

EXPLANATION ON THE ERRONEOUS PRAYER TIMES OF THE YEAR 1983 AND LATER (1)

«Göklerin ve yerin yaratılışında, gece ile gündüzün birbiri ardınca gelmesinde akıl sâhiblerine şüphesiz deliller vardır.»
(Sûre : 3/190)

«Ey Muhammed! Sen, sevdiğini doğru yola erdirmeyizsin, ama Allah, dilediğini doğru yola erdirtir. Doğru yola girecekleri en iyi O bilir.»
(Sûre : 28/56)

Kasım : 54 Gün : 365 Kalan : 0 Rağdat'ın fethi (1534) Rumi Mali : 18 Kânun-u Evvel 1398

15 R. evvel 1403
31
ARALIK
1982
CUMA

ŞEHİRLER	İms.	Güneş	Öğle	İkindi	Akşam	Yatsı	Kible S
Amasya	6 07	7 53	12 49	15 07	17 25	19 01	11 54
Ankara	6 18	8 03	13 01	15 21	17 39	19 14	11 32
Çankırı	6 16	8 02	12 58	15 16	17 34	19 10	11 41
Çorum	6 11	7 57	12 53	15 11	17 29	19 05	11 48
Giresun	5 57	7 44	12 39	14 56	17 14	18 50	12 13
Gümüşhane	5 53	7 39	12 35	14 53	17 11	18 47	12 22
İstanbul	6 35	8 22	13 17	15 34	17 25	19 28	11 12
İzmir	6 39	8 22	13 24	15 49	18 06	19 39	10 46
Kastamonu	6 17	8 05	12 58	15 13	17 31	19 09	11 45
Rize	5 49	7 36	12 31	14 48	17 06	18 42	12 28
Samsun	6 07	7 55	12 48	15 03	17 21	18 59	12 00
Sinop	6 12	8 01	12 53	15 06	17 25	19 03	11 54
Ordu	5 59	7 46	12 41	14 58	17 16	18 52	12 10
Tokat	6 05	7 51	12 47	15 05	17 23	18 59	12 00
Trabzon	5 52	7 39	12 34	14 51	17 09	18 45	12 22
Zonguldak	6 25	8 13	13 06	15 21	17 39	19 17	11 32

Ankara 6 18 8 03 13 01 15 21 17 39 19 14 11 32

Ey insanoğulları! Her mescide güzel elbiselerinizi giyinerek gidin; yiyeceğin için fakat israf etmeyin, çünkü Allah müsrifleri sevmez.
Sûre : 7/31

arz ibâdetlerden sonra, Allâh yanında amellerin en sevgilisi (rızasına muvâlık olanı), müslümanın kalbine sevinç koymaktır.»
Hadis

Kasım : 55 Gün : 1 Kalan : 364 Yılbaşı (Resmi Tatil) Rumi Mali : 19 Kânunuevvel 1398

16 R. evvel 1403
1
OCAK
1983
CUMARTESİ

ŞEHİRLER	İms.	Güneş	Öğle	İkindi	Akşam	Yatsı	Kible S
Amasya	6 22	7 53	12 53	15 06	17 27	18 53	11 56
Çankırı	6 31	8 02	12 53	15 15	17 36	19 02	11 41
Çorum	6 25	7 57	12 48	15 10	17 30	18 56	11 50
Giresun	6 12	7 44	12 34	14 55	17 16	18 42	12 14
Gümüşhane	6 07	7 38	12 30	14 52	17 13	18 38	12 21
Kastamonu	6 31	8 04	12 53	15 12	17 33	19 00	11 44
Rize	6 04	7 36	12 26	14 46	17 07	18 33	12 28
Samsun	6 21	7 53	12 43	15 02	17 23	18 50	12 00
Sinop	6 27	8 00	12 47	15 05	17 25	18 53	11 54
Ordu	6 14	7 46	12 36	14 57	17 17	18 44	12 10
Tokat	6 19	7 49	12 42	15 04	17 25	18 50	12 00
Trabzon	6 07	7 39	12 29	14 50	17 10	18 37	12 23
Zonguldak	6 39	8 12	13 01	15 20	17 40	19 07	11 32
Ankara	6 38	8 03	12 56	15 19	17 40	19 05	11 33
İzmir	6 53	8 21	13 19	15 47	18 08	19 31	10 45
İstanbul	6 50	8 22	13 12	15 32	17 53	19 19	11 13

Ankara 6 38 8 03 12 56 15 19 17 40 19 05 11 33

As seen above, the prayer times have been changed by the Presidency of Religious Affairs (of Turkey) starting January 1, 1983. Despite the fact that no changes took place in the Globe and the Sun, and their motions, the times were changed over a day; for **Ankara** the imsâk time was put back to **20 minutes** later and the 'ishâ time was brought forward to **9 minutes** earlier. There is no scientific explanation for this. It is not related to (removal of) exaggerated temkin either. **It is a must to use the temkin period** due to its being a scientific and astronomical requisite. **It is wrong not to use it.**

The Sun's altitude angle below horizon for the imsâk times published in the calendars, which was (-19) degrees, has been taken as (-18) degrees, starting with the year 1983. This has no sher'î, scientific or astronomical basis. Thus, starting with the year 1983, the unity and the unanimity of the Muslim World was quitted, by abandoning the correct times published in all calendars. It is because (-18) degrees is the altitude corresponding to the "**Astronomical twilight**" the Europeans define at which the whiteness spreads along the horizon, and not the whiteness appearing as a point at the eastern horizon, as the Islamic 'ulamâ and the Islamic astronomy experts unanimously stated. **By taking the Sun's altitude for the imsâk time below horizon as (-18) degrees and also removing the temkin period** which was being used by all Islamic astronomy 'ulamâ for finding the correct **imsâk and 'ishâ times**; "as a result of these two changes", differences reaching 15-20 minutes for the imsâk times (of places between the latitudes of 36-42 degrees like Türkiye), and differences reaching 10 minutes for the 'ishâ times emerged. That is, in Türkiye, sawm (fasting) is being started approximately 15-20 minutes later than the true imsâk time, eating and drinking being continued, the

sawms (fasts) kept are being fâsid (invalid). Therefore, because such sawms kept according to the erroneous imsâk times are fâsid, they are to be made qadhâ of (made up for). And, also the 'ishâ salât also has to be made qadhâ of, because the fard is being started by ten minutes earlier than the due time.

The temkin period is not a haphazard period. It is a period composed of 4 individual components, each calculated by separate formula or taken from tables prepared by calculation, obtained by superposition of the components, and correct prayer times written in the calendars are found by subtracting it from the times before noon and adding to those in the afternoon. **he temkin period is the time piece that brings the times calculated by astronomical formulae to the sher'î times which are the correct times, at which the signs as stated by the Islamic 'ulamâ' in the celestial sphere specific to the prayer times appear.** "TemkinTable" Link is as follows:

http://www.turktakvim.com/index.php?link=html/en/Table_of_Tamkins.html

Removing the temkin period means abolishing the correct salât (prayer) times. There are not separate temkins for every salât. The temkin period is not a reserve time. It is noted in (**Dürr-i yektâ**) that the sawm of a person who postpones the time of imsâk by 3-4 minutes, and, the sawm and the maghrib salât (early evening prayer) of a person who brings forward the time of ghurûp by 3-4 minutes, considering the temkin period to be a reserve time, will be fâsid (invalid).

["Click here for detailed information on the "Temkin Period".](#)

PROTOCOL OF AGREEMENT ON THE CORRECT TIMES SIGNED BETWEEN THE DIYÂNET (RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS') AND THE CALENDARS' REPRESENTATIVES:

It has been approved that the salât times of the year 1982 and before are correct as stated in the "**Protocol**" written and undersigned by the committee composed of the expert in charge Arif Çöklü together with the Astronomer of the Presidency of Religious Affairs (of Turkey), the Director of the Time Calculation Department and the representatives of the civil calendar publishers, following the mutual agreement that **it is correct to take 19 degrees as basis for imsâk time calculations and to use 10-minute temkin period in Türkiye**, taking into consideration also the results obtained by the expert in charge Arif Çöklü, of the Presidency of Religious Affairs (of Türkiye), in the meeting of the related officials and the calendar publishers, held at the Presidency of Religious Affairs (of Türkiye) on 26.05.1992.

EXPLANATION ON THE SALÂT TIMES OF 1982 AND EARLIER YEARS, WHICH ARE CORRECT (2)

The sawm (fast) and salât (prayer) times published in Türkiye Calendar and the web are taken from the calendar '**İlmiyyeh Sâl Nâmesi** of the year 1916 prepared by the **Meshîhat-e-İslâmiyyeh**, the highest office of the Othmânî 'ulamâ', and the book **Türkiyye Mahsûs Evkât-I Şer'iyye** of 1958 number 14, by the Istanbul University Kandilli Observatory.

About the same (salât and imsâk) times, it is noted **on the first and last pages of the pocket calendar** of the year 1926 **Takvim-i Ziya cep takviminin ilk ve son sahîfelerinde: "This calendar was printed by the decree of the illustrious presidency, after being examined by the Board of Advisors of the Presidency of the Religious Affairs."**

In the religious affairs, the salât times approved by the Islamic 'ulamâ' and the astronomy experts should not be changed. rElmalılı Hamdi Yazır has given extensive information on this topic in the Periodical (**Sebîl-ür-reşâd**) volume 22. In Türkiye, until 1982, nobody changed the temkin time and the Sun's altitude angle, all 'ulamâ', awliyâ, sheykh-ül-islâms, müftîs, all Muslims had performed their salâts at these sher'î times, and had started their sawms at these sher'î times. In our calendar, the temkin period and the Sun's altitude below horizon are not changed at all, the salât and fasting times are given correctly.

İmsâk time: In all of the four madhâhib, it starts at the end of the sher'î night when the whiteness called fajr-e sâdiq appears at a point on the line of horizon, that is, when the Sun approaches up to -19 degrees to the line of horizon. The sawm (fasting) also starts at this time.

In 1982 and the the preceding years, the Islamic 'ulamâ have been in unanimity, that is, they have agreed upon the Sun's being (-19) degrees below the horizon at the imsâk time. In fact, this unanimity has been publicized both in the "**Miscellaneous Memoranda**" from their time of establishment up to the year 1982, and in their present web page. For example, this unanimity was openly referred to in an answer to a newspaper columnist in 1958, in answer to a reader's question on 13.08.2010, in the "**Press Conference**" on 17.07.2013. And, in the imsâk time calculation, the (-19) degrees have been applied since 1400 years. This unanimity has has been also corroborated and restated by the T. R. Boğaziçi University, Kandilli Observatory in their memorandum dated 08.07.1992 number 1354. In 1983 and the following years, (-18) has been used in imsâk and 'ishâ time calculations, and imsâk and 'ishâ times without temkin have been given. Öğle ve ikinci vakitlerinde de, zaruri olan temkin müddeti azaltılmıştırThe temkin periods in the zuhr (early afternoon salât) and 'asr (late afternoon salât) have been reduced. The times of this kind are all erroneous. In the book published by the Ministry of education in 1898, titled, **Mukhtasar İlm-i Hey'et** it is noted, "**İmsâk time is found by subtracting temkin, when the Sun approaches -19 degrees below horizon.**"

In all times, a temkin of 10 minutes is used. Diyânet İşleri Başkanlığı'nın 13.08.2010'da bir okuyucusunun suâlüne verdiği cevap yazısındaIn the written answer to a reader by the Presidency of Religious Affairs, it is noted; "**Since the time of the Khalifa Me'mûn [198 (m. 813)], the 'ishâ and imsâk times have been determined according to these (-17 for 'ishâ, -19 for imsâk) values.**"

However, in the 17.07.2013 press conference, the link of which is given below, it is noted; "**The committee formed in 1949 upon the direction of the President of Religious Affairs, Ahmet Hamdi Akseki, headed by the founder of the Kandilli Observatory Prof. Fatin Gökmen, with the members Kâmil Mîrâs, the Müftî of Istanbul Ömer Nasûhî Bilmen, the Müftî of Eyyüb İsmâil Habib Erzen and the Müwaqqit Yusuf Ziya Gökçe, also took the -19 degrees as basis for determining the imsâk.**"

(<http://diyanet.gov.tr/tr/icerik/basin-aciklamasi/8204?getEnglish=8204>)

(<https://www.diyanet.gov.tr/tr/icerik/imsak-vakitlerinin-belirlenmesi-usulu-ile-ilgili-aciklama/6275?getEnglish=>)

References only to some of the innumerable recognized and valuable sources authored by Islamic astronomy experts are given below.

İbni Yunus (deceased, hijrî 399 [milâdî 1009]), **İbni Shâtir** (deceased, hijrî 777 [milâdî 1375]) in (**En-nef'ul'âm**), his contemporary **El- Khalîfî's tables, Kedûsî** in the book (**Rub'-ı Dâira**), (Mekteb-i bahriye-i shâhâneh), science of astronomy teacher captain **Mustafa Hilmi efendi**, in his book (**Heyet-i felekiyyeh**) published in 1306 [m.1888] , Hadrat Erzurumlu İbrâhîm Hakki in his books **Evqât-i Sher'iyye Cedvelleri** and (**Mi'yâr-ül-evqât**), **Ahmed Ziyâ Bey** (deceased hijrî 1355) in his book (**Rub-ı dâirenin sûret-i isti'mâli**) contain valuable and correct information on the Sun's altitude angles at imsâk and 'ishâ, and also on temkin. **The conclusion drawn from all these sources is that: The imsâk times calculated without temkin and taking the Sun's altitude angle (-18) degrees is erroneous.**

Everybody accepts that the times in the calendars before the year 1983 were not erroneous. **And there is no dispute on this issue.** As a matter of fact, in the memorandum of 30 March 1988 no. 234-497 by the Presidency of Religious Affairs, to all müftî offices, it has been stated, (**There is only a difference of temkin between the calendar prior to 1983 and the new practice. Therefore, the practice prior to 1983 is not wrong**). Furthermore, referring to the Supreme Board of Religious Affairs' Decision dated 21.1.1982 number 142, the memorandum by Presidency of Religious Affairs discloses the reality by stating; (**The Islamic scientists, starting with the early eras of Islâm, have determined the Sun's altitude angles and the system of calculations with such utmost perfection, the same criteria are being used even today in the calculation of Salât Times.**)

However, when it comes to calculations of the salât times, those calculation principles, methods and rules are not being applied.

The Islamic 'ulamâ, since centuries, have comprehended that the Sun's altitude below horizon is -19 degrees, and have stated that other values are not correct. And so is the fatwâ. Those who are not mujtehids do not have the right to change this fatwâ. The worships not complying with the fawâ are not sahîh (valid).

Therefore, because the correct times were abolished using the **principle of facilitation** since the year 1983, and the salâts (prayers) and sawms (fasts) performed obeying those times are fâsid, they are to be made qadâ of (made up for). Our extensive explanations of the correct Salât Times is under the header **Important Links** on the www.turktakvim.com website.

**TÜRKİYE CALENDAR
TIME CALCULATION COMMITTEE**

Our e-mail address: info@namazvakti.com