FORTRESS
OF THE MUSLIM
Invocations from the Qur'an and Sunnah
REvised Edition
English - Arabic
with phonetic transcription
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Invocations from the Qu’rān and Sunnah

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English – Arabic
with phonetic transcription
حصر المساليم
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If an Arabic letter is represented by several letters in the transliteration scheme, then this is due to the position of the letter in the original Arabic word and whether there is a short or long vowel on the letter.
The virtue of remembering Allāh

Allāh (ﷻ) has said:

فَأَذْكُرُونَ أَدْكُرُوهُمْ وَاشْكُرُوا لِي وَلَا تَسْفَرُونَ

Therefore remember me. I will remember you. Be grateful to Me and never show Me ingratitude. (al-Baqarah, Q2:152)

He (ﷻ) also said:

يُتَأْمَرُوا أَذْكُرُوا أَذْكُرُوا أَذْكُرُوا إِنَّ اللَّهَ ذِي كَثِيرَ

O you who believe, remember Allāh with much remembrance. (al-Ahzāb, Q33:41)

He (ﷻ) also said:

وَالذَّكْرِينَ اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا وَالذَّكْرِينَ أَعْدَ اللَّهُ لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةً

وَأَجْرًا عَظِيمًا

And the men and women who remember Allāh frequently, Allāh has prepared for them forgiveness and great reward. (al-Ahzāb, Q33:35)

He (ﷻ) also said:

وَأَذْكُرْ رَبَّكَ فِي نَفْسِكَ تَصْرُّفًا وَخِيَافَةً وَذُو نَّجْهَيْرٍ مِنْ

الْقُوُلِ بِالْغَدُوِّ وَالْآصَالِ وَلَا تَسْكُنُ مِنْ أَلْغَافِلِينَ
And remember your Lord by your tongue and within yourself, humbly and in awe, without loudness, by words in the morning and in the afternoon, and be not among those who are neglectful. (al-A‘rāf, Q7:205)

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, «He who remembers his Lord and he who does not remember his Lord are like the living and the dead.»

He (ﷺ) also said, «Shall I not inform you of the best of your deeds, the purest of them with your Master (Allāh), the loftiest of them in your stations, that which is better for you than spending gold and silver (in charity), and that which is better for you than meeting your enemies and slaying them and being slain by them?» They (the Companions) said, “Of course!” He (ﷺ) said, «Remembrance of Allāh, the Most High.»

And he (ﷺ) said that Allāh, the Most High, says, «I am with My slave when he thinks of Me and I am with him when he mentions Me. For if he mentions Me to himself, I mention him to Myself. If he mentions Me in a gathering, I mention Him in a superior gathering. If he approaches Me by a hand span, I approach him by an arm’s length. If he approaches Me by an arm’s length, I approach him by two arm’s lengths. If he comes to Me walking, I hasten to him swiftly.»

1 Al-Bukhārī, cf. al-‘Askalānī, Fath al-Bārī (11/208) and Muslim (1/539) with the wording, «The house in which Allāh is remembered and the house in which Allāh is not remembered are like the living and the dead.»

2 Al-Tirmidhī (5/459) and Ibn Mājah (2/1, 245). See al-Albānī, Ṣaḥīḥ Ibn Mājah (2/316) and Ṣaḥīḥ al-Tirmidhī (3/139).

3 Al-Bukhārī (8/171) and Muslim (4/2, 61). This wording is from al-Bukhārī.
‘Abd Allāh ibn Busr (ﷺ) said that a man asked the Prophet (ﷺ), “O Messenger of Allāh! Verily, the sanctions of Islam have become too numerous for me (to perform them all). Inform me of something (simple) that I may adhere to.” The Prophet (ﷺ) said, “Let your tongue always be moist with the remembrance of Allāh.”⁴

He (ﷺ) also said, «Whoever reads one letter from the Book of Allāh will receive one hasanah (reward for a good deed), and one hasanah comes with ten of its like. I do not say that alif-lām-mīm is a letter. Indeed, alif is a letter, and lām is a letter, and mīm is a letter.»⁵

‘Uqbah ibn ʿĀmir (ﷺ) said, “The Messenger of Allāh (ﷺ) came out (from his house) while we were at the porch (i.e. al-Ṣuffah) and he said, «Who of you would like to go out in the morning every day to the valley of Buṭḥān or al-ʿAqīq and come back with two large she-camels without committing any sin or severing any family ties?» We replied, “O Messenger of Allāh! All of us would like this.” So he said, «Would one of you go to the masjid and learn to recite two verses from the Book of Allāh (the Mighty and Majestic)? That would be better for him than two she-camels; three verses would be better for him than three she-camels; four verses would be better than four she-camels, and whatever their number may be of camels.»⁶

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⁴ Al-Tirmidhi (5/458) and Ibn Mājah (2/1, 246). See al-Albānī, Ṣaḥīḥ al-Tirmidhi (3/139) and Ṣaḥīḥ Ibn Mājah (2/317).
⁶ Muslim (1/553).
He also said, «Whoever sits and does not mention the Name of Allāh (before he rises) will find it a cause of sorrow from Allāh. Whoever lies down to sleep and does not mention the name of Allāh before rising, will find it a cause of sorrow from Allāh.»

The Prophet (ﷺ) also said, «No people will sit in an assembly without mentioning Allāh and without asking Allāh for blessings on their Prophet, except that it will be a cause of sorrow upon them. Thus if He (Allāh) wishes He will punish them, and if He wishes He will forgive them.»

He (ﷺ) also said, «No people will rise from an assembly in which they have failed to mention the Name of Allāh without it being as if they were getting off a dead donkey’s rotting back, and it would be a cause of grief for them.»

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8 Al-Tirmidhī. See al-Albānī, Ŝahīh al-Tirmidhī (3/140).
1 Supplications when you wake up

الحمد لله الذي أحياءنا بعد ما أماتنا وإليه النشور

al-ḥamdu li-l-lāhi l-ladhi aḥyānā baʿda mā amatānā wa ilayhi n-nushūr.

Praise be to Allāh Who gave us life after He has caused us to die and to Him is the return.¹⁰

لا إله إلا الله وحده لا شريك له، وَهُوَ الْمَلِكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ، وَهُوَ عَلَى كُل شَيْء قَدِيرٌ، سُجَّدَنَ اللَّهُ، وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ، وَلا إِله إلا الله، وَاللَّهُ أَكْبر، وَلا حَوْل وَلا قُوَّة إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَظِيمِ، رَبِّ اغْفِر لِي

lā ilāha illa l-lāhu wahdahu lā sharika lah, lahu l-mulku wa lahu l-hamd, wa huwa ‘ala kulli shay’in qadir. subḥān allāh, wa l-ḥamdu li-l-lāh, wa lā ilāha illa l-lāh, wa l-lāhu akbar, wa lā ḥawla wa lā quwwata illā bi-l-lāhi l-ʿaliyyil-ʿazīm. rabbi ghfir-li.

There is no deity worthy of worship but Allāh alone, Who has no partner. His is the dominion and to Him belongs all praise, and He is Able to do all things. Glory be to Allāh.

¹⁰ Al-Bukhārī (#6312), see Fath al-Bārī (11/113), and Muslim (#2711, 4/2083).
Praise be to Allâh. There is no deity worth of worship but Allâh. Allâh is the Most Great. There is no might or power except by Allâh’s leave, the Exalted, the Mighty. My Lord, forgive me. 

احمدُ اللهَ الَّذِي جَعَلَني فِي جَسَدي، وَرَدَّ عَلَى رُوحِي، وَاذْنَ لِي

al-ḥamdu li-l-lâhi l-ladhi ‘âfânî fi jasadi, wa radda ‘alayya rûhî, wa adhina-li bi-dhikrih.

Praise be to Allâh Who gave strength to my body, returned my soul to me, and permitted me to remember Him.

إِنَّ فِي خَلْقِ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاخْتِلَافِ الْوَتْرِ وَالْتَحْلِيقِ

inna fi khalqi s-samâwâti wa l-arâdi wa khtilâfi l-layli wa n-nahâri la-âyatin li-ûli l-albâb.

Verily! In the creation of the heavens and the earth, and in the alternation of night and day, there are indeed signs for men of understanding.

11 Whoever says this will be forgiven, and if he supplicates to Allâh, his supplication will be answered; if he performs ablution and prays, his prayer will be accepted. Al-Bukhârî (#1154); see Fatîh al-Bârî (3/39). The wording is from Ibn Mâjah (#3878); also see Sahîh Ibn Mâjah (2/335).
12 Al-Tîrîmî (3/3401, 5/473), also see Sahîh al-Tîrîmî (3/144).
Those who remember Allâh standing, sitting, and lying down on their sides, and think deeply about the creation of the heavens and the earth, [saying:] “Our Lord! You have not created this without purpose, glory is to You! Give us salvation from the torment of the Fire.”

“Our Lord! Verily, whom You admit to the Fire, indeed, You have disgraced him, and never will the oppressors find any helpers.”
rabbanā, innanā sami‘nā munādiyan yunādi li-l-īmāni an āminū bi-rabbikum fa-āmannā. rabbanā, fa-ghfir lanā dhunūbanā wa kaffīr ‘annā sayyi‘atīnā wa tawaffānā ma‘a l-abrār.

“Our Lord! Verily, we have heard the call of one (i.e. Prophet Muḥammad) calling to Faith [saying:] ‘Believe in your Lord,’ and we have believed. Our Lord! Forgive us our sins and expiate from us our evil deeds, and make us die (in the state of righteousness) together with the pious and righteous slaves.”

rabbanā, wa ātinā mā wa‘adtanā ‘alā rasūlika wa lā tukhzinā yawma l-qiyyāma. innaka lā tukhlifu l-mi‘ād.

“Our Lord! Grant us what You promised us through Your Messengers, and disgrace us not on the Day of Resurrection, for You never break (Your) promises.”

FA‘ASTJABĀB LILHUM RABBĪM AINĪ LĀ A‘ĪMĪ GUM‘UM ‘UMM IL‘MINKUM MĪN DĀKIR A‘U ANĪINTA BUGHSAHUM MĪN BĀSS FALĀDINNA HAJRWA’
وَأُخْرِجُوا مِنْ دِيَرِهِمْ وَأُوْذُواُ فِي سَبِيلِهِ وَقُتِلُواَ وَقُتِلْنَ أَكْفَرَنَّ عَنْهُمْ سَيِّئَائِهِمْ وَلَأَدْخِلْنَهُمْ جَنَّتٌ تَجَرِئٍ مِّنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ نَوَابًا مِّنْ عِنْدِ اللَّهِ وَاللَّهُ عَلَى مَا يَعْمَلُونَ حَسْنٌ

fa-stajaba lahum rabbuhum anni la u'di'u 'amala 'amil-in minkum min dhakarin aw unthā, ba'dukum min ba'd. fa-lladhīna hājarū wa ukhrijū min diyārihim wa ʿudhū fī sabili wa qātalū wa qutilū la-ukaffiranna ʿanhum sayyiʿati-him wa la-udkhilannahum jannātin tajrī min tahthā l-an-hār. thawāban min ʿindi ṣ-l-lāh, wa ṣ-l-lāhu ʿindahu ḥusnu th-thawāb.

So, their Lord answered them [saying:] “Never will I allow to be lost the work of any of you, be they male or female. You are (members) one of another, so those who emigrated and were driven out from their homes, and suffered harm in My Cause, and who fought, and were killed (in My Cause), verily, I will expiate from them their evil deeds and admit them into Gardens under which rivers flow (in Paradise); a reward from Allāh, and with Allāh is the best of rewards.”

lā yaghurrannaka taqallubu l-ladhīna kafārū fil- bilād.

Let not the free disposal (and affluence) of the disbelievers throughout the land deceive you.
matā‘un qalil, thumma ma’wāhum jahannamu wa bi’sa l-miḥād.

A brief enjoyment; then, their ultimate abode is Hell; and worst indeed is that place for rest.

lākini l-ladhīna taqaw rabbahum lahūm jannātun tajrī min taḥtiha l-anḥāru khālidīna fihā nuzulūn min ‘indi l-lāh, wa mā ‘inda l-lāhi khayrun li-l-‘abrār.

But, for those who fear their Lord, are Gardens under which rivers flow (in Paradise); therein are they to dwell (forever), an entertainment from Allāh; and that which is with Allāh is the best for the pious and righteous slaves.

wa inna min ahli l-kitābi laman yu’mīnu bi-l-lāhī wa mā unzila ilaykum wa mā unzila ilayhim, khāshi’īna li-l-lāhī,
lā yashtarūna bi-āyāti l-lāhi thamanan qalīlā. ulā’ika lahum ajruhum ‘inda rabbihim, inna l-lāha sarī’u l-ḥisāb.

And there are, certainly, among the people of the Scripture (i.e. Jews and Christians), those who believe in Allāh and in that which has been revealed to you, and in that which has been revealed to them, humbling themselves before Allāh. They do not sell the Verses of Allāh for a little price, for them is a reward with their Lord. Surely, Allāh is Swift in account.

yā ayyuha l-ladhīna āmanū šbirū wa šābirū wa rābiṭū wa t-taqū l-lāha la‘allakum tusliḥān.

O you who believe! Endure, persevere, guard your territory by stationing army units permanently at the places from where the enemy can attack you, and fear Allāh, so that you may be successful. (Al ‘Imrān, Q3:190–200)

13 Al-Bukhārī (#4572); see Fath al-Bārī (8/237), and Muslim (#763, 1/530).
2 Invocation when getting dressed

الحمد لله الذي كسباني هذا (الثوب) ورزقنيه من غير حول متي ولا قوة

al-ḥamdu li-l-lāhi l-ladī kasānī hādhā th-thawba wa razaqanihi min ghayri ḥawlin minnī wa lā quwwa.

Praise is to Allāh Who has clothed me with this (garment) and provided me with it, though I was powerless myself and incapable.14

3 Invocation when putting on new clothes

اللهُمۖ لک الحمۡدُ أنتَ كسوتنيه، أسألك من خيري وخير ما صنع للهِ، وأعود بك من شرِّه وشر ما صنع لله

allāhummama laka l-hamd. anta kasawtanihi. as'aluka min khayrihi wa khayri mā suni'a lab. wa a'ūdhu bika min sharribi wa sharri mā suni'a lab.

O Allāh, praise is to You. You have clothed me with it. I

14 Abū Dāwūd (#4023) and the wording is from there, al-Tirmidhī (#2458), and Ibn Mājah (#3285). Also see Irwā' al-Ghalīl (7/47).
ask You for its goodness and the goodness of what it has been made for, and I seek Your protection from its evil and the evil of what it has been made for.  

4 Invocations for someone who has put on new clothes

7

تُبَلِّي وَيُخْلِفَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى
tublī wa yukhlifu l-lāhu ta‘ālā.
May Allāh the Exalted replace it when it is worn out.  

8

إِلْبِسْ جَدِيدًا وَعْشَ كَحِيدًا وَمُتْ شَهِيدًا
ilbis jadidan wa ‘ish ḥamidan wa mut shahīdā.
Put on new clothes, live a praiseworthy life, and die as a martyr.

15 Abū Dāwūd (#4020), al-Tirmidhī (#1767), and al-Baghawi. The wording is from Abū Dāwūd. Also see al-Albānī, Mukhtaṣar Shamā’il al-Tirmidhī (p. 47).
16 Abū Dāwūd (#4020, 4/41); see Ṣaḥīḥ Abī Dāwūd (2/760).
17 Ibn Mājah (#3558, 2/1178) and al-Baghawi (12/41). Also see Ṣaḥīḥ Ibn Mājah (2/275).
5 What to say when undressing

*bismi l-lâh.*

In the Name of Allâh.\(^{18}\)

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6 Invocation for entering the bathroom/toilet

*[bismi l-lâh]. allâhumma innî a‘ūdhu bika min al-khubthi wa l-khaba‘ith.*

*[In the Name of Allâh.] O Allâh, I seek refuge with You from the male and female devils.\(^{19}\)*

\(^{18}\) Al-Tirmidhî (#606, 2/505) and Sahîh al-Jâmi‘ (#3210, 3/203); also see Irwâ‘ al-Ghalfî (#50).

\(^{19}\) Al-Bukhârî (#142, 1/45) and Muslim (#375, 1/283). The narration with the extension “In the name of Allâh” (ُبيِّسِمِ اللَّهِ) was collected by Sa‘îd ibn Manṣûr; see Fath al-Bârî (1/244).
7 Invocation for leaving the bathroom/toilet

ghufra'ana k.
I seek Your forgiveness.\(^\text{20}\)

8 What to say before performing ablution

bismi l-lâh.
In the Name of Allâh.\(^\text{21}\)

\(^{20}\) Al-Tirmidhi (#7), Abû Dâwûd (#30), Ibn Mâjah (#300), and al-Nasâ’î in ‘Amal al-Yawm wa al-Laylah (#79). Also see the takhrîj of Zâd al-Mâ’âd (2/386).

\(^{21}\) Abû Dâwûd (#101), Ibn Mâjah (#399), and Aḥmad (2/418); also see Irwâ’ al-Ghâlîl (1/122).
What to say upon completing ablution

اَشْهَدَ أَنَّ لَا إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحَدَّهُ لَا شَرِيعَةُ لَهُ، وَاشْهَدَ أَنَّ حَمَدَةُ عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

ash-hadu an lā ilāha illā 1-lāh wahdahu lā sharika lah wa ash-hadu anna muḥammadan ‘abduhu wa rasūluh.

I bear witness that none has the right to be worshipped but Allāh alone, Who has no partner, and I bear witness that Muḥammad is His slave and His Messenger.

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْني مِنَ الْتَّوَابِينَ، وَاِجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ

allāhumma j‘alnī min at-tawwābīn wa j‘alnī min almutatahbīrin.

O Allāh, make me among those who turn to You in repentance, and make me among those who get purified.

سَبِحْنَاكَ اللَّهَمَّ وَحَمَدْنِكَ، أَشْهَدَ أَنَّ لَا إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا أَنتَ، أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ

22 Muslim (#234, 1/209).
23 Al-Tirmidhi (#55, 1/78). Also see Ṣaḥīḥ al-Tirmidhi (1/18).
subhanaka l-lahumma wa bi-hamdik, ash-hadu an lā ilāha illā ant, astaghfiruka wa atūbu ilayk.

Glory is to You, O Allāh, and praise. I bear witness that there is no deity worthy of worship but You. I seek Your forgiveness and turn to You in repentance.\(^{24}\)

10 What to say when leaving home

\[\text{bismi l-lāh, tawakkaltu ‘alā l-lāh, wa lā ḥawla wa lā quwwa illā bi-l-lāh.}\]

In the Name of Allāh, I have placed my trust in Allāh, there is no might and power except by Allāh.\(^{25}\)

\[\text{allāhumma inni a‘ūdhhu bika an adilla aw udall, aw azilla aw uzall, aw azlima aw uzlam, aw ajhala aw yujhala ‘alayy.}\]

O Allāh, I seek refuge in You lest I misguide others or am

\(^{24}\) Al-Nasā‘ī in ‘Amal al-Yawm wa al-Laylah (#81, p. 173); also see Irwā‘ al-Ghalil (3/94).

\(^{25}\) Abū Dāwūd (#5094, 4/325) and al-Tirmidhī (#3427, 5/490); see Ṣaḥiḥ al-Tirmidhī (3/151).
misguided by others; lest I cause others to err or am caused to err; lest I oppress others or am oppressed; lest I behave foolishly or am met with the foolishness of others.26

11 What to say when entering home

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَحْدَهُ، وَبِسْمِ اللَّهِ خَرَجْنَا، وَعَلَى اللَّهِ رُسُلَهُ تَوَاكَكَنَا
bismi l-lāhi walajnā, wa bismi l-lāhi kharajnā, wa ‘alā l-lāhi tawakkalnā.

In the Name of Allāh we enter, in the Name of Allāh we leave, and upon Allāh, our Lord, we depend.

Then say as-salāmu ‘alaykum (السلام عليكم) to those present.27

26 Abū Dāwūd (#5094), al-Tirmidhī (#3427), al-Nāṣī’ī (8/268), and Ibn Mājah (#3884). Also see Šahīh al-Tirmidhī (3/152) and Šahīh Ibn Mājah (2/336).

27 Abū Dāwūd (#5096, 4/325) and Muslim (#2018). Shaykh Ibn Bāz graded the chain of the former good (ḥasan) in Tuhfah al-Akhyār (p. 28).
12 Invocation for going to the mosque

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْ لي نُورًا في قَبْرِي [اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْ في قَبْرِي نُورًا)، وَفِي لِسَانِي نُورًا، وَفِي سَمَّعي نُورًا، وَفِي بَصْرِي نُورًا، وَمِن قَوْيِي نُورًا، وَمِنْ تَحْتِي نُورًا، وَعَنْ يَمِيني نُورًا، وَعَنْ شَمَالِي نُورًا، وَمِنْ أَمْامِي نُورًا، وَمِنْ خَلْفِي نُورًا، وَاجْعَلْ في نَسِيبِي نُورًا، وَأَعْظِمْ لي نُورًا، وَعَظِمْ لي نُورًا، وَاجْعَلْ لي نُورًا، وَاجْعَلْ في عَصْبي نُورًا، وَفِي حَيْلِي نُورًا، وَفِي دِمي نُورًا، وَفِي شَعيُ نُورًا، وَفِي بَصْري نُورًا] وُمْرُورًا في عَظَامِي [وَزِدْني نُورًا، وَزِدْني نُورًا] [وَهَبْ لي نُورًا عَلَى نُورٍ

Allāhumma j‘al-li nūran fi qabrī, allāhumma j‘al-li fi qalbī nūran, wa fi lisānī nūrā, wa fi sam‘ī nūrā, wa fi bāsāri nūrā, wa min fawqī nūrā, wa min taḥtī nūrā, wa ‘an yamīnī nūrā, wa ‘an shimalī nūrā, wa min amāmī nūrā, wa min khalfī nūrā, wa j‘al fi naṣṣī nūrā, wa a‘zīm-lijī nūrā, wa azzīm-lijī nūrā, wa j‘al-lijī nūrā, wa j‘alnī nūrā. Allāhumma a‘tiṇī nūrā, wa j‘al fi ‘asabi nūrā, wa fi laḥmī nūrā, wa fi damī nūrā, wa fi sha‘rī nūrā, wa fi bashāri nūrā, wa nūran fi ‘izāmī. Wa zidnī nūrā, wa zidnī nūrā, wa zidnī nūrā. Wa hab-lī nūran ‘alā nūr.

O Allāh, make for me a light in my grave²⁸ [O Allāh, place

²⁸ This is the first part of the extension by al-Tirmidhī (#3419, 5/483).
light in my heart, and light on my tongue, and light in my hearing and light in my sight, and light above me and light below me, and light to my right and light to my left, and light before me and light behind me. Place light in my soul. Magnify light for me, and amplify light for me. Make light for me and make me light. O Allāh give me light, and place light in my nerves, and light in my flesh, and light in my blood, and light in my hair, and light in my body,]29 and a light in my bones,30 [and increase me in light, and increase me in light, and increase me in light,]31 [and grant me light upon light.]32

13 Invocation for entering the mosque

Start with your right foot33 and say:

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29 All of these fragments are in al-Bukhārī (6316, 11/116) and Muslim (#763, 1/526, 529, 530).

30 This is the second part of al-Tirmidhi’s extension.


32 Ibn Ḥajr mentioned this in Fath al-Bārī and attributed it to Ibn Abī ‘Āsim in Kitāb al-Du‘ā’. See Fath al-Bārī (11/118).

33 Due to the saying of Anas ibn Mālik (1/331), “From the Sunnah is to start with your right foot when entering mosques, and to start with your left foot when leaving.” This was reported by al-Ḥākim (1/218) and he declared it authentic (ṣaḥīḥ) according to the conditions of Muslim and al-Dhahabī agreed with him. It was also reported by al-Bayhaqī (2/442) and al-Albānī declared it good (ḥasan) in Silsilah al-Aḥādith al-Ṣaḥīḥah (#2478, 5/624).
أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ العَظِيمِ، وَبِوُجُوهِهِ الْكَرِيمِ، وُسْلَطَانِهِ الْقَدِيمِ، مِنَ الشَّيَاطِينِ الرَّجَيمِ [بِسْمِ اللهِ، وَالْصَّلَاةُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللهِ]، [اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِي أُبُوبَ رَحْمَتِكَ]

aʿūdhu bi-l-lāhi l-ʿazīm, wa bi-wajhibi l-ḵarim, wa sulṭānihi l-qadīm, min asḥ-shayṭāni r-rajmī. bismi l-lāhi, wa s-salātu wa s-salāmu ʿala rasūli l-lāh. allāhumma fīah-li abwāba rahmatik.

I seek refuge in Almighty Allāh, by His Noble Face, by His primordial power, from Satan the outcast.\textsuperscript{34} [In the Name of Allāh, may blessings]\textsuperscript{35} [and peace be upon the Messenger of Allāh.]\textsuperscript{36} [O Allāh, open before me the doors of Your mercy.]\textsuperscript{37}

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14  Invocation for leaving the mosque

Start with your right foot and say:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَالْصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللهِ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّي أَسْأَلُكَ مِنَ
In the Name of Allāh, may peace and blessings be upon the Messenger of Allāh. O Allāh, I ask for Your favour, O Allāh, protect me from Satan the outcast.\(^{38}\)

### 15 What to say upon hearing the *adhān* (call to prayer)

Repeat the statements of the *mu‘adhdhīn* except when he says, ḥayya ‘alā šalāh (خطى على الصلاة) and ḥayya ‘alā falāh (خطى على الفلاح). Here, you should say:

لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

lā ḥawla wa lā quwwata illā bi-l-lāh.

There is no might and no power except by Allāh.\(^{39}\)

Recite the following in Arabic after the *mu‘adhdhīn’s tashahhud*:\(^{40}\)

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38 See reference of the previous ḥadīth (du‘ā #20) and the extension (اللَّهُمَّ اغْصَيْنِي مَنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ) is from Ibn Mājah (#773); also see Ṣaḥīḥ Ibn Mājah (1/129).

39 Al-Bukhārī (#611, 1/152) and Muslim (#383, 1/288).

40 Ibn Khuzaymah (422, 1/220).
After replying to the call of the mu'adhdhin, you should recite Allâh’s blessings on the Prophet in Arabic.\footnote{25}

\begin{align*}
\text{للهِ رَبِّ هَذِهِ الدُّعُوَّةِ الثَّانِيَةِ،َ}}
\text{وَالصَّلاةِ الْقَابِلَةِ،َ}}
\text{آتِ مَعَادٍ}}
\text{الوَسْيَعَةَ}}
\text{وَالْفَضْيَةَ،َ}}
\text{وَبَعْثَةِ مَقَامًا مَّقَامًا مُّحْمُودًا}}
\text{ذِي}}
\text{وَعَدَتَهُ،َ}}
\text{إِنَّكَ}}
\text{لَا تَخْلُفُ الْمِلْعَادِ}}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{اللَّهُمَّ رَبِّي} \\
\text{بَشَّارَةُ دُوَّارِيَّة} \\
\text{ذِي} \\
\text{وَلَ الْمَيْخَام} \\
\text{وَالْمَيْسُور} \\
\text{ذِيَّ} \\
\text{وَفِي} \\
\text{ذِي}}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{اللَّهُمَّ رَبِّي} \\
\text{بَشَّارَةُ دُوَّارِيَّة} \\
\text{ذِي} \\
\text{وَلَ الْمَيْخَام} \\
\text{وَالْمَيْسُور} \\
\text{ذِيَّ} \\
\text{وَفِي} \\
\text{ذِي}}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{اللَّهُمَّ رَبِّي} \\
\text{بَشَّارَةُ دُوَّارِيَّة} \\
\text{ذِي} \\
\text{وَلَ الْمَيْخَام} \\
\text{وَالْمَيْسُور} \\
\text{ذِيَّ} \\
\text{وَفِي} \\
\text{ذِي}}
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\begin{align*}
\text{اللَّهُمَّ رَبِّي} \\
\text{بَشَّارَةُ دُوَّارِيَّة} \\
\text{ذِي} \\
\text{وَلَ الْمَيْخَام} \\
\text{وَالْمَيْسُور} \\
\text{ذِيَّ} \\
\text{وَفِي} \\
\text{ذِي}}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{اللَّهُمَّ رَبِّي} \\
\text{بَشَّارَةُ دُوَّارِيَّة} \\
\text{ذِي} \\
\text{وَلَ الْمَيْخَام} \\
\text{وَالْمَيْسُور} \\
\text{ذِيَّ} \\
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\text{ذِي}}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{اللَّهُمَّ رَبِّي} \\
\text{بَشَّارَةُ دُوَّارِيَّة} \\
\text{ذِي} \\
\text{وَلَ الْمَيْخَام} \\
\text{وَالْمَيْسُور} \\
\text{ذِيَّ} \\
\text{وَفِي} \\
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\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{اللَّهُمَّ رَبِّي} \\
\text{بَشَّارَةُ دُوَّارِيَّة} \\
\text{ذِي} \\
\text{وَلَ الْمَيْخَام} \\
\text{وَالْمَيْسُور} \\
\text{ذِيَّ} \\
\text{وَفِي} \\
\text{ذِي}}
\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{اللَّهُمَّ رَبِّي} \\
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\text{ذِي} \\
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\text{وَالْمَيْسُور} \\
\text{ذِيَّ} \\
\text{وَفِي} \\
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\end{align*}

\begin{align*}
\text{اللَّهُمَّ رَبِّي} \\
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\text{ذِي} \\
\text{وَلَ الْمَيْخَام} \\
\text{وَالْمَيْسُور} \\
\text{ذِيَّ} \\
\text{وَفِي} \\
\text{ذِي}}
\end{align*}
O Allāh, Lord of this perfect call and the established prayer, grant Muḥammad the intercession and favour, and raise him to the honoured station You have promised him, [verily You do not neglect promises].

Between the call to prayer and the iqāmah, you should supplicate to Allāh for yourself. Invocation during this time is not rejected.

16 Invocations for the beginning of the prayer (to be said immediately after the first takbīr)

اللَهُمَّ باعِدُ بَنيَّنَا وَبَنيَّ حَظْيَايْيَا كَمَا بَاعَتَ بَنيَّ العَشَرِقَ وَالمَغْرِبِ، اللَهُمَّ تَقَيِّنِي مِنَ حَظْيَايْيَا، كَمَا تَقَيَّنِي الثَّوْبُ الأَقْبَصُ مِنَ الدُّنِسَ، اللَهُمَّ اغْسلِني مِنَ حَظْيَايْيَا، بِالْثَّلََجَّ وَالْمَاءِ وَالْبَرَدَ

allāhumma bāʿid baynī wa bayna khaṭṭāyāya kamā bāʿadta baynā l-mashriqi wa l-maghrib. allāhumma naqqīnī min khaṭṭāyāya kamā yunaqqqa th-thawbu l-abyādu min addanas.

43 Al-Bukhārī (#614, 1/152) and what is between the brackets is from Al-Bayhaqī (1/410). Shaykh Ibn Bāz authenticated the chain of the latter in Tuhfah al-Akhbār (p. 38).

44 Al-Tirmidhī (#212), Abū Dāwūd (#521), and Aḥmad (3/119); also see Irwā’ al-Ghātil (1/262).
O Allāh, separate me from my sins as You have separated the East from the West. O Allāh, cleanse me of my transgressions as the white garment is cleansed of stains. O Allāh, wash away my sins with ice and water and frost.\textsuperscript{45}

Glory is to You, O Allāh, and praise. Blessed is Your Name and Exalted is Your Majesty. There is no deity worthy of worship but You.\textsuperscript{46}

\textsuperscript{45} Al-Bukhārī (#744, 1/181) and Muslim (#598, 1/419).

\textsuperscript{46} Abū Dāwūd (#775, #776), al-Tirmidhī (#242, #432), al-Nasā‘ī (2/133), and Ibn Mājah (#804, #806). Also see Ṣaḥīḥ al-Tirmidhī (1/77) and Ṣaḥīḥ Ibn Mājah (1/135).
I have turned my face sincerely towards He who has brought forth the heavens and the earth and I am not of those who associate (others in worship with Allah). Indeed my prayer, my sacrifice, my life, and my death are for Allah, Lord of the worlds, no partner has He. With this I am commanded and I am of the Muslims. O Allah, You are the Sovereign, none has the right to be worshipped except You. You are my Lord and I am Your servant, I have wronged my own soul and have acknowledged my sin, so forgive me all my sins for no one forgives sins except You. Guide me to be the best of characters for none can guide to it other
than You, and deliver me from the worst of characters for none can deliver me from it other than You. Here I am, in answer to Your call, happy to serve You. All good is within Your Hands and evil does not stem from You. I exist by Your will and will return to You. Blessed and High are You, I seek Your forgiveness and repent unto You. 47

اللّهُمَّ رَبُّ چِبْرَائِیَا، وَمیکاِیَا، وَإِسْرَافیَا، فَأَطْرِ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ، عَلِیمُ الْغَیْبِ وَالْشَّهدَةِ، أَنْتَ تُّحَکِّمُ بَنِیَ عَبَادِکَ فِیمَا كَانُوا فِیهِ يَخْتَلُفُونَ، اهْدِنِی لِمَا ابْتَلَیْتُ فِیهِ مِنَ الْحَقِّ بِیَدِی، إِنَّكَ تَهْدِی مَنْ نَشَاءَ إِلَی صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقیِمٍ

allâhumma rabba jibrâ’ila wa mikâ’ila wa isrâ’il, fâtîra s-samâwâti wa l-ard, ‘âlima l-ghaybi wa sh-shahâda. anta ta’khumu bayna ‘ibâdika fîmâ kânû fîhi yakhtalifûn. ihdîni limâ khtulifa fîhi min al-haqqi bi-idhnîk. innaka tahdi man tashâ’u ilâ širâṭîn mustaqîm.

O Allâh, Lord of Jibrâ’il, Mikâ’il, and Isrâ’il (Archangels), Creator of the heavens and the earth, Knower of the seen and the unseen. You are the Arbitrator between Your servants in that which they have disputed. Guide me to the truth by Your leave, in that which they have differed, for verily You guide whom You will to a straight path. 48

47 Muslim (#771, 1/534).
48 Muslim (#770, 1/534).
Recite the following 3 times in Arabic:

اَللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ كَبِيرًا، اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ كَبِيرًا، اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ كَبِيرًا، وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ كَبِيرًا، وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ كَبِيرًا، وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ كَبِيرًا، وَسُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ بَكْرَةً وَأَصِيَلَةً


Allāh is the Greatest, Most Great. Allāh is the Greatest, Most Great. Allāh is the Greatest, Most Great. Praise is to Allāh, abundantly. Praise is to Allāh, abundantly. Praise is to Allāh, abundantly. Glory is to Allāh, at the break of day and at its end.

And then say:

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ، مِنْ نَفْحِهِ وَنَفْثِهِ وَهَمْرِهِ

aʿūdhu bi-l-lāhi min ash-shayṭān, min nafkhihi wa naftihi wa hamzih.

I seek refuge in Allāh from Satan, from his breath, from his voice, and from his whisper.⁴⁹

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⁴⁹ Abū Dāwūd (#764, 1/203), Ibn Mājah (#807, 1/265), Ahmad (#4/85), and Muslim (#601, 1/420) with extension from: (مَنْ نُفْحَهُ...).
اللهُمَّ لَكَ الحَمْدُ أَنْتَ نُورُ السَّمَوَاتِ والأَرْضِ وَمَنْ فِيهِنَّ، وَلَكَ الحَمْدُ أَنْتَ قَيْمُ السَّمَوَاتِ والأَرْضِ وَمَنْ فِيهِنَّ، [وَلَكَ الحَمْدُ أَنْتَ رَبُّ السَّمَوَاتِ والأَرْضِ وَمَنْ فِيهِنَّ] [وَلَكَ الحَمْدُ لَكَ مُلْكُ السَّمَوَاتِ والأَرْضِ وَمَنْ فِيهِنَّ] [وَلَكَ الحَمْدُ أَنْتَ مَلِكُ السَّمَوَاتِ والأَرْضِ] [وَلَكَ الحَمْدُ] [أَنْتَ الطَّالِبُ، وَعَمَّدَكَ الحقَّ، وَقَوْلُكَ الحقَّ، وَلَقَأَوْكَ الحقَّ، وَلَجَنَّكَ حقَّ، وَلَدَارَ حقَّ، وَلَبِينَتَكَ حقَّ، وَحَرَّمَ - حَقَّ، وَالسَّاَعَا حَقَّ] [اللهُمَّ لَكَ أُسْلَمُ، وَلَيْكَ نُؤْمُنُ، وَلِيَآَتُكَ آَنَتُ، وَلِيَآَثِبُ، وَلِيَآَثِبُ حَامِلٌ، وَلِيَآَثِبُ حَامِلٌ، وَلِيَآَثِبُ حَامِلٌ، وَلِيَآَثِبُ حَامِلٌ] [أَنْتَ الْمُقَدَّمُ، وأَنْتَ الْمُؤْجَرُ لَلِلَّهِ] [أَنْتَ إِلَيْهِ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ] [وَالْهَمْمَ، لَا لَكَ وَالْهَمْمَ.}

allāhumma laka l-ḥamd. anta nūru s-samāwātī wa l-arḍi wa man fihinna wa laka l-ḥamd. anta qayyimu s-samāwātī wa l-arḍi wa man fihinna wa laka l-ḥamd. anta rabbu s-samāwātī wa l-arḍi wa man fihinna wa laka l-ḥamd. laka mulku s-samāwātī wa l-arḍi wa man fihinna wa laka l-ḥamd. anta maliku s-samāwātī wa l-arḍi wa laka l-ḥamd. anta l-ḥaqq, wa wa'duqa l-ḥaqq, wa qawluka l-ḥaqq, wa liqā'uqa l-ḥaqq, wa l-jannatu ḥaqq, wa n-nāru ḥaqq, wa muḥam-madun ḥaqq, wa s-sā'atu ḥaqq. allāhumma laka aslamt, wa 'alayka tawakkalt, wa bika āmant, wa ilayka anabt, wa bika khāṣamt, wa ilayka ḥākamt. fa-ghfir-li mā qaddamtu wa mā
akkhart, wa mā asrartu wa mā a`lant. anta l-muqaddimu wa anta l-mu`akhkhir. anta ilāhi là ilāha illā ant.

O Allāh, praise is to You. You are the Light of the heavens and the earth and all they contain. Praise is to You, You are the Sustainer of the heavens and the earth and all they contain. [Praise is to You, You are the Lord of the heavens and the earth and all they contain.] [Praise is to You, Yours is the dominion of the heavens and the earth and all they contain.] [Praise is to You, You are the King of the heavens and the earth.] [And praise is to You.] [You are the Truth, Your Promise is true, Your Word is true, meeting with You is true, Paradise is true, Hell is true, the Prophets are true, and Muḥammad (ṣallī Allāhu `alayhi wa sallam) is true, and the Hour of Judgment is true.] [O Allāh, to You I have submitted, and upon You I depend. I have believed in You and to You I turn in repentance. For Your sake I dispute and by Your standard I judge. Forgive me what I have sent before me and what I have left behind me; what I have concealed and what I have declared.] [You are the One Who sends forth and You are the One Who delays. There is no deity who has the right to be worshipped but You.] [You are my God. There is no deity who has the right to be worshipped but You.]

17 Invocations during *ruku*′ (bowing in prayer)

Recite 3 times in Arabic:

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّي الْعَظِيمَ

*subhāna rabbīya l-ʿazīm.*

Glory to my Lord the Exalted.⁵¹

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ رَبِّي وَحَمِيدَكَ اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي

*subhānaka l-lāhumma rabbanā wa bi-ḥamdi k. allāhumma ghfir-li.*

Glory is to You, O Allāh, our Lord, all praise is Yours. O Allāh, forgive me.⁵²

سُبْحَانَ قُدُوسٍ رَبُّ الْمَلَائِكَةَ وَالْرُّوحِ

*subbūḥun quddūsun rabbu l-malāʾikati wa r-rūḥ.*

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⁵¹ Ibn Mājah (#888), Abū Dāwūd (#871), al-Nisāʾī (1/190), Ahmad (#394, 5/382, 394) and al-Tirmidhī (#262). Also see Ṣaḥīḥ al-Tirmidhī (1/83).

⁵² Al-Bukhārī (#794, 1/99) and Muslim (#484, 1/350).
Glory (to You), Most Holy (You are), Lord of the angels and the Spirit.\(^{53}\)

O Allah, to You I bow (in prayer), and in You I believe, and to You I submit. Before You my hearing is humbled, as is my sight, my marrow, my bones, my nerves, and what my feet have mounted upon (for travel).\(^{54}\)

Glory is to You, Master of power, of dominion, of majesty, and greatness.\(^{55}\)

\(^{53}\) \(\text{Muslim} \ (#487, \ 1/353)\) and \(\text{Abū Dāwūd} \ (#872, \ 1/230)\).

\(^{54}\) \(\text{Muslim} \ (#771, \ 1/534)\), \(\text{Abū Dāwūd} \ (#760)\), \(\text{al-Tirmidhī} \ (#266)\) and \(\text{al-Nāṣa`ī} \ (2/130)\). The extension is found in Ibn Ḥibbān; see \(\text{Ṣaḥīḥ Ibn Ḥibbān} \ (#1901)\) and \(\text{Ṣaḥīḥ Ibn Khuzaymah} \ (#607)\).

\(^{55}\) \(\text{Abū Dāwūd} \ (#873, \ 1/230)\), \(\text{al-Nāṣa`ī} \ (2/191)\), and \(\text{Aḥmad} \ (6/24)\).
18 **Invocations for rising from the rukū́’**

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سُبْحَانَ اللّهِ لَمْ تَجِدَ كُبْرَى
sami’a l-lāhu liman ḥamidah.
Allah hears him who praises Him.\(^56\)

رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الحَمْدُ كَثِيرًا طَبِيبًا مُبَارَكًا فِيهِ
rabbanā wa laka l-hamd, ḥamdan kathiran tayyiban mubārakan fih.
Our Lord, praise is Yours, abundant, good, and blessed praise.\(^57\)

مِلَّةَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمِلَّةَ الْأَرْضِ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا، وَمِلَّةٌ مَا شَتَتَ مِنْ
mil’a s-samāwāti wa mil’a l-arḍi wa mā baynahumā, wa

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\(^{56}\) Fath al-Bārī (#795, 2/282).
\(^{57}\) Fath al-Bārī (#799, 2/284).
mil'a mā shi'ta min shay'in ba'd. ahlā th-thanā'ī wa l-majd. aḥaqqu mā qāla l-ʿabdū wa kullunā laka ʿabd. allāhumma lā māni'a limā aʿtayt, wa lā muʿtiya limā mana't, wa lā yanfā'u dha l-jaddi minka l-jadd.

(A praise that) fills the heavens and the earth and what lies between them, and whatever else You desire. Most worthy (You are) of praise and majesty. Most Deserving (You are) of whatever a slave says (of good about You) and we are all slaves before You. O Allāh, none can withhold what You give, and none may give what You have withheld. And the might of the mighty person cannot benefit him against You.  

19 Invocations during sujūd

Recite 3 times in Arabic:

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّي الأَعْلَى

subhāna rabbīya l-aʿla.

Glory is to my Lord, the Most High.  

سُبْحَانَ الْلَّهِ رَبِّي وَحْمَدُ اللَّهِ الْلَّهُمَّ اعْفَرْ لِي

58 Muslim (#477, 1/346).
59 Abū Dāwūd (#871), Ibn Mājah (#888), al-Nasāʿī (1/190), Ahmad (#394, 5/382), and al-Tirmidhī (#262). Also see Sahīh al-Tirmidhī (1/83).
subḥānaka l-lāhumma rabbanā wa bi-ḥamdik. allāhumma ghfir-li.

Glory is to You, O Allāh, our Lord, and Yours is praise. O Allāh, forgive me.  60

ṣūbūḥ, qudūs, rabb al-ummālika wa ḥaʾīr

subbūhun quddūsun rabbu l-malāʾikati wa r-rūh.

Glory (to You), Most Holy (You are), Lord of the angels and the Spirit.  61

اللَّهُمَّ لَكَ سُجُدُتْ، وَبَكَّ آمَنْتَ، وَلَكَ أَسْمَتْ، سُجُدَ وَجْهِي

allāhumma laka sajadtu wa bika āmantu wa laka aslamt. sajada wajhī li-l-ladī khalaqahu wa sawwarahu wa shaqqa samʿahu wa baṣarab. tabāraka l-lāhu aḥsanu l-khāliqīn.

O Allāh, to You I prostrate myself and in You I believe. To You I submit. My face is prostrated to the One Who created it, fashioned it, and gave it hearing and sight. Blessed is Allāh, the Best of creators.  62

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60 Al-Bukhārī (#794, 1/99) and Muslim (#484, 1/350).
61 Muslim (1/533).
62 Muslim (#771, 1/534).
subhāna dhi-l-jabarūti wa l-malakūti wa l-kibriyāʾi wa l-ʿazama.

Glory is to You, Master of power, of dominion, of majesty, and greatness.  

allāhumma gḥfir-lī dhanbī kullah, diqqahu wa jillah, wa awwalahu wa ākhirah, wa `alāniyyatahu wa sirrah.

O Allāh, forgive me all my sins, great and small, the first and the last, those that are apparent and those that are hidden.

allāhumma innī aʿūdhu bi-ridāka min sakhatik, wa

63 Abū Dāwūd (#873, 1/230), Aḥmad (6/24), and al-Nasāʾī (2/191). Al-Albānī authenticated it in Ṣaḥīḥ Abī Dāwūd (1/166).
64 Muslim (#483, 1/350).
bimuʿāfātika min ʿuqūbatik. wa aʿūdhu bika mink. la uḥṣi thanāʾan ʿalayka anta kamā athnayta ʿalā nafsik.

O Allah, I seek protection in Your pleasure from Your anger and I seek protection in Your forgiveness from Your punishment. I seek protection in You from You. I cannot count Your praises. You are as You have praised Yourself.\(^65\)

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20 Invocations for the sitting between the two sujūd

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rabbi ghfir-lī, rabbi ghfir-lī.

My Lord, forgive me. My Lord, forgive me.\(^66\)

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allāhumma ghfir-lī, wa rhamnī, wa ḥdinī, wa ḥburnī, wa ʾāfinī, wa rzuqnī, wa rfaʾnī.

O Allah, forgive me, have mercy on me, guide me, support me, protect me, provide for me, and elevate me.\(^67\)

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\(^{65}\) Muslim (#486, 1/352).

\(^{66}\) Abū Dāwūd (#874, 1/231). Also see Ṣaḥīḥ Ibn Mājah (1/148).

\(^{67}\) Abū Dāwūd (#850), al-Tirmidhī (#284), Ibn Mājah (#898); also see Ṣaḥīḥ al-Tirmidhī (1/90) and Ṣaḥīḥ Ibn Mājah (1/148).
Supplications for prostrations due to recitation of the Quran

I have prostrated my face to the One Who created it, and gave it hearing and sight by His might and His power. [Glory is to Allah, the Best of creators.] 68

O Allah, write it as a reward for me and relieve me of any burden with it. Make it a treasure for me (in Paradise).

68 Al-Tirmidhi (#580, 2/474), Ahmad (6/30), and al-Hakim, who declared it authentic (sahih) and al-Dhahabi agreed with him (1/220). The extension was reported by al-Hakim and is from Sura al-Mu’minun.
Accept it from me as You accepted it from Your servant Dāwūd.⁶⁹

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22 Invocation for the tashahhud (sitting in prayer)

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التحياتُ للهِ، والصلاةُ، والسلامُ عَلَيْكُمُ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَتُ اللهِ وَبَرَكَانُهُ، السَّلامُ عَلَيْكَ وَعَلَى عَبَادِ اللهِ الصَّالِحِينَ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ، وأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مَعَهُ عَبَدُ وَرَسُولُهُ

at-tahiyyātu lī-l-lāh, wa s-salawātu wa t-tayyibāt. as-salāmu 'alayka ayyuha n-nabiyu wa raḥmatu l-lāhi wa barakātuh. as-salāmu 'alaynā wa 'alā 'ibādi l-lāhi s-sālihin. ash-hadu an lā ilāha illā l-lāh, wa ash-hadu anna muḥammadan 'abdubuhu wa rasūluh.

All greetings of humility are for Allāh, so are all prayers and goodness. Peace be upon you, O Prophet, and the Mercy of Allāh and His Blessings. Peace be upon us and upon the righteous slaves of Allāh. I bear witness that there is no deity worthy of worship but Allāh, and I bear witness that Muḥammad is His slave and His Messenger.⁷⁰

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⁶⁹ Al-Tirmidhī (#579, 2/473) and al-Hākim (1/219), who declared it authentic (sahih) and al-Dhahabī agreed with him.

⁷⁰ Al-Bukhārī (#831, 2/311) and Muslim (#402, 1/301).
How to recite blessings on the Prophet (ﷺ) after the tashahhud

O Allah, bestow Your favour on Muhammad and on the family of Muhammad as You have bestowed Your favour on Ibrahīm and the family of Ibrahīm. You are Praiseworthy, Most Glorious. O Allah, bless Muhammad and the family of Muhammad as You have blessed Ibrahīm and the family of Ibrahīm. You are Praiseworthy, Most Glorious.\(^{71}\)
O Allah, bestow Your favour on Muhammad and upon his wives and progeny as You have bestowed Your favour upon the family of Ibrāhīm. And bless Muhammad and his wives and progeny as You have blessed the family of Ibrāhīm. You are Praiseworthy, Most Glorious.\textsuperscript{72}

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24 Invocations after the final \textit{tashahhud} and before ending the prayer

\textit{allāhumma sallī ‘alā muḥammadin wa ‘alā azwājihi wa dhurriyyatihi kamā sallayta ‘alā āli ibrāhīm. wa bārik ‘alā muḥammadin wa ‘alā azwājihi wa dhurriyyatihi kamā bārakta ‘alā āli ibrāhīm. innaka ḥamīdun majīd.}

\textit{allāhumma innī aʿūdhu bika min ‘adhābī l-qabr, wa min ‘adhābī jahannam, wa min fitnati l-māhyā wa l-mamāt, wa min sharri fitnati l-maṣīhi d-dajjāl.}

O Allah, I seek refuge in You from the punishment of the grave, and from the punishment of Hellfire, and from the trials of life and death, and from the evil of the trial of the False Messiah.\textsuperscript{73}

\textsuperscript{72} Al-Bukhārī (#3369, 2/407) and Muslim (#407, 1/306).

\textsuperscript{73} Al-Bukhārī (#1377) and Muslim (#588, 1/412). The wording is from Muslim.
O Allāh, I seek refuge in You from the punishment of the grave, and I seek refuge in You from the trial of the False Messiah, and I seek refuge in You from the trials of life and death. O Allāh, I seek refuge in You from sin and from debt.  

O Allāh, I have greatly wronged myself and no one forgives sins but You. So, grant me forgiveness and have mercy on me. Surely, You are Forgiving, Merciful.
اللهِمَّ اغْفِرْ ليّ ما قَدْمَتُ، وَمَا أَخْرَتْ، وَمَا أَسَرْتُ، وَمَا أَعْلِنتُ، وَمَا أَسْرَفْتُ، وَمَا أَنْتَ أَعْلَمُ يِّنِي مَيِّ، أَنْتَ الْمُقَدِّمُ،
وَأَنْتَ الْمُؤْجِرُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ

allâhumma ghfir-li mà qaddamtu wa mà akkhhart, wa mà asrartu wa mà a’lant, wa mà asraftu wa mà anta a’lamu bihi minni. anta l-muqaddimu wa anta l-mu’akkhbir. lâ ilâha illâ ant.

O Allâh, forgive me what I have sent before me and what I have left behind me, what I have concealed and what I have done openly, what I have done in excess, and what You are better aware of than I. You are the One Who sends forth and You are the One Who delays. There is no deity worthy of worship but You.  

اللهِمَّ أعْتَيْنِي عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ، وَشُكْرِكَ، وَحُسْنِ عَبَادَتِيَكَ

allâhumma a’innî ’alâ dhikrika wa shukrika wa husni ‘ibâdatik.

O Allâh, help me to remember You, to give You thanks, and to perform Your worship in the best manner.

76 Muslim (#771, 1/534).
77 Abû Dâwûd (#1522, 2/86) and al-Nasâ’î (3/53). Al-Albânî authenticated it in Şâhîh Abî Dâwûd (1/284).
allāhumma innī aʿūdhu bika min al-bukhl, wa aʿūdhu bika min al-jubn, wa aʿūdhu bika min an uradda ilā ardhalī l-ʿumr. wa aʿūdhu bika min fitnati d-dunya wa ʿadhābi l-qabr.

O Allāh, I seek Your protection from miserliness, I seek Your protection from cowardice, and I seek Your protection from being returned to feeble old age. I seek Your protection from the trials of this world and from the torment of the grave.\(^{78}\)

allāhumma innī asʿaluka l-jannata wa aʿūdhu bika min an-nār.

O Allāh, I ask You for Paradise and seek Your protection from the Fire.\(^{79}\)

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78 Al-Bukhārī (#2822, 6/35).
79 Abū Dāwūd (#792) and Ibn Mājah; see Sahīh Ibn Mājah (2/328).
اللّهُمَّ يَعْلَمُكَ الْعَجِبَ وَقُدْرَتُكَ عَلَى الْحَلُّٰقِ، أَحْيَنِي مَا عِلِّنَتْ
الْحَيَاةِ خَيْرًا لِي، وَتَوْفِّي إِذَا عِلِّنَتْ الْوَفَأَةِ خَيْرًا لِي، اللّهُمَّ إِنِّي
أَسَلُّكَ حَشْيَتَكَ فِي الْعَجِبِ وَالْشِّهَادَةِ، وَأَسَلُّكَ كُلُّما الْحَلُّٰقِ فِي
الْرَّضَا وَالْعَضْبِ، وَأَسَلُّكَ الْقُصُدِّ فِي الْعَجِبِ وَالْفَقْرِ، وَأَسَلُّكَ
تَعِيمًا لَا يَتَّدَّ، وَأَسَلُّكَ قُرُوَّةَ عَيْنٍ لَا يَتَقْطَعُ، وَأَسَلُّكَ الْرَّضَا بَعْدَ
الْقُصُدِّ، وَأَسَلُّكَ بَرْدُ الْعَيْشِ بَعْدَ الْمُوْتِ، وَأَسَلُّكَ لَدَّهُ النَّظَرِ
إِلَى وَجْهِكَ، وَالشَّوْقُ إِلَى لِقَائِكَ فِي غَيْرِ ضَرْرٍ مَّعْرِظَةُ، وَلَا فَتْنَةٍ
مُضْلِلَةٍ، اللّهُمَّ رَزِّيتَ زِينَةَ الإِيمَانِ، وَاجْعَلْنَا هُدًى مُهْتَدِينَ

allāhumma bi·īlmika l·ghayba wa qudratika ʿala l·khalq, aḥyīnī mā ʿalimta l·ḥayāta khayran li, wa tawwafanī idhā ʿalimta l·wafāta khayran li. allāhumma innī asʾaluka khashay·atuka fī l·ghaybi wa sh·shahāda. wa asʾaluka kālimata l·ḥaqqi fī·r·ridā wa l·ghadāb. wa asʾaluka qurratān lā tangaṭī. wa asʾaluka r·ridā baʾda l·qadāʾ, wa asʾaluka barda l·ʿayshi baʾda l·mawt. wa asʾaluka ladhdhāta n·nazārī ilā wahbiha wa sh·shawqa ilā liqāʾika fī ghayri dar·raʾa mudirētān wa lā fitnātān mudilla. allāhumma zayyinnā bi·zīnati l·īmān, wa jʿālnā hudātān muhtādīn.

O Allāh, by Your Knowledge of the unseen and by Your Power over creation, let me live if You know that life is good for me, and let me die if You know that death is good for me. O Allāh, I ask You to grant me Your fear in private and in public. I ask You for the word of truth in
times of contentment and anger. I ask You for moderation in affluence and in poverty. I ask You for blessings never ceasing and the coolness of my eye (i.e. pleasure) that never ends. I ask You for pleasure after Your Judgment and I ask You for a life of coolness after death. I ask You for the delight of gazing upon Your Face and the joy of meeting You without any harm and misleading trials befalling me. O Alláh, adorn us with the beauty of faith, and make us guides who are upon (correct) guidance.  

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O Alláh, I ask You. O Alláh, You are the One, the Only, the Self-Sufficient Master, Who was not begotten and He begets not while none is equal to Him. Forgive me my sins, surely You are Forgiving, Merciful.  

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81 Al-Nasá’i (3/52) and Aḥmad (4/238). Al-Albānī authenticated it in Šāhīb al-Nasá’ī (1/280).
O Allah, I ask You, as You are the Owner of praise, there is no deity worthy of worship but You alone, You have no partner. You are the Giver of all good. O Creator of the heavens and the earth, Owner of majesty and honour, O Living and Everlasting One, I ask You for Paradise and I seek refuge in You from the fire.  

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82 Abū Dāwūd (#1495), al-Nasā’ī (3/52), Ibn Mājah (#3858) and al-Tirmidhī (#3544); also see Sahih Ibn Mājah (2/329).
O Allāh, I ask You, by the fact that I bear witness that You are Allāh. There is no deity worthy of worship but You, the Only God, Independent of creation, Who was not begotten and begets not, and none is equal to Him.  

25 What to say after completing the prayer

Recite 3 times in Arabic:

آَسْأَلُ عَذَّبَتْنِي عَلَى نَفْسِي

astaghfiru l-lāh.

I ask Allāh for forgiveness.

And then say:

اللَّهُمَّ أَنتَ السَّلَامُ، وَمَنْكَ السَّلَامُ، تَبَارَكْتُ يَا ذَا الْجِلَالِ

وَالْإِكْرَامِ

allāhumma anta s-salām, wa minka s-salām, tabārakta yā dha l-jalālī wa l-ikrām.

O Allāh, You are Peace and from You comes peace. Blessed You are, O Owner of majesty and honour.

83 Abū Dāwūd (#1493, 2/62), Ahmad (5/360), al-Tirmidhi (#3475, 5/515), and Ibn Mājah (#3857, 2/1267); see Sahih Ibn Mājah (2/329) and Sahih al-Tirmidhi (3/163).

84 Muslim (#591, 1/414).
Recite 3 times in Arabic:

لا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الحَمْدُ، وَهُوَ عَلَى
كل شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ
lā ilāha illā l-lāh, wahdahu lâ sharika lah, labhu l-mulku wa labhu l-hamdū wa huwa 'alā kulli shay'in qadīr.

No deity has the right to be worshipped but Allāh alone, He has no partner, His is the dominion and His is all praise, and He is Able to do all things.

And then recite:

اللَّهُمَّ لَا مَانَعَ لِمَا أُعْطِيْتَ، وَلَا مُعْطِي لِمَا مُنَعْتُ، وَلَا يَنْفَعُ ذَا
الجَدِّ بَنِكَ الْجَدُّ
allāhumma lā māni'a limā a'tayta wa lā mu'ti'ya limā mana'ta wa lā yans'ā'u dha-l-jaddi minka l-jadd.

O Allāh, there is none who can withhold what You give, and none may give what You have withheld; and the might of the mighty person cannot benefit him against You.\(^{85}\)

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\(^{85}\) Al-Bukhārī (#844, 1/255) and Muslim (#593, 1/414). The repetition of the first phrase three times is from al-Bukhārī (#6473).
None has the right to be worshipped but Allāh alone Who has no partner, His is the dominion, to Him is all praise due and He is Able to do all things. There is no power nor might except by Allāh. None has the right to be worshipped but Allāh, and we do not worship any other besides Him. His is grace, His is bounty, and to Him belongs the most excellent praise. None has the right to be worshipped but Allāh. [We are] sincere in making our religious devotion to Him, even though the disbelievers may dislike it.  

Recite 33 times in Arabic:

سُبُحْانَ اللَّهِ، وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ، وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Glory is to Allāh, praise is to Allāh, and Allāh is the Most Great.
And then recite:

لا إلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ، وَهُوَ عَلَى
كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

lā ilāha illā l-lāh, wahdahu lā sharika lah, lahu l-mulku wa lahu l-ḥamdu wa huwa ‘alā kulli shay’in qadir.

None has the right to be worshipped but Allāh, the One without partners. His is the dominion, to Him is all praise due, and He is Able to do all things.\(^{87}\)

The following three Sūrahs should be recited in Arabic after each prayer:\(^{88}\)

بِسْمِ الَّذِي أَحَدَّ ١ ﷺ الْلَّهُ الْكَمِيمٌ ٢ ﷺ ﷺ ﷺ

bismi l-lāhi r-raẖmāni r-rajihin. qul huwa l-lāhu aẖad. allāhu s-ṣamad. lam yalid wa lam yūlād, wa lam yakun lahu kufuwan aẖad.

In the Name of Allāh, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. Say: He is Allāh (the) One. The Self-Sufficient Mas-

\(^{87}\) “Whoever says this after every prayer will be forgiven his sins even though they be as the foam of the sea.” Muslim (#597, 1/418).

\(^{88}\) Abū Dāwūd (#1523, 2/86) and al-Nasā’ī (3/68). Also see Sahih al-Tirmidhī (2/8). These three Sūrahs are called Mu‘awwidhāt; see Fath al-Bārī (9/62).
ter, Whom all creatures need, He begets not nor was He begotten, and there is no deity equal to Him. (Sūrah al-Ikhláṣ, Q:112)

بُسُمُ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ قُلْ أُعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ۖ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ۖ وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقِ ۖ إِذَا وَقَبَ ۖ وَمِنْ شَرِّ أَنْفَقَةٍ ۖ فِي ٱللَّهِ ۖ وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ ۖ إِذَا حَسَدَ

bismi l-lāhi r-raḥmāni r-raḥīm. quʾ aʿūdhu bi-rabbi l-falaq, min sharri mā khalaq, wa min sharri ghāsiqin idhā waqab, wa min sharri n-naffāthāti fi-l-ʿuqad, wa min sharri ḥāsidin idhā ēdāl.  

In the Name of Allāh, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. Say: I seek refuge with (Allāh) the Lord of the daybreak, from the evil of what He has created, and from the evil of the darkening (night) as it comes with its darkness, and from the evil of the witchcraft when they blow in the knots, and from the evil of the envier when he envies. (Sūrah al-Falaq, Q:113)

بُسُمُ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ قُلْ أُعُوذُ بِرَبِّ ٱلْيَتَāءِ ۖ مَلِكِ ٱلْيَتَāءِ ۖ إِلَهِ ٱلْيَتَāءِ ۖ مِنْ شَرِّ ٱلْوُسْوَسِ ۖ أَلَّذِى يُوسُوسُ ۖ فِي صُدُورِ ٱلْيَتَāءِ ۖ مِنْ أَحْيَانِ ۖ وَٱلْيَتَāءِ
bismi l-lāhi r-raḥmāni r-raḥīm. qul aʿūdhu bi-rabbi n-nās, maliki n-nās, ilāhi n-nās, min shari l-waswāsi l-khānās, al-ladhi yuwaswisu fiṣudūri n-nās, min al-jinnati wa n-nās.

In the Name of Allāh, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. Say: I seek refuge with (Allāh) the Lord of mankind, the King of mankind, the God of mankind, from the evil of the whisperer who withdraws, who whispers in the breasts of mankind, of jinns and men. (Sūrah al-Nās, Q:114)

Recite the following in Arabic after each prayer:89

الله لا إله إلا هو الحليم العليم لا تأخذه سبحة ولا نوم له ما في السماوات وما في الأرض ممن دا الدُّنيا يشعع عنده إلا بإذنه يعلم ما بين أيديهم وما خلفهم ولا يحيطون بهيء من علِمِه لا يعلم شاء وسع كَرَسَيْه السماوات والأرض ولا يئوده حفظُهُما

وهو الَّذِي أعظم

allāhu lā ilāha illā huwa l-hayyu l-qayyūm. lā ta’khudhuhu sinatun wa lā nāwum. lahu mā fi-s-samāwāti wa mā fi-l-ard. man dha-l-ladhi yashfa’u ‘indahu illā bi-īdhnihi. ya’llamu mā bayna aydihim wa mā khalfahum. wa lā yuḥṣīna bi-shay’in

89 Ibn al-Sunni (#121) and al-Nasā’i in ‘Amal al-Yawm wa al-Laylah (#100); al-Albānī declared it authentic (ṣabīb) in Ṣaḥīḥ al-javī‘ (#6464, 5/339) and Silsilah al-ynthesis al-Ṣaḥībah (#972, 2/697).
Allāh! There is no deity worthy of worship but He, the Ever Living, the One Who sustains and protects all that exists. Neither slumber nor sleep overtakes Him. To Him belongs whatever is in the heavens and whatever is on the earth. Who is he that can intercede with Him except with His Permission? He knows what happens to them in this world, and what will happen to them in the Hereafter. And they will never encompass anything of His Knowledge except that which He wills. His Throne extends over the heavens and the earth, and He feels no fatigue in guarding and preserving them. And He is the Most High, the Most Great. (Sūrah al-Baqarah, Q2:255)

Recite the following 10 times in Arabic after the Maghrib and Fajr prayers:⁹⁰

لا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الحَمْدُ، يُحْيِي وَيُمِيتُ، وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرُ

lā ilāha illā l-lāh, wahdahu lā sharika lah, lahu l-mulku wa lahu l-hamdu, yuhyī wa yumīt, wa huwa 'alā kulli shay'in qadīr.

None has the right to be worshipped but Allāh alone, Who has no partner. His is the dominion and His is all praise.

He brings life and causes death, and He is Able to do all things.

Recite in Arabic after the Fajr prayer:

\[
\text{اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسَلَكَ عِلْمًا نَافعًا، وَرِزْقًا طَيِّبًا، وَعَمَلًا مُتَقَبَلًا}
\]

\[
\text{allāhumma inni as’aluka ‘ilman nāfi’an wa rizqan ṭayyiban wa ‘amalan mutaqabbala.}
\]

O Allāh, I ask You for knowledge that is of benefit, a good provision, and acceptable deeds (of worship).

26 Istikhārah (seeking Allāh’s counsel)

Jābir ibn ‘Abd Allāh (ra) said: The Prophet (peace be upon him) used to teach us to seek Allāh’s Counsel in all matters as he would teach us a Sūrah from the Quran. He would say, “When anyone of you has an important matter to decide, let him pray two raka‘āt of prayer other than the obligatory prayer and then say:

\[
\text{«اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْتَحْتَبِرُكَ بِعَلْيَكَ، وَأَسْتَفْقِدُكَ بِقَدْرَتِكَ، وَأَسْلِكَ مِنَ فَضْلِكَ الْعَظِيمِ، فَإِنَّكَ تَقْدِرُ وَلَا أَقْدِرُ، وَتَعْلَمُ وَلَا أَعْلَمُ، وَأَنتُ}}
\]

91 Ibn Mājah (#925) and others. See Sahih Ibn Mājah (1/152) and Majma‘ al-Zawa‘id (10/111).
Allahumma inni astakhiruka bi-‘ilmik, wa astaqdiruka bi-qudratik, wa as’aluka min fa’dlika l-‘azîm. fa-innaka taqdiru wa lâ aqdir, wa ta’lamu wa lâ a’lam, wa anta ‘allâmu l-ghuyûb. allâhumma in kunta ta’lamu anna hâdha l-amra [then mention the thing to be decided] khayrun li fî dinî wa ma’âshî wa ‘aqibati amrî [or say: ‘ajilihi wa ajilihi], fa-qdurhu-li, wa yassirhu-li, thumma bârik-li fih. wa in kunta ta’lamu anna hâdha l-amra sharrun li fî dinî wa ma’âshî wa ‘aqibati amrî [or say: ‘ajilihi wa ajilihi], fasrif-hu ‘annî, wa šrifni ‘anh, wa qdur-liya l-khayra ḥaythu kân, thumma arđîni bih.

«O Allah, I seek Your counsel with Your Knowledge, and I seek the help of Your Omnipotence, and I beseech You for Your Magnificent Grace. Surely, You are Capable and I am not. You know and I know not, and You are the Knower of the unseen. O Allah, if You know that this matter (then mention the thing to be decided) is good for me in my religion, in my life, and for my welfare in the life to come, (or say: [in this life and the Afterlife]) ordain it for me and make it easy for me, then bless me in it. And if You know
that this matter is bad for me in my religion, in my life, and for my welfare in the life to come, (or say: [in this life and the Afterlife]) then distance it from me, and distance me from it. Ordain goodness for me wherever it may be and help me to be content with it.»

Whoever seeks the counsel of the Creator, the advice of the believers, and feels confident about his decisions will never regret such decisions. Allāh the Most Sublime said in the Quran, «...And consult them in the affair. Then when you have taken a decision, put your trust in Allāh.» (Āl ‘Imrān, Q3:159)

27 Words of remembrance for morning and evening

All praise is due to Allāh alone. May peace and blessings be upon him after whom there is no other Prophet.

92 Al-Bukhārī (#1162, 7/162).
93 Anas ibn Mālik (rasūl) said that he heard the Prophet (sallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) say, «That I sit with people remembering Almighty Allāh from the morning (Fajr) prayer until sunrise is more beloved to me than freeing four slaves from among the Children of Ismā‘īl. That I sit with people remembering Allāh from the afternoon (‘Aṣr) prayer until the sun sets is more beloved to me than freeing four slaves from among the Children of Ismā‘īl.» This was reported by Abū Dāwūd (#3667) and al-Albānī graded it good (ḥasan) in Ṣaḥīḥ Abī Dāwūd (2/698).
Allāhu lā ilāha illā huwa l-bayyu l-qayyūm. lā ta’khudhuhu sinatun wa lā nawm. lahu mā fi-s-samāwāṭi wa mā fi-l-ard. man dha-l-ladhī yashfa’u ‘indahu illā bi-idhniḥ. ya’lamu mā bayna aydihim wa mā khalfahum. wa lā yuḥiṭūna bi-shay’in min ‘ilmihī illā bimā šā’. wasi’a kursiyyyuḥu s-samāwāṭi wa l-ard. wa lā ya’uduhu ḥifṣuhumā, wa huwa l-‘alīyyu l-‘azīm.

Allāh! There is no deity worthy of worship but He, the Ever Living, the One Who sustains and protects all that exists. Neither slumber nor sleep overtakes Him. To Him belongs whatever is in the heavens and whatever is on the earth. Who is he that can intercede with Him except with His Permission? He knows what happens to them in this world, and what will happen to them in the Hereafter. And they will never encompass anything of His Knowledge except that which He wills. His Throne extends over the heavens and the earth, and He feels no fatigue in guarding and preserving them. And He is the Most High, the Most Great. (al-Baqarah, Q2:255)

94 Al-Ḥākim (1/562) and al-Albānī declared it authentic (ṣahīh) in Ṣahīḥ al-Targhib wa al-Tarhib (#655, 1/273) and attributed it to al-Nasā’ī in ‘Amal al-Yawm wa al-Laylah (#960) and al-Ṭabarānī in al-Mu’jam al-Kabīr (#541). He also said that al-Ṭabarānī’s chain of transmission is reliable (jayyid).
The following three Sūrahs should be recited 3 times in Arabic:

bismi l-lāhi r-raḥmāni r-raḥīm. qul huwa l-lāhu aḥad. allāhu s-samad. lam yalid wa lam yūlad, wa lam yakun lahu kufuwan aḥad.

In the Name of Allāh, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. Say: He is Allāh (the) One. The Self-Sufficient Master, Whom all creatures need, He begets not nor was He begotten, and there is no deity equal to Him. (Sūrah al-Ikhlāṣ, Q:112)

bismi l-lāhi r-raḥmāni r-raḥīm. qul aʿudhu bi-rabbi l-faqī. min sharri mā khalaq, wa min sharri ghāsiqin idhā waqab,

95 Abū Dāwūd (#5082, 4/322) and al-Tirmidhī (#3575, 5/567); see Ṣaḥīḥ al-Tirmidhī (3/182).
wa min sharri n-naffāthāti fī-l-ʿuqad, wa min sharri ḥāsidīn idhā ḥasad.

In the Name of Allāh, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. Say: I seek refuge with (Allāh) the Lord of the daybreak, from the evil of what He has created, and from the evil of the darkening (night) as it comes with its darkness, and from the evil of the witchcraft when they blow in the knots, and from the evil of the envier when he envies. (Sūrah al-Fālq, Q:113)

bismi l-lāhi r-raḥmāni r-raḥîm. qul aʿūdhu bi-rabbi n-nās, maliki n-nās, ilāhi n-nās, min sharri l-waswāsī l-ḵhannās, al-ladhi yuwaswisu fi ṣudūri n-nās, min al-jinnati wa n-nās.

In the Name of Allāh, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. Say: I seek refuge with (Allāh) the Lord of mankind, the King of mankind, the God of mankind, from the evil of the whisperer who withdraws, who whispers in the breasts of mankind, of jinns and men. (Sūrah al-Nās, Q:114)
In the morning, recite the following in Arabic:

أَصْحَبْنَا وَأَصْحَبَ المُلْكُ لِلَّهِ، وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ، لَا إِلَى إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ المُلْكُ، وَلَهُ الحَمْدُ، وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ، رَبُّ اسْتَأْلَكَ حَرِيرًا مَا فِي هَذَا الْيَوْمِ وَخَيْرًا مَا بَعْدُهُ، وَأَعُوذُ بِيَكَ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا فِي هَذَا الْيَوْمِ وَشَرِّ مَا بَعْدُهُ، رَبِّ أَعُوذُ بِيَكَ مِنَ الْكَسْرِ، وَسُوءِ الْكَبْرِ، رَبِّ أَعُوذُ بِيَكَ مِنْ عَذَابٍ فِي النَّارِ وَعَذَابٍ فِي الْقَبْرِ.

We have entered a new day and with it all dominion is Allāh’s. Praise is to Allāh. None has the right to be worshipped but Allāh alone, the One without partner. To Him belongs the dominion, to Him is all praise, and He is Able to do all things. My Lord, I ask You for the goodness of this day and of the days that come after it, and I seek refuge in You from the evil of of this day and of the days that come after it. My Lord, I seek refuge in You from laziness.

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96 Muslim (#2723, 4/2088). Both supplications are from one narration but are separated for convenience.
and helpless old age. My Lord, I seek refuge in You from the punishment of Hellfire, and from the punishment of the grave.

In the evening, recite the following in Arabic:

أَمْسَيْنَا وأَمُسْتَيَّ المُلْكُ لِلَّهِ، وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ، لا إِلَإِّا إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحَدَّهُ لا شَرِيكَ لِلَّهِ، لَهُ الْمَلْكُ، وَلَهُ الحَمْدُ، وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ، رَبّنَا أَشْأَلْكَ حُتْرَ ما في هَذِهِ اللَّيْلَةِ وَحُتْرَ مَا بَعْدَهَا، وَأُوذْ بِهِ ذِي الْكَبْرَ، وَسَوءُ الْكَبْرِ، رَبّنَا أُوذْ بِهِ ذِي عَذَابٍ فِي الْقَبْرِ

amsaynā wa amsā l-mulku li-l-lāh, wa l-ḥamdu li-l-lāh. lā ilāha illā l-lāhu, waḥdahu lā sharika lah, lahu l-mulku wa lahu l-ḥamd, wa huwa ‘alā kulli shay’in qadir. rabbī as-a-luka khayra ma fi ḥādhihi l-laylah wa khayra ma ba’dahā. wa aʿūdhu bika min sharri ḥādhihi l-laylah wa sharri ma ba’dahā. rabbī aʿūdhu bika min al-κasali, wa sūʿi l-κibar. rabbī aʿūdhu bika min ‘adhābin fi-n-nāri wa ‘adhābin fi-l-qabr.

We have entered a new evening and with it all dominion is Allāh’s. Praise is to Allāh. None has the right to be worshipped but Allāh alone, the One without partner. To Him belongs the dominion, to Him is all praise, and He is Able to do all things. My Lord, I ask You for the goodness of this night and of the nights that come after it, and I seek refuge in You from the evil of of this night and
of the nights that come after it. My Lord, I seek refuge in You from laziness and helpless old age. My Lord, I seek refuge in You from the punishment of Hellfire, and from the punishment of the grave.

In the morning, recite the following in Arabic:

اللّهُمَّ بِكَ أُصْبِحتُ، وَبِكَ أُمِسِينَا، وَبِكَ نَحْيَا، وَبِكَ نَمُوتُ، وإِلَيْكَ النُّشُورُ

allāhumma bika ašbahnā wa bika amsaynā, wa bika naḥyā wa bika namūt, wa ilayka n-nushūr.

O Allah, by You we enter the morning and by You we enter the evening, by You we live and by You we die, and to You is the Final Return.

In the evening, recite the following in Arabic:

اللّهُمَّ بِكَ أُمِسِينَا، وَبِكَ أُصْبِحتُ، وَبِكَ نَحْيَا، وَبِكَ نَمُوتُ، وإِلَيْكَ المَصِيرُ

allāhumma bika amsaynā wa bika ašbhnā, wa bika naḥyā wa bika namūt, wa ilayka l-maṣīr.

O Allah, by You we enter the evening and by You we enter the morning, by You we live and by You we die, and to You is the Final Return.

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97 Al-Tirmidhī (#3391, 5/466); see Sahīh al-Tirmidhī (3/142). Both supplications are from one narration but are separated for convenience.
O Allāh, You are my Lord, there is no deity worthy of worship but You. You created me and I am Your slave. I keep Your covenant and my pledge to You so far as I am able. I seek refuge in You from the evil of what I have done. I admit to Your blessings upon me and I confess my misdeeds. Forgive me, for there is no deity who may forgive sins but You.  

In the morning, recite the following 4 times in Arabic:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أُصِبْحَتُ أَشْهَدُكَ، وَأَشْهَدُ كَهْلَةَ عَرْشِكَ، وَمَلَائِكَتَكَ،

98 Al-Bukhārī (#6306, 7/150).
Wajibun qalabka, ana'ka anfaa ilaahi la ilaa anfaa wa'hdaka la sharika la
la, wa'an faanidhaa 'abduka wa rasuluka.

Allahumma inni asbahtu ush-hiduka wa ush-hidu hamalata 'arshika wa mala'iikataka wa jam'i'a khalqik, annaka anta l-lah, la ilaha illa anta wahdaka la sharika lak, wa anna muhammadan 'abduka wa rasuluk.

O Allah, I have entered a new morning and I call upon You and upon the bearers of Your Throne, upon Your angels and all creation to bear witness that surely You are Allah, there is no deity worthy of worship but You alone Who has no partners, and that Muhammad is Your slave and Messenger.

In the evening, recite the following 4 times in Arabic:

Wajibun qalabka, ana'ka anfaa ilaahi la ilaa anfaa wa'hdaka la sharika la
la, wa'an faanidhaa 'abduka wa rasuluka.

Allahumma inni amsaytu ush-hiduka wa ush-hidu hamalata 'arshika wa mala'iikataka wa jam'i'a khalqik, annaka anta l-lah, la ilaha illa anta wahdaka la sharika lak, wa anna muhammadan 'abduka wa rasuluk.

O Allah, I have entered a new evening and I call upon You and upon the bearers of Your Throne, upon Your angels and all creation to bear witness that surely You are Allah, there is no deity worthy of worship but You alone Who has no partners, and that Muhammad is Your slave and Messenger.
In the morning, recite the following:

اللَّهُمَّ مَا أَصْحَبَ بِي مِنْ يُعْمَةٍ، أَوْ بِأَحَدٍ مِّنْ خَلْقِكَ، فَنُكَ وَحْدَكَ 
لا شَرِيعَكَ لَكَ، فَلَكَ الحَمْدُ وَلَكَ الشُّكْرُ

allāhumma mā ʾasbaha bī min niʿmatin aw bi ʾahadin min khalqiqa fa-minka wasdaka lā sharika lak. fa-laka l-ḥamdu wa laka sh-shukr.

O Allāh, whatever blessings any of your creation or I have entered a new morning with are from you alone, Who has no partners. All praise and gratefulness are due to You Only.

In the evening, recite the following:

اللَّهُمَّ مَا أَمسَى بِي مِنْ يُعْمَةٍ، أَوْ بِأَحَدٍ مِّنْ خَلْقِكَ، فَنُكَ وَحْدَكَ 
لا شَرِيعَكَ لَكَ، فَلَكَ الحَمْدُ وَلَكَ الشُّكْرُ

allāhumma mā āmsa bī min niʿmatin aw bi ʾahadin min khalqiqa fa-minka wasdaka lā sharika lak. fa-laka l-ḥamdu wa laka sh-shukr.

O Allāh, whatever blessings any of your creation or I have entered a new evening with are from you alone, Who has no partners. All praise and gratefulness are due to You Only.

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100 Abū Dāwūd (#5073, 4/318), al-Nasāʿī in ʿAmal al-Yawm wa al-Laylah (#7), Ibn al-Sunni (#41), and Ibn Ḥibbān in Mawārid (#2361) whose chain of transmission Shaykh Ibn Bāz declared good (ḥasan) in Tuhfah al-Akhyār (p. 24).
Recite 3 times in Arabic:

اللَّهُمَّ ُعافنِي في بَدْنِي، اللَّهُمَّ ُعافنِي في سَمِعِي، اللَّهُمَّ ُعافنِي في بَصَرِي، لا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أُعُودُ بِكَ مِنَ الكَفَّرِ وَالْفَقْرِ،
وَأُعُودُ بِكَ مِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ، لا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ

allāhumma ‘āfini fi badanī. allāhumma ‘āfini fi sam‘ī.
allāhumma ‘āfini fi baṣarī. lā ilāha illā ant. allāhumma innī a‘ūdhu bika min al-kufri wa l-faqr. wa a‘ūdhu bika
min ‘adhābi l-qabr. lā ilāha illā ant.

O Allah, make me healthy in my body. O Allah, preserve for me my hearing. O Allah, preserve for me my sight. There is no deity worthy of worship but You. O Allah, I seek refuge in You from disbelief and poverty as I seek refuge in You from the punishment of the grave. There is no deity worthy of worship but You.101

Recite 7 times in Arabic:

حَسَبِي اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ عَلَيْهِ تَوْكَّلْتُ، وَهُوَ رَبُّ الْعَرْشِ الْعَظِيمِ

ḥashiya l-lāhu lā ilāha illā huwa, ‘alayhi tawakkaltu wa huwa rabbu l-‘arshi l-‘azīm.

Allāh is sufficient for me. There is no deity worthy of worship but Him. I have placed my trust in Him, He is Lord of the Majestic Throne.  

O Allāh, I seek Your forgiveness and Your protection in this world and the next. O Allāh, I seek Your forgiveness and Your protection in my religion, in my worldly affairs, in my family and in my wealth. O Allāh, conceal my secrets and preserve me from anguish. O Allāh, guard me from what is in front of me and behind me, from my left, from my right.

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102 Ibn al-Sunnī (#71) with attribution up to the Prophet (ﷺ) and Abū Dāwūd (#5081, 4/321) with attribution up to a Companion (صحابي). Shu‘ayb and ‘Abd al-Qādir al-Arnā’ūṭ declared the latter’s chain of transmission sound (ṣaḥīḥ); see Zād al-Ma‘ād (2/376).
right, and from above me. I seek refuge in Your Greatness from being struck down from beneath me.¹⁰³

اللَّهُمَّ عَلَيْمَ الْعَيْبِ وَالْشَّهَادَةِ، فَأَطْرَ الأَرْضِ وَالأَشْمَاءَ، رَبَّ كُلِّ شِيْءٍ وَمُلْيُّهَا، أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ، أَعْوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّ نَفْسِي، وَمِنْ شَرِّ الشِّيْطَانِ وَشَرِّكَهُ، وَأَنْ أَقْتَرِفَ عَلَى نَفْسِي سُوءًا، أَوْ أُجِرْتُ إِلَى مُسْلِمٍ

allāhumma ‘ālima l-ghaybi wa sh-shahāda, fāṭira s-samāwāti wa l-ard, rabba kulli shay’in wa malikah. ash-hadu an lā ilāha illā ant. a’ūdhu bika min sharri nafsi, wa min sharri sh-shaytāni wa shirkīh, wa an aqtarifā ‘alā nafsi sū‘an aw ajurrah ilā muslim.

O Allāh, Knower of the unseen and the evident, Maker of the heavens and the earth, Lord of all things and their Possessor, I bear witness that there is no deity worthy of worship but You. I seek refuge in You from the evil of my soul and from the evil of Satan and his helpers, and from bringing evil upon my soul or from harming any Muslim.¹⁰⁴

¹⁰³ Abū Dāwūd (#5074) and Ibn Mājah (#3871); also see Sahih Ibn Mājah (2/332).
¹⁰⁴ Al-Tirmidhi (#3392), Al-Albānī declared it authentic (ṣahīh) in Sahih al-Tirmidhi; also see Abū Dāwūd (#5083, 4/317).
Recite 3 times in Arabic:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الْمُتَّقِبِ ّلَا يُصَرُّ عَلَى شَيْءٍ فِي الأَرْضِ وَلَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ

bismi l-lāhi l-ladbi lā yaḍurru ma‘a smihi shay’un fi-l-ardī wa lā fi-s-samā’, wa huwa s-samī‘u l-‘alim.

In the Name of Allāh, with Whose Name nothing can harm in the earth or in the heavens, and He is the All-Hearing, the All-Knowing.  

Recite 3 times in Arabic:

رزَعْتُ بِاَللَّهِ رَبَّيَا، وَبِالإِسْلَامِ دِينِيَا، وَمَحْمَدٌ نَبِيَا

radītū bi-l-lāhi rabbā, wa bi-l-islāmi dinā, wa bi-muḥammadī nabiyyā.

I am pleased with Allāh as my Lord, with Islam as my religion, and with Muḥammad (ṣallallāhu ‘alayhi wa sallam) as my Prophet.

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O Ever Living One, O Eternal One, by Your mercy I call on You to set all of my affairs right. Do not place me in charge of my soul even for the blinking of an eye (i.e. even for a moment).

In the morning, recite the following:

107 Al-Ḥākim (1/545) who declared it authentic (sahih) and al-Dhahabī agreed with him. See Ṣaḥīḥ al-Tarqīb wa al-Tarhib (#654, 1/273).
108 Abū Dāwūd (#5084, 4/322). Its chain of transmission was declared good (hasan) by Shu’ayb and ‘Abd al-Qādir al-Arnā’ūṭ in the recension of Zād al-Ma’ād (2/273). Both supplications are from one narration but are separated for convenience.
We have reached a new morning, and with it all Sovereignty belongs to Allah, Lord of all that exists. O Allāh, I ask You for the goodness of this day, its victory, its help, its light, its blessings, and its guidance. I seek refuge in You from the evil that is in it and from the evil that follows it.

In the evening, recite the following:

أَمَسَّيْتَا وَأَمَسَّيْتِي الْمَلَكُ لِلَّهِ رَبُّ الْعَالَمِينَ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسَلُّكَ خَيْرًا
هَذِهِ الْلَّيْلَةَ فُحُطَّهَا، وَنَصْرَهَا، وَنُورُهَا، وَرَكَنُهَا، وَهَدُّهَا، وَأَعْوُدُ
بِكَ مِنْ شَرٍّ مَّا فِيهَا وَشَرٍّ مَا بَعْدَهَا

amsaynā wa amsā l-mulku li-l-lāhi rabbi l-ʿālamin. allāhumma inni asʿaluka khayra hādhihi l-laylah, fathahā, wa naṣrahā, wa nūrāhā, wa barakatāhā, wa hudahā. wa aʿudhu bika min sharri mā fihā wa sharri mā baʿdah.

We have entered a new evening, and with it all Sovereignty belongs to Allah, Lord of all that exists. O Allāh, I ask You for the goodness of this night, its victory, its help, its light, its blessings, and its guidance. I seek refuge in You from the evil that is in it and from the evil that follows it.

In the morning, recite the following in Arabic:

أَصْبِحْنَا عَلَى فِطْرَةِ الإِسْلَامِ، وَعَلَى كِتَابِ الإِخْلاَصِ، وَعَلَى دِينِ

109  Ahmad (3/406, 407) and Ibn al-Sunni in 'Amal al-Yawm wa al-Laylah (#34). See Sahih al-Jami’ (#4674, 4/209). Both supplications are from one narration but are separated for convenience.
We have entered a new day upon the natural religion of Islam, the word of sincere devotion, the religion of our Prophet Muḥammad (ﷺ), and the faith of our father Ibrāhīm. He was upright (in worshipping Allāh), and a Muslim. He was not of those who worshipped others besides Allāh.

In the evening, recite the following in Arabic:

We have ended this day upon the natural religion of Islam, the word of sincere devotion, the religion of our Prophet Muḥammad (ﷺ), and the faith of our father Ibrāhīm. He was upright (in worshipping Allāh), and a Muslim. He was not of those who worshipped others besides Allāh.
Recite 100 times in Arabic:

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ

subḥāna l-lāhi wa bi-ḥamdihi.

Glory is to Allāh and praise is to Him.110

Recite either 10 times111 or once112 in Arabic:

لا إِلَهَ إِلاَّ اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ، وَلَهُ الحَمْدُ، وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

lā ilāha illā l-lāh, wahdahu lā sharika lah, lahu l-mulku wa lahu l-ḥamd, wa huwa ‘alā kulli shay’in qadīr.

No deity has the right to be worshipped but Allāh alone, Who has no partner. His is the dominion, to Him is all praise due, and He is Able to do all things.

110 Muslim (#2723, 4/2071).

111 Al-Nasā‘ī in ‘Amal al-Yawm wa al-Laylah (#24) from the hadith of Abū Ayyūb al-Anṣārī (r.a.), “Whoever recites this ten times in the morning, Allāh will write ten rewards (hasanāt) for him, forgive him ten misdeeds, give him the reward of freeing ten slaves and protect him from Satan. Whoever recites this ten times in the evening will get this same reward.” See also Ṣaḥīḥ al-Targhib wa al-Ṭarhib (#650, 1/272) and Tuhfah al-Akhyār (p. 55) by Shaykh Ibn Bāz.

112 Abū Dāwūd (#5077, 4/319), Ibn Mājah (#3867), and Ahmad (4/60). See Ṣaḥīḥ al-Targhib wa al-Ṭarhib (1/270), Ṣaḥīḥ Abī Dāwūd (3/957), Ṣaḥīḥ Ibn Mājah (2/331), and Zād al-Ma‘ād (2/377).
Recite 100 times in Arabic upon rising in the morning:

لا إِلَهَ إِلاَّ اللَّهُ، وَحِدَّةً لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الحَمْدُ، وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ
lā ilāha illā l-lāh, wahdahu lā sharīka lah, lahu l-mulku wa lahu l-ḥamdu, wa huwa ‘alā kulli shay’in qadir.

None has the right to be worshipped but Allāh alone, Who has no partners. His is the dominion, to Him is all praise due and He is Able to do all things.113

Recite 3 times in Arabic upon rising in the morning:

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَبِحمَدِهِ، عَدَدُ خُلُقِهِ، وَرَضَا نَفْسِهِ، وَزَنَةَ عَرْشِهِ وَمَدَادَ كَلِمَاتِهِ
subḥān allāhi wa bi-ḥamdi ‘adada khalqih, wa riḍā nafsih, wa zinata ‘arshih, wa midāda kalimātih.

Glory is to Allāh and praise is to Him, by the multitude of His creation, by His Pleasure, by the weight of His Throne, and by the extent of His Words.114

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113 Fath al-Bāri (#3293, 4/95) and Muslim (#2691, 4/2071).
114 Muslim (#2726, 4/2090).
Recite in Arabic in the morning:

اللهُمَّ إِني أَسْأَلُكَ عِلَمًا نَافعًا، وَرَزْقًا طَيِّبًا، وَعَمَلًا مُتَقَبَّلًا

allāhumma innī as’aluka ‘ilman nāfī‘an wa rizqan tayyiban wa ‘amalan mutaqabbalā.

O Allāh, I ask You for beneficial knowledge, good provision, and deeds that will be accepted.\(^\text{115}\)

Recite 100 times in Arabic during the day:

آَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهُ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ

astaghfiru l-lāha wa atūbu ilayh.

I seek the forgiveness of Allāh and I repent unto Him.\(^\text{116}\)

Recite 3 times in Arabic during the evening:

أَعُوذُ بِكِلَمَتِ اللَّهِ التَّمَامَاتِ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ

a‘ūdhu bi-kalimāti l-lāhi t-tāmmāti min sharri mā hālīq.

I seek refuge in the Perfect Words of Allāh from the evil of what He has created.\(^\text{117}\)


\(^{116}\) Fath al-Bārī (#6307, 11/101) and Muslim (#2702, 4/2075).

\(^{117}\) Aḥmad (2/290), al-Nasā‘ī in ‘Amal al-Yawm wa al-Laylah (#590),
Recite 10 times in Arabic:

اللهُمَّ صلِّ وَسَلَّمَ عَلَى نَبِيٍّ طَيِّبٍ

Alláhumma sallí wa sallim 'alá nabiyyiná Muḥammad.

O Alláh, we ask for Your peace and blessings upon our Prophet Muḥammad.\(^{118}\)

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28  What to say before sleeping

Cup your palms together, blow gently into them, and then recite the following three Súrahs in Arabic:

بِسْمِ ۖ لَّا إِلَٰهَ إِلَّا افْتَقَرَ أَحَدٌ ۛ اللَّهُ الْقَصَدُ ۛ لَمْ يَلَدُ ۛ وَلَمْ يُولَدُ

bismi l-láhi r-rahmáni r-rahím. qul huwa l-láhu aḥad. Alláhu q-samad. lam yalid wa lam yulad, wa lam yakun lahu kufuwan aḥad.

In the Name of Alláh, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. Say: He is Alláh (the) One. The Self-Sufficient Mas-

and Ibn al-Sunní (#68). Also see Sahíh al-Tirmidhí (3/187), Sahíh Ibn Májah (2/266), and Tuhfah al-Akhyár (p. 45).

118 Al-Ṭabarání reported this narration with two chains of transmission, one of which is reliable (jayyid). See Majma’ al-Zawa’id (10/120) and Sahíh al-Targhib wa al-Tárhib (#656, 1/273).
ter, Whom all creatures need, He begets not nor was He begotten, and there is no deity equal to Him. (Surah al-
Ikhlas, Q:112)

bismi l-lahi r-rahamâni r-rahim. qul a’udhu bi-rabbi l-falah, min sharri mâ khalâq, wa min sharri ghâsiqin idhâ waqab, wa min sharri n-naffâthâti fî-l-’uqad, wa min sharri hâsidin idhâ hâsad.

In the Name of Allâh, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. Say: I seek refuge with (Allâh) the Lord of the daybreak, from the evil of what He has created, and from the evil of the darkening (night) as it comes with its darkness, and from the evil of the witchcraft when they blow in the knots, and from the evil of the envier when he envies. (Surah al-Falah, Q:113)
bismi l-lāhi r-rahmānî r-rahîm. qul aʿūdhu bi-raabī n-nās, maliki n-nās, ilāhi n-nās, min sharri l-waswāsi l-khannās, al-ladhi yuwaswiṣu fī ṣudūri n-nās, min al-jinnati wa n-nās.

In the Name of Allāh, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. Say: I seek refuge with (Allāh) the Lord of mankind, the King of mankind, the God of mankind, from the evil of the whisperer who withdraws, who whispers in the breasts of mankind, of jinns and men. (Sūrah al-Nās, Q:114)

Then pass your hands over your body, as much of it as you can reach, beginning with the head and the face, then the entire front of your body. Do this 3 times.¹¹⁹

allāhu lā ilāha illā huwa l-bayyū l-qayyūm. lā taʾkhudhu sinatun wa lā nawm. lāhu mā fī-s-samāwāti wa mā fī-l-ard. man dha-l-ladhi yashfūʾu ʿindahu illā bi-idhnihi. yaʿlamu mā

¹¹⁹ Fath al-Bārī (#5017, 9/62) and Muslim (#2192, 4/1723).
Allāh! There is no deity worthy of worship but He, the Ever Living, the One Who sustains and protects all that exists. Neither slumber nor sleep overtakes Him. To Him belongs whatever is in the heavens and whatever is on the earth. Who is he that can intercede with Him except with His Permission? He knows what happens to them in this world, and what will happen to them in the Hereafter. And they will never encompass anything of His Knowledge except that which He wills. His Throne extends over the heavens and the earth, and He feels no fatigue in guarding and preserving them. And He is the Most High, the Most Great. (Sūrah al-Baqarah, Q2:255)\(^{120}\)

\(^{120}\) \textit{Fath al-Bārī} (#2311, 4/487).
The Messenger believes in what has been sent down to him from his Lord, and so do the believers. Each one believes in Allāh, His Angels, His Books, and His Messengers. They say, “We make no distinction between any of His Messengers,” and they say, “We hear, and we obey. (We seek) Your Forgiveness, our Lord, and to You is the return.” Allāh burdens not a person beyond what he can bear. He gets a reward for that (good) which he has earned, and he is punished for that (evil) which he has earned. Our Lord! Punish us not if we forget or fall into error. Our Lord! Lay not on us a burden like that which You did lay on those before us. Our Lord! Put not on us a burden greater than we have strength to bear. Pardon us and grant us forgiveness. Have
mercy on us. You are our Protector, and help us against the disbelieving people. (Sûrah al-Baqarah, Q2:285–6)\textsuperscript{121}

bi-smika rabbî wada’tu janbî wa bika arfa’uh. fa’in amsakta nafsi fa-rahmĥa, wa in arsaltaĥa fa-hfazĥa bimâ tahfazu bihi ‘ibâdaka s-sâliĥîn.

In Your Name my Lord, I lie down and in Your Name I shall rise. If You would take my soul, have mercy with it, and if You would release it, protect it as You do protect Your righteous slaves.\textsuperscript{122}

allâhumma innaka khalaqta nafsi wa anta tawâffâhâ. laka mamâtuhâ wa mahyâhâ. in ahyaytahâ fa-hfazhâ, wa in amattahâ fa-ghfir lahâ. allâhumma inni as’aluka l-‘âfiya.

O Allâh, You have created my soul and You shall take it back. Unto You is its death and its life. If You would make

\textsuperscript{121} Fath al-Bâri (#4008, 9/94) and Muslim (#808, 1/554).
\textsuperscript{122} Al-Bukhârî (#6320, 11/126) and Muslim (#2714, 4/2084).
it live, protect it, and if You cause it to die, then forgive it. O Allâh, I ask You of well-being.\textsuperscript{123}

Recite 3 times in Arabic:

\begin{center}
allâhumma qinî ‘adhâbaka yawma tab‘athu ‘ibâdak.
\end{center}

O Allâh, save me from Your punishment on the Day You shall resurrect Your slaves.\textsuperscript{124}

\begin{center}
bi-smika l-lâhumma amâtu wa ahyâ.
\end{center}

In Your Name, O Allâh, I die and I live.\textsuperscript{125}

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\textsuperscript{123} Muslim (#2712, 4/2083) and Aḥmad (2/79) with different wording.

\textsuperscript{124} Abû Dâwûd (#5045, 4/311) with different wording and al-Tîrîmidhî (#3398). Al-Albâni declared it authentic (\textit{sahîh}); see \textit{Sahîh al-Tîrîmidhî} (3/143).

\textsuperscript{125} Translator’s note: Here, dying and living are metaphors for sleep and wakefulness. This is why the normal order of these words is reversed. In other contexts, living is mentioned before dying. See Sûrah al-Baqarah (Q2:258), Sûrah Āl ‘Imrân (Q3:156), and Sûrah al-A‘râf (Q7:158), among many other examples. \textit{Fath al-Bârî} (11/113) and Muslim (#2711, 4/2083).
Repeat 33 times in Arabic:

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

subhān allāh

Glory is to Allāh.

And then repeat 33 times in Arabic:

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

al-ḥamdu li-l-lāh

All praise is to Allāh.

And finally repeat 34 times in Arabic:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

al-lāhu akbar.

Allāh is the Most Great.\(^\text{126}\)

\(^{126}\) Fath al-Bāri (#3705, 7/71) and Muslim (#2727, 4/2091).
O Allāh! Lord of the seven heavens and Lord of the Magnificent Throne. Our Lord and the Lord of all things. Splitter of the grain and the date-stone, Revealor of the Torah, the Injil, and the Furqān (i.e. the Quran). I seek refuge in You from the evil of everything that You shall seize by the forelock. O Allāh, You are the First and nothing has come before You, You are the Last and nothing comes after You. You are the Most High and nothing is above You, and You are the Most Near and nothing is nearer than You. Settle our debts and enrich us against poverty.

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127 The Scripture that was revealed to ʿĪsā (i.e. Jesus).
128 Translator’s note: See Sūrah al-ʿAlaq (Q96:15), where seizure by the forelock preceeds being cast into Hell.
129 Muslim (#2713, 4/2084).
Praise is to Allah Who has provided us with food and drink, He provided for us and gave us an abode, for there are many without provision and no home.\footnote{Muslim (#2715, 4/2085)}

O Allah, Knower of the unseen and the evident, Maker of the heavens and the earth, Lord of all things and their Master, I bear witness that there is no deity worthy of worship but You. I seek refuge in You from the evil of my soul and from the evil of Satan and his helpers, and from bringing
evil upon my soul and from harming any Muslim.\(^{131}\)

Recite Sūrah al-Sajdah (Q:32) and Sūrah al-Mulk (Q:67) in Arabic.\(^{132}\)

:\n
allāhumma aslamtu nafṣī ilayka, wa fawwaḍtu amrī ilayka, wa wajjahtu wajhī ilayka, wa alja’tu zahrī ilayk. raghbatan wa rabbatan ilayk. lā maljā’a wa lā manjā minkā illā ilayk. āmantu bi-kitābika l-ladī anzalta wa bi-nabiyyika l-ladī arsalt.

O Allāh, I submit myself to You, I entrust my affairs to You, I turn my face to You, and I lay myself down depending upon You; hoping in You and fearing You. There is no refuge and no escape, except to You. I believe in Your Book (the Quran) that You revealed, and the Prophet whom You sent.\(^{133}\)

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131 *Al-Tirmidhī* (#3392). Al-Albānī declared it authentic (ṣaḥīḥ) in *Ṣaḥīḥ al-Tirmidhī*. Also see Abū Dāwūd (#5083, 4/317).


133 *Fath al-Bārī* (#6313, #6315, #7488, 11/113) and *Muslim* (#2710, 4/2081).
29 Invocation to say if you stir in the night

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ الْوَاحِدُ الْقَهَارُ، رَبُّ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالأَرْضِ وَمَا ضَيْبُهُمَا الْغَفَّارُ

lá ilāha illā l-lāh, al-wāḥidu l-qāhār, rabbu s-samāwātī wa l-ardī wa mā baynahumā l-‘azīzu l-ghaffār.

There is no deity worthy of worship but Allāh, the One, the Victorious, the Lord of the heavens and the earth and all (matters) between them, the Almighty, the All-Forgiving.\(^\text{134}\)

30 What to say if you are afraid to go to sleep or feel lonely and depressed

أَعُودُ بِكِتَابِ اللَّهِ الْكَافِمَاتِ، مِنْ عَصِيَّةٍ وَعَقَابَةٍ، وَشَرِّ عَبَادِهِ،

aʿūdhu bi-kalimāti l-lāhi t-tāmmāti min ghadābihi wa iqābihi wa sharri ʿibādih, wa min hamazāti sh-shayātīn,

\(^{134}\) Al-Ḥākim (1/540) graded it authentic (sahīh) and al-Dhahabī agreed with him, and al-Nasāʿī in ʿAmal al-Yaum wa al-Laylah (#757). See Ṣaḥīḥ al-Jamīʿ (#4693, 4/213).
wa an yahdurūn.

I seek refuge in the Perfect Words of Allāh from His anger and His punishment, from the evil of His slaves and from the taunts and presence of devils.\textsuperscript{135}

31 What to do if you have a bad dream or nightmare

Spit to your left 3 times. Seek refuge in Allāh from Satan and from the evil of what you have seen, 3 times. For example:

أَعُوذُ بِاللهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ...

\textit{aʿūdhu bi-l-lāhi min ash-shayṭānī r-rajīm.}

I seek refuge in Allāh from Satan the Outcast…

Do not speak about it to anyone.\textsuperscript{136} Turn over on your other side.\textsuperscript{137}

Get up and pray if you desire to do so.\textsuperscript{138}

\textsuperscript{135} Abū Dāwūd (#3893, 4/12); see \textit{Ṣaḥīḥ Abī Dāwūd} (#3893).

\textsuperscript{136} These instructions are part of a \textit{ḥadīth} narrated by Muslim (#2261, 4/1772) and al-Bukhārī (#7044).

\textsuperscript{137} Muslim (#2262, 4/1773).

\textsuperscript{138} Muslim (#2263, 4/1773).
Invocations for qunūt in the witr prayer

O Allāh, guide me with those whom You have guided and strengthen me with those whom You have given strength. Take me to Your care with those whom You have taken to Your care. Bless me in what You have given me. Protect me from the evil You have ordained. Surely, You command and are not commanded. None whom You have committed to Your care shall be humiliated [and none whom You have taken as an enemy shall taste glory]. You are Blessed, [O] our Lord, and Most Exalted.¹³⁹

O Allâh, I seek refuge with Your pleasure from Your anger. I seek refuge in Your forgiveness from Your punishment. I seek refuge in You from You. I cannot count Your praises; You are as You have praised Yourself.  

Allâhumma inni a‘ūdhu bi-ridâka min sakhatîk, wa bimu‘afatika min ‘uqîbatik. wa a‘ūdhu bika mînk. là uhsî thanâ’an ‘alayk, anta kama athnayta ‘alâ nafsîk.

O Allâh, I seek refuge with Your pleasure from Your anger. I seek refuge in Your forgiveness from Your punishment. I seek refuge in You from You. I cannot count Your praises; You are as You have praised Yourself. 

Allâhumma iyyâka na‘bud, wa laka nusallî wa nasjud, wa ilayka nas‘a wa na‘hsid, narjû rahmataka wa nakhsbâ ‘adhâbak, inna ‘adhâbaka bi-l-kâfirîna mulhaq. allâhumma innâ nasta‘inuka wa nastaghfiruk, wa muthnî ‘alayka l-khayra

140 Abû Dâwûd (#1427), al-Tirmidhî (#3561), al-Nasâ‘î (#1/252), Ibn Mâjah (#1179), and Aḥmad (1/96, 118, 150); see Šâhîh al-Tirmidhî (3/180), Šâhîh Ibn Mâjah (1/194), and Irwâ‘al-Ghâṭîl (2/175).
wa lā nakṣfuruk, wa nu’minu bika, wa nakhdā’u lak, wa nakhla’u man yakṣfuruk.

O Allāh, You alone do we worship and to You we pray and bow down prostrate. To You we hasten to worship and to serve. Our hope is for Your mercy and we fear Your punishment. Surely, Your punishment of the disbelievers is at hand. O Allāh, we seek Your help and Your forgiveness, and we praise You beneficently. We do not deny You and we believe in You. We surrender to You and renounce whoever disbelieves in You.\textsuperscript{141}

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33  What to say immediately following the \textit{witr} prayer

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Recite 3 times in Arabic:

subḥān al-malīki l-quddūs

Glory is to the King, the Holy.

...and raise and extend the voice on the third time and say:

\textit{rabbul māliki wālārūh}\n
\textsuperscript{141} Al-Bayhaqī in \textit{Sunan al-Kubrā} (2/211) who declared its chain of transmission sound (\textit{sahih}). Al-Albānī said in \textit{Irwā’ al-Ghālib} (2/170), “… and this is a sound (\textit{sahih}) chain of transmission.” Its attribution ends at ʿUmar ibn al-Khaṭṭāb (r).
rabbī l-malāʾikati wa-r-rūḥ.

Lord of the angels and the Rūḥ (i.e. Jibrīl)\textsuperscript{142}

34 Invocations in times of worry and grief

allāhumma innī ʿabduka bnu ʿabdika bnu amatik. nāsiyati bi-yadik. mādin fisyya ḥukmuk, ʿadlun fisyya qaḍāʾuk. asʿaluka bi-kulli smin huwa lak, sammayta bihi nafsak, aw anzaltahu fi kitābik, aw ʿallamtauḥ aḥadan min khalqik, aw istaʾtharta bihi fi ʾilmi l-ghaybi ʾindaḵ, an tajʿala l-qrāʾān raḥīʾa qalbī, wa nūra ṣadrī, wa jalāʾa ḥuznī, wa dhahāba hammī.

O Allāh, I am Your slave and the son of Your male slave and the son of Your female slave. My forelock is in Your Hand (i.e. You have control over me). Your Judgment upon me is assured and Your Decree concerning me is just. I ask

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\textsuperscript{142} Al-Nasāʾi (3/244), al-Dāraquṭnī, and others. The second part is an extension from al-Dāraquṭnī (2/31) and its chain of transmission is sound (sabīb). See Zād al-Maʿād (1/337) with the recension of Shuʿayb al-Arnāʾūṭ and ʿAbd al-Qādir al-Arnāʾūṭ.
You by every one of Your Names – those You have named Yourself with, those revealed in Your Book, those taught to any of Your creation, or those kept unto Yourself in the knowledge of the unseen with You – to make the Quran the spring of my heart, the light of my chest, the banisher of my sadness, and the reliever of my distress.\textsuperscript{143}

\textit{allāhumma innī a‘ūdhu bīka min al-hammi wa l-hūan, wa l-‘ajzi wa l-kasal, wa l-bukhli wa l-jubni wa dā‘i d-dayni wa ghalabati r-rijāl.}

O Allah, I seek refuge in You from grief and sadness, from weakness and from laziness, from miserliness and from cowardice, and from being overcome by debt and being overpowered by men.\textsuperscript{144}

\textbf{35 Invocations for anguish}

\textit{lā ʾilāh ʾilā al-lāh al-ʿazīz al-ḥālim, lā ʾilāh ʾilā al-lāh ʾazīz al-ʿazīz}

\textsuperscript{143} Ahmad (1/391) and al-Albānī declared it authentic (\textit{sahīh}) in \textit{al-Kālim al-Ṭayyib} (#124).

\textsuperscript{144} Al-Bukhārī (#6363, 7/158). See \textit{Fath al-Bārī} (11/173).
lā ilāha illā l-lāh, al-‘azīmu l-halīm. lā ilāha illā l-lāh, rabbu l-arshī l-‘azīm. lā ilāha illā l-lāh, rabbu s-samāwātī wa rabbu l-arḍī wa rabbu l-arshī l-ka‘īm.

There is no deity worthy of worship but Allāh the Mighty, the Forbearing. There is no deity worthy of worship but Allāh, Lord of the Magnificent Throne. There is no deity worthy of worship but Allāh, Lord of the heavens and Lord of the earth, and Lord of the Noble Throne.  

allāhumma rahmataka arjū, fa lā takilnī ilā nafṣī ṭarfata ‘ayn, wa aṣliḥ li sha’ni kullah. lā ilāha illā ant.

O Allāh, I hope for Your mercy. Do not leave me to myself even for the blinking of an eye. Correct all of my affairs for me. There is no deity worthy of worship but You.  

145  Al-Bukhārī (#6346, 7/154) and Muslim (#2730, 4/2092).
146  Abā Dāwūd (#5090, 4/324) and Aḥmad (5/42). Al-Albānī declared it good (ḥasan) in Šāhīh Abī Dāwūd (3/959).
lā ilāha illā anta subhānak, innī kuntu min az-zālimin.

There is no deity worthy of worship but You, glory is to You. Surely, I was among the wrongdoers.\(^{147}\)

allāhu, allāhu rabbī, lā ushriku bihi shay'ā.

O Allāh, Allāh is my Lord. I shall not associate anything with Him.\(^{148}\)

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**36 Invocations for when you meet an adversary or a powerful ruler**

allāhumma innā naj'aluka fi nuḥūrihim, wa naʿudhu bika min shurūrihim.

O Allāh, we ask You to restrain them by their necks and we seek refuge in You from their evil.\(^{149}\)

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147 Al-Tirmidhī (#3505, 5/529) and al-Ḥākim (1/505) who declared it authentic (ṣaḥīḥ) and al-Dhahabi agreed with him. See Ṣaḥīḥ al-Tirmidhī (3/168).

148 Abū Dāwūd (#1525, 2/87). Also see Ṣaḥīḥ Ibn Mājah (2/335).

149 Abū Dāwūd (#1537, 2/89) and al-Ḥākim (2/142) who declared it authentic (ṣaḥīḥ) and al-Dhahabi agreed with him.
اللهُمَّ أَنتَ عِضْدِيُّ، وَأَنتَ نَصِيرُ، يَكَ أَحْوَلُ، وَيَكَ أَصْوُلُ، وَيَكُ أَقَاتِلُ

allāhumma anta ‘aḍudī, wa anta naṣīrī, bika ahūlu wa bika aṣūlu wa bika uqātil.

O Allāh, You are my strength and You are my support. For Your sake I go forth, for Your sake I advance, and for Your sake I fight.¹⁵⁰

حَسْبَنَا اللَّهُ، وَنَعْمَ الوَكِيلَ

ḥasbūnā l-lāhu wa ni‘ma l-wakīl.

Sufficient for us is Allāh, what an excellent guardian He is.¹⁵¹

### 37 Invocations against the oppression of rulers

اللهُمَّ رَبُّ السَّمَوَاتِ السَّبِيعِ، وَرَبُّ العُرُشِ العَظِيمِ، كَنْ لِي جَارًا مِنْ [فَلَانٍ بْنِ فَلَانٍ]، وَاخْرَاجًا مِنْ خَلَايِقَكَ؛ أَنْ يُقَرْطَ

¹⁵⁰ Abū Dāwūd (#2632, 3/42) and al-Tirmidhī (#3584, 5/572); see Ṣaḥīḥ al-Tirmidhī (3/183).

¹⁵¹ Al-Bukhārī (#4563, 5/172).
O Allah, Lord of the seven heavens, Lord of the Magnificent Throne, be my support against [such and such a person] and his helpers from among Your creatures, lest any of them abuse me or do me wrong. Mighty is Your support and glorious are Your praises. There is no deity worthy of worship but You.\textsuperscript{152}

Recite 3 times in Arabic:

الله أَكْبَرُ، اللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ مِنْ خَلْقِهِ جَمِيعًا، اللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ مِنْ أَحَافٍ
وَأَخَذْرُ، أَعْلَمُ بِاللَّهِ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ، المُمْسِكِ السَّمَوَاتِ
السَّبِيعَ أَنْ يَفْعَلُ عَلَى الأَرْضِ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ، مِنْ شَرِّ عَبْدِكَ [فَلَنَّ]
وَجَنُودُهُ وَأَنْبِيَاهُ وَأَشْيَاءُهُ، مِنْ الجَيْبِ وَالإِنسِ، اللَّهُمَّ كُنْ لِي جَارًا
مِنْ شَّرِّهِمْ، جَلَّ تَحَمُّكَ، وَغَرَّ جَارِكَ، وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ، وَلَا إِلَهَ
عِبَّرُكَ

allâhu akbar. allâhu a‘azzu min khalqihi jamî‘â. allâhu

\textsuperscript{152} Al-Bukhârî in \textit{al-Adab al-Mufrad} (#707) and al-Albânî declared it authentic (\textit{sahîh}) in \textit{Saḥîh al-Adab al-Mufrad} (#545).
a‘azzu mimmā akhāfu wa aḥdhar. a‘ūdhu bi-l-lāhi l-ladhi lā ilāha illā hu, al-mumsiki s-samāwātī s-sab‘i an yaga‘na ‘alā l-ardi illā bi-idhnih, min sharri ‘abdika [name of the person] wa junūdihi wa atbā‘ihi wa ashyā‘ihi min al-jinni wa l-ins. allāhumma kun-li jāran min sharrihim. jalla thanā‘uka wa ‘azza jāruk, wa tabāraka smuk, wa lā ilāha ghayruk.

Allāh is the Most Great, Mightier than all His creation. He is Mightier than what I fear and dread. I seek refuge in Allāh, with Whom there is no deity worthy of worship but Him, Who holds the seven heavens from falling upon the earth except by His command, from the evil of Your slave [name of the person], his helpers, his followers and his supporters from among the jinn and mankind. O Allāh, be my support against their evil. Glorious are Your praises and mighty is Your patronage. Blessed is Your Name, there is no true God but You.\(^{153}\)

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38 Invocation against an enemy

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\[
\text{اللَّهُمَّ مُنْزِلُ الْكِتَابِ، سَرِيعُ الحِسَابِ، إِهْزَمُ الأَحْزَابِ، اللَّهُمَّ}
\]

\[
\text{اِهْزَمْهُمْ وَزُلْزِلْهُمْ}
\]

allāhumma munzila l-kitāb, sura l-ḥisāb, iḥzāmi l-ḥazāb.
allāhumma hzimhum wa zalzilhum.

O Allāh, Revealer of the Book, Swift in accounts, defeat

\(^{153}\) Al-Bukhārī in \textit{al-Adab al-Mufrad} (#708) and al-Albānī declared it authentic (\textit{sahīh}) in \textit{Ṣaḥīh al-Adab al-Mufrad} (#546).
the groups (of disbelievers). O Allāh, defeat them and shake them.\textsuperscript{154}

\begin{center}
\textbf{39} \hspace{1em} What to say if you fear people may harm you
\end{center}

\textit{allāhumma kifnīhim bimā shīt.}

O Allāh, suffice (i.e. protect) me against them however You wish.\textsuperscript{155}

\begin{center}
\textbf{40} \hspace{1em} Invocations for if you are stricken by doubt in your faith
\end{center}

Say:

\textit{aʿūdhu bi-l-lāhi.}

I seek refuge in Allāh.

Then you should desist from doing what you are in doubt about.\textsuperscript{156}

\begin{enumerate}
\item[154] Muslim (#1742, 3/1362).
\item[155] Muslim (#3005, 4/2300).
\item[156] Fath al-Bārī (#3276, 6/336) and Muslim (#134, 214, 1/120).
\end{enumerate}
Say:

آمَنَتُ بِاللهِ وَرَسُولِهِ

اَمَانُتِ بِاللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ

I believe in Allah and His Messengers.\textsuperscript{157}

Recite the following \textit{āyah} in Arabic:

هو أَوَلُ وَأَخْرِي وَالْظَّاهِرُ وَالْبَاطِنُ وَهُوَ بَعْلُ شَيْءٍ

\textit{Wahu l-awwalu wa l-akhiru wa l-zahiru wa l-batinu wa}

\textit{huwa bi-kulli shay' in 'alim.}

He is the First and the Last, the Most High and the Most Near. And He is the Knower of all things.\textsuperscript{158}

41 Invocations for the settling of a debt

\textit{اللَّهُمَّ اَكْفِني بِحَلاَكَةٍ عَنْ حَرَامَكَ وَأَغْنِي بِفِضْلِكَ عَمَّنْ سَوَاءٌ}

157 Muslim (#134, 212, 1/119, 120).

158 Abū Dāwūd (#5110, 4/329) and al-Albānī declared it good (\textit{hasan}) in \textit{Ṣaḥīḥ Abī Dāwūd} (3/962).
O Allāh, suffice (i.e. provide) me with what You have allowed instead of what You have forbidden and make me independent of all others besides You.¹⁵⁹

O Allāh, I seek refuge in You from grief and sadness, from weakness and from laziness, from miserliness and from cowardice, and from being overcome by debt and from being overpowered by men.¹⁶⁰

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42 Invocation against the distractions of Satan during the prayer and recitation of the Quran

Recite the following in Arabic and then spit to your left. Do this 3 times.

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¹⁵⁹ Al-Tirmidhi (#3563, 5/650); see Saḥīḥ al-Tirmidhi (3/180).
¹⁶⁰ Al-Bukhārī (#6363, 7/158).
a‘udhu bi-l-lâhi min ash-shaytâni r-ra’jîm.
I seek refuge in Allâh from Satan the outcast.  

---

43 Invocation for when you find something becoming difficult for you

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139

اللَّهُمَّ لا سَهْلِّ إِلاَّ مَا جَعَلْتُهُ سَهْلًا، وَأَنَّ تَجْعَلُ الْحَرْزَنَ إِذَا شَنَّتَ سَهْلًا

allâhumma lâ sahla illâ mâ ja‘altahub sahla, wa anta taj‘alu l-ḥazna idhâ shi‘ta sahla.

O Allâh, there is no ease other than what You have made easy. You ease sorrow at will.  

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44 What to say and do if you commit a sin

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140

No slave of Allâh may commit a sin and then perfect

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161 Muslim (#2203, 4/1729).
162 Ibn Ḥibbân in his Šabîh (#2427) and Ibn al-Sunnî (#351). Ibn Ḥajr said that this was an authentic (sâhih) hadîth. It was declared authentic (sâhih) by ‘Abd al-Qâdir al-Arnâ‘ût in his checking of al-Adhkâr by Imam al-Nawawî (p. 106).
his ablution, stand to pray two raka‘āt of prayer and then seek Allāh’s forgiveness, except that Allāh forgives him.  

45 Invocations against the devil and his promptings

Seek refuge with Allāh against him, i.e. by saying:

أَعُوذ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيَطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

aʿūdhu bi-l-lāhi min ash-shayṭānī r-rajīm.

I seek refuge in Allāh from Satan the Outcast.  

The call to prayer – adhān.  

Saying words of Allāh’s remembrance (dhikr) and reciting the Quran.
46 Invocation for when something you dislike happens or when you fail in an attempt to do something

قَدَرُ اللَّهِ وَمَا شَاءَ فَعَلَ

qadaru l-lâhi wa mâ shâ’â fa’al.

A decree of Allâh and He does whatever He wills.¹⁶⁷

47 Congratulations for new parents and how they should respond

بَارِكَ اللَّهُ لَكِ فِي المَوْهُوبِ لَكَ، وَشَكْرَتَ الْوَاهِبَةِ، وَبَلَغَ أَشْدَهُ، وَرُزِقَتْ رَّهَّ

bâraka l-lâhu lâka fî l-mawhûbi lak, wa shakarta l-wâhib, wa balagha ashuddah, wa ruziqta birrah.

May Allâh bless you with His gift to you, may you (i.e. the new parent) give thanks, may the child reach the maturity of years, and may you be granted its righteousness.

The reply of the person being congratulated is to say:

¹⁶⁷ Muslim (#2664, 4/2052)
bāraka l-lāhu laka, wa bāraka ‘alayka, wa jazāka l-lāhu khayrā, wa razaqaka l-lāhu mithlāh, wa ajzala thawābak.

May Allāh bless you, and shower His blessings upon you, and may Allāh reward you well and bestow upon you its like and reward you abundantly.\textsuperscript{168}

48 \textbf{How to seek Allāh’s protection for children}

The Prophet (ﷺ) used to seek Allāh’s protection for both Ḥasan and Ḥusayn by the following:

u‘idhukumā bi-kalimāti l-lāhi t-tāmmāti min kulli shayṭān wa hāmmah, wa min kulli ‘ayn lāmmah.

I seek protection for you both with the Perfect Words of Allāh from every devil, from every beast, and from every envious blameworthy eye.\textsuperscript{169}

- For a single male child, say instead, \textit{u‘i-dhu-ka} [أعiidُك].

\textsuperscript{168} See \textit{al-Adhkār} by Imam al-Nawawi (p. 349) and \textit{Ṣaḥīḥ al-Adhkār} by Salīm al-Hilālī (2/713).

\textsuperscript{169} Al-Bukhārī (#3371, 4/119).
• For a single female child, say instead, *u‘i-dhu-ki* [أعیدْکی].
• For more than two children, all female, say instead, *u‘i-dhu-kunna* [أعیدْکُنْن].
• For more than two children, male and female, say instead, *u‘i-dhu-kum* [أعیدْکُم].

49 Invocations for visiting the sick

لا بَاسَ طَهُورُ إِنْ شَاءَ اللّهُ

_lā ba’s, tahūrun in shā’a l-lāh._

Do not worry, it will be a purification (of sins for you), Allah willing.¹⁷⁰

Recite 7 times in Arabic:

أَسَأَلُ اللّهِ الْعَظِيمَ، رَبَّ الْعَرْشِ الْعَظِيمِ، أَنْ يَسْفَيْكَ

as‘ālu l-lāha l-‘azīm, rabba l-‘arshi l-‘azīm, an yashfiyak.

I ask Almighty Allah, Lord of the Magnificent Throne, to make you well.¹⁷¹

¹⁷⁰ *Fath al-Bâri* (#3616, 10/118).
¹⁷¹ Al-Tirmidhi (#2083) and Abu Dāwūd (#3106). See *Ṣaḥīḥ al-Tirmidhi* (2/210) and *Ṣaḥīḥ al-Ｊāmi’* (#5766, 5/180).
The reward for visiting the sick

When a man goes to visit his sick Muslim brother, he walks along a path of Paradise until he sits, and when he sits, he is cloaked in mercy. If he comes in the morning, seventy thousand angels will pray for him until evening, and if he comes in the evening, seventy thousand angels will pray for him until morning.\(^{172}\)

Invocations of the terminally ill

\(\text{اللَّهِمَّ} \text{ آفِرُ لِي، وَارْحَمَني، وَأَحْفَنِي بِالرَّفِّيقِ الأَعْلَى}\\\text{allāhumma ghfir lî, wa rhamnî, wa alhiqî bi-r-rafiqi l-a’lā.}\)

O Allah, forgive me, have mercy upon me, and join me with the highest companions (in Paradise).\(^{173}\)

As he was dying, the Prophet (ﷺ) dipped his hands in water and wiped his face saying:

\(^{172}\) Al-Tirmidhî (#969), Ibn Mājah (#1442), and Aḥmad (1/97). See \(\text{Ṣaḥīḥ Ibn Mājah (1/244)}\) and \(\text{Ṣaḥīḥ al-Tirmidhî (1/286)}\). Aḥmad Shākir also declared it authentic (\(\text{sahīḥ}\)).

\(^{173}\) Al-Bukhārī (#4440, 7/10) and Muslim (#2444, 4/1893).
lā ilāha illā l-lāh. inna li-l-mawti sakarāt.

There is no deity worthy of worship but Allāh. Surely, death has agonies.\(^{174}\)

lā ilāha illā l-lāh wa l-lāhu akbar. lā ilāha illā l-lāh wahdah.
lā ilāha illā l-lāh wahdahu lā sharīka lah. lā ilāha illā l-lāh, lahu l-mulku wa lahu l-ḥamd. lā ilāha illā l-lāh, wa lā ḥawla wa lā quwwata illā bi-l-lāh.

There is no deity worthy of worship but Allāh, Allāh is the Most Great. None has the right to be worshipped but Allāh alone. None has the right to be worshipped but Allāh alone, Who has no partner. There is no deity worthy of worship but Allāh, His is the dominion and His is all praise due. There is no deity worthy of worship but Allāh, there is no power and no might but by Allāh.\(^{175}\)

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\(^{174}\) Fath al-Bāri (#4449, 8/144). The hadīth also mentions him using the siwāk (tooth-cleaning stick).

\(^{175}\) Al-Tirmidhī (#3430) and Ibn Mājah (#3794). Al-Albānī declared it authentic (sahih); also see Sahih al-Tirmidhī (3/152) and Sahih Ibn Mājah (2/317).
52 What to encourage the dying person to say

Whoever dies with his last statement being, "There is no deity worthy of worship but Allâh," will enter Paradise.\footnote{Abû Dâwûd (#3116, 3/190). See \textit{Sahîh al-Jâmi‘} (#6479, 5/432).}

\textit{lâ ilâha illâ l-lâh.}

There is no deity worthy of worship but Allâh.

53 Invocation for when tragedy strikes

\textit{innâ li-l-lâhi wa innâ ilâyhi râji‘ûn. allâhumma 'jurnî fi muṣûbatî wa akhlîf li khayran minhâ.}

We are from Allâh and unto Him we are to return. O Allâh, take me out of my plight and replace it for me with something better.\footnote{Muslim (#918, 2/632).}
54 Invocation for closing the eyes of the dead

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِ[فَلَانِ بَيْسِهِ]، وَارْفَعْ دِرَجَتَهُ في الْمَهْدِيَّينِ، وَإِخْلَفْهُ
في عَقَبَيْهِ في الغَابِرِينَ، وَاغْفِرْ لَهُ وَلَهُ يَا زَبٌّ الْعَالَمِينَ، وَافْتِحْ لَهُ
في قَبْرِهِ وَتُؤْرِهِ فِيهِ

allāhumma ghfir li [name of the person], wa rfaʻ darajatuhu fi l-mahdiyyin, wa khlufu fi ʻaqibih fi l-ghābirin. wa ghfir
lanā wa lahu, yā rabba l-ʻālāmin, wa fsc lahu fi qabrihi wa nawwir lahu fih.

O Allāh, forgive [name of the person] and elevate his station among those who are guided. Send him along the
path of those who came before, and forgive us and him,
O Lord of the worlds. Enlarge his grave for him and shed
light upon him in it.178

55 Invocations for the dead in the funeral prayer

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لَهُ وَارْحَمْهُ، وَعَافِهُ، وَاعْفُ عَنْهُ، وَأَكْرِمْ نَزْلَهُ، وَوَسَعْ
mudhkhala, wa ʻaṣīlahu bīl-maʻa wal-talāj wal-burd, wa ʻina min al-khataa ʻan

178 Muslim (#920, 2/634).
O Allāh, forgive him, have mercy with him, give him strength, and pardon him. Be generous to him, make his entrance wide, and wash him with water, snow, and hail. Cleanse him of his transgressions as white cloth is cleansed of stains. Give him an abode better than his home, a family better than his family and a wife better than his wife. Take him into Paradise and protect him from the punishment of the grave [and from the punishment of Hell].  

179 Muslim (#963, 2/663).
O Allah forgive the living and dead among us. Forgive those who are with us and those who are absent, the young and the old among us, and our menfolk and our womenfolk. O Allah, whomever You give life from among us, give him life in Islam, and whomever You take away from us, take him away in Imān. O Allah, do not forbid us their reward and do not send us astray after them.\textsuperscript{180}

\begin{flushright}
\begin{quote}
allahumma inna [name of the person] fi dhimmatika wa ḥabli jiwārik. fa-qibi min fitnati l-qabri wa ʿadḥābi n-nār. wa anta aḥlu l-wafāʾi wa l-ḥaqq. fa-ghfir lahu wa ṭāḥahhu, innaka anta l-ghafūru r-raḥīm.
\end{quote}
\end{flushright}

O Allah, surely [name of the person] is under Your protection and under the rope of Your security, so save him from the trials of the grave and from the punishment of the Fire. You fulfill promises and grant rights, so forgive him

\textsuperscript{180} Abū Dāwūd (#3201), al-Tirmidhī (#1024), al-Nāṣāʾī (#1988), and Ibn Mājah (#1498, 1/480). Also see Sahih Ibn Mājah (1/251).
and have mercy on him. Surely You are Most Forgiving, Most Merciful.¹⁸¹

O Allâh, Your male slave and the child of Your female slave is in need of Your mercy and You do not benefit from his torment. If he was pious, then increase his rewards and if he was a transgressor, then pardon him.¹⁸²

56 Invocations for a child in the funeral prayer

Allâhumma a'idh-hu min 'adhâbi l-qabr.

¹⁸¹ Ibn Mâjah (#1499); see Sahîh Ibn Mâjah (1/251).
¹⁸² Al-Ĥâkim (1/359) who declared it authentic (sahîh) and al-Dhahabi agreed with him. See al-Albâni, Ahkâm al-Janâ’iz (p. 125).
O Allāh, protect him from the punishment of the grave.\(^{183}\)

It is also good to say:

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْهُ فَرَطًا وَذُخْرًا لَوَالِدِيْهِ، وَشَفِيعًا مُجَابِيْهِ، اللَّهُمَّ تَقِّلِيْهِ مَوَارِيْهِا، وَأَعْظَمْهُ أَجُورُهُا، وَأَحْفِظْهُ بِصَالِحِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ، وَاجْعَلْهُ فِي كَفَالَةِ إِبْرَاهِيمُ، وَقَهِيْ بِرَحْمَتِكَ عَذَابَ الْمُجِبِّيْهِ، وَأَبْيَدِهُ دَارًا خَيْرًا مِنْ دَارِهِ، وَأَهْلًا خَيْرًا مِنْ أَهْلِهِ، اللَّهُمَّ اعْفِرْ لِإِسْلَافِنَا، وَأَفْرَأْطِنَا، وَمَنْ سَبَقَنَا بِالْإِيمَانِ

allāhumma j’alhu faraṭan wa dhukhran li-wālidayh, wa shafi’an mujābā. allāhumma thaqqil bihi mawāzinahumā, wa a’zim bihi ujūrahumā, wa alhiqhu bi-sālihi l-mu’minīn. wa j’alhu fī kafālati ibráhīm, wa qīhi bi-raḥmatika ’adhāba l-jāhīm. wa abdilhu dāran khayran min dārih, wa aḥlan khayran min aḥlih. allāhumma ghsir li-aslāfinā wa afrāṭinā wa man sabaqanan bi l-imān.

O Allāh, make him a precursor, a forerunner and a treasure for his parents, and an answered intercessor. O Allāh, make him weigh heavily in their scales (of good) and magnify their rewards. Make him join the righteous of the believers. Place him in the care of Ibrāhīm. Save him by Your mercy from the torment of Hell. Give him a home better than his home and a family better than his family. O Allāh, forgive those who have gone (i.e. passed away) before us,

our lost children (by death), and those who have preceded us in faith.  

**Invocation for the bereaved**

Surely, Allāh's is whatever He takes, and His is whatever He gives. He has appointed time to all things and as such, be patient and hope for reward.  

It is also good to say:

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185 Al-Baghāwī in *Sharḥ al-Sunnah* (5/357) and ‘Abd al-Razzāq (#6588).

186 Al-Bukhārī (#1284, 2/80) and Muslim (#923, 2/636).
aʿzama l-lāhu ajrak, wa aḥsanaʿazāʾak, wa ghafara limayy-itik.

May Allāh magnify your reward, perfect your bereavement, and forgive your deceased person.\(^{187}\)

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58 Invocation to be recited when placing the dead in his grave

\[\begin{align*}
\text{bismi l-lāhi wa ālā sunnati rasūli l-lāh.}
\end{align*}\]

In the Name of Allāh and according to the Sunnah of the Messenger of Allāh.\(^{188}\)

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59 Invocation to be recited after burying the dead

\[\begin{align*}
\text{allāhumma ghfir labu, allāhumma thabbi thu.}
\end{align*}\]

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187 Imam al-Nawawī in al-Adhkār (p. 126).

188 Abū Dāwūd (#3213, 3/314) with an authentic (sāḥīh) chain of transmission, and Aḥmad (2/40) with the wording, \textit{bismi l-lāhi wa ālā millati rasūli l-lāh} (bismi l-lāhi wa ālā millati rasūli l-lāh), whose chain of transmission is also sound (sāḥīh).

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60 Invocation for visiting graves

As-salāmu ‘alaykum aḥla d-diyāri min al-muʾminīn wa l-muslimīn. wa innā in shā‘a l-lāhu bikum lāhiqūn [wa yarhamu l-lāhu l-mustaqdimīn minnā wa l-musta’khirīn.] as’alu l-lāha lanā wa lakumu l-ʿāfiya.

Peace be upon you all, O inhabitants of the graves, amongst the believers and the Muslims. Verily we will – Allāh willing – be united with you soon. [May Allāh have mercy on the first and last of us]. We ask Allāh for well-being for both you and us.  

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189 Abū Dāwūd (#3221, 3/315) and al-Ḥākim (1/370) who declared it authentic (ṣaḥīḥ) and al-Dhahabi agreed with him.

190 Muslim (#975, 2/671) and Ibn Mājah (#1547, 1/494). The wording is the latter’s from the ḥadīth of Buraydah (ṣaḥīḥ). What is in between the brackets is from the ḥadīth of ‘Ā’ishah (ṣaḥīḥ) reported by Muslim (#974, 2/671).
61 Invocations for when the wind blows

allāhumma innī as'āluka khayrahā wa aʿūdhu bika min sharrihā.

O Allāh, I ask You for the goodness thereof and I seek refuge in You against its evil.\(^{191}\)

allāhumma innī as'āluka khayrahā wa khayra mā fīhā, wa khayra mā ursilat bih. wa aʿūdhu bika min sharrihā, wa sharri mā fīhā, wa sharri mā ursilat bih.

O Allāh, I ask You for the good thereof, the good of what it contains, and the good of what is sent with it. I seek refuge in You from its evil, from the evil of what it contains, and from the evil of what is sent with it.\(^{192}\)

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191 Abū Dāwūd (#5097, 4/326) and Ibn Mājah (#3727, 2/1228); see Ṣaḥīḥ Ibn Mājah (2/305).
192 Al-Bukhārī (#3206, 4/76) and Muslim (#899, 2/616).
62 Invocation for when it thunders

سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي لَيْسَ شَيْئًا مَثْلُهُ، وَالْمَلَائِكَةُ مِنْ خَيفَتِهِ
subhāna l-ladbi yusabbihu r-ra’du bi-ḥamdihi wa l-malāʾikatu min khīfatihi.

Glory is to Him Whom thunder and angels glorify with praise out of fear of Him.¹⁹³

63 Some invocations for rain

اللَّهُمَّ أَسْقِنَا غَيْثًا مَعِينًا مَرِيحًا مَرِيعًا، تَافِعًا، غَيْرَ صَارِ، عَاجِلًا
allāhumma sqinā ghaythan mughīthā, mariʾan mariʾā, nāfiʾan ghayra ḍārr, ‘ajilan ghayra ājil.

O Allāh, shower upon us abundant rain, beneficial not harmful, swiftly and not delayed.¹⁹⁴

¹⁹³ Al-Muwatṭāʾ (2/992) and al-Albānī said that its chain of transmission is sound (sabīḥ) and that its attribution is to a Companion (ṣaḥīḥ).
¹⁹⁴ Abū Dāwūd (#1169, 1/303). Al-Albānī declared it authentic (sabīḥ) in Šaḥīḥ Abī Dāwūd (1/216).
allāhumma aghithnā, allāhumma aghithnā, allāhumma aghithnā.

O Allāh, send us rain. O Allāh, send us rain. O Allāh, send us rain.¹⁹⁵

allāhumma sqa ‘ibādaka wa bahā’imak. wa nshur raḥmatak, wa aḥyā baladaka l-mayyit.

O Allāh, give water to Your slaves and Your livestock, spread Your mercy, and revive Your dead land.¹⁹⁶

¹⁹⁵ Al-Bukhārī (#1013, 1/224) and Muslim (#897, 2/613).
¹⁹⁶ Abū Dāwūd (#1176, 1/305) and al-Albānī declared it good (ḥasan) in Ṣaḥīh Abī Dāwūd (1/218).
64 Invocation before it rains

اللَّهُمَّ صِيبِّبَا فَائِعًا

allāhumma ṣayyiban nāfi‘ā.
O Allāh, (bring) beneficial rain clouds.\(^{197}\)

65 Supplication after it rains

مُطَرْنَا بِفَضْلِ اللَّهِ وَرَحْمَتِهِ

muṭirnā bi-fadli l-lāhi wa rahmatih.
It has rained by the bounty of Allāh and His mercy.\(^{198}\)

66 Invocation for the withholding of the rain

اللَّهُمَّ حَوَائِتِنَا وَلَا عَلَيتِنَا، اللَّهُمَّ عَلَى الْآكَامِ وَالْطَّرِابِ، وَبَطْوُنَ الأُوْدِيةِ، وَمَتَافِتِ الشَّجَر

allāhumma ḥawālaynā wā lā ‘alaynā. allāhumma ‘alā

\(^{197}\) Fath al-Bārī (#1032, 2/518).
\(^{198}\) Al-Bukhārī (#846, 1/205) and Muslim (#71, 1/83).
l-ākāmi wa z-zirābi wa buṭūni l-awdiyati wa manābiti sh-shājar.

O Allah, let it fall around us and not upon us, but upon the hills, the mountains, the middle of the valleys, and upon the forested lands.\(^{199}\)

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### 67 Invocation when the new moon is sighted

\[\text{اللهُ أَكْبَرُ، اللَّهُمَّ أَهْلَهُ عَلِينَا بِالْأَمْنِ وَالإِيمَانِ، وَالسَّلَامَةُ وَالإِسْلاَمُ، وَالْتُوفِيقِ لِمَا تَحْبُّ رَبَّنَا وَتَرَضَى، رَبَّنَا وَرَبِّيَّكَ اللَّهُ} \]

\[\text{allāhu akbar. allāhumma ahillahu ‘alaynā bi l-amni wa l-imān, wa s-salāmati wa l-islām, wa t-tawfiqī limā tuḥibbu rabbanā wa tardā, rabbunā wa rabbuka l-lāh.} \]

Allāh is the Most Great. O Allāh, bring us the new moon with security and faith, with peace and in Islam, and in harmony with what You love and what pleases You – O Lord! Our Lord and your Lord is Allāh.\(^{200}\)

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\(^{199}\) Al-Bukhārī (#1013, 1/224) and Muslim (#897, 2/614).

\(^{200}\) Al-Tirmidhī (#3451, 5/405) and al-Dārimī (1/336) with different wording; see Ṣaḥīh al-Tirmidhī (3/157).
68 Invocations for breaking the fast

The thirst is gone, the veins are moistened, and the reward is confirmed, if Allah wills.  

O Allah, I ask You by Your mercy, which encompasses all things, that You forgive me.  

69 Invocations before eating

Before starting to eat, one should say:

201 Abū Dāwūd (#2357, 2/306) and others; see Sahih al-Jāmi‘ (#4678, 4/209).

202 Ibn Majah (#1753, 1/557). Ibn Hajr declared it good (ḥasan); see Sharḥ al-Adhkār (4/342).
bismi l-lāh.
In the Name of Allāh.
If one forgets to say it before starting, then upon remembering, one should say:

bismi l-lāhi fi awwalihī wa ākhirih.
In the Name of Allāh in the beginning and the end.

Whomever Allāh has granted food to eat should say:

allāhumma bārik lanā fih, wa aṭīmīna khayrā mīnā
O Allāh, bless us in it and provide us with something better.
Whomever Allāh has granted milk to drink should say:

allāhumma bārik lanā fīhi wa zīdnā mīnā
O Allāh, bless us in it and give us more of it.

\[203\] Abū Dāwūd (#3767, 3/347) and al-Tirmidhī (#1858, 4/288); see Ṣaḥīh al-Tirmidhī (2/167).
\[204\] Al-Tirmidhī (#3455, 5/506); see Ṣaḥīh al-Tirmidhī (3/158).
Invocations after eating

الحمد لله الذي أطعمني هذا، ورزقنيه، من غير حولي منه ولا قوة

al-ḥamdu li-l-lāhi l-ladhi at’amani hādhā wa razaqanîhi min ghayri ḥawlin minnî wa lā quwwa.

Praise is to Allâh, Who has given me this food and sustained me with it, though I was unable to do it and powerless.\(^{205}\)

الحمد لله كثيرة طيبة مباركة فيه، غير [مكفي ولا] مودع، ولا مستعفى عنده ربنا


All praise is to Allâh, abundant, good and blessed praise. It cannot [be compensated for, nor can it] be left, nor can it be done without, [O] our Lord!\(^{206}\)

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\(^{205}\) Abû Dâwûd (#4023), al-Tirmidhî (#3458), and Ibn Mâjah (#3285). See Şâbîb al-Tirmidhî (3/159).

\(^{206}\) Al-Bukhârî (#5458, 6/214) and al-Tirmidhî (#3456, 5/507) with different wording.
71 A dinner guest’s invocation for his host

=allähumma bärîk lahum fi mâ razaqtahum wa ghfir lahum wa rhamhum.
O Allâh, bless them in what You have provided for them, forgive them, and have mercy on them. 207

72 Invocation for someone who offers you drink

=allähumma at‘im man at‘amanî wa sqi man saqânî.
O Allâh, feed the one who has fed me and give drink to the one who has given me drink. 208

207 Muslim (#2042, 3/1615).
208 Muslim (#2055, 3/1626).
Invocation for the family who invites you to break your fast with them

After 'indakumu s-sā`īmūn, wa akala ta`āmakumul-`abrār, wa sallat `alaykumul-malā`ika.

Those who fasted have broken their fast with you and you have fed the righteous people. As such, the angels recite prayers upon you.209

Invocation for someone who offers you food when you are fasting, which you decline

When you are invited (for a meal), honour the invitation. If you are fasting, invoke Allāh’s blessings (on your host), and if you are not fasting then eat.210


210 Muslim (#1431, 2/1054).
What to say when you are fasting and someone is rude to you

\[
\text{186}
\]

\begin{align*}
\text{i} \text{n}i \text{ } s\text{a}'i \text{m}, \text{i} \text{n}i \text{ } s\text{a}'i \text{m}.
\end{align*}

I am fasting. I am fasting.\textsuperscript{211}

Invocation for when you see the first dates of the season

\[
\text{187}
\]

\begin{align*}
\text{a}l\text{h}u\text{m}\text{m}a \text{b}\text{a}r\text{i}k \text{l}\text{a}n\text{a} \text{f}i \text{th}\text{a}m\text{a}r\text{i}n\text{a}, \text{w}a \text{b}\text{a}r\text{i}k \text{l}\text{a}n\text{a} \text{f}i \text{m}a\text{d}i\text{n}\text{a}t\text{i}n\text{a}, \text{w}a \text{b}\text{a}r\text{i}k \text{l}\text{a}n\text{a} \text{f}i \text{s}a'i\text{n}\text{a}, \text{w}a \text{b}\text{a}r\text{i}k \text{l}\text{a}n\text{a} \text{f}i \text{m}u\text{d}\text{d}i\text{n}\text{a}.
\end{align*}

O Allâh, bless for us our harvest, bless for us our town, and bless for us our slaughtering and our mudd.\textsuperscript{212}

\textsuperscript{211} Fatûh al-Bârî (1894, 4/103) and Muslim (1151, 2/806).

\textsuperscript{212} Muslim (1373, 2/1000). Translator's note: slaughtering and mudd were measures used for agricultural produce by the Arabs in the Prophet's time: a mudd is about 600 ml in volume and is a quarter of a slaughtering.
Invocation for sneezing

When you sneeze, say in Arabic:

الحمد لله

al-hamdu li-l-läh.

All praises and thanks are due to Allāh.

The one who hears you should say in Arabic:

يرحمك الله

yarḥamuka l-läh.

May Allāh have mercy upon you.

To which you should reply in Arabic:

يُهديكم الله ويفصل بلكم

yahdikumu l-lāhu wa yuslihu bālakum.

May Allāh guide you and set your affairs in order.\(^\text{213}\)

\(^{213}\) Al-Bukhārī (#6224, 7/125).
78  What to say to the disbeliever if he sneezes and praises Allāh

yahā'ikum l-lāhu wa yuslihu bālakum.
May Allāh guide you and set your affairs in order.\(^{214}\)

79  Invocation for the groom

bāraka l-lāhu laka wa bāraka 'alayka wa jama'a baynakumā fī khayr.
May Allāh bless you, shower His blessings upon you, and unite goodness upon you.\(^{215}\)

\(^{214}\) Al-Tirmidhī (#2739, 5/82), Ahmad (4/400), and Abū Dāwūd (#5038, 4/308). See Ṣaḥīḥ al-Tirmidhī (2/354).

\(^{215}\) Abū Dāwūd (#2130), al-Tirmidhī (#1091), and Ibn Mājah (#1905). See Ṣaḥīḥ Ibn Mājah (1/324).
80  The groom's invocation and what to say upon purchasing an animal

اَللهُمَّ اِنِي أَسْأَلُكَ خَيْرَهَا، وَحَيْثُ مَا جَبَلَتَهَا عَلَيْهِ، وَأَعْوَذُ بِكِ مِنْ شَرِّهَا، وَشَرِّ مَا جَبَلَتَهَا عَلَيْهِ

allāhumma innī as‘aluka khayrahā, wa khayra mā jabaltahā ‘alayh. wa a‘ūdhu bika min sharrihā wa sharri mā jabaltahā ‘alayh.

O Allah, I ask You for the goodness of her and the goodness upon which You have created her, and I seek refuge in You from the evil of her and from the evil upon which You have created her.216

81  Invocation to be recited before intercourse

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ، اللَّهُمَّ جَبَّتَنَا الشَّيْطَانَ، وَجَبَّ الشَّيْطَانَ مَا رَزَقَتَنَا

bismi l-lāh. allāhumma jannibna sh-shaytān, wa jannibi sh-shaytāna mā razaqtanā.

216  Abū Dāwūd (#2160, 2/248) and Ibn Mājah (#1918, 1/617); see Sahīh Ibn Mājah (1/324).
In the Name of Allāh. O Allāh, keep the Devil away from us and keep the Devil away from that which You provide for us.²¹⁷

82 Invocation against anger

أَعُوذ بِللهِ مِن الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجيمِ

aʿūdhu bi-l-lāhi min ash-shayṭāni r-rajīm.

I seek refuge in Allāh from Satan the Outcast.²¹⁸

83 What to say if you see someone afflicted by misfortune

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الْأَلِيِّ عَافَاني مِمَّا ابتلَاكَ بِهِ، وَفَضَلَّني عَلَى كُثْرِ مَنْ خَلَقَ تَفْضِيَّاً

al-ḥamdu li-l-lāhi l-ladī ʿāfānī mimmā bṭalāka bihi wa fuddalānī ʿalā kathīrin mimman khalaqa tafḍilā.

Praise is to Allāh Who has spared me from what He has afflicted you with, and has preferred me greatly above His creations.²¹⁹

²¹⁷ Al-Bukhārī (#3271, 6/141) and Muslim (#1434, 2/1028).
²¹⁸ Al-Bukhārī (#6048, 7/99) and Muslim (#2610, 5/2015).
²¹⁹ Al-Tirmidhī (#3432, 5/493, 494); see Sahīh al-Tirmidhī (3/153).
84 What to say while sitting in a gathering

Ibn ‘Umar (رضي الله عنه) said: Allāh’s Messenger (ﷺ) used to repeat 100 times in a single sitting:

रब्ब अफरे ली, वॅन अली, इनक आंत दवाब अफतर

rabi‘ ghfir-li wa tub ‘alayya, innaka anta t-tawwābu l-ghafur.

My Lord, forgive me and accept my repentance, You are the Ever-Relenting, Most-Forgiving. 220

85 The expiation of assembly (kaffārah al-majlis)

سَبِحْنَاكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَمَحْمَدْكَ، أَشْهَدْ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنتَ، أَسْتَعْفَرْكَ

subḥānaka l-lāhumma wa bi-ḥamdik. ash-hadu an lā ilāha illā ant, astaghfiruka wa atūbu ilayk.

Glory is to You, O Allāh, and praise. I bear witness that there is no deity worthy of worship but You. I seek Your forgiveness and repent to You. 221

220 Al-Tirmidhī (#3432) and others. See Sahih al-Tirmidhī (3/153) and Sahih Ibn Mājah (2/321). The wording is from al-Tirmidhī.
221 Abū Dāwūd (#4859), al-Tirmidhī (#3433), and al-Nasā’ī in ’Amal al-
86 Invocation for someone who says, “May Allāh forgive you” (غفر للذكّ)

wa laka.
And you too.  222

87 Invocation for someone who does good to you

jazāka l-lāhu khayrā.
May Allāh reward you with good.  223

222 Aḥmad (5/82) and al-Nasāʾī in ‘Amal al-Yaum wa al-Laylah (#421, p. 218) with Dr. Fārūq Ḥamādah’s recension.

223 Al-Tirmidhī (#2035). See Saḥīḥ al-Jāmi’ (#6244) and Saḥīḥ al-Tirmidhī (2/200).
88 Invocation for Allāh’s protection against the False Messiah

Whoever memorises ten āyāt from the beginning of Sūrah al-Kahf will be protected from the False Messiah. 224
Protection is also sought against the trials of the False Messiah in every prayer after the final tashahhud. 225

89 Invocation for someone who tells you, “I love you for Allāh’s sake” (أُحِبِّكَ فِي اللَّهِ) (أُحِبَّكَ الَّذِي أَحْبَبَتُني لَهُ)

aḥabbaka l-ladhī aḥbābatāni lab.

May He for Whose sake you love me, love you. 226

224 Muslim (#809, 1/555), and in another narration, “…ten āyāt from the end…” (1/556).
225 See du‘ā #55 and #56.
90 Invocation for someone who offers you a share of his wealth

\[ \text{bāraka l-lāhu laka fi āhlika wa mālik.} \]

May Allāh bless you in your family and your property.\(^\text{227}\)

91 Invocation (upon receipt of the loan) for someone who lends you money

\[ \text{bāraka l-lāhu laka fi āhlika wa mālik, innamā jazā'u s-salafi l-hamdu wa l-adā'.} \]

May Allāh bless you in your family and your wealth, surely, the reward for a loan is gratitude and returning (what was borrowed).\(^\text{228}\)

\(^{227}\) Abū Dāwūd (#5125, 4/333). Al-Albānī declared it good (ḥasan) in Ṣaḥīh Abī Dāwūd (3/965).

92 Invocation for fear of shirk

اللِّهِمَّ إِنِّي أَعْوَذُ بِكَ أَنْ أُشْرَكَ بِكَ وَأَنَا أَعْلَمُ، وَأَسْتَغْفِرْكَ لِمَا لَا أَعْلَمُ

'alláhumma inni a‘údhu bika an ushrika bika wa aná a‘lam, wa astaghfiruka limá lā a‘lam.

O Alláh, I seek refuge in You lest I deliberately associate anything with You, and I seek Your forgiveness for that which I know not.\(^{229}\)

93 Invocation for someone who tells you, “May Alláh bless you” (بَارَكَ اللهُ فِيكَ)

وَفَيْكَ بَارَكَ اللهُ

wa fika báraka l-láh.

And may Alláh bless you.\(^{230}\)

\(^{229}\) Aḥmad (4/403) and others. See Ṣaḥiḥ al-Jāmi‘(#3731, 3/233) and Ṣaḥiḥ al-Targhib wa al-Tarhib (#36, 1/122).

 Invocation against evil portent

Allāhumma lā tayra illā tayruk, wa lā khayra illā khayruk, wa lā ilāha ghayruk.

O Allāh, there is no portent other than Your portent, no goodness other than Your goodness, and no deity is worthy of worship other than You.²³¹

Invocation for riding in a vehicle or on an animal

²³¹ Ahmad (2/220) and Ibn al-Sunnī (#292). Al-Albānī declared it authentic (ṣaḥīḥ) in Sīsilah al-Aḥādīth al-Ṣaḥīḥah (#1065, 3/54). As for bodings of good, these used to please the Prophet (ﷺ) and so when he heard good words from someone, he used to say, “We have taken from you a good portent from your mouth.” See Abū Dāwūd (#3917) and Ahmad. Al-Albānī declared it authentic (ṣaḥīḥ) in Sīsilah al-Aḥādīth al-Ṣaḥīḥah (2/363). Also see Abū al-Shaykh, Akhlāq al-Nabī (¶) (p. 270).

In the Name of Allah. Praise is to Allah. Glory is to Him Who has provided us with this for though we could never have had it by our efforts. Surely, unto our Lord we are returning. Praise is to Allah. Praise is to Allah. Praise is to Allah. Allah is the Most Great. Allah is the Most Great. Allah is the Most Great. Glory is to You. O Allah, I have wronged my own soul. Forgive me, for surely none forgives sins but You.

96 Invocation for travelling

اللهُ أَكْبَرُ، اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ، اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ، سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي سَخَّرَ لَنا هَذَا وَمَا كَنَّا لَهُ مُقْرِينِينَ، وَإِنَّا إِلَى رَبِّنَا لَمَنْقِلِيُونَ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نُسَأَلُكَ فِي سَفْرِنَا هَذَا الْيَوْمَ وَالْبَقِيَّةِ، وَمِنَ الْعَمَلِ مَا نَرَسُى، اللَّهُمَّ هَوَّنَ عَلَيْنَا سَفَرَتَا هَذََا وَأَطْلُ عَنَا بَعْدَهُ، اللَّهُمَّ أَنِّي الصَّحِيِّ فِي السَّفَرِ، وَالْحَليَّةُ فِي الأَهْلِ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّي أَعْوُدُ بِكَ مِنْ وَعْنَا عَلى السَّفَرِ، وَكَبِيَّةَ المَنْتَظِرِ، وَسُوءَ الْمُتَقَلِّبِ فِي المَالِ وَالأَهْلِ

232 Abū Dāwūd (#2602, 3/34) and al-Tirmidhī (#3446, 5/510); see Sahīh al-Tirmidhī (3/156).

Allāh is the Most Great. Allāh is the Most Great. Allāh is the Most Great. Glory is to Him Who has provided us with this for though we could never have had it by our efforts. Surely, unto our Lord we are to return. O Allāh, we ask You on this journey of ours for goodness and piety, and for deeds that are pleasing to You. O Allāh, lighten this journey for us and shorten its distance for us. O Allāh, You are our Companion on the road and the One in Whose care we leave our family. O Allāh, I seek refuge in You from the hardship of the journey, from the wicked sights in store and from finding our family and property in misfortune upon returning.

Upon returning, recite the same again in Arabic and add:

آيبُنَآ، تاغْتِبُنَآ، عايدُونَ، لَزِيتَنا حامِدُونَ
āyibūna tā’ibūna ‘ābidūn, li-rabbinā hāmidūn.

We return repentant, worshipping, and praising our Lord.\(^{233}\)

\(^{233}\) Muslim (#1342, 2/998).
Invocation upon entering a town or city

O Allāh, Lord of the seven heavens and all they overshadow, Lord of the seven worlds and all they uphold, Lord of the devils and all they lead astray, Lord of the winds and all they scatter. I ask You for the goodness of this town and for the goodness of its people, and for the goodness it contains. I seek refuge in You from its evil, from the evil of its people and from the evil it contains.\(^{234}\)

\(^{234}\) Al-Ḥākim (2/100) who declared it authentic (ṣāhiḥ) and al-Dhahabi agreed with him, and Ibn al-Sunnī (#524). Ibn Ḥajr declared it good (ḥasan) in his recension of al-Adhkār (5/154). Ibn Bāz said that al-Nasāʿī narrated it in ‘Amal al-Yawm wa al-Laylah (#547–8) with a good (ḥasan) chain of transmission; see Tuhfāh al-Akhyār (p. 37).
98 Invocation for entering a market

لا إِلَهَ إِلاَّ اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الحَمْدُ، يُحْيِي وَيُمِيتُ، وَهُوَ حَيٌّ لَا يَمُوتُ، يِمِيدُ الْحَيَّةَ، وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ
lā ilāha illā l-lāh, wahdahu lā sharīka lah, lahu l-mulku wa lahu l-ḥamd, yuḥyī wa yumīt wa huwa ḥayyun lā yamūt, bi-yadībi l-khayr, wa huwa 'alā kulli Shay'īn qadīr.

No deity has the right to be worshipped but Allāh alone, Who has no partner. His is the dominion and to Him is all praise due. He brings life and causes death. He lives and does not die. In His Hand is all good, and He is Able to do all things.²³⁵

99 Invocation for when your vehicle or mount begins to fail

bismi l-lāh.

In the Name of Allāh.\textsuperscript{236}

\begin{center}
\textbf{100 The traveller’s invocation for those he leaves behind}
\end{center}

\begin{center}
\begin{flushright}
\texttt{استودعكم الله الذي لا تضيع وذائعة}
\end{flushright}
\end{center}

\begin{center}
\textit{astawdi‘ukumu l-lāh al-ladhi là tāḍī‘u wadā‘i‘uh.}
\end{center}

I leave you in the care of Allāh, in whose care nothing is lost.\textsuperscript{237}

\begin{center}
\textbf{101 The resident’s invocations for the traveller}
\end{center}

\begin{center}
\begin{flushright}
\texttt{استودع الله دينك، وأماناتك، وحواتيم عتملك}
\end{flushright}
\end{center}

\begin{center}
\textit{astawdi‘u l-lāha dinaka wa amānataka wa khawātīma ‘amālik.}
\end{center}

I leave your religion in the care of Allāh, as well as your safety, and the last of your deeds.\textsuperscript{238}

\textsuperscript{236} Abū Dāwūd (#4982, 4/296). Al-Albānī declared it authentic (\textit{sahīh}) in \textit{Ṣaḥīḥ Abī Dāwūd} (3/941).

\textsuperscript{237} Ibn Mājah (#2825, 2/943); see \textit{Ṣaḥīḥ Ibn Mājah} (2/133).

\textsuperscript{238} Al-Tirmidhī (#3443, 5/499); see \textit{Ṣaḥīḥ al-Tirmidhī} (2/155).
May Allāh give you piety as your provision, forgive your sins, and make goodness easy for you wherever you are.\(^{239}\)

102 **Glorifying and magnifying Allāh on the journey**

Jābir ibn ‘Abd Allāh (رضي الله عنه) said: Whenever we went up a hill, we would say:

\[\text{الله أكبر} \]

\[\text{allāhu akbar.} \]

Allāh is the Most Great.

And when we descended, we would say:

\[\text{سبحان الله} \]

\[\text{subhān allāh.} \]

Glory is to Allāh.\(^{240}\)

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\(^{239}\) Al-Tirmidhī (#3444); see Sahīh al-Tirmidhī (3/155).

\(^{240}\) Fath al-Bārī (#2993, 6/135).
103 The traveller’s invocation at dawn

Samma’a sāmi’un bi-ḥamdi l-lāh, wa ḥusni balā’ihi ‘alaynā. Rabbanā sāhibnā wa afdil ‘alaynā ‘a’idhan bi-l-lāhi min an-nār.

Let he who listens inform others of our praise for Allāh and of His gracious favours upon us. O our Lord, be with us [as our Protector] and grant us your grace. I seek refuge with Allāh from the fire.\textsuperscript{241}

104 Invocation during a layover on a journey

A‘ūdhu bi-kalimātī l-lāhi t-tāmmātī min sharri mā ḥalqī.

I seek refuge in the Perfect Words of Allāh from the evil of what He has created.\textsuperscript{242}

\textsuperscript{241} Muslim (#2718, 4/2086).
\textsuperscript{242} Muslim (#2708, 4/2080).
105 What to say upon returning from a journey

From every elevated point say:

الله أكبر، الله أكبر، الله أكبر

Allahu akbar, Allahu akbar, Allahu akbar.

Allah is the Most Great. Allah is the Most Great. Allah is the Most Great.

Then recite:

لا إلإ الله وحده لا شريك له، له الملك وله الحمد، وهو على كل شيء قدير.

lā ilāha illā l-lāhu waḥdahu lā sharika lah, lahu l-mulku wa lahu l-ḥamdu wa huwa ʿalā kulli shayʾin qadīr.

No deity has the right to be worshipped but Allah alone, Who has no partner. His is all dominion, to Him is all praise due, and He is Able to do all things. We return repentant, worshipping, and praising our Lord. He fulfilled His Promise, He aided His slave, and He alone defeated the Confederates.²⁴³

²⁴³ Al-Bukhārī (#1797, 7/163) and Muslim (#1344, 2/980).

147
What to say if something pleases you or displeases you

When the pleasurable happened to him, the Prophet (ﷺ) would say:

الحمد لله الذي ينعمته تمام الصالحات

\textit{al-ḥamdu li-l-lāhi l-ladīhi bi-nī’matihī tatimmū s-sāliḥāt.}

Praise is to Allāh with whose blessings all good things are perfected.

And when the detestable happened to him, he (ﷺ) would say:

الحمد لله على كل حال

\textit{al-ḥamdu li-l-lāhi ‘alā kulli hāl.}

Praise is to Allāh in all circumstances.\textsuperscript{244}

\textsuperscript{244} Ibn al-Sunnī in ‘Amal al-Yawm wa al-Laylāh (#378), al-Ḥākim (1/499) who declared it authentic (\textit{sahīh}), and al-Albānī who declared it authentic (\textit{sahīh}) in \textit{Ṣaḥīh al-Ṭārīqī} (#4640, 4/201).
The excellence of seeking Allāh’s blessings upon the Prophet (ﷺ)

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, «Whoever prays for Allāh’s blessings upon me once, Allāh will bless him tenfold.»\(^{245}\)

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, «Do not make my grave a place of ritual celebration, but pray for Allāh’s blessings upon me, for your blessings reach me from wherever you are.»\(^{246}\)

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, «The miser is the one in whose presence I am mentioned and yet does not pray for Allāh’s blessings upon me.»\(^{247}\)

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, «Indeed Allāh has angels who roam the earth and they convey to me the greetings (or prayers of peace) of my Ummah (nation).»\(^{248}\)

\(^{245}\) Muslim (#408, 1/288).
\(^{246}\) Abū Dāwūd (#2042, 2/218) and Aḥmad (2/367). Al-Albānī declared it authentic (ṣaḥīḥ) in Ṣaḥīḥ Abī Dāwūd (2/383).
\(^{247}\) Al-Tirmidhī (#3546, 5/551) and others. See Ṣaḥīḥ al-Ｊā’mī’ (#2787, 3/25) and Ṣaḥīḥ al-Tirmidhī (3/177).
\(^{248}\) Al-Nasā’i (3/43) and al-Ḥākim (2/421). Al-Albānī declared it authen-
The Prophet (ﷺ) said, «No one sends greetings (or prayers of peace) upon me but Allāh returns my soul to me so that I may reply his greetings.»\(^{249}\)

108 Spreading the greetings of *salām* (peace)

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, «You shall not enter Paradise until you believe, and you have not believed until you love one another. Shall I tell you of something you can do to make you love one another? Spread the greetings of *salām* (peace) amongst yourselves (i.e. between each other).»\(^{250}\)

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, «Whoever gathers all of three things together, he has gathered Ḥīmān (faith): justice with oneself, greeting people with greetings of *salām* (peace), and freeing oneself from stinginess.»\(^{251}\)

tic (*sahih*) in *Saḥīḥ al-Nasāʾī* (1/274).

249 Abū Dāwūd (#2041). Al-Albānī declared it good (*ḥasan*) in *Saḥīḥ Abī Dāwūd* (1/283).

250 Muslim (#54, 1/74) and others.

251 *Fath al-Bārī* (Before #28, 1/82).
‘Abd Allāh ibn ‘Umar (ﷺ) said, “A man asked the Prophet (辏)，‘What is the best act of Islam?’ He (ﷺ) said, «To feed others and to give greetings of salām (peace) to those whom you know and to those whom you know not.»”252

109 How to reply to a disbeliever if he says salām to you

If one of the People of the Scripture (i.e. Christians and Jews) greets you with salām, say to him:

وا عليكم

wa ‘alaykum.

And upon you.253

252 Fath al-Bārī (#12, 1/55) and Muslim (#39, 1/65).
253 Fath al-Bārī (#6258, 11/42) and Muslim (#2163, 4/1705).
When you hear a cock crow, ask Allāh for His favour upon you for surely it has seen an angel. For example, by saying:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ

allāhumma innī as’aluka min faḍlik.

O Allāh, I ask you for your favour [upon me].

When you hear a donkey bray, seek refuge in Allāh from Satan, for surely it has seen a devil. For example, by saying:

أَعُوذُ بِلَهْـيَ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

a‘ūdhu bi-l-lāhi min ash-shayṭāni r-rajīm.

I seek refuge in Allāh from Satan the Outcast.254

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254 Fatḥ al-Bārî (#3303, 6/350) and Muslim (#2729, 4/2092).
111 Invocation upon hearing a dog bark at night

أَعُوذُ بِاللهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

*aʿūdhu bī-l-lāhi min ash-shayṭāni r-rajīm.*

When you hear a dog barking or a donkey braying in the night, then seek refuge in Allāh, for surely they have seen what you see not.\(^{255}\)

112 Invocation for someone you have reviled

اللَّهُمَّ فَأَيِّمَنْ مُؤْمِنٍ سَبِبْتُهُ فَأَجْعَلْ ذَلِكَ لَهُ قَرْبَةً إِلَى يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ

*allāhumma fa-ayyamā muʾminin sababtuḥ, fa-jʿal dhālika lahu qurābān ilayka yawma l-qiyāma.*

O Allāh, whomever of the believers I have reviled, make it (i.e. the revilement) a means by which he may draw close to You on the Day of Resurrection.\(^{256}\)

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256 Fath al-Bārī (#6361, 11/171) and Muslim (#2601, 4/2007). The wording from Muslim is *fa-jʿalhā lahu zakātān wa rahmatan* (فَاجْعَلْهَا لَهُ زَكَاةً ورَحْمَةً).
113 How a Muslim should praise another

If any of you would praise his companion, let him say, “I consider such and such a person (as so and so), and Allāh is his Assessor.” Meaning: “...and I cannot claim anyone to be pious before Allāh.” This is applicable if you know of such (good character in the person).²⁵⁷

114 What a Muslim should say when he is praised

اللَّهُمَّ لَا تَؤْتَاجْذِني بِمَا يَقُولُونَ، وَعَفُوْرْنِي مَا لَا يَعْلَمُونَ [وَاجْعَلْنِي}

Allāhumma lā tu’ākhidhni bimā yaqūlūn, wa ghfīr li mā lā ya’lāmūn, [wa j’alnī khayran min mā yazūnūn].

O Allāh, do not call me to account for what they say (about me), forgive me concerning what they have no knowledge of [and make me better than they imagine].²⁵⁸

²⁵⁷ Muslim (#3000, 4/2296) and al-Bukhārī (#2662).
²⁵⁸ Al-Bukhārī in al-Adab al-Mufrad (#761) and al-Albānī declared its chain of transmission sound (ṣaḥīḥ) in Ṣaḥīḥ al-Adab al-Mufrad (#585). The extension in brackets was collected by al-Bayhaqī in Shu’b al-‘Imān (4/228).
115 The pilgrim’s announcement of his arrival for Hajj or ‘Umrah (talbiyah)

لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ لَبَّيْكَ، لَبَّيْكَ لَبَّيْكَ، إِنَّ الحَمْدَ،
والْبِعْمَةَ لَكَ وَالْمُلُكَ، لَّا شَرِيكَ لَكَ

labbayk allāhumma labbayk, labbayk lá sharīka laka labbayk, inna l-ḥamda wa n-niʿmata laka wa l-mulk, lá sharīka lak.

I am here at Your service, O Allāh, I am here at Your service.
I am here at Your service, You have no partner, I am here at Your service. Surely all praise, blessings, and dominion are Yours. You have no partner.259

116 Saying allāhu akbar (الله أكبر) when passing by the Black Stone

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

allāhu akbar.
Allāh is the Most Great.

259 Fath al-Bārī (#1549, 3/408) and Muslim (#1184, 2/841).
The Prophet (ﷺ) performed ṭawāf while riding a camel. Every time he passed by the corner (containing the Black Stone), he would point to it with something that he was holding and say, “Allāh is the Most Great.”

117 Invocation between the Yemenite Corner and the Black Stone

۲۳۵

رَبَّنَا عَاتِنَا فِي الدِّنِّي شَانَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقَنَّا

عَذَابُ الْقَآرِ

rabbana ātīnā fī-d-dunyā ḥasanatan wa fī-l-ākhirati ḥasanatan wa qīnā ‘adhāba n-nār.

(...Our Lord, grant us the good things in this world, and good in the hereafter, and save us from the chastisement of the Fire.) (Sūrah al-Baqarah, Q2:201)
Whenever the Prophet (ﷺ) approached Mount Ṣafā, he would recite:

إنَّ آلِ صَفَا وَالشَّرَابُةُ مِن شَعَائرِ اللَّهِ أَبَداً بِما بَدَا اللَّهُ بِهِ

inna s-ṣafā wa l-marwata min sha‘ā’irī l-lāh. abda‘u bimā bada‘a l-lāhu bih.

Surely, Ṣafā and Marwah are among the signs of Allāh. I shall begin with that which Allāh began.

He began (his sa‘y – trotting) from Mount Ṣafā; climbing it until he could see the Ka‘bah. He then faced the qiblah repeating the words:

لا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحِيدُهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمَلْكُ وَلَهُ الحَمْدُ، وَهُوَ عَلَى

كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحِيدُهُ، أَنْجُرٌ وَعَفُودُهُ، وَنَصْرٌ عَبْدَهُ،

وَهَرَّمَ الأَحْزَابِ وَحِيدُهُ

lā ilāha illā l-lāh wahdahu lā sharīka lah, lahu l-mulku wa lahu l-hamdu, wa huwa ‘alā kulli shay’in qadīr. lā ilāha illā l-lāh wahdah. anjaza wa‘dah, wa nasara ‘abdah, wa hazama l-ahzāba wahdah.

There is no deity worthy of worship but Allāh alone Who has no partner, His is the dominion and all praise is due
to Him and He is able to do all things. There is no deity worthy of worship but Allāh alone. He fulfilled His Promise, He aided His slave, and He alone defeated the Confederates.

Then he would ask Allāh for what he desired, repeating the statements three times. He did at Mount Marwah as he did at Mount _WSfā.\textsuperscript{262}

\textbf{119 Invocation to be recited on the day of ‘Arafah}

\begin{quote}
lā ilāha illā l-lāh, waḥdahu lā sharīka lah, lahu l-mulku wa lahu l-ḥamd, wa huwa ‘alā kulli shayʾin qadir.
\end{quote}

No deity has the right to be worshipped but Allāh alone, Who has no partner. His is the dominion, to Him is all praise due, and He is Able to do all things.\textsuperscript{263}

\textsuperscript{262} Muslim (#1218, 2/888).

\textsuperscript{263} Al-Tirmidhī (#3585) and al-Albānī declared it good (ḥasan) in \textit{Ṣaḥīḥ al-Tirmidhī} (3/184) and \textit{al-Āḥādīth al-Ṣaḥībah} (4/6).
120  Supplication to be recited at the sacred area of Muzdalifah

The Prophet (ﷺ) rode on his camel, al-Qašwā', until he reached the sacred area (al-Mash‘ar al-Ḥarām). He then faced the qiblah and invoked Allāh, and repeatedly said the following words:

الله أَكْبَر

allāhu akbar.
Allāh is the Most Great.

لا إِلَهَ إِلَّا الله وَحِدَّهُ

lā ilāha illā l-lāh waḥdah.
There is no God but Allāh Alone.

لا إِلَهَ إِلَّا الله

lā ilāha illā l-lāh.
There is no deity worthy of worship but Allāh.

He (ﷺ) would remain standing until the sky became yellow with the dawn and then pressed on before sunrise.264

264  Muslim (#1218, 2/891).
121 Saying *allāhu akbar* (الله أَكْبَرُ) while stoning the three pillars at Minā

*allāhu akbar.*

Allāh is the Most Great

The Prophet (ﷺ) would say, “Allāh is the Most Great” (الله أَكْبَرُ), with each pebble he threw at the three pillars. He would then move forward, stand facing the *qiblah*, and raise his hands and supplicate to Allāh. That was after [stoning] the first and second pillar. As for the third, he stoned it and called out “Allāh is the Most Great” (الله أَكْبَرُ), with every pebble he threw, but when he finished he would leave without standing at it (for supplications).²⁶⁵

122 What to say when surprised or startled

²⁶⁵ *Fath al-Bārī* (#1752, #1753, 3/583–584); see the wording there. Also *Fath al-Bārī* (#1750, 3/581). Muslim (#1296) also narrated it through the *ḥadīth* of Ibn Masʿūd (رضي الله عنه).
subḥān allāh.
Glory is to Allāh.\textsuperscript{266}

allāhu akbar.
Allāh is the Most Great.\textsuperscript{267}

123 What to say when the pleasurable happens

Whenever something happened that pleased him, the Prophet (ﷺ) would prostrate himself in gratitude to Allāh, the Blessed, the Almighty.\textsuperscript{268}

\textsuperscript{266} Muslim (#371; #332, 4/1857) and \textit{Fath al-Bārī} (#155, 1/210; #283, 1/390; #314, 1/414).

\textsuperscript{267} \textit{Fath al-Bārī} (#4741, 8/441). See \textit{Ṣaḥīḥ al-Tirmidhī} (2/103; 2/235) and Aḥmad (5/218).

\textsuperscript{268} Abū Dāwūd (#2774), al-Tirmidhī (#1578), and Ibn Mājah (#1394). See \textit{Ṣaḥīḥ Ibn Mājah} (1/233) and \textit{Irwā’ al-Ghalil} (2/226).
124  What to say when you feel pain in your body

Put your hand on the place where you feel pain and say 3 times in Arabic:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ

*bismi l-lāh.*

In the Name of Allāh.

Then say 7 times in Arabic:

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ وَقُدْرَتِهِ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا أَجِدُ وَأَحَدَّرُ

*a‘ūdhu bi-l-lāhi wa qudratihi min sharri ma ajidu wa uhadhbir.*

I seek refuge in Allāh and in His Power from the evil of what I experience and that of what I guard against.²⁶⁹

125  What to say when you fear you may afflict something with the evil eye

If you see anything in your brother, his person, or in his

²⁶⁹ Muslim (#2202, 4/1728).
property that pleases you, ask Allāh to bless it for him because the evil eye is real.\textsuperscript{270} [For example, by saying:]

\begin{center}
allāhumma bārik lahu.
O Allāh, bless it for him.
\end{center}

\begin{center}
allāhumma bārik lahā.
O Allāh, bless it for her.
\end{center}

---

\textbf{126 What to say when you feel frightened}

\begin{center}
lā ilāha illā l-lāh.
There is no deity worthy of worship but Allāh.\textsuperscript{271}
\end{center}

\textsuperscript{270} Aḥmad (4/447), Ibn Mājah (#3509), and Mālik (#1697–8). Al-Albānī declared it authentic (ṣaḥīḥ) in \textit{Ṣaḥīḥ al-Jāmi‘} (#556, 1/212). Also see al-Arnā`ūt’s recension of \textit{Zād al-Ma‘ād} (4/170).

\textsuperscript{271} \textit{Fath al-Bāri} (#3346, 6/381) and Muslim (#2880, 4/2208).
127 What to say when sacrificing an animal

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ [اللَّهُمَّ مَنَكَ وَلَكَ] اللَّهُمَّ تَقْبَلْ مِنِّي
bismi l-lāh wa l-lāhu akbar. [allāhumma minka wa laka]. allāhumma taqabbal minnī.

In the Name of Allah, Allah is the Most Great! [O Allah, from You and unto You.] O Allah, accept it from me.272

128 What to say to foil the Satan’s plots

أَعُوذُ بِكَمَا نَادَيْتَهَا اللَّهُ الْأَلْبَاتُ، الَّتِي لَا يَجَاوِرُهَا بِرَّ وَلَا فَاحِرًا يَنْتَزِلُ مِنْ شَرِّ ما خَلَقْتُ، وَبِرَّاً وَذَرَأً، وَمِنْ شَرِّ مَا يُعَرِّجُ فِيهَا، وَمِنْ شَرِّ مَا ذَرَأَ فِي الْأَرْضِ، وَمِنْ شَرِّ مَا يَخْرَجُ مِنْهَا، وَمِنْ شَرِّ فِتْنَتِ اللَّيْلِ وَالشَّمَالِ، وَمِنْ شَرِّ كَلِّ طَارِقٍ إِلَّا طَارِقًا يَطْرُقُ يَنْتَزِلُ يَا رَحْمَنُ
aʿūdhu bi-kalimātī l-lāhi t-tāmmātī l-latī lā yujiwizuhunna

272 Muslim (#1966, 3/1557) and al-Bayhaqī (9/287). What is between the brackets is from al-Bayhaqī and others. The last phrase of the supplication was relayed by meaning from the narration of Muslim.
barrun wa lâ fâjir, min sharri mā khalaqa wa bara’ā wa dhara’ā, wa min sharri mā yanzilu min as-samā’, wa min sharri mā ya’ruju fihā, wa min sharri mā dhara’ā fī l-ard, wa min sharri mā yakhruju mishā, wa min sharri fitani l-layli wa n-nahār, wa min sharri kulli tāriqin illā tāriqan yatruqu bi-khayrin yâ rahmān.

I seek refuge in the Perfect Words of Allāh – which neither the upright nor the corrupt may overcome – from the evil of what He created, of what He made, and of what He scattered, from the evil of what descends from the heavens, and of what rises up to them. From the evil of what He scattered in the earth and of what emerges from it, from the evil trials of night and day, and from the evil of every night visitor, except the night visitor who comes with good. O Merciful One.²⁷³

²⁷³ Aḥmad (3/419) with a sound (ṣahīḥ) chain of transmission and Ibn al-Sunni (#637) whose chain of transmission was declared sound (ṣahīḥ) by al-Arnâ’ūṭ in his recension of al-Ṭahāwīyyah (p. 133); also see Majma’ al-Zawâ’id (10/127).
129 Repentance and seeking forgiveness

Allāh’s Messenger (ﷺ) said, «By Allāh, I seek the forgiveness of Allāh and repent to Him more than seventy times in a day.» \(^{274}\)

Allāh’s Messenger (ﷺ) said, «O people! Repent to Allāh, for verily, I repent to Him one hundred times a day.» \(^{275}\)

Allāh’s Messenger (ﷺ) said, “Whoever says,

\begin{align*}
&\text{Aَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهُ العَظِيمُ الَّذِي لا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيْمُ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ}
&\text{astaghfiru l-lāha l-‘azīma l-ladhī lā ilāha illā huwa l-ḥayyu l-qayyūm, wa atību ilayh.}
\end{align*}

‘I seek the forgiveness of Allāh the Mighty, with Whom there is no deity worthy of worship except Him, the Living, the Eternal, and I repent to Him,’

Allāh will forgive him even if he has deserted the army’s ranks.” \(^{276}\)

\(^{274}\) Fath al-Bārî (#6307, 11/101).
\(^{275}\) Muslim (#2702, 4/2076).
\(^{276}\) Abū Dāwūd (#1517, 2/85), al-Tirmidhī (#3577, 5/569), and al-Ḥākim (1/511) who declared it authentic (sahīh) and al-Dhahābī agreed with
Allāh's Messenger (ﷺ) said, «The Lord is closest to the slave in the last portion of the night. So, if you are able to be among those who remember Allāh during this hour, then be.»

Allāh's Messenger (ﷺ) said, «The slave is closest to his Lord when he is prostrating, so invoke Allāh much (in it).»

Allāh's Messenger (ﷺ) said, «It is a heavy thing for my heart if I do not seek Allāh's forgiveness one hundred times a day.»

him. Al-Albānī declared it authentic (ṣahīh); see Ṣaḥīh al-Tirmidhī (3/182). Also see Jāmi' al-Uṣūl li-Abādīth al-Rasūl (4/389–90) with the recension of al-Arna'ūṭ.

277 Al-Tirmidhī (#3579), al-Nasā’ī (1/279), and al-Ḥākim. See Ṣaḥīh al-Tirmidhī (3/183) and Jāmi' al-Uṣūl li-Abādīth al-Rasūl (4/144) with the recension of al-Arna'ūṭ.

278 Muslim (#482, 1/350).

Allāh’s Messenger (ﷺ) said, «Whoever says,  

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَحْمَدُهُ  

subḥān allāhi wa bi-ḥamdih.  

‘Glorified is Allāh and praised is He,’  

one hundred times a day, will have his sins forgiven even if they are like the foam of the sea.»  

Allāh’s Messenger (ﷺ) said, “Whoever says,  

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ، وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ، وَهُوَ  

lā ilāha illā l-lāh, wahdahu lā sharika lah, lahu l-mulku wa lahu l-hamd, wa huwa ‘alā kulli shay’in qadīr.  

‘No deity has the right to be worshipped but Allāh alone, Who has no partner. His is the dominion, to Him is all praise due and He is Able to do all things,’  

ten times will have the reward for freeing four slaves from the Children of Ismā’īl.”

280 Al-Bukhārī (#6405, 7/168) and Muslim (#2691, 4/2071).  
281 Al-Bukhārī (7/67) and Muslim (4/2017); the wording is from the latter.
Allāh's Messenger (ﷺ) said, «Two phrases are light on the tongue, weighty in the balance, and are beloved by the Most Merciful One:

\textit{subhān allāhi wa bi-hamdih}

'Glorified is Allāh and to Him is praise due,' and

\textit{subhān allāhi l-‘azīm}

'Glorified is Allāh the Most Great.'»

Allāh’s Messenger (ﷺ) said, «For me to say,

\textit{subhān allāh, wa l-hamdū li-l-lāh, wa lā ilāha illā l-lāh, wa l-lāhu akbar.}

"Glory is to Allāh, and praise is to Allāh, and there is no deity worthy of worship but Allāh, and Allāh is the Most Great,”

is dearer to me than all that the sun rises upon (i.e. the whole world).»

282 Al-Bukhārī (#3462, 7/168) and Muslim (#2694, 4/2072).
283 Muslim (#2695, 4/2072).
Allāh’s Messenger (ﷺ) said, «Will any of you be incapable of earning one thousand ḥasanah (rewards) in a day?» Someone from the gathering asked, “How can any one of us earn a thousand hasanah?” He (ﷺ) said, «Glorify Allāh one hundred times and a thousand ḥasanah will be written for you, or a thousand sins will be wiped away.»

ṣubḥān Allāh.
Glory is to Allāh.

Whenever anyone says,

ṣubḥān Allāh al-ʻazīm wa bi-hamdih

“Glorified is Allāh the Most Great and to Him is praise due,”
will have a palm tree planted for him in the paradise.

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284 Muslim (#2698, 4/2073).
285 Al-Tirmidhi (#3464–3465, 5/511) and al-Ḥākim (1/501) who declared it authentic (ṣaḥīḥ) and al-Dhahabī agreed with him. See Ṣaḥīḥ al-Jāmiʿ (#6429, 5/531) and Ṣaḥīḥ al-Tirmidhi (3/160).
Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, «O 'Abd Allah ibn Qays, should I not point you to one of the treasures of Paradise?» I said, "Yes, O Messenger of Allah." Therefore, he (ﷺ) told me to say,

لا حَوْل وَلَا قُوَّة إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

lä hawla wa lä quwwata illä bi-l-läh.

"There is no power and no might except by Allah." 286

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "The most beloved phrases to Allah are four:

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

subhān allāh

'Glorified is Allah,'

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

al-hamdu li-l-läh

'All praise is due for Allah,'

لا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ

lä ilāha illä l-läh

'There is no deity worthy of worship but Allah,'

286 Fath al-Bârî (#4205, 11/213) and Muslim (#2704, 4/2076).
and

\[\text{الله أَكْبَرُ}\]

\textit{al-lāhu akbar}

‘Allāh is the Most Great.’

It does not matter which one you start with.”

A bedouin Arab came to Allāh’s Messenger (ﷺ) and said, “Teach me a phrase that I can say.” The Prophet (ﷺ) told him to say:

\[\text{لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحَدَّهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ كَبِيرٌ، وَالحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ كَبِيرٌ، سُجُّدَانَ اللَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِ اللَّهِ الْعَزِيزِ}
\[\text{الْخَمِيسِ}\

\[\text{lā ilāha illā l-lāh, wahdahu lā sharika lah. allāhu akbaru kabirā, wa l-hamdu li-l-lāhi kathirā. subhāna l-lāhi rabbi l-ālamin. lā hawla wa lā quwwata illā bi-l-lāhi l-‘azīzi l-hakim.}

There is no deity worthy of worship but Allāh, Who has no partners. Allāh is the Greatest, the Most Great and praise is due to Allāh in abundance. Glory is to Allāh, Lord of the worlds. There is no power and no might but by Allāh the Mighty, the Wise.

287 Muslim (#2137, 3/1685).
He said, "That is for my Lord, but what about for me?"

The Prophet (ﷺ) told him to say:

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي، وَارْحَمْنِي، وَاهْدِنِي، وَارْزُقْنِي

allāhumma ghfir-lī, wa rhamnī, wa hdīnī, wa rzuqnī.

O Allāh forgive me and have mercy on me, guide me, and provide for me.\(^\text{288}\)

Whenever anyone accepted Islam, the Prophet (ﷺ) would teach him how to pray and would thereafter instruct him to invoke Allāh in the following manner,

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي، وَارْحَمْنِي، وَاهْدِنِي، وَعَفِّفِي، وَارْزُقْنِي

allāhumma ghfir-lī, wa rhamnī, wa hdīnī, wa ‘āfinī, wa rzuqnī.

"O Allāh forgive me, have mercy on me, guide me, give me good health, and provide for me."\(^\text{289}\)

The most excellent invocation is:

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

al-hamdū li-l-lāh.

All praise is due to Allāh.

\(^{288}\) Muslim (#2696, 4/2072).

\(^{289}\) Muslim (#2697, 4/2073).
The most excellent words of remembrance are:

لا إله إلا الله

لا إله إلا الله

lā ilāha illā l-lāh.
There is no deity worthy of worship but Allāh.290

The good deeds that endure are:

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

subhān allāh
“Glorified is Allāh,”

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

al-hamdu li-l-lāh,
“All praise is for Allāh,”

لا إله إلا الله

lā ilāha illā l-lāh,
“There is no deity worthy of worship but Allāh,”

الله أَكْبَر

290 Al-Tirmidhī (#3383, 5/462), Ibn Mājah (#3800, 2/1249), and al-Ḥākim (1/503) who declared it authentic (ṣaḥīh) and al-Dhahabī agreed with him. See Sahih al-Jāmiʿ (1104, 1/362).
al-lāhu akbar,

"Allāh is the Most Great,"

and

لا حول ولا قوّة إلا بالله

lā ḫawla wa lā quwwata illā bi-l-lāh.

"There is no power nor might except by Allāh."\textsuperscript{291}

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131 **How the Prophet (ﷺ) glorified Allāh**

\textsuperscript{266}

\`Abd Allāh ibn Āmir (\textsuperscript{428}) said, "I saw the Prophet (ﷺ) counting the glorification of his Lord with his right hand (i.e. fingertips)."\textsuperscript{292}

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\textsuperscript{291} Aḥmad (#513, 3/75) according to the numbering of Ahmad Shākir and its chain of transmission is sound (\textit{sahih}). Also see Majma` al-Zawā'id (1/297). Ibn Ḥajr in Bulūgh al-Marām from the narration of Abū Sa`īd attributed it to al-Nasā’ī in ‘Amal al-Yawm wa al-Laylah (#848) and said that al-Ḥākim (1/512) and Ibn Ḥibbān (#840) authenticated it.

\textsuperscript{292} Al-Tirmidhī (#3486, 5/521) and Abū Dāwūd (#1502, 2/81) with different wording. Also see \textit{Ṣahih al-Jāmi`} (#4865, 4/271).
The Prophet (ﷺ) said, «When the evening descends, bring your children indoors because the devils scatter out during this hour. After the passing of an hour (i.e. the first hour) of the night, (you may) let them (the children) out. Close your doors while mentioning the Name of Allāh, for the devil may not open a closed door. Fasten your water skins mentioning the Name of Allāh. Cover your vessels by mentioning the Name of Allāh – even if you would only put something over it – and extinguish your lamps.»

293 *Fath al-Bārî* (#5623, 10/88) and *Muslim* (#2012, 3/1595).