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Actions that Nullify Wudhuu

1. An excretion of the private parts (urine, feces, gas and prostatic fluids).
2. Sleep that removes consciousness.
3. Loss of consciousness for any reason.
4. To be in contact with the sexual organ or any other ritual impurity.
5. Bleeding, vomiting and puking.

For more information refer to relevant books on prayer.

Tayammum

- Tayammum (Dry Ablution) refers to the use of clean earth (sand or dust) to wipe out one's face and hands in place of Ablution or purification of minor and major ritual impurities with the intention of preparing oneself to pray.
- Tayammum is permitted in the Qur'an when one cannot find water. [Qur'an 4:43]
- When performing Tayammum, one must begin with intention (Niyyah), then mention "Bismillah," and finally strike clean soil with hands and wipe the face and hands up to the wrist.



Again using the right hand, sniff water into your nostrils as far in as possible to clean them. Wipe any mucus away with the left hand, again three times.

Step 3



Wipe the head with a wet hand once from the front to the back.

Step 7



Using your right hand, put a handful of water into your mouth and rinse it thoroughly and guggle in as deep as possible. Do this three times.

Step 2



Wash the left arm including the elbow three times, as you have done for the right arm.

Step 6



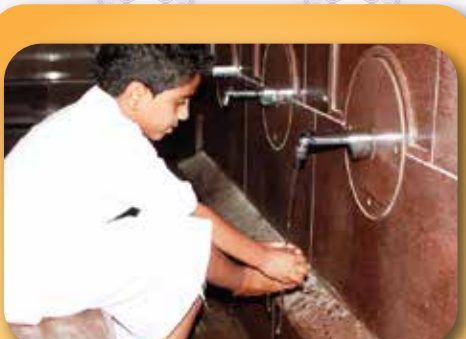
Wash both hands up to the wrists three times. Make sure the water reaches all parts of the wrist, including between the fingers.

Step 1



Wash your arm including the elbow three times starting with your right arm.

Step 5



Wash the right foot including the ankle three times, passing water between the toes, and over the sole of the foot.

Step 9



Wash the left foot including the ankle three times, passing water between the toes and over the sole of the foot.

Step 10

After finishing making the Ablution, Say:

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
 اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَابِينَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ

Ash'hadu an laa Ilaha Illa Llah wa anna Muhammadan rasuulu Llah
 * Allahumma j'alni mina ttawwabyna wa j'alni mina lmutatahhirin.

HOW TO PERFORM WUDHUU

Why Wudhuu?
 Performing Ablution (Wudhuu) before entering into prayer (Salaat) is commanded by Allah (swt) and His Prophet (saw).

Allah (swt) says:
 "O you who have believed, when you rise to [perform] Prayer, wash your faces and your forearms to the elbows and wipe over your heads and wash your feet to the ankles. And if you are in a state of janabah, then purify yourselves. But if you are ill or on a journey or one of you comes from the place of relieving himself or you have contacted women and do not find water, then seek clean earth and wipe over your faces and hands with it. Allah does not intend to make difficulty for you, but He intends to purify you and complete His favor upon you that you may be grateful." [Qur'an 5:6]

Prophet Muhammad (saw) said:
 "No Prayer is valid of whoever neglects Ablution." [Sahih Bukhari and Sahih Muslim]

Niyah (Intention)
 In Islam, all deeds are considered by their intentions, thus before making an Ablution one needs to make an intention in the heart to take away the state of impurity from your body by performing Ablution for Allah's sake.

Follow the steps



Using both hands, wash face three times, wiping from your forehead to your chin and extending your hands to cover your face from ear to ear.

Step 4



Wipe the inside of your ears using your wet fingers; at the same time wipe the back of the ear lobes with your thumbs.

Step 8

Before start making the Ablution, Say:

”بِسْمِ اللَّهِ“

”Bismillah“

Non-Physical Impurities (Hadath L-Akbar)

'Hadath L-Akbar' is an Arabic term that refers to the state of non-physical impurity (intangible uncleanness) that prevents a Muslim from offering prayers and other acts of worship until that state is removed. Hadath L-Akbar includes the following three states:

- State of 'Janaaba' - After a sexual intercourse or after semen emission whether the person is awake or asleep (wet dream)
- State of 'Heidh' - After the woman's menstrual cycle
- State of 'Nifaas' - After a period of woman's post natal bleeding (usually 40 days)

Removal of Hadath L-Akbar

Purifying oneself from the state of Hadath L-Akbar can be achieved by ritual bathing (Ghusul) which involves pouring clean water to the entire body. Ghusul is performed in order to validate: Salaat, Tawaf, Fasting, Touching and Reading the Qur'an, and Entering a Mosque.

- Ghusul is needed in the following situations:
- After sexual intercourse or after semen emission whether the person is awake or asleep (wet dream)
 - After woman's menstrual cycle
 - After period of woman's post natal bleeding
 - After a non-Muslim reverted to Islam
 - When preparing a dead body of a Muslim for funeral
 - When suspect having ritual impurity
 - Every Friday
 - During the two Muslim Eids
 - Before entering the state of 'Ihram' for Hajj or Umrah

How to Perform Ritual Bathing

- Make intention (Niyyah) in your heart
- Passing urine
- Wash the private parts (from the navel to the knees) and any area that come in contact with ritual impurity.
- Say Bismillah
- Perform Wudhuu as done for prayer (refer to the Wudhuu section)
- Application of water thoroughly to the entire body
 - Beginning with the upper parts of the body before the lower parts
 - Beginning with the right parts of the body before the left parts
 - Rub the surface of the body with hand while applying water

Physical Impurities (Najasa)

'Najasa' is an Arabic term for all physical substances that Islam considers them as impurities that when in contact with the body, clothes or place where prayer is intended to be performed, must be removed first before performing prayer (Salaat). Najasa include the following substances:

- Urine: whether from human or animals
- Stool: from human and animals except from animals that are eaten by humans
- Blood: all types of blood except blood from cutting fish or meat
- Vomit
- Puke: food or liquid that flows back from the stomach into mouth
- Manee: liquid that comes out during sexual intercourse or wet dream
- Madhee: light clear liquid that comes out during sexual foreplay
- Wadee: light white liquid that comes out after urine

Removal of Najasa

Najasa on the body, clothes or place where prayer is intended to be performed, (or anything or anywhere for that matter) can be removed by simply washing off with water. It is not stipulated as to how many times it must be washed off, except in the case of the physical impurity of a dog (i.e. its saliva, urine and feces), where it must be washed seven times, one of which must be done with clean earth (sand or dust). For the rest of Najasa, they must be washed off with water only, and if some smell or stubborn stains remain after washing, they may be ignored.

Toilet Etiquette

- Enter the toilet with the left foot first and leave the toilet with the right foot first.
- One must not speak in the toilet.
- One must not take or read the Qur'an in the toilet.
- One must not pass urine while standing.
- One must avoid any physical impurities splashed onto the body or clothes. If this happens accidentally, then one must wash off the affected area thoroughly with water.
- One has to use the left hand for cleaning the private parts.

HOW TO PERFORM TAAHAARA

Why Tahaara?
 Allah commands Muslims to purify themselves from all types of impurities before performing certain acts of worship.

Tahaara in Islam is of two kinds:
 1. Purification of "physical impurity" that is caused when a person passes urine or stool (also called Hadath L-Asghar) or is in contact with impurity such as urine, stool, blood, vomit, puke, manee, madhee and wadee.

2. Purification of "non-physical impurity" that is caused by sexual intercourse and wet dream (Janaaba), menstrual cycle (Heidh), post natal bleeding (Nifaas).

Allah (swt) says:
 "Allah loves those who turn to Him constantly and He loves those who keep themselves pure and clean." (Qur'an 2:222)

Prophet Muhammad (saw) said:
 "Tahaara is the basis of Faith" (Sahih Muslim and Bukhari)

Niyah (Intention)

In Islam, all deeds are considered by their intentions, thus before making an Tahaara one needs to make an intention in the heart to take away the state of impurity from your body, clothes, the place intended for performing prayer for Allah's sake.

Follow the steps



SALAAT SIMPLIFIED

1. A Muslim is required to perform daily obligatory Prayers (Salaat) five times as per the Prayer timings.
2. This leaflet is meant to teach new Muslims how to perform their five daily Prayers.
3. Before performing a Prayer, first you need to be in a state of physical (tangible) cleanliness and non-physical (intangible) cleanliness by performing Tahaara (Purification).
4. When performing Tahaara, you remove any physical impurities and non-physical impurities. See the section on Tahaara for the method of removing both physical and non-physical impurities.
5. Once you are purified from physical and non-physical impurities (i.e. in a state of Tahaara), you still need to perform Ablution (Wudhuu) in order to perform Prayer. See the section on Wudhuu for step-by-step instructions on how to perform Wudhuu.
6. Once you have Wudhuu, you are now ready to perform Prayer. See the section on Prayer for step-by-step instructions on how to perform daily Prayers.

SALAAT SIMPLIFIED



Differences between the Congregational Prayer and the Solitary Prayer

The congregational prayer differs from the solitary (individual) prayer in the following aspects:

- When praying in solitary you recite Iqamah, whereas when praying in congregation you don't. The Muadhin recites Iqamah on behalf of all the rest.
- When praying in solitary you recite everything in silent, whereas praying in congregation you will hear Imam saying in loud voice the initial "Allahu Akbar", reciting Fatiha and Surah (for prayer and rak'a that require a Surah), "Allahu Akbar" when bowing, prostrating, sitting and standing, "Samia Lahu liman Hamida" when standing from bowing position, and Salaam.
- When praying in solitary to say, "Samia Lahu liman Hamidi; Rabbana walaka l'Hamdu" when you transit from bowing to standing position, whereas in congregation prayer, the Imam say "Samia Lahu liman Hamidi" and you reply "Rabbana walaka l'Hamdu".
- When praying in solitary and where you are required to recite Fatiha and a Surah, in congregation prayer you only recite Fatiha.

How to join the Congregational Prayer

If you came late to any of the congregational prayers and found the prayer already started, you can join the prayer where you found it and make up for what you missed at the end when Imam pronounce "Salaam". To demonstrate how to join the congregational prayer, let us assume you wanted to join Isha prayer and Imam was reciting Fatiha in the second rak'a. This is what you need to do:

1. Make Niyyah in your heart of joining that prayer where you found it and making up for what you missed later
2. Recite Tawjih
3. Say: "Allahu Akbar"
4. Say: "Audhu Billahi Mina Shaytani Raajym"
5. Follow the Imam reciting Fatiha after him
6. Listen attentively when the Imam recites a Surah
7. Follow the Imam in all his actions up to the end of the prayer
8. When the Imam gives "Salaam", you stand up without saying "Allahu Akbar"
9. Recite Fatiha and a Surah
10. Perform Rukuu, Qiyam, Sujud, Julus, Sujud (2nd), and Qiyam
11. You are now at the very point where you joined the prayer
12. You make Julus but without saying "Allahu Akbar"
13. Make Salaam

HOW TO PERFORM SALAAT

Why Salaat?

Performing regular obligatory Prayers is the second pillar of Islam and has been commanded by Allah (swt) and His Prophet (saw).

Allah (swt) says:
 "Recite, [O Muhammad], what has been revealed to you of the Book and establish Prayer. Indeed, Prayer prohibits immorality and wrongdoing, and the remembrance of Allah is greater. And Allah knows that which you do." [Qur'an 29:45]

Prophet Muhammad (saw) said:
 "Whoever doesn't pray is not a Believer."
 "What lies between a Believer and disbelief is renunciation of Prayer."
 [Sahih Bukhari and Sahih Muslim]

Niyah (Intention)

In Islam, all deeds are considered by their intentions, thus before entering state of Prayer one needs to make an intention in the heart the desire to pray in obedience to Allah (swt)

To perform Prayer, stand on a clean place facing the direction of Qibla ready to begin.

Follow the steps 



Preparation (Isti'daad)

Recite 'Iqamah' (see Remark 1)
 Recite 'Tawjih'
 Say: "Allah Akbar"
 Say: "Audhu Billahi Mina Shaytani Rajim"

Step 1

Standing (Qiyam)

Recite: سورة الفاتحة
 Surah 'Fatihah' (see Remark 2)

Step 2

Bowing (Rukuu)

Upon bowing say: "Allahu Akbar"
 Say: "سبحان ربي العظيم" 3 مرات
 "Subhana Rabbiya 'Adhim" 3 times

Step 3

Standing (Qiyam)

Upon standing say: "Samia Ilahu liman hamidah"
 Say: "ربنا ولك الحمد" 3 مرات
 "Rabbana walaka l'Hamd"

Step 4

1st Prostrating (Sujud)

Upon prostrating say: "Allahu Akbar"
 Say: "سبحان ربي الأعلى" 3 مرات
 "Subhana Rabbiya 'Aala" 3 times

Step 5

Sitting (Juluus)

Upon sitting say: "Allahu Akbar"
 Stay silently in this position for 3-4 seconds

Step 6

2nd Prostrating (Sujud)

Upon prostrating say: "Allahu Akbar"
 Say: "سبحان ربي الأعلى" 3 مرات
 "Subhana Rabbiya 'Aala" 3 times

Step 7

Standing (Qiyam)

Upon standing say: "Allahu Akbar"
 Upon bowing

Step 8

Supplication After Prayer

أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ اللَّهُ 3x
 اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ السَّلَامُ، وَمَنْكَ السَّلَامُ، تَبَارَكَتْ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ
 لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَخَدَّه لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَاللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ وَسَلِّمْ وَبَارِكْ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ وَسَلَّمْتَ وَبَارَكْتَ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ سَيِّدِنَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ فِي الْعَالَمِينَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مُجِيدٌ وَارْحَمْنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ أَرْحَمُ الرَّاحِمِينَ
 رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلْ مِنَّا صَلَاتِنَا وَأَجِبْ لَنَا دَعْوَانَا وَارْحَمْنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ أَرْحَمُ الرَّاحِمِينَ
 رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

Astaghfiru Llah x3
 Allahumma anta salaam, wa minka salaam, tabaarakta ya dha ljalali wa l-ikram
 La ilaha illa Llah, wahdahu la sharika lahu, lahu mulk, wa lahu lhamd, wa huwa ala kulli shayin qadir.
 Allahumma ssali wassalim wa baarik ala sayyidna Muhammad, wa ala aali sayyidna Muhammad, kama sallayta wa sallamta wa barrakta ala sayyidna Ibrahim, wa ala aali sayyidna Ibrahim, fi laalamina innaka hamidu lmajid
 Rabbana taqabbal minna salaatanana, wa ajib lana da'awatana, wa arrhamna, innaka anta arrhamu rrahimin
 Rabbana aatina fi dunya hassanat, wa fi akhiraat hassanat, wa qina adhaaba naar

May continue supplications in your own language

Bowing (Rukuu)

Say: "Allahu Akbar"
 Say: "سبحان ربي العظيم" 3 مرات
 "Subhana Rabbiya 'Adhim" 3 times

Step 9

Standing (Qiyam)

Upon standing say: "Samia Ilahu liman hamidah"
 Say: "ربنا ولك الحمد" 3 مرات
 "Rabbana walaka l'Hamd"

Step 10

1st Prostrating (Sujud)

Upon prostrating say: "Allahu Akbar"
 Say: "سبحان ربي الأعلى" 3 مرات
 "Subhana Rabbiya 'Aala" 3 times

Step 11

Sitting (Juluus)

Upon sitting say: "Allahu Akbar"
 Upon prostrating say: "Allahu Akbar"
 Stay silently in this position for 3-4 seconds

Step 12

2nd Prostrating (Sujud)

Upon sitting say: "Allahu Akbar"
 Say: "سبحان ربي الأعلى" 3 مرات
 "Subhana Rabbiya 'Aala" 3 times

Step 13

Sitting (Juluus)

Recite: التحيات 'Tahiyat' (see Remark 3 & 4)

Step 14

Saluting (Salaam)

Turn your face to the right
 Say: السلام عليكم
 Assalam Alaykum

Step 15

Saluting (Salaam)

Turn your face to the left
 Say: ورحمة الله
 Wa Rahmatu Llah

Step 16

Iqama

الله أكبر (4 مرات)
 أشهد أن لا إله إلا الله (مرتين)
 أشهد أن محمداً رسول الله (مرتين)
 حي على الصلاة (مرتين)
 حي على الفلاح (مرتين)
 قد قامت الصلاة (مرتين)
 الله أكبر الله أكبر ، لا إله إلا الله

Allahu Akbar, Allahu Akbar(2x)
 Ash'hadu an laa illaha illa Llah (2x)
 Ash'hadu anna Muhammadan rasulu Llah (2x)
 Hayya ala Salaa (2x)
 Hayya ala Falah (2x)
 Qad qaamati Salaa (2x)
 Allahu Akbar, Allahu Akbar
 Laa illaha illa Llah.

Tawjih

Subhanaka Allahumma wa bihamdika
 Tabaaraka ismuka
 Wa taala jadduka
 Wala illaha ghayruka
 Inni wajjahtu wajhiya
 Lilladhiy fatara ssamaawati wal'ardha
 wa hanifan wa ma'ana mina l'mushrikin

Tahiyat A

التَّحِيَّاتُ الْمُبَارَكَاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ الْعَلِيَّاتُ
 عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ
 اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ وَسَلِّمْ وَبَارِكْ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِهِ
 وَرَحْمَتِهِ
 اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ وَسَلِّمْ وَبَارِكْ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِهِ
 وَرَحْمَتِهِ

Attahiyatu Imubarakatu wa ssalawaatu wa ttayyibaatu
 Assalamu alayka ayyuha nnabiyyu wa rahmatu ilahi wa barakatuh
 Assalamu alayna wa alaa ibadi ilahi ssaalihin
 Ash'hadu an la illaha illa Llah wa ash'hadu anna Muhammadan abduhu wa rasuluhu.

Tahiyat B

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ
 كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ
 إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مُجِيدٌ
 اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ
 كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ
 إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مُجِيدٌ
 اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ
 كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ
 إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مُجِيدٌ
 اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ
 كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ
 إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مُجِيدٌ

Allahumma ssali ala Muhammad wa alaa aali Muhammad
 kama salayta ala Ibrahim wa alaa aali Ibrahim
 wa barik alay Muhammad wa alaa aali Muhammad
 kama barakta alaa Ibrahim wa alaa aali Ibrahim
 fi alamina innaka hamidunmajid

Steps for Performing Five Daily Obligatory Prayers

Prayer	RAKAAT	STEPS	REMARKS
FAJR	2	1-16	1. 'Iqamah' in Step 1 is not required for females anytime, or for males when praying in congregation.
DHUHR	4	1-14, 2-16	2. When praying individually (male and female), recite Surah 'nNas' (or any other small Surah) after Surah 'Fatihah' in Step 2 and Surah 'Ikhlas' (or any other small Surah) after Surah 'Fatihah' in Step 8 for FAJR, MAGHRIB and ISHA Prayers.
ASR	4	1-14, 2-16	3. Say: "Allahu Akbar" upon standing from Step 14 for DHUHR, ASR, MAGHRIB and ISHA Prayers.
MAGHRIB	3	1-14, 8-16	4. For FAJR Prayer, recite 'Tahiyat A' and 'Tahiyat B' in Step 14. For all other Prayers, recite 'Tahiyat A' in the first Sitting (Juluus) in Step 14 and 'Tahiyat A' and 'Tahiyat B' in the second Sitting (Juluus) in Step 14.
ISHA	4	1-14, 2-16	

Surah 'Fatihah'

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ
 الْمَلِكِ الْيَوْمِ الدِّينِ
 إِلَهِ الْيَوْمِ الدِّينِ
 إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ
 اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ
 صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ
 غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ

Bismillahi Rahmani Rahim
 Alhamdu lillahi Rabbi 'aalamin
 Arrahmaani Rahim
 Maaliki yaumidiin
 Iyaaka na abudu wa iyaka nastaiin
 Ihdina ssiratal mustaqim
 Ssirata ladhina an'amta alaihim
 Ghayri l'maghdhuubi alayhim wala dhaalilin

Surah 'Nnas'

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ
 مَلِكِ النَّاسِ
 إِلَهِ النَّاسِ
 مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ
 الَّذِي يُوَسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ
 مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ

Bismillahi Rahmani Rahim
 Kul audhu birabbi nnaas
 Maliki nnaas
 Ilahi nnaas
 Minsharri Iwaswaasi Ikhannaas
 Alladhi yuwawwisu fi suduuri nnaas
 Mina Ijinnati wa nnaas

Surah 'Ikhlas'

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ
 اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ
 لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ
 وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

Bismillahi Rahmani Rahim
 Kul huwa Llahu Ahad
 Allahu Ssamad
 Lam yalid walam yuulad
 Walam yakun lahu kufuwan Ahad

Actions that Invalidate Prayer

- Eating or drinking in Prayer.
- Speaking about something unrelated to Prayer.
- Smiling and laughing during Prayer.
- Leaving out essential act or condition of Prayer such as ablution.
- Making many unrelated motions.

For more information refer to relevant books on Prayer.

FIVE DAILY PRAYERS

Prayer	Intention	1st Rakaa	2nd Rakaa	3rd Rakaa	4th Rakaa	5th Rakaa	Tahiyat till end
FAJR / Morning	Summa 2 Rakaa	1. Tawjih	1. Tawjih	1. Tawjih	1. Tawjih	1. Tawjih	Tahiyat till end for both
	Fardh 2 Rakaa	2. Takbira	2. Takbira	2. Takbira	2. Takbira	2. Takbira	
	Summa 2 Rakaa	3. Fatiha	3. Fatiha	3. Fatiha	3. Fatiha	3. Fatiha	
	Fardh 2 Rakaa	4. Sura	4. Sura	4. Sura	4. Sura	4. Sura	
DHUHR / Midday	Summa 2 Rakaa	1. Tawjih	1. Tawjih	1. Tawjih	1. Tawjih	1. Tawjih	Tahiyat till end
	Fardh 4 Rakaa	2. Takbira	2. Takbira	2. Takbira	2. Takbira	2. Takbira	
	Summa 2 Rakaa	3. Fatiha	3. Fatiha	3. Fatiha	3. Fatiha	3. Fatiha	
	Fardh 4 Rakaa	4. Sura	4. Sura	4. Sura	4. Sura	4. Sura	
ASR / Afternoon	Summa 2 Rakaa	1. Tawjih	1. Tawjih	1. Tawjih	1. Tawjih	1. Tawjih	Tahiyat till end
	Fardh 4 Rakaa	2. Takbira	2. Takbira	2. Takbira	2. Takbira	2. Takbira	
	Summa 2 Rakaa	3. Fatiha	3. Fatiha	3. Fatiha	3. Fatiha	3. Fatiha	
	Fardh 4 Rakaa	4. Sura	4. Sura	4. Sura	4. Sura	4. Sura	
MAGHRIB / Dusk	Summa 2 Rakaa	1. Tawjih	1. Tawjih	1. Tawjih	1. Tawjih	1. Tawjih	Tahiyat till end
	Fardh 3 Rakaa	2. Takbira	2. Takbira	2. Takbira	2. Takbira	2. Takbira	
	Summa 2 Rakaa	3. Fatiha	3. Fatiha	3. Fatiha	3. Fatiha	3. Fatiha	
	Fardh 3 Rakaa	4. Sura	4. Sura	4. Sura	4. Sura	4. Sura	
ISHA / Last Prayer	Summa 2 Rakaa	1. Tawjih	1. Tawjih	1. Tawjih	1. Tawjih	1. Tawjih	Tahiyat till end
	Fardh 4 Rakaa	2. Takbira	2. Takbira	2. Takbira	2. Takbira	2. Takbira	
	Summa 2 Rakaa	3. Fatiha	3. Fatiha	3. Fatiha	3. Fatiha	3. Fatiha	
	Fardh 4 Rakaa	4. Sura	4. Sura	4. Sura	4. Sura	4. Sura	