

FRIDAY NEWSLETTER (45) TOPICS

DESCRIPTION

OF

THE TARAWEEH PRAYERS

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

ISSUE: 1: REWARD OF PRAYING TARAWEEH

{ إِنَّ الْمُتَّقِينَ فِي جَنَّاتٍ وَعُيُونٍ (15) ءَأَخِذِينَ مَا ءَاتَهُمْ رَبُّهُمْ ءِإِنَّهُمْ كَانُوا قَبْلَ ذَلِكَ مُحْسِنِينَ (16) كَانُوا قَلِيلًا مِّنَ اللَّيْلِ مَا يَهْجَعُونَ (17) وَبِالْأَسْحَرِ هُمْ يَسْتَغْفِرُونَ (18) }

(15). Verily, those who have Taqwa will be in the midst of Gardens and Springs,) (16). Taking joy in the things which their Lord has given them. Verily, they were before this, doers of good.) (17). They used to sleep but little by night.) (18). And in the hours before dawn, they were asking for forgiveness.)¹

Qualities of Those Who have Taqwa and Their Reward

Allah the Exalted informs about those who have Taqwa, that on the Day of Judgement they will be in gardens and springs of Paradise. They will receive from Allah fruits, food and drinks of the Paradise because they were pious people in this life. Allah the Exalted described their piety by their two good acts; namely; praying at night prayers, and asking Allah for forgiveness till dawn. It is also mentioned in the following hadith;

Narrated Abu Hurairah (may Allah be pleased with him): Allah's Apostle ﷺ (peace and blessing be upon him) said, **"Whoever prayed at Night the whole month of Ramadan out of sincere Faith and hoping for a reward from Allah, then all his previous sins will be forgiven."**²

ISSUE: 2 TARAWEEH PRAYER IS VOLUNTARY AND CAN BE PRAYED IN CONGREGATION

Narrated 'Urwa (may Allah have mercy upon him): That he was informed by 'Aisha (may Allah be pleased with her), "Allah's Apostle ﷺ (peace and

¹ SURATUZ ZARIYAT: 51: 15-18

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حَدَّثَنَا إِسْمَاعِيلُ قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي مَالِكٌ عَنْ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ عَنْ حُمَيْدِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ مَنْ قَامَ رَمَضَانَ إِيمَانًا وَاحْتِسَابًا غُفِرَ لَهُ مَا تَقَدَّمَ مِنْ ذَنْبِهِ

SAHIH AL-BUKHARI:Volume 3, Book 32, Number 227:

SAHIH MUSLIM:Book 4, Number 1662-3:

blessing be upon him) went out in the middle of the Night and prayed in the mosque and some men prayed behind him. In the morning, the people spoke about it and then a large number of them gathered and prayed behind him (on the second Night). In the next morning the people again talked about it and on the third Night the mosque was full with a large number of people. Allah's Apostle (peace and blessing be upon him) came out and the people prayed behind him. On the fourth Night the Mosque was overwhelmed with people and could not accommodate them, but the Prophet (peace and blessing be upon him) came out (only) for the Morning Prayer. When the Morning Prayer was finished he recited Tashahhud and (addressing the people) said, "***Amma ba'du, your presence was not hidden from me but I was afraid lest the Night prayer (Qiyam) should be enjoined on you and you might not be able to carry it on.***" So, Allah's Apostle (peace and blessing be upon him) died and the situation remained like that (i.e. people prayed individually)."³

Ibn Shihab⁴ (a sub-narrator) said, "Allah's Apostle ﷺ (peace and blessing be upon him) died and the people continued observing that (i.e. Nawafil

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حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى بْنُ بُكَيْرٍ حَدَّثَنَا اللَّيْثُ عَنْ عُقَيْلٍ عَنِ ابْنِ شِهَابٍ أَخْبَرَنِي عُرْوَةُ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا أَخْبَرَتْهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ خَرَجَ لَيْلَةً مِنْ جَوْفِ اللَّيْلِ فَصَلَّى فِي الْمَسْجِدِ وَصَلَّى رِجَالٌ بِصَلَاتِهِ فَأَصْبَحَ النَّاسُ فَتَحَدَّثُوا فَاجْتَمَعَ أَكْثَرُ مِنْهُمْ فَصَلَّى مَعَهُ فَأَصْبَحَ النَّاسُ فَتَحَدَّثُوا فَكَثُرَ أَهْلُ الْمَسْجِدِ مِنَ اللَّيْلَةِ الثَّلَاثَةِ فَخَرَجَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَصَلَّى فَصَلَّوْا بِصَلَاتِهِ فَلَمَّا كَانَتْ اللَّيْلَةُ الرَّابِعَةَ عَجَزَ الْمَسْجِدُ عَنْ أَهْلِهِ حَتَّى خَرَجَ لِصَلَاةِ الصُّبْحِ فَلَمَّا قَضَى الْفَجْرَ أَقْبَلَ عَلَى النَّاسِ فَتَشَهَّدَ ثُمَّ قَالَ أَمَّا بَعْدُ فَإِنَّهُ لَمْ يَخَفْ عَلَيَّ مَكَانَكُمْ وَلَكِنِّي خَشِيتُ أَنْ تُفْتَرَضَ عَلَيْكُمْ فَتَعَجِزُوا عَنْهَا فَتُؤْفَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَالْأَمْرُ عَلَى ذَلِكَ

SAHIH AL-BUKHARI: Volume 2, Book 21, Number 229, Volume 3, Book 32, Number 229:

SAHIH MUSLIM: Book 4, Number 1666-7:

Sunan An-Nasa'e: Kitabu Qiyamil Layl wa Tatawaen Nahar: 1586.

Sunan Abu Dawud: As-Salah: 1166.

Musnad ahmad: Baqe Musnadil Ansar: 24194.

⁴ About Ibn Shihab: His name was Muhammad Ibn Muslim Ibn Ubaidillah Ibn 'Abdillah Ibn Shihab. He was a Tabā'ee (i.e.) follower of the Sahaba. His tribe is

offered individually, not in congregation), and it remained as it was during the Caliphate of Abu Bakr and in the early days of 'Umar's Caliphate (may Allah be pleased with them all)."[Sahih Al-Bukhari: Salatut Night: 2008.]⁵

ISSUE: 3: THE MESSENGER OF ALLAH (PEACE AND BLESSINGS BE UPON HIM) NEVER PRAYED MORE THAN 8 RAKA'TS OF TARAWEEH.

Narrated Abu Salma bin 'Abdur Rahman (may Allah have mercy upon him): I asked 'Aisha (may Allah be pleased with her), "**How is the prayer of Allah's Apostle ﷺ (peace and blessing be upon him) during the month of Ramadan.**" She said, "**Allah's Apostle never exceeded eleven Rak'at in Ramadan or in other months;** he used to offer four Rak'ats-- do not ask me about their beauty and length, then four Rak'ats, do not ask me about their beauty and length, and then three Rak'ats." Aisha (may Allah be pleased with her) further said, "I said, 'O Allah's Apostle! Do you sleep before offering the Witr prayer?' He replied, 'O 'Aisha! My eyes sleep but my heart remains awake!'"⁶

called Al-Qurashi Az-Zuhari. His nick Name was: Abu Bakr. He lived in Al-Madinah. He died in the year 124 Hijriyah.

قَالَ ابْنُ شِهَابٍ فَتُؤَفِّي رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ وَالْأَمْرُ عَلَى ذَلِكَ ثُمَّ كَانَ الْأَمْرُ عَلَى ذَلِكَ فِي خِلَافَةِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ وَصَدْرًا مِنْ خِلَافَةِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا

Reference:

عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ بْنِ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ أَنَّهُ أَخْبَرَهُ أَنَّهُ سَأَلَ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا كَيْفَ كَانَتْ صَلَاةَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فِي رَمَضَانَ فَقَالَتْ مَا كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يَزِيدُ فِي رَمَضَانَ وَلَا فِي غَيْرِهِ عَلَى إِحْدَى عَشْرَةَ رَكْعَةً يُصَلِّي أَرْبَعًا فَلَا تَسْلُ عَنْ حُسْنِهِنَّ وَطَوْلِهِنَّ ثُمَّ يُصَلِّي أَرْبَعًا فَلَا تَسْلُ عَنْ حُسْنِهِنَّ وَطَوْلِهِنَّ ثُمَّ يُصَلِّي ثَلَاثًا قَالَتْ عَائِشَةُ فَقُلْتُ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ أَتَنَامُ قَبْلَ أَنْ تُوتِرَ فَقَالَ يَا عَائِشَةُ إِنَّ عَيْنَيَّ تَنَامَانِ وَلَا يَنَامُ قَلْبِي.

Sahih Al-Bukhari: Volume 2, Book 21, Number 248: **SAHIH MUSLIM:** Book 4, Number 1607:

1: **Sahih Al-Bukhari** in At-Tahajjud: baab: Qiyaamin Nabee ﷺ Bil Layl Fi Ramadaan wa ghayrih: (1147), in Salatut Taraaweeh: baab: Fadli Qiyami Ramdaan: (2017), Fil Manaqib: baab: Kanan Nabee ﷺ tanamu 'aynaahu wa laa yanaamu qalbuhu: (3569),

2: **Sahih Muslim:** [(738) (125)] fee salaatil musaafireen: baab: salatul layli wa 'adudu raka'atin Nabee ﷺ fil layl,

3: **Abu Dawud:** Fis salaati: baab fi salatil layl: (1341),

4: **At-Tirmizee:** Fis salaati: baab: Maa jaa fee wasfi salaatin Nabee ﷺ bil layl: (439),

5: **An-Nisaai:** (3/234): Fee Qiyaamil layl: baab: Kayfal witr bi thalath,

6: **Ibn Hibban:** (2420),

[Note: Hafiz Ibn Hajar (may Allah have mercy upon him) said in Fathul Bari under the explanation of the hadith of Sahih Al-Bukhari: Book of Jumu'ah: hadith: (1129): ***"I did not find in any of the narrations mentioning the number of rak'at offered in these Nights but Imam Ibn Khuzaimah and Imam Ibn Hibban reported the hadith narrated by Jabir Ibn 'Abdullah: The Messenger of Allah prayed 8 Rakat and Witr in Ramadan."*** (Sahih Ibn Khuzaimah: 2/138/1070).]⁷

Abu Salama asked 'A'isha about the prayer of the Messenger of Allah (may peace be upon him) She said: He observed ***thirteen rak'ahs (in the Night prayer)***. He observed ***eight rak'ahs*** and would then observe ***Witr*** and then observe ***two rak'ahs*** sitting, and when he wanted to bow he stood up and then bowed down, and then observed ***two rak'ahs*** in between the Azan and Iqamah of the dawn prayer.⁸

7: **Ibn Khuzaymah:** (1166),

8: **Ahmed:** (6/36,73, 104),

9: **Al-Baghawi:** (899),

10: **Al-Muwatta:** (1/120).

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... وَلَمْ أَر فِي شَيْءٍ مِنْ طُرُقِهِ بَيَانَ عَدَدِ صَلَاتِهِ فِي تِلْكَ اللَّيَالِي , لَكِنْ رَوَى ابْنُ خُزَيْمَةَ وَابْنُ حَبَّانٍ مِنْ حَدِيثِ جَابِرٍ قَالَ " صَلَّى بِنَا رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فِي رَمَضَانَ ثَمَانَ رَكَعَاتٍ ثُمَّ أَوْتَرَ , فَلَمَّا كَانَتْ الْقَابِلَةَ اجْتَمَعْنَا فِي الْمَسْجِدِ وَرَجَوْنَا أَنْ يَخْرُجَ إِلَيْنَا حَتَّى أَضْبَحْنَا , ثُمَّ دَخَلْنَا فَقُلْنَا : يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ " الْحَدِيثُ (صحيح ابن خزيمة: 2\138\1070. صحيح ابن حبان: كتاب الصلاة: ذكر الخبر الدال على أن الوتر ليس بفرض: 2401 و2406) حسن لغيره.فتح الباري.

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و حَدَّثَنَا مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ الْمُثَنَّى حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ أَبِي عَدِيٍّ حَدَّثَنَا هِشَامٌ عَنْ يَحْيَى عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ قَالَ سَأَلْتُ عَائِشَةَ عَنْ صَلَاةِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فَقَالَتْ كَانَ يُصَلِّي ثَلَاثَ عَشْرَةَ رَكْعَةً يُصَلِّي ثَمَانَ رَكَعَاتٍ ثُمَّ يُوتِرُ ثُمَّ يُصَلِّي رَكَعَتَيْنِ وَهُوَ جَالِسٌ فَإِذَا أَرَادَ أَنْ يَزْكَعَ قَامَ فَزَكَعَ ثُمَّ يُصَلِّي رَكَعَتَيْنِ بَيْنَ الْبَدَاءِ وَالْإِقَامَةِ مِنْ صَلَاةِ الصُّبْحِ وَ حَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ حَدَّثَنَا حُسَيْنُ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ حَدَّثَنَا شَيْبَانُ عَنْ يَحْيَى قَالَ سَمِعْتُ أَبَا سَلَمَةَ ح وَ حَدَّثَنِي يَحْيَى بْنُ بَشِيرٍ الْحَرِيرِيُّ حَدَّثَنَا مُعَاوِيَةُ يَعْنِي ابْنَ سَلَامٍ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ أَبِي

ISSUE: 4 'UMAR IBN AL-KHATTAB STARTED TARAWEEH PRAYER IN CONGREGATION DURING HIS REIGN OF CALIPHATE.

'Abdur Rahman bin 'Abdul Qari (may Allah mercy upon him) said, "I went out in the company of 'Umar bin Al-Khattab (may Allah be pleased with him) one Night in Ramadan to the mosque and found the people praying in different groups. A man praying alone or a man praying with a little group behind him. *So, 'Umar said, 'In my opinion I would better collect these (people) under the leadership of one Qari (Reciter) (i.e. let them pray in congregation!)*'. *So, he made up his mind to congregate them behind Ubai bin Ka'b.* Then on another Night I went again in his company and the people were praying behind their reciter. On that, 'Umar remarked, 'What an excellent Bid'a (i.e. innovation in religion) this is; but the prayer which they do not perform, but sleep at its time is better than the one they are offering.' He meant the prayer in the last part of the Night. (In those days) people used to pray in the early part of the Night."⁹

ISSUE: 5 'UMAR IBN AL-KHATTAB (may Allah be pleased with him) STARTED 11 RAK'ATS TARAWEEH PRAYERS IN CONGREGATION DURING HIS REIGN OF CALIPHATE.

كَثِيرٍ قَالَ أَخْبَرَنِي أَبُو سَلَمَةَ أَنَّهُ سَأَلَ عَائِشَةَ عَنْ صَلَاةِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بِمِثْلِهِ غَيْرَ أَنَّ فِي حَدِيثِهِمَا تِسْعَ رَكَعَاتٍ قَائِمًا يُوتَرُ مِنْهُنَّ

SAHIH MUSLIM:Book 4, Number 1608:

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وَعَنْ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ عَبْدِ الرَّحْمَنِ بْنِ عَبْدِ الْقَارِيِّ أَنَّهُ قَالَ خَرَجْتُ مَعَ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ لَيْلَةً فِي رَمَضَانَ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ فَإِذَا النَّاسُ أَوْزَاعٌ مُتَفَرِّقُونَ يُصَلِّي الرَّجُلُ لِنَفْسِهِ وَيُصَلِّي الرَّجُلُ فَيُصَلِّي بِصَلَاتِهِ الرَّهْطُ فَقَالَ عُمَرُ إِنِّي أَرَى لَوْ جَمَعْتُ هَؤُلَاءِ عَلَى قَارِيٍّ وَاحِدٍ لَكَانَ أَمْتَلُ ثُمَّ عَزَمَ فَجَمَعَهُمْ عَلَى أَبِي بِنِ كَعْبٍ ثُمَّ خَرَجْتُ مَعَهُ لَيْلَةً أُخْرَى وَالنَّاسُ يُصَلُّونَ بِصَلَاةِ قَارِيهِمْ قَالَ عُمَرُ نِعَمَ الْبِدْعَةُ هَذِهِ وَالتِّي يَنَامُونَ عَنْهَا أَفْضَلُ مِنَ التِّي يَقُومُونَ يُرِيدُ آخِرَ اللَّيْلِ وَكَانَ النَّاسُ يَقُومُونَ أَوَّلَهُ.

SAHIH AL-BUKHARI:Volume 3, Book 32, Number 227:

SAHIH MUSLIM:Book 4, Number 1662-3:

Yahya narrated from Malik, on the authority of Muhammad Ibn Yousuf from As-Sa'eb Ibn Yazid (may Allah be pleased with them) that he said: ***'Umar Ibn Al-Khattab had ordered Ubai Ibn Ka'b and Tamim Ad-Dari (may Allah be pleased with them) to lead the people with eleven rak'ats. He said: The recite used to recite one hundred verses that we used to recline on the timber after the long standing. We did not go until it was the early morning.***¹⁰

ISSUE: 6 'UMAR IBN AL-KHATTAB (may Allah be pleased with him) STARTED 11 RAK'ATS TARAWEEH PRAYERS IN CONGREGATION WITH TWO IMAMS; ONE FOR MEN AND OTHER FOR WOMEN.

It is reported by Sa'eed Ibn Mansoor through the chain of 'Urwah: Verily, ***'Umar (may Allah be pleased with him) appointed Ubai Ibn Ka'b (may Allah be pleased be with him) as an Imam to lead the Taraweeh for men and Imam Tamim Ad-Dari (may Allah be pleased with him) as an Imam to lead the Taraweeh for women.***¹¹

Commentary of the above hadiths:

1. Qiyamul Layl i.e. Night Prayer or Taraweeh Prayers is a voluntary prayer and not an obligatory prayer like 5 daily prayers. It is very clear from the above hadith: ***I was afraid lest the Night prayer (Qiyam) should be enjoined on you...***

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وَحَدَّثَنِي عَنْ مَالِكٍ عَنْ مُحَمَّدِ بْنِ يُوسُفَ عَنِ السَّائِبِ بْنِ يَزِيدَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ قَالَ أَمْرَ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ أَبِي بَنِ كَعْبٍ وَتَمِيمًا الدَّارِيَّ أَنَّ يُقَوْمًا لِلنَّاسِ بِإِحْدَى عَشْرَةَ رَكْعَةً قَالَ وَقَدْ كَانَ الْقَارِئُ يُقْرَأُ بِالْمِئِينَ حَتَّى كُنَّا نَعْتَمِدُ عَلَى الْعِصِيِّ مِنْ طُولِ الْقِيَامِ وَمَا كُنَّا نَنْصَرِفُ إِلَّا فِي فُرُوعِ الْفَجْرِ.

Muwatta Imam Malik: Vol. 1, P. 117, No. (253)-4.

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" وَرَوَى سَعِيدُ بْنُ مَنْصُورٍ مِنْ طَرِيقِ عُرْوَةَ " أَنَّ عُمَرَ جَمَعَ النَّاسَ عَلَى أَبِي بَنِ كَعْبٍ فَكَانَ يُصَلِّي بِالرِّجَالِ , وَكَانَ تَمِيمُ الدَّارِيُّ يُصَلِّي بِالنِّسَاءِ. (فتح الباري: صحيح البخاري: صلاة التراويح: فضل من

قام رمضان: 2010).

Fathul Bari: Sahih Al-Bukhari: Salatut Taraweeh: Fadh Man Qama Ramadan: (2010).

2. The voluntary prayers can also be offered in congregation as the 5 daily prayers. This is also very clear from the above hadith, as the Prophet prayed in congregation for three Nights.
3. Even the Prophet ﷺ (peace and blessing be upon him) established 8 raka'ts taraweeh and 3 rak'ats witr. This is clear from the narrations reported by Imam Ibn Khuzaimah and Imam Ibn Hibban (may Allah have mercy upon them) by Jabir Ibn 'Abdillah (may Allah be pleased with him).
4. The Prophet of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) did not pray Night Prayer in congregation after that incident. This is also very clear from the hadith: ***So, Allah's Apostle died and the situation remained like that (i.e. people prayed individually).***"
5. Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) did not pray The Night prayers in congregation throughout his period of caliphate.
6. 'Umar (may Allah be pleased with him) did not pray Night prayers in congregation during his early period of caliphate and then later on he started it under two Imams; namely Ubai Ibn K'ab and Tamim Ad-Dari (may Allah be pleased with them) for men and women. This is clear from the narration in Muwatta Imam Malik, Sunan of Sa'eed Ibn Mansoor and Fathul Bari (may Allah have mercy upon them all.)

ISSUE: 7: DESCRIPTION OF THIRTEEN RAKA'TS

Narrated Masruq: I asked Aisha (may Allah be pleased with her) about the Night prayer of Allah's Apostle (peace, blessings be upon him) and she said, "It was ***seven, nine or eleven Rak'ats*** besides the two Rak'ats of the Fajr prayer (i.e. Sunna)." ¹²

Narrated 'Aisha (may Allah be pleased with her), The Prophet (peace, blessings be upon him) used to offer ***thirteen Rakats of the Night prayer*** and that included the Witr and two Rakat (Sunna) of the Fajr prayer.¹³

¹²

حَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ قَالَ حَدَّثَنَا عُبَيْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُوسَى قَالَ أَخْبَرَنَا إِسْرَائِيلُ عَنْ أَبِي حَصِينٍ عَنْ يَحْيَى بْنِ وَثَّابٍ عَنْ مَشْرُوقٍ قَالَ سَأَلْتُ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا عَنْ صَلَاةِ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ بِاللَّيْلِ فَقَالَتْ سَبْعٌ وَتِسْعٌ وَإِحْدَى عَشْرَةَ سِوَى رَكْعَتِي الْفَجْرِ

Bukhari: Volume 2: Book 21: Prayer at Night (Tahajjud): Hadith 240.

Zaid b Khalid al-Juhani said: I would definitely watch at Night the prayer observed by the Messenger of Allah (may peace be upon him). He prayed **two short rak'ahs**, then **two long, long, long rak'ahs**, then he prayed **two rak'ahs** which were shorter than the two preceding rak'ahs, then he prayed **two rak'ahs** which were shorter than the two preceding, then he prayed **two rak'ahs** which were shorter than the two preceding, then observed **a single one (Witr)**, making a total of thirteen rak'ahs.¹⁴

ISSUE: 8: DISCRIPTION OF ELEVEN RAKA'TS

'A'isha, the wife of the Apostle of Allah (may peace be upon him), said that between the time when the Messenger of Allah (may peace be upon him) finished the 'Isha' prayer which is called 'Atama by the people, he used to pray **eleven rak'ahs**, uttering **the salutation at the end of every two rak'ahs**, and observing **the Witr with a single one**. And when the Mu'azzin had finished the call (for the) dawn prayer and he saw the dawn clearly and the Mu'azzin had come to him, he stood up and **prayed two short rak'ahs**. Then he lay down on his right side till the Mu'azzin came to him for Iqama. (This hadith has been narrated with the same chain of transmitters by Ibn Shihab, but in it no mention has been made of Iqama)¹⁵

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حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ مُوسَى قَالَ أَخْبَرَنَا حَنْظَلَةُ عَنْ الْقَاسِمِ بْنِ مُحَمَّدٍ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ
كَانَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يُصَلِّي مِنَ اللَّيْلِ ثَلَاثَ عَشْرَةَ رَكْعَةً مِنْهَا الْوُتْرُ وَرَكْعَتَا الْفَجْرِ

SAHIH AL-BUKHARI: Volume 2, Book 21, Number 240:

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و حَدَّثَنَا قُتَيْبَةُ بْنُ سَعِيدٍ عَنْ مَالِكِ بْنِ أَنَسٍ عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ أَبِي بَكْرٍ عَنْ أَبِيهِ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ قَيْسِ بْنِ
مَخْرَمَةَ أَخْبَرَهُ عَنْ زَيْدِ بْنِ خَالِدِ الْجُهَنِيِّ أَنَّهُ قَالَ لَأَرْمُقَنَّ صَلَاةَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ اللَّيْلَةَ
فَصَلَّى رَكْعَتَيْنِ خَفِيفَتَيْنِ ثُمَّ صَلَّى رَكْعَتَيْنِ طَوِيلَتَيْنِ طَوِيلَتَيْنِ ثُمَّ صَلَّى رَكْعَتَيْنِ وَهُمَا دُونَ
الَّتَيْنِ قَبْلَهُمَا ثُمَّ صَلَّى رَكْعَتَيْنِ وَهُمَا دُونَ اللَّتَيْنِ قَبْلَهُمَا ثُمَّ صَلَّى رَكْعَتَيْنِ وَهُمَا دُونَ اللَّتَيْنِ قَبْلَهُمَا ثُمَّ
صَلَّى رَكْعَتَيْنِ وَهُمَا دُونَ اللَّتَيْنِ قَبْلَهُمَا ثُمَّ أَوْتَرَ فَذَلِكَ ثَلَاثَ عَشْرَةَ رَكْعَةً

SAHIH MUSLIM: Book 4, Number 1687:

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ELEVEN RAKA'TS WITH LONG PROSTRATION:

Narrated 'Aisha: Allah's Apostle used to offer ***eleven Raka'ts*** and that was his prayer. He used to prolong the prostration to such an extent that one could recite fifty verses (of the Quran) before he would lift his head. He used to ***pray two Raka'ts (Sunnah)*** before the Fajr prayer and then used to lie down on his right side till the call-maker came and informed him about the prayer.¹⁶

ISSUE: 9: DESCRIPTION OF THE EIGHT RAKA'TS

Narrated 'Aisha; Allah's Apostle offered the 'Isha' prayer (and then got up at the Tahajjud time) and ***offered eight Raka'ts*** and then ***offered two Raka'ts*** while sitting. He then ***offered two Raka'ts*** in between the Azan and Iqamah (of the Fajr prayer) and he never missed them.¹⁷

و حَدَّثَنِي حَزْمَلَةُ بْنُ يَحْيَى حَدَّثَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ أَخْبَرَنِي عَمْرُو بْنُ الْحَارِثِ عَنْ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ عَنْ عُرْوَةَ بْنِ الزُّبَيْرِ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ زَوْجِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَتْ كَانَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ يُصَلِّي فِيمَا بَيْنَ أَنْ يُفْرَغَ مِنْ صَلَاةِ الْعِشَاءِ وَهِيَ الَّتِي يَدْعُو النَّاسُ الْعَتَمَةَ إِلَى الْفَجْرِ إِحْدَى عَشْرَةَ رَكْعَةً يُسَلِّمُ بَيْنَ كُلِّ رَكْعَتَيْنِ وَيُوتِرُ بِوَاحِدَةٍ فَإِذَا سَكَتَ الْمُؤَذِّنُ مِنْ صَلَاةِ الْفَجْرِ وَتَبَيَّنَ لَهُ الْفَجْرُ وَجَاءَهُ الْمُؤَذِّنُ قَامَ فَرَكَعَ رَكْعَتَيْنِ خَفِيفَتَيْنِ ثُمَّ اضْطَجَعَ عَلَى شِقِّهِ الْأَيْمَنِ حَتَّى يَأْتِيَهُ الْمُؤَذِّنُ لِلْإِقَامَةِ وَ حَدَّثَنِيهِ حَزْمَلَةُ أَخْبَرَنَا ابْنُ وَهَبٍ أَخْبَرَنِي يُونُسُ عَنْ ابْنِ شَهَابٍ بِهَذَا الْإِسْنَادِ وَسَاقَ حَزْمَلَةُ الْحَدِيثَ بِمِثْلِهِ غَيْرَ أَنَّهُ لَمْ يَذْكُرْ وَتَبَيَّنَ لَهُ الْفَجْرُ وَجَاءَهُ الْمُؤَذِّنُ وَلَمْ يَذْكُرْ الْإِقَامَةَ وَسَاقِ الْحَدِيثَ بِمِثْلِ حَدِيثِ عَمْرُو سِوَاءِ

SAHIH MUSLIM: Book 4, Number 1603:

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حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو الْيَمَانِ قَالَ أَخْبَرَنَا شُعَيْبٌ عَنْ الزُّهْرِيِّ قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي عُرْوَةُ أَنَّ عَائِشَةَ أَخْبَرَتْهُ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ كَانَ يُصَلِّي إِحْدَى عَشْرَةَ رَكْعَةً كَانَتْ تِلْكَ صَلَاتَهُ تَعْنِي بِاللَّيْلِ فَيَسْجُدُ السَّجْدَةَ مِنْ ذَلِكَ فَدَرَّ مَا يَقْرَأُ أَحَدُكُمْ خَمْسِينَ آيَةً قَبْلَ أَنْ يَرْفَعَ رَأْسَهُ وَيَرْكَعُ رَكْعَتَيْنِ قَبْلَ صَلَاةِ الْفَجْرِ ثُمَّ يَضْطَجِعُ عَلَى شِقِّهِ الْأَيْمَنِ حَتَّى يَأْتِيَهُ الْمُؤَذِّنُ لِلصَّلَاةِ

SAHIH AL-BUKHARI: Volume 2, Book 21, Number 223: SAHIH MUSLIM: Book 4, Number 1602:

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ISSUE: 10: DESCRIPTION OF THE TWENTY RAKA'TS

1 – It was narrated that Yazeed ibn Rumaan said: At the time of ‘Umar ibn al-Khattaab the people used to pray twenty-three rak’ahs of qiyaam in Ramadan.¹⁸

This was narrated from him by ***Malik in al-Muwatta’ (1/115). Al-Nawawi said in al-Majmoo’ (4/33)***. It is mursal, because Yazeed ibn Rumaan did not live at the same time as ‘Umar.

2 – It was narrated from Yahya ibn Sa’eed al-Qattaan that ‘Umar ibn al-Khattaab (may Allaah be pleased with him) ordered a man to lead them in twenty rak’ahs of prayer.¹⁹ This was narrated by ***Ibn Abi Shaybah in al-Musannaf (2/163)*** from Wakee’ from Maalik. But Yahya ibn Sa’eed did not live at the same time as ‘Umar.

The report of Yazeed ibn Rumaan and Yahya al-Qattaan is not to be taken into account because they did not live at the same time as ‘Umar. This is something that with the broken sanad i.e. broken chain of narrators.

حَدَّثَنَا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ بْنُ يُزَيْدٍ حَدَّثَنَا سَعِيدٌ هُوَ ابْنُ أَبِي أَيُّوبَ قَالَ حَدَّثَنِي جَعْفَرُ بْنُ رَبِيعَةَ عَنْ عِرَاكِ بْنِ مَالِكٍ عَنْ أَبِي سَلَمَةَ عَنْ عَائِشَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا قَالَتْ صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ الْعِشَاءَ ثُمَّ صَلَّى ثَمَانِي رَكَعَاتٍ وَرَكَعَتَيْنِ جَالِسًا وَرَكَعَتَيْنِ بَيْنَ النَّدَائَيْنِ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ يَدْعُهُمَا أَبَدًا

SAHIH AL-BUKHARI: Volume 2, Book 21, Number 256:

18

وَحَدَّثَنِي عَنْ مَالِكٍ عَنْ يُزَيْدِ بْنِ زُوْمَانَ أَنَّهُ قَالَ كَانَ النَّاسُ يُقِيمُونَ فِي زَمَانِ عُمَرَ بْنِ الْخَطَّابِ فِي رَمَضَانَ بِثَلَاثٍ وَعِشْرِينَ رَكَعَةً

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عن يحيى بن سعيد القطان : (أَنَّ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ أَمَرَ رَجُلًا يُصَلِّي بِهِمْ عِشْرِينَ رَكَعَةً).

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