

LESSON 11: QIYAAMAT:

Qiyaamat = belief in the Day of Judgement.

It is the day that we will account for all our actions in this world.

Why does there have to be Qiyaamat?

- Allah did not create us without purpose, so that when we die that is the end of us.
- Divine Justice. Not all good can be repaid in this world.
- E.g. building a Mosque, teaching a child.

So, we need a Day of Judgement to sort out the account of all our deeds.

The Hereafter:

There is a life after death. We will all die and we will all be raised again after death on the Day of Judgement and will be judged according to our beliefs and deeds so that a pious person will be rewarded and a sinful person will be punished.

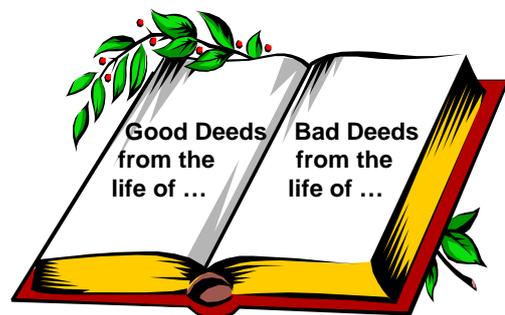
If a person had a true faith and did good deeds, Prayed, Fasted during Ramadhan, paid Zakat and Khums, gave to charity, looked after orphans, fed the poor and other such things, he would receive the grace of Allah and will be sent to Heaven.

The Day of Judgement will be of 50,000 years long and the sun will be very low and the earth will be red hot like heated copper.

What Will Happen On The Day Of Judgement:

On the day of Judgement everyone's bad and good deeds will be accounted (Hisab) for, and accordingly they will be punished.

Hisab can be taken by many methods but the two most common ones are Mizan (the weighing scales) and Kitab (the Books of Deeds).



Everyone was made in this world to go to Heaven. If we always do what Allah has told us to do and stay away from whatever Allah has told us to stay away from, then, we will all end up in Paradise (Jannah).

LESSON 12: REVISION OF TAQLEED:

You probably remember what we learnt about Taqleed from your lesson last year, so for those students who are becoming Baligh this year we will revise what we learnt.

1. Who is a Mujtahid?

2. What does Taqleed mean and when does it become Wajib?

3. What does Muqallid mean?

4. What does Bulugh mean and when does it happen for girls?

Masail No: _____ Meaning of Bulugh _____

5. Zainab did not know anything about Taqleed until she was 11 years old. Are her actions valid with the Taqleed of a Mujtahid?

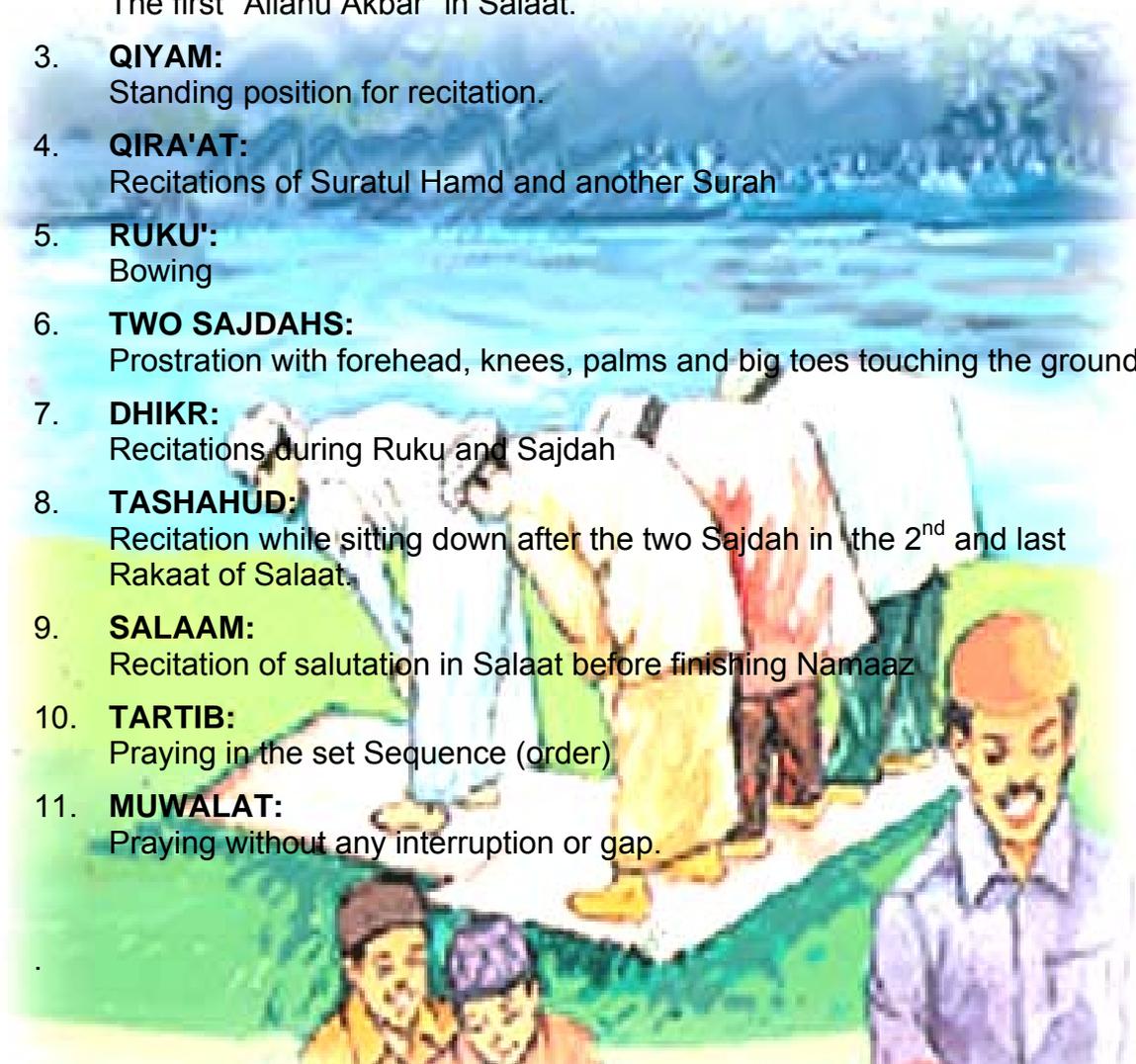
6. Who do you do Taqleed of?

LESSON 13: THE WAJIB ACTS OF SALAAT

Out of the many different parts of Salaat, there are **11 Wajib** actions, which must be performed for it to be correct. 📖 951

These are:

1. **NIYYAT:**
Intention to perform a particular Salaat, "Qurbatan ilallah".
2. **TAKBIRATUL EHRAM:**
The first "Allahu Akbar" in Salaat.
3. **QIYAM:**
Standing position for recitation.
4. **QIRA'AT:**
Recitations of Suratul Hamd and another Surah
5. **RUKU':**
Bowing
6. **TWO SAJDAHS:**
Prostration with forehead, knees, palms and big toes touching the ground.
7. **DHIKR:**
Recitations during Ruku and Sajdah
8. **TASHAHUD:**
Recitation while sitting down after the two Sajdah in the 2nd and last Rakaat of Salaat.
9. **SALAAM:**
Recitation of salutation in Salaat before finishing Namaaz
10. **TARTIB:**
Praying in the set Sequence (order)
11. **MUWALAT:**
Praying without any interruption or gap.



SALAAT IS LIKE A BUILDING THAT IS MADE UP OF MANY PARTS. SOME OF THESE PARTS FORM THE FOUNDATION OF THE BUILDING, WHILE OTHERS ARE JUST BUILT UPON THE FOUNDATION. IF THE FOUNDATION GIVES WAY, THEN THE WHOLE BUILDING WILL COLLAPSE.

LESSON 14: WAJIB RUKN AND WAJIB GHAYR RUKN:



- **Rukn** = those parts of the Salaat, which are its **foundation**. If any of these Wajib parts are left out or added, **on purpose** or **by mistake**, the Salaat becomes Batil. 📖951
- **Ghayr Rukn** = those parts of the Salaat which are not considered as its foundation BUT ARE STILL WAJIB. If any of these actions are left out or added on **purpose** the Salaat becomes Batil. **But they do not make the Salaat Batil if they are left out or added by mistake.**
📖 951

The table below shows which actions of Salaat are **Rukn** and which are **Ghayr Rukn**:

| <i>RUKN</i> | <i>GHAYR RUKN</i> |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Niyyat | Qira'at |
| Takbiratul ehram | Dhikr |
| Qiyam ** | Tashahud |
| Ruku' | Salam |
| Two sajdahs | Tartib |
| | Muwalat |

****QIYAM** – This includes **QIYAM MUTASIL BEFORE RUKU** which is a short pause while you **stand silently** before you go into Ruku (you can say Allahu Akbar). **WITHOUT THIS PAUSE SALAAT BECOMES BATIL.** 📖 967

**THE WAJIB ACTS OF SALAAT ARE 11
5 ARE RUKN & 6 ARE GHAYR RUKN**

EXERCISE 14 - WAJIB RUKN & WAJIB GHAYR RUKN

1. Write down in your own words, the meanings of Wajib-e-Rukn and Wajib-e-Ghayr Rukn.

2. How many Wajib actions are there in Salaat? List them.

3. When Muntazir came home from school, he was in such a hurry to leave for football practice that when he prayed his Dhohr Salaat, he missed one Sajdah in the last Rakaat. However when he went into Sajdah – e – Shukr after completing his Salaat, he told Allah he was sorry for the mistake and hoped this Sajdah would cover the one missed. Is his Salaat Sahih? Why?

4. In the list below, write which one is Rukni, Ghayr Rukn and which is Mustahab.

Ruku' _____

Salawat _____

Muwalat _____

Dhikr of Sajdah _____

Tartib _____

Qiyam _____

Qiraat _____

Qunoot _____

Dhikr of Ruku' _____

Salaam _____

Tashahud _____

Niyyat _____

LESSON 15: NIYYAT

NIYYAT = intention to do something.

Niyyat is important because Islam does not want us to pray just out of habit. It wants us to be **aware** of what we do - before we start our prayer we must know what we are about to do.

The Niyyat of Salaat must be made with the idea that you are performing the Salaat in Obedience to the Command of Allah, or to seek the pleasure of Allah - **Qurbatun ilallah**.

Two things are very important in Niyyat

- The intention must be sincerely for pleasing Allah Qurbatun ilallah.  **952**
- The Salaat that you intend to perform must be specified.  **953**

Other things that you can say in the Niyyat are the number of Rakaat in the Salaat and whether it is a Wajib or Mustahab Salaat.

NIYYAT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF SALAAT
NIYYAT = WAJIB RUKN
IF MISSED OUT INTENTIONALLY OR BY MISTAKE NAMAAZ IS BATIL



Qurbatun ilallah

EXERCISE 15: NIYYAT

Zahra made the Niyyat to offer her Dhohr Salaat. By the time she reached her third Rakaat she wasn't sure whether she was offering her Dhohr or her Asr Salaat. At the end of her Salaat she sat there wondering? What shall I do? Pray Asr? Pray both again? Roll up my prayer mat because I might have finished both? Please Help Zahra find the correct answer from the Risala.

Masail No. _____ **She will** _____

because _____

LESSON 16: TAKBIRATUL EHRAM

The 2nd Wajib act of Salaat is Takbiratul Eham. It is made from two words: **Takbir** and **Eham**.

TAKBIR = Praise of Allah = "**Allahu Akbar**" = **Allah is the Greatest**"

EHRAM = An act which makes certain things **Haraam**.

The first "ALLAHU AKBAR" of the Salaat is known as TAKBIRATUL EHRAM because, once you say it you have entered Salaat and so the things that break the Salaat become HARAAM on you.

Takbiratul Eham must 📖 **957**

- Be said in its proper form, i.e. Allahu Akbar.
- Be in Arabic.
- Be said while standing (unless you are not able to stand).
- Be said when the body of the person is completely still.
- Not be joined with anything before or after it. E.g. you shouldn't say "Allahu Akbar, Bismillahir.." in one breath. Rather, you should say Allahu Akbar alone.



Takbiratul Eham is a WAJIB RUKN. If you add to it, your Salaat will become Batil. So if you say a second "Allahu Akbar," then you will have to say your Salaat again.

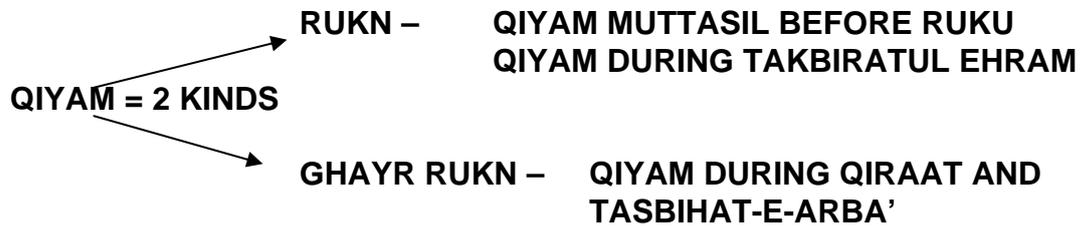
EXERCISE 16: TAKBIRATUL EHRAM

Zainab's brother had a hearing problem and as a result of it his speech was not very clear. When she learnt in Madressa that Takbiratul Eham must be recited in Arabic and very clearly she was a little concerned about her brother. Using the Risala, help Zainab find a Masail that will solve her brother's Takbiratul Eham problem.

Masail No. _____ **says he can** _____

LESSON 17: QIYAM

QIYAM = standing.



Rukn Qiyam 📖 967

Rukn Qiyam is when:

- You are standing while saying **Takbiratul Eham** and
- Qiyam Mutasil before Ruku'** which is the short standing pause before going into Ruku.

Ghayr Rukn Qiyam 📖 967

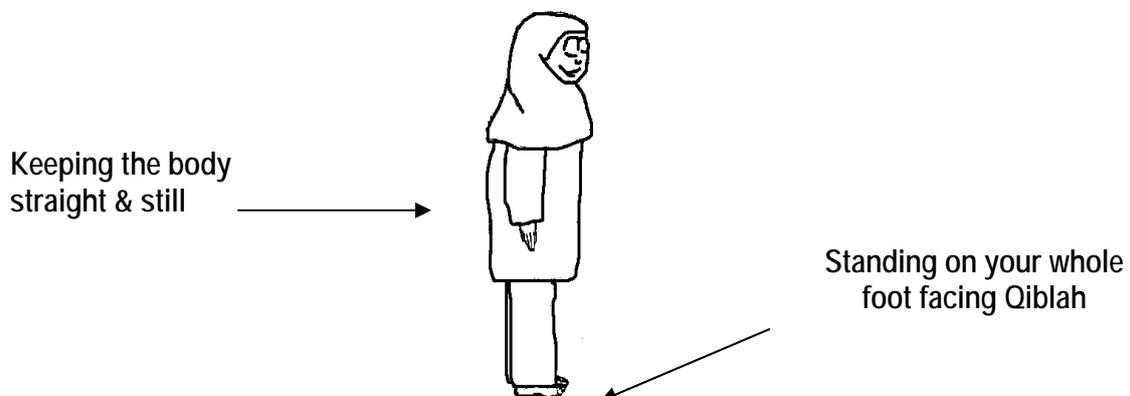
Ghayr Rukn Qiyam is when:

- You are reciting the **2 Surahs in the 1st and 2nd Rakaat**, and also
- while reciting the **Tasbihat-e-Arba' in the 3rd and 4th Rakaat**.

WAJIB ACTIONS DURING QIYAM:

- You should stand straight, facing the Qiblah. 📖 967
- You should not lean on anything while standing. 📖 972
- You should stand on your whole feet, not on your heels or toes. 📖 972
- You should stand still. There is no harm in moving your head or hands, as long as it doesn't look like you are not praying Salaat. 📖 976

—————→ DIRECTION OF QIBLAH



EXERCISE 17: QIYAM

Answer the following questions using your Risala.
Are the following sentences True or False.

1. Qiyam is a Wajib Ghayr-Rukn part of Salaat. _____
2. During Qiyam, it is Sunnat to stand straight, facing Qiblah. _____
3. In Qiyam, men should stand with their feet apart from 4 to 8 inches.

4. It is not Wajib to stand in Qiyam before going to Sajdah. _____
5. Keeping your eyes on the Mohr is a Wajib action of Qiyam.

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

If a person cannot stand without support in Salaat, then he may stand with support for example, by using a walking _____ or lean against the _____. **Masail No.** _____

If a person cannot stand with a support, then he should _____ without support. **Masail No.** _____

If a person is completely disabled, S/he should pray while lying _____ and do Ruku' and Sajdah with his/her _____. **Masail No.** _____

LESSON 18: QIRA'AT IN THE SALAAT

QIRA'AT = recitation or reading.

It is a **Wajib-e-Ghayr Rukn**, part of Salaat.

WAJIB-E-GHAYR RUKN = if left out by mistake, then your Salaat is still correct; but if left out intentionally, then the Salaat is BATIL..

- Qira'at is **Wajib during the Qiyam** in all the Rakaats. 📖 987
- In the 1st and 2nd raka'at, it is **Wajib to recite Surah al-Hamd and any other Surah** after it. 📖 987
- In the 3rd and 4th raka'at, it is **Wajib to recite either Surah al-Hamd or Tasbihate Arba'**. 📖 1014

Tasbihate Arba' = 4 praises of Allah". This refers to the following:

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| SUBHAAN ALLAHI | 1 st Tasbih |
| WAL HAMDU LIL LAHI | 2 nd Tasbih |
| WA LA ILAHA IL LAL LAHU | 3 rd Tasbih |
| WAL LAHU AKBAR | 4 th Tasbih |

- It is **Mustahab** to say "AL-HAMDU LIL LAHI RABBIL AALAMEEN" after completing Suratul Hamd. 📖1026
- It is **Mustahab** to say "KADHA LIKAL LAHU RABBI" after completing Suratul Ikhlas 📖 1026

EXERCISE 18: QIRA'AT

Sayyida heard in a Majlis that in Salaat, after Suratul Hamd, you can only recite one Surah. However there are 4 Surahs which pair up in to 2 sets and have to be recited as a pair but count as one Surah in Salaat. Help Sayyida confirm this from the Risala and write down the names of the Surahs.

Masail No. _____

Surah _____ **& Surah** _____

Surah _____ **& Surah** _____

Khadija told Zamina that at certain times we can just recite Suratul Hamd and no second Surah. Is this right? What are the circumstances?

Masail No. _____ **Right** **Wrong**

When _____

EXERCISE 18 - QIRA'AT IN THE SALAAT

Use your Risala to fill in the blanks and remember to write down the Masail numbers.

1. It is better to seek refuge from Shaytan before you begin the recitation of the first Surah. This is how you recite: _____

Masail No. _____

2. To say _____ at the end of the first Surah is Mustahab. **Masail No.** _____

3. It is better to recite Surah-e-_____ at least once a day in one of your prayers. **Masail No.** _____

4. If you move intentionally in Qira'at your Salaat becomes _____.
If you want to move in Qiyam (e.g. scratch yourself), you must _____ your recitation, adjust your position and then continue.

Masail No. _____

5. Muwalat must be observed during recitations – this means that there is no _____ or _____ during recitations. **Masail No.** _____

LESSON 19: QUNOOT

QUNOOT = humble praying to Allah

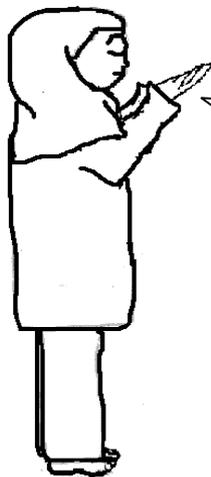
Qunoot is:

- the act of raising our hands to pray to Allah.
- Mustahab in all the prayers, whether Wajib or Mustahab,
- done before Ruku of the 2nd Rakaat.  1126

While reciting Qunoot, it is Mustahab to:

- keep your hands in front of your face
- turn the palms towards the sky
- keep the hands and the fingers close together **AND**
- look at the palms during Qunoot  1127

There is no special recitation for Qunoot, even saying "Subhanallah" once is enough. It is, however, recommended to recite:  1128



La ilaaha illallahul Halimul Karim,
La ilaaha illallahul 'Aliyyul 'Azim,
Subhanallahi Rabbis samawatis sab,
Wa Rabbil arzinas sab,
Wa maa fi hinna,
Wa maa bayna hunna
Wa Rabbil 'arshil 'azim
Wal hamdu lillahi Rabbil 'aalamin

EXERCISE 19: QUNOOT

1. Read the following translation of a famous dua recited in Qunoot and then write it in Arabic in the space provided. "O' Allah! Bestow upon us in this world what is good; and in the Hereafter what is good and save us from the torture of Hell Fire." It starts...

Rabbanaa _____

2. Which salaah has 5 Qunoots in the 1st rakaat and 4 Qunoots in the 2nd rakaat? Salaatul _____. **Masail No.** _____

3. Write a short Dua we can recite in Qunoot for our parents:

_____ which means _____

LESSON 20: RUKU'

Ruku' is a Wajib Rukn part of the Salaat. If it is left out or one more Ruku is added either by mistake or knowingly then the Salaat is Batil.

BASIC POSITION OF RUKU'

For men:  1052

- Push knees back
- Keep back flat
- Keep neck in line with back
- Look between his two feet
- Recite Salawat before or after Dhikr



For women:  1053

Mustahab while performing Ruku' to:

- keep hands higher than her knees AND
- should not push her knees back.



Any of the following Dhikr can be recited in Ruku':  1037

- Subhan Allah - 3 times
- Subhana Rabbiyal Adhimi wa bi Hamdih - once

If, however, there isn't enough time then:

- reciting "Subhanallah" once is enough

The recitation
in Ruku' is
called Dhikr

THE DHIKR OF RUKU':  1038

- o Must be in Arabic.
- o Should be uttered in succession.
- o Each word should be pronounced correctly.

The order to follow when going into and out of Ruku':

- To stand up **straight** and **still** before going into Ruku,  967
- While reciting the Dhikr of Ruku' you should be **still**. You should not start the Dhikr until you have reached the required position and are not moving.  1039/40
- To stand up **straight** and **still** after the Ruku' and before going to the Sajdah.  1049

REMAIN STILL DURING THE DHIKR OF RUKU

EXERCISE 20: RUKU'

Are the following actions of Ruku' Wajib, Makruh or Mustahab. Write 'W', 'Ma' or 'Mu'. Quote the Masail number from the Risala.

| | W / Ma / Mu | Masail No. |
|---|-------------|------------|
| To recite the Dhikr in Arabic | | |
| To place your hands on your knees (boys) or thighs (girls) | | |
| To keep the eyes fixed on the spot between the feet | | |
| To recite parts of the Holy Qur'an | | |
| To remain still during the Qiyam of Ruku' | | |
| To recite Salawat after the Dhikr of Ruku' | | |
| To bend the head or raising it high | | |
| To say Takbir before going for Ruku' | | |
| To recite the full Dhikr of Ruku' once or any short Dhikr at least thrice | | |
| To recite the Dhikr of Ruku' more than 3 times | | |

Give answers and Masail numbers for the following

- a) Masooma was praying her Fajr Salaat and was in a hurry to get back into bed, so she prayed her Salaat very fast. As she was going into Ruku', she started reciting her Dhikr, which she completed before she stood up again. Is her Salaat Batil?

- b) Just before going into Sajdah, Sajida realised she hadn't done Ruku'. What can she do now?

- c) Razia realised that she had forgotten to do her Ruku' during her second Sajdah. What can she do now?

LESSON 21: SAJDAH

Two Sajdahs are Wajib in every Rakaat of a Salaat. 📖 1054

The two Sajdah together are a Wajib Rukn of Salaat; if you miss them both or add two more, whether intentionally or by mistake your Salaat is Batil. 📖1055

If you miss only one of them or add only one more by mistake then your Salaat is still correct. 📖 1056

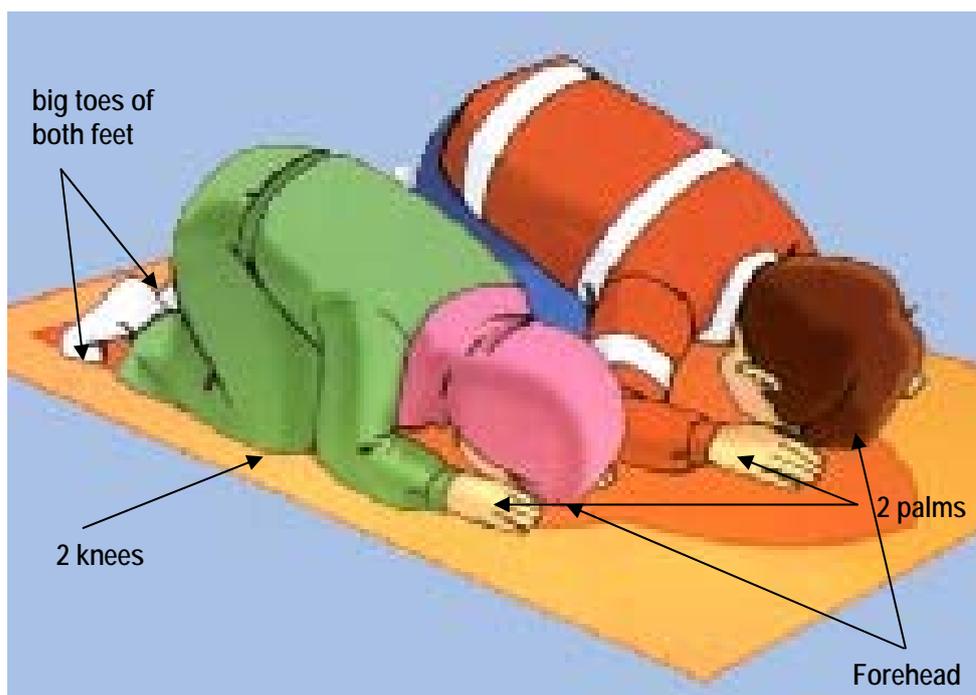
Adding or missing even one Sajdah intentionally will make your Salaat Batil.

The position of Sajdah 📖 1054

During the Sajdah, **7 parts** of your **body** must touch the ground. They are:

- forehead,
- 2 palms,
- 2 knees and
- big toes of both feet.

Among these 7 parts, the forehead must rest directly upon the earth.



THE RECITATION IN SAJDAH:

The recitation in Sajdah is Wajib and is called Dhikr. Dhikr of Sajdah is similar to that of Ruku with the difference of only one word. It is recited as:

"Subhana rabbi yal a'ala wa bi hamdih." 📖1058

There is an order to follow when going into and out of the Sajdah

1. To stand up **straight** and **still** before going into the first Sajdah. 📖 1052
2. While reciting the Dhikr of Sajdah you should be **still**. 📖 1059
3. You should not start the Dhikr until you have reached the required position and are not moving. 📖 1060
4. If you intentionally recite the Dhikr of Sajdah before your body becomes still or raise your head while still reciting the Dhikr, your Salaat is Batil. 📖 1060
5. Get up after the 1st Sajdah into a sitting position, wait, then go into the 2nd Sajdah. 📖 1062
6. Recite the Dhikr again making sure you are still and don't start until you are in the exact position. 📖 1059/60
7. Get up again after the second sajdah into a sitting position before continuing with the Salaat. 📖 1084



SAJD AH IS THE MOST SACRED PART OF THE SALAAT

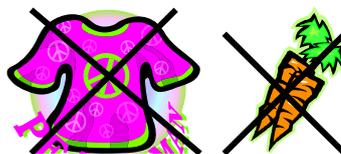
THINGS ON WHICH SAJDAH IS ALLOWED

Sajdah can be performed on: 📖 1085

- Natural earth;
- Anything that is not eaten or worn
- Anything that grows from the earth.

E.g. wood

Leaves



Importance of Sajdah

It is Haraam in Islam to do Sajdah to anyone but Allah. Therefore, when we put our foreheads at the doorsteps of the shrines of our Aimmah (A) we must make sure that our intention is not for praying TO them but that we are doing Sajdah for thanking Allah and seeking the intercession of the Aimmah (A).

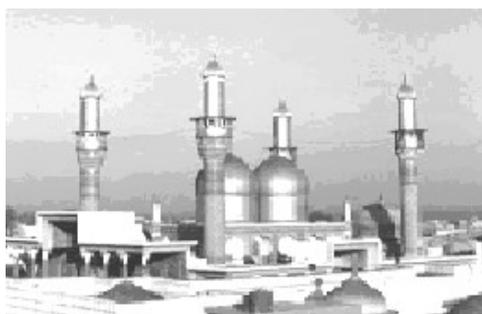
KHAKE SHIFA 📖 1092

Highest preference has been given for doing Sajdah upon the earth from the Haram of Imam Husain (A) in Kerbala.

This earth is known as "Turbatul Husayniyyah" or "Khake Shifa". It is sacred because it is an earth that has the blood of the martyrs of Kerbala.

During the life-time of the Holy Prophet (S), his daughter Bibi Fatimah (A) had made a rosary (Tasbih) from the earth taken from Hamzah bin Abdul Muttalib's grave.

Hamzah was known as "chief of the martyrs" during the Holy Prophet's time.



EXERCISE 21: SAJDAH

Use the Risala to help you find the answers. Remember to write down the Masail Numbers. Circle the correct answer

1. State which one of the following statements is true – **Masail No.** _____
 - a) You can miss both Sajdah out by mistake and your Salaat will be valid
 - b) You can miss one Sajdah out by mistake and your Salaat will be valid
 - c) If you miss either of the Sajdah out intentionally or unintentionally your Salaat will be Batil.

2. When doing Sajdah, it is Wajib that: – **Masail No.** _____
 - a) The forehead and the toes must be in different levels when touching the ground
 - b) The forehead and the toes must be on the same level when touching the ground
 - c) The forehead must be higher than the toes
 - d) None of the above

3. If a person forgets to do Sajdah, then his Salaat is correct only if he: –
Masail No. _____
 - a) Remembers it before going to the next Ruku'
 - b) Remembers it after finishing the prayer
 - c) Remembers it before the Sajdah of the next Rakaat
 - d) None of the above

4. There are five things Wajib in Sajdah. The one that is not Wajib is: –
Masail No. _____
 - a) Seven parts of your body must touch the ground
 - b) One should be still while reciting the Dhikr of Sajdah
 - c) It should be recited in Arabic
 - d) Looking at one's nose

5. Highest preference has been given for doing Sajdah upon the earth from the Haram of Imam Husain (A) in Karbala. This earth is known as –
Masail No. _____
 - a) Turbatul Husainiyyah
 - b) Khake Shifa
 - c) Tasbih-e-Fatimah
 - d) Both a) and b) above

EXERCISE 21: SAJDAH

The following answers also require you to use your Risala. Write your answer as well as the Masail number from the Risala.

1. There are four Ayaat in the Qur'an that if recited or heard require the reciter or the listener to go to Sajdah. List all 4 using the Risala to look them up.
 - a. Surah _____ Verse _____
 - b. Surah _____ Verse _____
 - c. Surah _____ Verse _____
 - d. Surah _____ Verse _____

2. You are on a car journey and there is a taped recitation of one of these Wajib Sajdah Ayaat. You were listening to the tape. What would you do?
 - a) Get the driver to stop the car and do Sajdah on the road.
 - b) Do the Sajdah in the car however you can.
 - c) Do neither of the above.

For each of the following questions, quote the relevant Masail number from the Risala and write your answer as well.

1. Zahra has long toenails, such that when she goes for Sajdah, her nails and not the skin of her toes touch the ground. Is her Sajdah Sahih?

Masail No. _____ **Yes** **No**

because _____

2. Anar was praying on a Pak Mohr [Sajdagah] but her prayer mat was najis. Is her Salaat Sahih?

Masail No. _____ **Yes** **No**

because _____

LESSON 22: TASHAHUD

Tashahud = bearing witness

Tashahud is the recitation after the 2 Sajdahs in the 2nd and last Rakaats of every Salaat.

Tashahud is

- Wajib
- a **Ghayr Rukn** part of Salaat.
- Wajib once in a 2 Rakaat Salaat after the 2nd Sajdah of the last Rakaat
- Wajib twice in a 3 or 4 Rakaat Salaat, after the 2nd Sajdah of the 2nd Rakaat and after the 2nd Sajdah of the last Rakaat. **1109**

The Recitation Of Tashahud: **1109**



أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ
وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ
اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

EXERCISE 22: TASHAHUD

For each of the following questions, quote the relevant Masail number from the Risala and write your answer as well.

1. Farida bai was discussing Tashahud in her class in Madressa when a student asked her to clarify about the Salawat at the end of the Tashahud because there seemed to be some misunderstanding. Some of the girls thought it was Wajib. What answer do you think Farida bai should have given to her students?

Masail No. _____

Because _____

2. Gulzar's makharij was not very good and she knew that even though she had been practising her recitation, sometimes when she recited her Dhikr very quickly, she did not recite it with the correct Makharij. Is there anything wrong if she does not recite her Tashahud for example with correct Makharij?

Masail No. _____

Because _____

LESSON 23: SALAAM

Salaam is:

- the last Wajib part of Salaat.
- a **Ghayr Rukn** part of Salaat
- Wajib after the Tashahud of the **last Rakaat**.

The Recitation Of Salaam: 📖 1114



السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَىٰ عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ
السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

When Reciting Salaam You Must: 📖 1114

- Be seated.
- be still, not moving.
- Recite the last Salaam – i.e. **السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ**

By saying the Salaam you come out of the Salaat. Therefore, all the things that had become Haraam after saying the Takbiratul Ihram become Halaal for you.

EXERCISE 23 – SALAAM:

For each of the following questions, quote the relevant Masail number from the Risala and write your answer as well.

1. Hassan did not recite the last salaam "**Assalamu Alaikum Wa Rahmatullah Wabarakatuh**" after having recited the first 2 salaams because he was getting late for work. Is his Salaat valid?

Masail No. _____ Yes No

2. Zainab did not recite the first 2 salaams and recited only the last salaam i.e. "**Assalamun alaikum Warahmatu Llahi Wabarakatuhu**" because she could not be bothered. Is her Salaat sahih?

Masail No. _____ Yes No

3. Sabiha was praying and decided to recite salaam in English as she had learnt the translation in madressa. Will her Salaat be sahih?

Masail No. _____ Yes No

LESSON 24: TARTIB AND MUWALAT IN SALAAT

Among the Wajib things in Salaat are **Tartib** and **Muwalat**.

TARTIB = correct order of things.

MUWALAT = continuity and flow in action.

It is necessary that every part of the Salaat be performed in the prescribed order.
All the actions of Salaat must follow one another without any unusual interval.

Tartib & Muwalat

📖 1117 If you change the order of a **Wajib Rukn** part of Salaat either **intentionally** or by **mistake** then your Salaat will become **Batil**.

BUT

📖 1117 your Salaat will only become **Batil**, if you change the order of a **Ghayr Rukn** part of Salaat **intentionally**.

📖 1120 However, if you changed the order of a Ghayr Rukn part by mistake, then your Salaat will still be correct.

📖 1124 If you stop your Salaat and stand still for some time and the onlookers think that you are not praying, then your Salaat will become Batil.

📖 1125 If you prolong your Ruku and Sajdah, or recite long Surahs, it does not break Muwalat.

TARTIB AND MUWALAT TRAINS A MUSLIM
TO BE A DISCIPLINED PERSON

EXERCISE 24 - TARTIB & MUWALAT:

For each of the following questions, quote the relevant Masail number from the Risala and write your answer as well.

1. Kaniz was praying her Maghrib Salaat and recited Suratul Qadr first then Suratul Fatiha. Is her Salaat batil?

Masail No. _____ **Yes** **No**

2. Hassanain did his Niyat and Takbiratul Ehram and went into Ruku' before reciting his Qira'at. Is his Salaat sahih?

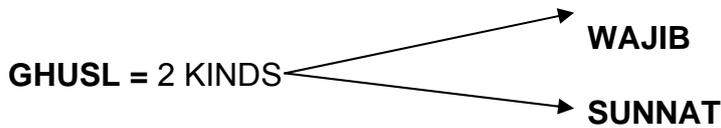
Masail No. _____ **Yes** **No**

3. Muhammad was home from his basketball match and whilst reciting his 2 Surahs, he started thinking about how well he did in the game, and suddenly he realised he had stopped reciting his Surahs for at least 5 minutes. Is his Salaat Batil?

Masail No. _____ **Yes** **No**

LESSON 25: AN INTRODUCTION TO GHUSL

It means to have a bath in order to wash the body.

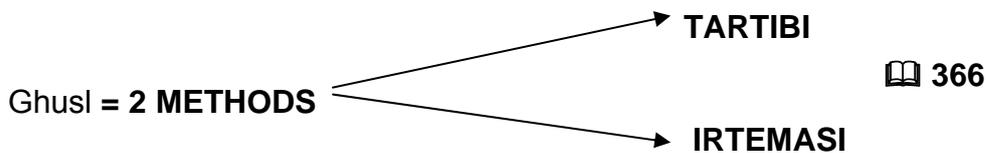


Conditions Of Ghusl

- Water must be Pak, Mutlaq and Mubah 📖 386
- Place where Ghusl is performed must be Mubah 📖 386
- Niyyat should be of Qurbatan ilallah 📖 364
- It must be performed without help 📖 386
- All obstructions must be removed 📖 383

Remember: There Is No Need: 📖 386

- To make the body Pak before starting Ghusl 📖 378
- For the body to be washed downwards from the head 📖 386
- For Tartib – delay between different actions of Ghusl is allowed 📖 386



HOW TO PERFORM GHUSL

There are **TWO** methods

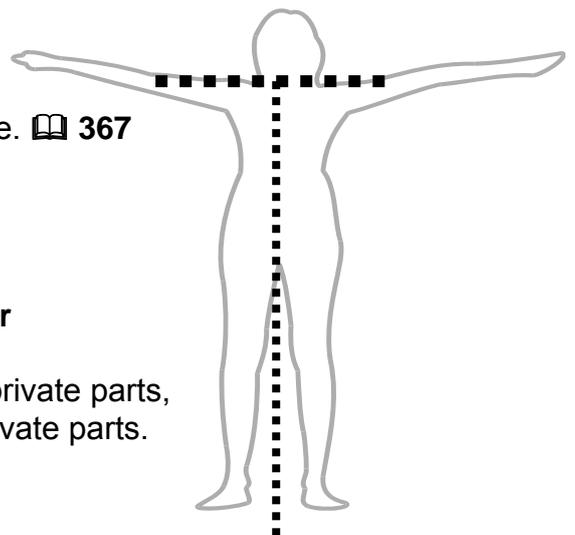
Ghusl-e-Tartibi = Ghusl in Stages & Sequence. 📖 367

1st: NIYYAT

2nd: wash the head running down to the neck

3rd: then wash the rest of the body - **It Is Better to wash the rest of the body in 2 stages**

First the right half of the body, including your private parts,
Then the left half of the body including your private parts.



Ghusl-e-Irtemasi = Instant or Gradual immersion. 📖 373

This is by washing the whole body at the same time – and that can only be done by submerging the whole body into the water by diving into a river, sea or swimming pool.

WHEN PERFORMING GHUSLE IRTIMASI IN ONE GO,
YOU MUST ENSURE THAT THE WATER REACHES ALL
PARTS OF THE BODY AT ONE TIME.



If however, you wish to perform the Ghusl-e-Irtemasi gradually, then it is necessary that:

- The whole body out of the water before starting the Ghusl.
- Then you submerge your body gradually into the water with the intention of Ghusl. 📖 374

EXERCISE 25: GHUSL

Help Sara find the solution to her problem by finding the Masails from the Risala. Don't forget the Masail Numbers!!

Sara was performing Ghusl-e-Juma and was washing her right side, when she realised that she had not washed her head. What advice would you give her on how to complete her Ghusl?

Masail No. _____ Sara will _____
