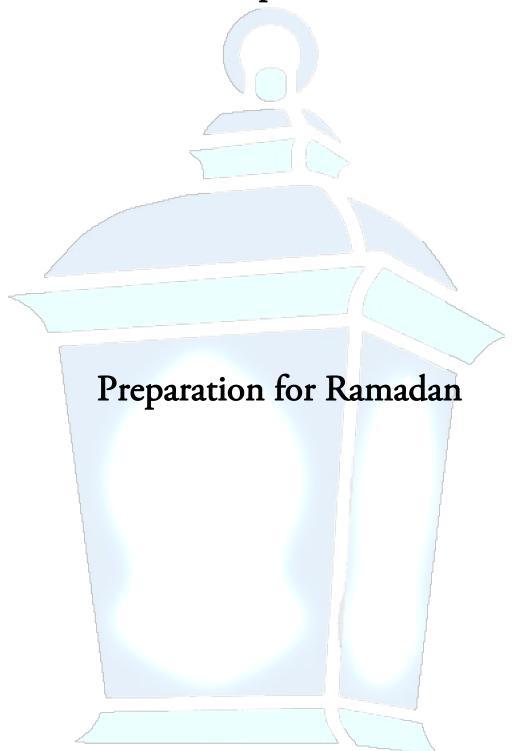


أنا العبد المقر بكلّ ذنب وأنت السيّد المولى الغفور فإن عذّبتني فبسوء فعلي وأن تغفر فأنت به جدير أفر إليكم منك وأين إلاّ إليك يفرّ منك المستجير



# Chapter 1:







The month of blessings and mercy is drawing nearer. When the month of Ramadan ends, Allah orders the angels to start preparing Jannah (paradise) for the next Ramadan. If Allah starts preparing for the next Ramadan 12 months in advance, it is necessary for us to begin our preparations in at least 2/3 months in advance. Many of us fall into utter deception thinking that the month of Ramadan will come and we will go through a drastic change by worshipping Allah day and night. The Prophet s would increase in his worship months in advance in preparation of the month of Ramadan.

We learn from the prophetic teachings that the reward of every virtuous deed is far more immense in the month of Ramadan in comparison to the rest of the year.

The Messenger of Allah said, "Whoever comes closer to Allah in this month with an optional (*nafl*) act of worship is like he who performs a compulsory act outside of it. Whoever performs a compulsory act in it is like he who performs 70 compulsory acts outside of it."

We need to decide for ourselves: should we take advantage of this great month when Allah is showering his bounties upon us, or should we let it pass without having gained anything?

This course has been divided into 3 segments. The first segment consists of acts of worship we should increase in the month of Ramadan along with the do's and don'ts every Muslim should know about Ramadan. The second segment explains the *Fiqh* of Ramadan to ensure our fast is done in accordance to teachings of Allah and his Messenger s. The final segment contains how to preserve efforts after the month of Ramadan.

### Virtues of Fasting:

The Messenger of Allah said, "Every deed of a son of Adam is rewarded in multiplicity; every virtuous deed is rewarded from tenfold to seven hundredfold. Allah has said, 'With the exception of fasting. It is done for my sake and I will recompense for it. He forsakes his carnal desires and his food for my sake.' The one who fasts experiences two moments of happiness: once when he breaks his fast and once when he meets his



lord. The smell of the mouth of a fasting person is more fragrant than the smell of musk in the eyes of Allah." (Muslim)

Abu Umama said, "I came to The Messenger of Allah and said, 'O prophet of Allah! Command me to do something through which Allah will benefit me.' He said, 'Do not let go of fasting, for there is nothing like unto it." (Nasai)

Huzaifa reports that The Messenger of Allah said, "The trials one goes through with his family, wealth, his nafs, his children, and his neighbors are compensated by fasting, salah, charity, enjoining good and forbidding evil." (Bukhari)

Abu Hurayra reports that The Messenger of Allah said, "Fasting is a shield and a secured fort from the fire of Hell." (Ahmad)

Sahl ibn Sa'd narrates that The Messenger of Allah said, "Indeed there is a door to paradise called 'Rayyan'. Those who used to fast will enter through it on the Day of Judgment. No one other than them will enter through that door. When they will enter, the door will be locked and no one else will enter." (Bukhari)

Abu Hurayra reports that The Messenger of Allah signal, "There are three du'aas which are always accepted: the du'aa of the fasting person, the du'aa of the oppressed, and the du'aa of a traveler." (Baihaqi)

### Connection of Quran with Ramadan:

The month of Ramadan in which was revealed the Qur'an, a guidance for mankind and clear proofs for the guidance and the criterion (between right and wrong)

(Baqarah: 185)



قال تعالى: إنا أنزلناه في ليلة القدر (القدر:١)

Verily we have revealed it in the night of power

(Qadr: 1)

### Virtues of Quran:

عن عبد الله بن عمرو رضي الله عنهما أن رسول الله صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قال الصيام والقرآن يشفعان للعبد يوم القيامة يقول الصيام أي ربي إني منعته الطعام والشهوة فشفعني فيه ويقول القرآن رب منعته النوم بالليل، فشفعني فيه قال فُيشَفَّعَان (أحمد)

Abdullah Ibn 'Amr reports that The Messenger of Allah said, "Fasting and the Qur'an will intercede on behalf of a slave (of Allah) on the day of judgment. Fasting will say, 'O my lord! I have deprived him from food and fulfilling his carnal desires, accept my intercession on his behalf.' The Qur'an will say, 'O my lord! I have deprived him of sleeping at night, accept my intercession on his behalf." The Messenger of Allah said, "Both of their intercessions will be accepted." (Ahmad)

The Messenger of Allah said, "Whoever reads a letter from the Book of Allaah, he will have a reward, and this reward will be multiplied by ten. I am not saying that 'Alif, Laam, Meem' (a comibnation of letters frequently mentioned in the Holy Quran) is a letter, rather I am saying that 'Alif' is a letter, 'Laam' is a letter and 'Meem' is a letter." (Tirmidhi)

### Section 2: Actions to focus on in Ramadan

The Messenger of Allah said:

Abu Hurayra said, "May his nose be covered in dust in front of whom I am mentioned and he does not send salutations upon me. And may his nose be covered in dust upon whom the month of Ramadan emerges and thereafter completes before he is forgiven. And may his nose be covered in dust in front of whom his parents reached senility and they did not enter him into paradise." (Tirmidhi)

### Optional prayers:

وعن أبي هريرة قال سمعت رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم يقول إن أول ما يحاسب به العبد يوم القيامة من عمله صلاته فإن صلحت فقد أفلح وأنجح وإن فسدت فقد خاب وخسر فإن انتقص من فريضته شيء قال الرب تبارك وتعالى نظروا هل لعبدي من تطوع فيكمل بما ما انتقص من الفريضة ثم يكون سائر عمله على ذلك (أبو داود)

Abu Hurayra said, "I heard the Messenger of Allah ﷺ, "The first deed for which a servant of Allah will be reckoned on the Day of Judgment will be his salah. If that is well, he has succeeded and prospered.



Otherwise, he will be in loss and failure. If there is any deficiency in his compulsory deeds, The Lord most high will say, 'See if my servant has any optional deeds which will complete what has been omitted from his compulsory deeds.' Then the rest of his deeds will be dealt with in a similar manner." (Abu Dawood)

خطبنا رسول الله صلى الله عليه و سلم في آخر يوم من شعبان فقال أيها الناس قد أظلكم شهر عظيم شهر مبارك شهر فيه ليلة خير من ألف شهر جعل الله صيامه فريضة و قيام ليله تطوعا من تقرب فيه بخصلة من الخير كان كمن أدى فريضة فيما سواه و من أدى فيه فريضة كان كمن أدى سبعين فريضة فيما سواه (ابن خزيمة)

The Prophet said: "Whoever draws near to Allah during it (Ramadan) with a single characteristic from the characteristics of (voluntary) goodness, he is like whoever performs an obligatory act in other times. And whoever performs an obligatory act during it, he is like whoever performed seventy obligatory acts in other times." (Ibn Khuzaymah)

Du'aa:

Allah says:

"When my servants ask you concerning me, (tell them) I am indeed close (to them). I listen to the prayer of every suppliant when he calls on me."

(Baqarah: 2)

The Messenger of Allah said, "The du'aa of three individuals are not rejected: A just ruler, a fasting person until he breaks his fast, the call of an oppressed person. They are carried to the clouds and the doors of heaven are open and Allah I swear by my honor that I will surely help you even after some time." (Baihaqi)

### Sincere Repentance:

It is customary that we cleanse our bodies before attending a noble gathering. Likewise, we should cleanse our souls before the coming of the month of mercy. We should repent to Allah and beseech to him to forgive all of our sins, major and minor alike, so that we can enter the month of mercy sinless.

"Whoever does a wrong or wrongs himself, but then seeks forgiveness from Allah, he will find Allah forgiving and merciful."

(Nisa: 64)



### Generosity/Charity

The Messenger of Allah was asked which form of charity is the best? He replied, "the best charity is that given in Ramadan." (Tirmidhi)

The Prophet said, "He who feeds a fasting person will gain the same reward as he will, without decreasing from the fasting person's rewards." (Ahmad)

### Patience and Controlling our Tongue:

The Messenger of Allah said: "Fasting is not (abstaining) from eating and drinking only, but also from vain speech and foul language. If one of you is being cursed or annoyed, he should say: 'Vam fasting.'" (Ibn Hibban)

The Messenger of Allah said: "Allah does not need the fast of one who does not abandon false speech or acting according to his false speech." (Sahih Bukhari)

### Adopting the Sunnah:

The Messenger of Allah would make constant du'aa for us throughout the entire year. During the month of Ramadan he would make du'aa in even more abundance. The least we should be doing to repay this immense favor is showing our love for him by emulating his practices.

Following the Sunnah is a command from Allah:

"Say (O Muhammad to mankind): "If you love Allah, then follow me, Allah will love you and forgive you your sins. And Allah is Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful."

(Aali Imran: 31)



عَنْ كَثِيرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللّهِ، عَنْ جَدِّهِ، أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ لِبِلَالِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ: «اعْلَمْ عَمْرَو بْنَ عَوْفٍ» قَالَ: مَا أَعْلَمُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ؟ قَالَ: «إِنَّهُ مَنْ أَحُورِهِمْ شَيْعًا، وَمَنْ ابْتَدَعَ بِدْعَةَ صَلَالَةٍ لَا تُرْضِي اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ كَانَ عَلَيْهِ أَتْ يَنْقُصَ مِنْ أَجُورِهِمْ شَيْعًا، وَمَنْ ابْتَدَعَ بِدْعَةَ صَلَالَةٍ لَا تُرْضِي اللَّهَ وَرَسُولَهُ كَانَ عَلَيْهِ أَحْدِ اللَّهِ مَنْ عَمِلَ بِهَا لَا يَنْقُصُ ذَلِكَ مِنْ أُوزَارِ النَّاسِ شَيْعًا» (ترمذى)

The Messenger of Allah said: "Whoever revives an aspect of my Sunnah that is forgotten after my death, he will have a reward equivalent to that of the people who follow him, without it detracting in the least from their reward."

(Tirmidhi)

#### Section 3: Suhur and Iftar

### Virtues of Eating Suhur (Dawn Meal)

وكلوا وشربوا حتى يتبين لكم الخيط الأبيض من الخيط الأسود من الفحر (البقرة:187)

"Eat and drink until the white thread (light) of dawn appears to you distinct from the black thread (darkness of the night)"

(Baqarah: 187)

عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ الْعَاصِ قَالَ وَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِنَّ فَصْلَ مَا بَيْنَ صِيَامِنَا وَصِيَامِ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ أَكْلَةُ السُّحُورِ (نسائي)

'Amr ibn al 'Aas reports that The Messenger of Allah said, "The point of difference between our fasting and the fasting of the people of the book is eating suhur. (Nasai)

عن سهل بن سعد رضى الله عنه قال: كنت أتسحر في أهلي ثم تكون سرعتي أن أدرك السجود مع رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم أي صلاة الفجر (بخاري)

عن أبن عباس قال سمعت رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم يقول إنا معاشر الأنبياء أمرنا أن نجعل فطرنا وان نؤخر سحورنا وان نضع أيماننا على شمائلنا في الصلاة (طبراني)

'Abdullah ibn 'Abbas says, "I heard the Messenger of Allah saying, "We, the prophets, have been ordered to make haste in breaking the fast, delay the sahur, and place our right hands over our left hands in salah."

(Tabarani)

قال صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ "إِن الله وملائكته يصلون على المتسحرين(ابن حبان)

The Messenger of Allah said, "Verily Allah and his angels send blessings on those who eat before dawn." (Ibn Hibban)

### Virtues of Eating Iftar:



Sahl ibn Sa'd narrates that the Messenger of Allah said, "The people will continuously be in benefit so long as they hasten the iftar. (Bukhari)

عَنْ أَنْسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ قَالَ كَانَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يُفْطِرُ قَبْلَ أَنْ يُصَلِّي عَلَى رُطَبَاتٍ فَإِنْ لَمْ تَكُنْ رُطَبَاتٌ فَتُمَيِّرَاتٌ فَإِنْ لَمْ تَكُنْ تُمَيِّرَاتٌ حَسَا حَسَوَاتٍ مِنْ مَاءٍ (ترمذي)

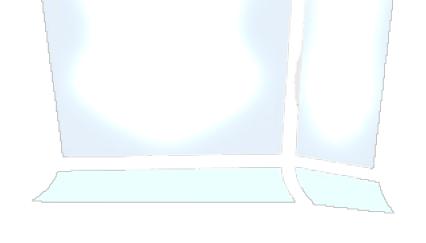
Anas ibn Malik reports that The Messenger of Allah would break his fast with a few fresh dates before offering salah. If fresh dates were not readily available, he would break it on dry dates. If dry dates were not available, he would drink a few sips of water. (Tirmidhi)

Du'aa (supplication) for Iftar:

رَأَيْتُ ابْنَ عُمَرَ يَقْبِضُ عَلَى لِحْيَتِهِ فَيَقْطَعُ مَا زَادَ عَلَى الْكَفِّ وَقَالَ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللّهِ صَلّى الله عَلَيْهِ وَسَلّمَ، إِذَا أَفْطَرَ قَالَ ذَهَبَ الظّمَأُ وَالْتِتَّتِ الْعُرُوقُ وَثَنِتَ الْأَجْرُ إِنْ شَاءَ اللّهُ (أبو داود)

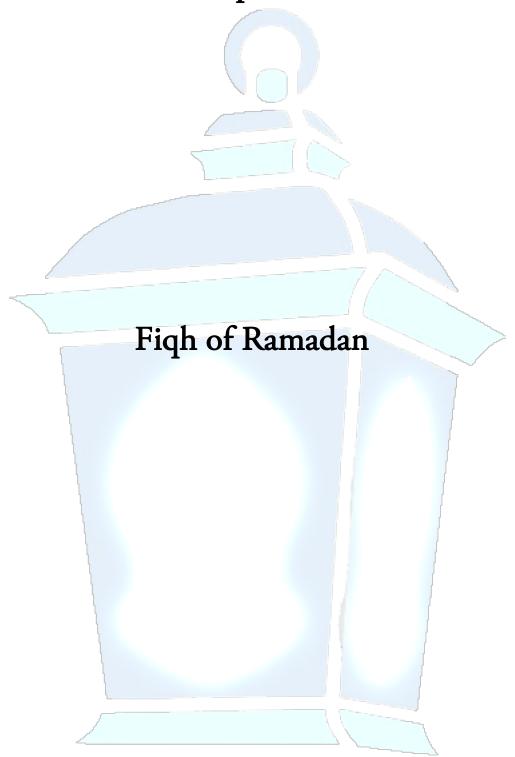
I saw 'Abdullah ibn 'Umar grasping his beard and cutting what was more than a fist. He said, "The Messenger of Allah "would break his fast, he would say, 'The thirst has been removed, the veins have been moistened, and the reward has been established by the will of Allah." (Abu Dawood)

When The Messenger of Allah would break his fast, he would say, "O Allah! I have fasted for your sake and I break my fast with your provisions." (Abu Dawood)





# Chapter 2:







### Literal and legal definition fasting (sawm):

Fasting (sawm), in the Arabic language is to refrain from anything. In the Shari'ah, (Islamic law) the word fasting (sawm) is total abstinence from any food, drinks and marital relations (sexual intercourse) from dawn till sunset with intention.

The Messenger of Allah said, "When the night begins to appear from here, and the day begins to disappear from here, and the sun has set, the fasting person has broken his fast."

(Bukhari)

# Section 1: Types of Fasts

- 1. Fard Muaiyyan (Specified Fast): Fasting during the whole month of Ramadan.
- 2. Fard Ghair Muaiyyan (Un-specified Fast): Making up fast that were missed during the month of Ramadhan with or without a valid reason.
- 3. Wajib Muaiyyan / Ghair Muaiyyan (Specified Fast): To vow to keep a fast.
- 4. Sunnah: Those Fasts which The Messenger of Allah kept and encouraged others to keep.

10th of Muharram:

'Aisha said, "The Messenger of Allah sused to command us to fast on that day (10th Muharram) before the fasting in Ramadan became incumbent. When the fasting in Ramadan became incumbent, those who wanted would fast on the day of 'ashuraa; and those who didn't want to, would not.

(Muslim)



Note: It is preferred to either fast one day before or after the 10<sup>th</sup> Muharram.

Mondays and Thursdays:

'Aisha reports that The Messenger of Allah would strive to fast on Mondays and Thursdays.

(Abu Dawood)

He a said regarding those two days, "These are two days wherein deeds are presented to the lord of the worlds. I want my deeds to be presented while I am fasting."

(Abu Dawood)

5. Mustahab (Desirable): All fasts besides Fard, Wajib and Sunnat are mustahab e.g. Fasting of Dawood

'Abdullah ibn 'Umar said, "The Messenger of Allah si said to me, 'The most beloved fast to Allah is the the fast of Prophet Dawood; he would fast one day and not fast the other. The most beloved salah to Allah is the salah of Prophet Dawood; he would sleep for half the night, stand before Allah for a third, and sleep for a sixth.

(Bukhari)

6. Makrooh (Reprehensible): Fasting only on Friday or Saturday.

Abu Hurayra reports that The Messenger of Allah said, "None of you should fast on the day of Friday unless he fasts a day before it or a day after."

(Abu Dawood)

أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ لَا تَصُومُوا يَوْمَ السَّبْتِ إِلَّا فِي مَا افْتُرِضَ عَلَيْكُمْ وَإِنْ لَمْ يَجِدْ أَحَدُكُمْ إِلَّا لِحَاءَ عِنَيَةٍ أَوْ عُودَ شَحَرَةٍ فَلْيَمْضَغْهُ (ابوداود)

Abu Hurayra reports that The Messenger of Allah said, "None of you should fast on the day of Friday

unless he fasts a day before it or a day after."

(Abu Dawood)

Note: Fasting only on Friday or Saturday with the belief that those days are more virtuous than the rest of the week.

7. **Haraam (Not Permissible):** It is Haraam to fast on five days during the year. They are Eidul Fitr, Eidul Adha and three days after Eidul Adha



'Aisha reports that The Messenger of Allah prohibited us from two fasts: the days of 'eid al fitr and the 'eid al ad-ha. (Muslim)

'Abdullah bin 'Umar said, "It has not been permitted for anyone to fast on the days of tashreeq except for he who (does hajj and) does not have an animal to slaughter. (Bukhari)

Abu Murrah went to 'Amr bin al 'Aas with 'Abdullah bin 'Amr g. 'Amr presented some food for them. Abu Murrah said, "I am fasting." 'Amr said, "Eat, for these are the days in which The Messenger of Allah prohibited us from fasting." Imam Malik r said, "These were the days of tashreeq." (Abu Dawood)

### Niyyah (Intention):

Niyyah (intention) of fasting is Compulsory. However, it is not necessary to express the intention verbally.

The Messenger of Allah said, "All actions are based on their intentions and every person will receive only what he had intended. (Bukhari)

- 1. Intention for fixed fast: The time for intention lasts up to midday. (E.g. fard, nafl etc.)
  عن عائشة ام المؤمنين قالت دخل على النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم ذات يوم فقال هل عندكم شئ فقلنا لا قال فإني اذن صائم (مسلم)
  'Aisha said, "The Messenger of Allah عند مسلم وسلم ذات يوم فقال هل عندكم شئ فقلنا لا قال فإني اذن صائم (مسلم)
  'Aisha said, "The Messenger of Allah and asked, "Do you have anything (to eat)? I said, "No." He said, "Then I am fasting." (Muslim)
  - 2. Intention for all non-fixed fast e.g. non-fixed vow. The intention must be made before starting fast.

'Abdullah ibn 'Umar reports from his sister, Hafsa , the wife of The Messenger of Allah ﷺ, that he s said, "Whoever does not affirm his intention before dawn, there is no fast for him."

(Abu Dawood)

The Messenger of Allah said, "Whoever does not affirm his intention for fasting before the break of dawn, there is no fast for him." (Tirmidhi)



# **Section 2:** Upon whom is fasting compulsory?

O you who believe! Fasting has been made binding upon you the way it has been made ibnding upon those before you so that you may become righteous.

(Baqarah: 183)

Whoever of you sights the month, he must fast that month.

(Baqarah:185)

عَنْ عَاثِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللهِ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ رُفِعَ الْقَلَمُ عَنْ ثَلَاثَةٍ عَنِ النَّاثِمِ حَتَّى يَسْتَيْقِظَ وَعَنِ اللَّبَكَى حَتَّى يَسْتَيْقِظَ وَعَنِ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى الله عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ رُفِعَ الْقَلَمُ عَنْ ثَلَاثَةٍ عَنِ النَّاثِمِ حَتَّى يَسْتَيْقِظَ وَعَنِ اللَّبَكَى حَتَّى يَسْتَيْقِظَ وَعَنِ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللهِ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ رُفِعَ الْقَلَمُ عَنْ ثَلَاثَةٍ عَنِ النَّاثِمِ حَتَّى يَسْتَيْقِظَ وَعَنِ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَنْهَا أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ رُفِعَ الْقَلَمُ عَنْ ثَلَاثَةٍ عَنِ النَّاثِمِ حَتَّى يَسْتَيْقِظَ وَعَنِ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَنْهَا أَنْ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَنْهَا أَنْ رَسُولَ اللهِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَنْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ رُفِعَ الْقَلَمُ عَنْ ثَلَاثَةٍ عَنِ النَّاثِمِ حَتَّى يَسْتَيْقِظُ وَعَنِ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَنْهِ اللهِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَنْهِ وَاللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّعَ اللهُ عَنْهَا أَنْ رَسُولَ اللهِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَنْهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ عَلَيْهِ وَاللَّهُ عَنْهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللّهُ عَنْهُ اللّهُ عَنْهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللّهُ عَنْهُ اللّهُ عَنْهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللّهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ عَنْهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَلْهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ وَاللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ الللّهُ عَلَيْهُ عَلَيْهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْهُ اللّهُ عَلَي

The obligation of fasting is mandatory on a person who has fulfilled these requirements: He or she must be:

- 1) Muslim
- 2) Sane
- 3) Adult
- 4) Healthy

Note: Children should be encouraged to fast, but should not be forced to complete the fast up to sunset if they are unable to bear the hunger.

The Messenger of Allah said, "Instruct your children to offer salah when they are 7 years of age and discipline them along with that when they are 10 years of age and separate their bedding." (Abu Dawood)

# Those who may postpone fasting until a later day

1. An ill person

Whoever is ill or on a journey, the same number (of days which one did not fast must be made up) from other days.

(Baqarah: 185)



If a person fears that he will become sick or a sick person feels his sickness will increase he may postpone his fast and make it up later.

### 2. A traveler

Abu Sa'eed al khudri said, "We would travel with The Messenger of Allah to battle the non-Muslims in the month of Ramadan and amongst us would be those who are fasting and those who are not fasting. Those who fasted would not be tease those who did not fast, and those did not fast would not tease those who did.

(Muslim)

### Should a traveler fast or not?

If it is easy for the traveler to fast, it is encouraged to fast otherwise he/she is excused from fasting.

### 3. A woman in her menstrual cycle and in her postnatal bleeding (Lochia)

'Aisha said, "We would experience our menstrual cycle and thereafter be pure from it in the time of The Messenger of Allah . He would instruct us to make up the fast but he would not instruct us to make up the salah. (Tirmidhi)

### 4. A pregnant woman or a breastfeeding mother

Anas said... I came to him a while he was having the afternoon meal. He a said, "Come and eat." I said, "I am fasting." He a said, "Sit down. Let me tell you about fasting. Verily Allah has absolved a traveler from half of the salah and he has absolved the traveler, the pregnant woman, and the nursing woman from fasting."

(Ahmad)

# Valid excuses for breaking ones fast

The following are valid reasons for breaking ones fast: hunger, thirst or any severe medical condition, due to which fasting will endanger his life.



'Ubaydullah ibn Naafi' said, "The daughter of 'Abdullah ibn 'Umar was married to a man of Quraysh and she was pregnant. She was struck with thirst in the month of Ramadan. 'Abdullah ibn 'Umar directed her to break her fast and feed one needy person on behalf of each day the fast was omitted." (Dar Qutni)

# Section 3: Things which do not break the fast

1. To eat or drink something out of forgetfulness.

Abu Hurayra reports that the Messenger of Allah said, "Whoever forgetfully eats or drinks while he is fasting, he should complete his fast. It was Allah who fed him. (Bukhari)

2. Waking up in the state of Janabah (Major Impurity):

'Aisha and Umm Salama report that the break of dawn would occur while The Messenger of Allah se was in the state of janaba. He would then perform ghusl and fast. (Bukhari)

3. Drawing blood

Thaabit Bunaani says, "Anas ibn Malik was asked, 'Do you feel that cupping is undesirable for a fasting person? He said, 'No, unless he will become weak due to it, (as was known in time of The Messenger of Allah (Bukhari)

4. To vomit unintentionally

The Messenger of Allah said, "The one who has vomited should not break his fast, nor should the one who has had a wet dream, nor should the one who has had cupping done." (Bukhari)

5. Brushing the teeth using a miswak (tooth stick)

Abu Hurayra reports that The Messenger of Allah signal, "Whoever has accidentally vomited, he will not need to make up (his fast). Whoever has deliberately vomited, he should make it up." (Tirmidhi)

'Abdullah ibn 'Amir ibn Rabi'a reports that his father said, "I saw The Messenger of Allah innumerable times using the miswak while he was fasting." (Tirmidhi)



### 6. Having a wet dream

The Messenger of Allah said, "The one who has vomited should not break his fast, nor should the one who has had a wet dream, nor should the one who has had cupping done." (Abu Dawood)

### 7. Kissing

'Aisha said, "The Messenger of Allah would kiss and fondle while he was fasting and he had the most control over his desires." (Bukhari)

# Things that are reprehensible (makrooh) for the fasting person

### 1. To taste any article of food or drink and spit it out

'Abdullah ibn 'Abbas said, "There is no sin in tasting vinegar or anything else as long as it does not enter his throat." (Baihaqi)

### 2. To gargle or clean the nose excessively

'Aasim ibn Laqeed ibn Sabura narrates from his father that The Messenger of Allah ... said, "Complete the wudu and cross the fingers between one another and thoroughly clean out the nose unless you are fasting."

(Abu Dawood, Tirmidhi)

# 3. It is disliked to kiss if a person does not feel safe

عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ رَجُلُ سَأَلَ النَّبِيَّ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ عَنْ الْمُبَاشِرَةِ لِلصَّائِمِ فَرَخَّصَ لَهُ وَآثَاهُ آخَرُ فَسَأَلَهُ فَنَهَاهُ فَإِذَا الَّذِي رَحْصَ لَهُ شَيْخٌ وَالَّذِي نَهَاهُ شَابٌ(أبو داود)

Abu Hurayra reports that a man asked The Messenger of Allah على regarding fondling with ones spouse for a fasting person. The Messenger of Allah على permitted him to do so. Then another man came and asked him the same question. He prohibited him from doing so. Abu Hurayra says, "The man he permitted to do so was elderly and the one he prohibited was young." (Abu Dawood)

# 4. To backbite, quarrel, argue, use filthy or indecent words, lie, swear

عن أبي هريرة قال قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه وسلم إن الصيام ليس من الأكل والشرب فقط إنما الصيام من اللغو والرفث فإن سابك أحد أو جهل عليك فقل إني صائم (ابن حبان)



The Messenger of Allah said: "Fasting is not (abstaining) from eating and drinking only, but also from vain speech and foul language. If one of you is being cursed or annoyed, he should say: 'I am fasting." (Ibn Hibban)

# Things that Break the Fast:

### General Principle

وقال ابن عباس وعكرمة الصوم مما دخل وليس مما خرج (بخاري)

Ibn Abbas and 'Ikrama said, "Fasting breaks due to what enters the body, not due to what exits it."

(Bukhari)

1. If one deliberately made himself vomit a mouthful.

Whoever has involuntarily vomited while fasting does not need to make up the fast. If someone deliberately vomits, he needs to make it up. (Tirmidhi)

Abu Hurayra narrates that The Messenger of Allah said, "Whoever has involuntarily vomited while fasting does not need to make up the fast. If someone deliberately vomits, he needs to make it up."

(Tirmidhi, Abu Dawood)

Note: If a person mistaken the time for suhur or sunset. He must make up the fast however, there is no expiation (*kaffarah*) due on him.

2. Anything put by force into the mouth of fasting persons.

The Messenger of Allah said, "My Ummah is not held responsible for actions that are done out of mistake or forgetfulness, and that committed through force." (Bukhari)

3. To eat and drink forgetting that one is fasting and thereafter thinking that the fast is broken, to eat and drink again.

Abu Hurayra reports that the Messenger of Allah signs said, "Whoever forgetfully eats or drinks while he is fasting, he should complete his fast. It was Allah who fed him. (Bukhari)

### Section 4: Kaffarah (Expiation)

Expiation is due on someone who deliberately eats drinks or has sexual intercourse in its complete form.



عن عامر بن سعد عن أبيه أنه قال حاء رجل إلى النبي صلى الله عليه و سلم فقال : أفطرت يوما من شهر رمضان متعمدا فقال صلى الله عليه و سلم أعتق رقبة أو صم شهرين متتابعين أو أطعم ستين مسكينا (دار قطين)

'Amir ibn Sa'd reports that his father said, "A man came to The Messenger of Allah and said, 'I deliberately broke a fast in the month of Ramadan.' The Messenger of Allah said, 'Free a slave, or fast for two consecutive months, or feed 60 needy people." (Dar Qutni)

### Method of offering kaffarah:

1. Fasting two consecutive months (60 days)

If one is physically unable to fast for 60 consecutive days then he may feed the poor in any of the following manners:

- 1. Feed sixty needy individuals to their fill for two meals, or
- 2. Feed one needy individual two meals a day for sixty days; or
- 3. Give 60 needy individuals or give to one poor person for 60 days 3 1/2 lbs. (approx. l.6kg of wheat or its value in cash or food grains)

### Section 5: Fidya (Redemption)

Those who do not have the strength to fast must give a monetary compensation i.e. feeding one needy person.
(Baqarah: 184)

'Abdullah ibn 'Abbas said, "This verse is has not been abrogated. It refers to an elderly man and an elderly woman who cannot fast. They will feed one needy person in lieu of each fast.

(Bukhari)

Note: A very old person who does not have the strength to fast or a very sickly or diseased person who has no hope of recovering after Ramadan should give *fidya* for each fast he missed in Ramadan. If, however, old or sick person gains strength or recovers after Ramadan, he must keep the missed number of fasts and whatever was given as *Fidya* will be a reward for him from Allah.

### Fasting on behalf of others:

No one is allowed to fast for another person.

عَنْ مَالِكِ أَنَّهُ بَلَغَهُ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ كَانَ يُسْأَلُ هَلْ يَصُومُ أَحَدُ عَنْ أَحَدٍ أَوْ يُصَلِّي أَحَدٌ عَنْ أَحَدٍ وَاللهِ اللهِ بْنَ عُمَرَ كَانَ يُسْأَلُ هَلْ يَصُومُ أَحَدُ عَنْ أَحَدٍ أَوْ يُصَلِّي أَحَدٌ عَنْ أَحَدٍ وَاللهُ كَانَ يُسْأَلُ هَلْ يَصُومُ أَحَدُ عَنْ أَحَدٍ (مالك) 'Abdullah ibn 'Umar used to be asked, "May one fast or offer salah on behalf of another?" He would say, "No one may fast on behalf of another, or offer salah on behalf of another." (Malik)

Whoever died with makeup fasts of Ramadan due upon him and bequeathed for it, his guardian, on his behalf, should feed one poor person for every day.



'Abdullah ibn 'Umar reports that The Messenger of Allah said, "Whoever passes away when he has to fast for one month, one needy person should be fed on his behalf for each day of fasting." (Tirmidhi)

# Fasting FAQs

### 1. Are we allowed to brush our teeth while fasting?

It is *makrūh* to use toothpaste whilst fasting. If per chance the toothpaste goes down the throat, it will invalidate the fast. One may use the *siwāk* to brush the teeth

### 2. Can I take insulin while fasting?

It is permissible to take an insulin injection while fasting, as long as it is not taken directly into the stomach.

- 3. Are we allowed to donate blood or have blood drawn while fasting? It is permissible to withdraw blood while fasting
- 4. Can I smoke while I am fasting?

No. Inhaling smoke while fasting will nullify a persons fast.

### 5. How about applying a nicotine patch?

Considering the fact that the nicotine patch is applied externally and there is no chance of any element going to the stomach, it will not nullify the fast. It is similar to a person applying oil or lotion to one's body, which is absorbed by the skin.

6. What kind of miswak can I use while fasting?

One should try to use a miswak that does not have any flavor added to it (mint, honey etc.) as a flavored miswak would constitute tasting something which is reprehensible.

7. What does a woman do if her period starts in Ramadan?

If her menstruation starts in Ramadan during the night (i.e. any time from the entering of Maghrib to before the entering of Fajr), then she refrains from fasting the following day and for the duration that she is menstruating. [Hedaya Hartford, Birgivi's Manual Interpreted]



If her menstruation starts in Ramadan during the day (i.e. any time from the entering of Fajr to the entering of Maghrib), then her fast is vitiated and it does not count. She must make up this day after Ramadan has ended in a time when she is able. She must refrain from fasting for the duration that she is menstruating. [Shurunbulali, Maraqi al-Falah; Shurunbulali, Imdad al-Fattah; Tahtawi, Hashiyya al-Tahtawi]

The same ruling applies to a woman in lochia (post-natal bleeding)

8. Can I be affectionate with my spouse while fasting?

There are different rulings related to this question due to the various ways one can be affectionate.

### Physical Contact that Does Not invalidate the Fast:

- Non-passionate kissing in which one is free from swallowing the saliva of one's spouse and free from the fear of falling into sexual intercourse or ejaculation
- Non-passionate touching in which one is free from the fear of falling into sexual intercourse or ejaculation, such as hugging or holding hands
- Looking at one's spouse, even if one ejaculates

### Physical Contact that Does Not invalidate the Fast But Is Prohibitively Disliked and Sinful:

- Kissing with desire in which one fears falling into sexual intercourse or ejaculation
- Touching with desire in which one fears falling into sexual intercourse or ejaculation
- Anything sexual that one fears will lead to sexual intercourse or ejaculation

### Physical Contact that invalidate the Fast And Requires Makeup Only:

- Ejaculation from masturbation\*
- Kissing and touching (i.e. no actual penetration took place) that causes ejaculation\*

### Physical Contact that invalidates the Fast and Requires Makeup and Expiation\*\*:

- Deliberate passionate kissing that causes one to swallow the saliva of one's spouse\*
- Deliberate sexual intercourse in one of the private parts with ejaculation\*
- Deliberate sexual intercourse in one of the private parts without ejaculation\*

\*\*Outside the month of Ramadan, if one breaks a fast deliberately through these acts, then the expiation is not required.

[Shurunbulali, Maraqi al-Falah; Ala al-Din Abidin, al-Hadiyya al-Alaiyya]

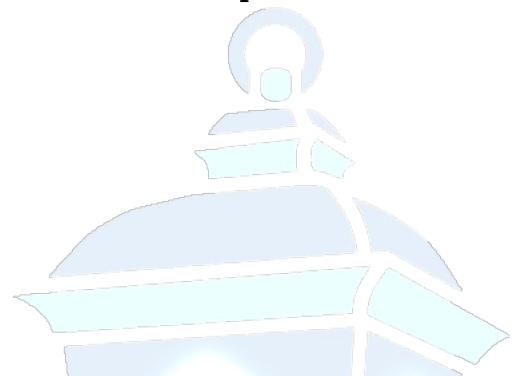
9. Is it permissible to use eye drops while fasting? It is permissible to use eye drops while fasting.



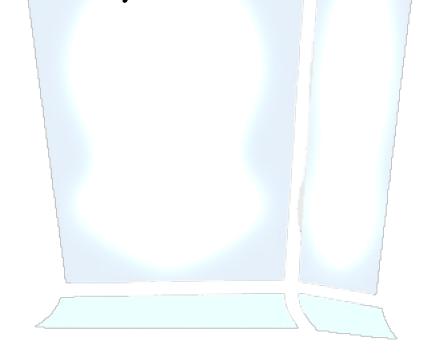




# Chapter 3:



# Last Ten Days of Ramadan and I'tikaf





3

### Status of the Last Ten Days

عن عائشة رضي الله عنها قالت كان رسول الله صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إذا دَّحَل العشر شد مَّزره وأحيا ليله وأيقظ أهله (بخاري)
"Aisha reports that when the last ten days of the month of Ramadan would begin, The Messenger of Allah would tie his lower garment and stay awake at night and awaken his family." (Bukhari)

عن عائشة رضي الله عنها قالت كان رسول الله صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يجتهد في العشر الأواخر ما لا يجتهد في غيره (مسلم)

'Aisha reports that The Messenger of Allah ﷺ would struggle more in the last ten days of Ramadan than any other day. (Muslim)

### Virtues of I'tikaf

عن عائشة رضي الله عنها أن النبي صَلَّى الله عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّم كان يعتكف العشر الأواخر من رمضان حتى توفاه الله ثم اعتكف أزواجه من بعده (البحاري ومسلم)

'Aisha reports that The Messenger of Allah would habitually perform i'tikaaf in the last ten days of Ramadan until he was taken by Allah. Thereafter, his wives continued." (Bukhari, Muslim)

### Types of I'tikaaf

1. Wajib: If a person makes a vow to perform i'tikaaf

أن عمر سأل النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال كنت نذرت في الجاهلية أن أعتكف ليلة في المسجد الحرام قال فأوف بنذرك (بخاري)
'Umar asked the Messenger of Allah ﷺ , "During the days of ignorance, I had vowed that I will perform one night of i'tikaaf in masjid al haram. The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said, "Fulfill your vow." (Bukhari)

أن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم قال من نذر أن يطيع الله فليطعه ومن نذر أن يعصيه فلا يعصه (بخاري)

'Aisha reports that The Messenger of Allah said, "Whoever has vowed to obey Allah should obey him. Whoever has vowed to disobey him should not disobey him." (Bukhari)

2. Sunnah: The last ten days of Ramadan

عن عائشة رضي الله عنها أن النبي صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسِلَّم كَان يعتكف العشر الأواخر من رمضان حتى توفاه الله ثم اعتكف أزواجه من بعده (بخاري ومسلم)

'Aisha reports that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ would habitually perform i'tikaaf in the last ten days of Ramadan until he was taken by Allah. Thereafter, his wives continued."

(Bukhari, Muslim)



3. Nafl: Anytime with intention

Ya'la ibn Umayya said, "I would stay in the masjid just for a moment and I would only stay with the intention of i'tikaaf." (Abdur Razzaq, Ibn Abi Shaibah)

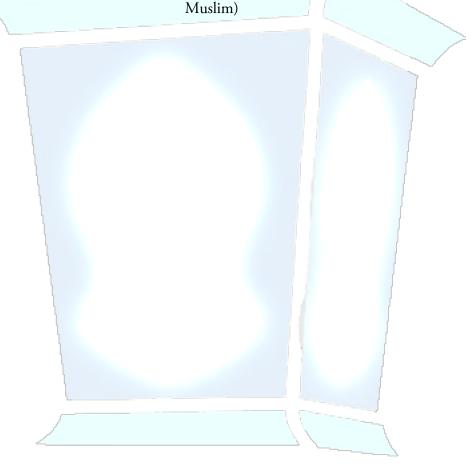
### **RULES:**

a) I'tikaf must be done in Masjid

Do not have relations with your wives while you are in i'tikaaf. (Baqarah: 187)

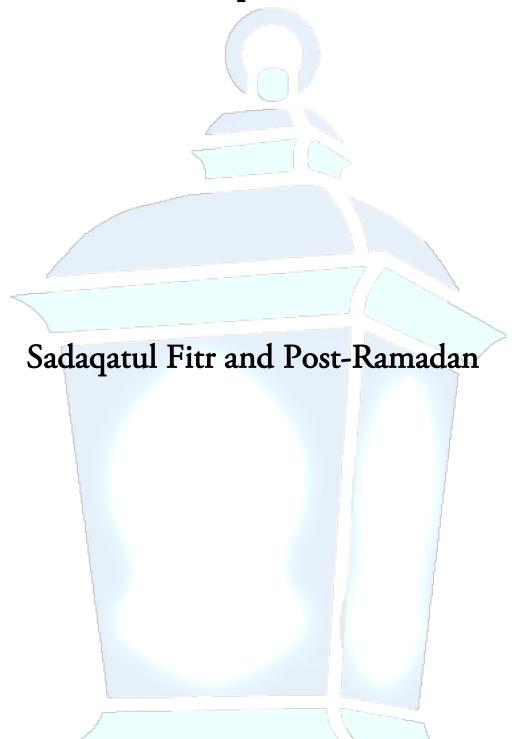
b) One cannot leave without valid excuse

'Aisha narrates that The Messenger of Allah would only enter his home due to necessity. (Bukhari,





# Chapter 4:







### Sadaqatul Fitr

'Abdullah ibn 'Umar said, "The Messenger of Allah has prescribed zakat al fitr i.e. one saa' of dates or one saa' of barley for the slave and the free man, the man and the woman, the young and the old, amongst the Muslims. He a has instructed that it should be given before the people leave for salat al 'eid." (Bukhari, Muslim)

### How much is Sadaqatul Fitr?

- 1) Wheat: Half Sa' (3.75 lbs.) [estimate \$6.00 per person] MINIMUM
- 2) Barley: One Sa' (7.5 lbs.) [ estimate \$11.00 per person ]
- 3) Raisins: One Sa' (7.5 lbs.) [estimate \$26.00 per person]
- 4) Dates: One Sa' (7.5 lbs.) [ estimate \$33.00 per person ] **PREFERABLE**

### When should I pay Sadaqatul Fitr?

Pay before going to Eid Salah on Eid-ul-Fitr Day, the earlier the better.

### Who should be given Sadaqatul Fitr?

Sadaqatul Fitr should only be given to individuals eligible to receive Zakat.

### What is wrong with announcing Sadaqatul Fitr to be more than the stipulated amount?

It is incorrect to stipulate an amount which is not in accordance to the Quran and Hadtih. It is important for the committees of masajid to state what the sharee amount is. However, after knowing the sharee amount, if then people wish to give more, it is permissible.

### Why do Sadaqatul Fitr figures vary so much in our masajid?

The varying amounts show that there is a lot of ignorance in this issue.

### Is it correct to give the value of dates rather than wheat?

It is correct to give the value of dates (and barley) according to Imam Abu Hanifah and Imam Abu Yusuf (RA). However, the price of dates is very high. Therefore, if the value of dates is given, one will be paying a considerable amount more.

### Is it okay to pay Sadaqatul Fitr before Eid?

Yes, rather it is better if the poor get the money in time to celebrate Eid.



Every year, my father pays Sadaqatul Fitr on Eid day on behalf of, my wife, my son and me. Is this okay? Someone told me that I should pay from my own pocket because I am earning. Could you please clarify? It is true that you should pay the Sadaqatul Fitr yourself. However, if you requested your father to pay or your father informed you that he will pay and you consented, it is okay.

### Life after the month of Ramadan

Do not be like the woman who has unraveled her thread after having spun it and strengthened it. (Nahl: 16)

### Five things we must continue after Ramadhan:

1. Be punctual on daily prayer

Strictly guard the salah, especially the middle salah and stand before Allah with obedience.
(Baqarah: 238)

2. Continue to read Quran

The Messenger of Allah said, "The Quran will either witness against you or for you" (Muslim)

3. Continue to fast at least three days each month

Abu Hurayra said, "My companion a, advised me to fast three days of each month." (Bukhari)

4. Du'aa

When my slaves ask you concerning me, indeed I am near. I answer the prayer of the supplicant when he calls upon me. So, let them respond to me and believe in me so that they may be guided.

(Baqarah: 186)

5. Pious company

O you who believe! Fear Allah and be with the truthful.

(Tawbah: 119)

Eid Ul Fitr



قَالَ قَدِمَ رَسُولُ اللّهِ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلّمَ الْمَدِينَةَ وَلَهُمْ يَوْمَانِ يَلْعَبُونَ فِيهِمَا فَقَالَ مَا هَذَانِ الْيَوْمَانِ قَالُوا كُنّا نَلْعَبُ فِيهِمَا فِي الْحَاهِلِيَّةِ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللّهِ صَلّى اللهَ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلّمَ إِنَّ اللّهَ قَدْ أَبْدَلَكُمْ بِهِمَا خَيْرًا مِنْهُمَا يَوْمَ الْأَضْحَى وَيَوْمَ الْفِطْرِ (ابوداود)

The Messenger of Allah act came to Madina when its inhabitants had two days when they used amuse themselves. The Messenger of Allah asked, "What are these days for?" They said, "In the period of ignorance, we would amuse ourselves in these days." The Messenger of Allah as said, "Verily Allah has given you something far more superior in lieu of these two days: the day of ad-ha and the day of fitr. (Abu Dawood)





# Chapter 5

# Easy Deeds to do, Daily Sunnahs, and Duas

\*Disclaimer: You may have memorized/learned some of the duas with slight variations. Most of the mentioned duas have slight variations according to their narrations.





# Easy Deeds That Reap Immense Rewards

1. Recite the Qur'an,

Reward: 10 rewards for every letter. (Tirmidhi) This is around 5000 rewards per page!

2. Recite Surah al-Ikhlas

Reward: Equal to reciting 1/3 of the Qur'an. (Bukhari)

3. Recite 100 times in a day:

Reward- (1) Equivalent to freeing ten slaves, (2) 100 rewards given, (3) 100 sins forgiven, (4) Protection from the Shaytaan for the entire day, and (5) No one will receive a greater reward than you except for the one who recites it more. (Bukhari)

4. Recite اللهِ times in a day.

Reward: 1000 rewards given or 1000 sins forgiven. (Muslim)

5. Perform two or four raka'ah salat al-duha.

Reward: two: 360 sadaqaat. (Muslim) four: Allah takes care of all matters of the day (Tirmizi)

6. After salat al-fajr, remain in your place and do zikr until sunrise. Then (approx. 15 min after sunrise) perform two rakah of salat al-duha.

Reward: Reward of a complete hajj and umrah. (Muslim)

7. In the morning and the evening, recite 100 times:

Reward: No one will receive a greater reward than you except for the one who recites it more. (Muslim) The reward will fill the space between the heaven and earth. (Tirmidhi) All of your sins will be forgiven. (Muslim and Tirmidhi)

8. After wudhu, recite:

Reward: All of the doors of jannah will open for you. (Muslim)



9. Do istighfar on behalf of all the people of faith.

Reward-Equivalent to the number of Muslims in the world (Tabrani, Jam' al-Jawami')

10. Perform as many nafl prayers as possible.

Reward: 1) A continuous showering of rewards while you are in salah. (Tirmidhi) 2) You will be loved by Allah. (Bukhari)

11. After salah, remain in your place doing the zikr of Allah.

Reward: The angels will continuously make du'ah of forgiveness and mercy for you. (Bukhari)

- 12. Be Consistent in the following 12 raka'ah: Two raka'ah before Fajr
- Four raka'ah before Zuhr
- Two raka'ah after Zuhr
- Two raka'ah after Maghreb
- Two raka'ah after Isha

Reward: House built in Jannah (Tirmidhi)

13. Perform four raka'ah before and after Zuhr

Reward: He/She is haraam on Hellfire (Tirmidhi)

# Daily Sunnahs to perform

- 1. Brushing the teeth with miswak (Muslim)
- 2. Reciting the following dua when going to sleep (Bukhari):

Bismika Allahumma amootu wa ahya

3. Reciting the following dua when waking up (Bukhari):

Alhamdu lil lahilla zi ah yaana ba'ada ma amatana wa ilayhin nushoor

4. Wiping the face when waking from sleep (as if wiping away sleep) (Bukhari)



- 5. Washing hands thrice when waking up (Muslim)
- 6. Rinsing the mouth and nose thrice when waking up (Muslim)
- 7. Waking up your family for praying at night (Bukhari)
- 8. When tahajjud prayer is missed, praying during the day as a form of recompense (Bukhari)
- 9. Following the Muaddhin when he is calling the adhaan (Muslim)
- 10. Sending (any) salutations on the Prophet # after the adhan (Muslim)
- 11. Making dua after the adhan (Abu Dawud)
- 12. Going to the masjid for prayers and spending as much time possible in the masjid (Bukhari)
- 13. Performing wudu when leaving the home for the masjid (Muslim)
- 14. Reciting the following dua when entering the masjid (Muslim):

Allahumma iftah li abwaaba rahma tik

15. Reciting the following dua when exiting the masjid (Muslim):



Allahumma inni as'aluka min fadlik

16. Trying to pray in the first row (saff) in the masjid (Muslim)



- 17. Sitting in the masjid after Fajr salaah till sunrise (Muslim)
- 18. Praying duha prayer (Ishraaq) after sunrise (Muslim)
- 19. Doing Wudu before going to bed (Muslim)
- 20. Wiping the bed before laying in it (Bukhari)
- 21. Sleeping on the right side (Muslim)
- 22. Reciting last two verses of Surah Baqara before sleeping (Bukhari)
- 23. Reciting Surah Kaafiroon, Surah Ikhlaas, Surah Falaq, and Surah Naas before sleeping (Bukhari, Abu Dawud)
- 24. Reciting any of the following duas before bed:

بِاسْمِكَ رَبِّ وَضَعْتُ جَنْبِي وَ لِكَ أَرْفَعُهُ إِنْ أَمْسَكْتَ نَفْسِي فَاغْفِرْ لَهَا وَإِنْ أَرْسَلْتَهَا فَاحْفَظْهَا بِمَا تَحْفَظُ بِهِ عِبَادَكَ الصَّالِحِينَ (بخاري)

25. Reciting the following dua when waking up at night (Bukhari):



لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَسُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ وَلَا عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَسُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ وَلَا عَلَى عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَسُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ وَلَا عَلَى عَل

# Easy to memorize Duas

- سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَ بِحَمْدِكَ وَ تَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَ تَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَ لَا إِلَّهَ غَيرُكَ.
  - سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ.
- سُبْحَانَ الله وَ بِحَمْدِهِ عَدَدَ خَلْقِهِ وَ رِضَا نَفْسِهِ وَ زِنَةَ عَرْشِهِ وَ مِدَادَ كَلِمَاتِهِ.
  - يَا رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ كَمَا يَنْبَغِى لِحَلَالِ وَحْهِكَ وَ لِعَظِيمِ سُلْطَانِكَ.
- اللَّهُمَّ لَكَ الْحَمْدُ كُلُهُ، وَ لَكَ الشَّكُورُ كُلُهُ، وَ لَكَ الثَّنَاءُ كُلُّهُ، وَ إِلَيكَ يُرْجَعُ الْأَمْرُ كُلُّهُ، عَلَانِيتُهُ وَ سِرَّهُ. لَا أُحْصِى ثَنَاءً عَلَيكَ
   أنت كما أثنيت عَلَى نفسك.
  - اللَّهُمَّ لَكَ الْحَمْدُ كَمَا أَنْتَ أَهْلُهُ وَ لَكَ الشُّكْرُ كَمَا أَنْتَ أَهْلُهُ وَ لَكَ الثَّنَاءُ كَمَا أَنْتَ أَهْلُهُ وَ صَلِّ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمِّدٍ كَمَا أَنْتَ أَهْلُهُ وَ الشَّكْرُ كَمَا أَنْتَ أَهْلُهُ وَ إِنَّكَ أَهْلُ التَّقْوَى وَ أَهْلُ الْمَغْفِرَةِ.
- اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ وَ سَلِّمْ أَشْرَفَ الصَّلَاةِ وَ التَّسْلِيمِ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَ اجْزِهِ عَنَّا أَفْضَلَ مَا جَازَيتَ نَبِيًّا عَنْ قَومِهِ وَ رَسُولًا عَنْ أُمَّتِهِ.
  - اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا وَ نَبِيِّنَا وَ مَولَانَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَلَى آلِ سَيِّدِنَا وَ نَبِيِّنَا وَ مَولَانَا مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيتَ عَلَى سِيِّدِنَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَ عَلَى آلِ سَيِّدِنَا وَ نَبِيِّنَا وَ مَولَانَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَلَى آلِ سَيِّدِنَا وَ نَبِيِّنَا وَ مَولَانَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَلَى آلِ سَيِّدِنَا وَ نَبِيِّنَا وَ مَولَانَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَلَى آلِ سَيِّدِنَا وَ نَبِيِّنَا وَ مَولَانَا مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْت عَلَى سَيِّدِنا إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَ عَلَى آلِ سَيِّدِنَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ.
    - اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا وَ نَبِيِّنَا وَ مَولَانَا مُحَمَّدٍ كُلَّمَا ذَكَرَهُ الذَّاكِرُونَ وَ كُلَّمَا غَفَلَ عَنْ ذِكْرِهِ الْغَافِلُونَ.
      - اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا أَنْتَ أَهْلُهُ وَ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا أَنْتَ أَهْلُهُ.
        - جَزَى الله عَنَّا مُحَمَّدًا صَلَّى الله عَلَيهِ وَ سَلَّمَ بِمَا هُوَ أَهْلُهُ.
        - اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّنا آتِنا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَّ فِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَّ قِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ.



- رَبَّنَا ظَلَمْنَا أَنْفُسَنَا وَ إِنْ لَّمْ تَغْفِرْ لَنَا وَ تَرْحَمْنَا لَنَكُونَنَّ مِنَ الْحَاسِرِينَ.
  - رَبَّنَا أَفْرِغْ عَلَينَا صَبْرًا وَ تَوَفَّنَا مُسْلِمِينَ، وَ أَلْحِقْنَا بِالصَّالِحِينَ.
  - رَبَّنَا أَفْرِغْ عَلَينَا صَبْرًا وَ ثُبِّتْ أَقْدَامَنَا وَ انْصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَومِ الْكَافِرِينَ.
- رَبَّنَا لَا تُزِغْ قُلُوبَنَا بَعْدَ إِذْ هَدَيْتَنَا وَ هَبْ لَنَا مِنْ لَّدُنْكَ رَحْمَةً إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْوَهَّابُ.
  - رَبَّنَا إِنَّكَ مَنْ تُدْخِلِ النَّارَ فَقَدْ أَخْزَيتَهُ وَ مَا لِلظَّالِمِينَ مِنْ أَنْصَارِ.
- رَبَّنَا إِنَّنَا سَمِعْنَا مُنَادِيًا يُنَادِى لِلْإِيمَانِ أَنْ آمِنُوا بِرَبِّكُمْ فَآمَنْنَا. رَبَّنا فَاغْفِرْ لَنَا ذُنُوبَنَا وَ كَفِّرْ عَنَّا سَيِّآتِنَا وَ تَوَفَّنَا مَعَ الْأَبْرَارِ.
  - رَبَّنَا وَ آتِنَا مَا وَعَدَّتُنَا عَلَى رَسُولِكَ وَ لَا تُخْزِنَا يَومَ الْقِيَامَةِ، إِنَّكَ لَا تُخْلِفُ الْمِيعَادَ.
    - اللَّهُمَّ أَرِنَا الْحَقَّ حَقًّا وَ ارْزُقْنَا اتُّبَاعًا. وَ أَرِنَا الْبَاطِلَ بَاطِلًا وَ ارْزُقْنَا اجْتِنَابًا.
      - اللَّهُمَّ أُعِنْنًا عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ وَ شُكْرِكَ وَ حُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ.
      - رَبَّنا هَبْ لَنَا مِنْ أَزْوَاجِنَا وَ ذُرِّيَّاتِنَا قُرَّةَ أَعْيُنِ، وَ اجْعَلْنَا لِلْمُتَّقِينَ إِمَامًا.
- رَبَّنَا لَا تُؤَاخِذْنَا إِنْ تَسينَا أُو أَخْطَأْنَا، رَبَّنَا وَ لَا تَحْمِلْ عَلَيْنَا إِصْرًا كَمَا حَمَلْتُهُ عَلَى الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِنَا، رَبَّنَا وَ لَا تُحَمِّلْنَا مَا لَا طَاقَةَ لَنَا اللهِ، وَ اعْفِرْ لَنَا، وَ ارْحَمْنَا، أَنْتَ مَولَانَا فَانْصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوم الْكَافِرينَ.
  - اللَّهُمَّ اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ، صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيهمْ، مِّنَ النَّبيِّينَ وَ الصِّدِّيقِينَ وَ الشُّهَادَاء وَ الصَّالِحِينَ.
    - اللَّهُمَّ اهْدِنَا وَ اهْدِ بِنَا وَ اهْدِ جَمِيعَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَ الْمُسْلِمَاتِ.
- اللَّهُمَّ حَبِّبْ إِلَينَا الْإِيمَانَ وَ زَيِّنْهُ فِي قُلُوبِنَا، وَ كَرِّهْ إِلَينَا الْكُفْرَ وَ الْفُسُوْقَ وَ الْعِصْيَانَ، وَ اجْعَلْنَا مِنَ الرَّاشِدِينَ.
   الرَّاشِدِينَ.
  - اللَّهُمَّ اكْفِنَا بِحَلَالِكَ عَنْ حَرَامِكَ، وَ أَغْنِنَا عَمَّنْ سِوَاكَ. اللَّهُمَّ اكْفِنَا بِحَلَالِكَ عَنْ حَرَامِكَ، وَ أَغْنِنَا بِفَضْلِكَ عَمَّنْ سِوَاكَ.
    - اللَّهُمَّ آتِ نُفُوسَنَا تَقْوَاهَا، وَ زَكِّهَا أَنْتَ خَيْرُ مَنْ زَكَّاهَا، أَنْتَ وَلِيُّهَا وَ مَولَاهَا.
      - اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسْأَلُكَ الْهُدَى وَ التَّقَى وَ الْعَفَافَ وَ الْغِنَى.



- اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّكَ عَفُوٌّ كَرِيمٌ تُحِبُّ الْعَفْرَ فَاعْف عَنَّا.
- اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسْأَلُكَ الْعَفْوَ وَ الْعَافِيَةَ، وَ الْمُعَافَاةَ الدَّائِمَةَ فِي دِينِنَا وَ دُنْيَانَا وَ آخِرَتِنَا، وَ مَغْفِرَتُكَ أُوسَعُ مِنْ ذُنُوبِنَا، وَ رَحْمَتُكَ أَوسَعُ مِنْ ذُنُوبِنَا، وَ رَحْمَتُكَ أَرْجَى عِنْدَنَا مِنْ أَعْمَالِنَا.
  - اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسْأَلُكَ تَمَامَ الْعَافِيَةِ، وَ نَسْأَلُكَ دَوَامَ الْعَافِيَةِ، وَ نَسْأَلُكَ الشُّكْرَ عَلَى الْعَافِيَةِ.
  - رَبَّنَا اغْفِرْ لَنَا وَ لِإِخْوَانِنَا الَّذِينَ سَبَقُونَا بِالْإِيمَانِ، وَ لَا تَجْعَلْ فِي قُلُوبِنَا غِلًّا لَلَّذِينَ آمَنُوا، رَبَّنَا إِنَّكَ رَؤُوفٌ رَّحِيمٌ.
    - اللَّهُمَّ يَا مُصَرِّفَ الْقُلُوبِ، صَرِّفْ قُلُوبَنَا عَلَى طَاعَتِكَ.
      - اللَّهُمَّ يَا مُقَلِّبَ الْقُلُوبِ، ثَبِّتْ قُلُوبَنَا عَلَى دِينِكَ.
      - اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لَنَا وَ ارْحَمْنَا وَ اهْدِنَا وَ عَافِنَا وَ ارْزُقْنَا.
- اللَّهُمَّ انْصُرْنَا وَ أَنْتَ خَيرُ النَّاصِرِينَ، وَ ارْزُقْنَا وَ أَنْتَ خَيرُ الرَّازِقِينَ، وَ ارْحَمْنَا وَ أَنْتَ أَرْحَمُ الرَّاحِمِينَ، وَ تُبْ عَلَيْنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ اللَّهُمَّ انْصُرْنَا وَ أَنْتَ أَرْحَمُ الرَّاحِمِينَ، وَ تُبْ عَلَيْنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ اللَّهُمَّ الْسُومِينَ، وَ تُبْ عَلَيْنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ اللَّهُمَّ الْسُومِينَ، وَ تُبْ عَلَيْنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ
   التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيمُ.
- اللَّهُمَّ اهْدِنَا فِيمَنْ هَدَيتَ، وَ عَافِنَا فِيمَنْ عَافَيتَ وَ تَوَلَّنَا فِيمَنْ تَوَلَّيتَ، وَ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِيمَا أَعْطَيتَ، وَ قِنَا وَ اصْرِفْ عَنَّا بِرَحْمَتِكَ
   شَرَّ مَا قَضَيتَ، إِنَّكَ تَقْضِى بِالْحَقِّ وَ لَا يُقْضَى عَلَيكَ، إِنَّهُ لَا يَذِلُّ مَنْ وَّالَيتَ، وَ لَا يَعِزُّ مَنْ عَادَيتَ، نستغرك اللَّهُمَّ مِنْ جَمِيعِ
   الذُّنُوب وَ نَتُوبُ إلَيكَ.
  - اللَّهُمَّ اقْسِمْ لَنَا مِنْ حَشْيَتِكَ مَا تَحُولُ بِهِ بَيْنَا وَ بَينَ مَعْصِيَتِكَ، وَ مِنْ طَاعَتِكَ مَا تُبَلِّغُنَا بِهِ جَنَّتَكَ، وَ مِنَ الْيَقِينِ مَا تُهَوِّنُ بِهِ عَلَيْنَا مَصَائِبَ اللَّهُمَّ مُتِّعْنَا بَأَسْمَاعِنَا وَ أَبْصَارِنَا وَ قُوَّاتِنَا أَبَدًا مَّا أَبْقَيْتَنَا، وَ اجْعَلْهُ الْوَارِثَ مِنَّا، وَ اجْعَلْ ثَأْرَنَا عَلَى مَنْ عَلَيْنَا مَصَائِبَ اللَّهُ الْمَوْنَا عَلَى مَنْ عَادَانَا، وَ لَا تَجْعَلْ مُصِيبَتَنَا فِي دِينِنَا، وَ لَا تَجْعَلْ مُصِيبَتَنَا فِي دِينِنَا، وَ لَا تَجْعَلِ الدُّنْيَا أَكْبَرَ هَمُنَا، وَ لَا مَبْلَغَ عِلْمِنَا، وَ لَا تُسلَّطْ عَلَيْنَا مَنْ لَا يَخْعُلُ الدُّنْيَا أَرْجَمُ الرَّاحِمِينَ.
  - اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسْأَلُكَ حُبَّكَ، وحُبَّ مَنْ يُحِبُّكَ، وَحُبَّ كُلِّ عَمَلٍ يُبلِّغُنَا إِلَى حُبِّكَ. اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلُ حُبَّكَ أَحَبً إِلَينَا مِنْ أَنْفُسِنَا،
     وأهْلِينَا، ومِنَ الْمَاءِ الْبَارِدِ.



- اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسْأَلُكَ مُوجِبَاتِ رَحْمَتِكَ، وَ عَزَائِمَ مَغْفِرَتِكَ، وَ السَّلَامَةَ مِنْ كُلِّ إِثْمٍ، وَ الْغَنِيمَةَ مِنْ كُلِّ بِرِّ، وَ الْفَوزَ بِالْحَنَّةِ، وَ النَّحَاةَ مِنَ النَّار.
- اللَّهُمَّ لَا تَدَعْ لَنَا ذَنْبًا إِلَّا غَفَرْتَهُ، وَ لَا هَمَّا إِلَّا فَرَّحْتَهُ، وَ لَا كَرْبًا إِلَّا نَفَسْتَهُ، وَ لَا غَمَّا إِلَّا فَقَسْتَهُ، وَ لَا غَشْتَهُ، وَ لَا غَشْتَهُ، وَ لَا عَافَيتَهُ، وَ لَا عَريضًا إِلَّا شَفَيتَهُ، وَ لَا حَاجَةً مِنْ فَاسِدًا إِلَّا أَصْلَحْتَهُ، وَ لَا مَريضًا إِلَّا شَفَيتَهُ، و لَا حَاجَةً مِنْ خَوائِج الدُّنْيَا وَ الْآخِرَةِ لَكَ فِيهَا رِضًا وَ لَنَا فِيهَا صَلَاحٌ إِلَّا قَضَيتَهَا وَ يَسَرَّتُهَا يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ.
- اللَّهُمَّ آنِسْ وَحْشَتَنَا فِي الْقُبُورِ، اللَّهُمَّ ارْحَمْنَا بِالْقُرْآنِ الْعَظِيمِ، وَ اجْعَلْهُ لَنَا إِمَامًا وَ نُورًا وَّ هُدًى وَّ رَحْمَةً، اللَّهُمَّ ذَكِرْنَا مِنْهُ مَا نَسِينَا، وَ عَلِّمْنَا مِنْهُ مَا جَهِلْنَا، وَ ارْزُقْنَا تِلَاوَتَهُ آنَاءَ اللَّيلِ وَ آنَاءَ النَّهَارِ، وَ اجْعَلْهُ لَنَا حُجَّةً يَّا رَبَّ الْعَالَمِينَ.
  - اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ جَهْدِ الْبَلَاءِ، وَ دَرْكِ الشَّقَاءِ، وَ سُوءِ الْقَضَاءِ، وَ شَمَاتَةِ الْأَعْدَاءِ.
  - اللَّهُمَّ أَصْلِحْ لَنَا دِينَنَا الَّذِي هُوَ عِصْمَةُ أَمْرِنَا، وَ أَصْلِحْ لَنَا دُنْيَانَا الَّتِي فِيهَا مَعَاشُنَا، وَ أَصْلِحْ لَنَا آخِرَتُنَا الَّتِي فِيهَا مَعَادُنَا، وَ اللَّهُمَّ أَصْلِحْ لَنَا آخِرَتُنَا الَّتِي فِيهَا مَعَادُنَا، وَ المُعَلِ الْمَوتَ رَاحَةً لَّنَا مِنْ كُلِّ شَرِّ.
  - اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْعَجْزِ وَ الْكَسَلِ، وَ مِنَ الْجُبْنِ وَ الْهَرَمِ وَ الْبُحْلِ، وَ نَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ، وَ نَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ الْمَسِيح الدَّجَّالِ.
     الْمَحْيَا وَ الْمَمَاتِ، وَ نَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّ فِتْنَةِ الْمَسِيح الدَّجَّالِ.
    - اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا عَمِلْنَا، وَ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا لَمْ نَعْمَلْ.
    - اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ زَوَالِ نِعْمَتِكَ، وَ تَحَوُّلِ عَافِيَتِكَ، وَ فَحْأَةِ نِقْمَتِكَ، وَ حَمِيعِ سَخَطِك.
    - اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ عِلْمٍ لَّا يَنْفَعُ، وَ مِنْ قَلْبٍ لَا يَخْشَعُ، وَ مِنْ نَفْسٍ لَّا تَشْبَعُ، وَ مِنْ دَعْوَةٍ لَا يُسْتَحَابُ لَهَا.
      - اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ النَّارِ، وَ عَذَابِ النَّارِ، وَ شَرِّ الْغِنَى وَ الْفَقْرِ.
  - اللَّهُمَّ لَكَ أَسْلَمْنَا، وَ بِكَ آمَنْنَا، وَ عَلَيكَ تَوَكَّلْنَا، وَ إِلَيكَ أَنْبْنَا، وَ بِكَ خَاصَمْنَا، وَ إِلَيكَ حَاكَمْنَا، فَاغْفِرْ لَنَا مَا قَدَّمْنَا وَ مَا أَسْرَرْنَا وَ مَا أَسْرَرْنَا وَ مَا أَسْرَرْنَا وَ مَا أَعْلَنْنَا أَنْتَ الْمُقَدِّمُ وَ أَنْتَ الْمُؤَخِّرُ، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ، وَ لَا حَولَ وَ لَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللهِ.
    - اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ جَمِيعِ الْمُنْكَرَاتِ. اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ مُنْكَرَاتِ الْأَحْلَاقِ وَ الْأَعْمَالِ وَ الْأَهْوَاءِ.



- اللَّهُمَّ مَا سَأَلْنَاكَ مِنْ خَير فَأَعْطِنَا، وَ مَا لَمْ نَسْأَلْكَ فَابْتَدِئْنَا، وَ مَا قَصُرَتْ عَنْهُ آمَالُنَا فَبَلِّغْنَا مَا تُحِبُّهُ وَ تَرْضَاهُ.
- اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لَنَا وَ لِوَالِدَينَا وَ لِأَسَاتِذَتِنَا وَ لِمَشَاثِخِنَا وَ لِمَنْ لَهُ حَقَّ عَلَيْنَا وَ لِمَنْ أُوصَانَا بِالدُّعَاءِ، وَ لِحَمِيعِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَ الْمُوْمِنِينَ وَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمَوْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَاللْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمِنْ اللْمِنْ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الْمِؤْمِنِينَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ اللْمُؤْمِنِينَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الْمِنْ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمِنْ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَاتِينَاتِينَا وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَاتِي الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُؤْمِينَاتِينَا وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَاتِينَا وَالْمُؤْمِنُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَاتِينَا وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَاتِينَا وَالْمُؤْمِنُ الْمُؤْمِنُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَاتِ وَالْمُؤْمِنِينَاتِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَاتِ ا
- اَللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ حَيْرِ مَا سَأَلُكَ مِنْهُ نَبِيُّكَ وَ حَبِيبُكَ سَيِّدُنَا وَ نَبِيْنَا وَ مَولَانَا مُحَمَّدٌ صَلَّى الله عَلَيْهِ وَ سَلَّمَ وَ نَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا اسْتَعَاذَ مِنْهُ نَبِيُّكَ وَ حَبِيبُكَ سَيِّدُنَا وَ مَولَانَا مُحَمَّدٌ صَلَّى الله عَلَيهِ وَ سَلَّمَ. وَ أَنْتَ الْمُسْتَعَانُ وَ عَلَيكَ الْبُلَاغُ وَ لَا عَرِيبُكَ صَلَّى الله عَلَيهِ وَ سَلَّمَ. وَ أَنْتَ الْمُسْتَعَانُ وَ عَلَيكَ الْبُلَاغُ وَ لَا عَرِيبُكَ صَلَّى الله عَلِي وَ سَلَّمَ. وَ أَنْتَ الْمُسْتَعَانُ وَ عَلَيكَ الْبُلَاغُ وَ لَا عَرِيبُ
  - سُبْحَانَ رَبِّكَ رَبِّ الْعِزَّةِ عَمَّا يَصِفُونَ وَ سَلَامٌ عَلَى الْمُرْسَلِينَ، وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ. بِرَحْمَتِكَ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ.

### Various Miscellaneous duas

# Dua when leaving a gathering مُنْهَدُ أَن لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَ أَتُوْبُ إِلَيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَ بِحَمْدِكَ أَشْهَدُ أَن لَّا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَ أَتُوْبُ إِلَيْكَ

Oh Allah! Glory and praise be to you. I bear witness that there is no god worthy of worship except you. I beg you of your forgiveness and I repent towards you.

Dua when entering the masjid اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِيْ أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ

Oh Allah! Open your doors of mercy for me.

Dua when leaving the masjid اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّيْ أَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ

Oh Allah! I beg you of your bounties.



# Dua before eating

I eat with the name of Allah and with his blessings.

Dua while eating (if one forgets to read the previous one)

I eat with the name of Allah in the beginning and the end of this meal.

# Dua after eating

All praise is for Allah, who has fed us, quenched our thirst, and made us Muslims.

Dua before wudu

I begin in the name of Allah, and all praise is due to him.

Dua during Wudu

Oh Allah! Forgive my sins, make my house more spacious, and put blessings in my provisions.

Dua after Wudu

Oh Allah! Make me from amongst those who repent and make me from amongst those who stay clean.



# Dua before entering the bathroom

Oh Allah! I seek refuge in you from the male and female devils.

# Dua after using the bathroom

Oh Allah! Forgive me. All praise belongs to Allah who removed this difficulty from me, and has granted me protection.

# Dua before sleeping

Oh Allah! I live and die by your name.

### Dua after adhan

اَللَّهُمَّ رَبَّ هَذِهِ الدَّعْوَةِ التَّامَّةِ والصَّلَاةِ الْقَائِمَةِ آتِ مُحَمَّدَا<sup>ن</sup>ِ الْوَسِيْلَةَ وَ الْفَضِيْلَةَ وَ الدَّرَجَةَ الرَّفِيْعَةُ وَ ابْعَثْهُ مَقَامًا مَّحْمُوْدَا<sup>نِ</sup> الَّذِيْ وَعَدَّتُهُ

Oh Allah, the lord of this perfect call and this everlasting prayer! Grant the Prophet صلى الله عليه و سلم The Waseelah (The highest rank in Paradise) and greatness and a high status. And raise him to the Maqaam Mahmood (the praised position) which you have promised him.

Dua for protection from the hell fire (7 times after Fajr and Maghrib)

اَللَّهُمَّ أُجِرْنِيْ مِنَ النَّارِ

Oh Allah! Save me from the fire of Hell.



# Dua for protection from calamities (3 times after Fajr and Maghrib)

In the name of Allah, through the virtue of whose name nothing can hurt me, neither in land nor in the skies.

He is all-hearing and all-seeing.

### Dua for when you see someone smiling

أَضْحَكَ اللهُ سِنَّكَ

May Allah keep you smiling.

### Dua to be said in the morning

ٱللَّهُمَّ بِكَ أَصْبَحْنَا وَ بِكَ أَمْسَيْنَا وَ بِكَ نَحْيَا وَ بِكَ نَمُوْتُ وَ إِلَيْكَ النُّشُوُّرُ

Oh Allah! With your name I spend my morning and evening. With your name I live and I die. And to you everything will return.

# Dua to be said in the evening

Oh Allah! With your name I spend my evening and morning. With your name I live and I die. And to you everything will return.

# Dua after drinking water

All praise is for Allah, who quenched our thirst with sweet and thirst quenching water. And he didn't make it salty and bitter due to our sins.



# Durood (Salaah on The Prophet ##)

Oh Allah! Send blessings on Muhammad صلى الله عليه و سلم, the unlettered prophet, and his family. And send peace upon them.

A dua which is so beloved to Allah that Allah says that only he can give the reward for it

Oh our lord! May such praise be unto you which is fit for the greatness of your being and the greatness of your dominance.

# Dua to be said especially on Laylat al Qadr

Oh Allah! You are the most forgiving and generous. You love to forgive, so forgive me.

# Dua for traveling

Glory be to the one who has given us control over this. If it wasn't for him we wouldn't have control over this. And verily only to our lord do we return.

Dua for drinking milk

Oh Allah! Put blessing in this milk and give us more.



# صلى الله عليه و سلم A dua that suffices for all the duas made by the Prophet

اَللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ خَيْرِ مَا سَأَلَكَ مِنْهُ نَبِيُّكَ وَحَبِيْبُكَ مُحَمَّدٌ صَلَّى الله عَلَيْهِ وَ سَلَّمَ وَ نَعُوْذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا اسْتَعَاذَكَ مِنْهُ نَبِيْكَ مُحَمَّدٌ صَلَّى الله عَلَيْهِ وَ سَلَّمَ

Oh Allah! We ask you for all the good which your beloved Prophet asked you for and we seek refuge in you from all those evil things which your beloved Prophet seeked refuge from.

# Dua for Istikhaarah (seeking an answer from Allah)

اَللّهُمَّ إِنِّى أَسْتَخِيْرُكَ بِعِلْمِكَ وَ أَسْتَقْدِرُكَ بِقُدْرَتِكَ وَ أَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ الْعَظِيْمِ فَإِنِّكَ تَقْدِرُ وَ لَا أَقْدِرُ وَ تَعْلَمُ وَ لَا أَعْلَمُ وَ أَنْتَ عَلَمُ أَنَّ هُذَا الْأَمْرَ خَيْرٌ لِّى فِى دِيْنِى و مَعَاشِى وَ عَاقِبَةِ أَمْرِى فَاقْدُرْهُ لِى وَ يَسِّرُهُ لِى ثُمَّ بَارِكْ لِى عَالَمُ الْغَيْوَبِ. اَللّهُمَّ إِنْ كُنْتَ تَعْلَمُ أَنَّ هَذَا الْأَمْرَ شَرَّ لِّى فِى دِيْنِى وَ مَعَاشِى وَ عَاقِبَةِ أَمْرِى فَاصْرِفْهُ عَنِّى وَ اصْرِفْنِى عَنْهُ وَ اقْدُرْ لِى الْخَيْرَ فِي فِي فِيهِ فَاصْرِفْهُ عَنِّى وَ اصْرِفْهُ عَنِّى وَ اصْرِفْهِ عَنْهُ وَ اقْدُرْ لِى الْخَيْرَ كَنْتَ تَعْلَمُ أَنَّ هَذَا الْأَمْرَ شَرَّ لِّى فِي دِيْنِى وَ مَعَاشِى بِهِ عَالِمَ بِهِ

Oh Allah! I seek good from you through your infinite knowledge, and I seek power from you through your infinite strength, and I beg of you from your infinite bounties. Verily, you possess power and I do not, and you have knowledge and I do not. And you are the knower of the unseen. Oh Allah! If you know that this choice is better for me in my religion, and in my life, and in my final result, then destine it for me, and make it easy for me, and put blessing in it for me. And if you know that this choice is bad for me, then keep it away from me and keep me away from it, and destine good for me wherever it may be. Then make me pleased with



