

Podne-namaz



Podne-namaz je drugi dnevni namaz. Vrijeme podne-namaza je kada Sunce pređe polovinu neba.

Ima 10 rekata: četiri sunneta, četiri farza i dva sunsunneta. Prvo klanjamo sunnet, pa farz i sunsunnet.

SUNNET

Sunnet se zanijeti:

NEVEJTU EN UŠALLIJE LILLĀHI TE'ĀLĀ ŠALĀTE SUNNETIŽ-ŽUHRI, EDĀEN MUSTAKBIL-ĶIBLETI, ALLĀHU EKBER!

Što znači: "Odlučih klanjati, u ime Allaha, sunnet podnevskog namaza, na vrijeme, okrenuvši se prema Kibli. Allah je najveći!"

1. rekat

Subhaneke, Euzubilla, Bismilla, Fatiha i sura

2. rekat

Bismilla, Fatiha i sura

Prvo sjedenje
Et-Tehijatu

3. rekat

Bismilla, Fatiha i sura

4. rekat

Bismilla, Fatiha i sura

Posljednje sjedenje

Et-Tehijatu, Salavati, dove i predaja selama.

FARZ

Farz se zanijeti:

NEVEJTU EN UŠALLIJE LILLĀHI TE'ĀLĀ ŠALĀTE FARZIŽ-ŽUHRI, EDAEN MUSTAKBIL-ĶIBLETI, ALLĀHU EKBER!

Što znači: "Odlučih klanjati, u ime Allaha, farz podnevskog namaza, na vrijeme, okrenuvši se prema Kibli. Allah je najveći!"

1. rekat

Subhaneke, Euzubilla, Bismilla, Fatiha i sura

2. rekat

Bismilla, Fatiha i sura

Prvo sjedenje
Et-Tehijatu

3. rekat

Bismilla i Fatiha

4. rekat

Bismilla i Fatiha

Posljednje sjedenje

Et-Tehijatu, Salavati, dove i predaja selama.

Noon Prayer (Salatuz-Zuhr)

Salatuz-Zuhr is second daily prayer. Time of the Zuhr prayer is when the Sun moves from the middle of the Sky. It has 10 Rakats: four Rakats of Sunnah, four

Rakats of Fard and two Rakats of Sun-Sunnah. Sunnah is prayed first, Fard is second and Sun-Sunnah is third.

SUNNAH

Niyyat for Sunnah:

NAWAYTU AN USALLIYA LILLĀHI TA'ĀLA SALĀTA SUNNATIZ-ẒUHRI, ADĀEN MUSTAQBILAL-QIBLATI. ALLĀHU AKBAR!

Which means: "I made an intention, in the name of Allah, to pray Sunnah of Salatuz-Ẓuhr, in its time, facing (turning myself to) Qibla. Allah is the Greatest!"

1. Rakat

Subhanaka, Auzubillah, Bismillah, Al- Fatihah and Sūrah

2. Rakat

Bismillah, Al- Fatihah and Sūrah

First sitting (Tashahhud):

Attahiyyat

3. Rakat

Bismillah, Al- Fatihah and Sūrah

4. Rakat

Bismillah, Al- Fatihah and Sūrah

Last sitting (Tashahhud):

Attahiyyat, Salawat, Supplication (Du'ā) and Tasleem

FARD

Niyyat for Fard:

NAWAYTU AN USALLIYA LILLĀHI TA'ĀLA SALĀTA FARDIZ-ẒUHRI, ADĀEN MUSTAQBILAL-QIBLATI. ALLĀHU AKBAR!

Which means: "I made an intention, in the name of Allah, to pray Fard of Salatuz-Ẓuhr, in its time, facing (turning myself to) Qibla. Allah is the Greatest!"

1. Rakat

Subhanaka, Auzubillah, Bismillah, Al- Fatihah and Sūrah

2. Rakat

Bismillah, Al- Fatihah and Sūrah

First sitting (Tashahhud):

Attahiyyat

3. Rakat

Bismillah and Al- Fatihah

4. Rakat

Bismillah and Al- Fatihah

Last sitting (Tashahhud):

Attahiyyat, Salawat, Supplication (Du'ā) and Tasleem

SUNSUNNET

Sunsunnet se zanijeti:

NEVEJTU EN UŠALLIJE LILLĀHI TE'ĀLA ŠALĀTE SUNSUNNETIŽ-ŽUHRI, EDAEN MUSTAKBIL-ĶIBLETI, ALLĀHU EKBER!

Što znači: "Odlučih klanjati, u ime Allaha, sunsunnet podnevsog namaza, na vrijeme, okrenuvši se prema Kibli. Allah je najveći!"

1. rekat

Subhaneke, Euzubilla, Bismilla, Fatiha i sura

2. rekat

Bismilla, Fatiha i sura

Posljednje sjedenje

Et-Tehijatu, Salavati, dove i predaja selama.

PITANJA I ZADACI

1. Koliko podne-namaz ima rekata i kako se dijele?
2. Kako glasi nijet za podnevski farz?
3. Nacrtaj tabelu u svoju mektebsku svesku u kojoj ćeš napisati šta se uči na rekatima podne-namaza! Oboji istom bojom rekate na kojima se isto uči!

RAZGOVOR S MUALLIMOM

- *Moj namaz – moja sreća!*



SUN-SUNNAH

Niyyat for Sun-Sunnah:

NAWAYTU AN UṢALLIYA LILLĀHI TA'ĀLA ṢALĀTA SUNSUNNATIḌ-ḌUḤRI, ADĀEN MUSTAQBILAL-QIBLATI. ALLĀHU AKBAR!

Which means: "I made an intention, in the name of Allah, to pray Sun-Sunnah of Salatuz-Ḍuhr, in its time, facing (turning myself to) Qibla. Allah is the Greatest!"

1. Rakat

Subhanaka, Auzubillah, Bismillah,
Al- Fatihah and Sūrah

2. Rakat

Bismillah, Al- Fatihah and Sūrah

Last sitting (Tashahhud):

Attahiyyat, Salawat, Supplication (Du'ā) and
Tasleem

QUESTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

1. How many Rakats does Salatuz-Zuhr have and how are they divided into?
2. What is the Niyyat for Fard of Salatuz-Zuhr?
3. Draw a table in your notebook and fill it in with the recitations on each Rakat of Salatuz-Zuhr. Color in the same color Rakats that are the same.

CONVERSATION WITH THE MUALLIM/MUALLIMAH (TEACHER)

- My Prayer - my happiness!



Ikindija-namaz

Ikindija-namaz je treći dnevni namaz. Vrijeme ikindijskog namaza je na sredini vremena između podneva i zalaska Sun-

ca. Ima osam rekata: četiri sunneta, i četiri farza. Prvo klanjamo sunnet pa farz.

SUNNET

Sunnet se zanjieti:

NEVEJTU EN UŠALLIJE LILLĀHI TE'ĀLĀ ŠALĀTE SUNNETIL-'AŠRI, EDĀEN MUSTAKBIL-ĶIBLETI, ALLĀHU EKBER!

Što znači: "Odlučih klanjati, u ime Allaha, sunnet ikindijskog namaza, na vrijeme, okrenuvši se prema Kibli. Allah je najveći!"

1. rekat

Subhaneke, Euzubilla, Bismilla, Fatiha i sura

2. rekat

Bismilla, Fatiha i sura

Prvo sjedenje

Et-Tehijatu i Salavati

3. rekat

Subhaneke, Bismilla, Fatiha i sura

4. rekat

Bismilla, Fatiha i sura

Posljednje sjedenje

Et-Tehijatu, Salavati, dove i predaja selama.

FARZ

Farz se zanjieti:

NEVEJTU EN UŠALLIJE LILLĀHI TE'ĀLĀ ŠALĀTE FARḌIL-'AŠRI, EDĀEN MUSTAKBIL-ĶIBLETI, ALLĀHU EKBER!

Što znači: "Odlučih klanjati, u ime Allaha, farz ikindijskog namaza, na vrijeme, okrenuvši se prema Kibli. Allah je najveći!"

1. rekat

Subhaneke, Euzubilla, Bismilla, Fatiha i sura

2. rekat

Bismilla, Fatiha i sura

Prvo sjedenje

Et-Tehijatu

3. rekat

Bismilla i Fatiha

4. rekat

Bismilla i Fatiha

Posljednje sjedenje

Et-Tehijatu, Salavati, dove i predaja selama.

Afternoon Prayer (Salatul-‘Asr)

Salatul – ‘Asr is the third daily prayer. Prayer time for ‘Asr prayer is between noon and sunset. It has eight Rakats: four

of Sunnah and four of Fard. We first pray Sunnah then Fard.

SUNNAH

Niyyat for Sunnah:

NAWAYTU AN USALLIYA LILLĀHI TA’ĀLA SALĀTA SUNNATIL-‘ĀSRI, ADĀEN MUSTAQBILAL-QIBLATI. ALLĀHU AKBAR!

Which means: “I made an intention, in the name of Allah, to pray Sunnah of Salatul - ‘Asr, in its time, facing (turning myself to) Qibla. Allah is the Greatest!”

1. Rakat

Subhanaka, Auzubillah, Bismillah,
Al-Fatihah and Sūrah

2. Rakat

Bismillah,
Al-Fatihah and Sūrah

First sitting (Tashahhud):
Attahiyyat and Salawat

3. Rakat

Subhanaka, Bismillah,
Al-Fatihah and Sūrah

4. Rakat

Bismillah,
Al-Fatihah and Sūrah

Last sitting (Tashahhud):
Attahiyyat, Salawat, Supplication (Du’ā) and Tasleem

FARD

Niyyat for Fard:

NAWAYTU AN USALLIYA LILLĀHI TA’ĀLA SALĀTA FARDIL-‘ĀSRI, ADĀEN MUSTAQBILAL-QIBLATI. ALLĀHU AKBAR!

Which means: “I made an intention, in the name of Allah, to pray Fard of Salatul-‘Asr, in its time, facing (turning myself to) Qibla. Allah is the Greatest!”

1. Rakat

Subhaneke, Euzubilla, Bismilla,
Fatiha i sura

2. Rakat

Bismilla, Fatiha i sura

First sitting (Tashahhud):
Attahiyyat

3. Rakat

Bismillah and Al-Fatihah

4. Rakat

Bismillah and Al-Fatihah

Last sitting (Tashahhud):
Attahiyyat, Salawat, Supplication (Du’ā) and
Tasleem

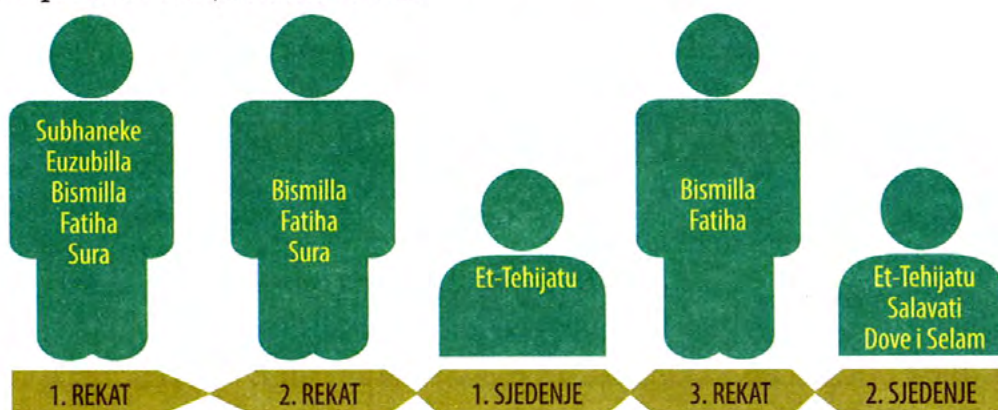
AKŠAM-NAMAZ



Akšam-namaz je večernji namaz koji klanjamo od zalaska Sunca do potpunog smračenja. Akšam-namaz ima pet rekata: tri rekata farza i dva rekata sunneta. Prvo klanjamo farz a zatim sunnet. Farz zanijetimo riječima:

**NEVEJTU EN UŠALLIJE LILLĀHI TE'ĀLĀ ŠALĀTE FARḌIL-MAGRIBI
EDĀEN MUSTAKBIL-ĶIBLETI, ALLĀHU EKBER!**

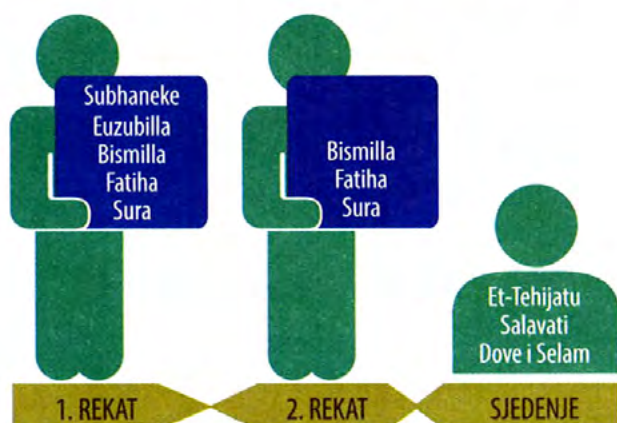
Odlučih da klanjam, u ime Allaha, farz akšam-namaza, na vrijeme, okrenuvši se prema Kibli, Allahu ekber!



Sunnet zanijetimo riječima:

**NEVEJTU EN UŠALLIJE LILLĀHI TE'ĀLĀ ŠALĀTE SUNNETIL-MAGRIBI
EDĀEN MUSTAKBIL-ĶIBLETI, ALLĀHU EKBER!**

Odlučih klanjati, u ime Allaha, sunnet akšam-namaza, na vrijeme, okrenuvši se prema Kibli, Allahu ekber!



ZAPAMTI!

Na isti način klanjamo sve namaze koji imaju dva rekata.

Dosada smo naučili: sabahski sunnet, sabahski farz i akšamski sunnet.

Farz je sve što nam je Uzvišeni Allah naredio da radimo!

Sunnet je sve što nam je Muhammed, alejhis-selam, preporučio da radimo!

PITANJA

1. Kada klanjamo akšam-namaz?
2. Koliko ima rekata?

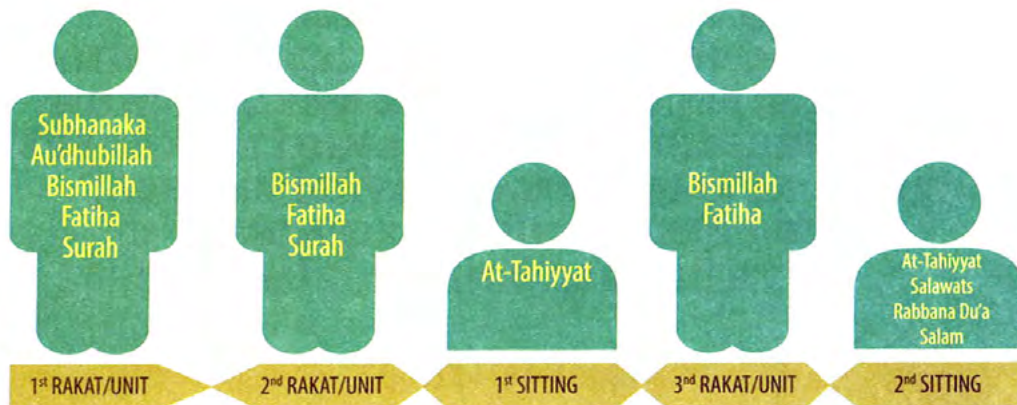
3. Kako zanijetimo farz?
4. Kako zanijetimo sunnet?

THE MAGHRIB-SALAH

The maghrib-salah is an evening prayer that we perform from sunset until complete darkness, late night. The maghrib-salat has five rakats/units: three rakats/units of fard, and two rakats/units of sunnah. We perform the fard rakats/units first, and then the sunnah's rakats/units. We start the fard rakats/units by the following words of the niyyah:

**NAWAYTU AN UŞALLIYA LILLĀHI TA'ĀLĀ ŞALĀTA FARDIL-MAGHRIBI
ADĀAN MUSTAQBILAL-QIBLATI, ALLĀHU AKBAR!**

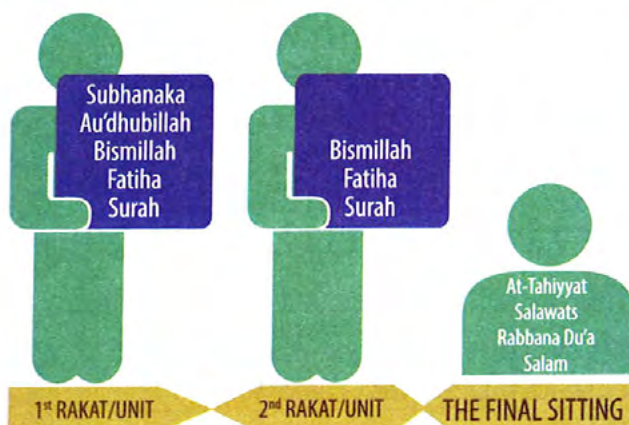
I have decided to perform, in the name of Allah, fard of the maghrib-salat, on time, turning myself to the Qiblah, Allahu akbar!



We make the niyyah of sunnah saying the following words:

**NAWAYTU AN UŞALLIJA LILLĀHI TA'ĀLĀ ŞALĀTA SUNNATIL-MAGHRIBI
ADĀEN MUSTAQBILAL-QIBLATI, ALLĀHU EKBER!**

I have decided to perform, in the name of Allah, the sunnah of the maghrib-salat/evening prayer, on time, turning myself to the Qiblah, Allahu akbar!



REMEMBER!

In the same way we perform all the prayers that two rakats/units.

So far, we have learned: everything the sunnah of the fajr-salah, the fard of the fajr-salah, the fard of the maghrib-salah, and the sunnah of the maghrib-salah.

The fard is everything What Allah, The Almighty has recommended all of us to do!

The sunnah is that Muhammad peace be upon him ('alayhis-salam) has recommended us to do!

QUESTIONS

1. When do we perform/pray the maghrib-salat?
2. How many the units (rakats) are?
3. How do we make the niyyah/intention to pray the fard?
4. How do we make the niyyah/intention to pray the sunnah?

Jacija-namaz



Jacija-namaz je noćni namaz, peti namaz u toku jednog dana tj. 24 sata. Vrijeme jacija-namaza je kada noć potpuno nastupi. Ima 13 rekata: četiri sunneta, četiri farza, dva

sunsunneta i tri rekata vitr-namaza. Prvo klanjamo sunnet, farz, sunsunnet i na kraju klanjamo vitr-namaz.

SUNNET

Sunnet se zanijeti:

**NEVEJTU EN UŠALLIJE LILLĀHI TE'ĀLĀ ŠALĀTE SUNNETIL-'IŠĀI,
EDĀEN MUSTAKBILEL-KIBLETI, ALLĀHU EKBER!**

Što znači: "Odlučih klanjati, u ime Allaha, sunnet jacijskog namaza, na vrijeme, okrenuvši se prema Kibli. Allah je najveći!"

1. rekat

Subhaneke, Euzubilla, Bismilla,
Fatiha i sura

2. rekat

Bismilla, Fatiha i sura

Prvo sjedenje

Et-Tehijatu i Salavati

3. rekat

Subhaneke, Bismilla, Fatiha i sura

4. rekat

Bismilla, Fatiha i sura

Posljednje sjedenje

Et-Tehijatu, Salavati, dove i predaja selama.

FARZ

Farz se zanijeti:

**NEVEJTU EN UŠALLIJE LILLĀHI TE'ĀLĀ ŠALĀTE FARDIL-'IŠĀI,
EDĀEN MUSTAKBILEL-KIBLETI, ALLĀHU EKBER!**

Što znači: "Odlučih klanjati, u ime Allaha, farz jacijskog namaza, na vrijeme, okrenuvši se prema Kibli. Allah je najveći."

1. rekat

Subhaneke, Euzubilla, Bismilla,
Fatiha i sura

2. rekat

Bismilla, Fatiha i sura

Prvo sjedenje

Et-Tehijatu

3. rekat

Bismilla i Fatiha

4. rekat

Bismilla i Fatiha

Posljednje sjedenje

Et-Tehijatu, Salavati, dove i predaja selama.

Late Night Prayer (Salatul-'Ishā)

Salatul – 'Ishā is the late-night prayer, the fifth one in a day i.e. 24 hours. Prayer time for 'Ishā is when the night completely falls. It has 13 Rakats: four of Sunnah and four of Fard, two Sun-Sunnah and

three Rakats of Witr prayer. We first pray Sunnah, Fard, Sun-Sunnah and then Witr at the end.

SUNNAH

Niyyat for Sunnah:

NAWAYTU AN UṢALLIYA LILLĀHI TA'ĀLA ṢALĀTA SUNNATIL-'ISHĀI, ADĀEN MUSTAQBILAL-QIBLATI. ALLĀHU AKBAR!

Which means: "I made an intention, in the name of Allah, to pray Sunnah of Salat-ul-'Ishā in its time, facing (turning myself to) Qibla. Allah is the Greatest!"

1. Rakat

Subhanaka, Auzubillah, Bismillah, Al-Fatihah and Sūrah

2. Rakat

Bismillah, Al-Fatihah and Sūrah

First sitting (Tashahhud):
Attahiyyat and Salawat

3. Rakat

Subhanaka, Bismillah, Al-Fatihah and Sūrah

4. Rakat

Bismillah, Al-Fatihah and Sūrah

Last sitting (Tashahhud):
Attahiyyat, Salawat, Supplication (Du'ā) and Tasleem

FARD

Niyyat for Fard:

NAWAYTU AN UṢALLIYA LILLĀHI TA'ĀLA ṢALĀTA FARḌIL-'ISHĀI, ADĀEN MUSTAQBILAL-QIBLATI. ALLĀHU AKBAR!

Which means: "I made an intention, in the name of Allah, to pray Fard of Salat-ul-'Ishā, in its time, facing (turning myself to) Qibla. Allah is the Greatest!"

1. Rakat

Subhaneke, Euzubilla, Bismilla, Fatiha i sura

2. Rakat

Bismilla, Fatiha i sura

First sitting (Tashahhud):
Attahiyyat

3. Rakat

Bismillah and Al-Fatihah

4. Rakat

Bismillah and Al-Fatihah

Last sitting (Tashahhud):
Attahiyyat, Salawat, Supplication (Du'ā) and Tasleem

SUNSUNNET

Sunsunnet se zanijeti:

**NEVEJTU EN UŠALLIJE LILLĀHI TE'ĀLĀ ŠALĀTE SUNSUNNETIL-'IŠĀI,
EDĀEN MUSTAĶBILEL-ĶIBLETI, ALLĀHU EKBER!**

Što znači: "Odlučih klanjati, u ime Allaha, sunsunnet jacijskog namaza, na vrijeme, okrenuvši se prema Kibli. Allah je najveći!"

1. rekat

Subhaneke, Euzubilla, Bismilla,
Fatiha i sura

2. rekat

Bismilla, Fatiha i sura

Posljednje sjedenje

Et-Tehijatu, Salavati, dove i predaja
selama.

VITR-NAMAZ

Vitr-namaz se zanijeti:

**NEVEJTU EN UŠALLIJE LILLĀHI TE'ĀLĀ ŠALĀTEL-VITRI,
EDĀEN MUSTAĶBILEL-ĶIBLETI, ALLĀHU EKBER!**

Što znači: "Odlučih klanjati, u ime Allaha, vitr-namaz, na vrijeme, okrenuvši se prema Kibli. Allah je najveći!"

1. rekat

Subhaneke, Euzubilla, Bismilla,
Fatiha i sura

2. rekat

Bismilla, Fatiha i sura

Prvo sjedenje

Et-Tehijatu

3. rekat

Bismilla, Fatiha i sura. Nakon toga donosimo tekbir i učimo KUNUT-DOVU.

Posljednje sjedenje

Et-Tehijatu, Salavati, dove i predaja selama.

PITANJA I ZADACI

1. Koliko jacija-namaz ima rekata i kako se dijele?
2. Kako glasi nijet za jacijski farz, a kako za vitr-namaz?
3. Nacrtaj tabelu u svoju mektebsku svesku u kojoj ćeš napisati šta se uči na rekatima jacije-namaza! Oboji istom bojom rekate na kojima se isto uči i uporedi sa ostala četiri dnevna namaza!

RAZGOVOR S MUALLIMOM

- Radujem se jer završavam svoj dan namazom i počinjem ga namazom!

SUN-SUNNAH

Niyyat:

NAWAYTU AN UṢALLIYA LILLĀHI TA'ĀLA ṢALĀTA SUN-SUNNATIL-'ISHĀI, ADĀEN MUSTAQBILAL-QIBLATI. ALLĀHU AKBAR!

Which means: "I made an intention, in the name of Allah, to pray Sun-Sunnah of Salat-ul-'Ishā in its time, facing (turning myself to) Qibla. Allah is the Greatest!"

1. Rakat

Subhanaka, Auzubillah, Bismillah,
Al-Fatihah and Sūrah

2. Rakat

Bismillah,
Al-Fatihah and Sūrah

Last sitting (Tashahhud):

Attahiyyat, Salawat, Supplication (Du'ā)
and Tasleem

SALATUL-WITR

Niyyat:

NAWAYTU AN UṢALLIYA LILLĀHI TA'ĀLA ṢALĀTA AL WITR, ADĀEN MUSTAQBILAL-QIBLATI. ALLĀHU AKBAR!

Which means: "I made an intention, in the name of Allah, to pray Salat-ul-Witr in its time, facing (turning myself to) Qibla. Allah is the Greatest!"

1. Rakat

Subhanaka, Auzubillah, Bismillah,
Al-Fatihah and Sūrah

2. Rakat

Bismillah,
Al-Fatihah and Sūrah

First sitting (Tashahhud):

Attahiyyat

3. rekat

Bismilla, Fatiha i sura. Nakon toga donosimo tekbir i učimo KUNUT-DOVU.

Last sitting (Tashahhud):

Attahiyyat, Salawat, Supplication (Du'ā) and
Tasleem

QUESTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

1. How many Rakats does Ishā Prayer have and how are they divided?
2. What is Niyyat for Fard of Ishā, Witr prayers?
3. Draw a table, fill in with what is recited on each Rakat of Ishā prayer! Color in the same color Rakats that are performed in the same way and compare it to the other four daily prayers.

CONVERSATION WITH THE MUALLIM/MUALLIMAH (TEACHER)

- It makes me happy to start and end my day with prayer.

Učenje Kunut-dove s prijevodom



اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنَّا نَسْتَغِيْثُكَ وَ نَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَ نَسْتَهْدِيْكَ وَ نُوْمِنُ بِكَ وَ نَتُوْبُ اِلَيْكَ وَ نَتَوَكَّلُ عَلَيْكَ وَ نُثْنِيْ عَلَيْكَ
اَلْحَمْدَ كُلَّهٗ, نَشْكُرُكَ وَ لَا نَكْفُرُكَ وَ نَخْلَعُ وَ نَتْرُكُ مَنْ يَفْجُرُكَ. اَللّٰهُمَّ اِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَ لَكَ نُصَلِّي وَ نَسْجُدُ وَ
اِلَيْكَ نَسْعٰى وَ نَخْشٰى نَرْجُو رَحْمَتَكَ وَ نَخْشٰى عَذَابَكَ, اِنَّ عَذَابَكَ بِالْكَفّٰرِ مُلْحِقٌ.

KUNUT-DOVA GLASI:

ALLAHUMME INNĀ NESTE'ĪNUKE, VE NESTAĠFIRUKE, VE NESTEHDĪKE,
VE NU'MINU BIKE, VE NETŪBU ILEJKE, VE NETEVEKKELU 'ALEJKE, VE
NUŠNĪ 'ALEJKEL-ĤAJRE KULLEHU, NEŠKURUKE VE LĀ NEKFURUKE, VE
NAĤLE'U VE NETRUKU MEN JJEFDŽURUKE. ALLAHUMME, IJAKE NA'BUDU,
VE LEKE NUSALLĪ, VE NESDŽUDU, VE ILEJKE NES'Ā VE NAĤFIDU, NERDŽŪ
RAĤMETEKE VE NAĤŠĀ 'AẖABEKE; INNE 'AẖĀBEKE BIL-KUFFĀRI MULĤIK.

Prijevod:

Allahu! Mi samo od Tebe pomoć tražimo, od Tebe oprost 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 griješi prema Tebi (i ko neće da Ti se pokori). Allahu!

Mi samo Tebe obožavamo, Tebi namaz klanjamo 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, stići nevjernike!

Qunut Du'ā with Translation

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنَّا نَسْتَغِيْثُكَ وَ نَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَ نَسْتَهْدِيْكَ وَ نُؤْمِنُ بِكَ وَ نَتَوَكَّلُ عَلَيْكَ وَ نُثْنِيْ عَلَيْكَ
الْحَمْدَ كُلَّهُ, نَشْكُرُكَ وَ لَا نَكْفُرُكَ وَ نَخْلَعُ وَ نَتْرُكُ مَنْ يَفْجُرُكَ. اَللّٰهُمَّ اِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَ لَكَ نُصَلِّي وَ نَسْجُدُ وَ
اِلَيْكَ نَسْعٰى وَ نَخْشٰى وَ نَرْجُو رَحْمَتَكَ وَ نَخْشٰى عَذَابَكَ, اِنَّ عَذَابَكَ بِالْكَفّٰرِ مُلْحِقٌ.

ALLAHUMMA INNĀ NASTA'ĪNUKE, WA NASTAGFIRUKA, WA NASTAHDĪKA,
WA NU'MINU BIKĀ, WA NATŪBU ILAYKA, WA NATAWAKKALU 'A LAIKA,
WA NUṢNĪ 'A LAIKAL-ĤAJRA KULLAHU, NASHKURUKA WA LĀ NAKFURUKA,
WA NAḤLE'U WA NATRUKU MEN YAFJURUK. ALLAHUMME, IYYAKA NA 'BUDU,
WA LAKA NUṢ ALLĪ, WA NASJUDU, VE ILAYKA NES'Ā WA NAḤ FIDU, NARJŪ RAḤ
MATAKE WA NAḤSHĀ 'A ZĀBAKA; INNA 'A ZĀBAKA BIL-KUFFĀRI MULḤ IQ

Translation

O, Allah! We implore you alone for help and beg forgiveness from You alone, and believe in You and rely on You, and praise You for all the good things, and we are grateful to You and not ungrateful to You, and we turn away and give up him who disobeys you.

O, Allah! You alone do we worship, And for You do we pray and bow before You alone, and we hasten to please You and we fear Your severe punishment, and we hope for Your Mercy and fear Your admonishment, your severe punishment is going to overtake the unbelievers.

SURA EL-LEHEB



E'ŪZU BILLĀHI MINEŠ-ŠEJTĀNIR-RADŽĪM
BISMILLĀHIR-RAḤMĀNIR-RAḤĪM

TEBBET JEDĀ EBĪ LEHEBIN VVE TEBB.
MĀ AĠNĀ 'ANHU MĀLUHŪ VE MĀ KESEB.
SEJAŠLĀ NĀREN ZĀTE LEHEB.
VEMRE ETUHŪ ḤAMMĀLETTEL-ḤATĀB.
FĪ DŽĪDIHĀ ḤABLUN MMIN MMESED.

PRIJEVOD:

TRAŽIM ALLAHOVU ZAŠTITU OD PROKLETOG ŠEJTANA
U IME ALLAHA, MILOSTIVOG, SAMILOSNOG!

NEKA PROPADNE EBU LEHEB, I PROPAO JE!
NEĆE MU BITI OD KORISTI BLAGO NJEGOVO,
A NI ONO ŠTO JE STEKAO,
UĆI ĆE ON, SIGURNO, U VATRU RASPLAMSALU,
I ŽENA NJEGOVA KOJA SPLETKARI,
O VRATU NJENU BIĆE UŽE OD LIČINE USUKANE!

ZAPAMTI!

Muhammed, alejhis-selam, pozivao je:

"O ljudi, recite: 'Nema drugog Boga osim Allaha, uspjeh ćete!'" (Ahmed)

CHAPTER (SURAH)

AL-LAHAB

**AŪ'DHU BILLÂHI MINASH-SHAYTÂNIR-RAJEEM
BISMILLÂHIR-RAHMÂNIR-RAHEEM**

**TABBAT YADÂ ABEE LAHABIN WWA TABB.
MÂ AGHNÂ 'ANHU MÂLUHOO WA MÂ KASAB.
SAYASLÂ NARAN DHÂTA LAHAB.
WAMRA ATUHOO HAMMÂLATAL-HATAB.
FEE JEEDIHÂ HABLUN MMIN MMASAD.**

THE MEANING:

I SEEK PROTECTION FROM ALLAH AGAINST THE DEVIL (SHAYTÂN)
IN THE NAME OF ALLAH, THE MOST GRACIOUS, THE MOST MERCIFUL

MAY ABU LAHAB FALL AND BE RUINED, AND HE FELL
AND HE IS RUINED!

HE WILL NOT BENEFIT FROM HIS WEALTH,
NOR WHAT HE HAS GAINED AND ACQUIRED,
HE WILL ENTER, SURELY, IN THE BURNING FIRE,
AND HIS WIFE WHO IS PLOTTING,
ON HER NECK WILL BE A ROPE OF THE TWISTED FIBER!

REMEMBER!

Muhammad, peace be upon him ('alayhis-salam, was calling:
"O people, say: 'There is no other God except Allah, you) will succeed!"
(Ahmad)

SURA EN-NASR



E'ŪZU BILLĀHI MINEŠ-ŠEJTĀNIR-RADŽĪM
BISMILLĀHIR-RAḤMĀNIR-RAḤĪM

IZĀ DŽĀ'E NAṢRULLĀHI VEL-FETH.
VE RE'EJTEN-NASE JEDḤULŪNE
FĪ DĪNILLĀHI EFVĀDŽĀ.
FE-SEBBIḤ BI-ḤAMDĪ RABBIKE VE-STAGFIRH,
INNEHU KĀNE TEVVĀBĀ.

PRIJEVOD:

TRAŽIM ALLAHOVU ZAŠTITU OD PROKLETOG ŠEJTANA
U IME ALLAHA, MILOSTIVOG, SAMILOSNOG!

KADA ALLAHOVA POMOĆ I POBJEDA DOĐU,
I VIDIŠ LJUDE KAKO U SKUPINAMA
U ALLAHOVU VJERU ULAZE,
TI VELIČAJ GOSPODARA SVOGA HVALEĆI GA
I MOLI GA DA TI OPROSTI,
ON JE UVIJEK POKAJANJE PRMAO.



ZADATAK

Nabroji sve sure koje smo učili u
Ilmihalu i prouči ih!

Allaha zamoli oprost
zatraži,
Njemu se zahvali
pobjedu osnaži!

CHAPTER (SURAH) AN-NASR

AŪ'DHU BILLÂHI MINASH-SHAYTÂNIR-RAJEEM
BISMILLÂHIR-RAHMÂNIR-RAHEEM

IDHÂ JÃ'A NASRULLÂHI WAL-FATH.
WA RA'AYTAN-NÂSA YADKHULOONA
FEE DEENILLÂHI AFWÂJÂ.
FA-SABBIH BI-HAMDÎ RABBIKA WA-STAGHFIRH,
INNAHOO KÂNA TAWWÂBÂ.

THE MEANING:

I SEEK PROTECTION FROM ALLAH AGAINST THE DEVIL (SHAYTÂN)
IN THE NAME OF ALLAH, THE MOST GRACIOUS,
THE MOST MERCIFUL

WHEN ALLAH'S HELP AND VICTORY COMES,
AND YOU SEE THE PEOPLE IN GROUPS
ENTERING INTO THE FAITH OF ALLAH,
YOU GLORIFY YOUR LORD THANKING HIM
AND ASKING HIM TO FORGIVE YOU,
HE ALWAYS ACCEPTS REPENTANCE.



ASSIGNMENT

Count all the surahs/chapters
That we learned in *Ilmihal* and
say/recite it!

Ask Allah for
forgiveness, thanks to
Him strengthen the
victory!

Učenje sure *El-Kāfirūn* s prijevodom



Objavljena u Mekki, sadrži 6 ajeta.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ ﴿١﴾ لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ ﴿٢﴾

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ ﴿٣﴾ وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَا عَبَدْتُمْ ﴿٤﴾

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ ﴿٥﴾ لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ ﴿٦﴾

BISMILLĀHIR-RAḤMĀNIR-RAḤĪM

KUL JĀ EJJUHEL-KĀFIRŪN.

LĀ EA'BUDU MĀ TA'BUDŪN.

VE LĀ ENTUM 'ĀBIDŪNE MĀ EA'BUD.

VE LĀ ENE 'ĀBIDŪN MMĀ 'ABE(D)TTUM.

VE LĀ ENTUM 'ĀBIDŪNE MĀ EA'BUD.

LEKUM DĪNUKUM VE LIJE DĪN.

Prijevod:

U ime Allaha, Mlostivog, Samilosnog!

Reci: "O vi nevjernici,

Ja se neću klanjati onima kojima se vi klanjate,

A ni vi se nećete klanjati Onome kome se ja klanjam;

Ja se nisam klanjao onima kojima ste se vi klanjali,

A i vi se niste klanjali Onome kome se ja klanjam,

Vama – vaša vjera, a meni – moja!"

Ova kratka mekanska sura govori o jednom prijedlogu koji su idolopoklonici predložili Muhammedu, a.s. Rekli su mu: "O Muhammede, predlažemo, da ti jednu godinu dana obožavaš naše kipove, a drugu godinu mi ćemo obožavati Allaha." Nakon njihovog prijedloga Allah, dž.š., je objavio ovu suru.

Poruka sure:

Muhammed, a.s., nije nikada obožavao kipove, nego je poručio nevjernicima: "Vama vaša vjera, a meni moja."

Sūratul - Kāfirūn with Translation

This Sūrah has been revealed in Mecca. It consists of 6 Verses.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ ﴿١﴾ لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ ﴿٢﴾
وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ ﴿٣﴾ وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَا عَبَدْتُمْ ﴿٤﴾
وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ ﴿٥﴾ لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ ﴿٦﴾

BISMILLĀHIR-RAḤMĀNIR-RAḤĪM

QUL YĀ AYYUHAL-KĀFIRŪN.

LĀ A 'BUDU MĀ TĀ 'BUDŪN.

WA LĀ ANTUM 'ĀBIDŪNA MĀ A 'BUD.

WA LĀ ANA 'ĀBIDUN MMĀ ABE(D)TTUM.

WA LĀ ANTUM 'ĀBIDŪNA MĀ A 'BUD

LAKUM DĪNUKUM WA LIYA DĪN

Translation:

In the name of Allah, the Most Merciful, the Most Compassionate!

Say, "O you disbelievers!

*I do not worship what you worship,
nor you worship what I worship.*

*I will never worship what you worship,
nor will you ever worship what I worship.*

For you is your religion, and for me is my religion."

This short Meccan Sūrah speaks of a proposition that idolaters (those who believed in statues, not Allah) proposed to Muhammad, pbuh. They said to him, "Oh Muhammad, we suggest, that you worship our statues for one year, and we will worship Allah for another". Following their proposal, Allāh, The Almighty revealed this Sūrah.

Message of the Sūrah:

Muhammad, pbuh has never worshiped statues and he told the unbelievers:
"You have your religion, I have mine."

AJETUL-KURSIJA



Ajetul-Kursija je najuzvišeniji ajet u Kur'anu koji govori o Allahovom Prijestolju. Ajetul-Kursiju učimo kao zaštitu i traženje utočišta kod Uzvišenog Allaha. Ajetul-Kursija glasi:

E'ŪZU BILLĀHI MINEŠ-ŠEJTĀNIR-RADŽĪM
BISMILLĀHIR-RAḤMĀNIR-RAḤĪM

ALLĀHU LĀ-ILĀHE ILLĀ-HŪ, EL-ḤAJJUL-ĶAJJŪM.
LĀ TE'ḤUẒUHŪ SINETUN VVE-LĀ NEVM.
LEHŪ MĀ FIS-SEMĀVĀTI VE MĀ FIL-ERḌ.
MEN ZELLEẒĪ JEŠFE'U 'INDEHŪ ILLĀ BI IẒNIH.
JA'LEMU MĀ BEJNE EJDĪHIM VE MĀ ḤALFEHUM.
VE LĀ JUḤITŪNE BI ŠEJ'IN MMIN 'ILMIHĪ ILLĀ BIMĀ ŠĀ'E.
VESI'A KURSIJJUHUS-SEMĀVĀTI VEL-ERḌ,
VE-LĀ JEŪDUHŪ ḤIF-ẒUHUMĀ,
VE HUVEL-'ALIJJUL-'AẒĪM.

PRIJEVOD:

TRAŽIM ALLAHOVU ZAŠTITU OD PROKLETOG ŠEJTANA
U IME ALLAHA, MILOSTIVOG, SAMILOSNOG!

ALLAH JE – NEMA BOGA OSIM NJEGA – ŽIVI I VJEČNI! NE
OBUZIMA GA NI DRIJEMEŽ NI SAN! NJEGOVO JE ONO ŠTO JE
NA NEBESIMA I ONO ŠTO JE NA ZEMLJI! KO SE MOŽE PRED
NJIM ZAUZIMATI ZA NEKOGA BEZ DOPUŠTENJA NJEGOVA?!
ON ZNA ŠTA JE BILO I PRIJE NJIH I ŠTA ĆE BITI POSLIJE NJIH, A OD
ONOGA ŠTO ON ZNA – DRUGI ZNAJU SAMO ONOLIKO KOLIKO ON ŽELI.
MOĆ NJEGOVA OBUHVATA I NEBESA I ZEMLJU I NJEMU NE
DOJADI ODRŽAVANJE NJIHOVO, ON JE SVEVIŠNJI, VELIČANSTVENI!

Rekao je Muhammed, alejhis-selam: "Ko poslije svakog propisanog namaza prouči Ajetul-Kursiju samo ga smrt dijeli od ulaska u Džennet." (Taberani)

PITANJA

1. Šta je Ajetul-Kursija?
2. Zašto učimo Ajetul-Kursiju?
3. Kako glasi Ajetul-Kursija?
4. Kaži prijevod Ajetul-Kursije!

AYATUL-KURSIYA

The Ayatul-Kursiya is the most sublime verse in the Qur'an that talks of the Throne of Allah. We recite the Ayatul-Kursiya as protection and seeking refuge with Allah, The Almighty. The Ayatul-Kursiya is this:

AŪ'DHU BILLÂHI MINASH-SHAYTÂNIR-RAJEEM
BISMILLÂHIR-RAHMÂNIR-RAHEEM

ALLÂHU LÂ-ILÂHA ILLÂ-HOO, AL-HAYYUL-QAYYOOM.
LÂ TA'KHUDHUHOO SINATUN WWA-LÂ NAWM.
LAHOO MÂ FIS-SAMAWÂTI WA MÂ FIL-ARD.
MAN DHALLADHEE YASHFA'U 'INDAHOO ILLÂ BI IDHNIH.
Y'ALAMU MÂ BAYNA AYDEEHIM WA MÂ KHALFAHUM.
WA LÂ YUHITOONA BI SHAY'IN MMIN 'ILMIHEE ILLÂ BI-MÂ SHÂ'A.
WASI' KURSIYYUHUS-SAMÂWÂTI WAL-ARD,
WA-LÂ YAODUHOO HIF-ZUHUMÂ,
WA HUWAL-'ALIYYUL-'AZEEM.

THE MEANING:

I SEEK PROTECTION FROM ALLAH AGAINST THE DEVIL (SHAYTÂN)
IN THE NAME OF ALLAH, THE MOST GRACIOUS, THE MOST MERCIFUL

ALLAH - THERE IS NO GOD EXCEPT HIM - THE EVER-LIVING, THE ETERNAL!
NIETHER DROWSINESS OVERTAKES HIM NOR A SLEEP! TO HIM BELONGS
WHATEVER IS IN THE HEAVENS AND WHATEVER IS ON THE EARTH! WHO CAN
INTERCEDE WITH HIM FOR SOMEBODY WITHOUT HIS PERMISSION?!

HE KNOWS WHAT HAPPENED BEFORE THEM, AND HE KNOWS WHAT WILL
HAPPEN AFTER THEM, AND FROM WHAT HE KNOWS - OTHERS KNOW ONLY AS
MUCH AS HE WANTS.

THE POWER OF HIS THRONE COVER THE HEAVENS AND THE EARTH AND HE
IS NOT TIRED OF THEIR MAINTENANCE, HE IS THE MOST HIGHNESS, THE
GREATEST!

Muhammad, 'alayhi-s-salam, has said: "Whoever says/recites the Ayatul-Kursiya after every obligatory daily prayer, only death separates him/her from entering Jannah/Paradise." (Tabarani)

QUESTIONS

1. What is Ayatul-Kursiya?
2. How the Ayatul-Kursiya is read?
3. Why do we read/recite Ayatul-Kursiya?
4. Say the meaning of the Ayatul-Kursiya.

ZIKR POSLIJE NAMAZA

Rekao je Uzvišeni Allah: *A kada namaz završite Allaha spominjite...*

(Kur'an, En-Nisa', 103)

Nakon predavanja posljednjeg selama u namazu, učimo zikr poslije namaza. Zikr je sjećanje na Allaha i Njegovo spominjanje. Zikr se sastoji od učenja Salavata, Ajetul-Kursije i Tesbiha. Zikr počinjemo sljedećim riječima:

'**ĀLĀ** RESŪLILLĀHIS-**ĀLEVĀT**:
ALLĀHUMME **S**ALLI '**ĀLĀ** MU**H**AMMEDIN
VVE '**ĀLĀ** ĀLI MU**H**AMMED.

SUB**H**ĀNALLĀHI VEL-**H**AMDU LILLĀHI
VE LĀ ILĀHE ILLALLĀHU VALLĀHU EKBER,
VE LĀ **H**AVLE VE LĀ **K**UVVETE ILLĀ
BILLĀHIL-'**Ā**LIJJIL-'**Ā**ẒĪM.

Prijevod:

SALAVAT NA ALLAHOVA POSLANIKA:
ALLAHU, BLAGOSLOVI MUHAMMEDA I PORODICU MUHAMMEDOVU.

SLAVLJEN JE ALLAH I HVALA ALLAHU,
NEMA DRUGOG BOGA OSIM ALLAHA, ALLAH JE NAJVEĆI,
NEMA SNAGE NITI MOĆI OSIM U SVEVIŠNJEG ALLAHA,
ALLAH JE NAJVEĆI.

Rekao je Muhammed, alejhis-selam: "Da izgovorim: *Subhānallāhi vel-hamdu lillāhi ve lā ilāhe illallāhu vallāhu ekber*, draže mi je od svega što Sunce obasjava." (Muslim)

PITANJA

1. Šta učimo nakon posljednjeg selama u namazu?
2. Šta je zikr?

3. Od čega se sastoji zikr poslije namaza?
4. Kojim riječima počinjemo zikr?

PROUČI ZIKR POSLIJE NAMAZA!

DHIKR AFTER THE SALAH

Allah, The Almighty said: "And when you finish the prayer, remember Allah..."

(Qur'an, An-Nisa', 103)

After performing the final salam in the salah/prayer, we do the dhikr after the salat. Dhikr is the mentioning of Allah and remembering Him. Dhikr is combined of the reciting salawats, Ayatul-Kursiya, and Tasbeeh. We start the dhikr with the following words:

**'ALÂ RASULILLÂHIS-SALAWÂT:
ALLÂHUMMA SALLI 'ALA MUHAMMADIN
WWA 'ALÂ ÂLI MUHAMMAD.**

**SUBHANALLÂHI WAL-HAMDULILLÂHI
WA LÂ ILÂHA ILLALLÂHU WALLÂHU AKBAR,
WA LÂ HAWLA WA LÂ QUWWATA ILLÂ
BILLÂHIL-'ALIYYIL-'AZEEM.**

The meaning:

**SALAWAT/BLESSING TO THE MESSENGER OF ALLAH:
O ALLAH, BLESS MUHAMMAD AND THE FAMILY OF MUHAMMAD.**

ALLAH IS GLORIFIED AND ALL THANKS BELONG TO ALLAH, THERE IS NO GOD OTHER THAN ALLAH, AND ALLAH IS THE GREATEST, THERE IS NO STRENGTH NOR POWER EXCEPT IN ALLAH, THE MOST HIGHNESS, THE BEST PROTECTOR.

Muhammad, peace be upon him ('alayhis-salam), has said: "To say: *Subhanallâhi wal-hamdu lillâhi wa lâ ilâha illallâhu wallâhu akbar*, it is dearer to me than from everything that is covered by the Sun." (Muslim)

QUESTIONS

1. What do we read/recite after the final salam in the salah?
2. What is the dhikr?

3. What is the dhikr combined of?
4. With what words do we start the dhikr?

SAY/READ THE DHIKR AFTER THE SALAH!

ZIKR – TESBIH POSILIJE NAMAZA



Poslije Ajetul-Kursije uzimamo tespih u desnu ruku i učimo:

JĀ RABBI ZEL-DŽELĀLI SUBHĀNALLĀH

– Izgovaramo 33 puta: SUBHANALLĀH!

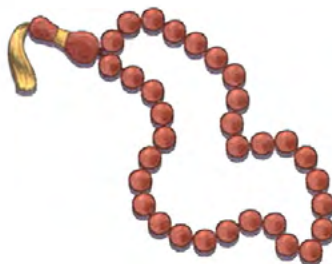
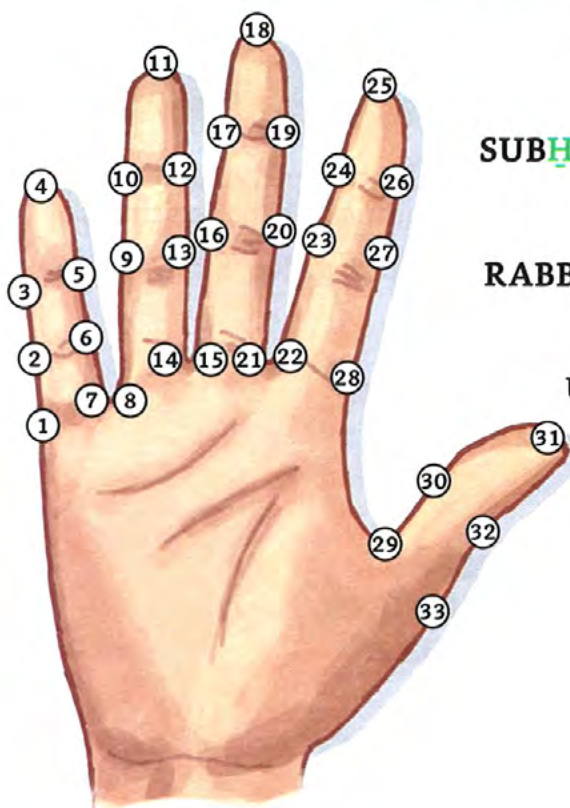
SUBHĀNALLĀHI VE BI HAMDIHĪ EL-HAMDU LILLĀH

– Izgovaramo 33 puta: EL-HAMDU LILLĀH!

RABBIL-'ĀLEMĪNE TE'ĀLĀ ŠE'NUHŪ ALLĀHU EKBER

– Izgovaramo 33 puta: ALLĀHU EKBER!

Umjesto tespiha možemo koristiti digitalni brojač ili riječi Tesbiha izgovarati na prste desne ruke.



Ostavljajući tespih nastavljamo učiti:

**KEBĪREN 'AẒĪME(N) LLĀ ILĀHE ILLALLĀHU VAHDEHŪ LĀ ŠERĪKE LEH.
LEHUL-MULKU VE LEHUL-HAMDU VE HUVE 'ĀLĀ KULLI ŠEJ'IN KADĪR.
VE MĀ ERSELNĀKE ILLĀ RAHMETE(N) LLIL-'ĀLEMĪN.**

Nakon Tesbiha, namaz upotpunimo učenjem namaske dove i Fatihe.

Rekao je Muhammed, alejhis-salam: “Poslije svakog namaza proučite 33 puta Subhānallāh, 33 puta El-hamdulillāh i 33 puta Allāhu ekber.” (Buhari)

PITANJA

1. Šta učimo nakon Ajetul-Kursije?
2. Kako sve možemo brojati riječi Tesbiha?
3. Šta učimo poslije Tesbiha?
4. Šta je rekao Muhammed, alejhis-salam, da proučimo poslije svakog namaza?
5. Čime upotpunimo namaz nakon Tesbiha?

DHIKR – TASBEEH AFTER THE SALAH

After we read and recited the Ayatul-Kursiy, we take the tasbeeh bead and hold in our right hand, we read/say:

YÂ RABBI DHAL-JALÂLI SUBHÂNALLÂ

– We say 33 times: SUBHANALLÂH!

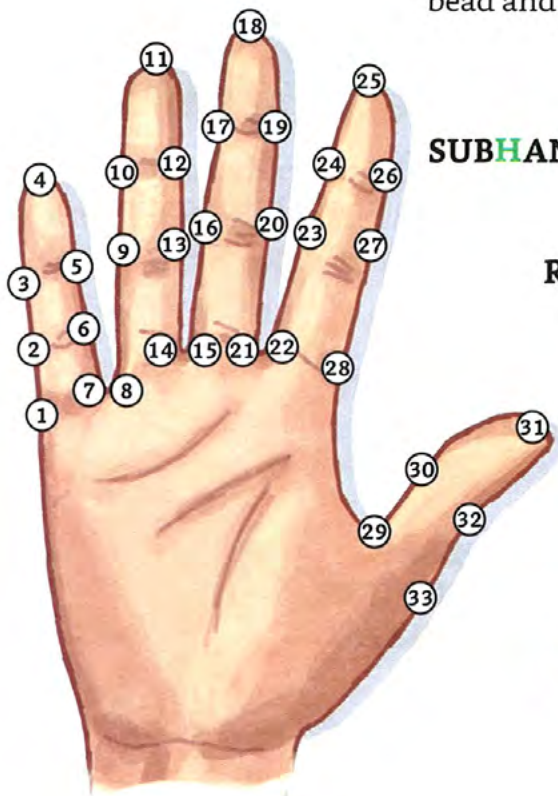
SUBHÂNALLÂHI WA BI HAMDIHEE AL-HAMDULILLÂH

– We say 33 times: AL-HAMDULILLÂH!

**RABBIL-‘ÂLAMEENA TA’ÂLÂ SHA’NUHOO
ALLÂHU AKBAR**

– We say 33 times: ALLÂHU AKBAR!

Instead of a tasbeeh beads we can use a digital clock or counter, or say the words of Tasbeeh on the fingers of the right hand



Leaving the tasbeeh bead we continue to read/say:

**KABEERAN ‘AZEEMAN LLÂ ILÂHA ILLALLÂHU WAHDAHOO LÂ SHAREEKA
LAH. LAHUL-MULKU WA LAHUL-HAMDU WA HUWA ‘ÂLÂ KULLI SHAY’IN
QADEER. WA MÂ ARSALNÂKA ILLÂ RAHMATAN LLIL-‘ÂLAMEEN.**

After the Tasbeeh, we complete the salat by reading/saying the salat supplication and Fatiha

Muhammad, peace be upon him (‘alayhis-salam), has said: “After every salah/prayer say 33 times Subhanallâh, 33 times Al-hamdulillâh, and 33 times Allâhu akbar.” (Bukhari)

QUESTIONS

1. What do we say after the Ayatul-Kursiy?
2. In which way(s) can we count the words of Tasbeeh?
3. What do we say/read after the Tasbeeh?
4. What did Muhammad, peace be upon him (‘alayhi-s-salam), say to say/read after every salah/prayer?
5. With what else do we complete the salah after the Tasbeeh?

Namaska dova



أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ. وَ الصَّلَاةُ وَ السَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَلَى آلِهِ وَ صَحْبِهِ أَجْمَعِينَ.
اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلْ مِنَّا هَذِهِ الصَّلَاةَ كَمَا تَقَبَّلْتَ مِنْ عِبَادِكَ الصَّالِحِينَ. اللَّهُمَّ حَبِّبْ إِلَيْنَا الْإِيمَانَ
وَ الْإِسْلَامَ وَ الْإِحْسَانَ, وَ كَرِّهِ إِلَيْنَا الْكُفْرَ وَ الْفُسُوقَ وَ الْعِصْيَانَ.
رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَ فِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ. رَبِّ اجْعَلْنِي مُقِيمَ الصَّلَاةِ
وَ مِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِي, رَبَّنَا وَ تَقَبَّلْ دُعَاءِ. رَبَّنَا اغْفِرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيَّ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ يَوْمَ يَقُومُ الْحِسَابُ,
بِرَحْمَتِكَ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ.
سُبْحَانَ رَبِّكَ رَبِّ الْعِزَّةِ عَمَّا يَصِفُونَ, وَ سَلَامٌ عَلَى الْمُرْسَلِينَ, وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ.

NAMASKA DOVA GLASI:

E'ŪZU BILLĀHI MINEŠ-ŠEJTĀNIR-RADŽĪM
BISMILLĀHIR-RAH MĀNIR-RAHĪM

EL-ĤAMDU LILLĀHI RABBIL-'ĀLEMĪN. VEŠ-ŠALĀTU VES-SELĀMU 'ĀLĀ
SEJJIDINĀ MUĤAMMEDIN VVE 'ĀLĀ ĀLIHI VE ŠAĤBIHĪ EDŽME'ĪN.
ALLĀHUMME RABBENĀ TE KĀBBEL MINNĀ HAZIHIS-ŠALĀTE KEMĀ
TEKĀBBELTE MIN 'IBĀDIKEŠ-ŠALIĤĪN. ALLĀHUMME ĤABBIB ILEJNEL-
ĪMĀNE VEL-ISLĀME VEL-IĤSĀNE, VE KERRIH ILEJNEL-KUFRE VEL-
FUSŪKĀ VEL-'ISJĀN.
RABBENĀ ĀTINĀ FID-DUNJA ĤASENETEN VVE FIL-ĀĤIRETI ĤASENETEN
VVEKĪNĀ ĀZABEN-NAR. RABBI DŽ'ĀLNĪ MUKĪMEŠ-ŠALĀTI VE MIN
ZURRIJJETĪ, RABBENĀ VE TEKĀBBEL DU'Ā'. RABBENA ĠFIRLĪ VE LI
VĀLIDEJJE VE LIL-MU'MINĪNE JEVME JEKŪMUL-ĤISĀB, BI RAHMETIKE JA
ERĤAMER-RĀĤIMĪN.
SUBĤĀNE RABBIKE RABBIL-'IZZETI ĀMMĀ JEŠIFŪN, VE SELĀMUN
'ĀLEL-MURSELĪN, VEL-ĤAMDU LILLĀHI RABBIL-'ĀLEMĪN.

Supplication (Du'ā) after Prayer

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ. وَ الصَّلَاةُ وَ السَّلَامُ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَلَى آلِهِ وَ صَحْبِهِ أَجْمَعِينَ.

اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلْ مِنَّا هَذِهِ الصَّلَاةَ كَمَا تَقَبَّلْتَ مِنْ عِبَادِكَ الصَّالِحِينَ. اللَّهُمَّ حَبِّبْ إِلَيْنَا الْإِيمَانَ

وَ الْإِسْلَامَ وَ الْإِحْسَانَ، وَ كَرِّهِ إِلَيْنَا الْكُفْرَ وَ الْمُسُوقَ وَ الْعِصْيَانَ.

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَ فِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ. رَبِّ اجْعَلْنِي مُقِيمَ الصَّلَاةِ

وَ مِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِي، رَبَّنَا وَ تَقَبَّلْ دُعَاءِ. رَبَّنَا اغْفِرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيَّ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ يَوْمَ يَقُومُ الْحِسَابُ،

بِرَحْمَتِكَ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ.

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّكَ رَبِّ الْعِزَّةِ عَمَّا يَصِفُونَ، وَ سَلَامٌ عَلَى الْمُرْسَلِينَ، وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ.

A'ŪZU BILLĀHI MINASH-SHAYṬ ĀNIR-RAJĪM
BISMILLĀHIR-RAḤ MĀNIR-RAḤ ĪM

AL-ḤAMDU LILLĀHI RABBIL-'ĀLAMĪN. WAS-ṢALĀTU WAS-SALĀMU 'ĀLĀ

SAYYIDINĀ MUḤ AMMADIN WWA 'Ā LĀ ĀLIHI WA ṢAḤ BIHĪ AJMA'ĪN.

ALLĀHUMMA RABBANĀ TE Q ABBAL MINNĀ HAZIHIS-Ṣ ALĀTA KAMĀ

TEQ ABBALTA MIN 'IBĀDIKAS-ṢALIḤĪN. ALLĀHUMMA ḤABBIB ILAYNAL-

ĪMĀNA WAL-ISLĀMA WAL-IḤ SĀN, WA KARRIH ILAYNAL-KUFRA

WALFUSŪQA WAL 'IS YĀN.

RABBANĀ ĀTINĀ FID-DUNYA ḤASANATAN WWA FIL-ĀḤIRATI ḤASANATAN

WWAQ INĀ 'AZABAN-NAR. RABBIJ'Ā LNĪ MUQ ĪMAS-Ṣ ALĀTI WA MIN

ZURRIYYATĪ, RABBANĀ WA TAQ ABBAL DU'Ā'. RABBANA ĠFIRLĪ WA LI

WĀLIDAYYA WA LIL-MU'MINĪNA YAWMA YAQ ŪMUL-ḤISĀB, BI RAHMATIKA

YA ARḤ AMAR-RĀḤ IMĪN.

SUBḤ ĀNA RABBIKA RABBIL-'IZZATI 'AMMĀ YASIFŪN, WA SALĀMUN

'Ā LEL-MURSALĪN, WAL-Ḥ AMDU LILLĀHI RABBIL 'ĀLAMĪN.

Džuma-namaz

– sedmični ibadet

Džuma-namaz je sedmični namaz koji se klanja petkom u vrijeme podne-namaza, a dužni su ga klanjati svi punoljetni i umno zdravi muslimani. Muslimanke mogu klanjati džuma-namaz, ali nisu obavezne. Da bi se džuma-namaz mogla klanjati, potrebne su najmanje četiri osobe: imam i tri muške osobe – muktedije.

Džuma-namaz se sastoji od šesnaest rekata: četiri rekata sunneta, dva rekata farza, četiri rekata sunneta, četiri rekata ahiriz-zuhri i dva rekata sunnetil-vakta.

Način klanjanja džuma-namaza:

- Prouči se prvi ezan i to je poziv džematlija da dođu na džuma-namaz.
- Nakon ezana klanjaju se četiri rekata sunneta – na isti način kako se klanjaju i sunneti podne-namaza. Nijet za sunnet džuma-namaza glasi:

**NEVEJTU EN UŠALLIJE LILLĀHI
TE'ĀLĀ ŠALĀTE SUNNETIL-
DŽUMU'ATI EDĀEN MUSTAKBIL-
KIBLETI ALLĀHU EKBER!**

- Prouči se drugi ezan a nakon ezana imam održi hutbu.
- Nakon hutbe klanjaju se dva rekata farza koji se moraju klanjati u džematu za imamom.
- Nijet za farz džuma-namaza glasi:
**NEVEJTU EN UŠALLIJE LILLĀHI
TE'ĀLĀ ŠALĀTE FARḌIL-DŽUMU'ATI
EDĀEN MUSTAKBIL-
KIBLETI IKTEDEJTU BIHĀŽEL-IMĀMI
ALLĀHU EKBER!**



ZAPAMTI!

Hutba je obraćanje imama, tj. predavanje koje imam održi prisutnim a džematlije su obavezni saslušati hutbu imama.

- Nakon klanjanja džumanskog farza, klanja se deset rekata: četiri rekata sunneta, četiri rekata ahiriz-zuhri i dva sunnetil-vakti.
- Četiri rekata sunneta klanjaju se kao podnevski sunnet a nijet glasi:
**NEVEJTU EN UŠALLIJE LILLĀHI
TE'ĀLĀ ŠALĀTE SUNNETIL-
DŽUMU'ATI EDĀEN MUSTAKBIL-
KIBLETI ALLĀHU EKBER!**
- Četiri rekata ahiriz-zuhri klanjaju se kao farzi podne-namaza a nijet glasi:
**NEVEJTU EN UŠALLIJE LILLĀHI
TE'ĀLĀ ŠALĀTE ĀHIRIŽ-ŽUHRI
EDĀEN MUSTAKBIL-
KIBLETI ALLĀHU EKBER!**

Friday Prayer – Salat-ul-Jumu'ah

Salatul-Jumu'ah is a weekly prayer which we perform on Fridays at noon instead of Zuhr Prayer, and every adult and healthy Muslim man is obligated to do it. Muslim women can perform Jumu'ah prayer as well, but they do not have the obligation to do it.

In order to pray Jumu'ah there must be at least 4 people present: Imam and three male Followers – Muqtadis.

Salatul – Jumu'ah consists of 16 Rakats: four Rakats of Sunnah, two Rakats of Fard, four Rakats of Sunnah, four Rakats of Ahiriz-Zuhr and two Rakats of Sunnatil – Waqt.



Jumu'ah prayer is performed in the following way:

- The first Adhan is called and that is the call for the Congregation to come to pray Friday (Jumu'ah) Prayer.
- After Adhan we pray 4 Rakats of Sunnah – they are performed in the same way as Sunnah of Salatuz – Zuhr. Niyyat for the Sunnah – of Jumu'ah prayer is:

**NAWAYTU AN UṢALLIYA LILLĀHI
TA'ĀLA ṢALĀTA SUNNATIL-JUMU'ATI,
ADĀEN MUSTAQBILAL-QIBLATI.
ALLĀHU AKBAR!**

- The second Adhan is called just before the Imam stands up before the Congregation to deliver his Sermon (Khutba).
- After Hutba we pray two Rakats of Fard which must be performed following the Imam.

**NAWAYTU AN UṢALLIYA LILLĀHI
TA'ĀLA ṢALĀTA FARDIL-JUMU'ATI,
ADĀEN MUSTAQBILAL-QIBLATI.
ALLĀHU AKBAR!**

REMEMBER

Hutba is a Sermon Imam delivers to the congregates and they are obligated to listen to it.

- After praying Jumu'ah Fard, we pray four Rakats of Salatu Ahiriz-Zuhri and two Rakats of Sunnatul-Waqt.
- Four Rakats of Sunnah are performed in the same way as Sunnah of Zuhr prayer and the Niyyat is:

**NAWAYTU AN UṢALLIYA LILLĀHI
TA'ĀLA ṢALĀTA SUNNATIL-JUMU'ATI,
ADĀEN MUSTAQBILAL-QIBLATI.
ALLĀHU AKBAR!**

- Four Rakats of Ahiriz-Zuhri are performed in the same way as Sunnah of Zuhr prayer and the Niyyat is:

**NAWAYTU AN UṢALLIYA LILLĀHI
TA'ĀLA ṢALĀTA ĀHIRIẒ-ZUHRI,
ADĀEN MUSTAQBILAL-QIBLATI.
ALLĀHU AKBAR!**

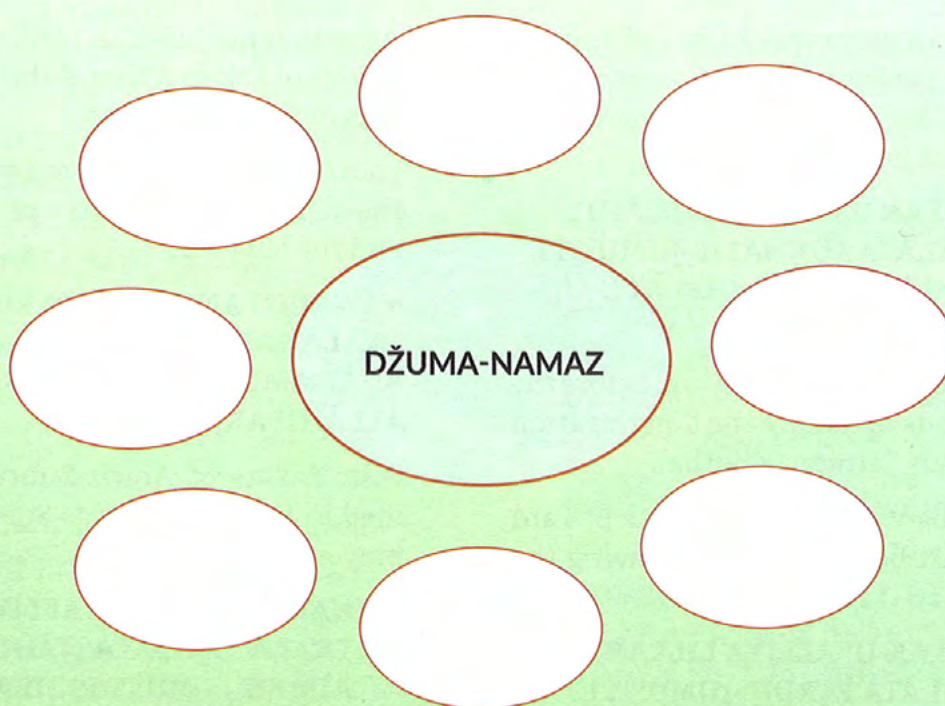
- Dva rekata sunnetil-vakti se klanjaju kao sabahski sunnet a nijet glasi:
**NEVEJTU EN UŞALLIJE LILLĀHI
TE'ĀLĀ ŞALĀTE SUNNETIL-VAĶTI
EDĀEN MUSTAĶBILEL-ĶIBLETI
ALLĀHU EKBER.**

PITANJA I ZADACI

1. Šta je džuma-namaz?
2. Ko je dužan klanjati džuma-namaz?
3. Koliko je najmanje osoba potrebno za džuma-namaz?
4. Koliko rekata ima džuma-namaz i kako se dijele?

IZABERI ZADAĆU!

1. Napravi pano, uporedi podne-namaz i džuma-namaz koristeći slike i nacrtano u kvadratima.
2. Pronađi i napiši na listu bloka ajet koji govori o obaveznosti klanjanja džuma-namaza. Uz dogovor sa muallimom, postavi ga na oglasnu ploču svoga džemata. Neka svake sedmice to uradi drugi učenik.
3. Uradi grozd – na šta te sve asocira riječ džuma-namaz?



- Two Rakats of Sunnatil-Waqti are performed in the same way as Fajr Sunnah and the Niyyat is:

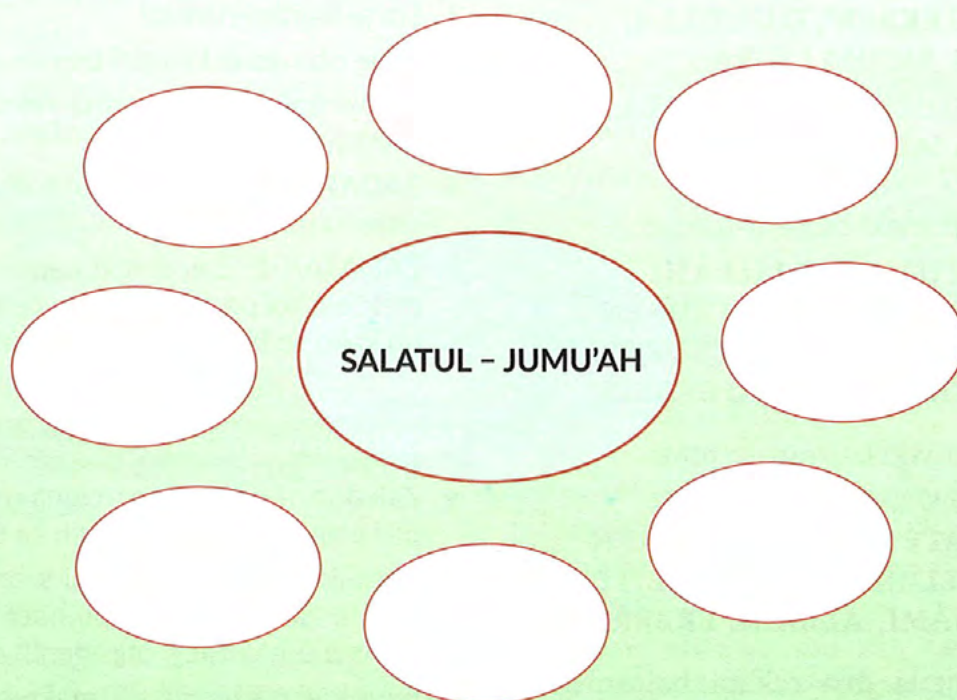
**NAWAYTU AN UṢALLIYA LILLĀHI
TA'ĀLA ṢALĀTA SUNNATIL-WAQ
TI, ADĀEN MUSTAQBILAL-QIBLA-
TI. ALLĀHU AKBAR!**

QUESTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

1. What is Salatul – Jumu'ah?
2. Who must pray Salatul – Jumu'ah?
3. How many people are required for Jumu'ah?
4. How many Rakats does Jumu'ah prayer have and how are they divided into?

CHOOSE YOUR HOMEWORK!

1. Make a poster, compare Salatuz – Ṣuhr and Salatul – Jumu'ah.
2. Find verse and write down on a piece of paper that talks about obligation of praying Jumu'ah prayer. Ask your teacher to display it on a board in your mosque. Every week other students should do the same.
3. Complete the chart – what does the word Jumu'ah remind you of?



Bajram-namaz



Bajram-namaz je poseban namaz koji se klanja dva puta godišnje i to prvog dana Ramazanskog bajrama – 1. ševvala i 10. zulhidžeta prvog dana Kurban-bajrama.

Bajram-namaz se klanja 45 minuta nakon izlaska Sunca.

Bajram-namaz je vadžib, klanja se u džematu i obavezan je za sve punoljetne muškarce. Shodno islamskoj praksi u našim džematima, nakon klanjanja sabah-namaza u džematu u mjesnoj džamiji, vrijeme do klanjanja bajram-namaza provodi se u učenju Kur'ana, upućivanju dova i vazi-nasihatu.

Bajram-namaz se sastoji od dva rekata koji se klanjaju kao sabahski sunnet s dodatkom šest tekbira koji se izgovaraju uz dizanje ruku kao kod početnog tekbira.

1. Rekat: SUBHANEKE, 3 **TEKBIRA** "ALLĀHU EKBER", EUZUBILLA, BISMILLA, FATIHA I SURA.
2. Rekat: BISMILLA, FATIHA, SURA, 3 **TEKBIRA** "ALLĀHU EKBER".

Nijet za ramazanski bajram-namaz:

**NEVEJTU EN UŠALLIJE LILLĀHI
TE'ĀLĀ ŠALĀTE 'IDIL-FITRI EDĀEN
MUSTAĀBILEL-ĶIBLETI IĶTEDEJTU
BIHĀZEL-IMĀMI, ALLĀHU EKBER!**

Nijet za kurbanski bajram-namaz:

**NEVEJTU EN UŠALLIJE LILLĀHI
TE'ĀLĀ ŠALĀTE 'IDIL-ADĤĀ EDĀEN
MUSTAĀBILEL-ĶIBLETI IĶTEDEJTU
BIHĀZEL-IMĀMI, ALLĀHU EKBER!**

Nakon obavljena dva rekata bajramskog namaza, sunnet je da imam održi bajramsku hutbu.



Nakon klanjanja bajram-namaza slijedi tradicionalno čestitanje Bajrama a nakon toga bajramsko druženje se nastavlja u krugu porodice, komšiluka i prijatelja.

PITANJA I ZADACI

1. Šta je bajram-namaz!
2. Ko je obavezan klanjati bajram-namaz?
3. Koliko bajram-namaz ima rekata i kako se klanjaju?
4. ZADATAK 1: Opiši islamske običaje na bajramsko jutro!
5. ZADATAK 2: Zajednički napravite pano na mektebskoj pouci na kojem će biti objašnjeno kako se klanja bajram-namaz!

PRIMIJENI NAUČENO!

- Zajedno sa prijateljima/cama u mektebu napiši plan aktivnosti vezanih za Bajram!
- Razmijenite planove jedni s drugima i provjerite da li možete pomoći prijateljima/cama u organizaciji određenih aktivnosti.
- Formirajte džemat na mektebskoj pouci i praktično vježbajte sa muallimom kako se klanja bajram-namaz!

Eid Prayer (Salatul-Eid)

Eid Prayer or Salat-ul – Eid is a special prayer that is performed two times a year, the first day of Eidul Fitr – on 1st Shawwal and on the 10th day of Dhul – Hijjah – the first day of Eidul – Adha.

Eid prayer is offered 45 minutes after sunrise.

Eid Prayer is Wajib. It is prayed in Congregation (Jamā'at), and it is obligatory for every adult Muslim man. According to Islamic practices in our Congregation (Jamā'at), the time between Fajr and Eid prayer is reserved for reciting the Qur'an, making Supplications (Du'ās) and Imam's speeches/lectures.

Eid Prayer consists of two Rakats of Fard that are performed in the same way as Sunnah of Fajr with additional six Takbirs which are pronounced with raising hands up as in the opening Takbir.

1. Rakat: Subhanaka, three takbirs "Allahu Akbar", Audhubillah, Bismillah, Al-Fatihah and Sūrah
2. Rakat: Bismillah, Al-Fatihah and Sūrah, three takbirs "Allahu Akbar".

Niyyat for Eidul – Fitr prayer is:

**NAWAYTU AN UṢALLIYA LILLĀHI
TAĀLA ṢALĀTA ĪDIL-FITRI, ADĀEN
MUSTAQBILAL-QIBLATI IQTADAYTU
BIHĀZAL-IMĀMI, ALLĀHU AKBAR!**

Niyyat for Eidul – Adha prayer is:

**NAWAYTU AN UṢALLIYA LILLĀHI
TAĀLA ṢALĀTA ĪDIL- ADHĀ, ADĀEN
MUSTAQBILAL-QIBLATI IQTADAYTU
BIHĀZAL-IMĀMI, ALLĀHU AKBAR!**



After praying two Rakats of Eid prayer, Sunnah is for Imam to deliver Eid Sermon (Hutba).

After praying Salat-ul – Eid everyone greets and wishes happy holiday to others which is then followed by family, neighbors, and friends' gatherings.

QUESTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

1. What is Eid Prayer?
2. Who is obligated to pray Eid Prayer?
3. How many Rakats does Eid Prayer have and how are they performed?
4. ACTIVITY 1: Describe Islamic customs in the Eid morning!
5. ACTIVITY 2: Make a poster together explaining how to pray Eid prayer!

USE YOUR KNOWLEDGE!

- In Maktab, write a plan of activities for Eid!
- Exchange your plan with your friends and check whether you can help each other organize certain activities.
- Form a Congregation (Jamā'at) during your class and practice praying Salat-ul-Eid with your teacher.

Teravih-namaz – ramazanski ibadet



Teravih-namaz je namaz koji se klanja u noćima mjeseca ramazana.

Klanjanje teravih-namaza je pritvrđeni sunnet, a najbolje je da se klanja u džamiji za imamom.

Teravih-namaz klanja se u jacijsko vrijeme poslije sunsunnet, a prije vitr-namaza. Ima dvadeset rekata a selam se predaje poslije svaka četiri ili nakon svaka dva rekata. Ako se selam predaje nakon svaka četiri rekata, teravih-namaz se klanja kao jacijski sunnet, a ako se klanja po dva rekata, tada se klanja kao jacijski sunsunnet. Lijepo je nakon predaje selama napraviti kratku pauzu uz učenje zikra ili salavata.

Nijet za teravih-namaz glasi:

**NEVEJTU EN USALLIJE LILLĀHI TE'ĀLĀ
SALĀTET-TERĀVĪHI 'IŠRĪNE REK'ATEN,
EDĀEN MUSTAKBĪLEL-KĪBLETI,
IKTEDEJTU BIHĀZEL-IMĀMI, ALLĀHU
EKBER!**

ZAPAMTI!

Ramazanski ibadeti su post, mukabela, sadekatul-fitr, itikaf.

PITANJA

1. Šta je teravih-namaz?
2. Kada se klanja teravih-namaz i koliko ima rekata?
3. Kako glasi nijet za teravih-namaz?

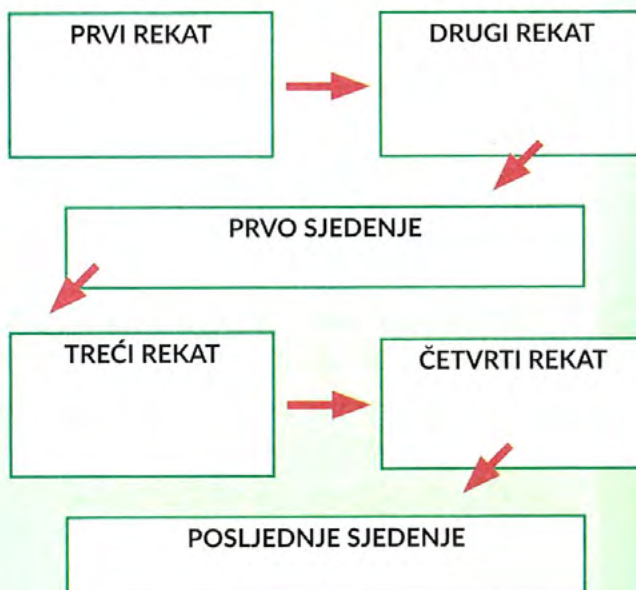
HADIS

Poslanik, a.s., je rekao: "Ko ramazan probdije u namazu, vjerujući i nadajući se Allahovoj nagradi, bit će mu oprosteni grijesi." (Buhari)



PRIMIJENI NAUČENO!

Teravih-namaz se klanja kao sunnet jacija-namaza. U kvadratiće napiši šta se uči na kojem rekatu i sjedenjima. Formirajte džemat na mektebskoj pouci i praktično klanjajte četiri rekata teravih-namaza.



Tarawih Prayer (Salatut-Tarāwih)

Tarawih prayer or Salatut - Tarāwih is offered at night during the month of Ramadan. Praying Tarawih is Sunnah, and it is highly recommended to perform it with Imam in mosque.

Tarawih prayer is prayed at the 'Ishā time after Sun-Sunnah, and before Witr. It has twenty Rakats with Tasleem being done after every four or two Rakats. If Tasleem is done after every four Rakats, then Tarawih prayer is performed in the same way as Sunnah of 'Ishā; if it is done after every two Rakats, then Tarawih prayer is performed in the same way as Sun-Sunnah of the 'Ishā prayer. It is recommended to make a small break after every Tasleem and recite Zikr and Salawat.

Niyyat for Tarawih prayer:

**NAWAYTU AN U\$ALLIYA LILLĀHI
TA'ĀLA \$ALĀTAT-TARĀWĪHI 'ISHRĪNA
REK'Ā TEN, ADĀEN MUSTAQBILAL-
QIBLATI IQTADAYTU BIHĀZAL-IMĀMI,
ALLĀHU AKBAR!**

REMEMBER!

Acts of worship (Ibadats) during the month of Ramadan include Fasting, Muqabalah, Sadaqatul – Fitr, Itikaf.

QUESTIONS

1. What is Tarawih Prayer (Salatut - Tarāwih)?
2. How is it performed and how many Rakats does it have?
3. What is the Niyyat for Tarawih Prayer (Salatut - Tarāwih)?

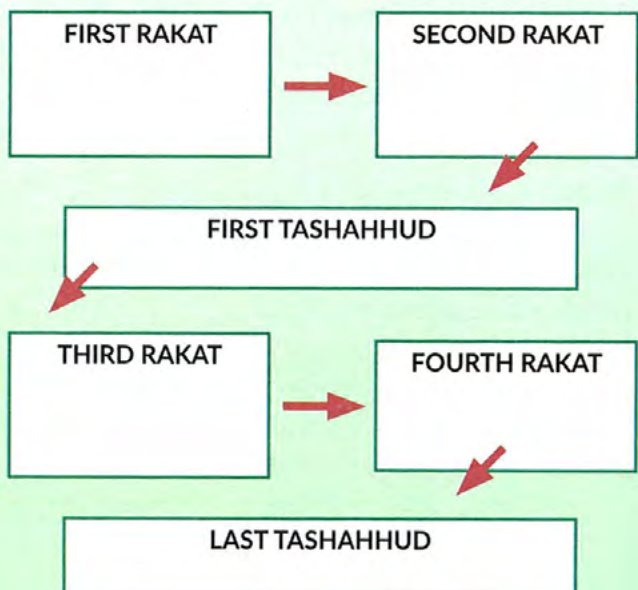
HADITH

Prophet, pbuh said: "Whoever fasts during Ramadan with faith and seeking his reward from Allah will have his past sins forgiven." (Bukhari)



USE YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Tarawih prayer is performed in the same way as Sunnah of 'Ishā prayer. Complete the squares with what should be recited on each Rakat and Tashahhud. Form a Congregation (Jamā'at) during your class and practice praying four Rakats of Tarawih Prayer (Salatut - Tarāwih).



Dženaza-namaz

Allah, dž.š., kaže: *Svako živo biće će smrt okusiti...* (Alu Imran, 185)

Allahova, dž.š., odredba je da čovjek bora-vi na dunjaluku određeno vrijeme nakon čega će se duša vratiti Uzvišenom Allahu, a tijelo zemlji od koje je i nastalo. Smrt je pre-lazak sa dunjaluka na vječni svijet – ahiret.

HADIS

“Jednog dana došao je melek Džibril kod Poslanika, a.s., i rekao: ‘O Mu-hammede! Živi kako hoćeš, ali ćeš na kraju umrijeti. Voli koga hoćeš, ali ćeš ga na kraju ostaviti. Radi šta hoćeš, za-ista ćeš za to biti nagrađen (kažnjen).’” (Taberani)

Musliman na samrti

- Nije dozvoljeno priželjkivati i tražiti smrt od Allaha, dž.š. “Neka niko od vas ne traži smrt zbog tegobe koja ga zade-si...” (Buhari i Muslim)
- Ko osjeti blizinu smrtnog časa treba na-pisati oporuku (vasijet).
- Učiti šehadet i često izgovarati riječi *lā ilāhē illallāh*.
- Kada musliman preseli na ahiret, poro-dica treba nastojati što prije vratiti dug umrlog, ako postoji.

Dženaza-namaz je poseban namaz koji se klanja za umrle muslimane i muslimanke. Dženaza-namaz je fardi-kifaje, obaveza za-jednice koju moraju izvršiti njeni članovi, a

ukoliko dženaza-namaz ne obavi niko, svi su grješni. Uvjeti za ispravnost dženaza-namaza su:

- da je umrla osoba musliman,
- da je okupana (ogasuljena) i zamotana u ćefine,
- da se nalazi ispred džemata,
- da je desnom stranom okrenuta prema Kibli.

Farzovi dženaza-namaza su:

1. stajanje u safovima (lijepo je da se for-miraju minimalno tri safa),
2. izgovaranje četiri tekbira za imamom pri čemu se podižu ruke samo kod pr-vog tekbira.

Sunneti dženaza-namaza:

1. poslije prvog tekbira proučiti Subhane-ke sa dodatkom *ve dželle šenāuke*,
2. poslije drugog tekbira proučiti salavate (Allāhumme *salli* i Allāhumme *bārik*),
3. poslije trećeg tekbira proučiti dženazet-sku dovu,
4. poslije četvrtog tekbira predati selam na desnu stranu puštajući desnu ruku i na lijevu stranu puštajući lijevu ruku.

Nošenje umrlog do mezarja te zakopava-nje u kabur je fardi-kifaje za muslimane, a sunnet je požuriti pri nošenju umrlog na dženazi. Mekruh je da žene slijede i ispraća-ju dženazu.

Izražavanje saučešća ili ta'zija

Saučešće se izražava bližoj rodbini umrlog, a osnovni smisao riječi saučešća jeste da se porodici izrazi utjeha i umanjiti bol zbog

smrti člana porodice. Pri izražavanju saučešća treba voditi računa o sljedećem:

- Saučešće se izražava riječima koje ulijevaju strpljenje i podstiču muslimana i muslimanku da budu zadovoljni Allahovom odredbom.
Saučešće se izražava riječima: *Innā lillāhi ve innā ilejhi rādži'ūn* – Svi smo Allahovi i Njemu se vraćamo.
- Ožalošćena porodica odgovara: *Innallāhe me'as-sābirīn* – Zaista je Allah sa strpljivima.
- Izražavanje saučešća nije vremenski ograničeno, nego se može izraziti u bilo koje vrijeme, a najbolje je u prva tri dana.
- Sunnet je da bliža rodbina i komšije naprave hranu za porodicu (ukućane) umrloga zbog žalosti koja ih je zadesila. Poslanik, a.s., je rekao: "Spremite hranu



Džaferovoj porodici; njima je došlo ono što ih je zaokupilo (misleći na Džaferovu smrt)." (Tirmizi)

U Bosni i Hercegovini je prisutan i tradicionalni način iskazivanja ta'zije ili žalosti prema porodici umrle osobe riječima: tur. Bašun Sagolsun (Baš'n saolsun) (da ti je zdrava glava), a na ove riječi se odgovara tur. Dostum Sagolsun (Dostum saolsun) (neka je zdrav i moj prijatelj).

PITANJA

1. Šta je smrt?
2. Šta je dženaza-namaz?
3. Koji su uvjeti za ispravnost dženaza-namaza?
4. Koji su farzovi, a koji sunneti dženaza-namaza?
5. Kako izražavamo saučešće?
6. Kojim riječima se kod nas tradicionalno izražava saučešće?
7. Šta je Poslanik, a.s., preporučio da se čini za porodicu koja je imala smrtni slučaj?

RAZGOVOR S MUALLIMOM

- Koji su tradicionalni običaji koji nisu dio islama, a prakticiraju se tokom ispraćaja dženaze a zastupljeni su u tvom mjestu? Neka te kroz istraživanje vodi sljedeće: obavezne radnje tokom dženaza-namaza smo naučili, sve što ne ubrajamo u farzove i vadžibe su tradicionalni običaji!

Dženazetska dova



Dženazetska dova je sunnet poslanika Muhammeda, a.s., a uči se nakon donesenog trećeg tekbira u toku dženaza-namaza.

Dženazetska dova za odraslu mušku i žensku osobu:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِحَيِّنَا وَمَيِّتِنَا وَشَاهِدِنَا وَغَائِبِنَا وَكَبِيرِنَا وَصَغِيرِنَا وَذَكَرْنَا وَأَنْتَانَا. اَللّٰهُمَّ مَنْ أَحْيَيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَأَحْيِهِ عَلَى الْإِسْلَامِ, وَمَنْ تَوَفَّيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَتَوَفَّهُ عَلَى الْإِيمَانِ. وَخُصَّ هَذَا الْمَيِّتَ (هَذِهِ الْمَيِّتَةُ) بِالرُّوحِ وَالرَّاحَةِ وَالرَّحْمَةِ وَالْمَغْفِرَةِ وَالرِّضْوَانِ. اَللّٰهُمَّ إِنْ كَانَ مُحْسِنًا (إِنْ كَانَتْ مُحْسِنَةً) فَزِدْ فِي إِحْسَانِهِ (إِحْسَانِهَا) وَ إِنْ كَانَ مُسِيئًا (وَإِنْ كَانَتْ مُسِيئَةً) فَتَجَاوَزْ عَنْهُ (عَنْهَا) وَلَقِهِ الْأَمْنَ (وَلَقِهَا الْأَمْنُ) وَ الْبُشْرَى وَ الْكَرَامَةَ وَ الزُّلْفَى. بِرَحْمَتِكَ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ.

ALLAHUMMA-ĠFIR LI ĤAJJINĀ VE MEJJITINĀ, VE ŠĀHIDINĀ VE ĠĀIBINĀ VE KEBĪRINĀ VE ŠAĠĪRINĀ, VE ŽEKERINĀ VE UNŠĀNĀ. ALLAHUMME MEN AHJEJTEHŪ MINNĀ, FE-AĤJJIHĪ 'ALEL-ISLĀMI, VE MEN TEVEFFEJTEHŪ MINNĀ, FE-TEVEFFEHŪ 'ALEL-ĪMĀN.

VE ĤUŠŠA HAŽEL-MEJJITE (ZA ŽENSKU OSOBU: HAŽIHIL-MEJJITETE), BIR-REVĤI VER-RĀĤATI VER-RAĤMETI VEL-MAĠFIRETI VER-RIDVĀN.

ALLAHUMME IN KĀNE MUĤSINEN (IN KĀNET MUĤSINETEN) FE-ZID FĪ IĤSĀNIHĪ (IĤSĀNIHĀ), VE IN KĀNE MUŠ'EN (VE IN KĀNET MUŠ'ETEN) FE-TEDŽĀVEZ 'ANHU ('ANHĀ) VE LEĤĤIHIL-EMNE (VE LEĤĤIHEL-EMNE) VEL-BUŠRĀ VEL-KERĀMETE VEZ-ZULFĀ. BI-RAĤMETIKE JĀ ERĤAMER-RĀĤIMĪN!

Dženazetska dova za malodobnu mušku i žensku osobu:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِحَيِّنَا وَمَيِّتِنَا وَشَاهِدِنَا وَغَائِبِنَا وَكَبِيرِنَا وَصَغِيرِنَا وَذَكَرْنَا وَأَنْتَانَا. اَللّٰهُمَّ مَنْ أَحْيَيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَأَحْيِهِ عَلَى الْإِسْلَامِ, وَمَنْ تَوَفَّيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَتَوَفَّهُ عَلَى الْإِيمَانِ.

اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْهُ (اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْهَا) لَنَا فَرَطًا. اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْهُ (اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْهَا) لَنَا أَجْرًا وَ دُخْرًا.

اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْهُ (اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْهَا) لَنَا شَافِعًا وَ مُشَفَّعًا (شَافِعَةً وَ مُشَفَّعَةً) يَشْفَعُ (تَشْفَعُ) لَنَا يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ بِرَحْمَتِكَ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ

ALLAHUMMA-ĠFIR LI ĤAJJINĀ VE MEJJITINĀ, VE ŠĀHIDINĀ VE ĠĀIBINĀ VE KEBĪRINĀ VE ŠAĠĪRINĀ, VE ŽEKERINĀ VE UNŠĀNĀ. ALLAHUMME MEN AHJEJTEHŪ MINNĀ, FE-AĤJJIHĪ 'ALEL-ISLĀMI, VE MEN TEVEFFEJTEHŪ MINNĀ, FE-TEVEFFEHŪ 'ALEL-ĪMĀN.

ALLAHUMME-DŽ'ALHU (ZA ŽENSKO DIJETE: ALLAHUMME-DŽ'ALHĀ) LENĀ FERETĪĀ. ALLAHUMME-DŽ'ALHU (ALLAHUMME-DŽ'ALHĀ) LENĀ EDŽREN VE ŽUHĤRĀ.

ALLAHUMME-DŽ'ALHU (ALLAHUMME-DŽ'ALHĀ) LENĀ ŠĀFI'AN VE MUŠEFFE'AN (ŠĀFI'ATEN VE MUŠEFFE'ATEN), JEŠFE'U (TEŠFE'U) LENĀ JEVMELE-ĤIJĀMETI BI-RAĤMETIKE JĀ ERĤAMER-RĀĤIMĪN.

Janazah Prayer

Allāh The Almighty says: "Every soul will taste death..." (Qur'ān, 3:185)

Allāh The Almighty decreed that every human being spends some time in this world, and after that, the soul returns to Allāh The Almighty and body to dust, as it was created from it. Death is transitioning from *Dunya* to eternal life, *Akhirah*.

HADĪTH

The Angel Gabriel came to the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, and said, "O Muhammad, live as you wish, for you will die. Work as you wish, for you will be repaid accordingly." (Tabarani)

Muslim at the moment of death

- It is not allowed to wish for and ask death from Allāh The Almighty. "None of you should wish for death due to a calamity that has afflicted him..." (Bukhari and Muslim)
- Whoever feels that the moment of death is approaching should write a testament (*wasiyyah*).
- Renewing Shahādah and frequently saying *La Ilaha IllAllāh*.
- When a Muslim die, the family should repay any debts s/he might have.

Janazah is a special prayer for deceased Muslims. It is *fard kifayah*, or the duty of a com-

munity and its members. If nobody performs *Janazah*, everybody will have a sin. The following are conditions for a sound *Janazah*:

- Deceased should be a Muslim
- Deceased should be washed (*ghusl*) and placed in shrouds (*kafins*)
- Deceased should be present in front of a congregation
- Deceased's right side should be facing *qiblah*.

Mandatory (*fard*) parts of *Janazah*:

1. Standing in rows (*saffs*). It is nice to organize at least three rows.
2. Saying four takbeers after an Imam. We raise our hands only upon the first takbeer.

Recommended (*sunnah*) parts of *Janazah*:

1. Say *Subhanaka* by adding *wajalla thanauka* after the first takbeer.
2. Say *salawats* (*Allāhaumma salli and Allāhumma barik*) after the second takbeer.
3. Say *du'ā'* for *Janazah* after the third takbeer.
4. Say *salam* while turning head to the right while lowering right hand and to the left while lowering left hand.

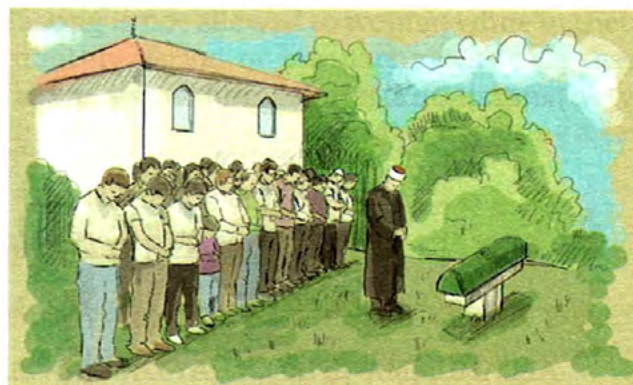
Carrying the deceased to a graveyard and burring him/her in a grave is *fard kifayah* for Muslims. It is *sunnah* to speed up when carrying a deceased. It is *makrooh* (disliked) for women to follow and send off a *Janazah*.

Ta'ziyah: Expressing Condolences

We share our condolences with the family and relatives of the deceased. The basic meaning of condolences is expressing conso-

lation to the family and decreasing the pain caused by a family member's death. When expressing condolences, we should bear in mind the following:

- Condolences are expressed through words that instill patience and encourage Muslims to be satisfied with Allāh's decree. It is expressed by words: *Innā lillāh wa Innā ilayhi rāji'oon* – Indeed, we belong to Allāh and to Him shall we return.
- The family responds, *InnAllāha ma'a sabi-reen* – Indeed, Allāh is with the patient.
- Expressing condolences is not limited by time. Thus, it can be done at any time, but it is best to do it within the first three days.
- It is a sunnah that close relatives and neighbors prepare food for the family (household) of a deceased due to their grief. The Prophet, peace be upon him, said: "Prepare food to Jafar's family; what



came to them occupied them from preparing food (meaning Jafar's death)." (Tirmidhi)

There is a tradition of expressing *ta'ziyah* or sorrow in Bosnia and Herzegovina using Turkish words, *Bashun Sagolsun* (*Bash'n Saolsun*, or may you be healthy). The response to these words is also by Turkish words, *Dostum Sagolsun* (*Dostum Saolsun*, or may my friend be healthy, too).

QUESTIONS

1. What is death?
2. What is *Janazah* prayer?
3. What are the conditions for the soundness of *Janazah*?
4. What are *fard*, and what are *sunnahs* of *Janazah*?
5. How do we express condolences?
6. What is a Bosnian tradition of expressing condolences?
7. What did the Prophet recommend being done for the family of a deceased?

CONVERSATION WITH MUALLIM/MUALLIMAH (TEACHER)

- What non-Islamic traditions around *Janazah* are practiced in your place? While doing research, keep in mind that we covered *fards* and *sunnahs* of *Janazah*. Anything that is not *fard* or *sunnah* is customs and traditions!

Du'ā' for Janazah



Du'ā' for Janazah is sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, and it is done after the third takbeer during Janazah prayer.

Janazah Du'ā' for male and female adult:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِحَيِّنَا وَمَيِّتِنَا وَشَٰهِدِنَا وَغَائِبِنَا وَكَبِيرِنَا وَصَغِيرِنَا وَذَكَرْنَا وَنُنَاسًا. اَللّٰهُمَّ مَنْ اَحْيَيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَاحْيِهِ عَلَى الْاِسْلَامِ. وَ مَنْ تَوَفَّيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَتَوَفَّهُ عَلَى الْاِيْمَانِ. وَ خُصَّ هَٰذَا الْمَيِّتَ (هَٰذِهِ الْمَيِّتَةُ) بِالرُّوْحِ وَ الرَّاحَةِ وَ الرَّحْمَةِ وَ الْمَغْفِرَةِ وَ الرِّضْوَانِ. اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنْ كَانَ مُحْسِنًا (اِنْ كَانَتْ مُحْسِنَةً) فَزِدْ فِيْ اِحْسَانِهِ (اِحْسَانِهَا) وَ اِنْ كَانَ مُسِيئًا (وَ اِنْ كَانَتْ مُسِيئَةً) فَتَجَاوَزْ عَنْهُ (عَنْهَا) وَ لَقِّهِ الْاَمْنَ وَ لَقِّهَا الْاَمْنَ وَ الْبُشْرَى وَ الْكَرَامَةَ وَ الرِّلْفَى. بِرَحْمَتِكَ يَا اَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِيْنَ.

ALLAHUMMA-ĠFIR LE HAYYINĀ WA MAYYITINĀ, WA SHĀHIDINĀ WA ĠĀIBINĀ WA KABĪRINĀ WA SAĠĪRINĀ, WA ZAKARINĀ WA UNSĀNĀ. ALLAHUMMA MAN AHYAIYTAHŪ MINNĀ, FA AHYIHĪ 'ĀLAL-ISLĀM, WA MAN TAWAFFAIYTAHŪ MINNĀ, FA TAWAFFAHŪ 'ĀLAL-ĪMĀN.

WA HUṢṢA HAZAL-MAYYITA, (FOR ADULT FEMALE: HAZIHIL - MAYYITATA) BER-RAWHI WAR-RĀḤATI WAR-RAḤMATI WAL-MAĠFIRATI WAR-RIDVĀN.

ALLAHUMMA IN KĀNA MUḤSINAN (IN KĀNAT MUḤSINATAN) FAZID FĪ IḤSĀNIHĪ, (IḤSĀNIHĀ) WA IN KĀNA MUṢĪ'AN (WA IN KĀNAT MUṢĪ'ATAN) FATAJĀWAZ 'ANHU ('ANHĀ) WA LAKKIHIL-AMNA (WA LAKKĪHAL-AMNA) WAL-BUSHRĀ WAL-KARĀMATA WAZ-ZULFĀ. BERAḤMATIKA YĀ ARḤAMAR-RĀḤIMĪN!

Janazah Du'ā' for minor males and females:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِحَيِّنَا وَمَيِّتِنَا وَشَٰهِدِنَا وَغَائِبِنَا وَكَبِيرِنَا وَصَغِيرِنَا وَذَكَرْنَا وَنُنَاسًا. اَللّٰهُمَّ مَنْ اَحْيَيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَاحْيِهِ عَلَى الْاِسْلَامِ. وَ مَنْ تَوَفَّيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَتَوَفَّهُ عَلَى الْاِيْمَانِ. اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْهُ (اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْهَا) لَنَا قَرَطًا. اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْهُ (اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْهَا) لَنَا اَجْرًا وَ دُخْرًا. اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْهُ (اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْهَا) لَنَا شَافِعًا وَ مُشَفَّعًا (شَافِعَةً وَ مُشَفَّعَةً) يَشْفَعُ (تَشْفَعُ) لَنَا يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ بِرَحْمَتِكَ يَا اَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِيْنَ

ALLAHUMMA-ĠFIR LE HAYYINĀ WA MAYYITINĀ, WA SHĀHIDINĀ WA ĠĀIBINĀ WA KABĪRINĀ WA SAĠĪRINĀ, WA ZAKARINĀ WA UNSĀNĀ. ALLAHUMMA MAN AHYAIYTAHŪ MINNĀ, FA AHYIHĪ 'ĀLAL-ISLĀM, WA MAN TAWAFFAIYTAHŪ MINNĀ, FA TAWAFFAHŪ 'ĀLAL-ĪMĀN.

ALLAHUMMAJ'ĀLHU (FOR FEMALE MINOR: ALLAHUMMAJ'ĀLHĀ) LANĀ FARATĀ.

ALLAHUMMAJ'ĀLHU (ALLAHUMMAJ'ĀLHĀ) LANĀ ADŽRAN WA ZUḤRĀ.

ALLAHUMMAJ'ĀLHU (ALLAHUMMAJ'ĀLHĀ) LANĀ SHĀFI'ĀN WA MUSHAFFA'ĀN (ŠĀFI'ĀTAN WA MUSHAFFA'ĀTAN), YASHFA'Ū (TASHFA'Ū) LANĀ YAWMAL KIYĀMATI BE RAḤMATIKA YĀ ARḤAMAR-RĀḤIMĪN.

ISLAMSKA PRAVILA PONAŠANJA

Islamska pravila su i da u raznim situacijama izgovaramo prikladne riječi:

- **Bismillāh** – u ime Allaha kada nešto radimo,
- **Inšallāh** – ako Bog da kada se nadamo nečemu,
- **Mašallāh** – što hoće Allah kada se divimo,
- **Subhanallāh** – slava Allahu kada smo oduševljeni i kada se čudimo,
- **El-hamdu lillāh** – hvala Allahu u svakoj prilici,
- **Jerhamukellāh** – Allah ti se smilovao kada čujemo da je neko kihnuo,
- **Ja Allāh** – o Allahu kada smo u bolu i nevolji,
- **Estagfirullāh** – oprosti mi Bože kada se kajemo za loše djelo,
- **Ne'uzubillāhi** – tražimo zaštitu od Allaha kada ukazujemo na nešto ružno.

Nauči ove riječi i primjenjuj ih svakodnevno!

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



ISLAMSKA PRAVILA PRILIKOM JELA I PIĆA



- Jesti zdravu i halal – dozvoljenu hranu
- Prije i poslije jela oprati ruke
- Proučiti Euzubillu i Bismillu i jesti desnom rukom
- Jesti zajedno sa porodicom
- Ne jesti vrelu hranu i ne puhati u jelo,
- Nakon jela zahvaliti Allahu riječima: El-hamdu lillāh – hvala Allahu
- Pospremiti sofru
- Nakon jela oprati zube.

ISLAMIC RULES FOR BEHAVIOR

GOOD MANNERS

The part of the Islamic rules is to say appropriate words in a various situation:

- **Bismillâh** – in the name of Allah, when we do or working on something
- **Inshallâh (In sha Allâh)** – if Allah wills, when we hope for something
- **Mashallâh (Ma sha Allâh)**– what does Allah want, when we express admiration
- **Subhanallâh** – praise be to Allah, when we are thrilled and amazed
- **Al-hamdu lillâh** – thanks be to Allah in every situation
- **Yarhamukallâh** – May Allah have a mercy on you, when we hear that someone has sneezed
- **Ya Allâh** – O Allah, when we are in a pain and in a trouble
- **Astaghfirullâh** – forgive me God, when we repent of a bad deed
- **Na'udhubillâh** – We seek protection from Allah, when we point out something is wrong and ugly.

Learn/memorize the above words/phrases and apply it on a daily basis

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



THE ISLAMIC RULES DURING EATING AND DRINKING



- Eat healthy and halal – permitted food
- Before and after the eating wash hands
- Say/recite A'udhubillâh and Bismillâh
- And eat with the right hand
- Eat together with family
- Do not eat hot food and do not blow into the food
- After the eating thank to Allah by saying:
- Al-hamdu lillâh – thank be to Allah
- Clean up the table
- After eating brush your teeth.

Ponašanje u društvu

Islam je postavio jasne propise za svaki čovjekov postupak. Propisi islama nisu samo propisi prema Uzvišenom Allahu, već duboko zadiru u sve dijelove čovjekovog pojedinačnog, ali i društvenog života.

U društvu trebamo se ponašati onako kako bismo željeli da se drugi ponašaju prema nama. Islamski način ponašanja podrazumijeva da:

- nastojimo biti čisto i lijepo odjeveni
- prilikom dolaska u društvo, ali i prilikom odlaska, poselamimo prisutne, odnosno one koji ostaju
- sjedamo na slobodno mjesto ili tamo gdje nam domaćin kaže
- budemo vedra i nasmijana lica
- razgovaramo o lijepim i korisnim temama
- spomenemo Allaha, dž.š.,
- spomenemo Muhammeda, a.s., i donesemo salavat na njega
- proučimo dovu.

Muhammed, a.s., je rekao: "Kada neko od vas dođe u društvo, neka nazove selam, pa ako bude mjesta neka sjedne, pa kada ustane i krene, neka ponovo nazove selam, jer prvi selam nije preči od drugog!" (Ebu Davud)

Posebno trebamo paziti da ne uradimo nešto što je islam zabranio:

- ne ulaziti u kuću bez dozvole
- ne tražiti od drugoga da sjednemo na njegovo mjesto
- ne razdvajati dvije osobe bez njihove dozvole

Allah, dž.š., kaže: *O vjernici, klonite se mnogih sumnjičenja, nekā sumnjičenja su, zaista, grijeh. I ne uhodite jedni druge i ne ogovarajte jedni druge!* (El-Hudžurat, 12)

- ne uznemiravati druge u društvu
- ne sašaptavati se u društvu
- ne pričati i ne smijati se pretjerano glasno
- ne ogovarati nikoga u društvu
- ne prenositi tuđe riječi
- ne imitirati druge.

HADIS

Poslanik, a.s., je rekao: "Nepotpun je postupak ljudi koji se nađu na nekom skupu i tom prilikom ne spomenu Allaha niti donesu salavat na Njegovog Poslanika. Allahovo je da ih kazni za to ili da im oprosti!" (Tirmizi)

RAZGOVOR S MUALLIMOM

- *Sohbet, sijelo i muhabbet.*

PITANJA I ZADACI

1. Šta podrazumijeva islamski način ponašanja?
2. Koji su zabranjeni postupci kada je u pitanju ponašanje u društvu?
3. ZADATAK: Nauči hadise Poslanika, a.s., u kojima on objašnjava postupak ulaska kod nekoga i ponašanja na nekom skupu!

Social Behavior

Islam determined clear and precise rules for every step of a human. Islamic rules are not only rules towards Allāh, The Almighty, instead they are setting every part of human individual as well as social life.

When with others we should behave in a way that we would like other people to behave towards us. Islamic behavior implies the following:

- Being clean and nicely dressed
- Offering greeting when joining or leaving a group of people
- Sitting in the spare spot or the spot where the host assigned us
- Having cheerful and smiling face
- Talking about nice and useful topics
- Mentioning the name of Allāh, The Almighty
- Mentioning Muhammad, pbuh and sending Salawat to him
- Making Supplication (Du'ā).

Muhammad, pbuh said: "When one of you joins a gathering, let him say 'Peace'. If there is a vacant spot let him sit. When he wants to get up and leave, let him say 'Peace'. The former Salam is not more important than the latter!" (Abu Dawud)

We should be especially careful not to do something that Islam forbids like:

- Entering the house without permission
- Asking people to give us their spot so we can sit
- Separating two people without their permission

Allāh, The Almighty says: *O you who have believed, avoid much [negative] assumption. Indeed, some assumption is sin. And do not spy or backbite each other!* (Al Hujurat, 12)

- Disturbing others in a group
- Whispering in a group
- Talking or laughing too loudly
- Gossiping
- Spreading rumors
- Mocking others

HADITH

Prophet, pbuh said: "No people sit in a gathering without remembering Allah, or sending blessings upon their Prophet, but that they will earn the displeasure of Allah. If Allah wills, he will punish them. If he wills, he will forgive them." (Tirmizi)

CONVERSATION WITH THE MUALLIM/ MUALLIMAH (TEACHER)

- Socializing, getting together, and making conversation strengthening the mutual love.

QUESTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

1. What does Islamic behavior imply?
2. What are the forbidden acts when it comes to behavior in a group gathering?
3. ACTIVITY: memorize the Hadiths of Prophet, pbuh in which he explains the behavior of entering someone's home and ways of behavior in a gathering!

Ljubav i poslušnost prema roditeljima

Voljeti roditelje i biti poslušan prema roditeljima nije stvar izbora, nego obaveza. Uzvišeni Allah je u Kur'anu, nakon ibadeta Njemu, kao strogu dužnost – farz naredio da svojim djelima, riječima i osjećajima budemo prema roditeljima poslušni i da im na određen način iskažemo svoju ljubav.

Ljepši opis našeg cjelokupnog ophođenja prema roditeljima od ovih kur'anskih riječi ne može biti izrečen. Činiti dobročinstvo, blago se prema njima ophoditi, bez obzira što ćemo u životu nekada imati i drukčije mišljenje, nego oni. Posebno obratiti pažnju na govor, te ne dozvoliti sebi da se majci i ocu obraćamo grubim riječima. Svoju ljubav draga srca trebamo pokazati u trenucima kada smo im na usluzi i to zato što smo svjesni da su oni mnogo toga žrtvovali za nas. Ibn Omer, r.a., tumačeći ovaj ajet kaže:

“Kada se obraćate roditeljima, obraćajte im se riječima: ‘Dragi oče (babo)’, ‘Draga mama (majko)’.”

Neposlušnost prema roditeljima je veliki grijeh. Roditeljima se ne smijemo protiviti osim kada nas navode na grijeh. Ashabi, r.a., su dolazili Allahovom Poslaniku, a.s., i pitali ga o najboljem dobrom djelu. Poslanik, a.s., je na njihov upit odgovarao da je, između ostalih, najbolje dobro djelo poslušnost prema roditeljima. Dobročinstvo prema roditeljima predstavlja jedno od najdražih djela Allahu Uzvišenom. Lijepo postupanje prema njima naređuje se u Kur'anu, odmah nakon vjerovanja u Allaha Uzvišenog.

Allah, dž.š., kaže: *Gospodar tvoj zapovijeda da se samo Njemu klanjate i da roditeljima dobročinstvo činite. Kad jedno od njih dvoje ili oboje, kod tebe starost dožive, ne reci im ni: ‘Uh!’ – i ne podvikni na njih, i obraćaj im se riječima poštovanja punim. Budi prema njima pažljiv i ponizan i reci: “Gospodaru moj, smiluj im se, oni su mene, kad sam bio dijete, njegovali!”*

(El-Isrā', 23-24)



Love and Respect to Parents

Loving parents and being respect to them is not a matter of choice, but an obligation. In the Qur'an, Allāh, The Almighty, after worship to Him, as a strict duty - Fard has ordered us being obedient to our parents in our deeds, words, and feelings and to express our love in a certain way to them.

There is not a better description of our entire behavior to the parents than these Qur'anic words. Do good to them, treat them kindly although you will sometimes have different opinion from them. Pay special attention to your speech, and do not let yourself address your father and mother in harsh words. Express your love with dear heart when you are at their service being aware that they had sacrificed a lot for you. Ibn 'Umar, r.a., interpreting this Verse (Ayah) says:

"When you talk to your parents, address them with the words: 'Dear father (dad)', 'Dear mother (mom)'."

Disobedience to parents is great sin. We must not oppose our parents except when they lead us into sin. Prophet's companions, r.a. came to him and asked about the best good deed.

The Prophet, pbuh answered to their inquiry that, among others, the best good deed is obedience to parents. Doing good to the parents represents one of the dearest/most pleasing deeds to Allāh, The Almighty. Nice treatment of them is ordered in The Qur'an, immediately after believing in Allāh, The Almighty.

Allāh, The Almighty says: For your Lord has decreed that you worship none but Him. And honor your parents. If one or both of them reach old age in your care, never say to them 'even' 'ugh,' nor yell at them. Rather, address them respectfully. And be humble with them out of mercy, and pray, "My Lord! Be merciful to them as they raised me when I was young." (Al - Isra, 23-24)

