

DAILY COMPULSORY SALAWAAT (PRAYERS) CHART

SALAAT (PRAYER)	TIME	RAKAATS					
		SUNNAT	FARD	SUNNAT	NAFL	WITR	NAFL
FAJR (Morning)	Between the break of dawn and sunrise.	2 Mu`akkadah	2 Aloud	-	-	-	-
ZUHR (Noon)	Between the declining of the sun and the time the length of the person or object is double the length of the person or object plus the shadow at the sun's zenith.	4 Mu`akkadah	4 Silent	2 Mu`akkadah	2	-	-
ASR (Afternoon)	Between the times immediately after the last limit of the Zuhr salaah till the sun begins to set. (This prayer should be observed before the sun turns pale). If, however, one is late, the salaah should not be missed but may be offered even if the sun has already turned pale.	4 Ghair Mu`akkadah	4 Silent	-	-	-	-
MAGHRIB (Evening)	Between soon after - sunset till the disappearance of the twilight. (It is better to offer this salaah as soon as the correct time starts.)	-	3 (First 2 aloud)	2	2	-	-

ISHA (Night)	Between the disappearance of the twilight to the break of dawn. (This salaah must be offered before the middle of the night.)	4 (Ghair Mu`akkadah)	4 (First aloud)	2 Mu`akkadah	2	3	2
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NOTES:

(1) Salaah must not be read at the following times:

- when the sun is rising • when the sun is at its zenith (high point) • when the sun is setting

(2) No Nafl salaah can be read between the time one reads Asr and the time for Maghrib

(3) Sunnat Mu`akkadah means a stressed Sunnat and these should not be missed

(4) Sunnat Ghair Mu`akkadah means a Sunnat that is not stressed. There is great benefit in offering these

11 SOME NAFL (Voluntary) SALAWAAT

Ishraq Two or four (in twos) rakaats – when the sun has well risen extending to one hour thereafter.

Zuha or Chast Four rakaats (in twos)- from about 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. .

Awwabeen Six rakaats (in twos) from after Maghrib to Isha Waqt.

Tahajjud Four to twelve rakaats (in twos) from after midnight until about one hour forty minutes before sunrise.

Al-Khauf Two rakaats – said in time of war.

Al-Istikharah Two rakaats – prayer for success said before going to sleep (or also after sunrise).

Al-Khusuf Two rakaats performed at time of eclipse of the moon.

Al-Istisqa Two rakaats – said in times of drought.

Tahiyaatul Masjid Two rakaats performed on entering any masjid.

Tahiyaatul Wudu Two rakaats performed after completing Wudu.

12 SALAWAAT FOR TRAVELLERS

“When ye travel through the earth, there is no blame on you if ye shorten your prayers, for fear the unbelievers may attack you: for the unbelievers are unto you open enemies.”

(Al Qur’aan Ch. 4 V. 101)

A traveller (musafir) is here defined as a person who is undertaking a journey for a distance of forty-eight (48) miles or more from the boundary of the town in which he resides.

Such a person becomes a Musafir (traveller) as soon as he/she leaves the boundaries of his/her hometown and will continue to be a Musafir until he/she either returns to the hometown or reaches a place where he/she intends to stay for fifteen (15) days or more.

A traveller as defined above must offer:

- (1) two (2) rakaats Fard for Zuhr, Asr and Isha salawaat instead of four rakaats each,
- (2) two (2) rakaats Sunnah salaah in Fajr and also the three Witr,
- (3) the normal four (4) rakaats for the Zuhr, Asr and Isha salawaat if any of those is offered behind an Imaam who is not a traveller.
- (4) two (2) rakaats Fard as indicated at (1) above, if he acts as Imaam and, after the salutation, announce to the congregation that he is a traveller so that the non-travellers can complete the remaining two (2) rakaats individually.

The technical term for shortening the prayer is Qasr.

A traveller is recommended, if he/she has the time and the opportunity, to also offer all the Sunnat and Nafl salawaat without any shortening.