَحْفِدُ وَنَرْجُو أَرْحَمَتَكَ وَ نَخْشَى عَذَابَكَ إِنَّ عَذَابَكَ بِالْكَفَّارِ مُلْحِقٌ
			الله أكبر
Rukoo'	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ
Tasmee'	سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ	سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ	سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ

Tamheed	رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ	رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ	رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ
Takbeer	الله أكبر	الله أكبر	الله أكبر
Sujdah	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى
Takbeer	الله أكبر	الله أكبر	الله أكبر
Sujdah	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى
Takbeer	الله أكبر	الله أكبر	الله أكبر
Attahiyyaat		أَتَّحِيَاتُ اللَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ أَسْلَامٌ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ، أَسْلَامٌ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ	أَتَّحِيَاتُ اللَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ أَسْلَامٌ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ، أَسْلَامٌ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ
Salawaat- ul- Ibraaheemi			اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ - اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ
Du'aa			اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِي ظُلْمًا كَثِيرًا وَإِنَّهُ لَا يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوبَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ فَاعْفُرْ لِي مَغْفِرَةً مِنْ عِنْدِكَ وَارْحَمْنِي إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ
Tasleem			السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ - السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ
Du'aa			اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ السَّلَامُ وَمِنْكَ السَّلَامُ وَالْيَقِينُ يَرْجِعُ السَّلَامُ حَيِّنًا رَبَّنَا بِالسَّلَامِ وَ

أَدْخِلْنَا دَارَ السَّلَامِ تَبَارَكْتَ رَبَّنَا وَ
تَعَالَيْتَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ

FOUR – RAKA'AH FARD SALAAH

	First Raka'ah	Second Raka'ah	Third Raka'ah	Fourth Raka'ah
Takbeer Tahreemah	الله أكبر			
Thanaa	سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَ تَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَ لَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ			
Ta'awwuz	أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ			
Tasmiyah	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
Quran – Soorah Al- Faatihah	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ- الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ- مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ- إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ- اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ المُسْتَقِيمَ- صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ المَغضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ- الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ- مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ- إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ- اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ المُسْتَقِيمَ- صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ المَغضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ- الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ- مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ- إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ- اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ المُسْتَقِيمَ- صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ المَغضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ- الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ- مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ- إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ- اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ المُسْتَقِيمَ- صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ المَغضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ
Quran – Any Soorah or its part	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ- إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكِتَابَ- فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَانْحَرْ- إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ- قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ- اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ- لَمْ يَلِدْ- وَلَمْ يُولَدْ- وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ- قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ- اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ- لَمْ يَلِدْ- وَلَمْ يُولَدْ- وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ- قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ- اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ- لَمْ يَلِدْ- وَلَمْ يُولَدْ- وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ
Takbeer	الله أكبر	الله أكبر	الله أكبر	الله أكبر
Rukoo'	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ- سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ

Tasme'e	سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ	سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ	سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ	سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ
Tamheed	رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ	رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ	رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ	رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ
Takbeer	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
Sujdah	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى
Takbeer	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
Sujdah	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى
Takbeer	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ	اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
Attahiyyaat	أَتَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَ الطَّيِّبَاتُ أَسْلَامٌ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بِرَّ كُتُبِهِ أَسْلَامٌ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ	أَتَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَ الطَّيِّبَاتُ أَسْلَامٌ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بِرَّ كُتُبِهِ أَسْلَامٌ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ	أَتَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَ الطَّيِّبَاتُ أَسْلَامٌ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بِرَّ كُتُبِهِ أَسْلَامٌ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ	أَتَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَ الطَّيِّبَاتُ أَسْلَامٌ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَ بِرَّ كُتُبِهِ أَسْلَامٌ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ
Salawaat- ul- Ibraaheemi				اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ - اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ
Du'aa				اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِي ظُلْمًا كَثِيرًا وَإِنَّهُ لَا يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوبَ

				<p>إِلَّا أَنْتَ فَاعْفِرْ لِي مَغْفِرَةً مِّنْ عِنْدِكَ وَارْحَمْنِي إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ</p>
Tasleem				<p>السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ - السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ</p>
Du'aa				<p>اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ السَّلَامُ وَمِنْكَ السَّلَامُ وَالْيَكِّيكَ يَرْجِعُ السَّلَامُ حَيْثُنَا رَبَّنَا بِالسَّلَامِ وَأَدْخَلْنَا دَارَ السَّلَامِ تَبَارَكْتَ رَبَّنَا وَ تَعَالَيْتَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ</p>

Section 3 - Masnoon Du'aas

Dua Upon Waking Up	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَاتَنَا وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ
Dua Before Entering Toilet	اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْخُبْثِ وَالْخَبَائِثِ
Dua After Coming out of Toilet	غُفْرَانَكَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَذْهَبَ عَنِّي الْأَذَى وَعَاقَابِي
Dua At Start of Wudhu	اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ هَمَزَاتِ الشَّيَاطِينِ وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ رَبِّ أَنْ يَحْضُرَنَّ
Dua After Finishing Wudhu	أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ
Dua When Leaving the House	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ
Dua When Entering Masjid	الهِمَّتْ فَتَحَ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ
After Azaan	اللَّهُمَّ رَبِّ هَذِهِ الدَّعْوَةُ التَّامَّةُ - وَالصَّلَاةُ الْقَائِمَةُ - أَيْ مُحَمَّدٌ النَّبِيُّ الْوَسِيلَةُ وَالْقَضِيَّةُ - وَابْتَعْتُهُ مَقَامًا مَحْمُودًا الَّذِي وَعَدْتُهُ - إِنَّكَ لَا تُخْلِفُ الْمِيعَادَ
Before Starting to Eat	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَعَلَى بَرَكَاتِهِ
If you forget above Du'aa	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ أَوْلَهُ وَأَخِرُهُ
After Food	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنَا - وَسَقَانَا وَجَعَلَنَا مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ
Before Sleeping	اللَّهُمَّ بِاسْمِكَ أَمُوتُ وَأَحْيَا
After Nightmare	أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ
Wearing New Clothes	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي كَسَانِي - مَا أَرَى بِهِ عَوْرَتِي - وَأَنْجَمَ لِي فِي حَيَاتِي
After Sneezing	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ
Reply to Sneezer	يَرْحَمُكَ اللَّهُ
Sneezer's Reply	يَهْدِيكُمْ اللَّهُ وَيُصَلِّحُ بِأَلْسِنَتِكُمْ
Seeing Muslim Happy	أَضْحَكَ اللَّهُ سِنَتَكَ
Befriending a Muslim	إِنِّي أُحِبُّكَ فِي اللَّهِ
For a newly wed couple	بَارَكَ اللَّهُ لَكَ - وَبَارَكَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكَ - وَجَمَعَ بَيْنَكُمَا فِي خَيْرٍ
When Passing Cemetery	أَسْلَامٌ عَلَيْكُمْ يَا أَهْلَ الْقُبُورِ - يَغْفِرُ اللَّهُ لَنَا وَلَكُمْ - وَأَنْتُمْ سَلَفْنَا - وَنَحْنُ بِالْآثِرِ
Seeing something pleasing	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي بِنِعْمَتِهِ تَتِمُّ الصَّالِحَاتُ
Forgiveness Dua	اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّكَ عَفْوٌ - تُحِبُّ الْعَفْوَ - فَاعْفُ عَنِّي

Section 4 – Ahkkam-ut-Tajweed

Letter Groups / Points of Articulation

TYPE	Point of Articulation	English Equivalent	Letters
Maddah Letters – الحروف المده	The hollow portion of the mouth	A, U, E when used as vowels	اوى
Throat Letters – الحروف الحلق	Lowest part of throat	A, H	ءه
	Middle part of throat	-	عح
	Upper part of throat	-	غخ
Tongue Letters – الحروف اللسان	Back of Tongue & touches soft palette near uvula	-	ق
	Similar as above except Tongue Slightly towards mouth touching area where hard and soft palette meet	K	ك
	Tongue touching hard palette near end of dome.	J, SH, Y	جشى
	Side edge of tongue when touching upper molars	-	ض
	Tongue near tip touching gums of upper incisors	L	ل
	Tongue as above but slightly inward touching gums of upper front teeth blocking oral air passage forcing it through the nasal cavity	N	ن
	Similar as above except slight air passage is allowed near tip. The tongue vibrates two times. Excessive vibration is not permitted	R	ر
	Tip of Tongue touching upper incisors	-	تدط
	Tip of Tongue touching edge of upper incisors and protruded enough to be visible	-	ثذظ
	Tip of Tongue near lower incisor gums allowing air passage between it and upper incisors	S, Z, SW	سزص
Lip Letters – الحروف الشفوية	Bringing Lips together for م & ب and protruding forward for و	B, M, W	بمو
	Upper incisors against lower lip allowing air passage between the two	F	ف
Nasal Letters –	Nasal sounds with mouth open for ن and mouth closed for	as in Limbo & Pink	من

الحروف الخيشوم	م		
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Noon Saakin نْ and Tanween ة

إخفاء - Rule of Ikhfa

Ikhfaa means to hide. Whenever Noon Saakin نْ or Tanween i.e Fathatain ً , Kasratayn ِ , or Dummatain ٌ is followed by letters other than the Throat letters i.e. ع ح غ خ , Idgham letters i.e. ي ر م ل ون and the letter Baa ب then the Noon sound of Noon Saakin or Tanween is suppressed in such a way that it is recited through the nasal passage while moving towards the makhraj of the following letter. The Duration of the Nasal sound (Ghunnah) must be prolonged to equal one Alif (two Harakah) time length.

The letters of Ikhfa are fifteen. They are ذ ث ك ج ش ق س د ط ز ف ت ض ظ

Ikhfaa Letter after Tanween	In Next Word	In Same Word	Ikhfaa Letter
بَقْرَةٌ صَفْرَاءٌ - عَمَلًا صَالِحًا - مُسْتَقِيمٍ صِرَاطٍ	مَنْ صَدَّ	يُنصَرُونَ	ص
عَزِيزٌ ذُو انْتِقَامٍ - نَارًا آذَاتٍ - حَقِّ ذَٰلِكَ	مِنْ ذَٰلِكَ	لِيُنذِرَكُمْ	ذ
خَيْرٌ ثَوَابًا - مَاءٌ ثَجَّاجًا - خِلَافٍ ثَمِّ	حَظِّ الْأُنثِيَيْنِ	أُنثَى	ث
أَجْرٌ كَبِيرٌ - حُوبًا كَبِيرًا - بَشَرٍ كَالْقَصْرِ	وَمَنْ كَانَ	مِنْكُمْ	ك
فَصَبْرٌ جَمِيلٌ - حُبًّا جَمًّا - مُؤَمِّسٍ جَنَفًا	مَنْ جَاءَ	فَأَنْجَيْنَاهُ	ج
سَاءَ عِشْرَانِ عَشْرًا - شَرًّا عِشْرَانِ عَشْرًا - نَفْسٍ شَيْءٍ	فَإِنْ شَهِدُوا	مَنْشُورًا	ش
مُصِيبَةٌ قَالُوا - صَدْرًا قَالُوا - شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٍ	مِنْ قَرِيبٍ	يَنْقُضُونَ	ق
فُرَاتٌ سَاءَ عِشْرَانِ عَشْرًا - سَيِّئَةً - بِقَوْمٍ سُوءٍ	إِنْ سَأَلْتُمْ	وَتَنْسَوْنَ	س
عَظِيمٌ دَرَجَتٌ - عَظِيمًا دَرَجَتٌ - مَاءٍ دَافِقٍ	مِنْ دُونِ	عِنْدَ	د
حَيَّةٌ طَيِّبَةٌ - لِحْمًا طَرِيًّا - سَمَوَاتٍ طِبَاقًا	مِنْ طَيِّبَاتٍ	قِنْطَارًا	ط

ز	أَنْزَلْتُ	فَمَنْ زُحْرِحَ	حَمِيدٌ زَعَمَ - نَفْسًا زَكِيَّةً - يَوْمَ فِي زُرْقَا
ف	أَنْفُسِكُمْ	فَسَادِي	مِيثَاقٌ فِدْيَةٌ - إِثْمًا فَإِثْمًا - كَلِمَاتٍ فَتَابَ
ت	فَانْتَظِرُوا	وَلَنْ تَفْعَلُوا	قَوْمٌ تَجْهَلُونَ - صَدَقَةٌ تُطَهِّرُهُمْ - جَنَّتِ تَجْرِي
ض	مَنْضُودٌ	مِنْ ضُرٍّ	ذُرِّيَّةٌ ضِعَافًا - كَلَّا ضَرَبْنَا - بِكُلِّ ضِعْفٍ
ظ	يَنْظُرُونَ	مِنْ ظُهُورِهَا	سَحَابٌ ظَلُمَتْ - ظِلًّا ظَلِيلًا - لِبَعْضِ ظَهِيرَا

Rule of Izhaar - اِظْهَارٌ

If Noon Saakin ٺ or Tanween i.e Fathatain ٺ, Kasratain ٺ, or Dummatin ٺ is followed by any one of the throat letters i.e. ع ه ء then the sound of Noon must be pronounced clearly and sharply without any prolongation

Examples with ه and ء

مَنْ أَمَنَّ	يَرْمُونَ	كُفُّوا أَحَدَ	عَذَابِ الْيَمِّ	يَهْوُونَ
حَاسِدٍ إِذَا	سَلَامٌ هُوَ	مَنْ هُوَ	جُرْفٍ هَارٍ	جَمِيعًا هُوَ

Examples with ح and ع

مِنْ عَذَابٍ	يَنْعِقُ	حُكْمًا عَرَبِيًّا	سَمِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ	يَنْحِتُونَ
شَيْءٍ عِنْدَهُ	عَلِيمٌ حَكِيمٌ	فَإِنْ حَكَمْتُمْ	بِقَوْمٍ حَتَّى	غَفُورًا حَلِيمًا

Examples with خ and غ

مِنْ غَيْرٍ	يَنْغَضُونَ	حَلِيمًا غَفُورًا	عَزِيزٌ غَفُورٌ	مُنْحَنِقَةٌ
بِوَادٍ غَيْرٍ	عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ	مِنْ خَوْفٍ	سُنْبُلَتٍ خُضْرٍ	ضِعَافًا خَافُوا

Rule of Idgham - إدغام

If Noon Saakin نْ or Tanween i.e Fathatain ً , Kasratayn ِ , or Dummatain ُ is followed by any one of these letters ي و م ن then the situation of Idgham or assimilation occurs.

There are two types of Idghams

- Idgham with Ghunnah إِدْغَامٌ بِغُنَّةٍ - Nasal Sound such as in the word mink, sink, link etc. The letters applicable in this scenario are ي و م ن

مَنْ يَقُولُ	مِنْ وَلِيِّ	مِمَّنْ مَنَعَ	عَنْ نَفْسِ
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- Idgham without Ghunnah إِدْغَامٌ نَاقِصٌ - No nasal sound. The letters applicable in this scenario are the ل and ر

مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ	فَمَنْ لَّمْ
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Rule of Iqlab - إقلاب

If Noon Saakin نْ or Tanween i.e Fathatain ً , Kasratayn ِ , or Dummatain ُ is followed by the letter Baa ب then the Noon sound of Noon Saakin or Tanween is substituted with a Meem Saakin مْ - مِنْ بَعْدِ -

Meem Saakin م

Letter Meem is pronounced by the two lips and therefore known as a Labial شَفَوِيّ letter

Rule of Labial Ikhfa – اِخْفَاءُ شَفَوِيّ

If Meem Saakin م is followed by the letter Baa ب in the following word then the situation of Labial Ikhfa occurs.

The pronunciation of Letter Meem م is suppressed with a Ghunnah and the sound is moved towards the letter Baa

ب such as in – يَمْتَصِمُ بِاللّٰهِ

Rule of Labial Idgham – اِدْغَامُ شَفَوِيّ

If Meem Saakin م is followed by a Meem with a vowel مُم in the following word then the situation of Labial

Idgham occurs. The pronunciation of the saakin letter Meem م is suppressed and assimilated in the following meem

with a Ghunnah – مِنْكُمْ مَّرِيضًا

Rule of Labial Izhar – اِظْهَارُ شَفَوِيّ

1. If Meem Saakin م is followed by a letter other than Meem م or Baa ب then the situation of Labial Izhar occurs. The Saakin Meem is pronounced in a clear and sharp manner.

فِيكُمْ رَسُولًا	مِنْكُمْ يَتْلُو
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2. One must be careful about clarity and sharpness (Izhar) of the Meem sound in the case where the letter following Meem Saakin م is either Wow و or ف. Otherwise Ikhfa will occur

أَمْوَالَكُمْ بَيْنَكُمْ	يُقَاتِلُواكُمْ فِيهِ
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Meem Mushaddad مّ

Whenever Meem Mushaddad occurs in a word then it must be pronounced with a Ghunnah – مّ

Noon Mushaddad نّ

Whenever Noon Mushaddad occurs in a word then it must be pronounced with a Ghunnah – نّ

Laam in the Glorious word ALLAH - لام الجلالة - and Laam of Particularization -

لام التعريف

The letter Laam in the Glorious word ALLAH is called Laamul-Jalaalah.

If Laamul-Jalaalah is preceded by a letter bearing a Fatha (الله) or a Dummah (كلامه) then it is recited with a full mouth or Mufakham مُفَكِّم

If Laamul-Jalaalah is preceded by a letter bearing a Kasrah (بِسْمِ اللَّهِ) then it is recited in a thin or flat manner i.e.

مُرَقَّق

The recitation of letter Laam in all situations other than those above is done in a Muraqqaq of flat manner

The Rules of Raa – راء

Heavy Pronunciation of Raa – تَفْخِيمُ راء

1. If the letter Raa ر has a Fathaَ , Fathatainَ , Dummahُ or Dummatainُ then it is pronounced heavy i.e. with tafkheem تَفْخِيمُ
2. If Raa Sakin رُ is preceded by a letter bearing a Fathaَ or Dummahُ then it is pronounced heavy i.e. with tafkheem تَفْخِيمُ
3. In case of a stop, if a Sakin Raa رُ is preceded by a Sakin letter (except Yaa Sakin يَ) that is in turn preceded by a letter bearing a Fatha or Dummah then the letter Raa is pronounced heavy or with Tafkheem تَفْخِيمُ
4. If the letter Raa bears a Kasrah or Kasratain i.e. رِ and is preceded by a letter bearing a Fatha or Dummah with continuation وَضَلْ then the letter Raa is pronounced thin and soft but with a stop at the end of the word, it is pronounced heavy i.e. with Tafkheem تَفْخِيمُ
5. If the letter Raa bears a Kasrah or Kasratain i.e. رِ and is preceded by a letter bearing a Fatha or Dummah with continuation وَضَلْ then the letter Raa is pronounced thin and soft but with a stop at the end of the word, it is pronounced heavy i.e. with Tafkheem تَفْخِيمُ
6. If the letter Raa is Saakin رُ and the preceding letter bears a temporary Kasrah then the letter Raa is pronounced with Tafkheem.

In the examples shown, letters م, ن and ه respectively have a temporary Kasrah

أَمِ ارْتَابُوا ، إِنْ ارْتَبْتُمْ ، إِرْجِعِي

7. If the letter Raa is Saakin رُ and the preceding letter bears a Kasrah but the following letter in the same word is Mustaliah مستعليه or Mutbaqah مطبقة then the letter Raa is pronounced with Tafkheem.

Heavy or Soft Pronunciation of Raa – تَفْخِيمُ أَوْ تَرْخِيفُ راء

1. In this word, both Tafkheem and Tarqeeq of Raa are permitted. Tafkheem is due to Mustaliah ة letter being present after the letter Raa and Tarqeeq due to weakening of the Mustaliah letter due to the presence of Kasrah Tanween i.e. **فَرَقٍ - قَوْ**
2. If a stop is made on the letter Raa causing it to become Saakin (as shown in these examples) and if a Saakin Mutbaqah letter precedes the letter Raa which in turn is preceded by a letter bearing a Kasrah, then the reader is permitted to do either Tafkheem or Tarqeeq of the letter Raa.
3. Tafkheem is however preferred in the first example due to the Fatha on the letter Raa and Tarqeeq is preferred in the second example due to the presence of Kasrah on the letter Raa.

أَدْخُلُوا مِصْرَ، عَيْنُ الْقَطْرِ

4. If the letter Raa bears a Dummah, Dummah Tanween or a Fathah and if it is preceded by a Layyinah Yaa ي then if the recitor does not stop at the letter Raa then it should be recited with Tafkheem but if a stop is made then Raa should be recited with Tarqeeq.

Soft Pronunciation of Raa - تَرْقِيقُ رَاءٍ

1. If the letter Raa bears a Kasrah or Kasrah Tanween then it is recited with Tarqeeq

غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ - كَافِرٍ بِهِ

2. If the letter Raa is Saakin but the previous letter bears a Kasrah then the letter Raa is recited with Tarqeeq.

تَغْفِرْ لَكُمْ

3. In case of a stop, if a Sakin Raa ر is preceded by a Sakin letter (except Mutbaqah letters) that is in turn preceded by a letter bearing a Kasra then the letter Raa is pronounced Soft or thin i.e. Muraqqaq **مُرَقَّقٍ**
4. As shown in the examples, the letter Raa bears Dummah, Dummatain or Fatha however, in case of a stop this letter Raa ر becomes Saakin. In such a case, if the preceding letter bears a Kasrah or Kasrah Tanween then the letter Raa is pronounced Soft or thin i.e. Muraqqaq **مُرَقَّقٍ**
5. If the letter Raa bears a temporary Kasrah then the letter Raa is pronounced Soft or thin i.e. Muraqqaq **مُرَقَّقٍ**. In the example, the shown word is a combination of **إِسْمٌ** and **وَإِذْ كُرِّ**

Madd & Qasr - الْمَدُّ وَالْقَصْرُ

There are two types of Madd:

Asli or Basic Madd – الْمَدُّ الْأَصْلِيّ

Letters of Madd are three (اوى). Whenever ا is preceded by a letter with a fatha or و is preceded by a letter with a Dummah or ي is preceded by a letter having a Kasra then the combination will be prolonged by one extra Harakah. For example, بَ is one Harakah long whereas بَا is two Harakah long. Consider the

following word. It contains combinations with all three Maddah letters – نُوحِيَهَا

Fari or Derived Madd – الْمَدُّ الْفَرَعِيّ

- Wajib or Muttasil Madd – الْمَدُّ الْوَاجِبُ أَوْ الْمَدُّ الْمُتَّصِلُ

When a condition of Madd (due to presence of any of the Maddah letters اوى) is followed by a Hamzah in the same word then Muttasil Madd occurs.

نَشَاءُ - سُوءٌ - جِيئَ - وَالْيَ - إِلَيْكَ

- Jaiz or Munfasil Madd – الْمَدُّ الْجَائِزُ أَوْ الْمَدُّ الْمُنْفَصِلُ

When a condition of Madd (due to presence of any of the Maddah letters اوى) is followed by a Hamzah in the following word then Munfasil Madd occurs.

إِنَّمَا أَمْرُهُ إِذَا أَرَادَ

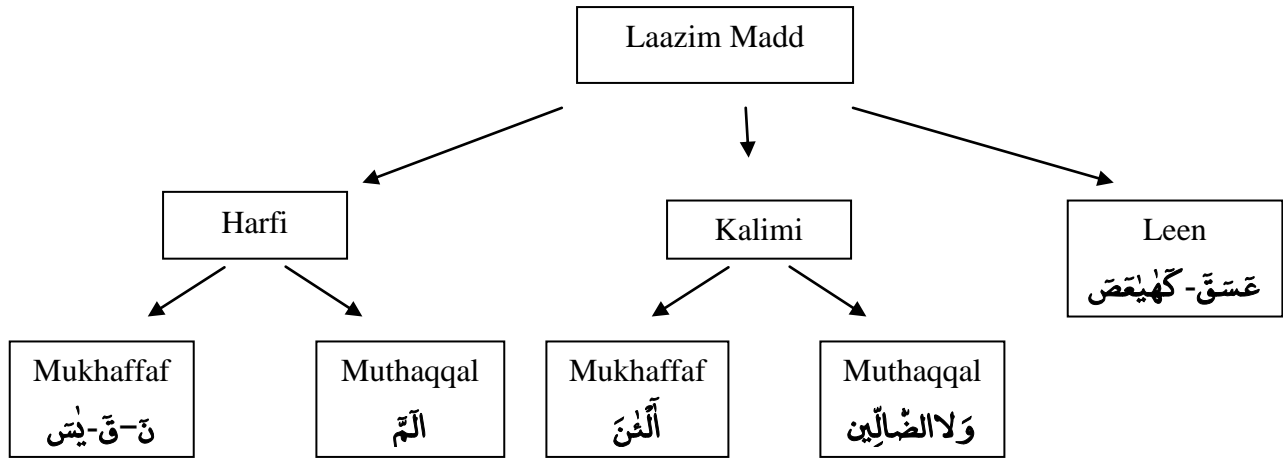
- Silah or Talffuzi Madd – الْمَدُّ الصَّلَةُ أَوْ الْمَدُّ اللَّغْوِيّ

Special form of Munfasil Madd. Whenever the condition of a Madd exists such as a saakin Wow after a letter with Dammah or a saakin Yaa after a letter with a Kasrah in the form shown below and is followed by a Asli Hamzah then Silah Madd will occur

أَمْرُهُ إِذَا - بِهِ أَنْجَيْنَا

- Arid Madd – المَدُّ العَارِضُ – When stopping at يُؤْمِنُونَ for example, the last letter will become saakin and the preceding madd will be recited with two, four or six harakaat – يُؤْمِنُونَ
- Lazim Madd – المَدُّ اللّازِمُ

If a letter with permanent Sukoon follows a condition of Madd in the same word then a Laazim Madd occurs.



Section 5 – Social Etiquettes¹

The Aadaab of Salaam (Greetings)

- In a gathering where a talk or discussion is taking place, the person entering should not draw attention to himself by making salaam. He should not become an interference in the talk. He should lower his gaze and silently sit down. When later the opportunity arises, he may make salaam.
- Adopt the practice of mutual salaam. Whenever meeting a Muslim, say: Assalaamu Alaykum . In reply say Wa Alaykumus salaam. All other ways are baseless.
- When a person conveys the salaam of another to you, reply Alayhim wa Alaykumus salaam. This is best. If someone replies: Wa Alaykumus salaam, it will also suffice.
- One person of the group making salaam will be representative of the whole group. His salaam will be adequate on behalf of the group. Similarly, if from the gathering one person replied, it will suffice on behalf of the whole gathering.
- The one who initiates the salaam obtains greater thawaab (reward).
- When replying to the salaam of a person, the salaam should be made verbally, not by a sign of the hand or a nod of the head.
- Better repayment for a favor will be when the repayment is somewhat more than the act of favor rendered. Thus, the reply should be more than the salaam. If Assalaamu Alaykum was said, the better reply will be Wa Alaykumus salaam wa rahmatullaah. If wa barakaa tuhu is also added it will be an added merit.
- It is waajib (incumbent) to reply to the salaam which is written in a letter. This reply may be in writing or verbally.
- The Fuqahaa (jurists) have said that in reply to the salaam which is written in a letter, one may say Alaykumus salaam or even Assalaamu Alaykum .
- In a letter in which a du'aa is written, the salaam should be written first since this is the Sunnah method.
- Instead of writing or saying the salaam, to say any other term or to adopt the greeting of any other community is Bid'ah (innovation). Such an alien greeting is in fact alteration of the Sharee'ah.
- A person who is engrossed in a conversation or in some work should not be greeted. The new-comer should not intrude with his hand-shaking. Such an act is uncultured and causes distress to others.
- It is Makrooh to greet a person involved in Deeni or natural activity. Thus, to make salaam to a person eating is Makrooh while it is not Makrooh to engage in conversation while eating.
- It is permissible to bow and make salaam.
- Before entering a house or any place of privacy it is necessary to seek permission. Do not enter without permission.
- Stand outside and proclaim the salaam, then ask permission in any language. Use such terms which convey the full meaning. However, as far as the salaam itself is concerned only the terms of the Sharee'ah should be used.
- When answering the call of nature neither reply to anyone's salaam nor offer salaam.
- On promising to convey a person's salaam, it becomes waajib to do so, otherwise not.
- When making salaam to elders adopt a low voice. Do not express yourself such terms which convey arrogance or disrespect.

¹ Taken from book “Adabul Mu’aasharat” by Maulana Ashraf Ali Thanvi (R.A.) as presented on <http://www.islam.org/>

Etiquettes of Masjid

- Do not perform Salaat in such a place in the Masjid that the free movement of the Musallees is impeded, e.g. performing Salaat at the entrance, thus preventing others from passing. Take up a position near to the Qiblah wall in a corner.
- Do not unnecessarily stand immediately behind someone's back to perform Salaat. The person in front is perturbed by this action.
- When removing your shoes, do not shove aside the shoes of others nor remove their shoes from a place in order to put your shoes there. The place occupied by the shoes of a person is the Haqq (right) of that person. On emerging from the Masjid if he does not find his shoes there, he will become worried.
- Enter the Masjid with the right foot, reciting the Masnoon du'aa. (اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ) When leaving, come out with the left foot, reading the appropriate Masnoon du'aa (اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ وَرَحْمَتِكَ) .
- Maintain silence inside the Masjid and sit respectfully. Before sitting down, perform two raka'at Tahiyatul Masjid Salaat. When visiting the same Masjid several times during the day, performance of Tahiyatul Masjid once will suffice.
- Do not stare about the Masjid. You are in the Court of Allah Ta'aala, hence sit with fear and humility, engaging yourself in Salaat or Zikr.
- Do not recite anything loudly inside the Masjid. This disturbs and distracts the Musallees.
- Do not indulge in worldly conversation.
- Do not become involved in any worldly activity, e.g. buying, selling, worldly meeting, in the Masjid.
- Do not enter the Masjid without Wudhoo.
- Maintain silence even in the Wudhoo Khaanaah (ablution block).
- Be dressed properly and respectfully when coming to the Masjid. (Some people enter the Masjid with T-shirts, denims or some other disrespectful and unlawful style of dress. This is highly disrespectful and is a violation of the sanctity of the Masjid.)
- The Mu'takif (one who is in I'tikaaf) should not pass wind inside the Masjid. He should go outside just as he does when having to answer the call of nature.
- The Masjid should not be used as a short-cut to get to the other side. This is not permissible.
- Items which have a bad odor, e.g. tobacco, fish etc., should not be brought inside the Masjid. Similarly, after having eaten garlic or onions one should not enter immediately. First cleanse the mouth thoroughly. The same applies to those who smoke.
- Acts rendered for worldly purposes are not deeds of thawaab. Such activities should not be carried out inside the Masjid. This applies to even writing of such ta'weez which are for worldly purposes.
- It is disrespectful to unnecessarily climb on top of the Masjid.
- The Imaam of the Masjid, after having given the Adhaan, should not go to another Masjid for Jamaa'at Salaat, even if he happens to be the sole musallee present, he should perform his Salaat alone in the Masjid. His Salaat in his Masjid is superior because, to populate a Masjid is nobler than performing Salaat with Jamaa'at.
- Do not utilise haraam wealth or haraam objects in the Masjid.
- Sometimes spray perfume inside the Masjid. (NB. It is not permissible to use perfumes containing alcohol).
- Do not use the Masjid to make worldly announcements, e.g. for a lost item.
- Whenever you have the opportunity, go to the Masjid and engage in Deeni acts, such as Zikrullah, Tilaawat, Nafil Salaat, etc.

- It is not permissible to remove any of the Masjid's items or goods for personal use. All the property of the Masjid is Waqf. Every musallee has an equal right in the use of the Masjid items.

Etiquettes of Eating

- While eating do not mention such things which nauseate or are repugnant to others. People of delicate disposition are disgusted with such behavior.
- Do not spit or clean your nose in close proximity of people eating.
- When there is the need to bring more food to the guest, do not remove the utensil, but bring it in another utensil.
- Before and after eating, wash the hands.
- Recite Bismillaah when commencing to eat.
- Eat and drink with your right hand.
- Eat in humility. Do not lean against something in the style of proud people when eating.
- All should eat together. There is more barakah in this way. (However, it is permissible to eat alone as well.)
- Eat from in front of you. However, if in the tray or utensil there is a variety of things, then you may eat from any side.
- If the food is less and the people present are many, then do not eat to satiation.
- When foods such as sweetmeats, grapes, dates, etc., are served, take one at a time. Do not take two at a time. Doing so displays greed and lack of culture.
- Where there is no need to use all fingers, eat with three fingers.
- After having eaten, lick off the food from the fingers.
- If a morsel of food drops from the hand, pick it up, clean it and eat it. Do not throw it away on account of pride. Do not think that it is against your dignity to do so. Food is the bounty of Allah. Value it and appreciate it.
- If you have completed eating before the others seated with you, continue nibbling here and there to convey the impression that you are still eating. Do not put the others to shame by stopping completely. Those who have not completed may do likewise.
- After having eaten, clean the plate out thoroughly. Do not leave crumbs, etc. in the plate. There is barakah in cleaning out the plate with ones fingers.
- If for some reason you are constrained to leave while others are still eating, excuse yourself.
- When having eaten, do not get up while the food is still spread on the eating-cloth. First wait for the food to be removed, and then get up.
- After having eaten, express your shukr (gratitude) to your Raaziq (Provider). Recite the appropriate Masnoon du'aa.
- Similarly, after drinking water recite the Masnoon du'aa.
- It is haraam to eat from utensils of silver and gold. Similarly, it is not permissible to use silver or gold cutlery.
- Cover food-stuff which is sent to others.
- Do not stand and eat nor drink whilst standing if there is no valid need for this.
- Do not drink water in a single gulp. Remove the cup from your mouth when taking breath.
- Do not drink from the broken or chipped side of a cup.
- When passing food or water to a number of people, start from the right side. (This should be the practice even if a small child happens to be sitting on the right side.) Gather bones and peels to one side. Do not spread these all over the cloth.
- Do not leave food-stuff uncovered even for a short while.

Etiquettes of Sleeping²

- Al-Bara' bin `Azib (May Allah be pleased with them) reported: Whenever Messenger of Allah (PBUH) went to bed, he would lie down on his right side and recite: "Allahumma aslamtu nafsi ilaika, wa wajjahtu wajhi ilaika, wa fawwadtu amri ilaika, wa 'alja'tu zahri ilaika, raghbatan wa rahbatan ilaika, la malja'a wa la manja illa ilaika. Amantu bikitabikal-ladhi anzalta, wa nabiiyyikal-ladhi arsalta [O Allah! I have submitted myself to You, I have turned my face to You, committed my affairs to You, and depend on You for protection out of desire for You and out of fear of You (expecting Your reward and fearing Your punishment). There is no refuge and no place of safety from You but with You. I believed in the Book You have revealed, and in the Prophet You have sent (i.e., Muhammad (PBUH)).]" [Al-Bukhari].
- Al-Bara' bin `Azib (May Allah be pleased with them) reported: Messenger of Allah (PBUH) directed me thus: "Whenever you go to bed, perform Wudu' as you do for Salat then (before sleeping) recite: `O Allah! I have submitted myself to You, I have turned myself to You, committed my affairs to You and sought Your refuge for protection out of desire for You and fear of You (expecting Your reward and fearing Your punishment). There is no refuge and no place of safety from You but with You. I believe in the Book You have revealed and in the Prophet (PBUH) You have sent." Messenger of Allah (PBUH) added: "If anyone recites these words and dies during the night, he will die on the true Deen, and if he remains alive till the morning, he will obtain good. And make this supplication your last words (before sleeping)." [Al-Bukhari and Muslim].
- `Aishah (May Allah be pleased with her) reported: The Prophet (PBUH) used to offer eleven Rak`ah of optional Salat (prayers) in the latter part of night. When it was about dawn, he would offer two short Rak`ah and then would lie down on his right side till the Mu'adhhdhin (one who calls for prayer) would come to inform him that the congregation had gathered (for prayer). [Al-Bukhari and Muslim].
- Hudhaifah (May Allah be pleased with him) reported: Whenever the Prophet (PBUH) lay down for sleep at night, he would place his (right) hand under his (right) cheek and supplicate: "Bismika Allahumma amutu wa ahya [O Allah, with Your Name will I die and live (wake up)]." And when he woke up, he would supplicate: "Al-hamdu lillahil-ladhi ahyana ba`da ma amatana, wa ilaihin-nushur (All praise is due to Allah, Who has brought us back to life after He has caused us to die, and to Him is the return)." [Al-Bukhari].
- Ya`ish bin Tikhfah Al-Ghifari (May Allah be pleased with him) reported: My father said: I was lying down on my belly in the mosque when someone shook me with his foot and said, "Lying down this way is disapproved by Allah." I looked up and saw that it was Messenger of Allah (PBUH). [Abu Dawud].
- Abu Hurairah (May Allah be pleased with him) reported: Messenger of Allah (PBUH) said, "Whoever sits in a place where he does not remember Allah (SWT), he will suffer loss and incur displeasure of Allah; and whoever lies down (to sleep) in a place where he does not remember Allah, he will suffer sorrow and incur displeasure of Allah." [Abu Dawud].
- `Abdullah bin Zaid (May Allah be pleased with them) reported: I saw Messenger of Allah (PBUH) lying down on his back in the mosque, placing one leg on the other. [Al-Bukhari and Muslim].
- Jabir bin Samurah (May Allah be pleased with him) reported: After the Fajr (dawn) prayer the Prophet (PBUH) used to sit crossed legged in the same place in which he had prayed till the sun shone brightly. [Abu Dawud].
- Ibn `Umar (May Allah be pleased with them) reported: I saw Messenger of Allah (PBUH) sitting in the compound of the Holy Ka`bah, with the thighs against the stomach and arms around his legs. [Al-Bukhari].
- Qailah bint Makhramah (May Allah be pleased with her) reported: I saw the Prophet (PBUH) seated with his arms enfolding his legs; and when I saw him in such a state of humble guise I trembled with fear due to the awe (he showed in that posture). [At-Tirmidhi].

² Contents of this subsection taken from the book "Riyad-us-Saliheen", Compiled By Al-Imam Abu Zakariya Yahya bin Sharaf An-Nawawi Ad-Dimashqi, as presented on the website <http://www.witness-pioneer.org/vil/hadeeth/riyad/default.htm>

- Ash-Sharid bin Suwaid (May Allah be pleased with him) reported: Messenger of Allah (PBUH) passed by me when I was sitting with my left hand behind my back and leaning on my palm. On seeing me in this posture he said, "Do you sit like those upon whom the Wrath of Allah has descended?" [Abu Dawud].

Etiquettes with Parents

- Service to parents result in increase in Rizq (earnings, livelihood) and in longer life.
- A gaze of love and mercy cast at parents is the equivalent of an accepted Hajj.
- Service to parents is superior to jihaad.
- By rendering service to parents, one obtains the thawaab of a Hajj, Umrah and Jihaad.
- Jannah lies under the feet of your mother.
- Gazing with anger at one's parents is disobedience to parents.
- Disobedience to parents is among the Kabaa'ir (major) sins.
- He who is disobedient to parents will be disgraced. (The curse of disgrace is repeated thrice in the Hadeeth).
- Abusing parents is among the major sins, even the utterance of a harsh word or a word of disrespect.
- Allah curses the one who displeases his parents.
- The one who troubles his parents will be punished here on earth (in addition to the punishment in the Aakhirah).
- The one, who disobeys his parents and displeases them, will not enter Jannah. (He will first have to suffer his punishment before being admitted into Jannah).
- The doors of Jahannam are open for the one who disobeys his parents.
- A murderer of parents will be among the worst-punished in the Aakhirah .
- The pleasure of the parents is the pleasure of Allah and the displeasure of parents is the displeasure of Allah.
- Service to parents is among the noblest acts by Allah.
- Parents are either the Jannah or the Jahannam of their children. Cultivation of their pleasure leads to Jannah while displeasing them paves the way to Jahannam.
- A mother's du'aa for her children is accepted with swiftness.
- Jibraa'eel alayhis salaam cursed offspring who displease their parents in their old age.
- The best door to Jannah is one's father. Either guard it or destroy it.
- Whoever desires increase in earnings and long life should be kind and obedient to parents. Kindness to parents secures forgiveness for sins.
- The calamity of disobeying parents will be experienced before death as well as after death.
- Neither the Fardh nor the Nafl ibaadah is accepted of a person who is disobedient to his parents.
- Among the major sins, the worst is to commit shirk with Allah Ta'aala. This is followed by the sin of disobedience to parents.

Etiquettes with Elders

- Never be disrespectful to parents. Do not say a harsh word to them.
- Even if parents are unjust, it is not lawful for children to ill-treat, disobey or displease them.
- Obey them in all lawful things. If they instruct you to do anything which is unlawful in the Sharee'ah , then politely and with respect and apology decline. Never refuse rudely nor argue with them.
- When parents abuse, scold or even beat their children, they should submit to such treatment with humility. Never should they utter a word of disrespect or complaint, nor should they display on their faces any indication of disgust or anger. Bear their treatment in silence and with patience. Make du'aa for them.
- Assist them in all lawful ways even if they happen to be non-Muslims.
- Whenever you see them, greet them.
- If you are living with them, take their permission before going anywhere. Inform them of your whereabouts.
- If you are engaged in Nafil Salaat and your parents call you, break your Salaat and answer their call, even if there is no urgency or importance in their call. If you are performing Fardh Salaat and you detect urgency in their call, then break even the Fardh Salaat to answer their call.
- Do not call them on their names. Address them with a title of respect and honor.
- After death, make du'aa of forgiveness for them. Pray for their forgiveness and within your means, practice virtuous deeds with the intention of the thawaab thereof being bestowed on them by Allah.
- Pay the debts of your parents.
- If they had made any lawful wasiyyat (bequest), fulfill it if you are by the means to do so.
- Be kind, respectful and helpful to the friends of your parents.
- When entering the private room of parents, seek their permission before entering.
- Always be cheerful in their presence.
- Speak kindly and tenderly with them.
- When speaking to parents, keep your gaze low. Do not stare them in the face.
- Do not raise your voice above the voices of your parents.
- Be humble in their presence.
- When accompanying parents on a walk, do not walk in front of them nor on the right or left side. Walk slightly behind them.
- Even in their absence, speak highly and respectfully of them.
- Do not give preference to the wife over them (this does not apply to the rights of the wife. Where parents instruct their son to violate or discard the obligatory rights of his wife, it will not be permissible to obey them in this case.)
- Always endeavor to keep them happy.
- Do not embark on a journey without their permission.
- When they question you, do not inconvenience them by delaying your reply.
- It is highly disrespectful to refrain from answering them.
- If at any time you were disrespectful to your parents, regret your action and hasten to obtain their pardon.