

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

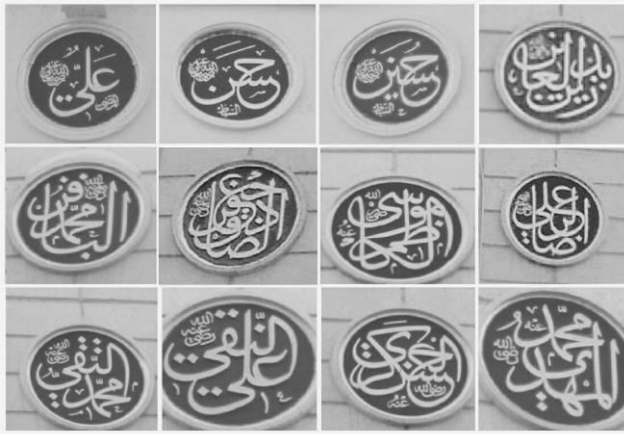
Hırka-i hakikat, hulasa-i tarikat, Al-i Abā'dan oldu bize emanet; destur-u padisah-i vilâyet, pirimiz Muhammed Bahaeddin Naksibend Uveysî el-Buhârî...

“The cloak of truth, the essence of the Path, has come to us as a trust from the Family of the Mantle, by leave of the king of sanctity, our Pîr Muhammad Bahā ad-Dîn Naqshband Uwaysî al-Bukhārî...”

Hand Written Naqsh by Sultan ul-Awliya
 Mawlana Shaykh Nazim Adil al-Haqqani
 qadas Allahu sirrahul 'Aziz

Handwritten Naqsh (calligraphic artwork) by Sultan ul-Awliya Mawlana Shaykh Nazim Adil al-Haqqani. The central element is a circular emblem containing the Basmala (Bismillah) in large, stylized Arabic calligraphy. This central circle is surrounded by multiple concentric layers of smaller Arabic text, including various invocations and prayers. The entire circular composition is enclosed within a rectangular border, also filled with text. The background of the page is filled with dense, vertical lines of handwritten Arabic script, which appear to be further prayers or commentary related to the central Naqsh. The overall style is characteristic of traditional Islamic calligraphy, with a focus on the beauty and spiritual power of the written word.

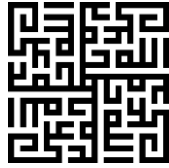
Gülbāng-i Muhammad ﷺ



Names of the Illustrious Twelve Imams dynasty at Haram al-Sharif Masjid an-Nabawi sallallahu alaihi wa sallam. Left to right; 'Ali, Hasan, Husayn, Zayn al-'Abidin, Muhammad al-Baqir, Ja'far al-Sadiq, Musa al-Kadhim, 'Ali al-Ridha, Muhammad al-Taqi, 'Ali an-Naqi, Hasan al-'Askari, Muhammad al-Mahdi radiAllahu ta'ala 'anhum ajmaeen.

Allah, Allah; aksamlar hayir ola; hayirlar feth ola; serrler def ola; hasim ile dusmanlarimiz kahr ola; on iki Imam'in himmeti uzerlerimize hazir ola; erenlerimizi on iki Imam'in katarindan ayirmaya; erenleri iftiradan saklaya; muradlarimiz hasil ve niyazlarimiz kabul ola. Gülbāng-i Muhammed: nur-u nebi, kerem-i Ali; pirimiz Muhammed Bahaeddin Uveysi, hazir ve nazir, zahir ve batin; HU, HU

“Allah, Allah, may our evenings be good; may good be unfolded to us; may evil be repelled from us; may our enemies and adversaries be subjugated; may the benevolent aid of the Twelve Imams be ever with us; may those among us who reach the goal be not severed from the train of the Twelve Imams; may they be shielded from slander; may our wishes be granted and our supplications accepted. This is the Gulbang of Muhammad: the Light of the Prophet, the Nobility of 'Alī; our Pīr Muhammad Bahā ad-Dīn Uwaysī, present and watchful, outward and inward; HU, HU!” [Risālat al-Tarīqat an-Naqshabandiya].



Mawlana Shaykh Nazim's Lecture Regarding the Supernatural Sup- porters of the Mahdi by Sayyid Amiruddin

When the time arrives, there will appear a select group of individuals who are appointed to assist in implementing the mandate of the Master of Time (peace be upon him). As such, do not waste your time trying to attack here and there, because this task is already divinely assigned to a selected group of individuals. Be patient, and steadfast. Continue on the path through which the Creator and His Messenger (peace be upon him) remain pleased.

I received a message that the arrival of the Master of Time (Mahdi) is at hand and his soldiers are ready, and awaiting his arrival. That the supernatural army of the Master of Time (Mahdi) is ready, and awaiting his arrival is the greatest sign of his coming.

His army is full of youth. Twelve thousand of them respond to the name Husayn. Another twelve thousand of them respond to name 'Ali. When Mahdi (alaihi salam) shall enter Damascus, and call

out the Takbir, "Allah is the Greatest!" Twelve thousand of these soldiers will approach from the West. They possess supernatural abilities, and will be riding black stallions. Everyone one of them will carry the Crown of 'Ali, they will fight for the glory of the House of 'Ali under the Mahdi. Each one of these supporters of the Mahdi will be known by the (spiritual) name 'Ali. Their sign is they will be carrying the Dhulfikar sword, and when they draw their swords, they will appear as the flash of thunder in the darkness of the night. These twelve thousand will be from the House of 'Ali, from his bloodline. They will inherit supernatural power directly from 'Ali, and will carry it. And do you know how powerful Allah made the beloved 'Ali?

I heard this from my Shaykh, Mawlana Shaykh 'Abd Allah ad-Daghestani, and he said 'if I inform you of something, you can be sure I saw it with 'Ayn al-Yaqin.

'At their front will be Hadrat 'Ali, our Master'

...They resemble the beloved 'Ali so much that when people see them, they all appear alike, and they would wonder if they are all 'Ali himself, or others. Allah is Almighty, and able to do all things. This group of twelve thousand from the House of 'Ali will appear, on the first Takbir of the Mahdi. The hooves of their black stallions will not touch the earth, they will launch their attack on the enemies of the Mahdi from the air, while mounted on

their black stallions. You will see them flying. They will defy gravity as do fighter jets. They will appear to be flying and the hooves of their mounts will not touch the earth. At their front will be Hadrat 'Ali Ibn Abi Talib radiAllahu 'anhu, our Master [07:48-07:58].

There will also be another group of twelve thousand supporters of the Mahdi, who will be recognized by the name Husayn. Another group of twelve thousand will be recognized by the name Hasan. Another twelve thousand will be recognized by the name Ahmed, another twelve thousand by the name Muhammad, another twelve thousand by the name Mahmud. Their Nur will illuminate the darkness of the night sky, wherever they go...And, as for myself, I need help standing now due to my age, but then, when these supporters from the House of 'Ali Ibn Abi Talib appear, inshallah, I will be able to mount my ride easily, without assistance.

“Muhammad (S) is alive, and shall never die”

Great days are ahead for Islam. If the enemies of Islam could see what days are coming, their hearts would explode, and they would fall down dead. They will witness the meaning of real divine power then...

A Companion of the Prophet (S) was taken by the Djinn. This Companion of the Prophet (S) named Tamim ad-Dari, was ordered by the Prophet to tell

the Imposter (ad-Dajjal), “Muhammad is still alive and will never die!”...the Imposter (ad-Dajjal) asked Tamim ad-Dari, “Has Muhammad died?” Tamim ad-Dari replied, “Muhammad is Hayyun, la yamut”, “Muhammad is alive, and shall never die”. This answer of his demoralized the Imposter (ad-Dajjal), he lost half of his strength hearing this. Declaring “Muhammad is alive” weakens ad-Dajjal and breaks his morale. From the Turks alone will come forth seventeen brigades to support the Mahdi, each of them will have twelve thousand soldiers...END

Mawlana Shaykh Nazim's Statement Regarding Meeting Imam Al Mahdi with GrandShaykh 'Abd Allah Daghestani qadasAllahu sir-rahul 'Aziz

"Once I was in Madinah with GrandShaykh for a seclusion. He was ordered to be invited by Mahdi (alaihi salam). From Madinah to that place it takes forty days. It is an area with quicksand. You cannot step on it. You will be pulled down like water. At that time I was with the GrandShaykh for a seclusion and he took me to that place but not by walking or by car but by saying, "Close your eyes and open them again," because at that time we were using spiritual powers. In a second of time we were there and Mahdi (alaihi salam) opened his arms to greet us and to stop us from coming inside. The entrance was forty meters wide. His hands reach to his knees. That was the introduction, a *physical* meeting. From that time on he ordered me to be there spiritually. My spirit never moves away from that meeting. My spiritual body went into the cave but my physical body returned. Now one of my spiritual bodies is with them. As much as it is necessary for me to be there or there or there, the way he orders, my spiritual body will be there, but one of my spiritual bodies never moves away from there."

Life of the venerable Khwaja Bahauddin Shah Naqshband al-Bukhari by Mawlana Shaykh Nazim Adil al-Haqqani qadasAllahu sir-rahul ‘aziz

Shah Naqshband, Imam ut Tariqa is the Pir. Pir means the Imam. Imam means the Pillar. He is the main Pillar for our Tariqa. May Allah bless him and give his blessing to all of us in this world and in the hereafter. Shah Naqshband says “Thareeqathun isthufal khalqa jamee-an”. We are trying to be followers and to follow. It is a lovely and easy way to power. There is an engine running in front of the train. All heavy work is done by that engine. Behind this engine there are several other wagons that are joined to each other in a chain, but the main power comes through that engine, the one that is in front of the train. As the other wagons are joined to the engine, they move with the engine. Where the engine goes it takes along the wagons. Even though the wagons or the followers have no power of their own, where the engine goes, they too can travel. They can also travel to the destination of the engine. Therefore, every Tariqat has an Imam of the Tariqat. The Imam-ut-Tariqa has been given the power to carry people from ‘Asfala safileena ilaa a’laa illiyyeen’ from the lowest to the highest stations. By ourselves to achieve this is impossible. You cannot fly without a plane. However with a plane you can even go from one continent to

another. Therefore, you must use these means to go from your low level to the higher levels?

Shah Baha'uddin Naqshband was born in the village of Qasr al-Arifan near Bukhara in the year 711 AH/1317 CE. He is reported to have had miraculous powers even during his childhood. When he was still a youth Muhammad Baba as Sammasi, a Shaykh of the Naqshbandi Tariqa asked for him and to fulfil this request he went to the village of Sammas in order to serve him. Of this period of time Shah Baha'uddin, has this to say,

“Rising in the morning hours at least three hours before fajr I would perform the Sunnah prayers and thereafter in the position of sajda (prostration) ask Allah Almighty to give me the power to carry the pain of His Divine love. Thereafter I would pray salat ul fajr with my Shaykh. It seems that my Shaykh was aware of my supplication, for he told me, ‘You will have to change your method of supplication as Allah Almighty does not like His servants to ask for difficulties. He might however in order to test his creatures give them some difficulties. This is different. The servant should not however ask to be in difficulties because this will not be showing proper respect to Allah Almighty. Therefore change your supplication and instead say ‘to this weak servant of Yours, oh my Lord grant Your pleasure’.

After the death of Shaykh Muhammad Baba Sammasi I went to Bukhara and also got married there. I lived in Qasr al-Arifan near Sayyid Amir

Kulal in order to serve him. It is related that Shaykh Baba Sammasi had a long time ago told Sayyid Amir Kulal to take good care of Shah Baha'uddin Naqshband."

Shah Baha'uddin relates of a vision that he had. 'When I was in seclusion with a friend of mine the heaven suddenly opened and a great vision came to me. In this vision I heard a voice say, 'Leave everyone and come to Our Presence alone'. I began to tremble and ran away from that place to where there was a river and threw myself into it. I washed my clothes and then prayed two rakaat's of prayer in a manner that I had never prayed before as I felt that I was praying in the very Divine Presence. Unveiling was taking place in my heart and it was opening to everything. The entire universe vanished and I was not conscious of anything other than praying in His Divine Presence".

There is also a very unusual story about this very great saint Shah Baha'uddin Naqshband. Shah Baha'uddin Naqshband relates about this incident, "At the beginning of my state of attraction I was asked as to why I was entering on this path. I answered, 'so that whatever I say and want will happen' I was answered, 'it cannot be like that, whatever We say and whatever We want is what will happen' to which I replied, 'I cannot agree to that'. 'I must be able to say and to do whatever I like; if this is not going to be the way then I have no need for this path'. Then I received the answer, 'no it is whatever We desire to be said and whatever

er We desire to be done, that must be said and done'. To this I replied again 'whatever I say and whatever I do should be the way'. After this I was left alone.

For fifteen days I was left alone. This made me go into a deep state of depression. Then suddenly to my joy I heard a voice saying, 'Oh Baha'uddin, it is as you wish We will grant to you whatever that you wish'. I asked for my wish which was 'give me a way which will lead all who travel on it directly to the Divine Presence'. Then I experienced a great vision and heard, 'You have been granted what you have asked for'."

This story is unusual as everyone complies with the Divine Orders and does not ask for what they wish. Generally it would be considered discourteous to refuse to accept the Divine Orders and insist on wanting what one wants. Yet after the initial refusal Shah Baha'uddin was granted his request. It may be that because he asked on behalf of others and not for himself that what he wanted was granted. This then was the consideration that Shah Baha'uddin Naqshband had for others and this we assumed was the reason that this request was granted.

There is another interesting story about how Shah Baha'uddin Naqshband was tested by his Shaykh. This test was a heavy one. Shah Baha'uddin Naqshband relates this incident, "Once I was in a state of divine attraction where I was not conscious of myself and I was moving about not knowing

what I was doing. At nightfall I found myself bleeding in both my feet which were torn and pricked with thorns. Then I felt that I should go to the house of my Shaykh, Sayyid Amir Kulal. It was biting cold in the night and the night too was dark with no moon or stars. To prevent the cold I had nothing on me but an old leather cloak. Then I arrived at my Shaykh's house and saw him together with his friends and followers. He saw me and told his followers, 'take him out of my house, I do not want him in my house', so the followers came and put me out of the house. I could not bear it'.

'I felt that my ego was going to defeat me and that it would take over my feelings by trying to poison me concerning the trust I had in my Shaykh. How could I carry this disgrace and humiliation? Then the Divine Mercy came upon me which made me able to carry this insult in the cause of Allah and in the cause of my Shaykh. I firmly told my ego, 'I am not going to allow you to make me lose the love and trust for my Shaykh'.

'I then felt a deep depression overcome me. I held fast to the state of humbleness, put my head down on the entrance of my Sheik's house and swore that I would not remove it from there until he accepted me one more time. I could feel the snow and the cold wind going right through my bones which were making me shiver and tremble in this cold dark night. There was not even the light of the moon or the stars for consolation and warmth. I almost froze. It was only the warmth of the love

that I had for Allah Almighty and my Shaykh that kept me warm.'

'I waited in this condition until the break of day. Then my Shaykh stepped out and without seeing me his foot trod on my head. When my Shaykh saw that this was me, he quickly took me into his house and with great concern and care he started pulling out the thorns from my feet, he said 'Oh my son you have been today dressed with the dress of happiness and the dress of Divine Love. This dress which you have been adorned with neither my Shaykh before me nor I have been dressed in such a manner. Allah is happy with you and the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings be upon him) is happy with you. The Saints of the Golden Chain are also all happy with you'.

'While pulling the thorns out of my feet and washing my wounds my Shaykh poured into my heart such knowledge that I had never before experienced. Then in a vision I saw myself entering into the secret of Muhammad ur Rasulullah. This was entering into the secret of the verse that is the Reality of Muhammad. Thereafter this led me on to enter into the secret of 'la ilaha illallah' which is the secret of the Uniqueness of Allah. This in turn led me to enter the secrets of Allah Almighty's names and attributes that are in the secret of the Oneness of Allah. It is not possible for words to explain this state. This can only be experienced by tasting through the heart.'

Shah Baha'uddin Naqshband was trained by Baba as Sammasi and Sayyid Amir Kulal both of whom are great Shaykhs of the Golden Chain of the Naqshbandi order. He was also trained by another very big GrandShaykh of this very same Golden Chain. This incident is referred to by Shah Baha'uddin Naqshband in the following story,

'At the start of my journey on the Sufi way I used to wander at night from one place to another in the suburbs of Bukhara. In order to learn a lesson from the dead I used to visit many cemeteries in the darkness of night and this was also specially during the winter. One night I went over to visit the burial place of Shaykh Ahmed al Kashghari and to recite fatiha for him. When I went to his grave I found there two men waiting for me. I had never met them before. They had a horse with them. They made me sit on the horse and tied on my belt two swords, then they directed this horse to the tomb of Shaykh Mazdakhin. We then dismounted from our horses and entered the tomb and the mosque of this Shaykh and started meditation'.

'While meditating I saw in a vision the wall facing the Ka'bah come crashing down. A big made man was seated on a huge throne. He was gigantic. I felt familiar with him as if I had met him before. Whichever way I turned my face I would see this person. Around this person were my Shaykhs Baba Sammasi and Sayyid Amir Kulal together with a large crowd. I felt a love for this huge man and at the same time I felt afraid of him. I had awe and

fear of his presence and love and attraction for his beauty. I was asking myself who could this great and gigantic man be? Suddenly, I heard a person from the crowd around this man saying, 'this man is your Shaykh and he looked after you on your spiritual path. He looked at your soul when it was still an atom in the Divine Presence. You have been under his training. His name is Abdul Khaliq Al Gujadawani and the crowd that you see around him are the Saints who carry his great secrets, the secrets of the Golden Chain'. Then this Sheik began to point to each Shaykh and say, 'this is Sheik Ahmed, this is Arif Rawakri, this is Shaykh Ali Ramitani, this is your Shaykh Baba as Sammasi who gave you his cloak during his lifetime. He asked me, 'Do you know him?. I replied 'yes'. Then he said, 'The cloak that he gave you is still in your house and with his blessings Allah Almighty has removed from you many troubles'.

'Then another voice said 'the Shaykh who is sitting on the throne will be teaching you something that you will need while travelling on this path. I asked them whether they would allow me to touch his hand. This was allowed and I took his hand. Then he began to tell me about the path, its beginning, middle and end'. He said, 'You have to adjust the wick of yourself so that the light of the invisible can be strengthened in you and its secrets can be seen. You have to show constancy and you have to keep firmly the Divine Law of the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings be upon him) in all your states'. He also said, 'You have to dispense with

comfort and keep away from innovation and make your qiblah the traditions of the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings be upon him). You have to go into and investigate the life of the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings be upon him) and his companions. You must ask people to read and to follow the Quran both during the day and night and to do the compulsory prayers and all the Sunnahworship. Do not overlook even the tiniest thing of the Prophet Muhammad's (peace and blessings be upon him) deeds and good works'.

'As soon as Abd al-Khaliq al-Ghujadawani finished, his khalifs told me 'so that you can be certain of this vision he will be sending you a sign'. He was told that certain things and incidents would happen and as to what he had to do, as and when they happened. Likewise these incidents took place in the manner described to him and Shah Baha'uddin also acted in the manner that he was instructed to act, thus fulfilling the truth of this vision. He was also asked to take the cloak of Azizan to Sayyid Amir Kulal. After this vision ended I went to my house on the next day and looked for the cloak and asked my family as to its whereabouts. They told me, 'it has been here for a long time', and brought and gave it to me. I started crying inside when I saw the cloak.'

'After the fulfilment of all the things that was said in his vision, as ordered I took the cloak of Azizan to Shaykh Sayyid Amir Kulal and gave it to him. After some silence Shaykh Amir Kulal told me, 'I

was told about this cloak of Azizan last night and that you would bring it to me. I have been ordered to keep it in ten different layers of covering'. He then asked me to come into his room and taught me and placed in my heart the silentzikr. I was asked to keep to this zikr day and night. I kept to this silent zikr which is the highest form of zikr. I also went to the external scholars to study the Divine Law and the traditions of the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings be upon him) and also to study about the character of the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings be upon him) and his companions. I followed the orders that were given to me in my vision and my life took on a big change. All what was taught to me by Shaykh Abd al-Khaliq al-Gujadawani in the vision benefited me and bore fruit. His spirit always accompanied me and taught me'.

Shaykh Abd al-Khaliq al-Ghujadawani was also one of the masters of Shah Baha'uddin Naqshband although he lived a long time before the time of Shah Naqshband. This connection is known as the Uvaisi Connection which means that the guide is spiritually connected and guides, although he is from another time. Shaykh Abd al-Khaliq al-Ghujadawani is also a Master of the Golden Chain of Masters.

Shah Baha'uddin Naqshband also followed and learned from Mawlana Arif ad-Din Karani for a period of seven years. After which he followed Mawlana Kuthum Shaykh for many years. He also kept the company of Dervish Khalil Ghirani about

whom he said, 'in his company new unseen knowledge was opened to my heart and he always looked after me, praised me and lifted me up'. There was another lover of Allah about whom Shah Baha'uddin Naqshband talks, 'He ordered me to help and serve the poor and needy and to help the broken hearted. He asked me to be humble and to keep to tolerance. He also told me to take care of animals and to cure their deceases and to clean their wounds and also to help them find their food'.

Shah Baha'uddin Naqshband refers to another incident regarding the cloak of Azizan. 'One day I was in my garden and around me were my disciples. I was wearing the cloak of Azizan. I suddenly felt overwhelmed by heavenly blessings and attraction and I felt that I was adorned and dressed with Allah Almighty's attributes. I began shaking in a way that I had never experienced before so much so that I could not remain standing. I then saw a great vision in which I was totally annihilated and I could not see anything other than the Existence of my Lord.

Then I saw myself coming out from His Divine Presence reflected through the mirror of Muhammad ur Rasulullah which was in the form of a star in an ocean of light without beginning and without end. My external life ceased to be and I saw the meaning of 'La ilaha illallah Muhammad ur Rasulullah'. This in turn led me to the meaning of the Essence of the name 'Allah' which led me to the

Absolute Unseen which is the Essence of the name 'Huwa' (He). As soon as I entered this ocean my heart stopped beating and my life ended. I was in the state of death. All those around me started crying thinking that I had died. However after about six hours I was ordered to return to my body. I could see my soul re-entering my body slowly and then the vision ended'.

Shah Baha'uddin Naqshband also says that he received secrets from all sides and especially from Uways al-Qarani who he says influenced him to give up worldly things and to attach himself to spiritual matters. He says, 'I did this by keeping to the Sunnah and the orders of the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings be upon him) until I began spreading the unseen knowledge and the granted secrets from the Unique Oneness that no one before me had ever shared'.

There is another interesting story related by this great Saint Shah Baha'uddin Naqshband regarding his spiritual power. He says, 'I went one day into the desert with one of my sincere disciples named Muhammad Zahid. We started digging with a pick axe and working but at the same time also discussing very deep states of knowledge. We threw away the pick axes as we got deeper and deeper into this subject. Then he suddenly asked me, 'to what limit does worship reach', I replied, 'worship reaches to such a level that you will be able to point out at someone and say 'die' and then he will die.' As I said this I unconsciously pointed at Muhammad

Zahid. When I said the word 'die', to my horror he fell down dead. From sunrise up to mid day the time passed and he still remained dead. At mid day it got very hot and the body started deteriorating due to the intense heat. I did not know what to do and was afraid and confused. All I could do was pull him towards the shade under a tree. I then sat down and started thinking and contemplating as to what I should do in this situation. Suddenly Divine Inspiration came to me and I said pointing to him 'Oh Muhammad Live!' three times. To my joy his soul slowly started to return to his body and then he gradually returned to his original state. I quickly went to my Shaykh and told him about this incident to which he replied, 'Oh my son, Allah Almighty has given you a secret which he has not given to anyone else'.

In his last days Shah Baha'uddin Naqshband was confined mostly to his room. Many were the people who came to see him. Crowds thronged to see him as his illness became graver. When his time began to draw near he ordered the Sura Yasin to be recited. When this was finished he raised his hands to Allah Almighty and then also raised up his finger and recited the Shahada Kalima, bearing witness to the One God and the messenger hood of the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings be upon him). With this his soul returned to Allah. The date was the 3rd of Rabi-al-Awwal, 791 AH/1388 CE, on a Monday night. As he had requested, he was buried in his own garden. Regarding this a great Saint of the time Abd al Wahab ash-Sharani said, 'when the

Shaykh was buried in his grave a window to paradise was opened for him, making his grave a paradise from heaven. Two beautiful spiritual beings came and greeted him saying, 'We have been waiting to serve you from the time that Allah created us and now the time has come for us to serve you', to which Shah Baha'uddin Naqshband had replied, 'I am not in need of looking at anything other than Him. I do not need you, I need Him'. This is how the passing away and the burial of this great Shaykh has been described. Such was the greatness of the Pir or the Pillar of the most distinguished Naqshbandi Tariqa. This Tariqa was before his time called 'Siddiqiyya'. After Shah Baha'uddin Naqshband, however it came to be known as the Naqshbandiyya Tariqa.

Inner Spiritual Authority is Transmitted from the Prophet Muhammad sallallahu alaihi wa sallam by Mawlana Shaykh Nazim qadasAllahu sirrahul 'Aziz

Mercy Oceans: Pink Pearls, p. 44-48:

I am not speaking from myself. I am always in contact with the Spiritual Power Center. The Prophet's servant Anas Ibn Malik once said the following about his life with the Holy Prophet – and from his description you may know whether our methods resemble his, on whom be Peace, or whether we are following some other way. Anas reported: “I served the Messenger of Allah for ten years, and never once did I hear him object to any of my actions, saying ‘Do this’ when I hadn’t done something I should have done, or ‘Don’t do this’ or ‘Why did you do this?’ when I had done something wrong.”

Now do you understand, or not? This is proof that comes down to us from the Prophet; and just as that tradition is still intact that we may refer to it today, so also the inner spiritual authority passed down from the Prophet to our Grandsheikh and then to us remains intact. That spiritual authority for the guidance of people has come down to me, has been given to me. I am not such a person who appoints himself to be a guide for people – no, ra-

ther I have been given authority by those who have authority to give.

Our way is a way of authority and integrity, and a way that is safe for a seeker to follow. Because of the high rank that this Path holds among the various ways, the seeker who wishes to follow this path must abandon himself to the discretion, wisdom and understanding of the Sheikh. Our Grandsheikh often said to me: “O Nazim Effendi, don’t put my words and actions in a scale and weigh them. Don’t say ‘Why is that Sheikh saying such-and such or doing so-and-so’. If you are thinking and evaluating in such a manner you will never be able to derive any benefit at all from your teacher, and we will leave you on your way and go on ours. In order to follow us you must follow without judging or objecting. Only if you can follow in this manner may you come to know anything of our realities.

Why did Allah Almighty tell the story of Moses and Khidr in the Holy Qur’an? What does that story have to tell us about using our minds to judge that is beyond our understanding? What is our position when we think that we know so much whereas we actually know nothing?

Yes, that tale was told so that we might take wisdom from it, not just for amusement, for people to read and enjoy such an entertaining story. It is an undisputable fact that hidden wisdom may be found in the actions of Saints, even if those actions appear to contradict our idea of how things should

be done. For your own good you must learn how you can acquire the attributes necessary to go with such people.

As far as the actions of your Sheikh are concerned, don't try to weigh and evaluate them with your mind, even if you be the Prophet Moses! For if you be a Moses, someone else may be a Khidr, and so despite your station, he may be above you and may be able to teach you. Moses kept weighing Khidr's actions (Peace be upon them both!) and Khidr kept saying: "Don't confront me or object to anything I do until I explain its meaning to you." Finally, when Moses found it too difficult to keep these instructions and objected to the actions of Khidr which were beyond his understanding, Khidr told him: "You will never be able to be patient with me – go on your way."

So, all that the follower of a Sufi Path may do is to try and learn from the Sheikh's way of dealing with people and from the Sheikh's attributes in general. A follower can never fully understanding the meanings and implications of an authorized Sheikh's actions. He cannot know what orders may be coming to the Sheikh from the Holy Prophet. He who has the guidance of the Holy Prophet has been given the wisdom and authority to catch people from the road of self-destruction and degradation and bring them to the Path of Eternal Happiness.

كِتَابُ
الْأُورَادِ وَالْمَوْظَائِفِ
فِي
الطَّرِيقَةِ
النَّقْشِبَنْدِيَّةِ الْعَلِيَّةِ

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تَوَيْتُ الْأَمْرَ بَيْنَ، تَوَيْتُ الْعُزْلَةَ، تَوَيْتُ الْخُلُوءَ،
تَوَيْتُ الْإِعْتِكَافَ، تَوَيْتُ السُّلُوكَ، تَوَيْتُ الرِّيَاضَةَ
لِلَّهِ تَعَالَى فِي هَذَا الْجَامِعِ

Nawaitu al-arba‘īn, nawaitu al-‘uzla, nawaitu al-khalwa,
nawaitu l-i‘tikāf, nawaitu s-sulūk, nawaitu r-riḍāḍa
lil-lahi ta‘ālā fī haḍā l-jāmi‘.

I intend (to perform) the forty (days of retreat),
I intend (to retreat in) isolation,
I intend (to retreat in) solitude,
I intend (to perform) the retreat,
I intend (follow) the Path,
I intend (to perform) the spiritual practices
for Allah the Highest in this place of worship.

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Bismillahi r-Rahmani r-Rahim

Preface

وَاعْبُدْ رَبَّكَ حَتَّىٰ يَأْتِيَكَ الْيَقِينُ

"Worship your Lord until He grants you certainty" (Q. 15, 99)

[O Allah!] Make this, [our endeavour], easy for us and grant us success in that which You love and which pleases You. Make us to be followers of Your most Noble Shariah, and Your Beloved and Chosen Prophet (ﷺ). Amin.

Peace be upon all Emissaries, especially the Master of Emissaries, Muhammad (ﷺ). Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the worlds.

Shaikh Muhammad Nazim Adil al Ḥaqqani an-Naqshbandi

Transliteration

ا	Alif	a, i, u
وي ا	(Long vowels)	ā, ī, ū
ب	Ba	b
ت	Ta	t
ث	Tha	th
ج	Jeem	j
ح	Hha	ḥ
خ	Kha	kh
د	Dal	d
ذ	Dhal	dh
ر	Ra	r
ز	Za	z
س	Seen	s
ش	Sheen	sh
ص	Sad	ṣ
ض	Dad	ḍ
ط	Tta	ṭ
ظ	Dda	ḍ
ع	Ain	‘a, ‘i, ‘u
غ	Ghain	gh
ف	Fa	f
ق	Qaf	q
ك	Kaf	k
ل	Lam	l
م	Mim	m
ن	Nun	n
ه	Ha	h
و	Waw	w
ي	Ya	y
ء	Hamza	’

Introduction

"These pages, which have been passed down to us from our Master and Mawlana, Sultān of the Saints, Sultān al-Awliyā', Shaikh 'Abdullāh ad-Dāghistānī an-Naqshbandī, I have received directly from his presence. He who wishes to attain nearness and closeness unto **Allah**, let him persist in these exercises."

He is an Almighty Lord and I an humble slave.

I ask You, O Best of Guides, guide me to that which pleases You in whatever we strive for.

Our final supplications remains these:

Glorified are You! We have not worshipped You as You deserve to be worshipped, O Worshipped One!

Glorified are You! We have not remembered You as You deserve to be remembered. O Remembered One!

Glorified are You! We have not thanked You in just measure, O Thanked One!

Glorified are You ! We cannot enumerate our praise of You, as You have praised Yourself!

Shaikh Muhammad Nazim al Ḥaqqani

هُوَ رَبٌّ جَلِيلٌ وَأَنَا عَبْدٌ ذَلِيلٌ
أَسْأَلُكَ يَا خَيْرَ الدَّلِيلِ دُلِّيَ إِلَيَّ مَا فِيهِ

رِضَاكَ مَهْمَا اجْتَهَدْنَا

وَأَخِيرُ دَعْوَانَا

سُبْحَانَكَ مَا عَبَدْنَاكَ حَقَّ عِبَادَتِكَ

يَا مَعْبُودُ

سُبْحَانَكَ مَا ذَكَرْنَاكَ حَقَّ ذِكْرِكَ

يَا مَذْكُورُ

سُبْحَانَكَ مَا شَكَرْنَاكَ حَقَّ شُكْرِكَ

يَا مَشْكُورُ

سُبْحَانَكَ لَا نُحْصِي ثَنَاءً عَلَيْكَ أَنْتَ كَمَا

أَثْبَيْتَ عَلَيَّ نَفْسِكَ

الشيخ محمد ناظم الحَقَّاني

Maghrib Prayer ¹

1. *Call to Prayer:*

1. *Adhān:*

Allah is The Greatest! (4x)

Allāhu akbar! (4x)

I bear witness that there is no god but Allah. (2x)

Ashhadu an lā ilāha ill-Allāh. (2x)

I bear witness that Muḥammad is the Emissary of Allah. (2x)

Ashhadu anna Muḥammadan Rasūl-
Llāh. (2x)

Hasten to the prayer. (2x)

Ḥayya ‘ala ṣ-ṣalāh. (2x)

Hasten to Salvation. (2x)

Ḥayya ‘ala l-falaḥ. (2x)

(*Only in fajr*) [Prayer is better than sleep]. (2x)

(*Only in fajr*) [Aṣ-ṣalātu khayrun
mina n-nawm]. (2x)

Allah is The Greatest! (2x)

Allāhu akbar! (2x)

There is no god but Allah.

Lā ilāha ill-Allāh.

Blessings and peace be upon you, whom Allah Most High sent as mercy to the worlds.

Aṣ-ṣalātu wa s-salāmu ‘alayka, yā man arsalahullāhu ta‘ālā raḥmatan li-l-‘ālamīn.

Blessings and peace be upon you and upon all of your family and your Companions.

Aṣ-ṣalātu wa s-salāmu ‘alayka, wa ‘alā ālika wa aṣḥābika ajma‘īn.

Blessings and peace be upon you, O Prophets of Allah.

Aṣ-ṣalātu wa s-salāmu ‘alaykum, yā Anbiyā‘ Allāh.

صَلَاةُ الْمَغْرِبِ

1 آذَان

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ . اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ . اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ . اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ . حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ

حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ . حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ

(في صلاة الفجر فقط)

الصَّلَاةُ خَيْرٌ مِنَ النَّوْمِ . الصَّلَاةُ خَيْرٌ مِنَ النَّوْمِ

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ . اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ يَا مَنْ أَرْسَلَهُ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى رَحْمَةً لِلْعَالَمِينَ

الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ وَ عَلَى آلِكَ وَ أَصْحَابِكَ أَجْمَعِينَ

الصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ يَا أَنْبِيَاءَ اللَّهِ

Maghrib Prayer

2. *Invocation for the call to prayer:* 2. *Du‘ā‘ (for the call to prayer):*

O Allah! Lord of this perfect and of this established prayer, grant Muḥammad the means and the excellence, and the sublime and supreme rank. Raise him, O my Lord, to the Praiseworthy Station which You promised him, and grant us his intercession on the Day of Judgement. for You do not fail Your promise. (And wed us to the dark-eyed huris of Paradise.)

Allahumma Rabba ḥaḍhihi d-da‘wati t-tamma, wa ṣ-ṣalāti l-qā‘ima, āti Muḥammadan al-waṣīlata wa l-faḍīlata wa d-darajati r-rafi‘ata l-‘Aliyya, wāb‘athhu yā Rabbi al-maqāma l-maḥmūda l-laḍhi wa‘adtahu, warzuqnā shafā‘atahu yawma l-qiyāma, innaka lā tukhlifu l-mi‘ād.
(Wa zawwajnā mina l-ḥūri l-‘ayn.)

3. *Two sunna raka‘āt²*

3. *Two sunna raka‘āt²*

4. *Second call to prayer³ (indicates imminent start of the prayer)*

(O Allah! Blessings and peace be upon Muḥammad and the family of Muḥammad.)

Allah is Greatest! (4x)

I bear witness that there is no god but Allah. (2x)

I bear witness that Muḥammad is the Emissary of Allah. (2x)

Hasten to the prayer. (2x)

Hasten to salvation. (2x)

The prayer is beginning. (2x)

Allah is Greatest. (2x)

There is no god but Allah.

4. *Iqāmatu ṣ-ṣalāt³ (indicates imminent start of the prayer)*

(Allahumma ṣalli ‘alā Muḥammadin wa ‘alā ‘āli Muḥammadin wa sallim.)

Allahu akbar. (4x)

Ashhadu an lā ilāha ill‘Allah.
(2x)

Ashhadu anna Muḥammadan Rasulu-llah. (2x)

Ḥayyi ‘alā ṣ-ṣalāh. (2x)

Ḥayyi ‘alā l-falāh. (2x)

Qad qāmati ṣ-ṣalāt. (2x)

Allahu akbar. (2x)

Lā ilāha ill‘Allah.

صلاة المغرب

2 دعاء:

اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّ هَذِهِ الدَّعْوَةِ التَّامَّةِ وَ الصَّلَاةِ الْقَائِمَةِ آتِ مُحَمَّدًا
الْوَسِيلَةَ وَ الْفَضِيلَةَ وَ الدَّرَجَةَ الرَّفِيعَةَ الْعَلِيَّةَ وَ ابْعَثْهُ يَا رَبِّي الْمَقَامَ
الْمَحْمُودَ الَّذِي وَعَدْتُهُ وَارزُقْنَا شَفَاعَتَهُ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ إِنَّكَ لَا تُخْلِفُ
الْمِيعَادَ

(وَزَوْجَنَا مِنَ الْحُورِ الْعِينِ)

3 ركعتين سنة

4 إقامة الصلاة

(اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ)

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ . اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ . اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ . اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ . أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ . أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ . حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ
حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ . حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ
قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ . قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ
اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ . اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

Maghrib Prayer

5. *Three farḍ raka‘āt.*

(Optional) ⁴: There is no god but Allah (3x) Muḥammad is the Emmissary of Allah (Whispered): May Allah bless him and grant him peace.

Asking for forgiveness:

I ask forgiveness (3x) from Allah Almighty of whom there is no god but He: the Living, the Self-Subsisting, and I turn in repentance to Him.

Or: I ask Allah's forgiveness. (3x)

Invocation: O Allah! You are Peace and from You comes Peace. Blessed and lofty are You, O Lord of Majesty and Bounty.

There is no god but Allah. He is One, no partner has He. His is the Kingdom and His is all praise, He bestows life and gives death and He is powerful over all things. We have heard and we obey. Forgive us, our Lord, for it is to You we shall return.

6. *Two sunnah raka‘āt.*

Blessings upon our Prophet (ﷺ). I ask Allah's forgiveness. Glory be to Allah and praise be to Allah! There is no god but Allah, and Allah is the Greatest. And there is no power and no strength save in Allah, the All-High and Almighty.

Maghrib Prayer

5. *Three farḍ raka‘āt.*

(Optional) ⁴: Lā ilāha ill-Allāh (3x) Muḥammadun Rasūlullāh. (Whispered): Ṣallallāhu ‘alayhī wa sallam.

Istighfār:

Astaghfiru-Llāh (3x).
l-‘Aẓīma l-ladhī lā ilāha illā
Huwa l-Ḥayyu l-Qayyūm wa
atūbu ilayh.

Or: Astaghfiru-Llāh. (3x)

Du‘ā’: Allāhumma anta s-salām wa minka s-salām, tabārakta wa ta‘alayta, yā Dhā l-Jalāli wa l-Ikrām.

Lā ilāha ill-Allāhu, waḥdahū, lā sharika lah, lahu l-mulk, wa lahu l-ḥamd, wa Huwa ‘alā kulli shay’in qadīr.
Sami‘nā wa aṭā’nā, ghufrānaka
Rabbanā wa ilayka l-maṣīr.

6. *Two sunnah raka‘āt.*

‘Alā Rasūlinā ṣ-ṣalāwāt (ﷺ).
Astaghfirullāh, subḥān-Allāhi, wa l-ḥamdu li-Llāhi, wa lā ilāha ill-Allāhu w-Allāhu akbar,
wa lā ḥawla wa lā quwwata illā bi-Llāhi l-‘Alīyi l-‘Aẓīm.

5 ثلاث ركعات فرض

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ (ثلاث مرّات)

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ

إِسْتِغْفَارُ: أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ (ثلاث مرّات)

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ الْعَظِيمَ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ وَ أَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ
أَوْ:

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ . أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ . أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ

دُعَاء:

اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ السَّلَامُ وَمِنْكَ السَّلَامُ تَبَارَكْتَ وَ تَعَالَيْتَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ
وَ الْإِكْرَامِ . لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَ لَهُ الْحَمْدُ
وَ هُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ . سَمِعْنَا وَ أَطَعْنَا غُفْرَانُكَ رَبَّنَا وَ إِلَيْكَ
الْمَصِيرُ

6 ركعتين سنة

عَلَى رَسُولِنَا صَلَوَاتُ: ﷺ . أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ . أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ . أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ
سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ وَ لَا حَوْلَ وَ لَا
قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ

Maghrib Prayer

7. *The Throne Verse*²

I seek refuge with Allah from Satan, the Cursed.

Bismi-llahi r-Rahmani r-Rahim.

Your God is One God; there is no God but He, the All-Merciful, the All-compassionate. (2:163)

Allah there is no god but He the Living, the Everlasting. Slumber seizes Him not, neither sleep: to Him belongs all that is in the heavens and the earth. Who is there that shall intercede with Him save by His leave? He knows what lies before them and what is behind them, and they comprehend not anything of His knowledge save such as He wills. His Throne comprises the heavens and the earth; the preserving of them oppresses Him not; He is the All-High, the Almighty. (2:255)

8. *Tasbiḥ (glorification):*

Glory be to You, O Almighty!

Glory be to Allah. (33x)

For the gift of Islam, the nobility of imān, always, Praise be to Allah
Praise be to Allah. (33x)

Exalted is His Affair, and there is no god but He, Allah is Greatest, Allah is Greatest. (33x)

7. *Āyatu l-Kursī*

A‘ūdhu bi-Llāhi mina sh-shayṭāni r-rajīm. Bismi-Llāhi r-Raḥmāni r-Raḥīm.

Wa ilāhukum ilāhun wāḥidun, lā ilāha illā Huwa r-Raḥmānu r-Raḥīm (2:163)

Allāhu lā ilāha illā Huwa l-Ḥayyu l-Qayyūm, lā ta'khudhuhū sinatun wa lā nawm, lahū mā fi s-samāwāti wa mā fi l-'arḍ, man dha l-ladhī yashfa‘u ‘indahū illā bi-'idhnihi. Ya‘alamu mā bayna aydīhim wa mā khalfahum wa lā yuḥīṭūna bi-shay‘in min ‘ilmihī illā bi-mā shā'a, wa sī'a Kursīyyuhu s-samāwāti wa l-'arḍ, wa lā ya‘ūduhū ḥifẓuhumā, wa Huwa l-'Alīyu l-'Aẓīm (2:255).
Ṣadaq-Allāhu l-'Aẓīm.

8. *Tasbiḥ:*

Subḥānaka yā ‘Aẓīm, Subḥān-Allāh.

Subḥān-Allāh. (33x)

‘Alā ni‘mati l-Islām, wa sharafi l-imān, dā‘iman, al-ḥamdu li-Llāh,
Al-ḥamdu li-Llāh. (33x)

Ta‘ālā sha‘nuhū, wa lā ilāha ghayruh,
Allāhu akbar,
Allāhu akbar. (33x)

7 آية الكرسي

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ . بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 وَالْهَيْكُمُ إِلَهٌ وَاحِدٌ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الرَّحْمَانُ الرَّحِيمُ (٢؛ ١٦٣)
 اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ لَا تَأْخُذُهُ سِنَّةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ لَهُ مَا فِي
 السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عِنْدَهُ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ يَعْلَمُ
 مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ مِنْ عِلْمِهِ إِلَّا بِمَا
 شَاءَ وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ وَلَا يَئُودُهُ حِفْظُهُمَا وَهُوَ
 الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ.

صَدَقَ اللَّهُ الْعَظِيمُ (٢؛ ٢٥٥)

8 تَسْبِيحُ سُبْحَانَكَ يَا عَظِيمُ . سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ (٣٣ مَرَّةً)

عَلَى نِعْمَةِ الْإِسْلَامِ وَشَرَفِ الْإِيمَانِ دَائِمًا الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ (٣٣ مَرَّةً)

تَعَالَى شَأْنُهُ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُهُ . اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ (٣٣ مَرَّةً)

Maghrib Prayer

Allah is most Great in His Greatness, and much praise be to Allah. Glory be to Allah early and late. There is no god but Allah. He is One, no partner has He. His is the Kingdom and all praise. He brings to life and makes die, and He is over all things powerful. Glory be to my Lord, All-High, Supreme, Most Munificent.

Allāhu akbar kabīran, wa l-ḥamdu li-Llāhi kathīran, wa subḥān-Allāhi bukratan wa a'īlā. Lā ilāha illa-Allāhu waḥdahū lā sharīka lah, lahu l-mulk, wa lahu l-ḥamd, yuḥyī wa yumītu wa Huwa 'alā kulli shay'in qadīr.

Subḥāna Rabbīyi l-'Alīyi l-A'la l-Wahhāb.

9. *Supplication (here one may make any supplication one wishes).*

9. *Du'ā' (here one may make any supplication one wishes).*

10. *The Opening [Beginning with:]* (Upon Muḥammad and the family of Muḥammad be blessings and peace). In the Name of God, the Most Beneficent and Most Munificent.

10. *Al-Fātiḥah [Beginning with:]* (Allāhumma ṣalli 'alā Muḥammadin wa 'alā āli Muḥammadin wa sallim.)
Bismi-Llāhi r-Raḥmāni r-Raḥīm

11. *Funeral Prayer for the Absent Prayer for the absent*⁶.

Therefore take heed, you who can see. Surely we belong to Allah and to Him we return. This is the funeral prayer for the deceased who have departed to the mercy of Allah of the nation of Muḥammad (ﷺ).

11. *Ṣalātu l-Janāzah 'ani l-Ghā'ibīn. [Funeral Prayer for the Absent]*⁶.

Fa'tabirū yā ūli l-absār. Innā li-Llāhi wa innā ilayhī rāji'un.
Ṣalātu l-janāzati 'ani l-ghā'ibīn alladhīna intaqalū ilā raḥmati-Llāhi min ummati Muḥammad, Ṣall-Allāhu 'alayhī wa sallam (ﷺ).

صلاة المغرب

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ كَبِيرًا وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ كَثِيرًا وَ سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ
بُكْرَةً وَأَصِيلًا . لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ،
لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ يُحْيِي وَيُمِيتُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ
شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَلِيِّ الْأَعْلَى الْوَهَّابِ

9 دُعَاء: (شَخْصِيّ)

10 الْفَاتِحَةُ

(اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ سَلِّمْ)
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

11 صَلَاةُ الْغَائِبِ

فَاعْتَبِرُوا يَا أُولِيَ الْأَبْصَارِ . إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ .
صَلَاةُ الْجَنَازَةِ عَنِ الْغَائِبِينَ الَّذِينَ انْتَقَلُوا إِلَى رَحْمَةِ اللَّهِ
مِنْ أُمَّةٍ مُحَمَّدٍ
(صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَ سَلِّمْ)

Maghrib Prayer

First takbir: Allah is Greatest! Glory and praise be to You, O my God. Great is Your praise, blessed is Your name, Your Greatness is Exalted, and Your Praise is Sublime and there is no god but You.

Second takbir: Allah is Greatest! O Allah! Blessings be upon Muḥammad and the family of Muḥammad, as you have bless Abraham and the family of Abraham. Truly, You are All-Laudable, All-Glorious. O Allah! Blessings be upon Muḥammad and the family of Muḥammad, as you have blessed Abraham and the family of Abraham. Truly, You are All-Laudable, All-Glorious.

Third takbir: Allah is Greatest! O Allah! Forgive our living and our dead, those present and absent, our young and our old, male and female. O Allah! To those of us whom you have given life, make them live according to the din of Islam, and whosoever dies, make him die in faith. O Allah! Forgive them and have mercy on them. O Allah! Do not deny us their reward [and] do not lead us astray after them [i.e. after their death].

Fourth takbir: Allah is Greatest! Peace be upon you and the mercy of Allah (to the right).
Peace be upon you and the mercy of Allah (to the left).

First takbir: Allāhu akbar! Subḥānak -Allāhumma, wa bi-ḥamdika, wa tabāraka-smuka wa ta‘ālā jadduka, wa jalla thanā‘uka, wa lā ilāha ghayruk.

Second takbir: Allāhu akbar! Allāhumma ṣalli ‘alā Muḥammadin wa ‘alā āli Muḥammad, kamā ṣallayta ‘alā Ibrāhīm, wa ‘alā āli Ibrāhīm, innaka Ḥamīdun Majīd. Allāhumma bārik ‘alā Muḥammadin wa ‘alā āli Muḥammad, kamā bārakta ‘alā Ibrāhīm, wa ‘alā āli Ibrāhīm, innaka Ḥamīdun Majīd.

Third takbir: Allāhu akbar! Allāhumma ghfir li- ḥayyinā wa mayyitinā, wa shāhidinā, wa ghā‘ibinā, wa ‘aghīrinā, wa kabīrinā, wa dhakarīnā, wa unthānā. Allāhumma man aḥyaytahū minnā, fa aḥyihī ‘ala l-Islām, wa man tawaffaytahū minnā, fa tawaffāhū ‘ala l-Īmān. Allāhumma-ghfir lahum wa-rḥamhum.
Allāhumma lā taḥrimnā ajrahum wa lā taftinnā ba‘dahum.

Fourth takbir: Allāhu akbar! As-Salāmu ‘alaykum wa raḥmatu-Llāh (to the right).
As-Salāmu ‘alaykum wa raḥmatu-Llāh (to the left).

صلاة المغرب

التَّكْبِيرَةُ الْأُولَى

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ . سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ ، وَتَبَارَكَ إِسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ
وَجَلَّ ثَنَانُكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ

التَّكْبِيرَةُ الثَّانِيَّةُ

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ . اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى
إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ . اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى آلِ
مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ .

التَّكْبِيرَةُ الثَّلَاثَةُ

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ . اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِحَيِّنَا وَمَيِّتِنَا وَشَاهِدِنَا وَغَائِبِنَا وَصَغِيرِنَا وَ
كَبِيرِنَا وَذَكَرْنَا وَأَنْثَانَا . اللَّهُمَّ مَنْ أَحْيَيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَأَحْيِهِ عَلَى الْإِسْلَامِ وَمَنْ
تَوَفَّيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَتَوَفَّاهُ عَلَى الْإِيمَانِ . اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لَهُمْ وَارْحَمْهُمْ . اللَّهُمَّ لَا
تَحْرِمْنَا أَجْرَهُمْ وَلَا تَفْتِنَّا بَعْدَهُمْ

التَّكْبِيرَةُ الرَّابِعَةُ

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

(إِلَى الْيَمِينِ) السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ

(إِلَى الْيَسَارِ) السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ

Maghrib Prayer

12. *Supplication:* O Allah! Forgive our living and have mercy on our dead, and cure our sick, by the sanctity of the Fātiḥah.
12. *Du‘ā’:* (*standing facing qiblah*) Allāhumma-ghfir aḥyāinā, wa-rḥam mawtānā, wa-shfi marḍanā, bi ḥurmati l-Fātiḥah.
13. *6 raka‘āt Awwābīn*⁷: 2 -2 -2.
13. *6 raka‘āt Awwābīn*⁷: 2-2-2.
14. *Testimony of faith:*
I bear witness that there is no god but Allah and Muḥammad is His Servant and Emissary (3x). (*Quietly*) Blessings and peace of Allah be upon him.
14. *Kalimatu sh-shahādah:*
Ashhadu an lā ilāha ill-Allāh, wa ashhadu anna Muḥammadan ‘Abduhū wa Rasūluh (3x). (*Quietly*) Ṣall-Allāhu ‘alaihi wa sallam.
15. *Asking for forgiveness:*
I ask Allah's forgiveness. (100x)
Supplication:
I ask Allah's forgiveness for every sin and disobedience and from all that opposes the religion of Islam. O most Merciful of the Merciful.
15. *Istighfār:*
Astaghfiru-Llāh. (100x)
Du‘ā’:
Astaghfiru-Llāha min kulli dhanbin wa ma‘ṣiyatin wa min kulli mā yukhālifu dīna l-Islām, yā Arḥama r-Rāḥimīn.
16. *Sura of Prostration*⁸ (32):
(*First read the taking of refuge from Satan, the Cursed, then the Basmalah, then the Fātiḥah, and then proceed with the reading of the sura itself.*)
16. *Sūratu s-Sajdah*⁸ (32):
A‘ūdhu bi-Llāhi mina sh-shayṭāni r-rajīm, Bismi-Llāhi r-Raḥmāni r-Raḥīm (*then read Sūratu l-Fātiḥah, and then Sūratu s-Sajdah.*)
17. *Sura of Sincerity* (112). (3x)
17. *Sūratu l-Ikhlāṣ* (112). (3x)
18. *Sura of Daybreak* (113).
18. *Sūratu l-Falaq* (113).
19. *Sura of Men* (114).
19. *Sūratu n-Nās* (114).

صلاة المغرب

12 دُعَاء:

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِحَيَاتِنَا وَارْحَمْ مَوْتَانَا وَاشْفِ مَرْضَانَا بِحُرْمَةِ الْفَاتِحَةِ

13 رَكَعَاتُ أَوَّابِينَ (٢ - ٢ - ٢)

14 كَلِمَةُ الشَّهَادَةِ

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ
(٣ مَرَّةً)

15 إِسْتِغْفَارُ اسْتَعْفِرُ اللَّهَ (١٠٠ مَرَّةً)

دُعَاء:

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ وَ مَعْصِيَةٍ وَ مِنْ كُلِّ مَا يُخَالِفُ دِينَ الْإِسْلَامِ يَا
أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ

16 سُورَةُ السَّجْدَةِ

إِسْتِعَاذَةٌ وَ سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ: بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (٣٢)

17 سُورَةُ الْإِخْلَاصِ (١١٢) (٧ مَرَّةً)

18 سُورَةُ الْفَلَقِ (١١٣)

19 سُورَةُ النَّاسِ (١١٤)

Maghrib Prayer

20. There is no god but Allah (10x).
(after the tenth): Muḥammad is the
Emissary of God, blessings and peace
of Allah (Exalted is He!) be upon him.

21. *Ṣalawāt*: Blessings and peace be
upon Muḥammad and the family of
Muḥammad (10x).

Invocation: Blessings, O my Lord,
and peace be upon all the prophets
and Emissaries. and on the family of
every one of them. Praise belongs to
Allah, the Lord of the worlds.

Upon the most noble of creatures, our
Master Muḥammad, be blessings,
Upon the most preferred of creatures,
our Master Muḥammad, be blessings,
Upon the most perfect of creatures,
our Master Muḥammad, be blessings.

Blessings of Allah (Exalted is He!) of
His angels, of His prophets, of His
Emissaries. and of all of His creation be
upon Muḥammad and the family of
Muḥammad, may the peace and mercy
of Allah (Exalted is He!) and His
blessings be upon him and upon them.
May Allah the Blessed and Most High
be pleased with every one of our Mas-
ters, the Companions of the Emissary
of Allah and with those who followed
them in excellence. [May He be
pleased] with the early imams of ijtihād

20. Lā ilāha ill-Allāh (10x).
(after the tenth): Muḥammadun
Rasūlu-Llāh, ṣall-Allāhu ta‘ālā
‘alayhī wa sallam.

21. *Ṣalawāt*: Allāhumma ṣalli ‘alā
Muḥammadin wa ‘alā āli
Muḥammadin wa sallim (10x).

Du‘ā’: Ṣalli yā Rabbi wa sallim ‘alā
jamī‘i l-Anbiyā‘i wa l-Mursalīn, wa
ālin kullin ajma‘īn, wa l-ḥamdu li-
Llāhi Rabbi l-‘ālamīn.

‘Alā ashrafi l-‘ālamīna Sayyidinā
Muḥammadini ṣ-ṣalāwāt, (ﷺ)
‘Alā afḍali l-‘ālamīna Sayyidinā
Muḥammadini ṣ-ṣalāwāt, (ﷺ)
‘Alā akmalī l-‘ālamīna Sayyidinā
Muḥammadini ṣ-ṣalāwāt (ﷺ).

Ṣalawātu-Llāhi ta‘ālā wa
Malā‘ikatihī wa Anbiyā‘ihī wa
Rusulih, wa jamī‘i khalqihī ‘alā
Muḥammadin wa ‘alā āli
Muḥammad, ‘alayhī wa ‘alayhimu
s-salām, wa raḥmatu-Llāhi ta‘ālā
wa barakātuh, wa raḍiy-Allāhu
tabāraka wa ta‘ālā ‘an sādātīnā
aṣḥābi Rasūli-Llāhi ajma‘īn, wa
‘ani t-tābi‘īna bihim bi-iḥsān, wa
‘ani l-a‘immatī l-mujtahidīna l-
māḍīn

.....(continue)

20 لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ (١٠ مرّة)

(بَعْدَ الْعَاشِرَةِ)

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَ سَلَّمَ)

21 صَلَوَاتُ:

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ سَلِّمْ (١٠ مرّة)

دُعَاءُ

صَلِّ يَا رَبِّي وَ سَلِّمْ عَلَى جَمِيعِ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ وَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ وَ آلِ كُلِّ أَجْمَعِينَ
وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

عَلَى أَشْرَفِ الْعَالَمِينَ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ الصَّلَوَاتُ (ﷺ)

عَلَى أَفْضَلِ الْعَالَمِينَ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ الصَّلَوَاتُ (ﷺ)

عَلَى أَكْمَلِ الْعَالَمِينَ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ الصَّلَوَاتُ (ﷺ)

صَلَوَاتُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى وَ مَلَائِكَتِهِ وَ أَنْبِيَائِهِ وَ رُسُلِهِ وَ جَمِيعِ خَلْقِهِ عَلَى

مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ ، عَلَيْهِ وَ عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى

وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ وَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَبَارَكَ وَ تَعَالَى عَنْ سَادَاتِنَا أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ

اللَّهِ أَجْمَعِينَ ، وَ عَنْ التَّابِعِينَ بِهِمْ بِإِحْسَانٍ ، وَ عَنْ الْأُئِمَّةِ الْمُجْتَهِدِينَ

الْمَاضِينَ

Maghrib Prayer

and with the pious scholars, and the righteous saints (awliya'), and with our Shaikhs in the exalted Naqshbandi tariqa, may Allah (Exalted is He!) sanctify their pure souls, and illuminate their blessed graves. May Allah (Exalted is He!) return to us of their blessings and overflowing bounty, always. Praise belongs to Allah, the Lord of the world

Al-Fātiḥah.

wa 'ani l-'ulamā'i l-muttaqqīn, wa 'ani l-Awliyā'i ṣ-ṣāliḥīn, wa 'an Mashāikhinā fi ṭ-ṭariqati n-Naqshbandīyati l-'Āliyah, qaddas-Allāhu ta'ālā arwāḥahumu z-zakīyah, wa nawwar-Allāhu ta'ālā aḍriḥatahumu l-mubārakah, wa 'a'ād-Allāhu ta'ālā 'alaynā min barakātihim wa fuyūḍātihim dā'imān, wa l-ḥamdu li-Llāhi Rabbi l-'ālamīna

Al-Fātiḥah.

22. *Dedication*²: [*Dedicating what you have just read to the souls of the Prophets and Saints*]:

O Allah! Grant that the merits of what we have read, and the Light of what we have recited, are [considered] and offering and gift from us to the spirit [ruh] of our Prophet Muḥammad (ﷺ), and to the spirits of the prophets, and the saints; especially the spirit of Shah Naqshband, and our Shaikh, AbdAllah d-Daghistani, and to [those who are] the righteous...

23. Al-Fātiḥah.

22. *Ihdā'*²: [*Dedicating what you have just read to the souls of the Prophets and Saints*]:

Allāhumma balligh thawāba mā qara'nāhū wa nūra mā talawnāhū, hadyatan wa wasīlatan minnā ilā rūḥi Nabīyina Muḥammad (Ṣalla-Llāhu 'alayhī wa sallam) wa ilā arwāḥi l-Anbiyā'i wa l-Awliyā', khāṣṣatan ilā rūḥi Shāh Naqshband wa Shaykhinā 'Abdi-Llāhi d-Dāghistānī, wa ṣ-ṣiddīqiyyūn...

23. Al-Fātiḥah.

وَعَنِ الْعُلَمَاءِ الْمُتَّقِينَ وَعَنِ الْأَوْلِيَاءِ الصَّالِحِينَ وَعَنْ مَشَايخِنَا فِي
الطَّرِيقَةِ النَّقْشَبَنْدِيَّةِ الْعَلِيَّةِ ، قَدَّسَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى أَرْوَاحَهُمُ الزَّكِيَّةِ ، وَ
نُورَ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى أَضْرَحَتَهُمُ الْمُبَارَكَةِ ، وَأَعَادَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْنَا مِنْ
بَرَكَاتِهِمْ وَفُيُوضَاتِهِمْ دَائِمًا وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ
الْفَاتِحَةَ

22 إهداء:

اللَّهُمَّ بَلِّغْ ثَوَابَ مَا قَرَأْنَاهُ وَ نُورَ مَا تَلَوْنَاهُ هَدِيَّةً وَاصِلَةً مِنَّا إِلَى
رُوحِ نَبِيِّنَا مُحَمَّدٍ (صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَ سَلَّمَ) وَ إِلَى أَرْوَاحِ
الْأَنْبِيَاءِ وَ الْأَوْلِيَاءِ خَاصَّةً إِلَى رُوحِ شَاهِ نَقْشَبَنْدٍ وَ شَيْخِنَا الشَّيْخِ
عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الدَّاغِسْتَانِيِّ وَ الصَّدِّيقِيُونَ

23 الفاتحة

Ṣalātu l-‘Isha'

1. *Call to prayer.*

1. *Adhān.*

2. *Du‘a' for the call to prayer.*

2. *Du‘a' for adhān.*

3. *Four sunna raka‘āt.*

3. *Four sunnah raka‘āt.*

4. *Testimony of faith:* I bear witness that there is no god but Allah and Muḥammad is His Servant and Emissary. [(Whispered): May Allah bless him and grant him peace.] (3x)

4. *Kalimatu sh-Shahādah:* Ashhadu an lā ilāha ill-Allāh, wa ashhadu anna Muḥammadan ‘Abduhū wa Rasūluh. [(Quietly): Ṣall-Allāhu ‘alaihi wa sallam.] (3x)

5. *Asking for forgiveness:*

I ask Allah's forgiveness. (100x)

5. *Istighfār:*

Astaghfiru-Llāh. (100x)

6. *Suratu l-Ikhlāṣ (114). (3x)*

6. *Sūratu l-Ikhlāṣ (114). (3x)*

Glory be to Your Lord, the Lord of Power, (Who transcends) all which people ascribe to Him And peace be upon the Emissaries. Praise belongs to Allah, the Lord of the Worlds.

Subḥāna Rabbika, Rabbi l-‘izzati ‘ammā yaṣifūn, wa salāmun ‘alā l-mursalīn wa l-ḥamdu li-Llāhi Rabbi l-‘ālamīn.

7. *Supplication:*

Honour be to the Prophet (ﷺ), and his family, and his distinguished Companions. And to our Shaikhs in the exalted Naqshbandi tariqa, particularly the spirit of the Iman of the tariqa, the Ghawth al-khalīqah,

7. *Du‘a‘:*

Ilā sharafi n-Nabīyi (Ṣalla-Llāhu ‘alayhī wa sallam) wa ālihī wa ṣaḥbihi l-kirām, wa ilā Masāikhinā fi ṭ-ṭariqati n-Naqshbandiyati l-‘Āliyah, khāṣatan ilā rūhi imāmi ṭ-ṭariqati wa Ghawthi l-khalīqah, (Continue)

صَلَاةُ الْعِشَاءِ

1 آذَان

2 دُعَاءُ (لِلآذَانِ):

3 4 رَكَعَاتٍ (٢+٢): رَكَعَتَيْنِ سُنَّةً + رَكَعَتَيْنِ نَافِلَةً بِتَسْلِيمَةٍ وَاحِدَةٍ

4 كَلِمَاتُ الشَّهَادَةِ (٣ مَرَّةً)

5 إِسْتِغْفَارٌ (مِائَةَ مَرَّةً)

6 سُورَةُ الْإِخْلَاصِ (٣ مَرَّةً)

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ . بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّكَ رَبِّ الْعِزَّةِ عَمَّا يَصِفُونَ وَ سَلَامٌ عَلَى الْمُرْسَلِينَ وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ (٣٧؛ ١٨٠)

7 دُعَاءُ:

إِلَى شَرَفِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَ آلِهِ وَ أَصْحَابِهِ الْكِرَامِ وَ إِلَى مَشَائِخِنَا فِي

الطَّرِيقَةِ النَّقْشَبَنْدِيَّةِ الْعَلِيَّةِ ، خَاصَّةً إِلَى رُوحِ إِمَامِ الطَّرِيقَةِ وَ عَوْتِ

الْحَلِيقَةِ

'Isha' Prayer

Shah Baha'uddin Naqshband Muḥammad al-Uways al Bukhari, and to our Master, Sultan al-Awliya', Shaikh AbdAllah al-Fa'iz ad-Daghistani, and to all our masters, and [those who are] righteous...Al-Fātiḥah.

8. *Second call to prayer.*

9. *Four farḍ raka'āt.*

(Optional): There is no god but Allah. (3x) Muḥammad is the Emissary of Allah [(Whispered): May Allah bless him and grant him peace.]

Asking for forgiveness:

I ask forgiveness from Allah Almighty. There is no god but He, the Living, the Self-Subsisting, and I turn in repentance to Him. (3x)

Or: I ask Allah's forgiveness. (3x)

Invocation: O Allah! You are Peace and from You comes Peace. Blessed and lofty are You, O Lord of Majesty and Bounty. There is no god but Allah. He is One, no partner has He. His is the Kingdom and His is all praise, and He is over all things powerful. We have heard and obeyed. Your forgiveness, O our Lord! Yours is our destiny.

10. *Two sunnah and two nafl raka'āt with only one taslīm (2+2)¹⁰.*

Shāh Bahā'uddīn Naqshbandi Muḥammadini l-Uwaysīyi l-Bukhārī wa ilā Mawlānā Sulṭāni l-Awliyā' Shaikh 'Abdi-Llāhi l-Fa'izi d-Dāghistāni, wa sa'iri sādātina wa ṣ-Ṣiddiqiyyiun.... Al-Fātiḥah.

8. *Iqāmah.*

9. *Four farḍ raka'āt.*

(Optional): Lā ilāha illa-Llāhu. (3x)

Muḥammadur- Rasūlu-Llāh, [(Whispered): Ṣalla-Llāhu 'alayhī wa sallam.]

Istighfār:

Astaghfiru-Llāha l-'Aẓīma l-ladhi lā ilāha illā Huwwa l-Ḥayyu l-Qayyūm wa atūbu ilayh. (3x)

Or: Astaghfiru-Llāh. (3x)

Du'ā': Allāhumma anta s-salām wa minka s-salām, tabārakta wa ta'ālayta, yā Dha l-Jalāli wa l-Ikrām. Lā ilāha ill-Allāhu, waḥdahū lā sharika lah. Lahu l-mulk, wa lahu l-ḥamdu, wa Huwa 'alā kulli shay'in qadīr. Sami'nā wa aṭa'nā, ghufrānaka, Rabbanā, wa ilayka l-maṣīr.

10. *Two sunnah and two nafl raka'āt without salām after the first two (2+2).*

صَلَاةُ الْعِشَاءِ

شَاهَ بِهِاءُ الدِّينِ نَقَشِبَنْدِ مُحَمَّدِ الْأُوَيْسِيِّ الْبُخَارِيِّ وَ إِلَى مَوْلَانَا سُلْطَانَ
الْأَوْلِيَاءِ شَيْخِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْفَائِزِ الدَّاعِسْتَانِيِّ وَ سَائِرِ سَادَاتِنَا وَ الصَّدِّيقِيُونَ
الْفَاتِحَةُ

8 إِقَامَةُ الصَّلَاةِ

9 4 رَكَعَاتُ فَرَضٍ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ (ثَلَاثُ مَرَّاتٍ)

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ

إِسْتِغْفَارُ:

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ . أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ . أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ (٣ مَرَّةً)

وَ دُعَاءُ:

اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ السَّلَامُ وَ مِنْكَ السَّلَامُ تَبَارَكْتَ وَ تَعَالَيْتَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَ
الْإِكْرَامِ ، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَ حُدُّهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَ لَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَ هُوَ
عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ سَمِعْنَا وَ أَطَعْنَا غُفْرَانَكَ رَبَّنَا وَ إِلَيْكَ الْمَصِيرُ

10 4 رَكَعَاتُ سُنَّةٍ (٢+٢) بِتَسْلِيمَةٍ وَاحِدَةٍ

'Isha' Prayer

11. *Witr prayer (3 raka'āt).*

*Qunut prayer*¹¹: Allah is Greatest!

O Allah! To You alone we pray for succour, for guidance, and forgiveness. And to You we turn in repentance. We believe in You and trust in You and praise You by all that is good. We thank You and are not ungrateful. We remove and leave those who sin against You. O Allah! We serve only You, and to You we pray and prostrate, and towards You we ran and we strive. We hope for Your Mercy and fear Your chastisement, for, truly, Your severe punishment will befall the disbelievers. Allah's blessings and peace be upon the Prophet and his family. Allahu akbar! (*Go into ruk'u*).

12. (*After the salutations or taslīm*): Blessings upon our Prophet.

I ask Allah's forgiveness. Glory be to Allah! Praise be to Allah! There is no god but Allah ù and Allah is Greatest. There is no power and no strength save in Allah, All-High and Almighty.

13. *Recite:*

(2: 163) and the Throne Verse (2: 255).

14. *Tasbīḥ (glorification):*

Glory be to You, O Almighty! Glory be to Allah!

Glory be to Allah. (33x)

11. *Ṣalātu l-Witr (3 raka'āt).*

*Qunūt prayer*¹¹: Allāhu akbar!

Allāhumma innā nasta'inuka (wa nastahdika) wa nastaghfiruka (wa natūbu ilayka), wa nu'minu bika, wa natawakkalu 'alayka, wa nuthnī 'alayka l-khayra (kullahā), wa nashkuruka wa lā nakfuruka, wa nakhla'u wa natruku man yafjuruk. Allāhumma iyyāka na'budu, wa laka nuṣalli wa nasjudu, wa ilayka nas'ā wa naḥfidu, wa narjū raḥmātaḳa, wa nakhshā 'adhābaka, inna 'adhābaka l-jidda bi l-kuffāri mulḥiq. Wa ṣall-Allāhu 'alā n-Nabiyyi wa 'alā ālihi wa sallam. Allahu akbar! (*Go into ruk'u*).

12. (*After the salutations*):

'Alā Rasūlina ṣ-ṣalāwāt.

Astaghfiru-Llāh, Subḥān-Allāhi, wa l-ḥamdu li-Llāhi, wa lā ilāha ill-Allāhu w-Allāhu akbar, wa lā ḥawla wa lā quwwata illā bi-Llāhi l-'Alīyi l-'Azīm.

13. *Recite:*

(2:163) and Āyatu l-Kursī: (2:255).

14. *Tasbīḥ:*

Subḥānaka yā 'Azīm. Subḥān-Allāh.

Subḥān-Allāh. (33x)

11 صَلَاةُ الْوَيْثُرِ (٣ مَرَّةً)

قُنُوتٌ (قَبْلَ الرَّكْعَةِ الثَّلَاثَةِ)

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ . اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسْتَعِينُكَ وَ نَسْتَهْدِيكَ وَ نَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَ نَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ
وَ نُؤْمِنُ بِكَ وَ نَتَوَكَّلُ عَلَيْكَ وَ نُثْنِي عَلَيْكَ الْخَيْرَ كُلَّهُ . نَشْكُرُكَ وَ لَا
نَكْفُرُكَ وَ نَخْلَعُ وَ نَتْرُكُ مَنْ يَفْجُرُكَ . اللَّهُمَّ أَيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ ، وَ لَكَ نُصَلِّي وَ
نَسْجُدُ وَ إِلَيْكَ نَسْعَى وَ نَحْفِدُ وَ نَرْجُو رَحْمَتَكَ وَ نَخْشَى عَذَابَكَ إِنَّ
عَذَابَكَ الْجِدِّ بِالْكَفَّارِ مُلْحَقٌ وَ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ وَ آلِهِ وَ سَلَّمَ

12 (بَعْدَ التَّسْلِيمِ):

عَلَى رَسُولِنَا صَلَوَاتُ: (ﷺ) . أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ . أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ . أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ .
سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ وَ لَا حَوْلَ وَ
لَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ

13 (٢؛ ١٦٣) وَ آيَةُ الْكُرْسِيِّ (٢؛ ٢٥٥)

14 تَسْبِيحٌ

سُبْحَانَكَ يَا عَظِيمَ سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ (٣٣ مَرَّةً)

'Isha' Prayer

For the gift of Islam, the nobility of iman, always, praise be to Allah, Praise be to Allah. (33x)

Exalted in His Affair, and there is no god but He, Allah is Greatest, Allahu akbar. (33x)

There is no god but Allah. He is One, no partner has He. His is the Kingdom and all praise. He brings to life and makes to die, and He is over all things powerful. Glory be to my Lord, All-High, Supreme, Most Munificent.

15. *Supplication.*

16. *Al-Fātiḥah.*

17. *Testimony of faith:*

I bear witness that there is no god but Allah and Muḥammad is His Servant and Emissary (3x). (*Whispered*): May Allah bless him and grant him peace!

18. *Asking for forgiveness:*

I ask Allah's forgiveness. (100x)

19. *Supplication:*

I ask Allah's forgiveness for every sin and disobedience and from all that opposes the religion of Islam, O most Merciful of the Merciful.

'Alā ni'mati l-Islām, wa sharafi l-Imān, dā'iman l-ḥamdu li-Llāh, Al-ḥamdu li-Llāh. (33x)

Ta'ālā shā'nuhū, wa lā ilāha ghayruh, Allāhu akbar, Allāhu akbar. (33x)

Allāhu akbar kabīran, wa l-ḥamdu li-Llāhi kathīran, wa subḥān-Allāhi bukratan wa aslā. Lā ilāha ill-Allāh waḥdahū lā sharīka lah, lahu l-mulk, wa lahu l-ḥamdu, yuḥyī wa yumīt, wa Huwa 'alā kulli shay'in qadīr. Subḥāna Rabbīyi l-'Alīyi l-A 'lā l-Waḥḥāb.

15. *Du'a'.*

16. *Al-Fātiḥah.*

17. *Shahādātayn:*

Ashhadu an lā ilāha ill-Allāh, wa ashhadu anna Muḥammadan 'Abduhū wa Rasūluh (3x). (*Whispered*): Ṣalla-Llāhu 'alayhī wa sallam.

18. *Istighfār:*

Astaghfiru-Llāh. (100x)

19. *Du'a'.*

Astaghfiru-Llāha l-'Aẓīm, min kulli dhanbin wa ma'siyatin wa min kulli mā yukhālifu dīna l-Islām, yā Arḥāma r-Rāḥīmīn.

عَلَى نِعْمَةِ الْإِسْلَامِ دَائِمًا الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ (۳۳ مَرَّةً)

تَعَالَى شَأْنُهُ . وَ لَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُهُ . اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ (۳۳ مَرَّةً)

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ . لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَ لَهُ الْحَمْدُ يُحْيِي وَ يُمِيتُ وَ
هُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ . سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَلِيِّ الْأَعْلَى الْوَهَّابِ

15 دُعَاءُ (شَخْصِيٌّ):

16 الْفَاتِحَةُ

17 كَلِمَاتُ الشَّهَادَةِ (۳ مَرَّةً)

18 اِسْتِغْفَارُ (۱۰۰ مَرَّةً)

19 دُعَاءُ:

اَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ وَ مَعْصِيَةٍ وَ مِنْ كُلِّ مَا يُخَالِفُ دِينَ الْإِسْلَامِ يَا
أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ

'Isha' Prayer

20. *Sūrat al-Mulk: The Chapter of Sovereignty (67).*

(First read the taking of refuge from Satan, the Cursed, then the *Basmalah*, then the *Fātiḥah* and then proceed with the reading of the sura itself) ¹².

20. *Sūrat al-Mulk: The Chapter of Sovereignty (67).*

A‘ūdhu bi-Llāhi mina sh-shayṭāni r-rajīm. Bismi-Llāhi r-Raḥmāni r-Raḥīm. (Then read *Sūratu l-Fātiḥah*, and *Sūrat al-Mulk*) ¹².

21. *Sura of Sincerity (112) (3x).*

21. *Sūratu l-Ikhlāṣ (112) (3x).*

22. *Sura of Daybreak (113).*

22. *Sūratu l-Falaq (113).*

23. *Sura of Men (114).*

23. *Sūratu n-Nās (114).*

24. There is no god but Allah (*10 times*).

24. *Lā ilāha ill-Allāh (10 times).*

(after the tenth): Muḥammad is the Emissary of God, blessings and peace of Allah (Exalted is He!) be upon him.

(after the tenth): Muḥammadan Rasūlu-Llāh, ṣall-Allāhu ta‘ālā ‘alayhi wa sallam.

25. *Blessings:*

Blessings and peace be upon Muḥammad and the family of Muḥammad (*10x*).

25. *Ṣalawāt:*

Allāhumma ṣalli ‘alā Muḥammadin wa ‘alā āli Muḥammadin wa sallim (*10x*).

26. *Invocation:*

Blessings, O my Lord, and peace be upon all the prophets and Emissaries, and on the family of every one of them. Praise to Allah, the Lord of the worlds.

26. *Du‘ā’:*

Ṣalli yā Rabbi wa sallim ‘alā jamī‘i l-Anbiyā‘i wa l-Mursalīn, wa ālin kullin ajma‘īn, wa l-ḥamdu li-Llāhi Rabbi l-‘ālamīn.

20 سُورَةُ الْمَلِكِ (٦٧)

21 سُورَةُ الْإِخْلَاصِ (٣ مَرَّةً)

22 سُورَةُ الْفَلَقِ

23 سُورَةُ النَّاسِ

24 لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ (١٠ مَرَّةً)

(بَعْدَ الْعَاشِرَةِ)

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ)

25 صَلَوَاتُ:

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَسَلَّمَ

(١٠ مَرَّةً)

26 دُعَاءُ:

صَلِّ يَا رَبِّي وَسَلَّمَ عَلَيَّ جَمِيعِ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ وَالْمُرْسَلِينَ وَآلِ كُلِّ أَجْمَعِينَ وَ
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

'Isha' Prayer

Upon the most noble of creatures, our Master Muḥammad, be blessings (ﷺ),
Upon the most preferred of creatures, our Master Muḥammad, be blessings (ﷺ),
Upon the most perfect of creatures, our Master Muḥammad, be blessings (ﷺ).

Blessings of Allah (Exalted is He!), of His angels, of His prophets, of His Emissaries and of all of His creation be upon Muḥammad and the family of Muḥammad; may the peace and mercy of Allah (Exalted is He!) and His blessings be upon him and upon them. May Allah the Blessed and Most High be pleased with every one of our Masters, the Companions of the Emissary of Allah, and with those who followed them in excellence (ihsan). [May He be pleased] with the early imams of ijthad, and with the pious scholars, and the righteous saints (awliya'), and with our Shaikhs in the exalted Naqshbandi tariqa; may Allah (Exalted is He!) sanctify their pure souls, and illuminate their blessed graves. May Allah (Exalted is He!) return to us of their blessings and overflowing bounty, always. Praise belongs to Allah, the Lord of the worlds Al-Fātiḥah.

27. *Dedication: (See pg. 26)*

28. Al-Fātiḥah.

'Alā ashrafi l-'ālamīna Sayyidinā Muḥammadini ṣ-ṣalāwāt (ﷺ),
'Alā afḍali l-'ālamīna Sayyidinā Muḥammadini ṣ-ṣalāwāt (ﷺ),
'Alā akmalī l-'ālamīna Sayyidinā Muḥammadini ṣ-ṣalāwāt (ﷺ).

Ṣalawātu-**Llāhi** Ta'ālā wa Malā'ikatihī wa Anbiyā'ihī wa Rusulih, wa jamī'i khalqihī 'alā Muḥammadin wa 'alā Āli Muḥammad Alayhī wa 'alayhimu s-Salām wa Raḥmatu-**Llāhi** wa barakātuh. Wa raḍiya-**Llāhu** tabāraka wa ta'ālā 'an sādātina Aṣḥābi Rasūli-**Llāhi** ajma'in, wa 'ani t-Tābi'ina bihim bi-Iḥsān, wa 'ani l-A'immati l-Mujtahidīna l-Maḍīn, wa 'ani l-'ulamā'i l-Muttaqīn, wa 'ani l-Awliyā' ṣ-ṣāliḥīn, wa 'am-Mashāikhinā fī ṭ-ṭarīqati n-Naqshbandīyati l-'Āliyah, Qaddasa-**Llāhu** Ta'ālā arwāḥahumu z-zakīyah Wa nawwara-**Llāhu** ta'ālā adriḥatāhumu l-mubārakah, wa 'a'āda-**Llāhu** ta'ālā 'alaynā min barakātihim wa fuyūḍātihim dā'īman, wa l-ḥamdu li-**Llāhi** Rabbi l-'ālamīn Al-Fātiḥah.

27. *Ihdā': (See pg. 26)*

28. Al-Fātiḥah.

عَلَى أَشْرَفِ الْعَالَمِينَ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ (صَلَاةُ)
 عَلَى أَفْضَلِ الْعَالَمِينَ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ (صَلَاةُ)
 عَلَى أَكْمَلِ الْعَالَمِينَ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ (صَلَاةُ)

صَلَاةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى وَ مَلَائِكَتِهِ وَ أَنْبِيَائِهِ وَ رُسُلِهِ وَ جَمِيعِ خَلْقِهِ عَلَى
 مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ ، عَلَيْهِ وَ عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ
 تَعَالَى وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ وَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَبَارَكَ وَ تَعَالَى عَنْ سَادَاتِنَا أَصْحَابِ
 رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أَجْمَعِينَ ، وَ عَنِ التَّابِعِينَ بِهِمْ بِإِحْسَانٍ ، وَ عَنِ الْأَيْمَّةِ
 الْمُجْتَهِدِينَ الْمَاضِينَ وَ عَنِ الْعُلَمَاءِ الْمُتَّقِينَ وَ عَنِ الْأَوْلِيَاءِ الصَّالِحِينَ وَ
 عَنْ مَشَايخِنَا فِي الطَّرِيقَةِ النَّقْشَبَنْدِيَّةِ الْعَلِيَّةِ ، قَدَسَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى
 أَرْوَاحَهُمُ الزَّكِيَّةِ ، وَ نَوَّرَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى أَضْرِحَتَهُمُ الْمُبَارَكَةِ ، وَ أَعَادَ
 اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْنَا مِنْ بَرَكَاتِهِمْ وَ فُيُوضَاتِهِمْ دَائِمًا وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ
 الْعَالَمِينَ

الْفَاتِحَةُ

27 إِهْدَاءٌ ...

28 الْفَاتِحَةُ

Ṣalātu ṣ-Ṣubḥ (or Fajr)¹³

1. *Adhān.*

[*Note the addition of the sentence:*
Aṣ-ṣalātu khayrun mina n-nawm.
(2x) after Ḥayya ‘ala l-falāḥ]

2. *Du‘a’ for adhan.*

3. *Two sunna raka‘āt.*

4. *Testimony of faith:*

I bear -Witness that there is no god but **Allah** and Muḥammad is His Servant and Emissary (3x). May **Allah** bless him and grant him peace

The performance of prayer, the payment of alms, the fast in Ramadan, the Pilgrimage to the House are true. I declare my belief in **Allah**, His angels, His Books, His Emissaries and the Day of Judgement, and in Destiny, both its good and evil being from **Allah**, Exalted is He! May the truth of what I say be accepted, O Lord.

We have commended these two testimonials to your safekeeping, O Emissary of **Allah**. They are for us a trust on the Day of Judgement, O you who were sent by (Exalted is He!) as a mercy to the world.

1. *Adhān.*

[*Note the addition of the sentence:*
Aṣ-ṣalātu khayrun mina n-nawm.
(2x) after Ḥayya ‘ala l-falāḥ]

2. *Du‘a’ for adhān.*

3. *Two sunnah raka‘āt.*

4. *Kalimatu sh-shahādah:*

Ashhadu an lā ilāha ill-**Allāh**, wa ashhadu anna Muḥammadan ‘Abduhū wa Rasūluḥ (3x). May Ṣalla-**Llāhu** ‘alayhī wa sallam.

Iqāmatu ṣ-ṣalāti, wa itā’u z-zakāti, wa ṣawmu Ramaḍāna, wa Ḥajju l-bayti Ḥaqq.
Āmantu bi-**Llāhi** wa Malā’ikatihī wa kutubihī wa Rusulihī wa l-yawmi l-ākhirī, wa bi l-qadri, khayrihī wa sharrihī min **Allāhi** ta‘ālā, Ḥaqqun, qabūlun, yā Rabb.

Awda’nā hātaini l-kalimataini sh-shahādataini ‘indaka yā Rasūla-**Llāh**, wahiya lanā wadī‘atun yauma l-qiyāmati yā man arsalahu -**Llāhu** ta‘ālā raḥmatan li-l-‘ālamīn.

صَلَاةُ الْفَجْرِ

1 آذَان

2 دُعَاءُ (لِلْآذَانِ):

3 رَكَعَتَيْنِ سُنَّةٍ

4 كَلِمَاتُ الشَّهَادَةِ

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ (ﷺ)
(٣ مرّة)

إِقَامَةُ الصَّلَاةِ وَإِيتَاءُ الزَّكَاةِ وَصَوْمُ رَمَضَانَ وَحُجُّ الْبَيْتِ حَقًّا آمَنْتُ
بِاللَّهِ وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ وَكُتُبِهِ وَرُسُلِهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَبِالْقَدْرِ خَيْرِهِ وَشَرِّهِ
مِنَ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى حَقًّا قُبُولِ يَا رَبِّ

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ (ﷺ)
أَوْدَعْنَا هَاتَيْنِ الْكَلِمَتَيْنِ الشَّهَادَتَيْنِ عِنْدَكَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ وَهِيَ لَنَا
وَدِيعةٌ يَوْمَ الْقِيَامَةِ يَا مَنْ أَرْسَلَهُ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى رَحْمَةً لِّلْعَالَمِينَ

'Isha' Prayer

5. Glory be to God and to Him be praise. Glory be to **Allah** Almighty. I ask **Allah's** forgiveness (100x).
(after 100th time): I ask **Allah** Almighty's forgiveness from every sin and disobedience and from all that opposes the religion of Islam, from all that opposes the Law, from all that opposes the Path, from all that opposes Realisation, from all that opposes the Truth, from all that opposes firm intention, O most Merciful of the Merciful.

6. I ask **Allah** Almighty's forgiveness and turn to Him in repentance (100x).
(after 100th time): The repentance of a slave who has oppressed himself who neither has power over his death, nor his life, nor his resurrection.
O **Allah!** You are my Lord. There is no god but You. You have created me. I am Your slave and I hold fast to Your covenant and Your promise [as much as I am able]. I take refuge in You from the evil I have done, and testify that Your Grace is upon me, and profess my sin. Forgive me my sins, for there is no one who forgives (sins) except You, O **Allah!**

7. *Surat Āl 'Imran (3:8):*
I take refuge.... Our Lord, make not our hearts to swerve after You have guided us and give us Your Mercy. Verily You are the Bestower.

5. Subhān-**Allāhi** wa bi-ḥamdihī, subhān-**Allāhi** l-'Azīm. Astaghfiru-**Llāh** (100x).
(after 100th time): Astaghfiru-**Llāha** l-'Azīma min kulli dhanbin wa ma'siyatin wa min kulli mā yukhālifu dīna l-Islām, wa min kulli mā yukhālifu sh-sharī'ah, wa min kulli mā yukhālifu ṭ-ṭarīqah, wa min kulli mā yukhālifu l-ma'rifah, wa min kulli mā yukhālifu l-Ḥaḡīqah, wa min kulli mā yukhālifu l-'Azīmah, yā Arḡama r-Rāḡimīn.

6. Astaghfiru-**Llāha** l-'Azīm, wa atūbu ilayh (100x).
(after 100th time): Tawbata 'abdin zālīmīn li-nafsihī, lā yamliku li-nafsihī mawtan wa lā ḡayātan wa lā nushūrā.
Allāhumma, Anta Rabbī, lā ilāha illā Ant, khalaḡtanī wa anā 'abduka wa anā 'alā 'ahdika wa wa'dika mā-staṡa't.
A'ūdhu bika min sharri mā ṡana't, wa abū'u laka bi ni'matika 'alayya, wa abū'u bi dhanbī fa-ḡhfir lī dhanbī, fa-innahū lā yaghfiru dh-dhunūba illā Anta, yā **Allāh.**

7. *Sūrat Āl 'Imrān (3:8):*
A'ūdhu bi-**Llāhi**... Rabbanā lā tuzigh qulūbanā ba'da idh hadaytanā wa hab lanā min ladunka raḡmah. Innaka Anta l-Waḡḡāb.

5 سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ . سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ الْعَظِيمِ

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ (١٠٠ مَرَّةً)

بَعْدَ الْمِئَةِ :

مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ وَ مَعْصِيَةٍ وَ مِنْ كُلِّ مَا يُخَالِفُ دِينَ الْإِسْلَامِ مِنْ كُلِّ مَا

يُخَالِفُ الشَّرِيعَةَ مِنْ كُلِّ مَا يُخَالِفُ الطَّرِيقَةَ

مِنْ كُلِّ مَا يُخَالِفُ الْمَعْرِفَةَ مِنْ كُلِّ مَا يُخَالِفُ الْحَقِيقَةَ

مِنْ كُلِّ مَا يُخَالِفُ الْعَرِيمَةَ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ

6 أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ الْعَظِيمَ وَ أَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ (١٠٠ مَرَّةً)

تَوْبَةَ عَبْدٍ ظَالِمٍ لِنَفْسِهِ لَا يَمْلِكُ لِنَفْسِهِ مَوْتًا وَ لَا حَيَاةً وَ لَا نُشُورًا

اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ رَبِّي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ خَلَقْتَنِي وَ أَنَا عَبْدُكَ وَ أَنَا عَلَى عَهْدِكَ

وَ عَدِّكَ مَا اسْتَطَعْتُ أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا صَنَعْتُ وَ أَبُوءُ لَكَ بِنِعْمَتِكَ

عَلَيَّ وَ أَبُوءُ بِذُنُوبِي فَاعْفِرْ لِي ذُنُوبِي فَإِنَّهُ لَا يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوبَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ يَا اللَّهُ .

7 سُورَةُ آلِ عِمْرَانَ

رَبَّنَا لَا تُزِغْ قُلُوبَنَا بَعْدَ إِذْ هَدَيْتَنَا وَ هَبْ لَنَا مِنْ لَدُنْكَ رَحْمَةً إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ

الْوَهَّابُ (٨ ؛ ٣)

Fajr Prayer

O Bestower! O Bestower! O Bestower!
O Originator of causes! O opener of
doors! O Turner [Changer] of hearts
and eyes! O Guide of the perplexed! O
Succour for those who seek Your aid!
O Living! O Self-Subsisting One! O
(You who are) possessed of Majesty and
Bounty! I entrust my affair unto **Allah**.
Truly, **Allah** is aware of His servants.

8. *Du'a'*: O from whom there is no
refuge except in Him, do not disappoint
our hopes. O Eternally Beneficent. Do
not despair of the mercy of **Allah**, for
Allah forgives every sin. Truly, He is the
All-Forgiving, All-Merciful.

O **Allah**! We ask Your pardon and ask for
strength in religion, in this life and the
Hereafter.

O **Allah**! Veil us with Your Beautiful Veil.

O **Allah**! Veil my imperfection and set me
at rest when I fear and settle my debts.

O **Allah**! We take refuge in You from the
pangs of tribulations, from being over-
taken by misfortune, and from an evil
destiny, and from the gloating of mine
enemies. By the sanctity of the one whom
You sent as a mercy to the worlds.

O **Allah**! Blessings upon Muḥammad.
May they be blessings that deliver us
from every state and illness and appoint
for us the fulfilment of every need. May
we be cleansed by them from every sin
and by them may we be raised to the
highest stations and by them make us
attain the furthest degrees in all that is
good in this life and after death.

Yā Wahnāb. Yā Wahnāb. Yā
Wahnāb Yā musabbiba l-asbāb, Yā
mufattiḥa l-abwāb, Yā muqalliba
l-qulūbi wa l-absār. Yā Dalīla
l-mutaḥayyirin, Yā Ghīyātha
l-mustaghīthin, Yā Ḥayyu, yā Qayyū
m. Yā Dhāl-Jalāli wa l-Ikrām. Wa
ufawwiḍu amrī ilā **Allah**, inn-**Allāha**
baṣīrun bi l-‘ibād.

8. *Du'ā'*: Yā man lā maljā'a minhū
illā ilayhī, fa-lā tukhayyib raja'anā, yā
Qadīma l-Iḥsān. Lā taqnaṭū min
raḥmati-**Llāh**, inn-**Allāha** yaghfiru
dh-dhunūba jamī'an, innaHū Huwwa
l-Ghafūru, r-Raḥīm.

Allāhumma innā nas'aluka l-‘afwa wa
l-‘afiyata fi d-dīni wa d-dunyā wa l-
ākhirah.

Allāhumma-sturnā bi- sitrika l-jamil.

Allāhumma -stur ‘awratī, wa āmin
raw'atī, w- aqdi lī daynī.

Allāhumma innā na'ūdhu bika min
jahdi l-balā'i, wa darki sh-shaqā'i, wa
sū'i l-qaḍā'i, wa shamātati i-a'dā'i, bi-
ḥurmati man arsaltahū raḥmatan li l-
‘ālamīn.

Ṣalātu Tunjīnā: **Allāhumma** ṣalli ‘alā
Muḥammadin {wa ‘alā Āli
Muḥammadin} ṣalātan tunjīnā bihā min
jamī'i l-ahwāli wa l-āfāt, wa taqdi lanā
bihā jamī'a l- ḥājāt, wa tuṭahhirunā bihā
min jamī'i s-sayyi'āt, wa tarfa'unā bihā
‘indaka a'lā darajāt, wa tuballighunā
bihā aqṣa l-ghāyāt, min jamī'i l-khayratī
fi l-ḥayātī wa ba'da l-mamāt.

يَا وَهَّابَ ، يَا وَهَّابَ ، يَا وَهَّابَ ، يَا مُسَبِّبَ الْأَسْبَابِ . يَا مُفْتَحَ
 الْأَبْوَابِ يَا مُقَلِّبَ الْقُلُوبِ وَ الْأَبْصَارِ . يَا دَلِيلَ الْمُتَحِيرِينَ . يَا غِيَاثَ
 الْمُسْتَعِيثِينَ . يَا حَيُّ يَا قَيُّومَ . يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَ الْإِكْرَامِ . وَ أُوْفُوضُ أَمْرِي
 إِلَى اللَّهِ . إِنَّ اللَّهَ بِصِيرِّ الْعِبَادِ

8 دعاء:

يَا مَنْ لَا مَلْجَأَ مِنْهُ إِلَّا إِلَيْهِ فَلَا تُخَيِّبْ رَجَاءَنَا يَا قَدِيمَ الْإِحْسَانِ
 لَا تَقْطُؤْا مِنْ رَحْمَةِ اللَّهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوبَ جَمِيعًا إِنَّهُ الْعَفُورُ

الرَّحِيمِ

اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسْأَلُكَ الْعَفْوَ وَ الْعَافِيَةَ فِي الدِّينِ وَ الدُّنْيَا وَ الْآخِرَةِ

اللَّهُمَّ اسْتُرْنَا بِسِتْرِكَ الْجَمِيلِ

اللَّهُمَّ اسْتُرْ عَوْرَتِي وَ آمِنْ رَوْعَتِي وَ اقْضِ لِي دِينِي

اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ جَهْدِ الْبَلَاءِ وَ دَرَكِ الشَّقَاءِ وَ سُوءِ الْقَضَاءِ وَ

شِمَاتَةِ الْأَعْدَاءِ بِحُرْمَةِ مَنْ أَرْسَلْتَهُ رَحْمَةً لِلْعَالَمِينَ

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ صَلَاةً تُنَجِّنَا بِهَا مِنْ جَمِيعِ الْأَهْوَالِ وَ الْآفَاتِ

وَ تَقْضِي لَنَا بِهَا جَمِيعَ الْحَاجَاتِ وَ تُطَهِّرُنَا بِهَا مِنْ جَمِيعِ السَّيِّئَاتِ وَ

تَرْفَعُنَا بِهَا عِنْدَكَ أَعْلَى الدَّرَجَاتِ وَ تُبَلِّغُنَا بِهَا أَقْصَى الْغَايَاتِ مِنْ

جَمِيعِ الْخَيْرَاتِ فِي الْحَيَاةِ وَ بَعْدَ الْمَمَاتِ

Fajr Prayer

O **Allah!** Reconcile the nation of **Allāh**umma-ṣliḥ ummata Muḥammad (ﷺ).

O **Allah!** Have mercy of the nation of **Allāh**umma -rḥam ummata Muḥammad (ﷺ).

O **Allah!** Veil the imperfection of the nation of Muḥammad (ﷺ). **Allāh**umma-stur ummata Muḥammad (ﷺ).

O **Allah!** Forgive the nation of **Allāh**umma-ghfir li ummati Muḥammad (ﷺ).

O **Allah!** Preserve the nation of **Allāh**umma-ḥfaz ummata Muḥammad (ﷺ).

O **Allah!** Succour the nation of **Allāh**umma-nṣur ummata Muḥammad (ﷺ).

O Most Merciful of the Merciful, have mercy of us! O Most Merciful of the Merciful, pardon us! O Most Merciful of the Merciful! O Pardoner of sins! O Veiler of our shortcomings! O Opener of hearts!

Yā Arḥama r-rāḥimīn, arḥamnā.

Yā Arḥama r-rāḥimīn, fa'fū 'annā.

Yā Arḥama r-rāḥimīn, yā Ghaffāra dh-dhunūb, yā Sattāra l-'uyyūb,

Yā Fattaḥa l-qulūb.

O **Allah!** Make us drink from the rain of Your Mercy and let us not be despondent. Amin. Amin. Amin.

Peace be upon the Emissaries and praise be to **Allah**, the Lord of the Worlds. **Allāh**umma-sqina l-ghaytha suqyā raḥmatin wa lā taj'alnā min l-qāniṭin. Āmin. Amin. Amin.

9. *Sūratu l-Ikhlāṣ (3x)*

Glory be to Your Lord, the Lord of Power, (Who transcends) all which people ascribe to Him! And peace be upon the Emissaries. Praise belongs to **Allah**, the Lord of the Worlds.

There is no god but **Allah**. He is One, no partner has He. His is the Kingdom and His is all praise, He brings to life and causes to die. He is forever Living, never dying. In His Hand is [all] good and He is over all things powerful. Subḥāna Rabbika Rabbi l-'izzati 'ammā yaṣifūn, wa salāmun 'alā l-Mursalīna wa l-ḥamdu li-**Llāhi** Rabbi l-'ālamīn.

9. *Sūratu l-Ikhlāṣ (3x)*

Subḥāna Rabbika Rabbi l-'izzati 'ammā yaṣifūn, wa salāmun 'alā l-Mursalīna wa l-ḥamdu li-**Llāhi** Rabbi l-'ālamīn.

Lā ilāha ill-**Allāhu**, waḥdahū lā sharīka lah, lahu l-mulku wa lahu l-ḥamdu, yuḥyī wa yumītu wa Huwa Ḥayyun dā'imun lā yamūtu, bi yadihi l-khayr, wa Huwa 'alā kulli shay'in qadir.

اللَّهُمَّ أَصْلِحْ أُمَّةَ مُحَمَّدٍ (ﷺ)

اللَّهُمَّ ارْحَمْ أُمَّةَ مُحَمَّدٍ (ﷺ)

اللَّهُمَّ اسْتُرْ أُمَّةَ مُحَمَّدٍ (ﷺ)

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لَأُمَّةِ مُحَمَّدٍ (ﷺ)

اللَّهُمَّ احْفَظْ أُمَّةَ مُحَمَّدٍ (ﷺ)

اللَّهُمَّ أَنْصُرْ أُمَّةَ مُحَمَّدٍ (ﷺ)

يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ ارْحَمْنَا

يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ فَاعْفُ عَنَّا

يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ يَا غَفَّارَ الذُّنُوبِ يَا سِتَّارَ الْعُيُوبِ يَا فَتَّاحَ الْقُلُوبِ

اللَّهُمَّ اسْقِنَا الْعَيْثَ سُقْيَا رَحْمَةً وَلَا تَجْعَلْنَا مِنَ الْقَانِطِينَ

آمِينَ آمِينَ آمِينَ وَ سَلَامٌ عَلَى الْمُرْسَلِينَ وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

9 سُورَةُ الْإِخْلَاصِ (3 مَرَّةً)

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّكَ رَبِّ الْعِزَّةِ عَمَّا يَصِفُونَ وَ سَلَامٌ عَلَى الْمُرْسَلِينَ وَ

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَ لَهُ الْحَمْدُ يُحْيِي وَ يُمِيتُ

وَ هُوَ حَيٌّ دَائِمٌ لَا يَمُوتُ بِيَدِهِ الْخَيْرُ وَ هُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

Fajr Prayer

Honour be to the Prophet (ﷺ) and his family, and his distinguished Companions, and to our honoured Shaikhs and to our Master, Sultan al-Awliya', Shaikh Abd**Allah** al-Fa'iz ad-Daghistani, and to all our masters, and to the righteous

Al-Fatihah.

10. (*Lie down on right side reciting*): A'udhu bi-llahi... Thereof [*the earth*] We created you, and we shall return you unto it, and bring you forth from it a second time. And truly we belong to **Allah** and to Him we return. And the decree belongs to **Allah**, Most High, Most Great. (20:55) O **Allah**! Keep us steadfast in the faith.

11. *Iqāmatu ṣ-ṣalāh.*

12. *Two farḍ raka'āt.*

Qunut: O **Allah**! Guide us, by your favour, to those whom you guided and pardon us with those whom you pardoned. Bring us close to those whom you have brought nigh and bless us in all that you gave us. Protect us and turn away from us the evil of what you have decreed. For it is You that decrees and there is no decree upon You. You do not humiliate the one whom you have befriended and do not increase the one whom You have taken as an enemy. Blessed and Exalted are You, our Lord. To You, all praise for what You have decreed. We ask Your forgiveness, o **Allah**, and turn in repentance to You. **Allah**'s blessings and peace be upon the unlettered Prophet, on his family and his Companions.

Ilā sharafī n-Nabīyi (Ṣalla-**Llāhu** 'alayhī wa sallam) wa ālihī wa Ṣaḥbihi, wa ilā Mashā'ikhina l-kirām, wa ilā Mawlānā Sulṭāni l-Awliyā' sh-Shaykh 'Abdu-**Llāhi** l-Fa'izi d-Dāghistāni wa sā'iri sādātina wa ṣ-Ṣiddiqin

Al-Fatihah.

10. (*Lie down on right side, reciting*): A'udhu bi-**Llāhi** mina sh-shayṭāni r-rajim. Minhā khalaqnakum, wa fihā nu'udukum, wa minhā nukhrijukum taratan ukhrā. Wa innā li-**Llāhi** wa innā ilayhī rāji'ūn. Fa l-ḥukmu li-**Llāhi**, l-'Alīyi, l-Kabīr. (20:55) (*Sitting back again*): **Allāhumma** thabbitnā 'alā l-imān.

11. *Iqāmatu ṣ-ṣalāh.*

12. *Two farḍ raka'āt.*

Qunūt: (*Read in the qawmah, or standing position, after bowing into rukū', and before prostration in the second Rak'ah.*)

Allāhumma -hdinā bi- faḍlika fi-man hadayt, wa 'āfinā fi-man 'āfayt, wa tawallanā fi-man tawallayt, wa bārik lanā fi-mā a'tayt, wa qinā (wā-ṣrif 'annā) sharra mā qaḍayt. Fa-innaka taqḍī wa lā yuqḍā 'alayk, wa innahū lā yudhillu man wālayt, wa lā yu'izzu man 'ādayt. Tabārakta, Rabbanā wa ta'ālayt. Wa laka l-ḥamdu 'alā mā qaḍayt. Nastaghfiruka **Allāhumma** wa natūbu ilayk, wa ṣall-**Allāhu** 'alā n-Nabīyi l-ummīyi wa 'alā ālihī wa ṣaḥbihi wa sallam.

إِلَى شَرَفِ النَّبِيِّ (ﷺ) وَ آلِهِ وَ صَحْبِهِ الْكِرَامِ وَ إِلَى مَشَايخِنَا
الْكَرَامِ وَ إِلَى مَوْلَانَا سُلْطَانَ الْأَوْلِيَاءِ الشَّيْخِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْفَائِزِ
الدَّاعِسْتَانِي وَ سَائِرِ سَادَاتِنَا وَ الصَّدِيقِينَ . الْفَاتِحَةَ

10 اسْتَرْحَ عَلَيَّ جَنبِكَ الْأَيْمَنَ
مِنْهَا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ وَ فِيهَا نُعِيدُكُمْ وَ مِنْهَا نُخْرِجُكُمْ تَارَةً أُخْرَى
وَ إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَ إِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ فَالْحُكْمُ لِلَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْكَبِيرِ (٥٥ : ٢٠)
اللَّهُمَّ ثَبِّتْنَا عَلَى الْإِيمَانِ

11 إِقَامَةَ الصَّلَاةِ

12 رَكَعَتَيْنِ فَرَضَ

قُنُوتَ (قَبْلَ السَّجْدَةِ الثَّانِيَةِ):

اللَّهُمَّ اهْدِنَا بِفَضْلِكَ فِيمَنْ هَدَيْتَ وَ عَافِنَا فِيمَنْ عَافَيْتَ وَ تَوَلَّنَا فِيمَنْ
تَوَلَّيْتَ وَ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِيمَا أَعْطَيْتَ وَ قِنَا (وَ اصْرِفْ عَنَّا) شَرَّمَا قَضَيْتَ
فَإِنَّكَ تَقْضِي وَ لَا يُقْضَى عَلَيْكَ . وَ إِنَّهُ لَا يَذِلُّ مَنْ وَالَيْتَ وَ لَا يَعْزُزُّ
مَنْ عَادَيْتَ . تَبَارَكْتَ رَبَّنَا وَ تَعَالَيْتَ لَكَ الْحَمْدُ عَلَى مَا قَضَيْتَ .
نَسْتَغْفِرُكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَ نَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ وَ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ الْأُمِّيِّ وَ عَلَى
آلِهِ وَ صَحْبِهِ وَ سَلَّمَ

Fajr Prayer

O **Allah!** Lift from us trials which no one but You can lift.

O **Allah!** Give us to drink from the rain of Your Mercy and let us not be of the despondent.

Lord, forgive and Have mercy, for You are [most] Merciful.

O **Allah!** Open for us a manifest opening for You are the best of Openers. (Of the wrongdoers the last remnant was cut off. Praise be to **Allah**, Lord of the Worlds.) (Q. 6, 45)

Allah is greatest.

Sajdah (prostration).

13. *After the salutations:*

(Optional): There is no god but **Allah**. (3x)
Muḥammad is the Emissary of **Allah**.
(Salla-**Llāhu** ‘alayhī wa sallam).

14. *Asking for forgiveness:*

I ask **Allah**'s forgiveness. (3x)

Du‘ā’: O **Allah!** You are Peace and from You comes Peace and to You returns Peace. Make us live in Peace, our Lord. Enter us into the Garden by Your Grace and Generosity and Presence. And Your Abode is the Abode of Peace. Blessed and lofty are You, O Lord of Majesty and Beauty and Everlastingness, and Greatness and Bounty. O our Lord! O Lord forgive and have mercy, for Yours is the best of Mercy.

Allāhumma-kshif ‘annā mina l-balāyā mā lā yakshifuhū ghayruk.

Allāhumma sqinā l-ghaytha, suqyā raḥmatin wa lā taj‘alnā mina l-qāniṭīn.

Rabbi-ghfir wā-rḥam wa Anta Khayru r-rāḥimīn.

Allāhumma-fṭaḥ lanā fathān mubīnan wa Anta Khayru l-fātiḥīn.

(Fa quṭi‘a dābiru l-qawmi l-ladhina ḡalamū, wa l-ḥamdu li-**Llāh** Rabbi l-‘ālamīn) (Q. 6, 45)

Allāhu akbar.

Sajdah (prostration).

13. *After the salutations or taslīm:*

(Optional): Lā ilāha illa-**Llāh**. (3x)
Muḥammadun Rasūlu-**Llāh**.
(Salla-**Llāhu** ‘alayhī wa sallam).

14. *Istighfār:*

Astaghfiru-**Llāh**. (3x)

Du‘ā’: **Allāhumma** Anta s-Salām wa minka s-salām, wa ilayka ya‘ūdu s-salām, fa ḥayyinā Rabbanā bi s-salām, wa dkhilna l-jannata biluṭṭfika wa karamika wa jūdika dāraka, Dāra s-Salām. Tabarākta Rabbanā wa ta‘ālayt, yā Dhā l-Jalāli wa l-Jamāli, wa l-Baqā’i wa l-‘Azamati wa l-Ikrām. Yā Rabbanā, Yā Rabbi-ghfir wa-rḥam wa Anta Khayru r-Rāḥimīn.

اللَّهُمَّ اكْشِفْ عَنَّا مِنَ الْبَلَايَا مَا لَا يَكْشِفُهُ غَيْرُكَ
اللَّهُمَّ اسْقِنَا الْغَيْثَ سُقْيَا رَحْمَةً وَلَا تَجْعَلْنَا مِنَ الْقَانِطِينَ
رَبِّ اغْفِرْ وَارْحَمْ وَأَنْتَ خَيْرُ الرَّاحِمِينَ
اللَّهُمَّ افْتَحْ لَنَا فَتْحًا مُبِينًا وَأَنْتَ خَيْرُ الْفَاتِحِينَ
فَقُطِعَ دَابِرُ الْقَوْمِ الَّذِينَ ظَلَمُوا^١ وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ (٤٥ ؛ ٦)

الله أكبر
(سجدة)

13 بَعْدَ التَّسْلِيمِ:
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ (ثَلَاثُ مَرَّاتٍ)
مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ

14 اسْتِغْفَارٌ (٣ مَرَّةً):
اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ السَّلَامُ وَمِنْكَ السَّلَامُ وَإِلَيْكَ يَعُودُ السَّلَامُ فَحِينًا رَبَّنَا
بِالسَّلَامِ وَأَدْخَلْنَا الْجَنَّةَ بِلُطْفِكَ وَكَرَمِكَ وَجُودِكَ وَدَارُكَ دَارُ السَّلَامِ
تَبَارَكْتَ رَبَّنَا وَتَعَالَيْتَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ وَالْبَقَاءِ وَالْعِزَّةِ وَالْعِظَمَةِ وَ
الْإِكْرَامِ يَا رَبَّنَا . يَا رَبِّ اغْفِرْ وَارْحَمْ وَأَنْتَ خَيْرُ الرَّاحِمِينَ

15. There is no god but **Allah**. He is One, no partner has He. His is the Kingdom and His is all praise, and He is over all things powerful (10x).

We have heard and obeyed, O our Lord! Yours is our destiny. Blessings upon our Prophet (ﷺ).

I ask **Allah's** forgiveness. Glory be to **Allah!** Praise be to **Allah!** There is no god but **Allah** and **Allah** is Greatest. There is no power and no strength save in **Allah**, All-High and Almighty.

16. *Ayatu l-Kursi (2:163) and (2:255)* A'udhu bi-llahi..... **Allah** bears witness that there is no god but He and the angels and men of knowledge upholding justice; there is no god but He, the All-Mighty, the All-Wise. The religion with God is Islam (3:18,19).

Say: O **Allah**, Master of the Kingdom, Thou givest the Kingdom to whom Thou wilt and seizest the Kingdom from whom Thou wilt. Thou exaltest whom Thou wilt and Thou abasest whom Thou wilt; in Thy hand is the good; Thou art over all things powerful Thou makest the night to enter into the day and Thou makest the day to enter into the night, Thou bringest forth the dead from the living and Thou providest whomsoever Thou wilt without reckoning. (3:26, 27)

15. Lā ilāha ill-**Allāh**, waḥdahū lā sharīka lah, lahu l-mulku wa lahu l-ḥamdu, yuhyī wa yumīt, wa Huwa 'alā kulli shay'in qadīr (10x).

Sami'nā wa aṭa'nā, ghufṛānaka Rabbanā, wa ilayka l-maṣīr. 'Alā Rasūlina ṣ-ṣalāwāt (ﷺ).

(Quietly) Ṣall-**Allāhu** 'alaihī wa sallam. Astaghfiru-**Llāh**. Subḥān-**Allāh**, wa l-ḥamdu li-**Llāhi** wa lā ilāha ill-Allāhu w-Allāhu akbar, wa lā ḥawla wa lā quwwata illā bi-**Llāhi** l-'Alīyi l-'Azīm.

16. *Āyatu l-Kursī: (2:163) and (2:255)* A'ūdhu bi-**Llāhi** mina sh-shayṭāni r-rajīm. Bismi-**Llāhi** r-Raḥmāni r-Raḥīm. Shahid-**Allāhu** annahū lā ilāha illā Hū; wa l-malā'ikatu wa u lu l-'ilmi qā'imān bi l-qisṭ. Lā ilāha illā Huwa l-'Azīzu l-Ḥakīm. Innā d-dīna 'inda-**Llāhi** l-Islām (3:18,19).

Quli-**Llāhumma** Mālika l-mulki tu'ti l-mulka man tashā'u wa tanzi'u l-mulka mimman tashā'u, wa tu'izzu man tashā'u wa tudhillu man tashā'u, bi -yadika l-khayr. Innaka 'alā kulli shay'in qadīr. Tūliju l-layla fi n-nahāri, wa tūliju n-nahāra fi l-layl, wa tukhriju l-ḥayya mina l-mayyiti, wa tukhriju l-mayyita mina l-ḥayy. Wa tarzuqu man tashā'u bi- ḡhayri ḡisāb. (3:26,27)

15 لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ ، يُحْيِي وَ

يُمِيتُ ، وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ (١٠ مرّة)

سَمِعْنَا وَاطَّعْنَا غُفْرَانَكَ رَبَّنَا وَإِلَيْكَ الْمَصِيرُ

عَلَى رَسُولِنَا صَلَوَاتُ

(ﷺ)

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ . أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ . أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ . سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ . وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ وَ لَا حَوْلَ وَ لَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ

16 (٢؛ ١٦٣) وَ آيَةُ الْكُرْسِيِّ (٢؛ ٢٥٥)

شَهِدَ اللَّهُ أَنَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ وَالْمَلَائِكَةُ وَأُولُو الْعِلْمِ قَائِمًا بِالْقِسْطِ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ إِنَّ الدِّينَ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ الْإِسْلَامُ

(٣؛ ١٨، ١٩)

قُلِ اللَّهُمَّ مَالِكُ الْمُلْكِ تُؤْتِي الْمُلْكَ مَنْ تَشَاءُ وَ تَنْزِعُ الْمُلْكَ مِمَّنْ

تَشَاءُ وَ تَعِزُّ مَنْ تَشَاءُ وَ تُذِلُّ مَنْ تَشَاءُ بِيَدِكَ الْخَيْرُ إِنَّكَ عَلَى كُلِّ

شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ، تُوَلِّجُ اللَّيْلَ فِي النَّهَارِ وَ تُوَلِّجُ النَّهَارَ فِي اللَّيْلِ وَ تُخْرِجُ

الْحَيَّ مِنَ الْمَيِّتِ وَ تُخْرِجُ الْمَيِّتَ مِنَ الْحَيِّ وَ تَرْزُقُ مَنْ تَشَاءُ بِغَيْرِ

حِسَابٍ (٣؛ ٢٧، ٢٦)

O **Allah!** No one can disallow the one to whom You are giving, and there is no giver, to the one whom You have denied. And there is no refusing Your decree. My Lord, there is no power and no strength save in **Allah**, All-High and Almighty.

I seek refuge in **Allah** from the accursed Satan. In the Name of **Allah**, the Merciful the All-compassionate.

Al-Fātiḥah.

17. *Suratu l-Ikhlāṣ*

18. *Suratu l-Falaq*

19. *Suratu n-Nas*

20. *Tasbiḥ:* O my Lord, Possessor of Majesty and Perfection.

Glory be to You, O Almighty!

Glory be to **Allah**... (33x).

Praise be to **Allah**... (33x).

Allah is Greatest... (33x).

There is no god but **Allah**. He is One, no partner has He. His is the Kingdom and all praise. He brings to life and makes die, and He is over all things powerful.

21. A‘udhu bi-llahi... **Allah** and His angels bless the Prophet. O you who believe, ask blessings on him and salute him with a worthy salutation [Allah, the Sublime, has stated the truth (ﷻ).] (33:56).

Allāhumma, lā māni‘a limā a‘ṭayt, wa lā mu‘ṭiya limā mana‘t, wa lā radda limā qaḍayt, wa lā yanfa‘u dhā l-Jaddi minka l-Jadd. Rabbi, wa lā ḥawla wa lā quwwata illā bi-**Llāhi** l-‘Alīyi, l-‘Azīm.

A‘ūdhu bi-**Llāhi** mina sh-shayṭāni r-raġīm. Bismi-**Llāhi** r-Raḥmāni r-Raḥīm.

Al-Fātiḥah.

17. *Sūratu l-Ikhlāṣ*

18. *Sūratu l-Falaq*

19. *Sūratu n-Nās*

20. *Tasbiḥ:*

Yā Rabbi, Dha l-Jalāli wa l-Kamāli.

Subḥānaka yā ‘Azīm, Subḥān-**Allāh!**

Subḥān-**Allāh**... (33x).

Al-ḥamdu li-**Llāh**... (33x).

Allāhu Akbar... (33x).

Lā ilāha illa-**Llāhu** waḥdahū lā sharīka lah, lahu l-mulk, wa lahu l-ḥamdu yuḥyī wa yumīt, wa Huwa ‘alā kulli shay’in qadīr.

21. A‘udhu bi-**Llāhi**....

Inn-**Allāha** wa malā’ikatahū yuṣallūna ‘alā n-Nabī. Yā ayyuhā -lladhīna āmanū, ṣallū ‘alayhī wa sallimū taslīmā Ṣadaq-**Allāhu** l-‘Azīm (ﷻ) (33:56).

اللَّهُمَّ لَا مَانِعَ لِمَا أَعْطَيْتَ وَلَا مُعْطِيَ لِمَا مَنَعْتَ وَلَا رَادَّ لِمَا قَضَيْتَ
وَلَا يَنْفَعُ ذَا الْجَدِّ مِنْكَ الْجَدُّ رَبِّي لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ

الْعَظِيمِ

الْفَاتِحَةِ

17 سُورَةُ الْإِخْلَاصِ

18 سُورَةُ الْفَلَقِ

19 سُورَةُ النَّاسِ

20 تَسْبِيحِ

يَا رَبِّي ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْمَالِ سُبْحَانَكَ يَا عَظِيمِ

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ (٣٣ مَرَّةً)

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ (٣٣ مَرَّةً)

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ (٣٣ مَرَّةً)

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَ لَهُ الْحَمْدُ يُحْيِي وَ يُمِيتُ وَ
هُوَ حَيٌّ دَائِمٌ لَا يَمُوتُ بِيَدِهِ الْخَيْرُ وَ هُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

21 أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ...

إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَ مَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلُّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ ، يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلُّوا عَلَيْهِ

وَ سَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا (٣٣؛ ٥٦)

Fajr Prayer

22. *Du‘a‘*: O **Allah!** Upon Muḥammad and the family of Muḥammad be blessings, according to the number of every illness and cure. Bless and grant peace to him and them, many times (3x).
(after 3rd time) ...endlessly.

23. *Dhikr*: Know that:
There is no god but **Allah**. (100x).
The last time finish with: Muḥammad is the Emissary of Allah (May Allah bless him and grant him peace!)

24. *Salawat*: Blessings and peace be upon Muḥammad and the family of Muḥammad (10x).

25. *Du‘a‘*: Blessings, O my Lord, and peace be upon all the prophets and Emissaries, and on the family of every one of them. Praise belongs to **Allah**, the Lord of the worlds.

22. *Du‘ā‘*: **Allāhumma** ṣalli ‘alā Sayyidinā Muḥammadin wa ‘alā āli Sayyidinā Muḥammad. Bi ‘adadi kulli dā‘in wa dawā‘in wa bārik wa sallim ‘alayhī wa ‘alayhim kathirā (3x).
(after 3rd time) ...kathīran kathīrā.

23. *Dhikr*: Fa‘lam annahū: Lā ilāha ill-**Allah**... (100 x).
The last time finish with: Muḥammadun Rasūlu-**Llāh**. (Ṣall-**Allāhu** ‘alayhī wa sallam.)

24. *Ṣalawāt*: **Allāhumma** ṣalli ‘alā Muḥammadin wa ‘alā āli Muḥammadin wa sallim (10 x).

25. *Du‘ā‘*: Ṣalli, yā Rabbī , wa sallim ‘alā jamī‘i l-Anbiyā‘i wa l-Mursalīn, wa ālin kullin ajma‘īn, wa l-ḥamdu li-**Llāhi** Rabbi l-‘ālamīn.

Upon the most noble of creatures our Master Muḥammad be blessings (ﷺ).

Upon the most preferred of creatures, our Master Muḥammad, be blessings (ﷺ).

Upon the most perfect of creatures, our Master Muḥammad, be blessings (ﷺ).

‘Alā ashrafī l-‘ālamīna Sayyidinā Muḥammadini ṣ-ṣalāwāt (ﷺ).

‘Alā afḍali l-‘ālamīna Sayyidinā Muḥammadini ṣ-ṣalāwāt (ﷺ).

‘Alā akmalī l-‘ālamīna Sayyidinā Muḥammadini ṣ-ṣalāwāt (ﷺ).

22 دُعَاءُ:

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ بَعْدَ كُلِّ دَاءٍ
وَدَوَاءٍ وَبَارِكْ وَسَلِّمْ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَيْهِمْ كَثِيرًا (٣ مَرَّةً)
وَفِي الْمَرَّةِ الثَّلَاثَةِ: كَثِيرًا كَثِيرًا

23 لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

فَاعْلَمْ أَنَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ (١٠٠ مَرَّةً)

24 صَلَوَاتُ:

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَسَلِّمْ (١٠ مَرَّةً)

25 دُعَاءُ:

صَلِّ يَا رَبِّي وَسَلِّمْ عَلَى جَمِيعِ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ وَالْمُرْسَلِينَ وَآلِ كُلِّ أَجْمَعِينَ
وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

عَلَى أَشْرَفِ الْعَالَمِينَ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ صَلَوَاتُ (ﷺ)

عَلَى أَفْضَلِ الْعَالَمِينَ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ صَلَوَاتُ (ﷺ)

عَلَى أَكْمَلِ الْعَالَمِينَ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ صَلَوَاتُ (ﷺ)

Fajr Prayer

Blessings of **Allah** (Exalted is He!) of His angels, of His prophets, of His Emissaries. and of all of His creation be upon Muḥammad and the family of Muḥammad, may the peace and mercy of **Allah** (Exalted is He!) and His blessings be upon him and upon them. May **Allah** the Blessed and Most High be pleased with every one of our Masters, the Companions of the Emissary of **Allah** and with those who followed them in excellence. [May He be pleased] with the early imams of ijtihad and with the pious scholars, and the righteous saints and with our Shaikhs in the exalted Naqshbandi tariqa; may **Allah** (Exalted is He!) sanctify their pure souls, and illuminate their blessed graves. May **Allah** (Exalted is He!) return to us of their blessings and overflowing bounty, always. Praise belongs to **Allah**, the Lord of the worlds.

26. Al-Fātiḥah.

Glory be to my Lord, All-High, Supreme, Most Munificent.

27. *Du‘a’ (At this point the Imām and followers make their own prayers).*

I seek refuge in **Allah** from the accursed Satan. In the Name of **Allah**, the Merciful the All-compassionate.

Ṣalawātu-**Llāhi** ta‘ālā wa Malā’ikatihī wa Anbiyā’ihī wa Rusulih, wa jamī‘i khalqihī ‘alā Muḥammadin wa ‘alā āli Muḥammad, ‘alayhī wa ‘alayhimu s-salām ,wa raḥmatu-**Llāhi** ta‘ālā wa barakātuh, wa raḍiy-**Allāhu** tabāraka wa ta‘ālā ‘an sādātina Aṣṣhābi Rasū li-**Llāhi** ajma‘īn, wa ‘ani t-tābi‘īna bihim bi-iḥsān, wa ‘ani l-a‘immati l-mujtahidīna l-māḍīn wa ‘ani l-‘ulamā’i l-muttaqqīn, wa ‘ani l-Awliyā’i ṣ-ṣāliḥīn, wa ‘am-mashāikhinā fi ṭ-ṭarīqati n-Naqshbandiyati l-‘āliyah, qaddas-**Allāhu** ta‘ālā arwāḥahumu z-zakīyah, wa nawwar-**Allāhu** ta‘ālā aḍriḥatahumu l-mubārakah, wa l-a‘ād-**Allāhu** ta‘ālā ‘alaynā min barakātihim wa fuyūḍatihim dā’iman, wa l-ḥamdu li-**Llāhi** Rabbi l-‘ālamīn.

26. Al-Fātiḥah.

Subḥāna Rabbīyi l-‘Alīyi, l-A‘la, l-Wahhāb.

27. *Du‘a’ (At this point the Imām and followers make their own prayers).*

A‘ūdhu bi-**Llāhi**. mina sh-shayṭāni r-rajīm.
Bismi-**Llāhi** r-Raḥmāni Raḥīm

صَلَوَاتُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى وَ مَلَائِكَتِهِ وَ أَنْبِيَائِهِ وَ رُسُلِهِ وَ جَمِيعِ خَلْقِهِ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ ، عَلَيْهِ وَ عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ وَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَبَارَكَ وَ تَعَالَى عَنْ سَادَاتِنَا أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أَجْمَعِينَ ، وَ عَنِ التَّابِعِينَ بِهِمْ بِإِحْسَانٍ ، وَ عَنِ الْأُئِمَّةِ الْمُجْتَهِدِينَ الْمَاضِينَ وَ عَنِ الْعُلَمَاءِ الْمُتَّقِينَ وَ عَنِ الْأَوْلِيَاءِ الصَّالِحِينَ وَ عَنِ مَشَائِخِنَا فِي الطَّرِيقَةِ النَّقْشَبَنْدِيَّةِ الْعَلِيَّةِ ، قَدَسَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى أَرْوَاحَهُمُ الزَّكِيَّةِ ، وَ نَوَّرَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى أَضْرَحَتَهُمُ الْمُبَارَكَةِ ، وَ أَعَادَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْنَا مِنْ بَرَكَاتِهِمْ وَ فُيُوضَاتِهِمْ دَائِمًا وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

26 الفاتحة

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَلِيِّ الْأَعْلَى الْوَهَّابِ

27 دُعَاءُ (شَخْصِي) :

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Fajr Prayer

He is **Allah**, there is no god but He. He is the Knower of the Unseen and Visible; He is the All-Merciful, the All-Compassionate. He is **Allah**; there is no god but He. He is King, the All-Holy, the All-Peacable, the All-Faithful, the All-Preserver, the All-Mighty, the All-Compeller, the All-Sublime. Glory be to **Allah**, above what they associate! He is **Allah**, the Creator the Maker, the Shaper. To Him belong the Names most Beautiful. All that is in the heavens and the earth magnifies Him He is the All-Mighty, the All-Wise (59: 22-24). and He is the First and the Last, the Outward and the Inward; He has knowledge of everything. (57: 3). Sadaq-**Allahu** l-‘Azim.

Du‘a’ (Imām): O Our Lord! Accept (this) from us and absolve us. Forgive us and have mercy on us. Accept our repentance and guide us. Quench (our thirst), and improve our condition and the condition of the Muslims. Give us victory over the corrupters, help our leader, leader of the muslim by the sanctity of the one to whom you revealede the Surat

Al-Fātiḥah.

28. I bear witness that there is no god but **Allah** and Muḥammad is His Servant and Emissary. (*Quietly*): May Allah bless him and grant him peace! (3x).

Huw-**Allāhu** l-ladhī lā ilāha illā Hū. ‘Ālimu l-ghaybi wa shahādati Huwa r-Raḥmānu r-Raḥim. Huw-**Allāhu**-lladhi lā ilāha illā Hū. Al-Maliku, l-Quddūsu, s-Salāmu, l-Mu'minu, l- Muhayminu, l-‘Azīzu, l-Jabbāru l-Mutakabbir. Subḥāna-**Llāhi** ‘ammā yushrikūn. Huw-**Allāhu** l-Khāliq, l-Bārī‘u, l-Muṣawwiru, laHu l-‘asmā‘u l-ḥusnā. Yusabbiḥu laHū mā fi s-samāwāti wa l-arḍ, wa Huwa l-‘Azīzu, l- Ḥakīm (59: 22-24).

And:

Huwa l-Awwalu, wa l-Ākhiru, wa ḥ-Ḥāhiru, wa l-Bāṭin, wa Huwa bi-kulli shay‘in ‘Alīm (57: 3). Ṣadaq-**Allāhu** l-‘Azīm.

Du‘a’ (Imām): Rabbanā taqabbal minnā, wa‘fū ‘annā, wa-ghfir lanā, wa- ḥamnā, wa tub ‘alaynā, wa-hdinā, wa-sqinā, wa-ṣliḥ sha‘nanā wa sha'na l-Muslimīn, wa-nṣurnā ‘alā l-qawmi l- kāfirīn, wa-nṣur ṣultanaḥ ṣultana l-Muslimīn, bi-ḥurmati man anzalta ‘alayhī Sūrat....

Al-Fātiḥah.

28. *Shahādātayn:* Ashadu an lā ilāha ill-**Allāh**, wa ashadu anna Muḥammadan ‘Abduhū wa Rasūluh. (*Quietly*): Ṣalla-**Llāhu** ‘alayhī wa sallam (3x).

هُوَ اللَّهُ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ عَالِمُ الْغَيْبِ وَالشَّهَادَةِ ، هُوَ الرَّحْمَانُ
الرَّحِيمُ هُوَ اللَّهُ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْمَلِكُ الْقُدُّوسُ السَّلَامُ الْمُؤْمِنُ
الْمُهَيَّمِنُ الْعَزِيزُ الْجَبَّارُ الْمُتَكَبِّرُ ، سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ عَمَّا يُشْرِكُونَ .
هُوَ اللَّهُ الْخَالِقُ الْبَارِئُ الْمُصَوِّرُ لَهُ الْأَسْمَاءُ الْحُسْنَى يُسَبِّحُ لَهُ مَا فِي
السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ (٥٩؛ ٢٤، ٢٢)

هُوَ الْأَوَّلُ وَالْآخِرُ وَالظَّاهِرُ وَالْبَاطِنُ وَهُوَ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمٌ
صَدَقَ اللَّهُ الْعَظِيمُ (٥٧؛ ٣)

دُعَاءُ: رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلْ مِنَّا وَاعْفُ عَنَّا وَاعْفِرْ لَنَا وَارْحَمْنَا وَتُبْ عَلَيْنَا وَاهْدِنَا
وَاسْقِنَا وَأَصْلِحْ شَأْنَنَا وَشَأْنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ وَأَنْصِرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ الْكَافِرِينَ
بِحُرْمَةٍ مَنْ أَنْزَلَتْ عَلَيْهِ سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ
الْفَاتِحَةِ

28 أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
وَ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (٣ مرّة)
(بِصَوْتِ خَافِتٍ) صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

29. *Asking for forgiveness:*

I ask **Allah's** forgiveness (100x).

Du'a':

I ask **Allah's** forgiveness for every sin and disobedience and from all that opposes the religion of Islam.
O most Merciful of the Merciful.

30. **Al-Fātiḥah.**

31. *Surat Yā-Sīn*¹⁴ [(36) (pg.172)].
(First read the taking refuge from Satan, the Cursed, the Basmalah, then the Fāṭḥa, and then proceed with the reading of the sura itself.) **Yā-Sīn** (*Ṣall-Allāhu 'alayhī wa sallam*), **wa l-Qur'āni l-Ḥakīm**..... [Upon completion recite the following *Āyah*, without any new *Basmalah*.]

...All things perish except His Face. His is the Judgement, and unto Him you shall be returned (ﷻ) (28:88)

32. *The 99 Beautiful Names of Allah*¹⁵

A'udhu bi-llahi.....

He is **Allah**; there is no god but He. He is the Knower of the Unseen and Visible; He is the All-Merciful, the All-Compassionate. (ﷻ). The King, the All-Holy, the All-Peacable, the All-Faithful, the All-Preserver, the All-Mighty, the All-Compeller, the All-Sublime (ﷻ). The Creator, the Maker, the Shaper, the All-Forgiver

29. *Istighfār:*

Astaghfiru-**Llāh** (100x).

Du'a':

Astaghfiru-**Llāhi** l-'Azīm min kulli dhanbin wa ma'ṣiyatin wa min kulli mā yukhālifu dīna l-Islām,
Yā Arḥama r-Rāḥimīn.

30. **Al-Fātiḥah.**

31. *Sūrah Yā-Sīn* [(36) (pg.172)].
A'ūdhu bi-**Llāhi** mina sh-shayṭāni r-raġīm. Bismi-**Llāhi** r-Raḥmāni r-Raḥīm.
Yā-Sīn (*Ṣall-Allāhu 'alayhī wa sallam*), **wa l-Qur'āni l-Ḥakīm** [Upon completion recite the following *Āyah*, without any new *Basmalah*.]

...kullu shay'in ḥālikun illā Wajhah. LaHu l-ḥukmu wa ilayhī turġā'ūn (ﷻ) (28:88).

32. *Asmā'u-Llāhi l-Husnā.*

A'ūdhu bi-**Llāh**.....

Huw-**Allāhu** l-ladhī lā ilāha illā Hū 'Ālimu l-ghaybi wa shahādah, Huwa r-Raḥmānu r-Raḥīm (*Jalla Jalāluhu*), Al-Māliku, l-Quddūsu, s-Salāmu, l-Mu'minu l-Muḥayminu l-'Azīzu l-Jabbāru l-Mutakabbir. (ﷻ)
Al-Khāliq, al-Bāri'u l-Muṣawwiru l-Ghaffāru

29 اسْتَغْفِرُ: اسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ (١٠٠ مَرَّةً)

دُعَاءُ:

اسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ الْعَظِيمَ مِنْ كُلِّ ذَنْبٍ وَ مَعْصِيَةٍ وَ مِنْ كُلِّ مَا يُخَالِفُ دِينَ
الْإِسْلَامِ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ.

30 الْفَاتِحَةُ

31 سُورَةُ يَس (٣٦)

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
يَس (ﷺ) وَالْقُرْآنَ الْحَكِيمَ

... كُلُّ شَيْءٍ هَالِكٌ إِلَّا وَجْهَهُ لَهُ الْحُكْمُ وَإِلَيْهِ تُرْجَعُونَ

(٢٨؛ ٨٨)

32 أَسْمَاءُ اللَّهِ الْحُسْنَى

بِأَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ سَمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ .
هُوَ اللَّهُ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ، الرَّحْمَنُ، الرَّحِيمُ (حَلَالَةُ)، الْمَلِكُ،
الْقُدُّوسُ، السَّلَامُ، الْمُؤْمِنُ، الْمُهَيَّمِنُ، الْعَزِيزُ، الْجَبَّارُ؛ الْمُتَكَبِّرُ
(حَلَالَةُ)، الْخَالِقُ، الْبَارِئُ، الْمُصَوِّرُ، الْعَفَّارُ،

Fajr Prayer

the Dominator, the All-Bounteous, the All-Provider, the Opener, the Omniscient (ﷻ), the Contractor, the Expander, the Abaser, the Exalter, the Raiser (to Honour), the Humiliater, the All-Hearing, the All-Seeing, (ﷻ). The Supreme Arbiter, the Just, the Subtle, the All-Cognisant, the All-Forbearing, the Greatest, the Most Forgive, the Rewarder, the Most High, the Grand, (ﷻ). The Preserver, the Nourisher, the Sole Reliance, the Sublime, the Generous, the Ever-Watchful, the Responder, the Limitless, the All-Wise, the Loving, the Glorious, (ﷻ). The Resurrector, the Witness, the Ultimate Truth, the Trustee, the Strong, the Firm, the Patron, the Praiseworthy, the Reckoner, the Originator, the Restorer, the Granter of Life, the Bringer of Death, the Ever-Living, the Self-Subsisting, (ﷻ). The Founder who has no needs, the Glorified, the Unique the One, the Eternally Besought, the All-Powerful, the Bestower of Power, (ﷻ). The Advancer, the Retarder, the First, the Last, the Manifest, the Hidden, the One Who has Charge Over all, the Highly Exalted, the Beneficent, the Acceptor of Repentance, (ﷻ). The Avenger, the Eraser of Sin, the Most Compassionate, Lord of All Dominion, Possessor of Majesty and Bounty, (ﷻ).

l-Qahhāru l-Wahhābu r-Razzāqu l-Fattāhu, l-‘Alīm, (ﷻ), al-Qābiḍu, l-Bāsiḍu, l-Khāfiḍu, r-Rāfi‘u, l-Mu‘izzu, l-Mudhillu, s-Samī‘u, l-Baṣīr, (ﷻ), al-Ḥakamu, l-‘Adlu, l-Laṭīfu, l-Khabīru, l-Ḥalīmu, l-‘Azīmu, l-Ghafūru, sh-Shakūru, l-‘Alīyu, l-Kabīr, (ﷻ), Al-Ḥafīzu, l-Muqītu, l-Ḥasību, l-Jalīlu, l-Karīmu, r-Raqību, l-Mujibu, l-Wāsi‘u, l-Ḥakīmu, l-Wadūdu, l-Majīd, (ﷻ), Al-Bā‘ithu, sh-Shahīdu, l-Ḥaqqu, l-Wakīlu, l-Qawīyu, l-Matīn, l-Walīyu, l-Ḥamīdu, l-Muḥiyu, l-Mubdi‘u, l-Mu‘idu, l-Muḥyi, al-Mumītu, l-Ḥayyu, l-Qayyūmu, (ﷻ) Al-Wājīdu, l-Mājīdu, l-Wāḥīdu, l-Aḥadu, ṣ-Ṣamadu, l-Qādiru, l-Muqtadir, (ﷻ), Al-Muqaddimu, l-Mu‘akhhiru, l-Awwalu, l-Ākhiru, z-Zāhiru, l-Bāṭinu, l-Wālīyu, l-Muta‘āli, l-Barru, t-Tawwāb, (ﷻ), Al-Muntaqimu, l-‘Afuwwu, r-Ra‘ufu, Mālīku l-mulki, Dhu l-Jalāli wa l-Ikrām, (ﷻ).

القَهَّارُ ، الوَهَّابُ ، الرِّزَّاقُ ، الفَتَّاحُ ، العَلِيمُ (جَلَّالَهُ) ، القَابِضُ ،
الْبَاسِطُ ، الخَافِضُ ، الرَّافِعُ ، المُعِزُّ المُذِلُّ ، السَّمِيعُ ، البَصِيرُ
(جَلَّالَهُ) ،

الحَكَمُ ، العَدْلُ ، اللِّطِيفُ ، الخَبِيرُ ، الحَلِيمُ ، العَظِيمُ ، العَفْوَورُ ،
الشُّكُورُ ، العَلِيُّ ، الكَبِيرُ (جَلَّالَهُ) ،

الخَفِيفُ ، المُقِيتُ ، الحَسِيبُ الجَلِيلُ ، الكَرِيمُ ، الرَّقِيبُ ، المُجِيبُ ،
الوَاسِعُ ، الحَكِيمُ ، الوَدُودُ ، المُجِيدُ (جَلَّالَهُ) ،

البَاعِثُ ، الشَّهِيدُ ، الحَقُّ ، الوَكِيلُ ، القَوِيُّ ، المَتِينُ ، الوَلِيُّ ،
الحَمِيدُ ، المُحْصَى ، المُبْدِئُ ، المُعِيدُ ، المُحْيِي ، المُمِيتُ ، الحَيُّ ،
القَيُّومُ (جَلَّالَهُ) ،

الوَاحِدُ ، المَاجِدُ ، الوَاحِدُ ، الأَحَدُ ، الصَّمَدُ ، القَادِرُ ، المُقْتَدِرُ ،
المُتَمَدِّمُ ، المُؤَخَّرُ ، الأَوَّلُ ، الآخِرُ ، الظَّاهِرُ ، البَاطِنُ (جَلَّالَهُ) ،

الوَاليُّ ، المُتَعَالِ ، البَرُّ ، التَّوَابُ ، المُنتَقِمُ ، العَفْوَ ، الرَّؤُوفُ ، مَالِكُ
المُلْكِ ، ذُو الجَلَالِ وَالإِكْرَامِ (جَلَّالَهُ) ،

Fajr Prayer

The Upholder of Equity, the Gatherer, the All-Wealthy, the Enricher, the Giver, the Denier, the Creator of Harm, the Creator of Good, the Light, (ﷻ). The Guider, the Originator, the Everlasting, the Inheritor, the Guide, the Patient, (ﷻ). al-Muqsiṭu, l-Jāmi‘u, l-Ghanīyu, l-Mughnīyu, l-Mu‘ṭīyu, l-Māni‘u, ḍ-Ḍarru, l-Nāfi‘u, n-Nūr, (ﷻ). Al-Hādiyu, l-Badī‘u, l-Bāqiyu, l-Wārithu, r-Rashīdu, ṣ-Ṣabūr (ﷻ).

His Greatness has become manifest, and there is no god but He who has not begotten and has not been begotten and equal to Him is not any one. Jalla Jalālahu wa jallat ‘azmātahū wa lā ilāha ghairuh. Alladhī lam yalid wa lam yūlad wa lam yakun lahū kufuwan aḥad.

33. 0 One! 0 Eternally Besought! Bless Muḥammad (3x). 33. Yā Aḥad, yā Ṣamad, ṣalli ‘alā Muḥammad (3x).

34. *Suratu l-Ikhlāṣ (112) (11x).* 34. *Suratu l-Ikhlāṣ (112) (11x).*

35. *Suratu l-Falaq (113).* 35. *Sūratu l-Falaq (113).*

36. *Suratu n-Nās (114).* 36. *Sūratu n-Nās (114).*

37. There is no god but Allah. Muḥammad is the Emissary of Allah, blessing and peace of Allah (Exalted is He!) be upon him, his family, and his Companions (10x). 37. Lā ilāha ill-**Allah** Muḥammadan Rasūlu-**Llāh**, ṣalla-**Llahu** ta‘ālā ‘alayhī wa ‘alā ālihī wa ṣaḥbihi wa sallam (10x).

38. *Salawat:* Allah's blessings and peace be upon Muḥammad and upon his family (10x). 38. *Ṣalawāt:* **Allahumma** ṣalli ‘alā Muḥammadin wa ‘alā āli Muḥammadin wa sallim (10x).

الْمُقْسَطُ، الْجَامِعُ، الْعِنْيُ، الْمَعْنَى، الْمُعْطَى، الْمَانِعُ، الضَّارُّ، النَّافِعُ، النُّورُ،

الْهَادِي الْبَدِيعُ، الْبَاقِي، الْوَارِثُ، الرَّشِيدُ، الصَّبُورُ

جَلَّ جَلَالُهُ، جَلَّتْ عَظَمَتُهُ وَ لَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُهُ الَّذِي لَمْ يَلِدْ وَ لَمْ يُولَدْ وَ لَمْ

يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفْوًا أَحَدٌ

33 يَا أَحَدُ . يَا صَمَدُ . صَلِّ عَلَيَّ (3 مَرَّاتٍ)

34 سُورَةُ الْإِخْلَاصِ (١١ مَرَّةً)

35 سُورَةُ الْفَلَقِ

36 سُورَةُ النَّاسِ

37 لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ . مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَ عَلَى آلِهِ وَ صَحْبِهِ وَ سَلَّمَ (١٠ مَرَّةً)

38 صَلَّوَاتٍ :

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ سَلِّمْ (١٠ مَرَّةً)

39. *Du‘a’ (Imām):* Bless, O my Lord, and give peace to all the Prophet and Emissaries and to each one of them. Praise be to Allah, Lord of the Worlds.

Du‘ā’: Honour be to the Prophet (ﷺ), and his family, and his distinguished Companions. And to the souls of our Masters in the exalted Naqshbandi ṭarīqa, particularly to the spirit of the Iman of the ṭarīqa, the Ghawth al-khaliqa, Shāh Bahā‘ud-dīn Naqshband, and to our Master, Sultan al-Awliya', Shaikh AbdAllah al-Fa'iz ad-Daghistani, and to all our masters, and (those who are) the righteous

Al-Fātiḥah.

40. *Dedication:*

O Allah! Grant that the merits of what we have read, and the Light of what we have recited, are [considered] and offering and gift from us to the spirit (*ruh*) of our Prophet Muḥammad (ﷺ), and to the spirits of the prophets, and the saints; especially the spirit of Shah Naqshband, and our Shaikh, AbdAllah d-Daghistani, and to [those who are] the righteous

Al-Fātiḥah.

39. *Du‘ā’ (Imām):* Salli, yā Rabbi, wa sallim ‘alā jamī‘i l-Anbiyā‘i wa l-Mursalīn, wa ālin kullin ajma‘īn, wa l-ḥamdu li-**Llāhi** Rabbi l-‘ālamīn.

Du‘ā’: Ilā sharafi n-Nabiyyi (Ṣalla-**Llāhu** ‘alayhī wa sallam.) wa ālihi wa ṣaḥbihi l-kirām wa ilā arwāḥi Mashāikhinā fi ṭ-ṭarīqati n-Naqshbandiyati l-‘Āliyah khāṣatan ilā rūḥi imāmi ṭ-ṭarīqah wa Ghawthi l-Khalīqah Shāh Bahā‘ud-dīn Naqshband Muḥammadini l-Uwaysiyyi l-Bukhārī, wa ilā Mawlāna Sulṭāni l-Awliyā’ Shaikh ‘Abdi-**Llāhi** al-Fā‘izi d-Dāghistānī, wa sā‘iri sādātīnā wa ṣ-ṣiddīqiyyūn

Al-Fātiḥah.

40. *Ihdā’:*

Allāhumma balligh thawāba mā qara'nāhū wa nūra mā talawnāhū, hadyatan wa wasīlatan minnā ilā rūḥi Nabīyina Muḥammad (Ṣalla-**Llāhu** ‘alayhī wa sallam) wa ilā arwāḥi l-Anbiyā‘i wa l-Awliyā’, khāṣatan ilā rūḥi Shāh Naqshband wa Shaykhinā ‘Abdi-**Llāhi** d-Dāghistānī, wa ṣ-ṣiddīqiyyūn

Al-Fātiḥah.

39 دُعَاء:

صَلِّ يَا رَبِّي وَ سَلِّمْ عَلَيَّ جَمِيعِ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ وَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ وَ آلِ كُلِّ أَجْمَعِينَ
وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

دُعَاء: إِلَى شَرَفِ النَّبِيِّ (ﷺ) وَ آلِهِ وَ صَحْبِهِ الْكِرَامِ وَ إِلَى أَرْوَاحِ
مَشَايخِنَا فِي الطَّرِيقَةِ النَّقْشَبَنْدِيَّةِ الْعَلِيَّةِ خَاصَّةً إِلَى رُوحِ إِمَامِ
الطَّرِيقَةِ وَ غَوْثِ الْخَلِيقَةِ خَوَاجَةِ شَاهِ بَهَاءِ الدِّينِ نَقْشَبَنْدِ مُحَمَّدِ
الْأَوْيُوسِيِّ الْبُخَارِيِّ وَ إِلَى مَوْلَانَا سُلْطَانَ الْأَوْلِيَاءِ شَيْخِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْفَائِزِ
الدَّاعِسْتَانِيِّ وَ سَائِرِ سَادَاتِنَا وَ الصَّدِّيقِينَ

الْفَاتِحَةَ

40 إِهْدَاء:

اللَّهُمَّ بَلِّغْ ثَوَابَ مَا قَرَأْنَاهُ وَ نُورَ مَا تَلَوْنَاهُ هَدِيَّةً وَاصِلَةً مِنَّا إِلَى
رُوحِ نَبِيِّنَا مُحَمَّدٍ (صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَ سَلَّمَ) وَ إِلَى أَرْوَاحِ
الْأَنْبِيَاءِ وَ الْأَوْلِيَاءِ خَاصَّةً إِلَى رُوحِ شَاهِ نَقْشَبَنْدِ وَ شَيْخِنَا
الشَّيْخِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الدَّاعِسْتَانِيِّ وَ الصَّدِّيقِينَ

الْفَاتِحَةَ

Ṣalātu ḡ-Zuħr

Ṣalātu ḡ-Zuħr is performed in the same sequence as Ṣalātu l-‘Ishā’, with the exclusion of the final witr prayer.

1. Four **sunnah** raka‘āt: 2 - 2 with one **taslīm**.
1. Four **sunnah** raka‘āt: 2 - 2 with one **taslīm**.
2. Four **farđ** raka‘āt.
2. Four **farđ** raka‘āt.
3. Four **sunnah** raka‘āt: 2 - 2 with one **taslīm**.
3. Four **sunnah** raka‘āt: 2 - 2 with one **taslīm**.
4. **Sūrat al-Mulk**: The Chapter of Sovereignty. (67)
4. **Sūrat al-Mulk**: The Chapter of Sovereignty. (67)

At the end read: **Allāh** the Exalted is our Lord and the Lord of the Worlds. At the end read: **Allāhu** ta‘ālā Rabbunā wa Rabbu l-‘ālamīn.

5. Sura of Sincerity (112) (3x).
5. Sūratu l-Ikhlāṣ (112) (3x).
6. Sura of Daybreak (113).
6. Sūratu l-Falāq (113).
7. Sura of Men (114).
7. Sūratu n-Nās (114).
8. There is no god but Allah (10x), Muḥammad is the Emissary of God, blessings and peace of Allah (Exalted is He!) be upon him (after the tenth).
8. Lā ilāha ill-**Allāh** (10x), Muḥammadun Rasūlu-**Llāh**, ṣall-**Allāhu** ta‘ālā ‘alayhī wa sallam (after the tenth).
9. Blessings: Blessings and peace be upon Muḥammad and the family of Muḥammad (10x).
9. Ṣalawāt: **Allāhumma** ṣalli ‘alā Muḥammadin wa ‘alā āli Muḥammadin wa sallim (10x).

صَلَاةُ الظُّهْرِ

صَلَاةُ الظُّهْرِ مِثْلَ صَلَاةِ العِشَاءِ تَمَامًا بِاسْتِثْنَاءِ صَلَاةِ الوُثْرِ

1 ء رَكَعَاتِ سُنَّةٍ...

2 ء رَكَعَاتِ فَرَضٍ

3 ء رَكَعَاتِ سُنَّةٍ

4 سُورَةُ المَلِكِ (٦٧)

اللَّهُ تَعَالَى رَبُّنَا وَ رَبُّ العَالَمِينَ

5 سُورَةُ الإِخْلَاصِ (٣ مَرَّةً)

6 سُورَةُ الفَلَقِ

7 سُورَةُ النَّاسِ

8 لَا إِلَهَ إِلاَّ اللَّهُ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلاَّ اللَّهُ (١٠ مَرَّةً)

(بَعْدَ العَاشِرَةِ) مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ . (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَ سَلَّمَ)

9 صَلَوَاتُ: اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَلَى آلِ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ

وَ سَلِّمْ (١٠ مَرَّةً)

10. *Invocation:* Blessings, O my Lord, and peace be upon all the prophets and Emissaries, and on the family of every one of them. Praise to Allah, the Lord of the worlds.

Upon the most noble of creatures, our Master Muḥammad, be blessings, (ﷺ).

Upon the most preferred of creatures, our Master Muḥammad, be blessings, (ﷺ).

Upon the most perfect of creatures, our Master Muḥammad, be blessings, (ﷺ).

Blessings of Allah (Exalted is He!) of His angels, of His prophets, of His Emissaries. and of all of His creation be upon Muḥammad and the family of Muḥammad; may the peace and mercy of Allah (Exalted is He!) and His blessings be upon him and upon them. May Allah the Blessed and Most High be pleased with every one of our Masters, the Companions of the Emissary of Allah, and with those who followed them in excellence, and with the early imams of ijtihad, and with the pious scholars, and the righteous saints, and with our Shaikhs in the exalted Naqshbandi tariqa; may Allah (Exalted is He!) sanctify their pure souls, and illuminate their blessed graves. May Allah (Exalted is He!) return to us of their blessings and overflowing bounty, always. Praise belongs to Allah, the Lord of the worlds.

11. (*Imām*): **Al-Fātiḥah.**

10. *Du‘ā’:* Ṣalli yā Rabbi wa sallim ‘alā jamī‘i l-Anbiyā‘i wa l-Mursalin, wa ālin kullin ajma‘īn, wa l-ḥamdu li-**Llāhi** Rabbi l-‘ālamīn.

‘Alā ashrafi l-‘ālamīna Sayyidinā Muḥammadini ṣ-ṣalāwāt, (ﷺ).

‘Alā afḍali l-‘ālamīna Sayyidinā Muḥammadini ṣ-ṣalāwāt, (ﷺ).

‘Alā akmalī l-‘ālamīna Sayyidinā Muḥammadini ṣ-ṣalāwāt, (ﷺ).

Ṣalawātu-**Llāhi** ta‘ālā wa malā‘ikatihī wa Anbiyā‘ihī wa Rusulih, wa jamī‘i khalqihī ‘alā Muḥammadin wa ‘alā āli Muḥammad, ‘alayhī wa ‘alayhimu s-salām ,wa raḥmatu-**Llāhi** ta‘ālā wa barakātuh, wa raḍiy-**Allāhu** tabāraka wa ta‘ālā ‘an sādātīnā aṣḥābi Rasūli-**Llāhi** ajma‘īn, wa ‘ani t-tābi‘īna bihim bi-iḥsān, wa ‘ani l-a‘immatī l-mujtahidīna l-māḍīn wa ‘ani l-‘ulamā‘i l-muttaqqīn, wa ‘ani l-Awliyā‘i ṣ-ṣāliḥīn, wa ‘am-Mashā‘ikhīnā fi t-tariqati n-Naqshbandīyati l-‘Āliyah, qaddas-**Allāhu** ta‘ālā arwāḥahumu z-zakīyah, wa nawwar-**Allāhu** ta‘ālā aḍriḥatahumu l-mubārakah, wa ‘a‘ād-**Allāhu** ta‘ālā ‘alaynā min barakātihim wa fuyūḍatihim dā‘īman, wa l-ḥamdu li-**Llāhi** Rabbi l-‘ālamīn.

11. (*Imām*): **Al-Fātiḥah.**

10 دُعَاء: صَلِّ يَا رَبِّي وَ سَلِّمْ عَلَيَّ جَمِيعِ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ وَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ وَ آلِ
كُلِّ أَجْمَعِينَ وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

عَلَى أَشْرَفِ الْعَالَمِينَ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ الصَّلَوَاتُ (ﷺ)

عَلَى أَفْضَلِ الْعَالَمِينَ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ الصَّلَوَاتُ (ﷺ)

عَلَى أَكْمَلِ الْعَالَمِينَ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ الصَّلَوَاتُ (ﷺ)

صَلَوَاتُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى وَ مَلَائِكَتِهِ وَ أَنْبِيَائِهِ وَ رُسُلِهِ وَ جَمِيعِ خَلْقِهِ عَلَى
مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ ، عَلَيْهِ وَ عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى
وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ وَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَبَارَكَ وَ تَعَالَى عَنْ سَادَاتِنَا أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ
اللَّهِ أَجْمَعِينَ ، وَ عَنِ التَّابِعِينَ بِهِمْ بِإِحْسَانٍ ، وَ عَنِ الْأَئِمَّةِ
الْمُجْتَهِدِينَ الْمَاضِينَ وَ عَنِ الْعُلَمَاءِ الْمُتَّقِينَ وَ عَنِ الْأَوْلِيَاءِ الصَّالِحِينَ
وَ عَنِ مَشَائِخِنَا فِي الطَّرِيقَةِ النَّقْشَبَنْدِيَّةِ الْعَلِيَّةِ ، قَدَسَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى
أَرْوَاحَهُمُ الزَّكِيَّةِ ، وَ نَوَّرَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى أَضْرِحَتَهُمُ الْمُبَارَكَةِ ، وَ أَعَادَ
اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْنَا مِنْ بَرَكَاتِهِمْ وَ فَيُوضَاتِهِمْ دَائِمًا وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ
رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

Zuhr Prayer

12. *Dedication*: O **Allah!** Grant that the merits of what we have read, and the Light of what we have recited, are [considered] and offering and gift from us to the spirit of our Prophet Muḥammad (ﷺ), and to the spirits of the prophets, and the saints; especially the spirit of Shah Naqshband, and our Shaikh, Abd**Allah** d-Daghistani, and to all our masters, and to the Righteous.

13. (*Imām*): **Al-Fatīḥah**.

12. *Ihdā'*: **Allā**humma balligh thawāba mā qara'nāhū wa nūra mā talawnāhū hadiyyatan wa wasilatan minnā, ilā rūḥi Nabiyinā Muḥammad (Ṣalla-**Llā**hu 'alayhī wa sallam) wa ilā arwāḥi l-Anbiyā'i wa l-Awliyā'i, khāṣatan ilā rūḥi Shāh Naqshband wa Shaykhinā 'Abdi-**Llā**hi d-Dāghistānī, wa ilā sā'iri Sādātinā wa ṣ-Ṣiddīqiyyūn

13. (*Imām*): **Al-Fatīḥah**.

12 إِهْدَاء:

اللَّهُمَّ بَلِّغْ ثَوَابَ مَا قَرَأْنَاهُ وَ نُورَ مَا تَلَوْنَاهُ هَدِيَّةً وَاصِلَةً مِنِّي إِلَى
رُوحِ نَبِيِّنَا مُحَمَّدٍ (صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَ سَلَّمَ) وَ إِلَى أَرْوَاحِ
الْأَنْبِيَاءِ وَ الْأَوْلِيَاءِ خَاصَّةً إِلَى رُوحِ شَاهِ نَقْشَبَنْدٍ وَ شَيْخِنَا الشَّيْخِ
عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الدَّاعِسْتَانِيِّ وَ سَائِرِ سَادَاتِنَا وَ الصَّدِيقِيِّونَ

13 الْفَاتِحَةُ

Ṣalātu l-'Asr

Ṣalātu l-'Asr is performed in the same sequence as ṣalātu z-Zuhr, with the exclusion of the final sunnah prayer.

1. *Four sunnah raka'āt: 2 - 2 with one taslīm.*
2. *Four farḍ raka'āt.*
3. *Sūratu n-Naba': Chapter of the (Great) News (78).*
4. *At the end of the sūrah read: (89:24-30).
Then add: Provide for us, O Allah. Allāh the Sublime has stated the truth (ﷻ).*
5. *Sura of Sincerity (3x) (112).*
6. *Sura of Daybreak (113).*
7. *Sura of Men (114).*
8. *There is no god but Allah (10x) Muḥammad is the Emissary of God, blessings and peace of Allah (Exalted is He!) be upon him (after the tenth).*
1. *Four sunnah raka'āt: 2 - 2 with one taslīm.*
2. *Four farḍ raka'āt.*
3. *Sūratu n-Naba': Chapter of the (Great) News (78).*
4. *At the end of the sūrah read: (89:24-30).
Then add: Razzaqan-Allāh, yā Allāh. Ṣadaq-Allāhu l-'Aẓīm. (ﷻ).*
5. *Sūratu l-Ikhlāṣ: (112) (3x).*
6. *Sūratu l-Falāq: (113).*
7. *Sūratu n-Nās (114).*
8. *Lā ilāha ill-**Allāh** (10x) Muḥammadun Rasūlu-**Llāh**, ṣall-**Allāhu** ta'ālā 'alayhī wa sallam (after the tenth).*

صَلَاةُ الْعَصْرِ

صَلَاةُ الْعَصْرِ مِثْلَ صَلَاةِ الظُّهْرِ تَمَامًا بِاسْتِثْنَاءِ صَلَاةِ السُّنَّةِ الْأَخِيرَةِ

1 4 رَكَعَاتُ سُنَّةٍ (٢+٢) بِتَسْلِيمٍ وَاحِدٍ

2 4 رَكَعَاتُ فَرَضٍ

3 سُورَةُ النَّبَأِ (٧٨)

4 يَكْمَلُ بِسُورَةِ الْفَجْرِ (سُورَةُ ٨٩ مِنْ ٢٤ إِلَى ٣٠)
رَزَقْنَا اللَّهُ يَا اللَّهُ

5 سُورَةُ الْإِخْلَاصِ (٣ مَرَّةً)

6 سُورَةُ الْفَلَقِ

7 سُورَةُ النَّاسِ

8 لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ (١٠ مَرَّةً)

(بَعْدَ الْعَاشِرَةِ)

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ . (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَ سَلَّمَ)

9. *Blessings:*

Blessings and peace be upon Muḥammad and the family of Muḥammad (10x).

10. *Invocation:* Blessings, O my Lord, and peace be upon all the prophets and Emissaries, and on the family of every one of them. Praise to Allah, the Lord of the worlds.

Upon the most noble of creatures, our Master Muḥammad, be blessings, (ﷺ).

Upon the most preferred of creatures, our Master Muḥammad, be blessings, (ﷺ).

Upon the most perfect of creatures, our Master Muḥammad, be blessings, (ﷺ).

Blessings of Allah (Exalted is He!) of His angels, of His prophets, of His Emissaries. and of all of His creation be upon Muḥammad and the family of Muḥammad; may the peace and mercy of Allah (Exalted is He!) and His blessings be upon him and upon them. May Allah the Blessed and Most High be pleased with every one of our Masters, the Companions of the Emissary of Allah, and with those who followed them in excellence, and with the early imams of ijthad, and with the pious scholars, and the righteous saints, and with our Shaikhs in the exalted Naqshbandi tariqa; may Allah (Exalted is He!) sanctify their pure souls, and illuminate their blessed graves,

9. *Ṣalawāt:*

Allāhumma ṣalli 'alā Muḥammadin wa 'alā āli Muḥammadin wa sallim (10x).

10. *Du'ā':* Ṣalli yā Rabbi wa sallim 'alā jami'i l-Anbiyā'i wa l-Mursalīn, wa ālin kullin ajma'in, wa l-ḥamdu li-**Llāhi** Rabbi l-'ālamīn.

'Alā ashrafi l-'ālamīna Sayyidinā Muḥammadini ṣ-ṣalāwāt, (ﷺ).

'Alā afḍali l-'ālamīna Sayyidinā Muḥammadini ṣ-ṣalāwāt, (ﷺ).

'Alā akmalī l-'ālamīna Sayyidinā Muḥammadini ṣ-ṣalāwāt, (ﷺ).

Ṣalawātu-**Llāhi** ta'ālā wa malā'ikatihī wa Anbiyā'ihī wa Rusulih, wa jami'i khalqihī 'alā Muḥammadin wa 'alā āli Muḥammad, 'alayhī wa 'alayhimu s-salām ,wa raḥmatu-**Llāhi** ta'ālā wa barakātuh, wa raḍiy-**Allāhu** tabāraka wa ta'ālā 'an sādātīna aṣḥābi Rasū li-**Llāhi** ajma'in, wa 'ani t-tābi'īna bihim bi-iḥsān, wa 'ani l-a'immati l-mujtahidīna l-māḍīn wa 'ani l-'ulamā'i l-muttaqqīn, wa 'ani l-Awliyā'i ṣ-ṣāliḥīn, wa 'am-Mashā'ikhinā fi ṭ-tarīqati n-Naqshbandiyati l-'Āliyah, qaddas-**Allāhu** ta'ālā arwāḥahumu z-zakīyah, wa nawwar-**Allāhu** ta'ālā aḍriḥatahumu l-mubārakah,

9 صَلَوَاتُ:

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَ سَلِّمْ (١٠ مَرَّةً)

10 دُعَاء: صَلِّ يَا رَبِّي وَ سَلِّمْ عَلَى جَمِيعِ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ وَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ وَ آلِ كُلِّ أَجْمَعِينَ وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

عَلَى أَشْرَفِ الْعَالَمِينَ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ الصَّلَوَاتُ (ﷺ)

عَلَى أَفْضَلِ الْعَالَمِينَ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ الصَّلَوَاتُ (ﷺ)

عَلَى أَكْمَلِ الْعَالَمِينَ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ الصَّلَوَاتُ (ﷺ)

صَلَوَاتُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى وَ مَلَائِكَتِهِ وَ أَنْبِيَائِهِ وَ رُسُلِهِ وَ جَمِيعِ خَلْقِهِ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ ، عَلَيْهِمْ السَّلَامُ وَ رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ وَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَبَارَكَ وَ تَعَالَى عَنْ سَادَاتِنَا أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أَجْمَعِينَ ، وَ عَنِ التَّابِعِينَ بِهِمْ بِإِحْسَانٍ ، وَ عَنِ الْأَنْمَةِ الْمُجْتَهِدِينَ الْمَلْضِينَ وَ عَنِ الْعُلَمَاءِ الْمُتَّقِينَ وَ عَنِ الْأَوْلِيَاءِ الصَّالِحِينَ وَ عَنِ مَشَائِخِنَا فِي الطَّرِيقَةِ النَّقْشَبَنْدِيَّةِ الْعَلِيَّةِ ، قَدَسَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى أَرْوَاحَهُمُ الزَّكِيَّةِ ، وَ نَوَّرَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى أَضْرَحَتَهُمُ الْمُبَارَكَةِ ،

' 'Asr Prayer

may Allah (Exalted is He!) always return to us of their blessings and overflowing bounty. Praise belongs to Allah, the Lord of the worlds
(*Imām*): Al-Fātiḥah.

11. *Dedication*: O **Allah!** Grant that the merits of what we have read, and the Light of what we have recited, are [considered] and offering and gift from us to the spirit of our Prophet Muḥammad (ﷺ), and to the spirits of the prophets, and the saints; especially the spirit of Shah Naqshband, and our Shaikh, Abd**Allah** d-Daghistani, and to all our masters, and to the Righteous

12. (*Imām*): **Al-Fātiḥah.**

wa 'a'ād-**Allahu** ta'ālā 'alaynā min barakātihim wa fuyūḍātihim dā'iman, wa l-ḥamdu li-**Llāhi** Rabbi l-'ālamīn

(*Imām*): **Al-Fātiḥah.**

11. *Ihdā'*: **Allāhumma** balligh thawāba mā qara'nāhū wa nūra mā talawnāhū hadiyyatan wa wasīlatan minnā, ilā rūḥi Nabīyinā Muḥammad (Ṣalla-**Llāhu** 'alayhī wa sallam) wa ilā arwāḥi l-Anbiyā'i wa l-Awliyā'i, khāṣatan ilā rūḥi Shāh Naqshband wa Shaykhinā 'Abdi-**Llāhi** d-Dāghistānī, wa ilā sā'iri Sādātinā wa ṣ-Ṣiddīqiyyūn

12. (*Imām*): **Al-Fātiḥah.**

وَ أَعَادَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْنَا مِنْ بَرَكَاتِهِمْ وَ فُيُوضَاتِهِمْ دَائِمًا
وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

(الإمام) الْفَاتِحَةَ

11 إهداء:

اللَّهُمَّ بَلِّغْ ثَوَابَ مَا قَرَأْنَاهُ وَ نُورَ مَا تَلَوْنَاهُ هَدِيَّةً وَاصِلَةً مِنِّي إِلَى
رُوحِ نَبِيِّنَا مُحَمَّدٍ (صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَ سَلَّمَ) وَ إِلَى أَرْوَاحِ
الْأَنْبِيَاءِ وَ الْأَوْلِيَاءِ خَاصَّةً إِلَى رُوحِ شَاهِ نَقْشَبَنْدٍ وَ شَيْخِنَا الشَّيْخِ
عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الدَّاعِسْتَانِيِّ وَ الصَّدِّيقِيُونَ

12 (الإمام) الْفَاتِحَةَ

Khatmu l-Khwajagān ¹⁶

1. *Nīyah to do the Khatm for the pleasure of Allah (Exalted is He!). See fourth page (not numbered)*

2. *Testimony of faith:* I bear witness that there is no god but Allah and Muḥamamad (ﷺ) is His Servant and Emissary (3x). (*Quietly:* May Allah bless him and grant him peace!).

2. *Kalimatu sh-Shahādah:* Ashhadu an lā ilāha ill-Allāh, wa ashhadu anna Muḥammadan ‘Abduhū wa Rasūluh (3x). (*Quietly:* Ṣall-Allāhu ‘alayhī wa sallam).

3. *Asking for forgiveness:*

I ask Allah's forgiveness (25x).

after 25th time (read by imām): I ask forgiveness from Allah Almighty of whom there is no god but, the Living, the Self-Subsisting, and turn in repentance to Him. Verily He is the Acceptor of Repentance, the All-Compassionate.

(Imam): O Originator of causes! O Opener of doors! O Turner (Changer) of hearts and eyes! O Guide of the perplexed! O Succour of those who seek Your aid! O Living! O Self-Subsisting One! O Possessor of Majesty and Bounty! I entrust my affair unto Allah. Truly Allah is aware of His servants.

3. *Istighfār:*

Astaghfiru-Llāh (25x).

after 25th time (read by imām): Astaghfiru-Llāha l-Aẓīma l-ladhī lā ilāha illā Huwa l-Ḥayyu l-Qayyūm wa atūbu ilayh. InnaHū Huwa t-Tawwābu r-Raḥīm.

(Imam): Yā Musabbiba l-asbāb. Yā Mufattiḥa l-abwāb. Yā Muqalliba l-qulūbi wa l-abṣār. Yā Dalīla l-Mutaḥayyirīn. Yā Ghiyyātha l-mustaghīhīn.

Yā Ḥayyu, Yā Qayyūm. Yā Dhal-Jalāli wa l-Ikrām. Wa ufawwiḍu amrī ila-Llāh. Inn-Allāha Baṣīrun bi-l-‘ibād.

4. *(Imam) Rābiṭatu sh-Sharīfah: (Direct your heart to the heart of Grandshaikh).*

4. *(Imam) Rābiṭatu Sharīfah: (Direct your heart to the heart of Grandshaikh).*

5. *Al-Fātiḥatu sh-Sharīfah (7x).*

5. *Fātiḥah Sharīfah (7x).*

6. *Aṣ-Ṣalawātu sh-Sharīfah:*

O Allah! Bless Muḥammad and the Family of Muḥammad, and grant them peace (10x).

6. *Aṣ-Ṣalawātu sh-Sharīfah:*

Allāhumma ṣalli alā Muḥammadin wa ‘alā āli Muḥammadin wa sallim (10x).

ختم الخواجكان

1 نِيَّةُ آدَاءِ الْخُتْمِ إِبْتِغَاءَ رِضْوَانِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى

2 كَلِمَةُ الشَّهَادَةِ

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (٣ مَرَّةً)

3 إِسْتِغْفَارُ أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ (٢٥ مَرَّةً)

وَ فِي الْمَرَّةِ ال ٢٥

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ وَ أَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ إِنَّهُ التَّوَّابُ
الرَّحِيمُ يَا مُسَبِّبَ الْأَسْبَابِ ، يَا مُفْتِحَ الْأَبْوَابِ ، يَا مُقَلِّبَ الْقُلُوبِ وَ
الْأَبْصَارِ وَ يَا دَلِيلَ الْمُتَحِيرِينَ ، يَا غِيَاثَ الْمُسْتَغِيثِينَ ، يَا حَيُّ يَا قَيُّومُ ، يَا
ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَ الْإِكْرَامِ ، وَ أْفُوضُ أَمْرِي إِلَى اللَّهِ . إِنَّ اللَّهَ بَصِيرٌ بِالْعِبَادِ

4 رَابِطَةُ شَرِيفَةٍ

5 الْفَاتِحَةُ (٧ مَرَّةً)

6 صَلَوَاتُ :

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ سَلِّمْ (١٠ مَرَّةً)

7. (*Imām*): **Alam nashraḥ sh-Sharifah.**
Sūratu l- Inshiraḥ (94) (7x).

7. (*Imām*): **Alam nashraḥ sh-Sharifah.**
Sūratu l- Inshiraḥ (all) (94) (7x).

8. (*Imām*): **Ikhlaşu sh-Sharifah.**
*(all): Qul Huw-**Allāhu** Aḥad (112) (11x).*

8. (*Imām*): **Ikhlaşu sh-Sharifah.**
*(all): Qul Huw-**Allāhu** Aḥad (112) (11x).*

9. (*Imām*): **Al-Fātiḥatu sh-Sharifah**
(all) Sūratu l- Fātiḥa (7x)

9. (*Imām*): **Al-Fātiḥatu sh-Sharifah.**
(all) Sūratu l- Fātiḥa (7x).

10. (*Imam*): **Aṣ-ṣalawātu sh- Sharifah**
*(all): O **Allah!** Bless Muḥammad and
the Family of Muḥammad and grant
them peace. (10x)*

10. (*Imam*): **Aṣ-ṣalawātu sh-Sharifah**
*(all): **Allāhumma** ṣalli alā
Muḥammadin wa ‘alā āli
Muḥammadin wa sallim (10x).*

11. (*Imām*)¹⁷: I seek refuge in **Allah**
from the accursed Satan. In the Name
of **Allah**, the Merciful, the Beneficent
O my Lord! You have given me
something of dominion and You have
taught me the interpretation of dreams
(events). Creator of the heavens and
the earth, You are my Protector in this
world and the next. Make me die
submissive (unto You), and join me to
the righteous (12, 101). We believe in
Allah, the Sublime, who has stated the
truth

(Imam): Glory be to Your Lord, the
Lord of Power, (Who transcends) all
which people ascribe to Him and
peace be upon the Emissaries. Praise
belongs to **Allah**, Lord of the worlds.

11. (*Imām*): A ‘ūdhu bi-**Llāhi** mina
sh-shayṭāni r-rajīm. Bismi-**Llāhi** r-
Raḥmāni r-Raḥīm.
Rabbi qad ātaytanī mina l-mulki wa
‘allamtanī min ta’wīli l-aḥādīth.
Fāṭira s-samāwāti wa l-arḍ. Anta
Walīyī fi d-dunyā wa l-ākhirah.
Tawaffanī musliman wa-lḥiqnī bi-
ṣ-Ṣālihīn (12,101).
Āmannā bi-**Llāhi**, ṣadaq-**Allāhu** l-
‘Azīm.

(Imam): Subḥāna Rabbika, Rabbi l-
‘Izzati ‘ammā yaṣifūn wa salāmun
‘ala l-Mursalīn wa l-ḥamdu li-**Llāhi**
Rabbi ‘ālamīn.

7 سورة الإنشراح (٧ مرّة)

أَلَمْ نَشْرَحْ لَكَ صَدْرَكَ ... اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

8 سورة الإخلاص (١١ مرّة)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ ... اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

9 الفاتحة (٧ مرّة)

10 الصلوات (١٠ مرّة)

11 يتلو الإمام

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ، بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ .
رَبِّي قَدْ آتَيْتَنِي مِنَ الْمَلِكِ وَعَلَّمْتَنِي مِنْ تَأْوِيلِ الْأَحَادِيثِ . فَاطِرَ السَّمَوَاتِ
وَالْأَرْضِ . أَنْتَ وَلِيِّ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ . تَوَفَّنِي مُسْلِمًا وَأَلْحِقْنِي
بِالصَّالِحِينَ . آمَنَّا بِاللَّهِ . صَدَقَ اللَّهُ الْعَظِيمُ
(أَوْ مَا تيسَّرَ لَهُ مِنَ الْقُرْآنِ)

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّكَ رَبِّ الْعِزَّةِ عَمَّا يَصِفُونَ وَ سَلَامٌ عَلَى الْمُرْسَلِينَ
وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

12. (*Du‘ā’*) (*Imām*): Honour be to the Prophet (ﷺ), and his family, and his distinguished Companions, and to the spirits of the prophets, and the emissaries and to those who served their Laws and to the four imāms (of the legal schools) and to our Shaikhs in the exalted Naqshbandī Order especially to the family of Masters.

Al-Fātiḥah.

13. (*Imam*): Know that: there is no god but **Allah**.

(*all*): *Lā ilāha ill-**Allāh** (100x)*.

(*Imām*): **Allah** is sufficient for us and He is the Best of Guardians. There is no power and no strength except by **Allah**, Most High, Most Great.

14. (*Imām*): **Du‘ā’**: Honour be to the Prophet (ﷺ) and his family, and his distinguished Companions, ad to the spirits of all our masters and (those who are) the righteous.

Al-Fātiḥah.

15. *Dhikru l-Jalālah*:

(*all*) **Allah. Allah. Allah.... (approx. 100x)**

(*Imām*): **Allah** is sufficient for as and He is the Best of Guardians. There is no power and no strength except by **Allah**, Most High, Most Great.

12. (*Du‘ā’*) (*Imām*): Ilā sharafi n-Nabīyi (Ṣalla-**Llāhu** ‘alayhī wa sallam) wa ālihi wa ṣaḥbihi l-kirām, wa ilā arwāḥi l-Anbiyā’i wa l-Mursalīn, wa Khudamā’i sharā’i’ihim wa ilā l-’a’immatī l-arba’a wa ilā Mashā’ikhina fī ṭ-ṭarīqati n-Naqshbandīyati l-’Ālīyah, khāṣatan ilā ahli l-Khwajagān.

Al-Fātiḥah.

13. (*Imam*): Fā’lam annahū, lā ilāha ill-**Allah**.

(*all*): *Lā ilāha ill-**Allāh** (100x)*.

(*Imām*): Ḥasbun-**Allāhu** wa ni‘ma l-wakīl, wa lā ḥawla wa lā quwwata illā bi-**Llāhi** l-’Alīyi l-’Azīm.

14. (*Imām*): **Du‘ā’**: Ilā sharafi n-Nabīy (Ṣall-**Allāhu** ‘alayhī wa sallam) wa ālihī wa Ṣaḥbihi l-kirām, wa ilā arwāḥi sā’iri sādātīnā wa ṣ-Ṣiddīqīn.

Al-Fātiḥah.

15. *Dhikru l-Jalālah*:

(*all*) **Allāh. Allāh. Allāh... (approx. 100x)**

(*Imām*): Ḥasbun-**Allāhu** wa ni‘ma l-wakīl, wa lā ḥawla wa lā quwwata illā bi-**Llāhi** l-’Alīyi l-’Azīm.

12 دعاء (الإمام):

إِلَى شَرَفِ النَّبِيِّ (ﷺ) وَآلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ وَإِلَى أَرْوَاحِ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ وَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ وَ
خُدَمَاءِ شَرَائِعِهِمْ وَ إِلَى الْأَئِمَّةِ الْأَرْبَعَةِ وَ إِلَى مَشَايخِنَا فِي الطَّرِيقَةِ
التَّقَشُّبِنَدِيَّةِ الْعَالِيَةِ خَاصَّةً إِلَى أَهْلِ الْخَوَاجِكَا

الفاخرة

13 فَاعْلَمْ أَنَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ (١٠٠ مرة)

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ ، مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (ﷺ)

(الإمام):

حَسْبُنَا اللَّهُ وَ نِعْمَ الْوَكِيلُ وَ لَا حَوْلَ وَ لَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ

14 دعاء (الإمام):

إِلَى شَرَفِ النَّبِيِّ (ﷺ) وَآلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ وَإِلَى أَرْوَاحِ سَائِرِ سَادَاتِنَا وَ الصِّدِّيقِينَ

الفاخرة

15 ذكر الجلالة

اللَّهُ . اللَّهُ . اللَّهُ (حوالي ١٠٠ مرة)

(الإمام) حَسْبُنَا اللَّهُ وَ نِعْمَ الْوَكِيلُ وَ لَا حَوْلَ وَ لَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ

16. **Hū**

Hū Hū Hū. Hū.... (approx. 33 x).

(*Imām*). **Allah** is sufficient for us and He is the Best of Guardians. There is no power and no strength except by **Allah**, Most High, Most Great.

17. **Ḥaqq** The Ultimate Truth:

Ḥaqq. Ḥaqq. Ḥaqq. (approx. 33x).

(*Imām*): **Allah** is sufficient for us and He is the Best of Guardians. There is no power and no strength except by **Allah**, Most High, Most Great.

18. **Ḥayy** The Ever-Living:

Ḥayy. Ḥayy. Ḥayy. (approx. 33x).

(*Imām*): **Allah** is sufficient for us and He is the Best of Guardians. There is no power and no strength except by **Allah**, Most High, Most Great.

19. **Allah** Hū, **Allah** Ḥaqq

(O Ultimate Truth) (10 or 12x).

20. **Allah** Hū, **Allah** Ḥayy

(O Eternally Living) (10 or 12x).

21. **Allah** Ḥayy, Yā Qayyūm

(O Self-Subsisting One) (10 or 12x).

(*Imām*): **Allah** is sufficient for us and He is the Best of Guardians. There is no power and no strength except by **Allah**, Most High, Most Great.

16. **Hū**

Hū. Hū Hū. Hū... (approx. 33x).

(*Imām*): Ḥasbun-**Allāhu** wa ni‘ma l-wakīl, wa lā ḥawla wa lā quwwata illā bi-**Llāhi** l-‘Alīyi l-‘Azīm.

17. **Ḥaqq**:

Ḥaqq. Ḥaqq. Ḥaqq. (approx. 33x).

(*Imām*): Ḥasbun-**Allāhu** wa ni‘ma l-wakīl, wa lā ḥawla wa lā quwwata illā bi-**Llāhi** l-‘Alīyi l-‘Azīm.

18. **Ḥayy**:

Ḥayy. Ḥayy. Ḥayy. (approx. 33x).

(*Imām*): Ḥasbun-**Allāhu** wa ni‘ma l-wakīl, wa lā ḥawla lā quwwata ill bi-**Llāhi** l-‘Alīyi l-‘Azīm.

19. **Allah** Hū, **Allah** Ḥaqq ...

(10 or 12x).

20. **Allah** Hū, **Allah** Ḥayy ...

(10 or 12x).

21. **Allah** Ḥayy, Yā Qayyūm ...

(10 or 12x).

(*Imām*): Ḥasbun-**Allāhu** wa ni‘ma l-wakīl, wa lā ḥawla lā quwwata illa bi-**Llāhi** l-‘Alīyi l-‘Azīm.

16 هُوَ

هو . هو . هو... (حوالي ٣٣ مرّة)

(الإمام) حَسْبُنَا اللَّهُ وَنِعْمَ الْوَكِيلُ وَ لَا حَوْلَ وَ لَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ

17 حق

حَقٌّ . حَقٌّ . حَقٌّ... (حوالي ٣٣ مرّة)

(الإمام) حَسْبُنَا اللَّهُ وَنِعْمَ الْوَكِيلُ وَ لَا حَوْلَ وَ لَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ

18 حيّ

حَيٌّ . حَيٌّ . حَيٌّ... (حوالي ٣٣ مرّة)

(الإمام) حَسْبُنَا اللَّهُ وَنِعْمَ الْوَكِيلُ وَ لَا حَوْلَ وَ لَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ

19 اللَّهُ هُوَ اللَّهُ حَقٌّ . اللَّهُ هُوَ اللَّهُ حَقٌّ (١٠ أو ١٢ مرّة)

20 اللَّهُ هُوَ اللَّهُ حَيٌّ . اللَّهُ هُوَ اللَّهُ حَيٌّ (١٠ أو ١٢ مرّة)

21 اللَّهُ حَيٌّ يَا قَيُّومُ . اللَّهُ حَيٌّ يَا قَيُّومُ (١٠ أو ١٢ مرّة)

(الإمام) حَسْبُنَا اللَّهُ وَنِعْمَ الْوَكِيلُ وَ لَا حَوْلَ وَ لَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ

Khatmu l-Khwajagān

22. (*Imām*) (O Permanent One)

Yā Hū. Yā Hū. Yā Dā'im

Yā Hū. Yā Hū. Dā'im.

Allah. Yā Hū. Yā Dā'im.

22. (*Imām*)

Yā Hū. Yā Hū. Yā Dā'im.

Yā Hū. Yā Hū. Yā Dā'im.

Allah. Yā Hū. Yā Dā'im.

23. O Permanent One. O Permanent One. O Permanent One O **Allah** (2x).

23. Yā Dā'im. Yā Dā'im. Yā Dā'im Yā **Allah** (2x).

24. O All-Forbearing. O All-Forbearing. O All-Forbearing. O **Allah** (2x).

24. Yā Ḥalīm. Yā Ḥalīm. Yā Ḥalīm. Yā **Allah** (2x).

25. O Preserver. O Preserver. O Preserver. Yā **Allah** (2x).

25. Yā Ḥafīz. Yā Ḥafīz. Yā Ḥafīz. Yā **Allah** (2x).

26. O Subtle (One). O Subtle (One). O Subtle (One). O **Allah** (2x).

26. Yā Laṭīf. Yā Laṭīf. Yā Laṭīf. Yā **Allah** (2x).

27. O All-Forgiver... (2x).

27. Yā Ghaffār... (2x).

28. O Veiler... (2x).

28. Yā Sattār... (2x).

29. O Opener... (2x).

29. Yā Fattāh... (2x).

30. O Responder... (2x).

30. Yā Mujīb... (2x).

31...O Supporter... (2x).

31. Yā Mu'in... (2x).

32. O Rescuer... (2x).

32. Yā Mughīth... (2x).

33. O Loving (One)... (2x).

33. Yā Wadūd... (2x).

22 (الإمام) يَا هُوَ يَا هُوَ . يَا هُوَ . يَا دَائِمٌ

يَا هُوَ . يَا هُوَ . يَا دَائِمٌ

يَا هُوَ . يَا هُوَ . يَا دَائِمٌ

اللَّهُ . يَا هُوَ . يَا دَائِمٌ

23 (بَعْضُ الْأَسْمَاءِ الْحُسْنَى)

يَا دَائِمٌ ...

يَا دَائِمٌ . يَا دَائِمٌ . يَا دَائِمٌ يَا اللَّهُ (مَرَّتَانِ)

24 يَا حَلِيمٌ . يَا حَلِيمٌ . يَا حَلِيمٌ يَا اللَّهُ (مَرَّتَانِ)

25 يَا حَفِيزٌ ...

26 يَا لَطِيفٌ ...

27 يَا غَفَّارٌ ...

28 يَا سَتَّارٌ ...

29 يَا فَتَّاحٌ ...

30 يَا مُجِيبٌ ...

31 يَا مُعِينٌ ...

32 يَا مُغِيثٌ ...

33 يَا وَدُودٌ ...

34. O All-Merciful... (2x).

34. Yā Raḥmān... (2x).

35. O Tender One. O Benefactor (2x).

35. Yā Hannān. Yā Mannān. Yā Ḥannān. Yā Mannān (2x).

36. O Judge. O Glorified One (2x).

36. Yā Dayyān. Yā Subḥān. Yā Dayyān. Yā Subḥān (2x).

37. O Glorified One. O Sovereign. (2x).

37. Yā Subḥān. Yā Sulṭān. Yā Subḥān. Yā Sulṭān (2x).

38. O Sovereign. O Sovereign. O Sovereign. O **Allah**... (2x).

38. Yā Sulṭān. Yā Sulṭān. Yā Sulṭān. Yā Sulṭān. Yā **Allah** (2x).

39. O Bestower of Safety... O **Allah**... (2x).

39. Yā Amān. Yā Amān. Yā Amān. Yā **Allah**... (2x).

40. O **Allah**. O **Allah**. O **Allah**. O **Allah**... (2x).

40. Yā **Allah**. Yā **Allah**. Yā **Allah**. Yā **Allah**... (2x).

(*Imām*): **Allah** is sufficient for us and He is the Best of Guardians. There is no power and no strength except by **Allah**, Most High, Most Great

(*Imām*): Ḥasbun-**Allah** wa ni‘ma l-wakīl, wa lā ḥawla wa lā quwwata illā bi-**Llāhi** l-‘Aliyi l-‘Aẓim.

41 *Blessing*: Allah’s blessings and peace be upon Muḥammad and upon his family (10x).

41. *Ṣalawāt*: **Allahumma** ṣalli ‘alā Muḥammadin wa ‘alā āli Muḥammadin wa sallim (10x).

42. *Du‘ā’* (*Imām*): Blessings, O my Lord, and peace be upon all the Prophets and Emissaries, and on the family of every one of them. And Praise belongs to **Allah**, the Lord of the worlds.

42. *Du‘ā’* (*Imām*): Ṣalli, yā Rabbi, wa sallim ‘alā jamī‘i l-Anbiyā‘i wa l-Mursalīn wa ālin kullin ajma‘īn, wa l-ḥamdu li-**Llāhi** Rabbi l-‘ālamīn.

34 يَا رَحْمَانَ...

35 يَا حَنَّانُ . يَا مَنَّانُ . يَا حَنَّانُ . يَا مَنَّانُ... (مرَّتَان)

36 يَا دَيَّانُ . يَا سُبْحَانَ . يَا دَيَّانُ . يَا سُبْحَانَ... (مرَّتَان)

37 يَا سُبْحَانَ . يَا سُلْطَانَ . يَا سُبْحَانَ . يَا سُلْطَانَ... (مرَّتَان)

38 يَا سُلْطَانَ . يَا سُلْطَانَ . يَا سُلْطَانَ . يَا اللَّهُ... (مرَّتَان)

39 يَا أَمَانَ . يَا أَمَانَ . يَا أَمَانَ . يَا اللَّهُ... (مرَّتَان)

40 يَا اللَّهَ . يَا اللَّهَ . يَا اللَّهَ . يَا اللَّهَ... (مرَّتَان)

(الإمام) حَسْبُنَا اللَّهُ وَنِعْمَ الْوَكِيلُ وَ لَا حَوْلَ وَ لَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ

41 اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ سَلِّمْ (١٠ مرّة)

42 دعاء (الإمام):

صَلِّ يَا رَبِّي وَ سَلِّمْ عَلَى جَمِيعِ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ وَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ وَ أَلِ كُلِّ أَجْمَعِينَ
وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

11. (*Imām*) *Du‘ā‘*: For the honour of the Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace), and his family, and his Companions, and to the spirits of the prophets, and the emissaries and to those who served their Laws (Sharī‘ah) and to the four Imāms and to our Shaikhs in the exalted Naqshbandī Order, particularly the spirit of the Imām of the Order, the Ghawth al-Khalīqah, the Succour of Creation, Shāh Bahā‘uddīn Naqshband Muḥammad al-Uwaysī al-Bukhārī, and to our Master, Sulṭān al-Awliyā’, Shaikh ‘Abdullāh al-Fā‘iz ad-Dāghistānī, and to our masters and to the masters of our masters and to the Righteous

Al-Fātiḥah.

44. (*Imām*): *Du‘ā‘*’

Al- Fātiḥah.

43. (*Imām*) *Du‘ā‘*: Ilā Ḥaḍrati n-Nabīyi (Ṣall-**Allāhu** ‘alayhī wa sallam) wa ālihī wa ṣaḥbihi l-kirām, wa ilā arwāḥi sā‘iri l-Anbiyā‘i wa l-Mursalīn wa Khudamā‘i sharā‘i‘ihim wa ilā arwāḥi Mashāyyikhinā fi ṭ-ṭarīqati n-Naqshbandīyati l-‘Ālīyah, khāṣatan ilā ruḥi Imāmi ṭ-ṭarīqah wa Ghawthi l-khalīqah Shāh Bahā‘uddin Naqshband Muḥammadini l-Uwaysīyi l-Bukhārī, wa ilā Mawlānā Sulṭāni l-Awliyā’ Shaikh ‘Abdi-**Llāhi** l-Fā‘izi d-Dāghistānī wa ustādhinā ‘Abdul Khāliqī l-Ghujdawānī, wa ilā ustādhinā wa ustādhi ustādhinā wa ṣ-Ṣiddīqiyyūn

Al-Fātiḥah.

44. (*Imām*): *Du‘ā‘*’

Al- Fātiḥah.

43 دعاء (الإمام): إِلَى حَضْرَةِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ وَآلِهِ وَصَحْبِهِ وَإِلَى
أَرْوَاحِ سَائِرِ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ وَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ وَ خُدَمَاءِ شُرَائِعِهِمْ وَإِلَى أَرْوَاحِ
مَشَائِخِنَا فِي الطَّرِيقَةِ النَّقْشَبَنْدِيَّةِ الْعَلِيَّةِ ، خَاصَّةً إِلَى إِمَامِ الطَّرِيقَةِ وَ
عَوْتِ الْحَلِيقَةِ خَوَاجِكِي شَاهِ بَهَاءِ الدِّينِ نَقْشَبَنْدِ مُحَمَّدِ الْأَوْيَسِيِّ
الْبُخَارِيِّ وَإِلَى مَوْلَانَا سُلْطَانَ الْأَوْلِيَاءِ الشَّيْخِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْفَائِزِ
الدَّغْسْتَانِيِّ وَ أَسْتَاذِنَا عَبْدِ الْخَالِقِ الْغَجْدَوَانِيِّ وَإِلَى أَسْتَاذِنَا وَ أَسْتَاذِ
أَسْتَاذِنَا وَ الصِّدِّيقِيْنَ

الْفَاتِحَةَ...

44 (الإمام) دعاء...

الْفَاتِحَةَ...

(*Imām*): Upon the most noble of creatures, our Master Muḥammad, be blessings, (ﷺ).

Upon the most preferred of creatures, our Master Muḥammad, be blessings, (ﷺ).

Upon the most perfect of creatures, our Master Muḥammad, be blessings, (ﷺ).

(*Imām*): Blessings of Allah (Exalted is He!) of His angels, of His prophets, of His Emissaries. and of all of His creation be upon Muḥammad and the family of Muḥammad, may the peace and mercy of Allah (Exalted is He!) and His blessings be upon him and upon them. May Allah the Blessed and Most High be pleased with every one of our Mas-ters, the Companions of the Emissary of Allah and with those who followed them in excellence. [May He be pleased] with the early imams of ijthad and with the pious scholars, and the righteous saints (awliya‘), and with our Shaikhs in the exalted Naqshbandi tariqa; may Allah (Exalted is He!) sanctify their pure souls, and illuminate their blessed graves. May Allah (Exalted is He!) return to us of their blessings and overflowing bounty, always. Praise belongs to Allah, the Lord of the worlds.

(*Imām*) **Al-Fātiḥah.**

(*Imām*): ‘Alā ashrafi l-‘ālamīna Sayyidinā Muḥammadini ṣ-ṣalāwāt, (ﷺ).

‘Alā afḍali l-‘ālamīna Sayyidinā Muḥammadini ṣ-ṣalāwāt, (ﷺ).

‘Alā akmali l-‘ālamīna Sayyidinā Muḥammadin ṣ-ṣalāwāt, (ﷺ).

(*Imām*): Ṣalawātu-**Llāhi** ta‘ālā wa Malā‘ikatihī wa Rusulih, wa jamī‘i khalqihī ‘alā Muḥammad wa ‘alā Āli Muḥammad. ‘Alayhī wa ‘alayhimu s-Salām, wa raḥmatu-**Llāhi** wa barakātuh. Wa raḍīya-Llāhu tabāraka wa ta‘ālā ‘an Sādātina Aṣ-ḥābi Rasūli-**Llāhi** ajma‘īn. Wa ‘ani t-Tābi‘īna bihim bi-Iḥsān. Wa ‘ani l-A‘immati l-Mujtahidīna l-Māḍīn. Wa ‘ani l-‘ulamā‘i l-Muttaqīn. Wa ‘ani l-Awliyā‘ ṣ-Ṣāliḥīn. Wa ‘am Mashāikhinā fi ṭ-Ṭariqati n-Naqshbandiyati l-‘Āliyah, Qaddasa-**Llāhu** ta‘ālā arwā-ḥahumu z-zakīyah, wa nawwara-**Llāhu** ta‘ālā arḍriḥatahumu l-mubārakah. wa ‘a‘āda-**Llāhu** ta‘ālā ‘alaynā min barakātihim wa fuyūḍatihim dā‘imā, wa l-ḥamdu li-**Llāhi** Rabbi l-‘ālamīna

(*Imām*) **Al-Fātiḥah.**

عَلَى أَشْرَفِ الْعَالَمِينَ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ الصَّلَوَاتُ (ﷺ)

عَلَى أَفْضَلِ الْعَالَمِينَ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ الصَّلَوَاتُ (ﷺ)

عَلَى أَكْمَلِ الْعَالَمِينَ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ الصَّلَوَاتُ (ﷺ)

(الإمام) صَلَوَاتُ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى وَ مَلَائِكَتِهِ وَ أَنْبِيَائِهِ وَ رُسُلِهِ وَ جَمِيعِ
 خَلْقِهِ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ ، عَلَيْهِ وَ عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ وَ رَحْمَةُ
 اللَّهِ تَعَالَى وَ بَرَكَاتُهُ وَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ تَبَارَكَ وَ تَعَالَى عَنْ سَادَاتِنَا
 أَصْحَابِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أَجْمَعِينَ ، وَ عَنِ التَّابِعِينَ بِهِمْ بِإِحْسَانٍ ، وَ عَنِ
 الْأَئِمَّةِ الْمُجْتَهِدِينَ الْمَاضِينَ وَ عَنِ الْعُلَمَاءِ الْمُتَّقِينَ وَ عَنِ الْأَوْلِيَاءِ
 الصَّالِحِينَ وَ عَنِ مَشَائِخِنَا فِي الطَّرِيقَةِ النَّقْشَبَنْدِيَّةِ الْعَلِيَّةِ ، قَدَسَ اللَّهُ
 تَعَالَى أَرْوَاحَهُمُ الزَّكِيَّةِ ، وَ نَوَّرَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى أَضْرِحَتَهُمُ الْمُبَارَكَةِ ، وَ
 أَعَادَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْنَا مِنْ بَرَكَاتِهِمْ وَ فُيُوضَاتِهِمْ دَائِمًا وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ
 رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

The Greater Devotions (to be done daily) ¹⁸

1. *Waking an hour before dawn prayer.* 1. *Waking an hour before dawn prayer (Fajr).*

2. *Perform the ablution.* 2. *Perform wuḍū'.*

3. *2 sunnah raka'āt for the ablution.* 3. *2 Sunnah raka'āt wuḍū'.*

(The following are said standing facing the Qiblah). *(The following are said standing facing the Qiblah).*

4. *Supplication: O Allah! Purify me from the anger of the Ego.* 4. *Du'ā': Allāhumma ṭahhīrī min ghaḍabi n-nafs.*

5. *O All-Forbearing! (100x)* 5. *Yā Ḥalīm (100x).*

6. *Supplication: O Allah! I take refuge in You from the evil of my ego and from the evil of the people. I take refuge in You from the trials of this life and the punishment of the Hereafter.* 6. *Du'ā': Allāhumma a'ūdhu bika min sharri nafsī wa min sharri n-nās wa a'ūdhu bika min fitnati d-dunya wa 'adhābi l-akhirah.*

7. *Yā Ḥafīz. O Preserver! (100x).* 7. *Yā Ḥafīz (100x).*

8. *Prayer of Salvation (2 raka'āt).* 8. *Ṣalātu n-Najāt (2 raka'āt).*

The following is an explanation of the sequence of the Najāt prayer:

الوَظِيفَةُ الْكُبْرَى فِي الْيَوْمِ مَرَّةً

- 1 الْقِيَامُ سَاعَةً قَبْلَ الْفَجْرِ
- 2 وَضُوءٌ
- 3 رَكَعَتَيْنِ سُنَّةِ الْوُضُوءِ...
- 4 اللَّهُمَّ طَهِّرْنِي مِنْ غَضَبِ النَّفْسِ
- 5 يَا حَلِيمُ
يَا حَلِيمَ (١٠٠ مَرَّةً)
- 6 اللَّهُمَّ أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّ نَفْسِي وَ مِنْ شَرِّ النَّاسِ وَ أَعُوذُ بِكَ
مِنْ فِتْنَةِ الدُّنْيَا وَ عَذَابِ الْآخِرَةِ
- 7 يَا حَفِيفُ يَا حَفِيفُ (١٠٠ مَرَّةً)
- 8 صَلَاةُ النَّجَاةِ (رَكَعَتَيْنِ)

In the first raka 'āh:

I seek refuge with Allah from Satan, the Cursed. Bismi-llāhi r-Rahmāni r-Rahim. Al-Fātiḥa.

Your God is One God; there is no God but He, the All-Merciful, the All-compassionate. Allah there is no god but He the Living, the Everlasting. Slumber seizes Him not, neither sleep: to Him belongs all that is in the heavens and the earth. Who is there that shall intercede with Him save by His leave? He knows what lies before them and what is behind them, and they comprehend not anything of His knowledge save such as He wills. His Throne comprises the heavens and the earth; the preserving of them oppresses Him not; He is the All-High, the Almighty.

Allah bear witness that there is no god but He and the angels and the men of knowledge upholding justice; there is no god but He, the All-Mighty, the All-Wise, the religion with Allah is Islām.

Say: O Allah, Master of the Kingdom, Thou givest the Kingdom to whom Thou wilt, and seizest the Kingdom from whom Thou wilt. Thou exaltest whom Thou wilt, and Thou abasest whom Thou wilt; in Thy hand is the good; Thou art over all things powerful. Thou makest the night to enter into the day and Thou makest the day to enter into the night, Thou bringest forth the dead from the living, and Thou providest whomsoever Thou wilt without reckoning. (3:26, 27)

In the first raka 'āh:

A'ūdhu bi-Llāhi mina sh-shayṭāni r-rajīm. Bismi-Llāhi r-Rahmāni r-Rahīm. Al-Fātiḥa.

Wa ilāhukum ilāhun wāḥidun, lā ilāha illā Huwa r-Rahmānu r-Rahīm. (2:163) Allāhu lā ilāha illā Huwa l-Ḥayyu l-Qayyūm, lā ta'khudhuhū sinatun wa lā nawm, lahū mā fi s-samāwāti wa mā fi l-'arḍ, man dha l-ladhī yashfa'ū 'indahū illā bi-'idhnihi. Ya'alamu mā bayna aydīhim wa mā khalfahum wa lā yuḥiṭūna bi-shay'in min 'ilmihī illā bi-mā shā'a, wasī'a Kursīyyuhu s-samāwāti wa l-'arḍ, wa lā ya'ūduhū ḥifẓuhumā, wa Huwa l-'Alīyu l-'Azīm. (2:255)

Shahida-Llāhu annahū lā ilāha illā Hū, wa l-malā'ikatu wa ūlu l-'ilmi qā'imān bi-l-qisṭ. Lā ilāha illā Huwa l-'Azīzu, l-Ḥakīm. Innā d-dīna 'ind-Allāhi l-Islām. (3:18, 19)

Quli-Llāhumma Mālika l-mulki tu'ti l-mulka man tashā'u wa tanzī'u l-mulka mimman tashā'u, wa tu'izzu man tashā'u wa tudhillu man tashā'u, bi-yadika l-khayr. Innaka 'alā kulli shay'in qadīr. Tūlīju l-layla fi n-nahāri, wa tūlīju n-nahāra fi l-layl, wa tukhrijū l-ḥayya mina l-mayyiti, wa tukhrijū l-mayyita mina l-ḥayy. Wa tarzuqu man tashā'u bi-ghayri ḥisāb. (3:26, 27)

في الرَّكْعَةِ الْأُولَى:

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْفَاتِحَةَ

وَإِلَهُكُمْ إِلَهٌ وَاحِدٌ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ (٢؛ ١٦٣)

اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ لَا تَأْخُذُهُ سِنَّةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ لَهُ مَا فِي
السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عِنْدَهُ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ يَعْلَمُ مَا بَيْنَ
أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ مِنْ عِلْمِهِ إِلَّا بِمَا شَاءَ وَسِعَ
كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ وَلَا يَئُودُهُ حِفْظُهُمَا وَهُوَ الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ
(٢؛ ٢٥٥)

شَهِدَ اللَّهُ أَنَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ وَالْمَلَائِكَةُ وَأُولُو الْعِلْمِ قَائِمًا بِالْقِسْطِ لَا إِلَهَ
إِلَّا هُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ إِنَّ الدِّينَ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ الْإِسْلَامُ (٣؛ ١٨، ١٩)

قُلِ اللَّهُمَّ مَالِكُ الْمُلْكِ تُؤْتِي الْمُلْكَ مَنْ تَشَاءُ وَتَنْزِعُ الْمُلْكَ مِمَّنْ تَشَاءُ وَ
تُعْزِزُ مَنْ تَشَاءُ وَتُذِلُّ مَنْ تَشَاءُ بِيَدِكَ الْخَيْرُ إِنَّكَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ ،
تُؤَلِّجُ النَّيْلَ فِي النَّهَارِ وَتُولِّجُ النَّهَارَ فِي اللَّيْلِ وَتُخْرِجُ الْحَيَّ مِنَ الْمَيِّتِ
وَ تَخْرِجُ الْمَيِّتَ مِنَ الْحَيِّ وَ تَرْزُقُ مَنْ تَشَاءُ بِغَيْرِ حِسَابٍ

(٣؛ ٢٦، ٢٧)

The Greater Devotions

In the second raka ‘āh Al-Fātiḥah and Sūratu l-Ikhlāṣ (11 times).

9. Sajdah (after the salutations).

Du‘ā’ in the sajdah: O my Lord, just as fire consumes wood, my envy consumes all of my (good) deeds. Free me from it, O my Lord, and free me also from the anger of my ego, and from the childish blameworthy ego and from my blameworthy manners. O my Lord, change all my manners to praiseworthy ones and (change all my) deeds to good ones.

or

O my Lord, indeed the envy that is radicated in me devours all of my (good) deeds, just as fire consumes wood, O my Lord, let a sign of Your Grace descend upon me and make my envy cease, purify my heart from it and from the childish ego of blameworthy quality and from my blameworthy manners and change my manners to praiseworthy ones and (change all my deeds) to good ones.

Thereafter supplicate your Lord as you like and as will be inspired to your heart, because the supplication in that prostration will be granted and will be raised directly to the Presence of Allah, the Exalted, by the Hand of His Power without intervention of the angels.

In the second raka ‘āh Al-Fātiḥah and Sūratu l-Ikhlāṣ (11 times).

9. Sajdah (after the taslīm).

Du‘ā’ in the sajdah: Yā Rabbī, kamā ta’kulu n-nāru l-ḥaṭaba hakadhā l-ḥasadu l-mutāṣilu fiyya ya’kulu jamī‘i ‘a‘malī. Khalliṣnī, yā Rabbī minhū wa khalliṣnī ayḍan mina l-ghaḍabi n-nafsānī wa min nafsīyi ṭ-ṭifli l-madhmūmah, wa mina l-akhlaqi dh-dhamimah. Yā Rabbī, baddil kullu akhlāqī ilā akhlāqin ḥamīdatin wa af‘ālin ḥasanah.

or

Yā Rabbī, inna l-ḥasada mutā’aṣṣilu fiyya ya’kulu jamī‘i ‘a‘malī ṣ-ṣāliḥat, kamā tā’kul an-nāru l-ḥaṭab. Yā Rabbī, ‘unzila ‘alā ‘ināiati min faḍlik, wa azil minnī al-ḥasad wa ṭahir qalbī minhu wa min ṭifli nafsī l-madhmūmah wa mina l-akhlaqi dh-dhamimah, wa baddil akhlāqī ilā akhlāqin ḥamīdatin ḥasanah.

الوَظِيفَةُ الْكُبْرَى

في الرَّكْعَةِ الثَّانِيَةِ

الْفَاتِحَةِ

و سُورَةِ الْإِحْلَاصِ

9 سجدة (بعد التسليم)

دُعَاءُ فِي السَّجْدَةِ:

يَا رَبِّي كَمَا تَأْكُلُ النَّارُ الْحَطَبَ هَكَذَا الْحَسَدُ الْمُتَأَصِّلُ فِيَّ يَأْكُلُ
جَمِيعَ أَعْمَالِي . خَلِّصْنِي يَا رَبِّي مِنْهُ وَ خَلِّصْنِي أَيْضًا مِنَ الْغَضَبِ
النَّفْسَانِيِّ وَ مِنْ نَفْسِ الطِّفْلِ الْمَذْمُومَةِ وَ مِنَ الْأَخْلَاقِ الذَّمِيمَةِ وَ يَا
رَبِّي بَدِّلْ كُلَّ أَخْلَاقِي إِلَى أَخْلَاقٍ حَمِيدَةٍ وَ أَفْعَالٍ حَسَنَةٍ
أَوْ:

يَا رَبِّ إِنَّ الْحَسَدَ الْمُتَأَصِّلُ فِيَّ يَأْكُلُ جَمِيعَ أَعْمَالِي الصَّالِحَةِ كَمَا تَأْكُلُ
النَّارُ الْحَطَبَ , يَا رَبِّ أَنْزِلْ عَلَيَّ عِنَايَةً مِنْ فَضْلِكَ وَأَزِلْ مِنِّي الْحَسَدَ وَ
طَهِّرْ قَلْبِي مِنْهُ وَ مِنْ طِفْلِ نَفْسِ الْمَذْمُومِ وَ مِنْ أَخْلَاقِي الذَّمِيمَةِ وَ بَدِّلْ
أَخْلَاقِي إِلَى أَجْلَاقٍ حَمِيدَةٍ حَسَنَةٍ

ثُمَّ تَدْعُو بِمَا تَشَاءُ وَ بِمَا يُلْهِمُ عَلَى قَلْبِكَ ؛ حَيْثُ الدُّعَاءُ فِي تِلْكَ
السَّجْدَةِ مُجَابٌّ وَ يُرْفَعُ بِيَدِ الْقُدْرَةِ إِلَى حَضْرَةِ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى وَ لَا تَتَدَاخَلُ
الْمَلَائِكَةُ فِيهِ.

The Greater Devotions

10. *Ṣalātu t-Tahajjud: 2-2-2-2*
(8 raka‘āt).

11. *Ṣalātu t-Tasbiḥ: 2-2* (4 raka‘āt).
[Please see separate guidelines on
how to perform this prayer (Pg. 134)].

12. *Ṣalātu sh-Shukr: (2 raka‘āt).*
Just before beginning Ṣalatu sh-
Shukr, Shaikh Nāẓim usually recites:

O our Lord! We have not thanked
You as You deserve to be thanked. O
Grateful One!

13. *Ṣalātu ṣ-Ṣubḥ (Fajr): (2 raka‘āt*
sunnah and 2 raka‘āt farḍ).

14. *Ṣalātu l-Ishrāq: (2 raka‘āt).*

15. *Ṣalātu ḍ-Duḥā: 4-4* (8 raka‘āt).

10. *Ṣalātu t-Tahajjud: 2-2-2-2*
(8 raka‘āt).

11. *Ṣalātu t-Tasbiḥ: 2-2* (4 raka‘āt).
[Please see separate guidelines on
how to perform this prayer (Pg. 134)].

12. *Ṣalātu sh-Shukr: (2 raka‘āt).*
Just before beginning Ṣalatu sh-
Shukr, Shaikh Nāẓim usually recites:

Rabbanā mā shakarnāka ḥaqqā
shukrika, yā Mashkūr.

13. *Ṣalātu ṣ-Ṣubḥ: (2 raka‘āt sunnah*
and 2 raka‘āt farḍ).

14. *Ṣalātu l-Ishrāq: (2 raka‘āt).*

15. *Ṣalātu ḍ-Duḥā: 4-4* (8 raka‘āt).

10 صلاة التَّهَجُّد (٨ ركعات)

11 صلاة التَّسْبِيح (٤ ركعات)

12 صلاة الشُّكْر

قَبْلَ صَلَاةِ الشُّكْرِ: رَبَّنَا مَا شَكَرْنَاكَ حَقَّ شُكْرِكَ يَا مَشْكُورُ

13 صلاة الفَجْرِ...

ركعتان سُنَّةٌ و ركعتان فرض

14 صلاة الإِشْرَاقِ (ركعتان)

15 صلاة الضُّحَى (٨ ركعات) (٤+٤)

The Lesser Devotions (To be done daily after Fajr)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>Testimony of faith (3x).</i> | 1. <i>Kalimatu sh-Shahādah (3x).</i> |
| 2. <i>Asking for forgiveness:
Astaghfiru-Llāh (70x).</i> | 2. <i>Istighfār:
Astaghfiru-Llāh (70x).</i> |
| 3. <i>Al-Fātiḥah.</i> | 3. <i>Al-Fātiḥah.</i> |
| 4. <i>Āmana r-Rasūlu... (2,285-86).</i> | 4. <i>Āmana r-Rasūlu... (2,285-86).</i> |
| 5. <i>Sūratu l-Inshirāḥ (94).
Alam nashraḥ laka ṣadrak... (7x).</i> | 5. <i>Sūratu l-Inshirāḥ (94).
Alam nashraḥ laka ṣadrak... (7x).</i> |
| 6. <i>Sūratu l-Ikhlāṣ (112) (11x).</i> | 6. <i>Sūratu l-Ikhlāṣ (112) (11x).</i> |
| 7. <i>Sūratu l-Falaq (113).</i> | 7. <i>Sūratu l-Falaq (113).</i> |
| 8. <i>Sūratu n-Nās (114).</i> | 8. <i>Sūratu n-Nās (114).</i> |
| 9. <i>There is no god but Allah (10x)
on the tenth time complete with:
Muḥammad is the Emissary of Allah.
May Allah bless him and grant him
peace.</i> | 9. <i>Lā ilāha ill-Allāh (10 times)
(after the tenth):
Muḥammadun Rasūlu-Llāh,
ṣall-Allāhu ta‘ālā ‘alayhī wa sallam.</i> |

الوظيفة الصغرى

في اليومِ مرّة

1 كلمة الشّهادة (٣ مرّة)

2 إستغفار

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ (١٠٠ مرّة)

3 الفاتحة

4 آمَنَ الرَّسُولُ بِمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْهِ مِنْ رَبِّهِ (٢ ؛ ٢٨٦، ٢٨٥)

5 سورة الإنشراح

أَلَمْ نَشْرَحْ لَكَ صَدْرَكَ (٩٤) (٧ مرّة)

6 سورة الإخلاص (١١٢) (١١ مرّة)

7 سورة الفلق (١١٣)

8 سورة الناس (١١٤)

9 لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ (١٠ مرّة)

(بَعْدَ الْعَاشِرَةِ) مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ

The Lesser Devotions

10. *Ṣalawāt*: O Allah! Bless Muḥammad and the Family of Muḥammad and grant them peace (10x). 10. *Ṣalawāt*: Allāhumma ṣalli ‘alā Muḥammadin wa ‘alā āli Muḥammadin wa sallim (10x).

11. *Du‘ā’ (Imām)*: For the honour of the Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace), and his family, and his Companions, and to the spirits of the prophets, and the emissaries and to those who served their Laws (Sharī‘ah) and to the four Imāms and to our Shaikhs in the exalted Naqshbandī Order, particularly the spirit of the Imām of the Order, the Ghawth al-Khalīqah, the Succour of Creation, Shāh Bahā’uddin Naqshband Muḥammad al-Uwaysī al-Bukhārī, and to our Master, Sulṭān al-Awliyā’, Shaikh ‘Abdullāh al-Fā’iz ad-Dāghistānī, and to all our masters, and to the Righteous 11. *Du‘ā’ (Imām)*: Ilā sharafi n-Nabīyi (Ṣalla-Llāhu ‘alayhī wa sallam.) wa ālihī wa ṣaḥbiḥī, wa ilā arwāḥi ikhwānihī mina l-Anbiyā’i wa l-Mursalīn wa Khudamā’i sharā’ihim wa ilā l-a’immatī l-arba‘ah, wa ilā arwāḥi Mashāikhinā fi ṭ-ṭarīqati n-Naqshbandiyati l-‘Ālīyah, khāṣatan ilā rūḥi Imāmi ṭ-ṭarīqah wa Ghawthi l-khalīqah Khwājah Shāh Bahā’iddīni n-Naqshband Muḥammadini l-Uwaysīyi l-Bukhārī, wa ḥaḍrati ustādhinā wa ustādhi ustādhinā wa ṣ-Ṣiddīqiyyūn

Al-Fātiḥah.

Al-Fātiḥah.

12. **AllāhHū AllāhHū. AllāhHū. Ḥaqq.
AllāhHū AllāhHū. AllāhHū. Ḥaqq.
AllāhHū AllāhHū. AllāhHū. Ḥaqq.**

10 اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَسَلِّمْ (١٠ مَرَّةً)

11 دُعَاء:

إِلَى شَرَفِ النَّبِيِّ (ﷺ) وَآلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَإِلَى أَرْوَاحِ إِخْوَانِهِ
مِنَ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ وَالْمُرْسَلِينَ وَخُدَمَاءِ شَرَائِعِهِمْ وَإِلَى أَرْوَاحِ الْأُئِمَّةِ
الْأَرْبَعَةِ وَإِلَى أَرْوَاحِ مَشَايخِنَا فِي الطَّرِيقَةِ النَّقْشَبَنْدِيَّةِ الْعَلِيَّةِ
خَاصَّةً إِلَى رُوحِ إِمَامِ الطَّرِيقَةِ وَغَوْثِ الْخَلِيقَةِ خَوَاجَةِ شَاهِ
بَهَاءِ الدِّينِ نَقْشَبَنْدِ مُحَمَّدِ الْأَوْيَسِيِّ الْبُخَارِيِّ وَحَضْرَةِ أُسْتَاذِنَا
وَ أُسْتَاذِ أُسْتَاذِنَا وَالصِّدِّيقِيُونَ

الْفَاتِحَةَ

12 اللَّهُ . حَقُّ

اللَّهُ . اللَّهُ . اللَّهُ . حَقُّ

اللَّهُ . اللَّهُ . اللَّهُ . حَقُّ

اللَّهُ . اللَّهُ . اللَّهُ . حَقُّ

Dhikr of the People of Determination (To be done daily)

1. *Dhikr of the Majestic Name with the tongue:* 1. *Dhikr of the Majestic Name with the tongue:*

Allāh. Allāh. Allāh (5,000x).

Allāh. Allāh. Allāh. (5,000x).

2. *Dhikr of the Majestic Name with the heart:* 2. *Dhikr of the Majestic Name with the heart:*

Allāh. Allāh. Allāh. (5,000x).

Allāh. Allāh. Allāh. (5,000x).

3. **Ṣalawāt:** O Allah! Bless Muḥammad and the Family of Muḥammad and grant them peace (1000x).

3. **Ṣalawāt:** **Allāhumma** ṣalli alā Muḥammadin wa ‘alā āli Muḥammadin wa sallim. (1000x).

on Mondays, Thursdays, and Fridays (2000x). *On Mondays, Thursdays, and Fridays (2000x).*

4. *Reading of one thirtieth of Qur’ān.* 4. *Reading of one juz’ of Qur’ān.*

5. *Reading of one ḥizb of the Dalā’il al-Khayrāt by Shaikh Jazūlī (Q.s.).* 5. *Reading of one ḥizb of the Dalā’il al-Khayrāt by Shaikh Jazūlī (Q.s.).*

If one is not able to read the juz’ of Qur’ān, then Sūratu l-Ikhlāṣ (100x). *If one is not able to read the juz’ of Qur’ān, then Sūratu l-Ikhlāṣ (100 x).*

If one is not able to read the ḥizb of the Dalā’il al-Khayrāt, then Ṣalawāt (100x). *If one is not able to read the ḥizb of the Dalā’il al-Khayrāt, then Ṣalawāt (100x).*

ذکر أهل العزم

في اليوم مرّة

1 ذکر اسم الجلالة

اللّٰه . اللّٰه . اللّٰه . باللسان (٥٠٠٠ مرّة)

2 ذکر اسم الجلالة

اللّٰه . اللّٰه . اللّٰه . بالقلب (٥٠٠٠ مرّة)

3 صلوات

اللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَسَلِّمْ (١٠٠٠ مرّة)

ما عدا يوم الإثنين والخميس والجمعة (٢٠٠٠ مرّة)

4 قراءة جزء من القرآن الكريم

5 قراءة حزب من دلائل الخيرات

وفي حالة عدم الإستطاعة يستبدل بجزء من سورة الإخلاص (١٠٠ مرّة)

وبصلوات (١٠٠ مرّة)

Dhikr of the Prepared

(To be done daily)

1. *Dhikr of the Majestic Name with the tongue:*

Allāh. Allāh. Allāh (2,500x).

1. *Dhikr of the Majestic Name with the tongue:*

Allāh. Allāh. Allāh. (2,500x).

2. *Dhikr of the Majestic Name with the heart*

Allāh. Allāh. Allāh. (2,500x).

2. *Dhikr of the Majestic Name with the heart:*

Allāh. Allāh. Allāh. (2,500x).

3. **Ṣalawāt:** O Allah! Bless Muḥammad and the Family of Muḥammad and grant them peace (300x).

on Mondays, Thursdays, and Fridays (500x).

3. **Ṣalawāt:** **Allāhumma ṣalli alā Muḥammadin wa ‘alā āli Muḥammadin wa sallim** (300x).

On Mondays, Thursdays, and Fridays (500x).

4. *Reading of one-thirtieth of Qur’ān.*

4. *Reading of one juz' of Qur’ān.*

5. *Reading of one section of the Dalā'il al-Khayrāt by Shaikh Jazūli (Q.s.).*

5. *Reading of one hizb of the Dalā'il al-Khayrāt by Shaikh Jazūli (Q.s.).*

If one is not able to read the juz' of Qur’ān, then Sūratu l-Ikhlās (100x).

If one is not able to read the juz' of Qur’ān, then Sūratu l-Ikhlās (100x).

If one is not able to read the hizb of the Dalā'il al-Khayrāt, then Ṣalawāt (100x).

If one is not able to read the hizb of the Dalā'il al-Khayrāt, then Ṣalawāt (100x).

ذکر المُسْتَعِدِّ

في اليوم مرّة

1 ذكر إسم الجلالة

اللَّهُ . اللَّهُ . اللَّهُ بِاللِّسَانِ (٢٥٠٠ مرّة)

2 ذكر إسم الجلالة

اللَّهُ . اللَّهُ . اللَّهُ ... بِالْقَلْبِ (٢٥٠٠ مرّة)

3 صلوات

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَسَلِّمْ (٣٠٠ مرّة)

ما عدا يوم الإثنين والخميس والجمعة (٥٠٠ مرّة)

4 قراءة جزء من القرآن الكريم (إذا ما أراد)

5 قراءة حزب من دلائل الخيرات (إذا ما أراد)

وفي حالة عدم الإستطاعة يستبدل بجزء من سورة الإخلاص (١٠٠ مرّة)

و بصلوات (١٠٠ مرّة)

Dhikr of the Third Group

The spiritual practices for the novices (those who have just entered the Ṭariqa) can be done as follows:

After Fajr:

1. *Testimony of faith (3x).*
2. *Asking for forgiveness: Astaghfiru-Llāh (25x).*
3. *Al-Fātiḥah.*
4. *Sūratu l-Ikhlāṣ (112) (11x).*
5. *Sūratu l-Falaq (113).*
6. *Sūratu n-Nās (114).*
7. *There is no god but Allah (10x) on the tenth time complete with: Muḥammad is the Emissary of Allah, May Allah bless him and grant him peace.*
8. *Ṣalawāt: O Allah! Bless Muḥammad and the Family of Muḥammad and grant them peace (10x).*
9. *(Imām) Du‘ā’: For the honour of the Prophet (ﷺ),*
1. *Kalimatu sh-Shahādah (3x).*
2. *Istighfār: Astaghfiru-Llāh (25x).*
3. *Al-Fātiḥah.*
4. *Sūratu l-Ikhlāṣ (112) (11x).*
5. *Sūratu l-Falaq (113).*
6. *Sūratu n-Nās (114).*
7. *Lā ilāha ill-Allāh (10 times) (after the tenth): Muḥammadun Rasūlu-Llāh, ṣall-Allāhu ta‘ālā ‘alayhī wa sallam.*
8. *Ṣalawāt: Allāhumma ṣalli ‘alā Muḥammadin wa ‘alā āli Muḥammadin wa sallim (10x).*
9. *(Imām) Du‘ā’: Ilā sharafī n-Nabiyi (Ṣalla-Llāhu ‘alayhī wa sallam),*

ذِكْرُ الْمَبْتَدِئِ

في اليَوْمِ مَرَّةً

1 كلمة الشَّهَادَةِ (٣ مَرَّةً)

2 إِسْتِغْفَارٍ

أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ (٢٥ مَرَّةً)

3 الْفَاتِحَةَ

4 سورة الْإِخْلَاصِ (١١٢) (١٠٠ مَرَّةً)

5 سورة الْفَلَقِ (١١٣)

6 سورة النَّاسِ (١١٤)

7 لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ (١٠ مَرَّةً)

بَعْدَ الْعَاشِرَةِ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ

8 اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَسَلِّمْ (١٠ مَرَّةً)

9 دُعَاءٌ: إِلَى شَرَفِ النَّبِيِّ ﷺ

Dhikr of the Third Group

and his family, and his companions, and to the spirits of the prophets, and the emissaries and to those who served their Laws (Sharī'ah) and to the four Imāms and to our Shaikhs in the exalted Naqshbandī Order, particularly the spirit of the Imām of the Order, the Ghawth al-Khalīqah, the Succour of Creation, Shāh Bahā'uddīn Naqshband Muḥammad al-Uwaysī al-Bukhārī, and to our Master, Sulṭān al-Awliyā', Shaikh 'Abdullāh al-Fā'iz ad-Dāghistānī, and to all our masters, and to the Righteous

wa ālihī wa ṣaḥbihī, wa ilā arwāḥi ikhwānihī mina l-Anbiyā'i wa l-Mursalīn wa Khudamā'i sharā'i'ihim wa ilā l-a'immati l-arba'ah, wa ilā arwāḥi Mashāikhinā fi ṭ-ṭarīqati n-Naqshbandīyati l-'Ālīyah, khāṣatan ilā rūḥi Imāmi ṭ-ṭarīqah wa Ghawthi l-khalīqah Khwājah Shāh Bahā'iddīni n-Naqshband Muḥammadini l-Uwaysīyi l-Bukhārī, wa ḥaḍrati ustādhinā wa ustādi ustādhinā wa ṣ-Ṣiddīqiyūn

10. Al-Fātiḥah.

10. Al-Fātiḥah.

11. AllāhHū AllāhHū. AllāhHū. Ḥaqq.
AllāhHū AllāhHū. AllāhHū. Ḥaqq.
AllāhHū AllāhHū. AllāhHū. Ḥaqq.

Any time during the day:

1. *Dhikr of the Majestic Name* Allāh. Allāh. Allāh. (1,500x).

2. **Ṣalawāt** Allāhumma ṣalli alā Muḥammadin wa 'alā āli Muḥammadin wa sallim. (100x).

On Mondays, Thursdays, and Fridays: (300x).

3. *Reading of one juz' (one-thirtieth) of Qur'an.*

4. *Reading of one ḥizb of the Dalā'il al-Khayrāt by Shaikh Jazūli.*

If one is not able to read the juz' of Qur'an, then Sūratu l-Ikhlāṣ (Pg. 162): (100x).

If one is not able to read the ḥizb of the Dalā'il al-Khayrāt, then Ṣalawāt: (100x).

ذَكَرُ الْمَبْتَدَى

وَآلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَإِلَى أَرْوَاحِ إِخْوَانِهِ مِنَ الْأَنْبِيَاءِ وَالْمُرْسَلِينَ وَ
خُدَمَاءِ شَرَائِعِهِمْ وَإِلَى أَرْوَاحِ الْأَيْمَّةِ الْأَرْبَعَةِ وَإِلَى أَرْوَاحِ
مَشَائِخِنَا فِي الطَّرِيقَةِ النَّقْشَبَنْدِيَّةِ الْعَلِيَّةِ خَاصَّةً إِلَى رُوحِ إِمَامِ
الطَّرِيقَةِ وَ غَوْثِ الْخَلِيقَةِ خَوَاجَةِ شَاهِ بَهَاءِ الدِّينِ نَقْشَبَنْدِ مُحَمَّدِ
الْأَوْيَسِيِّ الْبُخَارِيِّ وَ حَضْرَةِ أُسْتَاذِنَا وَ أُسْتَاذِ أُسْتَاذِنَا
الْفَاتِحَةِ

10 اللَّهُ . حَقُّ
اللَّهُ . اللَّهُ . اللَّهُ . حَقُّ
اللَّهُ . اللَّهُ . اللَّهُ . حَقُّ
اللَّهُ . اللَّهُ . اللَّهُ . حَقُّ

في اليوم مرّة:

1 ذكر اسم الجلالة

اللَّهُ . اللَّهُ . اللَّهُ (١٥٠٠ مرّة)

2 صلوات: اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَسَلِّمْ (١٠٠ مرّة)

ما عدا يوم الإثنين والخميس والجمعة (٣٠٠ مرّة)

3 قراءة جزء من القرآن الكريم (إذا ما أراد)

4 قراءة حزب من دلائل الخيرات (إذا ما أراد)

و في حالة عدم الإستطاعة يستبدل بجزء من سورة الإخلاص (١٠٠ مرّة)

و بصلوات (١٠٠ مرّة)

Supplication during Wudū' ¹⁹

1. *Intention before ablution:*

I seek refuge with **Allah** from Satan, the Cursed. In the Name of God, the Most Beneficent and Most Munificent.

I intend to perform Wudū' for the sake of Allah (Exalted is He).

1. *Intention before wuḍū':*

A'ūdhu bi-**Llāhi** mina sh-shayṭāni r-rajīm. Bismi-**Llāhi** r-Raḥmāni r-Raḥīm.

Nawaytu l-wuḍū'a li-**Llāhi** ta 'ālā.

2. *Du 'ā' said while washing each part of the body:*

In the Name of God, the Most Beneficent and Most Munificent.

Then recite the two testimony of faith.

2. *Du 'ā' said while washing each part of the body:*

Bismi-**Llāhi** r-Raḥmāni r-Raḥīm.

*Then recite the **shahādatayn**.*

3. *Supplication upon completion:*

0 Allah! Glory be to You and to You be praise. There is no god but You. I ask Your forgiveness and turn to You.

Or:

0 Allah, let me be of those who turn in repentance.

0 Allah, let me be of those who are purified.

0 Allah, let me be of Thy righteous slaves, and let me be of those whom no fear befall, neither of those who grieve.

And:

Sūratu l-Qadr (97) three times.

Or:

Sūratu l-Ikhlāṣ once or three times.

3. *Du 'ā' upon completion:*

Subḥānaka **Allāhumma** wa bi-ḥamdika. Ashhadu an lā ilāha illā Ant, astaghfiruka wa atūbu ilayk.

Or:

Allāhumma-j-'alnī mina t-tawwābīn.

Allāhumma-j-'alnī mina l-mutaṭahhirīn.

Allāhumma-j-'alnī min 'ibādika ṣ-Ṣāliḥīn mina l-ladhīna lā khawfun 'alayhim wa lā hum yaḥzanūn.

And:

Sūratu l-Qadr [Innā anzalnāhū] (97) three times.

Or:

Sūratu l-Ikhlāṣ once or three times.

الوضوء

1 التسمية قبل الوضوء

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
نَوَيْتُ الْوُضُوءَ لِلَّهِ تَعَالَى

2 الدعاء أثناءه

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ . أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ
مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَ رَسُولُهُ (ﷺ)

3 الدعاء بعده:

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَ بِحَمْدِكَ . أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ . أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَ
أَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ (مُتَّجِهًا إِلَى الْقِبْلَةِ) أَوْ

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِينَ

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنْ عِبَادِكَ الصَّالِحِينَ

مِنَ الَّذِينَ لَا خَوْفَ عَلَيْهِمْ وَ لَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ

وَ سُورَةُ الْقَدْرِ (ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ) أَوْ

سُورَةُ الْإِحْلَاصِ (مَرَّةً أَوْ ثَلَاثَ مَرَّاتٍ)

Supplications from the Qur'ān (recited during prayer)

The following are possible individual supplications to be prayed just before the final salutations in prayer.

The following are possible individual supplications to be prayed just before the final salutations in prayer:

1. Our Lord, give to us in this world good, and good in the Hereafter, and guard us against the chastisement of the Fire (2 : 201).

And:

2. Our Lord, forgive Thou me and my parents, and the believers, upon the day when the reckoning shall come to pass (14 : 41).

And:

3. Our Lord, make not our hearts to stray after Thou hast guided us, and bestow upon us Mercy from Thy Presence. Thou, only Thou, are the Bestower (3 : 8).

Or:

4. Our Lord, bestow upon us Mercy from Thy Presence, and shape for us right conduct in our affair (18 : 10).

Or:

5. (only N.1 above).

Or:

6. Our Lord, vouchsafe us comfort of our wives and offspring, and make us a model to the godfearing (25 ; 74).

1. Rabbanā ātinā fi d-dunyā ḥasanatan wa fi l-ākhirati ḥasanatan, wa qinā 'adhāba n-nār (2 : 201).

And:

2. Rabbanā ghfir li wa li-walidayya wa li-l-mu'minīna yawna yaqūmu l-ḥisāb (14 : 41).

And:

3. Rabbanā lā tuzigh qulūbanā ba'da idh hadaytanā wa hab lanā min ladunka Raḥmah, innaka Anta l-Wahhāb (3 : 8).

Or:

4. Rabbanā ātinā min ladunka Raḥmah, wa hayyi' lanā min amrinā rashadā (18 : 10).

Or:

5. (only no.1 above).

Or:

6. Rabbanā hab lanā min azwajinā wa dhurriyatīnā qurrata a'yunin wa aj'alnā li-l-muttaqīna imāmā (25 ; 74).

أدعية من القرآن الكريم

دعاء إختيارى ورد عن الشيخ ناظم خلال تأدية الصلاة
(في الركعة الأخيرة قبل التسليم)

1 رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابِ
النَّارِ (٢؛ ٢٠١)

2 وَ رَبَّنَا اغْفِرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيَّ وَلِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ يَوْمَ يَقُومُ الْحِسَابُ (١٤؛ ٤١)

3 و:

رَبَّنَا لَا تُزِغْ قُلُوبَنَا بَعْدَ إِذْ هَدَيْتَنَا ، وَ هَبْ لَنَا مِنْ لَدُنْكَ رَحْمَةً . إِنَّكَ
أَنْتَ الْوَهَّابُ (٣؛ ٨)

4 أو:

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا مِنْ لَدُنْكَ رَحْمَةً وَ هَبِّئْ لَنَا مِنْ أَمْرِنَا رَشَدًا (١٨؛ ١٠)

5 أو رقم ١ فقط

6 أو:

رَبَّنَا هَبْ لَنَا مِنْ أَزْوَاجِنَا وَ ذُرِّيَّتِنَا قُرَّةَ أَعْيُنٍ ، وَاجْعَلْنَا لِلْمُتَّقِينَ إِمَامًا
(٢٥؛ ٧٤)

Supplication after a ṣuḥbah (Spiritual Association)

0 **Allah** make this, our meeting, a gathering that has been blessed with mercy,
and (make) our departure after it, one that is protected,
and let there not be amongst us, or with as wretchedness, and rejection, and deprivation
by Your Mercy, 0 Most Merciful of the Merciful.

Allāhumma-j'al jam'anā hādihā jam'an marḥūmā,
wa tafarruqanā min ba'dihī tafarruqan ma'sūmā,
wa lā taj'al finā wa lā ma'anā shaqīyyan wa lā maṭrudan wa lā maḥrūmā
bi-rahmatika yā Arḥama r-rāḥimīn.

0 **Allah**, increase us and do not decrease us, grant us and do not deny us,
and honour us and not dishonour us, make it easy for us and do not make it difficult on us, please us and be pleased with us,
by the sanctity of the one upon whom you sent

Allahumma zidnā wa lā tanquṣnā,
wa ātinā wa lā taḥrimnā,
wa-krimnā wa lā tuhinnā,
wa-yassirnā wa lā tu'assir 'alaynā,
wa-rḍinā w-arḍi 'annā,
bi ḥurmati man arsalta 'alayhī

Sūratu 1-Fātiḥah.

Sūratu 1-Fātiḥah.

دعاء بعد الصلوة

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْ جَمْعَنَا هَذَا جَمْعًا مَرْحُومًا
و تَفَرِّقْنَا مِنْ بَعْدِهِ تَفَرِّقًا مَعْصُومًا
و لَا تَجْعَلْ فِيْنَا و لَا مَعَنَا شَقِيًّا و لَا مَطْرُودًا
و لَا مَحْرُومًا بِرَحْمَتِكَ يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ
اللَّهُمَّ زِدْنَا و لَا تَنْقُصْنَا و آتِنَا و لَا تَحْرِمْنَا
وَ أَكْرِمْنَا و لَا تَهِنَّا
وَ يَسِّرْنَا و لَا تُعَسِّرْ عَلَيْنَا
وَ أَرْضِنَا و أَرْضِ عَنَّا
بِحُرْمَةِ مَنْ أَرْسَلْتَهُ عَلَيْهِ
سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ

Silsilatu t-Tariqati n-Naqshbandiyyati l-‘Aliyyah
The Silsilah of the Most Distinguished Naqshbandi Order²⁰

Allāhu ta‘ālā

Sayyidunā wa Mawlānā **Muḥammad** (ﷺ)

Sayyidunā Abū Bakr **aṣ-Ṣiddīq** -Khalifatu Rasūli-**Llah** (ﷺ)

Salmān al-Fārsī (رضي الله عنه)

Qasim bin Muḥammad bin Abī Bakr aṣ-Ṣiddīq (رضي الله عنه)

Imām **Ja‘far** aṣ-Ṣādiq bin Imām Muḥammad al-Bāqir

Sulṭānu l-‘Arifin Abū Yazīd **Tayfūr** bin ‘Isā bin Ādam bin Surūshān al-Biṣṭāmī

Abu l-Ḥasan al-Kharaqānī

Abū ‘Alī Aḥmad bin Muḥammad al-Fārmadī (al-Ṭūsī al-Rudhābarī)

Khawājah Abū Ya‘qūb **Yūsuf** al-Hamadānī

Abu l-‘Abbās Sayyidunā l-Khiḍr (رضي الله عنه)

Khawājah-i Khawājagān Khawājah ‘Alā ud-Dawlah **‘Abdu l-Khālīq** bin Shaykh ‘Abdu l-Jamīl al-Ghujdawānī: Imāmu l-Khatm.

Khawājah **‘Arif** al-Rivgari

Khawājah **Mahmūd** Faghnaḥwī

سِلْسَلَةُ الطَّرِيقَةِ النَّقْشَبَنْدِيَّةِ الْعَالِيَةِ

اللَّهِ تَعَالَى

سَيِّدِنَا وَ مَوْلَانَا مُحَمَّدَ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَ سَلَّمَ

سَيِّدِنَا أَبُو بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقِ خَلِيفَةَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ

سَلْمَانَ الْفَارِسِيِّ

قَاسِمَ بْنِ مُحَمَّدَ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ الصِّدِّيقِ

الإمام أبو محمد جعفر الصادق بن الإمام محمد الباقر

سلطان العارفين أبو يزيد طيفور بن عيسى بن آدم بن سروشان

البسطامي

أبو الحسن الخرقاني

أبو علي أحمد بن محمد الفارمدي (الطوسي) (الروذباري)

خواجهكي أبو يعقوب يوسف الهمداني

أبو العباس سيّدنا الخضر (عليه السّلام)

خواجهكي خاجكان خواجهكي علا الدّولة عبد الخالق بن شيخ عبد

الجميل الخجدواني إمام الختم

خواجهكي عارف الريوكري

خواجهكي محمود فغنوي

Silsilatu ʔ-Ṭariqati n-Naqshbandiyyati l-ʿAliyyah

Khwājah ʿAzīzān ʿ**Alī** ar-Rāmītānī

Khwājah **Muḥammad Bābā as-Sammāsī**

Khwājah **Sayyid Amīr Kulāl**

Imāmu ʔ-Ṭariqah wa Ghawthu l-khalīqah

Khwājah Muḥammad Bahāʿuddīn Shāh Naqshband al-Uwaysī al-Bukhārī

Khwājah ʿ**Alā ʿud-Dīn** al-ʿAṭṭār al-Bukhārī

Khwājah **Yaʿqūb** al-Charkhī

Khwājah ʿ**Ubaydu-Llāh** al- Aḥrār bin Khwājah Maḥmūd bin Shaykh Shihābu d-Dīn ash-Shāshī

Sayyidunā sh-Shaykh **Muḥammad az-Zāhid** al-Bukhārī

Sayyidunā sh-Shaykh **Darwīsh Muḥammad**

Mawlānā Aḥmad **Khwājah Amkanaktī** as-Samarqandī

Sayyidunā sh-Shaykh **Muḥammad Bāqī** bi-**Llāh** Birāng as-Samarqandī

Imām Rabbānī **Aḥmad al-Fārūqī** al-Sirhindī Mujaddidu l-Alfi th-Thānī

Sayyidunā sh-Shaykh **Muḥammad Maʿṣūm** bin Imām Aḥmad al-Fārūqī Sirhindī

Sayyidunā sh-Shaykh **Sayfu d-Dīn** ʿĀrif bin Muḥammad Maʿṣūm

Sayyidunā sh-Shaykh as-Sayyid **Nūr Muḥammad** al-Badawānī

Sayyidunā sh-Shaykh Shamsu d-Dīn **Habību-Llāh** Jān-i Jānān

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امام الطريقة و غوث الخليفة خواجه محمد بهاء الدين شاه نقشبند

الأويسى البخاري

خواجه علاء الدين علاء العطار البخاري

خواجه يعقوب يعقوب الكرخي

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الدين الشاشي.

سيدنا الشيخ محمد محمد الزاهد البخاري

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Silsilatu ʔ-Tariqati n-Naqshbandiyyati l-ʔ-Aliyyah

Sayyidunā sh-Shaykh **ʔAbdu-Llāh** ad-Dihlawī

Sayyidunā sh-Shaykh Ḍiyāʔu d-Dīn **Khalid** al-Baghdādī

Sayyidunā sh-Shaykh **Ismāʔīl** ad-Dāghistānī

Sayyidunā sh-Shaykh **Khāṣ Muḥammad** ad-Dāghistānī

Sayyidunā sh-Shaykh **Muḥammad Effendī Yarāghī** ad-Dāghistānī

Sayyidunā sh-Shaykh **Sayyid Jamālu d-Dīn al-Ghumūqī al-Husainī** ad-Dāghistānī

Sayyidunā sh-Shaykh **Abū Aḥmad as-Sughūrī** ad-Dāghistānī

Sayyidunā sh-Shaykh **Abū Muḥammad al-Madanī**

Sayyidunā sh-Shaykh **Sayyid Sharafu d-Dīn ad-Dāghistānī**

Ustādhuna Sultānu l-Awliyāʔ **Mawlāna ʔAbdu-Llāh al-Fāʔiz ad-Dāghistānī**

Khādīmu s-Sādāti n-Naqshbandiyah

Shaykh Muḥammad Nāẓim Adil al-Ḥaqqānī al-Qubruṣī an-Naqshbandī.

سلسلة الطريقة النقشبندية العالية

سيدنا الشيخ عبد الله الدهلوي

سيدنا الشيخ ضياء الدين خالد البغدادي

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سيدنا الشيخ سيد شرف الدين الداغستاني

أستاذنا سلطان الأولياء مولانا عبد الله الفائز الداغستاني

خادم السادات النقشبندية شيخ محمد ناظم الحقاني القبرصي النقشبندي

Tawassul **Plea for Acceptance**

O lord of the Masters and Light of Creation! Q refuge of the one who has been stricken by affliction, distress and pain. O closest of means (to approach) **Allah** (Exalted is He!). O most powerful of support. I entreat your mighty presence by (means of) these masters and the People of **Allah** and your honoured family, for the removal of harm that cannot be removed except by your intercession, and the lifting of affliction that cannot be lifted except by your guidance, by my master and lord, O Master, O Emissary of **Allah**, O Mercy to the worlds

Yā Sayyida s-Sādāti wa Nūra l-Mawjūdāt, yā man huwwa l-maljaʔu li-man massahu ʔaymun wa ghammun wa ʔalam. Yā Aqraba l-wasāʔili ila-**Llahi** taʔālā, wa yā Aqwā l-mustanadi, atawassalu ilā janābika l-ʔaʔdham bi hāʔulāʔi s-sādāti wa ahli-**Llah** wa ahli baytika l-kirām li dafʔi ʔurrin lā yudfaʔu illā bi wāsiʔatika, wa rafʔi ʔaymin lā yurfaʔu illā bi-dalālatika bi- Sayyidi wa Mawlāyyi, yā Sayyidi, yā Rasūl-**Allāh**, yā Raḥmatan li-l-ʔālamīn

Al-Fātiḥah.

توسل

يَا سَيِّدَ السَّادَاتِ وَ نُورَ الْمَوْجُودَاتِ يَا مَنْ هُوَ الْمَلْجَأُ لِمَنْ مَسَّهُ
ضَيْمٌ وَ غَمٌّ وَ أَلَمٌ ، يَا أَقْرَبَ الْوَسَائِلِ إِلَى اللَّهِ تَعَالَى وَ يَا أَقْوَى
الْمُسْتَنْدِ أَتَوَسَّلُ إِلَى جَنَابِكَ الْأَعْظَمِ بِهِؤُلَاءِ السَّادَاتِ وَ أَهْلِ اللَّهِ وَ
أَهْلِ بَيْتِكَ الْكَرَامِ لِدَفْعِ ضُرٍّ لَا يُدْفَعُ إِلَّا بِوَاسِطَتِكَ وَ رَفْعِ ضَيْمٍ لَا
يُرْفَعُ إِلَّا بِدَلَالَتِكَ بِسَيِّدِي وَ مُوَلَايَ يَا سَيِّدِي يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ يَا
رَحْمَةَ الْعَالَمِينَ

الفاتحة

Imam al-Mahdi (عليه السلام) and his deputies

Şāhibu z-Zamān al-Imām Muḥammad al-Mahdī ('alayhi s-salām)

Shahāmatu- Farḍānī

Yūsuf aş-Şiddīq

'Abdu r-Ra'ūf al-Yamānī

Imāmu l-'Ārifin Amānu l-Ḥaqq

Lisānu l-Mutakallimīn 'Awnu-**Llāh** as-Sakhāwī

'Ārifu ṭ-Ṭayyār al-Ma'rūf bi-Mulḥān

Burhānu l-Kuramā' Ghawthu l-Anām

O Master of time, O Master of time,
O men of **Allah**. May **Allah** (exalted
is He!) raise their stations always
and their blessings and their holy
spirits. By the blessedness of the one
after whom there is no other
prophet, by the sanctity of

Yā Şāhibu z-Zamān, yā Şāhibu l-
'Unşur, yā Rijāla-**Llāh**.
A'lā **Allahu** ta'alā darajātihim
dā'imān wa barakātihim wa
anfāsahum al-quddusīyah, bi-
ḥurmati man lā nabīya ba'dahū,
wa bi-ḥurmati sūrat

Al-Fatīḥah.

إمام المهدي (عليه السلام) ووزرائه

صاحب الزّمان الإمام محمّد المهدي عليه السّلام

شهامة القرضاني

يوسف الصّدّيق

عبد الرّؤوف اليمني

إمام العارفين أمان الحقّ

لسان المتكلّمين عون الله السخاوي

عارف الطيار المعروف بملهان

برهان الكرماء غوث الأنام

يَا صَاحِبَ الزَّمَانِ ، يَا صَاحِبَ العُنْصُرِ ، يَا رِجَالَ اللَّهِ

أَعْلَى اللَّهِ تَعَالَى دَرَجَاتِهِمْ دَائِمًا وَ بَرَكَاتِهِمْ وَ أَنْفَاسِهِمْ

الْقُدْسِيَّةِ بِحُرْمَةٍ مَنْ لَا نَبِيَّ بَعْدَهُ بِحُرْمَةِ سُورَةِ

الْفَاتِحَةِ

Method of performing the Tasbīḥ Prayer

There are two ways of performing the **Tasbīḥ** Prayer (**Ṣalātu t-Tasbīḥ** or **Ṣalātu t-Tasbīḥ**), both of which are correct according to the sunnah. The following is the method preferred by Maulānā Shaikh Nāzīm. This prayer consists of four raka‘āt, and may be prayed with a single **Taslīm** or with two, i.e. as 2-2 raka‘āt or as 4. Shaikh Nāzīm formerly prayed it as 2-2, but nowadays prefers to pray it as 4.

The main feature of the **Tasbīḥ** Prayer is the recitation of a specific **Tasbīḥ** three hundred times during the course of the prayer. This **Tasbīḥ** is recited a certain number of times in each successive posture of the prayer. It is a difference in the number of times it is recited in each position which constitutes the difference between the two methods.

Before the Sūratu l-Fātiḥah ¹	15 times.
After the second Sūrah	10 times.
In Rukū‘	10 times.
In Rukū‘	10 times.
In Qawmah after standing from Rukū‘	10 times.
In the First Sajdah	10 times.
Sitting between both Sajdah	10 times.
In the Second Sajdah	10 times.

1) In the first raka‘āh it is recited between the **Thanā’** (Subḥānaka-**Lāhumma ...**) and **Sūratu l-Fātiḥah**, while in the next three raka‘āt it comes between the **takbīr** and the **Fātiḥah**.

Tasbiḥ Prayer

The Tasbiḥ: Glory be to **Allah**, and Praise is due to **Allah**, and there is no god but **Allah**, and **Allah** is the greatest. *The Tasbiḥ:* Subḥāna-**Llāhi** wa l-ḥamdu li-**Llāhi** wa lā ilāha illa-**Llāhu** wa **Llāhu** akbar.

At the end of a sequence of recitations (i.e. after nine or fourteen times) complete with the words: *At the end of a sequence of recitations (i.e. after nine or fourteen times) complete with the words:*

And there is no power and strength save in **Allah**, the Exalted, the Sublime. Wa lā ḥawla wa lā quwwata illā bi-**Llāhi** l-‘Alīyi l-‘Azīm.

*Before beginning **Ṣalātu t-Tasbiḥ** recite:* *Before beginning **Ṣalātu t-Tasbiḥ** recite:* Glory be to **Allah**, as much as the number of His Creations, and as much as the weight of His Throne, as much as is pleasing to Him, and as much as the ink (which would be used to write) His Words (3 times). Subḥāna-**Llāhi** ‘adada khalqihī wa zinata ‘arshihī wa riḍā Nafsihī wa midāda Kalimātih (3 times).

O Eternally Glorified and (Intrinsically) Sacred One! Our Lord, and the Lord of the Angels and the 'Spirit' (i.e. Gabriel) (3 times). Subbūḥun Quddūs. Rabbunā wa Rabbu l-Malā'ikati wa r-Rūḥ. (3 times).

Glory be to **Allah**, and Praise be to **Allah**, and there is no god but **Allah**, and **Allah** is the greatest, and there is no power and no might save in **Allah**, the Exalted, the Sublime. Subḥāna-**Llāhi** wa l-ḥamdu li-**Llāhi** wa lā ilāha illa-**Llāhu** wa- **Llāhu** Akbar wa lā ḥawla wa lā quwwata illā bi-**Llāhi** l-‘Alīyi l-‘Azīm.

Standing up before the prayer, before the Intention (Niyyah) Shaikh Nāzīm usually reads: *Before the first **Takbīr**, while making the intention, Shaikh Nāzīm usually reads:*

O **Allah!** We have not remembered You as You deserve to be remembered, O Remembered One! **Allāhumma** mā dhakarnāka ḥaqqa dhikrika yā Madhkūr.

كَيْفِيَّةُ صَلَاتِ التَّسْبِيحِ

تَسْبِيحٌ: سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

بَعْدَ مَقْطَعِ قِرَاعَةِ (10 أَوْ 15 مَرَّةً)

كَمَلٌ مَعَ الْكَلِمَتِ:

وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ

قَبْلَ بَدَايَةِ صَلَاتِ التَّسْبِيحِ إِقْرَأْ:

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ عَدَدَ خَلْقِهِ وَزِينَةَ عَرْشِهِ وَرِضَى نَفْسِهِ وَمِدَادَ كَلِمَاتِهِ.

(ثَلَاثُ مَرَّاتٍ)

سُبُوحٌ قُدُوسٌ. رَبُّنَا وَرَبُّ الْمَلَائِكَةِ وَالرُّوحِ. (ثَلَاثُ مَرَّاتٍ)

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ وَلَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ

إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ الْعَلِيِّ الْعَظِيمِ

قَبْلَ أَوَّلِ تَكْبِيرٍ، حِينَ مَا يَنْوِي، يَقْرَأُ شَيْخٌ نَاطِمٌ عَادَةً:

أَللَّهُمَّ مَا ذَكَرْنَاكَ حَقًّا ذَكَرَكَ يَا مَذْكُورَ

Tasbiḥ Prayer

At the end after the salutations:

Then after performing four raka'āt:

Glory be to the One Who manifests His Inviolateness through His Power and by His Subsistence (when all else perishes) and Who has subjugated His Servants by death and annihilation.

Subḥāna man ta'azzaza bi-l-qudrati wa l-baqā'i wa qahhara l-'ibādi bi-l-mawti wa l-fanā'.

Glory be to your Lord, the Lord of Might, (Who transcends) all which people ascribe to Him; and Peace be upon the Emissaries, and Praise be to **Allah**, Lord of the worlds (37, 180).

Subḥāna Rabbika Rabbi l-'Izzati 'ammā yaşifūna wa salāmun 'alā l-Mursalīna, wa l-ḥamdu Li-**Llāhi** Rabbi l-'ālamīn (37, 180).

O **Allah!** I take refuge in Your Pleasure from Your Displeasure, and in Your Grace from Your Punishment. And (I take refuge) in You from You!

Allāhumma, Innī a'ūdhu bi-ridāka min sakhaṭika wa bi mu'āfatika min 'uqūbatika wa bika minka.

O **Allah!** Our Praise of You cannot be enumerated as being as much as You praise Yourself.

Allāhumma, lā nuḥī thanā'an 'alaika, anta ka-mā athnayta 'alā Nafsik.

There is no god but **Allah** (10 times) on the tenth time complete with: Muḥammad is the Emissary of **Allah**. May **Allah** bless him and grant him peace!

Lā ilāha illa-**Llāh** ... (10 times) on the tenth time complete with: Muḥammadun Rasūlu-**Llāh** (Ṣalla-**Llahu** 'alaihi wa sallam).

O **Allah!** Bless Muḥammad and the family of Muḥammad and grant them peace (10 times).

Allāhumma ṣalli 'alā Muḥammadin wa 'alā āli Muḥammadin wa sallim (10 times).

صَلَاتِ التَّسْبِيحِ

بَعْدَ مَا صَلَّيْتَ أَرْبَعَ رَكَعَاتٍ إِقْرَأْ:

سُبْحَانَ مَنْ تَعَزَّزَ بِالْقُدْرَةِ وَ الْبَقَاءِ وَ قَهَّرَ الْعِبَادَ بِالْمَوْتِ وَ الْفَنَاءِ.

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّكَ رَبِّ الْعِزَّةِ عَمَّا يَصِفُونَ وَ سَلَامٌ عَلَى الْمُرْسَلِينَ وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ (٣٧ ، ١٨٠)

اللَّهُمَّ، إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِرِضَاكَ مِنْ سَخَطِكَ وَ بِمُعَافَاتِكَ مِنْ عُقُوبَتِكَ وَ بِكَ مِنْكَ.

اللَّهُمَّ، لَا تُحْصِي ثَنَاءً عَلَيْكَ أَنْتَ كَمَا أَثْنَيْتَ عَلَيَّ نَفْسِكَ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ (١٠ مَرَّةً)

(بَعْدَ الْعَاشِرَةِ):

مُحَمَّدُ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَ سَلَّمَ)

صَلَوَاتُ:

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَ سَلِّمْ (١٠ مَرَّةً)

Tasbiḥ Prayer

Dedication:

For the Honour of the Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) and for his Family and Generous Companions; and for our Shaikhs in the Exalted Naqshbandi Order, most especially for the soul of the Imām of the Order and the Succour of Creation, Khwājah Bahā'uddīn Naqshband Muḥammad al-Uwaysī al-Bukhārī, and to his Eminance, the Sulṭān of the Saints Shaikh ‘Abdullāh al-Fā’iz ad-Dāghistānī, and to all the rest of our Masters and [those who are] righteous

Ihdā’:

Ilā sharafi n-Nabiyyi (Ṣalla-**Llahu** ‘alaihi wa sallam) wa Ālihī wa ṣaḥbihi l-Kirām. wa ilā ikhwānihī mina l-Anbiyā’i wa l-Mursalīn. Wa ilā Mashāikhinā fi ṭ-Ṭarīqati n-Naqshbandiyati l-‘Alīyah khāṣatan ilā ruḥi Imāmi ṭ-Ṭarīqah wa Ghawthi l-Khalīqah Khawājah Bahā’iddīn Naqshband Muḥammadini l-Uwaysīyi l-Bukhārī wa ilā Ḥaḍrati Sulṭāni l-Awliyā’ Shaykh ‘Abdi-**Llahi** l-Fā’izi d-Dāghistānī, wa sā’iri Sādātina wa ṣ-Ṣiddiqīna

Al-Fatīḥah.

صَلَاتِ التَّسْبِيحِ

إِهْدَاء:

إِلَى شَرَفِ النَّبِيِّ (ﷺ) وَآلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ الْكِرَامِ وَإِلَى مَشَايخِنَا فِي
الطَّرِيقَةِ النَّقْشَبَنْدِيَّةِ الْعَلِيَّةِ ، خَاصَّةً إِلَى رُوحِ إِمَامِ الطَّرِيقَةِ وَغَوْثِ
الْحَلِيقَةِ شَاهِ بِهَاءِ الدِّينِ نَقْشَبَنْدِ مُحَمَّدِ الْأُوَيْسِيِّ الْبُخَارِيِّ وَإِلَى مَوْلَانَا
سُلْطَانَ الْأَوْلِيَاءِ شَيْخِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ الْفَائِزِ الدَّاغَسْتَانِيِّ وَسَائِرِ سَادَاتِنَا وَ
الصَّدِّيقِيْنَ

الْفَاتِحَةَ

Khutbatu l-Jum'ah

In the Name of Allah, the Merciful, the Beneficent.

"Praise be to Allah (3x), Who has guided us to this, and we would not have found guidance, had Allah not guided us" (7, 43). I have no success without Him, and I rely on none other than Him.

I bear witness that there is no god but Allah, Alone and without any partner, without anyone similar to him, and without anyone who may be compared to him, an attestation reaching out until the Day of Permanence.

And I bear witness that our Leader, our Support and our Master Muḥammad is His Servant, His Beloved and His Emissary, Allah Most High having sent him as a mercy for the worlds. May Allah - Most High - bless him, his Family, Children, Wives, Companions, Followers and his Rightly Guided and Guiding Khalifahs after him, and his Deputies perfected in his obedience especially on the Imāms, truly the Khalifahs of the Emissary of Allah: the Commanders of the Faithful, their Excellencies Abu Bakr, 'Umar, 'Uthman and 'Ali, of glorious standing, and on the rest of the Companions and their Successors, may Allah Most High be pleased with them all.

O Believers who are present here! Fear Allah and obey Him! Allah is with those who fear Him and with those who perform good deeds.

Allah - the Sublime and Most High - said in His Book which He sent down to His chosen Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace):

"And We have only created Jinns and Mankind in order for them to worship us. I do not wish to have nourishment from them, nor do I wish for them to obey me. Allah is the Provider of Nourishment, the Possessor of Firm Strength." (Allah the Sublime has spoken truly) (51, 56).

خُطْبَةُ الْجُمُعَةِ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

"الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ (۳ مَرَاتٍ) الَّذِي هَدَانَا لِهَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لِنَهْتَدِيَ لَوْلَا أَنْ هَدَانَا اللَّهُ", وَمَا تَوْفِيقِي وَلَا اِعْتِمَادِي إِلَّا عَلَى اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ وَإِلَيْهِ أُنِيبُ. أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَلَا نَظِيرَ لَهُ وَلَا مِثْلَ لَهُ شَهَادَةٌ مُوصِلَةٌ إِلَى دَارِ الْقَرَارِ, وَنَشْهَدُ أَنَّ سَيِّدَنَا وَمَوْلَانَا مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدَهُ وَحَبِيبَهُ وَرَسُولَهُ أَرْسَلَهُ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى رَحْمَةً لِّلْعَالَمِينَ, صَلَّى اللَّهُ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَى آلِهِ وَأَوْلَادِهِ وَأَزْوَاجِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَأَتْبَاعِهِ, وَخُلَفَائِهِ الرَّاشِدِينَ الْمَهْدِيِّينَ مِنْ بَعْدِهِ وَوَزَرْتِهِ الْكَامِلِينَ فِي عَهْدِهِ, خُصُوصًا مِنْهُمْ عَلَى الْأَيْمَةِ خُلَفَاءَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ عَلَى التَّحْقِيقِ, أَمْرَانِهِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ حَضْرَةَ أَبِي بَكْرٍ وَعُمَرَ وَعُثْمَانَ وَعَلِيٍّ ذَوِي الْقَدْرِ الْجَلِيلِ, وَعَلَى بَقِيَةِ الصَّحَابَةِ وَالتَّابِعِينَ, رِضْوَانَ اللَّهِ تَعَالَى عَلَيْهِمْ أَجْمَعِينَ يَا أَيُّهَا الْمُؤْمِنُونَ الْحَاضِرُونَ: "اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ تَعَالَى وَاطِيعُوهُ, إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الَّذِينَ اتَّقَوْا وَالَّذِينَ هُمْ مُحْسِنُونَ"

قَالَ اللَّهُ سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى فِي كِتَابِهِ الْمُنَزَّلِ, عَلَى نَبِيِّهِ الْمُرْسَلِ:

"وَمَا خَلَقْتُ الْجِنَّ وَالْإِنْسَ إِلَّا لِيَعْبُدُونِ. مَا أُرِيدُ مِنْهُمْ مِنْ رِزْقٍ وَمَا أُرِيدُ أَنْ يُطْعَمُوا. إِنَّ اللَّهَ هُوَ الرَّزَّاقُ ذُو الْقُوَّةِ الْمَتِينُ" (سُورَةُ الْبَقَرَةِ)

Khuṭbatu l-Jum'ah

Loo, the best of speech and the most far-reaching arrangement of things is the Word of Allah, the Mighty and Omniscient King. Just as Allah - the Blessed and Most High - has stated in the Speech (*i.e. the Qur'ān*):

"And when the Qur'ān is recited listen to it and be silent, so that mercy will be bestowed on you." (7, 204)

I seek refuge in Allah from the accursed Satan; in the Name of Allah, the Merciful, the Beneficent.

"O Believers, fear Allah, and be with the Righteous!" (9, 119)

Praise be to Allah - the Praise of those who have been perfected - and Blessings and Peace be bestowed upon our Emissary Muḥammad, and upon his Family and all his Companions.

(It was) out of respect for His Prophet and out of deference for the exalted state of His Chosen Friend that the Mighty and Sublime One said, both by way of informing us and commanding us:

"Allah and His Angels send blessings on the Prophet. O Believers, (you too) send blessings upon him and send greetings invoking peace." (33, 56)

O Allah! Send blessings and greetings to Our Leader Muḥammad, who saves his Nation from Hell-Fire, the Pride of both Arab and Non-Arab, our Master and the Master of both honoured Worlds (*i.e. Jinn and Mankind*), our Leader Abu l-Qasim Muḥammad. O you who are longing for the Light of his Beauty and who are in need of his intercession invoke blessings upon him and send upon him an invocation for peace.

O Allah send blessings upon our Leader Muḥammad and upon the Family of our Leader Muḥammad, just as You sent blessings upon our Leader Abraham and upon the Family of our Leader Abraham. Truly You are ever worthy of Praise, and Glorious.

And bless, o Allah our Leader Muḥammad and the Family of our Leader Muḥammad, just as You blessed our Leader Abraham and the Family of our Leader Abraham. Truly You are ever worthy of Praise and Glorious.

أَلَا إِنَّ أَحْسَنَ الْكَلَامِ وَ أَبْلَغَ النَّظَامِ كَلَامُ اللَّهِ الْمَلِكِ الْعَزِيزِ الْعَلَامِ، كَمَا قَالَ اللَّهُ تَبَارَكَ وَ تَعَالَى فِي الْكَلَامِ، وَ إِذَا قُرِئَ الْقُرْآنُ فَاسْتَمِعُوا لَهُ، وَ انصِتُوا لَعَلَّكُمْ تُرْحَمُونَ.

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ . بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 "يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَ كُونُوا مَعَ الصَّادِقِينَ"

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ حَمْدَ الْكَامِلِينَ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالسَّلَامُ عَلَى رَسُولِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَلَى آلِهِ وَ صَحْبِهِ أَجْمَعِينَ، تَعْظِيمًا لِنَبِيِّهِ وَ تَكْرِيمًا لِفَخَامَةِ شَأْنِ صَفِيهِ فَقَالَ عَزَّ وَ جَلَّ مِنْ قَائِلٍ مُخْبِرًا وَ أَمْرًا:

"انَّ اللَّهَ وَ مَلَائِكَتَهُ يُصَلُّونَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ، يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا صَلُّوا عَلَيْهِ وَ سَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا" أَللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ وَ سَلِّمْ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ النَّاجِي أُمَّتِهِ عَنْ دَارِ الْجَحِيمِ مَفْخَرِ الْعَرَبِ وَالْعَجَمِ، مَوْلَانَا وَ مَوْلَى الْعَالَمِينَ الْمُحْتَرَمِينَ سَيِّدِنَا أَبِي الْقَاسِمِ مُحَمَّدٍ، يَا أَيُّهَا الْمُشْتَاقُونَ لِثَوْرِ جَمَالِهِ وَ الْمُحْتَاجُونَ شِفَاعَتَهُ صَلُّوا عَلَيْهِ وَ سَلِّمُوا تَسْلِيمًا. أَللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَلَى آلِ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَ عَلَى آلِ سَيِّدِنَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ، وَ بَارِكِ اللَّهُمَّ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ وَ عَلَى آلِ سَيِّدِنَا مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى سَيِّدِنَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَ عَلَى آلِ سَيِّدِنَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ.

Khuṭbatu l-Jum'ah

Supplication: O Allah! Grant us a mighty victory, and bestow upon us a swift conquest. O Allah! Make for us a governor from You, and o Allah! Grant us a victorious Sovereign (who comes) from You. And write down good health, safety, forgiveness and haleness for us, and the Hajjis and Pilgrims, the Warriors and others who struggle in the Way of Allah, and for both those who remain at home and all those who travel on Your land, on Your sea or in Your air who are of the Nation of Muḥammad (may Allah bless him and grant him peace), and Peace be upon the Emissaries and Praise be to Allah, Lord of the Worlds.

"Allah commands justice, good deeds and giving to those who are related, and He forbids indecency, disapproved acts, and wickedness; He admonishes you so that you may remember." (16, 90)

And the remembrance of Allah is certainly greater, and Allah knows what you are doing.

Call to (stand in) Prayer

(دُعَاءُ): اَللّٰهُمَّ اَنْصِرْنَا نَصْرًا عَزِيْزًا، وَ افْتَحْ لَنَا فَتْحًا قَرِيْبًا، اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْ
لَنَا مِنْ لَدُنْكَ وِلِيًّا، اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْ لَنَا مِنْ لَدُنْكَ سُلْطٰنًا نَصِيْرًا، وَ اَكْثِبِ
الصّٰحَةَ وَ السَّلَامَةَ، وَ الْعَفْوَ وَ الْعَافِيَةَ وَ النَّصْرَةَ عَلَيْنَا، وَ عَلَيِ الْحُجَّاجِ
وَ الزُّوَّارِ وَ الْغَزَاةِ وَ الْمُجَاهِدِيْنَ، وَ الْمُتَمِيْمِيْنَ وَ الْمَسَافِرِيْنَ فِي بَرِّكَ وَ بَحْرِكَ وَ
جَوْكَ مِنْ اُمَّةٍ مُحَمَّدٍ (ﷺ) اَجْمَعِيْنَ، وَ سَلَامٌ عَلَيِ الْمُرْسَلِيْنَ وَ الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ
رَبِّ الْعٰلَمِيْنَ.

"اِنَّ اللّٰهَ يَأْمُرُ بِالْعَدْلِ وَ الْاِحْسَانِ وَ اِيْتَاى ذِي الْقُرْبٰىى وَيَنْهٰى عَنِ
الْفَحْشَاِى وَ الْمُنْكَرِ وَ الْبَغْيِ، يَعْظُمُكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَذَكَّرُوْنَ." وَ لَذِكْرِ اللّٰهِ اَكْبَرُ وَ اللّٰهُ يَعْلَمُ مَا تَصْنَعُوْنَ.

(وَ اَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ)

Special Practices on Holy Days

In Rajāb and Sha‘bān one should either fast:

- a) every Monday and Thursday,
- or:
- b) every day.

In Muslim, Abu Dawud, and Ahmad: `Uthman ibn Hakim al-Ansari said: I asked Sa`id ibn Jubayr about fasting in Rajab, and we were then passing through the month of Rajab, whereupon he said: I heard Ibn `Abbas saying: "The Emissary of Allah used to observe fast so continuously that we thought he would never break it, and at other times he remained without fasting so continuously that we thought he would never fast."

If one is fasting every Monday and Thursday then one should include fasting on the 15th of each month and the 26th and 27th of Rajāb. (It is praiseworthy to fast the three "white" days of each month. These being the 13th, 14th and 15th) These are only general guidelines. When in doubt, consult with someone versed in the Sharī‘ah.

Laylatu 1-'Isrā'

(The 27th of Rajāb)

The night before the 27th of Rajāb is the Night of Ascension of the Prophet (ﷺ).

One may do the following between the Maghrib and ‘Ishā' prayer:

- a) Pray 20 raka‘āt, 2 or 4 at a time, reading 20 Ikhlaṣu Sharīf in each raka‘āh.
- b) After the 20 raka‘āh, read 100 Istighfar outloud.
- c) Then, 100 Salawāt Sharīfah outloud.

Laylatu l-Barā'ah

(The Night of the 15th Sha'bān)

The Prophet (ﷺ) said: "Allah looks at His creation in the night of mid-Sha'ban and He forgives all His creation except for a mushrik (idolater) or a mushahin (one bent on hatred)."

From `A'isha (رضي الله عنها): She said: The Prophet (ﷺ) stood up in prayer during part of the night and made his prostration so lengthy that I thought his soul had been taken back. When I saw this I got up and went to move his big toe, whereupon he moved, so I drew back. When he raised his head from prostration and finished praying, he said: "O `A'isha, O fair little one (humayra)! Did you think that the Prophet had broken his agreement with you?" She replied: "No, by Allah, O Emissary of Allah, but I thought that your soul had been taken back because you stayed in prostration for so long." He said: "Do you know what night this is?" She said: "Allah and His Prophet know best." He said: "This is the night of mid-Sha'ban! Verily Allah the Glorious and Majestic look at His servants on the night of mid-Sha'ban, and He forgives those who ask forgiveness, and He bestows mercy on those who ask mercy, and He gives a delay to the people of envy and spite in their state."

This is the night before the 15th when your provision for the coming year is determined and a night of forgiveness.

Although the majority of the commentators consider the "blessed night" in the above verses to refer to the Night of Decree (laylat al-qadr) which is considered to be in the month of Ramadan, yet the commentaries also mention that this "blessed night" may be that of mid-Sha'ban (laylat al-bara'a). Consequently the Shari'a has commended observance of that night. Imam Suyuti says: "As for the night of mid-Sha'ban, it has great merit and it is desirable (mustahabb) to spend part of it in supererogatory worship."

One may do this between Maghrib and 'Ishā' prayer:

Read **Sūratu Yā-Sīn** (Pg. 172) 3 times:

- 1) the first is to be read with the intention of raising one's **maqām**, or station.
- 2) the second with the intention of asking for **rizq**, or provision.
- 3) the third with the intention of protection from enemies.

After 'Ishā' one should read either:

a) 300 **Ikhlaṣ Sharif** (Pg. 162),

or:

b) 1,000 **Ikhlaṣ Sharif**

in any number of raka'āt needed to complete the above, e.g. for b) 40 **raka'āt** in which 25 **Ikhlaṣ Sharif** are read in each raka'āt.

A way, which does come from Hadith and is mentioned, for example, in the book "Al-Ghunyatu li-Taalibiyi l-Ḥaqq", a work ascribed to Shaikh 'Abdul Qādir al-Jilāni (or Geylani as Maulana prefers to pronounce it), consists of 100 raka'āt. Best of all is to pray these 2-2-2 etc, though it would be acceptable to combine them into four, six or eight raka'āt with one salām. Shaikh Nazim prays two - two - two, etc. In each raka'āh you pray Suratu l-Fātiḥah and then ten times Suratu l-Ikhlaṣ.

Ramadan

Tarawīh

The order in which the Shaikh performs the Tarawīh prayer in London is as follows:

1. First, the sunnah and farḍ prayers for 'Ishā':

4 sunnah.

4 farḍ.

2 sunnah.

2. Then, tarawīh -- 20 sunnah raka'āt.

After every 2 raka'āt: Ṣalli 'alā Muḥammad.

After every 4 raka'āh, sit and read:

Sūratu l-Ikhlāṣ (3x).

then: Ṣalli 'alā Muḥammad.

After 16th raka'āh:

Sūratu l-Ikhlāṣ (3x).

then - 'Alā Sayyidi l-Kā'ināti ṣ-ṣalāwāt (س).

After 18th raka'āt: 'Alā Sayyidi l-Kā'ināti ṣ-ṣalāwāt (س).

After 20th rak'ah: Sūratu l-Ikhlāṣ (3x).

then:

*Shahru Ramaḍān alladhī unzila fihi l-Qur'ān, hudan li -n-nasi wa bayyinātin mina l-hudā wa l-furqān. Āmīn. Āmīn. Āmīn wa l-ḥamdu li-**Llāhi** Rabbi l-'ālamīn (2, 85).*

3. Then pray Ṣalatu l-witr - 3 raka'āt.

then - 'Alā Rasūlina ṣ-ṣalāwāt (س)

then read: Āmana r-Rasūlu... (2, 285-286) (Pg. 176).

Then follow like in any normal 'Ishā' prayer (Pg. 36, N° 21).

Lailatu l-Qadr

Rules of behaviour during the "Night of Destiny"

- 1) Intention: I intend to start the forty..... (see fourth page from beginning)
- 2) After the night prayer and the following sunnah (two raka'āt), recite the adab of the tariqa [i.e.: the small wasīfa (pg. 106)].
- 3) Express the intention to fast the next day.
- 4) Pray Salātu Tarāwiḥ [20 raka'āt (pg. 151)].
- 5) Pray Salātu Tasābih [four raka'āt in jama'āt (pg. 134)].
- 6) Pray Salātu Shukr [thanksgiving prayer (two raka'āt in jama'āt)].
- 7) Pray Salātu l-Witr with Qunūt invocation (three raka'āt in jama'āt).
- 8) Khatmu l-Khwājagān and dhikr.
- 9) Then stay awake all night reading the Holy Qur'ān and practising the awrād until sunrise.
- 10) It is praiseworthy to pray during the vigil from 20 to 100 raka'āt reciting (during its execution) Suratu l-Fātiha together with the first verse (or verses) only, from the second Surah till the last.
- 11) During the following day it is advisable, in fact it is necessary to make two sacrifices for the face of Allah, the Highest, the All-Mighty, to thank Allah and to amend (the shortcomings) of your fast. You should offer it for the community of the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) and for the people of the Tariqa, distributing the meat to the poor and the needy. This is a tradition that Mawlana Sultān al-Awliyā' always followed throughout his life.

Excerpted from the book Futuhāt al-Ḥaqqaniyya of Shaykh Adnan Kabbani.

Note of caution

"A spiritual exercise must be like clothing for the murid. It is a must natural and easy thing to wear suitable and well-fitted clothing - especially such a cloak of honour. But, if the exercise exceeds the capacity of the murid, it becomes like an excess burden of ill-fitting clothes that the murid can't wear. And so, if the exercise doesn't fit him, he must carry it around like a heavy bulky package: he will always be looking for a place where he can conveniently dump it or get rid of it."

Take therefore from these devotions according to your capacity.

General notes

The following notes are meant to clarify some of the practices which occur in the preceding pages. If there is any perfection in them, it has come to us from our Masters, and most particularly our master Shaikh Nāzīm al-Ḥaqqānī an-Naqshbandī (may **Allah** continually raise his station). If there is any imperfection in them, however, may **Allah** be merciful with us and forgive us.

This book assumes that you know how to pray a two, three or four **raka'āt** circle of prayer.

We have added a transliteration for the sole purpose of helping beginners and not to make a script that should be relied upon at the expense of using or learning the original Arabic. Even the best transliteration will NOT enable you to recite the Arabic as it should be. Arabic is the language of the Qur'an, the language of Rasullullah (ﷺ), the language of Paradise, so we should also make an effort to learn it. Also we have omitted the transliteration of the khūṭba because we suppose that the khātīb should know how to read Arabic.

Due to his humbleness, Shaikh Nāzīm is not requesting us to add his name in the du'a' for the Shuiukh of the Tariqa, (pg. 26, 30, etc.), but it is a good practice to do it anyway.

The actual recitations are in regular font style, while notes and comments are in *italic style*.

In these notes we have intended to explain unusual or special practices. All of the practices, however are based on the Sunnah of the Prophet (ﷺ) and explanations of the special benefits of every one of them can be found in the traditional references.

The general method of prayer follow the **Ḥanafī** School, worthy of note, however, are the following:

(1) The **Qunūt** or supplication in the **Fajr** Prayer is normal in the **Shafī'ī** School, but is generally unknown and confusing to the **Ḥanafī's**. Note, however, that the **Ḥanafī** School recommends reading this supplication (which they call **Qunūtu n-Nāzilah**: the supplication when misfortune befalls) whenever the Muslim **Ummah** is in danger. Since the **Ummah** is now

constantly in this state there is surely no contradiction of this prayer's validity in either school.

(2) After reciting **Sūratu l-Fātiḥah** in prayer, Maulānā and a large number of his followers raise their voices to say **Āmīn**. This is generally a feature of the **Shafi'ī** School, according to the **Ḥanafis** both **Imām** and congregation should say this quietly. Maulānā Shaikh.

(3) Again, at the beginning of **Sūratu l-Fātiḥah**, Shaikh Nāzim generally recites the **Basmalah** aloud, though in recent years (out of deference to his **Ḥanafī** followers, who recite it quietly) he has begun to recite it in a lower voice than the **Fātiḥah**, but nevertheless audibly.

(4) The funeral prayer for the absent is a difficult bone of contention. The **Shafi'ī** School permit this unconditionally, pointing out that the Prophet (may **Allah** bless him and grant him peace) performed the Funeral Prayer for the Negus (**Najāshī**), Emperor of Ethiopia. This was performed in the graveyard of **al-Baqī** in Medinah, though the Negus had died in his native land. The **Ḥanafis**, on the other hand claim that this was a special permission, and that the Prophet (ﷺ) was actually witnessing the body of the Negus before him during the prayer.

Shaikh Nāzim makes the intention of praying this **Janāzah** for all those Muslims who have died the previous day in places so remote that there was nobody to perform the Funeral Prayer, and making this special intention largely removes any contradictions of its validity.

Muhyiuddīn ibn al-ʿArabi (Q.s.) made it a condition of practice on all his murids.

We have attempted to include as many variations of certain prayers as possible. Although approximately 95% of this book is standard, you will find some variations in actual practice.

Only the first prayers are written out in full. Subsequent prayers refer, implicitly or explicitly, back to the full reference on a previous page. This was done to reduce space.

The Shaikh uses a miswāk, or toothstick, before every ritual action, as well as before every Qur'ān reading.

Notes by pages

1. (Page 10) Since the Islamic day begins at sunset, Maghrib is the first prayer in the book.
2. (Pg. 12, N°3) These two raka'at were quickly prayed by the Sahāba (ﷺ), or Companions, of the Prophet (ﷺ) after hearing the maghrib adhān. We find aḥadīth on this practice in some of the canonical Ḥadīth collection as well as in Imam Suyuti. The Prophet (ﷺ) never prevented the Sahāba from doing this and therefore it is considered Sunna, the Sunna being based on:
what the Prophet (ﷺ) did;
what the Prophet (ﷺ) said;
what the Prophet (ﷺ) approved of (i.e. did not specifically forbid). It is mentioned that many of the great Sufi Shaikhs maintained this practice, these included Imam Ghazali (Q.s.) and Shaikh al-Akbar, Muhyiuddīn ibn al-'Arabi (Q.s.).
3. (Pg. 12, 4) The iqāmat is prefaced by the salawāt on the Prophet (ﷺ). This is similar to the practice of prefacing the reading of a Fāṭḥa with a Salawāt on the Prophet (ﷺ) (al-Fāṭiḥah ma'a s-salawāt).
The iqāmat is exactly like the adhān (with the addition indicated) in the Hānafi madhhab. You will sometimes find it shortened (to be more precise, halved) in others legal schools.
4. (Pg. 14, 5) This is done mostly in the European and U.S. Jama'ats and during Ramadan.
5. (Pg. 16, 7) At the end of the reading of the Throne verse, the Shaikh blows around himself for protection. This is indicated by the slight moving of his head from left to right and back. At the same time he is raising his prayer beads up for the tasbih, so it looks like as if he is blowing on the prayer-beads. The letter, however, is not the case.
6. (Pg. 18, 11) The funeral prayer for those absent persons who have died without having anyone prayed over them is a farḍ kafāya, a practice that only one member of a community has to perform. Like the two sunna raka'at before maghrib, we know that the great shaikhs used

to make it a daily practice. This prayer is done according to the **Hanafi** School and it is prayed standing, facing the qibla. The Shaikh has said that this prayer is also prayed for the martyrs. Therefore, when one prays over these martyrs, one receives the reward of the degree of those who have died.

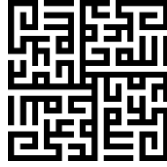
7. (Pg. 22, 13) These are known as the Salatu l-Awabin, i.e. of those who turn frequently in prayer to their Lord. They constitute six raka'āt of two raka'āt each, with a taslīm (as-salamu 'alaykum wa rahmatullah to the right and left at the end), between every two raka'āt.
8. (Pg. 22, 16) In some situations, this section (usually in Maghrib and 'Ishā prayer) is shortened considerably. There is only a reading of (59, 22-24 e 53, 7) in Maghrib and (2, 285-286) in 'Ishā', with a short concluding Supplication by the Shaikh at the end. However, if there is time, you should attempt to complete the proper sequence even if you have to do it on your own.
9. (Pg. 26, 22) This is one of the shortest form of this dedication. The Shaikh once mentioned that this could include mentioning all major saints and members of the family of the Prophet (ﷺ), as well as the major Shaikhs of our tariqa, may Allah sanctify their blessed secrets (See pg. 124-133).
10. (Pg. 30, 10) The Shaikh prays these 4 raka'āt combined, or in the language of the Shari'at, without a taslīm between each set of 2. This means that you pray the two raka'āt as if they were a complete set, including the tahiyāt on the Prophet (ﷺ) and Sayyidina Ibrahim (عليه السلام) but then you don't give the taslīm, or salutations, at the end. You get up again and pray another complete set of two raka'āt exactly like the first two including the Fātiḥa and a sura from the Qur'ān. These are then concluded by the final taslīm. This kind of combination will be indicated in the text by 2-2 with only one taslīm.
11. (Pg. 32, 11) The qunūt prayer is inserted in the third raka'āh after you have read the Fātiḥa and a sura from the Qur'ān (the Shaikh usually reads Sūratu l-Ikhlās), and before the ruki', or bowing.

After you have finished reading the sura from the Qur'an, raise your hands to your ears, as you would to begin the prayer, and say the takbir, Allāhu akbar and continue with the du'ā' indicated in the text. After the du'ā', go into rukū'. Then continue as in a normal prayer sequence.

12. (Pg. 36, 20) Sometimes "Āmana r-Rasūlu...." [(2, 285-286) (pg.176)] is recited instead of Sūrat al-Mulk (67).
13. (Pg. 40) The morning prayer is a major pillar of the daily devotions. One should try to stay awake until the actual rising of the sun and then perform the two sunna raka'āt of Ishrāq. It is said that the one who stays up until sunrise receives the reward equivalent to a Hajj.
14. (Pg. 62, 31) While reading Surat Yā Sīn Mawlana Shaikh Nazim stops to say the following:
After saying Yā Sīn he says: "Sall-Allāhu 'alayhi wa sallim" because Yā Sīn is one of the names of the Prophet (ﷺ).
After reciting (36, 58), he says "Razzaqana Allāh".
After reciting (36, 59) he says "'Adhān-Allāh".
15. (Pg. 62, 32) The pauses in the recitation of the 99 names of Allah on the following pages are not fixed. The Shaikh frequently changes the place of these pauses in his recitations.
16. (Pg. 82) There are a number of variations of the Khatm mentioned in the Naqshbandi literature including versions by 'Abdul Khāliq al-Gujdawāni, Imām Rabbāni Shaikh Ahmed Faruqi Sirhindi Maulāna Khālid al-Baghdādi (Q.s.). The Khatmu l-Khwājagān as reproduced here is the one usually done by the Shaikh. When referring to the khatm we are actually only referring to N.1 - 12. N. 5 - 10 of the khatm are done silently. You will find, however that the Shaikh sometimes does this section outloud. (Perhaps because a majority of those assembled are not familiar with the readings, or because it has become customary, (w-Allahu 'alam). The rest of the Dhikr is done for the honour of the other turuq, as was explained by Shaikh Nazim. That is why you will never find any variation in the first part but you may find the Shaikh, or his wakils (or deputies), varying the second part quite considerably. This version of the Khatm is actually a shortened one.

Mawlana Shaikh Nazim once said that some of Mawlana Shaikh AbdAllah's murids used to do the Khatm threetimes a day. This indicates that an individual in the tariqa may do the Khatm at any time, whereas to do the Khatm for a group, he must be authorised by the Shaikh.

17. (Pg. 84, 11) Shaikh Nazim usually reads this ayat from the Qur'an but any suitable ayat may be chosen depending on the inspiration of the Shaikh.
18. (Pg. 98) More detailed explanations and commentaries on these practices can be found in the book The Naqshbandi Way: a guidebook for spiritual progress (Konya, 1982) or Futuhat al-Haqqaniyya (from Shaykh Adnan Kabbani).
19. (Pg. 118) We have reproduced here only the most frequently used supplications and prayers. The prayers for the ablutions were given us by the Shaikh. These are mainly intended for beginners. The prayers done before and after the meal, as well as the after a meeting, or suhba, are frequently to be heard in a number of variations. There are prayers for every aspect of a Muslim's life and you may find these in any standard compilation of supplications and prayers of the Prophet (ﷺ).
20. (Pg. 124) In the short form of recitation of the Silsilah, you can just recite the names underlined.



The Secret Power of Meditation by Mawlana Shaykh Nazim Adil al- Haqqani qadasAllahu sirrahul 'Aziz

Most Masters today present the method of meditation to you. But usually they do not base it on Christianity, or Judaism or Islam, so many people think that it is a method which originated within other religions. That is however not the case. Meditation was a method which was already given to the first man, within the first message, to the first Messenger.

What purpose does meditation serve, and how can we reach such a state? It is mentioned in all our Holy Books: the Torah, the Gospels and in the Holy Quran, as a method to reach the Divine Presence. When we come face to face with our Creator, we leave everything else behind. Nothing remains except your soul. Even if I tried to cut you with a sword, you would not be harmed. Nothing can touch you physically in such a state, because your physical body will have entered your spiritual being. Normally it is the opposite: our souls are imprisoned in the physical body. In a perfect state of meditation, your soul covers your physical body and you become a spirit. There was once a Grand-

shaykh, Shaykh Abdul Qadir al Jilani. While he was meditating he kept saying, "I am the Truth!" People around him were offended by this utterance and started attacking him with swords, but nothing happened to him. They could not touch him.

When Maulana Rumi was in real meditation, he would be whirling and take off from the ground. He had full connection with the Divine Presence. According to our traditional knowledge, meditation has so many steps before reaching to the top point. If you keep to those rules, real meditation can come to you at any time. Everyone must try within the rules which exist in their religion, to praise the Lord first, in the way the prophets taught us. We can then sit in a silent place, preferably in the dark, cover ourselves and withdraw from everything around us. We should not hear or feel anything, only think that we are one within the existence of the Lord Almighty Allah in the Divine Presence. Even if it only lasts for five minutes, it will give us power. This will then increase and make peace-falcons out of peace-doves. If a terrorist even looks at you, he will fall down. With meditation you can attain ultra-power. Don't think that meditation is something easy. It is the most important power which has been given to mankind.

Hudhur Ma Shaykh & Rabita Sharifa
Method by Sultan ul-Awliya al-Sayyid al-
Sharif Mawlana Shaykh Nazim al-
Haqqani *qadasAllahu sirrahul 'aziz*

Inshallah this is a technique which will be useful to all of you after I leave your physical presence and go away. You will be in need of this technique. In this life, our physical meetings shall come and go. It is not possible for a person to always be in company with another person, whether they be husband and wife, parents and children, brothers and sisters or among the most beloved one. A person may never desire to be far away from his loved ones. However, it is written that it should take place, *Kiraq*, means separation and at sometimes everyone must enter and depart. As far as our physical bodies are concerned it is written that we cannot be together always. It is just not possible. However, spiritually we have been given a power and technique by Allah Almighty to be always together at anytime that anyone may ask for such a meeting. This is possible because our spirituality has a possibility to be in connection. When we remember that person, our spiritual being always will be able to be in such a connection with that person.

These connections have so many levels. Perfect Awliya are always in connection with RasulAllah (peace and blessings be upon him and his family). Anytime they want such a connection they should find themselves immediately in the holy presence of RasulAllah (*sal lallahu alaihi wa salam*). They never leave RasulAllah's spiritual presence. This technique is known as *Hudhur Ma Rasul* – that is; connection with the Holy Prophet

upon whom be peace, people belonging to Tariqat are stepping in this direction to obtain such a connection.

As we are just beginners, we should first practice an easy way. This easy way is *Hudur-Ma-Shaykh*; that is to be in connection with your Shaykh. Anytime that you think of your Shaykh, you may say “*I am in the holy presence of my Grand Shaykh*”. At first you may not see him, but a feeling of his presence may be felt by you. These feelings are of different levels. A simple connection is to feel your Shaykh’s presence always then gradually you may come to the level of feeling the breathing of your Shaykh. Then further on you may see your Shaykh in front of you making the *Dhikr* ‘*Allah, Allah*’ and thereby giving power to you and you look at him and follow him. Then you will be present with your Shaykh for your entire life. Thereafter you shall find yourself in the presence of the whole circle of the lovers of your Grand Shaykh.

Then when that connection becomes perfect you will be able to see your Shaykh sitting with you, coming with you, going with you, being with you, being in you and surrounding you, then the Shaykh shall be in you. You will then become changed to the personality of your Shaykh. That is known as *Fana-u-fi-Shaykh*. You will leave your being and the personality and power of your Shaykh will appear through yourself and then you become the Representative of your Shaykh. Then, your Shaykh, through that personality will take you to the Holy Presence of RasulAllah (*sal lallahu alaihi wa salam*). Then RasulAllah (*sal lallahu alaihi wa salam*) will dress you in his spiritual body and then you will become the Representative of RasulAllah (*sal lallahu alaihi wa salam*). RasulAllah (*sal lallahu alaihi wa salam*)

is *Dhahir*, He appears through yourself. Then, RasulAllah (*sal lallahu alaihi wa salam*) will take you to *Hudhur-al-Haq* (the presence of The Truth, to the Divine Presence of The Lord Allah Almighty). Allah Almighty will then dress you with Divine Light and then you become annihilated in Allah (*Fana-u-fillah*). Then you will be leaving everything in yourself and Divine Lights will appear through yourself and you will then become *Khalifatullah* (Representative of Allah). You shall then represent Allah to the whole universe and then He shall give this power to you (ayat) "*tassarusal tasliq*"- that is to be able to do everything throughout the whole of creation and through all the universes according to His Divine Will. That is *Khalifatullah*. All the Laws and Shariat that has been sent down through the Prophets and Ambiyas are to teach people and guide people to this station. When you reach the station of *Khalifatullah*, you achieve the final aim of all Shariat and all Tariqat.

The Ability of the Murshid to Teach Telepathically by Mawlana Shaykh Nazim Adil al-Haqqani qadasAllahu sirrahul 'Aziz

Knowledge comes in two ways. One is by listening from outside and using that in directing oneself on a way. But some knowledge comes from the heart, and this is more powerful in pushing one towards his target. In other words, if a command comes from outside, the ego doesn't take care to keep it, but when it comes from yourself, it has more effect. The ego never likes to be commanded, but if it is coming from the heart, you see it as honourable.

You may listen to so many lessons, but really you are waiting for that command to come from yourself. Correct and Divine Guidance come with the second way. The Awliya may speak, but they also send inspiration to hearts. The Murshid may teach by inspiration. Then, one thinks about the knowledge coming, "I am thinking this." The more we are purified, the more Divine Wisdom waves can be caught by our hearts' ears.

The Prophet taught that if Man can keep his heart pure, and worship sincerely for forty days, then he may catch Divine Wisdom in his heart and may speak wisdom, which is the essence of knowledge.

The Ability of the Murshid to Appear to his Followers by Mawlana Shaykh Nazim Adil al-Haqqani qadasAllahu sirrahul 'Aziz

Mercy Oceans: The Teachings of Mawlana Abd Allah Daghestani. By Shaykh Nazim Al Qibrisi:

"When I first met you in London, they told me you could appear to me wherever I am, and to experiment with this. I have tried various things, but so far with no success. Can you tell me how to do it?"

"Ah, yes! You may do that. You may do it with your heart, when you are in need of something, your heart may be in connection with me. Anytime!"
"There are no special words I have to say, or any special technique I have to do?" "You can call, 'O! My Shaykh, O! My Grandshaykh! Reach to me, I am in difficulties, I am in need of your help" Your Grandshaykh is Abd Allah Daghestani (may Allah be pleased with him). It is enough to call him."

The Six Powers the Murid Becomes Eligible For by Mawlana Shaykh Nazim Adil al-Haqqani qadasAllahu sirrahul 'Aziz

Mercy Oceans' Lovestream by Shaykh Nazim Al-Qubrusi qadasAllahu sirrahul 'aziz:

Only he who abandons the covetousness of this life and the next will be given pleasure that no one can imagine. A murid becomes eligible for these powers when he becomes free of his ego's tyranny. When they are granted, he is a free man, forever free from the limitations of time and space. Time and space are illusions which now bind us. When we are free they are at our command.

1. The Power of Attraction

The Power of Attraction is the power which enabled the saintly advisor of King Solomon to bring the throne of the Queen of Sheba to Jerusalem from Yeman in the same time it takes for an eye to blink, or less (Holy Quran, Chapter 34). This is the power that enables one to draw anything to himself. Inanimate objects are the easiest, people the most difficult.

2. The Power of Emanation

The Power of Emanation or Outpouring is the Power to be the means for the transfer of the experience of the Divine Presence to the murid. It is all

embracing light that overflows the brim which these divine favors the brim of the vessel. The Holy Prophet is the vessel in which these Divine favors are poured and, as they are without end, they flow from his heart, to the hearts of Saints and from theirs to those of murids.

3. The Power of Connection

The Power of Connection is the power to connect at all times to this chain of transmission of Divine power and favors. For Saints it is the intimate knowledge of the Prophet's realities and those of the chain of Shaykhs leading to him. For those who are yet aspiring to that station it is the daily invocation of the names of those Grandshaykhs leading up to the Holy Prophet. In our time, the time when the advent of Imam al Mahdi is anticipated, many more people will have access to this power than ever before.

4. The Power of Alignment

The Power of Alignment enables the Shaykh to turn his heart towards the hearts of his murids at any given time, and to turn their hearts towards their destinations. If he can't do this then it is meaningless to say that he is a Shaykh. The first step is in his turning the heart of the murid towards his own; after this it will be possible to turn it onwards.

5. The Power of Guidance

The Power of Guidance is the power to lead one on his way to his destination once he has been turned toward the direction through the Power of Alignment. For example, if you arrive at Heathrow Airport it is not enough, you must be lead or given directions to arrive at your specific destination in London. Therefore, being turned in the direction is only the first step, the door of the maze; you must be helped on through it.

6. The Power of 'Folding-Space'

The Power of 'Folding-Space' is the power to travel at will anywhere in the Universe without actually traveling the distance, but rather by "rolling it up" like a parchment. Such a thing is unattainable except for those who have subdued the physical body absolutely. Presently our souls are encased in our physical bodies. The secret of this power is that, by bringing the physical body under control it becomes encased in the spiritual body, and the movement of the spiritual body is not cumbersome like that of this body. What is the speed of a donkey compared to the speed of Light? The speed of light is like a donkey compared to the speed of the spiritual body.

Hand Written Ta'weedh by Sultan ul- Awliya Mawlana Shaykh Muhammad Nazim Adil al-Haqqani qadas Allahu sir- rahul 'Aziz

اعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

خرج صاحب المسند عنه أن النبي صلى الله عليه وآله قال: "روى الله عن علي بن أبي طالب
 بالجهد الذي يجاهدون ثلاثمائة وثلاثة عشر رسولاً مبشرين ومنذرين من أمة محمد صلى الله عليه وآله وسلم
 وجعلها حربةً وجبت له سناً عنهم ولم يظفر به عدو ولا عداء! والسموات والأرض
 وهذه أسماء رسل الله: نوح، إسماعيل، هود، عيسى، إبراهيم، آدم، شِيث، أنوس، قيثان، مهليل،
 اخنوخ، اديس، متوشلخ، نوح، هود، عيسى، ممداد، شمع، صالح، ارفخشذ، صفيان،
 حنظلة، لوط، عمران، ابراهيم، اسماعيل، يعقوب، يوسف، شاول، عمود، يونس، موسى،
 لوطان، يعقوب، هرون، كليل، يوشع، داود، سليمان، بلقيس، ارميا، يونس، الياس، سليمان، داود،
 زانين، عزرا، هرد، سليمان، سعد، غالب، شمس، صهيون، زيمان، قيس، اسام، عيشان، اسام،
 عوضون، يعقوب، زبول، باسل، باسان، لايق، غلفات، رسوخ، رشيع، المرون، لغ، برسلا، ايليم،
 رشاد، شرب، هبل، ميلان، عمران، هريب، جريب، شلخ، صرخ، شان، فيل، معن، عيصون،
 عفيف، صديقه، بروه، حاصم، هيران، عاصم، عاريس، شرميل، جزييل، حزقييل، اشعيريل،
 انطوني، قازيم، نصير، لوريس، خضوع، جديعة، شوحيل، مناييل، درلف، حاتم، بارغ، هرسل، جايد،
 سانوخ، اسيل، ناييل، قاسم، ايل، بارك، كيلان، ايز، حاصم، جايوش، حاصم، خايوش، اسيل، واسم،
 رادم، شادم، مشوشان، جازان، مباحد، مصصان، اكلون، مباحد، عرفان، عابر، لاهون، بلوخ،
 فيلان، لاهي، هيراي، ناهي، جازو، حانيف، ماشيخ، لاقت، باع، حاصم، صيخام، ميلا، اسيان،
 رحيل، لاقت، برطونون، انا، عوراض، مهمتر، غاين، غاخ، هندويل، ميغيل، مضعتم،
 طييل، طايغ، مهم، مجرم، عدون، شيد، باذن، بوان، معين، مزاس، بايد، لاي، فزان، صابر،
 سلام، عيص، هيران، جهابوك، جايوش، ميلا، سوس، ساسان، فركم، فريوش، مصيب،
 حرقيا، نعمان، ارميل، مزاجم، ميلا، سوس، ساسان، فركم، فريوش، مصيب،
 ركن، عامر، مستغفر، لاجون، شينيم، عيايب، صبايح، عرفون، مغلذ، صرحم، صبايد،
 غالب، عبدالله، ادرزين، عدوار، نصران، بايع، نظير، هورين، كايو، اشيم، فتوان،
 عابون، رباح، صبايح، سلون، صجان، دويان، راون، ميلا، ساسان، ارجيل،
 بينين، مطبخ، عيص، مجلاس، ساشين، خرفان، مهسون، جهوزان، البون، وعد،
 رحيل، بينان، شيعور، حوطيان، عاسلي، زحرام، عيس، صبيح، بلطج، صبايح،
 مصيب، صبحان، كلان، يوشفي، سميون، عرضون، كحوضر، ريدور، باغ، عاتيل،
 كتمان، خذون، صبيحان، يسع، عرفور، عريمي، فضحان، بن، عجي، ابن، يوشفي،
 بن، انقاص، صبايح، شتون، صبايح، البون، ماشا، خاييل، اجيال، صبايح، زكروبا،
 يحيى، صرحيس، عيسى، به، صرح، صحت، محمد، لاصطفي، صلوات، الله، تعالي، عليه، وسلم،
 اجيبنا، اللهم، صل، وسلم، على، اشرف، واطهر، وارحم، جميع، الالبياء، والمرسلين، وللحمد لله
 رب العالمين

سُورَةُ
الْفَاتِحَةِ مَكِّيَّةٌ

أَيَاتُهَا (٤) رُكُوعُهَا (١)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ۝

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ۝

الرَّحِيمِ ۝

إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ۝

اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ۝

الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ ۝

الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ۝

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّومُ لَا تَأْخُذُهُ سِنَّةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ لَهُ مَا فِي
السَّمَوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ مَنْ ذَا الَّذِي يَشْفَعُ عِنْدَهُ إِلَّا بِإِذْنِهِ يَعْلَمُ
مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَمَا خَلْفَهُمْ وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ مِّنْ عِلْمِهِ إِلَّا بِمَا
شَاءَ وَسِعَ كُرْسِيُّهُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ وَلَا يَئُودُهُ حِفْظُهُمَا وَهُوَ
الْعَلِيُّ الْعَظِيمُ ﴿٢٥٥﴾

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

ءَا مَنَ الرَّسُولُ بِمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْهِ مِنْ رَبِّهِ، وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ كُلٌّ ءَا مَنَ بِاللَّهِ
وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ، وَكُتُبِهِ، وَرُسُلِهِ، لَا نُفَرِّقُ بَيْنَ أَحَدٍ مِنْ رُسُلِهِ، وَقَالُوا
سَمِعْنَا وَأَطَعْنَا غُفْرَانَكَ رَبَّنَا وَإِلَيْكَ الْمَصِيرُ ﴿٢٨٥﴾
لَا يُكَلِّفُ اللَّهُ نَفْسًا إِلَّا وُسْعَهَا لَهَا مَا كَسَبَتْ وَعَلَيْهَا مَا
اَكْتَسَبَتْ رَبَّنَا لَا تُؤَاخِذْنَا إِنْ نَسِينَا أَوْ أَخْطَأْنَا رَبَّنَا وَلَا تَحْمِلْ
عَلَيْنَا إِصْرًا كَمَا حَمَلْتَهُ، عَلَى الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِنَا رَبَّنَا وَلَا تُحَمِّلْنَا
مَا لَا طَاقَةَ لَنَا بِهِ، وَاعْفُ عَنَّا وَارْحَمْنَا أَنْتَ مَوْلَانَا
فَاَنْصُرْنَا عَلَى الْقَوْمِ الْكَافِرِينَ ﴿٢٨٦﴾

آيَاتُهَا (٣) سُورَةُ التَّجْوِيدِ مَكِّيَّةٌ رُكُوعَاتُهَا (٣)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

الْحَمْدُ تَنْزِيلُ الْكِتَابِ لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ مِنْ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿١﴾

أَمْ يَقُولُونَ افْتَرَاهُ بَلْ هُوَ الْحَقُّ مِنْ رَبِّكَ لِتُنذِرَ قَوْمًا

مَّا أَتَاهُمْ مِنْ نَذِيرٍ مِّنْ قَبْلِكَ لَعَلَّهُمْ يَهْتَدُونَ ﴿٢﴾ اللَّهُ

الَّذِي خَلَقَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا فِي سِتَّةِ أَيَّامٍ

ثُمَّ اسْتَوَىٰ عَلَى الْعَرْشِ مَا لَكُمْ مِنْ دُونِهِ مِنْ وَلِيٍّ وَلَا

شَفِيعٍ أَفَلَا تَتَذَكَّرُونَ ﴿٣﴾ يُدَبِّرُ الْأَمْرَ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ إِلَى الْأَرْضِ

ثُمَّ يَعْرُجُ إِلَيْهِ فِي يَوْمٍ كَانَ مِقْدَارُهُ أَلْفَ سَنَةٍ مِّمَّا

تَعُدُّونَ ﴿٤﴾ ذَلِكَ عِلْمُ الْغَيْبِ وَالشَّهَادَةِ الْعَزِيزِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿٥﴾

الَّذِي أَحْسَنَ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ خَلْقَهُ وَبَدَأَ خَلْقَ الْإِنْسَانِ مِنْ

طِينٍ ﴿٦﴾ ثُمَّ جَعَلَ نَسْلَهُ مِنْ سُلَالَةٍ مِّنْ مَّاءٍ مَّهِينٍ ﴿٧﴾ ثُمَّ

سَوَّاهُ وَنَفَخَ فِيهِ مِنْ رُّوحِهِ وَجَعَلَ لَكُمُ السَّمْعَ وَالْأَبْصَارَ

وَالْأَفْئِدَةَ قَلِيلًا مَّا تَشْكُرُونَ ﴿٨﴾ وَقَالُوا إِذَا ضَلَلْنَا فِي الْأَرْضِ

ءِ إِنَّا لَفِي خَلْقٍ جَدِيدٍ ﴿٩﴾ بَلْ هُمْ بِلِقَائِي رَبِّهِمْ كَفِرُونَ ﴿١٠﴾

قُلْ يَتَوَفَّاكُم مَّلَكُ الْمَوْتِ الَّذِي وُكِّلَ بِكُمْ ثُمَّ إِلَىٰ رَبِّكُمْ
 تُرْجَعُونَ ﴿١١﴾ وَلَوْ تَرَىٰ إِذِ الْبُرُومُونَ نَاكِسُوا رُءُوسِهِمْ عِنْدَ
 رَبِّهِمْ رَبَّنَا أَبْصَرْنَا وَسَمِعْنَا فَارْجِعْنَا نَعْمَلْ صَالِحًا إِنَّا مُوقِنُونَ ﴿١٢﴾
 وَلَوْ شِئْنَا لَآتَيْنَا كُلَّ نَفْسٍ هُدًىٰ وَلَكِنْ حَقَّ الْقَوْلُ مِنِّي
 لَأَمْلَأَنَّ جَهَنَّمَ مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ أَجْمَعِينَ ﴿١٣﴾ فَذُوقُوا بِهَا
 نَسِئَتُمْ لِقَاءَ يَوْمِكُمْ هَٰذَا إِنَّا نَسِينَكُمْ وَذُوقُوا عَذَابَ الْخُلْدِ
 بِمَا كُنتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ ﴿١٤﴾ إِنَّمَا يُؤْمِنُ بِآيَاتِنَا الَّذِينَ إِذَا ذُكِّرُوا بِهَا
 خَرُّوا سُجَّدًا وَسَبَّحُوا بِحَمْدِ رَبِّهِمْ وَهُمْ لَا يَسْتَكْبِرُونَ ﴿١٥﴾
 تَتَجَافَىٰ جُنُوبُهُمْ عَنِ الْمَضَاجِعِ يَدْعُونَ رَبَّهُمْ خَوْفًا وَطَمَعًا
 وَمِمَّا رَزَقْنَاهُمْ يُنْفِقُونَ ﴿١٦﴾ فَلَا تَعْلَمُ نَفْسٌ مَّا أُخْفِيَ لَهُم مِّن قُرَّةِ
 أَعْيُنٍ جَزَاءً لِّبِمَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ ﴿١٧﴾ أَفَمَن كَانَ مُؤْمِنًا كَمَن كَانَ
 فَاسِقًا لَا يَسْتَوُونَ ﴿١٨﴾ أَمَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ فَلَهُمْ
 جَنَّاتُ الْبَاوِيِّ نُزُلًا بِهَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ ﴿١٩﴾ وَأَمَّا الَّذِينَ فَسَقُوا
 فَبَاوِيهِمُ النَّارُ كُلَّمَا أَرَادُوا أَنْ يَخْرُجُوا مِنْهَا أُعِيدُوا فِيهَا
 وَقِيلَ لَهُمْ ذُوقُوا عَذَابَ النَّارِ الَّتِي كُنتُمْ بِهَا تَكْذِبُونَ ﴿٢٠﴾

وَلَنذِيْقَهُمْ مِّنَ الْعَذَابِ الْآدِنِي دُونَ الْعَذَابِ
الْأَكْبَرِ لَعَلَّهُمْ يَرْجِعُونَ ﴿١١﴾ وَمَنْ أَظْلَمُ مِمَّنْ ذُكِّرَ بِآيَاتِ
رَبِّهِ ثُمَّ أَعْرَضَ عَنْهَا إِنَّا مِنَ الْجَرِمِينَ مُنتَقِمُونَ ﴿١٢﴾
وَلَقَدْ آتَيْنَا مُوسَى الْكِتَابَ فَلَا تَكُنْ فِي مِرْيَةٍ مِّنْ
لِّقَائِهِ وَجَعَلْنَاهُ هُدًى لِّبَنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ ﴿١٣﴾ وَجَعَلْنَا
مِنْهُمْ آيَةً يَهْتَدُونَ بِأَمْرِنَا لَمَّا صَبَرُوا ﴿١٤﴾ وَكَانُوا
بِآيَاتِنَا يُوقِنُونَ ﴿١٥﴾ إِنَّ رَبَّكَ هُوَ يَفْصِلُ بَيْنَهُمْ يَوْمَ
الْقِيَامَةِ فِيمَا كَانُوا فِيهِ يَخْتَلِفُونَ ﴿١٦﴾ أَوَلَمْ يَهْدِ لَهُمْ كَمْ
أَهْلَكْنَا مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ مِّنَ الْقُرُونِ يَمْشُونَ فِي مَسْكِنِهِمْ
إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ أَفَلَا يَسْمَعُونَ ﴿١٧﴾ أَوَلَمْ يَرَوْا أَنَّا نَسُوقُ
الْبَاءَ إِلَى الْأَرْضِ الْجُرُزِ فَنُخْرِجُ بِهِ زُرْعًا تَأْكُلُ مِنْهُ
أَنْعَامُهُمْ وَانْفُسُهُمْ أَفَلَا يُبْصِرُونَ ﴿١٨﴾ وَيَقُولُونَ مَتَى
هَذَا الْفَتْحُ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ ﴿١٩﴾ قُلْ يَوْمَ الْفَتْحِ
لَا يَنْفَعُ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا إِيْمَانُهُمْ وَلَا هُمْ يُنظَرُونَ ﴿٢٠﴾
فَاعْرِضْ عَنْهُمْ وَأَنْتَظِرُ إِلَيْهِمْ مُنْتَظِرُونَ ﴿٢١﴾

أَيَاتُهَا (٨٣) سُورَةُ يُسِّ مَكِّيَّةٌ رُكُوعَاتُهَا (٥)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

يُسِّ ۝ وَالْقُرْآنِ الْحَكِيمِ ۝ إِنَّكَ لَبِنَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ ۝ عَلَى

صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ ۝ تَنْزِيلَ الْعَزِيزِ الرَّحِيمِ ۝ لِتُنذِرَ قَوْمًا

مَّا أُنذِرَ آبَاؤَهُمْ فَهُمْ غَافِلُونَ ۝ لَقَدْ حَقَّ الْقَوْلُ عَلَى

أَكْثَرِهِمْ فَهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ ۝ إِنَّا جَعَلْنَا فِي أَعْنَاقِهِمْ أَغْلَالًا فَهِىَ

إِلَى الْأَذْقَانِ فَهُمْ مُقْمَحُونَ ۝ وَجَعَلْنَا مِنْ بَيْنِ أَيْدِيهِمْ

سَدًّا وَمِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ سَدًّا فَأَعْشَيْنَهُمُ فَهُمْ لَا يُبْصِرُونَ ۝

وَسَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ ءَأَنذَرْتَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تُنذِرْهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ ﴿١٥﴾

إِنَّمَا تُنذِرُ مَنِ اتَّبَعَ الذِّكْرَ وَخَشِيَ الرَّحْمَنَ الْغَيْبَ

فَبَشِّرْهُ بِغُفْرَةٍ وَأَجْرٍ كَرِيمٍ ﴿١٦﴾ إِنَّا نَحْنُ نُحْيِي الْمَوْتَىٰ

وَنَكْتُبُ مَا قَدَّمُوا وَآثَارَهُمْ وَكُلَّ شَيْءٍ أَحْصَيْنَاهُ فِي

إِمَامٍ مُّبِينٍ ﴿١٧﴾ وَاضْرِبْ لَهُم مَّثَلًا أَصْحَابَ الْقَرْيَةِ إِذْ

جَاءَهَا الْمُرْسَلُونَ ﴿١٨﴾ إِذْ أَرْسَلْنَا إِلَيْهِمُ اثْنَيْنِ فَكَذَّبُوهُمَا

فَعَزَّزْنَا بِثَالِثٍ فَقَالُوا إِنَّا إِلَيْكُمْ مُّرْسَلُونَ ﴿١٩﴾ قَالُوا

مَا أَنْتُمْ إِلَّا بَشَرٌ مِّثْلُنَا وَمَا أَنْزَلَ الرَّحْمَنُ مِنْ شَيْءٍ

إِن أَنْتُمْ إِلَّا تَكْذِبُونَ ﴿٢٠﴾ قَالُوا رَبُّنَا يَعْلَمُ إِنَّا إِلَيْكُمْ

لَمُرْسَلُونَ ﴿٢١﴾ وَمَا عَلَيْنَا إِلَّا الْبَلْغُ الْبَيِّنُ ﴿٢٢﴾ قَالُوا إِنَّا

تَطِيرْنَا بِكُمْ لَيْلٍ لَّمْ تَنْتَهُوا لَنَرْجِنَنَّكُمْ وَلَيَسَّسَنَنَّكُمْ

مِنَّا عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ ﴿٢٣﴾ قَالُوا طَائِرُكُمْ مَعَكُمْ أَإِن

ذُكِّرْتُمْ بَلْ أَنْتُمْ قَوْمٌ مُّسْرِفُونَ ﴿٢٤﴾ وَجَاءَ مِنْ أَقْصَا

الْبَدِينَةِ رَجُلٌ يَسْعَىٰ قَالَ يَا قَوْمِ اتَّبِعُوا الْمُرْسَلِينَ ﴿٢٥﴾

اتَّبِعُوا مَنْ لَا يَسْئَلُكُمْ أَجْرًا وَهُمْ مُّهْتَدُونَ ﴿٢٦﴾

وَمَا لِي لَا أَحْبُدُ الَّذِي فَطَرَنِي وَإِلَيْهِ تُرْجَعُونَ ﴿١٠٠﴾

ءَأَتَّخِذُ مِنْ دُونِهِ إِلَهَةً إِنَّ يُرِيدُنِ الرَّحْمَنُ بِضُرٍّ لَا تُغْنِي عَنِّي

شَفَاعَتَهُمْ شَيْئًا وَلَا يُنْقِذُونِ ﴿١٠١﴾ إِنِّي إِذَا لَفِي ضَلَالٍ مُّبِينٍ ﴿١٠٢﴾ إِنِّي

أَمِنْتُ بِرَبِّكُمْ فَاسْمَعُونِ ﴿١٠٣﴾ قِيلَ ادْخُلِ الْجَنَّةَ ط قَالَ يَلِيَّتْ قَوْمِي

يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿١٠٤﴾ بِهَا غَفَرْتُ لِي رَبِّي وَجَعَلَنِي مِنَ الْمُكْرِمِينَ ﴿١٠٥﴾ وَمَا أَنْزَلْنَا

عَلَى قَوْمِهِ مِنْ بَعْدِهِ مِنْ جُنْدٍ مِّنَ السَّمَاءِ وَمَا كُنَّا مُنْزِلِينَ ﴿١٠٦﴾

إِنْ كَانَتْ إِلَّا صَيْحَةً وَاحِدَةً فَإِذَا هُمْ خِدُودٌ ﴿١٠٧﴾ يَحْسِرَةٌ عَلَى

الْعِبَادِ مَا يَأْتِيهِمْ مِّن رَّسُولٍ إِلَّا كَانُوا بِهِ يَسْتَهْزِءُونَ ﴿١٠٨﴾ أَلَمْ

يَرَوْا كَمْ أَهْلَكْنَا قَبْلَهُمْ مِّنَ الْقُرُونِ أَنَّهُمْ إِلَيْهِمْ لَا يَرْجِعُونَ ﴿١٠٩﴾ ط

وَإِنْ كُلُّ لُحَا جَمِيعٍ لَّدَيْنَا مُحْضَرُونَ ﴿١١٠﴾ وَآيَةٌ لَهُمُ الْأَرْضُ الْبَيْتَةُ ﴿١١١﴾

أَحْيَيْنَاهَا وَأَخْرَجْنَا مِنْهَا حَبًّا فَبِتُّهُ يَأْكُلُونَ ﴿١١٢﴾ وَجَعَلْنَا فِيهَا جَنَاتٍ

مِّنْ نَّخِيلٍ وَأَعْنَابٍ وَفَجَّرْنَا فِيهَا مِنَ الْعُيُونِ ﴿١١٣﴾ لِيَأْكُلُوا مِنْ

ثَمَرِهَا وَمَا عَمِلَتْهُ أَيْدِيهِمْ أَفَلَا يَشْكُرُونَ ﴿١١٤﴾ سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ

الْأَزْوَاجَ كُلَّهَا مِمَّا تُثْبِتُ الْأَرْضُ وَمِنْ أَنْفُسِهِمْ وَمِمَّا لَا يَعْلَمُونَ ﴿١١٥﴾

وَآيَةٌ لَهُمُ اللَّيْلُ نَسْلَخُ مِنْهُ النَّهَارَ فَإِذَا هُمْ مُظْلِمُونَ ﴿١١٦﴾

وَالشَّمْسُ تَجْرِي لِمُسْتَقَرٍّ لَهَا ذَلِكَ تَقْدِيرُ الْعَزِيزِ الْعَلِيمِ ٥٠ وَالْقَمَرَ
 قَدَرْنَاهُ مَنَازِلَ حَتَّىٰ عَادَ كَالْعُرْجُونِ الْقَدِيمِ ٥١ لَا الشَّمْسُ يَنْبَغِي
 لَهَا أَنْ تُدْرِكَ الْقَمَرَ وَلَا اللَّيْلُ سَابِقُ النَّهَارِ وَكُلٌّ فِي فَلَكٍ
 يَسْبَحُونَ ٥٢ وَآيَةٌ لَهُمْ أَنَّا حَمَلْنَا ذُرِّيَّتَهُمْ فِي الْفُلِّ الْمَشْحُونِ ٥٣
 وَخَلَقْنَا لَهُمْ مِنْ مِثْلِهِ مَا يَرْكَبُونَ ٥٤ وَإِنْ نَشَأْ نُغْرِقْهُمْ فَلَا صَرِيحَ
 لَهُمْ وَلَا هُمْ يُنْقذُونَ ٥٥ إِلَّا رَحْمَةً مِنَّا وَمَتَاعًا إِلَىٰ حِينٍ ٥٦ وَإِذَا
 قِيلَ لَهُمُ اتَّقُوا مَا بَيْنَ أَيْدِيكُمْ وَمَا خَلْفَكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُرْحَمُونَ ٥٧
 وَمَا تَأْتِيهِمْ مِنْ آيَةٍ مِنْ آيَاتِ رَبِّهِمْ إِلَّا كَانُوا عَنْهَا مُعْرِضِينَ ٥٨
 وَإِذَا قِيلَ لَهُمْ أَنْفِقُوا مِمَّا رَزَقَكُمُ اللَّهُ قَالُوا الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا لِلَّذِينَ
 آمَنُوا انْطَعِمُوا مِنْ لَوْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ أَطَعْتُمْ إِنْ أَنْتُمْ إِلَّا فِي ضَلَالٍ
 مُبِينٍ ٥٩ وَيَقُولُونَ مَتَىٰ هَذَا الْوَعْدُ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ ٦٠ مَا
 يَنْظُرُونَ إِلَّا صَيْحَةً وَاحِدَةً تَأْخُذُهُمْ وَهُمْ يَخِصِّصُونَ ٦١ فَلَا
 يَسْتَطِيعُونَ تَوْصِيَةً وَلَا إِلَىٰ أَهْلِهِمْ يَرْجِعُونَ ٦٢ وَنُفِخَ فِي الصُّورِ
 فَأَذَاهُمْ مِنَ الْأَجْدَاثِ إِلَىٰ رَبِّهِمْ يَنْسِلُونَ ٦٣ قَالُوا يَا وَيْلَنَا مَن
 بَعَثَنَا مِنْ مَرْقَدِنَا هَذَا مَا وَعَدَ الرَّحْمَنُ وَصَدَقَ الْمُرْسَلُونَ ٦٤

إِنْ كَانَتْ إِلَّا صِيحَةً وَاحِدَةً فَإِذَا هُمْ جَمِيعٌ لَدَيْنَا مُحْضَرُونَ ﴿١٥﴾

فَالْيَوْمَ لَا تَظْلَمُ نَفْسٌ شَيْئًا وَلَا يُجْزَوْنَ إِلَّا مَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ ﴿١٦﴾ إِنَّ

أَصْحَابَ الْجَنَّةِ الْيَوْمَ فِي شُغْلٍ فَاكِهِونَ ﴿١٧﴾ هُمْ وَأَزْوَاجُهُمْ فِي ظِلِّ

عَلَى الْأَرَائِكِ مُتَّكِنُونَ ﴿١٨﴾ لَهُمْ فِيهَا فَاكِهَةٌ وَلَهُمْ مَا يَدَّعُونَ ﴿١٩﴾

سَلَامٌ قَوْلًا مِنْ رَبِّ رَحِيمٍ ﴿٢٠﴾ وَأَمَّا زُوا الْيَوْمِ أَيُّهَا الْمَجْرُمُونَ ﴿٢١﴾

أَلَمْ أَعْهَدْ إِلَيْكُمْ يَبْنَىٰ أَدَمَ أَنْ لَا تَعْبُدُوا الشَّيْطَانَ إِنَّهُ لَكُمْ

عَدُوٌّ مُّبِينٌ ﴿٢٢﴾ وَأَنْ اعْبُدُونِي هَذَا صِرَاطٌ مُسْتَقِيمٌ ﴿٢٣﴾ وَلَقَدْ أَضَلَّ

مِنْكُمْ جِبِلًّا كَثِيرًا أَفَلَمْ تَكُونُوا تَعْقِلُونَ ﴿٢٤﴾ هَذِهِ جَهَنَّمُ الَّتِي

كُنْتُمْ تُوعَدُونَ ﴿٢٥﴾ إِصْلَوْهَا الْيَوْمَ بِهَا كُنْتُمْ تَكْفُرُونَ ﴿٢٦﴾ الْيَوْمَ

نَخْتَمُ عَلَىٰ أَفْوَاهِهِمْ وَنُكَلِّمُنَا أَيْدِيَهُمْ وَتَشْهَدُ أَرْجُلُهُمْ بِمَا كَانُوا

يَكْسِبُونَ ﴿٢٧﴾ وَلَوْ نَشَاءُ لَطَسْنَا عَلَىٰ أَعْيُنِهِمْ فَاسْتَبَقُوا الصِّرَاطَ فَأَنَّى

يُبْصِرُونَ ﴿٢٨﴾ وَلَوْ نَشَاءُ لَمَسَخْنَاهُمْ عَلَىٰ مَكَانَتِهِمْ فَمَا اسْتَطَاعُوا

مُضِيًّا وَلَا يَرْجِعُونَ ﴿٢٩﴾ وَمَنْ نُعِذْهُ نُنَكِّسْهُ فِي الْخَلْقِ أَفَلَا

يَعْقِلُونَ ﴿٣٠﴾ وَمَا عَلَّمْنَاهُ الشِّعْرَ وَمَا يَنْبَغِي لَهُ إِنْ هُوَ إِلَّا ذِكْرٌ وَقُرْآنٌ

مُبِينٌ ﴿٣١﴾ لِيُنذِرَ مَنْ كَانَ حَيًّا وَيَحِقَّ الْقَوْلُ عَلَى الْكَافِرِينَ ﴿٣٢﴾

أَوْلَمْ يَرَوْا أَنَّا خَلَقْنَا لَهُمْ مِمَّا عَمِلَتْ أَيْدِينَا أَنْعَامًا فَهُمْ لَهَا مَالِكُونَ ﴿٥٠﴾
 وَذَلَّلْنَا لَهُم فِئَئِمًّا رُكُوبَهُمْ وَمِنْهَا يَأْكُلُونَ ﴿٥١﴾ وَلَهُمْ فِيهَا مَنَافِعُ
 وَمَشَارِبٌ أَفَلَا يَشْكُرُونَ ﴿٥٢﴾ وَاتَّخَذُوا مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ آلِهَةً لَعَلَّهُمْ
 يَنْصُرُونَ ﴿٥٣﴾ لَا يَسْتَطِيعُونَ نَصْرَهُمْ وَهُمْ لَهُمْ جُنْدٌ مُحْضَرُونَ ﴿٥٤﴾ فَلَا
 يَحْزَنُكَ قَوْلُهُمْ إِنَّا نَعْلَمُ مَا يُسِرُّونَ وَمَا يُعْلِنُونَ ﴿٥٥﴾ أَوْلَمْ يَرَ الْإِنْسَانُ
 أَنَّا خَلَقْنَاهُ مِنْ نُطْفَةٍ فَإِذَا هُوَ خَصِيمٌ مُبِينٌ ﴿٥٦﴾ وَضَرَبَ لَنَا مَثَلًا
 وَنَسِيَ خَلْقَهُ قَالَ مَنْ مُّيِّئُ الْعِظَامِ وَهِيَ رَمِيمٌ ﴿٥٧﴾ قُلْ يُحْيِيهَا الَّذِي
 أَنْشَأَهَا أَوَّلَ مَرَّةٍ وَهُوَ بِكُلِّ خَلْقٍ عَلِيمٌ ﴿٥٨﴾ الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُم مِّنَ
 الشَّجَرِ الْأَخْضَرِ نَارًا فَإِذَا أَنْتُمْ مِنْهُ تُوقَدُونَ ﴿٥٩﴾ أَوَلَيْسَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ
 السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ بِقَدِيرٍ عَلَىٰ أَنْ يَخْلُقَ مِثْلَهُمْ بَلَىٰ وَهُوَ الْخَلْقُ
 الْعَلِيمُ ﴿٦٠﴾ إِنَّمَا أَمْرُهُ إِذَا أَرَادَ شَيْئًا أَنْ يَقُولَ لَهُ كُنْ فَيَكُونُ ﴿٦١﴾
 فَسُبْحَانَ الَّذِي بِيَدِهِ مَلَكُوتُ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ وَإِلَيْهِ تُرْجَعُونَ ﴿٦٢﴾

آيَاتُهَا (٢٠) سُورَةُ الْمَلِكِ مَكِّيَّةٌ رُكُوعَاتُهَا (٢)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

تَبَارَكَ الَّذِي بِيَدِهِ الْمُلْكُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ

قَدِيرٌ ۝ الَّذِي خَلَقَ الْمَوْتَ وَالْحَيَاةَ لِيَبْلُوَكُمْ أَيُّكُمْ أَحْسَنُ

عَمَلًا ۝ وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْغَفُورُ ۝ الَّذِي خَلَقَ سَبْعَ سَمَاوَاتٍ طِبَاقًا

مَا تَرَى فِي خَلْقِ الرَّحْمَنِ مِنْ تَفَوُّتٍ ۝ فَارْجِعِ الْبَصَرَ هَلْ تَرَى

مِنْ فُطُورٍ ۝ ثُمَّ ارْجِعِ الْبَصَرَ كَرَّتَيْنِ يَنْقَلِبْ إِلَيْكَ الْبَصَرُ

خَاسِئًا وَهُوَ حَسِيرٌ ۝ وَلَقَدْ زَيَّنَّا السَّمَاءَ الدُّنْيَا بِبَصَائِحَ

وَجَعَلْنَا رُجُومًا لِلشَّيْطَانِ وَأَعْتَدْنَا لَهُمْ عَذَابَ السَّعِيرِ ۝

وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا بِرَبِّهِمْ عَذَابُ جَهَنَّمَ ۝ وَبِئْسَ الْبَصِيرُ ۝

إِذَا الْقُورُ فِيهَا سَبَعُوا لَهَا شَهِيقًا وَهِيَ تَفُورٌ ۝ تَكَادُ تَمَيِّزُ

مِنَ الْغَيْظِ ۝ كُلَّمَا أُلْقِيَ فِيهَا فَوْجٌ سَأَلَهُمْ خَزَنَتُهَا أَلَمْ

يَأْتِكُمْ نَذِيرٌ ۝ قَالُوا بَلَى قَدْ جَاءَنَا نَذِيرٌ ۝ فَكَذَّبْنَا وَقُلْنَا

مَا نَزَّلَ اللَّهُ مِنْ شَيْءٍ ۝ إِنْ أَنْتُمْ إِلَّا فِي ضَلَالٍ كَبِيرٍ ۝

وَقَالُوا لَوْ كُنَّا نَسْمَعُ أَوْ نَعْقِلُ مَا كُنَّا فِي أَصْحَابِ السَّعِيرِ ۝

فَاعْتَرَفُوا بِذَنبِهِمْ فَسُحْقًا لِأَصْحَابِ السَّعِيرِ ﴿١١﴾ إِنَّ الَّذِينَ

يَخْشَوْنَ رَبَّهُم بِالْغَيْبِ لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةٌ وَأَجْرٌ كَبِيرٌ ﴿١٢﴾ وَأَسْرُوا

قَوْلَكُمْ أَوِ اجْهَرُوا بِهِ إِنَّهُ عَلِيمٌ بِذَاتِ الصُّدُورِ ﴿١٣﴾ أَلَا

يَعْلَمُ مَنْ خَلَقَ وَهُوَ اللَّطِيفُ الْخَبِيرُ ﴿١٤﴾ هُوَ الَّذِي جَعَلَ

لَكُمْ الْأَرْضَ ذُلُولًا فَامْشُوا فِي مَنَاكِبِهَا وَكُلُوا مِنْ رِزْقِهِ

وَالْيَهُ النُّشُورُ ﴿١٥﴾ ءَأَمِنْتُمْ مَنْ فِي السَّمَاءِ أَنْ يَخْسِفَ بِكُمْ

الْأَرْضَ فَإِذَا هِيَ تَمُورُ ﴿١٦﴾ أَمْ أَمِنْتُمْ مَنْ فِي السَّمَاءِ أَنْ

يُرْسِلَ عَلَيْكُمْ حَاصِبًا فَسَتَعْلَمُونَ كَيْفَ نَذِيرِ ﴿١٧﴾ وَلَقَدْ

كَذَّبَ الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ فَكَيْفَ كَانَ نَكِيرِ ﴿١٨﴾ أَوَلَمْ يَرَوْا

إِلَى الطَّيْرِ فَوْقَهُمْ صَفْتٍ وَيَقْبِضْنَ مَا يُسْكِنَنَّ إِلَّا

الرَّحْمَنُ إِنَّهُ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ بَصِيرٌ ﴿١٩﴾ أَمَّنْ هَذَا الَّذِي هُوَ

جُنْدُكُمْ يُنصِّرُكُمْ مِنْ دُونِ الرَّحْمَنِ إِنَّ الْكُفْرَانَ إِلَّا فِي

عُرُورٍ ﴿٢٠﴾ أَمَّنْ هَذَا الَّذِي يَرزُقُكُمْ إِنْ أَمْسَكَ رِزْقَهُ

بَلْ لَجُوا فِي عُتُوٍّ وَنُفُورٍ ﴿٢١﴾ أَفَمَنْ يَبْشَىٰ مُكِبًّا عَلَىٰ وَجْهِهِ

أَهْدَىٰ أَمَّنْ يَبْشَىٰ سَوِيًّا عَلَىٰ صِرَاطٍ مُسْتَقِيمٍ ﴿٢٢﴾

قُلْ هُوَ الَّذِي أَنْشَأَكُمْ وَجَعَلَ لَكُمُ السَّمْعَ وَالْأَبْصَارَ

وَالْأَفْئِدَةَ قَلِيلًا مَّا تَشْكُرُونَ ﴿١٣﴾ قُلْ هُوَ الَّذِي ذَرَأَكُمْ فِي

الْأَرْضِ وَإِلَيْهِ تُحْشَرُونَ ﴿١٤﴾ وَيَقُولُونَ مَتَى هَذَا الْوَعْدُ

إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ ﴿١٥﴾ قُلْ إِنَّمَا الْعِلْمُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ وَإِنَّمَا

أَنَا نَذِيرٌ مُّبِينٌ ﴿١٦﴾ فَلَمَّا رَأَوْهُ زُلْفَةً سَيِّئَتْ وُجُوهُ الَّذِينَ

كَفَرُوا وَقِيلَ هَذَا الَّذِي كُنْتُمْ بِهِ تَدَّعُونَ ﴿١٧﴾ قُلْ

أَرَأَيْتُمْ إِنْ أَهْلَكِنِي اللَّهُ وَمَنْ مَعِيَ أَوْ رَحِمَنَا فَمَنْ يُجِيرُ

الْكُفْرِينَ مِنْ عَذَابِ أَلِيمٍ ﴿١٨﴾ قُلْ هُوَ الرَّحْمَنُ أَمَّنَّا بِهِ

وَعَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّلْنَا فَسْتَعْلَبُونَ مَنْ هُوَ فِي ضَلَالٍ مُّبِينٍ ﴿١٩﴾ قُلْ

أَرَأَيْتُمْ إِنْ أَصْبَحَ مَاؤُكُمْ غَوْرًا فَمَنْ يَأْتِيكُمْ بِمَاءٍ مَعِينٍ ﴿٢٠﴾

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

عَمَّ يَتَسَاءَلُونَ عَنِ النَّبَاِ الْعَظِیْمِ الَّذِیْ هُمْ فِيْهِ

مُخْتَلِفُونَ ۝ كَلَّا سَيَعْلَمُونَ ۝ ثُمَّ كَلَّا سَيَعْلَمُونَ ۝ اَلَمْ

نَجْعَلِ الْاَرْضَ مِهْدًا ۝ وَالْجِبَالَ اَوْتَادًا ۝ وَخَلَقْنٰكُمْ

ازْوَاجًا ۝ وَجَعَلْنَا نَوْمَكُمْ سُبَاتًا ۝ وَجَعَلْنَا اللَّیْلَ لِبَاسًا ۝

وَجَعَلْنَا النَّهَارَ مَعَاشًا ۝ وَبَنَيْنَا فَوْقَكُمْ سَبْعًا شِدَادًا ۝

وَجَعَلْنَا سِرَاجًا وَهَاجًا ۝ وَاَنْزَلْنَا مِنَ الْمُعْصِرَاتِ مَاءً

ثَجَّاجًا ۝ لِّنُخْرِجَ بِهٖ حَبًّا وَنَبَاتًا ۝ وَجَنَّتِ الْاَفَّاكُ ۝

اِنَّ یَوْمَ الْفُصْلِ كَانَ مِیْقَاتًا ۝ یَوْمَ یُنْفَخُ فِی الصُّورِ

فَتَاتُونَ اَفْوَاجًا ۝ وَفُتِحَتِ السَّمَاءُ فَكَانَتْ اَبْوَابًا ۝

وَسُیِّرَتِ الْجِبَالُ فَكَانَتْ سَرَابًا ۝ اِنَّ جَهَنَّمَ كَانَتْ

مِرْصَادًا ۝ لِلظَّالِمِیْنَ مَابًا ۝ لِبِئْسَیْنَ فِیْهَا اَحْقَابًا ۝

لَا یَذُوقُوْنَ فِیْهَا بَرْدًا وَّلَا شَرَابًا ۝ اِلَّا حَبِیْمًا وَّغَسَاقًا ۝

جَزَاءً وَّفَاکًا ۝ اِنَّهُمْ کَانُوْا لَا یَرْجُوْنَ حِسَابًا ۝

وَكَذَّبُوا بِآيَاتِنَا كِذَابًا ۗ وَكُلَّ شَيْءٍ أَحْصَيْنَاهُ كِتَابًا ۗ

فَذُوقُوا فَلَنْ نَزِيدَكُمْ إِلَّا عَذَابًا ۗ إِنَّ لِلْمُتَّقِينَ

مَفَازًا ۗ حَدَائِقَ وَأَعْنَابًا ۗ وَكَوَاعِبَ أَتْرَابًا ۗ وَكَاسًا

دِهَاقًا ۗ لَا يَسْمَعُونَ فِيهَا لَغْوًا وَلَا كِذَابًا ۗ جَزَاءٌ مِّنْ

رَبِّكَ عَطَاءٌ حِسَابًا ۗ رَبِّ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا

الرَّحْمَنِ لَا يَبْلُغُونَ مِنْهُ حَدَابًا ۗ يَوْمَ يَقُومُ الرُّوحُ

وَالْمَلَائِكَةُ صَفًّا ۗ لَا يَتَكَلَّمُونَ إِلَّا مَنْ أذِنَ لَهُ الرَّحْمَنُ

وَقَالَ صَوَابًا ۗ ذَلِكَ الْيَوْمَ الْحَقُّ ۗ فَمَنْ شَاءَ اتَّخَذْ إِلَىٰ

رَبِّهِ مَآبًا ۗ إِنَّا أَنْذَرْنَاكُمْ عَذَابًا قَرِيبًا ۗ يَوْمَ يَنْظُرُ

الْمَرْءُ مَا قَدَّمَتْ يَدَاؤُهُ وَيَقُولُ الْكُفْرُ يَلَيْتَنِي كُنْتُ تُرَابًا ۗ

آيَاتُهَا (٨) سُورَةُ الْمُنَشَّرِ مَكِّيَّةٌ رُكُوعُهَا (١)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
الْمُنَشَّرِ لَكَ صَدْرَكَ ۝ وَوَضَعْنَا عَنكَ وَنُورَكَ ۝
الَّذِي أَنْقَضَ ظَهْرَكَ ۝ وَرَفَعْنَا لَكَ ذِكْرَكَ ۝ فَإِنَّ
مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ۝ إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ۝ فَإِذَا فَرَغْتَ
فَانصَبْ ۝ وَإِلَىٰ رَبِّكَ فَارْغَبْ ۝

آيَاتُهَا (٢) سُورَةُ الْإِخْلَاصِ مَكِّيَّةٌ رُكُوعُهَا (١)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ۝ لَمْ يَلِدْ ۝ وَلَمْ
يُولَدْ ۝ وَلَمْ يَكُن لَّهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ۝

آيَاتُهَا (٥) سُورَةُ الْفَلَقِ مَكِّيَّةٌ رُكُوعُهَا (١)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ۝ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ۝ وَمِنْ

شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا وَقَبَ ۝ وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ ۝

وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ ۝

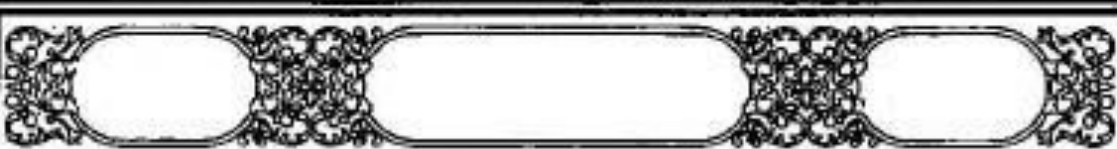
آيَاتُهَا (٦) سُورَةُ النَّاسِ مَكِّيَّةٌ رُكُوعُهَا (١)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ۝ مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ۝ إِلَهِ النَّاسِ ۝

مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ۝ الَّذِي يُوَسْوِسُ فِي

صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ۝ مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ۝



“And there is another way close to the spiritual sovereignty and this is the way of the Saints and the general friends of Allah, and this way is marked by its characteristic passion and it carries the guarantee of mediation and the leader and chieftain of the Saints of this way is ‘Alī al-Murtada. And this grand office is reserved for him. On this way, the feet of the Holy Prophet are on ‘Alī’s head and Fatima and Hasan and Husayn are included with him. I believe that he enjoyed this position even before his physical birth, as he did after it, and whosoever has received the divine blessing and guidance, has received it through him, because he is closest to the last point on this way and the centre of this spot belongs to him. And when his period ended, the grand office passed on to Hasan and Husayn and then on to each one of the Twelve Imāms, individually and elaborately. And whosoever received guidance in their life and after their death, received it through these saints. And the refuge and place of shelter of the Saints of high ranks are these Saints, (because they are the centre of all spiritual activity) and the sides tend to converge on the centre” (Maktubat Rabbani, Imam Ahmad Sirhindi. Volume 9:173#123).

