

# Ilm Essentials

## Salāh Lesson 2

# Adhān

بَابُ الْأَذَانِ

# Introduction to the Adhān

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- Linguistically, the word adhān means to announce or inform
  - ▣ In the sharīah, adhān is to announce the entrance of the prayer time using specific wording
- Established from both the Quran and hadīth
- Legislated in the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> year after hijrah

# Virtues of the Adhān

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- “Verily the muadhdhins will have the longest necks on the Day of Qiyāmah” (Muslim)
- “If the people knew what was in the adhān and the first row, and that they could not get it except by drawing lots, they would draw lots
  - ▣ If they knew the reward for going to the prayer early, they would race to it. And if they knew the reward for the night and the morning prayers in congregation, they would come to them even if they had to crawl” (Bukhāri)
- “Allah and His angels pray upon those in the first rows. And the muadhdhin is forgiven, for as far as his voice reaches and whoever hears him will confirm what he says
  - ▣ He will get a reward similar to those who pray with him” (Ahmad)

# Virtues of the Adhān

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- “No jinn or man or anything within range hears the voice of the muadhdhin without bearing witness for him on the Day of Rising” (Bukhāri)
- “When the call to prayer is made shaytan retreats, passing gas so that he will not hear it
  - ▣ When the call is finished he comes back again until the iqāmah is offered, when he retreats again
    - When the iqāmah is finished, he comes back again, insinuating himself between a man and his self and saying,
      - ‘Think of such-and-such, think of such-and-such,’ which he was not thinking about before, until the man does not know how much he has prayed” (Bukhāri)

# Status of the Adhān and Iqāmah

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- Sunnah muakkadah, for men, to recite the adhān and iqāmah for the 5 daily prayers and jumuah
  - ▣ Whether praying alone or together, while resident or traveling, whether current or make-up prayers
    - No adhān or iqāmah for eid or janāzah prayers
  - ▣ Both adhān for jumuah are sunnah
- Makrūh tahrīm for women to recite the adhān or iqāmah

# Wording of the Adhān

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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  
الصَّلَاةُ خَيْرٌ مِنَ النَّوْمِ \* الصَّلَاةُ خَيْرٌ مِنَ النَّوْمِ  
اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ  
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

# Recitation of the Adhān and Iqāmah

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- In the adhān, there will be a pause after each sentence
  - ▣ Two takbīrs together are considered a sentence
    - The iqāmah will be recited without any undue pause between the sentences
- For both adhān and iqāmah, waqf should be implemented at the end of each sentence
  - ▣ Here each takbīr will be considered independently
- If one forgets the addition of “as-salātu” in Fajr
  - ▣ They should repeat the adhān



# Recitation of the Adhān and Iqāmah

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- Adhān should be given in an elevated place
  - ▣ Outside the masjid
- The iqāmah and second adhān of jumuah will be given inside the masjid
- There is no tarjī' when reciting the two shahādahs
  - ▣ Tarjī' is to recite the words quietly to oneself
    - Before reciting them aloud

# Responding to the Adhān

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- Mustahabb (or wājib) to respond to the adhān
  - ▣ For both men and women, whether pure or impure
- Physical response is to stop what you are doing and listen, and then also prepare for the prayer
  - ▣ Verbal response is to repeat its words except
    - After each “hayya” recite لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ
    - “There is no power or might except through Allah”
    - In the Fajr adhān reply to “as-salātu” with صَدَقْتَ وَبَرَزْتَ
    - “You are truthful and have acted righteously”
- Not necessary to respond verbally for one
  - ▣ Praying, delivering or listening to a khutbah or talk, studying, eating, during relations or while relieving oneself

# Responding to the Adhān

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- Upon hearing the adhān of jum'ah
  - ▣ Wājib for men to leave everything and proceed to the masjid
- After the adhān, sunnah to send blessings on the Prophet (sallallahu alaihi wa sallam) and recite the following the duā
  - ▣ Prophet (sallallahu alaihi wa sallam) said, “My intercession will be available on the Day of Rising for anyone who asks Allah for the Wasīlah for me” (Muslim)
- Then pray for yourself whatever you desire
  - ▣ “The duā made between the adhān and the iqāmah is not rejected” (Abū Dāwūd and Tirmidhī)

# Duā After the Adhān

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اَللّٰهُمَّ رَبَّ هٰذِهِ الدَّعْوَةِ التَّامَّةِ وَ الصَّلَاةِ الْقَائِمَةِ  
اٰتِ مُحَمَّدًا الْوَسِيْلَةَ وَ الْفَضِيْلَةَ  
وَ اَبْعَثْهُ مَقَامًا مَّحْمُوْدًا الَّذِي وَعَدْتَهُ  
اِنَّكَ لَا تُخْلِفُ الْمِيْعَادَ

- ▣ “Oh Allah, Lord of this perfect call and of this established prayer, grant Muhammad the Wasīlah (a station in Paradise) and the Greatest Rank, and raise him to the station You have promised him. Verily You do not break Your promises”

# Wording of the Iqāmah

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قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ \* قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ  
اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ  
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

# Responding to the Iqāmah

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- Mustahabb to respond to the iqāmah
  - Verbal response is to repeat its words except
    - After each “hayya” recite لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ
    - After each “qad qāmat” recite أَقَامَ اللَّهُ وَأَدَامَهَا
      - “Allah established it and made it perpetual”
  - Physical response is to stand and set the rows
    - Best to stand right away
      - At “hayya ala as-salāh” at the latest

# Mustahabb Acts for the Muadhdhin

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- ❑ Be pious
- ❑ Knowledgeable of the sunnah
- ❑ Knowledgeable of the times of the prayers
  - ▣ Adhān cannot be called before the time of prayer
- ❑ Have a loud, beautiful voice
  - ▣ If alone, adhān can be given softly
- ❑ Be in a state of wudū

# Mustahabb Acts for the Muadhdhin

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- Stand and face the Qiblah
- Place his index fingers in his ears
  - ▣ Or cover the ears
- Turn his face to the right when reciting “hayya ala as-salāh”
  - ▣ Turn his face to the left when reciting “hayya ala al-falāh”
- Sit between the adhān and iqāmah
  - ▣ Except for Maghrib
- Commence the prayer at the completion of the iqāmah



# Makrūh Acts in the Adhān

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- Melodize the adhān
  - ▣ This entails reciting the words contrary to their vowels, or to add or remove pauses
    - Or modulating your voice unnecessarily
- Call the adhān or iqāmah in a state of major ritual impurity
  - ▣ Also to call the iqāmah in a state of minor ritual impurity
- Adhān of a pre-pubescent child
  - ▣ Unless he has reached the age of discernment
- Adhān of an open sinner
- Adhān of a woman or sitting person
- Speaking during the adhān or iqāmah

# Adhān & Iqāmah When Praying Alone

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- If you are not in the vicinity of a masjid where the adhān has been given
  - ▣ Makrūh to omit both adhān and iqāmah
    - Or to give only the adhān
  - ▣ If you give at least the iqāmah
    - Will not be makrūh
- If you are in the vicinity of the masjid
  - ▣ Mustahabb to give both the adhān and iqāmah
    - Should still try to at least give the iqāmah

# Adhān & Iqāmah for Missed Prayers

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- Adhān and iqāmah should both be called for making up missed prayers
  - ▣ If multiple prayers at once
    - Single adhān will suffice
  - ▣ Iqāmah should still be recited before each prayer

# Various Issues

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- The one who calls the adhān has the right to call the iqāmah
- Adhān and iqāmah must be in Arabic
- Must be given by a live person
  - ▣ Computer, cell phone or other recorded adhān are as if they did not occur
- If you hear the adhān in the masjid
  - ▣ Makrūh tahrīm to leave before the prayer
    - Except with a valid excuse
      - For example going to pray at another masjid
- If you are praying alone at the masjid after the congregational prayer has ended
  - ▣ Mustahabb for you to give adhān quietly to yourself
    - Still sunnah muakkadah to give the iqāmah

# Questions and Discussion

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