

A Detailed Guideline

to the

Practical

Method

of

Wudhu, Ghusal

&

Salaah

Prepared by:

Jamiatul Ulama (KZN)

Ta'limi Board

No Copyright (c)

**TITLE: A DETAILED GUIDELINE TO THE PRACTICAL METHOD OF
WUDHU, GHUSAL and SALAAH.**

Published by:

Jamiatul Ulama (KZN)
Ta'limi Board
4 Third Avenue
P.O.Box 26024
Isipingo Beach
4115
South Africa

Tel: (+27) 31 912 2172 - Ext: 209

Fax: (+27) 31 902 9268

e-mail: info@talimiboardkzn.org

Website: www.talimiboardkzn.org

First edition:	January	2003
Second edition:	February	2005
Third edition:	February	2006
Fourth edition:	September	2009
Fifth edition:	February	2012
Sixth edition:	November	2014
Seventh edition:	August	2017

ISBN: 978-0-620-76915-0

Permission is granted for reprinting this booklet without any alterations. A humble request is made to the readers to offer suggestions, corrections, etc. to improve the quality of future publications. May Allah Ta'ala reward you for this. The author, translators, editors and typesetters humbly request your duas for them, their parents, families, asaatiza and mashaaiikh.

Contents

Guidelines for teachers	1
Grade 3	2
Aadaab of the Toilet	3
Istinjaa	4
Wudhu	5
Faraaidh of Wudhu.....	5
The sunnah method of performing wudhu	6
General.....	9
Grade 4	12
Faraaidh of Ghusal	13
The sunnah method of making Ghusal	13
Aadaab of Ghusal	14
Tayammum	15
Faraaidh of Tayammum.....	15
The method of making Tayammum	15
Azaan	17
Aadaab of Azaan.....	17
Aadaab of replying to the Azaan.....	18
Iqaamah	19
Grade 5	23
Salaah	24
AADAAB (Etiquettes) BEFORE SALAAH.....	24
Faraaidh of Salaah	26
The method of performing Salaah	26
SUNAN OF SALAAH	29
Grade 6	38
Witr Salaah	39
The method of performing the Witr Salaah	39
Sajdah-e-Tilaawat	40
Method of making Sajdah-e-Tilaawat	40
Sajdatus Sahwu	41

The method of Sajdatus Sahwu:	41
Grade 7	44
Eid Salaah	45
The method of performing Eid Salaah.....	45
Salaah of a Masboq	47
Rules of joining the Imaam after he has commenced the salaah.....	47
The method of completing missed rakaats.....	47
Janaazah Salaah	49
The method of performing Janaazah Salaah.....	49
Dua when entering the graveyard	51
What to recite when in the graveyard	52
Common Errors in the Practicals	54
Glossary.....	58
Syllabus breakdown.....	52

Practical

Guidelines for teaching the practical Syllabus

Guidelines for teachers

While it is obvious that it is extremely important to know the theory of wudhu, Salaah, etc., the purpose of the theory is to enable one to correctly fulfil the actions. Thus if a child knows the Masaail of wudhu, Salaah, etc., very well but he cannot practically perform these actions correctly, then the main object of teaching the Masaail has not been achieved. It is therefore imperative that the children are taught PRACTICALLY how to implement the theory they have learnt. The following must be kept in mind when teaching the practicals.

1. Every child must take turns to practically perform wudhu, tayammum, Salaah, etc. according to the details outlined in the syllabus breakdown.
2. Those makaatib, which are in the schools etc. where no appropriate facilities are available, then the wudhu must be demonstrated practically outside on the field. The child performing the wudhu may be seated on a chair while somebody may pour the water for him from a jug or bottle.
3. For tayammum, bring a brick or sand in a flat container or a box and allow the children to take turns to practically perform the tayammum in class.
4. Salaah should be performed by each child in the class.
5. While one child is demonstrating the practical lesson, all others in the class must be made to stand around and observe. Teachers should pay attention to errors and rectify them immediately.
6. Emphasis should be on the practical aspects and not the theory. Children are not expected to know the points off by heart. They should rather be made to demonstrate the relevant aspects in detail.
7. The practicals of girls and boys from grade 5 upwards must be done separately.
8. The 'Pupils Progress card' should be filled in as each aspect is completed.

Grade 3

Aadaab of the Toilet

Wudhu

Practical Istinja

Aadaab of the Toilet

1. Do not enter the toilet bareheaded.
2. Do not enter the toilet bare feet.
3. Remove anything that has the Name of Allah Ta'ala on it before entering the toilet.
4. Before entering, recite بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ 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. Squat whilst relieving yourself.
8. Do not face your back or your front towards the Qiblah.
9. Be careful that no urine splashes onto your clothing or body while relieving yourself.
10. Do not eat, drink or talk in the toilet.
11. Do not read books, comics, magazines or newspapers, etc., in the toilet.
12. Do not read any dua, kalimah or aayat of the Qur-aan in the toilet.
13. Step out of the toilet with the right foot.
14. Recite the following dua:

غُفْرَانَكَ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي أَذْهَبَ عَنِّي الْأَذَى وَعَافَانِي

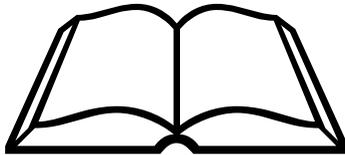
15. Wash your hands after coming out of the toilet.

Practical Istinjaa

16. Relieve yourself in such a place where you cannot be seen, especially when on a journey.
17. Do not urinate or relieve yourself under shade giving trees, in swimming pools, on the roadside, pathways, bathrooms or public places.
18. When using a high pan toilet, be careful of the splashes of water from the toilet bowl touching your clothes or body. Any splashes on the body or clothes must be washed off, otherwise your salaah could be nullified.

Istinjaa

1. To clean and wash the private parts properly after relieving oneself is called istinjaa.
2. After urinating, wait until all the drops of urine have come out before making istinjaa.
3. Use the left hand for making istinjaa whilst pouring water with the right hand.
4. Use clean water for istinjaa.



Practical Wudhu

Wudhu

Definition: Wudhu means to wash ourselves in the way shown to us by Nabi Muhammad ﷺ.

Status: It is fardh (compulsory) to be in the state of wudhu before performing salaah, touching the Qur-aan, making tawaaf or making sajdah-e-tilaawat.

Faraaidh of Wudhu

There are four Faraaidh (compulsory acts) of wudhu

1. To wash the entire face from the hair line to just below the chin and from one earlobe to the other once.
2. To wash both the arms including the elbows once.
3. To make masah of quarter the head once.
4. To wash both feet including the ankles once.

Practical Wudhu

The sunnah method of performing wudhu

1. Sit on a high clean place.
2. Face the Qiblah.
3. Make intention. (I am making wudhu to attain purity).
4. Recite the dua before commencing wudhu.

Virtue: The person who recites **بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ** before commencing wudhu, the angels continue writing good deeds for him, until his wudhu breaks.

5. Wash both the hands up to the wrists thrice.
6. Clean the teeth with a Miswaak.

Virtue: The person who cleans his teeth with a Miswaak whilst making wudhu and then performs his salaah, will receive 70 times more reward for his salaah than one who did not use the Miswaak.

7. Gargle the mouth thrice. Use the right hand to put water into the mouth.

Note: Gargle in such a way that the water reaches the top part of the throat. The fasting person should take care that no water goes down the throat.

8. Put water into the nose with the right hand and clean the nose with the little finger and the thumb of the left hand.
9. Blow the nose using the left hand.
10. Wash the face from the hairline to below the chin and from one earlobe to the other, thrice. (Ensure that the corners of the eye sockets are also wet, especially after awakening from a sleep.)
11. Make *khilaal* of the beard.

Practical Wudhu

The manner of making *khilaal* of the beard is to take a handful of water in the right hand and pass it through the beard starting from the throat and coming up to the chin.

12. Wash the right forearm including the elbow thrice.
13. Wash the left forearm including the elbow thrice.

Note: Begin washing the hands from the fingers coming down to the elbows.

14. Make *khilaal* of the fingers **after washing the hands**. The method of making *khilaal* is to interlace the fingers of the left hand into the right hand and vice versa.
15. Make *masah* of the whole head, starting from the forehead right up to the nape. There are two methods of making *masah*.
 - i. To wet your hands and separate the forefinger and the thumb from the rest of the fingers. Thereafter pass the little, ring and middle fingers over the centre portion of the head, keeping the palms away from the sides. Thereafter pass the palms of both hands over the sides of the head by bringing the hands back to the front.
 - ii. To wet both your hands and then pass them over the entire head, starting from the front of the head and finishing off at the nape once.
16. Make *masah* of the ears.

The manner of doing this is to use the index fingers for the inner portion of the ears and the thumbs for the outer portion (behind) of the ears.
17. Make *masah* of the nape, using the back of your fingers.

Practical Wudhu

Note: The nape is the back portion of the neck. Masah should not be made on the sides of the neck as this is makrooh.

18. Wash the right foot including the ankles thrice.
19. Wash the left foot including the ankles thrice.

Note: When washing the feet, start from the toes and end at the ankles. Do not begin washing the feet from the ankles.

20. Make *khilaal* of the toes. The method of making *khilaal* is to pass the baby finger of the left hand in-between the toes. Start from the small toe of the right foot and end at the big toe of the right foot. Thereafter from the big toe of the left foot up to the small toe of the left foot. *Khilaal* of the right foot will be made after washing the right foot and *khilaal* of the left foot after washing the left foot.

21. Upon completion of wudhu recite Surah Qadar (إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ) and thereafter the following dua:

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ
وَرَسُولُهُ اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِينَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ

I bear witness that there is no God besides Allah ﷻ. He is One. He has no partner. I bear witness that Hadhrat Muhammad ﷺ is His servant and messenger. O Allah ﷻ! Make me of the repenters and make me of the purified.

Practical Wudhu

22. Thereafter perform two rakaats Tahiyatul Wudhu.

Virtue: It is mentioned in a Hadith that Jannah becomes waajib for that person who performs two rakaats (nafl) salaah with complete devotion and concentration after making a perfect wudhu. (*Munyatul-Musalli*, pg. 32)

General

1. It is sunnah to make wudhu in sequence.
2. It is sunnah to make wudhu in such a way that each limb is washed before the previous one gets dry.
3. Watches and rings must be moved around so that water reaches the skin beneath it.
4. Ensure that tippex, grease, paint, etc., is properly removed from the limbs before making wudhu, otherwise the wudhu will be regarded as null and void.
5. Try to remain in the state of wudhu at all times.
Virtue: The person who always remains in the state of wudhu and passes away in this condition, receives the reward of a martyr.
6. Whilst making wudhu, it is sunnah to recite the following dua:

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

Note: This dua can be read anytime during the wudhu.

Practical Wudhu

Sunnats of the Toilet

1. Enter the toilet with your head covered.
2. Enter the toilet with shoes.
3. Recite the dua before entering the toilet.
4. Enter with the left foot.
5. Sit and urinate. One should never urinate whilst standing.
6. One should not face or show his back towards the Qiblah.
7. Do not to speak in the toilet.
8. Be very careful of the splashes of urine. (Being unmindful in this regard causes one to be punished in the grave.)
9. After relieving oneself, cleanse oneself using water.
10. Leave the toilet with the right foot.
11. Recite the dua after coming out of the toilet.

Sunnats of Eating

12. Spread out a cloth on the floor before eating.
13. Wash both hands up to the wrists.
14. Remove your shoes before eating.
15. Sit on the floor and eat
16. Before eating recite ***'Bismillah wa'la barakatillah'*** aloud.
17. When eating, sit with either both knees on the ground or one knee raised or both knees raised.
18. Do not lean and eat.

Practical Wudhu

19. Eat with the right hand.
20. Eat with three fingers if possible.
21. One should not eat very hot food.
22. Do not blow on the food.
23. Eat from the side that is in front of you.
24. If a morsel of food falls down, pick it up, clean it and eat it.
25. Whilst eating, one should not remain completely silent.
26. Do not find fault with the food.
27. Clean the plate and other utensils thoroughly after eating. By doing this, the utensil makes dua for one's forgiveness.
28. After eating, lick the fingers.
29. Recite the dua after eating.
30. Remove the food before getting up.
31. Wash both the hands after meals.
32. Thereafter gargle the mouth.

Grade 4

Ghusal
Tayammum
Azaan
Iqaamah

Practical Ghusal

Ghusal

Definition: Ghusal means to bathe the entire body in the way shown to us by Nabi Muhammad ﷺ.

Status: It is fardh to be in the state of ghusal in order to perform salaah, recite the Qur-aan, enter the masjid or to make sajdah-e-tilaawat.

Faraaidh of Ghusal

There are three faraaidh (compulsory acts) in ghusal:

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

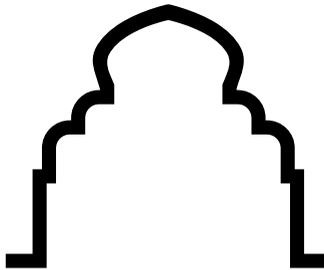
The sunnah method of making Ghusal

1. Make niyyah (intention). (I am making ghusal to attain purity.)
2. Wash both hands up to the wrists thrice.
3. Make *istinjaa* (i.e. to wash both the private parts).
4. Wash off any najaasat (impurity) that may be on the body.
5. Perform wudhu according to the *sunnah* manner.
6. Pour water thrice over the head, thereafter thrice over the right shoulder and then thrice over the left shoulder. (in this manner the entire body will be drenched/wet)

Practical Ghusal

Aadaab of Ghusal

1. Bath in a clean place.
2. Bath in privacy, i.e. in such a place where one cannot be seen.
3. Ensure that the *aurah* (parts of the body that need to be compulsorily covered at all times) are completely covered when taking ghusal in a public place or in the presence of others.
4. Relieve yourself before taking ghusal. One should not urinate in a place where ghusal is made.
5. Use soap or anything else that will clean the body thoroughly.
6. Rub the body when making ghusal.
7. Ensure that no portion of the body is left dry.
8. Wipe oneself with a towel or leave the body to dry on its own. Both are regarded as *sunnah*.



Practical Tayammum

Tayammum

Definition: Tayammum means to clean oneself using sand, etc., when water is not available or cannot be used.

Faraaidh of Tayammum

There are 3 Faraaidh in Tayammum

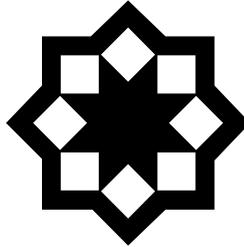
1. Niyyat (intention)
2. Striking both hands on earth and rubbing them on the face.
3. Striking both hands on earth and rubbing both forearms including the elbows.

The method of making Tayammum

1. Recite بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
2. Make Niyyah. (Niyyah is fardh in Tayammum). (I am making wudhu to attain purity).
3. Strike both hands on clean earth or dust.
4. Dust or blow off excess dust.
5. Rub both hands over the entire face without leaving any space un-wiped.
6. Make *khilaal* of the beard.
7. Strike both the hands on clean earth for the second time.
8. Dust or blow off excess dust.
9. Rub the left hand over the right hand including the elbows without leaving any space un-wiped.

Practical Tayammum

10. Rub the right hand over the left hand including the elbows without leaving any space un-wiped.
11. Make *khilaal* of the fingers. The method of making *khilaal* is to interlace the fingers of the left hand into the right hand and vice versa.



Practical Azaan

Azaan

Definition: Azaan is a special way of calling people towards salaah.

Status: Sunnat-e-Muakkadah

Aadaab of Azaan

1. The Muazzin (person calling out the Azaan) should be in the state of wudhu when giving the Azaan.
2. He should face the Qiblah.
3. It is mustahab to place the forefingers in the ears when giving the Azaan.
4. The Azaan should be called out in a loud voice.
5. The Muazzin should pause between the words of the Azaan.
6. The Azaan should be called out from outside the boundaries of the masjid.
7. Azaan should be given from a high place, so that the voice can be heard at a distance.
8. When saying **حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ**, the face should be turned to the right.
9. When saying **حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ**, the face should be turned to the left.

Note: Only the face should be turned. Not the chest nor the feet.

Practical Azaan

Aadaab of replying to the Azaan

1. One should remain silent whilst the Azaan is being called out. However, if one is engaged in the tilawat of the Qur-aan or any other Deeni activity, one may continue.
2. Repeat the words of the Muazzin.
3. After **أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ** also say

رَضِيتُ بِاللَّهِ رَبًّا وَبِالْإِسْلَامِ دِينًا وَبِمُحَمَّدٍ ﷺ رَسُولًا وَنَبِيًّا

4. Reply to the words **حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ** and **لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ**, by saying: **حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ**.
5. After the words **الصَّلَاةُ خَيْرٌ مِنَ النَّوْمِ** in the Fajar Azaan, say: **صَدَقْتَ وَبَرَزْتَ**.
6. The following dua should be recited after the Azaan:

اللَّهُمَّ رَبِّ هَذِهِ الدَّعْوَةُ التَّامَّةُ وَالصَّلَاةُ الْقَائِمَةُ أَتِ مُحَمَّدٍ
الْوَسِيلَةَ وَالْفَضِيلَةَ وَابْعَثْهُ مَقَامًا مَحْمُودٍ الَّذِي وَعَدْتَهُ إِنَّكَ لَا
تُخْلِفُ الْوَعْدَ

Practical Iqaamah

Iqaamah

Definition: A reminder that salaah is about to commence.

Status: Sunnat-e-Muakkadah

1. One should not pause between each set of words in the Iqaamah as one does during the Azaan.
2. The Iqaamah should be given quickly in the following manner: Say the following in one breath:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Thereafter the following in one breath:

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

Thereafter the following in one breath:

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Thereafter the following in one breath:

حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ

Thereafter the following in one breath:

حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ

Thereafter the following in one breath:

قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ

Thereafter the following in one breath:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Thereafter the following in one breath:

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

Practical Azaan

Replying to the Iqaamah

1. The reply to the Iqaamah is the same as the reply to the Azaan.
2. However, when the Mukabbir (one giving the Iqaamah) says:

قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ

we will say:

أَقَامَهَا اللَّهُ وَأَدَامَهَا

Sunnats of drinking

33. Recite “*Bismillah*” before drinking.
34. A Muslim should drink with the right hand. Shaytaan drinks with the left hand.
35. Sit and drink.
36. Do not drink directly from the jug or bottle. One should pour the contents into a glass first and then drink.
37. Drink in 3 breaths (sips), removing the utensil from the mouth after each sip.
38. After drinking say “*Alhamdulillah*”

Sunnats of Sleeping

Practical Iqamah

39. It is sunnah to sleep immediately after the Esha Salaah.
40. Before going to sleep, discuss with one's family members matters pertaining to Deen (whether it is in the form of reading some Islamic Books or narrating some incidents of Sahabah etc.)
41. To sleep in the state of wudhu.
42. To brush the teeth with a miswaak.
43. To apply surmah in both the eyes.
44. Dust the bed thrice before retiring to bed.
45. To sleep on the right hand side.
46. To sleep with the right palm under the right cheek.
47. To keep the knees slightly bent when sleeping.
48. Refrain from sleeping on ones stomach.
49. To sleep on a bed or to sleep on the floor are both sunnah.
50. To face the *Qiblah*.
51. To recite *Surah Mulk* before sleeping.
52. To recite *Aayatul kursi*.
53. To recite the last 3 Aayaat of Surah Baqarah before sleeping.
54. To recite *Surah Ikhlāas*, *Surah Falaq* and *Surah Naas* before sleeping 3 times and thereafter blow over the entire body thrice.
55. Recite *Tasbeeh e Faatimi* before sleeping. (i.e. 33 times *SubhanAllah* 33 times *Alhamdulillah* and 34 times *Allahu Akbar*.)
56. To recite the dua before sleeping.

Practical Azaan



Grade 5

Salaah

PracticalSalaah

Salaah

Definition: Salaah is a special Ibaadah that has been commanded by Allah Ta'ala and taught to us by Nabi Muhammad ﷺ.

Status: To perform the five daily salaah is fardh upon every baaligh (mature) Muslim.

AADAAB (Etiquettes) BEFORE SALAAH

Rasulullah ﷺ has said that a person should perform his salaah as if he is bidding farewell (to this world), i.e. as if this was the last salaah to be performed before he passes away.

Note: In order to attain true devotion in salaah, one should:

1. Think that this is his last salaah.
2. Ensure that he does not need to go to the toilet and is not in extreme hunger.
3. Ensure that one is not obstructing or disturbing others e.g. one's car is not parked in such a way that it is obstructing others or one is not performing salaah in a pathway where people are waiting to pass.
4. Ensure that there are no bad smells coming out from the body such as the stench of cigarettes, strong or unpleasant smelling foods such as garlic and onions, etc.
5. Avoid jumping over the backs of people in order to reach the front or squeezing oneself into a saff (row) thereby inconveniencing others.
6. When coming for salaah do not rush or run.

Practical Salaah

7. Do not crack or intertwine (put the fingers of one hand into the fingers of the other) the fingers whilst waiting for salaah. This applies to a greater extent in salaah.
8. It is preferable to relieve oneself and make wudhu at home. Thereafter proceed to the masjid.
Virtue: When you proceed for Salaah in the state of wudhu, at every step you receive one reward, one sin is forgiven and your stages are raised in Jannah.
9. You should try to remain at ease and concentrate throughout salaah, i.e. one should not fidget or look around in salaah.
10. Men's trousers should always be above the ankles and sleeves should be up till the wrist.
11. Salaah should not be performed in the following attire:
 - Tight fitting clothing.
 - Clothing where the shape of the body becomes apparent at the time of ruku and sajdah.
 - Clothing that is not worn in the presence of respectable people or at some occasion for example on the day of eid or for a wedding (such as pyjamas or bermuda ¾ pants).
12. It is necessary to wear loose garments that have no resemblance to the clothing of sinful people or the kuffaar.
13. It is preferable that the area in front of a person performing salaah should not have any designs, pictures, etc. as this may be distracting thereby causing a loss in concentration.

Practical Salaah

14. Straighten the saffs by having the shoulders and heels in a straight line. (The back of the heel should be placed on the line and not the toes. By placing the toes, the line cannot be straightened as everybody has different size feet).
15. Try to perform some nafl salaah at home as it brings barakah (blessings) and removes misfortunes from the home.
16. Perform the two rakaats sunnah of Fajar at home.
17. Lengthen the salaah performed individually.

Faraaidh of Salaah

There are six Faraaidh in Salaah

1. Takbeer-e-Tahreemah.
2. Qiyaam (Standing posture).
3. Qiraat (Recitation).
4. Ruku (Bow).
5. Both the Sajdahs (Prostrate).
6. Qa'dah Akheerah (Last sitting posture).

The method of performing Salaah

1. Make the Takbeer-e-Tahreemah.
2. Recite Sanaa.
3. Recite Ta'awwuz.
4. Recite Tasmiyah.
5. Recite Surah Faatiha.
6. Recite Tasmiyah.
7. Recite any other Surah.

Practical Salaah

8. Go into ruku, saying اللهُ أَكْبَرُ.
9. Read the Tasbeeh of ruku.
10. Come up from ruku, saying the Tasmee'.
11. Recite the dua in qaumah (Tahmeed).
12. Go down into sajdah saying اللهُ أَكْبَرُ.
13. Read the tasbeeh of sajdah.
14. Come up from sajdah saying اللهُ أَكْبَرُ.
15. Recite the dua in jalsah.
16. Go down for the second sajdah saying اللهُ أَكْبَرُ.
17. Read the tasbeeh of sajdah.
18. Come up from the second sajdah saying اللهُ أَكْبَرُ and proceed straight into qiyaam.

YOU HAVE NOW COMPLETED THE 1st RAKAAT

19. The 2nd rakaat will be performed in the same manner as the 1st rakaat. However, sanaa and ta'awwuz will not be recited and you will sit in qa'dah after the 2nd sajdah. Recite the following in this qa'dah:
 - a) Tashahhud
 - b) Durood-e-Ibraheem
 - c) Dua after Durood-e-Ibraheem
 - d) Make salaam to the right, saying السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ and then to the left, saying السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ
20. If you are performing three rakaats, then ...

Practical Salaah

- The 1st rakaat will be performed as explained in nos.1 to 18.
- The 2nd rakaat will be performed as explained in nos.4 to 19. except that Durood-e-Ibraheem and the Dua after Durood-e-Ibraheem will not be read. Instead you will stand up for the third rakaat after reading the tashahhud.
- The 3rd rakaat will be performed exactly as explained in no.19.

21. If you are performing four rakaats, then ...

- The 1st rakaat will be performed as explained in nos.1 to 18.
- The 2nd rakaat will be performed as explained in nos.4 to 19. except that Durood-e-Ibraheem and the Dua after Durood-e-Ibraheem will not be read.
- The 3rd rakaat will be performed as explained in nos.4 to 18.
- The 4th rakaat will be performed exactly as explained in nos.4 to 19.

Note:

1. If you are performing three or four rakaats of a Fardh salaah, then only Surah Faatiha and no Surah will be recited in the 3rd and 4th rakaats.
2. If you are performing salaah behind the imaam, you will not recite Surah Faatiha or any Surah in any of the rakaats. The Imaam's qiraat suffices as your qiraat.

PracticalSalaah

SUNAN OF SALAAH

1. Sunnats of Takbeer-e-Tahreemah

- 1.1. When saying the takbeer-e-tahreemah, raise your hands up to the ears and simultaneously whilst dropping your hands say اللهُ أَكْبَرُ and fold the hands. (Standing posture).
- 1.2. The palms should face the Qiblah with the tips of the fingers pointing towards the sky.
- 1.3. At the time of takbeer, leave the fingers in their natural position, i.e. neither kept tightly together nor spread widely apart.
- 1.4. When saying takbeer-e-tahreemah, females should raise their hands up to their shoulders without exposing their hands, i.e. the hands should remain beneath the Burqa.
- 1.5. Do not move (raise or lower) the head when saying the takbeer. The back should also be kept upright.
- 1.6. The Muqtadi should raise his hands for takbeer-e-tahreemah at the same time as the Imaam.

2. Sunnats of Qiyaam

- 2.1. After saying the takbeer-e-tahreemah, place the right palm on top of the left hand below the navel.
- 2.2. Form a circle around the left wrist with the thumb and small finger of the right hand.
- 2.3. Leave the middle three fingers on the left forearm.

Practical Salaah

- 2.4. Keep the feet at a minimum of four fingers apart with the toes facing the Qiblah (i.e. straight).
- 2.5. The female 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.
- 2.6. One's gaze must be fixed on the place of sajdah.
- 2.7. Recite Sanaa softly.
- 2.8. Recite Ta'awwuz softly.
- 2.9. Recite Tasmiyah softly.
- 2.10. Say **أَمِينُ** after Surah Faatiha softly.

3. Sunnats of Ruku

- 3.1. Grasp the knees with the hands keeping the fingers spread apart.
- 3.2. Keep the gaze fixed on the feet.
- 3.3. Keep the back straight.
- 3.4. Keep the arms straight.
- 3.5. Keep the head and lower back in line.
- 3.6. The female should only bow down so much that her hands are able to touch her knees. The fingers and feet should be kept together. She should also ensure that her elbows touch her sides in ruku.
- 3.7. Say **سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ** at least thrice.

4. Sunnats of Qaumah (standing posture between ruku and sajdah)

- 4.1. When getting up from ruku, stand with ease before going into sajdah.

Practical Salaah

Note: It is waajib to remain in qaumah for the duration of at least one **سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ**. To remain standing a little longer, for approximately the duration of time that one was in ruku is sunnah.

4.2. Read the following dua in qaumah:-

رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ حَمْدًا كَثِيرًا طَيِّبًا مُبَارَكًا فِيهِ

4.3. Say the takbeer when going into sajdah.

4.4. When going down for sajdah, first place the knees on the ground, then the hands, then the nose, and lastly the forehead.

5. Sunnats of Sajdah

5.1. Place the head between the palms.

5.2. Keep all the fingers together in sajdah i.e. no gap between them.

5.3. Keep the gaze fixed on the nose.

5.4. Keep the arms away from the sides.

5.5. Keep the elbows off the ground.

5.6. Keep a gap between the stomach and the thighs. The gap should be so wide that a baby goat could easily pass through.

5.7. The female should keep her stomach and thighs together, with the forearms placed flat on the ground and the feet horizontally facing towards the right. Her fingers should face the Qiblah.

5.8. Say **سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى** at least thrice.

Practical Salaah

- 5.9. Keep the feet together, i.e. the heels should touch.
- 5.10. Keep the toes of both feet facing the Qiblah. When getting up from sajdah, do the opposite, i.e., first raise the forehead off the ground, then the nose, then the hands and lastly the knees.

6. Sunnats of Jalsah (Sitting between the two sajdah's)

- 6.1. Sit between the two sajdahs with ease.
Note: It is waajib to remain in jalsah for the duration of at least one **سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ**. To remain sitting a little longer for approximately the duration that one was in sajdah is sunnah.
- 6.2. Keep the gaze fixed on the lap.
- 6.3. Read the following dua in jalsah:

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي وَارْحَمْنِي وَعَافِنِي وَاهْدِنِي وَارْزُقْنِي

Practical Salaah

7. Sunnats of Qa'dah (sitting posture)

- 7.1. Keep the right foot upright and the left foot flat on the ground, so that one may sit on the left foot.
- 7.2. Keep the toes of both feet facing towards the Qiblah.
- 7.3. Keep the gaze fixed on the lap with the head and back straight.
- 7.4. Place both the hands on the thighs just above the knees with the fingers in their natural position, i.e., neither tightly closed nor spread apart.
- 7.5. The female 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.
- 7.6. In Tashahhud, when saying the words **أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ**, form a ring with the middle finger and thumb of the right hand, raise the index finger towards the Qiblah and close the remaining two fingers. Lower it when saying **إِلَّا اللَّهُ**.

Note: The ring formed should be kept until the end of the salaam.

8. Sunnats of Salaam

- 8.1. Make two salaams, first to the right then to the left.
- 8.2. Say **السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ**. Do not add **وَبَرَكَاتُهُ**.
- 8.3. Do not dip (bow) the head when making salaam.
- 8.4. Keep the gaze on the shoulders when making salaam.
- 8.5. When making salaam, make niyyah of greeting the angels.

PracticalSalaah

- 8.6. The Imaam should say the second salaam in a softer tone than the first salaam.
- 8.7. Begin the first salaam with the face in the direction of the Qiblah and complete the salaam when the face is fully turned to the right. Then begin the second salaam and complete it when the face is fully turned to the left.
- 8.8. Females must not raise their voices when reciting in salaah.

PracticalSalaah

Differences in the Salaah of Females

1. Takbeer-e-Tahreemah

- Females should raise their hands up to the shoulders without exposing their hands. i.e. the hands should remain beneath the burqah.
- She must neither bend her head forward nor make it touch the 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

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

4. Sajdah

- 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.

PracticalSalaah

5. Qa'dah

- She should not sit on her left leg (as men do) but rather sit on the floor.
- Both her feet should be spread out horizontally on the ground towards the right side.

6. Women must not raise their voices when reciting in Salaah.

Sunnats on Awakening

57. To wake up for Tahajjud Salaah.

58. On awakening rub the face and the eyes with the palms of the hands in order to remove the effects of sleep.

59. Say "*Alhamdulillah*" thrice and then recite "*Kalima Tayyibah*" on awakening.

60. Thereafter recite the dua on awakening.

61. To make the bed yourself.

62. On awakening cleanse the mouth with a Miswaak.

Sunnats when wearing Clothes

63. Rasulullah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) loved white clothing.

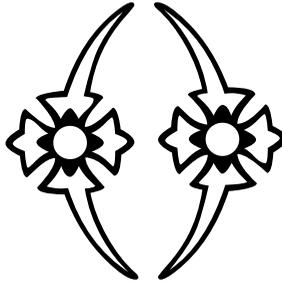
64. When putting on any garment Rasulullah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam) always began with the right limb.

65. When removing any garment Rasulullah (Sallallahu

PracticalSalaah

alayhi wasallam) always removed the left limb first.

66. Males must wear the pants above the ankles. Females should ensure that their lower garment covers their ankles.
67. Males should wear a 'topee' (hat) or turban. Females must wear scarves covering all their hair at all times.
68. When wearing shoes, first wear the right shoe then the left.
69. When removing your shoes, first remove the left and then the right.



Grade 6

Witr Salaah

Sajdah-e-Tilaawat

Sajdatus Sahwu

Practical Witr Salaah

Witr Salaah

Definition: Witr Salaah is a 3 rakaat Salaah which is performed after the fardh of Esha. It cannot be performed before the fardh of Esha.

Status: Waajib

The method of performing the Witr Salaah

There are 3 rakaats in the witr salaah which are performed as follows:

1st Rakaat: Qiraat (Surah Faatiha and any other Surah), Ruku, Qaumah and 2 Sajdahs

2nd Rakaat: Qiraat, Ruku, Qaumah, 2 Sajdahs and Qa'dah Ulaa (first sitting).

3rd Rakaat: After the Qiraat, lift both hands up to the ears saying **اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ** and then fold them. Thereafter recite Dua-e-Qunoot. After Dua-e-Qunoot, go into ruku and complete the salaah as normal.

It is sunnah to recite the following Surahs in the Witr Salaah:

1st Rakaat: After Surah Faatiha, Surah A'la.

2nd Rakaat: After Surah Faatiha, Surah Kaafiroon.

3rd Rakaat: After Surah Faatiha, Surah Ikhlaas.

Practical Witr Salaah

Sajdah-e-Tilaawat

Definition: Sajdah-e-Tilaawat means to make a sajdah after reading or hearing an Aayat of sajdah from the Qur-aan Shareef. There are 14 Aayaat of sajdah in the Qur-aan Shareef.

Status: Waajib

Method of making Sajdah-e-Tilaawat

Out of Salaah: On reading the verse of sajdah, a person should say Allahu Akbar (without raising the hands) and go into Sajdah. Recite the Tasbeeh in sajdah three times and then come up from sajdah. A person has the option of making the sajdah from the standing posture or from the sitting posture.

In Salaah: As soon as the sajdah verse is recited in Salaah, one should immediately make a sajdah and then continue the Salaah as normal.

1. The conditions that are a pre-requisite for Salaah, are also a pre-requisite for Sajdah Tilaawat i.e. to have wudhu, to face the Qiblah, to be clean, etc.
2. Sajdah Tilaawat is necessary on the one who read the sajdah Aayah as well as the one who heard it.
3. The second Sajdah in the 17th Para should not be made by the Hanafis. This is a Sajdah Aayah according to the Shaafees.

Practical Sajdatus- Sahwu

Sajdatus Sahwu

Definition: Sajdatus Sahwu are two sajdahs made when one makes a mistake in salaah.

Sajdatus Sahwu becomes Waajib due to one of the following reasons:

1. **The delay of any Fardh or waajib act of salaah.** E.g. after qiraat, delaying the ruku. (if a person unintentionally delays in performing a particular posture or gets delayed due to thinking of something, then Sajdatus Sahwu becomes waajib)
2. **To repeat any Fardh or waajib act,** (e.g. performing two rukus).
3. **To do any Fardh act of salaah before its fixed time.** (e.g. Sajdah before ruku.)
4. **To leave out any Waajib act of salaah.** (e.g. Missing out the takbeer in the 3rd rakaat of witr.)
5. **Changing the sequence and method of any Waajib act** (e.g. reciting Qiraat [another Surah] before Surah Faatiha.)

The method of Sajdatus Sahwu:

In the last sitting (Qa'dah-e-Akhirah) after reciting Tashahhud;

1. Make one salaam to the right side only.
2. Then make two sajdahs.
3. Thereafter recite Tashahhud.
4. Recite Durood Ibraheem.
5. Recite the dua after durood.
6. Make salaam on both sides.

Practical Sajdatus Sahwu

Sunnats when Entering the Home

70. To recite the dua before entering the home.
71. To greet those that are in the house with *“Assalaamu alaykum.”*
72. To announce one’s arrival by coughing, greeting, etc. even though it may be your own house.

Sunnats - Miscellaneous

73. Using a miswaak is a great sunnah of Rasulullah (Sallallahu alayhi wasallam). One who makes miswaak when making wudhu and thereafter performs salaah will receive 70 times more reward. It will also enable one to easily recite the kalima at the time of death.
74. To have a bath on a Friday.
75. To apply itr. (this applies to men only)
76. For men to keep a beard that is one fist in length.
77. To carry ones shoes in the left hand.
78. To make wudhu at home before going to the Masjid.
79. To enter the Masjid with the right foot.
80. To leave the masjid with the left foot.
81. To keep the gaze on the ground whilst walking.
82. To speak softly and politely.
83. To greet all Muslims by saying *“Assalaamu alykum wa rahmatullahi wa barakaatuhu.”*

Practical Sajdatus- Sahwu

84. To show mercy to those who are younger than you.
85. To respect your elders.
86. To respect your parents.
87. To visit a Muslim when he is sick.
88. To be good towards your neighbour.
89. To meet a Muslim with a cheerful face.
90. To care for the poor and needy.
91. To keep good relations with all your relatives.
92. To honour a guest, even though he may not be of a very high position.
93. To be hospitable towards your guest.
94. To exchange gifts with one another.
95. To make *mashwara* (consult) with one's parents, teachers or elders before doing any work.
96. To ponder over the creation of Allah Ta'ala.
97. To command people to do good.
98. To forbid them from doing evil.
99. To recite some portion of the Qur'aan Shareef daily.
100. To make dua to Allah Ta'ala for the fulfillment of one's needs in whatever language one desires.

Grade 7

Eid Salaah

Salaah of Masbooq

Janaazah Salaah

Visiting the Graveyard

Common errors in practicals

Practical Eid Salaah

Eid Salaah

Definition: Eid salaah is performed on the days of Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Adha with six extra Takbeers.

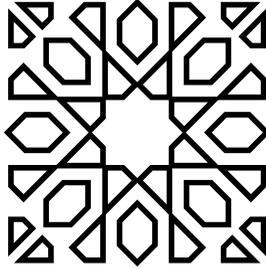
Status: Waajib

The method of performing Eid Salaah

1. Make Niyah as follows: *“I am performing two rakaats Eid-ul-Fitr or Eid-ul-Adha with six extra takbeers.”*
2. After takbeer-e-tahreemah, fold the hands and recite the *sanaa* as normal.
3. Thereafter raise both the hands up to the ears and while saying اللهُ أَكْبَرُ bring them down to the sides). This is the first extra takbeer.
4. Do the same (as explained in no. 3) for the second extra takbeer.
5. For the third extra takbeer, once again raise the hands to the ears, then while saying اللهُ أَكْبَرُ lower them and tie them below the navel.
6. Thereafter complete the first rakaat as normal.
7. In the second rakaat, after reciting the qiraat (before going into ruku) raise the hands to the ears and make three takbeers. This will be the fourth, fifth and sixth extra takbeer. For each takbeer raise both hands up to the ears and while saying اللهُ أَكْبَرُ bring them down to the side.

Practical Eid Salaah

8. Then say (a fourth) takbeer without raising the hands and go into ruku.
9. The salaah will thereafter continue as normal.
10. After the Eid Salaah, the Imaam will first make dua and thereafter deliver the two khutbahs. It is waajib to listen to both the khutbahs after the Eid Salaah.



Practical Salaah of a Masbooq

Salaah of a Masbooq

Definition: A Masbooq is a person who joins the jamaat salaah after the Imaam has completed one or more rakaats.

Rules of joining the Imaam after he has commenced the salaah

1. If you have joined in late for the jamaat salaah, do the following, say the takbeer-e-tahreemah, fold your hands, stand for a moment and then join the Imaam in whichever posture he is in. Do not recite sanaa.
2. The Masbooq should join the jamaat without any delay.
3. If a Masbooq joins the jamaat before or whilst the Imaam is in ruku, then he will not repeat that rakaat.
4. If a masbooq joins the jamaat after the ruku e.g. in qaumah or sajdah, he will have to repeat that rakaat.
5. Once the Imaam makes the first salaam, one cannot join the jamaat.

The method of completing missed rakaats

Note: The masbooq should only stand up after the Imaam makes both salaams.

If a masbooq has missed:

- **One Rakaat:** He should stand up after the Imaam's salaam, read Sanaa, ta'aw-wuz, tasmiyah, Surah Faatiha, a Surah and complete the salaah as normal.

Practical Salaah of a Masbooq

- **Two Rakaats:** He should stand up after the Imaam's salaam, read Sanaa, ta'aw-wuz, tasmiyya, Surah Faatiha, a Surah and complete both the rakaats of the salaah as usual. (The method will differ in Maghrib Salaah).
- **In the Maghrib Salaah:** if a person missed two rakaats, he should stand up after the Imaam's salaam, read Sanaa, ta'aw-wuz, tasmiyya, Surah Faatiha, and a Surah. Thereafter he will perform ruku and sajdah. However after the second sajdah he will sit for the first Qa'dah. Thereafter he will stand up for the third rakaat, read Surah Faatiha, a Surah and complete the salaah as normal.
- **Three Rakaats:** The masbooq will stand up after the Imaam's salaam, read Sanaa, ta'aw-wuz, tasmiyah, Surah Faatiha, a Surah and after the second sajdah sit for the first qa'dah. Thereafter stand up and perform the second rakaat. In the second rakaat he will recite tasmiyya, Surah Faatiha and a Surah. Finally he will perform the third rakaat wherein he will only recite Surah Faatiha. No Surah will be recited. Complete the salaah as normal.
- **Four Rakaats:** Stand up after the Imaam's salaam and perform four rakaats as one would normally perform four rakaats salaah.

Practical Virtues of visiting the graveyard

Janaazah Salaah

Definition: Janaazah Salaah is a dua (supplication) for the deceased before he/she is buried.

Status: Fardh-e-Kifaayah.

Note: There are two Faraaidh in Janaazah Salaah:

1. Qiyaam, i.e. to stand and perform the salaah.
2. To recite four Takbeers.

The method of performing Janaazah Salaah

1. The body of the mayyit (the deceased) should be placed in front of the Imaam, with the head of the mayyit on the right hand side of the Imaam.
2. The Imaam should stand in line with the chest of the mayyit.
3. It is mustahab to make an odd number of saffs (rows).
4. The saffs of Janaaza Salaah should be close to one another as there is no ruku and sajdah.
5. After straightening the saffs, one should make the niyyah: "I am performing this Janaaza Salaah for the sake of Allah Ta'ala."
6. The Imaam will raise his hands up to his ears and say the takbeer loudly. The Muqtadees (followers) should also raise their hands and say the takbeer **SOFTLY**.
7. Tie the hands below the navel as normally done.
8. Thereafter recite the Sanaa of Janaaza Salaah **SOFTLY**,

Practical virtues of visiting the graveyard

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَجَلَّ ثَنَاؤُكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ
غَيْرُكَ

The Imaam will then say the takbeer aloud and the Muqtadees **SOFTLY** for the second time. The hands should not be raised when saying this takbeer.

9. After the second takbeer recite Durood-e-Ibraheem.
10. Thereafter the third takbeer should be said in the same manner as mentioned above.
11. After the third takbeer the following duas should be recited:

a) If the deceased is an adult (male or female) recite:

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

b) If the deceased is a minor male recite:

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْهُ لَنَا فَرْطًا وَاجْعَلْهُ لَنَا أَجْرًا وَذُخْرًا وَاجْعَلْهُ لَنَا شَافِعًا وَ
مُشَفَّعًا

c) If the deceased is a minor female recite:

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْهَا لَنَا فَرْطًا وَاجْعَلْهَا لَنَا أَجْرًا وَذُخْرًا وَاجْعَلْهَا لَنَا
شَافِعَةً وَمُشَفَّعَةً

Practical Virtues of visiting the graveyard

12. The Imaam will then say the 4th takbeer and make salaam. The Muqtadees should follow by saying the takbeer and salaam **SOFTLY**.

Virtues of visiting the graveyard

1. Rasulullah ﷺ has said, *"Visit the graves, for surely visiting the graves decreases worldly love and reminds you of the Hereafter."*
2. Rasulullah ﷺ has said, *"Whoever will visit his parent's grave every Friday, will be granted maghfirat (forgiveness) and he will be recorded as an obedient son."*
3. Rasulullah ﷺ has said, *"One who accompanies the janaazah of a Muslim with sincerity and the intention of sawaab, and remains with it until the salaah is performed and the deceased is buried, will return home with two qeeraat of sawaab. One qeeraat is equal to Mount Uhud. A person who only performs the janaazah salaah and returns, will return with one qeeraat of sawaab."*

Dua when entering the graveyard

Rasulullah ﷺ taught the Sahaabah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ the following words when entering the graveyard:

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ أَهْلَ الدِّيَارِ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُسْلِمِينَ وَإِنَّا إِن شَاءَ اللَّهُ
بِكُمْ لَاحِقُونَ نَسْئَلُ اللَّهَ لَنَا وَلَكُمْ الْعَافِيَةَ

Practical virtues of visiting the graveyard

What to recite when in the graveyard

There are many duas that may be read at the graveside, the best being the recitation of the Holy Qur-aan. Stand facing the grave (back to the Qiblah), recite as much Qur-aan as possible and make dua for the forgiveness of the deceased. The following may also be recited as related in the Hadith;

➤ **Recite Surah Faatiha, Surah Takaasur and Surah Ikhlāas.**

It is reported that whoever reads these three surahs and makes dua for the deceased, the people of the graves will make dua to Allah Ta'ala to forgive such a person. (Mirqaat Vol. 4 pg. 198)

➤ **Recite Surah Ikhlāas eleven times.**

It is reported in the Hadith that whoever visits the graveyard, recites Surah Ikhlāas eleven times and makes dua for the deceased, will be rewarded as many fold as the number of dead in the graveyard. (Mirqaat Vol. 4 pg. 198)

➤ **Recite Surah Yaaseen.**

It is reported in the Hadith that if anyone reads Surah Yaaseen in the graveyard, the punishment of the deceased will be eased and the reader will be rewarded just as much as the deceased. (Mirqaat Vol. 4 pg. 198)

Practical Virtues of visiting the graveyard

General

- It is neither permissible for women to follow the Janaazah nor is it permissible for them to visit the graveyard.
- It is sunnah to visit the graveyard on a Friday.

Masnoon Dua to be recited in the Graveyard

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لَهُ وَارْحَمْهُ وَعَافِهِ وَاعْفُ عَنْهُ وَأَكْرِمْ نُزُلَهُ وَوَسِّعْ
مَدْخَلَهُ وَاغْسِلْهُ بِالْمَاءِ وَالثَّلْجِ وَالْبَرَدِ وَنَقِّهِ مِنَ الْخَطَايَا كَمَا
نَقَّيْتَ الثَّوْبَ الْأَبْيَضَ مِنَ الدَّنَسِ وَأَبْدِلْهُ دَارًا خَيْرًا مِّنْ دَارِهِ
وَأَهْلًا خَيْرًا مِّنْ أَهْلِهِ وَزَوْجًا خَيْرًا مِّنْ زَوْجِهِ وَأَدْخِلْهُ الْجَنَّةَ وَأَعِذْهُ
مِنَ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ وَعَذَابِ النَّارِ

O Allah! Forgive him. Have mercy upon him. Give him peace and absolve him. Receive him honourably, and make his grave spacious. Wash him with the water, snow and hail. Cleanse him from faults as You cleanse a white garment from impurity. Replace him with an abode better than his abode, with a household better than his household. Admit him to Jannah and protect him from the torment of the grave and punishment of the Fire. [Muslim]

Practical Common Errors in the Practicals

Common Errors in the Practicals

Please take special note of the following points when revising the practicals with your class. A general weakness is found in these aspects:

Wudhu

1. **When commencing wudhu, wash both the hands up to the wrists thrice. This should be done by washing both hands together.** Generally, pupils err by saying that first the right hand should be washed and then the left.
2. **Wash the face from the hairline (i.e. where the hair on the forehead normally starts) to below the chin and from one earlobe to the other, thrice.** Generally pupils are not aware as to what the hairline and the earlobes are.
3. **Wash the right and then the left forearms including (i.e. pass/above) the elbows, thrice.** Generally, pupils wash their arms up to the elbows but do not include the elbows.
4. **Make *khilaal* of the fingers after washing the hands. This is done by firstly passing the fingers of the left hand through the fingers of the right hand and then the fingers of the right hand through the fingers of the left hand.** Previously there was a lot of confusion regarding the method of making *khilaal* of the fingers. Please note that the above method is the correct method.

Practical Common Errors in the Practicals

5. **Khilaal of the fingers should be made after washing the hands and not after masah.**
6. **Making masah of the whole head starting from the forehead right up to the nape.** The manner of making masah is to separate the forefinger and the thumb from the rest of the fingers. Thereafter pass the little, ring and middle fingers over the centre portion of the head, keeping the palms away from the sides. Thereafter pass the palms of both hands over the sides of the head. This is a very common error. Many pupils are unaware of the correct method of making masah.
7. **Khilaal of the toes.** Teach the pupils the sunnah method of *khilaal* i.e. The *khilaal* commences from the small toe of the right foot up to the big toe and thereafter commencing on the big toe of the left foot and ending at the small toe.
The *khilaal* of the toes must be made after washing each foot.

Tayammum

1. Niyyah is fardh in Tayammum. Many pupils omit this.
2. Rub the left hand over the right hand including the elbows and then rub the right hand over the left hand including the elbows without leaving even a hair's breadth of space un-wiped. This is done by placing the all the fingers and the palm of the left hand onto the exterior of the right hand and wipe from the fingers to the elbow, once. Thereafter, the left hand is wiped in

Practical Common Errors in the Practicals

the same way. Generally, this method is not followed when wiping the hands.

3. Make *khilaal* of the fingers as done in wudhu.
4. It is also sunnah to make *khilaal* of the beard.

Salaah

1. Sunnats of Takbeer-e-Tahreemah.

- The **palms** should face the **Qiblah** with the fingers pointing towards the sky.
- Do not **move (raise or lower) the head** when saying the takbeer. The back should also be kept upright.

2. Sunnats of Qiyaam

- Keep the feet at a minimum of four fingers **apart facing the Qiblah (i.e. straight)**.
- Recite the dua in qaumah.

3. Sunnats of Ruku

- Keep the **back straight**.
- Keep the **arms straight**.
- Keep the **head and lower back in line**.

4. Sunnats of Qaumah

- When going down for sajdah, **first** place the **knees** on the ground, then the **hands**, then the **nose**, and **lastly** the **forehead**.

Practical Common Errors in the Practicals

5. Sunnats of Sajdah

- Keep **all the fingers together** in sajdah.
- Keep the **elbows off the ground**. Keep a **gap between the stomach and the thighs**. The gap should be so wide that a baby goat could easily pass through.
- Keep the **feet together**, i.e. the heels should touch.
- Recite the dua in Jalsah before going into the second sajdah.

6. Sunnats of Qa'dah

- Keep the **right foot upright** and the **left foot flat on the ground**, so that one may sit on the left foot.
- Place both the hands on the thighs **just above the knees** with fingers in their natural position i.e. neither tightly closed nor spread apart.

7. Sunnats of Salaam

- **Do not dip (bow) the head** when making salaam.

8. Salaah of Females

- In sajdah, the **stomach and thighs must be kept together with the forearms placed flat on the ground and the feet horizontally facing towards the right**.
- When sitting in Qa'dah, females should not sit on the left leg (as males do) but rather sit on the floor. Her feet should be spread out horizontally on the ground towards the right hand side. Both hands should be kept on the upper part of the thighs with the fingers kept together.

Practical Common Errors in the Practicals

Glossary

Aadaab	Etiquette.
Aurah	Area of the body that must be covered.
Fardh e Kifaayah	An obligation which if fulfilled by some persons of the community will absolve the rest of them of their obligation.
Imaam	One who leads the salaah
Istinjaa	An act of cleansing the private parts.
Jalsah	Sitting posture between the two sajdahs.
Jamaat Salaah	Salaah performed in congregation
Khilaal	Passing of wet fingers through the beard, fingers or toes
Masaail	Islamic laws
Masah	Passing of wet hands over a limb
Masbooq	one who misses one or more rak'aats behind the Imaam
Muazzin	One who calls out the Azaan
Munfarid	one who performs salaah alone
Musalli	A person who is performing salaah
Mustahab	An act that is preferable
Muqtadi	One who follows the Imaam in salaah
Niyyah	Intention
Qa'dah	Sitting posture in salaah
Qa'dah Ula	The first sitting in salaah
Qa'dah Akheerah	The last sitting in salaah
Qaumah	Standing posture after ruku
Qiblah	Direction towards the Ka'bah
Qiyaam	Standing posture in salaah
Saff	Row
Sajdah	Prostration before Allah Ta'ala
Sunnah	A practice of Rasulullah ﷺ
Sunan	Plural of sunnah
Surah	Chapter of the Qur-aan
Sunnat-e-Muakkadah	Emphasized practice of Rasulullah ﷺ
Sanaa	سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ
Ta'awwudh	أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ
Tasmiyah	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
Tasmee'	To say: سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ
Tahmeed	To say: اَللَّهُمَّ رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ
Waajib	Obligatory practice

Practical Syllabus Breakdown

Syllabus Breakdown											
	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Grade 3	Rev				Istinjaa / Wudhu					Revision	
Grade 4	Rev				Ghusal / Tayammum / Azaan/ Iqaamah					Revision	
Grade 5	Rev				Salaah					Revision	
Grade 6	Rev				Witr Salaah / Sajdah Tilaawat / Sajdat-us-Sahw					Revision	
Grade 7	Rev Gr 3 to Gr 6				Eid Salaah / Janaazah Salaah / Salaah of a masbooq / Virtues of visiting the qabrustaan					Revision	