

Druga grupa: 9 - 11 godina
(pitanja od 2. - 5. razreda)

napomene:

* ovdje su objedinjena pitanja iz udžbenika (ilmihala) od 2. do 5. razreda osnovne škole (mekteba)

* sva pitanja su podijeljena na 3. kategorije:

1. KUR'AN (18 pitanja) 2. ILMIHAL (128 pitanja) 3. HISTORIJA ISLAMA (43 pitanja)

Kategorija ILMIHAL ima svoje podkategorije: AKAIID, IBADAT i AHLAK.

* pitanja u svakoj **kategoriji** su posebno numerisana

1. KATEGORIJA: KUR'AN

1. Euza i bismilla

E'uuzu billaahi mine-ššejtani-rradžiim – bismillaahi-rrahmaani-rrahiim!

"Utječem se Bogu od prokletog šejtana – U ime Allaha, Milostivog, Samilosnog!

2. SURETUL-FATIHA?

- 1. EL-HAMDU LILLAHI RABBIL-AALEMIIN.**
- 2. E-RAHMAANI-RAHIIM.**
- 3. MAALIKI JEVMI-DDIIN.**
- 4. IJJAAKE NEABUDU VE IJJAAKE NESTE'IIN.**
- 5. IHDINE-SSIRAATAL-MUSTEKIIM.**
- 6. SIRAATALLEZIINE EN-AMTE ALEJHIM**
- 7. GAJRIL-MAGDUUBI ALEJHIM VELE-DDAALIIN. (AMIIN).**

3. *SURETUN-NAS*

1. **KUL E'UUZU BIRABBI-NNAAS.**
2. **MELIK-NNAAS.**
3. **ILAAHI-NNAAS.**
4. **MIN ŠERRIL-VESVAASIL HANNAAS.**
5. **ELLEZII JUVESVISU FII SUDUURI-NNAAS.**
6. **MINEL-DŽINNETI VE-NNAAS.**

4. *SURETUL-FELEK?*

1. **KUL E'UUZU BI-RABBIL-FELEK.**
2. **MIN ŠERRI MAA HALEK.**
3. **VE MIN ŠERRI GAASIKIN IZAA VEKAB.**
4. **VE MIN ŠERRI-NNEFFAASAATI FIL-UKAD.**
5. **VE MIN ŠERRI HAASIDIN IZAA HASED.**

5. *SURETUL-IHLAS?*

1. **KUL HUVALLAAHU EHAD.**
2. **ALLAAHU-SSAMED.**
3. **LEM JELID VE LEM JUULED.**
4. **VE LEM JEKU-LLEHUU KUFUVEN EHAD.**

6. *SURETUL-LEHEB?*

1. **TEBBET JEDAA EBII LEHEBI-VVETEBB.**
2. **MAA AGNAA ANHU MAALUHUU VE MAA KESEB.**
3. **SEJASLAA NAAREN ZAATE LEHEB.**
4. **VEMRE'ETUHUU HAMMAALETEL-HATAB.**
5. **FII DŽIIDHAA HABLU-MMIM-MESED.**

7. *SURETUN-NASR?*

1. **IZA DŽAAAA'E NASRU-LLAAHI VEL-FETH**
2. **VE RE-EJTE-NNAASE JEDHULUUNE FII DIINILAAHI EFVAADŽAA.**
3. **FE-SEBBIH BI-HAMDI RABBIKE VE-STAGFIRH. INNEHUU KAANE TEVVAABAA.**

8. *SURETUL-KAFIRUN?*

1. **KUL JAA EJJUHEL-KAFIRUUN**
2. **LAA EABUDU MAA TEABUDUUN**
3. **VE LAA ENTUM AABIDUUNE MAA EABUD**
4. **VE LAA ENE AABIDUM-MA ABETTUM**
5. **VE LAA ENTUM AABIDUUNE MA EABUD**
6. **LEKUM DIINUKUM VE LIJE DIIN**

9. SURETUL-KEVSER?

1. INNA EATAJNAKEL-KEVSER
2. FE-SALLI LI-RABBIKE VE-NHAR
3. INNE ŠAANI-EKE HUVEL-EBTER

10. SURETUL-MAUN?

1. ERE-EJTE-LLEZII JUKEZZIBU BI-DDIIN
2. FE-ZAALIKE-LLEZII JEDU-UL-JETIIM
3. VE LAA JEHUDDU ALAA TA-AAMIL-MISKIIN
4. FE-VEJLU-LLIL-MUSALLIIN
5. ELLEZIINE HUM AN SALAATIHIM SAAHUUN
6. ELLEZIINE HUM JURA-UUN
7. VE JEMNE-UUNEL-MAA-UUN

11. SURETU KUREJŠ?

1. LI-IILAAFI KUREJŠ
2. II-LAAFIHIM RIHLETE-ŠŠITAA-I VE-SSAJF
3. FEL-JEABUDUU RABBE HAZEL-BEJT
4. ELLEZII ATAMEHUM-MIN DŽUUN VE AAMENEHUM-MIN HAUF.

12. SURETUL-FIL

1. ELEM TERE KEJFE FEALE RABBUKE BI ASHABIL-FIIL
2. ELEM JEDŽAL KEJDEHUM FI TADLIL
3. VE ERSELE ALEJHIM TAJREN EBAABIIL
4. TERMIHIM BI HIDŽAARETIM-MIN SIDŽDŽIIL
5. FE DŽEALEHUM KE-ASFIM-ME'KUUL

13. SURETUL-HUMEZE

1. VEJLU-LLI KULLI HUMEZETI-LLUMEZEH
2. ELLEZII DŽEMEA MALEV-VE-AADDEDEH
3. JAHSEBU ENNE MAALEHUU AHLEDEH
4. KELLAA LE JUMBEZENNE FIL-HUTAMEH
5. VE MAA EDRAAKE MEL-HUTAMEH
6. NAARU-LLAHIL-MUUKADEH
7. ELLETII TETTALIU ALEL-EFIDEH
8. INNEHAA ALEJHIM-MU'SADEH
9. FII AMEDIM-MUMEDDEDEH

14. SURETUL-ASR

1. VEL-ASR
2. INNEL-INSAANE LE FII HUSR
3. ILLE-LLEZIINE AAMENUU VE AMILU-SSAALIHAATI VE TEVAASAV BIL-HAKI VE TEVAASAV BI-SSABR

15. SURETUT-TEKASUR

1. EL-HAKUMUT-TEKASUR.
2. HATTA ZURTUMUL-MEKABIR.
3. KELLA SEVFE TA'LEMUN.
4. SUMME KELLA SEVFE TA'LEMUN.
5. KELLA LEV TA'LEMUNE 'ILMEL-JEKIN.
6. LETEREVUNNEL-DŽEHIM.
7. SUMME LETEREVUNNEHA 'AJNEL-JEKIN.
8. SUMME LE TUS'ELUNNE JEVME'IZIN 'ANIN-NE'IM.

16. SURETUL-KARI'AH

1. EL-KARI'AH.
2. MEL-KARI'AH.
3. VE MA EDRAKE MEL-KARI'AH.
4. JEVME JEKUNUN-NASU KEL-FERAŠIL-MEBSUS.
5. VE TEKUNUL-DŽIBALU KEL-'IHNIL-MENFUŠ.
6. FE EMMA MEN SEKULET MEVAZINUH .
7. FE HUVE FI 'IŠETIN RADIJEH.
8. VE EMMA MEN HAFFET MEVAZINUH.
9. FE UMMUHU HAVIJEH.
10. VE MA EDRAKE MA HIJEH.
11. NARUN HAMIJEH.

17. SURETUL-'ADIJAT

1. VEL-'ADIJATI DABHA.
2. FEL-MURIJATI KADHA.
3. FEL-MUGIRATI SUBHA.
4. FE ESERNE BIHI NAK'A.
5. FE VESATNE BIHI DŽEM'A.
6. INNEL-INSANE LI RABBIHI LEKENUD.
7. VE INNEHU 'ALA ZALIKE LEŠEHID.
8. VE INNEHU LI HUBIL-HAJRI LEŠEDID.
9. EFELA JA'LEMU IZA BU'SIRE MA FIL-KUBUR.
10. VE HUSSILE MA FIS-SUDUR.
11. INNE RABBEHUM BIHIM JEVMEIZIN LEHABIR.

18. AJETUL-KURSIJ

ALLAHU LA ILAHE ILLA HUVEL-HAJJUL-KAJJUM.
LA TE'HUZUHU SINETUN VE LA NEVM. LEHU MA
FIS-SEMAVATI VE MA FIL-ERD. MEN ZELLEZI
JEŠFE'U 'INDEHU ILLA BI IZNIH. JA'LEMU MA
BEJNE EJDIHIM VE MA HALFEHUM. VE LA
JUHITUNE BI ŠEJ'IN MIN 'ILMIHI ILLA BIMA ŠA'E.
VESI'A KURSIJJUHUS-SEMAVATI VEL-ERDA, VE LA
JEUDUHU HIFZUHUMA, VE
HUVEL-'ALIJJUL-'AZIM!

2. KATEGORIJA: ILMIHAL

Akaid :

1. *Imanski šarti sa prijevodom?*

Imanskih šarti ima 6, a to su:

- Amentu billahi; ja vjerujem u Allaha dž.š.,
- Ve mela'iketih; i Njegove (Allahove) meleke,
- Ve kutubih; i Njegove (Allahove) kitabe,
- Ve rusulih; i Njegove (Allahove) poslanike,
- Vel-jevml-ahiri; i Sudnji dan,
- Ve bil-kaderi hajrihi ve šerrihi minellahi teala – i vjerujem u Njegovo (Allahovo) određenje bilo dobro ili zlo.

2. *Kako glasi prvi islamski šart?*

Prvi islamski šart glasi: "Izgovarati kelime-šehadet, a on glasi:
EŠHEDU EN LA ILAHE ILLELLAH, VE
EŠHEDU ENNE MUHAMMEDEN ABDUHU VE
RESULUH."

2. CATEGORY: ILMIHAL

Islamic belief:

1. *Articles of faith (Main Beliefs) with translation?*

We have 6 articles of faith (main beliefs):

- Amentu billahi; I believe in Allah
- We melaiketih; and His Angels
- We kutubih; and His Books
- We rusulih; and His Prophets
- We-l-jewmi-l-ahiri; and Judgement Day
- We bi-l-kaderi hajrihi we sherrihi minellahi te'ala; and I believe that everything (good and bad) comes from Allah.

2. *What is the first pillar of Islam?*

First pillar of Islam is "Kelime-i-shehadet"
(testimony/declaration of faith), and it is:
ESHHEDU EN LA ILAHE ILLALLAH WE ASHHEDU
ENNE MUHAMMEDEN ABDUHU WE RESULUHU.

3. Prijevod Kelime-i-šehadeta?

Ja srcem vjerujem a jezikom izgovaram, da je samo Allah Bog i da je Muhamed, Njegov rob i Njegov poslanik."

4. Kako glasi prvi imanski šart ?

Prvi imanski šart glasi: AMENTU BILLAHI – ja vjerujem u Allaha dž.š.!

5. Ko nas je stvorio?

Nas je stvorio Allah dž.š.!

6. Šta kažemo kada spomenemo ime Allah ?

Kada spomenemo ime Allah kažemo DŽELLEŠAANUHU-što znači Uzvišeni.

7. Koje su Allahove blagodati ljudima?

Allahove dž.š. blagodati prema ljudima su mnogobrojne, a to su: zrak, sunce, kiša, zemlja, vid, sluh, itd.

8. Kako spoznajemo Allaha dž.š.?

Allaha dž.š. spoznajemo preko Njegovih svojstava – sifata, kojih ima 14!

3. What is the meaning of Kelime-i-shehadet?

I bear witness that there is no God but Allah and I bear witness that Muhammad is His servant and His Messenger.

4. What is the first article of faith (Arabic and its meaning)?

The first article of faith is AMENTU BILLAHI and it means I BELIEVE IN ALLAH.

5. Who created us?

Allah created us.

6. What should we say when we mention the name of Allah?

When we mention the name of Allah we should say (Jallashaanuhu) DŽELLEŠANUHU which means Almighty.

7. What are some blessings that Allah has given to the people?

Allah has given to the people a lot of blessings, and some of them are: the air, sun, rain, land, eyesight, hearing etc.

8. How do we know about Allah?

We know about Allah throughout His attributes. There are 14 attributes of Allah.

9. Nabroj Božija svojstva (sifate)?

Allahova svojstva (sifati) su:

1. VUDŽUD-Allah postoji;
2. VAHDANIJJET-Allah je Jedan;
3. KIDEM-Allah je oduvijek;
4. BEKA-Allah je zauvijek;
5. MUHALEFETUN LIL-HAVADISI-Allah nikome i ničemu ne slični;
6. KIJAMUN BI NEFSIHI-Allah sam o Sebi opstoji I nije ni o kome ovisan;
7. HAJAT-Allah živi Svojim vječnim životom;
8. 'ILM-Allah sve zna;
9. SEM'-Allah sve čuje;
10. BESAR-Allah sve vidi;
11. IRADET-Allah čini ono što On hoće;
12. KUDRET-Allah je svemoćan;
13. KELAM-Allah govori Svojim božanskim govorom i
14. TEKVIN-Allah sve stvara, uzdržava i rastvara.

10. Koje je vlastito ime Božije?

Vlastito Božije ime je Allah. Kada ga izgovorimo trebamo dodati i "Džellešanuhu" – Uzvišeni!

11. Šta su esmau l-husna?

To su lijepa Allahova imena kojih ima 99!

Ko ih shvati uči će u Džennet. Neka od njih su: Er-Rahman, Er-Rahim, El- Melik, El-Kuddus, Es-Selam...

9. What are the attributes of Allah?

Allah's attributes are:

1. VUDŽUD-Allah exists;
2. VAHDANIJJET-Allah is the One;
3. KIDEM-Allah is from the beginning;
4. BEKA-Allah is forever;
5. MUHALEFETUN LIL-HAVADISI-There is nothing similar to Allah;
6. KIJAMUN BI NEFSIHI-Allah itself subsists;
7. HAJAT-Allah lives His eternal life;
8. 'ILM-Allah knows everything;
9. SEM'-Allah hears everything;
10. BESAR-Allah sees everything;
11. IRADET-Allah does all by His own will;
12. KUDRET-Allah is all-powerful;
13. KELAM-Allah speaks with His own language and
14. TEKVIN-Allah creates, maintains and dissolves everything.

10. What is God's own name?

God's own name is Allah. When we mention His name we should say (Jallashaanuhu) Džellešanuhu – Almighty.

11. What are "esmau-l-husna"?

The esmau-l-husna are 99 Allah's beautiful names!

Whoever understands these names, he/she will go to the Paradise. Some of these names are: Ar-Rahman, Ar-Rahim, Al-Malik, Al-Quddus, As-Salam...

12. Šta nas uvjerava u postojanje Allaha dž.š.?

Naš razum i savršena priroda nas uvjerava da Allah dž.š. Postoji!

13. Kako glasi drugi imanski šart?

Drugi imanski šart glasi: VEMELA'IKETIHII - i vjerujem u Njegove (Božije) meleke.

14. Ko su meleki?

Meleki su duhovna nevidljiva bića stvorena od svjetlosti (nura)!

12. How are we assured of Allah's existence?

We are assured of Allah's existence through our intellect and perfect nature!

13. What is the second article of faith (main belief)?

The second article of faith is WA MALAIKATIHI and it means I BELIEVE IN GOD's ANGELS.

14. What are the angels?

The Angels are spiritual invisible Allah's creatures. He created them from the light (*noor*)!

15. Koji su meleki najpoznatiji i koja su njihova zaduženja?

Najpoznatiji meleki i njihova zaduženja su: Džebra'il – donosio objave,
Azra'il – rastavlja dušu od tijela,
Mika'il – brine se o prirodi,
Israfil- najavit će Sudnji dan puhnuvši u Sur,
Kiramen katibin- prate čovjeka i pišu njegova dobra i loša djela,
Munkir i Nekir – ispitivači u kaburu!

16. Koja je još nevidljiva bića stvorio Uzvišeni Allah?

Allah je stvorio džinne i šejtane – duhovna nevidljiva bića od vatre. Zaštitu od šejtana tražimo učenjem euze, sura i dova.

17. Kako glasi treći imanski šart?

Treći imanski šart glasi: ve kutubihi – i vjerujem u Allahove knjige-objave.

15. What are the most famous angels and what are their duties?

The most famous angels and their duties are:

Jabrail - delivered God's messages to the prophets

Azrael - taking our souls in moment of death (Angel of Death)

Mikael - maintain the nature events

Israfil - appointed to blow the Trumpet (Sur) on the Day of Judgment

Kiraman katibin - appointed to follow people and record their good and bad deeds (Writing angels)

Munkar i Nakir - questioning people in the grave

16. What are the other invisible Allah's creatures besides the angels?

Allah created jinns and Shaytans as spiritual unseen creations from the fire. We seek protection from Allah against Shaytans by reciting 'audhubillah, surahs from Qur'an and other supplications.

17. What is the third article of faith?

The third article of faith is WA KUTUBIHI and it means I BELIEVE IN GOD'S BOOKS.

18. Šta su Allahove knjige?

To su Njegove objave koje je davao poslanicima da ih oni dostave i objasne ljudima.

19. Koje su četiri velike knjige i kome su objavljene?

Četiri velike knjige su:

- Tevrat: dat Musa a.s.
- Zebur: dat Davud a.s.
- Indžil: dat Isa a.s. i
- Kur'an: dat Muhammedu a.s.

20. Šta znaš reći o Kur'anu?

Kur'an je posljednja Božija objava data Muhammedu a.s., tokom 23 godine, 13 u Meki i 10 u Medini. Objavljen je na arapskom jeziku, ima 114 sura i preko 6000 ajeta. Prva sura je Fatiha, a zadnja Nas, najduža Bekara a najkraća Kevser. **Objava Kur'ana je počela 27. noći mjeseca ramazana, u pećini Hira, kada je Poslanik imao 40 godina, ili 610. god.,** a objavljeno je 5 prvih ajeta sure Alek.

18. What are God's books?

God's books are revelations from God that were revealed to the Prophets to be delivered and explained to the people.

19. What are the four main books and to what prophets were they revealed?

The four main books are:

- Tawrat (Old Testament): revealed to Musa, a.s.
- Zabur (Psalms): revealed to Davud, a.s.
- Injil (New Testament): revealed to Isa, a.s.
- Qur'an: revealed to Muhammed, a.s.

20. What do you know about the Qur'an?

The Qur'an is the last God's Revelation to the people through the Prophet Muhammad, a.s., during the period of 23 years, 13 years in Mecca and 10 in Medina. It is revealed in Arabic language. The Qur'an has 114 chapters and over 6000 verses. The first chapter of the Qur'an is Al-Fatiha, and the last chapter is An-Nas. The longest chapter in the Qur'an is Al-Baqara and the shortest one is Al-Kewser. The Revelation of the Qur'an started on 27th night of the month of Ramadan in the cave of Hira. At that time, the Prophet Muhammad was 40 years old. It happened in 610 CE, and the first 5 verses of chapter Aleq were revealed.

21. Šta su suhufi, kome su objavljeni?

Suhufi su manje objave od kitaba, a dati su:

- Ademu - 10
- Šitu - 50
- Idrisu - 30
- Ibrahimu – 10

22. Hadis o vrijednosti učenja Kur'ana?

"Ko prouči koliko jedan harf iz Kur'ana, imat će nagradu. A za dobro djelo nagrada je deseterostruka."

23. Kako glasi četvrti imanski šart?

Četvrti imanski šart glasi: ve rusulihī – i vjerujem u Allahove poslanike.

24. Ko su Allahovi poslanici?

Allahovi poslanici su odabrani ljudi kojima je Allah dž.š. davao objave da ih oni dostave i objasne ljudima.

25. Koliko je bilo poslanika?

To samo Allah dž.š. zna. U Kur'anu se kaže da je svaki narod imao svoga poslanika. Muhammed a.s. kaže da ih je bilo 124 hiljade.

21. What are As-Suhuf and to whom were they revealed?

As-Suhuf are smaller revelations, pages/scrolls that are revealed to the prophets as follows:

- To Adam - 10
- To Shith - 50
- To Idris - 30
- To Ibrahim – 10

22. Tell us a Hadith about the value of reciting the Quran?

"Whoever recites a letter from the Book of Allah, he will be credited with a good deed, and a good deed gets a ten-fold reward."

23. What is the fourth article of faith?

The fourth article of faith is WA RUSULIHI it means I BELIEVE IN GOD'S PROPHETS.

24. Who are God's Prophets?

God Prophets are chosen men by Allah to deliver and explain God's message to the people.

25. How many prophets were there?

Only ALLah knows how many prophets were there. Quran says that each nation had its prophet. Muhammed a.s. says that 124 thousands of prophets were sent.

26. Ko su najodabraniji poslanici i njihov naziv?

Najodbaraniji poslanici su: Adem, Nuh, Ibrahim, Musa, Isa i Muhammed a.s., a nazivaju se **ulul-azm**.

27. Kako su živjeli Božiji poslanici?

Svi su bili iskreni, povjerljivi, pravedni, oštromni, sačuvani od grijeha i vjerno su dostavljali Božije objave. Živjeli su skromnim životom, od svoga rada.

28. Koji je peti imanski šart?

To je: vel-jevml-ahiri ; i vjerujem u Sudnji dan!

29. Šta je to Kijametski i Sudnji dan?

To je dan kada će sve živo pomrijeti (Kijametski dan) , a zatim oživjeti, stati pred Allaha dž.š. i odgovarati za svoja dobra i loša djela! (Sudnji dan)

30. Kada će biti Sudnji dan?

To zna samo Allah dž.š.!

Nas je Muhammed a.s. obavjestio o predznacima Sudnjega dana, koji se djele na: male i velike!

26. Name the most chosen prophets and what is their title?

The most chosen Prophets are: Adam, Nuh, Ibrahim, Musa, Isa and Muhammad, a.s., and their title is **Ulu-l-azm**.

27. What were the lifestyles of God's Prophets?

All of them were truthful, trustful, righteous, clever, protected of sins and faithfully delivered God's Revelations. They had modest life and lived off their work.

28. What is the fifth article of faith?

The fifth article of faith is WAL YAWMIL AKHIRI it means I believe in the Day of Judgement!

29. What is the Last Day and the Day of Judgment?

The Last Day is the day when every living soul will die, then will be brought back to life on the Day of Judgement in order to give an account for their deeds.

30. When will the Day of Judgment come?

Only God knows!

Prophet Muhammed informed us about major and minor signs of the last Day!

Ibadat

31. *Islamski šarti? Koliko ih ima....i kako glase???*

Islamskih šarta ima 5, a to su:

- Izgovarati kelime-i-šehadet,
- Klanjati propisane namaze,
- Postiti mjesec ramazan,
- Davati zekat,
- I obaviti hadž ako smo u mogućnosti.

32. *Kako glasi drugi islamski šart?*

Drugi islamski glasi: klanjati propisane namaze!

33. *Šta je namaz?*

Namaz je molitva koju obavljamo u ime Allaha dž.š.!

34. *Koliko ima dnevnih namaza i nabroj ih ?*

Dnevnih namaza ima 5, a to su:

- Sabah – fedžr
- Podne – zuhr
- Ikindija – asr
- Akšam – magrib
- Jacija – iša

Ibadat

31. *How many pillars of Islam are there and name them?*

There are 5 pillars of Islam:

- Declaration faith;
- To pray 5 daily prayers;
- To fast month of Ramadan;
- To give Charity;
- To perform pilgrimage if we are able to.

32. *What is the second pillar of Islam?*

The second pillar of Islam is Salah (prayer)!

33. *What is Salah (prayer)?*

Salah is a prayer that we perform in the name of Allah!

34. *How many daily prayers are there?*

There are five daily prayers and they are:

- Fajr Prayer
- Dhuhr Prayer
- Asr Prayer
- Maghrib Prayer
- Isha prayer

35. Šta želimo postići klanjajući namaz?

Klanjajući namaz želimo postići Allahovu dž.š. milost i blizinu.

36. Od koje godine se poučavamo namazu, a od koje redovno obavljamo namaz?

Namazu se poučavamo od 7. godine, a redovno obavljamo namaz od 10. godine.

37. Koji su uvjeti za namaz?

Uvjeti za namaz su:

- da bude čisto tijelo, odjelo i mjesto gdje će se klanjati,
- abdest uzeti, po potrebi se okupati ili u nuždi tejemum uzeti,
- biti propisno obučen,
- na vrijeme klanjati,
- prema kibli se okrenuti
- zanijetiti.

38. Kako postižemo ličnu higijenu tijela i odijela?

Ličnu higijenu postižemo i održavamo: kupanjem, uzimanjem abdesta, pranjem ruku prije i poslije jela, pranjem zubi, rezanjem noktiju i čišćenjem nakon obavljene nužde.

35. What do we want to achieve by performing Salah (prayer)?

By performing Salah (prayer) we want to achieve Allah's mercy and nearness.

36. From what age do we learn about performing Salah (prayers), and from what age are we obligated to perform Salah (prayers)?

From the age of 7 we start to learn about performing Salah (prayer), and from the age of 10 we become obligated to perform Salah (prayer).

37. What are the conditions for Salah (prayer)?

The conditions for Salah (prayer) are:

- The body, clothes and place for prayer has to be clean;
- perform wudu, and if there is a need, perform ghusl or tayammum;
- be properly dressed;
- pray on time;
- turn face towards the Kaba;
- make an intention.

38. How personal hygiene is maintained?

Personal hygiene is accomplished and maintained by bathing, performing wudu, washing hands before and after the meal, brushing teeth, cutting nails and cleaning oneself after using toilet.

39. Šta je abdest ?

Abdest je pranje i čišćenje određenih djelova tijela, radi klanjanja namaza i učenja Kur'ana.

40. Kako se uzima abdest (sa nijjetom)?

Abdestimo se tako što proučimo Euzuu i Bismillu, a potom nijjet koji glasi: NEVEJTU EN ETEVEDDAE LI EDŽLIS-SALATI VE LI REF'IL-HADESI TEKARRUBEN ILELLAHI TE'ALA, a zatim se čistom vodom:

- operu ruke do iza šaka 3 x;
- isperu usta i grlo desnom rukom 3 x;
- ispere nos 3 x;
- opere cijelo lice odakle je kosa nikla pa do ispod brade a u širinu od uha do uha 3 x;
- opere prvo desna pa lijeva ruka do iza lakata 3 x;
- potare mokrom rukom barem četvrtina glave 1 x;
- operu uši i vrat 1 x;
- i opere prvo desna pa lijeva noga do iznad članaka 3 x;

39. What is wudu (ablution)?

Wudu is a form of cleanliness that consists of washing certain parts of body before performing prayers and reading Qur'an.

40. How to perform Wudu?

We say Euza and Bismilla, and then *nijjah* (intention) with words: NAWAYTU AN ATAWADDAE LI AJLIS-SALATI VE LI RAF'IL HADESI TAKARRUBEN ILALLAHI TE'ALA, and then with clear water we:

- wash both of the hands up to the wrists 3x
- wash mouth 3x
- wash nose 3x
- clear the face from top of head to the end of beard and from ear to another ear 3x
- wash right then left hand up to elbow 3x
- touch quarter of hair 1x
- clear ear and neck 1x
- wash right then left foot 3x

41. Koji su farzovi abdesta?

Abdeski farzovi (šarti) su:

1. oprati **lice**,
2. **ruke** do iza lakata,
3. potirati mokrom rukom najmanje četvrtinu **glave** - mesh
4. oprati **noge** do iznad članaka.

42. Šta kvari abdest?

Abdest kvari:

- ako se obavi neka prirodna nužda ili pusti vjetar,
- ako poteče krv, gnoj ili sukrvica iz tijela,
- ako povratimo,
- zaspimo,
- onesvijestimo se, ili se glasno nasmijemo u namazu.

41. Which are obligatory acts of Ablution?

The obligatory acts of Ablution are four;

1. To wash the face.
2. To wash the arms up to and including the elbows
3. To rub with the wet palms of the hands one-fourth of one head.
4. To wash the feet up to and including the ankels.

42. Things that Cancel Ablution?

- Impurities that come out from one's body, such as urine, blood semen, feces and other such impurities.
- Flowing out of one's body of blood, pus, etc.
- To vomit a mouthful
- To become insane
- To faint
- To break wind
- To fall asleep in a lying position
- To laugh to a degree that somebody else could hear during your namaz.
- Bleeding from between the teeth to an extent equal to or greater than the saliva. If less than the salia, this does not break the ablution. Shaving and cutting the nails do not void the ablution.

43. *Kako treba biti obučen muškarac, a kako žena u namazu i poslije namaza ?*

Muškarac treba pokriti najmanje tijelo od pupka do ispod koljena, a žena čitavo tijelo, osim lica, ruku i nogu do članaka.

44. *Koji su sastavni dijelovi namaza ?*

Sastavni dijelovi namaza su:

- iftitahi tekbir; početni tekbir,
- kijam; stajanje
- kira'et; učenje Kur'ana,
- ruku; pregibanje,
- sedžda; spuštanje na tlo,
- kade-i-ehire; posljednje sjedenje.

45. *Šta je ezan i kako glasi?*

Ezan je obavijest o nastupanju namaskog vremena i poziv na namaz u džematu. Ezan glasi:

- Allahu ekberu-l-lahu ekber, Allahu ekberu-l-lahu ekber
- 2x Ešhedu en la ilahe illellah
- 2x Ešhedu enne muhammede-rresulullah
- 2x Hajje ale-ssalaah
- 2x Hajje alel-felah
- Allahu ekberu-l-lahu ekber
- 1x La ilahe illellah

43. *Dress code for males and females, during and after salah?*

Men must cover at least the from the belly button to under the knees. Women must cover the entire body, except the face, hands and feet.

44. *What are the acts of salah?*

- Opening (takbir)
- Standing (Qiyam)
- Recitation of parts of the Qur'an (Qira'h)
- Bowing (Ruku)
- Prostration (Sajdah)
- Final Sitting (al-Qa'dah al Akhirah)

45. *What is the ezan and how do we recite ezan?*

Ezan is the call to prayer. Which is recited to signify the time of the next prayer. It is recited as follows.

- Allahu ekberu-l-lahu ekber
- 2x Ešhedu en la ilahe illellah
 - 2x Ešhedu enne muhammede-rresulullah
 - 2x Hajje ale-ssalaah
 - 2x Hajje alel-felah
 - Allahu ekberu-l-lahu ekber
 - 1x La ilahe illellah

46. Na koji način pratimo učenj eezana?

Ponavljamo riječi za mujezinom, a kada on kaže hajjeale-ssalah i hajjealel felah – kažemo: ve la havle ve la kuvvete illa billahil-alijjil-azim.

47. Dova poslije ezana?

Allaahumme rabbe haazihi-ddaveti-ttaammeh, ve-ssalaatil-kaaimah, aati muhmmedenil-vesiilete vel-fadiilete, vebashu mekaamen mahmuudenillezii veatteh, inneke laa tuhliful-miiaad.

48. Ko i kada uči ikamet i koja je razlika između ezana i ikameta?

Ikamet se uči prije klanjanja farz namaza. Uče ga samo muškarci, a kada se farz namaz klanja u džematu tada ikamet uči samo mujezin. Razlika između ezana i ikameta je u tome što se ikamet uči brže od ezana i što se kod ikameta poslije riječi: HAJJE 'ALEL-FELAH, dodaju riječi: KAD KAMETIS-SALATU, KAD KAMETIS-SALAH.

46. How do we follow the recitation of the the ezan?

We follow the muezzin except on the parts where he recites hajjeale-ssalah hajjealel felah: then we say ve la havle ve la kuvvete illa billahil- alijjil azim.

47. Dua for after the ezan?

Allaahumme rabbe haazihi-ddaveti-ttaammeh, ve-ssalaatil-kaaimah, aati muhmmedenil-vesiilete vel-fadiilete, vebashu mekaamen mahmuudenillezii veatteh, inneke laa tuhliful-miiaad.

48. When and who recites the ikamet and what is the difference between the ezan and ikamet?

The ikamet is recited before the farz prayer. The muezzin recites the iqamah before the start of the congregation prayer(the farz). The difference between the ezan and iqamah is that the Iqamah is recited faster than the ezan and in the Iqamah after HAJJE 'ALEL-FELAH we add KAD KAMETIS-SALATU, KAD KAMETIS-SALAH

49. Kako glasi ikamet?

Ikamet glasi:

- Allahu ekberu-l-lahu ekberu-l-lahu ekberu-l-lahu ekber
- Ešhedu en la ilahe illellahu - Ešhedu en la ilahe illellah
- Ešhedu enne muhammede-rresulullahi-Ešhedu enne muhammede-rresulullah
- Hajje ale-ssalaati - Hajje ale-ssalaah
- Hajje alel-felaahi - Hajje alel-felaah
- Kad kaameti-ssalatu - Kad kaameti-ssalah
- Allahu ekberu-l-lahu ekber
- La ilahe illellah

50. Podne namaz, vrijeme, broj rekata, nijeti, šta se uči na kojem rekatu?

Podne namaz se ima 10 rekata.

Klanja se kada sunce pređe polovinu neba pa dok nagne zapadu.

Dijeli se na: 4 sunneta, 4 farza i 2 sunsunneta.

Sunnet se zanijeti: Nevejtü en usallije lillahi teala salate sunneti-zzuhri edaen mustakbilel kibleti Allahu ekber.

Farz se zanijeti: Nevejtü en usallije lillahi teala salate fardi-zzuhri edaen mustakbilel kibleti Allahu ekber.

49. How do we recite the Iqamah

Iqamah is recited as follows:

- Allahu ekberu-l-lahu ekberu-l-lahu ekberu-l-lahu ekber
- Ešhedu en la ilahe illellahu - Ešhedu en la ilahe illellah
- Ešhedu enne muhammede-rresulullahi-Ešhedu enne muhammede-rresulullah
- Hajje ale-ssalaati - Hajje ale-ssalaah
- Hajje alel-felaahi - Hajje alel-felaah
- Kad kaameti-ssalatu - Kad kaameti-ssalah
- Allahu ekberu-l-lahu ekber
- La ilahe illellah

50. Dhuhr Prayer, Time, amount of rakats, Niyat, and what is recited in each rakat?

Dhuhr prayer has 10 rekats.

Dhuhr prayer is prayed when the sun is halfway past the sky all the way till. Dhuhr is split in 4 Sunnahs, 4 Farz and 2 Sunsunah's

Sunnet se zanijeti: Nevejtü en usallije lillahi teala salate sunneti-zzuhri edaen mustakbilel kibleti Allahu ekber.

Farz se zanijeti: Nevejtü en usallije lillahi teala salate fardi-zzuhri edaen mustakbilel kibleti Allahu ekber.

Sunsunnet se zanijeti: Nevejtü en usallije lillahi teala salate sunsunneti-zzuhri edaen mustakbilel kibleti Allahu ekber.

Na prvom i drugom rekatu kod sunneta, farza i sunsuneta uči se isto. Na prvom sjedenju kod sunneta i farza uči se isto - ettehijjatu, a razlika je na trećem i četvrtom, jer se kod sunneta uči bismilla, fatiha i sura, dok kod farza nema sure.

51. Ikindija namaz , vrijeme, broj rekata, nijeti, šta se uči na kojem rekatu? Ikindija namaz ima 8 rekata. Klanja se kada sunce nagne zapadu pa do pred zalazak. Dijeli se na: 4 sunneta i 4 farza.

Sunnet se zanijeti: Nevejtü en usallije lillahi teala salate sunnetil-asri edaen mustakbilel kibleti Allahu ekber.

Farz se zanijeti: Nevejtü en usallije lillahi teala salate fardil-asri edaen mustakbilel kibleti Allahu ekber.

Na prvom i trećem rekatu sunneta uči se: subhaneke, euzubilla i bismilla, fatiha i sure, a na drugom i četvrtom: bismilla, fatiha i sura. Na prvom sjedenju: ettehijjatu i salavati. Farz se klanja kao i podnevski.

Sunsunnet se zanijeti: Nevejtü en usallije lillahi teala salate sunsunneti-zzuhri edaen mustakbilel kibleti Allahu ekber.

On the first and second rakat of Sunnah, Farz, and Sunsunnah the recitations are the same for each one. On the first sitting of Sunnah and Farz we only recite ettehijjatu for both prayers. The difference is in the 3rd and 4th rakats of the prayer because in Sunnah we recite Bismillah, al-Fatiha and another surah, but in the the Farz there is no surah on the 3rd and 4th rakats.

51. Asr prayer, the time, number of rakats, niyat, and what is recited in each rakat?

Asr prayer has 8 rakats. Asr is prayed when the sun is halfway past and the sun starts to set all the way until the sun starts to fully set. It is split into 4 rakats of Sunnah and 4 rakats of Farz. **Sunnah niyat:** Nevejtü en usallije lillahi teala salate sunnetil-asri edaen mustakbilel kibleti Allahu ekber.

Farz niyat: Nevejtü en usallije lillahi teala salate fardil-asri edaen mustakbilel kibleti Allahu ekber.

On the first and third rakat of Sunnah we recite: Subhaneke, euzubilla, bismilla, fatiha surah, and on the second and fourth we recite bismilla, fatiha and a surah. As well as on the first sitting we recite ettehijjatu and Salavati. The Farz of Asr is prayed the same as Dhuhr.

52. Kada se klanja akšam namaz?

Akšam namaz se klanja od zalaska sunca pa do nastanka potpunog mraka.

53. Koliko rekata ima akšam namaz, koliko rekata farza, a koliko sunneta?

Ima 5 rekata i djeli se na 3 farza i 2 sunneta. Sunet i prva dva rekata farza su isti kao i kod sabaha. Na prvom sjedenju kod farza se uči samo ettehijjatu, a na trećem rekatu– samo bismilla i fatiha.

54. Kako se zanijeti farz, a kako sunnet akšam namaza?

Farz se zanijeti:

Nevejtu en usallije lillahi teaala salaate **fardil-magribi** edaa'en mustakbilel kibleti Allahu ekber.

Sunnet se zanijeti:

Nevejtu en usallije lillahi teaala salaate **sunnetil-magribi** edaa'en mustakbilel kibleti Allahu ekber.

52. When is Maghrib prayed?

Maghrib Prayer is prayed when the sun sets all the way until the sun has fully and it is fully dark outside.

53. How many rakats are in Maghrib prayer, how many Farz and how many Sunnah?

Maghrib has 5 rakats in total. There is 3 Farz and 2 Sunnah. The sunnah and the first two rakats of Farz are prayed the same as Fajr Prayer. On the first sitting of Farz we only recite ettehijjatu, and on the third rakat we only recite bismilla and fatiha.

54. How to make an intention for fard and sunnah of Magrib prayer?

We make an intention for **fard** with this words:

Newejtu en usallije lillahi te'ala salate **fardil-magribi** eda'en mustakbilel kibleti Allahu ekber.

We make an intention for **sunnah** with this words:

Newejtu en usallije lillahi te'ala salate **sunnetil-magribi** eda'en mustakbilel kibleti Allahu ekber.

55. Jacija namaz?

Jacija ima 13 rekata; 4 suneta, 4 farza, 2 sunsuneta i 3 rekata vitr namaza. Sunet se klanja kao i ikindijski sunet, farz kao i podnevski ili ikindijski farz, a sunsunet kao i podnevski sunsunet ili sabahski sunet. U vitr namaza na prvom sjedenju se prouči ettehijjatu, a na trećem rekatu; bismilla, fatiha, sura – dignu se ruke i donese tekbir, a zatim prouči kunut dova.

56. Džuma namaz, vrijeme, broj rekata, nijeti, obaveznost džuma namaza?

Džuma namaz je zajednički, sedmični namaz, koji se klanja petkom umjesto podne namaza.

Obavezan je svakom slobodnom, punoljetnom i umno zdravom muslimanu koji se nalazi kod svoje kuće.

Kod džume su strogo obavezni 2 rekata farza i hutba.

Lijepo je klanjati 4 suneta prije i poslije farza. Kod nas je običaj da se klanjaju: ahiri-zuhri(4) - podnevski farzi i sunetil-vakti(2) – podnevski sunsuneti, tako da se ukupno klanja 16 rekata!

Nijeti : Nevejtu en ...sunetil-džumu'ati, fardil-džumu'ati, sunsunetil-džumu'ati, ahiri-zuhri i sunetil-vakti, .. edaen..

55. 'Isha prayer?

'Isha prayer has 13 reqats; 4 sunnah, 4 fard, 2 sunsunnah and 3 Witr Namaz. We perform sunnah on the same way like Asr sunnah, fard like Zuhr or Asr fard, sunsunnah like Zuhr sunsunnah or Fajr sunnah. On Witr namaz on first sitting we reciting ettehiyyatu, and on third reqat: bismillah, Al-Fatiha, surah - raise upa hands, say tekbir and then recite *kunut-dova*.

56. Friday pray (Jumu'ah namaz), time, nuber of reqats, intention, obligation of Jumu'ah pray?

Jumu'ah pray is together, weekly pray, who we pray instead of Zuhr pray.

It's obligatory to every free, adult and mentally health muslim who is in his place.

The obligations in this pray are 2 reqats of fard and sermon.

It's nice to perform 4 reqats before and after fard. In our tradition is to to pray ahiri-zuhri (4 reqats) and suneti-l-wakti (2), so in total it's a16 reqats!

Intention: Newejtu en..... sunnetil-džum'uati, fardil-džum'uati, sunsunnetil-džum'uati, ahiri-zuhri and sunnetil-wakti.... edaen...

57. Kako se klanja džumanski farz sa nijjetom?

Džumanski farz ima dva rekata i zaniijeti se riječima:
NEVEJTU EN USALLIJE LILLAHI TE'ALA SALATE
FARDIL-DŽUMU'ATI EDAEN
MUSTAKBILEL-KIBLETI, IKTEDEJTU BI
HAZEL-IMAMI, ALLAHU EKBER.

Na prvom rekatu i imam i muktedije u sebi prouče Subhaneke. Imam u sebi prouči Euzubillu i Bismillu, a zatim naglas Fatihu i jednu Suru. Obave se ruku, dvije sedžde i ustane na drugi rekat na kojem imam usebi prouči Bismillu, a zatim naglas Fatihu i jednu Suru. Obave se ruku, dvije sedžde i posljednje sjedenje na kojem se prouče: Et- Tehijjatu, Salavati, Dova i preda se Selam.

58. Teravih namaz?

Teravih namaz (teravija) je dobrovoljni namaz koji se klanja uz ramazan, između jacijskih sunsuneta i vitr namaza. Ima 20 rekata, a selam se može predavati poslije 2, 4 ili 10 rekata. Može se klanjati u džematu i samostalno.

57. How to perform Jum'uah fard with intention(niyyah)?

Jum'uah fard has two reqats and we make intention with next words:

NEVEJTU EN USALLIJE LILLAHI TE'ALA SALATA
FARDIL-DŽUMUATI EDAEN MUSTAKBILEL
QIBLETI, ALLAHU EKBER.

On first reqat imam and other Jema'at recite Subhaneke in silent. Imam recite in silent Euzubilla and Bismilla, and then aloud he recite Al-Fatiha and one other Surah (Chapter). Then they perform Ruku' (Bowling) and Sajdah (Prostration) and stand up on another rekat. On second rekat imam recite bismillah in silent and then recite aloud Al-Fatiha and one other Surah. Then perform Ruku', two Sajdahs and last sitting and recite: Atahiyyatu, salavati, Supplication and finish with saying Selam.

58. Teravih namaz?

Teravih namaz is voluntary pray which muslim prays during month Ramadan, between 'Isha sunsunah and Witr namaz. Teravih namaz has 20 reqats, and you can doing Selam on 2, 4 or 10 reqats. You can pray this Namaz together or alone.

59. Šta kvvari namaz?

Namaz kvvari: ako se izostavi neki namaski šart, sve što kvvari i abdest, ako se nešto progovori, zaplače, nasmije, pojede, popije, okrenu prsa od kible, koraci više od dva koraka, klanja sa tejemumom a dođe voda, ili muško i žensko klanjaju u istom safu bez pregrade.

60. Naklanjavanje propuštenih namaza?

Od propuštenih namaza naklanjavamo farze, vitr namaz i sabahske sunete isti dan do podne. Prvo naklanjamo propušteni namaz (faite), a zatim redovni namaz (vaktije), osim ako je vrijeme redovnog namaza na izmaku. Naklanjavamo onim redom kojim smo izostavili, izuzev ako smo izostavili više od pet namaza, jer tada možemo naklanjavati po svom izboru. U nijetu propuštenih namaza umjesto riječi edaen – izgovorimo – kadaen.

61. Šta je tejemum?

Tejemum je simbolično čišćenje zemljom.

62. Kada se može uzeti tejemum?

Tejemum se može uzeti kada nema vode ili je ima malo a potrebna je za piće, i u slučaju bolesti.

59. What nullify namaz?

The pray nullify: if we miss one of condition of pray, everything what nullify Ablution, if we say somethin else then Qur'an, cry, smile, eat, drink, turn face away from qiblah, move forward or backward more than two steps, pray with Tayammum and comes water ot man and women pray in same row without physical barrier.

60. Praying over the prayer prayer time?

When we miss to pray we have to pray later just fards, Witr pray and Fajr's sunnah in same day before Zuhr. First we pray missed pray's then we pray prayer time Namaz, except if we are praying on the end of prayer time. We have to pray in order we miss pray's, except we missed more than five pray's, in that case we can pray in free choice order. When we making intention we saying kadaen inseed of edaen.

61. What is Tayammum?

Tayammum is symbolically cleaning with soil.

62. When we can make Tayammum?

We can make Tayammum when we don't have water or enough water because we need that water for drink, or if we are sick.

63. Kako se uzima tejjemmum?

Tejjemmum se uzima ovako: - donesemo nijet, - dotaknemo zemlju ili zemljani predmet i potaremo lice, - te ponovo dotaknemo zemlju ili zemljani predmet i potaremo lijevom rukom desnu i desnom lijevu.

64. Šta kviri tejjemmum?

Tejjemmum kviri sve što kviri i abdest, i dolazak vode.

65. Kada se ne može klanjati?

Ne može se klanjati: kada sunce izlazi, zalazi i kada je na polovini neba.

66. Šta je Kaba a šta kibla?

Kaba je prva i najstarija džamija na svijetu, a kibla je pravac u kojem se okrećemo u namazu. Naša kibla je Kaba.

67. Šta je nijet i šta je Muhammed a .s. rekao o nijetu?

Nijet je namjera ili odluka u srcu da uradimo nešto. Poslanik je rekao o nijetu: "Djela se cijene prema namjerama i svakom čovjeku pripada ono što je naumio."

63. How to perform Tayammum?

We perform Tayammum on this way: make intention, touch the soil or subject made from soil then clean the face, again touch the soil or subject made from soil and with left hand clean right hand, then with right hand clean left hand.

64. What nullify tayammum?

Tayammum nullify the same like nullify Ablution and arrival of water.

65. When is prohibited to pray?

We can't pray when is sunrise, sunshine and when is sun i the middle of day.

66. What is Kaba and Qibla?

Kaba is first and oldest mosque on the world, and qibla is direction where we are turning our face in Namaz. Our qibla is Kaba.

67. What is niyyah and what Muhammed, a.s., said about niyyah?

Niyyah is intention or decision in heart to do something. Prophet said about niyyah: "The reward of deeds depends upon the intentions and every person will get the reward according to what he has intended."

68. Koliko ima bajrama i koji su?

Bajrama ima dva, a to su: ramazanski bajram i kurban bajram. Ramazanski bajram traje 3, a kurban bajram 4 dana.

69. Reci nešto o ramazanskom i kurban bajramu?

Ramazanski bajram dolazi nastupa nakon završetka ramazana i traje tri dana. Tada klanjamo bajram namaz, obilazimo rodbinu i djelimo poklone. Kurban bajram traje četiri dana. Tada klanjamo bajram, koljemo kurbane, učimo tekbiri-tešrik i obilazimo rodbinu. Hadžije u tim danima obavljaju hadždž.

70. Kako se i kada klanja bajram namaz?

Bajram namaz se klanja 45 minuta nakon izlaska sunca. Klanja se kao sabahski sunnet, s tim što donesemo tri tekbira na prvom rekatu poslije subhaneke i tri tekbira na drugom rekatu poslije sure i pri izgovoru tih tekbira dižemo ruke. Nakon namaza imam održi hutbu.

71. Šta je ramazan?

Ramazan je najodabraniji mjesec u kojem je počela objava Kur'ana i tokom kojeg muslimani poste. To je deveti mjesec hidžretskog kalendara.

68. How many Bayram's (Festival Prayers) we have?

We have two Bayram's: Eid al-Fitr (Ramazan's bayram) and Eid al-adha (Kurban's bayram). Ramazan's bayram takes 3 days and Kurban's bayram takes 4 days.

69. Say something about Ramazan's and Kurban bayram?

Ramazan's bayram begin on the end of month Ramadan and takes 3 days. We pray Bayram namaz, visiting family and giving gifts. Kurban's bayram takes 4 days. We pray Bayram namaz, sacrifice animal, reciting Takbir's and visiting family. In this days our pilgrims perform pilgrimage.

70. When and how we perform bayram namaz?

Bayram namaz is performing 45 minutes after sunrise. We perform bayram namaz on the same way like Fajr's sunnah, with adding three tekbirs, on first rekat after subhaneke and on secon rekat after surah, and when we reciting tekbirs we are raising our hands. After pray imam perform sermon.

71. What is ramadan?

Ramadan is the most chosen month, in this month started revelation of Qur'an and during this month believers fasting. Its ninth month in hijra's calendar.

72. Šta je post?

Post je suzestanzanje od jela, pića, pušenja i intimnih odnosa od pojave zore do zalaska sunca! Post je propisan u toku mjeseca ramazana, koji može trajati 29 ili 30 dana!

73. Ko je dužan postiti?

Postiti je dužan svaki punoljetan i umno zdrav musliman (mukellef), ukoliko nema određenih smetnji!

74. Ko nije dužan postiti?

Nisu dužne i ne smiju da poste; žene u hajzu i nifasu, a mogu da ne poste: žena trudnica, dojilja, bolesnik, putnik, zatvorenik, borac, radnik na teškim fizičkim poslovima i iznemogao starac i starica.

75. Šta kvari post?

Post kvari: ako se nešto pojede, popije, ispuši cigareta i pojava hajza ili nifasa!

76. Šta je kada u postu?

Kada u postu je nadoknada opravdano izostavljenih dana posta – dan za dan!

Lijepo bi bilo, to izvršiti prije nastupanja sljedećeg ramazana!

72. What is fasting?

Fasting is to give up eating, drinking smoking and sexual relations from dawn to sunset to sunshine! Fasting is prescribed in month ramadan, and can be 29 or 30 days!

73. Who is obliged to fasting?

Every adult and mentally health (mukallaf) must fasting if doesn't have some nuisance.

74. Who isn't obliged to fasting?

Women during *hajz and nifas* can't fast, and can to not fasting: pregnant women, women who breastfeeding, patient, traveller, prisoner, soldier, worker on hard physical work and old men and women.

75. What nullify fasting?

Nullify fasting: eating, drinking, smoking and bagining of *hajz or nifas*!

76. What is qada in fasting?

Qada in fasting is compensation if we didn't fast some day's with reason-day for day. It will be good to do that before starting next month ramadan.

77. Šta je fidja?

Fidja je jednodnevna hrana za jednu osobu koju daje onaj ko ne može napostiti opravdano propuštene dane ramazana. To uglavnom daje iznemogao starac ili starica i hronični bolesnik koji nema nade u ozdravljenje.

78. Šta je kefareet u postu?

Kefaret je otkup (iskupljenje) za namjerno propušteni post. Iznosi: roba ropstva osloboditi, ili 60 dana uzastopno postiti, ili 60 siromaha nahraniti!

79. Iftarska dova?

Allahumme leke sumtu, ve bike aamentu, ve alejke tevekkeltu, ve bi rizkike eftartu!

80. Objasni pojmove: sehur, imsak, iftar?

Sehur je period i jelo prije posta (priprema), a traje do pojave zore. Imsak je početak posta (početak zore), a iftar – završetak posta (zalazak sunca).

77. What is fidiya?

Fidiya is one day meal for one person who giving the person who can't fasting missed days of month ramadan with reason. It's usually older men or women or chronic patient who don't have hope that will be better.

78. What is kaffara in fasting?

Kaffara is compensation for intentionally missed fasting. We have next options: Pay for giving the freedom to slave, fasting 60 days-day by day, or give the food to 60 poor people.

79. Supplication for iftar?

Allahumme leke sumtu, we bike aamentu, we alejke tewekkeltu, we bi rizqike eftartu!

80. Explain terms: sehur, imsak, iftar?

Sehur is period when we eating and drinking before start to fasting. Imsak is beginning of fasting (from dawn to sunset), and iftar is end of fasting (sunshine).

81. Kako će bolesnik obaviti namaz?

Bolesnik će klanjati namaz onako kako može; stojeći, sjedeći, ležeći ili išaretom(znakovima) i mislima.

82. Ko je musafir?

Musafir (putnik) je osoba koja se uputi na put duži od 80 kilometara.

83. Kako će putnik obaviti namaz?

Putnik će; klanjati samo farze, skraćivati 4 na 2, i mesh mu važi 3 dana. Namaz može obaviti u prevoznom sredstvu.

84. Nabroj namaske farzove?

- Iftitahi tekbir – početni tekbir
- kijam – stajanje
- kira'et – učenje Kur'ana
- ruku' – pregibanje
- sedžda – spuštanje na tlo
- kadei ahire – posljednje sjedenje.

81. How will patient perform namaz?

Patient will perform namaz on the way how he can: staying, sitting, prone or in his mind with giving the signs.

82. Who is musafir?

Musafir (traveller) is person who travel over 50 miles.

83. How will traveller perform namaz?

Traveller will perform just fards, shorting from 4 to 2 rekats, and his mesh is 3 days. He can perform namaz in car/plain or other transport.

84. Count fards of namaz?

- Takbir al-iftitah - Takbir for begining
- Qiyam - staying
- Qira'ah - reciting Qur'an
- Ruku' - bowing
- Sajdah - prostration
- Qa'da al-Akhirah - final sitting

85. Nabroj namaske vadžibe?

- na svakom rekatu proučiti fatihu,
- kod svih namaza na prva dva rekata, a kod sunneta uvijek proučiti suru ili tri kraća ajeta ili jedan duži,
- na sedždi spustiti čelo i nos,
- obaviti prvo sjedenje i proučiti Ettehijjatu,
- kod noćnih namaza, džume i bajrama - imam da uči naglas, kod dnevnih u sebi, a muktedije da šute,
- u vitre namaza proučiti Kunut dovu, a kod bajrama izgovoriti 6 tekbira,
- na kraju namaza predati selam, a učiniti sehvi sedždu ako je potrebno,
- obaviti namaz po tadili-erkanu; polahko i razgovjetno!

86. Kako trebamo postupiti ako se dvoumimo u namazu?

Ako nam se dvoumljenje dešava prvi puta ili veoma rijetko – namaz ćemo ponoviti! A ako se dešava češće, računati ćemo ono što je sigurno, klanjati potreban broj rekata i na kraju namaza učiniti sehvi sedždu!

85. Count wajib's of namaz?

- On every rekat reciting Fatiha,
- In all the prayers on the first two rekats, and in the Sunnah always - reciting surah or three short verses or one longer,
- On prostration put down forehead and nose,
- Do the first seating and reciting Ettehijjatu,
- At night prayers, Friday prayers and Eid - imam reciting aloud, with daily in silence and Jema'at to remain silent,
- Vitre prayers reciting Kunut-prayer, and at Eid prayer say 6 takbeers,
- At the end of prayers say Selam, and do sehvi prostrate if necessary,
- To pray with Tadil-Erkan; slowly and clearly!

86. What to do have dilemma in namaz?

If we have dilemma first time or very rare, we will pray again namaz from begin! If that's happening usually, we will look to be sure that we prayed enough rekats and on the end perform sahw-i sajdah!

87. *Šta je sehvi-sedžda, i kako se obavlja?*

Sehvi sedžda je naknadna sedžda koju činimo sa ciljem da popravimo greške u namazu. Čini se: ako izostavimo neki namaski vadžib ili ga pogrešno uradimo, ako nešto dodamo u namazu ili se dvoumimo.

88. *Šta je džemat?*

Džemat je zajednica muslimana, u kojoj se članovi poštuju, potpomažu i sarađuju.

89. *Vrijednost namaza u džematu?*

Namaz u džematu je vredniji 27 puta, od namaza obavljenog samostalno.

90. *Šta svaki džemat mora imati?*

Džemat mora imati imama, mujezina i muktedije.

91. *Nijet za imamom?*

U nijetu za imamom dodamo riječi: IKTEDEJTU BI-HAZEL-IMAMI.

87. *What is sahw-i sajdah, and how to perform?*

Sahw-i sajdah (The prostration of forgetfulness) is compensation for mistakes in namaz. We perform sahw-i sajdah if miss some vajib of namaz or do vajib wrong, if we add something in namaz or we are in dilemma.

88. *What is Jema'at?*

Jema'at is muslim community, where members respect, help each other and working together.

89. *Value of namaz in jema'at?*

Namaz in jema'at is more valuable for 27 times then namaz performed alone.

90. *What every jema'at must have?*

Every jama'at must have imam, muezzin and muqtadi (those who follow imam in congregation).

91. *Niyyah if following imam?*

In niyyah if following imam we adding words: IKTEDEJTU BI HAZE-L-IMAMI.

92. *Šta se klanja u džematu?*

U džematu se klanjaju džuma, dženaza, bajrami, farzi dnevnih namaza, te teravija i vitr namaz uz ramazan.

93. *Šta se mora klanjati u džematu?*

U džematu se moraju klanjati džuma, dženaza i bajrami.

94. *Kako prispjevamo u džemat?*

U džemat smo stigli – ako stignemo imama prije predaje selama. Na rekat smo stigli – ako stignemo imama na ruku'u. Propuštene rekate naklanjamo, nakon što imam preda selam na desnu stranu.

95. *Šta je mesh po mestvama?*

To je potiranje mokrom rukom po obući koja pokriva noge do iza članaka i teško propušta vodu. Mesh se može činiti po mestvama samo ukoliko su čiste, nepoderane i ako smo ih obukli na čiste noge. Mesh važi 24 sata, a putniku 72 sata.

92. *What we pray in congregation?*

We pray in congregation Friday prayer, Bayram, fards of daily prayers and Tarawih and Witr during month ramadan.

93. *What we must to pray in congregation?*

We must to pray in congregation Friday prayer, Bayram and Janaza (Funeral) prayer.

94. *How to fall due on (arrive) jema'at?*

We arrived in jema'at if we come before imam do selam. On rekat we arrived if we come before imam does ruku'. Missed reka'ats we have to perform after imam do selam on right side.

95. *What is mesh over mastwa?*

It's cleaning with wet hand over the footwear who covering feet over the ankle and it's waterproof. We can perform mesh if Mastwa (footwear) are clean, not lacerated and if we put on clear feet. Mesh can late 24 hours or 72 if we are travellers.

96. Kada mesh po mestvama nije valjan?

Mesh po mestvama nije valjan ukoliko su mestve: nečiste, poderane, ne pokrivaju članke, ako nisu obućene pod abdestom, ako smo ih skidali i ako je isteklo vrijeme.

97. Šta je mesh po zavoju?

To je potiranje mokrom rukom po zavoju, gipsu ili langeti, ako nam je povrijeđen dio tjela koji trebamo oprati prilikom abdesta ili gusula.

98. Ettehijatu?

- **E-TTEHIJJAATU LILLAHI VE-SSALEVAATU VE- TTAJJIBAATU,**
- **E-SSELAAMU ALEJKE EJJUHE-NNEBIJU VE RAHMETULLAHI VE BEREKAATUHUU,**
- **E-SSELAAMU ALEJNAA VE ALAA IBAADI-LLAHI- SSAALIHIN.**
- **EŠHEDU EN LAA ILAAHE ILLE-LLAAH, VE EŠHEDU ENNE MUHAMMEDEN ABDUHUU VE RESUULUH.**

96. When is mesh over mastwa invalid?

Mesh over mastwa is invalid if mastwa (footwear) are: unclear, lacerated, doesn't cover ankles, if it's not put on clear feet, if we took off or if it's time out.

97. What is mesh over bandage?

It's cleaning with wet hand over bandage if it's injured part of body we have to clean when perform ablution.

98. Atahiyyatu?

- **E-TTEHIJJAATU LILLAHI VE-SSALEVAATU VE- TTAJJIBAATU,**
- **E-SSELAAMU ALEJKE EJJUHE-NNEBIJU VE RAHMETULLAHI VE BEREKAATUHUU,**
- **E-SSELAAMU ALEJNAA VE ALAA IBAADI-LLAHI- SSAALIHIN.**
- **EŠHEDU EN LAA ILAAHE ILLE-LLAAH, VE EŠHEDU ENNE MUHAMMEDEN ABDUHUU VE RESUULUH.**

99. Salavati (Allahumme salli i Allahumme barik)?

- **ALLAAHUMME SALLI ALAA MUHAMMEDIN
VE ALAA AALI MUHAMMED,(IN)**
- **KEMAA SALLEJTE ALAA IBRAAHIIME VE
ALAA AALI IBRAAHIIM.**
- **INNEKE HAMIIDUN MEDŽIID.**
- **ALLAAHUMME BAARIK ALAA MUHAMMEDIN
VE ALAA AALI MUHAMMED,(IN)**
- **KEMAA BAAREKTE ALAA IBRAAHIME VE
ALAA AALI IBRAAHIIM.**
- **INNEKE HAMIIDUN MEDŽIID.**

100. Dova (Allahumme rabbena)?

- **ALLAAHUMME RABBENAA AATINAA**
- **FI-DDUNJAA HASENETEN**
- **VE FIL-AAHIRETI HASENETEN**
- **VE- KINAA AZAABE-NNAAR.**
- **RABBENA-GFIRLII**
- **VE LI VAALIDEJJE**
- **VE LIL-MU'MININE**
- **JEWME JEKUMUL-HISAAB.**

99. Salawat (Allahumme salli i Allahumme barik)?

- **ALLAAHUMME SALLI ALAA MUHAMMEDIN
VE ALAA AALI MUHAMMED,(IN)**
- **KEMAA SALLEJTE ALAA IBRAAHIIME VE
ALAA AALI IBRAAHIIM.**
- **INNEKE HAMIIDUN MEDŽIID.**
- **ALLAAHUMME BAARIK ALAA MUHAMMEDIN
VE ALAA AALI MUHAMMED,(IN)**
- **KEMAA BAAREKTE ALAA IBRAAHIME VE
ALAA AALI IBRAAHIIM.**
- **INNEKE HAMIIDUN MEDŽIID.**

100. Dua (Allahumme rabbena)?

- **ALLAAHUMME RABBENAA AATINAA**
- **FI-DDUNJAA HASENETEN**
- **VE FIL-AAHIRETI HASENETEN**
- **VE- KINAA AZAABE-NNAAR.**
- **RABBENA-GFIRLII**
- **VE LI VAALIDEJJE**
- **VE LIL-MU'MININE**
- **JEWME JEKUMUL-HISAAB.**

101. Kako se predaje selam (poslije namaza)?

- **ESSELAAMU ALEJKUM VE RAHMETULAAH – NA DESNU I LIJEVU STRANU**
- **ALLAAHUMME ENTE-SSELAAMU, VE MINKE-SSELAAMU, TEBAAREKTE JAA ZEL-DŽELAALI VEL-İKRAAM!**

102. Namaska dova?

EL-ĤAMDU LILLĀHI RABBIL-ĀĀLEMĪN. VE-ŜŜALĀTU
VE- SSELĀMU ALĀ SEJJIDINĀ MUHAMMEDIN VE ĀLĀ
ĀLIHĪ VE ŜAĤBIHĪ EDŹMEĪN.

ALLĀHUMME RABBENĀ TEĶABBEL MINNĀ
ŜALĀTENĀ KEMĀ TEĶABELTE MIN
IBĀDIKE-ŜŜĀLIĤĪN.

ALLĀHUMME ĤABBIB ILEJNEL-ĪMĀNE VEL-ISLĀME
VEL-IĤSĀN,

VE KERRIH ILEJNEL-KUFRE VEL-FUSŪKA VEL-IŜJĀN.

RABBENĀ ĀTINĀ FI-DDUN-JĀ ĤASENETEN VE
FIL-ĀHIRETI ĤASENETEN VEĶINĀ AZĀBE-NNĀR.

RABBENA - GFIR LĪ, VE LI - VĀLIDEJJE, VE LIL -
MU'MINĪNE, JEVME JEĶŪMUL - ĤISĀB!

SUBĤĀNE RABBIKE RABBIL-ĪZZETI ĀMMĀ JEŜIFŪN.

VE SELĀMUN ĀLEL-MURSELĪN. VEL-ĤAMDU LILLĀHI
RABBIL-ĀĀLEMĪN. (EL-FATIHA)

101. How to do selam (on the end of prayer)?

- **ESSELAAMU ALEJKUM VE RAHMETULAAH – NA DESNU I LIJEVU STRANU**
- **ALLAAHUMME ENTE-SSELAAMU, VE MINKE-SSELAAMU, TEBAAREKTE JAA ZEL-DŽELAALI VEL-İKRAAM!**

102. Dua after prayer?

EL-ĤAMDU LILLĀHI RABBIL-ĀĀLEMĪN. VE-ŜŜALĀTU
VE- SSELĀMU ALĀ SEJJIDINĀ MUHAMMEDIN VE ĀLĀ
ĀLIHĪ VE ŜAĤBIHĪ EDŹMEĪN.

ALLĀHUMME RABBENĀ TEĶABBEL MINNĀ
ŜALĀTENĀ KEMĀ TEĶABELTE MIN
IBĀDIKE-ŜŜĀLIĤĪN.

ALLĀHUMME ĤABBIB ILEJNEL-ĪMĀNE VEL-ISLĀME
VEL-IĤSĀN,

VE KERRIH ILEJNEL-KUFRE VEL-FUSŪKA VEL-IŜJĀN.

RABBENĀ ĀTINĀ FI-DDUN-JĀ ĤASENETEN VE
FIL-ĀHIRETI ĤASENETEN VEĶINĀ AZĀBE-NNĀR.

RABBENA - GFIR LĪ, VE LI - VĀLIDEJJE, VE LIL -
MU'MINĪNE, JEVME JEĶŪMUL - ĤISĀB!

SUBĤĀNE RABBIKE RABBIL-ĪZZETI ĀMMĀ JEŜIFŪN.

VE SELĀMUN ĀLEL-MURSELĪN. VEL-ĤAMDU LILLĀHI
RABBIL-ĀĀLEMĪN. (EL-FATIHA)

Ahlak

103. Ko čini porodicu?

Porodice čine roditelji i djeca.

104. Kako treba da se odnosimo prema našim roditeljima?

Roditelje trebamo:

- voljeti,
- poštivati,
- obraćati im se blagim riječima
- pomagati ako su siromašni,
- njegovati ako su bolesni,
- kada umru klanjati im džezazu i činiti dovu za njih (moliti za oprost njihovih grijeha).

105. Kako se treba ponašati prema starijim osobama?

Straije osobe trebamo poštovati, prvi ih poselamiti, i pomagati im ako je potrebno.

106. Kako ćemo sačuvati zdravlje?

Zdravlje ćemo sačuvati ako budemo živjeli zdravim islamskim životom i čuvali se harama.

Islamic ethics

103. Who makes family?

Parents and childrens makes family.

104. How we have to treat our parents?

We have to:

- love
- respect
- telling nice and good words
- help if they are poor
- caring if they are sick
- when they die we have to pray Funeral prayer and doing dua (seeking for forgiveness)

105. How we have to treat older persons?

We have to respect older persons, telling them Selam first and helping them if they need our help.

106. How we will save our health?

We will save our health if are going to live health islamic life and be far from haram (prohibited deeds).

107. Kako glasi dova poslije jela sa prevodom?

Elhamdulillahil-lahil-lezili at'amenaa ve sekaanaa ve džealena minel-muslimiin.

- Hvala Allahu koji nas je nahranio, napojio i učinio muslimanima.

108. Kako se treba ponašati u društvu?

U društvu se ponašamo ovako: pri dolasku prisutne poselamimo, sjedemo na slobodno mjesto, ne uznemiravamo druge, lijepo razgovaramo, druge saslušamo i ne napuštamo društvo bez dozvole i selama.

109. Da li musliman smije da laže?

Musliman ne smije da laže jer je to veliki grijeh.

110. Čija je osobina laž?

Laž je osobina munafika-licemjera.

111. Koja loša djela slijede poslije laganja?

Poslije laganja slijede prevara, krađa i druga loša djela.

107. What is the prayer after meal with translation?

Elhamdulillahil-lahil-lezili at'amina we seqaana we džealena minel-muslimin.

- Thanks to Allah who give us the food and drink and give us to be a muslim.

108. How to behave in society?

In a society behave like this: on arrival present greet, seated on a vacancy, not to disturb the other, nice talk, others listen and do not leave the company without permission and blessings.

109. Is a Muslim allowed to lie?

A Muslim should not lie, because it is a great sin.

110. Whose qualities lie?

A lie is a feature of hypocrites.

111. What bad deeds follow after lying?

After lying to follow fraud, theft and other bad deeds.

112. Šta je Poslanik a .s. rekao o laži, krađi i prevari?

Poslanik a.s. je rekao: "Ko nas vara nije naš." "Neka je proklet onaj ko krade."

113. Smije li musliman krasti, i prisvajati sebi tuđu imovinu?

Musliman ne smije krasti i prisvajati tuđu imovinu, jer je to veliki grijeh.

114. Koja je kazna za krađu?

Kazna za krađu je odsjecanje ruke.

115. Kako treba da se odnosimo prema braći i sestrama?

Braću i sestre trebamo:

- voljeti,
- poštivati,
- posjećivati,
- pomagati.

116. Šta je lijepo raditi u prvo akšamsko vrijeme?

Lijepo se skloniti u kuće i obaviti akšam namaz ili ga klanjati u džamiji.

112. What the Prophet a .s. said on lies, theft and fraud?

Prophet a.s. said: " Who are cheating is not ours. " Cursed is the one who steals. "

113. Can a Muslim to steal, and to assimilate themselves other people's property?

A Muslim must not steal and claim another's property, because it is a great sin.

114. What is the punishment for theft?

The penalty for theft is cutting off hands.

115. How should we treat our brothers and sisters?

Brothers and sisters, we need to:

- Love,
- Respect,
- To visit,
- Help.

116. What is nice to work in the first Maghrib?

It's nice to get in the house and do the Maghrib prayer or worship in the mosque.

117. Kako održavamo urednost odjeće, sobe, kuće, stana i ulice?

Urednost odjeće, kuće i ulice održavamo:

- redovnim pranjem i čišćenjem,
- urednim slaganjem svoje odjeće, knjiga i drugih stvari,
- odlaganjem smeća na predviđena mjesta.

118. Dužnosti prema rodbini?

Prema rodbini smo dužni: da ih volimo, poštujemo, obilazimo, potpomažemo.

119. Kako ćemo sačuvati svoje zdravlje?

Zdravlje ćemo sačuvati ako budemo živjeli zdravim islamskim životom i čuvali se harama.

120. Kako se tretira rad u islamu?

Rad u islamu se tretira kao ibadet – robovanje Bogu.

121. Ponašanje prilikom razgovora sa drugim osobama?

Sa drugim osobama razgovaramo pristojno, s poštovanjem, bez vrijeđanja, ismijavanja, psovki, ne prekidajući ih i sl.

117. How to maintain orderliness clothes, rooms, houses, apartments and streets?

Neatness clothing, houses and streets maintaining:

- Regular washing and cleaning,
- Neat piling their clothes, books and other things,
- Disposal of garbage in the designated places.

118. Duties to relatives?

According to relatives we are obliged: to love them, respect, visit, support.

119. How do we preserve our health?

Health will keep if we live a healthy life and Islamic guarded the Haram.

120. How to treat work in Islam?

Work in Islam is treated as worship - to serve God.

121. Behavior in conversations with other people?

With other people talk politely, respectfully, without insults, ridicule, swearing, not interrupting them, etc.

122. Stepen stjecanja znanja?

Stjecati znanje u islamu je farz – stroga obaveza, a Allah dž.š. će uzdići na visoke stepene one koji vjeruju i kojima je dato znanje.

123. Šta je halal, a šta haram?

Halal je sve ono što je Allah dž.š. dozvolio, a haram sve ono što je zabranio!

124. Koja su jela i pića zabranjena muslimanima?

Zabranjeno je: strv, krv, zaklano u nečije drugo a ne Allahovo ime, svinjsko meso, meso zvijeri, meso domaćih deraćih životinja, meso glodara, gmizavaca i dr... Zabranjena su sva alkoholna pića.

125. Šta su teški grijesi i navedi primjer?

Teški grijesi su oni grijesi koji izvode iz vjere. Primjer: kufr – nevjerovanje i širk – pripisivanje druga Allahu dž.š.

126. Šta su veliki grijesi?

Veliki grijesi su oni grijesi koji ne izvode iz vjere, ali za njih slijedi velika kazna. Primjer: blud, krađa, potvora, pijenje alkohola, laž, ogovaranje, izostavljanje namaza, posta, zekata i hadža.

122. The degree of acquiring knowledge?

Acquire knowledge in Islam is fard - to strictly, and Allah will rise to high ranks those who believe and who have been given knowledge.

123. What is halal and what is haram?

Halal is all that Allah allow a haram everything that is forbidden!

124. What are the food and drinks forbidden to Muslims?

It is forbidden to: carcass, blood, invoked the in other and not the name of Allah, pork, meat animals, meat of domestic animals Confederation, the meat of rodents, reptiles, etc ... It is prohibited to all alcoholic beverages.

125. What are largest sins and give an example?

Largest sins are those sins that take out from faith. Example: disbelief-disbelief and polytheism-the attribution of other to Allah.

126. What are the great sins?

Big sins are those sins that do not take out from taith, but they following a big penalty. Example: fornication, theft, slander, drinking, lying, slander, omission of prayer, fasting, Zakat and pilgrimage.

127. Šta su to mali grijesi?

Mali grijesi su oni grijesi koji ne izvode iz vjere, niti za njih slijedi velika kazna, ali ih se treba čuvati. Male grijehе brišu dobra djela!

128. Šta je tevba?

Tevba je pokajanje za počinjene grijehе. Da bi bila primljena treba biti iskrena, što potvrđuje napuštanje grijehа. Kajemo se izgovaranjem riječi: Estagfirullah – oprosti Uzvišeni Allahu! Lijepo je klanjati prije dove 2 rekata!

127. What are little sins?

Little sins are those sins that do not take out from faith, neither of them following a great punishment, but it should be avoid. Small sins erasing good deeds!

128. What has repented?

Tevba is repentance for sins committed. In order to be admitted should be honest, as evidenced by the abandonment of sin. We repent by saying: Estagfirullah - forgive Allah! It's good to worship 2 reka'ats before dua!

3. KATEGORIJA: HISTORIJA ISLAMA

1. Koliko Božijih poslanika je spomenuto u Kur'anu?

U Kur'anu je spomenuto 28 imena, za 25 smo sigurni da su bili Božiji poslanici, a za trojicu (Uzejr, Zul-Karnejn i Lukman) ne znamo pouzdano da li su bili poslanici ili samo odabrani Allahovi robovi.

2. Nabroji imena Božijih poslanika koji su spomenuti u Kur'anu?

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. Adem,a.s. | 15. Harun,a.s. |
| 2. Idris,a.s. | 16. Davud,a.s. |
| 3. Nuh,a.s. | 17. Sulejman,a.s. |
| 4. Hud,a.s. | 18. Il'jas,a.s. |
| 5. Salih,a.s. | 19. El-Jesea |
| 6. Ibrahim,a.s. | 20. Junus,a.s. |
| 7. Lut,a.s. | 21. Zul-Kifl,a.s. |
| 8. Ismail,a.s. | 22. (Uzejr),a.s. |
| 9. Ishak,a.s. | 23. (Zul-Karnejn),a.s. |
| 10. Ja'kub,a.s. | 24. (Lukman),a.s. |
| 11. Jusuf,a.s. | 25. Zekerijja,a.s. |
| 12. Ejjub,a.s. | 26. Jahja,a.s. |
| 13. Šu'ajb,a.s. | 27. Isa,a.s. |
| 14. Musa,a.s. | 28. Muhammed,a.s. |

3. CATEGORY: ISLAMIC HISTORY

1. How many prophets of God mentioned in the Quran?

In the Qur'an it is mentioned 28 names, 25 are confident that they were messengers of God, and for the three (Uzeir, Zul-Qarneyn and Lukman) do not know for sure whether they were Messengers of God or only chosen people of Allah.

2. Write the names of prophets of God mentioned in the Quran?

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. Adem,a.s. | 15. Harun,a.s. |
| 2. Idris,a.s. | 16. Davud,a.s. |
| 3. Nuh,a.s. | 17. Sulejman,a.s. |
| 4. Hud,a.s. | 18. Il'jas,a.s. |
| 5. Salih,a.s. | 19. El-Jesea,a.s. |
| 6. Ibrahim,a.s. | 20. Junus,a.s. |
| 7. Lut,a.s. | 21. Zul-Kifl,a.s. |
| 8. Ismail,a.s. | 22. (Uzejr),a.s. |
| 9. Ishak,a.s. | 23. (Zul-Karnejn),a.s. |
| 10. Ja'kub,a.s. | 24. (Lukman),a.s. |
| 11. Jusuf,a.s. | 25. Zekerijja,a.s. |
| 12. Ejjub,a.s. | 26. Jahja,a.s. |
| 13. Šu'ajb,a.s. | 27. Isa,a.s. |
| 14. Musa,a.s. | 28. Muhammed,a.s. |

3. *Kako se zvao prvi čovjek i njegova žena?*

Prvi čovjek se zvao Adem a.s. a njegova žena Hava.

4. *Od čega je stvoren Adem a.s. a od čega njegova žena Hava?*

Adem a.s. je stvoren od zemlje a Hava od Ademovog rebra.

5. *Zbog čega su Adem a.s. i njegova žena protjerani iz dženneta?*

Oni su protjerani iz dženneta jer su okusili zabranjeni plod.

6. *Koliko godina je Nuh a.s. pozivao svoj narod?*

Nuh a.s. je pozivao svoj narod 950 godina.

7. *Čime je Allah dž.š. kaznio Nuhov narod?*

Allah dž.š. je kaznio Nuhov narod opštim potopom.

8. *Kako se spasio Nuh a.s. i vjernici?*

Nuh a.s. i vjernici su spašeni u lađi koju je Nuh a.s. napravio sa vjericima.

3. *What was the name of the first man and his wife?*

The first man was called Adem a.s. and his wife Hava.

4. *From what is created Adem a.s. and of which his wife Hava?*

Adem a.s. was created from the ground and from Adam's rib Hava.

5. *Why were Adem a.s. and his wife were expelled from paradise?*

They were expelled from paradise because they have tasted the forbidden fruit.

6. *How many years is Nuh a.s. appealed to his people?*

Nuh a.s. appealed to his people 950 years.

7. *What was Allah dž.š. punishment for the people of Nuh?*

Allah punished people of Nuh with general dive.

8. *How were saved Nuh a.s. and believers?*

Nuh a.s. and believers were saved in the boat by Nuh a.s. made with believers.

9. Ko je potopljen iz Nuhove porodice?

Potopljeni su njegov sin i žena.

10. Kome je poslan Hud, grijeh njegova naroda i kazna?

Hud je poslan narodu Ad, a njegov narod je pored obožavanja kipova, činio nered na zemlji. Allah ih je kaznio strašnom ledenom olujom.

11. Kome je poslan Salih, grijeh njegova naroda i kazna?

Salih je poslan narodu Semud, a njegov narod pored obožavanja kipova, činio je nered na zemlji, te su ubili devu koja je bila mudžiza. Allah ih je kaznio strašnim krikom i razarajućim zemljotresom.

12. Kome je poslan Lut, grijeh njegova naroda i kazna?

Lut je poslan narodu dva grada Sodome i Gomore. Njegov narod je ogrezao u homoseksualizmu. Allah ih je kaznio zatiranjem u zemlju i vatrenom kišom.

9. Who is immersed from Noah's family?

Submerged are his son and wife.

10. To whom was sent Hud, the sin of his people and the punishment?

Hud was sent to the people of Ad, and his people, in addition to worship statues, did the mess on the ground. Allah punished them with a terrible ice storm.

11. To whom was sent Salih, the sin of his people and the punishment?

Salih was sent to Thamud people, and his people, in addition to worship statues, did the mess on the ground and killed the camel that was miracle. Allah punished them terrible scream and a devastating earthquake.

12. To whom was sent Lut, the sin of his people and the punishment?

Lut was sent to the people of the two cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. The nation is steeped in homosexuality. Allah were to punish oppression in the country and a fiery rain.

13. Kome je poslan Šuajb, grijeh njegova naroda i kazna?

Šuajb je poslan narodu Ejke, u mjestu Medjen. Oni su nered na zemlji činili, i ljude u trgovini varali. Allah dž.š. ih je kaznio strašnim zemljotresom.

14. Koji je tačan datum i mjesto rođenja Muhammeda, a.s.?
Muhammed a.s. je rođen 12. rebiul-evvela 570.g. u Meki.

15. Kako su se zvali roditelji Muhammeda, a.s.?
Otac mu se zvao Abdullah, a majka Amina.

16. Zašto se kaže da je Muhammed, a.s., rođen kao siročić?
Zato što je njegov babo Abdullah, umro 2 mjeseca prije njegovog rođenja.

17. Kako se zvao djed Muhammeda, a.s.?
Djed mu se zvao Abdul-Mutallib.

18. Kako se zvala dojilja kod koje je Poslanik, a.s. ostao do pete godine ?
Zvala se Halima, iz plemena Sad bin Bekr.

13. To whom has sent Shu'aib, the sin of his people and the punishment?

Shu'aib was sent to the people of Ejka, in Midian. They mess up the country did, and the people in the shop cheated. Allah were punished them with terrible earthquake.

14. What is the exact date and place of birth of Muhammad, a.s.?

Muhammad a.s. was born on 12 Rabi 'al-Awwal 570.g. in Mecca.

15. Names the parents of Muhammad, as.?
His father was Abdullah and his mother Amina.

16. Why it is said that Muhammad, a.s., was born as an orphan?

Because his father Abdullah, died two months before his birth.

17. Name the grandfather of Muhammad, a.s.?
His grandfather's name was Abdul-Mutallib.

18. Name foster mother of the Prophet, a.s., where he remained until the fifth year?

Her name is Halima, from the tribe Sad bin Bakr.

19. Koliko je Muhammed a.s. bio kod amidže Ebu Taliba?

Muhammed a.s. je bio kod amidže Ebu Taliba od osme godine pa sve do ženidbe sa hazreti Hatidžom.

20. Nadimak Muammeda a.s.?

Nadimak Muhammeda a.s. je bio El-Emin – što znači povjerljivi, pouzdani.

21. Da li je Poslanik činio neki grijeh prije poslanstva?

Poslanik nije činio grijehe ni prije poslanstva, jer ga je Uzvišeni Allah sačuvao.

22. Prva objava?

Prva objava počela je 27. Noći mjeseca ramazana u pećini Hira, a objavljeno je pet prvih ajeta sure Alek.

23. Prvi muslimani?

Prvi muslimani su: Hatidža, Alija, Zejd i Ebu Bekr.

24. Koliko je Muhammed a.s. tajno pozivao u islam?

Muhammed a.s. je tajno pozivao u islam 3 godine.

19. How long Muhammad a.s. was with his uncle Abu Talib?

Muhammad a.s. was at his uncle Abu Talib of eight years until his marriage to Khadijah.

20. Nickname of Muammeda a.s.?

Nickname of Muhammad a.s. was El-Emin - which means confidential, reliable.

21. Is the Prophet did a sin before the mission?

Prophet did not sin before the mission, because it is Allah preserved.

22. First revelation?

First revelation started 27 Nights month of Ramadan in the Cave of Hira, and published the first five verses of Surat Alek.

23. First Muslims?

First Muslims were: Khadijah, Ali, Zayd and Abu Bakr.

24. What period Muhammad a.s. secretly called to Islam?

Muhammad a.s. has secretly invited to Islam three years.

25. Da li su smjeli javno praktikovati vjeru?

Muslimani nisu smjeli javno praktikovati vjeru, jer su bili izloženi velikom zlostavljanju.

26. Gdje su se sastajali prvi muslimani?

Sastajali su se u kući Erkam ibn Erkama.

27. Kada se desio Isra i Miradž?

Isra i miradž se desio 27. redžeba 11.g. po poslanstvu.

28. Šta je Isra i Miradž?

Isra je noćno putovanje Muhammeda a.s. na Buraku, od Mesdžidul-Harama, do Mesdžidul-Aksa'a. Miradž je uzdignuće Muhammeda a.s. kroz 7 nebesa, gdje susreo neke poslanike, vido Džennet i Džehennem, i razgovarao sa Allahom dž.š.

29. Koje Poslanike i gdje je sreo Muhammed a.s.?

Susreo je Adema na prvom, Isa'a i Jahja'a na drugom, Jusufa na trećem, Idrisa na četvrtom, Haruna na petom, Musa'a na šestom i Ibrahima na sedmom nebu.

25. Were they allowed to openly practice religion?

Muslims weren't allowed to publicly practice the faith, because they had been exposed to great abuse.

26. Where met early Muslims?

Parting the home Erkam ibn Erkam.

27. When occurred Isra and Miraj?

Isra and Miraj happened at 27 Rajab 11.year ater the mission.

28. What is the Isra and Miraj?

Isra is the night journey of Muhammad a.s. on the Burak, from the Sacred Mosque to the Sacred Aksa'a. Miraj is Muhammad's ascension a.s. through 7 heavens, where he met some prophets, saw heaven and hell, and spoke with Allah.

29. Witch Prophets and where met Muhammad a.s.?

He met Adem at first, Isa'a and Jahja'a in the second, Jusuf in the third, Idris on the fourth, Harun on the fifth, Musa at sixth and Ibrahim in seventh heaven.

30. Šta je hidžra i kada se dogodila?

Hidžra je preseljenje Muhammeda a.s. i muslimana iz Meke u Medinu. Dogodila se u mjesecima; muharemu, seferu i rebiulu-evvelu, 622.g.

31. Kako se zvala pećina gdje su se sklonili Poslanik i Ebu Bekr?

Zvala se Sevr.

32. Koji ashab je primio Poslanika u Medini?

Zvao se Ebu Ejub el-Ensari.

33. Ko su muhadžiri i ensarije?

Muhadžiri su muslimani doseljenici iz Meke. Ensarije su stanovnici Medine koji su primili i pomogli doseljenike iz Meke.

34. Šta je Poslanik prvo uradio po dolasku u Medinu?

Izgradio je džamiju, pobratimio muslimane i napisao prvi ustav na svijetu.

35. Od kojeg događaja muslimani računaju svoj kalendar?

Muslimani računaju svoj kalendar od hidžre, koja se dogodila 622.g.

30. What is the Hijrah and when it happened?

Hijrah is the migration of Muhammad a.s. and Muslims from Mecca to Medina. It happened in months; Muharram, Sefer and Rabi 'al-Awwal, 622.g.

31. How was the name of the cave where Prophet and Abu Bakr had sought shelter?

Her name was Sevr.

32. Which companion received the Prophet in Medina?

His name was Abu Ayub al-Ansari.

33. Who are Muhajirs and who are the Ansar?

Muhajirs are Muslim immigrants from Mecca. Ansar are people of Medina who received and helped immigrants from Mecca.

34. What did the Prophet first arrived in Medina?

He built a mosque, fraternized Muslims and wrote the first constitution in the world.

35. From that event Muslims count their calendar?

Muslims count their calendar of Hijra, which occurred 622.g.

36. Kako se određuje početak hidžretskih mjeseci?

Početak hidžretskog mjeseca se određuje pojavom mladog mjeseca, a to se bilježi u takvimu.

37. Koliko dana ima hidžretski tj. lunarni mjesec, a koliko hidžretska godina?

Hidžretski mjesec ima 29 ili 30 dana, a godina 355 dana.

38. Koliko mjeseci ima hidžretski kalendar i nabroj ih?

Hidžretski mjeseci ima 12, a to su:

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 1. Muharrem | 7. Redžeb |
| 2. Saffer | 8. Ša'ban |
| 3. Rebiu-l-evvel | 9. Ramazan |
| 4. Rebiu-l-aahir | 10. Ševval |
| 5. Džumaade-l-ulaa | 11. Zu-l-Ka'de |
| 6. Džumade-l-uhraa | 12. Zu-l-Hidždže |

39. Kad počinje dan, a kad sedmica u hidžretskom kalendaru?

Dan po hidžretskom kalendaru počinje od zalaska sunca-akšama, a sedmica od petka.

36. What is the beginning of the Hijri months?

Start of Hijri month is determined by the appearance of the new moon, and it is recorded in the Takvim.

37. How many days has Hijri ie. lunar month, and how many Hijri year?

Hijri month has 29 or 30 days and 355 days is in the year.

38. How many months has Hijri calendar and list them?

Hijri months has 12, and they are:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Muharram | 7. Rajab |
| 2. Saffar | 8. Sha'ban |
| 3. Rebiu-l-Awwal | 9. Ramadan |
| 4. Rebiu-l-Aahir | 10. Shawwal |
| 5. Jumaade-l-Ulaa | 11. Dhu-l-Qadde |
| 6. Jumaade-l-Uhra | 12. Dhu-l-Hijjah |

39. When start the day and when start the week in the Hijri calendar?

The day by the Hijri calendar starts from sunset-Maghrib, and week from Friday.

40. Bitka na Bedru?

Dogodila se 17. ramazana 2.g. po Hidžri. Povod bitke je namjera muslimana da presretnu nevjerničku karavanu. Muslimana je bilo preko 300. a nevjernika oko 1000. Pobjedili su muslimani, koji su imali 14 šehida, dok je nevjernika poginulo 70, i zarobljeno 70. Izginuli su mnogi mekanski velikaši na čelu sa Ebu Džehlom.

41. Bitka na Uhudu?

Dogodila se u mjesecu ševalu, 3. g. po Hidžri. Povod bitke je želja nevjernika da se osvete za poraz na Bedru. Muslimana je bilo oko 700, a nevjernika oko 3 hiljade. Muslimani su izgubili skoro dobivenu bitku, jer su strijelci napustili ranije svoj položaj. Poginulo je 70 muslimana, a među njima Poslanikov amidža Hamza, a Muhammed a.s. je ranjen.

42. Kada se dogodilo oslobođenje Meke i ko je to učinio?

Dogodilo se u mjesecu ramazanu 8.g. po Hidžri. Muhammed a.s. je oslobodio vodeći sa sobom vojsku od oko 10 hiljada muslimana, nakon što su nevjernici prekršili dogovoreno primirje. Ubijeni su samo najveći zlikovci, koji se nisu htjeli pokajati, a svima ostalim Poslanik je oprostio. Kaba i harem su očišćeni od kipova.

40. Battle on the Badr?

Happened in 17th Ramadan 2nd year by Hijri. The cause of the battle was intended of Muslims to intercept the unbelievers caravan. Muslims have been over 300 and unbelievers around 1000. Muslims won in that battle, who were 14 martyrs, while the infidels killed 70 and captured 70. Missing many Meccan magnates led by Abu Jahl.

41. Battle on the Uhud?

Happened in Shawwal, 3th year by Hijri. The reason for the battle is the desire infidel to avenge the defeat of Badr. Muslims were about 700, and non-believers around 3000. Muslims have lost almost resulting battle, because the shooters left the earlier their position. Killed 70 Muslims, including the Prophet's uncle Hamza and Muhammad a.s. was wounded.

42. When was the liberation of Mecca and who did it?

It happened in the month of Ramadan 8th year by Hijri. Muhammad a.s. freed taking with him an army of about 10,000 Muslims, after the disbelievers had violated the agreed truce. They were killed only the greatest villains, who would not repent, and to all other Prophet forgave. Kaba and harem are cleansed of statues.

43. Lik Muhammeda a.s.?

Muhammed a.s. je bio srednjeg rasta, krupnih kostiju, blagog i prijatnog lica, širokog čela, sa lijepom dužom, kovrdžavom kosom i crnim dugim trepavicama, lijepih bijelih – blago razmaknutih zubi, guste crne brade.

Bio je oličenje povjerljivosti, iskrenosti, poštenja i hrabrosti. Nadimak El- Emin (Povjerljivi) ponio je još u mladalačkim danima. Njegov moral je bio Kur'an.

43. Appearance of Muhammad a.s.?

Muhammad a.s. was medium height, large-boned, mild and pleasant face, broad forehead, with a nice longer and curly hair and a black long eyelashes, beautiful white - goods spaced teeth, a thick black beard.

He was the embodiment of confidentiality, honesty, integrity and courage. Nickname Al-Ameen (the trustworthy) took in the more youthful days. His morale was the Quran.