

# HAJJ

Bait Allah



حج  
بيت الله

eBook

# ḤAJJ BAIT ALLAH

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the Entirely Merciful, the  
Especially Merciful

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وَلِلّٰهِ عَلَى النَّاسِ حِجُّ الْبَيْتِ مَنِ اسْتَطَاعَ اِلَيْهِ

سَبِيْلًا ...

'And [due] to Allah from the people is a pilgrimage to the House – for whoever is able to find thereto a way.'  
(Ale-'Imran: 97)

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## Preface

The literal meaning of the word *Hajj* is 'to intend'. In Islamic terminology, it means 'to perform the prescribed worship at the prescribed places during the prescribed days'. *Hajj* is one of the five fundamental pillars of Islam and it is obligatory upon every financially and physically capable person to perform *Hajj* once in his/her lifetime. *Hajj* entails undertaking a journey to *Bait Allah* (House of Allah) for the pleasure of Allah ﷻ and to perform specific rites whilst sacrificing one's self and wealth. The journey of *Hajj* and the performance of its rites is a sign of expressing love for Allah.

After Prophet Ibrahim ﷺ and his son, Isma'il ﷺ, completed the construction of the Holy Ka'bah with their own hands, Allah ﷻ commanded:

وَأَذِّنْ فِي النَّاسِ بِالْحَجِّ يَأْتُوكَ رِجَالًا وَعَلَى كُلِّ ضَامِرٍ  
يَأْتِينَ مِنْ كُلِّ فَجٍّ عَمِيقٍ ۝

'And proclaim to the people the *Hajj* [pilgrimage]; they will come to you on foot and on every lean camel; they will come from every distant pass.' (Al- *Hajj*: 27)

This divine command marked the commencement of *Hajj*. Allah ﷻ preserved the sincerity and purity of His *Khalil* Ibrahim ﷺ, his wife Hajarrah and son Isma'il ﷺ till the end of time by integrating them into the rites of *Hajj*.

After faith in Allah ﷻ, *Hajj* is one of the best deeds; its reward is equivalent to that of *Jihād* and the supplications of those who perform *Hajj* and 'Umrah are accepted.

'Abdullah Ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنه reported that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:

الْعَازِي فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ وَالْحَاجُّ وَالْمُعْتَمِرُ وَقَدْ دَعَاهُمْ فَاجَابُوهُ  
وَسَأَلُوهُ فَأَعْطَاهُمْ

'The one who fights for the sake of Allah and the pilgrim who goes for *Hajj* or 'Umrah are all guests of Allah. Allah called them and they responded; they ask of Him and He will give to them.' (*Sunan Ibn Majah*)

Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه reported that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:

الْعُمْرَةُ إِلَى الْعُمْرَةِ كَفَّارَةٌ لِمَا بَيْنَهُمَا وَالْحَجُّ الْمَبْرُورُ لَيْسَ  
لَهُ جَزَاءٌ إِلَّا الْجَنَّةُ

'An 'Umrah is an expiation for the sins committed between it and the previous one. And the reward of a *Hajj Mabrūr* is nothing except Paradise." (*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī, Saḥīḥ Muslim*)

*Hajj Mabrūr* is the pilgrimage performed solely for the pleasure of Allah ﷻ, in accordance to the authentic *Sunnah* of the Prophet ﷺ, with *Ḥalal* (lawful) means and by staying away from all that is prohibited.

If someone sets out for *Hajj* or '*Umrah*' but dies on the way, he/she will receive the same reward as those who have actually performed it.

Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه reported that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:

مَنْ خَرَجَ حَاجًّا أَوْ مُعْتَمِرًا أَوْ غَارِيًّا ثُمَّ مَاتَ فِي طَرِيقِهِ كَتَبَ

اللَّهُ لَهُ أَجْرَ الْغَارِي وَالْحَاجِّ وَالْمُعْتَمِرِ إِلَى يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ

'Whoever sets out to perform *Hajj*, '*Umrah*' or *Jihād* but dies on the way, Allah records for him the reward of the one who performed *Hajj*, '*Umrah*' or *Jihād* on the Day of *Qiyamah*.' (*Shu'ab al-Iman*)

May Allah ﷻ reward you with the bounties and blessings of *Hajj*. *Ameen*.



## The Obligation of *Hajj*

Allah ﷻ states:

وَلِلَّهِ عَلَى النَّاسِ حِجُّ الْبَيْتِ مَنِ اسْتَطَاعَ إِلَيْهِ سَبِيلًا ۚ وَمَنْ  
كَفَرَ فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ غَنِيٌّ عَنِ الْعَالَمِينَ

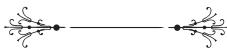
And [due] to Allah from the people is a pilgrimage to the House – for whoever is able to find thereto a way. But whoever disbelieves – then indeed, Allah is free from need of the worlds. (Ale-'Imran: 97)

*Istiṭā'ah* means one who is able to arrange the necessary provisions and means of travel for the journey of *Hajj*. (*Saḥīḥ Muslim*)

'Abdullah Ibn 'Umar رضي الله عنه reported that the Prophet ﷺ said:

بُنِيَ الْإِسْلَامُ عَلَى خَمْسٍ: شَهَادَةٌ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا  
رَسُولُ اللَّهِ وَأَقَامَ الصَّلَاةَ وَآتَى الزَّكَاةَ وَحَجَّ وَصَامَ رَمَضَانَ

Islam is founded on five pillars: bearing witness that there is no true deity except Allah and that Muhammad ﷺ is His Messenger, establishing the prayers, giving *Zakah*, performing *Hajj* and fasting in *Ramadān*'. (*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*)



## The Months of Ḥajj

The intention for Ḥajj may be made during the Islamic months of Shawwāl, Dhul Qa'dah and Dhul Ḥijjah. Pilgrims who perform *Ḥajj Tamattu'* arrive at Makkah during these months where they perform *'Umrah* and wait for the Ḥajj days.

## Conditions of Ḥajj

The Pilgrim must:

- be a Muslim
- possess the financial means
- possess his/her freedom (i.e. not enslaved by another person etc)
- be of a sound state and mind
- have attained the age of maturity
- be healthy and physically fit
- be able to travel safely, so that the pilgrim's life and possessions are safe and secure from any danger.
- not be under any legal restrictions from the authorities.

Additional conditions for female pilgrims are that they must:

- be accompanied by a *Mahram*.
- not be in the period of *'Iddah*.





## Types of Ḥajj

1. **Ḥajj Ifrād**
2. **Ḥajj Qirān**
3. **Ḥajj Tamattu'**

- **Ḥajj Ifrād:** The pilgrim enters into the state of *Ihrām* with the intention to perform *Ḥajj* only. Those who reside in Makkah commonly perform this *Ḥajj*.
- **Ḥajj Qirān:** At the *Miqat*, the pilgrim enters into the state of *Ihrām* with the intention to perform both *Ḥajj* and '*Umrah*'; and takes along the sacrificial animal. This is the way in which the Prophet ﷺ performed *Ḥajj*, although for the *Ummah* he preferred *Ḥajj Tamattu'*.
- **Ḥajj Tamattu':** At the *Miqat*, the pilgrim enters into the state of *Ihrām* with the intention to perform '*Umrah*', after which he/she comes out of the state of *Ihrām*. The pilgrim then waits for the 8<sup>th</sup> of Dhul Ḥijjah and enters into a new state of *Ihrām* with the intention to perform *Ḥajj* only. *Ḥajj Tamattu'* is the most superior among the three types and is more convenient for the pilgrims coming from other countries.



## The Pillars of Ḥajj

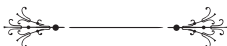
The following are the Pillars [i.e. the fundamental rites] of Ḥajj. Ḥajj is incomplete and invalid without the performance of each of these rites:

- *Niyyah* and *Ihrām*
- *Wuquf* at 'Arafah
- *Ṭawāfal-ziyarah*
- *Sa'i*

## The Obligatory Rites of Ḥajj

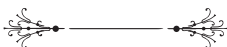
- Entering into the state of *Ihrām* at the *Miqāt*
- *Wuquf* at 'Arafah between midday and sunset
- Spending the night at Muzdalifah
- Performing *Ḥalq* (shaving the head) or *Taqṣīr* (trimming the hair)
- Spending the nights of *Ayyām al-Tashrīq* at Minā
- Performing *Ramī* (stoning) of the *Jamrāt*
- Performing *ṭawāfal-Widā'* (Farewell *ṭawāf*)

If any of the obligatory rites of Ḥajj are missed or forgotten and it is not possible to perform them later, then it can be compensated through *Fidyah* or *Damm*.



## Important Matters Prior to Undertaking the Journey

- Ensure that your intention to perform the pilgrimage is sincerely for the pleasure of Allah alone, the Lord of the Worlds.
- Pay off any debts.
- Write a will and make arrangements concerning important matters.
- Ensure that the finances being used for *Hajj* have been acquired from *Halal* (lawful) means.
- Prepare for *Hajj* spiritually, physically and acquire the necessary knowledge about the performance of *Hajj*.
- Those men who do not have a habit of praying in congregation, this is the best time to start offering *Salah* in congregation to make it a continuous practice, *Insha Allah*.
- Recite the *Qur'an* and read books on *Seerah* and *Ahādith*.
- Make a special effort to memorize supplications.
- Exercise regularly to build up your physical stamina.



## Essential Items for the Journey

Do not over pack – limit yourself to the most important and essential items.

- Reading material: make sure to pack a copy of the Qur'ān, *Qur'anic* and *Masnūn* supplications and a reference book on how to perform *Ḥajj* and *'Umrah*.
- Clothing:
- Two sets of the prescribed clothing for *Ihrām*
- Some extra clothing for use when you are no longer in *Ihrām*
- A pair of comfortable shoes/flip-flops
- Socks
- Other useful items:
- Wallet/purse and a money belt
- A small bag with a shoulder strap or a small backpack
- Notebook and pen
- *Tasbīḥ*
- Travel prayer mat
- Nail cutter
- Small scissors
- Needle, thread, buttons, etc
- An umbrella

- A small bag for shoes
- Glasses
- A small radio for listening to the *Khuṭbah* of Ḥajj at 'Arafah
- Prescribed medication, regular painkillers, anti-allergy medication etc; (please follow any verification of medication as per requirement of the Saudi Government).
- Some additional books , booklets , pamphlets , cards etc. to distribute *Fī Sabilillāh* (in the way of Allah).
- Unperfumed shampoo and soap for use while you are in *Ihrām*



## Supplications when Travelling

### By the Traveller for Family Members:

• اَسْتَوْدِعُكُمْ اللّٰهَ الَّذِي لَا تَضِيْعُ وَدَائِعُهُ

*Astawdi'ukumullāh Alladhī la taḍī'u wa dā'i'uhu*

I entrust you all to Allah with whom whatever is entrusted is never wasted. (*Sunan Ibn Mājah*)

### By Family Members for the Traveller:

• اَسْتَوْدِعُ اللّٰهَ دِيْنَكَ وَ اَمَانَتَكَ وَ حَوَاتِيْمَ عَمَلِكَ

*Astawdi'ullāha dīnaka, wa amānataka, wa khawātima 'amalika*

I entrust to Allah your religion, what you are responsible for and your final deeds. (*Tirmidhī*)

• زُوِّدَكَ اللّٰهُ التَّقْوٰى وَ غَفَرَ ذَنْبَكَ وَ يَسِّرْ لَكَ الْخَيْرَ

حَيْثُ مَا كُنْتَ

*ZawwadakAllāhut taqwā, wa ghafara dha(n)mbaka, wa yassara lakal khaira haithu mā kunta*

May Allah endow you with piety as your provision, forgive your sins, and make goodness easy for you wherever you are. (*Sunan al-Tirmidhī*)

### When Leaving Home:

• بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللّٰهِ لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ اِلَّا بِاللّٰهِ

*Bismillahi, tawakkaltu 'alAllahi, la ḥawla wa la quwwata illa billahi*

In the Name of Allah, I have placed my trust in Allah,

there is no might and no power but with Allah. (*Sunan Abū Dāwūd*)

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ أَنْ أَضِلَّ أَوْ أُضَلَّ أَوْ أَزِلَّ أَوْ أُزَلَ

أَوْ أَظْلِمَ أَوْ أُظْلَمَ أَوْ أَجْهَلَ أَوْ يُجْهَلَ عَلَيَّ

*Allahumma inni a'udhu bika an aḍilla, aw uḍalla, aw azilla, aw uzalla, aw aẓlima, aw uẓlama, aw ajhala aw yujhala 'alaiya*

O Allah! I seek refuge in You in case I stray, or be led astray, in case I slip, or I am caused to slip, or I oppress (others) or I am oppressed (by others), or I behave ignorantly (towards others) or I am treated ignorantly (by others). (*Sunan Abū Dāwūd*)

### **When Mounting the Transport:**

• بِسْمِ اللَّهِ

*Bismillah*

In the name of Allah (3 times)

### **Once Seated on the Transport:**

• الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

*Alḥamdulillah*

All praise is for Allah (1 time)

• سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي سَخَّرَ لَنَا هَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهُ مُقْرِنِينَ ۝ وَإِنَّا

إِلَى رَبِّنَا لَمُنْقَلِبُونَ ۝

*Subḥān alladhi sakhkhara lana hādha wa ma kunna lahu muqrinin. Wa inna ila rabbina lamunqalibun*

Exalted is He who has subjected this to us, and we could not have [otherwise] subdued it). And indeed we, to our Lord, will [surely] return. (al-Zukhruf: 13-14) (1 time)

• اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ •

*Alḥamdulillah*

All praise is for Allah (3 times)

• بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ •

*Allahu Akbar*

Allah is the Greatest (3 times)

• سُبْحَانَكَ اِنِّى قَدْ ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِى فَاغْفِرْ لِىْ فَاِنَّهُ لَا يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوْبَ اِلَّا اَنْتَ •

*Subḥānak Allahumma inni qad zalamtu nafsi  
faḡfirli, fa'innahu la yaḡfirudh dhunuba illa anta*

Glory be to You. Verily, I have wronged my own soul (by disobeying you). Forgive me, for surely none forgives sins but You. (*Sunan al-Tirmidhī*)

• اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنَّا نَسْتَلِكَ فِى سَفَرِنَا هَذَا الْبِرَّ وَالتَّقْوٰى وَمِنَ الْعَمَلِ مَا تَرْضٰى،

اَللّٰهُمَّ هَوِّنْ عَلَيْنَا سَفَرَنَا هَذَا وَاطْوِعْنَا بَعْدَهُ، اَللّٰهُمَّ اَنْتَ الصّٰحِبُ

فِى السَّفَرِ وَالْحَلِيْفَةُ فِى الْاَهْلِ، اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّى اَعُوْذُ بِكَ مِنْ وَعْثَاءِ السَّفَرِ

وَكَآبَةِ الْمُنْظَرِ وَسَوْءِ الْمُنْقَلَبِ فِى الْمَالِ وَالْاَهْلِ

*Allahumma inna nas'aluka fi safarina hadhal birra  
wattaqwa, waminal 'amali ma tarḡa, Allahumma  
hawwin 'alaina safarana hadha, waṭwi 'anna  
bu'dah, Allahumma antaṣṣahibu fissaḡar,  
walkhalifatu fil ahl, Allahumma inni a'udhu bika*



*min wa'tha issafar, wakābatil manzar, wa su'il  
munqalabi fil mali wal ahl.*

O Allah! Indeed we ask You in this journey of ours, righteousness, piety and deeds which are pleasing to You. O Allah! Make this journey easy for us and lessen its distance. O Allah! You are our Companion on this journey and the Guardian of our family. O Allah! I seek refuge with You from the hardships of the journey, and from seeing bad things and from an evil return towards my wealth and family. (*Saḥīḥ Muslim*)

### **During the Journey**

When ascending (e.g. going up a hill, on an airplane) recite:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

*Allahu Akbar*

Allah is the Greatest

When descending recite:

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

*Subhan Allah*

Glory be to Allah (*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*)

### **When Staying or Stopping at a Place**

رَبِّ أَنْزِلْنِي مُنْزَلًا مُبَارَكًا وَأَنْتَ خَيْرُ الْمُنْزِلِينَ ۝

*Rabbi anzilni munzalam mubarakan wa anta khairul  
munzilin*

My Lord, let me land at a blessed landing place, and You are

the best to accommodate [us]. (al-Mu'minun: 29)

رَبِّ أَدْخِلْنِيْ مُدْخَلَ صِدْقٍ وَأَخْرِجْنِيْ مُخْرَجَ صِدْقٍ وَاجْعَلْ لِّيْ

مِنْ لَّدُنْكَ سُلْطٰنًا نَّصِيْرًا ۝

*Rabbi ad khilni mudkhala şidqin wa akhrijni  
mukhreja şidqin waj'li mi(n)l la dunka sultanan  
nasira*

My Lord, cause me to enter a sound entrance and to exit a sound exit and grant me from yourself a supporting authority. (Isra': 80)

أَعُوْذُ بِكَلِمٰتِ اللّٰهِ التَّامَّٰتِ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ

*A'udhu bikalimatil lahit tammati min sharri ma  
khalaqa*

I seek refuge in the totality of the Words of Allah from the evil of all creation. (*Saḥīḥ Muslim*)



## 'Umrah

- *Umrah* is a *Masnūn* act of worship and it will be rewarded immensely in the Hereafter.
- *Umrah* purifies and cleanses a person's inner self from the effects of sin.

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:

الْعُمْرَةُ إِلَى الْعُمْرَةِ كَفَّارَةٌ لِمَا بَيْنَهُمَا

'An 'Umrah is an expiation for the sins committed between it and the previous one.' (*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*)

- Performing 'Umrah in the month of Ramadān is equivalent to performing Ḥajj with the Prophet ﷺ. (*Sunan Abū Dawūd*)

## Sincerity of Intention

Allah ﷻ says:

وَأَتِمُّوا الْحَجَّ وَالْعُمْرَةَ لِلَّهِ

And complete the Ḥajj and 'Umrah for Allah.

(al- Baqarah :196)

## Iḥrām

- **Men** - the prescribed clothing for men in the state of *Iḥrām* consists of two white sheets. One sheet is tied around the waist and the other sheet is wrapped around the shoulders. (*Musnad Aḥmad*)
- **Women**- there is no special clothing prescribed for women in the *Sunnah*. Hence, females will

enter into the state of *Iḥrām* in their regular clothing, but their clothing must conform to the Islamic code of dress. (*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*)

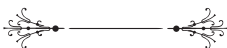
## Acts Prohibited in the State of *Iḥrām*

The pilgrim must not:

- cut the hair
- trim the nails
- apply perfume, use perfumed clothing or substances (soap, shampoo, deodorant, tissues, etc)
- hunt or ask another to hunt
- engage in physical or converse about intimate marital relations
- propose marriage, get engaged, get married or get someone else engaged or give them in marriage
- use gloves or a *Niqāb* whilst in the state of *Iḥrām*

If hair falls out naturally or a nail chips/breaks of its own accord, then there is no need to offer *Damm* or *Fidya*.

In circumstances where men and women appear face to face or women need to pass by men, they can draw their veils over their faces. It is essential to note that covering the face is **not prohibited** when the need arises.



## Acts Permitted in the State of Iḥrām

A pilgrim may:

- apply perfume or scent after bathing or showering prior to entering into the state of *Iḥrām*
- bathe or shower during the state of *Iḥrām*, wash the head, change the *Iḥrām* clothing, gently scratch the head or body
- use an un-perfumed oil or soap,
- use an umbrella or tent
- wear jewelry that does not make any sound, use collyrium, dress a wound or have it dressed
- reprimand children or servants when educating them or instilling etiquettes
- when necessary, kill vermin, poisonous, dangerous animals or insects (e.g. snake, scorpion, mouse, bee, lice, etc)

### Niyyah (Intention):

- For this specific act of worship, the intention is not just formed in the heart but is also proclaimed by the tongue.
- Pilgrims who intend to perform '*Umrah* or *Hajj Tamatu*' will arrive at the *Miqat* and enter into the state of *Iḥrām* by saying:

لَبَّيْكَ يَا عُمْرَةَ

*Labbaika bil 'umrati*

I am present for '*Umrah*

Making the intention for 'Umrah only. (*Saḥīḥ Muslim*)

- Menstruating women must also proclaim their intention for 'Umrah and enter into the state of *Iḥrām* before crossing the *Miqāt*.
- If you fear that your pilgrimage will not be completed, then also proclaim:

اللَّهُمَّ مَجِّئِي حَيْثُ حَبَسْتَنِي

*Allahumma maḥillī ḥaithu ḥabastanī*

O Allah, [if I am prevented by an obstacle then indeed] my place is where you prevent me.

- After entering into the state of *Iḥrām* start reciting the *Talbiyah* as often as possible. Men should recite the *Talbiyah* loudly, whereas women should recite the *Talbiyah* softly.
- The *Masnūn* wordings of *Talbiyah* are:

لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ لَبَّيْكَ، لَبَّيْكَ لِأَشْرِيكَ لَكَ لَبَّيْكَ، إِنَّ الْحَمْدَ،

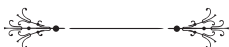
وَالنِّعْمَةَ لَكَ وَالْمُلْكَ، لِأَشْرِيكَ لَكَ

*Labbaik Allahumma labbaik, labbaikā lā sharīka laka labbaik, innal ḥamda wan ni'mata laka wal mulk, lā sharika lak.*

Here I am O Allah, (in response to your call), here I am. Here I am, you have no partner, here I am. Verily all praise, grace and sovereignty belong to you. You have no partner. (*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*)

- At the time of making the intention for *Ḥajj Badal*

(Ḥajj performed on behalf of someone else),  
mention the name of the person on behalf of  
whom the Ḥajj will be performed.



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## Supplications upon Entering the City

Make the following supplications:

• اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِيهَا •

*Allahumma barik lanā fihā*

O Allah! You grant us good in (the village/town/city/ populated area) it. (3 times)(*Tabranī*)

• اللَّهُمَّ ارْزُقْنَا جَنَاهَا وَحَبِيبَنَا إِلَىٰ أَهْلِهَا وَحَبِيبَ صَالِحِي أَهْلِهَا إِلَيْنَا •

*Allahummar zuqna janāhā wa ḥabibna ila ahliha wa ḥabib ṣalihi ahliha ilaina*

O Allah! Grant us the fruit of this (place) and create love in its people for us and create love in our hearts for the righteous people (of this place). (*Tabranī*)

## Supplication When Entering the Masjid:

Enter the masjid with the right foot and recite:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَىٰ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي ذُنُوبِي وَافْتَحْ

لِي أَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ

*Bismillah, wassalamu 'ala rasūlillah, Allahummagh firli dhunubi waftah lī abwaba raḥmatika*

In the name of Allah, and peace be upon the Messenger of Allah. O Allah! Forgive my sins and open for me the doors of Your mercy. (*Sunan Ibn Majah*)





## Bait Allah (House of Allah)

- After entering *Masjid al-Ḥarām* look at *Bait Allah* and supplicate. (*Musnad Shafi'i*)

### Ṭawāf:

- Stop reciting the *Talbiyah* before commencing the *ṭawāf*
- Ensure that you have performed ablution before commencing the *ṭawāf*. 'Urwah bin Zubair رضي الله عنه reports that 'A'ishah رضي الله عنها told him about the *Ḥajj* of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم: 'When the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم reached Makkah, the first thing he started with was the ablution, then he performed *ṭawāf* of the Ka'bah. (*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī, Saḥīḥ Muslim*)
- During the *ṭawāf*, do not talk on mobile phones, take pictures or have pictures taken as these acts are adverse to the spirituality of worship.
- Men will do *Idtiba'i.e.*, pass one end of the sheet under the right arm and over the left shoulder, thus leaving the right shoulder bare.
- During the first three rounds men will do *Raml* i.e., they will walk briskly with their shoulders straightened. For the remaining four rounds, they will walk in a normal pace.
- Women must observe the requirements of the Islamic dress code and they will perform the

*ṭawāf* walking around the Holy Ka'bah at their regular pace.

- Start the *ṭawāf* with the *Istilām* of *al-Ḥajr al-Aswad* (i.e., by kissing it or touching it with the right hand or some other object and then kissing the right hand or object). (*Tirmidhī*)
- Where it is not possible to do *Istilām*, then face *al-Ḥajr al-Aswad* and raise the right hand, straightened and palm facing towards it, do not kiss the hand.
- While doing *Istilām* or gesturing say:  
*بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الْأَكْبَرِ Bismillahi Allahu Akbar* In the Name of Allah, Allah is the Greatest. (*Musnad Ahmad*)
- You may also say *اللَّهُ الْأَكْبَرُ Allahu Akbar* Allah is the Greatest. (*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*)
- Start every round with *Istilām* or by standing parallel to *al-Ḥajr al-Aswad* facing it, and gesturing towards it with the right hand and say:  
*بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الْأَكْبَرِ Bismillahi Allahu Akbar*.
- During each round, you may recite the *Qur'an*, glorify and praise Allah, supplicate, make *Dhikr*, etc. (there is no mention of any specific supplications for each round in the *Sunnah*).
- Upon reaching *al-Rukn al-Yamāni*, touch it, but do not kiss it. Where it is not possible to touch it, walk past it without any gesture. (*Saḥīḥ Ibn Khuzaimah*).

- It is the *Sunnah* to recite the following du'a between *al-Rukn al-Yamāni* and *al-Ḥajr al-Aswad*:

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

*Rabbana ā'tina fid dunya ḥasanatan wa fil ākhirati ḥasanatan wa qinā adhāban nār*

Our Lord, give us in this world [that which is] good and in the Hereafter [that which is] good and protect us from the punishment of the Fire. (Al-Baqarah: 201)

- If while doing *ṭawāf* the time for *Ṣalah* arrives , then stop the *ṭawāf* and both men and women should pray in congregation. Men will cover both their shoulders and offer their prayers.
- After finishing the prayer, men will uncover their right shoulder again.
- Continue the *ṭawāf* from the number of rounds that have been completed.
- When offering the prayers, pay special attention to the formation of the *ṣaff*(rows).
- At the time of *Farḍ Ṣalah*, no other *Ṣalah* can be offered, thus during this time offer your obligatory *Ṣalah* only.
- *Ṭawāf* and *Ṣalah* can be offered during the prohibited times (e.g. *zawāl*) in *al-Masjid al-Ḥarām* **only**. (Tirmidhī)
- After completing the *ṭawāf*, end the *Idtiba'*. (Sunan Abu Dawud)

- *Ihrām, Idtiba'and Raml* are necessary only for the *ṭawāf* of 'Umrah. There is no *Ihrām, Idtiba'and Raml* for *ṭawāf Ziyarah, Ṭawāf widā'* and *nafl* (voluntary) *ṭawāf*.

### **Offering Nafl (voluntary) Ṣalah at Maqāmi Ibrāhīm (Station of Ibrāhīm)**

- After completing the 7 rounds recite the following as you make your way towards the *Maqāmi Ibrāhīm*:

وَاتَّخِذُوا مِنْ مَّقَامِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ مُصَلِّئًا

*Wattakhidhū mim maqāmi Ibrāhīma muṣalla*

And take, [O believers], from the standing place of Ibrahim a place of prayer.(Al-Baqarah: 125)

- Offer two *rak'ah Nafl Ṣalah* of the *ṭawāf*; it is the *Sunnah* to recite Surah al Kāfirūn (109) in the first *rak'ah* and Surah Al-Ikhlāṣ (112) in the second *rak'ah*. (*Saḥīḥ Muslim*).
- Men will cover both their shoulders while offering the *Ṣalah*.
- If the *Maqāmi Ibrāhīm* is too crowded, then one can offer the *Ṣalah* anywhere in the Masjid.
- After offering the *Ṣalah*, it is a *Sunnah* to go to the well of *Zamzam*.



## Etiquettes of Drinking Zamzam:

- Stand while drinking the water of *Zamzam*.  
(*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*)
- Drink some of the *Zamzam* and pour some over your head. (*Musnad Ahmad*)
- Make a supplications before you drink *Zamzam*, the Prophet ﷺ said: مَاءُ زَمْزَمَ لِمَا شَرِبَ لَهُ 'Zamzam water is for (whatever purpose) it is drunk.' (*Sunan Ibn Majah*)
- When Ibn Abbas رضي الله عنه drank *Zamzam* he would make the following supplication:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ عِلْمًا نَافِعًا وَرِزْقًا وَاسِعًا وَشِفَاءً مِنْ كُلِّ دَاءٍ

*Allāhumma innī as'aluka 'ilman nāfi'an. Wa rizqan wāsi'an. Wa shifā'am min kulli dā'in*

O Allāh! Grant me beneficial knowledge, and bountiful provision, and a healing from every disease. (*Fiqh al-Sunnah*)

- The area between the door of the Holy Ka'bah and *al-Ḥajr al-Aswad* is known as '*Multazim*'. After drinking the *Zamzam* water, if it is possible, cling to the *Multazim* and make supplications. (*Fiqh al-Sunnah*)



## Sa'ī

- For the sole purpose of worshipping Allāh ﷻ, walking back and forth 7 times between al-Şafā and al-Marwah is called *Sa'ī*. From al-Şafā to al-Marwah is the first circuit, and the return from al-Marwah to al-Şafā is the second circuit, continue going back and forth until you end the seventh circuit at Marwah.

- *Sa'ī* is a Pillar of *Ḥajj* and '*Umrah*, as the Prophet ﷺ said:

كُتِبَ عَلَيْكُمُ السَّعْيُ فَاسْعَوْا

'*Sa'ī* has been prescribed for you so perform *Sa'ī*'. (*Şaḥīḥ Ibn Khuzaimah*)

- Before proceeding for the *Sa'ī*, if it is possible, do *Istilām* of *al-Ḥajr al-Aswad* or gesture with your right hand. (*Tirmidhī*)
- Go towards the hill of al-Şafā from *Bāb al-Şafā* (Door of al-Şafā).
- When you get close to the hill of al-Şafā recite:

إِنَّ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةَ مِنْ شَعَائِرِ اللَّهِ

*Innaşafā wal marwata min sha'ā'irillāh*

Indeed, as-Şafā and al-Marwah are among the symbols of Allāh. (Al-Baqarah: 158)

- And say:

أَبْدَأُ بِمَا بَدَأَ اللَّهُ بِهِ

*Abda'u bimā bada Allāhu bihi*

I begin with what Allāh began with. (*Şaḥīḥ Muslim*)

- Then ascend up the hill of al-Şafā until you can see the *Ka'bah*, face it and say:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

*Allāhu Akbar*

Allāh is the Greatest (3 times).

- Then say the following 3 times:

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

كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ أَنْجَزَ وَعْدَهُ وَنَصَرَ عَبْدَهُ

وَهَزَمَ الْأَحْزَابَ وَحْدَهُ

*Lā illāha illAllāhu waḥdahu lā sharīkalahu, laḥul-mulku wa laḥul-ḥamdu wa huwa 'alā kulli shai'in qadīr, lā ilaha illAllāhu waḥdahu, anjaza wa'dahu, wa naşara 'abdahu wa hazamal aḥzāba waḥdahu.*

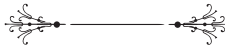
There is no true deity except Allāh alone, He has no partners, His is the dominion and His is the praise and He is over every thing always All-powerful. There is no true deity except Allāh alone, who fulfilled His promise, and gave victory to His servant and defeated the confederates alone. (*Saḥīḥ Muslim*)

- Between the fluorescent green lights men should run briskly. (*Saḥīḥ Muslim*)
- Women should walk normally. (*Musnad Shafi'i*)
- Upon reaching al-Marwah, while ascending the hill and after ascending it, repeat the same procedure as at al-Şafā. (*Saḥīḥ Muslim*)

- While performing the *Sa'ī* do *Dhikr*, *Tasbīh* (glorification of Allah ﷻ) and make supplications. (*Saḥīḥ Ibn Khuzaimah*)
- If there is a valid reason one may perform the *Sa'ī* while seated upon a wheel-chair etc. (*Sharah al-Sunnah*)
- During the *Sa'ī* if the time for obligatory *Ṣalah* arrives, stop the *Sa'ī* and offer the *Ṣalah*.
- After the *Ṣalah*, you may resume the *Sa'ī* from where you stopped.

### **Ḥalq (shaving the head) or Taqsīr (trimming the hair)**

- After the *Sa'ī* men can completely shave off their hair or have it trimmed short. (*Saḥīḥ Muslim*).
- For men shaving the head is more preferable than trimming it short. (*Saḥīḥ Muslim*)
- Women need to only trim one or two fingers width of hair. (*Sunan Abu Dawūd*).
- After the *Ḥalq* or *Taqsīr*, the 'Umrah will be complete. *Alḥamdulillāh!*
- Pilgrims who had intended to perform *Ḥajj Tamattu'* can now come out of the state of *Ihrām* and are no longer bound by its restrictions.
- Pilgrims who had intended to perform *Ḥajj Qirān* must remain in the state of *Ihrām* and continue to be bound by its restrictions.





## Days of Ḥajj

### 8<sup>th</sup> of Dhul Ḥijjah, *Yawm al-Tarwiyah*

#### (The Day of Quenching)

- Pilgrims who had intended to perform Ḥajj *Tamatu'* will bathe or shower and enter into the state of *Ihrām* with the intention to perform Ḥajj from the place where they are staying.

(*Saḥīḥ Muslim*)

- When entering into the state of *Ihrām* make the intention for Ḥajj by saying:

لَبَّيْكَ حَجًّا

*Labbaika ḥajjan*

I am present for Ḥajj. (*Saḥīḥ Muslim*)

- Then say the following:

اللَّهُمَّ حِجَّةً لَارِيَاءٍ فِيهَا وَلَا سُمْعَةً

*Allāhumma ḥijjatun lā riya'a fihā wa la sum'ah*

O Allāh the purpose of this Ḥajj is neither to show off nor earn any fame. (*Sunan Ibn Mājah*)

- Start reciting the *Talbiyah*:

لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ لَبَّيْكَ، لَبَّيْكَ لِأَشْرِيكَ لَكَ لَبَّيْكَ، إِنَّ الْحَمْدَ

وَالنِّعْمَةَ لَكَ وَالْمُلْكَ، لِأَشْرِيكَ لَكَ

*Labbaik Allāhumma labbaik, labbaika lā sharika laka labbaik, innal-ḥamda wan-ni'mata laka wal-mulk, lā sharika lak.*

Here I am O Allah, (in response to Your call), here I am. Here I am, You have no partner, here I am. Verily all praise, grace and sovereignty belong to You. You have no partner. (*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*)

- Menstruating women may also make the intention for *Ḥajj* and enter into the state of *Iḥrām*; they may perform all the rites of *Ḥajj* except for *ṭawāf*.
- From Makkah depart for Mina, make sure you arrive at Mina before *Maghrib* (sunset).
- When you arrive at Mina, offer the *Zuhr*, *Asr*, *Maghrib* and *'Isha* prayers of the 8<sup>th</sup> of Dhul Ḥijjah, and the *Fajr* prayer of the 9<sup>th</sup> of Dhul-Ḥijjah, individually at their appointed times. *Qaṣr* prayers will be offered.
- Stay overnight at Mina.



## 9<sup>th</sup> of Dhul Ḥijjah, *Yawm al-'Arafah* (The Day of 'Arafah)

- On the 9<sup>th</sup> of Dhul-Ḥijjah at sunrise, depart from Mina for 'Arafah. (*Saḥīḥ Muslim*)
- On the way to 'Arafah recite the *Takbīr*, (الله أكبر) *Tahlīl* (لا اله الا الله) and *Talbiyah* (لبيك اللهم لبيك) as much as possible.

### ***Takbīr and Tahlīl:***

الله أكبر الله أكبر،  
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَاللهُ أَكْبَرُ،  
الله أكبر والله الحمد

*Allāhu akbar, Allāhu akbar, lā illāha illAllāhu, wAllāhu akbar, Allāhu akbar wa lillāhil ḥamd.*

Allāh is the Greatest, Allāh is the Greatest, there is no true deity except Allāh, and Allāh is the Greatest, Allāh is the Greatest and all praise is for Him.

### ***Talbiyah:***

لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ لَبَّيْكَ، لَبَّيْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ لَبَّيْكَ، إِنَّ الْحَمْدَ  
وَالنِّعْمَةَ لَكَ وَالْمُلْكَ، لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ

*Labbaik Allahumma labbaik, labbaikā lā sharika laka labbaik, innal-ḥamda wan-ni'mata laka wal-mulk, lā sharika lak.*

Here I am O Allah, (in response to Your call), here I am. Here I am, You have no partner, here I am. Verily all praise, grace and sovereignty belongs to You. You

have no partner. (*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*)

- At Masjid Namirah, after the sun has declined from its zenith, listen attentively to the *Khutbah* of Ḥajj.
- Offer the *Zuhr* and *ʿAsr* prayers in congregation, shortened and combined. There will be one *Adhān* and two *Iqāmah*, one before each prayer. (*Saḥīḥ Muslim*)
- Due to the crowds, if you cannot reach Masjid Namirah, do not worry, you may offer the *Zuhr* and *ʿAsr* prayers combined in congregation wherever you are.
- Do not offer any *Sunnah* or *Nafl Ṣalah* between these two *Farḍ* prayers.
- After the prayers, enter the plain of 'Arafah, again if due to the crowd you find it will not be possible for you to enter the plain after the prayers you may make your way to the plain before the prayers.
- For *wuqūf* at 'Arafah, you may remain inside your tents or come outside, then face the *Qiblah* (direction of Ka'bah) while standing and supplicate whole heartedly before Allah ﷻ.
- If due to any impediment pilgrims are unable to reach the plain of 'Arafah after *Zawal* and sunset on the 9<sup>th</sup> of Dhul Ḥijjah, then they should arrive at the plain before *Fajr* on the 10<sup>th</sup> of Dhul-Ḥijjah. (*Sunan Nisā'i*)
- Pilgrims must not fast on the 9<sup>th</sup> of Dhul-Ḥijjah, nor

should they offer any *Nafl Ṣalah*, instead they should spend the day in abundant *dhikr*, glorification of Allāh ﷻ and supplication.

- Arafah is the best place for the acceptance of supplications, and the day of 'Arafah (9<sup>th</sup> of Dhul-Hijjah) is the best time for the acceptance of supplications. The Holy Prophet ﷺ said: 'On no other day does Allah set free as many of His servants from the Fire as on the day of 'Arafah. On that day He is face to face with His servants and is proud before the angels of the pilgrims and says, 'what is it that they want?' (*Saḥīḥ Muslim*).

Make the most of this precious and priceless opportunity.

- On the day of 'Arafah the best supplication is what the prophets ﷺ made:

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

*Lā illāha illAllāhu waḥdahu lā sharīkalahu, lahul mulku wa lahul ḥamdu wa huwa 'alā kulli shai'in Qadīr*

There is no true deity except Allah, alone, there is no partner for Him, To Him belongs the dominion and all praise and He is over all things always All-Powerful. (*Sunan al-Tirmidhī*)

- *Wuqūf* at 'Arafah is a Pillar of *Ḥajj*, without it the *Ḥajj* is incomplete and invalid, and there is no way to compensate for it if it is missed.

- Abdur Rahman bin Ya'mar رضي الله عنه narrates that once when I was with the Prophet ﷺ some people arrived and inquired about *Hajj*. The Prophet ﷺ said:

الْحَجُّ عَرَفَةٌ فَمَنْ أَدْرَكَ لَيْلَةَ عَرَفَةَ قَبْلَ طُلُوعِ الْفَجْرِ مِنْ لَيْلَةِ  
جَمْعٍ فَقَدْ تَمَّ حَجُّهُ

*Hajj* refers to the stay at 'Arafah. The one who reached the plain of 'Arafah on the night (of Muzdalifah i.e. the night between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Dhul Hijjah) before *Fajr* has performed his *Hajj*. (*Sunan al-Nasā'i*)



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## Muzdalifah

- Soon after sunset, leave 'Arafah for Muzdlifah calmly **without** offering the *Maghrib Ṣalah*.
- When you arrive in Muzdalifah, there will be one *Adhān* and two *Iqāmah*. Offer 3 rak'ahs of the *Maghrib Ṣalah* with the congregation after the first *Iqāmah*, and the *Isha Ṣalah* after the second *Iqāmah* shortened to two rak'ahs thus combining the two prayers. (*Saḥīḥ Muslim*)
- Do not offer any *Sunnah* or *Nafl Ṣalah* between these two *Fard Ṣalah*. (*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*)
- Stay overnight at Muzdalifah and sleep during the night. (*Saḥīḥ Muslim*)
- If you are unable to spend the night at Muzdalifah, then you must compensate this rite by offering *Damm*.
- If women, children, weak and the elderly wish to avoid the crowd they may proceed to Mina after midnight.
- For those who remain at 'Arafah should offer the *Fajr Ṣalah* at its earliest time. (*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*)
- After the *Fajr Ṣalah* up until the brightness of the morning is widespread, remain at your place of stay, stand facing the direction of *Qiblah*, raise your hands and supplicate before Allāh ﷻ (*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*)

- On the way to Mina from Muzdailfah you may collect some average sized pebbles for performing the *Ramī*.



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## 10<sup>th</sup> of Dhul Hijjah, *Yawm al-Nahr* (The Day of Sacrifice)

- After the *Fajr Ṣalah* and before sunrise, when the brightness of the morning is widespread, make your way towards Mina calmly while reciting the *Talbiyah* as much as possible:

لَبَّيْكَ اللَّهُمَّ لَبَّيْكَ، لَبَّيْكَ لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ لَبَّيْكَ، إِنَّ الْحَمْدَ  
وَالنِّعْمَةَ لَكَ وَالْمُلْكَ، لَا شَرِيكَ لَكَ

*Labbaik Allahumma labbaik, labbaika lā sharika  
laka labbaik, innal-ḥamda wan-ni'mata laka wal-  
mulk, lā sharika lak.*

Here I am O Allah, (in response to Your call), here I am. Here I am, You have no partner, here I am. Verily all praise, grace and sovereignty belong to You. You have no partner. (*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*)

- When you arrive at the valley of Muhassir, if possible, hasten your pace so that you may cross it quickly. (*Saḥīḥ Muslim*)
- Once in Mina, the first thing you must do is perform the *Ramī* of *Jamrat al-Aqabah*. (*Saḥīḥ Muslim*)
- Stop reciting the *Talbiyah* before performing the *Ramī*. (*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*)
- Stone *Jamrat al-Aqabah* 7 times, with a separate pebble/stone each time. (*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*)
- At the time of throwing each pebble/stone say:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ *Bismillāhi Allāhu Akbar* In the name of

Allāh, **or** *Allāhu Akbar* اللهُ أَكْبَرُ Allāh is the Greatest.

- After completion of the *Ramī* do not stop here to supplicate. (*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*)
- Women, children, weak and the elderly are permitted to appoint someone else to perform *Ramī* on their behalf.
- The best time to perform the *Ramī* of *Jamrat al-'Aqabah* is at *ḍuha*, however if there is a large crowd, one may perform the *Ramī* at any time before the time of *Fajr* of the 11<sup>th</sup> of Dhul Ḥijjah.
- After the *Ramī* of *Jamrat al-'Aqabah*, proceed to sacrificing your animal. (*Sunan Abu Dawūd*)
- If one has the financial means, he/she is free to sacrifice more than one animal. (*Saḥīḥ Muslim*)
- The sacrifice is compulsory for pilgrims who are performing *Ḥajj Tamattu'* and *Ḥajj Qirān*. However, if the pilgrim cannot make the sacrifice then he/she must fast for 3 days during *Ḥajj* and 7 more when he/she returns home. (*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*)
- After the sacrifice, men should do *Ḥalq* (shave the head) or *Taqṣīr* (trim the hair) and women need to do *Taqṣīr* on
- Shaving the head is more preferable than trimming the hair [Applicable to men only]. (*Saḥīḥ Muslim*)
- After *Ḥalq* or *Taqṣīr*, except for intercourse with the spouse, all other restrictions of the *Iḥrām* are lifted.

## ***Ṭawāf al-Ziyarah or Ṭawāf Ifādah***

- *Ṭawāf al-ziyarah* (also known as *ṭawāf Ifādah*) is the last formal rite of *Ḥajj* that you have to perform on the 10<sup>th</sup> of Dhul-Ḥijjah.
- *Ṭawāf al-Ziyarah* is a pillar of *Ḥajj*, without it, the *Ḥajj* is incomplete and invalid, and one cannot make up for it by *kaffarah*, *damm* or *fidyah*.
- If possible, try to bathe or shower and change into your regular clothing before performing *ṭawāf al-ziyarah*.
- *Ihrām*, *iḍtiba'* and *ramal* are not required for *ṭawāf al-ziyarah*.
- After the *ṭawāf* make your way to *maqāmi lbrāhīm* and offer two rak'ah of *nafl Ṣalah*.

(For further details on how to perform *ṭawāf* refer to the Chapter on '*Umrah*)

- If for any reason you are unable to perform *ṭawāf al-ziyarah* on 10<sup>th</sup> Dhul Ḥijjah, then you may perform it during *ayyām al-tashrīq* (i.e., 11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> of Dhul Ḥijjah).
- Pilgrims who are suffering from an illness or menstruating women may perform this *ṭawāf* after they have regained their health or state of purity.
- After this *ṭawāf*, the pilgrim completely comes out of the state of *Ihrām* and all restrictions are lifted

including sexual intercourse with one's spouse.  
(*Sunan Abu Dawūd*)

### **The *Sa'ī* of *Ḥajj***

- Pilgrims who are performing *Ḥajj Tammattu'* will perform the *Sa'ī* of *Ḥajj* after this.  
(For further details on how to perform *Sa'ī* refer to the Chapter on 'Umrah)
- *Ramī, sacrifice, ḥalq or taqsīr, ṭawāfal-ziyarah* and *sa'ī* should be performed in the order explained above. However, if for some reason one cannot maintain this order then the performance of *Ḥajj* is not affected. (*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*)
- After the *sa'ī* return to Mina.
- Remain in Mina for the 3 days of *tashrīq* and their nights. (*Sunan Abu Dawūd*)



## 11<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> Dhul Ḥijjah - *Ayyām al-tashrīq* (The Days of Drying the Meat)

- *Ayyām al-tashrīq*, 11, 12 and 13 of Dhul-Ḥijjah are superior to other days of the year because the amount of reward that can be earned during these 3 days is greater than any other day of the year.
- Pilgrims who are close to *Masjid Khaif* should offer shortened *Ṣalāhs* with the congregation at the Masjid. Pilgrims who are far away from the Masjid should offer their *Ṣalāhs* in their tents, ensuring to shorten them and offering them in congregation. (*Mu'jam Ṭabrānī*)
- During each of these days after the sun has declined (noon), *Ramī* (stone) the 3 *Jamrāt* in the following order:
  1. ***Jamrat al-'Ūla*** (first stone pillar in the line)
  2. ***Jamrat al-Wusta*** ( the middle, i.e. second stone pillar in the line) and
  3. ***Jamrat al- 'Aqabah*** (the last stone pillar in the line). (*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*)
- Due to the large crowd, Saudi Scholars have granted some ease in the timings, if needed, you should avail this relaxation.
- If you make a mistake in the order of stoning the *Jamrāt*, then you should perform the *Ramī* again or sacrifice an animal.

- Stone each *Jamrah* with 7 pebbles. Throw each pebble separately and whilst throwing recite: اللهُ أَكْبَرُ *Allāhu Akbar* Allāh is the Greatest.
- After the *Ramī* of *Jamrah al-'Ula* and *Jamrah al-Wusta* stand aside, face the direction of the *Qiblah* and supplicate. Do not make any supplication after the *Ramī* of *Jamrah al-'Aqabah*.  
(*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*)
- *Ayyām al-tashrīq* are for *dhikr* and the glorification of Allah ﷻ. If it is possible during these days, perform *nafl ṭawāf* around the Holy Ka'bah. (*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*)
- Remain in Mina for the 3 days of *tashrīq* and their nights. (*Sunan Abu Dawūd*)
- If you wish to return to Makkah on the the 12<sup>th</sup> of Dhul-Ḥijjah then perform the rite of *ramī* for that day and leave Mina before sunset. (*Sunan Baihaqī*)
- If you are still in Mina at sunset then remain in Mina for the night and perform *ramī* for the 13<sup>th</sup> of Dhul Ḥijjah.



## Ṭawāf al-Widā'(Farewell)

- After the completion of the Ḥajj and before departing from Makkah perform ṭawāf al-widā'.
- Ṭawāf al-widā' is one of the pillars of Ḥajj. Ibn 'Abbas رضي الله عنه said, 'The people were ordered to perform the ṭawāf around the Holy Ka'bah as the last thing before leaving Makkah.'

(*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*)

- If a menstruating woman managed to perform ṭawāf al-ziyarah after attaining purity, then she is free to return home without performing ṭawāf al-widā', and she does not have to offer *Damm*.

(*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*)

*Alhamdulillah!* Your Ḥajj is now complete.



## Journey to Madinah

- Pilgrims may travel to Madinah, either before the *Hajj* or after it. This opportunity should also be regarded as a great blessing.
- Madinah is a very important place, it is where the Prophet ﷺ received *wahy* (divine revelation) and where the *Haram* of the Prophet ﷺ is situated.
- Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said:

إِنَّ إِبْرَاهِيمَ حَرَّمَ مَكَّةَ وَإِنِّي أَحْرَمُ مَا بَيْنَ لَابَتَيْهَا يُرِيدُ الْمَدِينَةَ

Ibrāhīm عليه السلام made Makkah *Haram* (sacred), and I declare Madinah and what lies between its two black tracts *Haram* (sacred). (*Sahīh Muslim*)

- The journey to Madinah, the city of the beloved Prophet Muḥammad ﷺ, is no ordinary journey. It is a journey of love and respect; one should take utmost care in undertaking this journey and should strive to do everything according to the authentic Sunnah of the Prophet ﷺ.
- The Prophet ﷺ said:

الْمَدِينَةُ حَرَّمَ مَا بَيْنَ عَيْبِ إِلَى ثَوْرٍ فَمَنْ أَحْدَثَ فِيهَا حَدَثًا أَوْ آوَى  
مُحَدَّثًا فَعَلَيْهِ لَعْنَةُ اللَّهِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ لَا يُقْبَلُ مِنْهُ يَوْمَ  
الْقِيَامَةِ صَرْفًا وَلَا عَدْلًا ...

Madinah is sacred from 'Aer to Thawr; So if anyone makes an innovation or accommodates an innovator, the curse of Allāh, the angels, and all persons will fall upon him, and Allāh will not accept any obligatory or



voluntary act as recompense from them...

(*Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim*)

- During your stay in Madinah you should avail the benefit of the widely available 'Ajwa dates, as the Holy Prophet ﷺ said: 'whoever takes seven 'Ajwa dates in the morning will not be effected by magic or poison on that day.' (*Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī, Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim*)

### Virtues of Masjid Nabawi

- Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه reported Allāh's Messenger ﷺ as saying: 'Do not set out on a journey (for religious devotion) but for the three *masajid* – for this *masjid* of mine, al-Masjid al-Ḥaram and al-Masjid al-'Aqsa. (*Ṣaḥīḥ Bukhārī*)
- Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه reported: Allāh's Messenger ﷺ said: 'A prayer in my masjid is a **thousand** times more excellent than a prayer in any other masjid, except Masjid-al-Ḥaram.' (*Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim*)



## Entering the Masjid and Salutation

- Enter the masjid with the right foot and recite the following supplication:

• بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلٰى رَسُوْلِ اللّٰهِ اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِيْ ذُنُوْبِيْ  
وَافْتَحْ لِيْ اَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ

*Bismillahi wassalamu 'ala rasulillahi Allahummagh  
firlī dhunubi waftah lī abwāba raḥmatika*

In the name of Allah, and peace be upon the Messenger of Allah. O Allah! Forgive my sins and open for me the doors of your mercy. (*Sunan Ibn Mājah*)

- After entering the masjid, offer '*Taḥiyyah al-Masjid*' (two *raka'ah* of *Nafl Ṣalah*).
- Then face the blessed resting place of the Prophet ﷺ, and greet the beloved Messenger ﷺ with the following words:

اَلسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا رَسُوْلَ اللّٰهِ  
*Assalāmu 'alaika ya rasūl Allāh,*

Peace be upon you, O Messenger of Allāh. (*Sunan Baihaqī*)

- Along with this send peace and blessings upon the Prophet ﷺ

اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلٰى اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلٰى  
اِبْرٰهِيْمَ وَعَلٰى اٰلِ اِبْرٰهِيْمَ اِنَّكَ حَمِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ، اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلٰى  
مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلٰى اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلٰى اِبْرٰهِيْمَ وَعَلٰى اٰلِ  
اِبْرٰهِيْمَ اِنَّكَ حَمِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ

*Allāhuumma salli 'alā Muḥammadin, wa 'alā ali Muḥammadin, kamā sallaita 'alā Ibrāhīma wa 'alā ali Ibrāhīma, innaka Ḥamidum Majīdun, Allāhuumma bārik 'alā Muḥammadin, wa 'alā ali Muḥammadin, kamā bārakta 'alā Ibrāhīma wa 'alā ali Ibrāhīma, innaka Ḥamidum Majīdun .*

O Allāh! Shower Your Mercy upon Muḥammad ﷺ, and upon the followers of Muḥammad ﷺ, as You showered Your Mercy upon ' Ibrāhīm ؑ and the followers of 'Ibrāhīm ؑ. Indeed, You are Most Praiseworthy, Most Glorious. O 'Allāh! Shower Your blessings upon Muḥammad ﷺ, and upon the followers of Muḥammad ﷺ, as You showered your blessings upon 'Ibrāhīm ؑ and the followers of 'Ibrāhīm ؑ. Indeed, You are Most Praiseworthy, Most Glorious. (*Ṣaḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*)

- Then greet 'Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه and 'Umar رضي الله عنه in the following manner:

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا أَبَا بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقِ،

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا عُمَرُ الْفَارُوقِ

*Assalāmu 'alaika yā Abā Bakri Ṣiddīq. Assalāmu 'alaika yā 'Umar al-Farūq*

Peace be upon you, O Abu Bakr Siddiq. Peace be upon you, O 'Umar Farūq. (*Sunan Baihaqī*)

- Spend your time at *al-Masjid al-Nabawi* offering *nafl Ṣalah*, reciting the Qur'an, invoking blessing and salutations for the Prophet ﷺ, *dhikr* and the glorification of Allāh ﷻ as much as possible.

- You should also read a book on the Seerah of the Messenger ﷺ, his blessed *Aḥādīth* etc.
- Enter *Rawḍah al-Jannah* (Garden of Paradise) with tranquility and respect; do not push, shove or become a cause of nuisance to others. If you get the opportunity then offer *nafl Ṣalah* in *Rawḍah al-Jannah*.

The Prophet ﷺ said:

مَا بَيْنَ بَيْتِي وَمَنْبَرِي رَوْضَةٌ مِنْ رِيَاضِ الْجَنَّةِ وَمَنْبَرِي عَلَى حَوْضِي

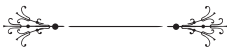
‘There is a garden from the gardens of Paradise between my house and my pulpit, and my pulpit is on my Lake Fount (al-Kauthar).’ (*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*)

- Leave the masjid with the left foot and recite the following supplication:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى رَسُولِ اللَّهِ اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي ذُنُوبِي وَافْتَحْ  
لِي أَبْوَابَ فَضْلِكَ

*Bismillahi, wassalamu 'ala Rasulillah, Allahummagh  
firlī dhunubi waftah lī abwaba fadlika*

In the name of Allah, and peace be upon the Messenger of Allah. O Allah! Forgive my sins and open for me the doors of Your bounty. (*Sunan Ibn Mājah*)



## Virtues of Places within Madinah

- **Masjid Quba'**: Visit this Masjid, for the Prophet ﷺ said: 'One who does wudu (ritual ablution) at home, then offers prayers in the masjid of Quba' is entitled to the reward of an 'Umrah'. (*Sunan Nisā'i*)
- **Baqī' al-Gharqad (The Graveyard of Baqī')**: If possible do try and visit this graveyard and supplicate for the forgiveness of the people laid to rest there.

The Holy Prophet ﷺ would visit the cemetery of Baqī' and the burial ground of the martyrs of the battle of Uḥad and make the following supplication:

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ دَارَ قَوْمٍ مُؤْمِنِينَ وَآتَاكُمْ مَا تُوْعَدُونَ عَدَا مُؤْجِلُونَ  
وَإِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ بِكُمْ لَأَحِقُونَ اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِأَهْلِ الْبَقِيعِ الْغَرَقَدِ

*Assalāmu 'alaikum, dāra qawmi(n)m mu'minina wa atākum mā tū'adūna ghadan mu'ajjalūna, wa insha Allahu bikum lāḥiqūna. Allahummagh fir li-ahlil baqī'il gharqad.*

Peace be on you, O dwellers from among the believers. You will be granted what you were promised soon tomorrow. and we will *insha Allah* join you. We ask Allah for security (from the Fire of Hell) for ourselves and for you. (*Saḥīḥ Muslim*)

The Prophet ﷺ added the following words when making supplication at the cemetery of Baqī' :

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِأَهْلِ الْبَقِيعِ الْغَرَقَدِ

*Allāhummagfir li-ahlil Baqī'il Gharqad.*

O Allāh! Forgive the inhabitants of *Baqī' al-Gharqad*.

(*Saḥīḥ Muslim*)

- **Mountain of Uḥad:** when visiting the burial ground of the martyrs of Uḥad, one can also see the Mountain of Uḥad. The Holy Prophet ﷺ said about this mountain: 'This is Uḥad, a mountain that loves us and is loved by us.' (*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī, Saḥīḥ Muslim*)

### **Acts Not Authenticated by the Sunnah**

- Touching, clinging and kissing the lattice, walls or pillars outside the resting place of the Prophet ﷺ in devotion or worship. Also refrain from wailing or shouting.
- It is improper to raise your voice at the tomb of the Prophet ﷺ, to stand before it with hands tied like that in *Ṣalah*, to do *Ruku'* or *Sajdah*. To sit there and recite the Qur'an, *Dhikr*, circumambulate around it, or to face it and make supplications, such actions are not supported by the Qur'an or *Sunnah* thus one should abstain from it and make supplications facing towards the *Qiblah* only.



## The Journey Home

On the way back home, the heart and mind should be brimming with gratitude and praise for Allāh the Almighty and the tongue should be busy in the glorification of Allāh ﷻ.

### Supplications When Returning from a Journey

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ، اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ، اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ، سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي سَخَّرَ لَنَا هَذَا  
وَمَا كُنَّا لَهُ مُقْرِنِينَ ط وَإِنَّا إِلَى رَبِّنَا لَمُنْقَلِبُونَ ط اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسْأَلُكَ  
فِي سَفَرِنَا هَذَا الْبِرَّ وَالتَّقْوَى وَمِنَ الْعَمَلِ مَا تَرْضَى ، اللَّهُمَّ هَوِّنْ  
عَلَيْنَا سَفَرَنَا هَذَا وَاطْوِعْنَا بَعْدَهُ ، اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ الصَّاحِبُ فِي السَّفَرِ  
وَالْحَلِيفَةُ فِي الْإِهْلِ ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ وَعَثَاءِ السَّفَرِ وَكَآبَةِ  
الْمَنْظَرِ وَسُوءِ الْمُنْقَلَبِ فِي الْمَالِ وَالْأَهْلِ ، آئِبُونَ تَائِبُونَ عَابِدُونَ  
لِرَبِّنَا حَامِدُونَ .

*Allāhu akbar, Allāhu akbar, Allāhu akbar, subḥānal-  
ladhī sakhkhara lanā hādhā wa mā kunnā lahu  
muqrinīn. Wa innā 'ilā Rabbīnā lamunqālibūn.  
Allāhumma innā nas-'aluka fī safarinā hādhāl-birra  
wat-taqwa, wa minal-'amali mā tarḍā, Allāhumma  
hawwin 'alaina safarana hādha, waṭwi 'anna bu'dah,  
Allāhumma Antaṣ-ṣāhibu fis-safar, wal khalīfatu fil-  
ahl, Allāhumma innī a'ūdhu bika min wa'thā is-safar,  
wakābbatil manẓar, wa sū'il munqalabi fil mali wal  
'ahl. ā'ibūna, tā'ibūna, 'ābidūna, li Rabbīnā ḥamidūn.*

Allah is the Greatest, Allāh is the Greatest, Allāh is the Greatest, Exalted is He who has subjected this to us, and we could not have [otherwise] subdued it). And indeed we, to our Lord, will [surely] return). O Allāh! Indeed we ask You in this journey of ours, righteousness, piety and deeds which are pleasing to You. O Allāh! make this journey easy for us and lessen its distance. O Allāh! You are our Companion on this journey and the Guardian of our family. O Allāh! I seek refuge with You from the hardships of the journey, and from seeing bad things and from an evil return towards my wealth and family. We are returners, repenters, worshipers and one praising our Lord. (*Saḥīḥ Muslim*)

أَوْبًا أَوْبًا لِرَبِّنَا تَوْبًا لَا يَغْدِرُ عَلَيْنَا حُوبًا

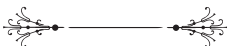
*Awban awban li Rabbina tawban lā yaghdiru 'alaina ḥawban*

Returning, returning, we seek forgiveness with our lord, with such a repentance that leaves us with no sin.

(*Tabranī*)

### Invitation for a Meal

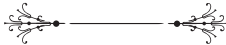
When the Prophet ﷺ would return from a journey, he would slaughter a camel or a cow and invite everyone to a feast. We too should act upon this beautiful *Sunnah*. (*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*).





## After Ḥajj

- Talk to others about the amazing experiences you had during *Ḥajj* and *'Umrah*.
- Do not waste time and reward by talking about the bad experiences.
- Maintain the same spirit of worship.
- Continue to offer your prayers on time in congregation.
- After your return, avoid non-Islamic and useless pastimes.
- It is hoped that Allāh ﷻ has blessed you with *Ḥajj Mabruṛ* and has forgiven all your previous sins. For the future start afresh, make a conscious effort, and strive to avoid sin.
- To develop the correct relationship with Allāh ﷻ take out time to understand the meaning of the Qur'an.



## Summary

### Things to Do During Your Stay at Makkah and Madinah

During your stay at Makkah and Madinah you should only devote your time to doing things that will earn you a lot of reward:

- The reward for a *Ṣalah* offered in *Masjid al-Ḥaram* is increased by one-hundred thousand (100,000) and the reward for a *Ṣalah* offered in *Masjid Nabawi* is increased by one-thousand (1,000), try to offer as many prayers as possible.
- When going to the *Masjid* only take essential items with you.
- Offer all the *Fard Ṣalah* in congregation; to get a good place arrive at the *Masjid* early.
- Pay attention to the correct formation of *Ṣaff* (rows) for standing in congregation.
- If you fall asleep between any two *Ṣalah*, make fresh ablution for the next prayer since falling asleep invalidates the ablution.
- Women should keep their hair, arms and ankles completely covered during *Ṣalah* and should observe the Islamic dress code at all times.
- Women should avoid wearing any white clothing which is transparent or translucent or through
- One should not sit idle or waste time engaging in

vain or useless talk in the *Ḥaramain* (i.e. *Masjid al-Ḥaram* and *Masjid Nabawi*).

- Spend your time reciting the Qur'an, or *Dhikr*, learning about or teaching the *Din*.
- Carry some dates, dried chickpeas and a water bottle in your bag, so that you can make use of them if the need arises.
- Drink as much *Zamzam* water as possible. Try not to drink it very cold, as this will protect you from developing a cold, sore throat etc. For ease of use, water-coolers containing cold *Zamzam* water are marked **مبّرّد** and those containing *Zamzam* water at room temperature are marked **غیر مبّرّد** .
- Greet everyone with a smile and be the first to extend greetings of *Salām*.
- Brushing the teeth with *Miswak* is the *Sunnah* of the Holy Prophet ﷺ So you should also adopt it.
- Avoid sitting in or blocking the pathways inside *Masjid al-Ḥaram*.
- If the circumstances compel you to offer your *Ṣalah* in a pathway, then leave the pathway as soon as you complete the *Ṣalah*. If a staff member asks you to get up and offer your *Ṣalah* some where else, then you should co-operate right away.
- Avoid arguing, backbiting, pushing and shoving.
- Pay special attention to personal purification,

cleanliness and hygiene. Bathe/shower daily and change your clothing daily. Pay special attention to Oral hygiene and ensure that your clothing including socks are clean.

- Be careful regarding cleanliness at Mina and 'Arafah, do not litter the streets, markets and the space around you. Carry a separate plastic bag for collecting your litter, which you can dispose at an appropriate place.
- Keep your ID card and address of the place where you are staying in your wallet or purse.
- You may keep your valuables and travel documents in the lockers provided at the *Haramain*.
- There are small clinics situated at each door of *Masjid al-Haram*, if you suddenly feel unwell make your way to the nearest clinic.
- If your illness is severe, you can go to **Ajyad Hospital** in Makkah.
- If your companion is admitted by the hospital, remain calm, the Saudi Government has already pre-arranged for such pilgrims to be taken to 'Arafah in an ambulance.
- Learn how to say basic sentences (i.e. those that you are most likely to use) and numbers in Arabic.
- Hold fast to patience and steadfastness at all times.
- Do not pay heed to rumors nor pass on such information without having properly researched

it and confirmed it yourself.

- Do not make repeated trips to *Masjid 'Aisha* to offer *Ṣalah* or enter into the state of *Iḥrām* for *'Umrah*.
- Try to do everything according to the authentic *Sunnah* of the Holy Prophet ﷺ so that you are eligible for more reward.
- There are Islamic Scholars (*Dar al-Ifta*) at *Masjid al-Ḥaram* and *Masjid Nabawi*, feel free to contact them about a matter and learn what the Shariah commands regarding that matter.



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## ***Ṣalat al-Janazah (Funeral Prayer)***

At both *Masjid al-Haram* and *Masjid Nabawi*, *Ṣalah al-Janazah* is offered after the *Farḍ Ṣalah*. The Funeral Prayer is a *Farḍ Kifaya*, usually in our country it is offered by the male members of the Muslim community. *Ḥajj* and *'Umrah* is an excellent opportunity for women to perform *Ṣalat al-Janazah*. Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه reports that the Messenger of Allāh صلى الله عليه وسلم said: 'He who offers prayer for the dead, for him is the reward of one qirat; and he who follows the funeral till it is placed in the grave, for him is the reward of two *qirāt*. I (Abu Hazim, one of the narrators) said: Abu Hurairah, what is this *qirāt*? He said: It is like the mountain of 'Uḥad. (*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*, *Saḥīḥ Muslim*)

In this hadīth no differentiation is made between men and women, it is only due to lack of knowledge that women deprive themselves of earning this great reward.



## How to offer the Funeral Prayer

- The Funeral Prayer is offered behind the *Imam* in a state of *Qiyām* (standing).
- There are four (4) *Takbīrs*.
- There is no *Ruku*, *Qawmah*, *Sajdah* or *Qa'dah*.
- Say the first *Takbīr* اللهُ أَكْبَرُ *Allāhu Akbar* Allah is the Greatest while raising both the hands and recite the *thana* and *Surah al Fatiḥa*.
- Say the second *Takbīr* and invoke peace and blessings for the Prophet ﷺ.
- Say the third *Takbīr* and supplicate for the forgiveness of the deceased.
- Say the fourth (last) *Takbīr* and make the *Taslīm*.



## Masnoon Supplications for the Deceased after the Third Takbīr

Try to memorize as many of these supplications as possible:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لَهُ وَاَرْحَمْهُ وَاَعْفِ عَنْهُ وَاَكْرِمْ نَزْلَهُ وَاَسْعِ  
مُدْخَلَهُ وَاغْسِلْهُ بِاَلْمَاءِ وَالثَّلْجِ وَالبَّرْدِ وَنَقِّهِ مِنَ الْخَطَايَا كَمَا  
نَقَّيْتَ الثَّوْبَ الْاَبْيَضُ مِنَ الدَّنَسِ وَاَبْدِلْهُ دَارًا خَيْرًا مِّنْ دَارِهِ  
وَاَهْلًا خَيْرًا مِّنْ اَهْلِهِ وَزَوْجًا خَيْرًا مِّنْ زَوْجِهِ وَاَدْخِلْهُ الْجَنَّةَ وَ  
اَعِذْهُ مِّنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ وَمِنْ عَذَابِ النَّارِ

*Allāhummagh-fir lahū warḥamhu, wa'āfihī, wa'afu  
'anhu wa akrim nuzulahu, wa wassi'u mudkhalahu  
waghsilhu bil maa'i wath thalji wal barad, wa naqqihi  
minal khataya kama naqqaytath thawbal abyadu  
minad danas, wa abdilhu dāran khaira(n)m min  
dārihi, wa ahlan khaira(n)m min ahlihi wa zawjan  
khairan min zawjihi, wa adkhillul jannah, wa 'a'idh-  
hu min 'adhābil qabri, wa min 'adhābin nār.*

O Allāh! Forgive him, have mercy on him, give him peace and pardon him. Receive him with honor and make his entrance (grave) spacious. Wash him with water, snow, and ice and cleanse him of his faults like a white garment is cleansed of stains. Requite him with an abode better than his abode, with a family better than his family and a spouse better than his spouse. Admit him into Paradise and protect him from the torment of the grave and the torment



of the Hell-Fire.' (*Saḥīḥ Muslim*)

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِحَيِّنَا وَمَيِّتِنَا وَشَاهِدِنَا وَغَائِبِنَا وَصَغِيرِنَا وَكَبِيرِنَا  
ذَكَرِنَا وَأُنْثَانَا اللَّهُمَّ مَنْ أَحْيَيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَأَحْيِهِ عَلَيَّ الْإِسْلَامَ وَمَنْ  
تَوَفَّيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَتَوَفَّهُ عَلَيَّ الْإِيمَانَ اللَّهُمَّ لَا تَحْرِمْنَا أَجْرَهُ وَلَا تُضِلَّنَا

بَعْدَهُ

*Allāhummagh fir lī ḥayyina wa mayyitina wa  
shahidina, wa gha'ibina, wa saghīrina wa kabīrina,  
wa dhakarina wa unthāna. Allāhumma man  
aḥyaytahu minna fa aḥyihī 'alal Islām, wa man  
ṭawāffaytahu minna fatawāffahu 'alal Imān,  
Allāhumma lā taḥrimnā ajrahū, wa lā tuḍillanā  
ba'dahu.*

'O Allāh! Forgive our living, our dead, those present and those absent, our young and our old, our males and our females. O Allāh! Whom amongst us You keep alive, then let such a life be upon Islam, and whom amongst us You take unto Yourself, then let such a death be upon faith. O Allāh! Do not deprive us of his reward and do not let us stray after him.' (*Sunan Ibn Mājah*)

اللَّهُمَّ عَبْدَكَ وَابْنُ أُمَّتِكَ إِحْتَاَجُ إِلَى رَحْمَتِكَ وَأَنْتَ غَنِيٌّ  
عَنْ عَذَابِهِ إِنْ كَانَ مُحْسِنًا فَرُدَّ فِي إِحْسَانِهِ وَإِنْ كَانَ مُسِيئًا  
فَتَجَاوَزْ عَنْهُ

*Allāhumma 'abduka wabnu amatika, iḥtāja ilā  
raḥmatika, wa Anta Ghaniyyun 'an 'adhābihi, in kāna*

*muḥsinan fazid fī iḥsānihi, wa in kāna musīan  
fatajāwaz 'anhu.*

O Allāh! Your servant and the son of Your maidservant is in need of Your mercy and You are without need of his punishment. If he was righteous then increase his reward and if he was wicked then over look his sins. (*Hākim*)



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## Supplications after the Obligatory Ṣalah

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

*Allāhu Akbar*

Allāh is the Greatest (aloud once) (Saḥīḥ Bukhārī)

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ

*Astaghfirullāh*

I seek forgiveness from Allāh (3 times) (Saḥīḥ Muslim)

اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ السَّلَامُ وَمِنْكَ السَّلَامُ تَبَارَكْتَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ

*Allāhumma Antas Salāmu, wa minkas salāmu,  
tabārakta ya Dhal Jalāli wal Ikrāmi.*

O Allāh! You are Peace, and from You is all peace. Blessed are You, O Possessor Majesty and Honor. (Saḥīḥ Muslim)

رَبِّ أَعِنِّي عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ وَشُكْرِكَ وَحُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ

*Rabbi 'a'innī 'alā dhikrika wa shukrika wa ḥusni  
'ibādatika*

O My Lord, help me to remember You, and be grateful to You, and worship you in the best way. (Sunan al-Nisā'i)

رَبِّ قِنِي عَذَابَكَ يَوْمَ تَبْعَثُ أَوْ تَجْمَعُ عِبَادَكَ

*Rabbi qinnī 'adhābaka yawma tab'athu aw tajma'u  
'ibādaka*

O My Lord, save me from Your punishment on the Day when You will resurrect or gather your servants. (Saḥīḥ Muslim)

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ، لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ  
 عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ۗ أَلَلَّهُمْ لَا مَنَاعَ لِمَا أَعْطَيْتَ وَلَا مُعْطَى لِمَا  
 مَنَعْتَ وَلَا يَنْفَعُ ذَا الْجَدِّ مِنْكَ الْجَدُّ

*Lā illāha illAllāhu waḥdahū lā sharīka lahu, lahul mulku wa lahul ḥamdu wa huwa 'alā kulli shai'in qadīr, Allāhumma lā māni'a limā a'taita, wa lā mu'ti'a limā mana'ta, wa lā yanfa'u dhal jaddi minkal jadd.*

There no true deity except Allāh Alone, He has no partners, His is the dominion and His is the praise and He is over every thing always All-powerful. O Allāh! No one can withhold what You have granted and no one can grant what You have withheld, and the wealth of the affluent will not benefit him against You. (*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī, Saḥīḥ Muslim*)

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَ  
 هُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ۗ لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ  
 وَلَا نَعْبُدُ إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ، لَهُ النِّعْمَةُ وَلَهُ الْفَضْلُ وَلَهُ الثَّنَاءُ الْحَسَنُ لَا إِلَهَ  
 إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُخْلِصِينَ لَهُ الدِّينَ وَلَوْ كَرِهَ الْكَافِرُونَ

*Lā illāha illAllāhu waḥdahū lā sharīkalahū, lahul mulku wa lahul ḥamdu wa huwa 'alā kulli shai'in qadīr. Lā ḥawla wa lā quwwata illā billāh, lā ilāha illAllāhu, wa lā na'budu illā iyyāhu, lahun-ni'matu wa lahul faḍlu wa la ḥuthanā'ul ḥasanu, lā ilāha illAllāhu mukhlisīna lahud dīna wa law karihal kāfirūn.*

There is no deity but Allāh Alone, He has no partners, His is the dominion and His is the praise and He is over every thing always All-powerful. There is no power and no might except with 'Allāh. There is no true deity except Allāh, and we do not worship any other besides Him. For Him is all favor, bounty and praise. There is no true deity except Allāh. (We are) ones sincere in the Dīn for Him even though the disbelievers detest it. (*Saḥīḥ Muslim*)

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّىْ اَعُوْذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْجُبْنِ وَ اَعُوْذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْبُخْلِ وَ اَعُوْذُ بِكَ  
 مِنْ اَنْ اُرَدَّ اِلَى اَرْدَلِ الْعُمُرِ وَ اَعُوْذُ بِكَ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ الدُّنْيَا وَ  
 عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ

*Allāhumma innī 'a'ūdhu bika minal jubni, wa 'a'ūdhu bika minal bukhli, wa 'a'ūdhu bika min an uradda ilā ardhail 'umuri, wa 'a'ūdhu bika min fitnatid dunya wa 'adhābil qabri.*

O Allāh! indeed I seek refuge in You from cowardice and I seek refuge in You from miserliness and I seek refuge in You from being sent back to a deteriorating old age and I seek refuge in You from the trials of this world and from the punishment of the grave. (*Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī*)

سُبْحَانَ اللّٰهِ *Subḥan Allāh* Glory be to Allāh (33 times),  
 اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ *Alḥamdulillāh* All praise is for Allāh (33 times),  
 اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ *Allāhu Akbar* Allāh is the Greatest (33 times) and  
 لَا اِلٰهَ اِلَّا اللّٰهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيْكَ لَهُ لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَ لَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَ هُوَ  
 عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيْرٌ

*Lā illāha illAllāhu waḥdahu lā sharīkalahu, lahum mulku wa lahum ḥamdu wa Huwa 'alā kulli shai'in qadīr.*

There is no true deity except Allāh Alone, He has no partners, His is the dominion and His is the praise and He is over every thing always All-powerful. (once) (*Saḥīḥ Muslim*)

Surah al-Falaq [113] (3 times) سُورَةُ الْفَلَقِ

Surah al-Nas [114] (3 times) سُورَةُ النَّاسِ

Ayat-ul-Kursi [Al-Baqarah: 255] (once)

(*Sunan al-Tirmidhī*)

○ سُبْحَانَ رَبِّكَ رَبِّ الْعِزَّةِ عَمَّا يَصِفُونَ ○ وَسَلَامٌ عَلَى الْمُرْسَلِينَ ○  
○ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ○

*Subḥana Rabbika Rabbil'izaati 'Amma Yaṣifūn. Wa Salāmun 'A-lalmursalīn. Wal ḥamdulillāhi Rabbil Ālamīn.*

Exalted is your Lord, the Lord of Might, above what they describe. And peace upon the messengers. And praise to Allāh, Lord of the worlds. (3 times) (*Tirmidhī*)



## Qur'anic and Masnun Supplications

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ ۝

*Rabbana ātinā fid dunya ḥasanatun wa fil ākhirati ḥasanatun wa qinā 'adhāban nār*

Our Lord, give us in this world [that which is] good and in the Hereafter [that which is] good and protect us from the punishment of the Fire. (al-Baqarah: 201)

رَبِّ اجْعَلْنِي مُقِيمَ الصَّلَاةِ وَمِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِي ۝ رَبَّنَا وَتَقَبَّلْ دُعَاءِ ۝ رَبَّنَا

اغْفِرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيَّ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ يَوْمَ يَقُومُ الْحِسَابُ ۝

*Rabbij'alnī muqīmaṣ ṣalāti wa min dhuriyyati Rabbana wa taqabbal du'ā'. Rabbana gh firli wa liwālidayya wa lil mu'minīna yawma yaqūmul ḥisāb.*

My Lord, make me an establisher of prayer, and [many] from my descendants. Our Lord, and accept my supplication. Our Lord, forgive me and my parents and the believers the Day the account is established.

(Ibrāhīm: 40-41)

رَبِّ اغْفِرْ وَارْحَمْ وَأَنْتَ خَيْرُ الرَّحِيمِينَ ۝

*Rabbighfir war ḥam wa Anta khairur rāḥimīn.*

My Lord, forgive and have mercy, and You are the best of the merciful. (Al-Mu'minūn: 118)

رَبَّنَا ظَلَمْنَا أَنفُسَنَا وَإِنْ لَمْ تَغْفِرْ لَنَا وَتَرْحَمْنَا لَنَكُونَنَّ مِنَ الْخَاسِرِينَ ۝

*Rabbana ḥalamnā anfanā wa in lam taḥfir lanā wa tarḥamnā lanakūnanna minal khāsirīn.*

Our Lord, we have wronged ourselves, and if You do not forgive us and have mercy upon us, we will surely be among the losers. (Al-'Araaf: 23)

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ سُبْحَانَكَ إِنِّي كُنْتُ مِنَ الظَّالِمِينَ ۝

*Lā illaha illā Anta subḥānaka innī kuntu minazālimīn*

There is no true deity except You; exalted are You. Indeed, I have been of the wrongdoers. (Al-Anbiyā': 87)

رَبِّ أَوْزَعْنِي أَنْ أَشْكُرَ نِعْمَتَكَ الَّتِي أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيَّ وَعَلَىٰ وَالِدَيَّ

وَأَنْ أَعْمَلَ صَالِحًا تَرْضَاهُ وَأَصْلِحْ لِي فِي ذُرِّيَّتِي إِنِّي تُبْتُ إِلَيْكَ

وَإِنِّي مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ ۝

*Rabbi awz'inī an ashkura n'imatikal lati an'amta 'alayya wa 'alā wālidayya wa an a'mal ṣālihan tarḍāhu wa aṣliḥ li fi dhuriyyatī innī tubtu ilaika wa innī minal muslimīn.*

My Lord, enable me to be grateful for Your favor, which You have bestowed upon me and upon my parents and to work righteousness of which You will approve and make righteous for me my offspring. Indeed, I have repented to You, and indeed, I am of the Muslims. (Al-Ahqāf: 15)

رَبِّ ارْحَمْهُمَا كَمَا رَبَّيْتِنِي صَغِيرًا ۝

*Rabbir ḥamhumā kamā rabbayānī ṣaghīrā*

My Lord, have mercy upon them as they brought me up [when I was] small. (Bani Isra'il: 24)



رَبَّنَا تَتِمُّ لَنَا نُورَنَا وَاغْفِرْ لَنَا نَكَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ۝

*Rabbana atmim lanā nūranā waghfir lanā innaka  
'alā kulli shai'in qadīr.*

Our Lord, perfect for us our light and forgive us. Indeed, You are over all things competent. (Al-Taḥrīm: 8)

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ

الْمَسِيحِ الدَّجَالِ وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ الْمَحْيَا وَالْمَمَاتِ، اللَّهُمَّ

إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْمَأْثَمِ وَالْمَعْرَمِ

*Allāhumma innī a'udhubika min 'adhābil qabri, wa  
a'udhubika min fitnatil masīhid dajjāli, wa  
a'udhubika min fitnatil maḥyā wal mamāti.*

*Allāhumma innī a'udhubika minal ma'thami wal  
maghrami.*

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. (Saḥīḥ Muslim)

اللَّهُمَّ اكْفِنِي بِحَلَالِكَ عَنْ حَرَامِكَ وَأَغْنِنِي بِفَضْلِكَ عَمَّنْ

سِوَاكَ

*Allāhummak finī bi ḥalālিকা 'an ḥarāmika wa  
aghninī bifadlika 'amman siwāka.*

O Allāh! Suffice me with what You have allowed instead of what You have forbidden, and make me independent

of all others besides You. (Hākim)

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْهَمِّ وَالْحَزَنِ وَالْعَجْزِ وَالْكَسَلِ  
وَالْجُبْنِ وَالْبُخْلِ وَضَلَعِ الدِّينِ وَغَلَبَةِ الرِّجَالِ

*Allāhumma innī a'ūdhubika minal hammi wal  
hazani, wal 'ajzi wal kasali, wal jubni wal bukhli, wa  
ḍala'id daini wa ghalabatir rijāli.*

O Allāh! Indeed I seek refuge in You from grief and sadness, from weakness and from laziness, from miserliness and from cowardice, from being overcome by debt and from being overpowered by men. (Saḥīḥ al-Bukhārī)

اللَّهُمَّ رَحْمَتَكَ أَرْجُو فَلَا تَكِلْنِي إِلَى نَفْسِي طَرْفَةَ عَيْنٍ وَأَصْلِحْ  
لِي شَأْنِي كُلَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ

*Allāhumma raḥmataka arjū falā takilni ilā nafsī  
ṭarfata 'ainin wa aṣliḥ lī sha'nī kullahu lā ilāha illā  
Anta.*

O Allāh! I hope for Your Mercy, so do not leave me in charge of my affairs even for a blink of an eye and rectify for me all of my affairs. There is no true deity except You. (Sunan 'Abu Dawud)



## Glossary

*Adhān* - Call to prayer

*Aḥadīth* - Plural of *Ḥadīth*

*Al-Ḥajr al-Aswad* - 'Black Stone'-a stone from Paradise

*Al-Rukn al-Yamani* - The south western corner of the Ka'aba towards Yemen

*'Arafah* - A plain situated in the north of Makkah, where pilgrims spend the 9<sup>th</sup> of Dhul Ḥijjah

*Ayām* - Days

*Ayām-ut-Tashrīq* - 'Days of Drying the Meat'-11<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> days of the month of Dhul Ḥijjah, when pilgrims remain in Mina to perform *Ramī*

*Bait Allāh* - 'House of 'Allāh', i.e. the Holy Ka'aba

*Chāshṭ* - A *Nafl Ṣalah*, it's times commences after sunrise and ends at noon

*Dhikr* - Remembrance 'Allāh ﷻ, involves mentioning 'Allāh's Names and Attributes, supplications or as prescribed by the Qur'an or *Ḥadīth*

*Dhul Ḥijjah* - 12<sup>th</sup> month of the Hijrah/Islamic calendar

*Dhul Qa'da* - 11<sup>th</sup> month of the Hijrah/Islamic Calendar

*Damm* - Literally 'blood'. Sacrifice of a goat, sheep, etc. to compensate for failure to perform an obligatory rite of Ḥajj

*Farḍ*-Obligatory

*Farḍ Kifāya* - Collective duty of the Muslim community, if some members of the Muslim community carry it out then the duty is fulfilled, but if there is no one to carry it out then the whole community will be guilty collectively

*Fidyah* - Compensation

*Ḥadīth* - Reports or narrations of what Prophet Muḥammad ﷺ said, did, or tacitly approved. Which constitute his ﷺ *Sunnah*

*Ḥalq* - The complete shaving of the hair on the head

*Ḥaram* - Sanctuary, sacred territory

*Ḥaramain* - Sanctuaries or boundaries of the Masjid al-Ḥaram in

Makkah and Masjid Nabawi in Madinah

*Iddah* - 'Period of waiting' - the period a woman must observe after the death of her spouse or divorce

*Idtiba'* - The male pilgrim drapes one end of the top part of his Ihram over his left shoulder back-to-front. The other end goes across his back, under his right arm, across his front, and is finally draped over his left shoulder

*Ihrām* - The stated of ritual consecration that a pilgrim must enter into before commencing the *Hajj* or '*Umrah*', it includes forming and uttering the intention, performing the cleansing ritual and wearing the prescribed attire, reciting the *Talbiyah* and observing the prohibitions. The pilgrim must enter into this state before crossing the *Miqāt*

*Istilām* - To touch or kiss *Hajr-al-'Aswad* or to touch (only) *al-Rukn al-Yamani*

*Iqāma* - The call to prayer after the *Adhān* to inform the congregation that the prayer is ready to start

*Jamāt* - Congregation

*Jamarāt* - Plural of *Jamrah*; The three stone pillars in Mina, signifying the places where the *Shaytan* (devil) attempted to deter Prophet 'Ibrāhīm ﷺ

*Khalīl* - Friend

*Kaffara* - Atonement, expiation

*Khutba* - Sermon, address

*Mabrur* - Accepted by 'Allah

*Marwah* - A rocky hill inside *Masjid-al-Ḥaram*, at which the *Sa'ī* ends

*Maḥram* - the husband, or a male companion of a female pilgrim to whom her marriage (at any time in her life) is prohibited by the Shariah, i.e. her son, grandson, father, grandfather, father in law, brother, nephew (the son of your actual brother or sister), maternal or paternal uncle.

*Masjid* - Mosque

*Masjid-al-Ḥaram* - 'The Sacred Mosque' – surrounding the Ka'aba

*Masjid-e-Nabawi* - 'Mosque of the Prophet' – in Madinah

*Maqāmi Ibrāhīm* - 'Place of 'Ibrāhīm'- the stone on which Prophet 'Ibrāhīm ﷺ stood when he was building the *Ka'aba*. It carries the imprint of his blessed feet and is housed in a gold metal and glass enclosure near the *Ka'aba*

*Masnūn* - The Prophet ﷺ's precept, *Sunnah*

*Miqāt* - Specific places where pilgrims must enter into the state of 'Ihrām

*Miswāk* - Siwak, A tree twig for cleaning teeth

*Mina* - One of the ceremonial sites of Ḥajj, a desert location approximately 3 miles east of Makkah

*Muzdalifah* - One of the ceremonial sites of Ḥajj, a desert location between Mina and 'Arafah, where the pilgrim spends the night of the 10<sup>th</sup> of Dhul-Ḥijjah

*Nafl* - Supererogatory, voluntary

*Niqāb* - Stitched face-cover/fixing the head-scarf in such a way that it covers the hair and the face except for the eyes

*Qaṣr* - 'to shorten', the method of shortening *Farḍ Ṣalah*, a person will offer 2 rak'ahs of *Ṣalah*, of which he/she would have ordinarily been required to offer 4 rak'ahs. In addition, a person is not required to offer any *Sunnah Ṣalah* except for Fajr.

*Qawmah* - Standing in *Ṣalah* after *Ruku*

*Qa'dah* - Sitting in *Ṣalah*, in between the prostrations

*Qibla* - The direction towards (the *Ka'aba*), which all Muslims face to pray

*Qiyām* - Standing

*Rak'ah* - A unit of prayer

*Ramal* - When pilgrims walk fast/briskly on the first 3 rounds of *ṭawāf*, with close steps, chests thrust forward and shaking the shoulders slightly

*Ramī*- 'Stoning'- the rite of stoning the Jamraat

*Ruku* - Bowing during *Ṣalah*

*Ṣaff*- 'Rows' formed for congregational prayer

*Ṣafa*-The rocky hill inside *Masjid-al-Ḥaram* from which the *Sa'ī* starts

*Sa'ī* - The rite of walking between *Safa* and *Marwah* 7 times

*Sajdah* - Prostration

*Ṣalah* - Ritual prayer

*Shariah* - 'way' or 'path'- the divine law of Islam derived from the *Qura'n* and *Ahadeeth*

*Shawwal* - 10<sup>th</sup> month of the Hijrah/Islamic Calendar

*Sunnah* - The Way of Prophet Muḥammad ﷺ

*Sunnah Ṣalah* - Prayers offered by the Prophet ﷺ (other than fard prayer)

*Talbiyah* - The proclamation pilgrims recite once they enter into the state of *Iḥrām*

*Takbīr* - Saying *Allahu Akbar*

*Tahlīl* - Saying *La illah ill'Allah*

*Taslīm* - Salutation at the ending the *Ṣalah*

*Tasbīh* - A counter used for *Dhikr*, e.g. beads, electronic or manual counter

*Taqṣīr* - Trimming or cutting the hair

*Tawāf* - Circumambulation of the Ka'aba, each *ṭawāf* consists of 7 rounds

*Tawāfal-Ziyaarah* - Also known as *ṭawāfal-Ifaadah*, Pillar of Ḥajj

*Tawāfal-Wadā* - Farewell *ṭawāf*

*'Umrah* - The optional, minor pilgrimage, it is performed at Makkah anytime of the year

*Wuqūf at 'Arafah* - Standing/staying at 'Arafah

*Zamzam* - The sacred water which sprang forth miraculously under the feet of Isma'eel ؑ when he was a baby.

*Zawāl* - The time when the sun passes the meridian

سُبْحَانَكَ - (Subhanahu wa Ta'ala) attributes of Allah which mean Glorified and Elevated

سَلَامٌ عَلَيْكَ - (Sall 'Allahu 'Alaihi Wasallam) May Allah shower his blessings upon him and grant him peace

رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - (Radhiya 'Allah 'Anhu) may Allah be pleased with him

## Al-Huda – At a Glance

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## **A DEED THAT WASHES AWAY SINS**

*The Prophet ﷺ said:*

*Perform Hajj and 'Umrah (regularly),  
for these two remove poverty and sins just as the  
furnace removes all impurities (from metals like  
iron, gold and silver).*

*[Sunan ibn Majah: 2887]*

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