

A Series of Questions Regarding Purification and Prayer

1. Define Taharah

Taharah means purification so that one can perform any acts of worship and cleanse oneself from impurities.

2. Describe the things that break wudhu

The things that break wudhu are anything that exits from the private parts and blood or pus that exits from the body and flows down. One can also lose wudhu from vomiting a mouthful and if they are in the state of sleeping or laying down in which if something was behind them and it was removed, then they would fall. Having a state of senseless, unconsciousness or becoming insane would make one lose wudhu. Laughter in prayer that happens during ruku and sajdah also nullifies wudhu.

3. What types of water are allowed for purification?

The types of water allowed for purification can be from rain, valleys, streams, wells, and seas. It is permissible to get purified with water that has another pure substance in it which has only changed one of its properties such as flood water, or water mixed with soap or saffron.

4. What are the integral parts of wudhu?

The obligatory parts of wudhu are to wash the hands and arms up to and including the elbow, the face, both feet up to the ankles and to wipe a quarter of the head.

5. How do you wipe your head in wudhu?

It is obligatory to wipe your head by running your wet hands which are not soaking along the top of the head for at least a quarter of it but it is sunnah to wipe the whole head with wet hands.

6. What is the ruling of washing any organ three times?

It is sunnah to wash all organs that needs to be washed in wudhu three times as this is what is mostly recommended by the Prophet ﷺ

7. What are the sunnah parts of wudhu?

The sunnah parts of wudhu are to wash the hands three times before entering it into the pot when the person has woken up from sleep, mentioning the name of Allah SWT when starting wudhu, using miswaak, rinsing the mouth, rinsing the nose, wiping both ears, combing the beard with wet hands, combing the fingers with the opposite wet hand, and washing all organs three times.

8. What are the Mustahabb parts of wudhu?

The Mustahabb parts of wudhu are to intend for purification, cover the entire head while wiping, perform wudhu in the order it had been taught, start with the right limb first then the left, complete every part of wudhu in completion, and wipe the back of the neck.

9. What is the ruling on saying 'bismillah' in wudhu?

It is permissible and recommended to say bismillah as it is sunnah during wudhu as one is remembering Allah SWT while purification.

10. What are the integral parts of ghusl?

The obligatory parts of ghusl are to rinse the mouth, rinse the nose, and to wash the entire body.

11. What are the sunnah parts of ghusl?

The sunnah parts of ghusl are to start the ghusl by washing both hands, washing the genitalia, removing the impurity if it is on the body, perform wudhu like normal wudhu except washing the feet, pour water over the head and the body three times, and move away from the place of wudhu to wash the feet. It is also sunnah or permissible to not break the braids during ghusl if the water can reach the roots of the hair.

12. When is ghusl wajib?

It is wajib to ghusl when there is ejaculation of fluid with passion by the man and the woman, meeting of external genitalia between man and woman even without ejaculation, when menstruation and when postnatal bleeding occurs.

13. What is used water? Describe its ruling.

Used water is water that has been used to remove a ritual impurity or has been used for previous purification. The use of used water is not permissible for purification from ritual impurities.

14. What is the definition of Tayammum?

Tayammum is described as dry ablution in situations where water is lacking or not available.

15. Write the verse of Tayammum with its translation

وَإِنْ كُنْتُمْ مَرْضَىٰ أَوْ عَلَىٰ سَفَرٍ أَوْ جَاءَ أَحَدٌ مِنْكُمْ مِنَ الْغَائِطِ أَوْ لَمَسْتُمُ النِّسَاءَ فَلَمْ تَجِدُوا مَاءً فَتَيَمَّمُوا صَعِيدًا طَيِّبًا فَامْسَحُوا بِوُجُوهِكُمْ وَأَيْدِيكُمْ ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَفُورًا غَفُورًا

But if you are ill, on a journey, or have relieved yourselves, or been intimate with your wives and cannot find water, then purify yourselves with clean earth, wiping your faces and hands. And Allah is Ever-Pardoning, All-Forgiving.

16. Write down the integral parts of Tayammum

The obligatory parts of Tayammum are to wipe one's face and to wipe both of his hands and arms up to and including the elbow.

17. Describe how to make Tayammum

Tayammum is performed in two strokes in which one stroke of the pure Earth will be enough to wipe the face while the second stroke of the Earth will wipe both hands and arms.

18. How does Tayammum break?

Anything that nullifies wudhu will also break Tayammum. As Tayammum can only be done with a pure substance from the Earth, sighting water which is permissible to do wudhu will also break that Tayammum.

19. Describe about what you know about wiping over the khuff

Wiping over the khuff can be completed after any type or ritual impurity. If someone is a resident and wipes over khuff, it will be valid for one night and day but if they are a traveler then the wiping over the khuff will be valid for three days and nights. Wiping over the khuff is done from the toes to the shin and the obligatory part is to do the extent of three fingers of the hand on the khuff. Wiping over the khuff is not valid if there are three toes exposed and wiping cannot

happen on socks in which water can be absorbed and cannot be walked on for 2 miles.

20. How does wiping over the khuff break?

The things that nullify wudhu also break khuff and removing the khuff at any time also breaks the wiping of the khuff and the period that was to last for the wiping.

21. What is hayd? What is its time limit?

Hayd is menses or menstruation in which a woman goes through a phase in which doing any pious acts is forbidden for her. The minimum amount of time is three days and nights while the maximum amount of time is ten days and nights so whatever is below or exceeds this limit is not considered to be menstruation rather it may be chronic bleeding.

22. What is nifas?

Nifas is postnatal bleeding in which blood emerges following childbirth. Any blood that is present before or during childbirth is chronic bleeding. Nifas has no minimum ruling but the maximum number of days one may have it is for forty days and anything that exceeds that is chronic bleeding. If the woman finds that her normal cycle of postnatal bleeding is greater than forty days, she must follow that cycle but if there is no regular cycle like that then she must follow forty days.

23. What is Istihadah? Write what you know about it.

Istihadah is chronic menstrual bleeding in which it occurs for less than three days or more than ten days. Istihadah does not prevent prayer, fasting or sexual intercourse. When a woman experiences istihadah, she can perform wudhu for every time of prayer and use this wudhu to complete any obligatory prayers until the next prayer time comes.

1. What does “As-Salah” mean? Define it.

Salah is term that describes prayer or supplication in which every Muslim is required to complete this act as this is an obligatory act of worship.

2. What are the time limits of the five-time prayers?

Fajr begins when there is whiteness that spreads across the horizon and ends when the sun has risen into the sky.

Zuhr begins after the sun declines from its meridian or highest point. Abu Haniffa, may Allah have mercy on him, said that Zuhr ended when the shadow of an object became twice its length. However, Abu Yusuf and Muhammad, may Allah have mercy on them, said that Zuhr ended when the shadow was the same size of the object.

Asr begins whenever Zuhr ends (can be either rulings as stated above) and ends when the sun is setting.

Maghrib begins when the sun has set and ends depending on different rulings. Abu Haniffa, may Allah have mercy on him, stated that the twilight was the whiteness on the horizon after the redness which determined the end of Maghrib. However, Abu Yusuf and Muhammad, may Allah have mercy on them, stated that the twilight was the redness and Maghrib would end at that time.

Isha begins when the twilight has fully disappeared and ends when it becomes the time of Fajr.

3. Describe the recommended time limits of the five-time prayers.

It is recommended to delay Fajr prayer as close to sunrise as possible, to do Zuhr prayer as later as possible during the summertime but to do it as soon as possible during the wintertime, to delay Asr prayer before the sun changes color, to do Maghrib prayer as soon as it becomes time, to delay the Isha prayer within the first one-third of the night, and to perform witr prayer closer to the end of the night but if the person cannot wake up before that, then they must pray it before going to sleep.

4. What is Subh-e-Sadiq and Subh-e-Khadib?

Subh-e-Sadiq is true dawn while Subh-e-Khadib is false dawn.

5. What is the time limit of Witr prayer?

Witr begins after Isha prayer and ends whenever Fajr begins.

6. What is the definition of Adhan?

Adhan is the call to prayer to remind believers that it is time for the prayer.

7. Describe the words of Adhan and Iqamah.

The words of Adhan are as follows:

☆ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ☆ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ☆	☆ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ☆ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ☆
☆ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ ☆	☆ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ ☆
☆ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ☆	☆ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ☆
☆ حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ ☆	☆ حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ ☆
☆ حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ ☆	☆ حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ ☆
☆ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ ☆	☆ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ☆

There is an addition to the Adhan during Fajr prayer where the Mu'adhhdhin will say "aş-şalātu khayru'm-mina'n-nawm" before saying the final takbeers in Adhan.

Iqamah is also very similar to Adhan as well however there is an addition to the original words where the Mu'adhhdhin says "qad qāmati's-ṣalāh" right before the final takbeers of the Iqamah.

8. What is the ruling on Adhan and Iqamah for missed prayers?

For one missed prayer, the person must call the Adhan and say the Iqamah. If someone misses many prayers, then he must call Adhan and say the iqamah for the first prayer but has the choice to say the Adhan and Iqamah for the second prayer or just say the Iqamah.

9. Describe the story behind Adhan.

Prophet Muhammad (SAW) was trying to figure out the proper way to call the Muslims to congregate for prayer but was dissatisfied by the suggestions of the other Sahaba. Abdullah Ibn Zaid then informed the Prophet (SAW) that he had a dream in which he was taught the words of the Adhan in which he told the Prophet (SAW). Knowing that this was true, he ordered Bilal to stand up and call the first Adhan to go to prayer.

10. What are the integral parts of Salah?

The integral parts of Salah are to say takbir in the beginning of prayer (tahrimah), standing in the prayer, reciting phrases from the Qur'an, doing ruku, doing sajdah, and doing the final sitting within the time of saying tashahhud.

11. What are the conditions of Salah?

The conditions of Salah are to purify oneself from ritual and physical impurities, conceal the nakedness (awrah), to make the intention of the prayer the person will perform with the intent that they will not break the prayer, and to face the Qiblah except when there may be danger in that direction in which the person can face any direction.

12. What are the Wajib acts of Salah?

If a person misses any of these actions forgetfully, then they must do Sajdah Sahw (prostration of forgetfulness) as his prayer is incomplete. If someone misses it purposefully, then they must redo their Salah or it will be sinful.

- a. Beginning the prayer with takbir specifically
- b. Reciting Surah Fatihah in the first two rakats of Fardh and reciting Surah Fatihah in all rakats of witr and nafl prayer

- c. Reciting a surah or at least three small ayats with Surah Fatihah in first two rakats of Fardh prayer and all rakats of witr and nafl prayer
- d. Reciting Surah Fatihah before any other surah
- e. Period of sitting between the first and second sajdah should not be long
- f. All acts of prayer should be done peacefully and calmly
- g. The first sitting of four rakaat prayer should only take the amount of time reading Tashahhud
- h. Reciting Tashahhud in first sitting and receiving in the last sitting
- i. Standing for the third rakaat after Tashahhud should be done quickly
- j. Exit from the salah with salam two times in both directions
- k. Recite Dua-e-Qunoot after Surah Fatihah and other surah
- l. Three takbirs in each rakaats for Eid prayer
- m. Takbir for ruku in the second rakaat of Eid prayer
- n. Imam will recite loudly in Fajr, first two rakaats of Maghrib, first two rakaats for Isha, in Jumuah, in Eid prayer, in Taraweeh prayer, and Witr prayer in Ramadan
- o. Individual person performing Maghrib and Isha can read loudly or silently but the preferred method is loudly
- p. Imam and individuals must read silently in Zuhr, Asr, last rakaat of Maghrib, and last two rakaats of Isha (if someone speaks a word loudly Sahw Sajdah needs to be performed)
- q. Nafl in daytime prayer cannot be read loudly
- r. If someone does not recite loudly in the first two rakaats then they must recite loudly in the last two rakaats and perform Sahw Sajdah
- s. If someone misses Surah Fatihah in first two rakaats of Isha, then they will just need to perform Sahw Sajdah

13. Describe the concealment for man and woman.

Concealment of a man includes everything below the navel and up to the knee where the knee must be concealed but not the navel. Concealment of a woman

is the whole body except her face and her hands. A slave woman is the same concealment as the man along with her belly and back need to be covered.

14. Describe the ruling if someone is confused in finding the Qiblah.

If a person does not know where the Qiblah is, then the person can do their best approximation and pray towards that area. If they found afterwards that the Qiblah was incorrect then they do not have to repeat their prayer however if they figure out during prayer then they are allowed to move to the correct position.