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AZAAN KI SUNNATEIN

Allaamah Ibne Qayyim (Rahimahullah Alaihi) Zaadul Ma'aad mein bayaan kartay hain ki azaan ki (5) sunnatein hain.

1. Jo kalimaat muazzin kahta hai sunne waala bhi wahi kalimaat kahe: Maasiwa

(Hayya'alas-Salaah) حي على الصلاة

(Aao Namaaz ki taraf)

(Hayya 'alal Falaah) حي على الفلاح

(Aao kamyabi ki taraf ke jawab mein)



لا حول ولا قوة الا بالله

La hawla wa laa quwwata illa billah.

(Allah ki taufeeq wa madad ke baghair kisi gunah se bachne ki taqat aur koyi neki karnay ki quwwat nahin) kahe

Faaidah:

Iss sunnat ke ada karnay ka faaidah yah hai ki aap ke liye jannat wajib kardi jaati hai.

2. Aazaan Sunnay waala kahe.

وأنا أشهدان لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له وأن محمد عبده ورسوله رضيت بالله ربا وبمحمد رسولا وبالإسلام ديننا

Wa anaa ash-hadu an la ilaaha illaallaahu wahdahu laa shareeka lahu wa anna Muhammadan ‘abduhu wa Rasooluhu. Radheetu billaahi Rabban, wa bi Muhammadin Rasoolan wa bilislaami deenan.

(Main gawahi deta hoon ki Allah ke ilawah koyi sachcha mabood nahin woh akela hai uska koyi shareek nahin aur bil yaqeen Muhammad (ﷺ) uske bande aur uske Rasool hain)main Allah ke Rab honay, Muhammad (ﷺ) ke Rasool honay aur islam ke deen honay par raazi hua.

[Muslim: 386, Abu Dawood: 525]

Faaidah:

Iss sunnat ke ada karnay ka faaidah yeh hai ke us ke gunaah ma’af kardiye jaata hai.

3. Durood Shareef padhna:



Aazaan ka jawab dene ke ba'd darood shareef padhna. Behter yeh hai ki Darood-e-Ibraahim padha jaaye us se afzal aur mukammal Darood Shareef koi nahin.

Allah ke Rasool (ﷺ) ka Farmaan hai:

Jab tum muazzin ki aazaan suno, toh waise hi tum bhi kaho jaise woh kahta hai. Phir mujh par darood bhejo! Jo shakhs mujh par darood bheje ga Allah us pur dus martabah rahmaten naazil farmaayega.

Faaidah:-

Iss sunnat ko poora karnay ka faaidah yeh hai ki Allah Ta'aala das martabah darood bhejta hai. Yahan is "salaat" darood ka matlab yeh hai Allah us bande ki ta'reef farishton mein karta hai.

Durud-e-Ibraahimi Yeh Hai:

اللهم صل على محمد و على آل محمد، كما صليت على ابراهيم و على آل ابراهيم انك حميد مجيد . اللهم بارك على محمد و على آل محمد كما باركت على ابراهيم و على آل ابراهيم انك حميد مجيد

Allaahumma salli 'alaa Muhammadin wa 'alaa 'aali Muhammadin kamaa sallayta 'alaa Ibraaheema wa 'alaa 'aali Ibraaheema innaka Hameedum Majeed. Allaahumma baarik 'alaa Muhammadin wa 'alaa 'aali Muhammadin kamaa baarakta 'alaa Ibraaheema, wa 'alaa 'aali Ibraaheema innaka Hameedum Majeed.

(Aye Allah! Muhammad (ﷺ) aur Muhammad (ﷺ) ki aal par rahmatein naazil farma jis tarah toonay Ibraheem (عليه السلام) aur Ibraheem (عليه السلام) ki aal par rahmatein naazil keen, Yaqeenan tu buzrugji waala qabil-e-ta'reef hai, Aye Allah! Muhammad (ﷺ) aur Muhammad (ﷺ) ki aal par barkatein naazil farma jis tarha tune Ibraheem (عليه السلام) aur Ibraheem (عليه السلام) ki aal par barkaten naazil keen, Yaqeenan tu buzrugji waala qabile ta'reef hai.)

[Bukhari: 3370]



4. Nabi kareem (ﷺ) par Durood bhejne ke b'ad yah du'a padhe: –

اللهم رب هذه الدعوة التامة والصلاة القائمة أت محمد الوسيلة والفضيلة وابعثه مقاما محمود الذي وعدته

Allaahumma Rabba haazihid-da'watit taammati wasslaatil qaa'imati, aati Muhammadanil waseelata walfadheelata, wab'ath-hu maqaamam- mahmoodanil-lazee wa 'aztahu.

(Aye Allah! Is kaamil dawat aur qayim namaaz ke Rab! Muhammad (ﷺ) ko waseela aur fazeelat ata farma, aur unhen muqaam-e-Mahmood par pahuncha jis ka tune wada kiya hai.

Faaidah:

Jis ne yeh kalimaat kahe, us ke haq mein Nabi Akram (ﷺ) ki shifaa'at laazim hogayi.

[Bukhari: 614]

5. Us ke ba'd apnay liye du'a kare, Allah ke fazl ka sawaal kare, toh uski du'a qubool hogi.

Allah ke Rasool (ﷺ) ka farmaan hai:

Jis tarah muazzin hazraat kahte hain tum bhi kaho. Jab jawaab dena khatam karlo, toh phir jo bhi sawaal karoge diye jaaoge.(jo bhi du'a karoge qubool hogi)

[Adu Dawood: 524]

Haafiz Ibne Hajar ne is rawayat ko hasan kaha aur Ibne Hibbaan (رحمت الله عليه) ne sahih kaha hai) Majmoo'yi taur par jab un sunnaton ko milaya jaye toh azaan sunnay ke ba'd (25) sunnatein banti hain.



IQAAMAT KI SUNNATEIN

Aazaan waali chaaron sunnaton par amal karna hai. Aisa hi “Islaami Committee Daarul Ifta saudi” ka fatwa hai.

Is tarah har namaaz ki Iqaamat ke waqt amal karnay par majmoo’yi taur par (20) sunnaton par amal hoga.

Faaidah:

Iqaamat sunne waale ke liye sunnat yeh hai ki jaisa iqaamat kehne waala kahe raha hai waise hi woh bhi kahe. Maasiwa

(Hayya’alas-Salaah)

حي على الصلوة

(Aao Namaz ki taraf)

(Hayya ‘alal Falaah)

حي على الفلاح

(Aao kamyabi ki taraf ke jawab mein)

لا حول ولا قوة الا بالله

La hawla wa laa quwwata illa billah.

Aur jab “Qadqaamatissalaah” kaha jaye toh us ke jawaab mein bhi waisa hi kahe. Naake “Aqaamahallahu wa adaamaha”

yeh kehna durust nahin, “Aqaamahallahu wa adaamaha” waali hadees za’eef hai.



Abu Dawood mein Allah ke Rasool (ﷺ) ki hadees hai. Jab bhi koi namaaz padhe toh woh sutrah ki taraf aur uske qareeb ho kar namaaz padhe. Aur kisi ko sutre aur apnay darmiyaan se guzarne na de.

[Abu Dawood: 695]

Yeh hadees daleel hai ki har namaaz ke waqt sutrah karna sunnat hai. Chaahe woh masjid mein ho ya ghar mein. Is mein mard aur a'urat sab barabar hain. Ba'z namaazi jo baghair sutrah ke namaaz ada kar lete hain woh is sunnat se mahroom rah jaate hain. Yeh sunnat bhi din raat mein kayi martabah namaaz-e-zuha, tahyyatul Masjid, sunnate muakkidah, aur namaaz-e-vitr wagairah ada kartay waqt ki ja sakti hai. Aur a'urat bhi jab ghar mein akeli farz namaaz ada kar rahi ho. Lekin jab jama'at ho rahi ho toh phir imaam sahab muqtadiyon ka sutrah hota hai.

Sutrah Ke Doosre Masail:

1. Har namaazi jab namaaz ke liye khada hota hai toh apnay saamne koi makhsoos cheez nahin balki "Qibla Rukh" apnay saamne chhadi, sutoon ya deewaar waghairah karke use sutrah tasleem kar sakta hai.
2. Sutrah waali cheez ki oonchaayi sawaari ke kajaave ke baraabar yaa'ni kum az kum ek baalisht honi chaahiye.
3. Sutre aur qadmon ke darmiyaan itna faasla ho ki sajdah kiya ja sake yaa'ni taqreeban teen, chaar haath.
4. Sutrah; farz namaazen ho ya nafil imaam ho ya munfarid donon ke liye masnoon hai.



5. Imaam ka sutrah muqtadi ka sutrah hai, bawaqt-e-zaroorat agar jama'at hotay waqt muqtadi ke saamne se guzarna pade toh koyi harj nahin.

Faaidah:-

Is sutrah karnay waali sunnat par amal karnay ka faaidah yeh hai ki:

- a) Namaaz todne waali cheezon (jaisa ki a'urat, gadhaa, aur kaala kutta) ya namaaz ko naaqis kar dene waali ashya jo sutrah ke andar se guzar ne waali hai un se namaaz ko tootne aur is mein khalal padnay se bachaya jasakta hai.
- b) Namaazi apni nazar ko idher udher karnay se bacha sakta hai agar woh apni nazar sutrah ke andar rakhke toh namaaz mein dhiyaan bhi rahega aur us ke m'aani aur mafhoom waghairah par bhi ghaur kar sakega.
- c) Is sutrah kar lene se jo guzarne waala hai us ko koyi rukaawat na hogi, woh sutrah ki ahmiyat jaante huye baaher se guzar jayega aur use rukna na padega na hi namaazi ko namaaz kharaab karnay waale ko rokne ki zaroorat padegi aur na hi koyi cheez namaaz mein kisi tashweesh ka baayis bane gi.

DIN RAAT KE NAWAAFIL

1. Sunnate Muakkidah: "Jo Musalmaan Allah ke liye, farz namaazon ke elawah rozanah baarah (12) raka'aten nafil namaaz ada karta hai, Allah us ke liye jannat mein in ghor bana dete hain".

[Muslim: 1693]

Aur Woh Baarah Raka'aten Yeh Hain:

- Namaaz-e-Fajr 2
- Namaaz-e-Zuhar mein farz se pehle 2 aur farz kay B'ad 4 (Mokammal 6)
- Namaaz-e-Maghrib 2
- Namaaz-e-isha 2

Pyaare bhayi:



Agar aap jannat mein ghar chaahte hain? Toh Nabi (ﷺ) ki is naseehat par hameshgi karlo aur farzon ke elaawah mazkooarah baarah (12) rak'at ada kartay raho, Inshaa Allah jannat mein ghar tayyaar hoga.

[Muslim]

2. Namaaz-e-Zuhaa:

Yeh ek namaaz 360 (teen so saatth) sadqaat ke barabar hai. Is liye ki ek insaan ke jism mein 360 jod hain aur haddi apnay jod se ne'amat ka shukraana adaa karnay ke liye sadqah ki taalib hoti hai. Aur yeh zuhaa ki do rak'at ada kar dena saare jism ke jodon ke sadqah ke barabar hai.

Faaidah:

In do raka'at ka faaidah Sayyadna Abu Zar (رضي الله عنه) Allah Ke Rasool (ﷺ) se bayaan kartay hain ki unhon ne farmaya:

Tumhaare har ek ke liye laazim hai ki jism ke har jod ke badle sadqah kare, har tasbeeh sadqah hai, neki ka hukm sadqah hai, buraayi se mana' karna sadqah hai, toh do rak'at namaaz-e-zuha ada kar dena in sab se kifaayat kar jaaye ga.

[Muslim: 1704]

Abu Hurairah (رضي الله عنه) farmaate hain:

Mere mehboob ne mujhe wasiyyat farmaayi:

Har maah teen roze rakhnay ki. Do raka'at zuha ada karnay ki aur Sone se pehle witr padh lene ki.

[Muslim: 1705]

Zuhaa Ki Namaaz Ka Waqt:



Sooraj tuloo' honay ke 15 minute ba'd se Namaaz-e Zuhar se 15 minute pehle tak. Us ke ada karnay ka afzal waqt wah hai jab sooraj ki garmi shiddat ikhtiyaar karle. Is ki ta'daad: kam az kam 2 raka'at aur ziyadah se ziyadah 8 rak'at aur agar is se ziyadah bhi hotoh mana' nahin.

3. Asr Ki Sunnat:

Pyaare Rasool (ﷺ) ka farmaan hai: Allah ta'aala us par raham farmaaye jisnay asr se pahle 4 raka'at ada keen.

[Abu Dawood: 1271, Tirmizi: 430]

4. Maghrib Ki Sunnat:

Pyaare Rasool (ﷺ) ka farmaan hai: Ke maghrib se pahle namaaz padhliya karo! Doosri martabah bhi yahi farmaya, phir teesri martabah farmaya: Jis ka dil chaahe (padh le, na chaahe na padhe)

[Bukhari: 1183]

5. Isha Ki Sunnat:

Pyaare Rasool (ﷺ) ka farmaan hai:

Har do azaanon (ya'ni azzaan aur iqamat) ke darmiyaan namaaz hai. Har do azaanon ke darmiyaan namaaz hai. Har do azaanon ke darmiyaan namaaz hai. Teesri martabah farmaya: Jis ka jee chaahe (Azaan aur iqamat ke darmiyaan 2 raka't padh le aur na chaahe na padhe.)

[Bukhari: 624]

NAWAFIL KI ADAI GHAR MEIN:



1. Allah ke Rasool (ﷺ) ka farmaan hai:

Be shak aadmi ki behter namaaz woh hai jo ghar mein ada kare magar farz namaaz.

[Bukhari: 6113]

Is sunnat ko namaaze zuha, tahyyatul Masjid aur sunnate muakkidah waghairah ada karnay se din raat mein kitni da'fa apnaya jaa sakta hai. Har nafil namaaz ka ghar mein ada karnay ki aadat apna li jaaye toh sawaab bhi milega. Aur sunnat ki pairvi bhi hogi.

In nawafil ko ghar mein ada karnay ka faayidah yeh hai ke :

a) Insaan riya kaari se bachta hai, ekhlaas aata hai aur mukammal taur par ibaadat mein khushu' wa khuzu' naseeb hota hai.

b) Ghar mein Allah Subhahu wa ta'aala ki rahmat ke nuzool aur shaytaan ko bhagaane ka sabab banta hai.

c) Nawaafil ghar mein ada karnay se usi tarah sawaab ziyadah haasil karnay ka moqa' muyassar aata hai, jaise farz namaaz masjid mein ada karnay ka.

Qiyaamullail Ki Sunnatein

Allah ke Pyaare Rasool (ﷺ) ka farmaan hai:

Ramzaan ke ba'd sab se afzal roze Allah ke maheene Muharramul Haraam ke hain, aur farz namaazon ke ba'd sab se afzal namaaz raat ki namaaz (qiyaamullail) hai.

[Muslim: 2812]



1. Raat ki Namaaz ki afzal raka'aten giyarah (11) hain: aur terah (13) bhi, Lambi Qiyaam (qunoot) ke saath saabit hain.

[Muslim: 2812]

Hadees Men Hai:

Allah ke Rasool (ﷺ) 11 raka'at padha kartay. Aur yahi unki Raat ki namaaz huwa karti thi.

[Bukhaari: 994]

Aur doosri rawayat mein hai ke Allah ke Rasool (ﷺ) raat ko terah (13) raka'at padha kartay. (jis mein do raka'at fajr ki hoti.

[Bukhari: 1140]

2. Jab qiyaamullail ke liye bedaar hotoh Miswaak kare:

Aur surah aale Imraan ki aakhri aayaat ki tilawat in aayaat se shuru' kare:

إِنَّ فِي خَلْقِ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاخْتِلَافِ اللَّيْلِ وَالنَّهَارِ لَآيَاتٍ لِّأُولَى الْأَلْبَابِ

[سوره آل عمران: ١٩٠، الآية]



**‘Inna fee khalqis-samaawaati wal’ardi wakhtilaaifl-layli wannahaari la-
Aayaatil-li’ulil albaab.**

[Surah aale Imraan: 190 numbar aayat se surat ke aakhir tak]

3. Aur uske liye sunnat hai ki jo du’aa Allah ke Rasool (ﷺ) padha kartay the wahi padha kare.

اللهم لك الحمد أنت نور السموات والأرض من فيهن ولك الحمد أنت قيم السموات والأرض ومن فيهن ولك الحمد، أنت ملك السموات والأرض ولك الحمد، أنت الحق ووعدك الحق وقولك الحق ولقاءك الحق والجنة حق والنار حق، والنبيون حق، ومحمد حق والساعة حق اللهم لك أسلمت عليك توكلت عليك آمنك واليك انبیت، وبك خاصمت واليك حاكمت فاغفر لي ما قدمت وما أخرت وما أسررت وما أعلنت أنت المقدم وأنت المؤخر لا اله الا انت الهی لا اله الا انت

**Allaahumma lakal-hamdu Anta noorus samaawaati wal ardhi wa man feehinna
wa lakal hamdu Anta qayyimus-samaawaati wal ardhi wa man feehinna (wa
lakal-hamdu Anta Rabbus samaawaati wal ardhi wa man feehinna (wa lakal-
hamdu mulkus-Samaawaati walardhi wa man feehinnaa, (wa lakal-hamdu Anta
Malikus-Samaawaati wal ardhi) (Wa lakal Hamdu) (Antal haqq, wa wa’adukal-
haqq, wa qawlukal haqq wa liqaa ukal-haqq waljannatu haqq wannaaru haqq,
wannabiyyoona haqq, wa Muhammadun (Sallallahu alayhi wa sallam) haqq,
wassa’atu haqq) (Allaahumma laka aslamtu, wa ‘alayka tawakkaltu, wa bika
aamantu, wa ilayka anabtu, wa bika khaasamtu wa ilayka haakamtu, Faghfir lee
maa qaddamtu, wa maa akhkhartu, wa maa asrartu, wa maa ‘alintu) (Antal-
Muqaddimu, wa Antal Mu’akhkhiru laa ilaaha illaa Anta) ilaahee laa ilaaha illaa,
Atna.**

[Bukhari: 7385, 6317]

(Aye mere Allah tamaam ta’reefen tere liye hain. Tu aasmaan wa zameen aur un ki tamaam makhlooq ko sanbhaal ne waala hai, aur sab ta’reefen Allah ke liye hain. Tu aasmaan wa zameen aur un mein rahne waalon ka noor hai. Aur sab ta’reef tere hi liye hai, tu aasmaan wa zameen ka malik hai, tamaam ta’reef tere liye hai aur tu haq hai tera wa’dah haq hai, teri mulaqaat haq hai, teri baat haq hai, jannat haq hai, jahannum haq hai, anbiyaa haq hain, aur



Muhammad (ﷺ) haq hain aur qayaamat haq hai.

Aye Allah! main tera farmaan bardaar hoon aur tujh hi par eemaan rakhta hoon, tujh par hi mera bharosa hai, aur teri hi taraf rujoo' karta hoon, aur tere liye hi jhagda karta hoon aur tujhay hi faislah karnay waala banata hoon, Meri jo khataayen ho chuki hain aur jo honay waali hain, jo zaahiri huyi hain aur jo posheedah huyi hain woh sab m'aaf farma. Tuhi aagay badhaanay waala hai aur tu hi peechay rakhnay waala hai. Aye Allah! tere elaawah koyi ma'bood nahin.

4. Aur yeh bhi sunnat hai ke qiyaamullail ki ibteda halki si do raka'aton se kare. Taaki woh us ke ba'd namaaz ke liye poori tarah chusti se musta'id hojaaye.

Allah ke Rasool (ﷺ) ka farmaan hai: Jo shakhs raat ki namaaz ke liye uthhe toh use chaayiye ki halki si do raka'at se namaaz ki ebtida kare.

[Muslim: 1843]

5. Aur yeh bhi sunnat hai ke Nabi Akram (ﷺ) ki is du'aa se raat ka qiyaam shuru' kare.

اللهم رب جبرائيل وميكائيل واسرافيل فاطر السموات والارض عالم الغيب والشهادة انت تحكم بين عبادك فيما كانوا فيه يختلفون
المدني لما اختلف فيه من الحق باذنك انك تهدي من تشاء الى صراط مستقيم

Allaahumma Rabba Jibra'eela, wa Mikaa'eela, wa Israafeela faatiras-samawaati wal'ardhi 'Aalimal-Ghaybi washshahaadati, Anta tahkumu bayna ibaadika feemaa kaanoo feehi yakhtalifoon. Ihdinee limakh-tulifa feehi minal-haqqi bi iznika innaka tahdee man tashaa'u ilaa siraatim-mustaqeem.

(Aye Allah! Jibraeel, Mikaeel aur Israfeel ke Rab, aasmanon aur zameenon ko paida karnay waalay, ghaayib aur haazir ko jaan ne waalay, apnay bandon ke darmiyaan tu hi faisla karnay waala hai jis muaamla mein (bhi)woh ikhtelaaf kartay hain. Haq ki jin baaton mein ikhtelaaf hogaya hai tu apni marzi ke saath mujhe haq (sachchayi) ki hidayat de, Be shak tu hi jise chaahta hai seedhi raah ki hidaayat dene waala hai.)



6. Aur yeh bhi sunnat hai ke raat ki namaaz ko lamba padha jaye. Jaisa ke Allah ke Rasool (ﷺ) se puchha gaya ke kaunsi namaaz afzal hai? Toh farmaya” lambe qiyaam waali namaaz.

[Muslim: 1805]

Yahan qunoot se muraad lamba qiyaam hai.

7. Aur yeh bhi sunnat hai ke azaab waali aayat par Allah ke azaab se is tarah panaah maangi jaaye (Aoozubillahi Min ‘Azaabillaahi) aur rahmat ki aayat par is tarah rahmat talab ki jaaye. (Allaahumma innee Asaluka min fadhlika) Aye Allah main tujh se tere fazl ka sawaal karta hoon.

Hadees mein hai:

Ke Allah ke Rasool (ﷺ) ruk ruk kar aaraam se tilawat farmaya kartay. Jab kisi tasbeeh waali aayat se guzartay toh Allah ki tasbeeh kiya kartay, aur jab sawaal waali aayat se guzartay toh sawaal kartay aur jab panah waali aayat se guzartay toh Allah ki panah talab kartay.

Qiyaamullail ki madad gaar baatein

1. Du’aa karna.
2. Raat ko fuzool jaagte rehne se ejtenaab karna.
3. Qailoola karna (Dophar ko sona)
4. Gunaahon se door rahna.
5. Ibaadat mein dil lagana.

Fajr Ki Sunnatein

Fajr ki Sunnaton ke liye yah khaas hai ke:



1. Halki si adaa ki jaaye:

Ummul M'omineen Hazrat 'Ayesha (رضى الله عنها) farmaati hain ke Rasoolullah (ﷺ) subh ki namaaz ki azaan aur iqamat ke darmiyan halki si do rakaten ada kiya kartay.

[Sahih Muslim: 626]

2. In mein kiya padha jaaye?

Allah ke Rasool (ﷺ) pehli rakat mein (قُولُوا ءَامَنَّا بِاللَّهِ وَمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْنَا) Qooloo Amanna billaahi wamaa unzila ilaynaa.

[Surah Baqrah: 136]

aur doosri mein (أَمَّنَّا بِاللَّهِ وَاشْهَدْ بِأَنَا مُسْلِمُونَ) Aamanna Billaahi wa Ashhadu bi Anna Muslimoon.

[Surah Al-e-Imran: 52]

aur ek rivaayat mein hai ke doosri mein (قُلْ يَا أَهْلَ الْكِتَابِ تَعَالَوْا إِلَى كَلِمَةٍ سَوَاءٍ بَيْنَنَا وَبَيْنَكُمْ) padha kartay.

[Surah Al-e-Imran: 64]

[Muslim: 64]

aur Aur ek doosri Rivaayat mein hai (قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ)

aur doosri mein (قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ)

3. Thodi der ke liye letna.

Allah ke Rasool (ﷺ) fajr ki do rakat ada karnay ke ba'd daayen karwat leta kartay.

[Bukhari: 994]



Jab aap ghar mein do rakaat ada kartay hain toh koshish karen ki in do rakaaton ke ba'd zaroor leta karen khaah chandh minat hi kyun na ho taaki sunnat par a'mal kar liya jaaye.

Fajr ki Namaaz ke Ba'd Baithhna

Hadees mein hai:

“Jab Allah ke pyaare Rasool (ﷺ) fajr ki namaaz ada kar lete toh apnay jaaye namaaz par hi achchi tarah sooraj tulu' honay tak baithhe rehte”.

[Muslim]

Kitni badi ne'amat aur kitni khush qismati hai, un namaaziyon ke liye jo masjid mein namaaz se pehle ya ba'd mein baithhe du'aa aur taubah wa istaghfaar mein mashghool rahtay hain. Unke liye Allah Ta'aala ne apnay farishtay muqarrar kar rakhke hain aur jo kehtay hain:

(اللهم اغفر له ، اللهم ارحمه)

(Allaahumma-Ghfirlahu, Allaahumma- Rhamhu)

[Muslim: 1540]

(Aye Allah! Is shakhs ko bakhsh de. Aye Allah! Is shakhs par raham farma.)

Aye Musalmaan bhayi! Zara socho! Teri Allah Rabbul izzat ke yahaan kitni qadr hai, aur kitni izzat hai kyun ke tune uski ita'at ki hai aur usnay tere liye farishtay muqarrar kar diye hain jo tere liye du'aa kartay hain.

Namaaz Ki Qauli Sunnatein



1. Namaaz shuru' karnay ki du'a

Jo takbeer-e-Tahreemah ke ba'd padhi jaati hai.

سبحانك اللهم وبحمدك وتبارك اسمك وتعالى جدك ولا إله غيرك

**Subhaanaka Allaahumma wa bihamdika, wa tabaarakasmuka, wa ta'aalaa
jadduka wa laa ilaaha ghayruka.**

(Aye Allah! Tu apni tareefaat ke saath paak hai, tera naam ba barkat hai, teri shaan buland hai aur tere ilaawah koyi sachcha mabood nahin.)

[Ibne Maja: 804, Nasai: 899]

Ek aur Du'a hai:

ا- اللهم باعد بيني وبين خطاياي كما باعدت بين المشرق والمغرب اللهم نقني من خطاياي كما ينقى الثوب الأبيض من الدنس اللهم اغسلني بالماء والثلج والبرد

Allaahumma baa'id baynee wa bayna khatayaaya kamaa baa'adta baynal-mashriqi walmaghribi, Allaahumma naqqinee min khataayaaya kamaa yunaqqath thawbul abyadhu minad-danasi, Allahum-maghsilnee min khataayaaya, Bith-thalji walmaa'i walbard.

(Aye Allah ! Mere aur mere khataaon ke darmiyaan is tarah doori farma jis tarah tunay mashriq aur magrib ke darmiyaan doori daali hai, Aye Allah mujhay meri khataaon se is tarah saaf karday jis tarah safed kapda mail kuchail se saaf kiya jata hai, Aye Allah mujhay meri khataaon se barf, paani aur oulon ke saath dho de.)

[Bukhari: 744, Muslim: 1382]



Koyi ek du'aa-e-Istaftaah takbeer-e-Tahreema ke ba'd padh li jaaye.

2. Qeraa't se Qabl ta'wuz padhna:

“Aoozubillahi Minashshaytaanir Rajeem”

(Main Shayataan mardood se Allah ki panaah maangta hoon.)

3. Bismillaah padhna: yaa'ni

“Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem”

(Allah ke naam se shuru karta hoon jo bada meharbaan hai aur nihaayat raham wala hi.)

4. Aameen kehna:

Suratul Faatiha ke ba'd (aameen) kehna.

5. Kisi Surat Ka Padhna:

Suratul Faatiha ke ba'd pehli do rak'aton mein kisi soorat ki qera'at karna:

**Fajr, Juma, Maghrib, chaar raka't waali namaaz ya nafil namaazon mein, yeh sab akele namaaz ada karnay waalay ke liye hai.
(Muqtadi sirri namaazon mein padhega lekin jahri mein nahin).**



6. Ruku' Se Uthhnay Ke Ba'd Kahe:

ربنا ولك الحمد
aur phir kahe:

ملء السموات وملء الأرض وما بينهما وملء ما شئت من شيء بغذ الهل الثناء والمجد احق ما قال العبدو كلنا لك عبد اللهم لا مانع لما اعطيت ولا معطي لما منعت ولا ينفع ذا الجد منك الجد

Mil'as-samaawaati wa mil'al-ardhi wa maa baynahumaa, wa mil'a maa shi'ta min shay in ba'du 'Ahlath-thanaa'i walmajdi, ahaqu maa qaalal-abdu, wa khllunaa laka abdun. Allaahumma laa maani'a limaa 'a'tayata, wa laa mu tiya limaa mana'ta, wa laa yanfa'u zal-jaddi minkal jadd.

(Aye Allah! hamaare Parwardigaar tamaam ta'reef tere hi liye hai, itni ke aasmaan bhar jaayen aur zameen bhar jaaye, aur in donon ke darmiyaani hiassa bhar jaaye aur us ke pasand jo cheez tu chaahe bhar jaaye. Aye t'areef aur buzrugi ke laayeq. Sab se sachchi baat jo bande ne ki hai, aur ham sab tere bande hain. Aye Allah! jo tu de use koyi rokne waala nahin aur jo tu rok le use koyi dene waala nahin. kisi buzurgi tere haan koyi faaidah nahin pahunchaa sakti.)

[Muslim: 1099]

7. Ruku' aur Sujood mein ek se ziyaadah martabah tasbeehaat padhna.

Namaazi ke liye mustahab hai ke woh sirf tasbeehaat par hi iktifa na kare bal ke mazeed jo chaahe du'aayen karsakta hai jaisa ki hadees se waazeh hai. Ke bandah apnay Rab ke ziyaadah qareeb us waqt hota hai jab woh sajdah ki haalat mein ho.

lihaaza: sajdah mein bahut du'aa kiya karo!

[Muslim: 1111]

Mazeed du'aayen kitaab(Hisnul Muslim) lilqahtaani mein mil sakti hain.



8. Ek se ziyadah martabah. do sajdon ke darmiyaan
“Rabbighfirlee” padhna

Aakhri tashahhudd ke ba’d ki du’a: Darood shareef ke ba’d

اللهم انى اعوذ بك من عذاب جهنم ومن عذاب القبر ومن فتنة المحيا والممات ، ومن فتنة المسيح الدجال

Allaahumma innee ‘a’oozu bika min azaabi jahannama wa min azaabil qabri wa min fitnatil mahyaa walmamaati wa min fitnatil maseehiddajjaali.

[Muslim: 1352]

(Aye Allah! main teri panaah maangta hoon jahannum ke a’zaab se, qabr ke a’zaab se, zindagi aur maut ke fitna se aur

maseehidda-jjaal ke fitna se.)

Yeh sab qauli sunnatein har raka’at mein ada ki jaayen gi.

- *Magar du’aaye isteftaah aur tashahhud ke ba’d waali du’aayen. (apni apni jagah par ada ke jaayengi).*

Yeh sab qauli sunnatein jo farz namaazon ki satrah (17) raka’ton mein ada ke jaati hain un ki ta’daad (136) hain. yaa’ni ki har raka’t mein taqreeban (8) sunnatein huyin, aur din raat mein jo majmoo’yi nafil namaaz ada ki jaati hai uski (25) rakaa’t huyin aur uski bhi sunnatein (125) ban jaati hain.

Aur kabhi is se bhi ziyadah raka’ten un logon ki ho jaati hain jo qiyaamullail ya namaaz e zuha waghairah ada karen.

Lekin woh qauli sunnatein jo namaaz mein ek hi martabah ada ki jaati hain woh hain.

1. Du’aaye Istaftaah. 2. Tashahhud ke ba’d ki du’a.



Un sunnaton ki jo farz namaazon mein hain un ki ta'daad (10) hai.

Din raat mein jo nawaafil ada kiye jaatay hain unki yeh sunnatein majmoo'yi taur par (24) banti hain aur jo mazeed nafil namaazen ada karen.

unki yeh sunnatein ziyadah hojaayen gi. jise qiyaamullail, namaaz-e-ishraq, namaaz-e-Zuha, Tahyyatul Masjid wagairah.

Namaaz Ki Fe'li Sunnatein

1. Takbeere tahreemah ke saath. rafa'ul yadain.

2. Ruku' karnay ke waqt rafa'ulyadain.

3. Ruku' se uthhte waqt rafau'lyadain.

[Bukhari: 736]

4. Do tashahhud waali namaaz ki teesri rak'at mein khade hokar rafa'ul yadain.

5. Rafa'ul yadain kartay waqt haathon ki ungliyon ka band na rakhna.

6. Hatheliyon ko qiblah rukh kartay huye ungliyon ka khol kar rafa'ulyadain karna.

7. Rafa'ul yadain ke waqt haathon ka kandho ke barabar kaanon ki lau tak uthhana.

(kaanon ka woh hissah jo kandhe ke qareeb hai)

8. Daayen haath ko baayen haath par rakhna, ya daayen haath se baayen haath ki kalayi ko pakadna.

9. Nazar ka sajdah ki jagah par rakhna.



10. Qiyaam ki haalat mein qadmon ka thoda sa khol kar rakhna.
11. Qur'an ko tarteel se padhna aur qiraa't mein ghaur-o-fikr karna.

Ruku' Ki Sunnatein

1. Donon ghutnon ko haathon se is kaifiyat se pakadna ke haathon ki ungliyaan khuli rahen.
2. Ruku' ki haalat mein apni kamar ko bilkul barabar rakhna.
3. Namaazi ka apnay sar ko kamar ke barabar rakhna, na neecha ho na ooncha.
4. Donon baazuon ko apni atraaf se door rakhna.

Sajdon Ki Sunnatein

1. Apnay atraaf se baazuon ko door rakhna.
2. Apnay pet ko raanon se door rakhna.
3. Apnay raanon ko pindliyon se door rakhna.
4. Sajdah ki haalat mein apnay ghutnon ko alaahidah alaahidah rakhna.
5. Apnay qadmon ko khada rakhna.
6. Apni ungliyon ko zameen par rakhna.
7. Sajdah ke dauraan donon qadmon ko harkat mein na lana.
8. Donon haathon ko kandhon ya kaanon ke barabar rakhna.



9. Donon haathon ko khol kar rakhna.

10. Ungliyon ko milakar rakhna.

11. Ungliyon ka qiblah rukh rakhna.

Donon Sajdon Ke Darmiyaan Ki Sunnatein

Donon sajdon ke darmiyaan baithhne ke do tareeqe hain:

- **Iqaa' karna:**

Yaa'ni donon qadmon ko khada karke edhiyon par baithhna.

- **Iftiraash:**

Ya'ni daayen paaun ko kadha rakhna aur baayen par baithhna. pahle tashahhud mein baayen paaun ko bichhana aur us par baithhna. Allah ke Rasool (ﷺ) is jalsah ko ya'ni us baithhak ko itna lamba kartay ke dekhne waala samajhta ke aap (ﷺ) shaayad bhool gaye hain.

- **Jalsa-e-Isteraahat:**

Ma'mooli sa baithhna. Is mein koyi du'a nahin. padhi jaati. Aur us ki jagah aur waqt konsa hai? Is ka bhi ilm hona zaroori hai. Us ka waqt pahli rak'at aur teesri rak'at ke donon sajdon ke ba'd doosri aur chauthi rak'at ke liye uthhne se pehle hai.

[Abu Dawood: 842. Nasai: 1153]

Aakhri Tashahhud Ki Sunnatein



Doosra Tashahhud is ki teen haalaten hain:

a. Daayen qadam ko khada rakh kar baayen qadam ko daayen ki pindli ke neeche se nikaal kar peethh par baithha jaaye.

[Abu Dawood:963]

b. Pahle ki tarah baithha jaaye, lekin daayen qadam ko khada karne ki bajaaye daayen taraf bichha diyal jaaye.

c. Daayen qadam ko khada rakkha jaaye aur baayen ko daayen pindli aur ghutne ke darmiyaan se nikaala jaaye.

(i) Donon haathon ko raanon par rakhna. (daayen haath ko daayen raan par aur baayen haath ko baayen raan par) haath ki ungliyaan na milin hon nat ziyaadah khuli hon.

(ii) Attahiyyaat men angusht shahaadat se shuru' se aakhir tak ishaarah karna.(apne anguthhe ko angusht shahaadat ke neeche se nikaal kar darmiyaani ungli se milakar halqah banana) aur nazar ungli ke ishaare par rakhna.

[Muslim: 1338]

(iii) Salaam pherte waqt daayen aur baayen dekhna. Is tarah har rak'at mein (25) sunnaten huyin. Baar baar duhraane se majmoo'yi taur par ek farz namaaz mein (425) sunnaten ban jaati hain. aur phir ek rak'at ki jo (25) sunnaten hain agar inasaan din raat ki nafil namaaz ada kare to majmoo'yi taur par (625) sunnaten ban jaati hain. aur agar koyi insaan is se ziyadah nafil namaazen, qiyamullail, zuha kil namaaz waghairah ada karega to phir mazed sunnaton men izafah ho jaayega.



Aur is ke elaawah kuchh mazeed aisi fe'li sunnaten hain jo namaaz mein sirf ek ya do martabah hi ada karna hoti hain.

1. Takbeer-e-Tahreema ke saath rafa'ul yadain.

2. Do Tashahhud waali namaaz mein teesri rak'at ki ibteda mein rafa'ul yadain karna.

3. Attahiyyaat mein angusht shahaadat se shuru' se aakhir tak esharah karna. khah pahla tashahhud ho ya aakhri.

4. Salaam pherte waqt daayen aur baayen dekhna.

5. Jalsa-e- isteraahat: do tashahhud waali namaaz mein do daf'a aur ek tahsahhud waali namaaz mein ek daf'a moqa' milta hai khah farz namaaz ho ya nafil.

6. Tawarruk: Daayen qadam ko khada rakh kar baayen qadam ko daayen pindli ke neeche se nikaal kar peethh par baithhne ko "tawarruk" kaha jaata hai. yeh do tashahhud waali namaaz ke aakhri tashahhud men karna hai. is sunnat ko namaaz mein sirf ek daf'a karna hota hai.

Lekin angusht shahadat se ishaarah tashahhud men do martabah karna hota hai, har farz namaaz mein siwaaye fajr ki namaaz ke. (is mein ek hi tashahhud hai)

Aur isi tarah jalsaye isteraha chaar rak'at waali namaaz mein do martabah karne kul majmoo'yi (34) sunnaten ban jaati hain.

Aye Mu'azzaz Deeni Bhaaiyon!

Koshish yeh karen ke apni namaaz mein qauli sunnaten hon ya fe'li,
Un par amal karke apni namaazon ko muzayyan banaayen taake Allah ke haan taqarrub bhi haasil ho. aur ajre azeem ka sharf bhi mile.

Imaam Ibne Qayyim farmaate hain:

Bande ko Allah ke saamne do tarah ki haazri ka saamna karna hai.



1. Ek haazri woh hai jo insaan ki haalte namaaz men hoti hai.
2. Aur doosri haalat woh hogi jab Allah ke saamne haazri hogi.

Farz Namaaz Ke Ba'd Ki Sunnatein

1. Teen martabah Istaghfaar karna aur yeh kehna:

استغفر الله استغفر الله استغفر الله، اللهم انت السلام و منك السلام تباركت يا ذا الجلال و الاكرام

Astaghfirullaaha Astaghfirullaaha Astaghfirullaaha Allaahumma Antas-Salaamu wa minkas-Salaamu, tabaarakta yaa zal- Jalaali wal-Ikraam.

[Muslim:1363]

Main Allah se bakhshish talab karta hoon, main Allah se bakhshish talab karta hoon, main Allah se bakhshish talab karta hoon, aye Allah !tu hi salaamti waala hai aur teri taraf se hi salaamti hai, tu baabarkat hai aye buzrugi aur izzat waale.

2 . Laa ilaaha illallahu wahdahu laa shareeka lahu, lahul-mulku wa lahul- Hamdu wa Huwa 'alaa kulli shay'in Qadeer, Allaahumma laa maani'a limaa 'a'tayta, wa laa mu'tiya limaa mana'ta wa laa yanfa'u zal-jaddi minkal jaddu.

لا إله إلا الله وحده لا شريك له له الملك وله الحمد وهو على كل شيء قدير اللهم لا مانع لما أعطيت ولا معطي لما منعت ولا ينفع ذا الجد منك الجد

[Bukhari:844. Muslim:1366]

Allah ke elaawah koyi sachcha ma'bood nahin woh akela hai uska koyi shareek nahin, usi ke liye tamaam ta'reefaat hain aur woh har cheez par qadir hai, Aye Allah jo tu dena chaahe use koyi rokne waala nahin aur jo tu rokna chahe use koyi dene waala nahin, aur kisi shaan waale ko us ki shaan tujh se nafa' nahin pahuncha sakti.



3. Laa ilaaha illallahu wahdahu laa shareeka lahu, lahul-mulku wa lahul- hamdu wa Huwa 'alaa kulli shay'in Qadeer, laa hawla wa laa quwwata illaa billaahi laa ilaaha illallaahu, wa laa na'budu illaa iyyaahu lahun-ni'matu wa lahul-fadhulu wa lahuth-thanaa ul-hasanu, laa ilaaha illaahu mukhliseena lahud- deena wa law karihal kaafiroon.

لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له له الملك وله الحمد وهو على كل شيء قدير لا حول ولا قوة الا بالله لا اله الا الله ولا نعبد الا اياه له النعمة وله الفضل وله الثناء الحسن لا اله الا الله مخلصين له الدين ولو كره الكافرون

[Muslim: 1371]

Allah ke elaawah koyi sachcha ma'bood nahin woh akela hai us ka koyi shareek nahin, usi ke liye baadshaahat hai, aur uske liye tamaam ta'reefaat aur woh har cheez par qaadir hai, Allah ki taufeeq wa madad ke baghair, gunaah se bachne ki taaqat aur neki karne ki quwwat nahin, hum usi ki ibaadat karte hain, usi ke liye fazl hai aur behtareen sana usi ke liye hai, Allah ke elaawah koyi sachcha ma'bood nahin, hum usi ke liye ibadat ko khaalis karne waale hain agar cheh kaafiron ko na pasand ho.

Subahaanallaah سبحان الله

Allah paak hai.(33 martabah)

Alhamdulillaah الحمد لله

Tamaam ta'reefat Allah ke liye hai (33 martabah)

Allaahu Akbar الله اكبر

Allah sab se bada hai (33 martabah)

4. Aur ek martabah

لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له له الملك وله الحمد وهو على كل شيء قدير

Laa ilaaha illallaahu wahdahu laa shareeka lahu lahul-mulku wa lahul hamdu wa Huwa 'alaa kulli shay'in Qadeer.



[Abu Dawood: 1504]

Nahin hai koyi m'abood magar Allah jo ek hai uska koyi shareek nahin, usi ki baadshaahi hai, aur wahi toareef ke laayeq hai, aur woh har cheez par qudrat rakhta hai.

5. Allaahumma 'a'innnee 'alaa zikrika wa shukrika wa husni 'ibaadatika.

اللهم اعننى على ذكرک و شکرک و خشن عبادتک

Aye Allah! apni yaad, apne shukr aur apni achchhi ibaadat par meri madad farmaa.

[Abu Dawood:1522, Nasai: 1303]

6. Allaahumma innnee 'a'oozu bika minal-jubni, wa 'a'cozu bika min 'an uradda ilaa arzalil umuri wa 'a'cozu bika min fitnatid-duniyaa wa 'a'oozu bika min azaabil- qabri.

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[Bukhari:2822]

Aye Allah! main buzdili se panaah maangta hoon aur main nikammi ma'zoori wali umr ke lautaaye jaane se panaah chaahta hoon. Aur duniya ke fitna se panaah chaahta hoon. aur qabr ke a'zaab se panaah chaahta hoon.



7. Bara' bayaan karte hain ke:

Jab hum Allah ke Rasool ke saath namaaz ada kiya karte to hamaari khaahish yahi hoti ke hum un ke daayen taraf khade hon aur Aap hamari taraf chehra mubarak karen.

To(ek martabah)main ne unhein yeh padhte huye suna:

Rabbi Qinee a'zaabaka Yawma Tub'asu Ibaadaka.

Aye mere rab jab tu apne bandon ko uthhayega us roz mujhe apne aazab se bacha lena.

[Muslim:1676]

8. Qul Huwallaahu 'Ahad.
Qul 'a'oozu birabbil-falaq.
Qul 'a'oozu birabbin-naas.

Ek martabah magar namaaze fajr aur namaaze maghrib ke ba'd teen martabah padhen.

[Abu Dawood:5082, Nasai:5428]

9. Ayatul Kursi Padhna:

الله لا إله إلا هو الحي القيوم لا تأخذه سنة ولا نوم له ما في السموات وما في الأرض من ذا الذي يشفع عنده إلا بإذنه يعلم ما بين أيديهم وما خلفهم ولا يحيطون بشيء من علمه إلا بما شاء وسع كرسيه السموات والأرض ولا يئوده حفظهما وهو العلي العظيم

Allaahu laa ilaaha illaahu wal-Hayyul Qayyoom, laa ta'khuzuhu sinatun wa laa nawm, lahu maa fis-samaawaati wa maa fil-ardhi, man zal-lazee yashfa'u indahu illaa bi'iznih, ya'lamu maa bayna 'aydeehim wa maa khalfahum, wa laa yuheetoona bishay'im-min ilmihi illaa bimaa shaa'a wasia'a kursiyyuhus- samaawaati walardh, wa laa ya'ooduhu hifzuhumaa wa Huwal 'Aliyyul Azeem.



[Sahih Jaam'e Sageer:6464]

Allah woh zaat hai ji ske elaawah koyi sachcha ma'bood nahin hamesha zindah rahne waala aur (sab ko) qaayim rakhne waala hai, na use ongh aati hai na nind, usi ke liye hai jo aasmaanon mien hai aur jo zameen mein hai, kaon hai jo uski ijaazat ke baghair uske paas sifaarish kar sake, jo logon ke saamne hai aur jo unke peeche hai sab ko jaanta hai, log uske ilm mein se kisi cheez ka ahaata nahin karsakte magar jo woh chaahe, usi ki kursi aasmaanon aur zameen ghare huye hai, aur un donon ki hifaazat use thakati nahin, aur woh buland hai azmat waala hai.
[har namaz ke ba'ad]

10. Das martabah maghrib ki namaaz ke ba'd aur das martaba subah ki namaz ke ba'd padhna hai.

لا اله الا الله وحده لا شريك له له الملك وله الحمد يحيى ويميت وهو على كل شيء قدير

Laa ilaaha illallaahu wahdahu laa shareeka lahu lahul-mulku wa lahul hamdu yuhyee wa yumeetu wa Huwa 'alaa kulli shay'in Qadeer.

[Trimezi:3553]

Allah ke elaawah koyi sachcha ma'bood nahin, woh akela hai uska koyi shareek nahin, usi ke liye baadshaahat hai aur usi ke liye tamaam ta'reefaat, woh zindah karta hai aur maarta hai, aur woh har cheez par qaadir hai.

11. Tasbeehaat ko haath se shumaar karna masnoon hai.

Ek mukhtalif fih rivayat hai jis se daayen haath par shumaar karna bayaan kiya gaya hai jis ki mukhtalif rivayaat se tasdeeq milti hai.

12. In azkaar ko namaaz ki jagah par hi padhna behtar hai, jagah taabdeel na ki jaaye. Agar har Musalmaan is ko har farz namaaz ke ba'd ada karne ki koshish kare, to majmoo'yi taur



par jo sunnaten shumaar ki gayi hain un ki ta'daad (55) hai. Lekin fajr aur maghrib mein ziyadah ho jaati hain.

Faaidah:

In sunnaton ko har namaaz ke ba'd padhne aur un par hameshgi ka yeh faayidah hai:

a) Din raat mein (500) sunnaton ke sawaab se nawaza jaata hai. Allah ke piyaare Rasool ka farmaan hai,
har tasbeeh (Subhaanallah) kahna sadqah hai,
har takbeer (Allaahu Akbar) kahna sadqah hai,
har tahmeed (Al Hamdulillah) kahna sadqah hai aur
har tahleel (Laailaaha illallah) kahna sadqah hai.

[Muslim:1704]

Imaam Nawawi farmaate hain ke sadqe ka sawaab milta hai.

a) Jab koi Musalmaan in tasbeehaat ko har namaaz ke ba'd padhne ki muhaafizat karta hai to uske liye jannat mein Paanch (500) darakht laga diye jaate hain.
Allah ke mehboob hamaare piyaare Rasool: Ek daf'a Sayyadna Abu Hurairah ke paas se guzre woh pauda laga rahe the. to Allah ke payaare Rasool ne puchha: Aye Abu Hurairah! Main tujhe ek aisa pauda na bataoun jo is se behtar ho? Kehne lage "kyun nahin Allah ke Rasool, ne farmaya:

سبحان الله، والحمد لله، ولا إله إلا الله والله أكبر

Subhaanal-laahi walhamdu lillaahi wa laa ilaaha illallaahu wallaahu Akbar.

[Ibne maja: 3807, Shaikh Naasiruddeen Albaani ne sahih kaha hai]

سبحان الله، والحمد لله، ولا إله إلا الله والله أكبر

Subhaanal-laahi walhamdu lillaahi wa laa ilaaha illallaahu wallaahu Akbar.

Har tasbeeh ke badle mein tumhaare liye jannat men darakht laga diya jaaye ga.

b) Jis ne namaaz ke ba'd aayatul kursi padhi, us ke aur jannat ke darmiyaan koi cheez rukawat nahin magar maut, yaa'ni ke woh jannat men daakhil kar diya jaaye ga.



c) Jis ne in mazkurah tasbeehaat par hameshgi ki, to uski saari khataayen ma'af kardi jaayen gi agar cheh woh samundar ki jhaag ke barabar kyun na hoon.

[Muslim: 7018]

d) Jo shakhs in tasbeehaat ko har namaaz ke ba'd padhne ki muhaafizat karta hai to us ke liye deen wa dunya ki ruswaayi se bachne ka zari'ya ban jaati hain jaisa ke Hadees mein hai: Namaaz ke ba'd padhi jaane wali tasbihaat aisi hain jin ke padhne waala kabhi khasaare mein nahin rahta.

[Muslim:1377]

e) Jo farz namaazon mein khalal aur nuqs paida hota hai un ki kami pura hone ka sabab ban jaati hain.