

ŞALĀT

PRAYERS

In order to benefit directly from the Power of Allāh Ta‘ālā, by fulfilling the Commandments of Allāh Ta‘ālā in the way of Rasūlullāh Şallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam, Şalāt is the most important and basic action

OBLIGATORY PRAYERS

VERSES OF QUR’ĀN

Allāh Subḥānahū wa Ta‘ālā says:

قال الله تعالى:

Verily Şalāt restrains (oneself) from immorality and all that is forbidden. Al-'Ankabūt 29: 45

إِنَّ الصَّلَاةَ تَنْهَىٰ عَنِ الْفَحْشَاءِ وَالْمُنْكَرِ [العنكبوت: ٤٥]

Allāh Subḥānahū wa Ta‘ālā says:

وقال تعالى:

Indeed, those who believe and do righteous deeds, and establish Şalāt

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ

and give Zakāt; their reward

is with their Rabb (Sustainer & Cherisher), and neither fear shall come upon them, nor will they grieve. Al-Baqarah 2: 277

وَأَقَامُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَآتَوُا الزَّكَاةَ لَهُمْ أَجْرُهُمْ عِنْدَ رَبِّهِمْ وَلَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ [البقرة: ٢٧٧]

Allāh Subḥānahū wa Ta‘ālā said to His Prophet Şallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam:

Tell My slaves who have believed, to establish Şalāt and spend from what We have provided them, secretly and publicly, before a Day comes in which there shall be no trading (i.e. ransom exchange), nor any friendship. Ibrāhīm 14: 31

وقال تعالى: قُلْ لِعِبَادِيَ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا يُقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَيُنْفِقُوا مِمَّا رَزَقْنَاهُمْ سِرًّا وَعَلَانِيَةً يَوْمَ الْقِيَامِ وَلَا يَبِيعُ فِيهِ وَلَا يَخْتَلِفُ [إبراهيم: ٣١]

Allāh Subḥānahū wa Ta‘ālā quoted in Qurān supplication of Ibrahim ‘alaihi salam as:

O My Rabb! Make me an establisher of Şalāt, and from my descendents also. Our Rabb! And accept my Du‘ā (supplication). Ibrāhīm 14: 40

وقال تعالى: رَبِّ اجْعَلْنِي مُقِيمَ الصَّلَاةِ وَمِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِي رَبَّنَا وَتَقَبَّلْ دُعَاءِ [إبراهيم: ٤٠]

Allāh Subḥānahū wa Ta‘ālā said to His Prophet Şallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam:

Perform Şalāt from midday till the darkness of the night (i.e. Zuhr, ‘Asr, Maghrib and ‘Isha prayers) and recite the Qur’ān in the early dawn (i.e. the morning prayer). Verily, the recitation of the Qur’ān in the early dawn is witnessed (by angels). Al-Isrā’ 17: 78

وقال تعالى: أَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ لِدُلُوكِ الشَّمْسِ إِلَىٰ غَسَقِ اللَّيْلِ وَقُرْآنَ الْفَجْرِ إِنَّ قُرْآنَ الْفَجْرِ كَانَ مَشْهُودًا [الإسراء: ٧٨]

Allāh Subhānahū wa Ta'ālā says:
(mentioning a virtue of successful
believers)

And they who carefully maintain
(and are mindful of) their Şalāt.

Al-Mu'minūn 23: 9

وقال تعالى:

وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ عَلَى صَلَاتِهِمْ

يَحَافِظُونَ ﴿٩﴾ [المؤمنون: ٩]

Allāh Subhānahū wa Ta'ālā says:

O you who believe! When the
Adhān is called for the prayer on
the day of *Jumu'ah* (Friday), then
hasten to the remembrance of
Allāh and leave all trading (and
other engagements) aside. That is
better for you, if you but knew.

Al-Jumu'ah 62: 9

وقال تعالى:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا إِذَا نُودِيَ لِلصَّلَاةِ

مِنْ يَوْمِ الْجُمُعَةِ فَاسْعَوْا إِلَىٰ ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ

وَذَرُوا الْبَيْعَ ذَلِكُمْ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ

تَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٩﴾ [الجمعة: ٩]

AḤĀDĪTH

١ - عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: بُنِيَ الْإِسْلَامُ عَلَى خَمْسٍ: شَهَادَةِ
أَنَّ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، وَإِقَامَ الصَّلَاةِ، وَإِيتَاءِ الزَّكَاةِ، وَالْحَجَّ، وَصَوْمَ رَمَضَانَ.

رواه البخارى، باب دعاؤكم إيمانكم، ٠٠٠٠، رقم: ٨

1. 'Abdullāh Ibne-'Umar Raḍiyallāhu 'anhuma narrates that
Rasūlullāh Şallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam said: Islām has been built
upon five pillars: 1) To testify that none is worthy of worship but
Allāh and that Muḥammad is the Messenger of Allāh, 2) to establish
Şalāt, 3) to give Zakāt, 4) to perform Ḥajj, and 5) to fast (Şaum) in
Ramaḍān. (Bukhārī)

٢ - عَنْ جُبَيْرِ بْنِ نَفِيرٍ رَحِمَهُ اللَّهُ مُرْسَلًا قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: مَا أَوْحَىٰ إِلَيَّ أَنْ أَجْمَعَ
الْمَالَ، وَأَكُونَ مِنَ التَّاجِرِينَ، وَلَكِنْ أَوْحَىٰ إِلَيَّ أَنْ: سَبَّحَ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَكُنْ مِنَ السَّاجِدِينَ،
وَأَعْبُدْ رَبَّكَ حَتَّىٰ يَأْتِيَكَ الْيَقِينُ. رواه البغوى فى شرح السنة، مشكوة المصايح، رقم: ٥٢٠٦

2. Jubair ibne-Nufair Raḥimahullāh narrates that Rasūlullāh

Şallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam said: It has not been revealed to me that I
should amass wealth and be amongst the merchants, but it has been
revealed to me: Glorify and praise your Rabb and be amongst those
who prostrate themselves to Him and worship your Rabb till the
certainty (death) comes to you. (Sharḥ-ḥus-Sunnah, Mishkāt-ul-Maṣābīḥ)

٣ - عَنْ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ فِي سَوَالِ جِبْرِئِيلَ أَيَّاهُ عَنِ الْإِسْلَامِ فَقَالَ:
الْإِسْلَامُ أَنْ تَشْهَدَ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، وَأَنْ تُقِيمَ الصَّلَاةَ، وَتُؤْتِيَ الزَّكَاةَ،
وَتَحُجَّ الْبَيْتَ، وَتَعْتَمِرَ، وَتَغْتَسِلَ مِنَ الْجَنَابَةِ، وَأَنْ تَتِمَّ الوُضُوءَ، وَتَصُومَ رَمَضَانَ. قَالَ: فَإِذَا
فَعَلْتَ ذَلِكَ فَأَنَا مُسْلِمٌ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: صَدَقْتَ. رواه ابن خزيمة ٤/١

3. 'Abdullāh Ibne-'Umar Raḍiyallāhu 'anhuma narrates that in reply
to a question of Jibr'aīl about Islām Rasūlullāh Şallallāhu 'alaihi
wasallam said: Islām is bearing witness that none is worthy of
worship but Allāh and that Muḥammad is the Messenger of Allāh,
and that you establish Şalāt, and give Zakāt, and perform Ḥajj to the
House of Allāh and perform Umrah, and take bath after *Janābah* and
perform complete Wuḍū, and Şaum in Ramaḍān. Jibr'aīl then said:
If I do all of that, then am I a Muslim? He replied: Yes. Jibr'aīl then
confirmed: You have spoken the truth. (Ibne-Khuzaimah)

Note: A person is in the state of *Janabah* after intercourse, or
discharge of semen with passion while he is awake or asleep.

٤ - عَنْ قُرَّةِ بِنِ دَعْمُوسٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: أَلْفَيْنَا النَّبِيَّ ﷺ فِي حِجَّةِ الْوَدَاعِ فَقُلْنَا: يَا رَسُولَ
اللَّهِ! مَا تَعْهَدُ إِلَيْنَا؟ قَالَ: أَعْهَدُ إِلَيْكُمْ أَنْ تُقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَتُؤْتُوا الزَّكَاةَ وَتَحُجُّوا الْبَيْتَ الْحَرَامَ
وَتَصُومُوا رَمَضَانَ فَإِنَّ فِيهِ لَيْلَةٌ خَيْرٌ مِنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ وَتَحْرَمُوا دَمَ الْمُسْلِمِ وَمَالَهُ وَالْمُعَاهِدَ إِلَّا بِحَقِّهِ
وَتَعْتَصِمُوا بِاللَّهِ وَالطَّاعَةِ. رواه البيهقى فى شعب الإيمان ٣٤٢/٤

4. Qurrah ibne-Da'mūş Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that we met Nabī
Şallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam during the Farewell Ḥajj and asked: O
Rasūlallāh! What do you enjoin upon us? He replied: I enjoin upon
you to establish Şalāt, and give Zakāt, and perform Ḥajj of the
Sacred House of Allāh, and Şaum in Ramaḍān, as verily therein is a
night superior to a thousand months; and likewise prohibit you from
shedding the blood of a Muslim and a *Mu'āhid* or taking their
property except to uphold justice; and advise you to hold fast to that

Deen of Allāh and adhere to obedience (of those who are steadfast in Deen). (Baihaqī)

Note: A *Mu'āhid* literally mean one who has entered into a treaty or alliance, referring to a non-muslim living in an Islamic country under the protection of the Islamic State, having entered into a pact with the state known as a pact of *Dhimmah*. As a token of his allegiance and submission to the state, he pays a minimal annual tax known as *Jizyah*, far less than the benefits and protection that is secured for him. He is also known by the title of *Dhimmī*. A non-muslim entering the Islamic State for a temporary period, under the protection and guarantee of any Muslim, similarly enjoys protection of his life, wealth and dignity.

The life, wealth, and honour of every Muslim as well as non-muslims under the conditions previously mentioned are deemed sacred and protected, with the exception of crimes that require compensation for the same, such as the death penalty for the murderer, and monetary compensation for destruction of another's property etc.

٥- عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: مِفْتَاحُ الْجَنَّةِ الصَّلَاةُ وَمِفْتَاحُ الصَّلَاةِ الطُّهُورُ. رواه أحمد ٣٤٠/٣

5. Jābir ibne-'Abdullāh Raḍiyallāhu 'anhuma narrates that Nabī Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam said: The key to Paradise is Ṣalāt and the key to Ṣalāt is Wuḍū. (Musnad Aḥmad)

٦- عَنْ أَنَسِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: جُعِلَ قُرَّةُ عَيْنِي فِي الصَّلَاةِ. (وهو بعض الحديث) رواه النسائي، باب حب النساء، رقم: ٣٣٩١

6. Anas Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam said: The comfort and delight of my eyes has been placed in Ṣalāt. (Nasaī).

٧- عَنْ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: الصَّلَاةُ عَمُودُ الدِّينِ. رواه أبو نعيم في الحلية وهو حديث حسن، الجامع الصغير ١٢٠/٢

7. 'Umar Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam said: Ṣalāt is a pillar of Deen. (Hilyat-ul-Awliyā, Jāmi-ūṣ-Ṣaghīr)

٨- عَنْ عَلِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: كَانَ آخِرُ كَلَامِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ: الصَّلَاةُ الصَّلَاةُ، اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ فِيمَا مَلَكَتْ أَيْمَانُكُمْ. رواه أبو داؤد، باب في حق المملوك، رقم: ٥١٥٦

8. 'Alī Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that the last words of Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam were: *Aṣ-Ṣalāt, aṣ-Ṣalāt*,¹ fear Allāh about those whom your right hand possesses (your slaves and subordinates). (Abu Dāwūd)

Note: ¹ Vigilantly observe, guard and establish Ṣalāt.

٩- عَنْ أَبِي أُمَامَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ أَقْبَلَ مِنْ خَيْبَرَ، وَمَعَهُ غُلَامَانِ، فَقَالَ عَلِيُّ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَخِدْنَا، قَالَ: خُذْ أَيُّهُمَا شِئْتَ، قَالَ: خِزْلِي قَالَ: خُذْ هَذَا وَلَا تَضْرِبْهُ، فَإِنِّي قَدْ رَأَيْتَهُ يُصَلِّي مُقْفِلًا مِنْ خَيْبَرَ، وَإِنِّي قَدْ نَهَيْتُ عَنْ ضَرْبِ أَهْلِ الصَّلَاةِ. (وهو بعض الحديث) رواه أحمد والطبراني، مجمع الزوائد ٤/٣٣

9. Abu Umāmah Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Nabī Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam returned from Khyber and with him were two slaves. So, 'Alī Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu said: O Rasūlallāh! Grant us a servant. He replied: Take anyone you desire of the two. 'Alī said: Choose for me. Rasūlullāh pointing to one said: Take him, but do not beat him; for I saw him offering Ṣalāt on our return from Khyber, and I have been forbidden to beat those who perform Ṣalāt. (Musnad Aḥmad, Ṭabarānī, Majma'uz-Zawā'id)

١٠- عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الصَّامِتِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: سَمِعْتُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: خَمْسُ صَلَوَاتٍ أَفْتَرَضَهُنَّ اللَّهُ عَزَّوَجَلَّ، مَنْ أَحْسَنَ وَضُوءَهُنَّ وَصَلَّاهُنَّ لَوْ قَبِهِنَّ وَأَتَمَّ رُكُوعَهُنَّ وَخَشَوْعَهُنَّ، كَانَ لَهُ عَلَى اللَّهِ عَهْدٌ أَنْ يَغْفِرَ لَهُ، وَمَنْ لَمْ يَفْعَلْ فَلَيْسَ لَهُ عَلَى اللَّهِ عَهْدٌ، إِنْ شَاءَ غَفَرَ لَهُ، وَإِنْ شَاءَ عَذَّبَهُ. رواه أبو داؤد، باب المحافظة على الصلوات، رقم: ٤٢٥

10. 'Ubadah ibne-Ṣāmit Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu narrates: I heard Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam saying: Five times Ṣalāt has been made mandatory by Allāh 'Azza wa Jall. He who performs his Wuḍū well, and offers Ṣalāt at their appointed time, performing complete Rukū', and with fear and devotion, for such there is a covenant from Allāh, that He will forgive him; and the one who does not do so, no covenant for him is with Allāh. If He wills, He may forgive him and if He wills, He may punish him. (Abu Dāwūd)

١١ - عَنْ حَنْظَلَةَ الْأَسِيدِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: مَنْ حَافِظَ عَلَى الصَّلَوَاتِ الْخَمْسِ عَلَى وَضُوءِهَا وَمَوَاقِفِهَا وَرُكُوعِهَا وَسُجُودِهَا يَرَاهَا حَقًّا لِلَّهِ عَلَيْهِ حَزْمٌ عَلَى النَّارِ. رواه أحمد/٤٦٧/٢

11. Ḥanzalah Al Usaidī Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: The person who guards the five times Ṣalāt, its Wuḍū, its prescribed time, its proper Rukū‘ and *Sujūd*, while perceiving it to be the Right of Allāh on him, he is forbidden-upon Fire. (Musnad Aḥmad)

١٢ - عَنْ أَبِي قَتَادَةَ بْنِ رِبْعِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: قَالَ اللَّهُ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ: إِنِّي فَرَضْتُ عَلَى أُمَّتِكَ خَمْسَ صَلَوَاتٍ، وَعَهَدْتُ عِنْدِي عَهْدًا، أَنَّهُ مَنْ جَاءَ يُحَافِظُ عَلَيْهِنَّ لَوْ قَبِهِنَّ أَدْخَلْتُهُ الْجَنَّةَ، وَمَنْ لَمْ يُحَافِظْ عَلَيْهِنَّ فَلَا عَهْدَ لَهُ عِنْدِي. رواه أبو داود، باب المحافظة على الصلوات، رقم: ٤٣٠

12. Abu Qatādah ibne-Rib‘ī Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu reported that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam narrates in a Ḥadīth Qudsī that Allāh ‘Azza wa Jall has said: Verily, I have enjoined upon your Ummah five times Ṣalāt, and I have taken upon myself an oath that anyone who observes them at their appointed time, I shall admit him into Paradise; if anyone does not offer them regularly, there is no such guarantee from Me for him (I may punish him or forgive him). (Abu Dāwūd)

١٣ - عَنْ عُثْمَانَ بْنِ عَفَّانَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: مَنْ عَلِمَ أَنَّ الصَّلَاةَ حَقٌّ وَاجِبٌ دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ. رواه عبد الله بن أحمد في زياداته وأبو يعلى إلا أنه قال: حَقٌّ مَكْتُوبٌ وَاجِبٌ وَالْبِزَارُ بِنَحْوِهِ، وَرِجَالُهُ مَوْثِقُونَ، مَجْمَعُ الزَّوَايِدِ ١٥/٢

13. ‘Uthmān ibne-‘Affān Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: He who believes that Ṣalāt is the obligatory right (of Allāh) will enter Paradise. (Musnad Aḥmad, Abu Ya‘lā, Bazzār, Majma‘uz-Zawāid)

١٤ - عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ قُرْظٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: أَوَّلُ مَا يُحَاسَبُ بِهِ الْعَبْدُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ الصَّلَاةُ فَإِنْ صَلَحَتْ صَلَحَ سَائِرُ عَمَلِهِ، وَإِنْ فَسَدَتْ فَسَدَ سَائِرُ عَمَلِهِ. رواه الطبرانی في الأوسط ولا بأس بإسناده إنشاء الله، الترغيب ١/٢٤٥

14. ‘Abdullāh ibne-Qurṭ Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: On the Day of Judgement, the first thing a slave of Allāh will be held accountable for is Ṣalāt. If it is found sound and satisfactory, the rest of his deeds will also be sound and satisfactory, and if found corrupt and rotten, then the rest of his deeds will also be corrupt and rotten. (Ṭabarānī, Targhib)

١٥ - عَنْ جَابِرِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَجُلٌ لِلنَّبِيِّ ﷺ: إِنَّ فَلَانًا يُصَلِّي فَيَأْخُذُ بِسَرَقٍ. قَالَ: سَيِّئَةٌ مَا يَقُولُ. رواه البزار ورجاله ثقات، مجمع الزوائد ٢/٣١١

15. Jābir Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that a man said to Nabī Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam: Verily so and so offers Ṣalāt, then at the break of dawn he steals. He replied: Shortly his Ṣalāt will prevent him from that sin. (Bazzār, Majma‘uz-Zawāid)

١٦ - عَنْ سَلْمَانَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمَ إِذَا تَوَضَّأَ فَأَحْسَنَ الْوُضُوءَ، ثُمَّ صَلَّى الصَّلَوَاتِ الْخَمْسَ، تَحَاتَّتْ خَطَايَاهُ كَمَا يَتَحَاتُّ هَذَا الْوَرَقُ، وَقَالَ: ﴿وَأَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ طَرَفِي النَّهَارِ وَزَلْفًا مِّنَ اللَّيْلِ ط إِنَّ الْحَسَنَاتِ يُذْهِبْنَ السَّيِّئَاتِ ط ذَلِكَ ذِكْرِي لِلذَّاكِرِينَ﴾ (هود: ١١٤). (وهو جزء من الحديث) رواه أحمد/٣٧/٥

16. Salmān Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: Verily a Muslim, when he performs Wuḍū and performs it excellently, then offers the five times Ṣalāt, his sins are shed just as these leaves shed. Then, he recited:

وَأَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ طَرَفِي النَّهَارِ وَزَلْفًا مِّنَ اللَّيْلِ ط إِنَّ الْحَسَنَاتِ يُذْهِبْنَ السَّيِّئَاتِ ط ذَلِكَ ذِكْرِي لِلذَّاكِرِينَ

And perform Ṣalāt at the two ends of the day and in some hours of the night (the five mandatory Ṣalāt); verily good deeds remove evil deeds. This is a reminder (advice) for the mindful (those who accept advice). (Hūd 11: 114)

(Musnad Aḥmad)

Note: According to some scholars, ‘two ends’ means two parts. The first part stands for Fajr Ṣalāt, and the second part for Zuḥr and ‘Aṣr Ṣalāt. Performing Ṣalāt in some hours of the night stands for Maghrib and ‘Ishā Ṣalāt. (Tafsīr ibne-Kathīr)

النَّبِيِّ ﷺ عَلَّمُوهُ الصَّلَاةَ. رواه الطبراني في الكبير ٣٨٠/٨ وفي الحاشية: قال في المجموع ٢٩٣/١: رواه الطبراني والبخاري ورجال الصالحين

20. Abu Mālik Al Ashja'ī narrates from his father Raḍiyallāhu 'anhuma, who said that whenever a man accepted Islām during the time of Nabī Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam, the Sahābah used to teach him Ṣalāt. (Ṭabarānī)

٢١- عَنْ أَبِي أُمَامَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قِيلَ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! أَيُّ الدُّعَاءِ أَسْمَعُ؟ قَالَ: جَوْفُ اللَّيْلِ الْأَحْوَرُ، وَدُبُرُ الصَّلَوَاتِ الْمَكْتُوبَاتِ. رواه الترمذي وقال: هذا حديث حسن، باب حديث ينزل ربنا كل ليلة ١٠٠٠، رقم: ٣٤٩٩

21. Abu Umāmah Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam was asked: O Rasūlallāh! At what time is Du'ā the most readily listened to and accepted? He replied: The one made during the course of latter part of the night, and after the obligatory Ṣalāt. (Tirmidhī)

٢٢- عَنْ أَبِي سَعِيدٍ الْخُدْرِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ يَقُولُ: الصَّلَوَاتُ الْخَمْسُ كَفَّارَةٌ لِمَا بَيْنَهُمَا، ثُمَّ قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: أَرَأَيْتَ لَوْ أَنَّ رَجُلًا كَانَ يَعْتَمِلُ فَكَانَ بَيْنَ مَنْزِلِهِ وَمُعْتَمَلِهِ خَمْسَةُ أَنْهَارٍ، فَإِذَا أَتَى مُعْتَمَلَهُ عَمِلَ فِيهِ مَا شَاءَ اللَّهُ فَأَصَابَهُ الْوَسْخُ أَوْ الْعَرَقُ فَكَلَّمَا مَرَّ بِنَهْرٍ اغْتَسَلَ مَا كَانَ ذَلِكَ يَبْقَى مِنْ دَرْنِهِ، فَكَذَلِكَ الصَّلَاةُ كُلَّمَا عَمِلَ خَطِيئَةً فَدَعَا وَاسْتَغْفَرَ غُفِرَ لَهُ مَا كَانَ قَبْلَهَا. رواه البزار والطبراني في الأوسط والكبير وزاد فيه: ثُمَّ صَلَّى صَلَاةً اسْتَغْفَرَ غُفِرَ اللَّهُ لَهُ مَا كَانَ قَبْلَهَا فِيهِ: عبد الله بن قريظ ذكره ابن حبان في الثقات، وبقية رجاله رجال الصالحين، مجمع الزوائد ٢/٣٢٢

22. Abu Sa'īd Al Khudrī Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu narrates: I heard Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam saying: The five Ṣalāt are an atonement for the minor sins committed between them. Then he said: A man goes to work and between his house and his place of work are five streams. When he reaches his place of work and labours there to the extent, that Allāh willed, he becomes dirty and sweaty. Then, (on his way back) he passes by the streams, bathing in all, and this repeated bathing leaves no dirt or sweat on him. Ṣalāt is just like that. Whenever, someone commits a sin, and performs Ṣalāt, makes Du'ā, and asks forgiveness, then he is forgiven for the sins he committed preceding the Ṣalāt. (Bazzār, Ṭabarānī, Majma'uz-Zawā'id)

١٧- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ كَانَ يَقُولُ: الصَّلَوَاتُ الْخَمْسُ وَالْجُمُعَةُ إِلَى الْجُمُعَةِ، وَرَمَضَانُ إِلَى رَمَضَانَ، مُكْفَرَاتٌ مَا بَيْنَهُنَّ إِذَا اجْتَنَبَ الْكَبَائِرَ. رواه مسلم، باب الصلوات الخمس ٥٥٢، رقم: ٥٥٢

17. Abu Hurairah Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam said: The five times Ṣalāt and the prayer of Friday to Friday, and the fasting of Ramaḍān to Ramaḍān, are atonements for sins that have been committed between them, provided the sinner avoids major sins. (Muslim).

١٨- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: مَنْ حَافِظَ عَلَيَّ هُوَ لِإِيَّائِي الصَّلَوَاتِ الْمَكْتُوبَاتِ لَمْ يُكْتَبْ مِنَ الْغَافِلِينَ. (الحدث) رواه ابن خزيمة في صحيحه ١٨٠/٢

18. Abu Hurairah Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam said: He who guards the obligatory Ṣalāt will not be written amongst the neglectful. (Ibne Khuzaimah)

١٩- عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ: أَنَّهُ ذَكَرَ الصَّلَاةَ يَوْمًا، فَقَالَ: مَنْ حَافِظَ عَلَيْهَا كَانَتْ لَهُ نُورًا وَبُرْهَانًا، وَنَجَاةً يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ، وَمَنْ لَمْ يَحْفَظْ عَلَيْهَا لَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ نُورٌ وَلَا بُرْهَانٌ، وَلَا نَجَاةً، وَكَانَ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ مَعَ فِرْعَوْنَ وَهَامَانَ وَأَبِي بَنِي خَلْفٍ. رواه احمد والطبراني في الكبير والأوسط، ورجال احمد ثقات، مجمع الزوائد ٢/٢١٢

19. 'Abdullāh ibne-'Amr Raḍiyallāhu 'anhuma narrates that one day, Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam mentioned Ṣalāt and said: For him who remains mindful of his Ṣalāt, it will be a light and an argument in his favour and a means of his salvation on the Day of Judgement; and for him who is not mindful of his Ṣalāt, there shall be neither a light, nor an argument in his favour, nor a means for his salvation. And on the Day of Judgement, he will be with Fir'aun, Hāmān and Ubayy ibne-Khalaf. (Musnad Aḥmad, Ṭabarānī, Majma'uz-Zawā'id)

Note: Fir'aun was the king of Egypt at the time of Mūsā 'Alaihis salām, Hāmān was his minister, and Ubayy ibne-Khalaf was an ardent idolater and adversary of Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam.

٢٠- عَنْ أَبِي مَالِكٍ الْأَشْجَعِيِّ عَنِ أَبِيهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: كَانَ الرَّجُلُ إِذَا أَسْلَمَ عَلَيَّ عَهْدِ

٢٣- عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ ثَابِتٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: أُمِرْنَا أَنْ نُسَبِّحَ دُبُرَ كُلِّ صَلَاةٍ ثَلَاثًا وَثَلَاثِينَ وَنَحْمَدَهُ ثَلَاثًا وَثَلَاثِينَ وَنُكَبِّرَهُ أَرْبَعًا وَثَلَاثِينَ قَالَ: فَرَأَى رَجُلًا مِنَ الْأَنْصَارِ فِي الْمَنَامِ، فَقَالَ: أَمَرَكُمْ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَنْ تُسَبِّحُوا فِي دُبُرِ كُلِّ صَلَاةٍ ثَلَاثًا وَثَلَاثِينَ وَتَحْمَدُوا اللَّهَ ثَلَاثًا وَثَلَاثِينَ وَتُكَبِّرُوا أَرْبَعًا وَثَلَاثِينَ؟ قَالَ: نَعَمْ، قَالَ: فَاجْعَلُوا خَمْسًا وَعِشْرِينَ وَاجْعَلُوا التَّهْلِيلَ مَعَهُنَّ فَعَدَا عَلِيَّ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَحَدَّثَهُ فَقَالَ: افْعَلُوا. رواه الترمذى وقال: هذا حديث صحيح، باب منه ماجاء فى التسيح

والتكبير والتحميد عند المنام، رقم: ٣٤١٣، الجامع الصحيح وهو سنن الترمذى، طبع دار الكتب العلمية

23. Zaid ibne-Thābit Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that we were commanded by Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam to say after every obligatory Ṣalāt, *Subhānallāh* (Glory be to Allāh who is above all faults) 33 times, *Alḥamdulillāh* (Praise be to Allāh) 33 times, and *Allāhuakbar* (Allāh is the Greatest) 34 times. One *Anṣārī* dreamt that someone asked him: Has Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam commanded you to say *Subhānallāh* 33 times, *Alḥamdulillāh* 33 times, and *Allāhuakbar* 34 times after every obligatory Ṣalāt? He (the *Anṣārī*) said: Yes. The voice in the dream said: Make it 25 times each, and add with it, *Lā ilāha illallāh* (None is worthy of worship but Allāh) 25 times.

In the morning, when he went and narrated his dream to Nabī Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam, the Prophet said: Do so. (Tirmidhī)

٢٤- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ فَقْرَاءَ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ أَتَوْا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ، فَقَالُوا: قَدْ ذَهَبَ أَهْلُ الدُّنْيَا بِالدرجاتِ العُلى والتَّعْليمِ المُقِيمِ. فَقَالَ: وَمَا ذَاكَ؟ قَالُوا: يُصَلُّونَ كَمَا نَصَلَّتِي، وَيَصُومُونَ كَمَا نَصُومُ، وَيَتَصَدَّقُونَ وَلَا نَتَصَدَّقُ، وَيُعْتَقُونَ وَلَا نُعْتَقُ. فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: أَفَلَا أَعَلَمْتُمْ شَيْئًا تَدْرُونَ بِهِ مِنْ سَبَقِكُمْ، وَتَسْبِقُونَ بِهِ مَنْ بَعْدَكُمْ؟ وَلَا يَكُونُ أَحَدٌ أَفْضَلَ مِنْكُمْ إِلَّا مَنْ صَنَعَ مِثْلَ مَا صَنَعْتُمْ. قَالُوا: بَلَى، يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! قَالَ: تُسَبِّحُونَ وَتُكَبِّرُونَ وَتَحْمَدُونَ فِي دُبُرِ كُلِّ صَلَاةٍ، ثَلَاثًا وَثَلَاثِينَ مَرَّةً، قَالَ أَبُو صَالِحٍ: فَرَجَعَ فَقْرَاءُ الْمُهَاجِرِينَ إِلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَقَالُوا: سَمِعَ إِخْوَانُنَا أَهْلُ الْأَمْوَالِ بِمَا فَعَلْنَا، فَفَعَلُوا مِثْلَهُ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: ذَلِكَ فَضْلُ اللَّهِ يُؤْتِيهِ مَنْ يَشَاءُ. رواه مسلم، باب استحباب الذكر بعد الصلاة، رقم: ١٣٤٧

24. Abu Hurairah Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that once some poor emigrants came to Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam and said: The rich have attained the highest ranks and eternal bounties of

Allāh. Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: How is that? They replied: They offer Ṣalāt like we offer Ṣalāt, and they fast like we fast, and they give charity and we cannot give charity, and they set slaves free and we cannot set slaves free. Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: Should I not teach you something through which you would join those who surpassed you; and keep ahead of those who are after you, and nobody can be better than you unless he also does the same? The Ṣaḥābah said: Do tell us. So, Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: Recite *Subhānallāh*, *Alḥamdulillāh*, and *Allāhuakbar* thirty three times each, after every obligatory Ṣalāt. Abu Saliḥ said: The poor emigrants returned to Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam and said: Our rich brothers have heard what we did, and have done the same. Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam then said: This is Allāh’s blessing which He bestows on whosoever He wills. (Muslim)

٢٥- عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ: مَنْ سَبَّحَ اللَّهَ فِي دُبُرِ كُلِّ صَلَاةٍ ثَلَاثًا وَثَلَاثِينَ، وَحَمِدَ اللَّهَ ثَلَاثًا وَثَلَاثِينَ وَكَبَّرَ اللَّهَ ثَلَاثًا وَثَلَاثِينَ، فَلَيْكَ تِسْعَةٌ وَتِسْعُونَ، وَقَالَ: تَمَامَ الْمِائَةِ: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ، غُفِرَتْ خَطَايَاهُ وَإِنْ كَانَتْ مِثْلَ زَبَدِ الْبَحْرِ. رواه مسلم، باب استحباب الذكر بعد الصلاة وبيان صفته، رقم: ١٣٥٢

25. Abu Hurairah Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: He who recites *Subhānallāh* (Glory be to Allāh who is above all faults) 33 times, *Alḥamdulillāh* (Praise be to Allāh) 33 times and *Allāhuakbar* (Allāh is Greatest) 33 times, which makes a total of 99 times, and then recites once (the following) to complete 100, his sins will be forgiven, even if they are as much as the foam of the sea.

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

None is worthy of worship but Allāh, He is One, He has no partner, His is the Kingdom, and for Him is all the Praise, and He has power over all things,

(Muslim)

٢٦- عَنْ الْفَضْلِ بْنِ الْحَسَنِ الصَّمْرِيِّ أَنَّ أُمَّ الْحَكَمِ - أَوْ ضَبَاعَةَ - ابْنَتِي الزُّبَيْرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْمُطَّلِبِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا حَدَّثَتْهُ، عَنْ إِخْدَاهُمَا أَنَّهَا قَالَتْ: أَصَابَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ سَبِيًّا فَادَّهَبَتْ

أَنَا وَأُخْتِي وَفَاطِمَةُ بِنْتُ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ فَشَكُونَا إِلَيْهِ مَا نَحْنُ فِيهِ وَسَأَلْنَاهُ أَنْ يَأْمُرَ لَنَا بِشَيْءٍ مِنْ السَّيِّئِ، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: سَبَقَكُنَّ يَتَامَى بَدْرٍ، وَلَكِنْ سَأَدْتُكَ عَلَى مَا هُوَ خَيْرٌ لَكُنَّ مِنْ ذَلِكَ، تُكْتَبُ لَكَ عَلَى إِثْرِ كُلِّ صَلَاةٍ ثَلَاثًا وَثَلَاثِينَ تَكْبِيرَةً وَثَلَاثًا وَثَلَاثِينَ تَسْبِيحَةً وَثَلَاثًا وَثَلَاثِينَ تَحْمِيدَةً وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ. رواه

أبو داؤد، باب في مواضع قسم الخمس، ٠٠٠٠، رقم: ٢٩٨٧

26. Faḍl ibne-Ḥasan Ḍamrī Raḥimahullāh says that one of the two daughters of Zubair ibne-'Abdul Muṭṭalib, Umme Ḥakam or Ḍubā'ah, Raḍiyallāhu 'anhuma narrates that some prisoners were brought to Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam. I, my sister and, Fātima, daughter of Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam, went to him and explained our difficulties, and asked for some prisoners for (domestic) help. Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam said: As for the servants, the orphans of Badr are more deserving than you, but I will tell you something better than a servant; after every Ṣalāt, recite: *Subḥānallāh* (Glory be to Allāh. Who is above all faults), *Alḥamdulillāh* (Praise be to Allāh) and *Allāhuakbar* (Allāh is Greatest) 33 times each, and recite once (the following):

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

None is worthy of worship but Allāh; He is One, He has no partner, His is the Kingdom, and for Him is all the Praise, and He has power over all things.

(Abu Dāwūd)

٢٧ - عَنْ كَعْبِ بْنِ عُجْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَنِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: مُعَقَّبَاتٌ لَا يَخِيبُ قَائِلُهُنَّ، أَوْ فَاعِلُهُنَّ: ثَلَاثًا وَثَلَاثِينَ تَسْبِيحَةً، وَثَلَاثًا وَثَلَاثِينَ تَحْمِيدَةً، وَأَرْبَعًا وَثَلَاثِينَ تَكْبِيرَةً فِي دُبُرِ كُلِّ

صَلَاةٍ. رواه مسلم، باب استحباب الذكر بعد الصلاة، ٠٠٠٠، رقم: ١٣٥٠

27. Ka'b ibne-'Ujrah Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam said: Some phrases, when said after Ṣalāt, are such that whoever says them will never be disappointed. These are *Subḥānallāh* (Glory be to Allāh Who is above all faults) 33 times, *Alḥamdulillāh* (Praise be to Allāh) 33 times and *Allāhuakbar* (Allāh is the Greatest) 34 times after every obligatory Ṣalāt. (Muslim)

٢٨ - عَنِ السَّائِبِ عَنِ عَلِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ لَمَّا زَوَّجَهُ فَاطِمَةَ بَعَثَ مَعَهُ بِخِمِيلَةٍ، وَوَسَادَةً مِنْ أَدَمٍ حَشَوَهَا لَيْفًا، وَرَحِيئِينَ وَسِقَاءً، وَجَرَّتَيْنِ، فَقَالَ عَلِيُّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ لِفَاطِمَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا ذَاتَ يَوْمٍ: وَاللَّهِ لَقَدْ سَنَوْتُ حَتَّى لَقَدِ اشْتَكَيْتُ صَدْرِي، قَالَ: وَقَدْ جَاءَ اللَّهُ أَبَاكَ بِسِنِّي فَادْهَبِي فَاسْتَحْدِمِيهِ، فَقَالَتْ: وَأَنَا وَاللَّهِ قَدْ طَحَنْتُ حَتَّى مَجِلَّتْ يَدَايَ، فَأَتَيْتِ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، فَقَالَ: مَا جَاءَ بِكَ أَى بَيْتَةٍ؟ قَالَتْ: جِئْتُ لِأَسْأَلَكَ وَأَسْتَحْيِيكَ أَنْ تَسْأَلَكَ وَرَجَعْتُ فَقَالَ: مَا فَعَلْتِ، قَالَتْ: اسْتَحْيَيْتُ أَنْ أَسْأَلَكَ، فَأَتَيْتَاهُ جَمِيعًا، فَقَالَ عَلِيُّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ! لَقَدْ سَنَوْتُ حَتَّى اشْتَكَيْتُ صَدْرِي، وَقَالَتْ فَاطِمَةُ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: قَدْ طَحَنْتُ قَدْ طَحَنْتُ حَتَّى مَجِلَّتْ يَدَايَ، وَقَدْ جَاءَكَ اللَّهُ بِسِنِّي وَسَعَةٍ فَأَخَذِمْنَا، فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: وَاللَّهِ لَا أُعْطِيكُمْ وَأَدْعُ أَهْلَ الصَّفَةِ تُطْرَى بَطُونُهُمْ لَا أَجِدُ مَا أَنْفِقُ عَلَيْهِمْ، وَلَكِنِّي أَيْبِعُهُمْ وَأَنْفِقُ عَلَيْهِمْ أَنْمَانَهُمْ، فَرَجَعَا فَأَتَاهُمَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ، وَقَدْ دَخَلَا فِي قَطِيفَتَيْهِمَا إِذَا غَطِيَا رُؤُوسَهُمَا تَكَشَّفَتْ أَقْدَامُهُمَا، وَإِذَا غَطِيَا أَقْدَامَهُمَا تَكَشَّفَتْ رُؤُوسُهُمَا فَتَارَا، فَقَالَ: مَكَانِكُمَا. ثُمَّ قَالَ: أَلَا أُخْبِرُكُمْ بِخَيْرٍ مِمَّا سَأَلْتُمَانِي؟ قَالَا: بَلَى، فَقَالَ: كَلِمَاتٍ عَلَّمْنِيهِنَّ جِبْرِيلُ عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ فَقَالَ: تُسَبِّحَانِ فِي دُبُرِ كُلِّ صَلَاةٍ عَشْرًا، وَتَحْمَدَانِ عَشْرًا، وَتُكْتَبُ لَكَ عَشْرًا، وَإِذَا أُوْتَيْتَا إِلَى فِرَاشِكُمَا فَسَبِّحَا ثَلَاثًا وَثَلَاثِينَ، وَاحْمَدَا ثَلَاثًا وَثَلَاثِينَ، وَكَبِّرَا أَرْبَعًا وَثَلَاثِينَ. قَالَ: فَوَاللَّهِ مَا تَرَكْتُهُنَّ مِنْدُ عَلَّمْنِيهِنَّ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ. قَالَ: فَقَالَ لَهُ ابْنُ الْكُوَءِ: وَلَا لَيْلَةَ صِفَيْنَ، فَقَالَ: فَاتْلُكُمُ اللَّهُ يَا أَهْلَ

العراقِ نَعْمَ، وَلَا لَيْلَةَ صِفَيْنَ. رواه أحمد، ١٠٦/١

28. Sāib Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu narrates from 'Alī Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu that when Rasūlullāh Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam married him to Fātima Raḍiyallāhu 'anha, she was seen-off with (a dowry of) a bed sheet, a leather pillow filled with date-bark, two grindstones, a leather water bag, and two large earthen pots. 'Alī Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu one day said to Fātima Raḍiyallāhu 'anha: I swear by Allāh! Due to pulling of buckets from the well, I feel pain in my chest. Allāh has sent some prisoners to your father, go and ask him for a servant. Fātima Raḍiyallāhu 'anhā said: My hands are also calloused due to turning the grindstone. At that, she went to Nabī Ṣallallāhu 'alaihi wasallam. He asked: Dear daughter, what brought you here? She said: "I have come to offer my Salām". But due to her shyness, she could not ask him anything and returned. 'Alī Raḍiyallāhu 'anhu

asked her: What happened? She said: I felt shy to ask him. Then we went to Nabī Şallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam together. ‘Alī Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu said: O Rasūlallāh! Due to drawing water from the well I feel pain in my chest. Fāṭima Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhā said: Due to frequently turning the grindstone my hands are calloused; Allāh has sent you slaves and granted some ease; please give us a servant. Rasūlullāh Şallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: I swear by Allāh! I will not give you; the people of Şuffah are suffering pangs of hunger, and I have nothing to spend on them. Therefore, I will sell these slaves and spend that money on the people of Şuffah. So we returned. At night both of us were sleeping in a small blanket such that when our heads were covered, our legs used to bare, and when our legs were covered, our heads used to be exposed. Rasūlullāh Şallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam came to us. Both of us started to get up hurriedly. He said: Remain at your place. You asked for a servant, should I not tell you something better than what you asked? We said: Do tell us. He said: Jibrāil ‘Alaihis Salām has taught me a few words. Both of you say after every Şalāt, ten times *Subhānallāh* (Glory be to Allāh who is above all faults), ten times *Alḥamdulillāh* (Praise be to Allāh), and ten times *Allāhuakbar* (Allāh is the Greatest). And when you lie down on your bed, then say 33 times *Subhānallāh*, 33 times *Alḥamdulillāh* and 33 times *Allāhuakbar*. ‘Alī Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu said: I swear by Allāh! Ever since Rasūlullāh Şallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam taught me these words, I have never forgotten to say them. Ibnul Kawā’ Raḥimahullāh asked him: And not even on the night of the Battle of Şiffīn? He said: May Allāh curse you! O people of Iraq! Yes, and not even on the night of the Battle of Şiffīn. (Musnad Aḥmad)

٢٩- عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ: خَصَلَتَانِ لَا يُحْصِيهِمَا رَجُلٌ مُسْلِمٌ إِلَّا دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ، هُمَا يَسِيرٌ، وَمَنْ يَعْمَلُ بِهِمَا قَلِيلٌ يُسَبِّحُ اللَّهَ دُبُرَ كُلِّ صَلَاةٍ عَشْرًا، وَيَحْمَدُهُ عَشْرًا، وَيُكَبِّرُ عَشْرًا قَالَ: فَأَنَا رَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ، يَفْقَدُهُمَا بِيَدِهِ، قَالَ: فَقَالَ: خَمْسُونَ وَمِائَةٌ بِاللَّسَانِ، وَالْأَلْفُ وَخَمْسُمِائَةٌ فِي الْمِيزَانِ، وَإِذَا أَوَى إِلَى فِرَاشِهِ سَبَّحَ وَحَمِدَ وَكَبَّرَ مِائَةً، فَتِلْكَ مِائَةٌ بِاللَّسَانِ، وَالْأَلْفُ فِي الْمِيزَانِ فَأَيُّكُمْ يَعْمَلُ فِي الْيَوْمِ الْوَاحِدِ الْفَيْنِ وَخَمْسُمِائَةَ سَنِيَّةٍ، قَالَ: كَيْفَ لَا يُحْصِيهِمَا؟ قَالَ: يَأْتِي أَحَدَكُمْ الشَّيْطَانُ، وَهُوَ فِي صَلَاةٍ، فَيَقُولُ: اذْكُرْ كَذَا،

اذْكُرْ كَذَا، حَتَّى شَعَلَتْهُ وَلَعَلَّتْ أَنْ لَا يَعْقَلَ، وَيَأْتِيهِ فِي مَضْجَعِهِ فَلَا يَزَالُ يُؤَمِّمُهُ حَتَّى يَنَامَ. رواه ابن حبان، قال المحقق: حديث صحيح ٣٥٤/٥

29. Abdullāh ibne-‘Amr Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhuma narrates that Rasūlullāh Şallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: Two qualities are such that if a Muslim adopts them, he will certainly enter Paradise. Both of them are easy but those who practice them are very few. One is that after every Şalāt say *Subhānallāh* (Glory be to Allāh Who is above all faults) ten times, *Alḥamdulillāh* (Praise be to Allāh) ten times, and *Allāhuakbar* (Allāh is the Greatest) ten times. ‘Abdullāh says: I saw Nabī Şallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam counting them on his fingers. Rasūlullāh Şallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam said: This means one hundred and fifty on the tongue and fifteen hundred on the scale of deeds. (The second quality is that) When one goes to bed he says *Subhānallāh*, *Alḥamdulillāh* and *Allāhuakbar* for a total of one hundred times. These are one hundred on the tongue and one thousand on the Scale, so who would be committing two thousand five hundred sins in a day? ‘Abdullah Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu asked: O Rasūlullāh! Why is it that these two qualities are not adopted? He replied: The Shaitān comes to one while he is in Şalāt and says remember so and so, remember so and so, until he becomes pre-occupied and thus becomes unmindful of saying these words; and Shaitān comes to him on his bed and continuously lulls him to sleep. (Ibne-Ḥibbān)

٣٠- عَنْ مُعَاذِ بْنِ جَبَلٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ أَخَذَ بِيَدِهِ وَقَالَ: يَا مُعَاذُ! وَاللَّهِ إِنِّي لِأُحِبُّكَ، فَقَالَ: أَوْصِيكَ يَا مُعَاذُ! لَا تَدَعَنَّ فِي دُبُرِ كُلِّ صَلَاةٍ تَقُولُ: اللَّهُمَّ! أَعِنِّي عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ وَشُكْرِكَ وَحُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ. رواه أبو داود، باب في الإستغفار، رقم: ١٥٢٢

30. Mu‘adh ibne-Jabal Raḍiyallāhu ‘anhu narrates that Rasūlullāh Şallallāhu ‘alaihi wasallam took his hand and said: O Mu‘adh! I swear by Allāh, indeed I love you. Then he said: O Mu‘adh! I advise you never to forget saying these words after every Şalāt:

اللَّهُمَّ! أَعِنِّي عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ وَشُكْرِكَ وَحُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ

O Allāh! Help me in remembering You, and in thanking You, and in attaining excellence in worshipping You.

(Abu Dāwūd)

