

Supplications From

Qur'aan & Sunnah

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Importance of Supplication (Making Dua)

- 1) Rasul-ullah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) Said, “Dua is Ibadah (worship).” (Tirmidhi, Nisai)
- 2) Rasul-ullah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) Said, “The one amongst you who has been granted the Taufeeq (ability) to make dua, then the doors of acceptance has been opened for him.” (Ibn-e-Abi Shaiba)
- 3) Rasul-ullah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) Said, “The one amongst you who has been granted the Taufeeq (ability) to make dua, then the doors of Jannah (paradise) have been opened for him”. (Hakim)
- 4) Rasul-ullah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) Said, “There is nothing superior in the eyes of Allah (SWT) then dua”. (Tirmidhi, Hakim)
- 5) Rasul-ullah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) Said, “Allah (SWT) gets angry on the person that doesn't make dua.” (Ibn-e-Abi Shaiba)
- 6) Rasul-ullah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) Said, “The ones who wants his duas to accepted in the time of difficulty and hardship, should make frequent duas in the time of prosperity and peace.” (Tirmidhi)
- 7) Rasul-ullah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) Said, “Dua is the weapon of a Muslim, a pillar for the Deen (religion) and Noor (light) of the heavens and the Earth.” (Hakim)
- 8) Rasul-ullah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) passed by a group of people who were experiencing hardship (and trouble), he (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) stated, “why don't these people ask Allah (SWT) for Aafiya (deliverance)?” (Baz'zar)

Pre-requisites and the method of Supplicating (Making Dua)

- 1) Eating Haram, wearing Haram, and earning Haram MUST be avoided. (Tirmidhi)
- 2) To make two Rak'at Salah before dua. (Sunan Arb'a)
- 3) To perform some good (any) deed before dua, and to recount the good deed during dua. (Muslim, Tirmidhi, Abi Da'ud)
- 4) To perform Wudhu (ablution). (Sihah Sitta)
- 5) To face the Qiblah. (Sihah Sitta)
- 6) Sincerity (towards Allah (SWT)) should be adopted. (Hakim)
- 7) Humility (towards Allah (SWT)) should be adopted. (Ibn-e-Abi Shaiba)
- 8) Allah (SWT) should be praised in the beginning and at the end of the dua. (Sihah Sitta)
- 9) Similarly Durood (salutations) on Rasul-ullah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) should be read the beginning and at the end of the dua. (Abi Da'ud, Tirmidhi).
- 10) Both hands should be spread. (Tirmidhi, Hakim)
- 11) Both hands should be raised. (Sihah Sitta)
- 12) Both hands should be raised till shoulder height. (Abi Da'ud, Ahamd, Hakim)
- 13) To adopt the Sunnah duas as recited by Rasul-ullah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) as reported in authentic narrations. (Abi Da'ud, Nisai)

Etiquettes of Supplicating (Making Dua)

These etiquettes are narrated in the Hadith. For reasons of brevity, only the following summary and reference of each Hadith is mentioned instead of the entire Hadith.

- 1) To abstain from haraam food, clothing and earnings. (Muslim, Tirmidhi)
- 2) To make Duaa with sincerity. In other words, one should firmly believe that nobody but Allah Ta'aala will fulfill his objectives. (Haakim)
- 3) One should perform a good deed prior to making the Duaa & he should mention this during the course of the Duaa. For eg. He should say, O Allah! I had performed so & so deed solely for Your pleasure. O Allah! accept my Duaa due to the barkat of that deed. (Muslim, Tirmidhi, Abu Dawud).
- 4) To make Duaa whilst one is paak & clean. (Tirmidhi, Abu Dawud, Ibn Majah, Nasai, Ibn Hibbaan, Mustadrak).
- 5) To make wudhu before the Duaa (All six major hadith collections)
- 6) To face the Qiblah (All six major hadith collections)
- 7) To sit as in the Tashahhud position (Abu Awanah)
- 8) To praise Allah Ta'aala at the beginning as well as at the end of Duaa (All six major hadith collections)
- 9) To convey Durood upon Rasulullah (saw) at the beginning as well as the end. (Abu Dawud, Musnade-Ahmad)
- 10) To spread out both the hands. (Tirmidhi, Mustadrak)
- 11) To raise both the hands up to the shoulders (Abu Dawud, Musnade-Ahmad)
- 12) To sit with humility and respect. (Muslim, Abu Dawud, Tirmidhi, Abu Dawud)
- 13) To mention ones helplessness and dependence. (Tirmidhi)
- 14) To abstain from raising the eyes towards the sky whilst making Duaa (Muslim)
- 15) To mention the Asmaal-Husnaa (the names of Allah Ta'aala) and the sublime qualities Of Allah Ta'aala. (Ibn Hibbaan and Mustadrak)
- 16) To abstain from ceremonies rhyming of the Duaa phrases (Bukhari)

- 17) To abstain from saying the Duaa in a "sing-song" tone if the Duaa is in a poetic form (Hisn)
- 18) One should make Duaa through the medium of the Ambiyaa (alayhimus-salaam) and other Pious servants. (For eg. He should say. O Allah! Accepts my Duaa through The good offices of these saintly people). (Bukhari, Bazaar, Haakim)
- 19) To make the Duaa in a soft voice (All six major hadith collections on the authority of Abu Musa Ashari (RA))
- 20) To utter the Duaa phrases transcribed from Rasulullah Sallallahu Alayhi Wasallam because Rasulullah Didn't leave out a single need of the Deen nor of the dunya whilst teaching us how to make Duaa (Abu Dawud/Nasai)
- 21) To make a Duaa that encompasses most of the needs of Deen and the dunya. (Abu Dawud)
- 22) To make Duaa in favour of oneself first, thereafter ones parents and to include the other Muslims in the Duaa as well (Muslims)
- 23) If the Imam is making Duaa, he should not make Duaa for himself only but he should Include all the congregants in the Duaa (Abu Dawud, Tirmidhi, Ibn Majah)
- 24) Abu Dawud (R.A.) Narrates that Rasulullah Said that the Imam who makes Duaa for himself only, has betrayed the people." In other words, the Imam should not Make a Duaa that is restricted to him alone. For eg. He should not say, "O Allah! cure my son." or "O Allah! Return my lost item." etc. but he should make a Duaa that includes all the congregation for eg. He may say "O Allah! Forgive us and have mercy upon us."
- 25) To make Duaa with firm conviction (for eg. he should not say: "O Allah! If you wish fulfil so and so task of mine." (All six major hadith collections)
- 26) To make Duaa with enthusiasm & yearning. (Ibn Hibbn & Abu Awana).
- 27) As far as possible endeavour to bring about a "presence of heart and mind" and cherish a high hope of the Duaa being accepted.(Haakim)
- 28) To make Duaa repeatedly. (Bukhari, Muslim)
- 29) This repetition should be at least thrice (Abu Dawud)

Note: One may repeat the Duaa thrice in none sitting or he may repeat it on three different occasions. The "repetition of the Duaa" can be interpreted in both ways."

- 30) To make Duaa earnestly and insistently. (Nasai, Hakim, Abu awanah)

- 31) To abstain from making Duaa of severing family ties or other sins. (Muslim, Tirmidhi)
- 32) Avoid making Duaas of pre-determined and fixed things (for eg woman should not make a duaah of being transformed into a man or a tall person shouldn't make Duaa thus: "O Allah! Make me short ." etc) (Nasai).
- 33) Don't Make Duaa for impossible things. (Bukhari)
- 34) Don't make a Duaa in which you ask Allah Ta'aala to confine His mercy to yourself Only (Bukhari, Abu Dawud, Nasai, Ibn Majah)
- 35) Ask only Allah Ta'aala alone for all your needs. Do not depend upon His creation. (Tirmidhi/Ibn Hibbaan)
- 36) The one making the Duaa as well as the person listening to it, both should say Aameen at the end. (Bukhari, Muslim, Abu Dawud, Nasai)
- 37) Rub both hands over the face at the termination of the Duaa (Abu Dawud, Tirmidhi, Ibn Hibbaan, Majah, Hakim)
- 38) Don't be impatient over the acceptance of Duaas. In other words, don't say: "I've made Duaa repeatedly but to no avail." (Bukhari, Muslim, Abu Dawud, Nasai, Ibn Majah)

Supplications (Duas) from the Qur'aan & the Sunnah for various occasions

Dua before sleeping and protection from nightmares

- 1) It is Sunnah to join both hands, read the last three Surahs of the Qu'ran (Qul-Huwallah, Qul-A'udhu Bi Rabbil Falaq, Qul-A'udhu Bi Rabbin Nas) then blow on both hands and wipe the hands all over the body (starting from the face and front of the body). This should be done thrice. (Bukhari)
- 2) Ayatul Kusri (2: 255) should also be read. (Bukhari)
- 3) Then Recite:

اللَّهُمَّ بِاسْمِكَ أَمُوتُ وَأَحْيَا

Transliteration: Allâhumma bismika amütu wa ahya.

Translation: O Allah, with Your name I die and live. (Bukhari)

Dua upon waking up

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَحْيَانَا بَعْدَ مَا أَمَاتَنَا وَإِلَيْهِ النُّشُورُ.

Transliteration: Al-hamdu Lillâhil ladhi ah yana ba'da ma amâtanâ wa ilayhin nushur.

Translation: All praise to Allah who gave us life after having given us death, and (our) final return is to Him. (Bukhari)

Dua when entering the toilet

One should enter with the left foot first.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْخُبْثِ وَالْخَبَائِثِ.

Transliteration: Bismillâhi allâhumma inni a'udhu bika minal khubuthi wal khabâ'ith.

Translation: In the name of Allah: O Allâh, I seek Your protection from male and female devils. (Bukhari)

Dua when exiting the toilet

One should exit with the right foot first.

غُفْرَانِكَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَذْهَبَ عَنِّي الْأَذَى وَعَافَانِي.

Transliteration: Ghufrânaka al-hamdu lillâhil ladhi adh-haba annil adhâ wa âfani.

Translation: *O Allah, I seek your forgiveness. All praises are due to Allah who has taken away from me the discomfort and granted me comfort. (Bukhari)*

Dua when starting Wudhu

- 1) It is Sunnah to first make intention for making Wudhu. (Bukhari)
- 2) It is Sunnah to recite Bismillah fully before starting Wudhu. (Tirmidhi)
- 3) Following dua should also be recited:

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي ذَنْبِي ، وَوَسِّعْ لِي فِي دَارِي ، وَبَارِكْ لِي فِي رِزْقِي

Transliteration: Allahummaghfirli dhanbi wassi'li fi' dâri wa barik li fi rizqi.

Translation: *O Allah (SWT), forgive my sin, grant me expansion in my home and bless my livelihood. (Tirmidhi)*

Duas when finishing Wudhu

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ
وَرَسُولُهُ.

Transliteration: Ash-hadu allâ ilâha illallâhu wahdahü lâ sharika lahü wa ash-hadu anna muhammadan abduhü wa rasûluh.

Translation: *I bear witness that there is no Lord except Allah (SWT). He is one and has no partner and I bear witness that Muhammad is His Servant and Messenger. (Muslim)*

Note: *Whoever recites this dua, the eight doors of Paradise will be opened for him.*

Then Recite;

اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِيْ مِنَ التَّوَّابِيْنَ وَاجْعَلْنِيْ مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِيْنَ.

Transliteration: Allāhummaj-alni minattawwâbina wa- alni minal mutatahhirin.

Translation: *O Allah, make me from amongst the repenters and among those who keep very clean. (Tirmidhi)*

Dua upon hearing the Call to Prayer (Adhan)

اَللّٰهُمَّ رَبَّ هَذِهِ الدَّعْوَةِ التَّامَّةِ وَالصَّلٰوةِ الْقَائِمَةِ ، اٰتِ مُحَمَّدًا
الْوَسِيْلَةَ وَالْفَضِيْلَةَ ، وَابْعَثْهُ مَقَامًا مَّحْمُوْدًا الَّذِي وَعَدْتَهُ.

Transliteration: Allāhumma rabba hâdhihid da'watit tāmmati, wassalâtil qâ'imati, âti muhammadanil wasilata, wal fadilata, wab-ath maqamam mahmuda nilladhi wa'dth.

Translation: *O Allah, Lord of this perfect call and of this established prayer, grant Muhammad (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) the 'Wasilah' and honour and raise him to the praiseworthy position which You have promised him. (Bukhari)*

Note: *The reciter of this duâ will gain the intercession of Rasul-ullah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) on the Day of Judgement.*

Dua when entering the Mosque

- 1) One should enter with the right foot first.
- 2) Then recite the following dua:

اَللّٰهُمَّ افْتَحْ لِيْ اَبْوَابَ رَحْمَتِكَ

Transliteration: Allāhummafta li abwâba rahmatik.

Translation: *O Allâh (SWT), open for me the doors of Your mercy. (Muslim)*

Dua when exiting the Mosque

- 1) One should exit with the left foot first.
- 2) Then recite the following dua

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّيْ اَسْأَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ

Transliteration: Allâhumma inni as'aluka min fadlik

Translation: O Allâh (SWT) I ask You of Your favour. (Muslim)

Dua before beginning to eat

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتِهِ

Transliteration: Bismillâhi wabarakatillâh.

Translation: (I am eating) In the name of Allah (SWT) and with the blessings of Allah (SWT). (Hakim)

Dua if one forgets to recite the name of Allah (SWT) before eating

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ أَوَّلُهُ وَآخِرُهُ.

Transliteration: Bismillâhi aw-walahu wa âkhirah.

Translation: In the name of Allah, at the beginning of it and at the end of it (meal). (Abi Da'ud)

Note: As soon as the person remembers, this should be recited.

Dua after eating is finished

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنَا وَسَقَانَا وَجَعَلَنَا مُسْلِمِينَ

Transliteration: Al-hamdu lillâhilladhi at-amana' wasaqânâ waja-alana muslimin.

Translation: All praise is due to Allah (SWT) who gave us food and drink and made us Muslims. (Tirmidhi)

OR

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَطْعَمَنِي هَذَا الطَّعَامَ وَرَزَقَنِيهِ مِنْ غَيْرِ حَوْلٍ مِنِّي
وَلَا قُوَّةَ.

Transliteration: Al-hamdu lillâ-hilladhi at-amani hadhat ta-ama wa razaqanihi min ghayri hawlim minni walâ quwwah.

Translation: *All praises are for Allah who fed me this food and gave it to me without any strength and ability on my part. (Tirmidhi)*

Note: Whoever recites this dua his/her past sins are forgiven.

Dua when opening Saum (Fast)

اللَّهُمَّ لَكَ صُمْتُ وَعَلَى رِزْقِكَ أَفْطَرْتُ.

Transliteration: Allâhumma laka Sumtu wa' alâ rizqika 'aftartu.

Translation: *O Allah (SWT), for You I've fasted and I have completed my fast (iftar) on what You have provided. (Abi Da'ud)*

Dua when invited to and dining at someone's invitation

اللَّهُمَّ أَطْعِمْ مَنْ أَطْعَمَنِي وَاسْقِ مَنْ سَقَانِي.

Transliteration: Allâhumma at-im man at-amni wasqi man saqâni.

Translation: *O Allah (SWT) feed those who have fed me and satiate those who have satiated me. (Muslim)*

Dua when drinking Milk

اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ لَنَا فِيهِ وَزِدْنَا مِنْهُ.

Transliteration: Allahumma barik lana Fihi wazidna minhu

Translation: *O Allah (SWT), grant us blessing in it and grant us more of it. (Tirmidhi)*

Dua when drinking Zamzam

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ عِلْمًا نَافِعًا، وَرِزْقًا وَاسِعًا، وَشِفَاءً مِنْ كُلِّ دَاءٍ.

Transliteration: Allâhumma inni as'aluka ilman naïf-an wa rizqan wasi an wa shifâ-an min kulli dâ.

Translation: *O Allah, I seek of You, beneficial knowledge, plentiful provision, and cure from all diseases. (Hakim)*

Dua when wearing any new article of clothing

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي كَسَانِي هَذَا الثَّوْبَ ، وَرَزَقَنِيهِ مِنْ غَيْرِ حَوْلٍ مِنِّي
وَلَا قُوَّةٍ .

Transliteration: Al-hamdu lilla hilladhi kasāni hâdhath-thawba, wa razaqanihi min ghayri hawlim minni wa la quw-wah.

Translation: *All praises are for Allah who dressed me with this garment and gave it to me without any strength and ability on my part. (Tirmidhi)*

Note: Whoever recites this duâ, his past and present sins will be forgiven.

Dua when wearing clothes

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي كَسَانِي مَا أُوَارِي بِهِ عَوْرَتِي وَأَتَجَمَّلُ بِهِ فِي
حَيَاتِي .

Transliteration: Al-hamdu lillâhil-ladhi kasâni ma uwâri bihi awrati wa atajammalu bihi fi ha-yâti

Translation: *All praises are due to Allah who clothed me with which I cover my body and with which I adorn myself in my life. (Tirmidhi)*

Dua when removing clothes at the time of sleeping, changing etc.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الَّذِي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ .

Transliteration: Bismillâhilladhi lâilâha illâhü

Translation: *In the name of Allah, apart from whom there is no Lord. (al-Nasai)*

Dua when observing someone wearing new clothes

الْبَسْ جَدِيدًا وَعِشْ حَمِيدًا وَمُتْ شَهِيدًا .

Transliteration: Ilbas jadidan wa-ish hamidân wa mut shahidan

Translation: *May you wear new clothing, live well and die a martyr. (al-Nasai)*

Dua when exiting Home

- 1) One should exit with the left foot first.
- 2) Then recite the following dua

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ ، اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ أَنْ أُضِلَّ أَوْ أُضِلَّ ،
أَوْ أَزِلَّ أَوْ أُزِلَّ ، أَوْ أَظْلِمَ أَوْ أُظْلِمَ ، أَوْ أَجْهَلَ أَوْ يُجْهَلَ عَلَيَّ .

Transliteration: Bismillāhi tawak-kaltu alallahi, allāhumma inni a-udhibika an'udilla aw udalla aw uzilla aw uzalla aw azlima aw uzlama aw aj-hala aw yuj-hala alayya

Translation: *In the name of Allah, I depend on Allah. O Allah I seek your protection from my misleading anyone or myself being mislead, from causing someone to commit sins or committing sins myself from oppressing or becoming oppressed and from causing somebody to be foolish or myself being caused to be foolish.(Tirmidhi)*

- 3) Then recite the following dua

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ عَلَى اللَّهِ ، وَلَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

Transliteration: Bismillāhi tawakkaltu alallahi walâ hawla walâ quwwata illâ billâh.

Translation: *In the name of Allah (SWT), I depend on Allah (SWT), and we do not have any power to do good deeds or to avoid evil deeds except with the help of Allah (SWT). (Tirmidhi)*

Dua when entering Home

- 1) One should enter with the right foot first
- 2) Then recite the following dua

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ خَيْرَ الْمَوْلَجِ وَخَيْرَ الْمَخْرَجِ ، بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَلَجْنَا
وَبِسْمِ اللَّهِ خَرَجْنَا ، وَعَلَى اللَّهِ رَبَّنَا تَوَكَّلْنَا .

Transliteration: Allāhumma inni as'aluka khayral mawliji wa khayral makhraji, bismillâh walajnâ wa bismillâhi kharajnâ wa-alallahi rabbinnâ tawakkalnâ.

Translation: *O Allah (SWT), I beg of you the blessing of entering and leaving With Allah's (SWT) name do we enter and with Allāh's (SWT) name do we leave, and upon Allah, our Lord, do we rely. (Abi Da'ud)*

Dua when looking in the Mirror

أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ ، أَللَّهُمَّ كَمَا حَسَّنْتَ خَلْقِي فَحَسِّنْ خُلُقِي.

Transliteration: Al-hamdulillah, allahumma kama hassanta khalqi fahassin khuluqi

Translation: *All praises are due to Allah, O Allah as you have given me a good physical form, so also favour me with good morals and manners. (Al-Nasai)*

Dua for security in the Morning and the Evening

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الَّذِي لَا يَضُرُّ مَعَ اسْمِهِ شَيْءٌ فِي الْأَرْضِ وَلَا فِي السَّمَاءِ وَهُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ.

Transliteration: Bismillāhil-ladhi lâ ya-durru ma'smihi shay'un fil urdi walâ fissamâi wa huwas sami'ul aleem

Translation: *(I begin the day/night) in the name of Allah (SWT) by whose name nothing on earth and heaven can cause harm. He is All Hearing, All Knowing. (Muslim)*

Note: *Whoever reads this duâ thrice in the morning or evening, nothing will harm him till the night or morning.*

It is also mentioned in a Hadeeth that who-so-ever reads Ayatul Kursi after Salah (prayer) will be under the protection of Allah (SWT) till the next Salah (prayer). (Tabarani)

رَضِينَا بِاللَّهِ رَبًّا وَبِالْإِسْلَامِ دِينًا وَبِمُحَمَّدٍ رَسُولًا.

Transliteration: Radina billāhi rabban wa bil-Islāmi dinan wa bi muhammadin rasulān.

Translation: *We are pleased with Allah as the Lord, with Islam as the Religion and with Mu as the Messenger. (Abi Daud)*

Note: *Whoever recites this du'a in the morning, Allah will satisfy him and please him.*

Dua when boarding transportation

سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي سَخَّرَ لَنَا هَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لَهُ مُقْرِنِينَ ، وَإِنَّا إِلَى رَبِّنَا
لَمُنْقَلِبُونَ.

Transliteration: Sub-hānal-ladhi sakh-khara lana hâdhâ wa-ma kunnâ lahü muqrin, wa
innâ ilâ rabbinâ la-munqalibün.

Translation: *Glory be to Him who has brought this under our control whereas we were
unable to control it. Surely we are to return to Him. (Surah Zukhruf)*

Dua when returning from a Journey

آيُّونَ تَائِبُونَ عَابِدُونَ لِرَبِّنَا حَامِدُونَ.

Transliteration: A'ibüna tâ-ibuna abiduna lirabbinâ hāmidün.

Translation: *(We are now) returning from our journey repenting (to Allah), worshipping
(Him), and praising our Lord (Allah). (Bukhari)*

Dua at the end of a gathering

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ ، أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ
وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ.

Transliteration: Sub-hānaka allāhumma wa bihamdika ash-hadu âllâ ilâha illâ anta
astagh-firuka wa atübu ilayk.

Translation: *Purity belongs to You. O Allah (SWT), with Your praises, I bear witness that
there is non worthy of worship except You. I seek forgiveness from You and I repent to You.
(Tirmidhi)*

Note: *The reciter of this dua, will have all the sins committed by him in the gathering, forgiven.*

Dua when sneezing and replying to it

1) One who sneezes should say:

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

Transliteration: Al-hum do lillâh

Translation: *All praises are for Allah (SWT).*

2) One who hears should respond by saying:

يَرْحَمُكَ اللَّهُ

Transliteration: Yar-hamukallâh

Translation: *Allah's (SWT) mercy be upon you.*

3) Then the sneezer should respond by saying:

يَهْدِيكُمْ اللَّهُ وَيُصْلِحْ بَالَكُمْ

Transliteration: Yah dikumullâhu wa yus-lihu bâlakum.

Translation: *May Allah (SWT) guide you and reform your condition. (Bukhari)*

Dua when Thanking someone

جَزَاكَ اللَّهُ خَيْرًا

Transliteration: Jazākallâhu khayrân.

Translation: *May Allah, reward you well. (Tirmidhi)*

Dua when seeing a Muslim happy

أَضْحَكَكَ اللَّهُ سِنَّكَ.

Transliteration: Ad-hakkallahu sinnak.

Translation: *May Allah, keep you laughing forever (happy). (Bukhari)*

Dua when entering a Market or shopping area

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ ، يُخَيِّرُ
وَيُمِيتُ ، وَهُوَ حَيٌّ لَا يَمُوتُ ، بِيَدِهِ الْخَيْرُ ، وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ
قَدِيرٌ.

Transliteration: ilâha illallâhu wahdahü lâ sharika lahü, lahul mulku walahul hamdu yu'yi wa yumitu wa huwa hayyun lâ yamütu biyadihil khayru, wa huwa alâ kulli shay'in qadir.

Translation: *There is no Lord except Allah. He is One and has no partners. His is the Kingdom and for Him are all praises. He gives life and gives death. He is eternal and everlasting In His control is goodness, and He has power over everything. (Tirmidhi)*

Note: *Whoever recites this duâ, Allah will reward him with a million virtues (hasanah), forgive a million of his sins and elevate his rank by a million.*

Dua when seeing a Fire

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ.

Transliteration: Allâhu Akbar

Translation: *Allah is the Greatest. (Al-Nasa)*

Dua when hearing the barking of a dog or braying of a donkey or when getting angry

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ.

Transliteration: A'udhu billahi minash-shaytanir-rajim

Translation: *I seek refuge in Allah from the rejected Satan. (Abi Daud)*

Dua when overcome by debt

اللَّهُمَّ اكْفِنِي بِحَلَالِكَ عَنْ حَرَامِكَ ، وَأَغْنِنِي بِفَضْلِكَ عَمَّنْ سِوَاكَ

Transliteration: Allâhummakfini bihalalika an harâmika wa aghnini bifadlika amman siwâk.

Translation: *O Allah (SWT), suffice me with lawful livelihood adequate to my needs instead of ill-gotten livelihood, and graciously grant me freedom from needing anything from anyone besides Yourself. (Tirmidhi)*

Note: Whoever recites this du' Allah will assist him in repaying his debt even though it may be the size of Mount Sabir (A mountain in Yemen).

Dua when afraid of someone or a group or a Nation

اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَجْعَلُكَ فِي نُحُورِهِمْ ، وَنَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شُرُورِهِمْ.

Transliteration: Allâhumma innâ naj'aluka fi nuhûrihim wa na' udhu bikka min shurûrihim.

Translation: O Allah (SWT), we place you in our front against them and seek Your protection against their mischief. (Abi Da'ud)

Dua when feeling pain anywhere in the body

أَعُوذُ بِعِزَّةِ اللَّهِ وَقُدْرَتِهِ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا أَجِدُ وَأُحَاطِرُ.

Transliteration: A'üdhu bi-izzatillahi wa qudratihi wa min shar-ri ma ajidu wa uhadhir.

Translation: I seek refuge in the honour and power of Allâh (SWT), from the mischief of the pain which I feel and fear. (Muslim)

Note: Place the right hand on the affected area and recite Bismillâh thrice, thereafter recite the above-mentioned duâ seven times.

Dua when overwhelmed with grief and sorrow

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ الْعَظِيمُ الْحَلِيمُ ، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ رَبُّ الْعَرْشِ الْعَظِيمِ
لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ رَبُّ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَرَبُّ الْأَرْضِ رَبُّ الْعَرْشِ الْكَرِيمِ.

Transliteration: La ilâha illallâhu- azimul alim. La ilâha illallâhu rabbul arshi1 azim. La ilâha illallâhu rabbus-samawati wa rabbu-ardi wa rabbul-arshil-karim.

Translation: None is Worthy of worship except Allah, the Holy, the Endurant. None is worthy of worship except Allah, the Lord of the Great Throne. None is worthy of worship except Allah, the Lord of the Heavens and Earth and the Lord of the Throne of Honour. (Bukhari)

OR

يَا حَيُّ يَا قَيُّوْمُ ، بِرَحْمَتِكَ أَسْتَغِيْثُ

Transliteration: Yâ hayyu yâ qayyüm, bi rahmatika astaghithu..

Translation: *O You, the Everlasting and All-Sustainer, persistently do I invoke Your mercy. (Hakim)*

Dua when observing someone in difficulty

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِيْ عَافَانِيْ مِمَّا ابْتَلَاكَ بِهِ وَفَضَّلَنِيْ عَلٰى كَثِيْرٍ مِّمَّنْ خَلَقَ تَفْضِيْلًا.

Transliteration: Al-hamdu lillâhil ladhi afani mimabtalaka bihi wa faddalani ala kathiririm mimman khalaqa tafdilâ.

Translation: *All praises are for Allah who has granted me safety from the difficulty you are in and (praises for Him) who has favoured me over a great part of His creation. (Tirmidhi)*

Note: *This duâ should be read in a low tone so the person in difficulty does not hear.*

Dua when something bad or unfortunate happens

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ عَلٰى كُلِّ حَالٍ.

Transliteration: Al-hamdu lillâhi alâ kulli hal.

Translation: *All praises are for Allah, in every state (Hakim)*

Dua when something pleasing happens or task comes to completion

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ الَّذِيْ بِنِعْمَتِهِ تَتِمُّ الصّٰلِحٰتِ.

Transliteration: Al-hamdu lillâhil-ladhi bi'ni-matihi tatimmus sâlihât.

Translation: *All praises are for Allah, by whose grace all good things are completed (Hakim)*

Dua when unable to sleep at night

اَللّٰهُمَّ غَارَتِ النُّجُوْمُ ، وَهَدَّأَتِ الْعُيُوْنُ ، وَاَنْتَ حَيٌّ قَيُّوْمٌ ، لَا
تَأْخُذُكَ سِنَةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ ، يَا حَيُّ يَا قَيُّوْمُ ، أَهْدِ لَّيْلِيْ وَأَنْمِ عَيْنِيْ .

Transliteration: Allâhumma gharatin-nujâmu wa hada'atil uyunu wa anta hayyun qayyumun la ta'khudhuka sinatun wala nawm. Ya hayyu yâ qayyumu ahdi' layli wa anim ayni.

Translation: *O Allah, the stars have disappeared and the eyes (of people) have sunken (into deep slumber), And surely you are Everlasting and Eternal, neither sleep, nor slumber can seize you. O Everlasting and Eternal, bless my night with peace and my eyes with sleep. (Al-Nasai)*

Dua when seeing a Nightmare

أَعُوْذُ بِكَلِمَاتِ اللّٰهِ التَّامَّةِ مِنْ غَضَبِهِ وَشَرِّ عِبَادِهِ وَمِنْ هَمَزَاتِ
الشَّيَاطِينِ وَأَنْ يَّحْضُرُوْنِ .

Transliteration: Audhu bikalimâtil lâhit tâmmati mm ghadabihi wa sharri ibadihi wa min hamazâtish shayâtini wa ayyahdurûni.

Translation: *I seek refuge by invoking the perfect words of Allah for protection against His wrath and the mischief of His servants and the evil promotings of Satan and against their coming near me. (Tirmidhi)*

Dua when hearing Thunder

سُبْحَانَ الَّذِي يُسَبِّحُ الرَّعْدُ بِحَمْدِهِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةُ مِنْ خِيفَتِهِ .

Transliteration: Subhanal ladhi yusabbihur-ra'du bihamdihi wal malâ'ikatu min khifatih.

Translation: *Glory be to Him whom thunder glorifies with praises and so do the angels with His awe. (Muwatta Imam Malik)*

Dua for cure of any disease

اَللّٰهُمَّ رَبَّ النَّاسِ اَذْهِبِ الْبَاسَ ، وَاشْفِ اَنْتَ الشَّافِي لَا شِفَاءَ اِلَّا
شِفَاؤُكَ، شِفَاءً لَا يُغَادِرُ سَقَمًا.

Transliteration: Allâhumma rabban-nâsi adhhibil-ba'sa washfi antash-shâfi lâ shifâ-a illâ shifâ'uka, shifâ-an lâ yughadiru saqamn.

Translation: *O Allah, Lord of the people, remove all harm, give cure, for you are the one who cures. There is no curing except Your curing - a curing that leaves no illness (Bukhari)*

Dua when visiting an ill person

لَا بَأْسَ طَهُورٌ اِنْ شَاءَ اللهُ

Transliteration: La ba'sa tahûrun inshâ allah.

Translation: *No need to worry. It (this illness) is a means of cleansing from sins, if Allâh wills. (Bukhari)*

Dua when confronted with a difficult task

اَللّٰهُمَّ لَا سَهْلَ اِلَّا مَا جَعَلْتَهُ سَهْلًا ، وَاَنْتَ تَجْعَلُ الْحُزْنَ اِذَا شِئْتَ
سَهْلًا.

Transliteration: Allâhumma lâ sahia illâ ma ja'altahü sahlân, wa anta taj'alul-huzna idha shi'ta sahlâ.

Translation: *O Allah, an easy task is only that which You make easy and You make a matter easy, when You wish. (Al-Nasai)*

Dua for Hajah (Fulfilment of Need)

لَا اِلَهَ اِلَّا اللهُ الْحَلِيْمُ الْكَرِيْمُ ، سُبْحَانَ اللهِ رَبِّ الْعَرْشِ الْعَظِيْمِ ،
الْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِيْنَ ، اَسْأَلُكَ مُوْجِبَاتِ رَحْمَتِكَ ، وَعَزَائِمَ
مَغْفِرَتِكَ ، وَالْغَنِيْمَةَ مِنْ كُلِّ بَرٍّ ، وَالسَّلَامَةَ مِنْ كُلِّ اِثْمٍ ، لَا تَدْعُ
لِيْ ذَنْبًا اِلَّا غَفَرْتَهُ وَلَا هَمًّا اِلَّا فَرَّجْتَهُ ، وَلَا حَاجَةً هِيَ لَكَ رِضًا اِلَّا
قَضَيْتَهَا يَا اَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِيْنَ .

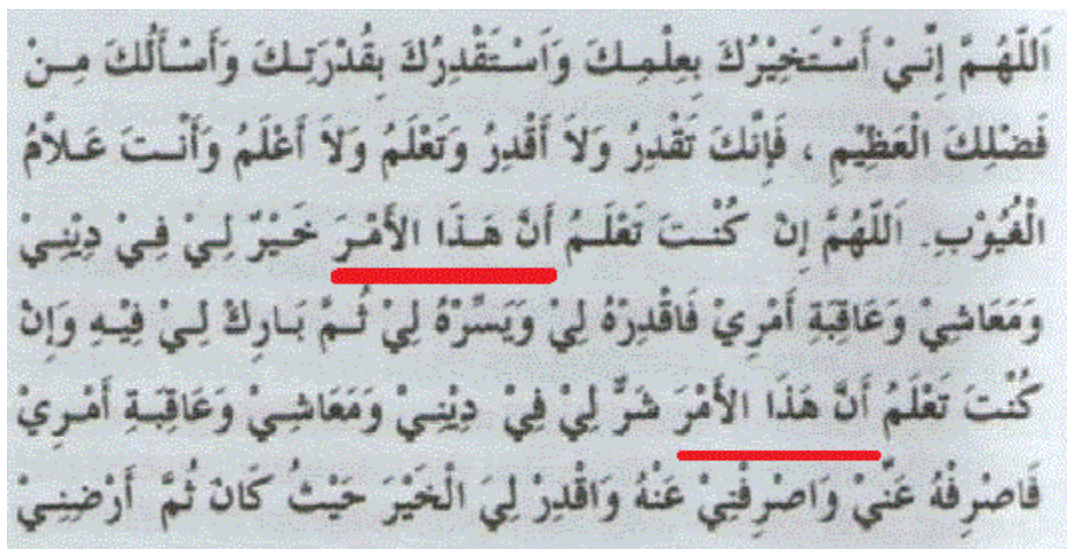
Transliteration: La ilâha illallâhul halimul karimu, subhânallâhi rabbil Arshil azimi, al-hamdu lillâhi rabbil âlamina, as'aluka müjibâti rahmatika, wa azaima magh-firatika, wal ghanimata min kulli birrin, was salâmata min kulli ithmin, lâ tad'a lana dhamban illâ ghafartah, walâ hamman illâ far-raj tah, walâ hâjatan hiya laka ridan illâ qadaytahâ yâ arhamar râhimin

Translation: *There is no deity except Allah (SWT), the Most Forbearing and Kind, Who is unblemished and the Lord of the Great Throne, so praise be to Allah (SWT), the Cherisher of the worlds. I seek all causes of the grant of Your mercy and forgiveness, a full share of virtuous deeds and complete safety from inequity. (O Allah,) Let not a single sin of mine be left aside from being forgiven, nor worry and pain from being relieved, nor need which is agreeable to You from being fulfilled, O You, Most Merciful and Compassionate. (Tirmidhi).*
(Tirmidhi)

Dua for Istikhara

Etiquettes of Istikhara

1. Make Wudhu
2. Pray 2 Rakaah Nafila (optional Salah)
3. Recite the following dua
4. "Think" about your need when you reach the words with the red line underneath them
5. Imam Nawawi (RA) states, "...after performing the istikharah, a person must do what he is wholeheartedly inclined to do and feels good about doing and should not insist on doing what he had desired to do before making the istikharah. And if his feelings change, he should leave what he had intended to do, otherwise he is not completely leaving the choice to Allah, and would not be honest in seeking aid from Allah's power and knowledge. Sincerity in seeking Allah's choice, means that one should completely leave what he himself had desired or determined..."
6. It is neither necessary nor a requirement to have dreams or clear signs after performing Istikhara.



Transliteration: Allâhumma inni astakhiruka bi ilmika wa astaqdiruka biqudratika wa as'aluka min fadlikal-azimi, fa innaka taqdiru walâ aqdiru wa ta'lamu walâ a'lamu wa anta allamul ghuyâbi. Allâhumma in kunta ta'lamu anna hâdhâ al amra khayrun li fi dini wa ma-ashi wa aqibati amri faqdir-hu li wa yassir-hu li thumma barik li fihi wa in kunta

ta'lamu anna hâdhal amra shari-un li fi dini wa maâshi wa aqibati amri fasrifhu anni wasrifni anhu waqdir liyal-khayra haythu kâna thumma ardini bihi.

Translation: 0 Allah, I ask of You the good through Your knowledge and I ask You to grant me ability through Your power and beg Your favour of infinite bounty, for surely, You have power and I have none, You know all and I know nothing and You are the Knower of all that is hidden. 0 Allah if in Your knowledge, this matter be good for my faith (Din), my livelihood and the consequences of my affairs in the world and the Hereafter, then ordain it for me and facilitate it from me and grant me blessing in it. But, if in Your knowledge this matter is bad for my faith, my livelihood and the consequences of my affairs in the world and the Hereafter, then turn it away from me and turn me away from it and ordain for me the good wherever it be, and cause me to be pleased with it.
(Bukhari)

Dua to be given to a Newly-wed couple

بَارَكَ اللَّهُ لَكَ ، وَبَارَكَ عَلَيْكَ ، وَجَمَعَ بَيْنَكُمَا فِي خَيْرٍ.

Transliteration: Bârakallâhu lak, wa bâraka alayk, wa jamaa baynakumâ fi khayr.

Translation: *May Allah bless you and shower his blessings on you and bring you together in goodness.* (Tirmidhi)

Dua to recite when first meeting one's bride

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّيْ اَسْأَلُكَ خَيْرَهَا ، وَخَيْرَ مَا جَبَلْتَهَا عَلَيْهِ ، وَاَعُوْذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّهَا وَشَرِّ مَا جَبَلْتَهَا عَلَيْهِ .

Transliteration: Allâhumma inni as'aluka khayraha wa khayra ma jabaltahâ alayh, wa a-udhu bika min sharrihâ wa sharri mâ jabaltahâ alayhi.

Translation: *O Allah, I seek of You the goodness in her and the good nature upon which You created her and I beg Your protection from the mischief in her and the mischievous nature upon which You created her.* (Malik)

Dua at the time of Sexual Intercourse

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ ، اَللّٰهُمَّ جَنِّبْنَا الشَّيْطَانَ وَجَنِّبِ الشَّيْطَانَ مَا رَزَقْتَنَا .

Transliteration: Bismillâhi allâhumma jannibnash-shaytana wa jannibi shaytâna ma razaqtana.

Translation: *In the name of Allah. O Allah, protect us both from (he mischief of Satan and keep Satan away from the children You grant us).(Bukhari)*

Dua when visiting a Cemetery

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ أَهْلَ الدِّيَارِ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُسْلِمِينَ ، وَإِنَّا إِن شَاءَ
اللَّهُ بِكُمْ لَلْآحِقُونَ ، أَسْأَلُ اللَّهَ لَنَا وَلَكُمْ الْعَافِيَةَ .

Transliteration: As-salâmu alaykum ahlad-diyyari minal-mu'minina wa muslimina, wa inna inshâ allâhu bikum lala-hiquna, as'alullâha lana walakumul-afiyah.

Translation: *Peace be upon you, O dwellers of this place - Believers and Muslims. Verily when Allah, wills, we will join you. I ask Allah for our and your safely. (Muslim)*

Dua when Shaytaan places doubts in the mind about Belief

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ. آمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ.

Transliteration: A-udhu billâhiminash-shaytanir-rajim .Amantu billâh.

Translation: *I seek refuge in Allah from the rejected Satan. I believe in Allah. (Muslim)*

Dua for asking for Shahada

اللَّهُمَّ ارْزُقْنِي شَهَادَةً فِي سَبِيلِكَ ، وَاجْعَلْ مَوْتِي فِي بَلَدِ رَسُولِكَ .

Transliteration: Allâhummarzuqni shahâdatan fi sabilika, waj-al mawti fi baladi rasâlik.

Translation: *O Allah, grant me martyrdom in Your path and occur my death in the city of Your Prophet (Sallallahu Alayhi wasallam) . (Bukhari)*

Sayyidal-Astaghfaar: One of the best forms of seeking Allah's forgiveness

On the authority of Shaddad ibn Aws (RA) the Prophet, *Sallallahu Alayhi Wa Aalihi Wa Sallam*, said, "The chief of prayers for forgiveness is:

اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ رَبِّي لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ خَلَقْتَنِي

وَأَنَا عَبْدُكَ وَأَنَا عَلَى عَهْدِكَ وَوَعْدِكَ

مَا اسْتَطَعْتُ أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا صَنَعْتُ

أَبُوءُ لَكَ بِنِعْمَتِكَ عَلَيَّ وَأَبُوءُ بِذَنْبِي

فَاغْفِرْ لِي ذُنُوبِي فَإِنَّكَ لَا تَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوبَ

إِلَّا أَنْتَ ۝

Translation: *O Allah! You are my Cherisher. There is no deity except You. You have created me and I am Your servant and as far as possible, I abide by my solemn promise and covenant (which I made to You). I seek Your protection against the consequences of my wrongdoings.*

I fully acknowledge the grace You have bestowed upon me and I confess my faults. So pardon me my sins as none besides You can pardon sins. (Bukhari)

Note: This Astaghfaar is related in many different narrations with slightly different words and it is extremely beneficial when read every morning and evening.

Comprehensive Duas for various Needs

Asking for Guidance

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ الْهُدَى وَالتُّقَى وَالْعَفَافَ وَالْغِنَى

Transliteration: Allâhumma inni as'alukal hudâ wat-tuqâ wal afâfa wal-ghinâ

Translation: O Allah (SWT), I ask of You, guidance piety, chastity and independence (from your creation). (Muslim)

Asking for Steadfastness

اللَّهُمَّ مُصَرِّفَ الْقُلُوبِ ، صَرِّفْ قُلُوبَنَا عَلَى طَاعَتِكَ

Transliteration: Allâhumma musarriful qulub, Sarrif qulûbanâ alâ ta'atik

Translation: O Allah (SWT), O Controller of the hearts, turn our hearts towards Your obedience. (Muslim)

يَا مُقَلِّبَ الْقُلُوبِ ثَبِّتْ قَلْبِي عَلَى دِينِكَ

Transliteration: Yâ muqallibal qulub thabbit qalbi alâ dinik

Translation: O controller of the hearts, make my heart firm on Your Religion. (Muslim)

Asking for best of this world and the next and protection from Fire of Hell

اللَّهُمَّ آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ

Transliteration: Allâhumma âtinâ fiddunyâ hasanataw wafil âkhirati hasanataw waqinâ Adhaban Naar.

Translation: O Allah, grant us good in this world and good in the Hereafter and save us from the punishment of Hell. (Bukhari)

Asking for Protection from Laziness, cowardice, evil of old age, miserliness etc.

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْعِجْزِ ، وَالْكَسَلِ ، وَالْجُبْنِ ، وَالْهَرَمِ ،
وَالْبُخْلِ ، وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ ، وَأَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ فِتْنَةِ الْمَحْيَا
وَالْمَمَاتِ .

Transliteration: Allāhumma inni a'ūdhu bika minal-ijzi wal kasli wal jubni wal-harami
wal-bukhli wa a'udhubi ka min adhâbil qabri wa a'udhubika min fitnatnati1-mah-ya
wal-mamât.

Translation: *O Allah, I seek Your protection, from timidity (indolence), laziness, cowardice, evil old age, miserliness, and I seek Your protection from the punishment of the grave and I seek your refuge from the mischief of life and death.(Bukhari)*

Asking for protection from leprosy, insanity and evil diseases

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْبَرَصِ وَالْجُنُونِ وَالْجُذَامِ وَسَيِّئِ الْأَسْقَامِ .

Transliteration: Allāhumma inni a'ūdhu bika min-al-barasi wal-junüni wal-judhami wa
sayyi'il asqām.

Translation: *O Allah, I seek your protection from leprosy, insanity and evil diseases.
(Bukhari)*

Asking for Allah's Mercy and Protection

اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسْأَلُكَ مُوجِبَاتِ رَحْمَتِكَ ، وَعَزَائِمَ مَغْفِرَتِكَ ، وَالسَّلَامَةَ
مِنْ كُلِّ إِثْمٍ ، وَالْغَنِيمَةَ مِنْ كُلِّ بَرٍّ ، وَالْفَوْزَ بِالْجَنَّةِ وَالنَّجَاةَ مِنَ النَّارِ .

Transliteration: Allāhumma innâ nas'aluka müjibâti rahmatika, wa aza'ima maghfiratik,
was-salāmata min kulli ithmin, wal ghanimata min kulli birrin wal fawza bil jannati wan
najâta minan-nâr

Translation: *O Allah, I beg of You all causes of the grant of Your mercy and forgiveness. I seek complete safety from committing sins and seek a full share of virtuous deeds and salvation by attaining Paradise and deliverance from the Hell.(Hakim)*

Asking for Allah's Forgiveness and Safety

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ الْعَفْوَ وَالْعَافِيَةَ فِي دِينِي وَدُنْيَايَ وَأَهْلِي وَمَالِي.

Transliteration: Allâhumma inni ‘as’aluk a1 afwa wa1 aafiya fi’dini wa dunyâya wa ahli wa mali.

Translation: *O Allah, I seek Your forgiveness and safety in my Din, my worldly affairs, my family and my wealth. (Hakim)*

Asking for Allah's Love

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ حُبَّكَ وَحُبَّ مَنْ يُحِبُّكَ وَالْعَمَلَ الَّذِي يُبَلِّغُنِي حُبَّكَ.

Transliteration: Allâhumma inni as’aluka hubbaka wa hubba may yuhibuka wal-amalal yuballighuni hubbak.

Translation: *O Allah, I beg of You Your love and the love of those who love You and I ask of You strength of such deeds which will convey me to Your love. (Tirmidhi)*

Asking for increase in Acts of Worship and good deeds

اللَّهُمَّ أَعِنِّي عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ وَشُكْرِكَ وَحُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ

Transliteration: Allâhumma a-inni alâ dhikrika wa shukrika wa Husne ibâdadik.

Translation: *O Allah (SWT), help me in Your remembrance, in thanksgiving and in doing Your worship well. (Tirmidhi)*

Salatul-Hajjah (Supplication at the time of Need)

Rasul-ullah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) Said, “whosoever is in need of something, should make a perfect ablution (wudhu), and perform two rakaats of Salaah. After Salaah he should recite the praise of Allah(SWT), send blessings on Rasul-ullah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) and then recite the following dua. (Tirmidhi)

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ الْحَلِيمُ الْكَرِيمُ ، سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَرْشِ الْعَظِيمِ ،
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ، أَسْأَلُكَ مُوجِبَاتِ رَحْمَتِكَ ، وَعَزَائِمَ
مَغْفِرَتِكَ ، وَالْغَنِيمَةَ مِنْ كُلِّ بَرٍّ ، وَالسَّلَامَةَ مِنْ كُلِّ إِثْمٍ ، لَا تَدْعُ
لِي ذَنْبًا إِلَّا غَفَرْتَهُ وَلَا هَمًّا إِلَّا فَرَّجْتَهُ ، وَلَا حَاجَةً هِيَ لَكَ رِضًا إِلَّا
قَضَيْتَهَا يَا أَرْحَمَ الرَّاحِمِينَ .

Transliteration: La ilâha illallâhul halimul karimu, subhânallâhi rabbil Arshil azimi, al-hamdu lillâhi rabbil âlamina, as'aluka müjibâti rahmatika, wa azaima magh-firatika, wal ghanimata min kulli birrin, was salâmata min kulli ithmin, lâ tad'a lana dhamban illâ ghafartah, walâ hamman illâ far-raj tah, walâ hâjatan hiya laka ridan illâ qadaytahâ yâ arhamar rāhimin.

Translation: *There is no deity except Allah (SWT), the Most Forbearing and Kind, Who is unblemished and the Lord of the Great Throne, so praise be to Allah (SWT), the Cherisher of the worlds. I seek all causes of the grant of Your mercy and forgiveness, a full share of virtuous deeds and complete safety from inequity. (O Allah,) Let not a single sin of mine be left aside from being forgiven, nor worry and pain from being relieved, nor need which is agreeable to You from being fulfilled, O You, Most Merciful and Compassionate. (Tirmidhi)*

Note: Thereafter, make a fervent du'a for the fulfilment of the need.

Duas to be recited after Fardh (Obligatory) Salah

- 1) Recite Astaghfirullah thrice.
- 2) Then it is Sunnah to recite this dua.

اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ السَّلَامُ ، وَمِنْكَ السَّلَامُ ، تَبَارَكْتَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ
وَالْإِكْرَامِ .

Transliteration: Allâhuma antas salâm wa minkas salâm tabārakta yâ dhal jalâli wal
ikrām.

Translation: *O Allah (SWT), You are The Giver of Peace and peace comes from You alone.
You are blessed, O You Majestic and benevolent. (Muslim)*

- 3) Then recite the following dua:

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ وَهُوَ عَلَى
كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ . اللَّهُمَّ لَا مَانِعَ لِمَا أَعْطَيْتَ ، وَلَا مُعْطِيَ لِمَا مَنَعْتَ
وَلَا يَنْفَعُ ذَا الْجَدِّ مِنْكَ الْجَدُّ .

Transliteration: La ilâha illallâhu wahdahu Ia sharika lahü lahul mulku walahul
hamdu wa huwa alâ kulli shay'in qadir. Allâhumma lâ māni'a limâ a'tayta walâ
mu'tiya limâ mana'ta, walâ yanfa-' dhal jaddi minkal-jaddu.

Translation: *There is no deity except Allah (SWT), He is One, He has no partner. For
Him is the Sovereignty and for Him is all praise. He has power over all things. O Allah
(SWT), no one can deny that which You bestow and no one can bestow that which You
deny and the wealth of the wealthy cannot help them from You (i.e. Your wrath and
punishment). (Bukhari)*

- 4) Rasul-ullah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) Said, “who-so-ever reads these after every Fardh Salah will NOT be deprived, Subhanullah (33 times), Alhum do lillah (33 times) and Allahu Akbar (34 times). (Muslim)
- 5) Rasul-ullah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) Said, “who-so-ever reads Ayatul-Kursi after every Fardh Salah then only his death is stopping him from entering into Jannah (paradise). (Nisai).

Virtues of Surahs (Chapters of the Qur'aan)

Virtues of Surah al-Fatihah (1)

A man came to the Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam), embraced Islam then returned to his people. On his way there were a group of men who had with them a mad man in iron manacles. The group said, that they heard that the travellers friend (i.e. Prophet Muhammad) had something good with him and so he exorcised the mad man with Surah al-Fatiha, and he was cured. As reward they gave the traveller 100 sheep. He then returned to the Prophet and narrated the story. The Prophet asked if he did anything other than recite al-Fatiha, he said no. So the Prophet said that while these people make their livelihoods out of false incantations (i.e. worshipping false idols) the traveler earned the 100 sheep through something lawful; so he could keep the sheep.[Abu Dawud]

Abu Sa'id Ar-Rafi' bin Al-Mu'alla (RA)) reported: The Messenger of Allah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, "Shall I teach you the greatest Surah in the Qur'an before you leave the mosque?" Then he (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam), took me by the hand, and when we were about to step out, I reminded him of his promise to teach me the greatest Surah in the Qur'an. He (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, "It is 'Alhamdu lillahi Rabbil Alamin (i.e., Surat Al-Fatihah) which is As-Sab' Al-Mathani (i.e., the seven oft-repeated Ayat) and the Great Qur'an which is given to me." [Sahih Al-Bukhari]

Abu Hurairah (RA) reported that when Allah's Messenger (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) asked Ubayy ibn Ka'ab (RA), "Do you want me to teach you a Surah the like of which has not been revealed in the Torah, the Injeel, the Zabur, nor the Qur'an?", and also asked what he recited in his prayers. He replied Umm-ul Qur'an (Surah Fatihah) the Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) proclaimed, 'By Him in whose dominion my soul is, nothing like it has been revealed in the Torah, the Gospel, the Psalms, or the Qur'an and it is seven of the oft-repeated verses in the Mighty Qur'an which I have been given' [at-Tirmidhi, Al-Hakim says that this hadith is Sahih on the conditions established by Imam Muslim (Tafseer Mazhari 1:30)]

Abdullah Ibn 'Abbas (RA) reported that Allah's Messenger (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said 'Rejoice in the two lights brought to you which have not been brought to any prophet before you': al-Fatihah and the last verses of Surah al-Baqarah (2: 285-286), (said an angel to the Prophet, blessings and peace be on him) [Muslim].

Ambari in his 'Kitabur-Rad' through his own chain of narrators has mentioned from Mujahid ibn Jabr (RA) that Iblees the accursed of Allah Ta'ala lamented on four occasions: first when he was cursed; secondly when he was cast out of Heaven to the Earth; thirdly when Muhammad (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) was given the Prophethood; fourthly when Surah Fatihah was revealed and it was revealed in Madinah.

Once the Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) was traveling when he disembarked and began walking alongside a companion. He asked him, 'Shouldn't I tell you the best part of the Qur'an?' then he recited 'Alhamdu lilahi rabil alameen' (Praise be to Allah, Lord of the Worlds).[Hakim 1/560; Dhahabi]

Abu Saeed al-Khudr'i (RA) narrates that while on a journey we halted at a place. A girl came to us and said: "The chief of this tribe has been stung by a scorpion and our men are not present, is there anybody amongst you who can recite something upon him to treat him?" Then, one of our men went along with her although we did not think that he knew any such treatment. However, our friend went to the chief and recited something upon him and the chief was cured. Thereupon, the chief gave him thirty sheep and gave us all milk to drink. When he returned, we asked our friend: "Did you know anything to recite upon him to cure him?" He said: "No, I only recited Umm al-Kitab (i.e. Surah al-Fatihah) upon him." We said that do not do anything until we reach Madinah and ask the Prophet regarding this (practice and reward-whether the sheep were lawful or not for us). Upon reaching Madinah, we narrated this to the Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam), whereupon he remarked: "How did he come to know that Al-Fatihah can be used as a cure? (Rasulullah said this in astonishment) Distribute your reward amongst yourselves and allot a share for me as well.[Sahih al-Bukhari]

Ibn 'Abbas said, "While Jibril (alayhis salam) was sitting with the Prophet, he heard a sound above him and raised his head. He said, 'This is a door of heaven which has been opened today and which has never been opened before today. An angel descended from it.' He said, 'This is an angel who has descended to earth who has never descended before today.' He gave the greeting and said, 'Give the good news of two lights which you have been given and which no Prophet before you was given: the Fatiha of the Book and the end of Surah al-Baqarah (2). You will not recite a letter of them without being given it.'"[Muslim, Riyad as-Salihin by Imam an-Nawawi]

Abu Sulaiman says that once a group of Companions were in an expedition (ghazwa) when they happened to come across an epileptic person, who was unconscious. One of the Companions recited Surah Al-Fatiha and blew in his ear. The epileptic person immediately cured. When Sayyidana Muhammad (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) was informed of this, he said: "It (Surah Al-Fatiha) is "The Mother of the Qur'an" (Umm al-Qur'an) and is a cure for every disease." [This narration has been recorded by Ath-Thua'ibi from Abu Sulaiman, who narrated it from Muawiya bin Saleh (radhi Allah anhu), Tafseer Mazhari 1:31]

Sa'ib (radhi Allah anhu) bin Yazeed says that Rasulullah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) recited Surah Al-Fatihah and blew it on me. To safeguard me against calamities, Rasulullah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) recited this Surah and put his blessed saliva in my mouth.[At-Tabraani narrated this tradition in 'Al-Awsat', Tafseer Mazhari 1:31]

Anas (radhi Allah anhu) said: "When you recite Surah Al-Fatihah and Surah Al-Ikhlās upon lying on your bed, you will be safeguarded and should become fearless of every thing except death." [Narrated by Baraa', Tafseer Mazhari 1:31]

The Prophet said, 'Whoever mastered the first seven (chapters or verses) from the Qur'an is a pontiff'. [Hakim 1/564; Dhahabi]

The Prophet said, 'The mother of the Qur'an are the seven oft repeated verses' [Bukhari 4704]

It is narrated from Jabir (radhi Allah anhu) that Rasulullah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said: "O Jabir, shall I inform you about the best Surah revealed in the Qur'an?" Jabir said: "O Messenger of Allah, please inform me." Rasulullah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said: "It is Fatiha tul Kitab." Jabir adds: "And I think that Rasulullah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said that Al-Fatiha is a cure for every diseases." Jabir is also reported to have said: "Fatiha tul Kitab is a medicine for every disease except death." [Recorded by Al-Khal'i in his Fawa'id, Tafseer Mazhari 1:30]

The Prophet said, 'In the Fatiha of the Qur'an, there is a cure for all maladies(illnesses)' [Darimi 3236, also narrated by Ad-Darmi in his Al-Masnad and Al-Bayhaqi in Shu'bul Imaan, Tafseer Mazhari 1:30]

Surah Al-Fatihah is equivalent to two thirds of the Qur'an. [Al-Bayhaqi and Al-Haakim, Tafseer Mazhari 1:31]

Surah al Baqarah (2)

The Prophet said, 'The Qur'an and those who committed themselves to it will be presented on the Day of judgement, preceded by Surah al-Baqarah and Surah al Imran'. [Muslim 805]

The Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, 'Learn how to recite Surah al-Baqarah for there is a blessing in it, and there is sorrow for abandoning it, and it is unbearable for the idle' and that 'al Baqarah and al Imran are like two flowers which will shade their learner on the day of Judgement, as if there were two large clouds or two flocks of birds'. [Ahmad 21872 & Buraida al-Aslami Muslim 1/553]

The Prophet said, 'Recite Surah al Baqarah in your dwellings and do not keep them as tombs. He also said that whoever recited Surah al Baqarah at night would be crowned with a crown of paradise.' [Baihaqi in Al-Shuaib]

Abu Huraira reported that the Messenger of Allah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, “Do not turn your houses into graves. Shaitan is barred from any house in which Surat al-Baqarah (2) is recited.” [Muslim 780, 4: 1707]

The Prophet was asked, ‘Which part of the Qur’an is the best?’. He replied, ‘The Surah in which the cow is mentioned’. He was then asked ‘Which part of that Surah?’. He replied, ‘The verse of the Throne and the last part of Surah al Baqarah came down from under the Throne’

[Darimi 3248]

The Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, ‘Al Baqarah is the top (or pinnacle) of the Qur’an. Eighty angels came down with each one of its verses and extracted the verse of the throne from under the throne, and it was joined to the other verses’ [Ahmad 5/26]

Abu Ummamah (RA) narrated that the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) said, “Whoever recites Ayat Al-Kursi immediately after each prescribed Prayer, there will be nothing standing between him and his entering Paradise except death.” [an-Nasa’i, Ibn Hibban, Darimi 3249/A]

Imam Ahmad (rahimullah) said: It was narrated that Asma’ bint Yazid ibn As-Sakan (RA) said, I heard the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) say about these two verses— “Allah! There is no god but He, the Ever-Living, the One Who sustains and protects all that exists...” [Al-Baqarah, 2: 255] and “Alif. Laam. Meem. Allah! None has the right to be worshiped but He, the Ever-Living, the One Who sustains and protects all that exists” [‘Al ‘Imran, 3: 1-2]— that they contain the greatest name of Allah. [abu Dawud, at-Tirmidhi, Tafsir of Imam Ibn Kathir]

Ubayy ibn Ka’b reported that the Messenger of Allah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, “O Abu’l-Mundhir! Do you know which ayat in the Book of Allah is greatest you have?” I said, ‘Allah. there is no god but Him, the Living, the Self-Sustaining.’ (W2:253; H2:256) He struck me on the chest and said, ‘May knowledge delight you, Abu’l-Mundhir!’ [Muslim, Riyad as-Salihin by Imam an-Nawawi]

Imam Ahmad narrated: Muhammad ibn Ja’far told us, Uthman ibn Itab told us, he said: I heard Abu As-Sulayl saying, A man from among the Companions of the Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) addressed the people until a large number had gathered around him, then he climbed onto the roof of a house and addressed the people, saying: “The Messenger of Allah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, ‘Which verse of the Qur’an is the greatest?’ A man said, ‘Allah! There is no god but He, the Ever-Living, the One Who sustains and protects all that exists...’ [Al-Baqarah, 2: 255].’ He said: He put his hand between my shoulders and I felt coolness in the center of my chest, [or he said] he put his hand on the center of my chest and I

felt coolness between my shoulders, and he said, ‘Congratulations on your knowledge, Abul-Mundhir.’”

Another version of the same hadith.

[Tafsir of Imam Ibn Kathir]

It was reported from the Messenger (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) that “It is the greatest verse in the Book of Allah.” (referring to Ayat al-Kursi). It was narrated from Ubayy ibn Ka’b (RA) that the Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) asked him which verse in the Book of Allah was the greatest. He said, “Allah and His Messenger know best.” He repeated it several times, then he said, “Ayat Al-Kursi.” The Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) said, “Congratulations upon your knowledge, Abul-Mundhir. By the One in Whose hand is my soul, it has a tongue and two lips, and it glorifies the Sovereign (i.e., Allah) at the foot of the Throne.”

[Tafsir of Imam Ibn Kathir]

Abu Umamah (RA) reported that the messenger of Allah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, “The greatest name of Allah, which if He is called by it, He responds, is in three surahs: Al-Baqarah, ‘al ‘Imran and Ta-Ha.” Hisham ibn Ammar, the khateeb of Damascus, said: “In Al-Baqarah, it is ‘Allah! There is no god but He, the Ever-Living, the One Who sustains and protects all that exist’ [Al-Baqarah, 2: 255]. In ‘al ‘Imran it is ‘Alif. Laam. Meem. Allah! There is no god but He, the Ever-Living, the One Who sustains and protects all that exists’ [‘al ‘Imran, 3: 1-2]. And in Ta-Ha it is ‘And (all) faces shall be humbled before (Allah), the Ever-Living, the One Who sustains and protects all that exists’ [Ta-Ha, 20: 111].”[narrated in a marfu’ report (one that is traced all the way back to the Prophet [Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam]), Tafsir of Imam Ibn Kathir]

The Prophet said, ‘Whoever recites 4 verses from the first part of Surah al Baqarah, the verse of the Throne, two verses after the verse of the Throne and three verses from the last part of Surah al Baqarah, Satan would never come near him or the members of his family on that day, and nothing he despises would come near him or the members of his family, and never are these verses recited over a madman without him regaining his consciousness’[Darimi 3249/A in the Book of Excellence of the Quran; an-Nasai in the Deeds during the Day and Night; Ibn Hibban & Tabrani]

Abdullah ibn Mas’ud (RA) said, ‘Whoever recited ten verses from al-Baqarah in the night, Satan shall not have access to that house, during the night till he wakes in the morning. These are: Four from the first part of the Surah, followed by the verse of the Throne, two verses after the verse of the Throne and three from the last part of the Surah’.[Darimi 3248/A]

Abu Umamah (RA) reported that the Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, ‘Recite Surah al-Baqarah: for to hold on to it is a barakah (blessing), to leave it is a regret’[Muslim]

Abu Hurairah (RA) reported that the Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, ‘Everything has a hump, and the hump of the Qur’an is al-Baqarah’[at-Tirmidhi, ad-Darami]

Abu Mas’ud al-Badri (RA) reported that the Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, “If anyone recites the two ayats at the end of Surat al-Baqarah (2) at night, they will be enough for him.”[Sahih al-Bukhari 6:61 #530, Agreed upon]

It was narrated from Abdullah ibn Ubayy ibn Ka’b (RA) that his father told him that he had a vessel in which he kept dates. He used to check on it and found that the number was decreasing. So he kept guard on it one night and saw a beast that looked like an adolescent boy. He said: I greeted him with salams and he returned my greeting, then I asked him, “What are you, a jinn or a human?” He said, “A jinn.” I said to him, “Show me your hand.” So he showed me his hand, and it looked like a dog’s paw with dog’s fur. I said, “Do all the jinn look like this?” He said, “I know no one among the jinn who is stronger than I.” I said, “What made you do what you did [i.e., taking the dates]?” He said, “We heard that you are a man who loves charity, and we wanted to have some of your food.” Ubayy asked him, “What will protect us from you?” He said, “This verse, Ayat Al-Kursi.” Then the next day he [Ubayy] went to the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) and told him (about what had happened) and he said, “The evil one spoke the truth.”[Tafsir of Imam Ibn Katheer]

Ibn ‘Abbas (RA) said, “While Jibril (salayhis salam) was sitting with the Prophet, he heard a sound above him and raised his head. He said, ‘This is a door of heaven which has been opened today and which has never been opened before today. An angel descended from it.’ He said, ‘This is an angel who has descended to earth who has never descended before today.’ He gave the greeting and said, ‘Give the good news of two lights which you have been given and which no Prophet before you was given: the Fatiha of the Book and the end of Surah al-Baqarah (2). You will not recite a letter of them without being given it.’”[Muslim, Riyad as-Salihin by Imam an-Nawawi]

Abu Umamah (RA) reported that the Messenger of Allah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said ‘Read the two radiant ones al-Baqarah and Al ‘Imran for they will come on the Day of Resurrection like two clouds, or two shades, or two flocks of birds, pleading for their companions’[Muslim]

Al-Nawwas Ibn Sam’an (RA) reported that the Messenger of Allah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said ‘The Qur’an will be brought on the Day of Resurrection, along with its companions who used to act by it, at the front being Surah al-Baqarah and Al ‘Imran like two black clouds or canopies with light, or two flocks of birds pleading for their companion’[Muslim]

Abu Huraira (RA) said, “The Messenger of Allah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) put me in charge of guarding the zakat of Ramadan. Someone came and began to take handfuls of food. I grabbed him and said, ‘By Allah, I will take you to the Messenger of Allah!’ He said, ‘I am

needy and have a large family and I am in dire need.’ I let him go and in the morning the Prophet said, ‘Abu Huraira, what did you do with your prisoner yesterday?’ I said, ‘Messenger of Allah, he complained of dire need and a large family, so I showed mercy to him and let him go on his way.’ He said, ‘He lied to you and he will come back.’ So, from the words of the Messenger of Allah, I knew that he would come back. Therefore, I lay in wait for him and he came and once more began to take handfuls of food. I seized him and said, ‘I will take you to the Messenger of Allah!’ He said, ‘Let me go. I am in need and have a large family. I will not come back again.’ I had mercy on him and let him go his way. In the morning the Messenger of Allah, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, said to me, ‘Abu Huraira, what did you do with your prisoner yesterday?’ I said, ‘Messenger of Allah, he complained of dire need and a large family, so I showed mercy to him and let him go on his way.’ He said, ‘He lied to you and he will come back.’ So I lay in wait for him a third time and he came and began to take handfuls of food. I grabbed him and said, ‘I will take you to the Messenger of Allah! This is the third time. You claimed you would not come back and then you came back.’ He said, ‘Let me go. I will teach you some words which will help you with Allah.’ I said, ‘What are they?’ He said, ‘When you go to bed, recite the Throne Verse, “Allah, there is no god but Him, the Living, the Self-Sustaining...” to the end of the ayat. You will have someone guarding over you from Allah and shaitan will not come near you until morning.’ So I let him go his way. In the morning, the Messenger of Allah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said to me, ‘What did you do with your prisoner yesterday?’ I said, ‘Messenger of Allah, he claimed that he would teach me some words which would help me with Allah, so I let him go his way.’ He said, ‘What are they?’ I said, ‘He said to me, “When you go to bed, recite the Throne Verse to the end: ‘Allah, there is no god but Him, the Living, the Self-Sustaining’.”’ He said to me, “You will have someone guarding over you from Allah and shaitan will not come near you until morning.”’ The Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, “He told you the truth even though he is a liar. Do you know whom you were speaking with on these three days, Abu Huraira?”’ He said, “No.” The Prophet said, “It was Shaitan.”[Sahih al-Bukhari]

Surah al Imran (3)

Abdullah ibn Masud (RA) said, ‘What an excellent treasure Surah al Imran is to the pauper when he recites it in prayer during the last part of the night’[Darimi 3264/A]

The Prophet said, ‘Allah’s most Magnificent name, which when used to implore Him, He responds, is found in three Surahs. Al Baqara, Al’ Imran and Taha’[Hakim & Ibn Majah 3856]

The Prophet said to Muadh (RA), ‘Should I not teach you a supplication which, when used to implore Allah, Allah shall pay your debt, even it be as huge as Mount Uhud? He then mentioned them (i.e. Surah al Imran verse 26 & 27)’[Tabarani in Al Saghir 1/330]

Makhul (RA) reported that the Messenger of Allah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, “If anyone recites Al ‘Imran on a Friday, the angels will invoke blessings on him till night comes.”[Darimi transmitted it. Mishkat al-Masabih #2172]

Usman ibn Affan (RA) reported that the Messenger of Allah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, “If anyone recites the end of Surah ‘Al Imran at night, the reward for a night spent in prayer will be recorded for him.”

Abu Umamah (RA) reported that the Messenger of Allah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said ‘Read the two radiant ones al-Baqarah and Al ‘Imran for they will come on the Day of Resurrection like two clouds, or two shades, or two flocks of birds, pleading for their companions’[Muslim]

Al-Nawwas Ibn Sam’an (RA) reported that the Messenger of Allah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said ‘The Qur’an will be brought on the Day of Resurrection, along with its companions who used to act by it, at the front being Surah al-Baqarah and Al ‘Imran like two black clouds or canopies with light, or two flocks of birds pleading for their companion’[Muslim]

Surah al An’am (6)

Jabir (RA) reported that The Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, ‘So many Angels accompanied its revelation that the horizon was covered with them’[Hakim, Dhahabi & Baihaqi]

The Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, ‘The Qur’an was revealed in one fifth part, whoever memorised it in one fifth parts would not forget it. Except for Surah al An’am, which was revealed in its entirety, seen off by seventy angels from each heaven until they delivered it to the Prophet. Never has it been recited over a sick person, without Allah granting him a cure’[Baihaqi & Khatib]

Umar ibn al-Khattab (RA) reported that The Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, “Surah An’aam is from the core of the Qur’an”[Tafsir of al-Qurtubi]

Surah Hud (11)

Ka’ab (RA) reported that The Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, ‘Recite surah Hud on Fridays’[Darimi transmitted it in mursal form. Mishkat al-Masabih #2174]

Surah Yusuf (12)

The Prophet said, ‘Teach your relatives the recitation of Surah Yusuf, for, any Muslim who recites it or teaches it to his family and slaves, Allah shall ease for him the agony of death, and give him the strength that will prevent him from envying a fellow Muslim’[Ibn Asakir]

Surah al Kahf (18)

The Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, ‘Whoever recited Surah al Kahf in the same manner in which it was revealed, it will serve for him as a light on the Day of Judgement, from his domicile to Makkah. And whoever recited the last ten verses, and it happens that the Dajjal should appear after that, Dajjal will not be empowered over him’.[Hakim 1/564 & Dhahabi]

Abu’d-Darda’ reported that the Messenger of Allah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, “Anyone who memorises ten ayats from the beginning of Surat al-Kahf (18) will be protected from the Dajjal.”[Muslim, Riyad as-Salihin by Imam an-Nawawi 183 #1012]

One variant has, “from the end of Surat al-Kahf.”

The Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, ‘Whoever recited Surah al Kahf on a Friday, Allah will kindle for him abundant light to brightly illuminate the period between the two Fridays (the Friday on which the recitation was made and the next Friday)’[Hakim 2/367, Mishkat al-Masabih #2175, however Baihaqi disagreed with it’s authenticity in Sahih Al Jami 2/1104]

Narrated Al-Bara’bin Azib: A man was reciting Surah Al-Kahf and his horse was tied with two ropes beside him. A cloud came down and spread over that man, and it kept on coming closer and closer to him till his horse started jumping (as if afraid of something). When it was morning, the man came to the Prophet, and told him of that experience. The Prophet said, “That was As-Sakina (tranquility) which descended because of (the recitation of) the Qur’an.”[Sahih al-Bukhari 6:61 #531, at-Tirmidhi 2810/A]

Surah Ta Ha (20)

Abu Hurairah (RA) reported that Allah’s messenger (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, A thousand years before creating the heavens and the Earth, Allah recited Ta-Ha and Ya-Sin, and when the angels heard the recitation they said, ‘Happy are the people to whom this comes down, happy are the minds which carry this, and happy are the tongues which utter this.’[Darami transmitted it, at-Tirmidhi]

Abu Umamah (RA) reported that the messenger of Allah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, “The greatest name of Allah, which if He is called by it, He responds, is in three surahs: Al-Baqarah, ‘al ‘Imran and Ta-Ha.” Hisham ibn Ammar, the khateeb of Damascus, said: “In Al-Baqarah, it is ‘Allah! There is no god but He, the Ever-Living, the One Who sustains and protects all that exist’ [Al-Baqarah, 2: 255]. In ‘al ‘Imran it is ‘Alif. Laam. Meem. Allah! There is no god but He, the Ever-Living, the One Who sustains and protects all that exists’ [‘al ‘Imran, 3: 1-2]. And in Ta-Ha it is ‘And (all) faces shall be humbled before (Allah), the Ever-Living, the One Who sustains and protects all that exists’ [Ta-Ha, 20: 111].” [narrated in a marfu’ report (one that is traced all the way back to the Prophet [Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam], Tafsir of Imam Ibn Kathir)]

Surah al Mu'minun (23)

Ibn Masud (RA) recited (Surah al Mu'minun from verse 115 to 118) in the ear of an afflicted person and the man was cured. The Prophet said, 'What did you recite in his ear?'. Ibn Masud told him, and the Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, 'By He in Whose hand lies my soul, Were a believing man to recite it over a mountain, it would have melted'. [Fath al Qadir 3/502]

Surah as Sajdah (32)

The Prophet would not sleep until he recited Surah as Sajdah. [at-Tirmidhi 5/165; Hakim 2/412 & Dhahabi in Sahih al Jamiea (22/789)]

Khalid ibn Ma'dan (RA) said, "Recite the Deliverer, which is Alif Laam Tanzeel, for I have heard that a man who had committed many sins used to recite it and nothing else. It spread its wing over him and said, 'O' My Lord, forgive him, for he often used to recite me.' So the Lord Most High made it an intercessor for him and said, 'Record for him a good deed and raise him a degree in place of every sin.'"

Khalid (RA) also said, "It will dispute on behalf of the one who recites it when he is in his grave saying, 'O' Allah, if I am part of Thy Book, make me an intercessor for him. But if I am not a part of Thy Book, blot me out of it.' It will be like a bird putting its wing on him, it will intercede for him and will protect him from the punishment in the grave." He said the same about Tabaarakalladhi (Surah Mulk).

Khalid (RA) did not go to sleep at night till he had recited them. Taus said that they were given sixty virtues more than any other Surah in the Holy Qur'an.

Surah Yasin (36)

Anas (RA) reported that the messenger of Allah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said 'Everything has a heart and the heart of the Qur'an is Ya Sin. Anyone who reads it, God will write down for him ten readings of the Qur'an' [at-Tirmidhi 2812/A & Dhahabi, Maqal]

The Prophet said, 'Whoever recited Surah Yasin in the night seeking Allah's pleasure, Allah would forgive him' [Ibn Hibban, Darimi 3283/A, Abu Yala, Tabarani, Baihaqi & Ibn Mardawaih]

Abu Hurairah (RA) narrated that the messenger of Allah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, 'Whoever reads surat Ya-Sin in the night, he will be forgiven. And whoever reads Ha-Meem, the one in which smoke is mentioned, he will be forgiven.' [Abu Ya'la reported it]

Ma'qil Ibn Yasar (RA) reported that the messenger of Allah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said 'Whoever reads Ya Sin, seeking Allah's pleasure, his past sins will be forgiven, so recite it over the dying among you' [Bayhaqi]

Surah al Fussilat (41)

The messenger of Allah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, 'Everything has its fruit and benefits, and the fruit of the Qur'an is Ha-Meem (another name for Surah al-Fussilat). Chapters beginning with Ha-Meem are beautiful, fresh, fragrant, splendid mesdows. Whosoever desires to walk around in the mesdows of Paradise should recite these surahs'[Al-Tadhkar Fi Afdal Al-Adhkar by Imam al-Qurtubi]

Surah ad Dukhan (44)

Ibn Masud (RA) said, 'The 'ha-meems' are the embellishments of the Quran [Hakim, Dhahabi, Ibn Al Mundhir & Baihaqi]

Abu Hurairah (RA) narrated that the messenger of Allah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, 'Whosoever recites Surah ad-Dhukhan every night, seventy thousand angels will ask forgiveness for him'[at-Tirmidhi]

Abu Hurairah (RA) narrated that the messenger of Allah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, 'Whoever reads surat Ya-Sin in the night, he will be forgiven. And whoever reads Ha-Meem, the one in which smoke is mentioned, he will be forgiven.'[Abu Ya'la reported it]

The messenger of Allah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, Chapters beginning with Ha-Meem are beautiful, fresh, fragrant, splendid mesdows. Whosoever desires to walk around in the mesdows of Paradise should recite these surahs'[Al-Tadhkar Fi Afdal Al-Adhkar by Imam al-Qurtubi]

Note: The 'ha-meems' refer to the seven Surahs which have ha-meem at the start are: Surahs Ghafir or Al-Mu'min (40), Fussilat (or Ha-Meem) (41), Shura (42), Zukhruf (43), Dukhan (44), Jathiyah (45), Ahqaf (46)

Surah al Fath (48)

Umar (RA) narrated that the Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, 'A Surah of the Qur'an was revealed to me tonight, indeed it is the dearest Surah to my heart, than anything under the sun'. Then the Prophet recited Surah al Fath verses 1-5.[Sahih al-Bukhari 6:61 #532]

Surah ar Rahman (55)

The Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) went to the companions and recited Surah ar Rahman but they were all quiet. He told them that he went to the jinn and recited it to them and they were responsive. And when he would recite the verses 'And which of the favours of the Lord will you deny' the jinn would respond 'There is nothing among your bounties that we can deny, all praise belong to Allah'[Tirmidhi, Ibn al Mundhir, Al Adhama & Hakim 2/474]

Abdullah Ibn Mas'ud (RA) reported that the Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, 'Everything has an adornment, and the adornment of the Qur'an is Surah ar Rahman'[Bayhaqi in Shuab al Eiman]

Surah al Waqiah (56)

Abdullah ibn Mas'ud reported that the Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, 'Whoever recites surah al Waqiah at night would never encounter poverty'[Ibn as-Sunni 620, Bayhaqi]

The Prophet said, 'Surah al Waqiah is the Surah of Wealth, so recite it and teach it to your children'[Ibn Asakir]

Surah al Hadid (57)

The Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) used to recite Surahs of Glorification before retiring and he said that there is a verse in them which is better than a thousand verses.[Tirmidhi 5/181]

Note: These Surahs are: Al-Hadid, Al-Hashr, As-Saf, Al-Jum'ah and At-Tagabun

Surah al Hashr (59)

The Prophet said, 'Whoever when he wakes in the morning says 'I seek refuge with Allah against the accursed satan' and then recited three verses from the last part of Surah al Hashr, will be assigned seventy thousand angels to pray for him until the evening, and should he die that day, he would have died a martyr'[Ibn Ahmad, Darimi, Tirmidhi 5/182]

Surah al Mulk (67)

The Prophet said, 'There is a surah in the Qur'an which is only thirty verses. It defended whoever recited it until it puts him into paradise' i.e. Surah al Mulk [Fath al Qadir 5/257, Sahihul Jamiea 1/680, Tabrani in Al-Awsat & Ibn Mardawaith]

Abu Huraira (RA) reported that the Messenger of Allah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, "The Qur'an contains a surah of thirty ayats which will intercede for a man until he is forgiven. It is: 'Blessed be He who has the Kingdom in His Hand!' (67)"[Abu Dawud, Ahmad, at-Tirmidhi, Riyad as-Salihin by Imam an-Nawawi Ch.183 #1016]

The Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, 'Surah al Mulk is the protector from the torment of the grave'[Sahihul Jamiea 1/680, Hakim 2/498 & Nasai]

Jabir (RA) said it was the custom of the Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) not to go to sleep until he had read Tabarakallahi Biyadihil Mulk and Alif Laam Meem Tanzeel.[Ahmad, Tirmidhi and Darami]

Anas (RA) reported Rasulullah (sallallahu alaihi wasalam) as saying, “There is a Surah which will plead for its reciter till it causes him to enter paradise (Tabarakallahi Biyadihil Mulk).”[at-Tabrani]

Abdullah Ibn ‘Abbas (RA) reported that the Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, ‘It is my desire/love that Surahtul Mulk should be in the heart of every Muslim’[Hakim, al-Hisnul Haseen by the cassical scholar Muhammad al-Jazri]

Ibn Abbas (RA) said that one of the Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam)’s companions set up his tent over a grave without realising that it was a grave and it contained a man who was reciting the Surah Tabarakallahi Biyadihil Mulk up to the end. He went and told the Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) who said, ‘It is The Defender; it is The Protector which safeguards from Allah Ta’ala’s punishment’[at-Tirmidhi]

Khalid bin Madam (tabie) said about surat Al Mulk and ‘As Sajda that these two surahs will fight for their reciter in the grave and will say, ‘O Allah! If we belong to your book, accept our intercession in his favour. In case we do not, get us obliterated. These surahs will spread their wings like birds and will save the person from the torment of the grave.’[Mishkat al-Misbah]

It was narrated that Abdullah ibn Mas’ud said: Whoever reads Tabarakallahi Biyadihil Mulk [i.e. Surah al-Mulk] every night, Allah will protect him from the torment of the grave. At the time of the Messenger of Allah (sallallahu alaihi wasalam) we used to call it al-mani’ah (that which protects). In the Book of Allah it is a surah which, whoever recites it every night has done very well.[an-Nasa’i]

Surah al A’la (87)

‘Ali (RA) narrated ‘He loved this Surah’[Ahmad]

Surah al Zilzilah (99)

Abdullah Ibn ‘Abbas and Anas Ibn Malik (RAm) reported that the Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, ‘Whoever recited Surah Zilzilah (99) would get the reward of reciting half the Qur’an. Whoever recited surah al Kafirun (109) would get a reward as if reading a quarter of the Qur’an. Whoever recited Surah al Ikhlas (112) would get a reward as if reading one third of the Qur’an’.[at-Tirmidhi 2818/A]

An old man, saying that his heart had difficulty in remembering, and tongue his sluggish asked the Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam); “Teach me the reading of a comprehensive surah.” So Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) taught him to recite Idha dul dilatil ardhu dhildalaha up to the end. The man said, “I swear by Him who has sent you with the truth that I shall never recite more than that.”

Surah Aadiyat (100)

The Prophet said, 'Whoever recites Aadiyat his reward equals one half of the Qur'an'[Hakim 1/566 & Tirmidhi 2894]

Surah at Takathur (102)

The Prophet said, 'Whoever recited one thousand verses in one night would meet Allah with a smile on his face'. Someone said, 'O Apostle, who can recite a thousand verses?'. The Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) then recited Surah at Takathur and then said, 'By He in Whose hand my soul is, it is equal to a thousand verses'[Al Khatib in Al Muttafaq wal Muftaraq & Dailami in Fath al Qadir 5/487]

Surah al Kafirun (109)

The Prophet said, 'Recite surah al Kafirun and then go to sleep after coming to its end, for it is a clearance from shirk'[Abu Dawud 4396 & Hakim 1/565]

Abdullah Ibn 'Abbas and Anas Ibn Malik (RAm) reported that the messenger of Allah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said 'It is equivalent to a quarter of the Qur'an'[at-Tirmidhi, 2818/A].

Abdullah ibn Umar Al-Khattab (RA) reported that Allah's messenger (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, "Qul Huw Allahu Ahad" is equal to a third of the Qur'an and "Qul ya ayyuhal Kafirun" is equal to a fourth of the Qur'an."[at-Tabarani, classed as Sahih]

Surah al-Nasr (110)

Anas (RA) reported that the Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, 'It is equivalent to a fourth of the Qur'an'[at-Tirmidhi]

Surah al Ikhlas (112)

Anas mentioned that a man said to the Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) , 'I really love this surah'. The Prophet replied, 'And your love for it will enable you to enter paradise' [at-Tirmidhi 2826/A, Riyadh as-Salihin by Imam an-Nawawi Ch.183 #1013]

Abu Sa'id al-Khudri (RA) reported that the Messenger of Allah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said about the surah, "Say: He is Allah, Absolute Oneness" (112), 'By Him in Whose hand my soul is, it is equal to one third of the Qur'an!'[Sahih al-Bukhari 6:61 #533, Riyadh as-Salihin by Imam an-Nawawi Ch.183 #1010]

"Qul Hu Allahu Ahad" is equal to a third of the Qur'an and "Qul ya ayyuhal Kafirun" is equal to a fourth of the Qur'an."[at-Tabarani, classed as Sahih]

Mu'adh bin Anas (RA) reported that the Messenger of Allah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, "Whoever recites (Qul Hu Allahu Ahad) ten times, Allah will build for him a house in Paradise."

Abu Huraira (RA) reported that the Messenger of Allah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said that “Say: He is Allah, Absolute Oneness” is equal to a third of the Qur’an. [Muslim, Riyad as-Salihin by Imam an-Nawawi Ch.183 #1012]

Abdullah Ibn ‘Abbas and Anas Ibn Malik (RAm) reported that the Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, ‘Whoever recited Surah Zilzilah (99) would get the reward of reciting half the Qur’an. Whoever recited surah al Kafirun (109) would get a reward as if reading a quarter of the Qur’an. Whoever recited Surah al Ikhlas (112) would get a reward as if reading one third of the Qur’an’.[at-Tirmidhi 2818/A]

Anas (radhi Allah anhu) said: “When you recite Surah Al-Fatihah and Surah Al-Ikhlas upon lying on your bed, you will be safeguarded and should become fearless of every thing except death.”[Narrated by Baraa, Tafseer Mazhari 1:31]

Abu Sa’id al-Khudri (RA) reported that the Messenger of Allah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said to his Companions, “Are any of you unable to recite a third of the Qur’an in a night?” That was difficult for them and they said, “Which of us is able to do that, Messenger of Allah?” He said, “[The surah] ‘Say: He is Allah, Absolute Oneness, Allah, the Everlasting Sustainer of all’ (112) constitutes a third of the Qur’an.”[Sahih al-Bukhari 6:61 #534, Riyad as-Salihin by Imam an-Nawawi Ch.183 #1010]

Anas (RA) reported the Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) as saying, “If anyone recites two hundred times daily, Qul huwallahu ahad the sins of fifty years will be wiped out, unless he is in debt.”[at-Tirmidhi and Darami].

The latter version has ‘fifty times’ and he did not mention ‘unless he is in debt’

A’isha (RA) reported that whenever the Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) went to bed every night, he used to cup his hands together and blow over it after reciting Surat Al-Ikhlas, Surat Al-Falaq and Surat An-Nas, and then rub his hands over whatever parts of his body he was able to rub, starting with his head, face and front of his body. He used to do that three times.[Sahih al-Bukhari 6:61 #536]

Surah al Falaq (113)

The Prophet said, ‘O Uqba, learn to recite Surah al Falaq, for you would never recite a surah more cherished by Allah and more profound in His sight than this surah’ [Duraish, Ibn al Anbari, Hakim, Dhahabi & Ibn Mardawaih]

The Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) used to seek refuge from the jinn as well as from the evil eye until Surah al Falaq and An Naas were revealed. When they were sent down, he utilised them and left other things.[at-Tirmidhi #1984, Riyad as-Salihin by Imam an-Nawawi Ch.183 #1014]

‘Uqba ibn ‘Amir reported that the Messenger of Allah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said, “Have you not seen the ayats sent down this night the like of which have never been seen before? ‘Say: I seek refuge with the Lord of Daybreak,’ and ‘Say: I seek refuge with the Lord of mankind.’” (113 & 114) [Muslim]

Surah an Nas (114)

A’isha (RA) reported that whenever the Prophet (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) became sick, he would recite Mu’awwidhat (Surat Al-Falaq and Surat An-Nas) and then blow his breath over his body. When he became seriously ill, I used to recite (these two Surahs) and rub his hands over his body hoping for its blessings.[Sahih al-Bukhari 6:61 #535]

‘Uqbah Ibn ‘Amir (RA) reported that the messenger of Allah (Sallaho Alaihe Wassallam) said ‘No seeker of refuge can seek refuge with anything like these two’[abu Dawud]

References And Acknowledgement:

- 1) Riyad as-Salihin (The Meadows of the Righteous) by Imam Abu Zakariya Yahya bin Sharaf An-Nawawi Ad-Dimashqi
- 2) The Excellence of the chapters and verses of the Qur’an by Mohammad Abdul Bashir Rafiuddeen
- 3) Al-Hisnul Haseen by Imam Ibn al-Jazari Muhammad ibn Muhammad
- 4) Selected Surahs from the Qur’an and their Excellence by AlBirr Foundation, UK
- 5) Munajati Maqbul by Abdul Rahman Tariq

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