

Nijaz Valjevcic

ILMIHAL



Osnove islama / Basics of Islam

(U ime Allaha, Dobročinitelja, Milostivog.)

“Bismillāhir-rahmānir-rahīm “

(In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful)

“Bismillahir Rahmanir Raheem”

2010.

ILMIHAL
Osnove islama / Basic of Islam

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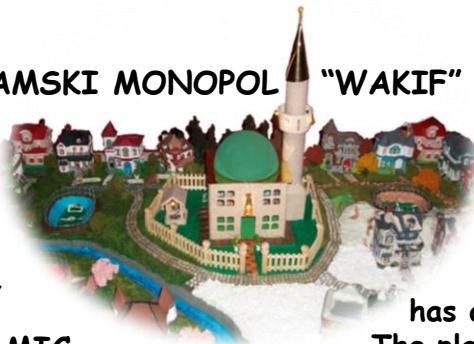
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ISLAMSKE IGRE/ISLAMIC GAMES

3D ISLAMSKI MONOPOL "WAKIF"

igrat na
halal
nacin



play on
halal way

3D ISLAMIC MONOPOLY "WAKIF"



igre bez kockica!!!
games without dice!!!

SABUR je islamsko-edukativna igra koja ce kroz zabavu poducit svoje igrace namazima. Igra na principu "Ne ljuti se covjece".

SABUR is islamic and educational game that will through fun teach their players about prayers. This game is based on the principle of the "Sorry".

HARFULINKA

د	ت	ت	ت
d	t	t	t

domino
Igravate se kao nose
izvucete "d"
d
sumorabio
na krajtu

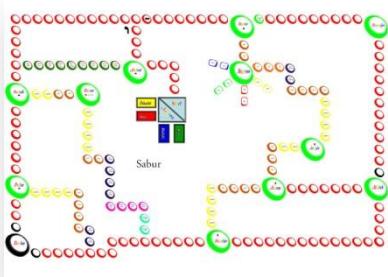
domino
Igravate se kao nose
izvucete "t"
t
u sredini

domino
Igravate se kao nose
izvucete "t"
t
na pocetku

WAKIF je monopol sa ciljem - napraviti dzamiju. Ko prvi napravi dzamiju, on je pobjednik.

WAKIF is a monopoly that has a goal - to make a mosque. The player who makes the mosque first is a winner.

SABUR



HARFULINKA je također islamsko-edukativna igra koja ce kroz zabavu poducit svoje igrace arapskom pismu. Kao da igrate domina.

HARFULINKA is also islamic and educational game that will through fun teach their players arabic alphabet. It is based on the principle of dominos.

PREPORUKA

Odgoj i obrazovanje su dvije neodvojive komponente koje humaniziraju i oplemenjuju svako dijete u razvoju. Malo je knjiga koje tretiraju obje navedene discipline. Ono što u školi učimo odnosi se uglavnom na obrazovanje, a svaki savjestan roditelj daje sve od sebe da odgoji dijete ispravno učeći ga osnovama lijepog ponašanja.

Ilmihal je jedna od rijetkih knjiga u kojoj ne samo da nalazimo obje navedene komponente, nego se neizbjježno primjećuje savršen sklad između njih. Svako dijete koje pohađa vjeronauku i uči iz ilmihala postiže mnogostruku korist. Naime, ilmihalsko štivo podstiče i jača memoriju učenjem sura iz Kur'ana i ostalih sadržaja iz ilmihala koji se uče napamet. Savladati ilmihal znači prije svega postići zavidan nivo znanja o Islamu. Međutim, svaka lekcija iz ilmihala je ujedno i odgojnog karaktera. Praktikovati Islam onako kako to u djetinjstvu učimo iz ilmihala znači također navikavati se od malena na osnovne ciljeve elementarnog odgoja kao što su red i disciplina, lijepo ponašanje, poštivanje roditelja, učenih i starijih, poštenje, hrabrost, požrtvovanje, itd.

Ilmihal Nijaz ef. Valjevčića, mladog i vrijednog imama, na jedan specifičan način odgovara izazovima koji se postavljaju pred svakog autora ilmihala. Ovaj ilmihal je savremen u svom pristupu, sadrži sve komponente osnovnog islamskog obrazovanja djeteta, i što je najvažnije, dvojezičan je. U vremenu i prostoru u kojem živimo, svjesni da naša djeca nerijetko imaju velike poteškoće sa razumijevanjem bosanskog jezika, dvojezičan ilmihal je najbolji odgovor na ovaj izazov. Ilmihal Nijaz ef. nudi kvalitetno vjersko obrazovanje na savremen način, i uz to još osigurava očuvanje naše bosanske kulture i tradicije i njeno uklapanje u vrijeme i prilike u kojima žive naša djeca.

Toplo preporučujem ovaj Ilmihal svim roditeljima koji žele da njihova djeca obogate svoje znanje o Islamu. Također preporučujem ovaj Ilmihal svima onima koji su iz bilo kojeg razloga propustili ili zaboravili nešto iz osnovnog Islamskog učenja jer u njemu će na jednostavan način obnoviti i obogatiti svoje vlastito znanje o Islamu.

REFERENCE

Good manners and education are two inseparable components that humanize and enrich every child during its growth. There are very few books that treat both of these components. What we learn in school is mostly the educational component, and at home every parent gives his and/or her best to teach a child basics of good manners.

Ilmihal is one of the rare books in which we find both of the abovementioned components, and we also find that they are connected in a perfectly harmonious way. Every child that attends Islamic education and learns from Ilmihal gets many benefits from it. The content of Ilmihal strengthens child's memory by memorizing the chapters from the Qur'an in it, and also other content of Ilmihal that is usually memorized. Once a child completes the study of Ilmihal, it means that this child has achieved a considerable level of knowledge of Islam. However, each and every lesson from Ilmihal is also designed to teach and enrich child's good manners. To practice Islam the way we learn as children from Ilmihal means to earn and learn the habits of being well-mannered such as order and discipline, respecting one's parents, teachers and elders, courage, sacrifice, etc.

The Ilmihal by a young and talented Imam Nijaz Valjevcic meets the challenges of every author of Ilmihal in a very specific and effective way. This Ilmihal is modern in its approach, combines all components of basic Islamic education and manners, and most importantly, it is bilingual. In the time we live in, when our children often find it very difficult to understand Bosnian language, the bilingual Ilmihal is the best answer to this challenge. The Ilmihal by Imam Nijaz offers competitive Islamic education in a modern way, and at the same time it insures the preservation of our Bosnian culture and tradition and its adaptability in the time and circumstances in which our children live.

I warmly recommend this Ilmihal from to all the parents who want their children to enrich their knowledge about Islam. I also recommend it to all those who have, for whatever reason, either missed or forgot something from the basic Islamic knowledge, because they will be able to both refresh and enrich their level of knowledge about Islam.

1.

What is Islam?

Islam is a religion which God revealed to mankind through the prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

Muhammed

alejhi-s-selam / peace be upon him /
Neka je mir i spas na njega



Šta je Islam?

Islam je vjera koju je Allah, dz.s., objavio cijelom covjecanstvu preko svog poslanika Muhammeda, a.s., (alejhi-s-selam).



The Arabic word 'Islam' means submission and obedience, and derives from a word meaning 'peace'.

Riječ "islam" je arapskog porijekla i znači predaja/poslušnost, a potječe od riječi što znači mir.

Shahadah / Šehadet

Shahadah - declaration of islam.

Svoju pripadnost islamu muslimani iskazuju **šehadetom**.

**"Ash hado al la ila ha illAllah wa ash hadu anna Muhammada
ab du hu wa Rasooluh"**

There is no god but Allah and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.

Ja srcem vjerujem i jezikom očitujem da nema drugog Boga osim Allaha i da je Muhammed Njegov rob i poslanik.

EŠ-HEDU EN LĀ-ILAHE ILLELLĀH VE EŠ-HEDU ENNE
MUHAMMEDEN ABDUHŪ VE RESŪLUHŪ.

Selam

SALAM - Muslim greet each other with the salam (an Islamic form of greeting) which consists of the words Assalamu' alaikum (Peace be upon you). Muslim who accepted 'selam' should return the following words: Va Alaikumus-salam.

ASSALAMU'ALAIKUM

VA ALAIKUMUSSALAM



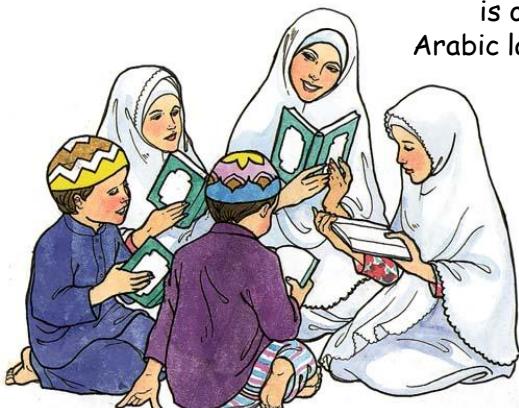
SELAM je islamski pozdrav kojim muslimani međusobno pozdravljaju jedne druge. Islamski pozdrav glasi: **ES-SELĀMU ALEJKUM**, što znači: »Mir i spas Božiji želim vama!«

Musliman kome je nazvan selam treba da uvrati slijedećim riječima: **VE ALEJKUMUS-SELĀM**, što znači: »I ja vama mir i spas Božiji želim.«

ES-SELĀMU ALEJKUM / VE ALEJKUMUS-SELĀM

What do Muslims believe in?

The basic belief of Islam is that there is only one God, whose name in the Arabic language is Allah, and who is the sole and sovereign ruler of the universe.



Usta muslimani vjeruju?

Osnovno vjerovanje islama jeste da postoji samo jedan Bog, na arapskom jeziku Allah, koji je jedini vladar univerzuma/svemira.

3.

Muslims have 6 main beliefs:

- Belief in Allah as the one and only God.
- Belief in meleks/angels.
- Belief in the holy books.
- Belief in the Prophets (special messengers).
e.g. Adam, Ibrahim (Abraham), Musa (Moses), Dawud (David), Isa (Jesus).
- Muhammad (peace be upon him) is the final prophet.
- Belief in the Day of Judgement...

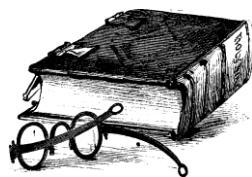


The day when the life of every human being will be assessed to decide whether they go to heaven or hell.

- Belief in Predestination...

That Allah has already decided what will happen.

Muslims believe that this does not stop human beings making free choices



- *Amanto billahi*
- *wamala ikatihee*
- *wakutoobihī*
- *wa rusoolihi*
- *walyawmil akhiri*
- *wa bil qadri khayrihi*
- washarrihi minAllah I Ta'ala*

Islamsko vjerovanje sastoji se od šest temeljnih istina vjere, a zovemo ih *imanski šarti*.

- vjerovati u Boga, Allaha dželle šanuhu (Stvoritelja i Vladara svjetova);
- vjerovati u Božije meleke (anđele), duhovna bića;
- vjerovati u Božije kitabe (knjige);
- vjerovati u Božije poslanike (pejgambere);
- vjerovati u Sudnji dan (Posljednji dan);
- vjerovati u Božije određenje (kader),

(vjerovati u kader znači - sve što se događa i biva je samo Božjom voljom i određenjem).



- **AMENTU BILLĀHĪ**
- **VE-MELĀIKETIHĪ**
- **VE KUTUBIHĪ**
- **VE RUSULIHĪ**
- **VEL-JEVAMIL-ĀHIRI**
- VE BIL-KADERI HAJRIHĪ VE ŠERRIHĪ MINELLĀHI TEĀLĀ**

Five Pillars of Islam

These are five duties that every Muslim is obliged to perform. The *five pillars of Islam* help Muslims put their faith into action.

- **Shahadah:** declaration of faith;

"I bear witness that there is no god, but Allah; I bear witness that Muhammad is the prophet of God." By reciting this, one enters Islamic faith;

"There is no god but Allah and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah."

- **Salah:** prayer

Muslims are required to pray five times a day, washing themselves before prayer and facing in the direction of Mecca while praying.

- **Zakat:** giving a fixed proportion to charity

Muslims are required to give away a percentage of their earnings to those less fortunate, regardless of their religion.

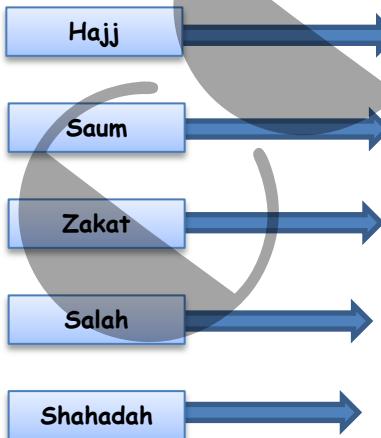
- **Saum:** fasting during the month of Ramadan

Muslims fast for one lunar month each year, a period called Ramadan. During this time, Muslims reflect on their behaviour and strive to purify their thoughts.

- **Hajj:** pilgrimage to Mecca

If it is financially possible, Muslims are required to travel to Mecca once in their lifetime.

ISLAM



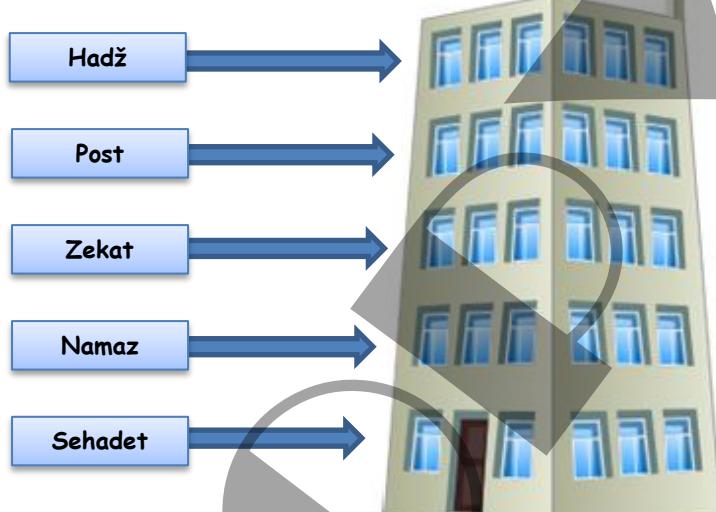
5.

Glavne islamske dužnosti - islamski šartci?

Islam se zasniva na pet glavnih dužnosti. Te glavne islamske dužnosti su:

- očitovati pripadnosti islamu (Kelime-i šehadet),
- klanjati propisane namaze (salat),
- postiti mjesec ramazan (savm),
- davati propisani dio od imovine (zekat),
- izvršiti propisanu posjetu Ka'bi (hadž).

ISLAM



Salah - Namaz

What things are necessary before starting Namaz? Before starting Namaz five conditions need to be fulfilled.



- a) The body has to be clean.
 - b) The clothes have to be clean.
 - c) The place of praying Namaz has to be clean.
2. Make wudu
3. Satr-e-awrat(covering the body)
 4. It should be the time of praying Namaz
 5. To face the Qibla.
 6. To make the niyat (intention) for Namaz.
- These six things are called "sharait-e-namaz"

Namaz

Prije stupanja u namaz treba ispuniti šest uvjeta ili priprema za namaz.
Uvjeti za namaz su:

1. da bude čisto
 - a) tijelo,
 - b) odijelo i
- c) mjesto gdje ce se klanjati,
2. uzeti abdest
3. biti pristojno obučen,
4. na vrijeme klanjati,
5. okrenuti se prema Kibli,
6. odlučiti klanjati (nijjet).



Basic of islam

Who are we? We are Muslims.
A Muslim is a person who follows the commands of Allah and dedicates his or her life to live by those guidelines and commands.



What was the message of Muhammed? The message of Muhammed was essentially Tawheed. Tawheed is to believe in Allah in the correct manner.
Who were the Prophets of Allah? The prophets of Allah were people that were selected by Allah to deliver His message.

Osnove islama

Ko smo mi? Mi smo muslimani. Muslimani su one osobe koje su prihvatile islamsko učenje kao putokaz u svom životu.



Koja je bila poruka Muhameda, a.s.? Poruka Muhameda, a.s., je u suštini Trvhid. Tevhid je vjerovati u Allaha na ispravan način.
Tko su bili Božiji Poslanici? Božiji Poslanici su bili ljudi koji su odabrani od Allaha da dostave Njegovu poruku.

Making Wudu

Start by using the left hand to wash the right hand up to the wrist making sure that no part of the hand is left dry, especially between each finger. Repeat three times. Then use the right hand to wash the left hand up to the wrist making sure that no part of the hand is left dry, especially between each finger. Repeat three times.



1. Washing Hands Up to the Wrist



2. Rinsing the mouth

Take some water with right hand rinsing the mouth by moving the water around inside the mouth making sure to reach the back of the throat. Repeat three times.



3. Rinsing the nose



4. Washing the Face

Wash the face, from ear to ear, and forehead to chin making sure that no part of the face is left dry. Repeat three times.

The following actions **break the Wudhu** for which you will have to make fresh Wudhu: urine and excrement, passing of wind, blood, yellow liquid, pus emanating from the body (not phlegm i.e. slimy liquid in the throat), laughing during one's Salaat (prayer), mouthful vomiting (blood or food), unconsciousness and intoxication.

Use the left hand to wash the right hand, forearm and elbow, up to and including the elbow making sure that no part of the hand, arm and elbow is left dry, especially between the fingers. Repeat three times.

Then use the right hand to wash the left hand, forearm and elbow making sure that no part of the hand, arm and elbow is left dry, especially between the fingers. Repeat three times.



5. Washing the Hands and Arms Including the Elbows



6. Wiping the Head

Wipe the head with the fingers of both hands, starting from the forehead, taking them to the nape of the neck, then bring them back to the forehead. Do this one time.



7. Wiping the Ears



8. Wiping the Neck

Wipe the ears with the water used for the head. Do this one time. After ears, wipe the neck. Do this one time.



Use the right hand to wash the right foot up to and including the ankle making sure no part of the foot is left dry, especially between the toes. Use the right hand pinkie finger to wash between the toes starting on the right side of the foot. Repeat three times. Then use the left hand to wash the left foot up to and including the ankle making sure no part of the foot is left dry, especially between the toes. Repeat three times.

9. Washing the Feet and Ankles

Uzimanje abdesta

Oprati šake tri puta vodom, prvo desnu pa lijevu.

Allahov Poslanik, sallallahu alejhi ve sellem,
kaže: "Kada uzimate abdest, pocnite sa vašom
desnom stranom."



1. Pranje ruku do iza šaka



Izaprati usta (desnom rukom) tri puta vodom,
uzimajući vodu iz desne šake od jednom.

Allahov Poslanik, sallallahu alejhi ve sellem,
kaže: "Kada užimaš abdest, dobro isperi usta."

2. Izapiranje usta

Izaprati nos (lijevom rukom) tri puta
vodom. Prilikom čišćenja nosa uvući vodu
u nos, a zatim izbaciti iz nosa koristeći
pri tome lijevu šaku.



3. Izapiranje nosa

Oprati lice tri puta od uha do uha i od korijena
kose na čelu do vrha brade (ukoliko je duža
brada, provući prste kroz nju). Uzvišeni Allah
kaže: "... operite lica svoja..." (El-Maide, 6.)

4. Pranje lica

Abdest će pokvariti: ako se obavi koja prirodna nužda, puštanje
vjetra, smijanje u toku namata, ako poteče krv ili gnoj iz tijela, ako
se povrati punim ustima i ako se zaspi ili onesvjesti.

Oprati tri puta ruke od vrhova prstiju
do iza laktova, desnu pa lijevu.

Uzvišeni Allah kaže: "... i ruke svoje
do iza lakata..." (El-Maide, 6.)

Allahov Poslanik, a.s., je rekao: "Moji sljedbenici će od
tragova abdesta na Sudnjem danu doći sa bijelim
oznakama na čelu i bijelim rukama i nogama. Zato, ko
je od vas u stanju prati i više od onoga što se pere
za abdest, neka pere."



5. Pranje ruku do iza laka



6. Potiranje mokrom rukom prednjeg dijela glave - mesh

Potrati uši jednim kažiprstom unutrašnjost i palcem vanjski dio.
"Allahov Poslanik, sallallahu alejhi ve sellem, potrao je uši tako
što bi kažiprste stavio u uši, a palceve
iza ušiju."



Nakon što potaremo uši, vanjskom
stranom prstiju potrati i vrat jedan put.

7. Potrati uši

8. Potrati vrat

Oprati noge tri puta od
vrhova prstiju do iza
članaka, desnu pa lijevu.
Uzvišeni Allah kaže: "... i
noge svoje do
iza članaka..." (El-Maide, 6.)

Sunnet je da se to čini
malim prstom lijeve ruke.

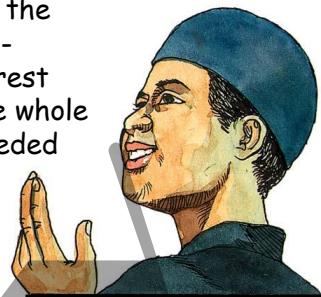


9. Pranje nogu do iza čanaka

Prenosi se od El-
Mustevreda Ibn Šeddada,
radijallahu anhu, da je
rekao: "Vidio sam
Allahovog Poslanika,
sallallahu alejhi ve sellem,
da pere prste nogu malim
prstom njegove ruke."

Muslim prayer

Five times a day a Muslim is bound to perform the Salaah, the fixed ritual of the Islamic prayer - worship. Muslim should properly go to the nearest mosque to offer his prayers together with the whole congregation. Each of the five periods is preceded by the azaan (or adhaan - ezan as it is more commonly called). The muezzin (mu'adh-dhin in Arabic) calls out on each occasion:



Azaan

Allaahu Akbar (four times - "Allah is Most Great").

Ash'hadu an laa ilaaha illallaah (twice - "I bear witness that there is no god but Allah").

Ash'hadu anna Muhammadar-rasulullaah (twice - "I bear witness that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah").

Hayya 'alas-salaah (twice - "Come to prayer").

Hayya 'alal falaah (twice - "Come to the good;").

Allaahu Akbar (twice - "Allah is Most Great").

Laa ilaaha illallaah (once - "There is no god but Allah")

After the call to the good during the Fajr prayer (just before dawn), the crier calls out twice: As-salatu khairum min an-naüm (2x.) - *Prayer is better than sleep.*



congregation - Jam'ah

zajednica - Dzem'at

Druga islamska dužnost - Namaz

Druga islamska dužnost je dnevno klanjati propisane namaze. Namaz je muslimanska obaveza koja se vrši svaki dan klanjanjem i učenjem na propisani način. Svaki dan treba klanjati pet namaza, i to: *sabah, podne, i kindiju, akšam i jaciju*. Svaki namaz ima svoje vrijeme. Prije svakog namaza uči se ezan na arapskom jeziku koji glasi:

Ezan

Allāhu ekber (uči se četiri puta - Allah je najveći)

Ešhedu en lā illāhe illellāh (uči se dva puta - Svjedocim da nema drugog Boga osim Allaha)

Ešhedu enne Muhammeden resūlullāh (uči se dva puta - Svjedocim da je Muhammed, a.s., Boziji rob i Poslanik)

Hajje ales-salāh (uči se dva puta - Dodjite na namaz)

Hajje alel-felāh (uči se dva puta - Dodjite na spas)

Allāhu ekber (uči se dva puta - Allah je najveći)

Lā illāhe illellāh (uči se jedanput - Nema drugog Boga osim Allaha)

U sabahskog ezāna poslije »Hajje alel-felāh« uči se: Essalātu hajrun minen-nevm (2x).

Iqama - The call to line up for prayers

Allaahu Akbar (four times)
Ash'hadu an laa ilaaha illallaah
(twice).

Ash'hadu anna Muhammadar-
rasulullaah (twice).

Hayya 'alas-salaah (twice).
Hayya 'alal falaah (twice -).

Qad qamatu-ssalah
(twice - Prayer is in order)

Allaahu Akbar (twice).

Laa ilaaha illallaah (once)

Ikamet – Poziv vjernicima da se poredaju u safove

Allāhu ekber (uči se četiri puta)
Ešhedu en lā illāhe illellāh (uči se dva puta)

Ešhedu enne Muhammeden
resūlullāh (uči se dva puta)

Hajje ales-salāh (uči se dva puta)
Hajje alel-felāh (uči se dva puta)

Kad kāmetis-salātu, kad
kāmetis-sālah (uči se dva puta -
Namaz se uspostavlja)

Allāhu ekber (uči se dva puta)
Lā illāhe illellāh (uči se jedanput)



The times of prayers



Every Muslim, male or female, must offer at least five daily prayers in time, if is no lawful reason for exemption, combination, or temporary delay, Location od the sun decides the time of prayers.

- The Early Morning Prayer (Salatu-l-Fajr), may be offered any time after the dawn and before sunrise, a total period of about two hours.
- The Noon Prayer (Salatu-z-Zuhr). This prayer may be offered anytime after the sun begins to decline from its Zenith until it is about midway on its course to setting. For example, if the sun sets at 7:00 p.m. the prayer time begins a little after 12:00 noon and continues until a little after 3:30 p.m. Soon after that the time of the next prayer begins. However, there are accurate schedule telling the time of each prayer. A Muslim must choose praying time according to his/her best judgment.



- The Mid-Afternoon prayer (Salatu-l-Asr), which begins right after the expiration of the Noon prayer time and ends at sunset.
- The sunset prayer (Salatu-l-Maghrib). The time of this prayer begins immediately after sunset and continues till the red glow in the western horizon disappears. Normally it covers a period of one and half hour.
- The Evening prayer (Salatu-l-Isha), which begins after the red glow in the western horizon and continues till before dawn.

They are three periods of time when is disliked to pray: at sunrise and thirty minutes after it, at noon and forty five minutes before sunset.

Vrijeme namaza

Svaki namaz se klanja u svome vremenu, odnosno ima svoj vakat. Početak svakog namaskog vakta određuje se prema položaju sunca na nebu.



- Vrijeme sabahskog namaza počinje od zore i traje do izlaska sunca.
- Vrijeme podnevskog namaza počinje kad sunce malo odmakne sa sredine neba i traje do ikindije.
- Vrijeme ikindijskog namaza počinje kada sunce nagne zapadu i traje do akšama.
- Vrijeme akšamskog namaza počinje od zalaska sunca i traje do jacije.
- Vrijeme jaciskog namaza počinje kad potpuno nestane sunčanog sjaja na zapadu i traje do pred zoru.

Zabranjeno je klanjati u času izlaska sunca i pola sata poslije izlaska, kad sunce prelazi preko sredine neba i kad sunce zalazi.

How Many Rakats For Each Prayer?

Fajr

2 Sunnah & 2 Fard

Zuhur

4 Sunnah & 4 Fard & 2 Sun-Sunnah

Asr

4 Sunnah & 4 Fard

Maghrib

3 Fard & 2 Sunnah

Isha

4 Sunnah & 4 Fard & 2 Sun-Sunnah & Vitr



Koliko rekata imaju dnevni namazi?

Sabah

2 Sunneta 2 Farza

Podne

4 Sunneta 4 Farza 2 Sun-sunneta

Ikindija

4 Sunneta 4 Farza

Akšam

3 Farza 2 Sunneta

Jacija

4 Sunneta 4 Farza 2 Sun-sunneta

3 Vitr

15.

Parts of rakah

Qayam - means to stand

This first "Allahu Akbar" is called takbir tahrifah because after saying takbir tahrifah every common and worldly action, talk or movement is forbidden. The fingers should be slightly apart (not spaced out, or together) and males should rise their hands up to the ears and females up to the shoulders, palms should face forward the Qiblah (direction of Ka'ba). Hands may be raised with the takbir, after the takbir, or before the takbir. Variation is good. Takbir may be said aloud or silently at any time of day. One should express the intention to perform a prayer by saying silently:

("I intend to perform the prayer (say the name of the Salah and what is - Sunnah or Fardh), for the sake of Allah, I am facing the Holy Kaaba.")

*Nawaytu an usalliya lillâhi ta'âla salâta _____ adâan
mustaqbil al-qiblati, Allâhu Akbar.*

(For an example: if we want to pray fajr, we have to add **sunnah-fajr**)

Placing the Hands on the Stomach/Chest

All males should place hands slightly below his belly button right on top of the left and wrap fingers around left wrist. All females should place hands on their chest, right on top of the left without grabbing wrist as males do. While standing eyes should be fixed on the place where the forehead will touch the ground during the sajdah.

Reciting Du'a Isti'aadhah (Supplication of Starting)

This du'a should be recited in the first rakah only.
Always recite the du'a silently.

(You are Glorified, O Allah, and Praised, Your Name is Blessed, Your Majesty is Honored, and none has the right to be worshipped but You)

"Subhana kallah humma wabi hamdika watabara
kasmuka wata'ala jad-duka wala ilaha ghayruk"

Seeking Refuge with Allah

The following should be recited in the first rakah only. Always recite silently.

(I seek refuge with Allah from Shaitan the cursed one)

"A'u'thu billahi minash-Shaitan-ir-Rajeem."



Beginning with the Name of Allah

The following should always be said silently, not aloud, in every rakah before reciting Surah al-Fatiha.

(In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful)

"Bismillahir Rahmanir Raheem"

Reciting Surah (Chapter) Al-Fatiha (The Opening - Chapter 1)

Surah al-Fatiha must be recited in every rakah of every prayer (even when in congregation). When reciting Surah al-Fatiha divide the recitation by reciting one verse at a time. Stop at the end of each verse and do not join it with the one after, even if it is connected (in meaning) to it. "Thal-leen" should be prolonged for seven counts. Recite Surah al-Fatiha silently during the daylight prayers when the sun is up (i.e. Thuhr and Asr). In the first two rakat, recite Surah al-Fatiha aloud during the nighttime prayers when the sun is down (i.e. Fajr, Maghrib, Isha and Witr). Sunnah prayers are always said silently.

(All the praises and thanks be to Allah, the Lord of the 'Alamin -mankind, jinns and all that exists. The Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful. The Only Owner (and the Only Ruling Judge) of the Day of Recompense (i.e. the Day of Resurrection). You (Alone) we ask for help (for each and everything). Guide us to the Straight Path.

The Way of those on whom You have bestowed Your Grace, not (the way) of those who earned Your Anger, nor of those who went astray)

"Alhamdu lil-lahi rab-bil 'alameen."

"Ar rahma nir-raheem."

"Maliki yawmid-deen."

"Iyyaka na'budu wa iyyaka nasta'een."

"Ihdinas siratal mustaqeem."

"Siratal latheena an'amta 'alayhim."

"Ghayril maghdubi 'alayhim walad thal-leen."

"Ameen."



Reciting Quran After Surah Al-Fatiha

After reciting Surah al-Fatiha, recite any Surah from the Quran in the first two rakats. One or more Surahs may be recited. Recite the Quran in slow, measured rhythmic tones, not racing or hurrying; rather, recite clearly and distinguish each letter. Recite silently during the daylight prayers when the sun is up (i.e. Thuhr and Asr). Recite aloud during the nighttime prayers when the sun is down (i.e. Fajr, Maghrib, Isha and Witr). Before reciting any Quran in prayer one must silently, at any time of day say, "Bismillahir Rahmaniir Raheem."

Surah Al-Ikhas (The Purity - Chapter 112)

(Say: He is Allah, (the) One. Allah As-Sawmad (The Self-Sufficient Master, Whom all creatures need, He neither eats nor drinks). He begets not, nor was He begotten; And there is none comparable or like Him)

"Bismillahir Rahmaniir Raheem"

"Qul huwal lahu ahad."

"Allah hus sawmad."

"Lam yalid. Walaм yulad."

"Walam yakun lahu kufuwan ahad."

After Quran Recitation and Reciting Takbir

"Allahu Akbar"

Ruku

Going Into and Performing Rukoo (Bowling)

After the Takbir by bowing down, the head and the hips are at the same level. The back should be in such a position that if we put a dish full of water on it, should not spill. The hands should be placed on the knees. After becoming calm and relaxed in that position, silently recite the following du'a three times.

(Glory be to my Lord who is the very Greatest)

"Subhana Rab-bi Yal Atheem" (3 times)

Qiraat - (recitation/reading) of some verses (Ayaat) or a chapter (Surah) from the Holy Qur'an. The recitation should be at least three verses or one long verse equivalent to three verses.

Standing Up From Ruku

While standing from ruku' in an upright standing position and with hands hanging on the sides of the body, one should silently say following du'a one time:

(Allah listens to the one who praises Him)

"Samee 'Allah hu liman hameeda"

Then say, while standing. Always recite silently:

(Oh, our Lord, all the praises be to You)

"Rab-bana lakal hamd"

Sajdah

Going Down and Performing First Sajdah (Prostration)

Sajdah begins by reciting Tekbir "ALLahu Akbar" silently or aloud at any time of day. Go down to the ground by placing head between hands. Make sure that palms, forehead, nose, knees and toes are touching the ground. Fingers including thumbs and toes should point toward Qiblah, make sure that heels are together.



All man should place elbows so that they are not touching the ground or the sides of body while women touch the ground with elbows and rest stomach on the knees. Once all body relaxed in that position repeat at least three

(Oh Allah, Glory be to You, the Most High)

" Subhana Rab-bi A'la " (3 times)

Rising From Sajdah

After being calm and at ease in Sajdah, raise the head while saying silently or aloud, at any time of day: "Allahu Akbar".

Jalsah (Sitting Between the Two Sajdahs)

Man should bring the left foot along the ground and sit on it. With the right knee on the ground, the right foot should be upright with toes pointing towards the Qiblah. Sit relaxed until every bone has returned to its proper position.

Women's feet in this position should be facing to the right and left tight on the ground.

Reciting Takbir and Performing Second Sajdah

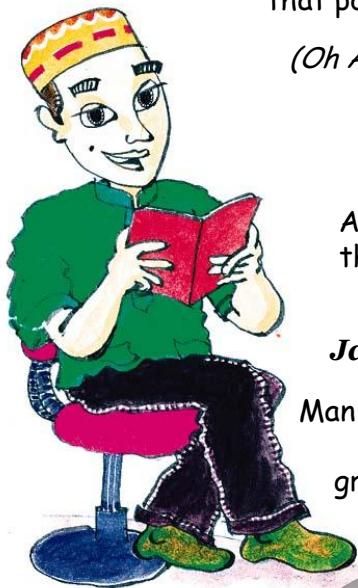
Move to perform the second sajdah exactly like the first sajdah by saying silently or aloud, at any time of day:
"Allahu Akbar".

Always repeat the du'a silently atleast three and make the sajdah nearly as long as the standing.

(Oh Allah, Glory be to You, the Most High)

" Subhana Rab-bi A'la " (3 times)

The right foot should be upright with toes pointing towards the Qiblah.



Rising From the Second Sajdah - End of First Rakah

After being calm and at ease, rise from the second sajdah in exactly the same way as rising from the first sajdah and say silently or aloud, at any time of day: "Allahu Akbar".

Rising For the Second Rakah

Get up for the second rakah, by clenching the fists and supporting the body with the hands while getting up (literally, "as one who kneads dough").

Performing the Second Rakah

In this rakah du'a isti'aadhah should not be read. This rakah should be shorter than the first rakah.

Everything else is done exactly like the first rakah.

Jalsah

The First Tashahhud (Sitting After Sajdah)



After rising from the second sajdah of the second rakah, sit in this jalsah in exactly the same way as the first jalsah. Spread the palms out and place the right palm on the right thigh just above the knee, and the left palm on the left thigh just above the knee.

Point and Moving the Index Finger in Tashahhud



Spread the left palm on the left knee. Put the right hand on the right thigh and clenched all the fingers on the right hand placing the thumb on the middle finger. Then, point the index finger (the one right next to the thumb) towards the Qiblah, and fix the eyesight on that finger.

Reciting Du'a in First Tashahhud

Pray with the following du'a:

All compliments, all physical prayer, and all monetary worship are for Allah. Peace be upon you, Oh Prophet, and Allah's mercy and blessings. Peace be upon us, and on the righteous slaves of Allah. I bear witness that no one is worthy of worship except Allah. And that Muhammad is His slave and Messenger.

"At-tahiy-yatu lil-lahi was salawatu wat-tay yibatu. As-salamu 'alayka ay-yuhan-nabiyu wa rahma tullahee wa baraktuhu as-salamu 'alayna wa'ala 'ibadil-la hisaliheen. Ash hadu anla ilahah illal lahu wa ash hadu an-na Muhammadan 'abduhu wa rasuluh"

21.

As-Salah 'Ala An-Nabiyy - Sending Prayers on the Prophet

After the first tashahhud, always silently send prayers on the Prophet (SAWS) after always silently sending peace on him (SAWS).

(Oh Allah, send prayers on Muhammad, and on the family of Muhammad, as you sent prayers on Ibraheem, and on the family of Ibraheem; You are indeed worthy of Praise, Full of Glory. Oh Allah, send blessings on Muhammad, and on the family of Muhammad, as you sent blessings on Ibraheem, and on the family of Ibraheem; You are indeed worthy of Praise, Full of Glory.)

"Allah humma sal-li 'ala Muhammadin wa'ala ali Muhammadin, kama sal-layta 'ala Ibraheema wa'ala ali Ibraheema innaka hameedum majeed,
Allah humma barak 'ala Muhammadin wa'ala ali Muhammadin, kama
barak ta 'ala Ibraheema wa'ala ali Ibraheema innaka hameedum
majeed"

**After reciting As-Salah 'Ala An-Nabiyy (SAWS)
read the following du'a silently:**

(Our Lord! give us good in this world and good in the Hereafter and defend us from the punishment on the fire!)

"Allahumma Rabbana Ateena Fi
Dunya Hasanatan Wa Fil Akhirati Hasanatan
Wakena Az Bannar."

(O our lord, forgive me, my parents and believers when the Final day of Judgment comes.)

"Rabbana ghfir li wa li wallidayya wa lil Mu'mineena yawma yaqumul hisaab "



Tasleem**Now turn your face to the right and say:**

(Peace be on you and mercy of Allah.)

“Assalamu 'alaikum wa rahmatullah”

**Then turn your face to the left,
and repeat, saying:**

“Assalamu 'alaikum wa rahmatullah”

(Peace be on you and mercy of Allah.)

And then:“Allahumma Antas-Salamu, wa minkas-Salamu,
tabarakta ya Dhal-Jalali wal-Ikram”*(O Allah, You are the Giver of security, and security comes from You. You are Blessing, O You Who have majesty and nobility)***After reciting the above, Salah in sets of two rekats is complete.****Reciting Takbir and Standing Up for the Third Rakah and Fourth Rakah**

When praying a prayer with three or four rekats a person should stand up after tashahhud and recite Takbir. After that prayer should be finished by repeating same in third and/or fourth rekah before sitting on the last tashahhud.

**Performing the Third Rakah and Fourth Rakah and
Sitting for the Final Tashahhud**

After reciting Surah al-Fatiha, continue to complete the third rakah (or fourth rakah if praying four). After completing the last rakah, sit for the final tashahhud.



Sit in this jalsah in exactly the same way as the first jalsah. Spread the palms out and place the right palm on the right thigh just above the knee, and the left palm on the left thigh just above the knee. Spread the left palm on the left knee. Put the right hand on the right thigh and clench all the fingers on the right hand placing the thumb on the middle finger.

Recite silently the same du'a as in the first tashahhud and recite silently As-Salah 'Ala An-Nabiyy (SAWS) as in the first tashahhud. After reciting As-Salah 'Ala An-Nabiyy (SAWS) and du'a ("Rabbana Ateena Fi Dunya...") complete the Salah with Tasleem. (Page 20/21)

Sastavni dijelovi namaza

23.

Kijam – stajanje u namazu

Prvi rekak

Prvi i početni tekbir "Allahu ekber" se zove tekbir tahrimen ili iftitahi tekbir. Sastavni dijelovi namaza zovu se namaski ruknovi. *Stajanje, učenje, pregibanje i spuštanje lica na zemlju čine jedan rekāt. Namaz može imati dva, tri ili četiri rekata. Početnim tekbirom (iftitāh-i tekbir) stupa se u namaz.*

Dignemo ruke, dlanova okrenutih prema Kibli i izgovorimo: Allāhu ekber. Muškarci dižu ruke u visini ušiju dodirujući palcima mehki dio uha. Ženske dižu ruke u visini ramena. Prsti su ispruženi.

Kada izgovorimo početni tekbir i sastavimo ruke, stojimo mirno i skrušeno gledajući u mjesto gdje ćemo spustiti lice i učimo. Stajanje u namazu zove se kijām.

Ko zbog bolesti ili starosti ne može da stoji, klanjaće sjedeći. Prije nego što stupimo u namaz treba srcem odlučiti koji ćemo namaz klanjati. Tu odluku, u srcu donesenu, zovemo *nijjet. Nijjet se može izgovoriti posebnim riječima na bosanskom ili arapskom jeziku. Svaki namaz ima svoj nijjet.*

Odlučih da klanjam namaz _____ u ime Allaha uzivšenog, okrenuvši se prema Kibli -Allahu ekber.

"Nevejtu en usallije lillāhi teāla
salātel _____ edāen mustakbilel-kibleti
Allahu ekber."

(npr. ako hoćemo klanjati sunnete sabah-namaza, onda nijeimo sunneti-l-fedžri)



Dova u namazu

(Samo tebi pripada veličanje, moj Bože, i Tebi hvala. Tvoje je ime uzvišeno, Tvoje je veličanstvo veliko, nema drugog Boga osim Tebe.)

“Subhane-kellahumme ve bi-hamdike, ve tebāre-kesmuke, ve te-'ālā džedduke, va lā-ilāhe gajruke.”

(Utječem se Allahu od prokletog šejtana.)

“Eūzu billāhi mineššejtā-nirradžīm”

(U ime Allaha, Dobročinitelja, Milostivog.)

“Bismillāhir-rahmānir-rahīm”

Nakon bismile, učimo Fatihu:

(Hvala Allahu Gospodaru svjetova, sveopćem Dobročinitelju, Milostivom. Vladaru Sudnjeg dana.

Samo Tebe obožavamo, i samo od Tebe pomoći molimo. Uputi nas na pravi put, na put onih kojima si darovao Svoje blagodati, a ne na put onih na koje si se rasrdio i koji su zalutali.)



“El-hamdu-lillāhi Rabbil - 'ālemīn, Errahmānir-rahīm, Mālikī jev-middīn. Ijjāke na'budu ve ijjāke nesteīn. Ihdi-nessirātal mustekīm, sirātalzezīne en'amte 'alejhim, gajril-magūbi'alejhim ve leddāllīn. (Amin!)”

Nakon što pručimo Fatihu, nastavljam namaz sa učenjem bilo koje sure iz Kur'ana. Prije nego počnemo učiti Kur'anske sure, dužni smo proučiti bismilu. Međutim, kada je u pitanju učenje sure u namazu poslije fatihe, tada nećemo učiti bismilu.

“Bismillāhir-rahmānir-rahīm”

(U ime Allaha, Dobročinitelja, Milostivog.)

“Reci: "On, Allah, Jedan je! Allah je utočište svakome! nije rodio, ništa' je rođen! I niko mu ravan nije!"



Rukū' – pregibanje u namazu

Nakon što proučimo suru, izgovaramo tekbir "Allahu ekber" te idemo na rukū'. Pregibanje preko polovine tijela zove se rukū'. Vršeći rukū', izgovaramo tri puta:

(Neka je hvala Allahu koji je uistinu Velik)

"Subhāne rabbijel-azīm"

Dižući se s rukū' izgovaramo:

(Allah čuje onoga koji Ga hvali)

"Semiallāhu limen hamideh "

Zatim malo zastanemo pa nastavimo:

(Neka je slavljen moj Uzvišeni Gospodar)

"Rabbenā lekel-hamd "

Kiraet - Recitacije/čitanje nekih ajeta ili poglavljja (sura) iz Kur'ana koje mora biti najmanje tri ajeta ili jedan dugi ajet koji je ekvivalent/veličine tri ajeta.

Sedžda - Spuštanje lica na tlo

Izgovarajući tekbir "Allahu ekber" spuštamo se na tlo; prvo koljena, zatim dlanove, a između njih lice (stopala uspravna, prsti povijeni naprijed) gdje tri puta izgovaramo tri puta:

(Neka je hvala Allahu koji je uistinu Uzvišen)

"Subhāne rabbijel-e'ala"

Izgovarajući tekbir dignemo glavu sa zemlje i malo sjedemo, a onda, na isti način, učinimo drugu sedždu. Sa sedžde se, govoreći »Allāhu ekber«, dižemo na drugi rekati. Na sedždi gledamo niz lice. Na sedždi se dotičemo tla nožnim prstima, koljenima, dlanovima, nosom i čelom.



Drugi rekata

Na stajanju drugog rekata u svih namaza uči se: Bismilla, Fatiha i sūra. Dakle, ne učimo subhaneke. Ostalo je sve isto kao i kod prvog rekata. Međutim, nakon što zvršimo drugu sedždu, ne ustajemo, odnosno ne vraćamo se na *Kijam*, već namaz nastavljamo sa *Ka'de-i ehireh*.



Ka'de-i ehireh – sjedenje u namazu

Poslije svakog drugog rekata i na završetku namaza sjedimo. Namaz od dva rekata ima samo jedno sjedenje - *kāde-i ehire*. Namazi od tri ili četiri rekata imaju po dva sjedenja: prvo sjedenje poslije drugog rekata i drugo sjedenje na završetku namaza. Zavisno od namaza, na sjedenju nekad učimo ettehijjatu sa salavatima, a nekad samo ettehijjatu.

Ettehijjātu glasi:

“Ettehijjātu lillāhi ves-salavātu vet-tajjibāt. Esselāmu alejke ejjuhen-nebijju ve rametullāhi ve berekātuh. Esselāmu alejnā ve alā ibādillahis-sālihin. Eshedu en lā ilāhe illellāh, ve ešhedu enne Muhammeden abduhū ve resuluhū.”

(*Naše počasti, poštovanja i dobra djela pripadaju samo Allahu,*

Neka ti je pozdrav, milost i Allahov blagoslov Božiji poslaniče, Neka je Božiji mir i blagoslov nama i svim dobrim Allahovim robovima)

*Vjerujem i izjavljujem
da nema drugog boga osim Allaha i da je
Muhamed božiji rob i božiji poslanik*

**Prsti desne noge trebaju biti
okrenuti prema Kibli.**



Poslije ettehijatu, učimo salavate:

“Allahumme salli alā Muhammedin ve ‘alā āli Muhammed, kema sallejte ‘alā Ibrāhime ve ‘alā ali Ibrāhim, inneke hamidum-medžid. Alluhumme bārik ‘alā Muhammedin ve ‘alā āli Muhammed, kema bārekte ‘alā Ibrāhime ve ‘alā āli Ibrāhim, Inneke hamidum-medžid. “



(Bože moj, blagoslovi Muhammeda i rod Muhammedov kao što si blagoslovio Ibrahima i rod Ibrahimov. Zaista si Ti hvaljen i slavljen. Bože moj, obaspi blagodatima Muhammeda i rod Muhammedov kao što si blagodatima obasuo Ibrahima i rod Ibrahimov Zaista si Ti hvaljen i slavljen)

Zatim se uči dova:

“Rabbena ātinā fid-dunjā haseneten ve fil-āhireti haseneten ve kinā ‘azāben-nār. Rabbena-gfir lī ve livālidejje ve lil-mu’minīne jeyme jekūmul-hisāb. “

(Gospodaru naš, daj nam dobro na ovom i na budućem svijetu i sačuvaj nas džehenske patnje. Gospodaru moj, pomozi meni, mojim roditeljima i svim mu’minima na Sudnjem danu.)

Selam – završetak namaza

Namaz završavamo predavanjem **selama**. Selam se predaje tako što glavu okrenemo na desnu, a zatim na lijevu stranu izgovorajući:

“Esselāmu alejkum ve rahmetullāh”

(Neka je na vas Božiji spas i milost)

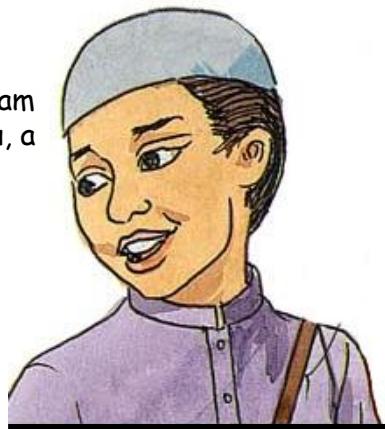
A nakon selama učimo:

“Allāhumme entes-selāmu ve minkes-selām.

Tebārekte jā zel-dželāli vel-ikrām.”

(O Bože, Ti si mir i Ti si izvor mira, blagoslovjen Ti si. O Slavljeni i Uzviseni)

Nakon što se prouči dova **Allāhumme entes-selāmu** namaz od dva rekata je završen.

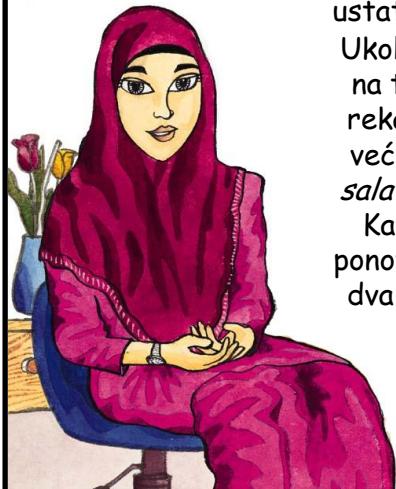


Namaz sa tri ili četiri rekata

Namaz može imati dva, tri ili četiri rekata, o tome će biti riječi u nastavku. Ukoliko se radi o namazu koji ima tri ili četiri rekata, nakon što proučimo salavate i dovu nećemo predavati selam već ćemo ustati na slijedeći rekat.

Ukoliko se radi o namazu koji ima tri rekata, na trećem rekatu učimo sve kao i na prvom rekatu te nakon druge sedžde ne ustajemo, već ostajemo na sjedenju učeći *ettehijatu, salavate i dovu* nakon čega predajemo selam.

Kada je u pitanju namaz od četiri rekata, ponovo učimo i radimo sve kao i na predhodna dva rekata gdje na drugom sjedenju poslije četvrtog rekata predajemo selam.



Objasnjenja Explanations

Rekat - jedinica ili dio namaza. Svaki rekak (dio) se sastoji od određenih položaja, pokreta i učenja na arapskom jeziku.

Farz - onaj čin za koji se sigurno zna da ga je Allah dž. š. zapovjedio, i ko ga takvim ne vjeruje, nije musliman.

Rakats - are units or parts of a prayer;

Fardh - means obligatory/compulsory (actions that must be performed by Muslims. Failure to do so will result in doing a sin)

Suneni-huda - postupci i djela u stvarima vjere koje je Muhamed a. s. redovno radio, kao npr. džemat i klanjanje nekih sunneta.

Suneni-zevaid - stvari iz života a tiču se običaja, npr. način nošnje, jedenja i sl.

Suneni-huda treba da vršimo, a **suneni-zevaid** lijepo je vršiti, ali neće nam se zamjeriti ako ih i ne vršimo.

Sunnah-Huda - deeds and actions regarding Islam which were regularly done by Muhammed, Sayyiduna Rasoolullah (s.a.w.s.);

Sunnah-Zavaid - means things out of everyday life regarding traditional actions like eating or clothing. Sunnah-Huda we should do, but Sunnah-Zavaid is nice to do and if we forget to do so is not a sin because Muhammed (S.A.W.S.) sometimes left them out.

Salavat on Rasulullah - God, bless Muhammad (s.a.w.s.) and his family

**ALA RASULINA SALAWAT
(ALLAHUMME SALLI ALA MUHAMMEDIN VE ALA ALI MUHAMMED)**

(Glory be to Allah and praise be to Allah and there is no God but Allah and Allah is the most High and no strength and no power exist but in Allah the most High, the Mighty)

"Subhaanallahi wal hamdulillahi wa laa ilaaha illallahu wallahu akbar wa la haula wala quwwata illa billahil 'aliyil 'azeem"

Ayatul kursiyya

(I seek refuge with Allah from Shaitan the cursed one. In the name of Most Gracious, the Most Merciful)

(Allah, there is no God but He, the Living, the Eternal. No slumber overtakes Him, nor sleep. His is (Unto Him belongeth) what (soever) is in the heavens and what (soever) is on the earth. Who is there to intercede in His presence except by His permission. He know what is between your hands and behind you, and none comprehends from His knowledge except by His will. His throne encloses the heavens and the earth, and He is not weakened by their preservation, for He is the High and the Mighty)

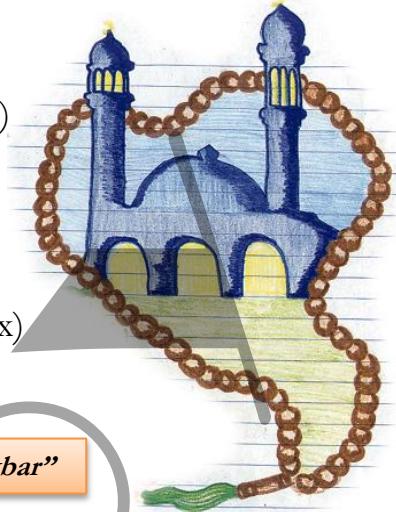


*"A'u'thu billahi minash-Shaitan-ir-Rajeem. Bismillahir RahmaniR Raheem "
"Allahu, laa ilaha illa Hu, al Hayyul Qayyum, laa takhudhu sinatum wa laa naum. Lahu maa fis-Samawati wa maa fil ardh. Man dhal ladhi yashfa'u `indahu illa bi idhnihi. Ya`alamu maa baina aidihim wa maa khalfahum wa laa yuhituna bi shay'in min `ilmih i illa bi maa sha` Wasi'a korsiyyuhu s-samawati wal ardh, Wa la ya`udu hu hifdhuhumma, wa huwal Aliyul Adheem"*

(We show respect to you and we worship a front of your perfection)

"Ya rabbi zaljalali subhanallah"

Subhanallah - thirty three times (33x)



"Subhanallahi daimanil Alhamdulillah"

Alhamdulillah - thirty three times (33x)

"Rabbil alemina ta'ala shaanuhu Allahu Akbar"

Allahu Akbar - thirty three times (33x)

(There is no God but Allah, He alone I worship and He has no partner.
all authority and power belongs to Him. He is only worthy to be
praised. He is powerful over everything. O Muhammed, We sent you as
a mercy for humanity.)

**La Ilaha Illalahu Wahdahu La Shareekalahu, Lahul Mulkoo, Wa La Hul
Hamdu, Wa Huwa A'la Kuli Shay-in Qadeer. Wama Arslnaka Illa
Rahmatan Lill Alameen.**

Raising hands, recite dua after Salah...

*(I seek refuge with Allah from Shaitan the cursed one. In the name of
Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful)*



*(Thanks God, Lord of the Worlds, Let's God's
blessing on our Prophet Muhammed s.a.w.s., his
family and his friends.*

*"Our Lord! Accept (this service) from us. Honestly!
You are the All-Hearer, the All-Knower. Forgive us,
because You receive our guilt (repentance)
and You are Merciful!"*

31.

(Our Lord! give us good in this world and good in the
Hereafter and defend us from the pain on the fire!

O our lord, forgive me and my parents and believers on the day when
the Day of the Judgment come.

(O Mohammed) glory to your Lord, the Almighty whose attributes are
in describable. Our salutations to all the apostles and all praises to
Allah, the Sustainer of the universes.)



“Alhamdulillahi rabbil alamin wa salatu was salamu ala sayyidina
Muhammadin wa ala alihia wa sahibihi ajmain.

Allahumma Rabbana Taqabbal Minna salatana Innaka Antas Samee'ul
'Aleem Wa Tub 'Alayna Ya Mawla Innaka Anta-Tawwabur Raheem.

Allahumma Rabbana Ateena Fi Dunya Hasanatan Wa Fil Akhirati
Hasanatan Wakena Az Bannar.

“Rabbana ghfir li wa li wallidayya wa lil Mu'mineena yawma yaqumul
hisaab .

Subhana rabbika rabbil izzati amma yasifun, wa salamun alal mursalin, wal
hamdu lillahi rabbil ahlamin”

Al-fatiha!

(Milostivi Božje, blagoslovi Muhammeda i rod
Muhammedov)

**ALA RESULINA SALAVAT-ALLAHUMME SALLI
ALA MUHAMMEDIN VE ALA ALI MUHAMMED**

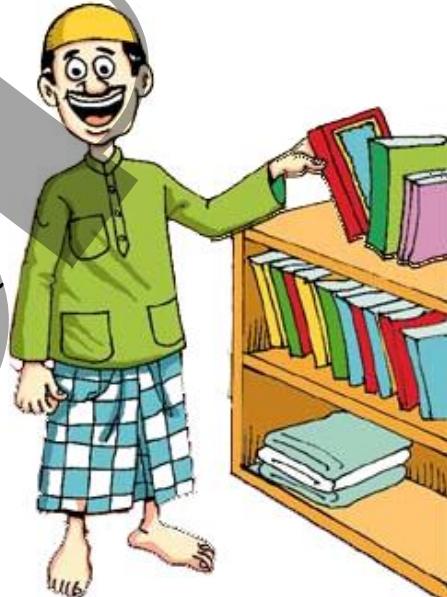


Slava Allahu i Njemu zahvaljujem. Samo je Allah Bog, Allah je najveći! Nema stanja, kretanja niti snage bez Allahove pomoći!

“Subhanallahi vel hamdulillahi ve la ilahe illallahu vallahu ekber, ve la havle ve la kuvvete illa billahi alijil azim”

Ājetu-l-kursijja

(Molim Te, dragi Allahu, spasi me od prokletog šejtana! U ime Boga, Sveopćeg Dobročinitelja, Milostivog! Samo je Allah Bog. Nema drugog Boga osim Allaha. On je Živi i sve što postoji. On održava. Njega ne obuzima drijemež niti san. Njegovo je sve što je na nebesima i na Zemlji. Niko ne može k od Njega posredovati bez Njegove dozvole. On zna sve što je pred ljudima i što je iza njih. Ljudi ne znaju osim ono što im je On dao da spoznaju. Njegova vlast obuhvata nebesa i Zemlju. Održavanje nebesa i Zemlje On vrši bez truda i zamora. On je Uzvišeni i Veliki.)



*E'ūzu billāhi mine-š-šejtāni-r-radžīm. Bismillāhi-r-rahmāni-r-rahīm
Allāhu lā-ilāhe illāhū, El-hajjul-kajjūm. La te'huzuhū sinetun ve-lā nevm.
Lehū mā fi-s-semāvati ve mā fi-l-erd. Men zellezi ješfe'u 'indehū illā bi iznih. Ja'lemu mā bejne ejdihim ve mā halfehum. Ve lā juhitūne bi šej'in min 'ilmīhī illā bi-mā šā'e. Vesi'a Kursijihu-s-semāvāti ve-l-erda, ve-lāje'ūduhū hifzuhumā, ve Huve-l-'alijju-l-'azīm.*

33.

Poslije Ājetu-l-kursijje učimo...

(Uzvišeni Gospodaru, iskazujemo Ti poštovanje i klanjamo se pred Tvojim savršenstvom Subhānallāh!)

“Jā Rabbi ze-l-dželālī subhānallāh”

(Ovdje treba reći 33 puta: **Subhānallāh!**)

(Neprestano Ti na Tvojim darovima zahvaljujemo: **El-hamdu lillāh!**)

“**Subhanallāhi dā' imeni-l-hamdu lillāh**”

(Ovdje treba reći 33 puta: **Elhamdulillah!**)

(Tvoju moć, veličinu i milost ističemo: **Allāhu ekber**)

“**Rabbi-l-ālemine te'älā še'nuhū Allāhu ekber**”

(Ovdje treba reći 33 puta: **Allāhu ekber!**)

(On je jedan i nema druga. Samo Njemu pripada sva vlast i moć. Samo je On dostojan da se hvali i veliča. On je Svemoćan. Mi smo te, Muhammede, poslali kao milost Ijudskom rodu)

“Kebîren 'azîmen lâ ilâhe illellâhî vahdehû lâ šerike leh, lehu-l-mulku ve lehu-l-hamdu ve Huve 'alâ kulli šej'in kadîr. Ve mā erselnâke illâ rahmeten li-l-ālemîn.”



Podignutih ruku uči se namaska dova...

(Hvala Allahu, Gospodaru svjetova, neka je Božiji blagoslov na Poslanika Muhammeda, a.s., na njegov rod i njegove ashabe, drugove. Gospodaru naš, prihvati ovaj naš namaz jer Ti zaista sve čuješ i sve znaš. Oprosti nam, jer Ti primaš pokajanja i Samilostan si)



(Gospodaru naš, daj nam dobro na ovom i na budućem svijetu i sačuvaj nas džehenske patnje. Gospodaru moj, pomozi meni, mojim roditeljima i svim mu 'minima na Sudnjem danu.

O Muhammede, slavi svoga Gospodara, Svetog čiji su atributi neopisivi. Neka su milost i blagoslov Božji svim vjerovjesnicima i poslanicima Njegovim! Hvala Bogu, Gospodaru svjetova!



“Elhamdulillahi rabbil alemin ve salatu ves selamu ala sajjidina
Muhammadin ve ala alihi ve sahabih edzmein.

Allahumme Rabbana Takabbel Minna salatena Inneke Entas Semi'ul
'Alim ve Tub 'Alejna Ja Mevlana Inneke Ente-Tevvabur Rahim.

Allahumme Rabbana Atina Fi Dunja Haseneten ve Fil Ahireti Haseneten
vekina Aza Bennar.

Rabbana gfir li ve li vallidajje ve lil Mu'minine jevme jekumul hisab .
Subhane rabbike rabbil izzeti amma jesifun, ve selamun alal mursalin, vel
hamdu lillahi rabbil alemin”

Al-fatiha!

(proučimo fatihu)



35.

Niyyet - intend to perform the prayer

FAJR

2 Sunnah & 2 Fard

(*"I intend to perform the prayer Sunnah-Fajr for the sake of Allah, I am facing the Holy Kaaba."*)

*Nawaytu an usalliya lillâhi ta'âla salâta sunnah-fajr
adâan mustaqbil al-qiblati, Allâhu Akbar.*

(*"I intend to perform the prayer Fardh-Fajr, for the sake of Allah, I am facing the Holy Kaaba."*)

*Nawaytu an usalliya lillâhi ta'âla salâta fardh-fajr
adâan mustaqbil al-qiblati, Allâhu Akbar.*

ZUHR

4 Sunnah, 4 Fard & 2 Sun-Sunnah

(*"I intend to perform the prayer (say the name of the Salah and what is -Sunnah or Fardh), for the sake of Allah, I am facing the Holy Kaaba."*)

Nawaytu an usalliya lillâhi ta'âla salâta sunnah-zuhr adâan mustaqbil al-qiblati, Allâhu Akbar.

Nawaytu an usalliya lillâhi ta'âla salâta fardh-zuhr adâan mustaqbil al-qiblati, Allâhu Akbar.

Nawaytu an usalliya lillâhi ta'âla salâta sun-sunnah zuhr adâan mustaqbil al-qiblati, Allâhu Akbar.

ASR

4 Sunnah & 4 Fard

(*"I intend to perform the prayer (say the name of the Salah and what is -Sunnah or Fardh), for the sake of Allah, I am facing the Holy Kaaba."*)

Nawaytu an usalliya lillâhi ta'âla salâta sunnah-asr adâan mustaqbil al-qiblati, Allâhu Akbar.

Nawaytu an usalliya lillâhi ta'âla salâta fardh-asr adâan mustaqbil al-qiblati, Allâhu Akbar.



MAGHRIB**3 Fard & 2 Sunnah**

(*"I intend to perform the prayer (say the name of the Salah and what is -Sunnah or Fardh), for the sake of Allah, I am facing the Holy Kaaba."*)

Nawaytu an usalliya lillâhi ta'âla salâta fardh-maghrib adâan mustaqbil al-qiblati, Allâhu Akbar.

Nawaytu an usalliya lillâhi ta'âla salâta sunnah-maghrib adâan mustaqbil al-qiblati, Allâhu Akbar.

**'ISHA****4 Sunnah & 4 Fard & 2 Sun-Sunnah & 3 Vitr**

(*"I intend to perform the prayer (say the name of the Salah and what is -Sunnah or Faradh), for the sake of Allah, I am facing the Holy Kaaba."*)

Nawaytu an usalliya lillâhi ta'âla salâta sunnah-ishâ adâan mustaqbil al-qiblati, Allâhu Akbar.

Nawaytu an usalliya lillâhi ta'âla salâta fardh-ishâ adâan mustaqbil al-qiblati, Allâhu Akbar.

Nawaytu an usalliya lillâhi ta'âla salâta sun-sunnah isha adâan mustaqbil al-qiblati, Allâhu Akbar.

Nawaytu an usalliya lillâhi ta'âla salâta vitr adâan mustaqbil al-qiblati, Allâhu Akbar.

SABAH**2 Sunneta i 2 Farza**

(Odlučih da klanjam sunnete sabah namaza u ime Allaha uzivšenog, okrenuvši se prema Kibli -Allahu ekber.)

“Nevejtu en usallije lillāhi teāla salātel **sunneti-l-fedžri** edāen mustakbilel-kibleti Allahu ekber.”

(Odlučih da klanjam farze sabah namaza u ime Allaha uzivšenog, okrenuvši se prema Kibli -Allahu ekber.)

“Nevejtu en usallije lillāhi teāla salātel **farzi-l-fedžri** edāen mustakbilel-kibleti Allahu ekber.”

PODNE**4 Sunneta 4 Farza i 2 Sun-Sunneta**

(Odlučih da klanjam namaz _____ u ime Allaha uzivšenog, okrenuvši se prema Kibli -Allahu ekber.)

“Nevejtu en usallije lillāhi teāla salātel **sunneti-l-zuhri** edāen mustakbilel-kibleti Allahu ekber.”

“Nevejtu en usallije lillāhi teāla salātel **farzi-l-zuhri** edāen mustakbilel-kibleti Allahu ekber.”

“Nevejtu en usallije lillāhi teāla salātel **sun-sunneti-l-zuhri** edāen mustakbilel-kibleti Allahu ekber.”

IKINDIJA**4 Sunneta 4 Farza**

(Odlučih da klanjam namaz _____ u ime Allaha uzivšenog, okrenuvši se prema Kibli -Allahu ekber.)



“Nevejtu en usallije lillāhi teāla salātel **sunneti-l-asri** edāen mustakbilel-kibleti Allahu ekber.”

“Nevejtu en usallije lillāhi teāla salātel **farzi-l-asri** edāen mustakbilel-kibleti Allahu ekber.”

AKŠAM

3 Farza i 2 Sunneta

(Odlučih da klanjam namaz _____ u ime Allaha uzivšenog, okrenuvši se prema Kibli -Allahu ekber.)

“Nevejtu en usallije lillāhi teāla salātel **farzi-l-magribi** edāen mustakbilel-kibleti Allahu ekber.”

“Nevejtu en usallije lillāhi teāla salātel **sunneti-l-magribi** edāen mustakbilel-kibleti Allahu ekber.”

JACIJA

4 Sunneta 4 Farza 2 Sun-Sunneta i 3 Vitr

(Odlučih da klanjam namaz _____ u ime Allaha uzivšenog, okrenuvši se prema Kibli -Allahu ekber.)

“Nevejtu en usallije lillāhi teāla salātel **sunneti-l-iša'** edāen mustakbilel-kibleti Allahu ekber.”

“Nevejtu en usallije lillāhi teāla salātel **farzi-l-iša'** edāen mustakbilel-kibleti Allahu ekber.”

“Nevejtu en usallije lillāhi teāla salātel **sun-sunneti-l-iša'** edāen mustakbilel-kibleti Allahu ekber.”

“Nevejtu en usallije lillāhi teāla salātel **vitr** edāen mustakbilel-kibleti Allahu ekber.”



Salah VITR (the prayer after salah 'isha)

The Vitr Salah which is a required (Wajib) prayer has three Rakats. It is performed just like the Fard of the Maghrib prayer, after first two Rakats one stands up and says "Allahu Akbar" for the third Rakat. Then one recites Surah Al-Fatiha and some Qur'an verses. Thereafter by rising hands to the ears for the males/shoulders for the females by saying Takbir "Allahu Akbar" and folding hands like at the beginning of the prayer. One recites the Dua Qunut (prayer of respect) which is given in one of the next page.

After that one again says "Allahu Akbar" and finishes the prayer with *Ruku, Qiyaam, Sajdah, Jalsah, read the Tashahhud, Durood, Dua, and Salaam.*



If you cannot read Du'a Qunoot in full, then you may read this Dua:

(O our Lord! We seek goodness from You in this world and the Hereafter and safety from the punishment of Hell).

"Rabbanaa aatinaa fiddunya Hasanatan wa fil-aakhirati Hasanatan wa-qinaa azaaban-naar."

Or just tell three times:

"Ya Rabbanaa"

(O our Lord!)



VITR – namaz (namaz poslije jacije-namaza)

Ovo je važan namaz koji je važib. Klanja se poput akšam namaza, odnosno nakon drugog rekata, sa sjedenja ustajemo uz tekbir "Allahu ekber" nakon što proučimo šehadet "Ešhedu en lā ilāhe illellāh, ve ešhedu enne Muhammeden abduhū ve resuluhū.". Zatim proučimo fatihu i jednu suru, a nakon toga, podižemo ruke naspram ušiju (ko na početnom tekbiru) i vežemo ruke ispod pupka, ako je muško, ili na prsima, ako žensko u pitanju. Tada učimo Kunut'dovu i Nakon što se prouči, ponovo donosimo još jedan tekbir "Allahu ekber", zatim se čini ruku', kijam, sedžda, sjedenje, prouči ettehijatu, salavati, dova i namaz završavamo sa selalom.



Ukoliko se desi da ne znamo kunut-dovu, onda se može proučiti i dova:

(Gospodaru naš, daj nam dobro na ovom i na budućem svijetu i sačuvaj nas džehemenske patnje.)

"Rabbena ātinā fid-dunjā haseneten ve fil-āhireti haseneten ve kinā 'azāben-nār."

Ili samo reći tri puta: "Ja Rabbena" (Gospodaru naš!)

Dua Qunut

(Oh Allah, we ask you for help and your forgiveness, and we believe in You and have trust in You, and we praise you in the best way And we thank You and we are not ungrateful to you, and we forsake and turn away from the one who disobeys you.

O Allah, we worship You only and pray to You and prostrate ourselves before You, and we run towards

You and serve You, and we hope to receive your mercy, and we fear your punishment.

Surely, the disbelievers will receive your punishment.)

“Allah humma innal-nast'eenuka wa nastaghfiruka wa nastahdika wa nu'minu bika wa natubu ilazka wa natawak-kalu 'alayka wa nuthne 'alayk-al khayr.

Wa nashkuruka wa laaa nakfuruka wa nakhla'u wa natruku man-y yafjuruka.

Allah humma iyyaka na'budu wa laka nusal-lee wa nasjudu wa ilayka nas'a wa nahfidu wa narju rahmataka wa nakhsha 'azabaka

Inna 'azabaka bil kuf-fari mulhiq.”



VITR namaz

Kunut-dova

(Allahu! Mi samo od Tebe pomoć tražimo, od Tebe oprosta tražimo i od Tebe uputu tražimo! Mi Tebe vjerujemo, Tebi se sa pokajanjem obraćamo, u Tebe se pouzdajemo! Tebe hvalimo svakim dobrom, zahvaljujemo ti na Tvojim blagodatima a nismo prema Tebi nezahvalni i nevjerni! Mi odbacujemo i ostavljamo onoga ko grieši prema Tebi (i ko neće da Ti se pokori). Allahul! Mi samo Tebe obožavamo, Tebi namaz klanjam i Tebi na sedždu padamo! Tebi žurimo, za Tobom žudimo i Tebi služimo! Nadamo se Tvojoj milosti, a bojimo se Tvoje kazne! Tvoja će kazna zaista stići nevjernike!)

Allahumme innā neste-īnuke ve nestag-firuke, ve nesteh-dīke ve nu'minu bike, ve netūbu ilejke ve netevekkelu 'alejke, ve nusnī 'alejkel-hajre kullehū.

Neškuruke va lā nekfuruke. Ve nahle'u ve netruku men jefdžuruke.

Allāhumme ijjāke na'budu ve leke nusallī ve nesdžudu, ve ilejke nes'ā ve nahfidu. Nerdžū rahmeteke ve nahšā 'azābeke. Inne 'azābeke bil-kuffāri mulhik.

42.

JUM'AH – *The Friday prayer*

The Friday Jumuah/Jum'ah Salah is *Fardh* (obligatory) on all adult Muslims, who are free, of good health, of good mind, and are not a traveller. Although it is not obligatory on Muslim Women, they are permitted to attend this prayer at the *Masjid* (Mosque). The condition is that they wear proper *'Hijab'* (covering of the head and body), a separate room with Wudhu facility is available, and that there is a separate entrance and exit door for them, so that men cannot look at women.



There are some conditions for offering the Friday Prayer as follows:

- The Jumu'ah Salah is lead by an Imam in Jamaat (congregation), you cannot perform it by yourself.
- In order to perform the Jumu'ah Salah, it is necessary to have at least four people to form the Jamaat including the Imam.

- To give a Khutba (sermon) first and then to offer the Fardh prayer with Jamaat.
- The Jumuah Salah should be offered in a city or a town (public place).
- If a village is regarded as having a central status with the facilities of a town, then you can perform the Jumuah Salah in it.
 - To perform the Jumuah Salah at the time of Zuhr.
- To perform the Jumuah Salah in public, with permission and where everyone can attend the prayer easily.

How to perform the Jum'ah prayer

After 4 rakah sunnah, the imam sits on the *Minbar* (*Pulpit*) and the Muezzin calls the Azaan.

Then the Imam delivers his speech or Khutba (sermon) in the community language (understandable to everybody in the Jamaat).

The Azaan is read before the Imam gives his 'Khutba-e-Masnoonah' in Arabic (everybody should listen to the Khutba quietly and not offer any Nafl prayer).

Then the 2 Fardh of Jumuah Salah is performed in congregation after Iqamah/Takbir.



**Jum'ah - 4 sunnah 2 fard 4 sun-sunnah
4 akhiri-zuhr & 2 sunnah-waqt**

The Jumuah Salah is offered in Jamaat at the time of Zuhr Salah. During the Jumuah Salah you do not perform the 4 Fardh Rakaats of Zuhr prayer; instead, the 2 Fardh Rakaat are prayed in place of the 4 Fardh of Zuhr.

("I intend to perform the prayer Sunnah-Jum'ah for the sake of Allah, I am facing the Holy Kaaba.")

*Nawaytu an usalliya lillâhi ta'âla salâta sunnah-jum'ah adâan
mustaqbil al-qiblati, Allâhu Akbar.*



Nawaytu an usalliya lillâhi ta'âla salâta **fard-jum'ah** adâan mustaqbil al-qiblati, Allâhu Akbar.



Nawaytu an usalliya lillâhi ta'âla salâta **sun-sunnah-jum'ah** adâan mustaqbil al-qiblati, Allâhu Akbar.

Nawaytu an usalliya lillâhi ta'âla salâta **akhiri-zuhr** adâan mustaqbil al-qiblati, Allâhu Akbar.

Nawaytu an usalliya lillâhi ta'âla salâta **sunnah-waqt** adâan mustaqbil al-qiblati, Allâhu Akbar.

DŽUMA

44.



Džuma namaz je farz, obavezno svim odraslim muslimanima, koji su slobodni, zdravi i koje ne spriječava ništa da dođu u džamiju. Iako nije obavezna ženama, one ipak mogu doći u džamiju i prisustvovati ovom namazu. Uvjet je samo da nose hidžab, maramu odnosno da pokriju kosu i tijelo te da u sklopu džamije ima posebna prostorija gdje će ujeti abdest kako muškarcima ne bi skretale pažnju.

Postoje neki uvjeti kako bi se obavila džuma namaz:

- Džumu namaz predvodi imam džemata (zajednice) te je ne možete sami obaviti.
- Da bi se obavila džuma namaz, potrebno je da budu najmanje četiri osobe koje će sačinjavati džemat uključujući i Imama.
- Da se održi hutba (propovijed), a zatim da se klanja farz namaz džume namaza.
- Džuma namaz bi trebala biti obavljena u čaršiji na javnom mjestu.
- Džuma namaz se može obaviti i u selu, samo je bitno da bude pristupačno svima.
- Džuma namaz se mora obaviti u vrijeme podne namaza.



Kako se klanja džuma namaz!?

Nakon četiri rekata sunneta imam se penje na mimber (mjesto sa kojeg se drži govor) dok mujezin uči ezan. Nakon ezana Imam drži govor (hutbu) na jeziku koji je razumljiv prisutnima (džematlijama). Svi prisutni moraju slušati govor Imama jer je hutba farz te se ne bi trebala klanjati nafila za vrijeme hutbe. Nakon hutbe se klanjaju dva rekata farza džume namaza, zatim četiri rekata sun-sunneta, četiri rekata ahiri zuhr i dva rekata sunneti-l-vakt.



Džuma - 4 sunneta 2 faza 4 sun-sunneta
4 ahiri-zuhr i 2 sunneti-l-vakt

Džuma namaz se klanja u vrijeme podne namaza. Za džumu namaz se ne klanjaju četiri rekata farza kao u podne namaza, već dva rekata farza jer ima hutba.

(Odlučih da klanjam sunnete džume namaza u ime Allaha uzivšenog, okrenuvši se prema Kibli - Allahu ekber.)

“Nevejtu en usallije lillāhi teāla salātel **sunneti-džumuati** edāen mustakbilel-kibleti Allahu ekber.”

“Nevejtu en usallije lillāhi teāla salātel **farzi-l-džumuati** edāen mustakbilel-kibleti Allahu ekber.”

“Nevejtu en usallije lillāhi teāla salātel **sun-sunneti-l-džumuati** edāen mustakbilel-kibleti Allahu ekber.”

“Nevejtu en usallije lillāhi teāla salātel **ahiri zuhri** edāen mustakbilel-kibleti Allahu ekber.”

“Nevejtu en usallije lillāhi teāla salātel **sunneti-l-vakti** edāen mustakbilel-kibleti Allahu ekber.”



EID PRAYER

The *Eid Salah* is performed in Jamaat on the *Eidain* (two Eids): *Eid-ul-Fitr* (the religious Festival Day of Fast - Ending at the completion of the month of Ramadan), and on the *Eid-ul-Adha* (the religious Festival Day of Animal Sacrifice after the Hajj in the month of Zul-Hajj).

These are moments of great celebration and remembrance for Muslims, when they praise and thank Allah the Almighty by offering Eid Salah with Jamaat. On the occasions of Eid, Muslims attend to

their personal hygiene according to the Sunnah, which they do regularly, by having the hair cut (males), cutting the nails, taking a bath/shower, doing Miswaak (brushing the teeth with a toothbrush or the twig of the Arak tree), apply perfume, wear their best clothes, and have some sweet food.



How to Pray the Salat-ul-Eidain

Salat-ul-Eidain is performed in a manner similar to the Jumuah Salah with a Khutba and 2 Rak'aats of prayer. There is no Azaan or Iqaamah for the Eid Salah. In the Eid Salah you perform with Jamaat the 2 Rak'aats of either Eid-ul-Fitr or Eid-ul-Azhaa first.

Then the Imam reads the Khutba in Arabic and after that, the prayer ends with Dua. In 2 Rak'aats of Eid Prayer, you have six extra Takbirs (Allahu Akbar) to say, three in the first Rakat and three in the second Rakaat. The method of praying Eid Salah is this:

- The Imam says the Takbeer-e-Tahrima (first Takbir) loudly and the people in the Jamaat also say this silently by raising the hands to the ears.

- Then you fold the hands and read the Sanaa ("Subhaanak-Allahumma wabi hamdika....")

- Next, the Imam says out three Takbirs loudly with short pauses, and the Muqtadis (followers) should also say it, but silently. After each Takbir, the Imam and Muqtadis both raise their hands to the ears and drop them by their sides. After the third Takbir, the Imam and Muqtadis fold their hands.

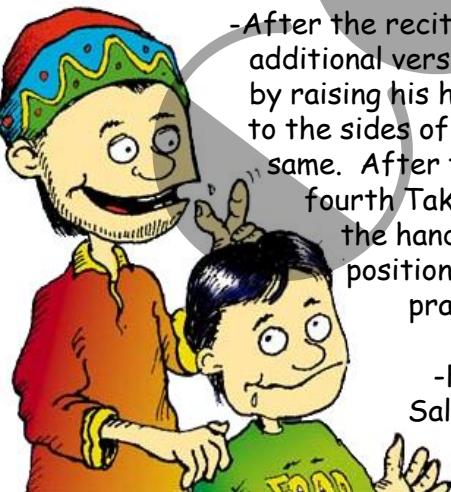
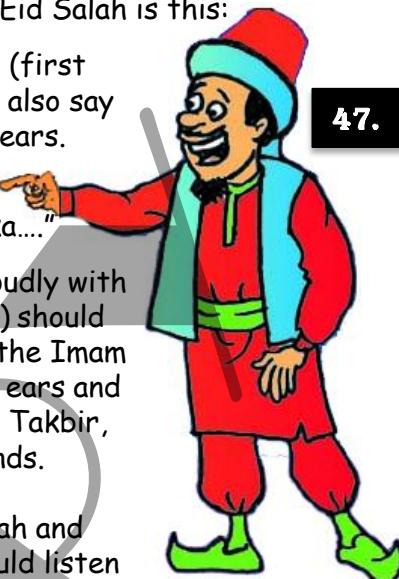
- Then the Imam recites Surah Al-Fatiyah and additional Qur'an verses, the Muqtadis should listen to the Imam's recitation.

After this, the Imam and followers do the Ruku and Sujood as in the daily prayers, and then get up to complete the second Rakat.

- In the second Rakat, the Imam again recites Surah Al-Fatiyah and any verses from Qur'an.

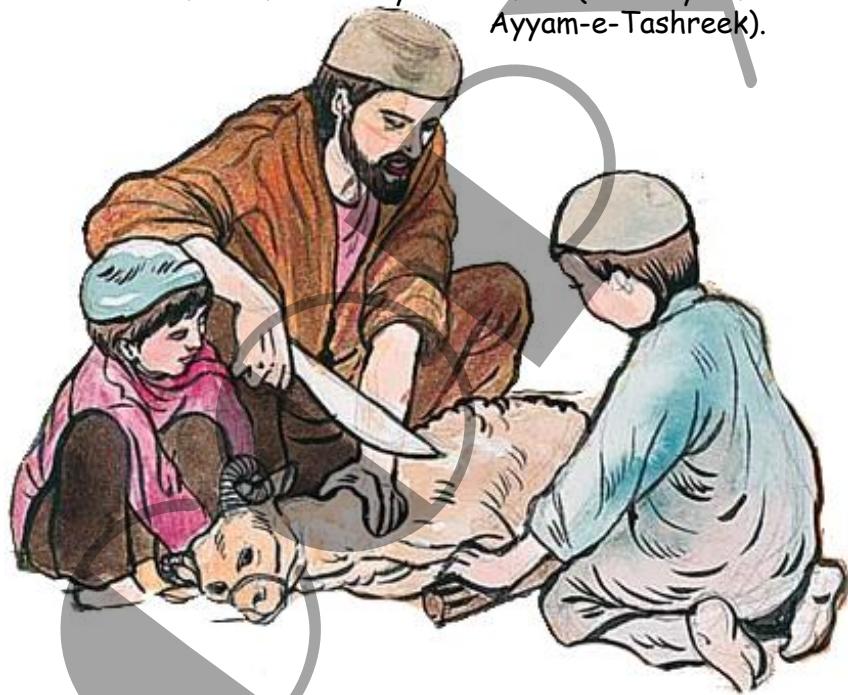
- After the recitation of Al-Fatiha and verses and some additional verses, the Imam says three Takbirs aloud, by raising his hands to the ears, and letting them down to the sides of the body. The Muqtadis should do the same. After the third Takbir, the Imam will say the fourth Takbir for the Ruku and instead of folding the hands, you should go straight into the Ruku position, then do the Sajdah, and complete the prayer as normal with Tashahhud and Dua.

- Finally, the Imam will finish off the Eid Salah by reading the Khutba in Arabic and ending with Duas.



Tekbir of EID

When setting off to the Masjid for Eid Salah, it is Sunnah to go by foot and to return home by another way, and also to repeat the words of *Eid Takbeer*. "Allaahu akbar Allaahu akbar, laa ilaah illallahu wallaahu akbar, allaahu akbar wa lillaahil-hamd" - Allah is the Greatest, Allah is the Greatest, there is no god but Allah, and Allah is the Greatest, and all praise is for Allah alone. Remember that in the Month of Zul-Hajj, this Takbir called '*Takbir-e-Tashreek*' should be read out loudly three times (it is required to recite *Takbir-e-Tashreek* after the completion of each Fard Salah, starting at Fajr prayer one day before the Eid-ul-Adha until the 'Asr Salah of the fourth day thereafter (The days of Ayyam-e-Tashreek).



("I intend to perform the prayer Eid - fitr (Eid of Ramadan) /Eid-adha (Eid of Hajj) for the sake of Allah, I am facing the Holy Kaaba.")

Nawaytu an usalliya lillâhi ta'âla salâta Eidu-l-fitr adâan mustaqbil al-qiblati, Allâhu Akbar.

Nawaytu an usalliya lillâhi ta'âla salâta Eidu-l-adha adâan mustaqbil al-qiblati, Allâhu Akbar.

Muslimani imaju dva blagdana - Ramazanski bajram i Kurban bajram. Ramazanski bajram je blagdan koji Muslimani svečano obilježavaju po isteku Ramazana 1., 2. i 3. dan mjeseca Ševvala u znak veselja što su izvršili dužnost Ramazanskog posta, klanjali teravih namaze, posjećivali džamiju i slušali u Allahovu dželle šanuhu milost i nagradu.

Kurban bajram je blagdan koji Muslimani obilježavaju 10, 11, 12 i 13 dana mjeseca Zulhidžeta. Osim bajram namaza Muslimani na Kurban bajram kolju kurbane.



Kurban je Islamski obred koji se sastoji od klanja u ime Allaha propisane životinje u određeno vrijeme. Od kurbanskog mesa treba 1/3 podijeliti siromašnim Muslimanima i Muslimankama, 1/3 podijeliti kao dar prijateljima ili komšijama (Muslimanima), a 1/3 ostaviti za svoju porodicu.

Kako se klanja Bajram namaz!?

Bajram namaz se obavlja na način sličan Džuma namazu - hutba i dva rekata bajram namaza. Nema ni ezana ni ikameta. Bajram namaz se klanja u džematu. Najprije se klanjavaju dva rekata bajram namaza.

Onda se imam penje na mimber i obavlja hutbu te nakon toga, namaz se završava dovoljno. Dva rekata bajram namaza imaju šest dodatnih tekbiра (Allahu ekber), tri na prvom rekatu i tri na drugom rekatu.

-Zatim se vežu ruke i uči Subhanke...

- Potom imam izgovara tri tekbiра glasno uz kratke pauze, i džematlije (sljedbenici) bi trebale isto tako učiniti, ali tiho u sebi. Nakon svakog tekbiра, imam i džematlije dižu ruke do ušiju i spuštaju ih niz tijelo. Nakon trećeg tekbiра, imam i džematlije vežu ruke ko u svakom drugom namazu.



- Zatim imam uči Fatihu i jednu suru, a džematlije to slušaju. Nakon toga, se ide na ruku pa na sedždu kao i kod ostalih dnevnih namaza te se ponovo ustaje na drugi rekat.
- Na drugom reku imam ponovo uči fatihu i jednu suru nakon kojih naglas donosi tri tekbita dižući ruke naspram ušiju i spuštajući ih niz tijelo. Džematlije rade to isto. Nakon trećeg tekbita Imam izgovara četvrti tekbit nakon kojeg se ide na ruku, zatim na sedždu, kao i kod ostalih namaza, na sjedenje.
- Na kraju, Imam završava Bajram namaz hutbom i dovom koju uči nakon što siđe sa mimbera.

(Odlučih da klanjam bajram namaz ('*idul-fitr* - ramazanski bajram / '*idul-adha* - kurban bajram) u ime Allaha uzivšenog, okrenuvši se prema Kibli -Allahu ekber.)

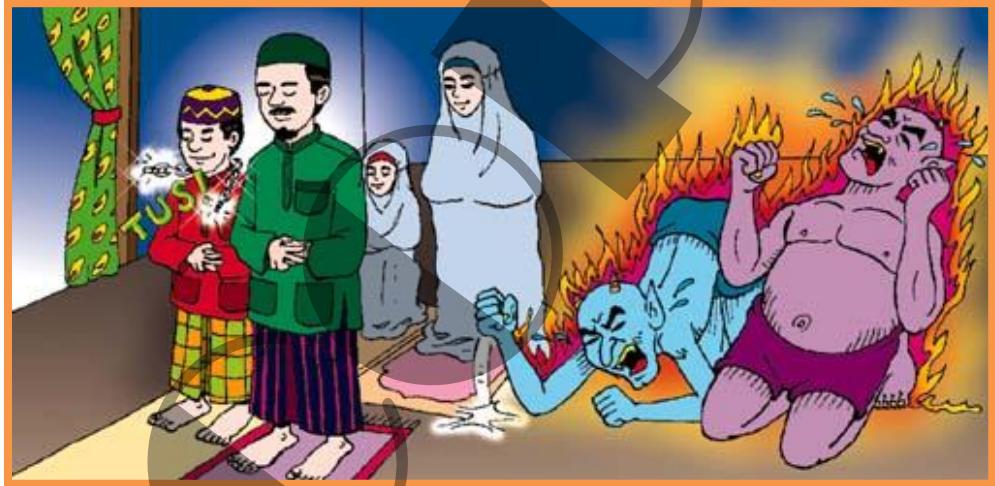
“Nevejtu en usallije lillāhi teāla salātel '*idul-fitr* edāen mustakbilel-kibleti Allahu ekber.”

“Nevejtu en usallije lillāhi teāla salātel '*idul-adha* edāen mustakbilel-kibleti Allahu ekber.”

51.

THE TARAWIH PRAYER

Tarawih Salah, being *Sunnah Muakkadah*, is performed in Jamaat during the Month of Ramadhan. It is offered at the time of the Isha Salah, after the completing the prayers of 4 sunnah, 4 Fardh and 2 sunnah Nafl, but before the Witr.



How To perform the tarawih salah

The Tarawih Salah has 20 Rakats and can be done in either two or four Rakat parts. After every four Rakaats, the Imam and Muqtadis take a short rest in between the Tarawih prayer and recite the *Tasbeeh of Tarawih*. Remember that if you miss the 4 Fardh of Isha you cannot start the Tarawih prayer.

You would have to pray the 4 Fardh alone or pray in Jamaat with some other person at a place separate from where the Tarawih Jamaat is being performed. Also, note that in Ramadhan, the Witr Salah is offered in Jamaat, so if you miss the Fardh of Isha, then you have to pray both the Fardh and Witr alone (or pray in Jamaat with another person and away from the actual Tarawih Jamaat).

(*"I intend to perform the prayer tarawih with 20 rakaats for the sake of Allah, I am facing the Holy Kaaba."*)

*Nawaytu an usalliya lillâhi ta'âla salâtât taraweehaa eishreena
rakaatan adâan mustaqbil al-qiblati, Allâhu Akbar.*

52.

TERAVIH NAMAZ

Teravija je sunnet i namaz koji se klanja u džematu. Klanja se u vrijeme jacije namaza, nakon što se klanjuju sunneti, farzi i sun-sunneti.

Teravija se klanja prije vitri.

Kako se klanja teravih namaz?!

Teravija ima dvadeset rekata koji se mogu klanjati po dva rekata baš kao i dva rekata sunneta. Obično se klanjuju četiri rekata nakon čega se preda selam i napravi mala pauza - donese se salavat na Poslanika, a.s.,

ili prouči nešto. Zapamtite da ukoliko niste klanjali farze jacije namaza, ne možete početi klanjati teravih namaz.



Najprije klanjajte četiri rekata jacijskih farza sami ili s nekim u džemazu negdje gdje nećete smetati onima koji klanjaju teraviju. Također zapamtite da se samo za vrijeme ramazana vitr namaz klanja u džematu. Stoga, ukoliko propustite jacijski farz za vrijeme ramazana i ako Vam se pruži šansa da klanjate u džematu, osim farza, klanjat ćete u džematu i vitr namaz.

(*Odlučih da klanjam dvadeset rekata teravih namaza ime Allaha uzivšenog, okrenuvši se prema Kibli -Allahu ekber.*)

“Nevejtu en usallije lillâhi teâla salâtet teravihi išrine rekaten edâen mustakbilel-kibleti Allahu ekber.”

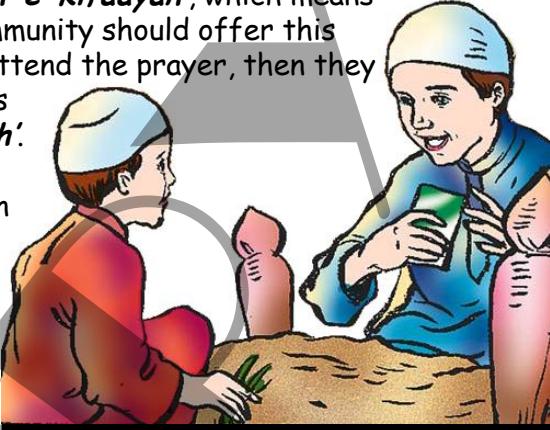
THE JANAZA (FUNERAL) PRAYER

When a Muslim dies a *Janazah Salah* (Funeral Prayer) is performed before the body has been buried. The Imam and a few people offer the *Janazah Salah* (but even one person apart from the Imam would be sufficient for fulfilling this duty). Holding a *Jamaat* is not required for *Janazah Salah*.

Janazah Salah is called '*Fardh-e-Kifaayah*', which means that some Muslims from the community should offer this prayer. If some people cannot attend the prayer, then they will be excused or free from this responsibility - '*Bari-uz-Zimmah*'.

Whereas, if nobody offers the prayer, then the Muslims living in the community will be sinful in neglecting their obligatory duty.

The prayer should not be offered in a *Masjid* unless under extreme difficulties.



Janazah Salah cannot be performed for a group of people such as:

- A highway robber that dies when robbing somebody.
- A murderer.
- A person who has murdered his parents.
- A person who dies whilst fighting with an Imam or Scholar of Islam.
- = A child born dead.

For these people, you cannot wash their bodies or do the *Janazah* for them but to throw their bodies in a grave.



If a '*Shaheed*' (Martyr) has died fighting in *Jihad* his body will not be washed. He will be given the greatest respect by offering a proper *Janazah Salah* and a burial. When there are a number of Martyrs (*Shuhadaa*), then one *Janazah Salah* will be sufficient for them, although separate prayers can be offered for them.

How to Pray Janaza Salah

There is no Azaan, Iqaamah, or any Rakaats, Ruku or Sujood in the Janazah Salah. First of all, the Imam and the people in the congregation should ensure that the washed body of the dead person (deceased) is present, because you cannot do the Janazah Salah without the body. The Imam should ensure that an odd number of 'Saff' (rows/lines) are made by the Muqtadis (people praying behind the Imam) - 3, 5, 7, etc. number of rows.

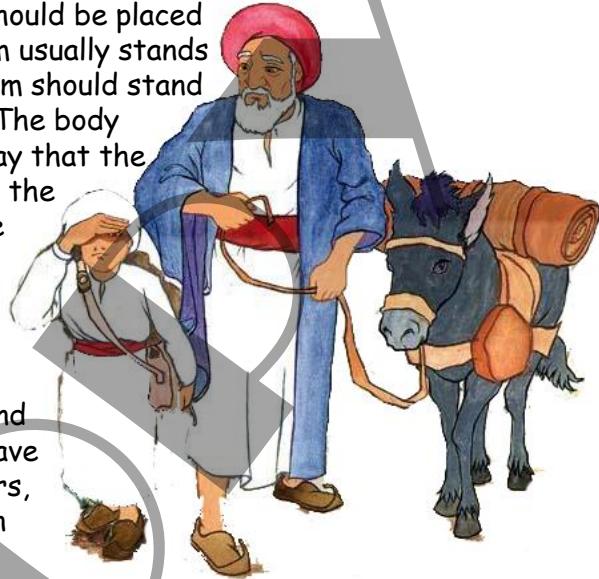
The body of the deceased should be placed at the front where the Imam usually stands to lead the prayer. The Imam should stand near the deceased's chest. The body should be placed in such a way that the head is at the right side and the feet facing to one's left side in front of Imam. It is *Mustahab* (preferred) that the deceased's head is turned towards the Qibla.

When the body is present, and the Imam and his Muqtadis have made the Saff in odd numbers, then the Janazah Salah can begin.

The Niyyah (intention) for the prayer is: "I intend to pray Janazah Salah for the sake of Allah, praising Allah Almighty and blessing on the Messenger, to make Dua for the deceased and to follow the Imam. I am facing the Qibla, Allahu Akbar."

Then the Imam says "Allahu Akbar" aloud and folds his hands below the belly button - the Muqtadis should do also, say the Takbir silently and fold their hands in the proper manner.

Then you recite the Sanaa silently with the Imam: "Subhanak-Allah humma wabi hamdika watabaraka kasmuka wata aala jadduka wa jalla thanauka walaa ilaha ghairuk" (You are Glorified, O Allah, and Praised, Your Name is Blessed, Your Majesty is Honored, and none has the right to be worshipped but You).



55.

Next, the Imam will say the second Takbir "Allahu Akbar"-
keeping your hands folded, you also say the Takbir.

Then, after the Imam's second Takbir, you recite Durood on the Prophet (p.b.u.h.): "Allahumma salli alaa Muhammadin wa alaa aali Muhammadin kamaa sallaita alaa Ibraheema wa alaa aali Ibraheema innaka hameedun majeed"

"Allahumma baarik alaa Muhammadin wa alaa aali Muhammadin, kamaa baarakta alaa Ibraheema wa alaa aali Ibraheema innaka hameedun majeed"

Then after the Imam's third Takbir, you recite the Dua for the deceased

Finally, the Imam says the fourth Takbir and Salaam: "Assalamu alaikum wa rahmatullai wa baraktaatuh." (May the peace and mercy of Allah be upon you).

DŽENAZA NAMAZ

Kada umre musliman (preseli na ahiret) klanja mu se dženaza namaz koja se obavlja prije nego se umrli ukopa. Za obavljanje ovog namaza potreban je Imam i nekoliko ljudi. Nije potreban cijeli džemat da bi se klanjala dženaza namaz.

Klanjati dženazu-namaz umrloj osobi je obavezujuća dužnost 'farzi kifaje' za muslimana. Kod nas je dugo vremena uobičajeno da se dženaza-namaz umrlim obavlja obično pred džamijom, iza obavljenog nekog redovnog namaza, podne ili ikindije, ili u mezarju, i to uvijek skupa za imamom.

Ukoliko se niko od džemalija koji žive u tom gradu ne odazove na dženazu bit će svi grijesni kao da nisu obavili neki farz..

Dženaza se može klanjati i u džamiju u posebnim uvjetima, ako ima razlog za to.



Dženaza namas se ne može klanjati:

- Drumskim razbojnicima koji su poginuli ili umrli dok su pljačkali,
- Ubici,
- Osobi koja je usmrtila/ubila svoje roditelje,
- Osobi koja je umrla ili poginula boreći se protiv uleme odnosno islamskih učenjaka,
- Djetetu koje je mrtvo rođeno.

Ovim ljudima se ne gašuli (ne pere) tijelo, ali se sahranjuju u mezar. Također, neće se gasuliti šehid koji pogine boreći se na Allahovom putu, jer je njemu ukazano veliko poštovanje te će mu se kao takvom klanjati dženaza namaz. Jedna je dženaza dovoljna za više šehida, ali se mogu klanjati svakom ponaosob.



Kako se klanja dženaza?

Dženaza namaz nema ni ezana ni ikameta ni rukua ni sedžde. Prije svega, Imam i džematlije trebaju uzeti abdest te biti sigurni da je tijelo umrlog ogasuljeno (oprano). Imam treba da rasporedi džemat u neparan broj safova(redova) - 3, 5, 7 i tako dalje. Tijelo merhuma (umrlog) treba biti postavljeno ispred imama i džemata. Mustehab je (poželjno) da je glava umrlog okrenuta prema kibli.

Kad se ispunе svi ovi uslovi, dženaza namaz može početi.

Nijet (Namjera) za dženazu je: "Ja namjeravam da klanjam dženazu namaz s četiri tekbita za Allaha, za poslanika Muhammeda, a.s., s dovom za umrlog, i to za ovim Imatom, okrenuvši se prema Kibli, Allahu ekber".

Onda imam kaže "Allahu Akbar", glasno i ruke se vežu ispod pupka - to čine svi koji klanjaju dženazu, samo što oni tekbit izgovaraju tiho.



Zatim se uči "Subhanke" s tim da se dodaje još ve dželle senauke ve la ilahе gajruke (Sva hvala i zahvala pripada samo Allahu; Blagoslovljeno i uzvišeno je Tvoje ime; Samo si Ti dostojan da ti se robuje).

Poslije toga Imam donosi prvi dodatni tekbir "Allahu ekber" držeći svezane ruke i podižući alavu prema nebu u čemu ga džematiće slijede.



Nakon drugog tekbira kojeg izgovori Imam, uče se salavati: "Allahumme salli alā Muhammedin ve 'alā āli Muhammed, kema salliejte 'alā Ibrāhīme ve 'alā ali Ibrāhīm, inneke hamidum-medžid. Alluhumme bārik 'alā Muhammedin ve 'alā āli Muhammed, kema bārekte 'alā Ibrāhīme ve 'alā āli Ibrāhīm, Inneke hamidum-medžid. "

Zatim Imam donosi treći tekbir nakon kojeg se uči dova merhumu (umrlom). Na kraju Imam izgovara četvrti tekbir nakon kojeg se predaje selam "**Esselāmu alejkum ve rahmetullāh**" (Neka je na vas Božiji spas i milost).

SAJDAH SAHW – PROSTRATION FOR FORGETFULNESS/MISTAKE

Sometimes when we pray, we may commit some mistakes unintentionally by leaving out any Wajib (essential) actions. To rectify any forgetfulness or mistake during Salah it is necessary to do the *Sajdah Sahw*.

Examples of unintentional forgetfulness or mistake in Salah are: forgetting to recite any Surahs or verses, not doing Qiyaam (standing), not completing any Rakaat(s), not doing the Ruku (bowing), not doing the Sajdah, not doing the Qa'dah (sitting after two Rakaats), or repeating actions twice such as Ruku or Sajdah, or reciting the Surah Al-Fatiha in Tashahhud position, and the Durood Sharif in any Rakaat when you are supposed to be reciting the Al-Fatiha, and so on.

SEHVI SEDŽDA – POSTUPAK KOJIM ISPRAVLJAMO GREŠKE POČINJENE U NAMAZU

Nekada nam se klanjajući desi da nemamjerno pogriješimo ili ne obavimo neki obavezni dio namaza. Da bi se ispravila ta greška ili propust, neophodno je da učinimo *sehvi sedždu*.

Primjer nemamjerne greške ili izostavljanja jednog dijela namaza: "... Zaboravljanje proučiti suru onda kad se treba učiti, ne učiniti kijam, ruku, sedždu ili sjedenje, ne klanjati sve rekate, učiniti neke postupke u namazu dva puta a koji se inače čine jedanput, proučiti fatihu na sjedenju umjesto ettehijatu i salavata i obratno..."

ZAKAT

Giving Zakat (Support of the Needy):

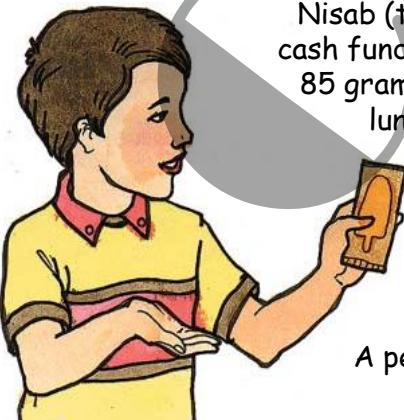
All things belong to God, and wealth is therefore held by human beings in trust.

The original meaning of the word *zakat* is both 'purification' and 'growth.' Giving *zakat* means 'giving a specified amount on some properties to deserving people from adult Muslims.'

Nisab (the sum) which is due on gold, silver, and cash funds that have reached the amount of about 85 grams of gold and held in possession for one lunar year is two and a half percent.

Our possessions are purified by setting aside a small portion for those in need, and like the pruning of threes this encourages new growth.

A person may also give as much as he or she pleases as voluntary alms or charity.



Zekat je obavezno davanje jednog dijela iz viška imovine siromašnim muslimanima i muslimankama ili u druge korisne svrhe islamske zajednice u cilju postizanja Allahova zadovoljstva. Zekat se daje na imovinu koja pretječe od osnovnih potreba za život (nisāb). Zekat se daje na novac, dragocjenosti (nakit, zlato, srebro), trgovačku robu, živo blago (stoku) i ostale vrijednosti. Imovina koja spada u zekat dijeli se u toku godine do vrijednosti od 2,5% od te imovine.

SAUM**Fasting the Month of Ramadan**

Every year in the month of Ramadan, all Muslims fast from dawn until sundown, abstaining from food, drink, and sexual relations. Although the fast is beneficial to health, it is a method of spiritual self-purification. By cutting oneself off from worldly comforts, even for a short time, a fasting person gains true sympathy with those who go hungry, as well as growth in his or her spiritual life.

**POST****Postiti mjesec Ramazan**

Ramazanski post znači uz ramazan se ustegnuti od jela, pića, pušenja i spolnog uživanja od prije zore do zalaska sunca, u svrhu odanosti Bogu, dž. š. Postiti je dužan svaki musliman i muslimanka koji je punoljetan i zdrav.

Ramazanski post se zanijeti ovako: »Ja odlučih postiti ramazanski post u ime Allaha.« Ramazanski post se obično zanijeti prije zore, poslije noćnog ručka kad se i zaposti. Ramazan je mjesec ibadeta, dobročinstva i vjerskog preporoda.

U džamijama se uči i tumači Kur'an, a kod kuće se pomažu siromašni, dočekuju i posjećuju rođaci, komšije i prijatelji.

Noću uz ramazan klanja se teravih-namaz. U toku dana razlikujemo dva osnovna termina: sehur - vrijeme početka posta, i iftar - čas kada treba prekinuti post.

60.

HAJJ *The Pilgrimage to Makkah*

The annual pilgrimage (*Hajj*) to Makkah is an obligation once in a lifetime for Muslims who are physically and financially able to perform it. About two million people come to Makkah each year from every corner of the world. Although Makkah is always filled with visitors, the annual *Hajj* is performed in the twelfth month of the Islamic calendar. Male pilgrims wear special simple clothes which takes away difference in class or culture so that all stand equal before God.



Pilgrims praying at the Haram mosque in Makkah. In this mosque is the Kaaba (the black building in the picture) which Muslims turn toward when praying. The Kaaba is the place of worship which God commanded the Prophets Abraham and his son, Ishmael, to build.

The rites of the *Hajj* include circling the Kaaba seven times and going seven times between the hillocks of Safa and Marwa, as Hagar did during her search for water. Then the pilgrims stand together in Arafa and ask God for what they wish and for His forgiveness, in what is often thought of as a preview of the Day of Judgment.

The end of the *Hajj* is marked by a festival, *Eid Al-Adha*, which is celebrated with prayers. This, and *Eid al-Fitr*, a feast-day celebrating the end of Ramadan, are the two annual festivals of the Muslim calendar.

Peta glavna islamska dužnost je hadž izvršiti tj. Kabu jednom u životu posjetiti kome je to moguće. Allah dž.š. u Kur'anu poziva sve muslimane i muslimanke da posjete Ka'bu i izvrše propisane obrede hadža, ako zato imaju mogućnosti. Tako uzvišeni Kur'an kaže:

»Ljudi koji imaju mogućnost dužni su u ime Allaha posjetiti Ka'bu.«

Hadž se obavlja uoči i u vrijeme Kurban-bajrama. Hadž ima tri osnovna farza koja mora svaki hadžija izvršiti i to: ihram obući (ihram se sastoji od dva čista ogrtača za muškarce, a žene pokrivaju i glavu); boraviti na Arefatu deveti dan zul-hidžeta, tavafi zijaret tj. počasni obilazak oko Ka'be u danima Kurban-bajrama.



Kabu - Crni kamen, centar hodočašća, je sagradio Ibrahim, a.s., sa svojim sinom Ismailom, a.s., po Allahovoj odredbi.

Hadžija je prije hadža dužan da: osigura svoju porodicu odgovarajućim potrebama do povratka sa hadža, izmiri svoje dugove i zatraži oprost za uvrede koje je eventualno nekada nekome nanio, da se pokaje za svoje grijehе i odluci da se po povratku sa hadža posveti svojim obavezama prema Allahu dž.š. da hodočasnici izvrše propisane vjerske obrede na određenim mubarek mjestima.

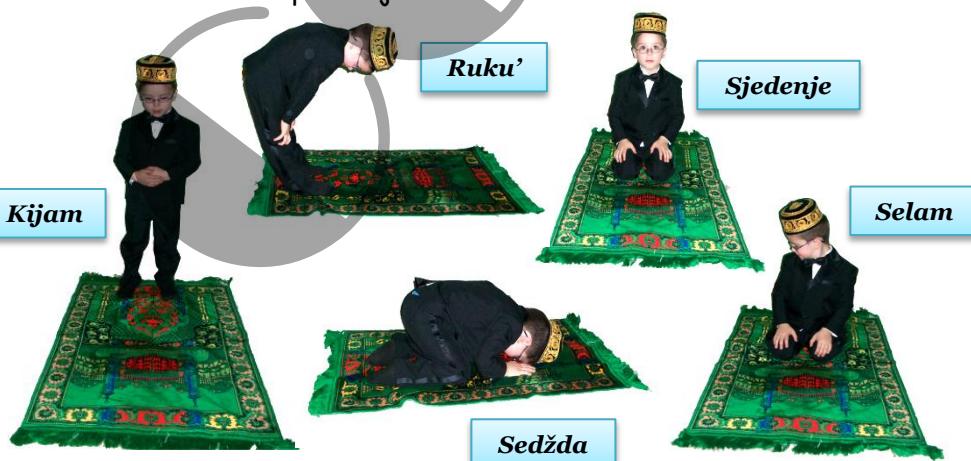
PHOTOGRAPHS OF POSITIONS IN PRAYER

Below are some of the different positions in prayer that should be done properly by males and females. The children Osman Memic, Adem Brdar, Resid Suljic, Anesa Hadarevic, Elma Mujic and Irma Vlahovljak show the various positions in prayer for males and females as follows.



SLIKOVIT PRIKAZ POZICIJA U NAMAZU

Ispod su neke od različitih pozicija u namazu koje se čine i muškarci i žene tokom molitve. Djeca Osman Memić, Adem Brdar, Rešid Suljić, Anesa Hadarevic, Elma Mujić i Irma Vlahovljak raznim položajima u namazu pokazuju nam kako se to radi.



MALE SALAH POSITIONS

Osman is facing the Qibla and raises his hands up to his ears and says the Takbir. He is looking down at the place where his forehead will touch the ground while during the Sajdah. Also there should be a gap of four fingers between the feet.



Takbir-e-Tahrime
("Allahu Akbar")



Qiyaam
(Standing):

Here Osman has put his hands below the belly button. The right hand is placed on the left hand's wrist clasped, with three fingers on the top (index finger and middle finger, and third finger), and the right hand's thumb and small finger below the left hand's wrist.



Ruku-Osman is holding his knees, with head and back straight, he is looking down at his feet. His hands are placed on the knees.



Ruku



**Qawmah (standing
after Ruku)**

Here Osman keeps his hands by his sides and is looking down at the place of Sajdah.



Sajdah

Sajdah

In this position the hands are kept flat on the floor opposite the ears with the fingers closed. The arms are spread out and elbows do not touch the floor.



In this position, Osman has placed his hands just above the knees, with the right foot kept standing and he sits on the left foot, which faces the right side.

Jalsah (sitting after Sajdah)**Salam to the right side**

Osman saying Salam, "Assalamu alaikum wa rahmatullah" to the right and left sides, finally completes the prayer.

After Salam, Osman reciting: "Allahumma Antas-Salamu, wa minkas-Salamu, tabarakta ya Dhal-Jalali wal-Ikram".

Salam to the left side**Step after salam**

Like washing face, Osman touching his face during reciting and after this, Salah is complete.

SLIKOVITI PRIKAZ POZICIJA U NAMAZU – ZA MUŠKARCE

Adem se okrenuo prema Kibli dižući ruke naspram ušiju i izgovarajući početni tekbir. Nakon tekbira trebao bi gledati ravno ispred sebe, odnosno mjesto gdje će činiti sedždu. Također, razmak između nogu bi trebao biti otprilike koliko četiri prsta ruke.



*Početni tekbir
("Allahu ekber")*

*Kijam-stajanje
u namazu*



Ovdje je Adem povezao ruke ispod pupka. Desnu ruku je stavio preko lijeve od zgloba, sa tri prsta obuhvativši vanjsku stranu lijeve ruke (kažiprst, srednji prst i treći prst). Palac i mali prst se stavljuju na zglob omotavajući ga.



Ruku'

Ruku'- Adem stavlja ruke na koljena, držeći glavu i leđa ravna. Dok je na ruku'-u, Adem gleda u svoje noge.



*Stajanje poslije
ruku'-a*

Ovdje Adem stavlja ruke uz tijelo i gleda u mjesto gdje će spustiti glavu na sedži.



Sedžda

Sedžda

U ovoj poziciji, na sedždi, ruke se stavljaju
otprilike u ravni sa ušima. Ruke su raširene
i ne dodiruju pod.

U ovoj poziciji Adem je stavio svoje ruke
odmah iznad koljena, sjedeći na lijevoj nozi
čije je stopalo okrenuto ka desnom stopalu.

Desno stopalo se drži uspravno.

*Sjedenje nakon
sedžde**Selam na
desnu stranu*

Zatim Adem izgovara selam: "Esselāmu
alejkum ve rahmetullāh" okrećući glavu na
desnu, a zatim na lijevu stranu.

Nakon selama, Adem uči: "Allāhumme entes-
selāmu ve minkes-selām. Tebārekte jā
zel-dželāli vel-ikrām.".

*Selam na
lijevu stranu**Poslije
selama*

Kao da umiva lice, dok ovo izgovara, Adem
potire svoje lice nakon čega je namaz
konačno završen.

FEMALE SALAH POSITIONS

Here Irma is raising her hands up to her shoulders and says the Takbir. She is also looking down at the place where she will put her forehead when doing the Sajdah.



Takbir-e-Tahrima
("Allahu Akbar")



Qiyaam
(Standing):



In this picture Irma has put her right hand over the left hand and she has placed both hands on her chest. Only females do this and not males.

Irma is holding her knees, with head and back slightly bent, she is looking down at her feet.



Photo 3: Ruku



Qawmah
(standing after
Ruku)

Irma is standing straight with her hands by her sides and looking at the point where she will put her forehead.



Sajdah

Sajdah

Now Irma is doing the Sajdah and she has the feet facing to the right with her elbows flat on the floor. She does not have the feet standing up like males.



In the Jalsah position, Irma is looking down in front of her (place of touching the ground with the forehead), she has put her hands on top of the knees and has kept both feet facing to the right.

Jalsah (sitting after Sajdah)**Salam to the right side**

Irma is saying Salam, "Assalamu alaikum wa rahmatullah" to the right and left sides, finally completes the prayer.

After Salam, Irma reciting: "Allahumma Antas-Salamu, wa minkas-Salamu, tabarakta ya Dhal-Jalali wal-Ikram".

Salam to the left side**Step after salam**

Like washing face, Irma touching his face during reciting and after this, Salah is complete.

SLIKOVITI PRIKAZ POZICIJA U NAMAZU – ZA ŽENE

Elma se okrenula prema Kibli dižući ruke naspram ramena i izgovarajući početni tekbir. Nakon tekbira trebala bi gledati ravno ispred sebe, odnosno mjesto gdje će činiti sedždu.

**Kijam-stajanje
u namazu**



**Početni tekbir
("Allahu ekber")**

Ovdje vidimo kako Elma drži ruke nakon početnog tekbira - desnu ruku je stavila preko lijeve i obarajući pogled ispred sebe na mjesto gdje će spustiti čelo, odnosno gdje će činiti sedždu. Samo žene ovako vežu ruke.



Ruku'

Na ruku-u Elma drži ruke na koljenima sa blago savijenim leđima i gledajući u noge.



Ovdje Elma drži ruke uz tijelo i gleda u mjesto gdje će spustiti glavu na sedži.

**Stajanje poslije
rukua**



Sedžda

Sedžda

U ovoj poziciji, na sedždi, Elma drži noge okrenute na desno, a laktove za razliku od muškaraca ne odvaja od poda.



Na sjedenju, Elma gleda ispred sebe (na mjesto gdje stavlja čelo). Također, svoje ruke stavlja na vrhu koljena, a oba stopala drži okrenuta na desno.



Sjedenje nakon sedžde

Selam na desnu stranu

Zatim Elma izgovara selam: "Esselāmu alejkum ve rahmetullāh" okrećući glavu na desnu, a zatim na lijevu stranu.

Nakon selama, Elma uči: "Allāhumme entes-selāmu ve minkes-selām. Tebārekte jāzel-dželāli vel-ikrām.".



Selam na lijevu stranu

Poslije selama

Kao da umiva lice, dok ovo izgovara, Elma potire svoje lice nakon čega je namaz konačno završen.

Surat An-Nas (The Mankind)

1. Qul aAAoothu birabbi annas 2. Maliki annas 3. Ilahi annas 4. Min sharri alwaswasi Alkhannas 5.Allathee yuwaswisu fee sudoori annas 6.Mina aljinnati wannas

1. Say: I seek refuge in the Lord of men, 2. The King of men, 3. The god of men, 4. From the evil of the whisperings of the slinking (Shaitan), 5. Who whispers into the hearts of men, 6. From among the jinn and the men.

Surat Al-Falaq (The Daybreak)

1. Qul aAAoothu birabbi alfalaq 2. Min sharri ma khalaq 3. Wamin sharri ghasiqin ithawaqab 4. Wamin sharri annaffathatifee alAAuqad 5. Wamin sharri hasidin itha hasad



1. Say: I seek refuge in the Lord of the dawn, 2. From the evil of what He has created, 3. And from the evil of the utterly dark night when it comes, 4. And from the evil of those who blow on knots, 5. And from the evil of the envious when he envies.

Surat Al-'Ikhlas (The Sincerity)

1. Qul huwa Allahu ahad 2. Allahu alssamad 3. Lam yalid walam yoolad 4. Walam yakun lahu kufuwana ahad

1. Say: He, Allah, is One. 2. Allah is He on Whom all depend. 3. He begets not, nor is He begotten. 4. And none is like Him.

Surat Al-Masad (The Palm Fiber, Flame)

1. Tabbat yadaabee lahabin watabb 2. Ma aghna AAanhu maluhu wama kasab 3. Sayasla naran thata lahab 4. Waimraatuhu hammalata alhatab 5. Fee jeediha hablun min masad

*1. Perdition overtake both hands of Abu Lahab, and he will perish.
 2. His wealth and what he earns will not avail him. 3. He shall soon burn in fire that flames, 4. And his wife, the bearer of fuel, 5. Upon her neck a halter of strongly twisted rope.*

Surat An-Naṣr (The Divine Support)

1. Itha jaa nasru Allahi waalfath 2. Waraayta alnnasa yadkhuloona fee deeni Allahi awaja 3. Fasabbih bihamdi rabbika waistaghfirhu innahu kana tawwaba

1. Say: I seek refuge in the Lord of the dawn, 2. From the evil of what He has created, 3. And from the evil of the utterly dark night when it comes, 4. And from the evil of those who blow on knots, 5. And from the evil of the envious when he envies.

Surat Al-Kāfiroon (The Disbelievers)

1. Qul ya ayyuha alkafiroon 2. La aAbudu ma taAAbudoon 3. Wala antum AAabidoona ma aAbud 4. Wala ana AAabidun ma Aaabadtum 5. Wala antum AAabidoona ma aAbud 6. Lakum deenukum waliya deen

1. Say: O unbelievers! 2. I do not serve that which you serve, 3. Nor do you serve Him Whom I serve: 4. Nor am I going to serve that which you serve, 5. Nor are you going to serve Him Whom I serve: 6. You shall have your religion and I shall have my religion.

Surat Al-Kawthar (The Abundance)

1. Inna aAAataynaka alkawthar 2. Fasalli lirabbika wainhar 3. Inna shaniaka huwa alabtar
1. Surely We have given you Kausar, 2. Therefore pray to your Lord and make a sacrifice. 3. Surely your enemy is the one who shall be without posterity

Surat Al-Maoon (The Small Kindesses)

1. Araayta allathee yukaththibu bialddeen 2. Fathalika allathee yaduAAAAu alyateem 3. Wala yahuddu AAala taAAami almiskeen
4. Fawaylun lilmusalleen 5. Allatheena hum AAan salatihim sahoon
6. Allatheena hum yuraoon 7. WayamnaAAoona almaAAoona
1. Have you considered him who calls the judgment a lie? 2. That is the one who treats the orphan with harshness, 3. And does not urge (others) to feed the poor. 4. So woe to the praying ones,
5. Who are unmindful of their prayers, 6. Who do (good) to be seen,
7. And withhold the necessities of life.

Surat Quraysh (Quraysh)

1. Lieelafi quraysh 2. Eelafihim rihlata alshshitai waalssayf
3. FalyaAAbudoorabba hatha albayt 4. Allathee atAAamahum min jooAAin waamanahum min khawf
1. For the protection of the Qureaish– 2. Their protection during their trading caravans in the winter and the summer– 3. So let them serve the Lord of this House 4. Who feeds them against hunger and gives them security against fear.

Surat Al-Fil (The Elephant)

1. Alam tara kayfa faAAala rabbuka biashabi alfeel 2. Alam yajAAal kaydahum fee tadleel 3. Waarsala AAalayhim tayran ababeel 4. Tarmeehim bihijaratin min sijjeel 5. FajaAAalahum kaAAasfin makool

1. Have you not considered how your Lord dealt with the possessors of the elephant? 2. Did He not cause their war to end in confusion, 3. And send down (to prey) upon them birds in flocks, 4. Casting against them stones of baked clay, 5. So He rendered them like straw eaten up?

Surat Al-Humazah (The Traducer)

1. Waylun likulli humazatin lumazah 2. Allathee jamaAAa malan waAAaddadah 3. Yahsabu anna malahu akhladah 4. Kalla layunbathanna fee alhutamah 5. Wama adraka ma alhutamah 6. Naru Allahi almoqadah 7. Allatee tattaliAAu AAala alafidah 8. Innaha AAalayhim musadah 9. Fee AAamadin mumaddadah

1. Woe to every slanderer, defamer, 2. Who amasses wealth and considers it a provision (against mishap); 3. He thinks that his wealth will make him immortal. 4. Nay! he shall most certainly be hurled into the crushing disaster, 5. And what will make you realize what the crushing disaster is? 6. It is the fire kindled by Allah, 7. Which rises above the hearts. 8. Surely it shall be closed over upon them, 9. In extended columns.

Surat Al-`Aṣr (The Declining Day)

1. WaalAAasr 2. Inna alinsana lafee khusr 3. Illa allatheena amanoo waAAamiloo alssalihati watawasaw bialhaqqi watawasaw bialssabr
- 1. I swear by the time, 2. Most surely man is in loss, 3. Except those who believe and do good, and enjoin on each other truth, and enjoin on each other patience.*

Surat At-Takāthur (The Rivalry in world increase)

1. Alhakumu alttakathur 2. Hatta zurtumu almaqabir 3. Kalla sawfa taAAalamoon 4. Thumma kalla sawfa taAAalamoon 5. Kalla law taAAalamoona AAilma alyaqeen 6. Latarawunna aljaheem
7. Thumma latarawunnaha AAayna alyaqeen 8. Thumma latusalunna yawmaithin AAani alnnaAAeem

1 . Abundance diverts you, 2. Until you come to the graves. 3. Nay! you shall soon know, 4. Nay! Nay! you shall soon know. 5. Nay! if you had known with a certain knowledge, 6. You should most certainly have seen the hell; 7. Then you shall most certainly see it with the eye of certainty; 8. Then on that day you shall most certainly be questioned about the boons.

Surat Al-Qāri`ah (The Calamity)

1. AlqariAAath 2. Ma alqariAAah 3. Wama adraka ma alqariAAah
4. Yawma yakoonu alnnasu kaalfarashi almabthooth 5. Watakoonu aljibalu kaalAAihni almanfoosh 6. Faamma man thaqulat mawazeenuh 7. Fahuwa fee AAeeshatin radiyat 8. Waamma man khaffat mawazeenuh 9. Faommuhu hawiyah 10. Wama adraka mhiyah 11. Narun hamiyatun

1. The terrible calamity! 2. What is the terrible calamity! 3. And what will make you comprehend what the terrible calamity is?
4. The day on which men shall be as scattered moths, 5. And the mountains shall be as loosened wool. 6. Then as for him whose measure of good deeds is heavy, 7. He shall live a pleasant life.
8. And as for him whose measure of good deeds is light, 9. His abode shall be the abyss. 10. And what will make you know what it is? 11. A burning fire.

Surat Al-`Ādiyāt (The Courser)

1. WaalAAadiyati dabhan 2. Faalmooriyati qadhan
 3. Faalmugheerati subhan 4. Faatharna bihi naqAAan 5. Fawasatna bihi jamAAan 6. Inna alinsana lirabbih i lakanood 7. Wainnahu AAala thalika lashaheed 8. Wainnahu lihubbi alkhayri lashadeed 9. Afala yaAAalamu itha buAAthira ma fee alquboor 10. Wahussila ma fee alssudoor 11. Inna rabbahum bihim yawmaithin lakhabeer

1. I swear by the runners breathing pantingly, 2. Then those that produce fire striking, 3. Then those that make raids at morn, 4. Then thereby raise dust, 5. Then rush thereby upon an assembly: 6. Most surely man is ungrateful to his Lord. 7. And most surely he is a witness of that. 8. And most surely he is tenacious in the love of wealth. 9. Does he not then know when what is in the graves is raised, 10. And what is in the breasts is made apparent? 11. Most surely their Lord that day shall be fully aware of them.

Surat Az-Zalzalah (The Earthquake)

1. Itha zulzilati alardu zilzalaha 2. Waakhrajati alardu athqalah
 3. Waqala alinsanu ma laha 4. Yawmaithin tuhaddithu akhbaraha
 5. Bianna rabbaka awha laha 6. Yawmaithin yasduru alnnasu ashtatan liyuraw aAAamalah 7. Faman yaAAamal mithqala tharratin khayran yarah 8. Waman yaAAamal mithqala tharratin sharran yarah

1. When the earth is shaken with her (violent) shaking, 2. And the earth brings forth her burdens, 3. And man says: What has befallen her? 4. On that day she shall tell her news, 5. Because your Lord had inspired her. 6. On that day men shall come forth in sundry bodies that they may be shown their works. 7. So. he who has done an atom's weight of good shall see it 8. And he who has done an atom's weight of evil shall see it.

1. Lam yakuni allatheena kafaroo min ahli alkitabi waalmushrikeena munfakkeena hatta tatiyahumu albayyinah 2. Rasoolun mina Allahi yatloo suhufan mutahharah 3. Feeha kutubun qayyimah
4. Wama tafarraqa allatheena ootoo alkitaba illa min baAAadi ma jaathumu albayyinah 5. Wama omiroo illa liyaAAbudoo Allaha mukhliseena lahu alddeena hunafaa wayuqeemoo alssalata wayutoo alzzakata wathalika deenu alqayyimah 6. Inna allatheena kafaroo min ahli alkitabi waalmushrikeena fee nari jahannama khalideena feeha olaika hum sharru albarriyyah 7. Inna allatheena amanoo waAAamiloo alssalihiati olaika hum khayru albarriyyah
8. Jazaohum AAinda rabbihim jannatu AAadnin tajree min tahtiha alanharu khalideena feeha abadan radiya Allahu AAanhum waradoo AAanhу thalika liman khashiya rabbah

1. Those who disbelieved from among the followers of the Book and the polytheists could not have separated (from the faithful) until there had come to them the clear evidence: 2. An messenger from Allah, reciting pure pages, 3. Wherein are all the right ordinances. 4. And those who were given the Book did not become divided except after clear evidence had come to them. 5. And they were not enjoined anything except that they should serve Allah, being sincere to Him in obedience, upright, and keep up prayer and pay the poor-rate, and that is the right religion. 6. Surely those who disbelieve from among the followers of the Book and the polytheists shall be in the fire of hell, abiding therein; they are the worst of men. 7. (As for) those who believe and do good, surely they are the -best of men. 8. Their reward with their Lord is gardens of perpetuity beneath which rivers flow, abiding therein for ever; Allah is well pleased with them and they are well pleased with Him; that is for him who fears his Lord.

Surat Al-Qadr (The Power)

1. Inna anzalnahu fee laylati alqadr 2. Wama adraka ma laylatu alqadr
 3. Laylatu alqadri khayrun min alfi shahr 4. Tanazzalu almalaikatu
 waalrroohu feeha biithni rabbihim min kulli amr 5. Salamun hiya
 hatta matlaAAi alfajr

1. Surely We revealed it on the grand night. 2. And what will make you comprehend what the grand night 3. The grand night is better than a thousand months. 4. The angels and Gibreel descend in it by the permission of their Lord for every affair, 5. Peace! it is till the break of the morning.

Surat Al-'Alaq (The Clot)

1. Iqra biismi rabbika allathee khalaq 2. Khalaqa alinsana min Aaalaq
 3. Iqra warabbuka alakram 4. Allathee AAallama bialqalam 5. AAallama
 alinsana ma lam yaAAlam 6. Kalla innalinsana layatgha 7. An raahu
 istaghna 8. Inna ila rabbika alrrujAAa 9. Araayta allathee yanha
 10. AAabdan itha salla 11. Araayta in kana AAala alhuda 12. Aw amara
 bialtaqwa 13. Araayta in kaththaba watawalla 14. Alam yaAAlam bianna
 Allahe yara 15. Kalla lain lam yantahi lanasfaAAan bialnnasiyah 16.
 Nasiyat in kathibatin khatiah 17. FalyadAAu nadiyah 18. SanadAAu
 alzzabaniyah 19. Kalla la tutiAAhu waosjud waiqtarib

1. Read in the name of your Lord Who created. 2. He created man from a clot. 3. Read and your Lord is Most Honorable, 4. Who taught (to write) with the pen 5. Taught man what he knew not. 6. Nay! man is most surely inordinate, 7. Because he sees himself free from want. 8. Surely to your Lord is the return. 9. Have you seen him who forbids 10. A servant when he prays? 11. Have you considered if he were on the right way, 12. Or enjoined guarding (against evil)? 13. Have you considered if he gives the lie to the truth and turns (his) back? 14. Does he not know that Allah does see? 15. Nay! if he desist not, We would certainly smite his forehead, 16. A lying, sinful forehead. 17. Then let him summon his council, 18. We too would summon the braves of the army. 19. Nay! obey him not, and make obeisance and draw nigh (to Allah).

1. Waaltteeni waalzzaytoon
2. Watoori seeneen
3. Wahatha albaladi alameen
4. Laqad khalaqna alinsana fee ahsani taqweem
5. Thumma radadnahu asfala safileen
6. Illa allatheena amanoo waAAamiloo alssalihati falahum ajrun ghayru mamnoon
7. Fama yukaththibuka baAAdu bialddeen
8. Alaysa Allahu biahkami alhakimeen

1. I swear by the fig and the olive, 2. And mount Sinai, 3. And this city made secure, 4. Certainly We created man in the best make. 5. Then We render him the lowest of the low. 6. Except those who believe and do good, so they shall have a reward never to be cut off. 7. Then who can give you the lie after (this) about the judgment? 8. Is not Allah the best of the Judges?

1. Alam nashrah laka sadrak
2. WawadaAAna AAanka wizrak
3. Allathee anqada thahrak
4. WarafaAAna laka thikrak
5. Fainna maAAAa alAAusri yusran
6. Inna maAAAa alAAusri yusran
7. Faitha faraghta fainsab
8. Waila rabbika fairghab

1. Have We not expanded for you your breast, 2. And taken off from you your burden, 3. Which pressed heavily upon your back, 4. And exalted for you your esteem? 5. Surely with difficulty is ease. 6. With difficulty is surely ease. 7. So when you are free, nominate. 8. And make your Lord your exclusive object.

Surat Ad-Dhuha (The Morning Hours)

1. Waaldduha
2. Waallayli itha saja
3. Ma waddaAAaka rabbuka wama qala
4. Walalakhiratu khayrun laka mina alooila
5. Walasawfa yuAAteeka rabbuka fatarda
6. Alam yajidka yateeman faawa
7. Wawajadaka dallan fahada
8. Wawajadaka AAailan faaghna
9. Faamma alyateema fala taqhar
10. Waamma alssaila fala tanhar
11. Waamma biniAAmati rabbika fahaddith

1. I swear by the early hours of the day, 2. And the night when it covers with darkness. 3. Your Lord has not forsaken you, nor has He become displeased, 4. And surely what comes after is better for you than that which has gone before. 5. And soon will your Lord give you so that you shall be well pleased. 6. Did He not find you an orphan and give you shelter? 7. And find you lost (that is, unrecognized by men) and guide (them to you)? 8. And find you in want and make you to be free from want? 9. Therefore, as for the orphan, do not oppress (him). 10. And as for him who asks, do not chide (him), 11. And as for the favor of your Lord, do announce (it).

Surat Al-Baqarah 1.-5. (The Cow)

1. Aliflammeem
2. Thalika alkitabu la rayba feehi hudan lilmuttaqeen
3. Allatheena yuminoona bialghaybi wayuqeemoona alssalata wamimma razaqnahum yunfiqoon
4. Waallatheena yuminoona bima onzila ilayka wama onzila min qablika wabialakhirati hum yooqinoon
5. Olaika AAala hudan min rabbihim waolaika humu almufliehoon

1. Alif Lam Mim. 2. This Book, there is no doubt in it, is a guide to those who guard (against evil). 3. Those who believe in the unseen and keep up prayer and spend out of what We have given them. 4. And who believe in that which has been revealed to you and that which was revealed before you and they are sure of the hereafter. 5. These are on a right course from their Lord and these it is that shall be successful.

Suretun Nas (Ljudi)

1. 1.Kul e`uzu bi rabbin-nas 2. Melikin nas 3.Ilahin nas 4.Min šerril vesvasil han-nas 5.Ellezi juvesvisu fi sudurin nas. 6.Minel džinneti ven-nas

1. Reci: "Tražim zaštitu Gospodara ljudi, 2. Vladara ljudi, 3. Boga ljudi, 4. od zla šejtana napasnika, 5. koji zle misli unosi u srca ljudi 6. od džina i od ljudi!"

Suretul Feleq (Svitanje)

- 1.Kul e`uzu bi rabbil felek 2.Min šerri ma halek 3.Ve min šerri gasikin iza vekab 4.Ve min šerrin nefasati fil ukad 5.We min šerri hasidin iza hased

1. Reci: "Utječem se Gospodaru svitanja 2. od zla onoga što On stvara, 3. i od zla mrkle noći kada razastre tmine, 4. i od zla smutljivca kad smutnje sije, 5. i od zla zavidljivca kad zavist ne krije!"

Suretul Ihlas (Iskrenost)

- 1.Kul hu vallahu ehad 2.Allahus-samed 3.Lem jelid ve lem juled 4.Ve lem je kun lehu kufuven ehad

1. Reci: "On je Allah - Jedan! 2. Allah je Utočište svakom! 3. Nije rođio i rođen nije, 4. i niko Mu ravan nije!"

Suretul Leheb (Plamen)

1. Tebbet jeda ebi lehebin ve tebb 2. Ma agna maluhu ve ma keseb
3. Sejasla naren zate leheb 4. Vemre etuhu hammaletel hatab 5. Fi džidiha hablun min mesed

1. Neka propadne Ebu Leheb, i propao je! 2. neće mu biti od koristi blago njegovo, a ni ono što je stekao, 3. uči će on, sigurno, u vatru rasplamsalu, 4. i žena njegova, koja spletkari; 5. o vratu njenu biće uže od ličine usukane!*

Suretun Nasr (Pomoć)

1. Iza dža`e nasrullahi vel feth 2. Ve re ejtennase jedhulune fi dinillahi ef wadža 3. Fe sebbih bi hamdi rabbike vestagfirh innehu kane tevvaba

1. Kada Allahova pomoć i pobjeda dođu, 2. i vidiš ljude kako u skupinama u Allahovu vjeru ulaze 3. ti veličaj Gospodara svoga hvaleći Ga i moli Ga da ti oprosti, On je uvijek pokajanje primao.

Suretul Kafirun (Krivovjernici)

1. Kul ja ejjuhel kafirun 2. La a`budu ma ta`budun 3. Ve la entum abidune ma a`bud 4. Ve la ene abidun ma abedtum 5. Ve la entum abidune ma a`bud 6. Lekum dinukum ve lijedin

1. Reci: "O vi nevjernici, 2. ja se neću klanjati onima kojima se vi klanjate, 3. a ni vi se nećete klanjati Onome kome se ja klanjam; 4. ja se nisam klanjao onima kojima ste se vi klanjali, 5. a i vi se niste klanjali Onome kome se ja klanjam, 6. vama - vaša vjera, a meni - moja!"

Suretul Kewser (Mnogo dobro)

1. Inna a`tajna kel kevser
2. Fe salli li rabbike ven har
3. Inne šani eke huvel ebter

1. Mi smo ti, uistinu, mnogo dobro dali, 2. zato se Gospodaru svome moli i kurban kolji, 3. onaj koji tebe mrzi sigurno će on bez spomena ostati.

Suretul Ma`un (Davanje u naruč)

1. Ere ejtellezi jukez-zibu bid-din
2. Fe zalikel lezi jedu `ul jetim
3. Ve la jehuddu ala ta`amil miskin
4. Fe vejlun lil musallin
5. Ellezine hum an salatihim sahun
6. Ellezine hum juraun
7. Ve jemne unel ma`un

1. Znaš li ti onoga koji onaj svijet poriče? 2. Pa to je onaj koji grubo odbija siroče, 3. i koji da se nahrani siromah - ne podstiče. 4. A teško onima koji, kada molitvu obavljaju, 5. molitvu svoju kako treba ne izvršavaju, 6. koji se samo pretvaraju 7. i nikome ništa ni u naručje ne daju!

Suretu Kurejš (Kurejšije)

1. Li ilafi kurejš
 2. Ilafihim rihleteš-šitai ves-sajf
 3. Fel ja`budu rabbe hazel bejt
 4. Ellezi at`amehum min džu `in ve amenehum min hauf
-
1. Zbog navike Kurejšija,
 2. navike njihove da zimi i ljeti putuju,
 3. neka se oni Gospodaru hrama ovoga klanjaju,
 4. koji ih gladne hrani i od straha brani.

Suretul Fil (Slon)

1. Elem tere kejfe fe ale rabbuke bi ashabil fil 2. Elek jedž`al kejdehum fi tadlil 3. Ve ersele alejhim tajren ebabil 4. Termihim bi hidžaretin min sidž-džil 5. Fe dže`alehum ke asfin me`kul

1. Zar nisi čuo šta je sa vlasnicima slona Gospodar tvoj uradio!
2. Zar lukavstvo njihovo nije omeo 3. i protiv njih jata ptica poslao, 4. koje su na njih grumenje od gline pečene bacale, 5. pa ih On kao lišće koje su crvi istočili učinio?

Suretul Humeze (Klevetnik)

1. Vejlun li kulli humezetin lumezeh 2. Ellezi džeme`a malen ve addede 3. Jahsebu enne ma lehu ahledeh 4. Kella le junbezenne fil hutameh 5. Ve ma edrake mel hutameh 6. Narullahil mukadeh 7. Elleti tet-tali`u alef ef ideh 8. Inneha alejhim mu`sadeh 9. Fi amedin mumeddedeh

1. Teško svakom klevetniku podrugljivcu, 2. koji blago gomila i prebrojava ga, 3. i misli da će ga blago njegovo besmrtnim učiniti! 4. A ne valja tako! On će, sigurno, biti bačen u Džehennem! 5. A znaš li ti šta je Džehennem? 6. Vatra Allahova razbuktana, 7. koja će do srca dopirati. 8. Ona će iznad njih biti zatvorena, 9. plamenim stupovima zasvođena.

Suretul Asr (Vrijeme)

1. Vel asri 2. Innel insane lefi husr 3. Illelezine amenu ve amilus-salihatı ve tevasav bil hakki ve tevasav bis-sabr

1. Tako mi vremena - 2. čovjek, doista, gubi, 3. samo ne oni koji vjeruju i dobra djela čine, i koji jedni drugima istinu preporučuju i koji jedni drugima preporučuju strpljenje.

1. El hakumut-tekasur
2. Hattazur tumul mekabir
3. Kella sevfe ta'lemun
4. Summe kella sevfe ta'lemun
5. Kella lev ta'lemune ilmel jekin
6. Leterevunnel džehim
7. Summe leterevunneha ajnel jekin
8. Summe le tus`elunne jevmeizin anin na'im

1. Zaokuplja vas nastojanje da što imućniji budete 2. sve dok grobove ne naselite. 3. A ne valja tako, saznaćete svakako! 4. i još jednom, ne valja tako! Saznaćete sigurno! 5. Ne valja tako, neka znate pouzdano, 6. Džehennem čete vidjeti jasno! 7. I još jednom, doista čete ga vidjeti očigledno! 8. Zatim čete toga dana za sladak život biti pitani sigurno!

1. El kariatu
2. Mel Kari`ah
3. Ve ma edrake mel kari`ah
4. Jevme jekununnasu kel ferashil mebsus
5. Ve tekunul džibalu kel ihnil menfuš
6. Fe emma men sekulet mevazinuhu
7. Fe huve fi išetin radijeh
8. Ve emma men haffet mevazinuhu
9. Fe ummuhi havijeh
10. Ve ma edrake mahijeh
11. Narun hamijeh

1. Smak svijeta! 2. Šta je Smak svijeta? 3. i šta ti znaš o Smaku svijeta? 4. Toga dana će ljudi biti kao leptiri raštrkani, 5. a planine kao šarena vuna iščupana. 6. Onaj u koga njegova djela буду teška 7. u ugodnu životu će živjeti, 8. a onaj u koga njegova djela буду lahka - 9. boravište će mu bezdan biti. 10. A znaš li ti šta će to biti? 11. Vatra užarena!

Suretul Adijat (Oni koji jure)

1. Vel adijati dabhan 2. Fel murijati kadhan 3. Fel murijati subhan 4. Fe eserne bihi nak`an 5. Fe vesatne bihi džem`an
6. Innel insane li rabbihil lekenud 7. We innehu ala zalike le šehid 8. Ve innehu li hubbil hajri lešedid 9. Efela ja`lemu iza bu`sire ma fil kubur 10. Ve husile ma fis-sudur 11. Inne rabbehum bihim jevme izin le habir

1. *Tako mi onih koji dahćući jure 2. pa varnice vrcaju, 3. i zorom napadaju, 4. i dižu tada prašinu 5. pa u njoj u gomilu upadaju – 6. čovjek je, zaista, Gospodaru svome nezahvalan 7. i sam je on toga, doista, svjestan, 8. i on je, zato što voli bogatstvo - radiša. 9. A zar on ne zna da će, kada budu oživljeni oni koji su u grobovima 10. i kada izide na vidjelo ono što je u srcima, 11. Gospodar njihov toga Dana, sigurno, sve znati o njima.*

Suretuž Zilzal (Zemljotres)

1. Iza zulziletil erdu zilzaleha 2. Ve ahredžetil erdu eskaleha 3. Ve kalel insanu maleha 4. Jevmeizin tuhaddisu ahbareha 5. Bi enne rabbeke evhaleha 6. Jevme izin jasdurunnu eštaten lijurev a`malehum 7. Fe men ja`mel miskale zerretin hajren jereh 8. Ve men ja`mel mskale zerretin šerren jereh

1. *Kada se Zemlja najžešćim potresom svojim potrese 2. i kada Zemlja izbací terete svoje, 3. i čovjek uzvikne: "Šta joj je?!" 4. toga Dana će ona vijesti svoje kazivati 5. jer će joj Gospodar tvoj narediti. 6. Tog Dana će se ljudi odvojeno pojaviti da im se pokažu djela njihova; 7. onaj ko bude uradio koliko trun dobra - vidjeće ga, 8. a onaj ko bude uradio koliko trun zla - vidjeće ga.*

1. Lem jekunillezine keferu min ehlil kitabi vel mušrikine munfekkine hatta te`tijehumul bejjineh 2. Resulun minallah ijetlu suhufen mutahhereh 3. Fiha kutubun kajjimeh 4. Ve ma teferrekal-lezine utul kitabe illa min ba`di ma dža ethumul bejjineh 5. Ve ma umiru illa li ja`budullahe muhlisine lehud-dine hunefa e we jukimus-salate ve ju`tuzzekate ve zaliike dinul kajjimeh 6. Innellezine keferu min ehlil kitabi vel mušrikine fi nari džehenneme halidine fiha ulaike hum šerrul berijeh 7. Innellezine amenu ve amilus-salihat ulaike hum hajrul berijeh 8. Džezauhum inde rabbihim džennatu adnin tedžri min tahtihel enharu halidine fiha ebeda radiallahu anhum ve redu`anh zaliike limen hašije rabbeh

1. Nisu se nevjernici između sljedbenika Knjige i mnogobošci odvojili, sve dok im nije došao dokaz jasni; 2. od Allaha Poslanik, koji čita listove čiste, 3. u kojima su propisi ispravni. 4. A podvojili su se oni kojima je data Knjiga baš onda kada im je došao dokaz jasni, 5. a naređeno im je da se samo Allahu klanjaju, da Mu iskreno, kao pravovjerni, vjeru isповijedaju, i da molitvu obavljuju, i da milostinju udjeluju; a to je - ispravna vjera. 6. Oni koji ne vjeruju između sljedbenika Knjige i mnogobošci biće, sigurno, u vatri džehennemskoj, u njoj će vječno ostati; oni su najgora stvorenja. 7. A oni koji vjeruju i čine dobra djela - oni su, zbilja, najbolja stvorenja, 8. njih nagrada u Gospodara njihova čeka; edenski vrtovi kroz koji će rijeke teći, u kojima će vječno i zauvijek boraviti; Allah će biti njima zadovoljan, a i oni će biti Njime zadovoljni. To će biti za onoga koji se bude bojao Gospodara svoga.

1. Inna enzelnahu fi lejletil kadr 2. Ve ma edrake ma lejletul kadr
3. Lejletul kadri hajrun min elfi šehr 4. Tenezzelul malaiketu ver-ruhu fiha bi izni rabbihim min kulli emr 5. Selamun hije hatta matle`il fedžr

1. *Mi smo ga počeli objavljivati u Noći Kadr - 2. a šta ti misliš šta je Noć Kadr? 3. Noć Kadr je bolja od hiljadu mjeseci - 4. meleki i Džibril, s dozvolom Gospodara svoga, spuštaju se u njoj zbog odluke svake, 5. sigurnost je u njoj sve dok zora ne svane.*

Suretuz Alaq (Ugrušak)

1. Ikre bismi rabbikellezi halek 2. Halekal insane min alek 3. Ikre ve rabbukel ekrem 4. Ellezi alleme bil kalem 5. Allemel insane ma lem ja`lem 6. Kella innel insane le jatga 7. En reahustagna 8. Inne ila rabbiker-rudž`a 9. Ere ejtellezi jenha 10. Abden iza salsa 11. Ere ejte in kane alel huda 12. Ev emere bit-takva 13. Ere ejte in kezzebe ve tevella 14. Elem ja`lem bi ennallahe jera
15. Kella le in lem jentehi lenesfe`an bin-nasijeh 16. Nasijetin kazibetin hatieh 17. Fel jed`u nadijeh 18. Sened`uz-zebanijeh
19. Kella la tuti`hu vesdzud vakterib (**SEDŽDA**)

1. Čitaj, u ime Gospodara tvoga, koji stvara,* 2. stvara čovjeka od ugruška! 3. Čitaj, plemenit je Gospodar tvoj, 4. koji poučava Peru, 5. koji čovjeka poučava onome što ne zna. 6. Uistinu, čovjek se uzobijesti 7. čim se neovisnim osjeti, 8. a Gospodaru tvome će se, doista, svi vratiti! 9. Vidje li ti onoga koji brani 10. robu da molitvu obavi? 11. Reci mi ako on misli da je na Pravome putu, 12. ili ako traži da se kumirima moli, 13. reci mi, ako on poriče i glavu okreće - 14. zar on ne zna da Allah sve vidi? 15. Ne valja to! Ako se ne okani, dohvatićemo ga za kiku, 16. kiku lažnu i grješnu, 17. pa neka on pozove društvo svoje - 18. Mi ćemo pozvati zebanije.* 19. Ne valja to! Ti njega ne slušaj, već molitvu obavljam i nastoj da se Gospodaru svome približiš!

1. Vet tini vez-zejtuni 2. Ve turi sinine 3. Ve hazel beledil emin 4. Lekad halaknel insane fi ahseni takvim 5. Summe redednahu esfele safilin 6. Illelezine amenu ve amilus-salihati felehum edžrun gajru memnun 7. Fema jukezzibuke ba`du bid-din 8. Elejsallahu bi ahkemil hakimin

1. Tako mi smokve i masline, 2. i Sinajske gore, 3. i grada ovog, bezbjednog - 4. Mi čovjeka stvaramo u skladu najljepšem, 5. zatim ćemo ga u najnakazniji lik vratiti, 6. samo ne one koji budu vjerovali i dobra djela činili, njih čeka nagrada neprekidna. 7. Pa šta te onda navodi da poričeš onaj svijet – 8. zar Allah nije sudija najpravedniji?!

Suretul Inshirah (Širokogrudnost)

1. Elem nešrah leke sadrek 2. Ve vada`na anke vizrek 3. Ellezi en kada zahrek 4. Ve refa`na leke zikrek 5. Fe inne me`al usri jusra 6. Inne me`al usri jusra 7. Fe iza feragte fensab 8. Ve ila rabbike fergab

1. Zar grudi twoje nismo prostranim učinili, 2. i breme twoje s tebe skinuli, 3. koje je pleća twoja tištilo, 4. i spomen na tebe visoko uzdigli! 5. Ta, zaista, s mukom je i last, 6. zaista, s mukom je i last! 7. A kad završiš, molitvi se predaj 8. i samo se Gospodaru svome obraćaj!

1. Ved duha 2. Vel-lejli izu sedža 3. Ma vedde`ake rabbuke ve ma kala
4. Ve lel ahiretu hajren leke minel ula 5. Ve le sevfe ju`tike rabbuke fe terda 6. Elem jedžidke jetimen fe ava 7. Ve vedžedeke dallen feheda
8. Ve vedžedeke ailen fe agna 9. Fe emmel jetime fela takher 10. Ve emmes-saile fela tenher 11. Ve emma bi ni`meti rabbike fe haddis

1. Tako mijutra 2. i noći kada se utiša - 3. Gospodar tvoj nije te ni napustio ni omrznuo! 4. Onaj svijet je, zaista, bolji za tebe od ovoga svijeta, 5. a Gospodar tvoj će tebi, sigurno, dati, pa ćeš zadovoljan biti! 6. Zar nisi siroče bio*, pa ti je On utočište pružio, 7. i za pravu vjeru nisi znao, pa te je na Pravi put uputio, 8. i siromah si bio, pa te je imućnim učinio? 9. Zato siroče ne ucvili, 10. a na prosjaka ne podvikni, 11. i o blagodati Gospodara svoga kazuj!*

Suretul Bekare 1.-5. (Krava)

1. Elif lam-mim! 2. Zalikel-Kitabu la rejbe flh. Huden lil-muttekin.
3. Ellezine ju'minune bil-gajbi, ve jukimunes-salate ve mimma rezaknahum junfikun.
4. Vellezine juminune bima unzile ilejke ve ma unzile min kablik, ve bil-Ahireti hum jukinun.
5. Ula-ike ala huden mir-Ra-bbihim ve ula-ike humul-mufihun.

1. Ovo je Knjiga u koju nema mjesta sumnji. 2. Ona je putokaz onima koji čvrsto u Boga vjeruju (a to su): 3. Oni koji vjeruju u nevidljivi svijet (Boga, meleke, duše, objavu, proživljenje, Džennet, Džehe-nem i dr.) koji namaz stalno obavljaju i dijele dio imovine koju smo im Mi darovali,
4. i Oni koji vjeruju u objavu koju smo dostavljali Tebi i prije tebe i koji ubjedljivo vjeruju u budući vječni svijet.
5. Takvi su na pravom putu svog Gospodara i oni će biti spašeni (jer će ostvariti Božije zadovoljstvo i vječnu sreću na drugom svijetu).

Ako je moguće sresti čovjeka koji nadilazi deredžu meleka, onda mislim da sam u Americi uspio to učiniti - imao sam čast upoznati hadži Saiba Ejubovića, gosp. Fahrudina Alibasicu i gosp. Bajru Tursunovića.

U ime Allaha Milostivog, Samilosnog, kojem pripada sva hvala te u spomen na Njegovog Poslanika Muhammeda, a.s., a u znak poštovanja prema istinskom robu Allahovom, ovaj Ilmihal obilježavam posvetom hadži Saibu Ejuboviću...

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... i naravno, mojoj jedinoj rodbini na tlu Amerike, Fehratoric Samiru i Elviri i njihovim sinovima Ahmedu i Amaru...

If is possible to meet a man who transcends a step of angels/meleks, then I think, here, in USA I managed to do it - I had the honor to meet Hajji Saib Ejubovic, Mr. Fahrudin Alibasic and Mr. Bajro Tursunovic.

In the Name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful, which belongs to all and thanks in memory of His Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h.), in a sign of respect for genuine goods of Allah, I denote this Ilmihal with dedication to Hajji Saib Ejubovic...

... and to families:te porodici Šečić, Ejubović, Hasanovic, Suljić, Tursunović, Alibašić, Ljutić, Bosnić, Brdar, Ibišević, Aganbegović, Salihović, Husejnović, Memić, Jusić, Stroil, Gabeljić, Dautović, Kavazovic, Karaman, Jahic Zimic, Mehmedović, Muharemovic, Palic, Selimović, Smajlović, Omeragić, Rahić, Šehović, Šuman, Delić, Garibovic, Vlahovljak, Ikeljić, Šehić, Hadarević, Mujić, Avdić, Bećirović, Turan, Mulalić, Hajdarević, Hurić, Ramić, Efendić, Sinanović, Mulalić, Tabaković. and of course, to my only relatives in the territory of America, Fehratoric Samir and Elvira and to their sons, Ahemd and Amar...

