THE PRAYER TIMES CONCEPT OF SHIA ITHNA ASHARIYYAH

(A Critical Study of Three Prayer Times Applied by Shia

Ithna Ashariyyah)

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iii

THESIS STATEMENT

I certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for content of this thesis. Other writer's opinions or findings included in the thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

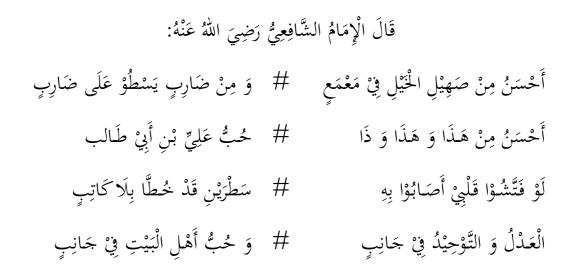
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ΜΟΤΤΟ

"Do the Best for Others and the Others Will Do the Best for You"



Imam Syafi'i r.a. said:

- More beautiful than a race-horse neigh in the battle field, More attractive than a sword collides each other and tinkling
- More beautiful and more attractive than anything The pure love and affection to Ali bin Abi Thalib
- If they look into my hearth they'll find Two lines without a writer has been written
- Justice and unity of God on the first line Love and affection to Ahl Bayt on the other line

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved Parents who introduce me everything Asātīdz and Ustādzāt in Al-Islam Modern Boarding School All of teachers who teach me everything

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Everybody who appreciates my work

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Glory to God who created all, to man He gave special place in His creation. He honored man to be His agent, and to that end, endued him with understanding, purified his affections and gave him spiritual insight. So that man should understand nature, understand him, and know God through His wondrous Signs. Glory Him in truth, reverence, and unity. The Glorious God who sent Muhammad (PBUH) as Messenger, preaching and working in the dim twilight of history. He stood for all humanity, orphans, women, slaves, and whom the world neglected or oppressed. He comes to me, bringing the light to lighten the shadow, disclosing the cover of my indecision and inspiring me with his love to keep struggling, to win God's gifts.

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Semarang, 01 July 2011 The writer,

Mukhsin Ari Wibowo NIM. 072111073

ENGLISH TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM*

A. Consonant

Arabic	Latin	Arabic	Latin
۶	а	ض	Ž
ب	b	ط	ţ
ت	t	ظ	ģ
ؿ	th	٤	1
٥	J	<u>ع</u> غ	G
ζ	<u></u>	ف	F
Ċ	kh	ق	Q
د	d	ك	к
ć	dz	ل	L
ŗ	r	م	м
ز	z	ن	N
س	S	و	w
ش	sh	٥	н
ص	ş	ي	Y

B. Vowel

Short		Long	
ó	а	١	Ā
ీ	u	و	Ū
	i	ي	ī

C. Double and Diphthong

Double		Diphthong	
يّ	<i>iyy</i> (final form i)	أَوْ	au or aw
ۅۜ	uww (final form u)	أيْ	ai or ay

All *al ta'rīf* (ال تعريف) are written with "al-" except if related with the word $d\bar{n}$ or *al-asmā' al-ḥusnā*. For example, *shihābuddīn*, *uṢūluddīn*, *abdullāh*, etc.

* Quoted from *Pedoman Penulisan Skripsi*, Fakultas Ushuluddin IAIN Walisongo, Semarang, 2007, p 120-121.

TABLE OF CONTENT

PAGE OF TITTLE	i
ADVISOR APPROVAL	ii
RATIFICATION	iii
THESIS STATEMENT	iv
MOTTO	v
DEDICATION	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vii
ENGLISH TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM	X
TABLE OF CONTENT	xi
ABSTRACT	xiv

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

A	A. Research Background				
В	B. Formulation of the Problem				
C	C. Aim and Significance Research	13			
D	D. Preview of Literature	13			
E	E. Research Methodology	19			
	a. Research Category and Approach	19			
	b. The Source and Data Type	20			
	c. The Method of Gathering Data	20			
	d. The Method of Analyzing Data	21			
F	5. Research Outline	22			

CHAPTER II : THE GENERAL CONCEPT OF PRAYER TIMES

A.	The Obligation of Prayer (<i>Mashrū'iyyah al-Ṣalāh</i>) 2				
B.	Definition of Prayer and Prayer Time				
C.	C. The Legal Ground of Prayer Times				
	a.	Chapter Al-Nisā Verse 103	31		
	b.	Chapter Hūd Verse 114	33		
	c.	Chapter Al-Isrā' Verse 78	34		
	d.	Chapter Tā-hā Verse 130	37		
	e.	The Hadith (Tradition) of the Prophet Muhammad			
		Saw	39		
D.	Pra	yer Times in Islamic Jurisprudence (Fiqh)	42		
	a.	Duhr	42		
	b.	AŞr	43		
	c.	Magrib	44		
	d.	Isha	45		
	e.	Subuh	46		

CHAPTER III : THE PRAYER TIMES CONCEPT IN

PERSPECTIVE OF SHIA ITHNA ASHARIYYAH

- A. The History of Shia Ithna Ashariyyah 48

 - 2. The Branches of Shia 51
 - 3. Shia Ghulat...... 52

	4.	Shia Ismā'īliyyah				
	5.	Shia	Zaidiyyah	53		
	6.	Shia	Ithna Ashariyyah	53		
B.	Sh	ia Ithr	na Ashariyyah School of Thought	54		
C.	Th	The Concept of Prayer Times in Perspective of Shia				
	Ith	na As	hariyyah	58		
		1.	Zuhrain Time	62		
		2.	Isha'ain Time	66		
		3.	Fajr Time	69		

CHAPTER IV : ANALYZING THE PRAYER TIMES CONCEPT IN PERSPECTIVE OF SHIA ITHNA ASHARIYYAH

	A.	The Concept of Shia Ithna Ashariyyah Prayer Times	71
	B.	The Legal Grounds of Shia Ithna Ashariyyah in Prayer	
		Times	91
CHAPTER V	: C	LOSING	
	A.	Conclusion	104
	B.	Suggestions	105
	C.	Closing	107

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CURRICULUM VITAE

ABSTRACT

This thesis explores the concept of prayer times in perspective of Shia Ithna Ashariyyah as one of Islamic school of thought (*madzhab*). The research begins when the writer was anxious and interested to know three times of the obligatory prayers applied by Shia Ithna Ashariyyah. The concept is clearly different with Sunni school of thought which applies five times for the obligatory prayers. This is one of the issues, among many others, that the Shia quarrel with the Sunnis about the form, method, and time of the Prayer (*Şalāt*) prescribed on every male and female believer. The Shia acknowledges five daily prayers: *Aşr, Magrib, Isha,* and *Şubuh.* However, in practicing these five daily prayers, they join two prayers between Duhr and Aşr at one time, and also Magrib and Isha at one time. The Subuh prayer is prayed at the same time as the Sunnis do. Therefore, Shia prayer times are known as three-prayer time's concept, because of the joining prayer times.

The category of this research is a *qualitative research* and the approach of this research is *Islamic jurisprudence (figh)*. Considering that the main source and the data input of this research is book or written text, so this research is also called "library research" which has two types of data, primary and secondary source. The primary data source of this research is books that are related to prayer times of Shia Ithna Ashariyyah such as four main books of Shia (al-Kutub al-Arba'ah): al-Kāfī by Abū Ja'far al-Kulainī, Man Lā YahZuruhu al-Faqīh by Abū Ja'far al-Qummī, Tahdzīb al-Ahkām and al-Istibsār fī Mā Ikhtalafa Min al-Akhbār by Abū Ja'far al-Tūsī. The secondary data source of this research is the books that describe about prayer times in any Islamic legal jurisprudence (figh) point of view, the history of Shia Ithna Ashariyyah and hadith books, encyclopedia or other written text related to this research. After collecting all of the data needed, the writer will try to analyze these data using content analyzing through descriptive method. Then, the analysis will continue using comparative method to compare the concept of prayer time of Shia Ithna Ashariyyah with other concept of prayer times especially the Sunni's concept of prayer times.

After analyzing the sources, this research's result is that Shia combines two prayers (Duhr and Asr or Magrib and Isha) just like the Sunni does. The different is that Sunni compels some certain conditions and requirements such as journey, rain and fear to combine prayers (*jama'*). Otherwise, Shia does not compel those requirements and conditions to perform *jama'*. They are allowed to combine two prayers whenever and wherever they are. This difference is produced by the different source of legal ground especially in Hadith (tradition of the Prophet PBUH). Shia has their own books of reference in hadith which widely known as *al-kutub al-arba'ah* (the four books). On the other hand, Sunni refer their hadith to *al-kutub al-sittah* (the six books) which is completely different from *al-kutub al-arba'ah*. In result, they have different opinion about the concept of prayer times. This is reasonable because the determination of this problem is a matter of *ijtihādī* which is based on the method used by jurists.

Keywords: Prayer times, Shia Ithna Ashariyyah, Combining prayers (jama').