

I'm not a bot

































Takbir, he used to raise his hands: whenever he bowed, he used to raise the hands (before bowing) and also used to raise the hands on saying, 'Sami' l-lahman hamid' and he used to same on rising from the second rak' a (for the 3rd rak' a). Ibn ` Umar said: The Prophet () used to do the same. (Sahih al-Bukhari 739)PalmsGrabbing your kneesAmr al-Amiri said: When he(Prophet Mohammad SAW pbuh) bowed he clutched his knees with his palms, and he opened his fingers; (Abu Dawud 731)For Straight BackIt was narrated that Abu Masud said: The Messenger of Allah () said: The prayer is not valid if a man does not bring his backbone to rest while bowing and prostrating.' (Sunan an-Nasai 1027)After above step,the person must raise up and straighten his back from the Rukoo (the standing after Rukoo is Called Qawmah in Arabic). He should say, while raising his back, 'Sami' Allaahu liman hamidah Allah heard those who sent praises to Him. (Sahih Bukhari: 795)Person should raise his hands when he rises up.(Sahih Muslim 390) in the manner that has preceded (Takbeer-e-Tehrima). Then the person should stand straight up and remain still, such that every bone returns to its place and say while standing: Rabbanaa wa lakal-hamdO our Lord! And all praise is for You. (Sahih Bukhari: 795)you can say many things in Arabic, one of them is given above (Sahih Bukhari 789, Sahih Muslim 415, Sahih bukhari 795)This is obligatory upon everyone praying, even if a person praying behind Imam.After the perfect Qawmah the person praying should move to perform Sajdah (prostration).Condition of ProstrationNarrated Ibn `Abbas: The Prophet () said, I have been ordered to prostrate on seven bones i.e. on the forehead along with the tip of the nose (1 Bone) and the Prophet () pointed towards his nose, both hands (2 Bones), both knees (2 Bones) and the toes of both feet (2 Bones) and not to gather the clothes or the hair. (Sahih Bukhari 812)Way of ProstrationDuring prostration, the forehead and the nose both should touch the surface of place where you are praying your hands fingers should be facing towards the direction of Qiblah(Abu Dawood 732), you can place your palms either next to your shoulders or little bit close to your ears (Sahih Muslim401), your knees should not be so close and your toes (that are bendable) should be facing towards Qiblah (Sahih Bukhari 828). Arms should be wide and spread (should not touch your body) (Sahih Bukhari 390) and your stomach should not touch your thighs (Abu Dawood 735) and famous mistake that your feet should not dangling.Person should say: Allah-u-Akbar while going for the prostration. In the prostration position, person should say (at-least three times): Subhaana Rabbiyal-AlaaGlory is to my Lord, the Most High. (Abu Dawud: 857)After performing one/first Prostration perfectly and calmly, the person who is praying should raise his head form Prostration saying Allah-u-Akbar bending the left foot and sitting on it while keeping the right foot propped up with its toes pointing towards the Qiblah, the palms of his hands should rest on his thighs and knees, the back should be straight so that the joints go back in place.(Sunan An Nasai 1159)The prayer is not valid if a man does not bring his backbone to rest while bowing and prostrating.(An-Nasai: 1027)So, it is important to sit as straight as possible during two prostrations[salsah(Sitting between two prostration):- And between two prostration you should say(minimum 1 time): Rabbighfir li. Rabbighfir liO Lord forgive me, O Lord forgive me(Sunan Ibn Majah 897)There are also many other Duas which you can read.Then the person should perform the second Prostration(Sajdah) saying Allah-u-Akbar and repeat what he did in the first Prostration(Sajdah).After performing both prostration, person should raise his head up saying Allah-u-Akbar and sit for a short while as he did in Jalsah (stay between prostrations). Person should do this before standing up for the second Rakaat (second unit of Prayer).Reference:-Narrated Malik bin Huwairith Al-Laithi (R.A.) said: I saw the Messenger of Allah (S.A.W.) praying and in the odd Rakaat, he (S.A.W.) used to sit for a moment before getting up. (Sahih Bukhari: 823)After standing up for the second Rakaat, person should fold his hands over his chest as he did in the first Rakaat and start recitation by recitingBismillah ir-Rahman ir-Rahim andSurah Al-Fatihafollowed by any surah or a verse of theHoly Quran. Then he should complete his second Rakaat in the manner of the first one.So when a person finishes the second Rakaat, he/she sits to perform the Tashahud. He/she sits upon the left foot laid flat, as preceded with regard to the sitting between the two prostrations. However, it is not allowed to sit upon the two heels for this sitting and also not allowed for him/her to sit whilst resting upon his hand, especially the left hand.(Allowed in some cases if you are not comfortable due to injury or anything else)Reference:-Abu Humaid As-Saidi (R.A.) said: "I remember the prayer of Messenger of Allah (S.A.W.) better than any one of you. ... On sitting in the second Rakaat, he (S.A.W.) sat on his left foot and propped up the right one; and in the last Rakaat, he pushed his left foot forward and kept the other foot propped up and sat over the buttocks." (Sahih Bukhari: 828)Person should clench all the fingers of his/her right hand, placing his/her thumb onto his/her middle finger sometimes, he/she may make a circle with his/her thumb and middle finger together. He/She should point his/her forefinger towards the Qibla (Direction of Prayer) and fix his/her gaze upon his/her forefinger (it is Sunnah act to see forefinger while moving or pointing the forefinger in Tashahud). He/She should agitate (up and down) it, making supplication with it, from the start to the end of the Tashahud.Reference:-Wa'il bin Hujr said: "I am going to watch the Messenger of Allah () and see how he prays. So, I watched him." And he described (his prayer): "Then he sat and lay his left foot on the ground, and placed his left hand on his left thigh and knee. He put his right elbow on his right thigh, then he made a circle with two fingers of his (right) hand, then he raised his finger and I saw him moving it, supplicating with it." (Sunan an-Nasa'i 1268 &1160&890, Sahih Muslim 580b, Abu Dawood 726)So after completing 2nd Rakaats, person offering prayer should sit in a position mentioned in the above Hadith and then recite the following: . Attahiyyaatu lillaahi wassalawaatu , wattayyibaatu , assalaamu 'alayka 'ayyuhan-Nabiyyu wa rahmatullaahi wa barakaatuhu, assalaamu 'alaynaa wa 'alaa 'ibaadillaahis-saaliheen. 'Ash-hadu 'an laa 'ilaaha 'ilallaahu wa 'ash-hadu 'anna Muhammadan 'abduhu wa RasooluhuAll greetings of humility are for Allah, and all prayers and goodness. Peace be upon you, O Prophet, and the mercy of Allah and His blessings. Peace be upon us and upon the righteous slaves of Allah. I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship but Allah, and I bear witness that Muhammad is His slave and His Messenger. (Sahih Bukhari 7381)After reciting the above dua person should send blessing on Prophet Mohammad SAW by reading below: Allaahumma salli 'alaa Muhammadin wa 'alaa 'aali Muhammadin, kamaa sallayta 'alaa 'ibraaheema wa 'alaa 'aali 'ibraaheema, 'innaka Hameedun MajeedO Allah, bestow Your favor on Muhammad and on the family of Muhammad as You have bestowed Your favor on Ibrahim and on the family of Ibrahim. You are Praiseworthy, Most Glorious. O Allah, bless Muhammad and the family of Muhammad as You have blessed Ibrahim and the family of Ibrahim. You are Praiseworthy, Most Glorious. (Sahih Bukhari 3370)Then you may choose, in this Tashahud, any of the reported supplications , and supplicate to Allah with that.Click Here for All the Duas.After completing the Final Tashahud, person should give salutations to his right side, turning his face such that the whiteness of his right cheek can be seen, by saying: Assalam-u-alaykum wa ramatullahPeace and blessings of Allah be unto you Then he/she will give salutations to his left side, turning his face such that the whiteness of his left cheek can be seen, by saying: Assalam-u-alaykum wa ramatullahPeace and blessings of Allah be unto you.Reference:-It was narrated from Abdullah (R.A.) that: The Prophet (S.A.W.) used to say salam (Taslim) to his right and to his left: As-salamu 'alaykum wa rahmatullah, as-salamu alaykum wa rahmatullah (peace be upon you and the mercy of Allah, peace be upon you and the mercy of Allah) until the whiteness of his cheek could be seen from here, and the whiteness of his cheek from here. (An-Nasai: 1324)Undoubtedly, the fulfillment of all the necessary conditions for the Prayer enhances its chances of receiving the best recognition and full reward of Allah.May Allah accept Prayer, Supplications and all other good deeds of all our Muslim brothers and sisters all over the world.Beyond the five daily required prayers, Muslims often engage in optional prayers before or after the required prayers. These prayers are performed similarlyto the required prayers but are of varying lengths and timings.Performing these extra prayers can be a good habit, and some scholars state that saying the prayers may offer benefits for the person praying.In Islamic theology, these optional prayers are known as a naflor supererogatory prayers. Muslim prayer certainly involves performance. Required or optional, prayers for Muslims involve prescribed motions at different portions of the prayer.Muslims can perform Salat al-Ishraq (the Post-Sunrise Prayer) about 20 or 45 minutes after sunrise, according to different schools of thought.An adherent prays between two and 12 rakahs(units of prayer) in multiples of two. After completing the prayer, a person can recite other Islamic verse and should avoid participating in worldly affairs until a few minutes after sunrise or when the sun has fully risen. Ishraq prayer is associated with forgiveness of sins.Also linked with seeking forgiveness for sins, the time for Duha prayer begins after sunrise and ends at noon. Forms of this prayer generally include at least two rakahs, and as many as 12.Some classical scholars actually treat the Ishraq and Duha prayers as part of the same period. Some traditions believe that extra benefits come from saying the prayer once the sun has risen to a certain height. In some schools, the Duha prayer is also known as a Chast prayer.The Tahajjud is the night vigil. Two rakahs are considered the minimal night vigil prayer, although some consider the optimal number to be eight.Scholars offer a wide variety of opinions regarding, for example, the benefits of lengthier recitations versus the number of rakahs prayed, as well as which part of the prayer is most important when the prayer is divided into halves or thirds. Scholarly consensus holds that performing the Tahajjud is among the best of virtuous acts.Among the presumed benefits of performing the Sunnatul Wudu are making paradise obligatory. This prayer is performed after wudu, which is the ritual washing with water that Muslims perform before prayer itself, including the hands, mouth, nostrils, arms, head, and feet.One group recommends not performing the Sunnatul Wudu during sunset or sunrise or at noon.Among the other optional prayers are the Prayer for Entering a Mosque and the Prayer of Repentance. The tradition includes general nafl prayers that can be prayed whenever an adherent wants to, and without any particular cause or reason.However, one restriction with general nafl prayers is that they should not be performed at times when other optional prayers are prohibited.Source: .

**How many nafl prayers can you pray. Do you have to pray nafl. Can you pray 2 nafl anytime. How many nafl prayers are there in a day. How many times can you pray nafl. Nafl prayers. When can you pray nafl namaz. How many nafl can you pray in tahajjud. How many nafl prayers are there. Nafl prayer how to pray.**