Continue

Qiyaam (Standing) and Qira'at (Recitation) are Fard actions. The way and position of where the hands are placed is as follows: Men - just below the navel, the left wrist; and the three middle fingers should rest on the left forearm. Women - the right over the left wrist; the little finger should wrap under the bottom of the left wrist; and the three middle fingers should rest on the left forearm. Women - the right over the left wrist; and the three middle fingers should wrap around the top of the left wrist; and the three middle fingers should wrap under the bottom of the left wrist; and the three middle fingers should wrap around the top of the left wrist; and the three middle fingers should wrap under the bottom of the left wrist; and the three middle fingers should wrap under the bottom of the left wrist; and the three middle fingers should wrap around the top of the left wrist; the little finger should wrap under the bottom of the left wrist; the little finger should wrap under the bottom of the left wrist; the little finger should wrap under the bottom of the left wrist; the little finger should wrap under the bottom of the left wrist; the little finger should wrap under the bottom of the left wrist; the little finger should wrap under the bottom of the left wrist; the little finger should wrap under the bottom of the left wrist. hand over the left over her chest. It is in Qiyaam where Qira'at (recitation) of Ta'awwudh, Tasmiyyah, Surah al-Fatihah and other Surahs takes place. This is covered in more detail in the Warious raka'at of the different salaahs - the rulings regarding that are prayed in the various raka'at of the different salaahs - the rulings regarding that are prayed in the various raka'at of the different salaahs - the rulings regarding that are prayed in the various raka'at of the different salaahs - the rulings regarding that are prayed in the various raka'at of the different salaahs - the rulings regarding that are prayed in the various raka'at of the different salaahs - the rulings regarding that are prayed in the various raka'at of the different salaahs - the rulings regarding that are prayed in the various raka'at of the different salaahs - the rulings regarding that are prayed in the various raka'at of the different salaahs - the rulings regarding that are prayed in the various raka'at of the different salaahs - the rulings regarding that are prayed in the various raka'at of the different salaahs - the rulings regarding that are prayed in the various raka'at of the different salaahs - the rulings regarding that are prayed in the various raka'at of t these are detailed in the "Rulings" accordion below. What is prayed in the first Raka'ah of ALL Salaahs Recite Tasmiyyah, Surah al-Fatiha, Tasmiyyah and another Surah What is prayed in the second Raka'ah of ALL Salaahs Recite Tasmiyyah, Surah al-Fatiha, Tasmiyah, Surah al-Fatiha, Tasmiyah, Surah al-Fatiha, Surah al-Fat Fatiha and another Surah What is prayed in the third Raka'at of 3 Raka al-Witr of Ishaa', one should, on completing Qira'at, say the takbeer while raising the hands to earlobes and refastening them (Takbeer al-Qunoot) followed by reciting Dua' al-Qunoot and then immediately on completing the Qira'at one should say the takbeer, release the hands and without unnecessary delay go into Rukoo'. The following table summarises what is recited in what raka'ah for the different types of salaah Qiyam, providing a comprehensive understanding of its procedures and benefits. The article will help you naturally integrates of performing Qiyam, providing a comprehensive understanding of its procedures and benefits. The article will help you naturally integrate of performing Qiyam, providing a comprehensive understanding of its procedures and benefits. Qiyam into your daily routine. Understanding Qiyam Prayer Qiyam prayer like Fajr, Zuhr, Asr, Maghrib, and Isha. However, its significance is profound. It's a time for personal devotion, reflection, and seeking closeness to Allah (God). This practice was highly valued by the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) and numerous companions. As a voluntary prayer, Qiyam offers a unique opportunity for spiritual enrichment. The night is often a time of heightened receptiveness from Allah, and supplications are believed to be more readily answered. Engaging in Qiyam offers a unique opportunity for spiritual enrichment. their inner selves and strengthen their relationship with the Divine. The journey towards spiritual enlightenment and a deeper comprehension of faith is often facilitated through Qiyam. Determining the Appropriate Time for Qiyam is during the last third of the night, between Isha and Fajr prayers. This period is considered to be a time when Allah descends to the lowest heaven, making it a highly auspicious moment for supplication. While the last third is ideal, engaging in Qiyam at any point during this time frame is still a highly rewarding act of worship. The timing of this prayer is crucial. It's not merely about the hours but about the state of mind and the sincerity of the intentions behind the prayer. The concept of Qiyam is not just about performing the prayer. itself; it's about the entire night's devotion and the reflection on Allah's grace that takes place during these hours. Leer Más: Deciphering Long Vowel Sounds: A Crucial Step in LiteracyHow to Naturally Perform an excessive number of rakats initially. Start with a manageable amount, perhaps two perform an excessive number of rakats initially. Start with a manageable amount, perhaps two perform and the reflection on Allah's grace that takes place during these hours. Leer Más:

rakats, and gradually increase it over time. The key is consistency. If you are unable to sustain an entire Qiyam session, even two rakats is beneficial. The consistency of your commitment is more important than the immediate number of rakats. Consistency of your commitment is more important than the immediate number of rakats. Consistency of your commitment is more important than the immediate number of rakats. a continuous path of growth and devotion. Consistency is the cornerstone of building a habit that will reap significant spiritual benefits. Prepare a quiet and comfortable space for prayer. Ensure you have your prayer mat, ablution supplies, and any necessary texts. Ablution (Wudu): Perform ablutions as required for prayer. This act of purification symbolizes preparation of the heart and body. Starting Prayer: Begin with the traditional opening prayers (takbir). Recitation: Recite verses from the Quran or a specific verse that resonates with your heart. Supplication (Dua): Offer personal supplications (dua) to Allah. This is a time for expressing your needs, seeking forgiveness, and expressing gratitude. Ruku' and Sujood: Perform the bowing (ruku') and prostration (sujood) with proper posture and mindfulness. These acts symbolize humility and submission to Allah's will. Witr Prayer of the Qiyam session. Reflection: Take time for quiet reflection after the prayer. Flexibility and Sincerity Qiyam's beauty lies in its flexibility. The number of rakats can vary. The Prophet (peace be upon him) performed different numbers of rakats at various times. The most important factor is sincerity and dedication. If you find yourself struggling to establish and seeking closeness to Allah. The key to successfully integrating Qiyam into your life is sincerity and dedication. If you find yourself struggling to establish and seeking closeness to Allah. routine, examine your intentions and actions throughout the day. Sometimes, personal sins may be hindering your progress. Seeking guidance from a knowledgeable religious scholar can be beneficial in overcoming these challenges. Leer Más: ال عرب في إيران: تاريخ وثقافة The Value and Benefits of Qiyam Qiyam is more than just a prayer; it's a spiritual journey. This practice cultivates a deeper connection Allah, fostering peace, fulfillment, and a profound sense of purpose. It strengthens the bond between the individual and the Divine, enabling one to better navigate life's challenges with resilience and grace. Regular engagement in Qiyam, coupled with reflection, can yield significant personal benefits. The practice of Qiyam prayer, with its emphasis on sincerity and flexibility, offers a profound opportunity for spiritual growth. By incorporating these steps and principles into your life, you can naturally perform Qiyam and experience its transformative power. Remember, the journey of spiritual growth is continuous and requires patience and perseverance. Start small, stay consistent, and let the reward of this noble practice enrich your connection with Allah. Qiyam Prayer FAQ This FAQ

section addresses questions about performing Qiyam prayer, also known as Qiyam al-Layl or Night Prayer. What is Qiyam prayer is a voluntary night prayer in Islamic texts. It encompasses a range of acts of worship during the night, including prayers, Quran recitation, and remembrance of Allah. What is the difference between Qiyam and Tahajjud? Tahajjud is a specific type of voluntary prayer performed after sleep, Quran recitation, dhikr (remembrance of Allah), and other acts of devotion. So, Tahajjud is a component of Qiyam al-Layl.

When is the best time to perform Qiyam prayer? The most recommended time for Qiyam is the last third of the night, as it's believed Allah descends to the lowest heaven during that time, answering prayers and granting forgiveness. The time frame runs from the end of Isha prayer until Fajr (dawn). Leer Más: Applying to Madinah University: A Comprehensive GuideHow many rakats should I pray? The number of rakats is flexible and depends on individual capability. While the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) often prayer, starting with two rakats and gradually increasing the number as one becomes more accustomed to the prayer for performing Qiyam prayer? The procedure for Qiyam is similar to other prayers in Islam. It involves performing rakats with the usual actions of standing, bowing (ruku'), prostrating (sujood), and completing the prayer. Reciting Quranic verses and making personal supplications (dua) are also encouraged. The prayer typically concludes with the Witr prayer, which consists of an odd number of rakats. Sincerity of intention (niyyah) and focusing on the prayer is paramount. What are the benefits of performing Qiyam prayer? Qiyam prayer? Qiyam prayer? Qiyam prayer is believed to offer numerous spiritual benefits, including increased closeness to Allah, forgiveness of sins, prevention of wrongdoing, expelling sickness, and a stronger connection with the divine. It's also linked to increased closeness to Allah, forgiveness of sins, prevention of wrongdoing, expelling sickness, and a stronger connection with the divine. It's also linked to increased closeness to Allah, forgiveness of sins, prevention of wrongdoing, expelling sickness, and a stronger connection with the divine. It's also linked to increased closeness to Allah, forgiveness of sins, prevention of wrongdoing, expelling sickness, and a stronger connection with the divine. It's also linked to increased closeness to Allah, forgiveness of sins, prevention of wrongdoing, expelling sickness, and a stronger connection with the divine. schedule, Qiyam can be incorporated. Starting with a small number of rakats or perform Qiyam, they should reflect on their own spiritual state and seek or perform Qiyam, they should reflect on their own spiritual state and seek or perform Qiyam, they should reflect on their own spiritual state and seek or perform Qiyam, they should reflect on their own spiritual state and seek or perform Qiyam, they should reflect on their own spiritual state and seek or perform Qiyam, they should reflect on their own spiritual state and seek or perform Qiyam, they should reflect on their own spiritual state and seek or perform Qiyam, they should reflect on their own spiritual state and seek or perform Qiyam, they should reflect on their own spiritual state and seek or perform Qiyam, they should reflect on their own spiritual state and seek or perform Qiyam, they should reflect on their own spiritual state and seek or perform Qiyam, they should reflect on their own spiritual state and seek or perform Qiyam, they should reflect on their own spiritual state and seek or perform Qiyam, they should reflect on their own spiritual state and seek or perform Qiyam or perform Qiyam. guidance from knowledgeable religious figures. Personal sins might sometimes hinder the prayer experience. Starting slowly and gradually increasing the duration and frequency can be helpful. Qiyam al-Layl—often translated as the Night Prayer—is a voluntary act of worship performed after Isha and before Fajr. Learning how to pray qiyam al layl revives a Sunnah that Allah praises in the Qur'an:

"They arise from their beds; they supplicate their Lord in fear and hope" (Surah As-Sajdah 32:16). Unlike the five obligatory prayers, Qiyam combines privacy, sincerity, and extended recitation, making it a treasured path to spiritual growth. Why the Night Prayer Matters Divine proximity: The Prophet said, "Our Lord descends every night to the lowest heaven when the last third of the night remains (Sahih al-Bukhari, Hadith 1145). Forgiveness and protection: "Hold firmly to Qiyam al-Layl; it brings you near to Allah, erases sins, and prevents wrongdoing" (Jami' at-Tirmidhi, Narrated by Bilal, Hadith 3549). Legacy of the righteous: Early Muslims, described in Surah Adh-Dhariyat 51:17-18, slept little at night and sought forgiveness and protection: "Hold firmly to Qiyam al-Layl; it brings you near to Allah, erases sins, and prevents wrongdoing" (Jami' at-Tirmidhi, Narrated by Bilal, Hadith 3549). Legacy of the righteous: Early Muslims, described in Surah Adh-Dhariyat 51:17-18, slept little at night and sought forgiveness and protection: "Hold firmly to Qiyam al-Layl; it brings you near to Allah, erases sins, and prevents wrongdoing" (Jami' at-Tirmidhi, Narrated by Bilal, Hadith 3549).

begins long before the first takbir. Intent (Niyyah): Form a quiet, sincere resolve that your standing is solely for Allah's pleasure. Physical purity: Perform wudu; using a miswak stick can refresh the mouth as practiced by the Prophet. Rest: A brief nap after Isha curbs drowsiness later. Prayer area: Choose a clean, uncluttered spot. Laying out a dedicated prayer rug signals to the mind that the night has a sacred purpose. Comfortable clothing: Modest, loose garments—or specialized prayer outfits for women—help maintain khushu' (focus). The Best Time for Qiyam al-Layl The night is divided into thirds. The final third—roughly from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. in many regions—carries unparalleled merit. If that proves difficult, pray any time after Isha; consistency outweighs timing. "And in some parts of the night, offer the prayer as voluntary devotion for you" (Surah Al-Isra 17:79). Step-by-Step: How to Pray Qiyam al-Layl Start with two and build gradually. Inside each rak'ah: Recite Al-Fatiḥah followed by a short Surah or several verses. For variety, alternate between Surah Al-Ikhlaş, Al-Falaq, and An-Nas, or longer passages like Surah Al-Mulk. Complete rukū', sujūd, and sittings as in the obligatory prayer. Lengthen your recitation: If memorization is limited, read from a printed Mushaf or a reliable device held at chest level—permitted by many contemporary scholars. Personal supplication (du'â'): After the final sujūd of any rak'ah, pause and ask Allah for guidance, forgiveness, and specific needs. Conclude with Witr: Pray one, three, or five rak'ahs of Witr. In the single-rak'ah option, recite Al-Fatihah, a short Surah, raise your hands before rukû' for qunut if desired, then finish with taslim. Surah As-Sajdah and Surah Al-Insān in the first two rak'ahs on Friday dawn—as the Prophet occasionally did (Sahih Muslim, Hadith 880) Surah Al-Ikhlas, Al-Falaq, and An-Nas in the Witr rak'ah for succinct eloquence. Qunūt of Witr: Invoke, "Allāhumma ihdinī fiman hadayt..."—a supplication taught by the Messenger . Start small: Two rak'ah for succinct eloquence. Qunūt of Witr: Invoke, "Allāhumma ihdinī fiman hadayt..."—a supplication taught by the Messenger . Start small: Two rak'ah for succinct eloquence. Qunūt of Witr: Invoke, "Allāhumma ihdinī fiman hadayt..."—a supplication taught by the Messenger . Start small: Two rak'ah for succinct eloquence. Qunūt of Witr: Invoke, "Allāhumma ihdinī fiman hadayt..."—a supplication taught by the Messenger . Start small: Two rak'ah for succinct eloquence. Qunūt of Witr: Invoke, "Allāhumma ihdinī fiman hadayt..."—a supplication taught by the Messenger . Start small: Two rak'ah for succinct eloquence. Qunūt of Witr: Invoke, "Allāhumma ihdinī fiman hadayt..."—a supplication taught by the Messenger . Start small: Two rak'ah for succinct eloquence. Qunūt of Witr: Invoke, "Allāhumma ihdinī fiman hadayt..."—a supplication taught by the Messenger . Start small: Two rak'ah for succinct eloquence. Qunūt of Witr: Invoke, "Allāhumma ihdinī fiman hadayt..."—a supplication taught by the Messenger . Start small: Two rak'ah for succinct eloquence. Qunūt of Witr: Invoke, "Allāhumma ihdinī fiman hadayt..."—a supplication taught by the Messenger . Start small: Two rak'ah for succinct eloquence. lights, and disconnect from screens early. Accountability partners: A friend's text at 3 a.m. can be the difference between snooze and sujud. Motivational reflection: Read a page from a reputable Qur'an translation before bed; reminders of Paradise kindle motivation. Many Muslims report that even brief Qiyam seasons recalibrate their day: increased patience with family, sharper focus at work, and

Appreciative, All-Knowing" (Surah Al-Baqarah 2:158). May your nights be illuminated with remembrance and your days blessed with its gentle afterglow. How to Pray Qiyam al-Layl: A Complete Night-Prayer Guide was last modified: May 5th, 2025 by Fatima Last updated on January 1st, 2024 at 10:52 amWhen the earth will be violently shaken, and the mountains will be crushed to pieces, becoming scattered 'particles of' dust, you will 'all' be 'divided into' three groups: the people of the left, how 'miserable' will they be; and the foremost 'in faith' will be the faith' wi "the event" or "the inevitable" in English. Widely believed to be a Meccan surah, Al Waq'iah describes the Day of Judgment and the fate of believers and non-believers in a powerful discourse. True to the Quran's beautiful narration style, this Surah also vividly depicts the Day of Judgment. Are there benefits of Surah Waqiah? Yes indeed! Reciting and listening to the Holy Quran is filled with blessing. and benefits for mankind. Some Surahs of the Quran are recited especially for certain benefits; in this article, we will discuss the benefits unique to Surah Waqiah along with its message and lessons in light of hadith and Islamic history. Statistics - Surah Al-Waqiah No. of Ayats No. of Rukus Type of Surah Situated in Para Tarteeb-e-Nazool Tarteeb-e-Tilawat 96 379 1756 3 Makki 27 46 56 Period of Revelation The majority of Islamic Scholars believe that this Surah was revealed in the fifth year of Prophet Hunar مُرْضِيَّ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ Per the Tarteeb-e-Nazool (the revelation order), Surah Al-Waqiah falls at 46th position, whereas Surah Ta'ha is number 45 and Surah Shua'rah is at 47. When the sister of Hazrat Umar رَضِينَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ rembraced Islam along with her husband, he got angry with her husband, he got angry with her to show what she was reading. She told him that you cannot touch c you are unclean, as you are following polytheism. She recited the verse is reflected in Surah Al-Waqiah, as "La yamassu-ha ill-at-tahir" (Only a clean person can touch it.). Hazrat Umar نون الله عنه then read those verses. Scholars are of the view that this Surah had already been revealed by the surah all the control of the control o

renewed mindfulness in obligatory prayers. One early-morning commuter shared that praying just two rak and naking up missed prayers? Yes. Intend both; the voluntary aspect enhances the makeup prayer. Do I need to sleep before Qiyam?No. Sleeping is recommended to ease fatigue but not obligatory. If you fear missing the window, pray after Isha. Is reading from a phone acceptable?Permissible, provided notifications are silenced and the content is a reliable Qur'an app. What if I oversleep?Pray two rak'ahs after sunrise (Duha) seeking forgiveness and renew your plan for the next night Conclusion: Answering the Call of the Quiet Hours Mastering how to pray qiyam al layl is less about clocking hours and more about cultivating a private dialogue with Allah. Bring sincere intention, physical readiness, and a heart eager for His mercy. Whether you stand for two rak and more about cultivating a private dialogue with Allah. Bring sincere intention, physical readiness, and a heart eager for His mercy.

group that starts. This Surah falls at 56 per the Tarteeb-e-Tilawat, whereas Surah Al-Rehman is 55. The scholars explain that the subject matter of Surah Al-Waqiah is a continuation of Surah Al-Waqiah is a continuation of Surah Al-Waqiah is a continuation of Surah Al-Waqiah the basic theme of Surah Al-Waqiah is a continuation of Surah Al-Waq people of Mecca about. The disbelievers of Mecca did not believe in the concept of resurrection. They couldn't believe that after the Day of Judgment, every dead person would be resurrected, and their fate would be decided based on their fate would be resurrected, and their fate would be resurrection. They committed in their life on this earth. They termed it just as an imagination. So, the first 7 verses of this Surah emphasize that the Day of Judgment is inevitable and must happen. The next verses explain how the people will be categorized into three groups: the people of the left, and the people who are foremost group of the people who will be placed in Jannah (Paradise). Then comes the righteous group of people, who will also be placed in Jannah with many incentives and rewards. The third and most unfortunate group is those disbelievers who will be sent to hell. This has been explained in detail in verses 57 to 75 describe the concept of Tawheed and life hereafter, which the people of the then Mecca did not believe in. Verses from 76 to 82 concern the Meccans' suspicions about the Quran. Their suspicions have strongly been refuted in this part of the Surah. Then, in the last part of this Surah, people are invited to try to save a person from dying, which they cannot save their loved ones from dying in front of them. So, that's the reality and authority and command of Allah سُبْحَانَة وَتَعَالَى Three Groups of People - To Resurrection As discussed above, Surah Al-Waqiah describes how people would be differentiated into three groups on the Day of Resurrection based on what they will be treated in the Life Hereafter: The Foremost in Faith These individuals are amongst the first ones to accept Islam and are highest in the ranks of Muslims due to their obedience to Allah's creatures on earth. These individuals will be the first to enter Jannah and will hold the highest ranks therein. Verses 10 to 26 of this Surah explain the rewards they will get in their Life Hereafter: Translation and the foremost 'in faith' will be foremost 'in Paradise', They are the ones nearest 'to Allah', in the Gardens of Bliss., 'They will be' a multitude from earlier generations., and a few from later generations, and a few from a flowing stream, that will cause them neither headache nor intoxication.

time, which comes to the fifth year of Prophet-Hood of the Prophet Muhammad. This was the period after the first migration of Muslims from Mecca to Habshah. Eventually, Hazrat Umar embraced Islam after this incident. 7 Groups of Surahs of the Quran Per the division of the Surahs of the Quran into 7 groups, based on the subject matter and content, Surah Al-Waqiah falls in the 7th and last

They will also be served any fruit they choose, and meat from any bird they desire, And they will never hear any idle or sinful talk, only good and virtuous speech These verses also explain that the group would consist of the majority of the people from the first generations and a few from the later generations. And they will be the ones who are closest to Allah سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَى His Prophet, and His teachings. These individuals also enter Jannah and will get the best rewards. They believers who believe in their right hand, showing that they did well in their life on earth and deserve the best place in the later generations. They will be given their right hand, showing that they did well in their life on earth and deserve the best place in their right hand, showing that they did well in their life on earth and deserve the best place in their right hand, showing that they did well in their life on earth and deserve the best place in their right hand, showing that they did well in their life on earth and deserve the best place in their right hand, showing that they did well in their life on earth and deserve the best place in their life on earth and they will be given their deads in their right hand, showing that they did well in their life on earth and deserve the best place in their life on earth and they will be given their deads in their right hand, showing that they did well in their life on earth and deserve the best place in their life on earth and they will be given their life on earth and will get the best rewards. Verses 27 to 40 of this Surah describe their fate and rewards: Translation And the people of the right—how 'blessed' will they be They will they will they be They will they will they be They will the they will the they will they will the they will the they will the they will the they wil people of the right who will be a multitude from earlier generations and a multitude from later generations. It is also explained that this group would comprise many people from the first generations and habitual sinners are the people of the left, and there is nothing but boiling water and fire of hell for them. These people will be punished on the Day of Judgment, and they will cry to have chosen the side of loss while on earth. Verses from 41 to 56 of this surah describes the fate and boiling water, in the shade of black smoke neither cool nor refreshing. Indeed, before this 'torment' they were spoiled by luxury, and persisted in the worst of sin. They used to ask 'mockingly', "When we are dead and reduced to dust and bones, will we really be resurrected? And our forefathers as well?" Say, 'O Prophet,' "Most certainly, earlier and later generations will surely be gathered 'together' for the appointed Day. Then you, O misguided deniers will certainly eat from 'the fruit of' the trees of Zaqqûm filling up 'your' bellies with it. Then on top of that you will drink boiling water and you will drink boiling water and disbelievers and hellfire is their destination forever. The Message of Surah Waqiah وَسَبِّمٌ بِالَّهُ الْعَطِيم So, glorify the Name of your Lord, the Greatest. (Al Waq'iah 56:96) Before looking for the benefits of Surah Waqiah, you must understand the teachings and message of the Surah to become one of the righteous as, on the Day of Judgment, the righteou while the non-believers will suffer punishment. The Surah discusses life after death and elaborates on the belief in the resurrection, or life after death, is one of the main pillars of the faith. Muslims believe in the Day of Judgment, a day on which Allah will raise the dead and reward or punish them for their deeds on earth. In this Surah, Allah will raise the dead and reward or punish them for their deeds on earth. In this Surah, Allah will raise the dead and reward or punish them for their deeds on earth. In this Surah, Allah will raise the dead and reward or punish them for their deeds on earth. In this Surah, Allah will raise the dead and reward or punish them for their deeds on earth. In this Surah, Allah will raise the dead and reward or punish them for their deeds on earth. In this Surah, Allah will raise the dead and reward or punish them for their deeds on earth. In this Surah, Allah will raise the dead and reward or punish them for their deeds on earth. In this Surah, Allah will raise the dead and reward or punish them for their deeds on earth. In this Surah discussion of the faith. of Judgment, all people will be divided into three groups: The ultimate message of the Surah is that Allah سُبْحَاتَهُ وَتَعَالَى and reap the benefits on the Day of Judgment. Benefits of Reading and Listening Surah Al-Waqiah As Muslims, it is our firm belief that reading or listening to

and hereafter. As with various other Surahs of the Quran, there are some specific benefits associated with the recitation of this surah. Per the traditions available in the research work of different Islamic Commentators and benefits of reciting or listening to Surah Al-Waqiah. Brings Financial Benefits The first and foremost benefit of Surah Waqiah is that it tells us about the Day of Judgment and the rewards and punishments that await us there. Other than this, the expansion of sustenance and protection from poverty are the most cited benefits of Surah Waqiah. The following hadiths prove this claim: Abdullah Ibn Mas'ud (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ) reported that Rasulullah () said: 'Surah Waqiah will be a protection from poverty for the one who recites it every night.' (Mukhtasar Ithafus sadatil Maharah, Hadith: 6556; Takhrijul Kash-shaf, vol.3 pg.412; Lisanul MIzan, no: 8902) Note: Although we did not find any online citation of the hadith, renowned modern Muslim scholars of hadithanswers.com, and Darul Ifta, Darul Uloom Deoband, India, authentic sources of hadith and Islamic information, say that this hadith is true and a sahih hadith. Allah knows best. Authentic sources reference two more weak Ahadith to validate the claims: "Surah Waqiah every night, he will never be afflicted by poverty. And Ibn Masood (R.A) used to order his daughters to read it every night." (Shuaib al-Iman 4/120, number 2269) Most Muslim scholars agree that although the second and third hadith is weak, there is no harm in reciting Surah Waqiah to attain self-sufficiency. Scholars urge Muslims to have complete faith or Tawakkul in Allah. When you recite with the utmost belief and faith, it is bound to come true. Reciting it During Nights According to the hadith mentioned above, the Prophet Muhammad () advised the Ummah to recite it every night to thwart poverty. Therefore, the best time to recite it between the prayers of Maghrib and Isha or after Isha, before you go to bed. Reciting it every day reminds you of the fact that ALLAH is in control. It does not take more than 5 minutes to read, and the rewards are too big. The world that we are living in is full of tension and stress. So, this Surah provides an array of worldly benefits for good earning to your preference, you can recite it between the prayers of Magnin and Island of after Island, before you go to bed. Recitally is like the strength of the first in the strength of the first in the strength of the first in the strength of the strength

the Quran is highly beneficial and carries lots of rewards. The best way, however, to read or listen to the Quranic Surahs is to try to understand the meanings of these verses so they can be implemented in our lives. The same is true with the Surah Al-Waqiah. It describes, in detail, the concept of monotheism and the Day of Resurrection; hence, it is a complete guide for the believers about life hereafted in our lives.

Quran brings huge rewards. So, whatever the time or occasion and the intention, one can expect countless rewards while reciting this Surah, both in this world and on the Day of Judgment. Considering the facts above, we can easily say that Surah Waqiah is one of the most important and powerful Surahs and should be recited consistently along with other surahs and verses of the Quran. Practice in القام Islamic prayer This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. "Qiyam" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · ISTOR (May 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Qiyam at Kaohsiung Mosque in Taiwan. Qiyam (Arabic: ولمام 1920) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Qiyam at Kaohsiung Mosque in Taiwan. Qiyam (Arabic: والمام 1920) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Qiyam at Kaohsiung Mosque in Taiwan. Qiyam (Arabic: والمام 1920) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Qiyam at Kaohsiung Mosque in Taiwan. Qiyam (Arabic: Qiyam) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Qiyam at Kaohsiung Mosque in Taiwan. Qiyam (Arabic: Qiyam) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Qiyam at Kaohsiung Mosque in Taiwan. Qiyam (Arabic: Qiyam) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Qiyam at Kaohsiung Mosque in Taiwan. Qiyam (Arabic: Qiyam) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Qiyam at Kaohsiung Mosque in Taiwan. Qiyam (Arabic: Qiyam) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Qiyam at Kaohsiung Mosque in Taiwan. Qiyam (Arabic: Qiyam) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Qiyam at Kaohsiung Mosque in Taiwan. Qiyam (Arabic: Qiyam) (Learn how and when to remove this message) (Qiyam) (Learn how and when to remove this message) (Qiyam) (Learn how and when to remove this message) (Qiyam) (Learn how and when to remove this message) (Qiyam) (Learn how and when to remove this message) (Qiyam) (Learn how and when to remove this message) (Qiyam) (Learn how and when to remove this message) (Qiyam) (Learn how and when to remove this message) (Qiyam) (Learn how and when to remove this message) (Qiyam) "orthostasis/standing") is an integral part of the Islamic salah. The prayer begins in the standing position and some prayers only require the qiyam, such as Salat al-Janazah. To "stand before God" is sometimes used in the Quran in reference to the Islamic prayer, especially the Middle Prayer; and stand before Allah in a devout (frame of mind). —Quran, (2:238) A general unit or cycle of salah called raka'ah is commenced while standing and saying the takbir, which is الله ألخبر (transliteration "Allahu-akbar", meaning God is Greatest). The hands are raised level with shoulders or level with shoulders or level with standing and saying the takbir, which is general unit or cycle of salah called raka'ah is commenced while standing and saying the takbir, which is general unit or cycle of salah called raka'ah is commenced while standing and saying the takbir, which is general unit or cycle of salah called raka'ah is commenced while standing and saying the takbir, which is general unit or cycle of salah called raka'ah is commenced while standing and saying the takbir, which is general unit or cycle of salah called raka'ah is commenced while standing and saying the takbir, which is general unit or cycle of salah called raka'ah is commenced while standing and saying the takbir, which is given by the takbir and the takb second time. The back is straightened and the following is said "ربيا لك الحمد (transliteration "Sami' Allahu liman hamidah", meaning "Allah listens and responds to the one who praises to God for this situation is said such as "ربيا لك الحمد (transliteration "Rabbanaa wa lakal-hamd", meaning "O our Lord! And all praise is for You").[2] The takbir is said again to the one who praises him").[1][2] Additionally, some of many praises to God for this situation is said such as "ربيا لك الحمد (transliteration "Rabbanaa wa lakal-hamd", meaning "O our Lord! And all praise is for You").[2] The takbir is said again to the one who praises him").[1][2] Additionally, some of many praises to God for this situation is said such as "praises" to God for this situation is said such as "praises" to God for this situation is said such as "praises" to God for this situation is said such as "praises" to God for this situation is said such as "praises" to God for this situation is said such as "praises" to God for this situation is said such as "praises" to God for this situation is said such as "praises" to God for this situation is said such as "praises" to God for this situation is said such as "praises" to God for this situation is said such as "praises" to God for this situation is said such as "praises" to God for this situation is said such as "praises" to God for this situation is said such as "praises" to God for this situation is said such as "praises" to God for this situation is said such as "praises" to God for this situation is said such as "praises" to God for this situation is said such as "praises" to God for this situation is said such as "praises" to God for this situation is said such as "praises" to God for this situation is said such as "praises" to God for this situation is said such as "praises" to God for this situation is said such as "praises" to God for this situation is said such as "praises" to God for this situation is said such as "praises" to God for this situation is said such as "praises" to God for moves into prostration. [2] In the five daily prayers, sunnah salat (the voluntary, additional prayers, sunnah salat (the voluntary, additional prayer which is part of the Puran, the Islamic funeral ritual, the entire prayer which is part of the Quran, the Islamic funeral ritual, the entire prayer is done while in qiyam. The first chapter of the Quran that occurs during Islamic funeral ritual, the entire prayer which is part of the Puran, and islamic funeral ritual, the entire prayer which is part of the Islamic funeral ritual, the entire prayer which is part of the Puran, and islamic funeral ritual, the entire prayer which is part of the Islamic funeral ritual, the entire prayer which is part of the Puran, and islamic funeral ritual, the entire prayer which is part of the Puran, and islamic funeral ritual, the entire prayer which is part of the Puran, and islamic funeral ritual, the entire prayer which is part of the Puran, and islamic funeral ritual, the entire prayer which is part of the Puran, and islamic funeral ritual, the entire prayer which is part of the Puran, and islamic funeral ritual, the entire prayer which is part of the Puran, and islamic funeral ritual, the entire prayer which is part of the Puran, and islamic funeral ritual, the entire prayer which is part of the Puran, and islamic funeral ritual, the entire prayer which is part of the Puran, and islamic funeral ritual, the entire prayer which is part of the Puran, and islamic funeral ritual, the entire prayer which is part of the Puran, and islamic funeral ritual, the entire prayer which is part of the Puran, and islamic funeral ritual, the entire prayer which is part of the Puran, and islamic funeral ritual, the entire prayer which is part of the Purant ritual, the entire prayer which is part of the Purant ritual, the entire prayer which is part of the Purant ritual, the entire prayer which is part of the Purant ritual, the entire prayer which is part of the Purant ritual, the entire prayer which is part of the Purant ritual, the entire pray Al-Fatiha, is recited while standing.[1][2] Sahih Muslim recorded that Abu Hurayrah said that Muhammad said, «مَنْ صَلَى صَلَاةً لَمْ يُوْمَ فِهِ وَحَالُجُ ثَلَانًا غَيْرُ ثَمَامٍ (Whoever performs any prayer in which he did not read Umm Al-Qur'an, then his prayer is incomplete.) Additionally, recitations from any other section from the Quran of choice is followed in the first or second raka'ah.[1][2] Where the hand the different Islamic schools and branches.[3] These differences have manifested into the qabd-sadl dispute. Among Sunnis, several hadith indicate that qabd (praying with arms crossed) is desirable, if not obligatory; however, sadl (arms hanging by the sides) is still preferred among many Malikis.[4] The debate predominantly exists in Maliki-practicing areas, such as Northern Nigeria, due to the influence of other Sunni schools.[5][6] For Hanafis, men put their hands on the thighs or by their sides. Among those who adhere to this practice, the basis is in the practice of the Medinan community in the generations shortly following Muhammad's time, as

sooner or later. A reminder of the Day of Resurrection and the consequent rewards or punishments would trigger a sense of preparing for that eventuality. Hence, one of the best rewards and benefits of reciting this surah is the opportunity it gives us to prepare ourselves to face our Creator with the best rewards and benefits of reciting this surah is the opportunity it gives us to prepare ourselves to face our Creator with the best rewards and benefits of reciting this surah is the opportunity it gives us to prepare ourselves to face our Creator with the best rewards and benefits of reciting this surah is the opportunity it gives us to prepare ourselves to face our Creator with the best rewards and benefits of reciting this surah is the opportunity it gives us to prepare ourselves to face our Creator with the best rewards and benefits of reciting this surah is the opportunity it gives us to prepare ourselves to face our Creator with the best rewards and benefits of reciting this surah is the opportunity it gives us to prepare ourselves to face our Creator with the best rewards and benefits of reciting this surah is the opportunity it gives us to prepare ourselves to face our Creator with the best rewards and benefits of reciting this surah is the opportunity it gives us to prepare our creator with the best rewards and benefits of reciting this surah is the opportunity of the contraction of the opportunity it gives us to prepare our creator with the opportunity of the contraction of the opportunity it gives us to prepare our creator with the opportunity of the opportunity it gives us to prepare our creator with the opportunity of the oppo

"unsupported by any authentic hadith".[8][9] Shafi'is put their hands above the navel and under the chest. Hanbalis can put their hands either below the navel like Hanafis, or above the navel like Shafi'is. Salafis usually place the right hand over the hand over the chest. Hanbalis can put their hands either below the navel like Hanafis, or above the navel like Hanafis, or above the navel like Shafi'is. Malikis, [citation needed] Twelvers put their hands on the thighs or on their side. Zaydis place their hands on the thighs or on their side. [citation needed] A number of ahadith exist regarding the need to straighten the rows when standing during the prayer. [10] For example, the companion Anas relates that Muhammad said: "Stand close together in your rows, keep them near each other and fill the gaps, for the devil entering between the gaps as do the small lambs."[11][12] Similarly, Abu Umamah relates Muhammad saying: "Straighten your rows, stand shoulder to should be the small lambs."[13][12] Al-Shawkani explains the above which orders to "stand shoulder to shoulder to shoulder to shoulder of others. In this way, shoulders and necks will be aligned."[14][12] Ruku Sujud Sitting in salah a b c d e Haddad, Yvonne Yazbeck; Smith, Jane I. (1 January 2014). The Oxford Handbook of American Islam. Oxford University Press. p. 162. ISBN 9780199862634. ^ a b c d e f Shaikh Muhammad Ilyas Faisal, "Sifatus Salat: The Method of Salat in Light of the Authentic Ahadith." Madinat al-Munawwara. 08, October 2014. ^ Roman Loimeier (2013). Muslim Societies in Africa: A Historical Anthropology. Indiana University Press. pp. 23-4. ISBN 9780253007971. ^ Marloes Janson (2013). Islam, Youth and Modernity in the Gambia: The Tablighi Jama'at (illustrated ed.). Cambridge University Press. p. 83. ISBN 9781107040571. ^ Gomez-Perez, Muriel, ed. (2005). L'islam politique au sud du Sahara: identités, discours et enjeux. KARTHALA Editions. p. 344. ISBN 9782845866157. ^ Roman Loimeier (2011). Islamic Reform and Political Change in Northern Nigeria (illustrated, reprint ed.). Northwestern University Press. pp. 79-83. ISBN 9780810128101. ^ Sharh e Muslim, volume 1, page 590, by Allama Ghulam Rasool Sa'eedi, Lahore ^ Ibrahim Ado-Kurawa (2000). Shari'ah and the press in Nigeria: Islam versus Western Christian civilization. Kurawa Holdings Ltd. p. 219. ISBN 9780810128101. ^ Sharh e Muslim, volume 1, page 590, by Allama Ghulam Rasool Sa'eedi, Lahore ^ Ibrahim Ado-Kurawa (2000). Shari'ah and the press in Nigeria: Islam versus Western Christian civilization. Kurawa Holdings Ltd. p. 219. ISBN 9780810128101. ^ Sharh e Muslim, volume 1, page 590, by Allama Ghulam Rasool Sa'eedi, Lahore ^ Ibrahim Ado-Kurawa (2000). Shari'ah and the press in Nigeria: Islam versus Western Christian civilization. Kurawa Holdings Ltd. p. 219. ISBN 9780810128101. ^ Sharh e Muslim, volume 1, page 590, by Allama Ghulam Rasool Sa'eedi, Lahore ^ Ibrahim Ado-Kurawa (2000). Shari'ah and the press in Nigeria: Islam versus Western Christian civilization. Living Knowledge in West African Islam: The Sufi Community of Ibrāhīm Niasse. BRILL. p. 227. ISBN 9789004289468. Abu Dawud, no.667; al-Nasa'i, no.814, with a sahih chain. al-Nawawi, al-Majmu' Sharh al-Muhadhdhab (Beirut: Dar al-

Fikr, 2000), 4:227; al-Arna'ut, Sunan Abi Dawud (Damascus: Dar al-Risalah al-'Alamiyyah, 2009), 2:9. ^ a b c Abu Aaliyah, "Joining Feet to Straighten Prayer-Rows: Is it a Sunnah?" 15 March 2016 ^ Ahmad, Musnad, no.21760. It was confirmed as authentic (sahih) in al-Albani, Sahih al-Jami' al-Saghir (Beirut: al-Maktab al-Islami, 1986), no.1840. ^ Nayl al-Awtar (Riyadh: Dar Ibn al-Jawzi, 2006), 6:113. Retrieved from "How to Pray Qiyam? Standing in prayer all night is called Qiyam. Muslims across the globe offer Qiyam to ask for Allah's forgiveness. We must pray to Allah and thank him for all of his blessings. Praying at night is called Qiyam. Muslims across the globe offer Qiyam to ask for Allah's forgiveness. We must pray to Allah and thank him for all of his blessings. Praying at night is called Qiyam. Muslims across the globe offer Qiyam to ask for Allah's forgiveness. We must pray to Allah and thank him for all of his blessings. Praying at night is called Qiyam.

recorded by Malik bin Anas and transmitted by him as authoritative. "According to Imam Malik the prayers should be offered with unfolded hands, he considers the folding of hands as undesirable in obligatory prayers and permissible in Nafl prayers."[7] However, this practice is not universal, with the Malik is cholar Qadi Ayyad, for example, opining in his Qawa'id al-Islam, that the prayers should be offered with unfolded hands, he considers the folding of hands as undesirable in obligatory prayers and permissible in Nafl prayers."[7]

essential part of Juz of salaah, and it means to stand Infront of Allah to show supplication during the night. In Quran, Allah says, "O you who wraps yourself in clothing, arise during the night to pray, for only half of it, or add a little to it or subtract from it, and read the Quran in measure" (73:1-4). Allah indeed has an excellent reward for people who pray to him at night. Praying Qiyam brings peace and strength to your life. You can start praying Qiyam after Isha prayer, or you can wake up in the middle of the night. When you overcome your sleep to pray to Allah, you show devotion to Him. The first thing you need to do is decide before going to bed. It will provide you with power so that you can wake up in the middle of the night and pray Qiyam. The honest intention always wakes you up for prayer, and you can earn rewards and ask forgiveness and his blessing. When you are ready to pray, make an intention to perform two rakats for Tahajjud. Any form of night prayer must include prayer but while praying, concentrate on Allah and not on other things. Ask Allah to open your heart to see and help the world, especially Muslims. It is said that Holy Prophet (S.A.W) offered 13 Rakat for prayer and azkaar, say dua at the end of Qiyam. You can pray to Allah and ask him anything. Qiyam is the prayer that you need to say during the night. This prayer also includes nafil, salah, zikr, recitation of Holy Quran, etc. The importance of praying Qiyam is mentioned in both Quran and Hadith. We should perform Qiyam because it is the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) who provides us a universal guide for all humanity. He taught Muslims to pray to Allah to strengthen themselves and develop a refined connection. In Quran, Allah Says: "Indeed, your Lord knows, (O Muhammad), that you stand in prayer for almost two-thirds of the night or half of it, and so a group of those with you" (73:20). There are many benefits of praying Qiyam. Performing Qiyam prayer can help you achieve great success in your life. The more you stand before Allah and ask for things, the more He will give you forgiveness and shower countless blessings upon you. God teaches us to pray to spread peace among our communities. In Quran, Allah says, "And as for the night, remain awake for a part of it as it is an additional prayer for you: so that your Lord can elevate you to a station worthy of glory and praise" (17:79). Qiyam is said to be the essential prayer after obligatory prayer. As Abu Hurairah in Tirmidhi 438, "Holy Prophet (S.A.W) said that Qiyam is the most virtuous prayer after the obligatory prayers." You perform this prayer when no one is around, giving you an opportunity, to be honest with Allah and confess your sins before Him. Allah forgives the Person who asks for Tauba by heart. Allah rewards a person by answering to the Person's obedience and sincerity. On many occasions, the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) said that "the righteous used to

Allah, enabling you to avoid sin. When you know that you are praying before Allah, you will refrain from the day of judgment. There comes a time in every Person's life when he goes through downhills and can find a way to get out of it. The way to get out of it is to pray Qiyam, ask yourself why you are in this situation, and ask help from Allah. If you genuinely want to improve your heart, you have to include and remember him during all of your life decisions. In Quran, Allah says, "O you who believe! Fear Allah and keep your duty to him. Let every person look to what he has sent forth for the morrow, and fear Allah. Verily, Allah is All-aware of what you are in this situation, and set who believe! Fear Allah and keep your life decisions. In Quran, ask yourself why you are in this situation, and set who believe! Fear Allah and keep your life decisions. In Quran, ask yourself why you are in this situation, and set who believe! Fear Allah and keep your life decisions. In Quran, ask yourself why you are in this situation, and set who believe! Fear Allah and keep your life decisions. In Quran, ask yourself why you are in this situation, and set who believe! Fear Allah and keep your life decisions. In Quran, ask yourself why you are in this situation, and set who believe! Fear Allah and keep your life decisions. In Quran, ask yourself why you are in this situation. do". (59:18). How to pray Qiyam? Qiyam? Qiyam is the prayer that you offer in the middle of the night. Qiyam is not included in obligatory prayers, but it is virtuous. There is a specific way to perform Qiyam. You can either offer two Rakat or extend it as you like. You can recite Quran and offer dua in Qiyam. It helps you develop a strong bond with Allah and ask forgiveness for your sins. To perform Qiyam Al Layl, start by setting a sincere intention before sleep. Pray in pairs of two Rakats, with each pair followed by Salam. Begin with two light Rakats, then continue with longer ones, ensuring deep bowing and prostration. Perform Wudu before sleeping and after waking up during the last third of the night, the most blessed time for this prayer. End your prayer with one Rakat of Witr, and if you're married, consider waking your spouse to join in the worship. The number of Rakats can vary based on your ability. When the night is quiet and peaceful, it is the time of devotion by Qiyam Al Layl prayer because a servant is far away from the outside world, thus, the effect of the night prayer is great on a servant. Learn How to pray Qiyam Al Layl prayer because a servant is far away from the outside world, thus, the effect of the night prayer is great on a servant is far away from the outside world, thus, the effect of the night prayer is great on a servant. those servants in the Holy Quran: "They used to sleep a little at night." Al-Dhariyat verse 17. So Be ONE OF THEM! What is Qiyam al-layl)? Qiyam al Layl is a time when a Muslim can seek forgiveness from Allah and make dua to Allah, and reflect on the deeds conducted trying to fix the bad ones. Qiyam al-layl means to spend a part of the night worshiping and praying. During Qiyam allayl, you can spend a third or two-thirds, less or more or the whole night, even if you spend just only an hour doing prayers (Salawat), reciting the remembrance of Allah the Almighty (Dhikr), glorifying Him (Tasabeh) or sending blessings upon the Prophet Muhammad, and doing other acts of obedience and deeds of worship. Qiyam al-layl is not an obligation to stay up the

hole night in Islam. Allah (SWT) says in the Quran: "O you Enwrapped One. Stay up the night, except a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce it a little, for half of it, or reduce The Prophet (SAW) used to pray eleven rakats in Qiyam Al Layl. He used to pray to the Salah in couples, (Muthanna, Muthanna, M the other Rakats. How Many Rakats are in Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Rakats for Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Rakats in Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Rakats for Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Rakats in Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Rakats for Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Rakats in Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Rakats in Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Rakats for Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Rakats for Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Rakats for Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Rakats for Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Rakats for Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Rakats for Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Rakats for Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Rakats for Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Rakats for Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Rakats for Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Rakats for Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Rakats for Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Rakats for Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Rakats for Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Rakats for Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Rakats for Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Rakats for Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Rakats for Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Rakats for Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Rakats for Qiyam Al Layl? There is no specific number of Rakats for Qiyam Al Layl? The properties of Rakats for Qiyam Al La or more or less Rakats, there is nothing wrong. Each Muslim with their ability, it is due to what he or she can afford. A man said: "O Allah's Messenger", (How Many Rakats of the prayer of the night?" He said, "Two rak'as followed by two rak'as followed by two rak'as and so on, and when you apprehend the approaching dawn, offer one rak'as followed by two rak'as fol prayer of the night, he said, "It is seven, nine or eleven Rakats with a witr or he prayed four Rakats with a witr or he witr or he prayed four Rakats with a witr or he witr or he witr or he witre

perform Qiyam as a habit before us and it brings us close to Allah while we are expiating our Bad deeds." (Tirmidhi: 3549). How to pray Qiyam? If you pray Qiyam? If

pray with a good recitation, have submissiveness in his or her prostration, and to read prayerfully. Ramadan is a time for Muslims to come together and events that can help individuals and families connect with their community and enhance their spiritual experience during this holy month. What Time is Qiyam al Layl? (Best Time to perform Qiyam Al Layl)

The time of Qiyam Al Layl begins at the end of El- Ashia prayer and continues until dawn (Salah al-Fajr) but the best time for this prayer is the last third of the night. The Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him): Allah, peace and blessings be upon him, said: "Our Lord Almighty descends to the lowest heaven in the last third of every night, saying: Who is seeking My forgiveness that I may give him? Who is asking from Me that I may give him? Who is seeking My forgiveness that I may give him? Who is seeking My forgiveness that I may give him? Who is seeking My forgiveness that I may give him? Who is asking from Me that I may give him? Who is asking from Me that I may give him? Who is asking from Me that I may give him? Who is asking from Me that I may give him? Who is asking from Me that I may give him? Who is asking from Me that I may give him? Who is asking from Me that I may give him? Who is asking from Me that I may give him? Who is asking from Me that I may give him? 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It highlights the importance of fasting from dawn until sunset, the types of foods to eat during the night-time meal (iftar), and the exceptions to fasting from dawn until sunset, the types of foods to eat during the night-time meal (iftar), and the exceptions to fasting from dawn until sunset, the types of foods to eat during the night-time meal (iftar), and the exceptions to fasting from dawn until sunset, the types of foods to eat during the night-time meal (iftar), and the exceptions to fasting from dawn until sunset, the types of foods to eat during the night-time meal (iftar), and the exceptions to fasting from dawn until sunset, the types of foods to eat during the night-time meal (iftar), and the exceptions to fasting from dawn until sunset, the types of foods to eat during the night-time meal (iftar), and the exceptions to fasting from dawn until sunset, the types of foods to eat during the night-time meal (iftar), and the exceptions to fasting from dawn until sunset, the types of foods to eat during the night-time meal (iftar), and the exceptions to fasting from dawn until sunset, the types of foods to eat during the night-time meal (iftar), and the exceptions to fasting from dawn until sunset, the types of foods to eat during the night-time meal (iftar), and the exceptions to fasting the night-time meal (iftar), and the exceptions the night-time meal (iftar), and the exceptions the night-time meal (iftar), and the exception the night-time meal (iftar), and the night-time meal (iftar), and the night-time meal (iftar), and the night-time meal (iftar), an perform Qiyam al layll: 1. Set a Powerful Intention All you want to do is to set a true intention before going to bed. It will offer you a hidden power that pushes you to leave your warm bed and get up during the last third of the night. 2. Sleep Early Don't stay up late after Salah al Aishah, sleep early to get enough sleep. 3. Set your Alarm Clock be the alarm clock to get up during the last third of the night. 2. Sleep Early Don't stay up late after Salah al Aishah, sleep early to get enough sleep. 3. Set your Alarm Clock be the alarm clock to get up during the last third of the night. 2. Sleep Early Don't stay up late after Salah al Aishah, sleep early to get enough sleep. 3. Set your Alarm Clock be the alarm clock to get up during the last third of the night. 2. Sleep Early Don't stay up late after Salah al Aishah, sleep early to get enough sleep. 3. Set your Alarm Clock be done after the night. 3. Set your Alarm Clock be dearly be also a set of the last third of the night. 3. 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Set your Alarm Clock be also a set of the night. 3. Set of the night. 4. Perform Your Wudu Before Sleeping You should perform your Wudhu before sleeping as it will make the Shayttan away from you by the will of Allah. After you wake up, you also reperform the wudu and then, start Your Qiyam with two Rakats. You must keep in mind that any kind of night prayer, including Tahajjud, Taubah, or any other kind of prayer depend on your inner intentions. How to Pray Qiyam Al Layl at Home? The same mentioned above steps except if you're married, then it is good to: 1. Wake Up Your Spouse Abu Hurayrah reported that the Messenger of Allah (peace and blessings be upon him) said: "May Allah have mercy upon a man who wakes up at night and prays, and awakens his wife. If she refuses, he sprinkles water on her face. May Allah have mercy upon a

woman who wakes up at night and prays, and awakens her husband. If he refuses, she sprinkles water on his face." Sunan Abi Dawud 1308 2. Tell Your Spouse This Verse Allah praised His faithful servants who pray at night saying: "The servants who pray at night saying: "The servants of the Merciful are those who walk the earth in humility, and when the ignorant address them, they say, "Peace." And those who pass the night prostrating themselves to their Lord and standing up". Al- Furqan 64. Dive into the transformative world of Quranic fluency. Don't miss out on this exclusive chance to deepen your connection with the Quran and join our vibrant community in Al-Halaqah #Quranic recitation #Ramadan with the beauty of Quranic recitation #Ramadan #Quranic recitation #Ramadan #Quranic recitation #Ramadan with the beauty of Quranic recitation #Ramadan #Quranic recitation #Ramadan with the Deauty of Quranic recitation #Ramadan #Quranic recitation #Ramadan #Quranic recitation #Ramadan with the Deauty of Quranic recitation #Ramadan #Quranic recitation #Ramadan #Quranic recitation #Ramadan with the Deauty of Quranic recitation #Ramadan #Quranic recitation #Ramadan with the Deauty of Quranic recitation #Ramadan with the Deauty of Quranic recitation #Ramadan #Quranic recitation #Ramadan with the Deauty of Quranic recitation #Ramadan #Quranic recitation #Ramadan with the Deauty of Quranic recitation #Ramadan with the Deauty of Quranic recitation #Ramadan #Quranic recitation #Ramadan with the Deauty of Quranic recitation #Ramadan #Quranic recitation #Ramadan with the Deauty of Quranic recitation #Ramadan #Quranic recitation #Ramadan #Quranic recitation #Ramadan with the Deauty of Quranic recitation #Ramadan #Quranic recitation #Ramadan with the Deauty of Quranic recitation #Ramadan with the Deauty of Qu Slots: Only 10 Available Price: \$19 for the Entire Month of Ramadan! Click Here Now! Join Us on this Spiritual Journey! Dua For Qiyam al Layl Once you finish your Nawafil prayers, and remembrance (Azkaar), repeat Qiyam Duas. Supplicate to your Lord as much as can. There is no reason to be ashamed or confused. Close your eyes and ask whatever you want to ask, He will answer you because it is during the last third of the Earth and the heavens, and whatever is in or between them. All the praises are for You; You have the praises are for You; You are the Lord of the Heavens and the Earth And all the praises are for You; You are the Truth and Your Promise is the truth, and to meet You is true, Your Word is the truth And Paradise is true And Hell is true and all the Prophets (Peace be upon them) are true; And Muhammad is true, And the Day of Resurrection is true. O, Allah! I surrender (my will) to You; I believe in You and depend on You. And repent to You, And with Your help, I argue (with my opponents, the non-believers) And I take You as a judge (to judge between us). اَفُقِدُ وَالَّكُ اَلَيْكُ أَنْتُ الْمُؤَمِّرُهُ وَإِلَيْكَ أَنْتُ الْمُؤَمِّرُهُ لَا إِلَهَ يَنْرُكُ وَمَا أَكُنْتُ الْمُؤَمِّرُ لَا إِلَهَ يَنْرُكُ وَمَا أَكُنْتُ الْمُؤَمِّرُهُ لَا إِلَهَ يَنْرُكُ وَمَا أَكُنْتُ الْمُؤَمِّرُ لَهُ إِلَهَ عَيْرُكُ وَمَا أَكُنْتُ الْمُؤَمِّرُ لَا إِلَهَ عَيْرُكُ وَمَا أَكُنْتُ الْمُؤَمِّرُ لَهُ إِلَهَ عَيْرُكُ وَمَا أَكُنْتُ الْمُؤَمِّرُ لَا إِلَهَ عَيْرُكُ وَمَا أَكُنْتُ الْمُؤَمِّرُ لَهُ إِلَهَ عَيْرُكُ وَمَا أَكُنْتُ الْمُؤَمِّرُ لَهُ إِلَهُ عَيْرُكُ وَمَا أَكُنْتُ الْمُؤَمِّرُ لَهُ إِلَهُ عَيْرُكُ وَمَا أَكُنْتُ الْمُؤَمِّرُ لَهُ إِلَهُ عَيْرُكُ وَمَا أَكُنْتُ الْمُؤَمِّرُ لَهُ إِلَةً عَيْرُكُ وَمَا أَكُنْتُ الْمُؤَمِّرُ لَهُ إِلَةً عَيْرُكُ وَمَا أَكُنْتُ الْمُؤَمِّرُهُ لَا إِلَهُ عَيْرُكُ وَمَا أَكُنْتُ الْمُؤَمِّرُهُ لَا إِلَهُ عَيْرُكُ وَمَا أَكُنْتُ الْمُؤَمِّرُهُ لَا إِلَةً عَيْرُكُ وَمَا أَكُنْتُ الْمُؤَمِّرُهُ لَعُلِهُ لَهُ عَلَيْ لَعُلَقُوهُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْكُ وَمَا أَكُنْتُ الْمُؤْمِّرُ لَهُ إِلَةً عَلَيْكُ وَلَا لَعُولَا لَهُ عَلَيْكُ مُعْرَفًا وَمُعْلِمُ اللّهُ عَلَيْكُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْكُ مُعْمِلًا عَلَيْكُولُ لَهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْكُولُ لَهُ عَلَيْكُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْكُولُ لَهُ عَلَيْكُ وَمُعْلِعُ لَهُ اللّهُ عَلَيْكُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْكُ وَمَا أَعْلَقُولُ اللّهُ عَلَيْكُولُ اللّهُ عَلَيْكُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْكُولُ اللّهُ عَلَيْكُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْكُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُولُو اللّهُ عَلَيْكُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْكُولُ اللّهُ عَلَيْكُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عُلُولًا لِلللّهُ عَلَيْكُ وَاللّهُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُولُو اللّهُ عَلَيْكُ عَلَيْكُولُ اللّهُ عَلَيْكُ عَا time for spiritual reflection, connection with Allah, and seeking forgiveness for one's sins. The Kalimah Center provides a comprehensive guide on Qiyam Al Layl prayer and Tahajud, including the recommended time for prayer, its importance, and the benefits that come with it. Conclusion: To pray Qiyam Al Layl, begin with a sincere intention before going to bed, as this will give you the motivation to rise for prayer during the night. The Prophet Muhammad (SAW) used to pray 11 Rakats in a couplets format, which means performing two Rakats, depending on your ability, as the number is flexible. Before going to bed, ensure you perform Wudu, which is a ritual washing, as it helps purify you for prayer. Set an alarm to wake up during the last third of the night, the most recommended time for Qiyam Al Layl. After waking, perform Wudu again if necessary and start with two short Rakats to begin your prayer. If you're married, it is encouraged to wake your spouse to join in the worship. Conclude the prayer with the Witr prayer, offering one final Rakat before dawn.