

EUZUBILLA I BISMILLA



أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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

OVE RIJEČI ZNAČE:

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



OBOJI EUZUBILLU I BISMILLU
U ILMIHALU I NAPIŠI OVE RIJEČI U
SVOJOJ SVESCI!

UVJEŽBAJTE U MEKTEBU HORSKI
UČITI EUZUBILLU I BISMILLU!

PRIČAJTE JEDNI DRUGIMA O UČENJU I
ZNAČENJU EUZUBILLE I BISMILLE!

AU'DHUBILLAH AND BISMILLAH

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

AU'DHU BILLAHI MINASH-SHAYTANIR-RAJEEM
BISMILLAHIR-RAHMANIR-RAHEEM

THESE WORDS MEAN:

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



**COLOR THE ABOVE AU'DHUBILLAH
AND BISMILLAH AND WRITE THESE
WORDS IN YOUR NOTEBOOK!**

**DURING THE MAKTAB CLASS PRACTICE
RECITING AU'DHUBILLAH AND BISMILLAH
ALL TOGETHER.**

**TALK TO EACH OTHER ABOUT
THE RECITING AND MEANING
OF AU'DHUBILLAH AND BISMILLAH.**

DOVE ZA HAIRLI POČETAK

Rabbi jessir



USPJEH I POMOĆ U NAŠIM POSLOVIMA DAJE NAM SVEMOGUĆI ALLAH. ZATO PRIJE SVAKOG POSLA UČIMO RABBI JESSIR. OVOM DOVOM MOLIMO SVEMOGUĆEG ALLAHA ZA OLAKŠANJE, BLAGOSLOV I SREĆU U SVIM POSLOVIMA KOJE RADIMO.

RABBI JESSIR GLASI:

**RABBI JESSIR VE
LĀ TU'ASSIR,
RABBI TEMMIM
BIL-ĤAJR!
ĀMĪN!**

GOSPODARU, OLAKŠAJ
A NE OTEŽAJ, GOSPODARU
UPOTPUNI MI POSAO S DOBRIM!
BOŽE USLIŠAJ!



PRVA DOVA

FATIMA JE I EUZUBILLU I BISMILLU
SVA RADOSNA PROUČILA
RABBI JESSIR NAUČILA
PRVOM DOVOM ZAPOČELA

PITANJA ZA RAZGOVOR

1. KO NAM DAJE USPJEH I POMOĆ U NAŠIM POSLOVIMA?
2. ŠTA MOLIMO UZVIŠENOG ALLAHA UČEĆI RABBI JESSIR?
3. U KOJIM SITUACIJAMA BI TI PROUČIO/LA RABBI JESSIR?
4. PROUČI RABBI JESSIR!
5. KAKO FATIMA MOLI UZVIŠENOG ALLAHA?

SUPPLICATIONS (PRAYERS) FOR A HAPPY START – Rabbi Yassir

SUCCESS AND ASSISTANCE IN OUR ACTIONS GIVE US THE ALMIGHTY ALLAH. THAT IS WHY WE RECITE *RABBI YASSIR* BEFORE WE START ANY ACTION OR ACTIVITY. WITH THIS SUPPLICATION, WE ASK THE ALMIGHTY ALLAH FOR RELIEF, BLESSING AND HAPPINESS IN ALL OF THE ACTIONS AND WORKS THAT WE DO.

RABBI YASSIR READS:

**RABBI YASSIR WA
LĀ TU'ĀSSIR,
RABBI TAMMIM
BIL-KHAYR!
ÂMEEN!**

O MY LORD, MAKE IT (THE TASK OR ACTION) EASY (FOR ME), AND DO NOT MAKE IT DIFFICULT. O MY LORD, LET IT END GOOD. AMIN (O GOD, ACCEPT THIS PRAYER)!



FIRST SUPPLICATION

AU'DHUBILLAH AND BISMILLAH, FATIMA HAS JOYFULLY RECITED RABBI YASSIR SHE MEMORIZED AND GOT STARTED WITH HER FIRST SUPPLICATION

QUESTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS

1. WHO GIVES US SUCCESS AND ASSISTANCE IN OUR TASKS AND ACTIONS?
2. WHAT DO WE ASK (PRAY TO) THE ALMIGHTY ALLAH WHILE RECITING (READING) RABBI YASSIR?
3. IN WHICH SITUATIONS WOULD YOU RECITE (READ) RABBI YASSIR?
4. RECITE (READ) RABBI YASSIR!
5. HOW DOES FATIMA PRAY TO THE ALMIGHTY ALLAH?

KAKO SE ZOVE NAŠA VJERA?

NAŠA VJERA JE ISLAM. MI SMO MUSLIMANI I MUSLIMANKE! MI VJERUJEMO U ALLAHA I POSLANIKA MUHAMMEDA, GOVORIMO ISTINU I RADIMO DOBRA DJELA!



ISLAM

ISLAM MI JE VJERA
ISLAM MI JE SPAS
ISLAM MENE UČI
DA VOLIM SVE VAS.

ISLAM ŽRTVU TRAŽI
NAUKU I RAD
ISLAM NEĆE LAŽI
VJERUJ DOK SI MLAD

Suada Hastor



=



ODGOVORI NA PITANJA!

1. KAKO SE ZOVE NAŠA VJERA?
2. ŠTA SMO MI PO VJERI?
3. ŠTA JE ISLAM?
4. KAKO SE PJESNIK IZRAŽAVA O ISLAMU?
5. ČEMU NAS ISLAM VODI?

WHAT IS THE NAME OF OUR FAITH?

OUR FAITH (RELIGION) IS ISLAM. WE ARE MUSLIMS! WE BELIEVE IN ALLAH AND HIS MESSENGER MUHAMMAD 'ALAYHIS-S-SALĀM. WE SPEAK TRUTH AND DO GOOD DEEDS!

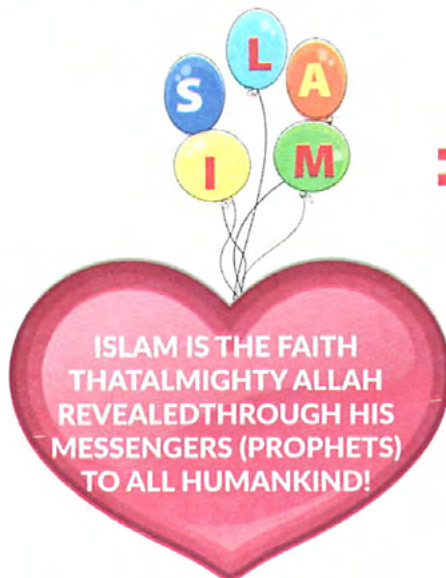


ISLAM

ISLAM IS THE FAITH TO ME
ISLAM IS SALVATION TO ME
TO LOVE YOU ALL
ISLAM TEACHES ME

ISLAM SEEKS SACRIFICE
KNOWLEDGE AND HARD WORK
ISLAM DOES NOT ACCEPT LIES
BELIEVE WHILE YOU'RE YOUNG

Suada Hastor



=



ISLAM = HAPPINESS and SUCCESS

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. WHAT IS THE NAME OF OUR FAITH!
2. WHO ARE WE BASED ON FAITH?
3. WHAT IS ISLAM?
4. HOW DOES THE POET EXPRESS ABOUT ISLAM?
5. WHERE DOES ISLAM LEAD US?

KELIMEI-ŠEHADET

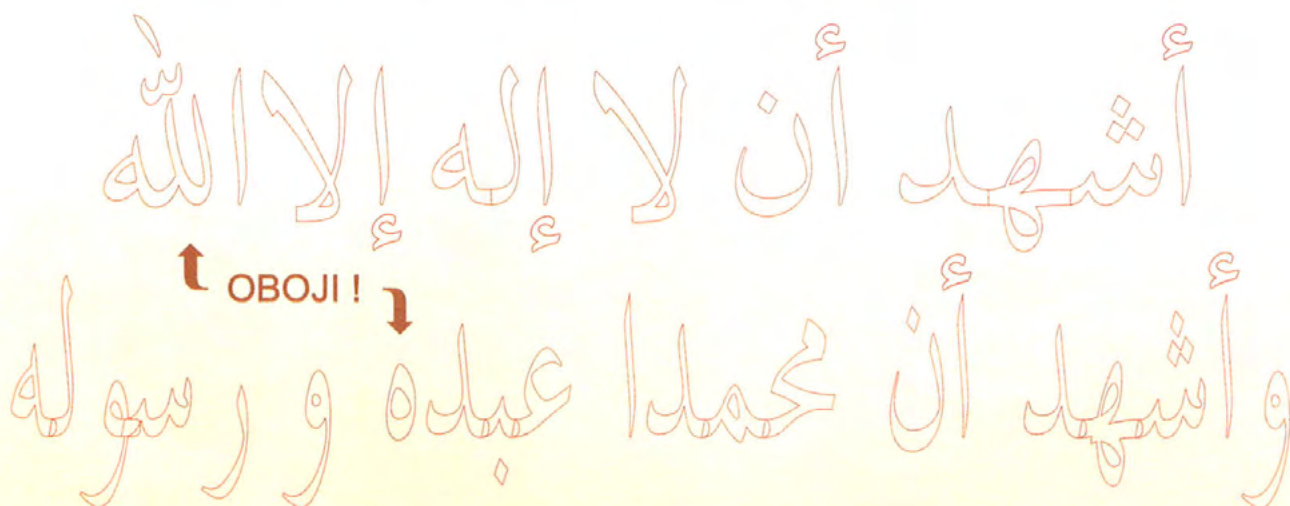


SVOJU PRIPADNOST ISLAMU POTVRĐUJEMO IZGOVARANJEM KELIMEI-ŠEHADETA.
KELIMEI-ŠEHADET GLASI:

**EŠHEDU EN LĀ ILĀHE ILLALLĀH,
VE EŠHEDU ENNE MUḤAMMEDEN 'ABDUHŪ VE RESŪLUHŪ!**

OVE RIJEČI ZNAČE:

VJERUJEM I IZJAVLJUJEM DA JE SAMO ALLAH BOG,
I VJERUJEM I IZJAVLJUJEM DA JE MUHAMMED ALLAHOV ROB I POSLANIK!



ŠEHADET

NEMA BOGA OSIM ALLAHA,
NEKA MU JE VJEČNA HVALA,
A MUHAMMED MILJENIK,
ALLAHOV JE POSLANIK.

R. Kadić

ŠEHADET JE



ISLAMA

ODGOVORI NA PITANJA!

1. KAKO POTVRĐUJEMO PRIPADNOST ISLAMU?
2. IZGOVORI KELIMEI-ŠEHADET!
3. ŠTA ZNAČE OVE RIJEČI?
4. ODRECITIJ PJESMICU ŠEHADET!

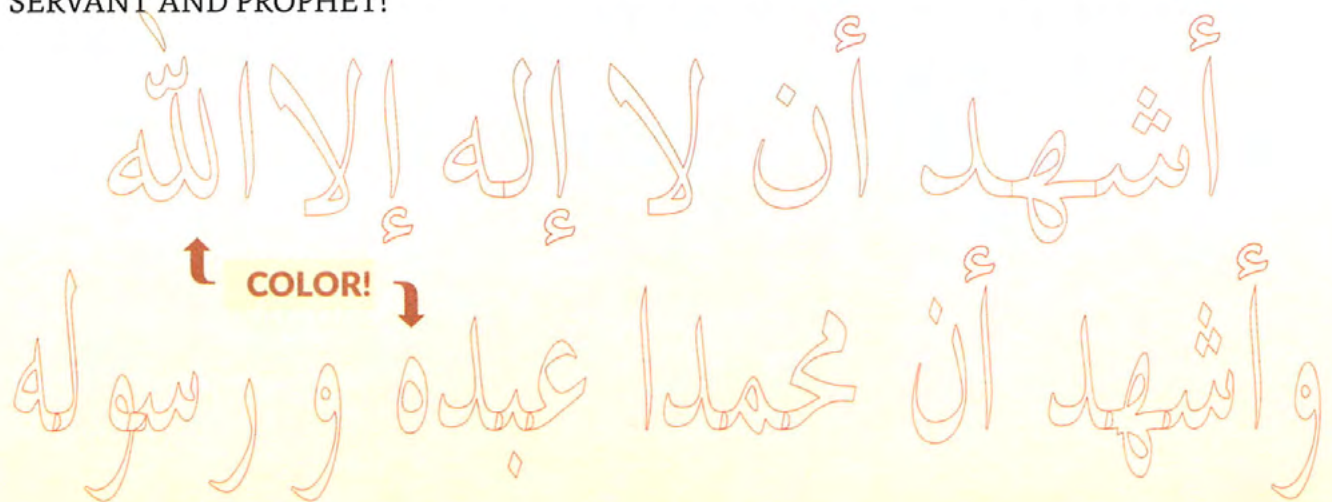
KALIMAH SHAHADAH

WE CONFIRM OUR BELONGING TO ISLAM BY SAYING KALIMAH SHAHADAH.
KALIMAH SHAHADAH READS:

**ASH-HADU AN LÂ ILÂHA ILLALLÂH
WA ASH-HADU ANNA MUHAMMADAN ‘ABDUHŪ WA
RASULUHŪ!**

THE ABOVE WORDS MEAN:

I BELIEVE AND I DECLARE THAT THERE IS NO GOD BUT ALLAH, AND I BELIEVE
AND DECLARE THAT MUHAMMAD, PEACE BE UPON HIM (‘ALAYHIS-S-ALAM), IS HIS
SERVANT AND PROPHET!



SHAHADAH

THERE IS NO GOD BUT ALLAH
PRAISE BE TO HIM FOREVER
AND MUHAMMAD THE BELOVED
IS ALLAH'S PROPHET.

R. Kadić

SHAHADAH IS



OF ISLAM

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS!

1. HOW DO WE CONFIRM OUR BELONGING TO ISLAM?
2. SAY KALIMAH SHAHADAH!
3. WHAT IS THE MEANING OF KALIMAH SHAHADAH?
4. RECITE THE POEM SHAHADAH!

ISLAMSKI POZDRAV – SELAM

SELAM JE POZDRAV KOJIM SE MUSLIMANI MEĐUSOBNO POZDRAVLJAJU.

SELAM GLASI: **ES-SELAMU ALEJKUM.**

NA SELAM ODGOVARAMO RIJEČIMA: **VE ALEJKUMUS-SELAM.**

KADA IZGOVARAMO SELAM LIJEPO JE DODATI RIJEČI:

VE RAḤMETULLĀHI VE BEREKĀTUHŪ!

**ES-SELAMU
ALEJKUM**



**VE ALEJKUMUS-
-SELAM**

ZADATAK!
KROZ IGROKAZ
UVJEŽBAJTE
NAZIVANJE SELAMA!

SELAM JE POZDRAV MIRA KOJI ZNAČI:
NEKA JE NA VAS ALLAHOV MIR I BLAGOSLOV!

Selam se naziva:

- RODITELJIMA, RODBINI, PRIJATELJIMA I POZNANICIMA MUSLIMANIMA,
- PRI ULASKU I IZLASKU IZ KUĆE,
- KADA DOLAZIMO ILI ODLAZIMO IZ DRUŠTVA

PITANJA ZA RAZGOVOR

1. ŠTA JE SELAM?
2. KAKO GLASI SELAM?
3. KAKO SE ODGOVARA NA SELAM?
4. KOJE JE RIJEČI LIJEPO DODATI?
5. KOME SE I KADA NAZIVA SELAM?
6. ŠTA ZNAČI SELAM?



ISLAMIC GREETING – SALAM

SALAM IS A GREETING THAT MUSLIMS GREET EACH OTHERS.

WE SAY SALAM WITH: **ASSALAMU ALAIKUM.**

WE RESPOND TO THE SALAM WITH: **WA ALAIKUMUS SALAM.**

WHEN WE SAY SALAM, OR RESPOND, IT IS NICE TO ADD THE FOLLOWING WORDS:

WA RAHMATULLÂHI WA BARAKATUHÛ!

**ASSALAMU
ALAIKUM**



**WA ALAIKUMUS-
-SALAM**

ASSIGNMENT

PLAY WITH OTHERS
AND PRACTICE HOW
TO GREET WITH
SALAM

SALAM IS A GREETING OF PEACE THAT MEANS:
MAY ALLAH'S PEACE AND BLESSING BE UPON YOU!

We should say salam:

- TO PARENTS, RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND MUSLIMS WE KNOW,
- WHILE ENTERING AND EXITING FROM HOME,
- WHEN WE COME TO OR LEAVE A GATHERING/COMPANY

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. WHAT IS SALAM?
2. HOW DO WE READ/SAY SALAM?
3. HOW DO WE RESPOND TO SALAM?
4. WHICH WORDS ARE NICE TO ADD TO SALAM?
5. TO WHOM AND WHEN WE SAY SALAM?
6. WHAT IS THE MEANING OF SALAM?



SUBHANEKE S PRIJEVODOM



UZVIŠENOG ALLAHA VELIČAMO I SLAVIMO UČEĆI SUBHANEKE.
SUBHANEKE IZGOVARAMO ČESTO, A POSEBNO NA POČETKU
SVAKOG NAMAZA.

SUBHANEKE GLASI:

**SUBHĀNEKE ALLAHUMME
VE BIĤAMDIKE
VE TEBĀREKESMUKE
VE TE'ĀLĀ DŽEDDUKE
VE LĀ ILĀHE ĠAJRUKU!**

PRIJEVOD:

SLAVA TEBI, ALLAHU MOJ,
TEBI JE SVAKA HVALA,
BLAGOSLOVLJENO JE TVOJE IME,
VELIČINA TI JE NEDOSTIŽNA,
OSIM TEBE DRUGOG BOGA NEMA!



ODGOVORI NA PITANJA!

1. KAKO VELIČAMO I SLAVIMO UZVIŠENOG ALLAHA?
2. KADA UČIMO SUBHANEKE?
3. ŠTA ZNAČE OVE RIJEČI?

SUBHÂNKA WITH ITS MEANING

WE PRAISE AND GLORIFY THE ALMIGHTY ALLAH BY RECITING SUBHÂNKA.
WE RECITE SUBHÂNKA OFTEN, ESPECIALLY AT THE BEGINNING OF EVERY
DAILY PRAYER(S).

SUBHÂNKA IS THIS:

**SUBHÂNKA ALLAHUMMA
WA BIHAMDIKA
WA TABARAKASMUKA
WA TA'ÂLÂ JADDUKA
WA LÂ ILÂHA GHAYRUKA!**

THE MEANING:

GLORY BE TO YOU, O MY ALLAH,
ALL PRAISE BE TO YOU,
BLESSED IS YOUR NAME,
YOUR MAJESTY IS EXALTED,
THERE IS NO GOD BESIDES YOU!



ANSWER TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS!

1. HOW DO WE PRAISE AND GLORIFY THE ALMIGHTY ALLAH?
2. WHEN DO WE RECITE SUBHÂNKA?
3. WHAT IS THE MEANING OF SUBHÂNKA?

SURA EL-FATIHA



EL-FATIHA JE PRVA SURA U KUR'ANU.
EL-FATIHA GLASI:

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

EL-ḤAMDU LILLĀHI RABBIL-'ĀLEMĪN.
ER-RAḤMĀNIR-RAḤĪM. MĀLIKI JEVMID-DĪN.
IJJĀKE NA'BUDU VE IJJĀKE NESTE'ĪN.
IHDINEŠ-ŠIRĀṬAL-MUSTEKĪM.
ŠIRĀṬAL-LEZĪNE EN'AMTE 'ALEJHIM,
ĠAJRIL-MAGDŪBI 'ALEJHIM VELED-ĎĀLLĪN.
ĀMĪN!

PRIJEVOD:

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

TEBE, ALLAHA, GOSPODARA SVJETOVA, HVALIMO,
MILOSTIVOG, SAMILOSNOG, VLADARA DANA SUDNJEG,
TEBI SE KLANJAMO I OD TEBE POMOĆ TRAŽIMO!
UPUTI NAS NA PRAVI PUT,
NA PUT ONIH KOJIMA SI MILOST SVOJU DAROVAO,
A NE ONIH KOJI SU PROTIV SEBE SRDŽBU IZAZVALI,
NITI ONIH KOJI SU ZALUTALI!

URADI!

RECI EL-ḤAMDU LILLĀH – HVALA
ALLAHU – U SVAKOJ PRILICI!

ZAPAMTI!

FATIHA JE PRVA SURA
U ČASNOM KUR'ANU.
NAJBOLJA JE ONA DOVA –
UČIMO JE U NAMAZU!

CHAPTER (SURAH) AL-FATIHA

AL-FATIHA IS THE FIRST SURAH OR CHAPTER IN THE QUR'AN.
AL-FATIHA IS THIS:

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

AL-HAMDU LILLÂHI RABBIL-'ÂLAMEEN.
AR-RAHMÂNIR-RAHEEM. MÂLIKI YAWMID-DEEN.
IYYÂKA NA'BUDU WA IYYAKA NASTA'EEN.
IHDINAS-SIRÂTAL-MUSTAQEEM.
SIRÂTAL-LADHEENA AN'AMTA 'ALAYHIM,
GHAYRIL-MAGHDŪBI 'ALAYHIM WALAD-DÂLLEEN.
AMEEN!

THE MEANING:

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

ALL PRAISE BE TO ALLAH, THE LORD OF THE ALL WORLDS.
MOST GRACIOUS, MOST MERCIFUL.

THE MASTER/SOVEREIGN OF THE DAY OF JUDGEMENT.
YOU ALONE WE WORSHIP AND YOU ALONE WE ASK FOR HELP.
GUIDE US TO THE RIGHT PATH.

THE PATH OF THOSE YOU HAVE BLESSED,
NOT OF THOSE WHO HAVE EVOKED/EARNED YOUR ANGER
OR OF THOSE WHO WENT ASTRAY.

TRY IT!

SAY **AL-HAMDULILLÂH** - ALL
PRAISE BE TO ALLAH - IN EVERY
OCCASION!

REMEMBER IT!

FATIHA IS THE FIRST SURAH/CHAPTER
IN TH NOBLE QUR'AN. IT IS THE BEST
SUPPLICATION - WE RECITE IT IN
EVERY SALAT/PRAYER.

ALLAH, DŽELLE ŠANUHU

ALLAH JE SVEMOGUĆI STVORITELJ SVEGA ŠTO POSTOJI.
ALLAH JE JEDAN I JEDINI BOG I GOSPODAR LJUDI.
ALLAH NAS JE STVORIO I DAO NAM ŽIVOT I ZDRAVLJE.
ALLAH DJECI DARUJE SRETNOST I VESELO DJETINSTVO.

ALLAH

PODARI NAM DUŠU
ON OD RUHA SVOG,
I ŽIVOT NAM DADE
STVORITELJ VJEČNI.

SAMO NJEGA SLAVIM
I NA SEDŽDU PADAM,
NAGRADI SE NJEGOVOJ
I MILOSTI NADAM.

OBOJI RIJEČ!



ZAPAMTI!

KADA SPOMENEMO ALLAHOVO IME KAŽEMO: **DŽELLE ŠANUHU**, (SKRAĆENO DŽ.Š.) - ŠTO ZNAČI UZVIŠENI.

PITANJA ZA RAZGOVOR

1. KO JE NAŠ GOSPODAR?
2. ŠTA JE STVORIO ALLAH?
3. ŠTA NAM ALLAH DARUJE?
4. NAUČI PJESMICU O UZVIŠENOM ALLAHU!
5. SJETI SE NEČEGA ŠTO NAM JE PODARIO UZVIŠENI ALLAH!
6. PRIČAJ ŠTO VIDIŠ NA SLICI DA JE ALLAH STVORIO!

ALLAH, JALLA SHANUHU, THE ALMIGHTY

ALLAH IS THE ALMIGHTY CREATOR OF EVERYTHING THAT EXISTS.
ALLAH IS THE ONE AND ONLY GOD AND LORD OF ALL PEOPLE/HUMANKIND.
ALLAH HAS CREATED US, AND HE BLESSED US LIFE AND HEALTH.
ALLAH GRANTS CHILDREN A HAPPY AND CHEERFUL CHILDHOOD.

COLOR THE WORD!!

ALLAH

HE CREATED OUR SOUL
FROM HIS ROOH/SPIRIT,
AND HE GAVE US A LIFE
CREATOR, THE ETERNAL.

I ONLY PRAISE HIM ALONE
AND PROSTRATE MYSELF IN SAJDAH
IN FRONT OF HIM,
HOPING TO EARN HIS HONOR
AND MERCY.



REMEMBER!

WHEN WE MENTION THE NAME OF ALLAH, WE SAY/ADD: **JALLA SHANUHU**,
THAT MEANS THE ALMIGHTY.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. WHO IS OUR LORD/GOD?
2. WHAT DID ALLAH CREATE?
3. WHAT DOES ALLAH GRANT US?
4. LEARN/MEMORIZE THE POEM ABOUT ALLAH, THE ALMIGHTY!
5. REMEMBER OR RECALL OF SOMETHING THAT ALLAH HAS GIVEN TO US!
6. SAY WHAT DO YOU SEE AT THE PICTURE THAT SHOWS WHAT DID ALLAH CREATE!

SVEMOGUĆI STVORITELJ

ALLAH JE STVORIO...

PLANINE,
RIJEKE,
BRDA...



MORA I OBALE...



PLANETE
I NEBESKA
TIJELA...



SVEMIR



ČOVJEKA - MUŠKARCA I ŽENU

SUNCE



DRVEĆE,
TRAVU I CVIJEĆE

SVE ŠTO POSTOJI.

MJESEC



NEBO I ZVIJEZDE

VOĆE I POVRĆE



KIŠU I OLUJU



ŽIVOTINJE



THE ALMIGHTY CREATOR

ALLAH DID CREATE...

MOUNTAINS,
RIVERS,
HILLS...



SEAS AND SHORES...



PLANETS AND
ASTRONOMICAL
OBJECTS...



UNIVERSE



HUMANKIND - MAN AND WOMAN

SUN



TREES
GRASS AND FLOWERS



EVERYTHING THAT EXISTS.

MOON



THE SKY AND STARS



FRUITS
AND VEGETABLES

RAIN AND STORM



ANIMALS



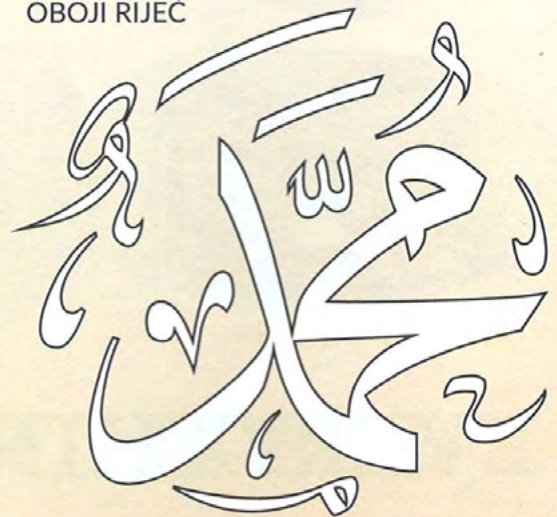
MUHAMMED, ALEJHIS-SELAM, JE NAŠ POSLANIK

MUHAMMED, ALEJHIS-SELAM, JE POSLJEDNJI ALLAHOV POSLANIK. ROĐEN JE U MEKKI 12. REBIUL-EVVELA/20. APRILA 571. GODINE. OCU MU JE BILO IME ABDULLAH, A MAJCI ĀMINA. KAO DIJETE OSTAO JE BEZ RODITELJA. ODRASTAO JE KOD DJEDA ABDULMUTTALIBA I AMIDŽE EBU TALIBA. U ČETRDESETOJ GODINI ŽIVOTA UZVIŠENI ALLAH MU JE POČEO SLATI OBJAVU ČASNOG KUR'ANA.

MUHAMMED, ALEJHIS-SELAM, NAŠ UZOR



OBOJI RIJEČ



ZAPAMTI!

KADA SPOMENEMO IME MUHAMMED KAŽEMO: **ALEJHIS-SELAM**, (SKRAĆENO A.S.) - NEKA JE NA NJEGA ALLAHOV MIR!

PITANJA ZA RAZGOVOR

1. KOJI JE POSLJEDNJI ALLAHOV POSLANIK?
2. GDJE I KADA JE ROĐEN MUHAMMED, ALEJHIS-SELAM?
3. ŠTA ZNAŠ O ŽIVOTU MUHAMMEDA, ALEJHIS-SELAM?
4. ŠTA KAŽEMO KADA SPOMENEMO IME MUHAMMED!

RAZGOVARAJ

SA MUALLIMOM/MUALLIMŌM I RODITELJIMA/STARATELJIMA KO NAM MOŽE BITI UZOR U PONAŠANJU?

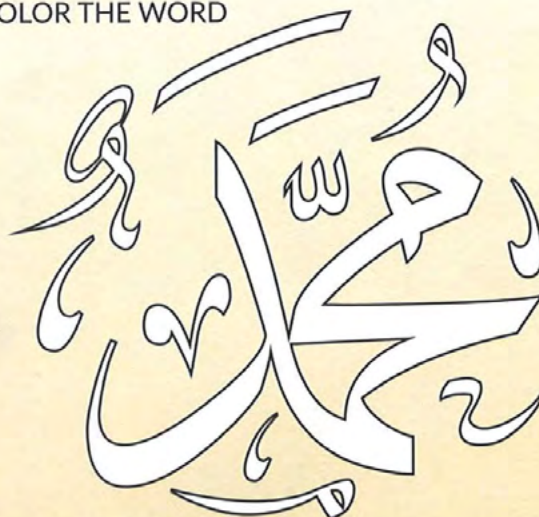
MUHAMMAD, PEACE BE UPON HIM ('ALAYHI-S-SALAM), IS OUR PROPHET

MUHAMMAD, PEACE BE UPON HIM ('ALLAYHI-S-SALAM), IS THE LAST PROPHET OF ALLAH. HE WAS BORN IN MEKKAH ON RABI'AL-AWWAL 12/APRIL 20, 571. HIS FATHER'S NAME WAS ABDULLAH, AND HIS MOTHER'S NAME WAS AMINA. HE LOST HIS PARENTS WHEN HE WAS A CHILD. HE WAS RAISED BY HIS GRANDFATHER ABDULMUTTALEB AND HIS UNCLE ABU TALEB. WHEN HE WAS FORTY YEARS OLD, ALLAH, THE ALMIGHTY HAS BEGUN TO SEND HIM REVELATION OF THE NOBLE QUR'AN.

MUHAMMAD, PECE BE UPON HIM ('ALAYH-I-S-SALAM), OUR ROLE MODEL



COLOR THE WORD



REMEMBER!

WHEN WE MENTION THE NAME MUHAMMAD, WE SAY/ADD: 'ALAYHI-S-SALAM THAT MEANS: MAY ALLAH'S PEACE BE UPON HIM

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. WHO IS THE LAST PROPHET OF ALLAH?
2. WHERE AND WHEN WAS BORN MUHAMMAD, PEACE BE UPON HIM ('ALAYHI-S-SALAM)?
3. WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE LIFE OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD, PECE BE UPON HIM ('ALAYHIS-SALAM)?

4. WHAT DO WE SAY/ADD WHEN WE MENTION THE NAME MUHAMMAD?

MAKE CONVERSATION WITH YOUR TEACHER (MUALLIM/MUALLIMAH) AND YOUR PARENTS/GUARDIANS WHO CAN BE TO OUR ROLE MODELS IN REGARD OF GOOD MANNERS?

IMANSKI ŠARTI



IMANSKI ŠARTI su šest temeljnih istina vjere od kojih se sastoji iman – islamsko vjerovanje. Imanske šarte čvrsto vjerujemo i često izgovaramo. Imanski šarti glase:

1	ĀMENTU BILLĀHI	JA VJERUJEM U ALLAHA
1	VE MELĀIKETIHĪ	I ALLAHOVE MELEKE
3	VE KUTUBIHĪ	I ALLAHOVE KNJIGE - OBJAVE
4	VE RUSULIHĪ	I ALLAHOVE POSLANIKE
5	VEL-JEVMIL-ĀHIRI	I SUDNJI DAN
6	VE BIL-KADERI HAJRIHĪ VE ŠERRIHĪ MINELLĀHI TE'ĀLĀ	I VJERUJEM DA SE SVE DOGAĐA ALLAHOVOM VOLJOM I ODREĐENJEM

PITANJA ZA RAZGOVOR

1. Šta su imanski šarti?
2. Šta vjerujemo i često izgovaramo?
3. Koliko ima imanskih šartova i koji su?

THE IMAN SHARTS /THE PILLARS OF FAITH

THE IMAN SHARTS OR THE PILLARS OF OUR FAITH are the six fundamental truth of the faith from which the iman – Islamic belief is consisted of. In the iman sharts, we firmly believe, and we often say/mention it. The iman sharts are read:

1	AMANTU BILLAHI	I BELIEVE IN ALLAH
1	WA MALAIKATIHI	I BELIEVE IN HIS MALAKS (ANGELS)
3	WA QUTUBIHI	I BELIEVE IN HIS BOOKS /REVELATIONS
4	WA RUSULIHI	I BELIEVE IN HIS PROPHETS
5	WAL-YAWMIL ÂKHIRI	I BELIEVE IN THE DAY OF JUDGEMENT
6	WA BIL-QADARI KHAYRIHI WA SHARRIHI MINALLAHI TA'ALA	I BELIEVE THAT WHATEVER HAPPENS, IT HAPPENS BY ALLAH'S WILL AND DECREE

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. What is the definition of the iman sharts/the pillars of the faith?
2. What do we believe in and what do we often say/mention?
3. How many of the iman sharts are there, and say it in its order?

Učenje sure *El-Kevser* s prijevodom



Objavljena u Mekki, sadrži tri ajeta.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ ﴿١﴾

فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَنْحَرْ ﴿٢﴾

إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ ﴿٣﴾

BISMILLĀHIR-RAḤMĀNIR-RAḤĪM

**INNĀ EAṬJĀNĀKEL-KEVŞER.
FEŞALLI LIRABBIKE VENḤAR.
INNE ŠĀNI'EKE HUVEL-EBTER.**

Prijevod:

U IME ALLAHA, MILOSTIVOG, SAMILOSNOG!

MI SMO TI, UISTINU, MNOGŌ DOBRO DALI,
ZATO SE GOSPODARU SVOME MOLI I KURBAN KOLJI,
ONAJ KOJI TEBE MRZI SIGURNO ĆE ON BEZ SPOMENA OSTATI.

Ova kratka mekanska sura podsjeća Muhammeda, a.s., na blagodati koje mu je Uzvišeni Allah podario. Od Enesa ibn Malika se prenosi da je Muhammed, a.s., dok je bio s njima nakratko zadrijemao a zatim nasmiješen podigao glavu. Upitali smo ga: "Allahov Poslaniče, šta te je nasmijalo?" Rekao je: "Upravo mi je objavljena jedna sura – zatim je proučio suru Kevser." Isto tako, ovo poglavlje govori o ljudima koji su Muhammeda, a.s., prozvali "ebter – ostao bez spomena" – zbog toga što su njegova muška djeca pomrla. Oni koji mrze Muhammeda, a.s., će bez spomena ostati.

Poruka sure:

Allah, dž.š., je Muhammedu, a.s., dao mnoge blagodati kao što je mnoge blagodati dao i njegovom ummetu. Oni koji mrze Muhammeda, a.s., će bez spomena ostati.

Sūratul Kawсар with Translation

This Sūrah has been revealed in Mecca. It consists of 3 Verses.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكَوْثَرَ ﴿١﴾

فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَانْحَرْ ﴿٢﴾

إِنَّ شَانِئَكَ هُوَ الْأَبْتَرُ ﴿٣﴾

BISMILLĀHIR-RAḤ MĀNIR-RAḤĪM

INNĀ EA'T AYNĀKAL-KAWṢAR.

FEṢALLI LIRABBIKA WANḤAR.

INNA SHĀN'AKA HUWAL-ABTAR.

Translation:

IN THE NAME OF ALLAH, THE MOST MERCIFUL, THE MOST COMPASSIONATE!

INDEED, WE HAVE GRANTED YOU (OH, PROPHET) ABUNDANT GOODNESS.

SO, PRAY AND SACRIFICE TO YOUR LORD ALONE.

ONLY THE ONE WHO HATES YOU IS TRULY CUT OFF FROM ANY GOODNESS.

This short Meccan Sūrah reminds Muhammad, pbuh of all the blessings that Allāh, The Almighty has given to him. It has been reported from Anas ibn Malik that Muhammad, pbuh fell asleep (dosed off) while sitting with them, and then he raised his head smiling. They have asked him: "Oh, Allah's Prophet, what have made you smile like that?" He said: "I have just been revealed a Sūrah - and then he recited Sūratul-Kawсар." Moreover, this Sūrah speaks about people who named Muhammad, pbuh "abtar - left without mention" - because all his male children died. Those who hate Muhammad, pbuh will be left without mention (remembrance).

Message of the Sūrah:

Allāh, The Almighty has given many blessings to Muhammad, pbuh as well as to his Ummah. Those who hate Muhammad, pbuh will be left without mention (remembrance).

SURA EL-IHLAS



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

ĶUL HUVALĀHU EḤAD.
ALLĀHUṢ-ṢAMED.
LEM JELID VE LEM JŪLED.
VE LEM JEKU(N)LEHŪ KUFUVEN EḤAD.

PRIJEVOD:

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

RECI: "ON JE ALLAH – JEDAN!
ALLAH JE UTOČIŠTE SVAKOM!
NIJE RODIO I ROĐEN NIJE,
I NIKO MU RAVAN NIJE!"



ZAPAMTI!

REKAO JE MUHAMMED, ALEJHIS-SE-
LAM: "... OVA SURA VRIJEDI KOLIKO
TREĆINA KUR'ANA!"

(Buhari i Muslim)

OVU SURU TI NAUČI
I TRI PUTA JE PROUČI
PA ĆEŠ BITI K'O I KUR'AN
ZAŠTIĆEN I SAČUVAN.

CHAPTER (SURAH) AL-IKHLAS

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

**QUL HUWALLÂHU AHAD.
ALLÂHUS-SAMAD.
LAM YALID WA LAM YOOLAD.
WA LAM YAKU(N)LLAHOO. KUFUWAN AHAD.**

THE MEANING:

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

SAY: "HE IS ALLAH-THE ONE AND ONLY!
ALLAH IS THE ETERNAL REFUGE FOR EVERYBODY!
HE IS NEITHER BEGETS NOR IS BEGOTTEN!
AND THERE IS NOBODY AND NOTHING EQUIVALENT/COMPARE TO HIM!



REMEMBER!

MUHAMMAD, PEACE BE UPON HIM
('ALAYHIS-SALAM), SAID: "...THIS SURAH
IS WORTH ONE OF THE THIRD OF THE
QUR'AN!"

(Bukhari and Muslim)

YOU LEARN/MEMORIZE
THIS SURAH AND SAY/
RECITE IT THREE TIMES
SO, YOU WILL LIKE
QUR'AN PROTECTED
AND PRESERVED.

ISLAMSKI ŠARTI



ISLAMSKI ŠARTI su glavne islamske dužnosti koje je obavezan izvršavati svaki punoljetan musliman i muslimanka. Pet je glavnih islamskih dužnosti – šarta:



Glavne islamske dužnosti Uzvišeni Allah naredio je u Kur'anu kao strogu obavezu. Vjerovanje uz obavezu izvršavanja ovih dužnosti uvjet je da bi neko bio musliman i zato ih zovemo islamski šarti – uvjeti za pripadnost islamu. Razlika između imanskih i islamskih šarta je u tome što se imanski šarti samo vjeruju, a islamski šarti i vjeruju i izvršavaju. Njihovim izvršavanjem iskazujemo poslušnost Allahu, dželle šanuhu, očekujući Njegovu nagradu.

ODGOVORI NA PITANJA!

1. Šta su islamski šarti?
2. Koliko ima i koje su glavne islamske dužnosti?
3. Ko nam je naredio ove dužnosti?
4. Koji je uvjet da bi neko bio musliman?
5. Šta iskazujemo izvršavanjem glavnih islamskih dužnosti?

IGROKAZ!

Učenici i učenice naprave krug i redom izgovaraju islamske šarte. Ko pogriješi ispada iz kruga. Pobjednik je ...

ISLAMIC SHARTS/THE PILLARS OF ISLAM

ISLAMIC SHARTS are the main Islamic duties that is every mature Muslim man and woman obliged to execute. There are five pillars of Islam – sharts:



The main Islamic duties are commanded by Allah Almighty in the Qur'an as a strict obligation. Belief with the obligation to perform these duties is a condition for someone to be a Muslim and that is why we call them Islamic sharts – the conditions for belonging to Islam. The difference between iman sharts and Islamic sharts is that iman sharts are only believed, but Islamic sharts are both believed and executed/performed. By performing them, we show and express obedience to Allah, jalla shanuhu, expecting His reward.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS!

1. What is the definition of the Islamic sharts?
2. How many of the Islamic obligations are there, and say it in its order?
3. Who has ordered these obligations?
4. What is the condition for someone to become a Muslim?
5. What do we show or express by performing/executing The main Islamic obligations or pillars of Islam?

PLAY!

Students need to form the circle and one by one to say the Islamic sharts. Who misses it or makes mistake leaves the circle. The winner is....

NAMAZ

VAŽNOST NAMAZA

Namaz je druga osnovna dužnost muslimana – drugi islamski šart. Namaz je naređen odmah poslije Kelimei-šehadeta, direktno od Uzvišenog Allaha, na nebesima, za razliku od ostalih islamskih dužnosti koje su naređene na Zemlji. Zbog velike važnosti Uzvišeni Allah je namaz spomenuo na više od 100 mjesta u Kur'anu i prvo će nas pitati za izvršavanje ove dužnosti na Sudnjem danu.

IZVRŠAVANJE NAMAZA

Namaz je najbolji način iskazivanja pokornosti i zahvalnosti Uzvišenom Allahu. Svi Allahovi poslanici i njihovi narodi obavljali su ovu dužnost. Osim ljudi i stanovnika Zemlje, namazom pokornost Allahu iskazuju i stanovnici nebesa: meleki i džini.

Rekao je Muhammed, alejhis-selam:
"I znajte da je vaše najbolje djelo namaz."
(Ahmed)

KORISTI NAMAZA

Redovnim klanjanjem namaza Milostivi Allah nas čisti od grijeha i obećava pomoć i nagradu. Kada smo u namazu, najbliži smo svom Gospodaru pa tada tražimo olakšanje svojih teškoća i molimo Ga za pomoć. Ustrajnim klanjanjem namaza učimo se zahvalnosti i tačnosti. Zdravstvena korist namaza je vježba tijela i lična higijena.

PITANJA ZA RAZGOVOR

1. Koja je druga islamska dužnost – šart?
2. Kada i gdje je naređen namaz?
3. Kakva je važnost namaza?
4. Objasni izvršavanje namaza?
5. Šta je Muhammed, alejhis-selam, rekao za namaz?
6. Koje su koristi namaza?

PRAYER/SALAH

THE IMPORTANCE OF PRAYER/SALAH

Salah/Prayer is the second basic duty of Muslims – the second pillar of Islam. Salah is commanded immediately after Kalimah Shahadah, directly by Allah Almighty, in the heavens, unlike other pillars of Islam that are commanded on Earth. Due to its great importance, Almighty Allah has mentioned salah/prayer in the Qur'an more than 100 times, and it will be first duty that Allah will ask/question about on the Day of Judgment.

THE PERFORMING OF SALAH/PRAYER

Prayer is the best way to show and express obedience and gratitude to Allah, The Almighty. All the Messengers of Allah and their followers performed this duty. Apart from the people and the inhabitants of the earth, the inhabitants of the heavens, the angels and the jinns, also show obedience to Allah through the prayer.

Muhammad, peace be upon him ('Alayhis-salam), said:
"And know that your best deed/action is salah/prayer."
(Ahmad)

THE BENEFITS OF THE SALAH/PRAYER

By regular performance of the salah/prayer, the Merciful Allah cleanses us from sin and promises help and reward. When we are performing the prayer, we are closest to our Lord, and then we seek relief from our difficulties and ask Him for help. By persistently performing the prayer, we learn to be grateful and disciplined. The health benefits of the prayer are in the body exercise and personal hygiene.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. What is the second pillar of Islam - shart?
2. When and where the salah/prayer is commanded?
3. What is the importance of the salah/prayer?
4. Explain the performance of the salah/prayer?
5. What Muhammad, peace be upon him ('alayhi-s-salam) has said about the salah/prayer?
6. What are the benefits of the salah/prayer?

NAMASKI ŠARTI

NAMASKI ŠARTI su uvjeti koje trebamo ispuniti kako bi nam namaz bio ispravan. Namaskih šarta ima dvanaest: šest prije klanjanja namaza i šest u toku namaza. Šest namaskih šarta prije klanjanja namaza zovemo namaski uvjeti ili pripreme za namaz. Šest namaskih šarta u toku namaza zovemo namaski ruknovi ili sastavni dijelovi namaza.

NAMASKI ŠARTI

12

Namaski uvjeti
– pripreme za namaz

6

+

6

Namaski ruknovi
– sastavni dijelovi namaza

1. da bude čisto tijelo, odjeća
i mjesto za klanjanje



2. uzeti abdest ili po potrebi se
okupati u nuždi tejemumom
zamijeniti abdest



3. biti propisno obučen



4. na vrijeme klanjati



5. prema Kibli se okrenuti



6. nijet učiniti – odlučiti
klanjati namaz



1. **Iftitahi-tekbir**
početni tekbir



2. **Kijam**
stajanje u namazu



3. **Kiraet**
učenje Kur'ana u namazu



4. **Ruku'**
pregibanje u namazu



5. **Sedžda**
spuštanje lica na tlo



6. **Kadei-ehire**
sjedenje na kraju namaza



Bez ispunjavanja svih namaskih šarta, namaz nije ispravan!

PITANJA ZA RAZGOVOR

1. Šta su namaski šarti?
2. Koliko ima namaskih šarta?
3. Šta su namaski uvjeti?
4. Nabroji namaske uvjete?

5. Šta su namaski ruknovi?
6. Nabroji namaske ruknove?
7. Kada namaz nije ispravan?

THE SALAH SHARTS/THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE PRAYER

THE SALAH SHARTS are the requirements or conditions we need to meet in order that our salat/prayer is correct and accepted. There are twelve salat sharts: six before the prayer and six during the prayer. The six salat sharts before the performing the prayer are called prayer conditions or preparations for prayer. The six salat sharts during the prayer are called the salat requirements or integral parts of the salat/prayer.

THE SALAH SHARTS

12

The salah conditions preparations for the prayer

6

+

6

The salah requirements - integral parts or units of the prayer

1. To be sure that the body, clothes and the place of performing the prayer are clean and pure,



2. Take wudu' (ablution) or if there is need take a ghusl (ritual bath-shower)



3. Be properly and in a modest way dressed,



4. To perform the prayer in its time,



5. To face and be in direction toward the Ka'ba



6. To make intention - decision to perform the prayer.



1. **Iftitahi – takbeer**
the beginning/opening takbeer



2. **Qiyam**
the standing in the prayer,



3. **Qira'ah**
the recitations of the Qur'an in the prayer



4. **Ruku'**
bowing in the prayer,



5. **Sajdah**
placing/prostrating the face on the ground



6. **Qa'datul-Akhirah**
the final sitting at the end of the prayer.



Without fulfilling and completing all the salah sharts/requirements, the salah is not correct!

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. What is the definition of the salah sharts?
2. How many are there the salah sharts?
3. What are the salah/prayer conditions/requirements?
4. Say all the salah requirements.
5. What is the definition of the salah requirements/integral parts or units of the prayer?
6. Say all the salah requirements/integral parts of the prayer?
7. When and in what case the salah is not correct?

DRUGI NAMASKI ŠART

Abdest



Drugi šart – uvjet za namaz je uzeti abdest, po potrebi se okupati ili u nuždi tejemumom očistiti.

Abdest je vjersko pranje određenih dijelova tijela radi klanjanja namaza, učenja Kur'ana i drugih obrednih radnji.

Rekao je Muhammed, alejhis-selam:
"Allah ne prima namaz nijedne osobe
dok ne uzme abdest kako treba."

(Ebu Davud)

Abdest počinjemo Euzubillom, Bismillom i nijetom koji glasi:

**NEVEJTU EN ETEVEĎĎAE LI EDŽLIŞ-SALATI
VE LIREF'IL-HADEŞI TEĖARRUBEN ILALLĀHI TE'ĀLĀ.**

Odlučih uzeti abdest radi namaza,
otklanjanja nečistoće i približavanja Uzvišenom Allahu.

Abdest uzimamo čistom vodom tako što:

1

1. Operemo ruke do
iznad šaka tri puta,



2

2. isperemo usta desnom
rukom tri puta, a zube
operemo četkicom ili misvakom,



3

3. isperemo nos
tri puta,



4

4. umijemo lice tri
puta,



THE SECOND SALAH SHART /REQUIREMENT Ablution (Wudu')

The second shart – the requirement for the salah is to take ablution (wudu'), in need to take a shower, or if it is necessary take the tayamum

The ablution (wudu') is the religious ritual washing of a certain parts of the body for the purpose of performing the salah/prayer, reciting the Qur'an, and other religious rituals/actions.

Muhammad, peace be upon him, ('alayhis-salam), said:

"Allah does not accept the salah/prayer from any person until he/she takes a wudu' in a proper way."

(Abu Dawud)

The wudu' we start with the Au'dhubillah, Bismillah and with the intention that reads:

**NAWAYTU AN ATAWADDAA LI AJLIS-SALATI
WA LIRAF'IL-HADATHI TAQARRUBAN ILALLAHI TA'ALA.**

I make the intention to take wudu'/ablution for the sake of performing the salat/prayer, removing impurities and getting closer to Allah, The Almighty.

We take the wudu' by the clean/pure water in the following order:

1

1. We wash our palms (hands) and around our palms three times



2

2. We rinse our mouth with our right hand three times, and we brush our teeth with toothbrush or miswak,



3

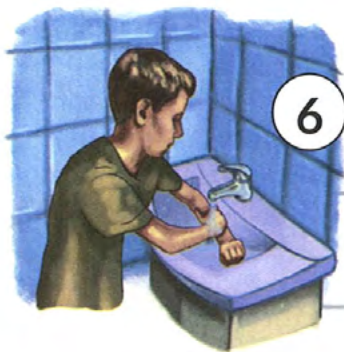
3. We wash and rinse our nose three times,



4

4. We wash our face three times





6

6. operemo lijevu ruku do iznad lakta tri puta,



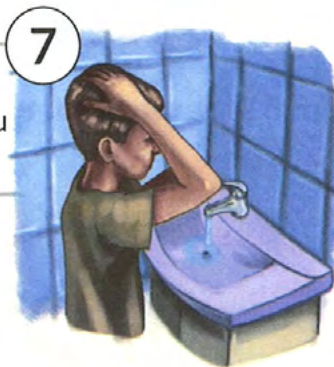
5

5. operemo desnu ruku do iznad lakta tri puta,



8

8. potaremo uši iznutra i spolja,



7

7. potaremo mokrom rukom najmanje četvrtinu glave – mesh,



10

10. operemo desnu i lijevu nogu do iznad članaka.



9

9. vrat potaremo jedanput vanjskom stranom prstiju,

Nakon uzimanja abdesta lijepo je proučiti Kelimei-šehadet.

PITANJA ZA RAZGOVOR

1. Koji je drugi šart – uvjet za namaz?
2. Šta je abdest?
3. Kako počinjemo abdest?
3. Kako se uzima abdest?
4. Šta proučimo poslije uzimanja abdesta?

Vježba!

Praktično uzimanje abdesta: dok jedan učenik uzima abdest, ostali posmatraju.



6

6. We wash our left hand (forearms) Above the elbows, three times



5

5. We wash our right hand (forearms) above the elbows, three times



8

8. We wipe our ears inside and outside, one time



7

7. We rub, with our wet right palm, at least one-fourth of our head – masah,



10

10. We wash our right then left feet each.



9

9. We rub, with our wet hands (outside side of the fingers), our neck, one time,

After we are done with taking the wudu'/ablution it is nicely recommended to say/recite Kalimah Shahadah

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. What is the second shart – the requirement for the salah/prayer?
2. What is the ablution (wudu')?
3. How do we start the ablution (wudu')?
4. What do we say/recite after we are done with the taking ablution (wudu')?

Exercise!

The practical way of taking the wudu': while a student taking the ablution (wudu'), others observe it.

SURA EN-NAS



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

ĶUL E'ŪZU BIRABBIN-NĀS.
MELIKIN-NĀS. ILĀHIN-NĀS.
MIN ŠERRIL-VESVĀSIL-ḤANNĀS.
ELLEZĪ JUVEVISU FĪ ŠUDŪRIN-NĀS.
MINEL-DŽINNETI VEN-NĀS.

PRIJEVOD:

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

RECI: "TRAŽIM ZAŠTITU GOSPODARA LJUDI,
VLADARA LJUDI, BOGA LJUDI,
OD ZLA ŠEJTANA – NAPASNIKA,
KOJI ZLE MISLI UNOSI U SRCA LJUDI -
OD DŽINA I OD LJUDI!"



ZAPAMTI!

Rekao je Muhammed, alejhis-selam:
"... Niko se ne može zaštititi ničim kao
što se može zaštititi sa ove dvije sure."
(Nesai)

U Kur'anu sura zadnja
i zove se En-Nās,
svakome je dovoljna
za potpuni spas!

CHAPTER (SURAH) AN-NÂS

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

**QUL AŪ'DHU BIRABBIN-NÂS.
MALIKIN-NÂS. ILÂHIN-NÂS.
MIN SHARRIL-WASWÂSIL-KHANNÂS.
ALLADHEE YUWASWISU FEE SUDŪRIN-NÂS.
MINAL-JINNATI WAN-NÂS.**

THE MEANING:

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

SAY: "I SEEK PROTECTION IN THE LORD OF HUMANKIND,
THE LORD/SOVEREIGN OF HUMANKIND, THE GOD OF HUMANKIND,
FROM THE EVIL OF THE RETREATING WHISPERER/SHAYTÂN-THE
INTRUDER,
WHO WHISPERS EVIL INTO THE HEARTS (BREASTS)
OF HUMANKIND, FROM AMONG THE JINNS AND HUMANKIND!"



REMEMBER!

Muhammad, peace be upon him
(‘alayhi-s-salam), Said:

"...No one can protect himself/herself with
anything as he/she can protect himself/her-
self by reciting those two chapters (surahs)."

(Nasai)

The name of the last
surah/chapter in the
Qur'an is An-Nâs, it is
enough to anybody for the
complete protection and
salvation.



Ezan je oglašavanje početka namaskog vremena i poziv na zajedničko klanjanje namaza. Ezan uči mujezin. Kada on započne učenje ezana, prekidamo svaki govor i posao i pratimo učenje ponavljajući riječi ezana u sebi.

Ezan glasi:

ALLĀHU EKBER
 ALLĀHU EKBER
 ALLĀHU EKBER
 ALLĀHU EKBER
 EŠHEDU EN LĀ ILĀHE ILLALLĀH
 EŠHEDU EN LĀ ILĀHE ILLALLĀH
 EŠHEDU ENNE MUḤAMMEDE(N)
 RRESŪLULLĀH
 EŠHEDU ENNE MUḤAMMEDE(N)
 RRESŪLULLĀH
 HAJJE 'ALEṢ-SALĀH
 HAJJE 'ALEṢ-SALĀH
 HAJJE 'ALEL-FELĀḤ
 HAJJE 'ALEL-FELĀḤ
 ALLĀHU EKBER
 ALLĀHU EKBER
 LĀ ILĀHE ILLALLĀH

Kod sabahskog ezana poslije riječi

HAJJE 'ALEL-FELĀḤ

dodajemo 2 x riječi:

ES-SALATU ḤAJRUN MMINEN-NEVM

– Namaz je bolji od spavanja.



Značenje riječi ezana:

Allah je najveći!
 Svjedočim da je samo Allah Bog!
 Svjedočim da je Muhammed
 Allahov poslanik!
 Dođi na namaz!
 Dođi na spas!
 Allah je najveći!
 Samo je Allah Bog.

ZADATAK

Svojim lijepim glasom prouči ezan!
 Poslije ezana prouči dovu ili Fatihu!

PITANJA ZA RAZGOVOR

1. Šta je ezan?
2. Ko uči ezan?
3. Kako se ponašamo kada uči ezan?
4. Kako glasi ezan?
5. Šta dodajemo kod sabahskog ezana?
6. Šta znače riječi ezana?

ADHAN

Adhan is the call to prayer to announce the beginning of the salah/prayer time, and it is an invitation to pray together in congregation/jamat. Adhan is read/called by the muazzin. When adhan is being called, we stop every conversation and work to listen and repeat quietly the words of the adhan.

Adhan is this:

ALLAHU AKBAR,
ALLAHU AKBAR
ALLAHU AKBAR,
ALLAHU AKBAR
ASH-HADU AN LÂ ILAHA ILLALLÂH
ASH-HADU AN LÂ ILAHA ILLALLÂH
ASH-HADU ANNA MUHAMMADAN
RASULULLÂH
ASH-HADU ANNA MUHAMMADAN
RASULULLÂH
HAYYA'ALAS-SALÂH,
HAYYA'ALAS-SALÂH
HAYYA'ALAL-FALAH,
HAYYA'ALAL-FALAH
ALLAHU AKBAR,
ALLAHU AKBAR
LÂ ILAHA ILLALLÂH

During the adhan at the morning prayer/fajr

After the words **HAYYA'ALAL-FALAH**

The following words are added 2x:

AS-SALATU KHAYRUN

MINEN-NAWM

– The salat/prayer is better than sleeping



The meaning of the adhan words:

Allah is the Greatest! 4x
I witness there is no God but Allah! 2x
I witness that Muhammad
is Allah's prophet!
Come to the salat/prayer! 2x
Come to the success/salvation! 2x
Allah is the Greatest! 2x
There is no God but Allah!

ASSIGNMENT

Use your beautiful voice to read/call adhan! after the adhan say/recite du'a/supplication or Fatiha!

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION!

1. What is the adhan?
2. Who is performing/calling the adhan?
3. What should we do during the adhan?
4. In which way adhan is read?
5. What do we add during the early morning prayer/fajr?
6. What is the meaning of the words of the adhan?



Ikamet uče muškarci prije klanjanja farz-namaza. Kada namaz klanjamo u džematu, ikamet uči samo mujezin. Ikamet učimo malo brže nego ezan.

Ikamet glasi:

ALLĀHU EKBER
 ALLĀHU EKBER
 ALLĀHU EKBER
 ALLĀHU EKBER
 EŠHEDU EN LĀ ILĀHE ILLALLĀH
 EŠHEDU EN LĀ ILĀHE ILLALLĀH
 EŠHEDU ENNE MUḤAMMEDE(N)
 RRESŪLULLĀH
 EŠHEDU ENNE MUḤAMMEDE(N)
 RRESŪLULLĀH
 HAJJE 'ALEṢ-ṢALĀH
 HAJJE 'ALEṢ-ṢALĀH
 HAJJE 'ALEL-FELĀH
 HAJJE 'ALEL-FELĀH
 KĀD KĀMETIṢ-ṢALĀH
 KĀD KĀMETIṢ-ṢALĀH
 ALLĀHU EKBER
 ALLĀHU EKBER
 LĀ ILĀHE ILLALLĀH



Za razliku od ezana, ikamet dodajemo:

KĀD KĀMETIṢ-ṢALĀH

– Namaz već počinje.

ZADATAK

Svi dječaci će proučiti ikamet a djevojčice će davati ocjene! Pobjednik će za nagradu proučiti ikamet u džamiji!

PITANJA ZA RAZGOVOR

1. Ko i kada uči ikamet?
2. Ko uči ikamet kada namaz klanjamo u džematu?
3. Kako glasi ikamet?
4. Kakva je razlika između ezana i ikameta?

IQAMAH

Iqamah is read/recited by men before performing the fard part/unit of the salat/prayer. When we perform the salat/prayer in congregation/jamat, only the muazzin reads/recites iqamah. We read/recite iqamah a little bit faster than the call to prayer/adhan.

Iqamah is this:

ALLAHU AKBAR,
ALLAHU AKBAR
ALLAHU AKBAR,
ALLAHU AKBAR
ASH-HADU AN LÂ ILAHA ILLALLÂH
ASH-HADU AN LÂ ILAHA ILLALLÂH
ASH-HADU ANNA MUHAMMADAN
RASULULLÂH
ASH-HADU ANNA MUHAMMADAN
RASULULLÂH
HAYYA'ALAS-SALÂH,
HAYYA'ALAS-SALÂH
HAYYA'ALAL-FALAH,
HAYYA'ALAL-FALAH
QAD QÂMATIS-SALAH,
QAD QÂMATIS-SALAH
ALLAHU AKBAR,
ALLAHU AKBAR
LÂ ILAHA ILLALLÂH

Unlike during the adhan, in iqamah we add:

QAD QÂMATIS-SALAH

The salah/prayer has already started



ASSIGNMENT

All of the boys will read/recite iqamah and girls will grade them! The winner will be rewarded to perform/recite iqamah in the mosque!

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION!

1. Who and when is iqamah read/recited?
2. Who reads/recites when we perform the salat/prayer in congregation/jamat?
3. How iqamah is read/recited?
4. What is the difference between adhan and iqamah

NAMASKI RUKNOVI

Iftitahi-tekbir, kijam, kiraet



Namaski ruknovi su sastavni dijelovi namaza. Ima ih šest i trebamo ih izvršiti tokom klanjanja namaza kako bi nam namaz bio ispravan i potpun. Sve namaske ruknove treba obavljati pažljivo i pravilno. Bez izvršavanja svih namaskih ruknova namaz nije ispravan i treba ga obnoviti.

Namaskih ruknova ima šest:

1. IFTITAH-TEKBIR - POČETNI TEKBIR



Nakon nijeta, dječaci će podići ruke u visinu ušiju, sastavljenih prstiju i dlanova okrenutih prema Kibli. Dodirujući palčevima mehki dio ušiju, izgovorit će ALLAHU EKBER. Pogled treba usmjeriti u pravcu mjesta sedžde. Stopala trebaju biti okrenuta prema Kibli raširena četiri prsta.

Djevojčice će podići ruke u visinu grudi, sastavljenih prstiju i dlanova okrenutih prema gore, izgovorit će ALLAHU EKBER. Pogled trebaju usmjeriti u pravcu mjesta sedžde. Stopala trebaju biti okrenuta prema Kibli raširena četiri prsta.



2. KIJAM - STAJANJE U NAMAZU



Na kijāmu stojimo uspravno i gledamo u mjesto gdje spuštamo lice na sedždi.

Dječaci stave ruke na pojas, desnu ruku na lijevu tako što palcem i malim prstom desne ruke obuhvate zglob lijeve ruke. Djevojčice ruke drže na grudima, dlan desne ruke se stavi na poledinu lijeve šake.



3. KIRAET - UČENJE KUR'ANA U NAMAZU

Stojeći u namazu učimo propisana učenja za svako stajanje. Na svakom prvom stajanju učimo: Subhaneke, Euzubillu, Bismillu, Fatihu i jednu suru iz Kur'ana.

Na svakom drugom stajanju učimo: Bismillu, Fatihu i jednu suru iz Kur'ana.



=
JEDAN
REKAT

KIJAM + KIRAET + RUKU' + SEDŽDA + SEDŽDA

ZAPAMTI!

Namaz može imati
dva, tri ili četiri rekata.

THE SALAH RUKNS/REQUIREMENTS

Iftitahi-takbeer, Qiyâm, Qira'ah

The **salah/prayer** rukns are integral parts of salat/prayer. There are six of them and we need to perform them during the salah/prayer for our prayers to be correct and complete. All salah rukns should be performed carefully and correctly. Without performing all the salah/prayer rukns, the salah/prayer is not correct and needs to be done again or restored.

There are six salah rukns:

1. IFTITAHITAKBEER - THE OPENING TAKBEER

After the niyyah/intention, the boys will raise their hands to the height of their ears, putting fingers together and palms facing the Qiblah. Touching the soft part of the ears with his thumbs, he will say ALLAHU AKBAR. The gaze should be directed in the direction of the place of prostration. The feet should be facing the Qiblah with the measurement of four fingers be apart from each other.

The girls will raise their hands to the height of chest, putting fingers together and palms facing up, and then will say ALLAHU AKBAR. They should look in the direction of the place of prostration. The feet should be facing the Qiblah with the measurement of four fingers be apart from each other.



2. QIYÂM - THE STANDING IN THE SALAH/PRAYER

We stand upright on the qiyam and look at the place where we lower and put our face in prostration. The boys place their hands on the waist, the right hand on the left by grasping the wrist of the left hand with the thumb and little finger of the right hand. The girls keep their hands on their chests, the palm of their right hand is placed on the back of their left hand.



3. QIRA'AH - THE RECITATION OF THE QUR'AN

Standing in the salah/prayer we say/recite the prescribed recitations for each standing. At each first standing, we recite: Subhanak, Au'dhubillah, Bismillah, Fatiha and one surah from the Qur'an. At every other standing we recite: Bismillah, Fatiha and one surah from the Qur'an.



REMEMBER!

The salah/prayer can have two, three or four units (rakats).

Ruku', sedžda i kadei-ehire



4. RUKU' - PREGIBANJE U NAMAZU

Rukū' je pregibanje u namazu. Savijemo se do polovine tijela tako da nam leđa budu ravna. Obuhvatimo koljena rukama, dječaci rastavljenih a djevojčice sastavljenih prstiju. Na ruku'u gledamo u nožne prste i tri puta učimo: SUBHĀNE RABBIJEL-'AẒĪM – Slavljen je moj Gospodar Veličanstveni!



5. SEDŽDA - SPUŠTANJE LICA NA TLO

Sedždu obavljamo tako što prvo na tlo spuštamo koljena, zatim dlanove ruku, pa na kraju čelo i nos. Ruke su za širinu lica razmaknute. Dok smo na sedždi, prsti stopala su savijeni i ne odvajaju se od tla, pete su spojene. U dječaka su laktovi ruku podignuti od tla, a u djevojčica skoro spušteni na tlo. Na sedždi gledamo niz lice i tri puta učimo: SUBHĀNE RABBIJEL-E'ALĀ – Slavljen je moj Gospodar Uzvišeni!



Položaj stopala prilikom sedžde



Položaj stopala prilikom sedžde



6. KADEI-EHIRE - SJEDENJE NA KRAJU NAMAZA

Kadei-ehire je posljednje sjedenje na kraju namaza. Namazi od dva rekata imaju jedno sjedenje a namazi od tri ili četiri rekata imaju dva sjedenja. Na sjedenju gledamo u ruke koje držimo na koljenima do vrha koljena. Dječaci sjednu na lijevu nogu, a stopalo desne noge drže uspravno, povijenih prstiju okrenutih prema Kibli. Djevojčice iskrenu obje noge na desnu stranu. Na zadnjem sjedenju svih namaza učimo: ET-TEHIJATU, SALAVATE I DOVE.



Položaj stopala prilikom sjedenja



Položaj stopala prilikom sjedenja



Na sjedenju, kada učimo Et-Tehijatu prilikom izgovaranja prvog dijela Kelimei-šehadeta (**LA ILAHE**) savijemo prste desne ruke a kažiprst ispružimo, a kada izgovorimo (**ILLALLAH**) kažiprst spustimo.

PITANJA ZA RAZGOVOR

1. Šta su namaski ruknovi?
2. Kada namaz nije ispravan?
3. Nabroji namaske ruknove?
4. Opiši namaske ruknove?
5. Šta čini jedan rekat?
6. Koliko rekata može imati namaz?

Ruku', sajdah, and qa'datul-akhirah



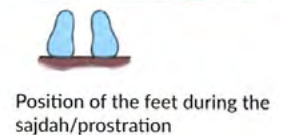
4. RUKU' - BOWING OF THE BODY IN THE SALAH/ PRAYER

Rukū 'is bowing the upper part of the body in the salah/ prayer. We bend to half of the body so that our backs are straight. We embrace the knees with the hands, the boys do it in a way to put the fingers apart and the girls with the fingers together. At the ruku' we look at the toes and say/ recite three times: SUBHĀNA RABBIYYAL-'Ā ŹEEM – Praise be to my Lord, The Supreme, The Magnificent!



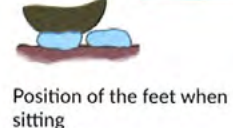
5. SAJDĀH - PLACING/PROSTRATING THE FACE ON THE GROUND

We perform the prostration by first lowering the knees to the ground, then the palms of the hands, and finally the forehead and nose. The arms are spaced by the width of the face. While in prostration, the toes are bent and do not separate from the ground, the heels are joined. While in prostration boys' elbows of the hands are raised off the ground, and girls' elbows are almost lowered to the ground. At the prostration we look down the face and recite three times: SUBHĀNA RABBIYYAL-A'ĀLĀ - Glorified is my Lord, The Almighty!



6. QA'DATUL-AKHIRAH - THE FINAL SITTING IN THE SALAH/PRAYER

Qa'datul-akhirah is the last or final sitting at the end of the salat/prayer. The salats/prayers of two rakats/units have one sitting while the salats/prayers of three and four rakats/units have two sittings. At the sitting, we look at the hands that are placed on our knees all the way to the top of our knees. The boys sit on their left foot, keeping the right foot upright, with their toes bent toward the Qiblah. The girls twist both feet to the right. At the last sitting of all salats/prayers we recite: AT-TAHİYĀT, SALAVĀT AND RABBANA SUPLICATION.



At the sitting, when we recite At-Tahiyat and while reciting the first part of the Kalimah & shahadat (LA ILAHA), we bend the fingers of the right hand and extend the index finger, then when we recite (ILLALLAH) we lower the index finger.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION!

1. What is the definition of the salah rukns?
2. When salah/prayer is not correct?
3. Say/count the salah rukns.
4. Describe the salath rukns.
5. What makes one unit (rakat)?
6. How many units (rakats) can one salah have?

SURA EL-FELEK



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

ĶUL E'ŪZU BIRABBIL-FELEĶ.
MIN ŠERRI MĀ ḤALEĶ.
VE MIN ŠERRI ĠĀSIĶIN IZĀ VEĶAB.
VE MIN ŠERRIN-NEFFĀŠĀTI FIL-'UĶAD.
VE MIN ŠERRI ḤĀSIDIN IZĀ ḤASED.

PRIJEVOD:

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

RECI: "UTJEČEM SE GOSPODARU SVITANJA,
OD ZLA ONOGA ŠTO ON STVARA,
I OD ZLA MRKLE NOĆI KADA RAZASTRE TMINE,
I OD ZLA SMUTLJIVCA KADA SMUTNJU SIJE,
I OD ZLA ZAVIDLJIVCA KADA ZAVIST NE KRIJE."

ZAPAMTI!

Rekao je Muhammed, alejhis-selam:
"Uči *Kul huvallahu ehad* i dvije zaštitnice,
kad omrkneš i kada osvaneš tri puta, bit će
ti dovoljne (kao zaštita) od svega."

(Ebu Davud)

Sure El-Felek i En-Nas
Zaštitnice iz Kur'ana
Čuvaju one sve nas
Od zlih ljudi i šejtana!

CHAPTER (SURAH) AL-FALAQ

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

**QUL A'UDHU BIRABBIL-FALAQ.
MIN SHARRI MÃ KHALAQ.
WA MIN SHARRI GHÂSIQIN IDHÂ WAQAB.
WA MIN SHARRIN-NAFFÂTHÂTI FIL-'UQAD.
WA MIN SHARRI HÂSIDIN IDHÂ HASAD.**

THE MEANING:

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

SAY: "I SEEK REFUGE IN THE LORD OF DAYBREAK,
FROM THE EVIL OF THAT WHICH HE CREATED,
AND FROM THE EVIL OF DARKNESS WHEN IT SETTLES,
AND FROM THE EVIL OF THE BLOWERS/WITCHCRAFTS IN KNOTS
(THOSE WHO PRACTICE MAGIC),
AND FROM THE EVIL OF AN ENVIER WHEN HE/SHE ENVIES."

REMEMBER!

Muhammad, peace be upon him
(‘alayhis-salam), said:

"Say/recite *Qul huwallahu* ahad two times
that protects you, three times when you
go to sleep and when you wake up, It
will be enough (as the protection) from
everything."

(Abu Dawood)

The chapters (surahs)
Al-Falaq and An-Nas
are protectors from the
Qur'an those chapters
(surah) protect all of us
from the evil people and
the devil (shaytân)!

ET-TEHIJATU



Et-Tehijatu je iskazivanje naše zahvalnosti i pokornosti Uzvišenom Allahu. To činimo na svakom sjedenju u namazu izgovarajući:

**ET-TEHIJĀTU LILLĀHI VES-ŠALEVĀTU VET-TAJJIBĀTU,
ES-SELĀMU 'ALEJKE EJJUHEN-NEBIJU
VE RAḤMETULLĀHI VE BEREKĀTUHŪ,
ES-SELĀMU 'ALEJNĀ VE 'ALĀ 'IBĀDILLĀHIS-ŠĀLIḤĪN.
EŠHEDU EN LĀ ILĀHE ILLALLĀH, VE EŠHEDU
ENNE MUḤAMMEDEN 'ABDUHŪ VE RESŪLUHŪ.**



Prijevod:

Pozdravi, blagoslovi i lijepe riječi pripadaju Allahu.
Neka je selam, Allahova milost i Njegov blagoslov
na tebe, Vjerovjesniče! Neka je selam na nas i na sve dobre
Allahove robove! Svjedočim da nema Boga osim Allaha
i svjedočim da je Muhammed Allahov rob i Allahov poslanik.

ZAPAMTI!

Et-Tehijatu je razgovor između
Uzvišenog Allaha i poslanika
Muhammeda, alejhis-selam, na Miradžu.
Naši iskreno obavljani namazi su
naši miradži – naša bliskost sa našim
Gospodarom.

ZADATAK

Horski u mektebu uvježbati pravilno izgovaranje Et-Tehijatu!

PITANJA ZA RAZGOVOR

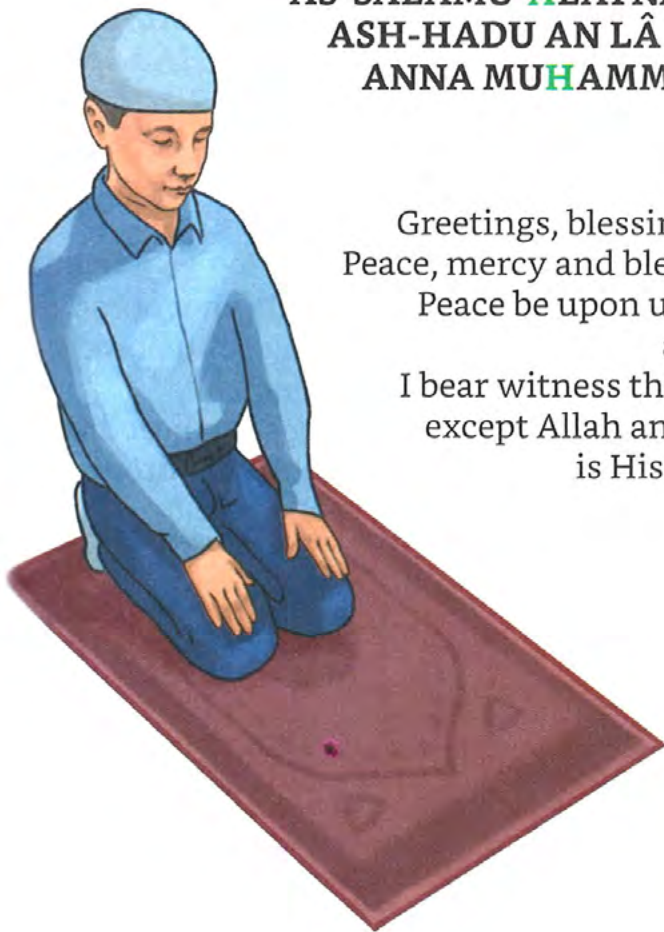
1. Šta je Et-Tehijatu?
2. Kada učimo Et-Tehijatu?
3. Kako glasi Et-Tehijatu?
4. Kako možemo biti bliski sa našim Gospodarom?

AT-TAHIYYAT



At-Tahiyyat is an expression of our gratitude and obedience to the Almighty Allah. We do this at every sitting in the salat/prayer saying/reciting:

AT-TAHIYYATU LILLÂHI WAS-SALAVÂTU WAT-TAYYIBÂTU,
AS-SALÂMU 'ALAYKA AYYUHAN-NABIYYU
WA RAHMETULLÂHI WA BARAKATUHÛ,
AS-SALÂMU 'ALAYNÂ WA 'ALÂ 'IBÂDILLÂHIS-SALIHEEN.
ASH-HADU AN LÂ ILÂHA ILLALLÂH, WA ASH-HADU
ANNA MUHAMMADAN 'ABDUHÛ WA RASULUHÛ



The meaning:

Greetings, blessings and kind words belong to Allah.
Peace, mercy and blessings of Allah be upon you O Prophet.
Peace be upon us and upon all of Allah's righteous
and good servants.
I bear witness that there is no God to be worshipped
except Allah and I bear witness that Muhammad
is His servant and messenger.

REMEMBER!

At-Tahiyyat is a conversation between Allah, The Almighty and the Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him ('alayhis-salam), at the Mi'raj. Our sincerely performed salats/prayers are our mi'rajs - our closeness to our Lord.

ASSIGNMENT

In the maktab class practice in the choir the correct pronunciation of At-Tahijyyat!

QUESTIONS FOR THE DISCUSSION

1. Define what is At-Tahiyyat.
2. When do we say/recite the At-Tahiyyat?
3. How the At-Tahiyyat is read?
4. In which way can we get closer to our Lord?

SALAVATI



Salavati su iskazi naše ljubavi prema poslaniku Muhammedu, alejhis-salam, i njegovoj porodici. Salavate učimo u namazu na sjedenju poslije Et-Tehijatu.

Salavati glase:

ALLĀHUMME SALLI 'ALĀ MUḤAMMEDIN VVE 'ALĀ ĀLI MUḤAMMED,
KEMĀ SALLEJTE 'ALĀ IBRĀHĪME VE 'ALĀ ĀLI IBRĀHĪM,
INNEKE ḤAMĪDUN MMEDŽĪD.
ALLĀHUMME BĀRIK 'ALĀ MUḤAMMEDIN VVE 'ALĀ ĀLI MUḤAMMED,
KEMĀ BĀREKTE 'ALĀ IBRĀHĪME VE 'ALĀ ĀLI IBRĀHĪM,
INNEKE ḤAMĪDUN MMEDŽĪD.



Prijevod:

Allahu, blagoslovi Muhammeda i njegovu porodicu,
Kao što Si blagoslovio Ibrahima i njegovu porodicu!
Zaista si Ti hvaljen i slavljen!
Allahu, obdari Muhammeda i njegovu porodicu,
Kao što Si obdario Ibrahima i njegovu porodicu!
Zaista si Ti hvaljen i slavljen!

ZAPAMTI!

Rekao je Uzvišeni Allah:
*Allah i melec Njegovi blagosiljaju
Vjerovjesnika. O vjernici, blagosiljajte
ga i vi i šaljte mu pozdrav!*
(Kur'an, El-Ahzab, 56)

PITANJA ZA RAZGOVOR

1. Šta su salavati?
2. Kada učimo salavate?
3. Kako glase salavati?
4. Šta je rekao Uzvišeni Allah o blagosiljanju Vjerovjesnika?

SALAWATS (BLESSINGS)

Salawats are expressions of our love for the Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him ('alayhis-salam), and his family. We say/recite salawats/blessings at the sitting in the salah/prayer after Et-Tahiyyat.

Salawat reads:

ALLAHUMMA SALLI 'ALA MUHAMMADIN WWA 'ALÂ ÂLI MUHAMMAD,
KAMÂ SALLAYTA 'ALÂ IBRÂHEEMA WA 'ALÂ ÂLI IBRÂHEEM.
INNAKA HAMIDUN MMAJEED.
ALLAHUMMA BÂRIK 'ALÂ MUHAMMADIN WWA 'ALÂ ÂLI MUHAMMAD,
KEMÂ BARAKTA 'ALÂ IBRÂHEEMA WA 'ALÂ ÂLI IBRÂHEEM,
INNAKA HAMIDUN MMAJEED.



The meaning:

O Allah, bless Muhammad and his family,
As You blessed Ibrâheem and his family!
Truly You are The Praised One and The Glorified One!
O Allah, honor Muhammad and his family,
As You honored Ibrâheem and his family!
Truly You are The Praised One and The Glorified One!

REMEMBER!

Allah, The Almighty said:
"Allah and His angels bless the
Messenger. O you who believe, bless
him too, and send him greetings!"
(Qur'an, Al-Ahzab, 56)

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. Define what are the salawats.
2. When do we say/recite the salawats?
3. How the salawats is read?
4. What has said Allah, The Almighty about blessing of the Prophet?

DOVE



Dove su naše molbe Svemogućem Allahu.

U namazu ih učimo na posljednjem sjedenju poslije salavata.

Dove glase:

**RABBENĀ ĀTINĀ FID-DUN-JĀ ḤASENETEN VVE
FIL-ĀḤIRETI ḤASENETEN VVE KINĀ 'AẒĀBEN-NĀR.
RABBENA-ĠFIR LĪ VE LI VĀLIDEJJE VE
LIL-MU'MINĪNE JEVME JEKŪMUL-ḤISĀB.**

Prijevod:

Gospodaru naš, daj nam dobro i na ovom
i na onom svijetu,
i sačuvaj nas patnje u Džehennemu.
Gospodaru naš, oprosti meni
i mojim roditeljima,
i svim vjernicima na Sudnjem danu.



DOVA DJECE MALE



*Moj Allahu, Tebi hvala
Mole ti se djeca mala,
Primi naše dove, Bože
Ti si Onaj što sve može.*

PROUČI!

Et-Tehijatu... i lijepe riječi iskaži Uzvišenom Allahu!

Salavate... i pošalji blagoslove Muhammedu, alejhis-selam!

Dove... i molbe uputi Svemogućem Allahu!

Napiši

u svojoj radnoj
svesci jednu
dovu!

ODGOVORI NA PITANJA!

1. Šta su dove?
2. Kada učimo dove?
3. Kako glase dove?

SUPPLICATIONS (DU'AS)

Supplications are our duas/prayers to The Almighty Allah. In the salat/prayer we say/read them at the last sitting after the salawat.

Supplications read:

**RABBANÂ ÂTINÂ FID-DUN-YÂ HASANATAN WWA
FIL-ÂKHIRATI HASANATAN WWA QINÂ 'ADHÂBAN-NÂR.
RABBANA-GHFIR LEE WA LI WÂLIDAYYA WA
LIL-MU'MINEENA YAWMA YAQUMUL-HISÂB.**

The meaning:

Our Lord, give us good in this world
and in the next,
and save us from suffering in Jahannam/hell fire.
Our Lord, forgive me and forgive to my parents,
and to all believers on the Day of Judgment.



THE SUPPLICATION OF SMALL CHILDREN



*My Allah, thank You
Little children supplicate to You,
Accept our supplications, o God
You are the One Who can do
everything.*

Write

One supplication in your work notebook!

SAY/RECITE!

At-Tahiyyat...and kind words express to The Almighty Allah!

Salawats...send the blessings upon Muhammad, 'alayhi-s-salam!

Duas/supplications...and supplicate to Allah, The Almighty!

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS!

1. Define what are supplications.
2. When do we say supplications?
3. How supplications are read?

SABAH-NAMAZ



Sabah-namaz je jutarnji namaz koji klanjamo od zore do izlaska Sunca. Sabah-namaz ima četiri rekata: dva rekata sunneta i dva rekata farza. Nakon što izvršimo sve pripreme za namaz, proučimo Euzubillu i Bismillu, a zatim proučimo nijet.



Sunnet zanijetimo riječima:

**NEVEJTU EN UŠALLIJE LILLĀHI
TE'ĀLĀ ŠALĀTE
SUNNETIL-FEDŽRI
EDĀEN MUSTAĶBILEL-ĶIBLETI
ALLĀHU EKBER!**

Odlučih da klanjam, u ime Allaha,
sunnet sabah-namaza, na vrijeme,
okrenuvši se prema Kibli,
ALLAHU EKBER!



Farz zanijetimo riječima:

**NEVEJTU EN UŠALLIJE LILLĀHI TE'ĀLĀ ŠALĀTE FARĎIL-FEDŽRI
EDĀEN MUSTAĶBILEL-ĶIBLETI ALLĀHU EKBER!**

Odlučih da klanjam, u ime Allaha, farz sabah-namaza,
na vrijeme, okrenuvši se prema Kibli, ALLAHU EKBER!

يَا بَنِيَّ أَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ



ZAPAMTI!

Sabahski sunnet i farz klanjamo na isti način.

O SINKO MOJ! NAMAZ KLANJAJ.

(Kur'an, Lukman, 17)

PITANJA

1. Kada klanjamo sabah-namaz?
2. Koliko sabah-namaz ima rekata?
3. Kako zanijetimo sunnet?
4. Kako zanijetimo farz?

THE FAJR-SALAH

The fajr-salah/prayer is the early morning prayer that we perform from the dawn to sunrise. The fajr-salat/prayer has a four rakats or units: two rakats/units of sunnah and two rakats/units of fard. After making all the preparations for the salat/prayer, we read/say Au'dhubillah and Bismillah, and then we say the niyyah/intention.



The two rakats/units of the sunnah we say the niyyah By the following words:

**NAWAYTU AN UṢALLIYA
LILLĀHI TA'ĀLĀ ṢALĀTA
SUNNATIL-FAJRI
ADĀAN MUSTAQBILAL-QIBLATI
ALLĀHU AKBAR!**

I have decided to perform, in the name of Allah, the sunnah of the early morning prayer, on time, turning myself to the Qiblah, ALLAHU AKBAR!



The fard of the fajr-salat we say the niyyah By the following words:

**NAWAYTU AN UṢALLIYA LILLĀHI TA'ĀLĀ ṢALĀTA FARDIL-FAJRI
ADĀAN MUSTAQBILAL-QIBLATI ALLĀHU AKBAR!**

I have decided to perform, in the name of Allah, the fard of the early morning prayer, in time, turning myself to the Qiblah, ALLAHU AKBAR!

يَا بُنَيَّ أَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ



REMEMBER!

The fajr sunnah and fard rakats/units we perform in same way.

**"O MY SON! PERFORM THE SALAT/
PRAYER."**

(Qur'an, Luqman, 17)

QUESTIONS

1. When do we perform/pray the fajr-salah?
2. How many rakats/units does the fajr-salah have?
3. What do we say when we make a niyyah/intention to perform sunnah rakats/units?
4. What do we say when we make a niyyah/intention to perform fard rakats/units?

SABAH-NAMAZ PRVI REKAT



IFTITAHİ-TEKBİR

Nakon nijeta – NEVEJTU EN USALLIJE..., dižući ruke, ispruženih i sastavljenih prstiju, dječaci dodirujući mehki dio uha a djevojčice do ramena, počinjemo namaz izgovarajući početni tekbir:

ALLĀHU EKBER!

– Allah je najveći!



KIJAM I KIRAET

Stojimo uspravno, stavimo desnu ruku preko lijeve, dječaci na pojas a djevojčice na prsa i gledajući ispred sebe učimo: SUBHANEKE, EUZUBILLU, BISMILLU, FATIHU I SURU.



RUKU'

Izgovaramo **ALLĀHU EKBER**, pregibamo se do polovine tijela, obuhvatimo koljena, dječaci rastavljenih a djevojčice sastavljenih prstiju i tri puta učimo:

SUBĤĀNE RABBIJEL-'AẒĪM

– Slavljen je moj Gospodar Veličanstveni!



VRAĆANJE SA RUKU'A

Vraćamo se u uspravni položaj izgovarajući

SEMI'ALLĀHU LIMEN ĤAMIDEH,

– Čuo Allah onoga ko Ga hvali u stojećem položaju izgovorimo:

RABBENĀ LEKEL-ĤAMD

– Gospodaru naš, Tebi hvala!



PRVA SEDŽDA

Izgovaramo **ALLĀHU EKBER**, spuštamo koljena dlanove, čelo i nos na tlo i tri puta učimo:

SUBĤĀNE RABBIJEL-E'ALĀ

– Slavljen je moj Gospodar Uzvišeni!



SJEDENJE IZMEĐU SEDŽDI

Izgovaramo **ALLĀHU EKBER**, sjednemo na koljena, i zadržimo se kao i na sedždi.



DRUGA SEDŽDA

Izgovaramo **ALLĀHU EKBER**, ponovo spuštamo dlanove, čelo i nos na tlo i tri puta učimo:

SUBĤĀNE RABBIJEL-E'ALĀ!



THE FIRST UNIT (RAKAT) OF THE FAJR-SALAH



IFTITAH-TAKBEER

After the niyyah –NAWAYTU AN USALLIYA ..., raising the hands, outstretched and folded fingers, the boys touching the soft part of the ear and the girls to the shoulders, we begin the prayer by reciting the initial takbeer: **ALLAHU AKBAR!** – Allah is the Greatest!



QIYAM AND QIRA'ATUL-QUR'AN

We stand upright, put our right hand over our left, the boys on their waists and the girls on their chests, and looking in front of us we read: SUBHANAKA, AU'DHUBILLAH, BISMILLAH, FATIHA AND SURAH.



RUKU'

After saying **ALLĀHU AKBAR**, we bend/bow to half of the body, we embrace the knees, the boys with the fingers apart and the girls with the fingers together and we say three times: **SUBHĀNA RABBIYAL-'AẒĪM** – Praise be to my Magnificent Lord!



RETURNING FROM THE RUKU'

We return to the upright position by saying **SAMI'ALLĀHU LIMEN ḤAMIDAH**, – Allah has heard him/her who praises Him in the standing position we say: **RABBANĀ LAKAL-HAMD** – Our Lord, thank You!



THE FIRST PROSTRATION (SAJDAH)

By saying **ALLĀHU AKBAR**, we lower our knees, palms, forehead, and nose to the ground and we say three times: **SUBHĀNA RABBIYAL-A'ĀLĀ** – Glorified is my Lord, The Almighty!



THE SITTING BETWEEN THE PROSTRATIONS (SAJDAHs)

After saying **ALLĀHU AKBAR**, and sit on our knees, and hold on there as if we are in sajdah/prostration..



THE SECOND PROSTRATION (SAJDAH)

After saying **ALLĀHU AKBAR**, we lower our palms, forehead, and nose to the ground again and say three times: **SUBHĀNA RABBIYAL-A'ĀLĀ!**



SABAH-NAMAZ DRUGI REKAT



KIJAM I KIRAET

Stojimo uspravno, stavimo desnu ruku preko lijeve, dječaci na pojasu a djevojčice na prsa i gledajući ispred sebe učimo: BISMILLU, FATIHU I SURU.



RUKU'

Izgovaramo **ALLĀHU EKBER**, pregibamo se do polovine tijela, obuhvatimo koljena, dječaci rastavljenih a djevojčice sastavljenih prstiju i tri puta učimo: **SUBĤĀNE RABBIJEL-'AẒĪM**
– Slavljen je moj Gospodar Veličanstveni!



VRAĆANJE SA RUKU'A

Vraćamo se u uspravni položaj izgovarajući **SEMI'ALLĀHU LIMEN ĤAMIDEH**
– Čuo Allah onoga ko Ga hvali!
u stojećem položaju izgovorimo: **RABBENĀ LEKEL-ĤAMD**
– Gospodaru naš, Tebi hvala!



PRVA SEDŽDA

Izgovaramo **ALLĀHU EKBER**, spuštamo koljena, dlanove, čelo i nos na tlo i tri puta učimo: **SUBĤĀNE RABBIJEL-'E'Ā LĀ**
– Slavljen je moj Gospodar Uzvišeni!



SJEDENJE IZMEĐU SEDŽDI

Izgovaramo **ALLĀHU EKBER**, sjednemo na koljena i zadržimo se kao i na sedždi.



DRUGA SEDŽDA

Izgovaramo **ALLĀHU EKBER**, ponovo spuštamo dlanove, čelo i nos na tlo i tri puta učimo: **SUBĤĀNE RABBIJEL-'E'Ā LĀ.**



THE SECOND UNIT/RAKAT OF THE FAJR-SALAH



QIYAM AND QIRA'ATUL-QUR'AN

We stand upright, put the right hand over the left, the boys on the waist and the girls on the chest looking in front of us we say:
BISMILLAH, FATIHA and SURAH.



RUKU'

After saying **ALLĀHU AKBAR**, we bend to half the body, we embrace the knees, the boys with the fingers apart and the girls with folded fingers then we say three times:
SUBHĀNA RABBIYAL-'ĀZEEM –
– Praise be to my Magnificent Lord!



RETURNING FROM TE RUKU'

We return to the upright position by saying **SAMI'ALLĀHU LIMAN ḤAMIDAH** –
– Allah has heard him/her who praises Him!
in the standing position we say:
RABBANĀ LAKAL-ḤAMD –
– Our Lord, thank You!



THE FIRST PROSTRATION (SAJDAH)

After saying **ALLĀHU AKBAR**, we lower our knees, palms, forehead, and nose to the ground and we say three times:
SUBHĀNA RABBIYAL-A'ĀLĀ –
– Glorified is my Lord, The Almighty!



THE SITTING BETWEEN THE PROSTRATIONS (SAJDAHs)

We say **ALLĀHU AKBAR**, sit on our knees and hold on as if we are in prostration.



THE SECOND PROSTRATION (SAJDAH)

After saying **ALLĀHU AKBAR**, we lower our palms, forehead, and nose to the ground again and we say three times:
SUBHĀNA RABBIYAL-A'ĀLĀ.



POSLEDNJE SJEDENJE U NAMAZU



KADEI-EHIRE

Izgovaramo **ALLĀHU EKBER**, sjednemo na posljednje sjedenje u namazu i učimo: **ET-TEHIJATU, SALAVATE I DOVE.**



PREDAVANJE SELAMA NA DESNU STRANU

Predajemo selam na desnu stranu tako što okrenemo glavu udesno i gledajući u vrh ramena izgovaramo: **ES-SELĀMU 'ALEJKUM VE RAḤMETULLĀH.**



PREDAVANJE SELAMA NA LIJEVU STRANU

Predajemo selam na lijevu stranu tako što okrenemo glavu ulijevo i gledajući u vrh ramena izgovaramo: **ES-SELĀMU 'ALEJKUM VE RAḤMETULLĀH.**



POTIRANJE RUKAMA PO LICU

Prinesemo ruke licu i potirući ga izgovaramo: **ALLĀHUMME ENTES-SELĀMU VE MINKES-SELĀM, TEBĀREKTE JĀ ZEL-DŽELĀLI VEL-IKRĀM**
– Allahu moj, Ti si spas i od Tebe je spas
Blagoslovljen Si, o Vlasniče veličanstva i časti!



ZAPAMTI!

Ovako završavamo svaki namaz!

Kada predaš ti selam
i proučiš zel-dželali vel-ikram,
Zikrom i tesbihom Allaha veličaj
pa prouči dovu za kraj!

ODGOVORI NA PITANJA!

1. Šta učimo na prvom rekatu sabah-namaza?
2. Šta učimo na drugom rekatu sabah-namaza?
3. Šta učimo na ruku'u, a šta na sedždi?
4. Šta učimo na posljednjem sjedenju?
5. Kako završavamo namaz?

THE FINAL SITTING IN THE SALAH/PRAYER



QA'ADATUL'AKHIRAH

After saying **ALLĀHU AKBAR**, we sit on the final sitting in the salat/prayer and we read:
AT-TAHIYYAT, SALAWAT AND RABBANA SUPPLICATION.



PERFORMING SALAM ON THE RIGHT SIDE

We perform the salam to the right by turning our head to the right and looking at the top of the shoulder we say:
AS-SALĀMU 'ĀLAYKUM WA RAḤMATULLĀH.



PERFORMING SALAM ON THE LEFT SIDE

We perform the salam to the left by turning our head to the left and looking at the top of the shoulder we say:
AS-SALĀMU 'ĀLAYKUM WA RAḤMATULLĀH.



RUBBING THE FACE BY THE PALMS OF OUR HANDS

We bring the palms of our hands toward our face and, and rubbing it, we say:

**ALLAHUMMA ANTAS-SALĀMU WA MINKAS-SALĀM,
TABĀRAKTA YĀ DHAL-JALĀLI WAL-IKRĀM –**

- My Allah, You are the salvation and from You is salvation!
Blessed are You, O Possessor of majesty and honor!



REMEMBER!

This is the way how we end the salat/prayer!

When you perform the salam
and say/recite dhal-jalali wal-ikram,
By the dhikr and teabeeh praise Allah
and then read the du'a/supplication for the end!

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS!

1. What do we say/recite at the first unit (rakat) of the fajr-salat?
2. What do we say/recite at the second unit (rakat) of the fajr-salat?
3. What do we say at the ruku', and what at the sajdah?
4. What do we say/recite at the final sitting?
5. In which way do we end the salah?

MUSLIMANSKI MUBAREK-DANI

Muslimanski mubarek-dani su četiri odabrana datuma tokom godine koje zbog svoje važnosti muslimani posebno obilježavaju propisanim obredima i prigodnim svečanostima. Za te dane pripremimo se kako bismo ih što svečanije dočekali i obilježili na prigodan način. U tim danima nastojimo učestvovati u porodičnim, džematskim i društvenim manifestacijama povodom tih dana.

U hidžretskom kalendaru sljedeći dani su mubarek – odabrani:

1. Nova hidžretska godina – 1. muharrem

Ovog dana muslimani obilježavaju početak nove godine kao sjećanje na Hidžru. Hidžra je iseljenje Muhammeda, alejhis-selam, i muslimana iz Mekke u Medinu. Hidžra se dogodila 622. godine i od tada muslimani računaju svoje godine po hidžretskom kalendaru.

2. Mevlud – rođenje Muhammeda, alejhis-selam – 12. rebiul-evvel

Mevlud je dan kada je rođen Muhammed, alejhis-selam. Ovaj dan se obilježava učenjem mevluda i drugim prigodnim programima.

3. Ramazanski bajram – 1. 2. i 3. ševval

Ramazanski bajram se obilježava nakon mjeseca ramazana kao radost izvršavanja dužnosti posta i drugih obaveza u mjesecu ramazanu.

4. Kurban (hadžijski) bajram – 10. 11. 12. i 13. zul-hidže

Kurban-bajram ili Hadžijski bajram se obilježava kao radost izvršavanja obreda hadža, kurbanda i tekbiri-tešrika očekujući Allahovu milost i nagradu.

Osim ova četiri mubarek-dana, muslimani obilježavaju i četiri mubarek-noći.

ODGOVORI NA PITANJA!

1. Šta su muslimanski mubarek-dani?
2. Kako se pripremamo za ove dane?
3. Nabroji mubarek-dane?
4. Opiši mubarek-dane?



MUSLIM MUBARAK-DAYS

Muslim mubarak-days are four selected and special dates during the year which, due to their importance, are especially celebrated by Muslims with prescribed rites and special ceremonies. We prepare ourselves for these days in order to welcome them as solemnly as possible and mark them in a suitable way. In those days, we try to participate in family, congregation, and social events to mark and celebrate those days.

In the hijri calendar, the following days are mubarak – selected/special:

1. New hijri year – muharram 1

On this day, Muslims mark the beginning of the new year as a remembrance of the hijra. The Hijra is the emigration of Muhammad, peace be upon him ('alayhis-salam), and Muslims from Mekkah to Medina. The Hijra took place in 622, and since then Muslims have been counting their years according to the Hijri calendar.

2. Mawlid – the birth of Muhammad, peace be upon him (alayhis-salam) – rabi'al-awwal 12

Mawlid is the day when Muhammad, peace be upon him ('alayhis-salam'), was born. This day is marked or celebrated by the reciting of mawlid poems and organizing some other appropriate programs.

3. Ramadan bayram/Eid al-fitr – Shawwal 1. 2. and 3.

Ramadan bayram or eid al-fitr is celebrated after the month of Ramadan as the joy of performing the duties of fasting and other obligations in the month of Ramadan.

4. Qurban (hajji) bayram/Eid al-adha – dhu al-hijjah 10. 11. 12.and 13.

Qurban-bayram/Eid al-adha or hajji eid is celebrated as the joy of performing the rites of Hajj, qurban and takbir-tashrik in anticipation and expectation of Allah's mercy and reward. In addition to these four mubarak/blessed days, Muslims also celebrate four mubarak/blessed nights.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS!

1. Define what are the Muslim Mubarak-days.
2. In which way do we prepare ourselves for these days?
3. Say/count the Mubarak-days.
4. Describe Mubarak-days.

