

# Fiqh (Islamic Law)

## Level 4

(Age 8-9)

Name

Gardens of Sunnah.co.uk

## Lesson 1

### Kinds of religious actions

FARD	WAJIB	SUNNAH	NAFL	MUSTAHAB
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All religious actions in Islam fall into one of the following categories:

1. Fard (Plural – Faraa'id)

Actions which are compulsory because they are clearly ordered by Allah (The Exalted). Anyone who rejects or denies a Fard action will not be a Muslim any more (Kafir) and if he leaves it without excuse, he will be a Fasiq (Sinner). Examples of Fard Includes Salaah, Fasting, Hajj etc.

2. Fard-e-Kifayah:

Also compulsory on every Muslim, but if performed by a few Muslims in the community, it ends the responsibility of others, for example, Salaatul Janazah, I'tikaf etc.

3. Wajib (Plural – Waajibaat)

Actions which are second in importance to Fard and if left out constitutes a sin. However, if a person rejects a Wajib action or leaves it out without excuse, one will be a Fasiq (open sinner). Examples of

Wajib actions include Witr Salaah, Eid Salaah, Qurbani (Ud-hiyyah – animal sacrifice), etc.

#### 4. Sunnah (Plural – Sunan)

Actions performed by our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) which we must follow. There are two kinds of Sunnah; Mu'akkadah and Ghayr Mu'akkadah

##### 4.1 Sunnat-ul-Mu'akkadah

Actions performed regularly by our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) which he never left out. Therefore the performance of these is essential and to neglect them is sinful. Examples of Sunnat-ul-Mu'akkadah include two Sunnnah of Fajr, Taraweeh Salaah, etc.

##### 4.2 Sunnat-ul-Ghayr Mu'akkadah

Actions not often left out by our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) for example, the four Sunnah before 'Asr and 'Isha Salaah.

**Exercise – fill in the meanings next to the words on the next page.**

<b>Fard</b>	
<b>Fard-e-kifayah</b>	
<b>Wajib</b>	
<b>Sunnah</b>	
<b>Sunnat-ul-Mu’akkadah</b>	
<b>Sunnat-ul-Ghayr Mu’akkadah</b>	

## Lesson 2

### Kinds of religious actions

FARD	WAJIB	SUNNAH	NAFL	MUSTAHAB
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#### 5. Nafl or Mustahab (Plural – Nawafil or Mustahabbaat)

Performing of Nafl or Mustahab actions are highly recommended and will earn reward (Sawab), but leaving them will not make up a sin.

#### 6. Haram:

Actions clearly forbidden by Allah (The Exalted). Anyone rejecting or denying this prohibition will no longer be a Muslim. One who indulges in a Haram act is committing a very serious sin, for example, drinking alcohol, gambling, eating pork (Ham) etc.

#### 7. Halal:

Opposite of Haram, this is a permissible action.

#### 8. Makrooh (Plural – Makroohaat)

An action which is disliked by Allah (The Exalted) and our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). There are two kinds:

8.1 Makrooh Tanzeehi: If anyone avoids such disliked actions then one will be rewarded for avoiding it.

8.2 Makrooh Tahreemi: A disliked action which is next to Haram and if anyone engages in such an action then one will be punished. Therefore it must be avoided.

### **Conclusion**

Therefore all religious actions, be it Salaah, Zakaah, Fasting, Hajj, manner for Wudhu, reciting the Qur'an, etc. fall into anyone of the above categories.

## Exercise

*Please answer these questions individually  
(ANSWERS ARE IN THE TABLE BELOW).*

1. Explain the term Fard and give one example:
2. Explain the term Fard-e-Kifaayah give one example:
3. Explain the term Wajib give one example:
4. Which of the following two Sunnah is of greater importance:-  
Sunnat-ul-Mu'akkadah or Sunnat-ul-Ghayr Mu'akkadah?
5. What is the difference between Makrooh Tahreemi and Makrooh Tanzeehi?

ONE IS A DISLIKED ACTION WHICH IF AVOIDED, WILL RESULT IN REWARD	ONE IS A DISLIKED ACTION WHICH IS NEXT TO HARAAM	SUNNAT-UL- MU'AKKADAH	ACTIONS WHICH ARE SECOND IN IMPORTANCE TO FARD  EID SALAAH
SALAAT-UL-JANAAZA	COMPULSORY ON EVERY MUSLIM, BUT IF PERFORMED BY A FEW MUSLIMS IN THE COMMUNITY THEN IT ENDS THE RESPONSIBILITY ON OTHERS	ACTIONS WHICH ARE COMPULSORY	SALAAH

## Homework

*This word search goes up, down, and right to left too. Good Luck!*

Q	W	W	E	R	G	T	Y	U	I	O	P	L	T
A	F	A	R	D	H	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	A
Z	X	J	L	X	A	C	V	B	N	T	M	Z	H
N	K	I	F	A	Y	A	H	B	V	A	C	X	R
N	M	B	A	A	R	S	D	F	G	N	H	J	E
S	U	N	N	A	H	U	I	O	P	Z	L	K	E
W	W	E	R	T	B	T	Y	U	I	E	O	P	M
M	U	A	K	K	A	D	A	H	T	E	Y	U	I
Q	L	A	L	A	H	W	H	E	R	H	Q	W	E
D	F	M	A	R	A	H	A	G	H	I	J	K	L
Z	X	C	V	B	T	N	B	M	Q	W	E	R	T
S	D	F	G	H	S	J	K	L	P	O	I	U	Y
X	C	V	B	N	U	M	L	K	J	H	G	F	D
H	U	R	K	A	M	Y	T	R	E	W	Q	S	D

1. Fardh
2. Wajib
3. Sunnah
4. Kifayah
5. Ghayr
6. Muakkadah
8. Haram
9. Halal
10. Makruh
11. Tanzeehi
12. Tahreemi

## 7. Mustahab

### Lesson 3

#### Importance of Cleanliness (Taharah)

Tahaarah means to be clean and pure. Islam is very particular about cleanliness and purity of the outside (body, clothing) and internal (mind and soul). The five major impurities are:

Urine, Stool (poo), Blood, Puss and Alcohol

Since Islam is so particular about Taharah, it is importance for us as Muslims to take special care and avoid impurities and to stay clean at all times. In the Qur'an, in Surah Tawbah, Surah number 9; verse:108, we read:-

*Never stand (for worship) in that mosque \*; indeed the mosque \*\* that has been founded on piety from the very first day deserves that you should stand in it; in it are the people who wish to thoroughly cleanse themselves; and Allah loves the clean.*

Also our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) said:

**“Cleanliness is part of faith.” (Tirmidhi)**

We learn from the above ayah and hadith the importance of staying clean at all times is very clear.

Let us see what some of the things we must do to ensure that we remain clean at all times.

When we go to the toilet we must sit and not stand and relieve ourselves. We must be careful not to let the urine splash onto our clothes, body or the place of sitting otherwise our clothes and body will become dirty and impure. After we have finished relieving ourselves we must make Istinja (clean) ourselves and clean with our left hand.

Istinja is to clean ones self properly with water and toilet paper after relieving oneself in the toilet. (Use of water is essential even if toilet paper is used). Remember to leave the toilet neat and tidy and to wash the hands after using the toilet.

We must bath regularly, clip our nails when they grow long, brush our teeth and comb our hair everyday and wear clean clothes.

**Exercise – colour in the images below.**



We must also remember to wash our hands and mouth before and after eating and the used dishes must be washed clean, wiped and stored neatly.



### Lesson 4

Remember just as you would keep yourself clean and tidy, you must also keep your home, your classrooms, your Madrasah grounds and also the streets and pavements clean and throw your litter into the bin. Always remember that Allah (The Exalted) loves those who are clean.





## Conclusion

To be clean is very important in Islam. We must wash after relieving ourselves. We must not only keep ourselves clean but surroundings must also be kept clean and tidy.

Just as we would keep our body and clothes clean, we must also keep our minds (thoughts) pure, that is, we must not have evil thoughts nor keep ill feelings towards anybody i.e. talking bad about someone, or swearing.

The Holy Prophet (sallallaahu 'alayhi wa sallam) set an example for the believers with the importance he attached to his appearance and cleanliness. One account describes the Prophet's (sallallaahu 'alayhi wa sallam) attitude to such matters:

"The Prophet (sallallaahu 'alayhi wa sallam) once intended to go to his companions and so he put on his turban and dressed his hair...He said:

'Yes, Allah loves the actions of His servant who refines his body in order to meet his friends and brothers'."

(Imam Ghazzali's Ihya Ulum-Id-Din (The Book of Religious Learnings), Islamic Book Service, New Delhi, 2001, Volume III, p.268)

The Prophet (sallallaahu 'alayhi wa sallam) said: "Allah is beautiful and loves beauty. Putting on beautiful clothes does not mean putting on pride. Pride means denying the truth and looking down on other people." (Sahih Muslim Hadith)

**Revise the lesson and answer the questions**

*Please answer these questions individually.*

1. What is Taharah?
2. What are the five major impurities.
3. Must we stand or sit when we go to the toilet?
4. Why must we sit when we go to the toilet to pass urine?
5. Which hand must we use to wash our private parts?

6. How do you keep your house, school and Madrasah clean?
7. Does Allah (The Exalted) love those who stay clean?
8. Why is it important for a Muslim to stay clean?

Get into a group of 2 or 3 and discuss and list what things we can do to keep our minds clean and pure. (5 minutes) Teacher to make a list on board and discuss and give a better understanding to the entire class.

## Homework or to do in your spare time

U	R	I	N	E	S	Q	T	W	I	E	L
I	P	U	Y	A	T	T	A	I	M	R	P
S	U	O	P	L	O	K	H	S	P	H	O
E	S	I	T	C	O	D	A	T	U	F	I
H	S	D	O	O	L	B	R	I	R	S	U
T	Y	T	R	H	E	W	A	N	E	S	Y
O	U	Y	D	O	B	I	H	J	O	P	T
L	K	J	H	L	G	F	D	A	S	A	R
C	L	E	A	N	L	I	N	E	S	S	E
Q	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	U	W
A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	U	Y	Q

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| 1. Cleanliness | 7. Sit     |
| 2. Urine       | 8. Taharah |
| 3. Stool       | 9. Clothes |
| 4. Blood       | 10. Body   |
| 5. Puss        | 11. Impure |

6. Istinja

12. Alcohol

## **Lesson 5**

### **Istinja**

#### **Do's and Dont's**

We have learnt previously that cleanliness is very important in Islam.

Therefore, when a Muslim goes to the toilet to relieve oneself, one must clean oneself, preferably with water, after passing urine or stool.

This is known as Istinja.

The rules relating to the manners of using the toilet and Istinja was taught by our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). The best way to do anything is to follow the way of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him). If we do anything the way our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) did, then we would be doing it the correct way and getting reward (Sawab) for it at the same time. The following are some of the rules relating to the manners of using the toilet and Istinja.

1. For passing urine and stool, you must go to a place of privacy (toilet).
2. If you are in an open place and there is no toilet, then sit in a place where you cannot be seen by others.

3. We must not urinate in public or under a shade-giving tree, fruit tree, in a dam, pool etc. because people may rest and eat the fruits etc.
4. Before entering the toilet, we must remove rings, badges or anything else on which the name of Allah (The Exalted), His Prophets (upon whom be peace), Quranic verses or Ahadith are written. However, it is permissible to have them in the pocket or as a Taweez.
5. Before you enter the toilet, with your LEFT FOOT, you must recite the following supplication (Du'a):

## DUA'AA FOR BATHROOM / TOILET



### ON ENTERING

(بِسْمِ اللَّهِ) اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْخُبْثِ وَالْخَبَائِثِ

Bismillaahi. Allahumma innee a'uuthubika minal khubthi wal habaa'ith.  
In the name of Allah).O Allah, I seek refuge in You from all evil, and evil doers.

Al-Bukhari 1/45 and Muslim 1/283.

The wording in brackets is related by Sa'eed Ibn Mansur, see: Al Fath1/244.

6. If you are using the western style toilet (high pan – picture below), ensure that the seat is clean before you sit on it.



7. We must not face the Qiblah or sit with our back towards the Ka'bah when using the toilet.
8. We must not pass out urine while standing.

## **Lesson 6**

### **Istinja**

#### **Do's and Dont's**

1. We must not talk, read or eat in the toilet.
2. We must spend as little time as possible in the toilet.
3. After relieving yourself, wash the private parts with the LEFT HAND until satisfied that they have been cleaned. It is disliked (Makrooh) to use the right hand or cleaning the private parts.
4. The use of water is preferable when making Istinja.
5. Istinja can also be made with only toilet paper or lumps of soil, providing that no water is available.
6. Istinja must not be made with coal, bones, glass, baked bricks, printed paper etc. any paper which can be used for printing must not be used for istinja.

7. We must ensure that we flush the toilet and leave the toilet clean, once we have finished.
8. When leaving the toilet, step out with the RIGHT FOOT.
9. Once outside, recite the following supplication (dua):

**14. After leaving toilet with right foot**

غُفْرَانِكَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَذْهَبَ عَنِّي الْأَذَى  
وَعَافَانِي

I seek Your pardon. Praise be to Allah ﷻ who removed from me discomfort and gave me relief.

*(Ibnul Majah, Pg.26)*

9. Wash both hands with soap and water.

## CONCLUSION

Take note of the following Hadith:

“Be careful of urine splashes, for verily most cases of punishment in the grave are because of it.” (Mishkat)

It was narrated that Ibn ‘Abbaas said: The Messenger of Allaah (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him) passed by two graves and said, “They are being punished, but they are not being punished for something that was difficult to avoid. One of them used to walk about spreading nameemah (malicious gossip) and the other used not to take care to avoid getting urine on himself.”

Narrated by Muslim

This Hadith warns us to be careful of urine splashes onto our body or clothes when passing urine. It is for this reason that Islam teaches us to sit when urinating.

**Revise the lesson and answer the questions**

1. Who taught us how to stay clean?
2. What is the cleaning of the private parts called?
3. Why must we not urinate in:-
  - 3.1 In a public space?
  - 3.2 Under a shade giving tree?
  - 3.3 In a dam or pool?
4. Does a Muslim stand and urinate? Why?

5. What supplication must you read before you enter the toilet?
6. With which foot must you enter the toilet? Why?
7. Which direction must you not face when using the toilet?
8. Which hand must you use to wash the private parts? Why?
9. With what can Istinja be made?
10. List some of the things with which Istinja cannot be made.
11. With which foot must you leave the toilet? Why?
12. What supplication must you read when you come out of the toilet?

13. When you follow all of the above, are you following the practice (Sunnah) of our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace)?

14. Therefore, are you pleasing Allah (The Exalted)?

## Crossword

1	L				
2	R				
3	Q				
4	R				
5	L				

1. Enter the toilet with this foot
2. Leave the toilet with this foot
3. Do not face the \_\_\_\_\_ when relieving oneself
4. We must not talk, \_\_\_\_\_ or eat in the toilet/bathroom
5. We must spend as \_\_\_\_\_ time as possible in the toilet/bathroom

## **Lesson Seven**

### **Importance of Ablution (Wudhu)**

Before we begin to perform our Salaah, or want to touch and read the Qur'an, we must first prepare ourselves. This preparation includes making sure that our body and clothes are clean and also by washing certain parts of our body. This washing of certain parts of our body is called ablution (Wudhu).

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) is reported to have said:-

**“Wudhu is the key to Salaah and Salaah is the key to Jannah.”  
(Ahmad).**

He is also reported to have said:-


“Wudhu is a shield against Shaytaan and will be like a torch for Muslims on the Day of Judgment.” (Mishkat)



Abu Huraira reported: Allah's Messenger (may peace be upon him) said: When a bondsman-a Muslim or a believer-washes his face (in course of ablution), every sin he contemplated with his eyes, will be washed away from his face along with water, or with the last drop of water; when he washes his hands, every sin they wrought will be effaced from his hands with the water, or with the last drop of water; and when he washes his feet, every sin towards which his feet have walked will be washed away with the water or with the last drop of water with the result that he comes out **pure** from all sins. Muslim (Book #002, Hadith #0475)

## Ablution

Islamic Reflections-Facebook



## **Lesson Eight**

### **Importance of Ablution (Wudhu)**

Wudhu is also required when performing Tawaaf of the Ka'bah. The following are the sources and types of water with which Wudhu is allowed.

1. Rain water
2. Well water
3. Spring, sea or river water
4. Water of melting snow or hail
5. Water of a big tank or pond

### **CONCLUSION**

Seeing that Wudhu is the key to Salaah, we must ensure that we perform our Wudhu correctly.

If any part of the body that needs to be washed during Wudhu has a wound or is covered with bandage/plaster due to injury, then it is permissible to make Masah (wipe) over the wound or the bandage/plaster. This is only allowed if the passing of water over the area to be washed will worsen the injury or if the bandage/plaster cannot be removed.

Insha Allah, the next few lessons we will learn about the different aspects of Wudhu.

**Exercise** - Revise the lesson and answer the questions

1. List 2 Islamic actions for which a Muslim must perform Wudhu.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. What do you understand from the Hadith: "Wudhu is the key to Salaah and Salaah is the key to Jannah."
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. List the types of water with which Wudhu is allowed.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. How will a person fulfil the requirements of Wudhu if one has a bandage over the arm?

## Lesson 9

### Method of Wudhu

1. Make intention (Niyyah) for Wudhu.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

(I commence Wudhu), in the name of Allah ﷻ the Great and all praise be to Allah ﷻ (for keeping me faithful) in the Deen (religion) of Islam.  
(Majmauz-zawaaid)

2. Recite Ta'awwudh and Tasmiyah

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

I seek refuge in Allah, from Shaytan the accursed one.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Allah in the Name of, The Beneficent, The Merciful

3. Wash both hands up to the wrists, 3 times.
4. Rinse and gargle the mouth, 3 times. Use a Miswak, toothbrush or finger to clean the teeth.
5. Put water into the nostrils using the right hand and clean the nose with the thumb and little finger of the left hand, 3 times.
6. Wash the face from forehead to the chin and from one ear to the other ear, 3 times. If a person has a beard he must make Khilal of the beard by passing his wet fingers through his beard.
7. Wash both arms, first the right and then the left, upto and including the elbows, 3 times.
8. Make Masah of the whole head, one time.
9. Make Masah of both ears by passing the index fingers through the grooves of the ears and also by passing the thumbs behind the ears.
10. Make Masah of the nape, (back of the neck) one time.
11. Make Khilal of the fingers, one time.
12. Wash both feet, first right and the left, including the ankles, 3 times. Make Khilal by passing the little finger of the left hand between the toes.

On completion of Wudhu, recite Kalimah Shahadah

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ  
لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ  
مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

And then recite the following du'a:

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِينَ  
وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ  
(Jāmi' Tirmizi, VI, P9)

“O Allah! Make me of the repenters and make me of the purified.”

## PUPIL ACTIVITY

Practice with your friends the Sunnnah method of making Wuhdu

## Lesson 10

### The Fara'id of Wudhu

We have learnt in our previous lesson the importance of Wudhu and how to make the complete Sunnah Wudhu. In this lesson Insha Allah, we will discuss the Fara'id actions of Wudhu. (Fard – singular; Fara'id – plural).

Fara'id are compulsory actions which have been commanded by Allah (The Exalted).

There are 4 Fara'id in Wudhu. We know this because in the Qur'an, In Surah Ma'idah, Surah number 5, verse:6, we read:-

*O People who Believe! When you wish to stand up for prayer, wash your faces, and your hands up to the elbows, and pass wet palms over your heads and wash your feet up to the ankles; and if you need a bath, clean yourselves thoroughly; and if you are sick or on a journey, or one of you returns from answering the call of nature, or you have cohabited with women, and you do not find water, then cleanse (yourself) with clean soil - therefore stroke your soiled palms over your faces and your hands with it; Allah does not will to place you in hardship, but He wills to fully purify you and complete His favour upon you, so that you may be grateful.*

From this verse (Ayah) we learn that 4 Fara'id of Wudhu are:-

1. Washing the face from the forehead to the lower portion of the chin and from one ear lobe to the other ear lobe, once.
2. Washing the arms upto and including the elbows, once.
3. Making Masah of a quarter ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of the head. Once.
4. Washing the feet upto and including the ankles. Once.

If any of these actions are left out or if any portion is left dry, then the Wudhu would be incomplete and not accepted. Therefore, if a person has nail polish, paint, make-up or anything that will prevent water reaching the body, the one must remove it before making Wudhu, otherwise the Wudhu will remain incomplete.

## **CONCLUSION**

We must therefore be very careful when making our Wudhu, especially when doing the above actions, or else our Salaah and worship (Ibadah) would be in vain (useless). However, we must remember that the full benefit (sawab) and significance of the Wudhu depends upon the proper completion of the Sunnah actions also. These actions are discussed in the next lesson.

### **Revise the lesson and answer the questions**

1. What is the key to Jannah?
2. What is the Key to Salaah?
3. With which type of water can one make Wudhu?
4. What is the shield against Shaytan?
5. What is the meaning of Fard?
6. How many Fara'id actions are there in Wudhu and what are they?
7. Where in the Qur'an does Allah (The Exalted) tell us this?
8. Can we leave out any Fara'id of Wudhu?



## Exercise: Crossword

1	S									
2	F									
3	C									
4	C									
5	W									

- 1 - Muslims must pray five times a day
- 2 - How many Faraaid in Wudu?
- 3 - We must use \_\_\_\_\_ water for Wuzdu
- 4 - Fard means \_\_\_\_\_?
- 5 - What is the key to Salaah?

## **Lesson 11**

### **Sunan of Wudhu**

We have learnt that while there are 4 compulsory actions in Wudhu, the full reward/benefit and significance of Wudhu depends upon the proper completion of the Sunan actions also. (Sunnah – singular, Sunan – plural (more than one)).

Sunnah is that act which our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) performed, and if we love our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) then we will follow his actions.

Remember, if a Sunnah is left out, the Wudhu will be complete, but we will not get the full benefit (Sawab) for it.

There are thirteen (13) Sunan in Wudhu.

1. To make the intention (Niyyah) that you are making Wudhu.
2. To recite Tasmiyyah before starting.
3. To wash the hands upto the wrists, three times.
4. To brush the teeth by using a Miswak.
5. To rinse and gargle the mouth, three times.
6. To put water into and clean the nostrils, three times.
7. To make Khilal of the beard, i.e. to pass wet fingers through the beard.

8. To make Khilal of the fingers and toes.
9. To wash the face, arms and feet, three times.
10. To make Masah of the whole head, once.
11. To make Masah of both ears, once.
12. To make the Wudhu in the correct order.
13. To wash each part, one after the other, without any delay so that no part dries up before the Wudhu is complete.

## **CONCLUSION**

The above are the Sunan of Wudhu, which our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) performed in addition to the Fara'id (compulsory) actions of Wudhu which Allah (The Exalted) has commanded.

### **Revise the lesson and answer the Questions**

1. What is the meaning of Sunnah?
2. How many Sunan are there in Wudhu?
3. What are the thirteen Sunan of Wudhu?
4. Do you get full sawab of Wudhu if you forget or leave out a Sunnah?
5. Will Wudhu be accepted if a Sunnah action is left out? Give a reason.

1	I								
2	M								
3	T								
4	T								
5	S								

### Crossword

- 1 - Before starting Wudu, you must make \_\_\_\_\_?
- 2 - It is Sunnah to brush your teeth using \_\_\_\_\_?
- 3 - How many Sunan are there in Wudu
- 4 - How many times should you wash your face and arm
- 5 - Which kalima should you recite after wudu

## **Lesson 12**

### **Mustahabbaat of Wudhu**

Mustahab (desirable) actions are those actions that are highly recommended and are liked by Allah (The Exalted) and our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace). By performing a Mustahab act you will attain more sawaab (benefit) but if you leave it out, there is no sin.

(Mustahab – Singular. Mustahabbaat – plural).

The five Mustahabbaat of Wudhu are:-

1. To begin washing from the right limbs first.
2. To make Masah of the nape, that is, back of the neck.
3. Not to accept assistance from any person.
4. To face the Qiblah.
5. To sit on a high, clean place.

Therefore, if you include these five Mustahabbaat together with the Sunan of Wudhu, the sawab (benefit) for your Wudhu will be increased.

### **CONCLUSION**

Remember that our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) said that Wudhu is the key to Salaah and Salaah is the key

to Jannah. He also said that Wudhu is a shield against Shaytan. Therefore we must try to remain in Wudhu at all times.

Moreover, we must always include the Sunan and Mustahabbaat actions when making our Wudhu so that we may attain the full benefit of Wudhu.

### **Class Activity**

Practice Wudu – one student at a time



## **Lesson 13**

### **Makroohaat of Wudhu**

So far we have learnt the four Fara'id (compulsory acts) of Wudhu, which Allah (The Exalted) mentions in the Qur'an. These acts cannot be left out. We have also learnt the thirteen Sunan of Wudhu which our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) performed; and the five Mustahabbaat actions of Wudhu which are beneficial actions and thus increase the sawaab of our Wudhu.

Now let us learn the undesirable or disliked acts of Wudhu. These are known as Makroohaat of Wudhu. Committing a Makrooh act in Wudhu causes the full Sawaab (benefit) of the wudhu to be lost although the Wudhu will be valid (accepted).

(Makrooh – Singular; Makroohaat – plural (more than one))

The Makroohaat of Wudhu are:-

1. To make Wudhu in a dirty place.
2. To clean the nose with the right hand.
3. To talk of worldly affairs during Wudhu.

4. To perform Wudhu against the Sunnah sequence, for example, washing the legs first, then the face and then the hands, is against the Sunnah sequence.
5. To waste water or to use too little water.
6. To splash water when washing parts of the body.
7. To wash parts of the body more than three times.

## **CONCLUSION**

Remember therefore, committing a Makrooh act in Wudhu will cause much of the Sawaab of the Wudhu to be lost, although the Wudhu will be accepted and will not have to be repeated.

### **Revise the lesson and answer the questions**

1. What is the meaning of Mustahab?
2. How many Mustahabbaat are there in Wudhu?
3. What are the five Mustahabbaat if Wudhu?
4. If a Mustahab action is left out, will the Wudhu be accepted?  
Give a reason.
5. What is the meaning of Makrooh?
6. What are the Makroohaat (dislikes) actions of Wudhu?
7. If you commit a Makrooh act in Wudhu, do you have to repeat your Wudhu? Give a reason.

8. Do you get the full benefits of Wudhu, if you commit a Makrooh act in Wudhu?

Wash right limbs first

Make wudu in a dirty place

undesirable

desirable

Don't accept assistance

To talk about worldly affairs during wudu

five

Wasting water

right hand

Wash nose with right hand

Sit on a high clean place

Face the Qiblah

Masah of the back of neck

To wash body parts more than three times

## Lesson 14

### Nawaaqid of Wudhu

We have learnt the Sunnah method of Wudhu, including the Fara'id, the Mustabhabbaat and the Makroohaat of Wudhu.

However, there are certain factors which will nullify (break) the Wudhu (Nawaaqid), thereby making it necessary to make a freash, new Wudhu (repeat the Wudhu) when we need to do any of the following:-

1. Perform Salaah
2. Perform Tawaaf of the Ka'bah
3. Touching and reading any part of the Qur'an.
4. Perform Sajdah-e-Tilaawah

The Nawaaqid or factors that break the Wudhu are as follows:-

1. Answering the call of nature, that is, going to the toilet to pass urine or stool.
2. Passing of wind from the back private parts.
3. Flow of blood or pus from any part of the body.
4. Vomiting a mouthful.
5. To fall asleep lying down or by resting the body against something.
6. To faint or to become unconscious.

7. Laughing aloud whilst in Salah. Remember that in this case, since the Wudhu is nullified, the Salah will also break and will have to be repeated after making fresh Wudhu.

Prophet's (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) wudhu never breaks he is always clean.

## **CONCLUSION**

It is advisable for us as Muslims to always stay in Wudhu because Wudhu is a shield against Shaytaan and Wudhu keeps us clean at all times. As Muslims we have to remain clean at all times.

## **Revise the lesson and answer the questions**

1. What do we mean by Nawaaqid?
2. What can we not do without Wudhu?
3. What are the factors which break Wudhu?
4. Laughing aloud in Salah breaks the Salah. Explain.
5. Why must we stay in Wudhu at all times?

## Lesson 15

### Tayyammum

We have already discussed Wudhu in detail and the importance of being in Wudhu at all times.

However, if at any time one is in need to Wudhu or Ghusl and there is no water available, or just enough water is available for drinking or its use is harmful during illness, then Allah (The Exalted) has ordered Muslims to make Tayyammum with clean pure sand or dust.

Tayyammum simply means “Dry Ablution.”

In the Qur’an, in Surah Ma’idah, Surah number 5, verse 6, we read:

*O People who Believe! When you wish to stand up for prayer, wash your faces, and your hands up to the elbows, and pass wet palms over your heads and wash your feet up to the ankles; and if you need a bath, clean yourselves thoroughly; and if you are sick or on a journey, or one of you returns from answering the call of nature, or you have cohabited with women, and you do not find water, then cleanse (yourself) with clean soil - therefore stroke your soiled palms over your faces and your hands with it; Allah does not will to place you in hardship, but He wills to fully purify you and complete His favour upon you, so that you may be grateful.*

Tayyammum can be made on any natural item on which there is dust, provided it is clean.

**Exercise** - Colour the word below.

Tayyammum

## **Lesson 16**

### **Tayyammum**

The method of Tayyammum is as follows:

1. Begin by reciting the following Intention (Niyyah):-

“I am making Tayyammum (for Wudhu/Ghusl) to purify myself.”

2. Place the palms of both hands on clean earth or dust and after blowing off the excess dust, wipe the whole face from forehead to chin and from one ear to the other, once.

3. Place the palms of both hands on clean earth or dust again and after blowing off the excess dust, rub the left palm over the right arm including the elbow; and thereafter rub the right palm over the left arm including the elbow, once.

It is Sunnah to make Khilaal of fingers and the beard.

## **Conclusion**

Tayyammum, in place of both Wudhu and Ghusl, is allowed only if water is not available, or there is just enough for drinking or its use is harmful. It is important to note that the method of Tayyammum for both Wudhu and Ghusl is the same, that is, the same three actions must be completed for ghusl also.

## **Nawaaqid of Tayyammum**

The Nawaaqid of Tayyammum are the same as those of Wudhu, except that when water becomes available or its use is no longer harmful, then the Tayyammum would become invalid. It would then be necessary to make Wudhu when the need arises. In the case of

Tayyammum for Ghusl also, one will need to make Ghusl once water becomes available.

**Exercise** - Revise the lesson and answer the questions

1. What is the simple meaning of Tayyammum?
2. How many Faraa'id actions are there in Tayyammum?
3. Under what circumstances can one make Tayyammum?
4. Describe how you would make Tayyammum?

5. In addition to the Nawaaqid of Wudhu, what other factor will make Tayyammum invalid?

## **Lesson 17**

### **Sunnah Method of Ghusl**

In Islam, Ghusl refers to the taking of a bath to clean oneself from impurities (napaaki), as taught by our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace).

The Ghusl must be made in place of privacy using clean water. It is disliked (Makrooh) to face Qiblah, to talk, or to recite any du'a, Kalima, etc. whilst making Ghusl.

Let us now discuss the method of Ghusl:-

1. One must begin by making the following Intention:-

“I am taking a bath to remove impurities.”

2. Wash both hands upto and including the wrists.
3. Then wash the private parts (preferably from the navel to the knees) wheather there are any impurities or not.
4. If there any impurity elsewhere on the body, it must now be washed off.
5. Now make a complete Sunnah Wudhu. When making Wudhu, gargle and rinse the mouth thoroughly. Any food-particle stuck in between the teeth must be removed, otherwise the Ghusl will not be valid since the space between the teeth will remain dry. Also make sure that the inside of the nostrils are wet.

If water collects at the place where you are making Ghushl, then delay the washing of the feet until the end of the Ghushl.

6. After Wudhu, pour water over the head ensuring that every strand of hair is wet. If the hair of a lady are plaited, she is excused from loosening her plaited hair. However, it is compulsory for her to wet the base of each and every hair. If she cannot do this, then it is necessary for her to unplaite (loosen) her hair and wash her entire hair, otherwise her Ghushl will not be valid.

7. Now pour water over the entire body, three times. The water must be poured in such a way that it reaches all parts of the body. If a single hair or spot on the body is left dry, then the Ghushl will not be valid. It is therefore recommended that you rub your body to make sure that no hair or spot remains dry.

If one is using the shower, then let the water pass over the entire body while making sure that no spot, including the navel and the ears, remain dry.

8. If the feet were not washed at the time of Wudhu, wash them now.

To make sure that no part of the body is left dry, rings, earrings, etc. must be removed so that the water reaches the parts covered by these objects.

N.B. if some flour, gum, paint etc. has hardened on or underneath the fingernails or elsewhere on the body, Ghusl will not be valid if these substances were not removed to allow water to pass.

## **Conclusion**

On completion of the Ghusl, one must dry the body with a clean towel, and dress as quickly as possible. If, after the Ghusl, one recalls that a certain portion of the body was left dry, it is not necessary to repeat the Ghusl, but simply wash the dry portion.

**Exercise** Revise the lesson and answer the questions

1. Where must Ghusl be made?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. Will the Ghusl be valid if a single hair is left dry.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. Explain in detail the Sunnah method of Ghusl.

## **Lesson 18**

### **Faraa'id and Sunan of Ghusl**

We have already learnt what Ghusl means and the Sunnah method of Ghusl. In this lesson we will discuss the Fara'id and Sunan of Ghusl.

There are 3 Fara'id in Ghusl. They are:-

1. To rinse the entire mouth thoroughly, once.
2. To put water into the nostril upto the fleshy parts (soft part) of the nose, once.
3. To wash the entire body from head to toes, once, making sure that not a singular portion of the body is left dry.

If these actions are done, then the Ghusl will be complete and the person will be cleansed.

However, it is important and of benefit to also include the Sunan actions in our Ghusl.

The five Sunan in Ghusl are:

1. To make Intention (Niyah) for Ghusl.
2. To wash both hands upto the wrists.

3. To wash the private parts and any other parts of the body over which there are impurities.
4. To make a complete Wudhu.
5. To pass water over the entire body, from head to feet, three times.

While the Ghusl will still be valid without the above Sunan, they should not be neglected or left out unnecessarily.

### **Conclusion**

If the 3 Fara'id of Ghusl are done, then the Ghusl will be complete and one will be cleansed. But remember that it is important to include the 5 Sunan when making Ghusl.

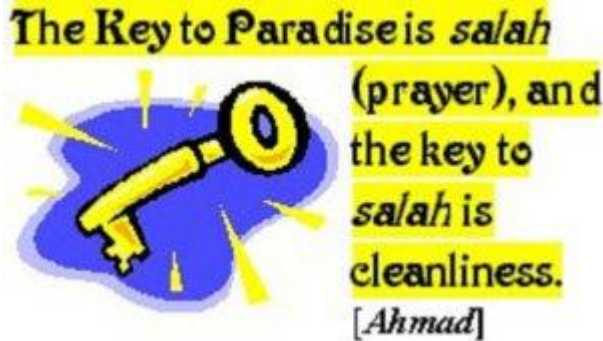
**Exercise** - Revise the lesson and answer the Questions using the answers in the box below

1. What are the 3 Fara'id of Ghusl?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. If any one of the above is left out, will the Ghusl be valid?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. While taking a Ghusl, water did not go into your navel. Will your Ghusl be complete? Give a reason for your answer.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. What are the 5 Sunan of Ghusl?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. If any one of the above is left out, will the Ghusl be valid?

<b>Intention, wash hands and private parts, make wudu and pass water over entire body 3 times</b>
<b>No</b>
<b>e the mouth and nostrils and pour water over all your b</b>
<b>Ghusl will not be complete because no part of the body must remain dry</b>
<b>Yes but it is important and of benefit to also include the Sunan actions in our Ghusl.</b>

## Lesson 19

### Importance and significance of Salaah



Salaah is the most important duty of a Muslim. It will be the first action that Allah (The Exalted) will question us about on the Day of Judgment.

Salaah is one of the many acts of worship and is in fact the best form of ibadah (worship) or praying to Allah (The Exalted).

In the Qur'an, in Surah 'Ankaboot, Surah Number 29, verse 45, we read:-

*O dear Prophet (Mohammed – peace and blessings be upon him),  
recite from the Book which has been sent down to you, and establish  
the prayer; indeed the prayer stops from indecency and evil; and  
indeed the remembrance of Allah is the greatest; and Allah knows all  
what you do.*

From the above verse (Ayah), it is clear that from amongst the many benefits of Salaah, is that it keeps one away from shameful and unjust deeds.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) is reported to have said:

**“Teach your children to read Salaah from the age of 7 and (lightly) hit them if they do not read Salaah from the age of 10.” (Ahmad)**

The above Hadith shows the importance of reading Salaah from an early age.

**Exercise – colour the image**



## **Lesson 20**

### **Importance and significance of Salaah**

Every Muslim must perform their Salaah 5 times a day. If you love Allah (The Exalted), then you must worship Him Only. If you believe and do what our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) believed and did, then you will perform your Salaah regularly.

When a Muslim performs Salaah sincerely, their sins fall off as the leaves of trees fall in Autumn. Salaah is to the believers what water is to fish.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) used to regularly say:

**“The coolness of my eyes lies in (the performance of) Salaah.”**  
**(Miskhat)**

Once our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) asked his companions;

“Do you think dirt can remain on a person who baths five times a day in a stream running in front of his house?” “No,” replied the companions. “No dirt can remain on his body.”

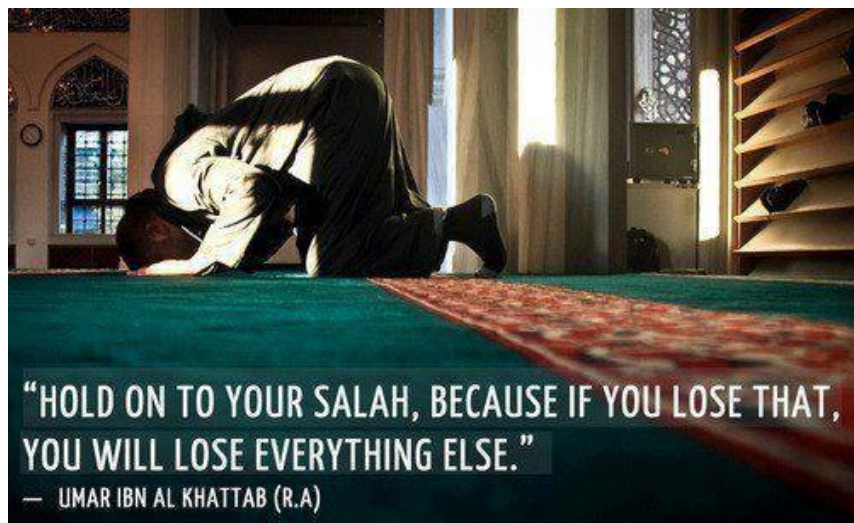
Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) remarked, “similar is the effect of Salaah offered five times a day. With the grace of Allah (The Exalted) it washes away sins.” (Bukhari)

This Hadith shows that while water removes physical dirt, Salaah performed regularly removes spiritual dirt (sins).

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) is also reported to have said:

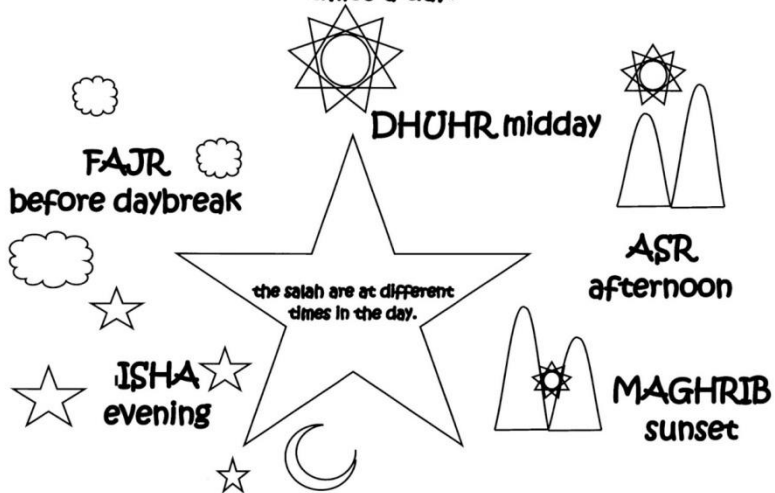
**“The difference between a Muslim and a non-Muslim is the neglecting of Salaah.” (Muslim)**

This Hadith warns us of the danger of losing our Imaan if we do not read our Salaah regularly.



**Exercise** - Colour the image below.

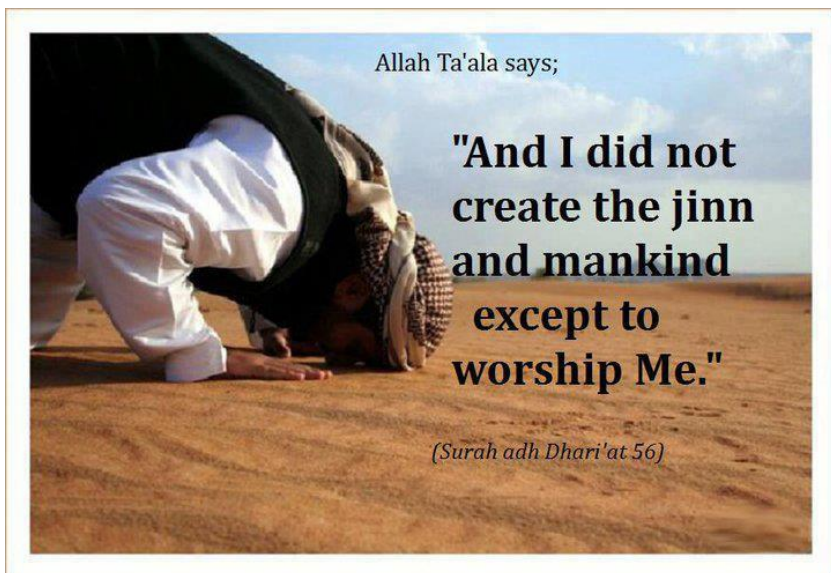
**Salah is one of the five pillars of Islam. Muslims pray five times a day.**



## **Lesson 21**

The following are some of the benefits of Salaah:-

1. Salaah helps a Muslim to keep away from sin.
2. Salaah helps a Muslim to remember and develop love for Allah (The Exalted).
3. Salaah helps to strengthen one's faith (Iman).
4. Salaah is like a light which leads us away from darkness.
5. Salaah is the key to Paradise (Jannah).
6. Salaah brings peace and comfort to the heart.
7. Salaah keeps a Muslim clean and pure.
8. Through Salaah Muslim draws the Mercy and Help of Allah (The Exalted).
9. Salaah reminds us that we are the servants of Allah (The Exalted) only.
10. Salaah teaches a Muslim to be punctual.
11. Through Salaah we show our thanks to Allah (The Exalted) for whatever He has given us.
12. Salaah increases love for our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace).



Allah Ta'ala says;

**"And I did not  
create the jinn  
and mankind  
except to  
worship Me."**

*(Surah adh Dhari'at 56)*

## **Conclusion**

From the afore-mentioned Qur'anic verse, Ahadith and benefits of Salah we can see how important Salaah is in the life of a Muslim. Therefore, we must try and establish (in our life) regular salaah and also encourage our family and friends to read Salaah 5 times a day.

It is said that one who upholds Salaah upholds Iman; and that the position of Salaah in Islam is like the position of the head on the body.

**Exercise** - Revise the lesson and answer the questions

1. Which is the best way of worshipping Allah (The Exalted)?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. Name one way of keeping your Iman strong.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. How often must a Muslim perform their Salaah?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. What are some of the benefits of Salaah?

## **Lesson 22**

### **Conditions for Salaah**

The Conditions for Salaah are the requirements that must be fulfilled before the performance of any Salaah. We have already learnt how important Salaah is in the life of a Muslim and since there are certain conditions which are necessary for our Salaah to be accepted, let us learn and remember what these requirements are.

The 7 conditions for Salaah are:-

1. Every part of the body must be clean.
2. The clothes must be clean.
3. The place of Salaah must be clean.
4. The satr (private parts) must be covered.

For males, the satr (cover) is from the navel to below the knees.

For females, the satr (cover) is from her entire body, except her face, her hands upto her wrists and her feet upto her ankles.

5. The Salah must be performed at the correct time.
6. To face the Qiblah, that is, the direction of the Ka'bah in Makkah.
7. To make intention for Salaah.

It is important to note that since the intention is a condition for Salah, no other work must be done between the intention and the Salaah, which would separate the intention from the Salaah.

**Exercise:** Please finish off each statement regarding the 7 conditions of Salaah:

<b>The private parts must.....</b>	
<b>Salaah must be performed at....</b>	
<b>To make.....</b>	
<b>Every part of the body....</b>	
<b>The clothes.....</b>	
<b>The place of Salaah.....</b>	
<b>To face.....</b>	

## **Conclusion**

The 7 conditions must be fulfilled before we begin our Salaah.



**Revise the lesson and answer the questions**

1. What are the seven Conditions for Salaah?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. Will a man's Salah be accepted if he prays in football shorts?

Give a reason for your answer.

3. A lady was reading salah with short sleeves. Will her Salaah be accepted? Give a reason for your answer.

## Lesson 23

### Qiblah/Ka'bah

We have already learnt in our lesson on Conditions for Salaah that Muslims must face the Qiblah when performing Salaah.

The direction of the Qiblah is towards the Ka'bah in Makkah, Arabia.



The Ka'bah has been there since Sayyidina Adam, as time went by it needed rebuilding. Sayyidina Ibrahim and Sayyidina Ismail both Prophets of Allah (The Exalted) rebuilt it for the worship of Allah (The Exalted) only. But as time went on the pagan (idol-worshipping) Arabs forgot the religion of Allah (The Exalted) by Sayyidina Ibrahim and they placed a large number of idols in the Ka'bah.

At the time of the Conquest of Makkah, our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) removed all the idols from the

Ka'bah and the Ka'bah was once again established for the worship of Allah (The Exalted) only.

In the Qur'an, in Surah Baqarah, Surah number 2, verse 149, we read:-

*And wherever you come from, turn your face towards the Sacred Mosque; and indeed it is the truth from your Lord; and Allah is not unaware of your deeds.*

Remember that we worship Allah (The Exalted) and not the Ka'bah. The Ka'bah is a symbol of complete unity and emphasises universal brotherhood and mutual co-operation. In other words, Muslims all over the world face towards the ka'bah when performing Salaah. Therefore, whether a Muslim is in America or china or Africa they face the Ka'bah in Makkah when performing their Salaah. This shows the unity of Muslims. Allah (The Exalted) showers His lights (tajjalli) upon the Kaba. We face the Kaba to receive the lights and not worship the kaba.

## **Conclusion**

The Ka'bah is our Qiblah (direction), the direction we face when performing Salaah.

### **Revise the lesson and answer the questions**

1. Which Prophet of Allah (The Exalted) built the Ka'bah?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. What was the Ka'bah built for?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. Do Muslims worship the Ka'bah? If not, who do they worship?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. Mention one significance of the Ka'bah.

## **Lesson 24**

### **Azaan and Iqamah**

Azan is the first call for Salah. It is Sunnnah to call out the Azan and Iqamah for the 5 daily Salaah. The Azan is called out in a loud voice to announce that the appointed time period of a particular Salaah has begun and that all Muslims must prepare to perform their Salaah.

The Iqamah is the final call to prayer, and it is said inside the Masjid to announce the commencement of the Fard Salaah with congregation (Jamat).

The Azan is called out in a standing position facing the Qiblah. The person who calls out the Azan is called the Mu'addhin. Let us now see the order and text of the Azan.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ . اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ .

Allah ﷻ is the greatest. Allah ﷻ is the greatest.

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ . أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ .

I bear witness that there is no God besides Allah ﷻ.

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ .

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ .

I bear witness that Muhammad ﷺ is the messenger of Allah ﷻ.

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ . حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ .

Come to Salaah.

Come to Salaah.

(Turn the face to the right when saying these words)

حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ . حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ .

Come to success.

Come to success.

(Turn the face to the left when saying these words)

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ .

Allah ﷻ is the greatest. Allah ﷻ is the greatest.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ .

There is no God besides Allah ﷻ.

(Abu Dawood, Vol. 1, Pg. 79)

## Lesson 25

### Iqamah

As mentioned earlier, the Iqamah is said inside the Masjid behind the Imam to announce the commencement of the Fard Salaah with congregation. The Iqamah is said in a lower voice than the Azan. It must also be noted that while it is generally the Mu'addhin who would call out the Iqamah, he would now be referred to as the Mukabbir since he is now informing the people that the Fard Salaah with congregation is about to begin.

The words of the Iqamah are exactly like the Azan except that after:

The following is added:

قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ

Indeed the prayer has begun, indeed the prayer has begun.

Responding to the Azan and Iqamah

As Muslims, we required to respect to respond to the Azan in two ways. Firstly, we must stop whatever worldly work we are involved in and prepare for the performing of the Salaah; and secondly we must repeat the words of the Azan after the Mu'adhin , silently.

However, when the Muadhhin says:

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ And حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ

Then we must say:



“there is no power and might except with Allah, The High, The Great.”

In the Azan for Fajr Salah, when the Muadhhin says:

Then we must say:

صَدَقْتَ وَبَرَّرْتَ

“You have spoken the truth and you have done good.”

In the Iqamah, when the Mukabbir says:

Then we must say:

“May Allah keep it (Salaah) established forever.”

## **Conclusion**

The Azan is called out once for each of the 5 daily Salah and twice for the Jumu’ah Salaah. The Muslim males especially, on hearing the Azan, must go to the Masjid and perform their Salah with the Jama’ah (congregation).

### **Revise the lesson and answer the questions**

1. Which is the first call for Salaah?
2. How is it called out?
3. Who calls out the Azan?
4. What must you do when you hear the Azan?
5. What is Iqamah?
6. The person who calls out the Iqamah is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Activity**

All have to go to pray Azan either looking inside or by heart.

## Lesson 26

### Salaah – Names and Times

Each of the 5 daily Salaah has to be performed during its appointed time. In the Qur'an, in Surah Nisa, Surah number 4, verse 103, we read:-

*So when you have offered your prayers remember Allah while standing, sitting and reclining; and when you feel secure, offer prayers in the usual manner; indeed prayers are a time bound obligatory duty upon the Muslims.*

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) was once asked:

**“What deed is the best and most excellent?” He replied: “The Salaah offered on time.” (Tirmidhi)**

The names and time period of the 5 daily Salaah are as follows:

Name of Salaah	Time Period
1. Fajr	From dawn until just before Sunrise
2. Dhuhr	From immediately after midday (after Zawwal) until early afternoon.
3. 'Asr	From late afternoon until just before sunset.
4. Maghrib	After sunset until daylight ends.
5. 'Isha	From the end of daylight, (about two hours after sunset-in UK), until just before dawn.
	However, that it is disliked (Makrooh) to pray 'Isha after midnight.

## Example of Salaah Times

Fajr الفجر	07:30	Thu am
Dhuhr الظهر	12:45	pm
Asr العصر	03:00	pm
Maghrib المغرب	03:55	pm
Isha العشاء	06:25	pm
Juma الجمعة	01:10	pm

## Conclusion

From the Qur'anic verse and Hadith quoted in the beginning of the lesson, the importance of reading Salaah on time is clear. In fact, it is regarded as a major sin to unnecessarily delay the performing of Salaah and to make it Qada, that is, to read it after its time period has expired. Therefore, we must make it our habit to read our Salaah on time.

### **Revise The lesson and answer the questions**

1. What are the names of our 5 daily Salaah?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. What are the times of our 5 daily Salaah?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. What will be the first action Allah (The Exalted) will ask us about on the Day of Judgment?

### **Pupil Activity**

Discuss with your friends how you make sure that you read your Salaah 5 times daily. Teacher to write on board students ideas and discuss.

## **Lesson 27**

### **Forbidden Times of Salaah**

In our previous lesson we learnt about the times of our 5 daily Salaah. In this lesson we will discuss the times. During which it is forbidden to read any Salaah. Remember, that even Sajdah Tilawat (prostration for reciting any one of the 14 places from the Qur'an) is forbidden during these times.

# 3 Haraam [Forbidden] Salaah Times

## Sunrise

When the sun begins to rise until approx. 15 minutes after it has risen.

## Zenith

When the sun is at its highest point in the sky.

## Sun near to setting

Approx. 15 minutes before sunset until it sets. This is when the sun changes colour and its rays become weak.



The three forbidden times of Salaah are:-

1. The time when the sun is rising – that is, Sunrise.
2. The time when the sun reaches its Zenith, the highest point during the day, that is Zawwal. (Zawwal times vary from winter to summer from 55 minutes to 1 hour 45 minutes approx.) in Preston, U.K.
3. The time when the sun is setting – that is, Sunset.

## **Lesson 28**

### **Forbidden times for Nafil Salaah**

It is also forbidden to perform any Nafil Salaah after the break of dawn until after sunrise and after 'Asr Salaah until sunset.

Note that Qada Salaah is permissible at these times.

### **Conclusion**

Salaah cannot be performed at these times because we Muslims do not worship the sun, but we worship Allah (The Exalted). Therefore, to avoid any misconception of sun-worshipping, Muslims are forbidden to read Salaah during these times.

## Revise the lesson and answer the Questions

1. What are the forbidden times of Salaah?
2. What is Zawwal?
3. Why is it forbidden to perform Salaah at these times?

Fill in blanks

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

## Pupil Activity

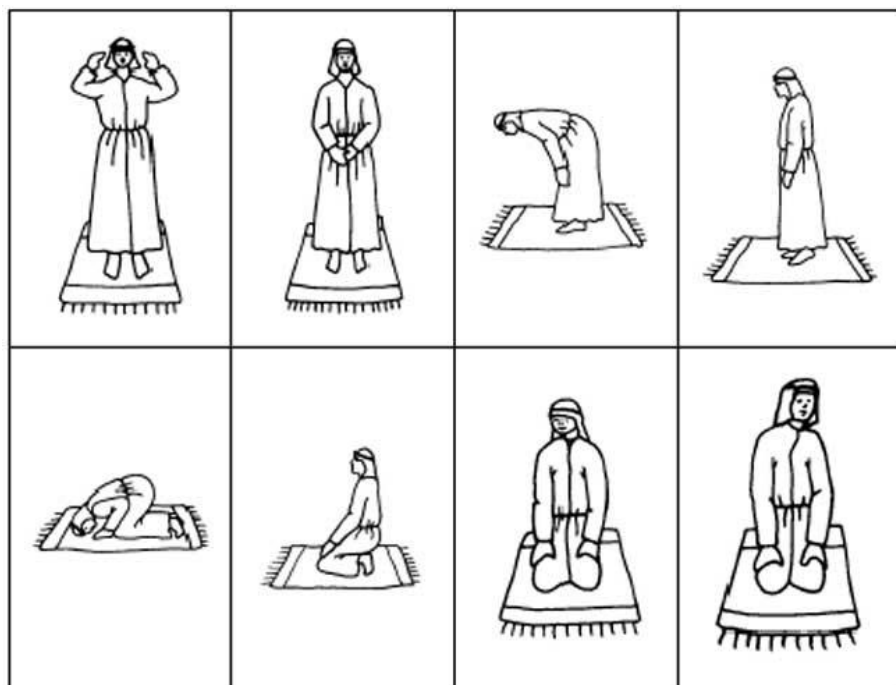
Draw your own pictures showing the forbidden times of Salaah.  
You can draw or cut out from newspaper or magazine.

Picture 1 (when the sun is rising)	Picture 2 (when the sun is at the highest point)	Picture 3 (when the sun is setting)

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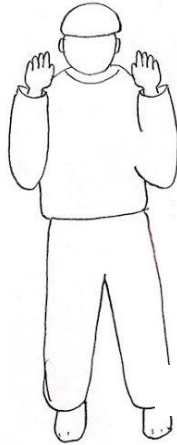
## **Lesson 29**

### **Faraa'id of Salaah**



We have already learnt the conditions that are required before we perform our Salaah. Now let us learn what is required or is Fard (compulsory) in our Salaah. The Faraa'id actions in Salaah are:-

1. Takbeer-e-Tahreemah: to begin the Salaah by saying Allahu Akbar.



Raise both hands to your  
ear-lobes telling

الله أكبر

**"ALLAHU AKBAR"**

(God is Great)

... and tie hands below  
waist (fingers pointing towards Qiblah)

2. Qiyam: to stand straight facing the Qiblah with the toes also pointing towards Qiblah.

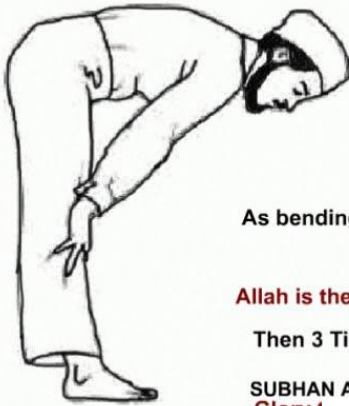


3. Qiraa'ah: to recite verses from the Qur'an.

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ۝ اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ۝  
لَمْ يَلِدْهُ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ۝  
وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ۝

4. Ruku: to bow in such a way so as to grasp the knees with the hands, keeping the back straight (for men).

### RUKU Posture 3



#### Instructions:

Bend down at waist, placing palms of hands with fingers spread over knees. Back is parallel to ground, such that if a glass of water were on the back, it would not spill. Eyes looking down, directly ahead.

As bending at the waist, recite

Allah is the Greatest

Then 3 Times

SUBHAN A RABBIYAL AZEEM  
Glory !

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ  
سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ

For females they must bow just enough so that the tips of the fingers reaches the upper portion of the knees.

5.        Sujood: to prostrate in such a way that the palms, the knees, the forehead, the nose and the toes of both feet touches the ground. If any of these parts do not touch the ground, the sajdah will be invalid.

## **SAJJDAH**

### **Posture 5**



#### **Instructions:**

Go down to a kneeling position by placing both hands on knees, lowering oneself slowly and easily onto knees, then touch the head upon the ground so that the following seven body parts are in contact: forehead, two palms, two knees, toes of both feet

#### **Recitation**

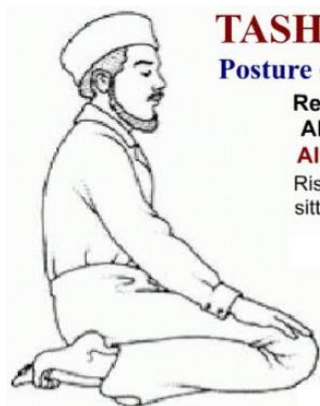
Recite 3 Times

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى

**SUBHÁNA RÁB-BI-YAL A'ALÁ**

**Glory to my Lord, the most high**

6.        Qa'datul Akeerah: to sit at the end of the last Raka'ah upto the extent of reciting the Tashahhud.



## TASHAHHUD

### Posture 6

Reciting  
**ALLÁH AKBAR**  
**Allah is the greatest**

Rise from the SAJJDAH position, and assume the sitting posture shown to the left.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

If any of the Faraa'id actions of Salaah are missed out, then the Salaah becomes null and void and must be repeated.

## Revise the lesson and answer the questions

1. List and explain clearly, the Faraa'id actions of Salaah.


2. Explain the difference between the Ruku' for the male and female.

3. If a Fard action of Salaah is missed out, will the Salaah be valid?

## Lesson 30

### Wajibaat of Salaah

The Wajibat of Salaah are those actions that are compulsory for the completion of Salaah.

The Wajibat actions of Salaah are as follows:-

1. To recite Surah Fatihah and verses from the Qur'an in the first two Rak'at of every Fard Salah.
2. To recite Surah Fatihah and verses from the Qur'an in all the raka'at of every Wajib, Sunnah and Nafl Salaah.
3. To recite Surah Fatihah before any other Surah or verses of the Qur'an.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ  
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ۝ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ ۝  
مَلِكُ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ۝ إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ۝  
اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ۝ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ  
عَلَيْهِمْ ۝ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ۝

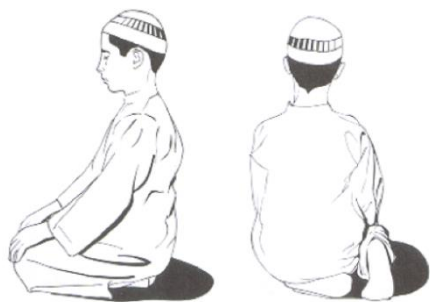
4. To maintain order in Qira'ah, Ruku, Sajdah, etc.



5. Qaumah, that is standing up straight after Ruku.



6. Jalsa, that is, sitting between the two Sajdah's.



7. To perform each act of the Salaah, for example, Ruku, Sajdah, etc. without haste.
8. Qa'datul Oola, that is, sitting to the extent of reciting Tashahhud after two Raka'at in Salaah of three or four Raka'at.

9. To read Tashahhud in both the Qa'dah's.

التَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ السَّلَامُ  
عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ  
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ  
أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ  
مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولُهُ

10. For the Imam to recite Surah Fatihah and the Surah Loudly, in the Two Raka'at Fard of Fajr and Jumu'ah Salaah, first two Raka'at Fard of Maghrib and 'Isha Salaah, in the two Raka'at of 'Eid Salaah, in the twenty Raka'at of Taraweeh Salaah and in the three Raka'at of Witr Salaah in Ramadan, by the Imam.

Surah Fatihah and the Surah must be recited silently by the Imam in the Fard of Dhuhr and 'Asr Salaah.

11. To terminate (end) the Salaah with the words of Salam (Tasleem).

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ

12. To say Takbeer (Allahu Akbar) for Qunoot and to recite Du'a-e-Qunoot in the Witr Salaah.



13. To say six (6) Takbeers in both the 'Eid Salaah.

الله أكبر

## Conclusion

All the above are necessary for the completion of the Salaah.

If one misses any one of these unknowingly it can be rectified/compensated for by performing Sajdah Sahw. If one does not perform Sajdah Sahw, or if one misses a Waajib action knowingly, it will be compulsory to perform that Salaah all over again; otherwise the Salaah will not be accepted.

#### The procedure for Sajdah Sahw

In the last sitting (Qa'datul Akheerah), after reciting Tashahud, make one Salaam to the right only, then make two Sajdah's get to the Qa'dah position and recite Tashahud again, Durood-e-Ibraheem, Du'a Maasurah and terminate (end) the Salaah (Tasleem).

#### **Revise the lesson and answer the questions**

1. Define (explain) Waajibat of Salaah.

2. List the Wajibat of Salaah.

3. Briefly explain Sajdah Sahw.

Salaah Definitions Guide – this will help you to remember the definitions of the Faraaid, Waajibaat and Sunan of Salaah

<b>TAKBEER-E-TAHREEMA</b> To begin Salaah by saying Allaahu-Akbar	<b>QIYAM</b> To stand straight facing the Qiblah with the toes also pointing towards Qiblah	<b>QIRAA'AH</b> To recite verses from the Holy Qur'an
<b>RUKU</b> To bow in such a way so as to grasp the knees with the hands, keeping the back straight (for men)	<b>SUJOOD</b> To prostrate in such a way that the palms, the knees, the forehead, the nose and the toes of both feet touches the ground.	<b>Q'ADATUL AKHEERAH</b> To sit at the end of the last Raka'ah upto the extent of reciting the Tashahhud.
<b>ALL THE ABOVE ACTIONS ARE COMPULSORY – FARAA'ID</b>		
<b>QAUMAH</b> Standing up straight after Ruku	<b>JALSA</b> Sitting between the two Sajdah's	<b>QA'DATUL OOLA</b> Sitting to the extent of reciting Tashahhud after two Raka'at in Salaah

<b>QA'DAH</b> To sit up straight between the 2 sajdah's		
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### Lesson 31

#### Sunan actions of Salaah

We have learnt that Salaah is the best way of worshipping and praying to Allah (The Exalted). It is therefore important for us to make sure that we make our Salaah in the best possible manner.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) is reported to have said:

“The worst thief is the one who steals from his Salaah.” (Tirmidhi)

This hadith refers to those people who perform their Salaah carelessly, without taking care of the various postures and etiquettes related to Salaah.

Therefore, in order for us to perform the perfect Salaah, we must include the Sunan actions as shown by our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace), together with the Fard (compulsory) and Wajib (necessary) actions which we have already learnt.

The Sunan actions of Salaah are as follows:

1. To raise the hands when making Takbeer-e-Tahreemah.  
 Males – Raise hands upto the earlobes  
 Females – Raise hands in line with the chest

2. When raising the hands, the fingers must be pointing upwards, with the palms facing the Qiblah.

**Exercise** – colour the image



## Lesson 32

### Sunan actions of Salaah

3. To place the right hand on top of the left hand.

Males – to place the hands below the navel by grasping the wrist of the left hand with the thumb and baby finger of the right hand.

Females – to place the hands (right on top of left) on the chest.



4. To read Thana, silently.  
5. To recite Ta'awuudh and Tasmiyah after Thana, silently.  
6. To say Aameen softly after Surah Fatiha.  
7. To recite only Surah Fatiha in the third and fourth Raka'at of Fard Salaah.

8. To recite Tasbeehat least 3 times in each Ruku and Sajdah.
9. To recite Tasmee' and Tahmeed. Note: In congregational (Jama'at) Salaah, the Imam only recites Tasmee', while the followers only recite the Tahmeed.
10. When going for Sajdah, to place first the knees, then the hands, then the nose and finally the forehead.
11. In Sajdah, the head must rest between the palms with fingers in normal position and pointing in the direction of the Ka'bah.  
Males – The arms must be kept slightly away from the sides of the body and both the feet must be kept firmly on the ground with the toes bent in the direction of the Qiblah.  
Females – the arms must be kept close to the body. The female should also draw her body inwards as much as possible so that the stomach touches the thighs.
12. In the Qa'dah and the Jalsa position, the Male must sit on the left foot which must be lying horizontally on the ground, while the right foot must be placed vertically with the toes bent in the direction of the Qiblah. Both hands must rest on the thighs with the fingers pointing in the direction of the Qiblah.  
  
The Female must sit in such a way that she rests her posterior on the ground with both her feet placed horizontally on the ground towards her right.
13. When reciting Tashahud, to raise the index finger of the right hand as one says "Ash Hadu Allah Ilaha" at the same time forming a circle with the thumb and middle finger, and drop the index finger and hand back into normal position at Illallaha.

Note that the remaining two fingers are also drawn in towards the palm when forming the circle with the thumb and middle fingers.

14. To recite Durood-e-Ibraheem after Tashahud.
15. To recite a du'a after the Durood.
16. To turn the face towards the right and left shoulder when completing the Salaah with Salam (Tasleem).

*Remember!*

1. Neglecting any of the above actions without any reason will be considered sinful.
2. However, the Salaah will be valid and No Sajdah Sahw will be necessary if these actions are missed or left out.

### **Conclusion**

By including the above actions in our Salaah, we will be making sure that all etiquettes relating to Salaah are being fulfilled and that we are receiving the full reward (benefit) for the Salaah.

**Exercise - Revise the lesson and answer the Questions**

1. Who did our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) say is the worst thief?
2. Explain clearly the Sunnah relating to the Takbeer-e- Tahreemah and the placing of the hands for both the male and female.
3. List 5 Sunan actions of Salaah.

1
2
3
4
5

4. Will Sajdah Sahw be necessary if a Sunnah action of Salaah is left out?
5. Why is it important to include the Sunnah actions in Salaah?

## Lesson 33

### Makroohaat of Salaah

In our previous lesson we learnt that in order to receive the full reward for the Salaah, we must fulfil all the requirements and etiquettes related to Salaah.

In this lesson, Insha'Allah, we will learn about those actions that are disliked (Makrooh) during Salaah. It is important to note that while these acts do not nullify or break the Salaah, they should be avoided.

Some of the Makrooh actions during Salaah are as follows:-

1. To fiddle with one's clothings, beard, hair, etc. or to scratch the body unnecessarily.
2. To crack one's knuckles.
3. To glance and look to the right and left.
4. To close the eyes due to tiredness.
5. To deliberately leave out a Sunnah action.
6. To place the hands on the hips.
7. To lengthen the second Raka'at more than the first.
8. Not following the sequence of the Surahs as they appear in the Qur'an, for example, to recite Surah Kaafiroon in the first and Surah Feel in the second Raka'at.
9. To perform Salaah when there is a need to answer the call of nature.
10. To perform Salaah wearing clothes with pictures of people or animals on them.
11. To fix a particular Surah for a Salaah.

## Conclusion

We must therefore inculcate the habit of performing our Salaah with utmost respect and humility sincere Salaah is read solely for the pleasure of Allah (The Exalted).

## Revise the lesson and answer the Questions

1. Explain clearly the meaning of the term Makrooh.
2. List the Makroohaat actions of Salaah.
3. 1) Will it be necessary to repeat the Salaah if one does any of the above actions?  
  
2) However, what happens to the Sawaab for that Salaah?

## WORD SEARCH

A	W	D	F	G	H	J	K	O	P	P	T	Y	U	Q
F	A	R	D	S	D	F	T	B	F	A	T	I	H	A
N	A	X	C	V	B	N	H	D	F	G	H	J	K	U
A	J	X	C	V	B	F	A	D	F	G	T	B	N	M
T	I	G	H	J	H	J	N	D	S	J	A	L	S	A
Z	B	X	Q	I	B	L	A	A	S	D	S	F	D	H
E	R	T	I	V	B	G	H	J	H	F	M	D	S	A
X	C	V	R	B	N	D	F	G	H	R	I	A	S	D
E	R	T	A	Y	H	S	D	F	G	V	Y	B	M	X
Z	X	C	A	H	C	V	B	N	M	Q	A	D	A	H
F	G	H	T	A	K	B	E	E	R	T	H	S	K	J
X	C	V	S	D	A	S	T	Y	F	G	D	F	R	X
A	S	H	B	J	C	V	B	N	M	A	S	D	O	H
S	U	N	N	A	H	C	V	B	N	H	G	F	O	A
T	R	E	Q	S	A	S	D	F	G	B	V	C	H	X

Fard. Waajib.

Sunnah.

Sajdah.

Qaumah

Takbeer .

Jalsa.

Tasmiyah.

Qadah.

Makrooh.

Fatiha.

Qiraat.

Qibla.

Thana

## **Lesson 34**

### **Mufsidaat of Salaah**

The Mufsidaat of Salaah are those factors or actions that will break and nullify a person's Salaah and will make it compulsory of one to repeat the entire Salaah.

They are as follows:-

1. To talk in Salaah knowingly or unknowingly or to utter any word that is not part of the Salaah.
2. To cry out in pain, for example, Aah!; Ooh!; etc.
3. To correct a person reciting the Qur'an other than one's own Imam.
4. To recite the Qur'an by looking at the text.
5. To make great errors in the recitation of the Qur'an.
6. To move the extent of the distance of two rows.
7. To eat or drink while in Salaah.
8. To turn the chest away from the direction of two rows.
9. To make Sajdah on an unclean (napak) place.
10. To laugh or giggle in Salaah. (This action will also break the Wudhu).
11. To step ahead of the Imam during the Salaah.
12. To delay in covering the Satr (private parts) which may become exposed during the Salaah.

### **Conclusion**

Therefore, if any of the above actions occur during the Salaah, then the Salaah will be broken and will have to be repeated.

**Exercise** -Revise the lesson and answer the questions

1. Explain what Mufsidaat of Salaah means?
2. List the Mufsidaat actions of Salaah.
3. If any of the above occurs, can the Salaah be rectified by making Sajdah Sahw?
4. If not, what needs to be done?



## **Lesson 35**

### **Tarweeh Salaah**

Tarweeh Salaah which is Sunnatul Mu'akkadah is a special Salaah offered during the blessed month of Ramadan.

The Taraweeh Salaah is read after the 4 Fard, 2 Sunnah and 2 Nafl of 'Isha Salaah but before the Witr Salaah.

The Tarweeh Salaah consists of twenty (20) Raka'at divided into two Raka'at each, with a rest after every four Raka'at. This rest is called Tarweehah.

In the Taraweeh Salaah, it is Sunnah to recite portions of the Qur'an daily so that the complete Qur'an is recited during the entire month.

It must be noted that Taraweeh Salaah is Sunnatul Mu'akkadah on both males and females.

This means that the females and those males who are unable to go to the Masjid must read their Taraweeh Salaah at home.

### **Conclusion**

On completion of the 20 Raka'at Taraweeh Salaah, the 3 Raka'at Witr Salaah is read in congregation in the Masjid. Note that the reading of Witr Salaah in congregation is permissible only during the month of Ramadan.

**Exercise - Revise the lesson and answer the Questions**

1. During which month is Tarweeh Salaah performed?
2. When is the Taraweeh Salaah performed in Ramadan?
3. How many Raka'at are there in the Taraaweeh Salaah?
4. What is Taraweeh?
5. Is Taraweeh Salaah Sunnatul Mu'akkadah on both male and female?
6. What do you understand by the term Sunnatul Mu'akkadah?
7. Is Witr Salaah performed in congregation in Ramadan?

**Lesson 36**  
**Safar/Qasar Salaah (Traveller's Salaah)**

**Salat-ul-Qasr**  
**Traveller's Prayer**

In Islamic Law, a person who intends to travel a distance of 89 kilometres (57.5 miles) or more is called a Musafir (traveller).

If the Musafir intends staying at his destination for less than 15 days, he will remain a Musafir until he returns home.

However, if the Musafir intends to stay at his destination for 15 days or more, then he will only be a Musafir during his journey. This means that once he reaches his destination, he will no longer be a Musafir.

Note that the person will be regarded as a Musafir from the time he leaves the boundry of his hometown, irrespective of the distance travelled.

Example: A person intends to travel a distance of 100 kilometres. After travelling a distance of 30 kilometres, he stops to read his Dhuhr Salah. Although he has not yet covered the distance of 89 kilometres, he will be required to make Qasr of his Dhuhr Salaah, since he became a Musafir the moment he passed the boundary of his home town.

A Musafir is required to shorten one fard Salaah and will offer only 2 Rak'at for those fard Salaah which comprises of 4 Raka'at, namely, Dhur, 'Asr and 'Isha.

This shortening of the Fard Salaah by a Musafir is called Qasr.

It is important to note that there is no Qasr in the Fard of Fajr and Maghrib Salaah. Remember also that there is no Qasr of Witr, Sunnah or Nafil Salah. Please note that Witr Salaah is Wajib and therefore must be read.

## **Conclusion**

When a Musafir performs his Salaah in congregation (Jama'ah) led by the Imam of the locality to which he has travelled, then must performed the full 4 Raka'at Fard of Dhur, 'Asr, and 'Isha Salaah.

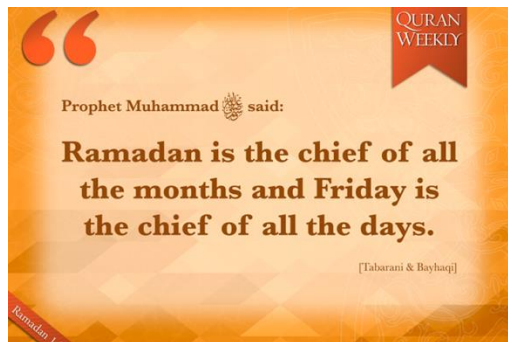
## **Exercise - Revise the lesson and answer the Questions**

1. When is a person regarded as a Musafir?
2. What is Qasr?
3. For which Salaah must a Musafir make Qasr?

4. What should a Musafir do if he joins a congregation led by the Imam of the locality.

### Lesson 37

#### Jumu'ah Salaah



On Fridays, Jumu'ah Salaah is made in place of Dhuhr Salaah. The Jumu'ah Salaah is performed with congregation only and is Fard (compulsory) upon all adult Muslim males living in towns and cities. It is not compulsory for women and disabled men to join in the congregation, but they must make Dhuhr Salaah at home as usual.



In the Qur'an, in Surah jumu'ah Surah number 62, verse 9, we read:-

*O People who Believe! When the call for prayer is given on (Friday) the day of congregation, rush towards the remembrance of Allah and stop buying and selling; this is better for you if you understand.*

It is Sunnah to perform Ghusl for Jumu'ah, wear one's best clothes and apply 'itr before proceeding for the Salaah.

As mentioned earlier, Jumu'ah can only be performed in congregation. At least 3 men plus the Imam are required to be present for Jumu'ah congregation.

Jumu'ah Salaah has a total of fourteen Raka'at as follows:-

4 Sunnatul Mu'akkadah

2 Fard (with congregation)

4 Sunnatul Mu'akkadah

2 Sunnatul Mu'akkadah

2 Nafil

The Procedure of Jumu'ah Salaah is as follows:-

1. The Mu'addhin calls out the Adhan.
2. The 4 Sunnatul Mu'akkadah is performed individually.
3. The Imam then climbs on to the Mimbar (raise platform in the Masjid) and the Adhan is called out by the Mu'addhin for the second time.
4. The Imam then stands up and delivers the two kutbah's (sermons) facing the congregation, with a short rest between the two Khutbah's.
5. On completing the second Khutbah, the Imam steps down from the Mimbar and the 2 Fard of Jumu'ah Salaah is now performed in Congregation. Note: the Iqamah is said before the Fard Salaah.
6. On completion of the Fard Salaah, the 4 Sunnatul Mu'akkadah, 2 Sunnatul Mu'akkadah and 2 Nafil is performed individually.

## **Conclusion**

It is important to note that during the Khutbah it is not permissible to talk, eat or drink, perform any Salaah, recite the Qur'an, make Dhikr, etc. during the Khutbah some of us are outside talking to our friends or doing something else when we should be inside the Masjid listening to the Khutbah. In fact, it is Wajib (necessary) to listen attentively to the two Khutbah's.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) is reported to have said:

**“When the Imam is delivering the Khutbah, it is necessary for the congregation to keep quiet and listen.” (Bukhari)**

The above Hadith clearly the importance of listening to the Khutbah and the prohibition of talking while the Khutbah is being delivered. Moreover, many of us neglect our Sunnah Salaah before and after the Fard Salaah. Since these Sunnah fall under the Mu’akkadah category it is importance that we read the Sunnah Salaah before we leave the Masjid.



**Revise the lesson and answer the questions**

1. Upon whom is Jumu'ah Salaah compulsory?
2. Can the 2 Fard of Jumu'ah be performed individually?

3. What is the total number of Raka'at for Jumu'ah Salaah?
4. What must you do while the Imam is delivering the Khutbah?
5. How many Raka'at from the Jumu'ah Salaah are read individually?
6. Why is it important to read the Sunnah Salaah?
7. Explain in detail the procedure for Jumu'ah Salaah.

## **Lesson 38**

### **Salaah Information Table**

It is important to note that each of the 5 daily Salaah is made up of Fard, Sunnah and Nafl prayers.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) performed these additional prayers before or after the Fard prayers and therefore it is important that we do the same, especially the Sunnatul Mu'akkadah prayers.

Salaah information table is after the Questions below.

#### **Conclusion**

From the Salaah information table we see clearly the total number of Raka'aat and the breakdown of the Raka'aat in the different Salaah.

#### **Revise the lesson and answer the questions**

1. What is the total number of Raka'aat in Dhuhr Salaah?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. List the breakdown of the kinds of Salaah in 'Ishaa Salaah?

3. During which time is the Tarweeh Salaah performed?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. On Fridays, Jumu'ah Salaah is performed in place of which Salaah?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. Explain the difference between Sunnatul Mu'akkadah and Sunnatul Ghayr Mu'akkadah.

<b>Fajr</b>	<b>Zohar</b>	<b>Asar</b>	<b>Magrib</b>	<b>Isha</b>
2 Sunnat	4 Sunnat	4 Sunnat	3 Farz	4 Farz
2 Farz	4 Farz	4 Farz	2 Sunnnat	2 Sunnnat
	2 Sunnat		2 Nafil	2 Nafil
	2 Nafil			3 Wajib
				2 Nafil
		<b>Friday (Zohar)</b>		
		4 Sunnat		
		2 Farz		
		4 Sunnat		
		2 Sunnat		
		2 Nafil		



## Lesson 16

### 'Eid Salaah



#### HADITH OF THE HOLY PROPHET ﷺ

Hadrat Abu Huraira<sup>(RA)</sup> relates that the Holy Prophet<sup>(SAW)</sup> said, "Beautify your Eids with Takbeerat (the Exaltation of Allah)".

[Sunan ibne Majah, Kitab Iqamatis Salate Wassunnah]

The 2 Raka'at Salaah on the occasion of 'Eidul Fitr on 1<sup>st</sup> Shawwal and 'Eidul Ad-haa on 10<sup>th</sup> Dhul Hijjah is Wajib (necessary) upon all adult Muslim males.

It is not compulsory upon women and disabled men. 'Eid Salaah can be performed anytime after sunrise but before Zawwal.

There is no Adhan or Iqamah for 'Eid Salaah

It is Sunnah to make Ghusl, to use 'Itr (scent) and to put on one's best clothes (not necessarily new) when going for 'Eid Salaah. It is also Sunnah to perform the 'Eid Salaah in an open field.

Like Jumu'ah Salaah, the 'Eid Salaah also, can only be performed in congregation. At least 3 men plus the Imam are needed for congregation. It must be noted that there is no Sunnah or Nafil Salaah before or after the 'Eid Salaah.

The 2 Raka'at of 'Eid Salaah has 6 extra takbeers (saying- Allahu Akbar) which are wajib and to listen to the 2 Khutbah's after the Salaah is Wajib.

The method of performing the 2 Raka'at of 'Eid Salaah is as follows:

1. Make intention (Niyyah) as follows:

"I am performing 2 Raka'at 'Eidul Fitr (or 'Eid Ad-haa) Wajib Salaah with 6 extra takbeers behind the Imam."

2. When the Imam says the first Tabeer (Allahu Akbar), raise the hands up to the ears and then bring them down and fold them below the navel.
3. Thana is not recited silently, by both the Imam and followers.
4. After the Thana, the Imam will say the Takbeer (Allahu Akbar) loudly, three times.

The first and second time he will raise his hands up to his ears and then bring them down to his sides. The third time he will again raise his hands up to his ears, but this time he will bring them down and fold them below his navel. The congregation will do the same but will recite the takbeers silently with the Imam.

This makes 3 extra Takbeers in the first Raka'ah.

5. The Imam will now recite the Qiraa'ah, that is, readin Surah Faatihah and some other verses of the Qur'an.
6. After the Qiraa'ah, the Raka'ah will be completed as usual with Ruku', Qaumah (standing straight after Ruku') and the two sajdahs (prostrations).
7. In the second Raka'ah, After reciting the Qiraa'ah, the Imam will say the Takbeer (Allahu Akbar) loudly, and will not go into Ruku', but will raise his hands upto his ears and then bring them down to his sides.

The Imam will do this 3 times. The congregation will do the same but will recite the takbeers silently with the Imam.

This makes up the 3 extra Takbeers in the second Raka'ah, making a total of 6 Takbeers.

8. When the Imam says the Takbeer (Allahu Akbar) for the fourth time, he and the congregation will not raise their hands to their ears, but will go into Ruku'.

The rest of the Raka'ah is completed as normal.

9. When the Salaah is completed, the Imam will climb onto the Mimbar (raise platform) and deliver the 2 Khutbah's with a short rest between the Khutbah's. It is Wajib to sit and listen attentively to the 2 Khutbah's and not leave until the Khutbah has been complete.



## Conclusion

Thus we see that the 2 Raka'at 'Eid Salaah has 6 extra takbeers which are Wajib – 3 in the first Raka'ah after Thana before Qiraa'ah and 3 in the second Raka'ah after Qiraa'ah before going into Ruku. Remember also, the 2 Khutbah's are delivered after the Salaah.

### **Revise the lesson and answer the Questions**

1. Can 'Eid Salaah be made individually?
2. On what date does 'Eidul Fitr take place?
3. On what date does 'Eidul Ad-haa take place?
4. When are the 6 extra takbeers made in 'Eid Salaah and how are they made?
5. Are the Khutbah's delivered before or after 'Eid Salaah?

6. Explain in detail the procedure for 'Eid Salaah. What are some of the differences between 'Eid and Jumu'ah Salaah?

### **Activity**

Practise Eid Salaah

## Lesson 39

### Janaazah Salaah



#### *Introduction*

Death is a natural event for all living things. It is sure to come in everyone's life.

In the Qur'an, in Surah Aali 'Imran, Surah number 3, verse 185, we read:-

*Every soul must taste death; and only on the Day of Resurrection will you be fully recompensed; so the one who is saved from the fire and is admitted into Paradise - he is undoubtedly successful; and the life of this world is just counterfeit wealth.*

When a Muslim dies, the body is given a wash (Ghusl) and then a funeral prayer called Janazah Salaah is offered in congregation.



The Janzah Salaah is Fard-e-Kifaayah. This means that it is a collective obligation on all the Muslims of the locality of the dead person. In other words, if a number of them join in, then the obligation is discharged on behalf of all, and if no one joins in, then all the Muslims of that locality will be considered sinful before Allah (The Exalted).

Apart from the forbidden times of Salaah, namely, sunrise, midday (zawwal) and sunset, the Janazah Salaah can be performed at any time during the day or night.

The deceased is placed in front of the congregation and the rows are arranged behind the Imam in straight lines. The rows are close to one another because there is no Ruku' (bowing) or Sajdah (prostration) in Janzah Salaah.

It is also recommended (mustahab) to make an odd number of rows.

## **Lesson 39**

### **Janaazah Salaah**

The Janzah Salaah consists of:-

1. Four Takbeers (saying Allahu Akbar);
2. Thana (praise of Allah);
3. Durood (salutations upon our beloved Prophet – may Allah bless him and grant him peace);
4. Du'aa (supplication) for the deceased; and
5. Tasleem (ending Salaah with Salam)

The two Fard in Janazah Salaah are:-

1. Qiyam, i.e. to stand and perform the Salaah,
2. To recite all four Takbeers.

The Procedure of Janazah Salaah is as follows:

1. Firstly, one must make the intention as follows:

“I pray to Allah, the Most High, and I ask (for forgiveness) for this deceased. I follow this Imam.”

Remember that the deceased is placed in front of the congregation with the rows arranged close to one another behind the Imam.

2. The Imam will recite the first Takbeer loudly, raise his hands up to his ears and then bring them down and fold them below the navel.

The followers will do the same, but will recite the Takbeers so they can hear themselves. The following Thana is now recited by both the Imam and followers silently.



“Glory be to You O Allah, and praise be to You, and Blessed is Your Name, and Exalted is Your Majesty, and High is Your Praise, and there is none worthy of worship but You.”

3. The Imam will then say the Takbeers loudly for the second time, without raising the hands, and the followers will do the same, but will say the Takbeer silently. Durood-e-Ibrahim is now recited by both the Imam and followers silently.



4. Now the Takbeer is said loudly for the third time by the Imam, again without raising the hands and the followers will do the same, but will say the Takbeer silently. The Imam and the followers will now read the Du'aa for the deceased, silently.

Janzah Du'aa for Adult (male or female)

67. Dua in janaazah salaah for an adult

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِحَيِّنَا وَمَيِّتِنَا وَشَاهِدِنَا وَغَائِبِنَا  
وَصَغِيرِنَا وَكَبِيرِنَا وَذَكَرِنَا وَأُنْثَانَا اللَّهُمَّ مَنْ  
أَحْيَيْتَهُ مِنَّا فَأَحْيِهِ عَلَى الْإِسْلَامِ وَمَنْ تَوَفَّيْتَهُ مِنَّا  
فَتَوَفَّهُ عَلَى الْإِيمَانِ

O Allah ﷻ, forgive amongst us those who are alive and those who are dead, those who present and those who are absent, those who are young and those who are old, those who are males and those who are females. O Allah ﷻ, whom You keep alive amongst us, keep him alive upon Islam and whom You caused to die, let him die upon imaan.

*(Tirmidhi, Vol. 1, Pg. 121)*

Janazah Du'aa for Boy (minor)

اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْهُ لَنَا سَلَفًا وَفُرْطًا وَاجْعَلْهُ لَنَا اَجْرًا  
وَذُخْرًا وَاجْعَلْهُ لَنَا شَافِعًا وَ مُشَفَّعًا ۝

اے اللہ۔ اس بچے کو ہمارا پہلے جانے والا پیشرو اور اجر و ثواب کے ذخیرے کا موجب بنادے۔ یہ ہمارا سفارش بنے اور اس کی سفارش قبول فرما۔

“O Allah! Make him for us a source of salvation, and make him for us a source of reward and benefit, and make him for us an intercessor whose intercession has been accepted.”

Janazah Du'aa for Girl (minor)

اَللّٰهُمَّ اجْعَلْهُ لَنَا فَرْطًا وَاجْعَلْهُ لَنَا اَجْرًا  
وَذُخْرًا وَاجْعَلْهُ لَنَا شَافِعًا وَ مُشَفَّعًا ۝

“O Allah! Make her for us a source of salvation, and make her for us a source of reward and benefit, and make her for us an intercessor whose intercession has been accepted.”

5. Finally, the Imam will say the Takbeer loudly for the fourth time, again without raising his hands and the followers will do the same, but will say the Takbeer silently. The Imam will now complete the Salaah with Tasleem (salam) turning his face towards his right and left and the followers will do the same. Both the Imam and the followers will unfold their hands and the Janazah Salaah will be complete.

If there is anyone who does not know the Du'aa he must still join the congregation and simply repeat the 4 takbeers silently with the Imam.

Moreover, if a person arrives for the Janazah Salaah after the Imam has recited One or more takbeers, he should wait and join the Salaah when the Imam says the next Takbeer. After the Imam makes Tasleem (salam) the latecomer must complete his Salah by simply reciting the missed Takbeers only and ending with Tasleem.

If the Imam has completed the fourth Takbeer, then too, the late comer should join (but before Tasleem) and complete all the missed Takbeers, after the Imam says the Tasleem (salam).

Note that the missed Du'aa's are not recited – only the Takbeers are recited and the Salaah is completed with the Tasleem.

## **Conclusion**

The Janazah Salah is Fard-e-Kifaayah. It is not like any other Salaah, in that there is no Qiraa'ah (recitation from the Qur'an), no Ruku', no Sajdah and no Qa'dah (sitting for Tashahhud).

## **Revise the lesson and answer the questions**

1. List the 2 Fard of Janazah Salah.
2. What is recited after each Takbeer in Janazah Salaah?
3. Why is there no Ruku' or Sajdah in Janazah Salaah?
4. Explain clearly the procedure for Janazah Salaah.
5. How must the latecomer join the Janazah Salaah and what is he required to do to complete his Salaah?



## Lesson 40

### The Significance of Ramadaan and the importance of Fasting

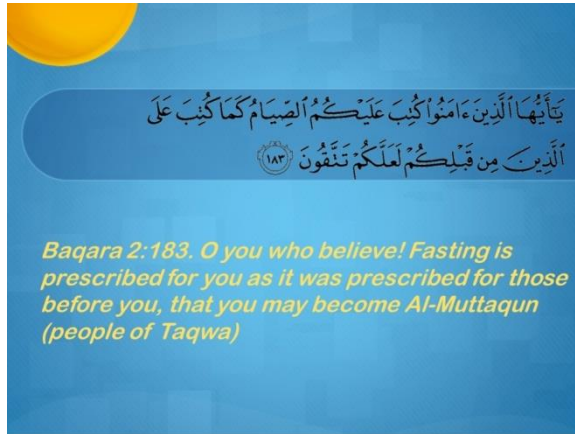


Ramadhan, the 9<sup>th</sup> month of the Islamic Calendar, is the month during which it is compulsory for every adult Muslim male and female to fast.

In Arabic, the fast is known as Sawm and it is one of the 5 pillars of Islam.

It was Madinah, in the month of Sha'ban 2 A.H. that Allah (The Exalted) revealed the command to fast during the month of Ramadhan.

In the Qur'an, in Surah Baqarah Surah number 2, verse 163, we read:-



Ramadhan is also the month that Allah (The Exalted) chose to reveal the Qur'an in and is the only Month which is mentioned by name in the Qur'an.

In Surah Baqarah Surah number 2, verse 185, we read:-

شَهْرُ رَمَضَانَ الَّذِي أُنْزِلَ فِيهِ الْقُرْآنُ هُدًى لِّلنَّاسِ  
وَبَيِّنَاتٍ مِّنَ الْهُدَىٰ وَالْفُرْقَانِ فَمَن شَهِدَ مِنْكُمُ الشَّهْرَ  
فَلْيَصُمْهُ وَمَن كَانَ مَرِيضًا أَوْ عَلَىٰ سَفَرٍ فَعِدَّةٌ مِّنْ أَيَّامٍ  
أُخْرَىٰ يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ بِكُمُ الْيُسْرَ وَلَا يُرِيدُ بِكُمُ الْعُسْرَ  
وَلِتُكْمِلُوا الْعِدَّةَ وَلِتُكَبِّرُوا اللَّهَ عَلَىٰ مَا هَدَاكُمْ  
وَلَعَلَّكُمْ تَشْكُرُونَ

*The month of Ramadan in which was sent down the Qur'an - the guidance for mankind, the direction and the clear criteria (to judge between right and wrong); so whoever among you witnesses this month, must fast for the (whole) month; and whoever is sick or on a journey, may fast the same number in other days; Allah desires ease for you and does not desire hardship for you - so that you complete the count (of fasts), and glorify Allah's greatness for having guided you, and so that you may be grateful.*

The meaning of Ramadhan is "To burn." Just as fire burns the dullness off gold and makes it clean and shiny, in the same way fasting, virtuous deeds and prayers offered during Ramadhan cleans a Muslim of his sins and brings him close to Allah (The Exalted) and makes him dear to Him.

## **Lesson 41**

### **The Significance of Ramadaan and the importance of Fasting**

Sayyidina Salman al-Farsi (the Persian) reported that he heard our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) saying in a sermon on the last day of Sha'ban:

**“A great month, a blessed month, a month containing a night which is better than a thousand (1,000) months (Laylatul Qadr) has approached you people. Allah (The Exalted) has made the observance of fasting during Ramadhan as an obligatory (fard) duty and the passing of its nights in prayers as a voluntary practise. If someone draws near to Allah (The Exalted) during it with some good voluntary act he will be like one who fulfils an obligatory (fard) duty in another month and he who fulfils an obligatory (Fard) duty in it will be like one who fulfils 70 obligatory duties in another month.**

**It is the month of endurance and the reward of endurance is Paradise. It is the month of sharing with others and a month in which the believers provision is increased.” (Mishkat)**

This Hadith provides proof of the blessing and greatness of the month of Ramadhan. The benefits of Ramadhan can be obtained only by those who sincerely fast during the whole of this month.

#### **Sehri/Suhoor**

One of the blessings during Ramadhan is ‘Sehri’ (eating before the break of dawn). Sehri refers to the last moments of the night before the break of dawn and to eat at this time is known as Sehri.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) is reported to have said:

**“Take a meal a little before dawn for there is a blessing in taking a meal at that time.” (Bukhari)**

Some benefits of fasting

1. Fasting is the best way of developing Taqwa (piety/Allah awareness) in Muslims since it is only Allah (The Exalted) Who knows whether a person is fasting or not.
2. Fasting is a source of safety from sin and protection from the fire of Hell.
3. Fasting develops self-discipline and self-control.
4. Fasting helps to overcome selfishness, greed, laziness, and other faults.
5. Fasting gives us the feeling of hunger and thirst. We experience for ourselves what it is like to have an empty stomach. This develops our feeling for the poor and hungry people and teaches us to control the love of comfort.
6. Fasting helps to rest the digestive organs and it allows for impurities to be removed from the body.
7. Fasting is a shield against acts of disobedience in this world and against the fire in the next.

Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) is reported to have said:

**“The reward of each good action is from ten to one hundred times with Allah (The Exalted); but the reward of fasting is an exception. Allah (The Exalted) promises – “Fasting is for My sake and I will give its reward (as much as I want)!” (Muslim)**

# Ramadhan Kareem!

○ you who have believed, decreed upon you is **fasting** as it was decreed upon those before you that you may become **righteous**

(Al-Baqarah: 183)

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## Conclusion

The month of Ramadhan gives us the energy to restrain ourselves which is the quality of a true Muslim. The Month of Ramadhan also helps to create love and sympathy amongst us.

We must fast in this blessed month, do as many good deeds as we can and develop in ourselves self-control, not only from food while fasting but all evil temptations as well.

We must also change hatred and enmity into love, forgive one another and try our best to help the poor and needy in every way. In this month the gates of Hell are closed but the gates of Paradise remain open.

**Revise the lesson and answer the questions**

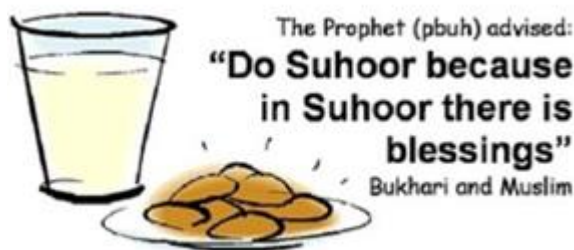
1. In which month was the Qur'an revealed?
2. Explain the meaning of Ramadhan.
3. Is fasting in the month of Ramadhan compulsory?
4. What does fasting develop in Muslims?
5. Why is fasting the best way of developing Taqwa?
6. What is Sehri?
7. List some benefits of Fasting?

## Lesson 42

### Sunnah Actions During Ramadan

The Sunan actions during Ramadan are as follows:-

1. To partake of Sehri or meals before the break of dawn.



2. To break/end the fast immediately after sunset, preferably with dates and water.

اللَّهُمَّ لَكَ صُمتُ وَبِكَ اِمْتُ وَعَلَى  
رِزْقِكَ افْطَرْتُ

O Allah ﷻ, I fasted for You. In You do I believe, and with your provision (food) do I break my fast.

(Kitab-u-Dua Tabrani, Vol. 2, Pg. 1229)

3. To perform Tarweeh Salaah at night.

4. To feed the poor and hungry.
5. To increase the recitation of the Qur'an.
6. To observe I'tikaaf (seclusion) inside the Masjid during the last ten days of Ramadan. Women can observe I'tikaf at home.

### **Conclusion**

There is great benefit in observing these Sunan actions during the month of Ramadan. Therefore, we must try and engage ourselves in these actions.

Revise the lesson and answer the Questions

1. What are the six Sunan actions during the month of Ramadan?
2. If a person does not get up for sehri during the month of Ramadan, will it be necessary for him to fast on that day? Explain.

## Lesson 43

### What is Sawm/Fasting?

Fasting in Islam means to stay away from food, drink and relation with one's wife from dawn until sunset in obedience to and for the love of Allah (The Exalted) only.

Fasting is not just hunger. Our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) is reported to have said:

**“Many are the fasting persons who fast, but attain nothing by such fasts except hunger, and many are the persons performing Salaah by night but attain nothing by it except the discomfort of staying awake by night.” (Ibn Majah)**

This Hadith clearly shows that there are many people attain no reward (benefit) by Fasting, except hunger. Among these are those who tell lies, back-bite, argue, swear and slander while fasting.

Remember that every limb (part) of our body must be in a state of fasting. By this we mean that our eyes must not look towards that which is forbidden, our hands must not indulge in that which is forbidden, our legs must not take us towards that which is forbidden, etc. etc.

### Categories of Fasting

In our lesson on the Significance of Ramadan and the Importance of Fasting we learnt about the numerous benefits of Fasting. In this lesson, we will learn about the different categories of fasting.

There are different categories into which fasting is divided. They are as follows:-

1. Fard :- Fasting for the whole month of Ramadan is fard. If a person misses a fast in Ramadan he has to make up for it by fasting after Ramadan.
2. Wajib:- To vow to keep a fast for the sake of Allah (The Exalted), upon the fulfilment of some wish or desire. For example: If I pass my exam I will fast etc.
3. Sunnah:- Those fast which our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace) kept and encouraged others to keep, for example, fasting on the 9<sup>th</sup> Dhul Hijjah, etc.
4. Mustahab:- All fasts, besides Fard, Wajib and Sunnah are Mustahab (desirable), for example, fasting six days in Shawwal, 15<sup>th</sup> Sha'ban, fasting on Mondays and Thursdays, etc.
5. Makrooh:- Fasting only on the 9<sup>th</sup> or 10<sup>th</sup> of Muharam, fasting only on Saturdays or a wife's Nafil fast without her husband's permission.
6. Haram:-It is Haram to fast on five days during the year. They are:- 'Eidul Fitr, 'Eidul Adha and the three days after 'Eidul Adha that is the 11<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> of Dhul Hijjah.

#### Conclusion

From the above lesson we learn about the days to fast, the days it is preferable to fast and the days when we are not allowed to fast.

### **Revise the lesson and answer the Questions**

1. When is fasting Fard?
2. When is Fasting Wajib?
3. Give examples of Sunnah and Mustahab Fast?
4. On which 5 days is it Haram to fast?

## **Lesson 44**

### **Makrooh actions while fasting**

For us to gain the full benefits of our Fast we must ensure that we do not engage ourselves in certain actions. These actions are referred to as Makroohat (disliked) actions.

The Makroohat actions while fasting are as follows:

1. To chew gum, rubber, plastic or other such things.
2. To taste any article of food or drink. If a woman has an ill-tempered husband, it is permissible for her to taste the food as long as it does not go down her throat.
3. To collect one's saliva in the mouth and then to swallow it, trying to quench one's thirst.
4. To delay a bath that has become fard, knowingly after the break of dawn, without a valid reason.
5. To use toothpaste, etc. to clean one's teeth. It is permissible to use a miswak to clean the teeth.
6. To complain of hunger and thirst.
7. To gargle more than necessary.
8. To take water too much up the nostrils when cleaning the nose.
9. To argue, quarrel, use filthy or indecent words.
10. To backbite, tell lies, swear, etc. are sinful acts even when one is not fasting. Therefore, the sin is greater when one is fasting.

### **Conclusion**

Although the above actions will not nullify our fast, they will reduce the sawab and benefits of our fasting.

### Revise the lesson and answer the questions

1. What are the Makroohaat actions of Fasting?
2. What will happen to one's fast if one engages in any of these actions?

## Lesson 45

### Sajdah Tilawah



In the Qur'an there are fourteen verses, which if a Muslim recites oneself or hears them being recited, then it becomes Wajib upon one to perform Sajdah Tilawah for each one.

Sajdah Tilawah simply means "the prostration of Recitation."

Before we discuss how to perform the Sajdah Tilawah let us see the 14 Sajdah verses as they appear in the Qur'an. Refer to the relevant verse in your Qur'an.

1. Surah A'raf, Surah number 7, verse: 206
2. Surah Ra'd, Surah number 13, verse: 15
3. Surah Nahl, Surah number 16, Verses: 49-50

4. Surah Israa, Surah number 17, verses 107-109
5. Surah Maryam, Surah number 19, verse 58
6. Surah Al-Hajj, Surah number 22, Verse: 18
7. Surah Furqan, Surah number 25, verse: 60
8. Surah Naml, Surah number 27, verses: 24-26
9. Surah Sajdah, Surah number 32, verse 15
10. Surah Saad, Surah number 38, Verse: 24
11. Surah Haa Meem Sajdah, Surah number 41, verses: 37-38
12. Surah Najm, Surah number 53, verse: 62
13. Surah Inshiqaaq, Surah number 84, Verse: 21
14. Surah Al-'Alaq, Surah number 96, verse: 19

In all of the 14 verses quoted in this lesson, Allah (The Exalted) is either commanding us to make Sajdah (prostration) to Him or He is informing us of His creation, for example, the sun, the moon, the stars and mankind making sajdah to Him. Allah (The Exalted) is also informing us about the unbelieving who, because of their pride and arrogance are not prepared to prostrate (make Sajdah) to Him.

Sajdah (prostration) is proof of one's Imaan and we demonstrate our submission to Allah (The Exalted) by making Sajdah in the above instances when reciting the Qur'an as shown to us by our beloved Prophet (may Allah bless him and grant him peace).

Moreover, by making Sajdah we are indicating that we do not want to be included among the shayaateen and those who are not prepared to make Sajdah to Allah (The Exalted).

(Please note that Imam Shaafi made Sajdah at verse 77 of Surah Hajj, Surah number 22). The above 14 are those according to Imam Azam Abu Hanifa.

## **Lesson 46**

### **The procedure for Sajdah Tilawah**

Stand on a clean place facing the Qiblah and without raising the hands say takbeer (Allahu Akbar) and go directly into Sajdah. Recite the Tasbeeh of Sajdah 3 times and return to the standing position. This completes one Sajdah.

The conditions for Salaah must be fulfilled before making Sajdah Tilawah.

However, the Condition of time will not be applicable since the Sajdah Tilawah can be made at any time, except the 3 forbidden times, namely, Sunrise, Zawwal and sunset.

Remember that the Sajdah Tilawah can also be made from the Qa'dah (sitting) position, but it is more rewardable to make it from the standing position. Also, it is best to make the Sajdah immediately after reciting the particular verse and not to delay it unnecessarily.

### **Conclusion**

Since the Sajdah Tilawah falls under the category of Wajib we must make sure that we make the Sajdah. Neglecting it will constitute a great sin. Moreover, every effort should be made to make the Sajdah Tilawah immediately after it has been recited (as is done in Salaah).

**Revise the lesson first and answer the Questions**

1. What is Sajdah Tilawah?
2. Discuss the procedure of Sajdah Tilawah.
3. During a particular Qur'an lesson, some of the pupils recited the Sajdah Tilawah verse. Discuss.