

Basic Fiqh

PART ONE

Basic Islamic laws for Muslims



بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ
مَجْلِدُ الْفِیْهِ الْاِسْلَامِ
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- ❖ For the *esaale thawaab* of the entire Ummah of Nabi ﷺ.
- ❖ Open permission is granted for reprinting of this booklet provided it is without any alterations.
- ❖ A humble appeal is directed to readers to offer suggestions and corrections to improve the quality of this publication in the future. May Allah ﷻ reward you for this.
- ❖ The author, translators, editors, sponsors and typesetters humbly request your duas for them, their parents, families, *Mashaaikh* and *Asaatidha*.

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بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Introduction

All Praise be to Allah Ta'ala, The Master of the worlds. May Allah Ta'ala's special blessings, mercies and salawaat descend upon our beloved master Sayyidina, Rasulallah ﷺ forever and ever.

The Basic 'ilm (knowledge of Deen) is the weapon of every believer. Without knowing what is right from wrong, man will never be able to save himself from evil and sin. Without the knowledge of Deen man is a vulnerable victim of shaytaan.

The primary maktab system is designed to equip the children of the ummah with the basic knowledge of Deen which will carry them along for the rest of their lives in the obedience of Allah Ta'ala and in following the sunnah of Rasulallah ﷺ.

This book titled '**Basic Fiqh**' is designed to teach little children the basic Islamic Jurisprudence according to the teachings and the Fiqh of Hadhrat Imaam Abu Hanifa (RA). An attempt has been made to cover the basic but very important aspects of Fiqh in this little booklet (*Insha Allah*).

Though many books of Fiqh are currently available, the intention in preparing this little booklet was to present some basic rules of fundamental importance only so that it may be easier for a beginner to learn them.

May Allah Ta'ala accept this publication and make it a means of attaining His pleasure and may He make this book a means of great benefit for the Ummah.

Cleanliness

1. As Muslims, we should always be clean. We must keep our body, clothing, homes and classrooms clean at all times.
2. Our Prophet Muhammad (Sallallahu Alayhi wasallam) said, “Allah is pure and He loves purity.”
3. He also said, “Cleanliness is half of Imaan.”
4. If a person remains dirty all the time, the Angels will stay far away from him.

Water

It is permissible for us to use the following water to clean ourselves:

1. Rain water
2. Well water
3. River water
4. Sea water
5. Water from a big tank or pool

How to use the toilet

1. Our religion of Islam is perfect.
2. It teaches us how to live our day to day life.
3. Our beloved Prophet Muhammad (Sallallahu Alayhi wasallam) even thought us how to use the toilet.
4. We should be very careful that no splashes of urine come onto our body or clothing. A person will be punished in his grave if he was not careful of the splashes of urine.

Etiquettes of the toilet

1. Ensure that the head is covered.
2. Wear shoes/sandals when going to the toilet.
3. Remove anything that has the Name of Allah Ta'ala on it before entering the toilet.
4. Before entering, recite بِسْمِ اللَّهِ and then the following Dua:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْخُبْثِ وَالْخَبَائِثِ

5. Enter with the left foot.
6. Do not stand and urinate.
7. Sit down when relieving yourself.
8. Do not face your back or your front towards the Qiblah.

9. After urinating, wait until all the drops of urine have come out before washing.
10. Clean and wash the private parts properly after relieving oneself. This is called Istinjaa.
11. Use the left hand for making Istinjaa.
12. Use clean water for Istinjaa.
13. Do not eat, drink or talk in the toilet.
14. Do not read books, comics or newspapers in the toilet.
15. Do not read any Dua, Kalimah or Aayat of the Qur'aan in the toilet.
16. Step out of the toilet with the right foot and recite the following Dua:

غُفْرَانَكَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَذْهَبَ عَنِّي الْأَذَى وَعَافَانِي

17. Wash your hands after coming out of the toilet.
18. Relieve yourself in such a place where you cannot be seen, especially when on a journey.
19. Do not urinate or relieve yourself under trees, in swimming pools, on the roadside, pathways or public places.
20. Leave the toilet in a better state than you found it in.

Questions

1. Cleanliness is _____ of Imaan.

2. With which leg must one enter the toilet?

3. Should one stand or sit when urinating?

4. What is istinja? _____

5. With which hand should one make istinja?

6. Can one read the kalimah or duas in the toilet?

7. List 5 types of water which are permissible to use?

Najaasat (impurity)

Najaasat means filth/impurity. A person cannot perform Salaah if he has Najaasat on his body or clothes. We must make sure that our body and clothes are pure and clean at all times.

There are 5 types of Najaasat (impurity):

1. Urine of people and animals
2. Stool of people and animals
3. Blood
4. Matter (Pus)
5. Alcohol

Cleansing of Najaasat

1. If any of the above 5 Najaasat (impurity) falls on your clothes, it must be washed three times with clean water, and squeezed after each wash.
2. If any of the above 5 Najaasat (impurity) falls on your body, it must be washed off three times with clean water.
3. One cannot perform Salaah if there is Najaasat (impurity) on his body or clothes.
4. Wash off the Najaasat three times in order to make your clothes, bedding, carpets, etc., clean.

Definitions

Fardh: A compulsory act.

Waajib: An act which is also compulsory.

Sunnah: An act which Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alayhi wasallam) said, did or liked.

Sunnat-e-Muakkadah: That act which Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alayhi wasallam) never missed out.

Sunnat-e-ghair Muakkadah: That act which Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alayhi wasallam) occasionally missed out.

Mustahab: Preferred act.

Nafal: Optional act.

Makrooh: A disliked act.

Halaal: A permissible act.

Haraam: A forbidden act.

Questions

1. If blood falls on our clothes how should we clean it?

2. What is the meaning of Najaasat? _____
3. Mention four things that we should not do in the toilet?

4. What is the meaning of Haraam? _____
5. Before entering the toilet, we should ensure that our _____ is covered.
6. Our Nabi Muhammad (Sallallahu Alayhi wasallam) said, “Allah Ta’ala is _____ and He loves _____”
7. What is a Sunnat? _____

8. How many types of Najaasat are there? _____
9. When coming out of the toilet, we should leave with the _____ foot.
10. If Najaasat falls on our body or clothes, how many times should it be washed? _____

Wudhu

1. Wudhu is a special way of washing ourselves as shown to us by Rasulullah (Sallallahu Alayhi wasallam).
2. Wudhu cleans our body and washes away our sins.
3. Nabi Muhammad (Sallallahu Alayhi wasallam) said, “The key to Jannah is Salaah, and the key to Salaah is purity.”
4. We should try our best to remain in the state of wudhu at all times.
5. **Do not waste water when making wudhu!!!**

Faraaidh of wudhu

There are four Faraaidh (Compulsory acts) in wudhu:

1. Wash the entire face once from the hair line to below the chin and from one earlobe to the other.
2. Wash both the arms once up to and including the elbows. (First the right then the left)
3. Make masah of quarter the head.
4. Wash both feet once up to and including the ankles. (First the right then the left)

Sunnah method of making wudhu (Practical)

1. Face the Qiblah whilst making wudhu.
2. Sit on a little high place so that the water doesn't splash on one's clothing.
3. Make intention for wudhu.
4. Recite the Dua: **بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ**
5. Wash both hands up to the wrist thrice.
6. Brush the teeth with a miswaak.
7. Gargle the mouth thrice. Use the right hand to put water into the mouth.
8. Put water into the nostrils with the right hand thrice. (The nose should be cleansed with the little finger of the left hand.)
9. Wash the entire face thrice. (The entire face from the hairline to below the chin and from one earlobe to the other).
10. Make khilaal of the beard. (Run the fingers of the right hand through the beard).
11. Wash the right hand including the arm and elbow thrice. Thereafter, wash the left hand including the arm and elbow thrice.
12. Recite the Dua whilst making wudhu:

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي ذَنْبِي وَوَسِّعْ لِي فِي دَارِي وَبَارِكْ لِي فِي رِزْقِي

13. Make khilaal of the fingers. (khilaal of the fingers must be done by crossing the fingers of the left hand into the right hand and then the right into the left).
14. Make masah of the entire head, ears and nape once.
15. Thereafter wash the right foot, including the ankle thrice, and then wash the left foot in the same manner.
16. Make khilaal of the toes using the little finger of the left hand. To make khilaal starting with the small toe on the right foot and finishing with the small toe on the left foot.
17. When washing during Wudhu, make sure that every portion gets wet.
18. Recite the dua after wudhu

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

عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَابِينَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ

الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ

When does one have to make wudhu?

1. To perform Salaah.
2. To touch the Qur'aan.
3. To make Tawaaf of the Ka'bah.
4. To make Sajdah-e-Tilaawat.

Acts that Break wudhu

There are nine acts that break wudhu:

1. To relieve one self. (urine or stool)
2. To break wind.
3. The flowing of matter or blood from any part of the body.
4. To vomit a mouthful.
5. To fall asleep whilst leaning against something.
6. To fall unconscious. (fainting)
7. To become insane. (mad).
8. To become drunk.
9. To laugh loudly in Salaah.

It is mentioned in a Hadith that: "When a person makes wudhu and washes his face, all those sins which he committed with his eyes are washed off with the water or the last drop of water. When he washes his hands, all those sins which he had committed with his hands are washed off with the water or the last drop of water. When he washes his feet, all those sins which he committed with his feet are washed off, until he is completely purified from all sins."

Questions

1. What is wudhu? _____

2. How many Faraaidh are there in wudhu? ____ Mention them?

3. Mention 7 Sunnats of wudhu? _____

4. When does a person have to make wudhu? _____

5. How many actions will break wudhu? _____
6. Mention 5 acts that break wudhu? _____

7. Mention one virtue of wudhu that is mentioned in the Hadith?

8. Is it better to make wudhu just before doing a good action or is it better to remain in the state of wudhu all the time?

Ghusal (bath)

Definition: Ghusal means to wash the whole body in the way shown to us by our Prophet Muhammad (Sallallahu Alayhi wasallam).

Faraaidh of ghusal

There are three Faraaidh (compulsory acts) in ghusal:

1. Gargling of the entire mouth.
2. Rinsing the nostrils till the soft bone.
3. Washing the entire body without leaving any part dry.

Sunnah Method of ghusal

1. Make niyyah (intention).
2. Wash both hands up to the wrist thrice.
3. Wash off any najaasat (impurity) that may be on one's body.
4. Make istinja. (i.e. to wash both the private parts).
5. Perform wudhu according to the sunnah manner.
6. Pour water over the entire head thrice. Thereafter pour water over the right shoulder and then over the left shoulder thrice.

Occasions when ghusal becomes compulsory

1. When one is in the state of Janaabat (major impurity).
2. When a woman completes the period of Haidh (menses).
3. When a woman completes the period of Nifaas (childbirth).

Aadaab (Etiquettes) of ghusal

1. Bath in a clean place.
2. Bath in privacy i.e. in such a place where no one can see you.
3. Ensure that the satr (parts of the body that need to be compulsorily covered at all times) is completely covered when taking ghusal in a public place or in the presence of others.
4. Relieve oneself before taking ghusal. One should not urinate in the place where one is taking ghusal.
5. Use soap or anything else that will clean the body thoroughly.
6. A clean body is loved by Allah Ta'ala and it is protected from germs and sicknesses.
7. **Do not waste water when having ghusal!!!**

Ghusal will only be complete if every part of our body gets wet!!!

Hadhrat Anas (RA) narrates that Rasulullah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said: "O Anas! Wash thoroughly when you are making ghusl of janaabat (major impurity). If you do this, then without doubt you will come out from the place of bathing in such a state that no sin will remain on you." I asked: "O Rasulullah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam)! How does one wash thoroughly?" He replied, "It means that you wet the roots of the hair and clean the body thoroughly."

Questions

1. What is the meaning of ghusal? _____

2. How many faraaidh are there in ghusal? _____
3. Explain the sunnat method of making ghusal in your own words? _____

4. When does ghusal become fardh on a person? _____

5. We should ensure that our _____ is completely covered when taking ghusal in the presence of others.
6. Ghusal will only be complete if every _____ of our body gets _____.
7. Mention one virtue of ghusal that is mentioned in the Hadith?

Tayammum

To purify oneself from impurity using clean earth or clay is called tayammum.

There are three compulsory acts in tayammum:

1. Niyah (intention).
2. Striking both the hands on the earth and rubbing them on the face.
3. Striking both the hands on the earth and rubbing both the forearms including the elbows.

Method of making tayammum

1. First recite Bismillaahir Rahmaanir Raheem
2. Thereafter make intention. (e.g. I am making tayammum for ghusl or wudhu to perform my salaah.
3. Then strike both the hands on clean ground or dust. After dusting off the excess sand, rub both the palms on the entire face in such a way that no space, even to the size of a strand of hair is left out.
4. Thereafter strike both the hands again on the ground. After dusting off the excess sand, rub the left palm over the entire

right hand including the elbow. And then rub the right palm over the entire left hand including the elbow.

5. Then make khilaal of the fingers.

A person will be allowed to make tayammum in the following cases

1. When water is not available within a radius of 1,6 kilometers.
2. When the water is so little that if the water is used for wudhu or ghusl then there is fear of thirst.
3. When the use of water is harmful to the health.
4. When there is fear of an enemy or dangerous animal near the water.
5. When one does not have sufficient money to pay for water which is being sold or water is being sold at a very high price.

Items with which a person can make tayammum

1. Pure earth.
2. Stone.
3. Sand.
4. Clay.
5. Walls made of brick, mud or stone.
6. All items which have thick dust on it.
7. Limestone.

NOTE: *A person cannot make tayammum on metal, glass, wood, items that melt or burn to ash and food items.*

Things that break tayammum

1. Those things that break wudhu also break tayammum.
2. If water becomes available after making tayammum, then the tayammum will break.
3. If a person made tayammum due to sickness and then he got cured, his tayammum will break.
4. A person can perform any number of salaah he wishes with one tayammum.

Questions

1. What is the meaning of tayammum? _____

2. How many compulsory acts are there in tayammum? Mention them. _____

3. Mention 5 things with which you can make tayammum? ____

4. Mention 3 things that you cannot use for tayammum? _____

5. If water is not found within a radius of _____ kilometres, tayammum will be permissible.
6. Mention 2 occasions when tayammum is permissible? _____

7. If a person made tayammum due to sickness, when will his tayammum break? _____

8. How many salaah are you allowed to read with one tayammum? _____

Azaan

The call to Salaah

Azaan means to call to Salaah.

Azaan is sunnat for the five Fardh Salaah and the Jumuah Salaah (Friday).

Azaan should be called out on its prescribed time. If it was called out before the time, it will have to be repeated in the correct time.

Wording of the Azaan

اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ

Allaahu Akbar Allaahu Akbar

اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ اَللّٰهُ اَكْبَرُ

Allaahu Akbar Allaahu Akbar

اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَا اِلَهَ اِلَّا اللهُ

Ash-hadu al-laa Ilaaha illallaah

اَشْهَدُ اَنْ لَا اِلَهَ اِلَّا اللهُ

Ash-hadu al-laa Ilaaha illallaah

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Ash-hadu anna Muhammad-ar-Rasoolullaah

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Ash-hadu anna Muhammad-ar-Rasoolullaah

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ

Hayya a`las-Salaah

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ

Hayya a`las-Salaah

حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ

Hayya a`lal-Falaah

حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ

Hayya a`lal-Falaah

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allaahu Akbar Allaahu Akbar

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

Laa Ilaaha illallaah

The Muazzin (the one calling out the azaan) should have the following qualities in him:

1. He must be a male.
2. He is understanding ie. he is not mad.
3. He has knowledge of the sunnats and masaail of azaan.
4. He has knowledge of the salaah times.
5. Muttaqi – He is a pious and an upright Muslim.

Few etiquettes of calling out the Azaan:

1. Be in the state of wudhu.
2. Face the qiblah.
3. Stand and call out the azaan.
4. Place the index finger into the earlobes when calling out the azaan.
5. Turn the face to the right when saying *hayya a`las-salaah* and to the left when saying *hayya a`lal-falaah*.
6. Give the azaan outside the musjid boundary.
7. Call out the azaan from a high place.
8. Give azaan in a loud voice.

Etiquettes of replying to the Azaan

1. Remain silent whilst the azaan is being called out. However, if you are engaged in the tilāwat of the Qur'ān or any other Deeni activity, you may continue.
2. Repeat the words of the Muazzin.
3. Reply to the words **حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ** and **حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ**,
by saying: **لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ**.
4. After the words **الصَّلَاةُ خَيْرٌ مِّنَ النَّوْمِ** in the Fajar Azaan, say:
صَدَقْتَ وَبَرَزْتَ.
5. The following dua should be recited after the azaan:

اَللّٰهُمَّ رَبَّ هٰذِهِ الدَّعْوَةِ التَّامَّةِ وَالصَّلٰوةِ الْقَائِمَةِ

اٰتِ مُحَمَّدًا الْوَسِيْلَةَ وَالْفَضِيْلَةَ وَاْبْعَثْهُ مَقَامًا

مَّحْمُوْدًا الَّذِي وَعَدْتَهُ اِنَّكَ لَا تُخْلِفُ الْمِيْعَادَ

Iqaamah

1. Iqaamah is given in the masjid to inform the people that salaah is about to begin.
2. It is preferable that the one who gave the azaan should give the iqaamah.
3. The one who gives iqaamah is called the **mukabbir**.

Words of Iqaamah

The words of the iqaamah are the same as the words of the azaan. However, after:

حَيِّ عَلَى الْفَلَّاحِ

Hayya a`lal Falaah

One will add:

قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ

Qad Qaamatis-Salaah Qad Qaamatis-Salaah

Salaah

1. Rasulullah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) said, “A person who has missed one salaah is like the one who has lost all his family and wealth.”
2. Hadhrat Abu Zar (RA) narrates that once Nabi (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) came out of his house. It was autumn and the leaves were falling off the trees. He caught hold of a branch of a tree and its leaves began to fall in large number. At this he remarked, ‘O Abu Zar! When a muslim offers salaah to please Allah, his sins are shed away from him just as these leaves are falling off this tree.’”
3. Hadhrat Abu Qataadah (RA) says that he heard the Prophet (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) saying that Allah has said, “O Muhammad! I have ordained five daily salaah on your followers. I made a promise with myself that whosoever is regular in performing his salaah at its fixed hour shall be admitted into Jannah. And those of your followers who do not guard their salaah, are not included in this promise.”

Benefits of Salaah

1. Salaah is the key to Jannah.
2. Salaah is the difference between a Muslim and a Non-Muslim.
3. Allah Ta'ala will be happy with us if we read our five daily Salaah.
4. Salaah will save us from the punishment of the grave.

The names & times of the five daily Salaah

There are five salaah in a day:

1. **Fajr** - The early morning Salaah. It is performed before sunrise.
2. **Zuhr** - The midday Salaah. It is performed when half the day has passed (after \pm 12:15pm).
3. **Asr** - The late afternoon Salaah. It is performed \pm 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours before sunset.
4. **Maghrib** - The evening Salaah. It is performed immediately after the sun has set.
5. **Esha** - The night Salaah. It is performed when total darkness has set in. (About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours after sunset)

Questions

1. Which is the most important act of worship in Islam? _____

2. What is the example of Salaah in Islam? _____

3. How many times do we perform Salaah in a day? _____

4. Mention two benefits of Salaah? _____

5. If a person reads his Salaah after the time has passed, will Allah Ta'ala be happy with him? _____
6. When is Maghrib Salaah performed? _____

7. What time do we read Fajr salaah? _____

The Seven Conditions before Salaah

Salaah is very important to a Muslim, therefore we should ensure that before Salaah seven things are in its place. Allah Ta'ala will only accept our Salaah if these seven conditions are found.

Before performing Salaah, we must ensure that:

1. Our clothes are clean.
2. Our body is clean.
3. The place where we will perform Salaah is clean.
4. We must face the Qiblah.
5. Our Satr (private areas) are covered.
6. We have the correct intention.
7. We are in the state of Wudhu.

NOTE: The (Satr) private area of a male is from the navel to the knee and the (satr) private area of a female is her entire body besides her face, palms and feet.

Very important

It is not permissible for males to have their trousers or kurtas below their ankles at all times and more especially in Salaah.

Actions that break Salaah

The following actions will break our Salaah:

1. When one's Wudhu breaks.
2. To speak in Salaah.

3. To turn one's chest away from the Qiblah.
4. To eat or drink in Salaah.

Faraaidh of Salaah

There are six Faraaidh (Compulsory acts) in Salaah:

1. Takbeer-e-Tahreemah (First takbeer).
2. Qiyaam (Standing posture).
3. Qiraat (Qur'aan recitation).
4. Ruku (Bowling).
5. Both the Sajdahs (Prostration).
6. Qa'dah Akheerah (Last sitting).

Questions

1. How many conditions are there in Salaah? _____
2. If one of these conditions are not found, will the Salaah be accepted? _____
3. Explain what is the satr of a man and a woman? _____

4. Mention three things that will break Salaah? _____

5. How many faraaidh are there in Salaah? Mention them? ____

6. What is the Qa'dah Akheerah? _____

7. Is it permissible for a man to have his kurta or trousers below his ankles? _____

How to perform Salaah (Practical)

One must first make niyyah (intention). Thereafter raise both hands up to the ears and with the palms facing the Qiblah say: Allahu Akbar, while folding both hands below the navel.

Thereafter recite the Thanaa:

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ

Sub-haa-na-kal-laa-hum-ma / wa bi-ham-di-ka / wa ta-baa-ra-ka s-mu-ka / wa ta'aa-laa jad-du-ka / wa laa-i-laa-ha ghai-ruk

Read Ta'awwuz:

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

A-'oo-zu / -billa-hi / -mi-nash / -shay-taa-nir /-rajeem.

Then recite Tasmiya:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Bis-mil-laa / -hir-rah-maa / -nir-ra-heem

Now recite Surah Faatiha (Alhamdu). After completing Surah Faatiha, say Aameen softly. Thereafter recite any Surah you know, and then while saying Allahu Akbar go into Ruku. In Ruku hold the knees with your hands and spread the fingers around the knees.

Recite the Tasbeeh of Ruku three times:

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ

Sub-haa-na / rab-bi-yal / 'a-zeem

Stand up while saying:

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ

Sa-mi-'Al laa-hu / li-man / ha-mi-dah

While standing in Qaumah (straight) say:

رَبَّنَا لَكَ الْحَمْدُ

'Rab-ba-naa / -la-kal hamd

While Saying Takbeer, go into Sajdah by first placing your knees, then both the hands, the nose and lastly the forehead between both hands on the ground.

In Sajdah recite the Tasbeeh thrice:

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى

Sub-haa-na / rab-bi-yal / 'a'-laa.

Thereafter, while saying the Takbeer, sit upright in Jalsa. One must sit on the left foot with the right foot straight up with the toes facing Qiblah.

Now repeat the Takbeer and go back into Sajdah in the same manner as in the first Sajdah. On finishing the second Sajdah, one Rakaat has been completed. After completing the second Sajdah stand up while saying Allahu Akbar without putting the hands on the ground.

Now the second Rakaat will begin as in the first.

Recite the Tasmiya, Surah Faatiha and a Surah, perform the Ruku, Qauma and both Sajdahs. After the second Sajdah do not stand up but remain in a sitting position and recite Tashahhud.

Tashah-hud

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

'At-ta-hiy-yaa-tu / lil-laa-hi / was sa-la-waa-tu / wat tay-yi-
baa-tu / 'as-sa-laa-mu / 'a-lay-ka / 'ay-yu-han na-biy-yu /
wa rah-ma-tul-laa-hi / wa ba-ra-kaa-tu-hu / 'as-sa-laa-mu
'a-lay-naa / wa 'a-laa / 'i-baa-dil laa / -his saa-li-heen. /
'Ash-ha-du 'a laa'i-laa-ha 'il-lal-laa-hu / wa 'ash-ha-du 'an-
na mu-ham-ma-dan / 'ab-du-hoo wa ra-soo-luh

Durood-e-Ebrahim

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ

اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ

'Al-laa-hum-ma / sal-li 'a-laa / mu-ham-ma-di-w / wa 'a-laa 'aa-li /
mu-ham-ma-din / ka-maa sal-lay-ta / 'a-laa ib-raa-hee-ma wa 'a-laa
aa-li 'ib-raa-hee-ma / in-na-ka ha-mee-dum ma-jeed./

'al-laa-hum-ma / baa-rik 'a-laa / mu-ham-ma-di-w / wa 'a-laa aa-li /
mu-ham-ma-din / ka-maa baa-rak-ta / 'a-laa ib-raa-hee-ma / wa 'a-
laa 'aa-li ib-raa-hee-ma / in-na-ka ha-mee-dum ma-jeed.

Dua after Durood-e-Ebrahim

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِي ظُلْمًا كَثِيرًا وَلَا يَغْفِرُ الذُّنُوبَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ
فَاغْفِرْ لِي مَغْفِرَةً مِّنْ عِنْدِكَ وَارْحَمْنِي إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ

'Al-laa-hum-ma / in-nee za-lam-tu / naf-see zul-man / ka-see-ra wa
laa/ yagh-fi-ruz zunoo-ba / il-laa an-ta / fagh-fir lee / magh-fi-ra-tam
min in-di-ka / war-ham-nee / in-na-ka / 'an-tal gha-foo-rur ra-heem/.

Lastly make the salaam:

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ

As-sa-laa-mu 'a-lay-kum / wa rah-ma-tul laah

First turn the head towards the right and make salaam and then towards the left and make salaam.

After the salaam, make Dua asking Allah Ta'ala to fulfil all your needs.

The method of Dua is to raise the hands to the height of the chest with the palms facing the sky. After the completion of Dua, pass the hands over the face.

Differences in the Salaah of Females

1. Takbeer e Tahreema (The first takbeer)

- Females should raise their hands up to the chest without exposing their hands. i.e. the hands should remain beneath the Burqah.
- She must not bend her head forward nor make her head touch her chest.

2. Qiyaam (standing posture)

- She should keep her feet together and tie her hands on her chest in such a way that the palm of her right hand is placed on the back of her left palm.
- She will not tie her hands below the navel (as men do).

3. Ruku (Bowing)

- She should only bow down so much that the tips of her fingers are able to touch the top of her knees.
- Her fingers and feet should be kept together.
- She should also ensure that her elbows touch her sides in Ruku.

4. Sajdah (Prostration)

- Her stomach and thighs must be kept together with her forearms placed flat on the ground and her feet horizontally facing towards the right.
- Her fingers should face the Qiblah in Sajdah.

5. Qa'dah (Sitting Posture)

- She should not sit on the left leg (as men do) but rather sit on the floor.

- Her feet should be spread out horizontally on the ground towards the right side.
- Her both hands should be kept on the upper part of the thighs with the fingers kept together.

Women must not raise their voices when reciting in Salaah.

Hadhrat Abu Hurairah (RA) narrates that once Rasulullah (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) asked his companions, "Do you believe that dirt can remain on a person bathing five times a day in a stream running in front of his door?" 'No', replied the companions. 'No dirt can remain on his body.' The Prophet (sallallahu alayhi wasallam) remarked: 'Exactly is the effect of Salaah offered five times a day. With the grace of Allah Ta'ala it washes away all sins.'"

Salaah Chart

Name of Salaah	BEFORE FARDH		Fardh	AFTER FARDH				TOTAL
	SGM	SM		SM	Nafil	Wajib	Nafil	
Fajr	-	2	2	-	-	-	4	
Zuhr	-	4	4	2	-	-	12	
Asr	4	-	4	-	-	-	8	
Maghrib	-	-	3	2	2	-	7	
Esha	4	-	4	2	2	3	17	
Taraaweeh	-	-	-	20	-	-	20	
Jumuah	-	4	2	4+2	2	-	14	
Eid	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	
Janazah	4 Takbeers only. No Azaan, Iqaamah or rak'aats.							
SM = Sunnat -e- Muakkadah SGM = Sunnat -e- Ghair Muakkadah								

Questions

1. Explain the method of making Dua after Salaah? _____

2. What is the difference in the first Takbeer of a man and woman? _____

3. Mention a virtue of Salaah that has been mentioned in the Hadith? _____

4. What is the meaning of Sunnat e Ghair Muakkadah? _____

5. How many Rak'aats are there in Janaazah Salaah? _____

6. How many Fardh are there in the Maghrib Salaah? _____
7. All together how many Rak'ats are there in the Esha Salaah?

8. What Dua should we read in Sajdah? _____

9. What is the meaning of Nafil? _____

10. Should a woman recite the Qur'aan loudly or softly in Salaah?

11. When going into Sajdah, should we place the hands on the ground first or the knees? _____
12. Draw the salaah chart diagram?