



The Contact Prayers

So far we have talked about the *Basmalah* (the first verse of The Key) and *Al-Fatehah* (The Key itself). In the last chapter we saw how to do the Contact Prayers. Now it is time to examine these prayers more closely.

The Contact Prayers are done five times each day. Traditional sectarian Muslims refer to these five prayers as *'fard'* or obligatory. They believe that there are other prayers (*'sunna'*) which should also be done for extra credit. However, we will illustrate here how the number of prayers, number of units, and even names of the prayers are mathematically coded. This means that adding prayers disrupts the intricate code which God has beautifully designed into the Contact Prayers.

Of course that does not mean that we should not worship to gain extra credit! On the contrary, God tells us exactly what we should do for extra credit:

*During the night, you shall **meditate for extra credit**, that your Lord may raise you to an honorable rank.*

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*And say, “My Lord, admit me
an honorable admittance,
and let me depart an honorable departure,
and grant me from You a powerful support.”
(Quran: The Final Testament 17:79-80 -
emphasis added)*

*Is it not better to be one of those
who **meditate in the night,**
prostrating and staying up,
being aware of the Hereafter,
and seeking the mercy of their Lord?
Say, “Are those who know equal
to those who do not know?”
Only those who possess intelligence
will take heed.
(Quran: The Final Testament 39:9 - emphasis
added)*

In these verses, and several others, God tells us to meditate on Him and to fall prostrate during the night for extra credit. He also gives examples of voluntary prayers to say, like “*My Lord, admit me an honorable admittance, and let me depart an honorable departure, and grant me from You a powerful support.*” (17:80), as quoted above.

He does **not** tell us to do extra Contact Prayers. In fact, God tells us:

*...the Contact Prayers (Salat) are decreed for the believers **at specific times.***

(Quran: The Final Testament 4:103 - emphasis added)

God tells us to do the Contact Prayers at specific times, and He gives us those times using both the names of the prayers and Quranic verses. We saw those times in the last chapter. Here they are again in a bit more detail:

The Dawn Prayer (*Fajr* in Arabic)—must be observed during the 2 hours before the sunrise (11:114, 24:58).

The Noon Prayer (*Zuher* in Arabic)—can be prayed after the sun declines from its highest point at noon (17:78).

The Afternoon Prayer (*Asr* in Arabic)—is done during the 3-4 hour period before sunset (2:238).

The Sunset Prayer (*Maghrib* in Arabic)—is due after the sun has set (11:114).

The Night Prayer (*Isha* in Arabic)—can be done as soon as all twilight is gone from the night sky (24:58).

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So, God tells us to pray the Contact Prayers at specific times throughout the day. He tells us when those times are in the names of the prayers themselves. Now, you may think, “But this doesn’t tell me the **exact** times.” God makes it easy to do His will so He gives us a range of time within which to do the prayers, and the names of the prayers are the names of the times of the day they cover.

Thus the Arabic word “*Fajr*” means dawn and it refers both to the Dawn Prayer, and the time of day identified as the dawn.

The time of the Noon Prayer (*Zuher*) is specifically stated in the Quran. Perhaps this is because the time between dawn and the afternoon is quite long and the prayer time needs to be pinpointed.

The Arabic word “*Asr*” means the later afternoon period, 3-4 hours before sunset.

“*Maghrib*” in Arabic means sunset and twilight, and “*Isha*” means night.

You can see now how our Creator told us exactly what specific times we should pray the Contact Prayers. But why is it wrong to pray more Contact Prayers? There are two parts to the answer for this question.

The first part has to do with the source of your religious practice. If God tells you in the Quran to pray five specific prayers, and you say, “But the Prophet prayed more,” whose orders are you taking? Besides, how do you know that the Prophet prayed more? And how many more, at what times? All Muslims world-wide agree on the five Contact Prayers—how many units they should be, and when during the day they should be prayed. But no two sects agree on the *sunna* prayers.

Isn't this exactly like the example given in the Quran:

*God cites the example of a man
who deals with disputing partners (Hadith),
compared to a man
who deals with only one
consistent source (Quran).
Are they the same?
Praise be to God;
most of them do not know.
(Quran: The Final Testament 39:29)*

God makes things easy for us. He gave us only five Contact Prayers. We must be careful not to make things hard for ourselves. Remember the community of Sheba:

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*We placed between them
and the communities that we blessed
other oases, and we secured
the journey between them:
“Travel therein days and nights
in complete security.”*

*But they (turned unappreciative and)
challenged: “Our Lord, we do not care
if You increase the distance
of our journeys (without any stations).”
They thus wronged their own souls.
Consequently, we made them history,
and scattered them into
small communities throughout the land.
This should provide lessons
for those who are steadfast, appreciative.
(Quran: The Final Testament 34:18-19)*

We learn from these verses that when we make things hard for ourselves when God has made them easy, we are being unappreciative. And this wrongs our souls. Thus, praying extra prayers may seem to be pious, but it actually is being unappreciative of God and how easy He has made it for us to worship Him.

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There is another area we should examine in relation to the number of prayers we should pray each day. This has to do with the names of the prayers, and the numbers of units for each prayer.

As you can see below, the total number of units we pray each day is 17:

<u>The Prayer Time</u>	<u>Units of prayer</u>
Dawn (Fajr)	2
Noon (Zuhr)	4
Afternoon (Asr)	4
Sunset (Maghrib)	3
Night (Isha)	<u>4</u>
Total	17

Now, if we put the number of units for each prayer in a line to form a single number:

2 4 4 3 4 we find that $24434 = \mathbf{19} \times 1286$.

If we take the digits of the multiplier (1286) and add them:

$$1 + 2 + 8 + 6 = 17.$$

And seventeen is the number of units of prayer.

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From this we can see that the number of units of prayer are an important part of the mathematical code, and adding or subtracting prayers or units of prayer disrupts this coding.

There is more!

If we look at the number of Arabic letters which spell the names of the prayers and their gematrical values (remember that this means the numeric equivalents of these letters), we find another set of interlocking relationships:

<u>Prayer Time</u>	<u>Arabic Letters</u>	<u>Gematrical Values</u>	<u>No of Letters</u>
Dawn (Fajr)	FEH	80	
	JEEM	3	
	RA	200	3
Noon (Zuhr)	ZZA	900	
	HEH	5	
	RA	200	3
Afternoon (Asr)	AIN	70	
	SSAD	90	
	RA	200	3
Sunset (Maghrib)	MEEM	40	
	GHAIN	1000	
	RA	200	
	BEH	2	4
Night (Isha)	AIN	70	

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<u>Prayer Time</u>	<u>Arabic Letters</u>	<u>Gematrical Values</u>	<u>No of Letters</u>
	SHEEN	300	
	ALEF	1	
	HAMZAH	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
Total		3362	17

Notice that there is a total of **17** Arabic letters in the names of the Contact Prayers. This is the exact same number as the total number of units for those same prayers.

Also, since the number 3362 is the total gematrical value for the 17 Arabic letters, for 17 units of the Contact Prayers which are observed 5 times a day, we add these numbers together:

$$3362 + 17 \text{ (letters)} + 17 \text{ (units)} + 5 \text{ (times)} = 3401 = \mathbf{19} \times 179.$$

Note again that the digits of this multiplier (179) add up to **17** (1+7+9 = 17).

Let us now look at the Arabic letters in the names of the prayers. They consist of 13 different letters (counting *ALEF* and *HAMZAH* as different letters, although they have the same gematrical values):

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<u>Arabic letter</u>	<u>Gematrical Value</u>
FEH	80
JEEM	3
RA	200
ZZA	900
HEH	5
AIN	70
SAAD	90
MEEM	40
GHAIN	1000
BEH	2
SHIN	300
ALEF	1
HAMZA	1
Total	2692

If we add this gematrical total, the number of times we pray each day (5) and the number of Chapters we recite during the prayer (1) we get:

$$2692 + 5 \text{ (times)} + 1 \text{ (Chapter 1)} =$$

$$2698 = \mathbf{19} \times 142.$$

This number, 2698, is not only a multiple of 19, but it is also the **number of times that the word God (Allah) is mentioned in the Quran!**

It is interesting to point out on a personal note that this discovery was made on September 19, 1991. This is 9-19-1991 in American notation. Thus, the date is 19 times 483789. (This was a personal assurance for the author.)

From all of these findings we can see that God designed the times of the prayers, the number of units in each prayer, even the names of the prayers in a very specific way. Unfortunately human beings have a tendency to make things more complex and difficult than God does.

By now you may very well be wondering what other changes men have introduced into the Contact Prayers. We will discuss the original form of the Contact Prayers and the innovations in the next chapter.

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