

(15) CHAPTER. Sleeping in the first part of the night and getting up in its last part.

Salmān asked Abī Ad-Dardā' to sleep, and when it was the last part of the night, he told him to get up. (When this news reached the Prophet ﷺ), he said, "Salmān said the truth."

1146. Narrated Al-Aswad: I asked 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا about the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) of the Prophet ﷺ at night. She replied, "He used to sleep during the first part of night, and get up in its last part to offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer), and then return to his bed. When the *Mu'adh-dhin* (the call-maker) pronounced the *Adhān*, he would get up. If he was in need of a bath he would take it; otherwise he would perform ablution and then go out [for the *Ṣalāt* (prayer)]."

(16) CHAPTER. The *Ṣalāt* (prayer) of the Prophet ﷺ at night in Ramaḍān and (in) other months.

1147. Narrated Abū Salma bin 'Abdur Raḥmān: I asked 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا about the *Ṣalāt* (prayer) of Allāh's Messenger ﷺ during the month of Ramaḍān." She said, "Allāh's Messenger ﷺ never exceeded eleven *Rak'ā* in Ramaḍān or in other months; he used to offer four *Rak'ā* — do not ask me about their beauty and length, then four *Rak'ā*, do not ask me about their beauty and length, and then three *Rak'ā*." 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا further said, "I said, 'O Allāh's Messenger! Do you sleep before offering the *Witr* prayers?' He replied, 'O 'Āishah! My eyes sleep but my heart remains awake!'"

(١٥) بَابٌ مِّنْ نَّمِ أَوَّلَ اللَّيْلِ وَأَخْبَاهُ آخِرَهُ،

وَقَالَ سَلْمَانُ لِأَبِي الدَّرْدَاءِ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمَا: نَمْ، فَلَمَّا كَانَ مِنْ آخِرِ اللَّيْلِ قَالَ: قُمْ، قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «صَدَقَ سَلْمَانُ».

١١٤٦ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْوَلِيدِ، حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، وَحَدَّثَنِي سُلَيْمَانُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ، عَنْ أَبِي إِسْحَاقَ، عَنِ الْأَسْوَدِ قَالَ: سَأَلْتُ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا كَيْفَ صَلَاةُ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ بِاللَّيْلِ؟ قَالَتْ: كَانَ يَنَامُ أَوَّلَهُ وَيَقُومُ آخِرَهُ فَيُصَلِّي، ثُمَّ يَرْجِعُ إِلَى فِرَاشِهِ، فَإِذَا أَدَانَ الْمُؤَدِّنُ وَتَبَّ، فَإِنْ كَانَتْ بِهِ حَاجَةٌ اغْتَسَلَ وَإِلَّا تَوَضَّأَ وَخَرَجَ.

(١٦) بَابٌ قِيَامِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ بِاللَّيْلِ فِي رَمَضَانَ وَغَيْرِهِ

١١٤٧ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ سَعِيدِ بْنِ أَبِي سَعِيدِ الْمَقْبُرِيِّ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ أَنَّهُ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّهُ سَأَلَ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: كَيْفَ كَانَتْ صَلَاةُ رَسُولِ اللهِ ﷺ فِي رَمَضَانَ؟ فَقَالَتْ: مَا كَانَ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ يَزِيدُ فِي رَمَضَانَ وَلَا فِي غَيْرِهِ عَلَى إِحْدَى عَشْرَةَ رَكْعَةً، يُصَلِّي أَرْبَعًا فَلَا تَسْأَلُ عَنْ حُسْنِهِنَّ وَطَوْلِهِنَّ، ثُمَّ يُصَلِّي أَرْبَعًا فَلَا تَسْأَلُ عَنْ حُسْنِهِنَّ

وُطُولِهِنَّ، ثُمَّ يُصَلِّي ثَلَاثًا. قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ: فَقُلْتُ: يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ، أَتَنَامُ قَبْلَ أَنْ تُؤْتِرَ؟ فَقَالَ: «يَا عَائِشَةُ إِنَّ عَيْنَيَّ تَنَامَانِ وَلَا يَنَامُ قَلْبِي». [انظر:

[٢٠١٣، ٣٥٦٩]

١١٤٨ - حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى

قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ هِشَامٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي أَبِي، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: مَا رَأَيْتُ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ يَقْرَأُ فِي شَيْءٍ مِنْ صَلَاةِ اللَّيْلِ جَالِسًا حَتَّى إِذَا كَبِرَ قَرَأَ جَالِسًا، فَإِذَا بَقِيَ عَلَيْهِ مِنَ السُّورَةِ ثَلَاثُونَ أَوْ أَرْبَعُونَ آيَةً قَامَ فَقَرَأَهُنَّ، ثُمَّ رَكَعَ.

[راجع: ١١١٨]

1148. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا: I did not see the Prophet ﷺ reciting (the Qur'ān) in the night Ṣalāt (prayers) while sitting except when he became old; when he used to recite while sitting, and when thirty or forty Verses remained from the Sūrah, he would stand up and recite them and then bow.

(17) CHAPTER. The superiority of remaining with ablution during the day and night and the superiority of offering *Aṣ-Ṣalāt* (the prayers) after ablution during the day and night.

(١٧) بَابُ فَضْلِ الطُّهُورِ بِاللَّيْلِ وَالنَّهَارِ، وَفَضْلِ الصَّلَاةِ عِنْدَ الطُّهُورِ بِاللَّيْلِ وَالنَّهَارِ

1149. Narrated Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: At the time of the Ṣalāt-ul-Fajr (Fajr prayers) the Prophet ﷺ asked Bilāl, "Tell me of the best deed you did after embracing Islām, for I heard your footsteps in front of me in Paradise." Bilāl replied, "I did not do anything worth mentioning except that whenever I performed ablution during the day or night, I offered Ṣalāt (prayer) after that ablution as much as was written for me."

١١٤٩ - حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ نَصْرِ، حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو أُسَامَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي حَيَّانَ، عَنْ أَبِي زُرْعَةَ، عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ لِبِلَالٍ عِنْدَ صَلَاةِ الْفَجْرِ: «يَا بِلَالُ، حَدِّثْنِي بِأَرْجَى عَمَلٍ عَمَلْتَهُ فِي الْإِسْلَامِ، فَإِنِّي سَمِعْتُ دَفَّ نَعْلِكَ بَيْنَ يَدَيَّ فِي الْجَنَّةِ». قَالَ: مَا عَمَلْتُ عَمَلًا أَرْجَى عِنْدِي أَنِّي لَمْ أَنْظَهْرُ طُهُورًا فِي سَاعَةِ لَيْلٍ أَوْ نَهَارٍ إِلَّا

صَلَّيْتُ بِذَلِكَ الطُّهُورِ مَا كُتِبَ لِي أَنْ أُصَلِّيَ.

(18) CHAPTER. It is disliked to exaggerate extremely in matters of worship.

(۱۸) بَابُ مَا يُكْرَهُ مِنَ التَّشْدِيدِ فِي الْعِبَادَةِ

1150. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: Once the Prophet ﷺ entered (the mosque)⁽¹⁾ and saw a rope hanging in between its two pillars. He said, “What is this rope?” The people said, “This rope is for Zainab who, when she feels tired, holds it [to keep standing in the *Ṣalāt* (prayer)].” The Prophet ﷺ said, “Don’t use it. Remove the rope. You should offer *Ṣalāt* (prayer) as long as you feel active, and when you get tired, sit down.”

۱۱۵۰ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو مَعْمَرٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْوَارِثِ، حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الْعَزِيزُ بْنُ صُهَيْبٍ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: دَخَلَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ فَإِذَا حَبْلٌ مَمْدُودٌ بَيْنَ السَّارِيَتَيْنِ، فَقَالَ: «مَا هَذَا الْحَبْلُ؟» قَالُوا: هَذَا حَبْلٌ لِزَيْنَبَ فَإِذَا فَتَرَتْ تَعَلَّقَتْ. فَقَالَ: النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «لَا، حُلُوهُ لِيُصَلَّ أَحَدُكُمْ نَشَاطَهُ، فَإِذَا فَتَرَ فَلْيَقْعُدْ».

1151. Narrated ‘Aishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: A woman from the tribe of Banī Asad was sitting with me and Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ came to my house and said, “Who is this?” I said, “(She is) So-and-so. She does not sleep at night because she is engaged in *Ṣalāt* (prayer).” The Prophet ﷺ said disapprovingly: “Do (good) deeds which are within your capacity as Allāh never gets tired of giving rewards till you get tired of doing good deeds.”

۱۱۵۱ - قَالَ: وَقَالَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مَسْلَمَةَ: عَنْ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ هِشَامِ بْنِ عُرْوَةَ، عَنْ أَبِيهِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ: كَانَتْ عِنْدِي امْرَأَةٌ مِنْ بَنِي أَسَدٍ فَدَخَلَ عَلَيَّ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ فَقَالَ: «مَنْ هَذِهِ؟» قُلْتُ: فُلَانَةٌ، لَا تَتَامُ بِاللَّيْلِ، تَذْكُرُ مِنْ صَلَاتِهَا، فَقَالَ: «مَهْ، عَلَيْكُمْ مَا تُطِيقُونَ مِنَ الْأَعْمَالِ، فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَمَلُّ حَتَّى تَمَلُّوا». [راجع: ۴۳]

(19) CHAPTER. It is disliked for a person to leave offering the night *Ṣalāt* after he has been used to (offering) it.

(۱۹) بَابُ مَا يُكْرَهُ مِنَ تَرْكِ قِيَامِ اللَّيْلِ لِمَنْ كَانَ يَتَوَمُّهُ

1152. Narrated ‘Abdullāh bin ‘Amr bin

۱۱۵۲ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبَّاسُ بْنُ

(1) (H.1150) See *Fath-al-Bārī*, for details.

(21) CHAPTER. The superiority of one who wakes up at night and offers the Ṣalāt with a loud voice.

1154. Narrated ‘Ubāda bin Aṣ-Ṣāmit رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ said, “Whoever gets up at night and says:

‘*Lā ilāha illallāhu Waḥdahū lā ṣharika lahū. Lahul-mulku, wa lahum-ḥamdu wa huwa ‘alā kulli ṣhai’in Qadīr. Alḥamdu lillāhi, wa subḥānallāhi, wa lā ilāha illallāhu, wallāhu akbar, wa lā ḥawla wa lā quwwata illā-billāh.*’

(None has the right to be worshipped but Allāh. He is the Only One Who has no partners. His is the kingdom and all the praises are for Him. He is Omnipotent. All the praises are for Allāh. All the glories are for Allāh. And none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh, and Allāh is the Most Great and there is neither might nor power except with Allāh).

And then says: ‘*Allāhumma, ighfir lī*’ (O Allāh! Forgive me).

Or invokes (Allāh), he will be responded to and if he performs ablution [and offer Ṣalāt (prayer)], his Ṣalāt will be accepted.”

1155. Abū Hurairah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ in one of his narrations said that once Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ said, “Your brother, i.e., ‘Abdullāh bin Rawāḥa, does not say obscene (referring to his poetic verses): Amongst us is Allāh’s Messenger, who recites His Book when it dawns.

He showed us the guidance, after we were blind. We believe that whatever he says is true.

And he spends his nights in such a way as his sides do not touch his bed. While the *Mushrikūn* were deeply asleep.”

(٢١) بَابُ فَضْلِ مَنْ تَعَارَّ مِنَ اللَّيْلِ فَصَلَّى

١١٥٤ - حَدَّثَنَا صَدَقَةُ قَالَ :

أَخْبَرَنَا الْوَلِيدُ هُوَ ابْنُ مُسْلِمٍ، عَنِ الْأَوْزَاعِيِّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عُمَيْرُ بْنُ هَانِيٍّ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي جُنَادَةُ بْنُ أَبِي أُمَيَّةَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي عَبَادَةُ بْنُ الصَّامِتِ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ قَالَ: «مَنْ تَعَارَّ مِنَ اللَّيْلِ فَقَالَ: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ. لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ، الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَسُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ، وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ، وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ. ثُمَّ قَالَ: اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي، أَوْ دَعَا اسْتَجِيبَ، فَإِنْ تَوَضَّأَ وَصَلَّى قُبِلَتْ صَلَاتُهُ».

١١٥٥ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ

قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ يُونُسَ، عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنِي الْهَيْثَمُ بْنُ أَبِي سِنَانٍ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ وَهُوَ يَقْرَأُ فِي قَصَصِهِ، وَهُوَ يَذْكُرُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ: «إِنَّ أَخَا لَكُمْ لَا يَقُولُ الرَّفَّتَ»، يَعْنِي بِذَلِكَ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ رَوَاحَةَ.

وفينا رسولُ الله يتلو كتابه

إذا انشقَّ معروفٌ من الفجرِ ساطعُ

أَرَانَا الْهُدَى بَعْدَ الْعَمَى فَقُلُوبُنَا
بِهِ مَوْقَاتٌ أَنْ مَا قَالَ وَقَعُ
بَيْتٌ يُجَافِي حَبَّهٖ عَن فِرَاشِهِ
إِذَا اسْتَقَلَّتْ بِالْمُشْرِكِينَ الْمَضَاجِعُ
تَابِعَهُ عَقِيلٌ، وَقَالَ الزُّبَيْدِيُّ:
أَخْبَرَنِي الزُّهْرِيُّ عَن سَعِيدِ الْأَعْرَجِ،
عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ . [انظر: ٦١٥١]

1156. Narrated Nāfi' : Ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنهما said, "In the lifetime of the Prophet ﷺ I dreamt that a piece of silk cloth was in my hand and it flew with me to whichever part of Paradise I wanted. I also saw as if two persons (i.e., angels) came to me and wanted to take me to Fire. Then an angel met us and told me not to be afraid. He then told them to leave me .

١١٥٦ - حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو التُّعْمَانِ :
حَدَّثَنَا حَمَادُ بْنُ زَيْدٍ، عَنْ أَيُّوبَ، عَنْ
نَافِعٍ، عَنِ ابْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا
قَالَ: رَأَيْتُ عَلَى عَهْدِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ كَأَنَّ
بِيَدِي قِطْعَةً إِسْتَبْرَقَ فَكَأَنِّي لَا أُرِيدُ
مَكَانًا مِنَ الْجَنَّةِ إِلَّا طَارَتْ إِلَيْهِ .
وَرَأَيْتُ كَأَنَّ اثْنَيْنِ أَتَيَانِي أَرَادَا أَنْ
يَذْهَبَا بِي إِلَى النَّارِ، فَتَلَقَّاهُمَا مَلَكٌ
فَقَالَ: لَمْ تُرْعَ، خَلِّيا عَنْهُ .
[راجع: ٤٤٠]

1157. Ḥaḥṣa narrated one of my dreams to the Prophet ﷺ who said, 'Abdullāh is a good man. Would that he offer the night prayer (Ṣalāt-ut-Tahajjud)!"

١١٥٧ - فَقَصَّتْ حَفْصَةُ عَلَى
النَّبِيِّ ﷺ إِحْدَى رُؤْيَايَ . فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ
ﷺ: «نِعَمَ الرَّجُلُ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ لَوْ كَانَ
يُصَلِّي مِنَ اللَّيْلِ» . [راجع: ١١٢٢]

1158. So, after that day 'Abdullāh (bin 'Umar) رضي الله عنهما started offering the night prayers. The Companions of the Prophet ﷺ used to tell their dreams that [Laila-tul-Qadr (the Night of Power)] was on the 27th of the month of Ramaḍān. The Prophet ﷺ said, "I see that your dreams agree on the last ten nights of Ramaḍān and so whoever is in search of it should seek it in the last ten nights of Ramaḍān."

١١٥٨ - فَكَانَ عَبْدُ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ
عَنْهُ يُصَلِّي مِنَ اللَّيْلِ . وَكَانُوا لَا
يَزَالُونَ يَقْضُونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ﷺ الرُّؤْيَا
أَنَّهَا فِي اللَّيْلَةِ السَّابِعَةِ مِنَ الْعَشْرِ
الْأَوَاخِرِ . فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «أَرَى
رُؤْيَاكُمْ قَدْ تَوَاطَأَتْ فِي الْعَشْرِ
الْأَوَاخِرِ . فَمَنْ كَانَ مُتَحَرِّبًا فَلْيَتَحَرَّهَا

مِنَ الْعَشْرِ الْأَوَاخِرِ». [انظر: ٢٠١٥،

[٦٩٩١

(22) CHAPTER. Regularity of offering two *Rak'ā* (Sunna) of the *Fajr*.

1159. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ offered the *Ishā'a* prayer (and then got up at the *Tahajjud* time) and offered eight *Rak'ā* and then offered two *Rak'ā* while sitting. He then offered two *Rak'ā* in between the *Aḍḥān* and *Iqāma* (of the *Fajr* prayer) and he never missed them.

(٢٢) بَابُ الْمُدَاوَمَةِ عَلَى رَكْعَتَيْ الْفَجْرِ

١١٥٩ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يَزِيدَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ، هُوَ ابْنُ أَبِي أَيُّوبَ، قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي جَعْفَرُ بْنُ رَبِيعَةَ، عَنْ عِرَاكِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا، قَالَتْ: صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ ﷺ الْعِشَاءَ، وَصَلَّى ثَمَانِي رَكَعَاتٍ، وَرَكَعَتَيْنِ جَالِسًا، وَرَكَعَتَيْنِ بَيْنَ النَّدَاءَيْنِ، وَلَمْ يَكُنْ يَدْعُهُمَا أَبَدًا. [راجع: ٦١٩]

(23) CHAPTER. To lie down on the right side after offering two *Rak'ā* (Sunna) of the *Fajr* prayer.

1160. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: The Prophet ﷺ used to lie down on his right side, after offering two *Rak'ā* (Sunna) of the *Fajr* prayer.

(٢٣) بَابُ الضُّجْعَةِ عَلَى الشَّقِّ الْأَيْمَنِ بَعْدَ رَكْعَتَيْ الْفَجْرِ

١١٦٠ - حَدَّثَنِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يَزِيدَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدُ بْنُ أَبِي أَيُّوبَ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي أَبُو الْأَسْوَدِ، عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الرُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا، قَالَتْ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ إِذَا صَلَّى رَكْعَتَيْ الْفَجْرِ اضْطَجَعَ عَلَى شِقِّهِ الْأَيْمَنِ. [راجع: ٦٢٦]

(24) CHAPTER. Whoever talks after offering two *Rak'ā* (Sunna) (of the *Fajr* prayer) and does not lie down.

1161. Narrated 'Āishah رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: After offering the *Sunna* of the *Fajr* prayer, the Prophet ﷺ used to talk to me, if I happen to be awake; otherwise he would lie down till the *Iqāma* was proclaimed (for the *Fajr* prayer).

(٢٤) بَابُ مَنْ تَحَدَّثَ بَعْدَ الرَّكَعَتَيْنِ وَلَمْ يَضْطَجِعْ

١١٦١ - حَدَّثَنَا بِشْرُ بْنُ الْحَكَمِ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا سُفْيَانُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنِي سَالِمُ أَبُو النَّضْرِ، عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا: أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ

(25) CHAPTER. What is said about the *Nawāfil* being offered as two *Rak'ā* followed by two and so on.

And this has been narrated by 'Ammār, Abū D̥har, Anas, Jābir bin Zaid, 'Ikrima, and Az-Zuhri رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ.

Yahyā bin Sa'īd Al-Anṣārī said, "I saw the religious learned men of our town (Al-Madīna) offering two *Rak'ā* of *Nawāfil* and finishing them with *Taslim* during the day".

1162. Narrated Jābir bin 'Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ: The Prophet ﷺ used to teach us the way of doing *Istikhāra* in all matters as he taught us the *Sūrah*s of the Qur'ān. (*Istikhāra* means to ask Allāh to guide one to the right sort of action concerning any job or deed), He said, "If anyone of you decides to do any job, he should offer a two *Rak'ā Ṣalāt* (prayer) other than the compulsory ones and say (after the *Ṣalāt*):

'Allāhumma innī astaqhīruka bi-'ilmika, wa astaqdiruka bi-qudratika, wa as'aluka min faḍlikal-'azīm. Fa-innaka taqdiru walā aqdiru, wa ta'lamu walā a'lamu, wa Anta 'Allāmul-ghuyūb. Allāhumma in kunta ta'lamu anna hādhal-amra khairun lī, fi dīnī wa ma'āshī wa 'āqibati amrī (or 'ājili amrī wa 'ājilihi), faqdurhu lī wa yas-sirhu lī, thumma bārik lī fihi, wa in kunta ta'lamu anna hādhal-amra shār-run lī, fi dīnī wa ma'āshī wa 'āqibati amrī (or fi 'ājili amrī wa 'ājilihi), faṣrifhu 'annī waṣ-rifnū 'anhu, waqdur lī al-khāira haithu kāna. Thumma arđini bihī.'

(O Allāh, I consult You as You are All-Knowing, and appeal to You to give me power as You are Omnipotent, and ask You

كَانَ إِذَا صَلَّى سُنَّةَ الْفَجْرِ فَإِنْ كُنْتُ مُسْتَيْقِظَةً حَدَّثَنِي وَإِلَّا اضْطَجَعَ حَتَّى يُؤَدِّنَ بِالصَّلَاةِ. [راجع: ١١١٨]

(٢٥) بَابُ مَا جَاءَ فِي التَّطَوُّعِ مَثْنَى مَثْنَى،

قَالَ مُحَمَّدٌ وَيُذَكَّرُ ذَلِكَ عَنْ عَمَّارٍ، وَأَبِي ذَرٍّ، وَأَنْسٍ، وَجَابِرِ بْنِ زَيْدٍ، وَعِكْرَمَةَ، وَالزُّهْرِيِّ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُمْ. وَقَالَ يَحْيَى بْنُ سَعِيدٍ الْأَنْصَارِيُّ: مَا أَدْرَكْتُ فُقَهَاءَ أَرْضِنَا إِلَّا يُسَلِّمُونَ فِي كُلِّ اثْنَتَيْنِ مِنَ النَّهَارِ.

١١٦٢ - حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنُ أَبِي الْمَوَالِي، عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ الْمُنْكَدِرِ، عَنْ جَابِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ قَالَ: كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ يُعَلِّمُنَا الْأَسْتِخَارَةَ فِي الْأُمُورِ كَمَا يُعَلِّمُنَا السُّورَةَ مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ، يَقُولُ: «إِذَا هَمَّ أَحَدُكُمْ بِالْأَمْرِ فَلْيَرْكَعْ رَكَعَتَيْنِ مِنْ غَيْرِ الْفَرِيضَةِ. ثُمَّ لِيَقُلْ: اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْتَخِيرُكَ بِعِلْمِكَ. وَأَسْتَقْدِرُكَ بِقُدْرَتِكَ وَأَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ الْعَظِيمِ فَإِنَّكَ تَقْدِرُ وَلَا أَقْدِرُ. وَتَعْلَمُ وَلَا أَعْلَمُ. وَأَنْتَ عَلَّامُ الْغُيُوبِ. اللَّهُمَّ إِنْ كُنْتَ تَعْلَمُ أَنَّ هَذَا الْأَمْرَ خَيْرٌ لِي فِي دِينِي وَمَعَاشِي وَعَاقِبَةِ أَمْرِي - أَوْ قَالَ: عَاجِلِ أَمْرِي وَآجِلِهِ - فَاقْدُرْهُ لِي وَيَسِّرْهُ لِي ثُمَّ بَارِكْ لِي فِيهِ، وَإِنْ كُنْتَ تَعْلَمُ أَنَّ هَذَا الْأَمْرَ شَرٌّ لِي فِي دِينِي

for Your Great Favour, for You have power, but I don't, and You have knowledge, but I don't have, and You know all hidden matters. O Allāh, if You know that this matter is good for me in my religion, my livelihood, and for my life in the Hereafter (or said: For my present, and future life), then do it for me; and if You know that this matter is evil (not good) for me in my religion, my livelihood, and for my life in the Hereafter (or said: For my present and future life), then keep it away from me and take me away from it, and choose what is good for me wherever it is, and please me with it.)

The Prophet ﷺ added that then the person should name (mention) his need (matter).

1163. Narrated Abū Qatāda bin Rab'ī Al-Anṣārī رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, "If anyone of you enters a mosque, he should not sit until he has offered a two *Rak'ā* prayer (*Tahayyat-ul-Masjid*)."

1164. Narrated Anas bin Mālik رضي الله عنه: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ led us and offered a two *Rak'ā* prayer and then went away.

1165. Narrated 'Abdullāh bin 'Umar رضي الله عنهما: I offered with Allāh's Messenger ﷺ two *Rak'ā* before the compulsory *Zuhr* prayer

وَمَعَاشِي وَعَاقِبَةِ أَمْرِي - أَوْ قَالَ: فِي عَاجِلِ أَمْرِي وَأَجَلِهِ - فَاصْرِفْهُ عَنِّي وَاصْرِفْنِي عَنْهُ، وَاقْدِرْ لِي الْخَيْرَ حَيْثُ كَانَ ثُمَّ أَرْضِنِي بِهِ» قَالَ: «وَيُسَمِّي حَاجَتَهُ». [انظر: ٦٣٨٢، ٧٣٩٠]

١١٦٣ - حَدَّثَنَا الْمَكِّيُّ بْنُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ سَعِيدٍ، عَنْ عَامِرِ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ، عَنْ عَمْرِو بْنِ سُلَيْمِ الرَّزْقِيِّ أَنَّهُ سَمِعَ أَبَا قَتَادَةَ بْنَ رِبْعِيِّ الْأَنْصَارِيِّ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِذَا دَخَلَ أَحَدُكُمْ الْمَسْجِدَ فَلَا يَجْلِسُ حَتَّى يُصَلِّيَ رَكْعَتَيْنِ». [راجع: ٤٤٤]

١١٦٤ - حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُوسُفَ قَالَ: أَخْبَرَنَا مَالِكٌ، عَنْ إِسْحَاقَ بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي طَلْحَةَ عَنْ أَنَسِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: صَلَّى لَنَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَكْعَتَيْنِ ثُمَّ أَنْصَرَفَ. [راجع: ٣٨٠]

١١٦٥ - حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ قَالَ: حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ، عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ، عَنْ

and two *Rak'ā* after the *Zuhr* prayer, two *Rak'ā* after *Jumu'ah*, *Maghrib* and *'Ishā'* prayers.

ابن شهابٍ قال: أخبرني سالمٌ، عن عبد الله ابن عمر رضي الله عنهما قال: صَلَّيْتُ مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ رَكَعَتَيْنِ قَبْلَ الظُّهْرِ، وَرَكَعَتَيْنِ بَعْدَ الظُّهْرِ، وَرَكَعَتَيْنِ بَعْدَ الجُمُعَةِ، وَرَكَعَتَيْنِ بَعْدَ المَغْرِبِ، وَرَكَعَتَيْنِ بَعْدَ العِشَاءِ. [راجع: ٩٣٧]

1166. Narrated Jābir bin 'Abdullāh رضي الله عنهما: While delivering a *Khuṭba* (religious talk), Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said, "If anyone of you comes (for *Jumu'ah* prayer) while the *Imām* is delivering the *Khuṭba* or has come out for it, he should offer a two *Rak'ā* (prayer) (*Tahayyat-ul-Masjid*).

١١٦٦ - حَدَّثَنَا آدمُ قال: حَدَّثَنَا شُعْبَةُ قال: حَدَّثَنَا عمرو بن دينار قال: سَمِعْتُ جَابِرَ بنَ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قال: قالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَهُوَ يَخْطُبُ: «إِذَا جَاءَ أَحَدُكُمْ وَالإمامُ يَخْطُبُ أَوْ قَدْ خَرَجَ فَلْيَصِلْ رَكَعَتَيْنِ». [راجع: ٩٣٠]

1167. Narrated Mujāhid: Somebody came to the house of Ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنهما and told him that Allāh's Messenger ﷺ had entered the Ka'bah. Ibn 'Umar said, "I went in front of the Ka'bah and found that Allāh's Messenger ﷺ had come out of the Ka'bah and I saw Bilāl standing by the side of the gate of the Ka'bah. I said, 'O Bilāl! Has Allāh's Messenger ﷺ offered *Ṣalāt* (prayer) inside the Ka'bah?' Bilāl replied in the affirmative. I said, 'Where (did he offer *Ṣalāt*)?' He replied, '(He offered *Ṣalāt*) between these two pillars and then he came out and offered a two *Rak'ā* prayer in front of the Ka'bah.'

١١٦٧ - حَدَّثَنَا أبو نُعَيْمٍ قال: حَدَّثَنَا سَيْفٌ قال: سَمِعْتُ مُجَاهِدًا يَقُولُ: أَنِّي ابْنُ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا فِي مَنْزِلِهِ فَقِيلَ لَهُ: هَذَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَدْ دَخَلَ الكَعْبَةَ، قال: فَأَقْبَلْتُ فَأَجِدُ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَدْ خَرَجَ وَأَجِدُ بِلالاً عِنْدَ البابِ قائماً. فَقُلْتُ: يا بِلالُ صَلَّى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ قال: نَعَمْ. قُلْتُ: فَأَيْنَ؟ قال: بَيْنَ هاتينِ الأُسْطُوأَتَيْنِ. ثُمَّ خَرَجَ فَصَلَّى رَكَعَتَيْنِ فِي وَجْهِ الكَعْبَةِ. [راجع: ٣٩٧]

Abū 'Abdullāh said: Abū Hurairah رضي الله عنه said, "The Prophet ﷺ advised me to offer two *Rak'ā Duḥā* prayer (prayer to be offered after sunrise and before midday.)"

قال أبو عبد الله: وقال أبو هريرة رضي الله عنه: أوصاني النبي ﷺ بِرَكَعَتَيْ الصُّحَى. وقال عتبان: عدا

'Itbān (bin Mālik) said, "Allāh's Messenger ﷺ and Abū Bakr رضي الله عنه