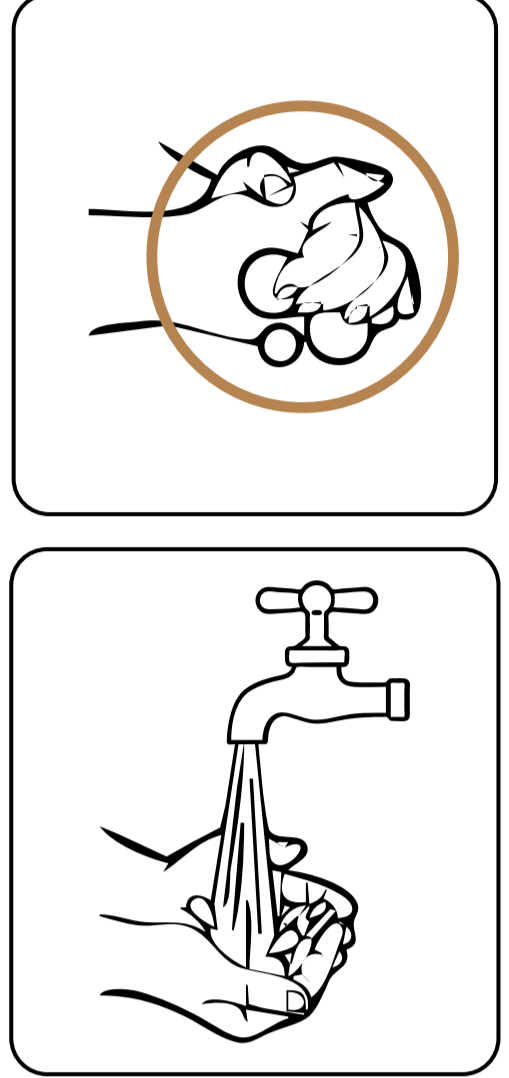


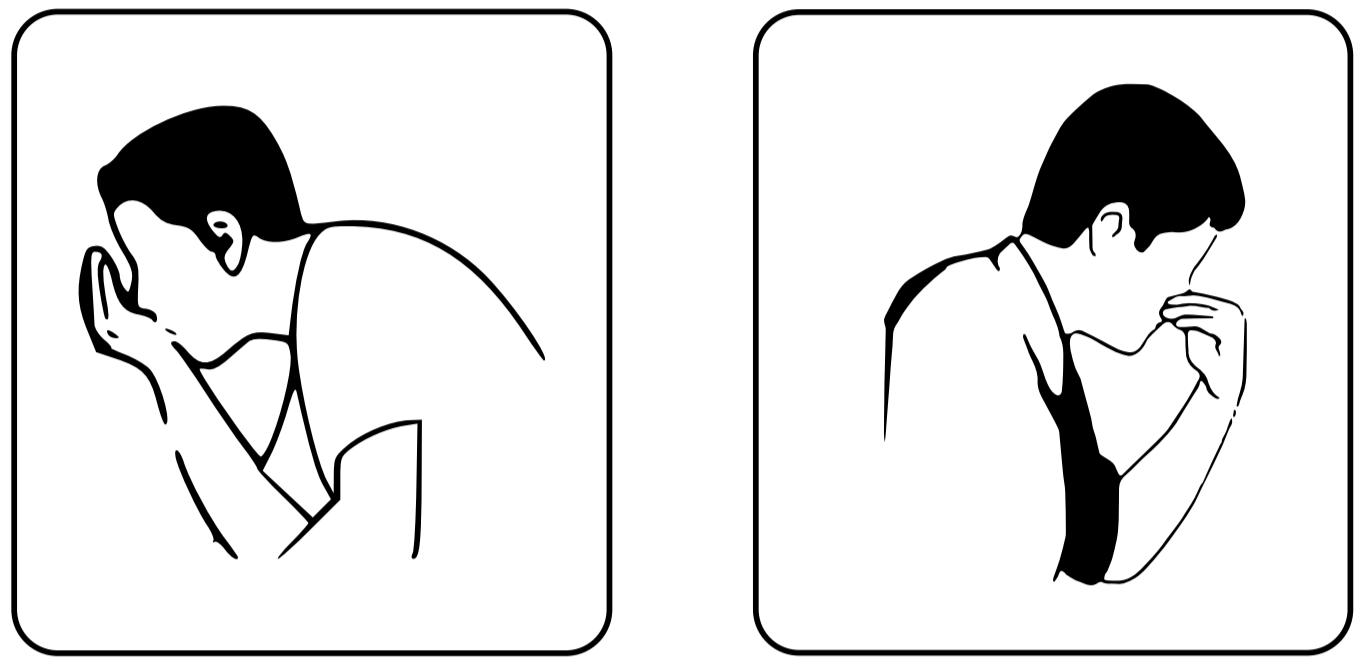
## The Description of Wudu (Ablution):

The person intends to perform ablution in his heart, then he says bismillah, and then he washes his hands.



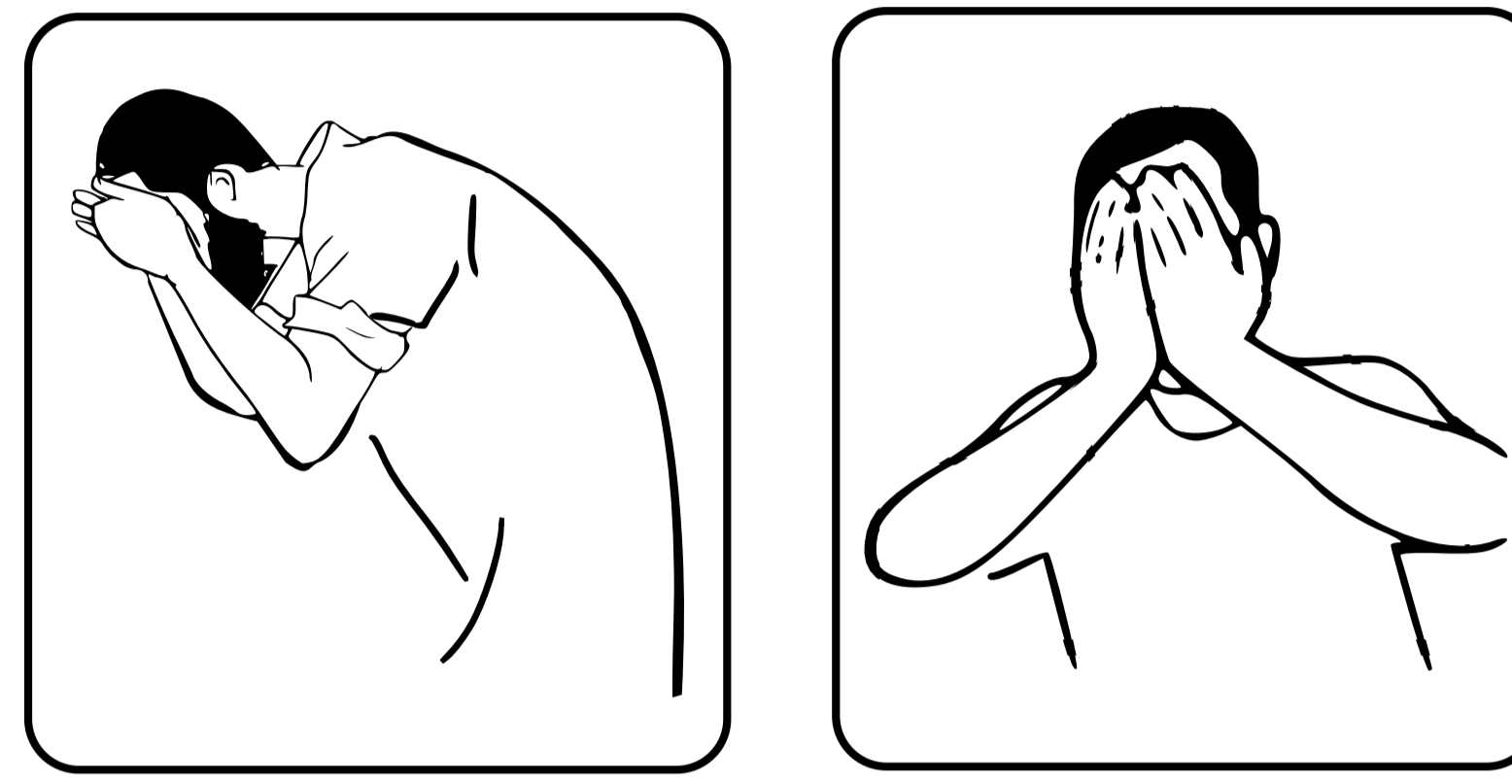
1

Then, he takes water with his right hand and does Madmadah from it (he puts water into his mouth and rinses). Then, he spits it out. Then, he does istinshaaq with his nostrils (meaning, he breathes in water by his nose). Then, he does istinthaar (meaning, he breathes out the water from his nose by placing his left index finger and thumb on his nose).



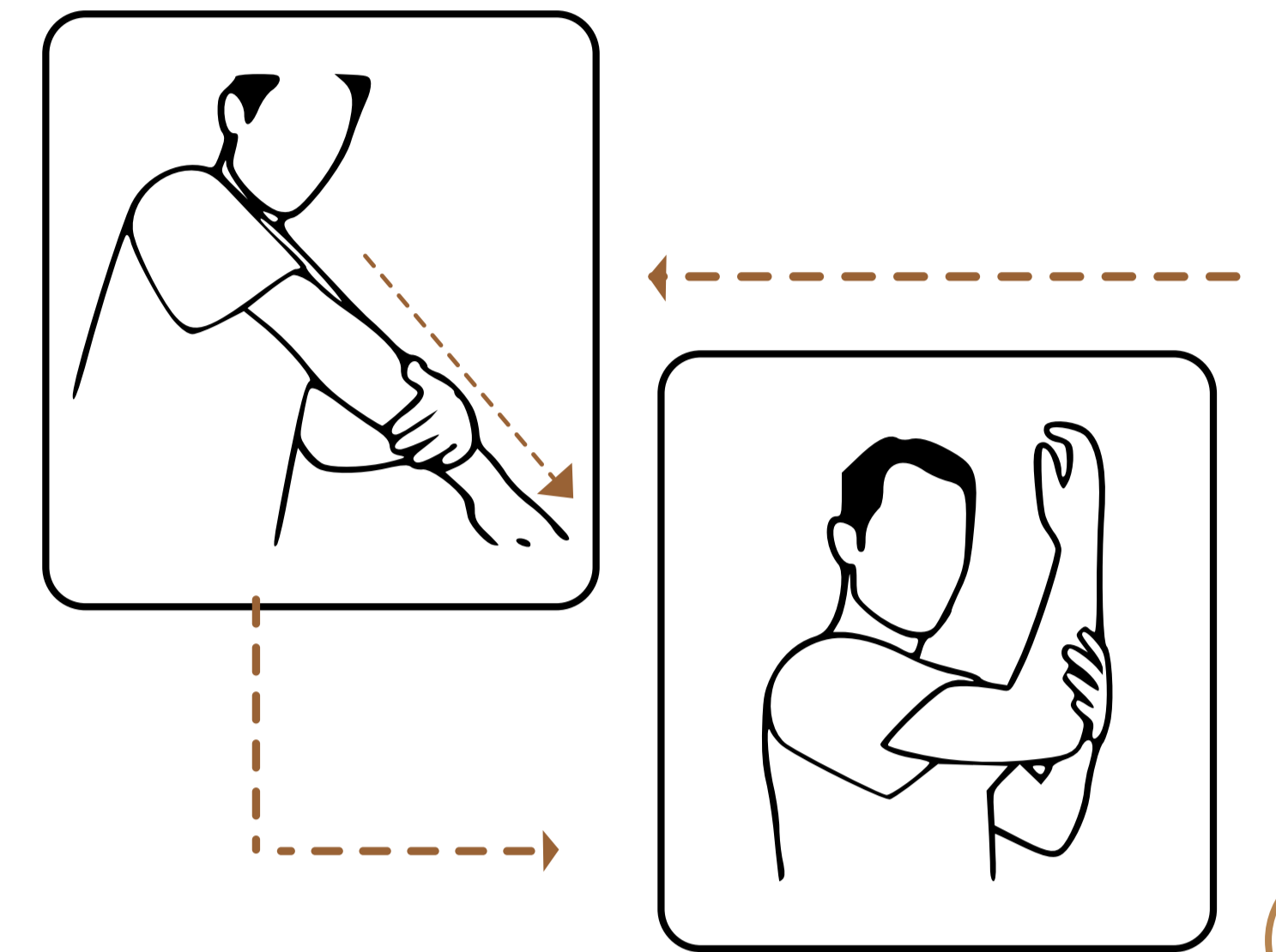
2

Then, he washes his face (from the hairline down to the jaws and chin in length, and everything between the two ears in width).



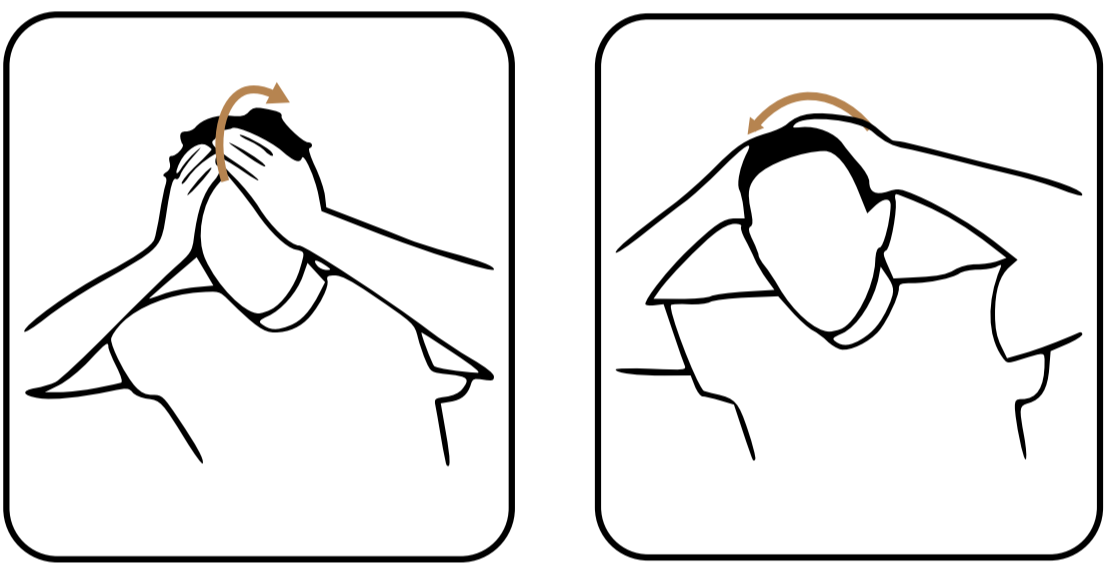
3

Then, he washes his hands from the fingertips all the way to and including the elbows; he begins with the right hand then the left.



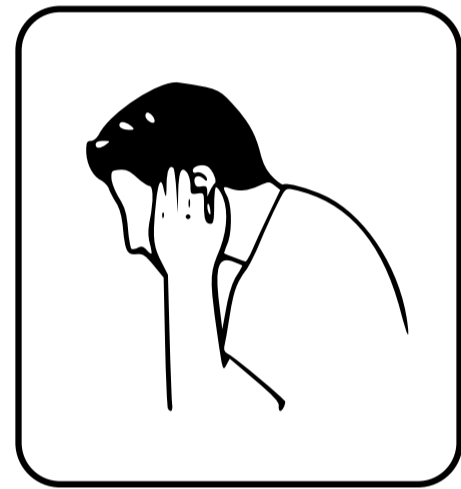
4

Then, he wipes over his whole head, he passes his hands from the front of his head all the way to the back of his neck. Then, he returns them back to the front of his head.



5

Then, he puts his two index fingers into the opening of his two ears, and he wipes the outer part with his two thumbs.



6

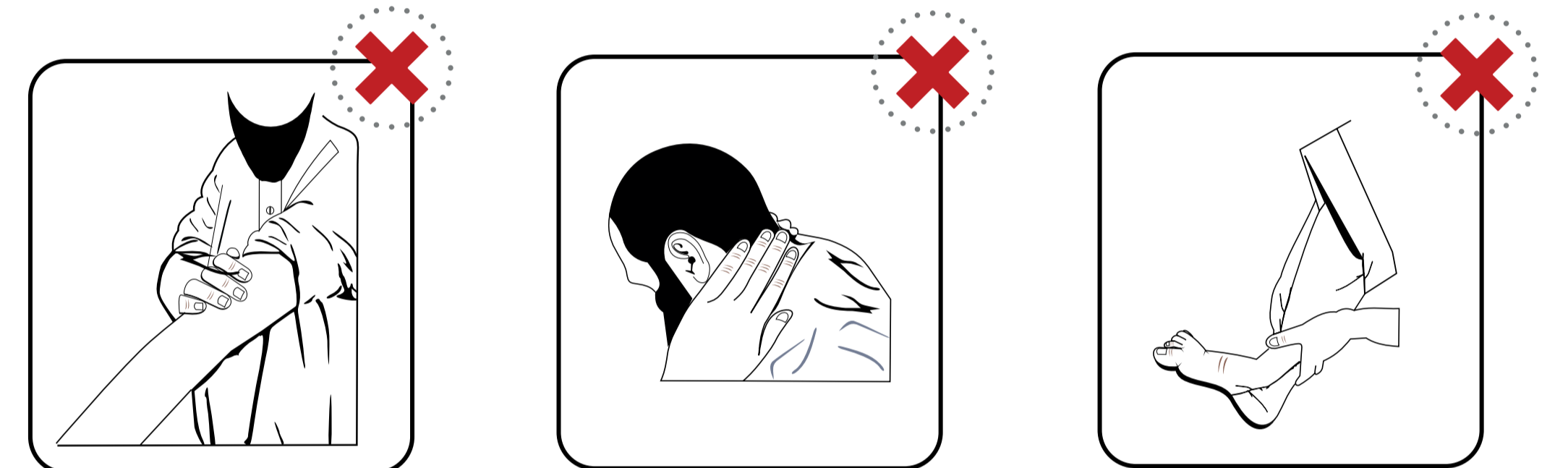
Then, he washes his feet all the way to and including his ankles (the two bones sticking out from the sides of the leg at the end of the shin).



7

- What is the ruling of adding to the legislated / prescribed amount?

It is not allowed to increase upon the legislated/prescribed amount in ablution, such as adding more than three washes, washing above the elbow and above the ankle, or wiping the neck.



8

- And the person says after he finishes from ablution:

Ashhadu allaa ilaaha illa llahu wahadahu laa shareeka lahu wa ashhadu anna muhammadan abduhu wa rasooluh (I bare witness that there is no deity worthy of worship except Allah, alone with no partners, and I testify that Muhammad is his Abd (worshipper) and messenger). And in Al-Tirmidhi Allahumma ij'alnee mina atawwabeena waja'alnee minal mutatahireen (O Allah! Make me from those who always repent (to You) and make me from those who purify themselves).

9

- From the Nullifiers of Wudhu:

- 1- That which exits from the front and back passages, such as urine, stool, or wind. .
- 2- Loss of intellect/mind through sleep or unconsciousness.
- 3-Eating camel meat.

10

## The Description of Tayammum (Dry Ablution):

Tayammum is a replacement for purification by water when we are unable to use water on all or some of the limbs of purification due to the lack of water or fear of harm when using it. So, sand is used in place of water.

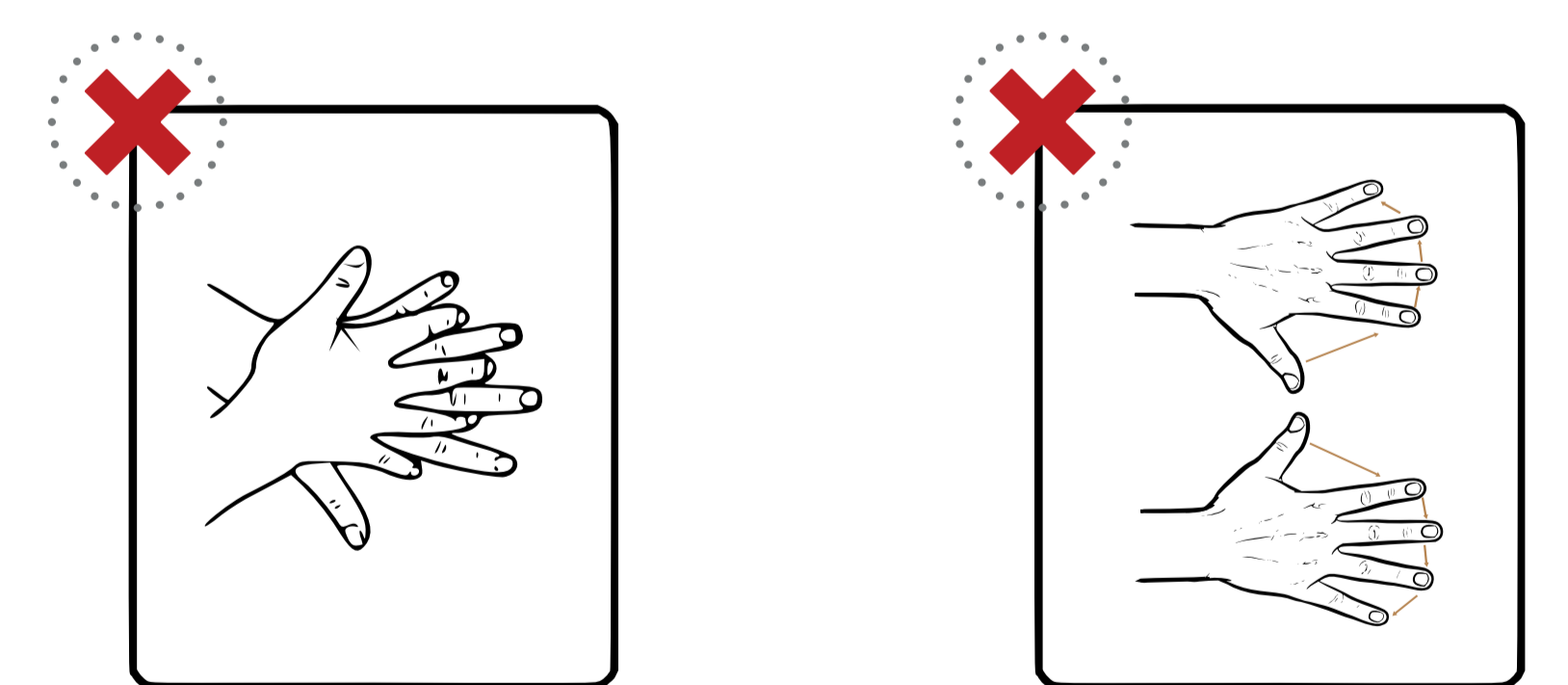
1

And it is not legislated to separate the fingers whilst striking upon the sand, neither crossing your fingers whilst wiping the hands.



2

The person intends tayammum in his heart, then says bismillah, then he strikes the ground, and then he wipes his face and the outward side of his hands with his palms.



3

## The Description of the Obligatory Ghisl (Bathing) :

The person intends the ghisl in his heart and says bismillah secretly, then he washes his whole body and whatever is under thin and thick hair with water, alongside madmadah (rinsing his mouth) and istinshaaq ( putting water into his nose ).

1

- The Actions that make Ghisl Compulsory :
- 1- Janabah (the state of ritual impurity) and this occurs by emitting semen through intercourse, other means, or by the meeting of the two circumcised parts (intercourse without emitting semen).
  - 2- The exiting of menstruation or post-natal blood.
  - 3- The death of anyone who is not a martyr.
  - 4- The entering of a non-Muslim into Islam

2

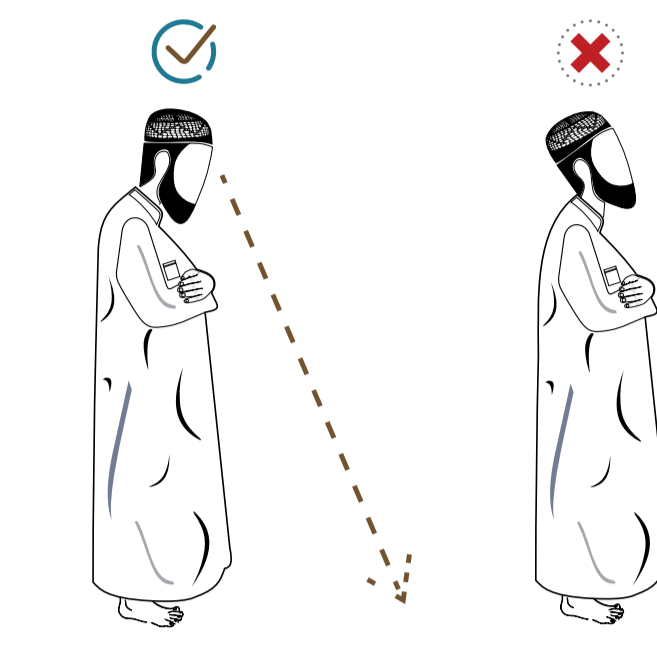




It is a Sunnah to place a barrier «Sutrah» in front of the Imam or the one who prays alone, and the Imam's Sutrah is a Sutrah to those behind him.

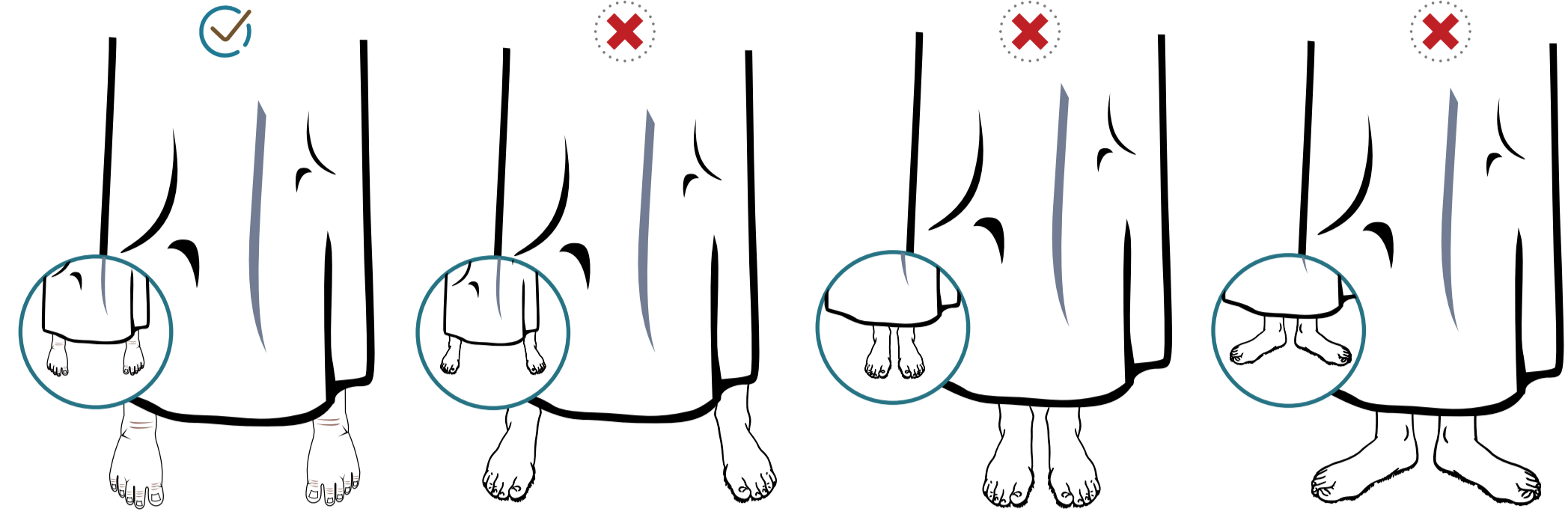


And he directs his gaze unto the place of his sujood «prostration» and does not look/turn around.



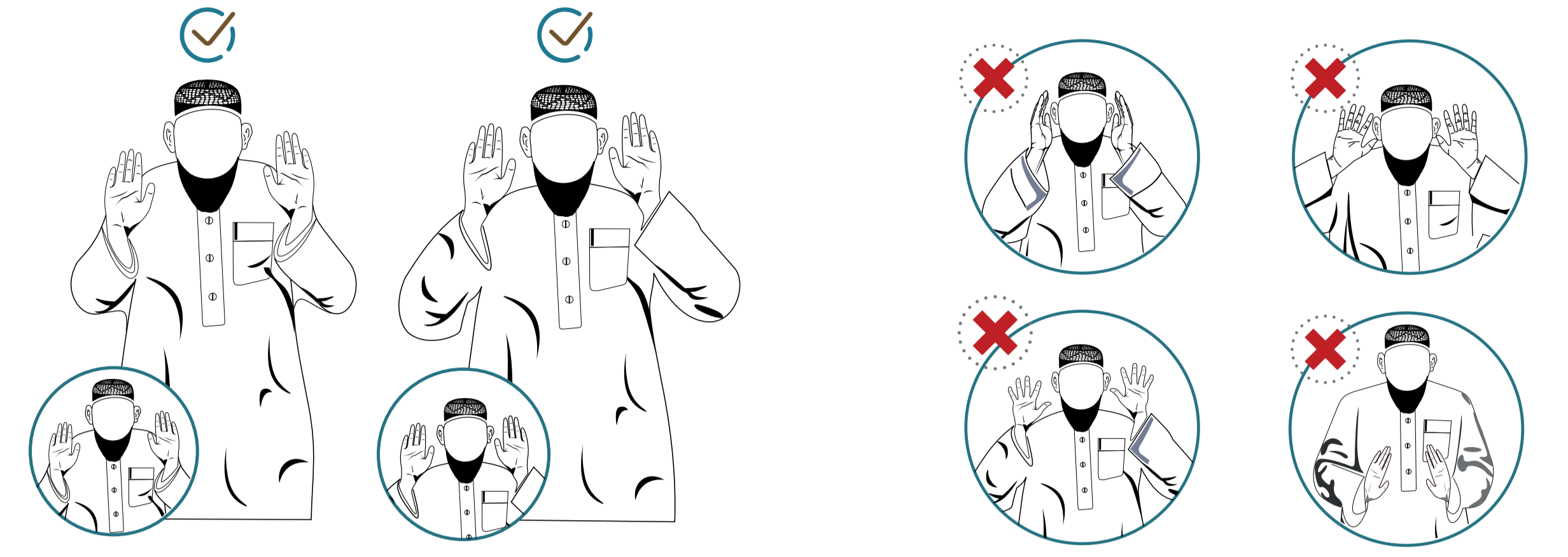
1

The distance of his feet shall be the same as the distance between his shoulders, neither more nor less. Also, he places his feet parallel to each other.



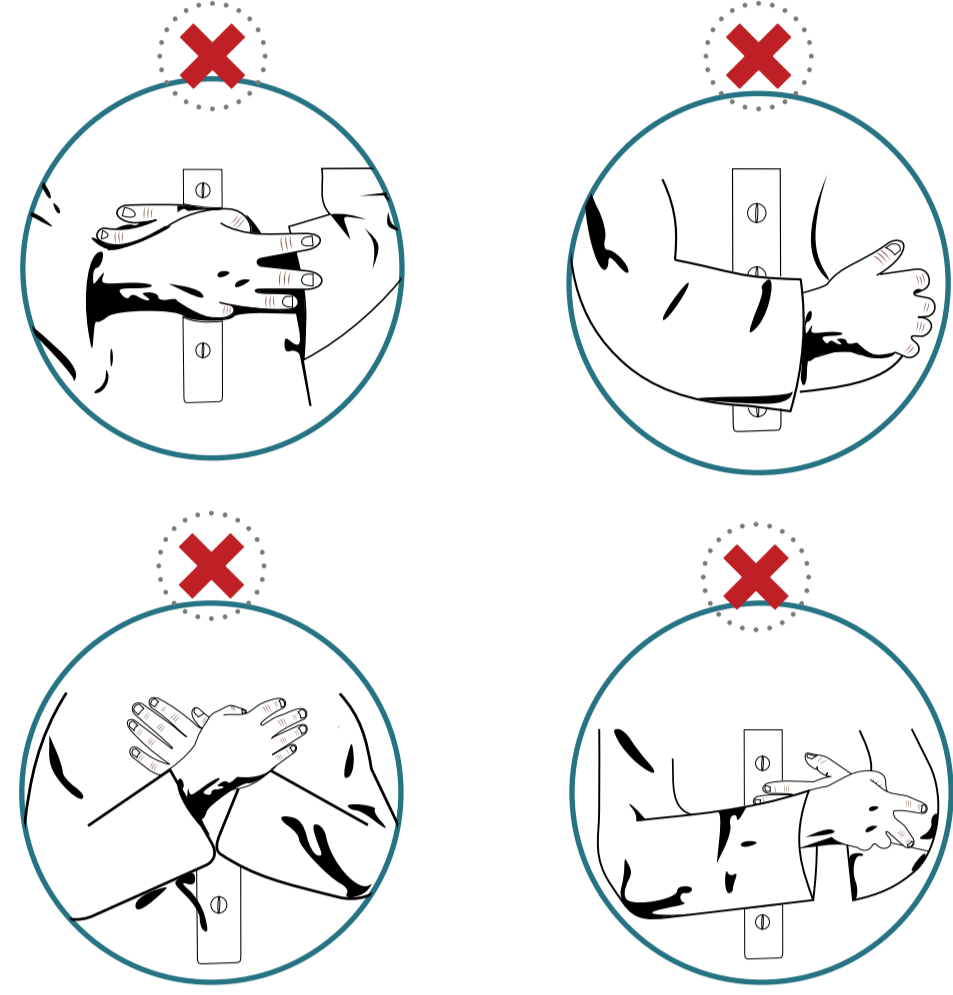
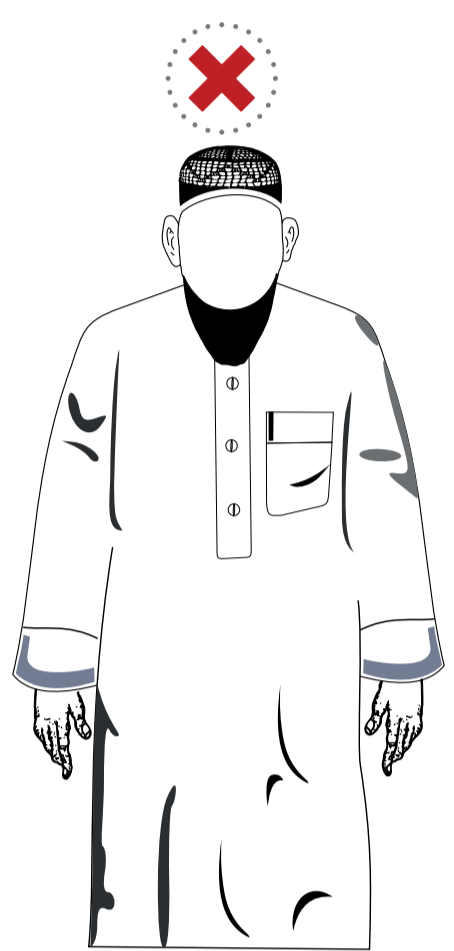
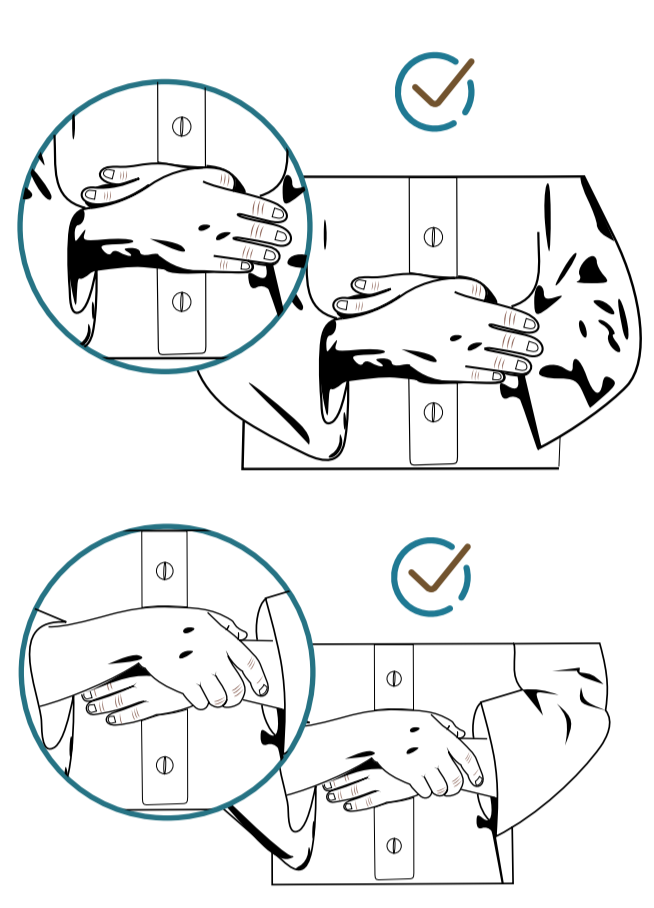
2

After he fulfills the conditions of the prayer's Validity, he says "Allahu Akbar" while raising his hands; the fingers are close together, at either the level of his shoulders or ears, and his palms are facing the Qibla.



3

Then, he places his right palm on the back of his left hand, wrist, and forearm - on his chest - or he can grab them.



4

Then, it is Mustahab «favored» to say the opening supplication in the first rak'ah only, and it is best to say different opening supplications «from time to time».

So, he says: "Subhanka Allahumma Wa Behamdek, Wa Tabarka-assmuk, Wa Ta'ala Jadduk, Wa La Ellaha Ghayruk".

Then, he makes Este'aatha (seeks refuge by Allah) from the Shaytan by what have been reported: "A'oothu Bellahi mina Ash-Shaytani Ar-Rajeem".

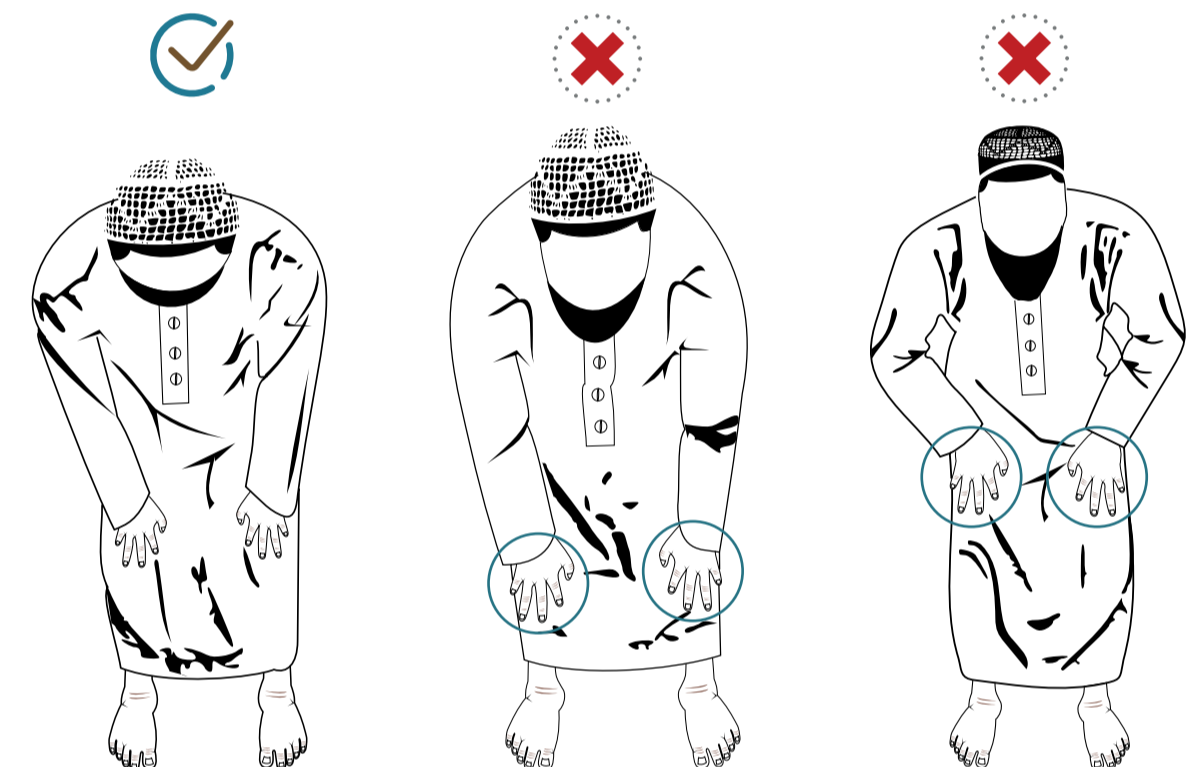
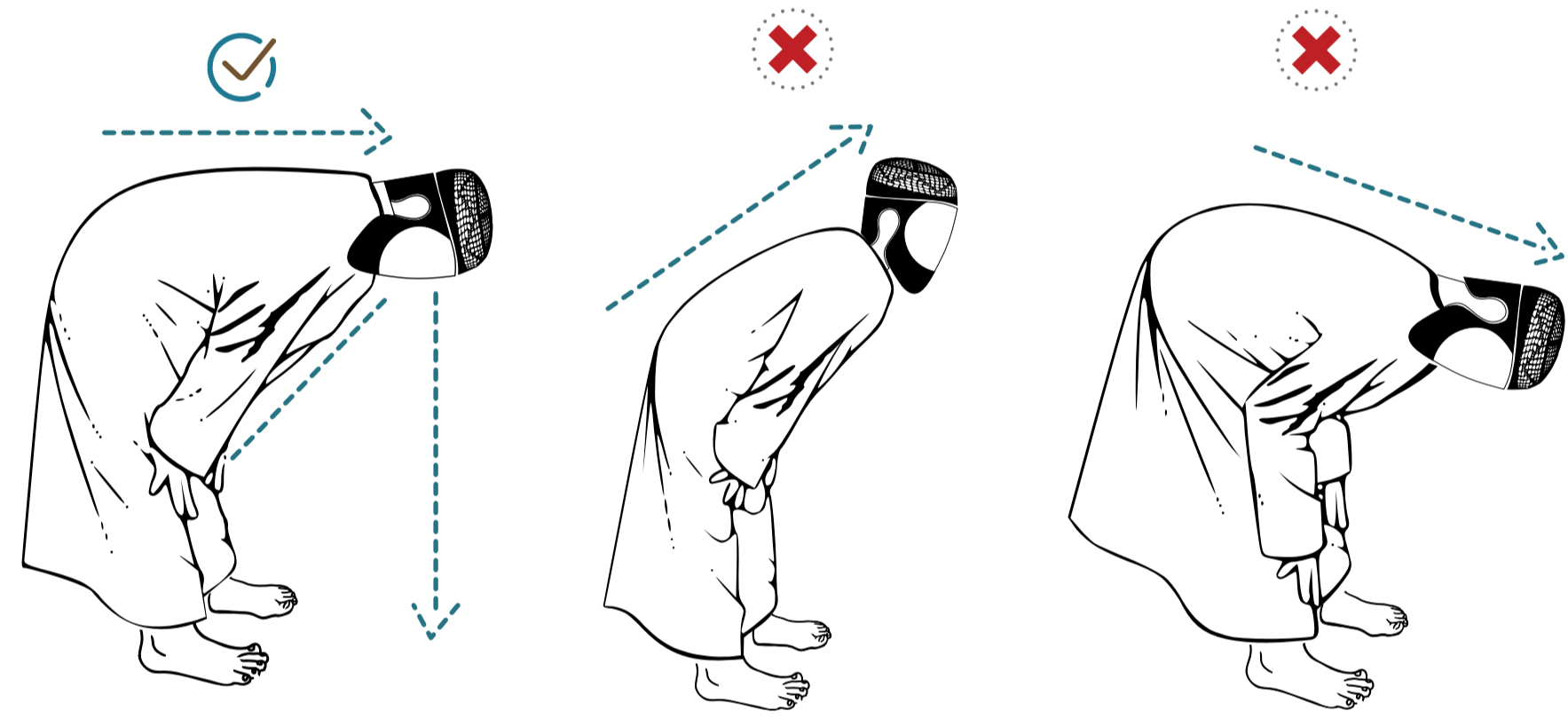
Then, he Says the Basmallah and recites Al-Fatiha keeping in mind the order of the Ayat (verses), words, letters, and pronunciation:

"Bismillaahi Ar-Rahmani Ar-Raheem (1) Al hamdu lillaahi rabbil 'alameen (2) Ar-Rahmani Ar-Raheem (3) Maaliki yaumi Ed-Deen (4) Iyyaaka na'abudu wa iyyaaka nasta'een (5) Ihdina As-Siraata Al-Mustaqeem (6) Siraata Al-latheena an'amta' alaihim (7) Ghairi Al-Maghdubi' alaihim wala Ad-dhaaleen".

Then, it is Mustahab (favored/voluntary) that he recites what he can from the Quran without the "Este'aatha," and he only recites the Basmallah at the beginning of a Surah.

5

Then, he raises his hands as he did with Takbeerat Al-Ehram and says: "Allah'u Akbar, goes into the bowing posture, holds his knees without bending his elbows while his back is straight and aligned with his head, and he must say at least once: "Subhan Rabbiyal-Atheem," and it's Mustahab «favored/voluntary» to repeat it while following what is mentioned «i.e., in the Sunnah».



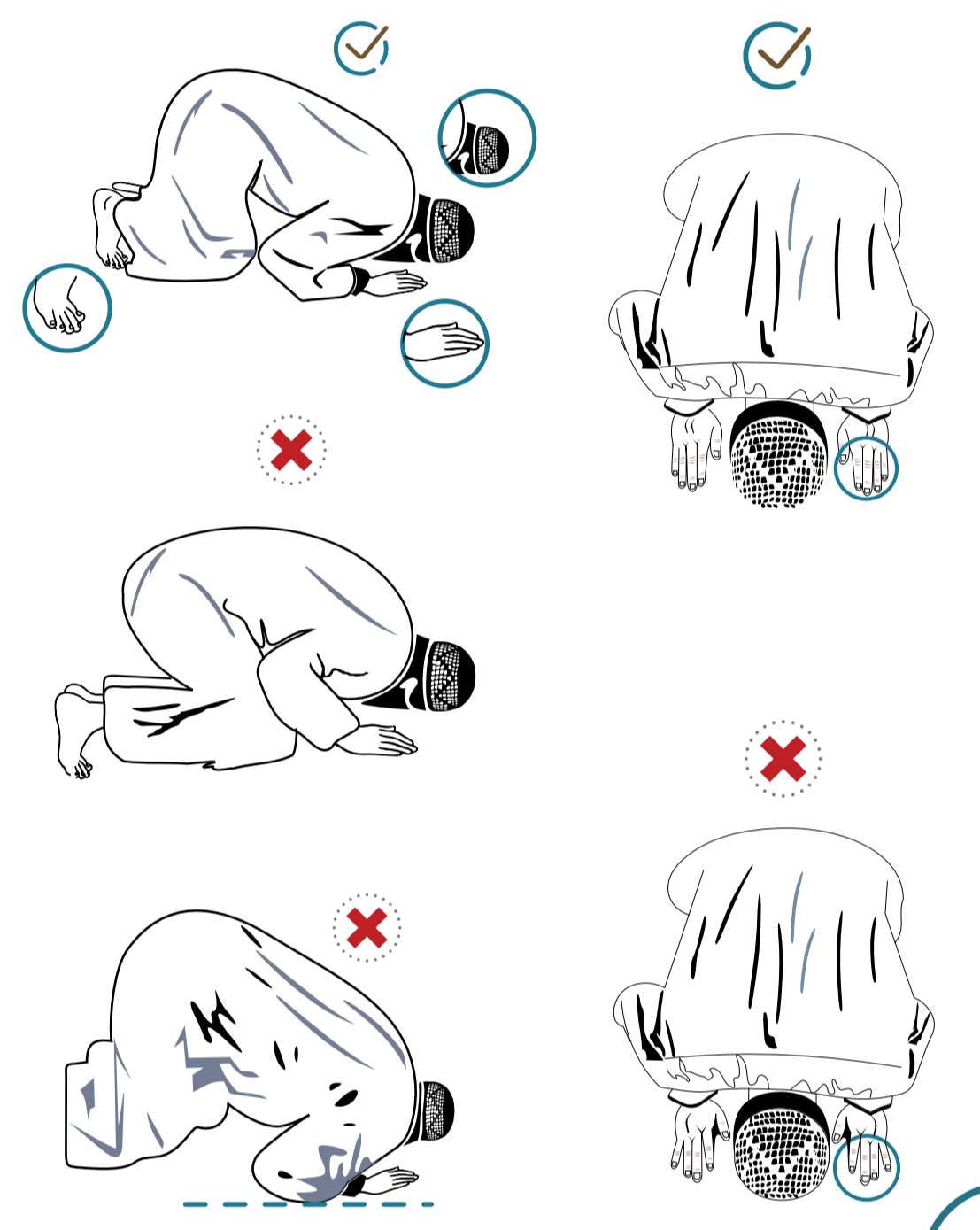
6

Then, while standing up, and before straightening his back, he says "Samme'a Allahu Leman Hamdehah" while raising his hands at either the level of his shoulders or ears.

Once he stands upright, he says "Rabbana Wa Laka Al-hamd," and it is Mustahab to say what has been mentioned «i.e., in the Sunnah».

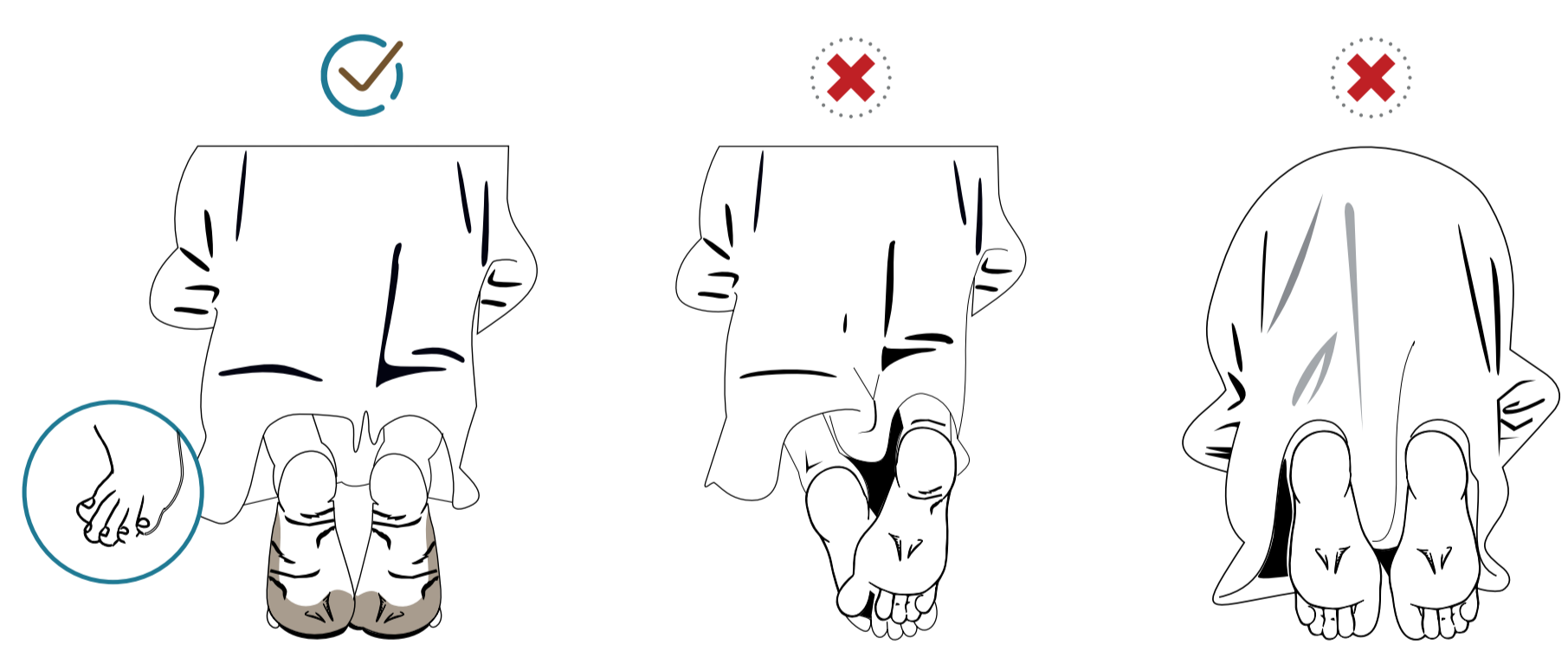
Then, he says the Takbeer without raising his hands and prostrates on the seven body parts (Sujood): The forehead and nose, the palms, the knees, and the toes (pointed towards the Qiblah).

Separating the armpits from the stomach, the stomach from the thighs, and the thighs from the legs, and raising his arms off the ground.



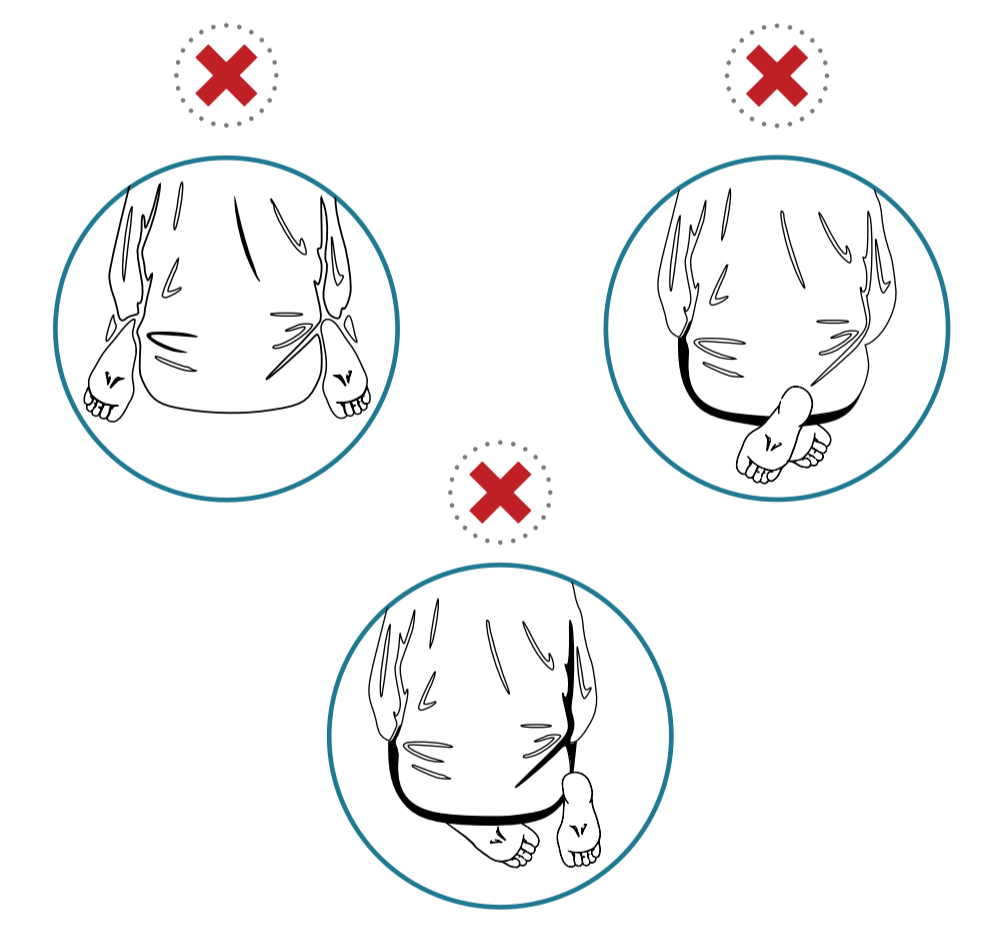
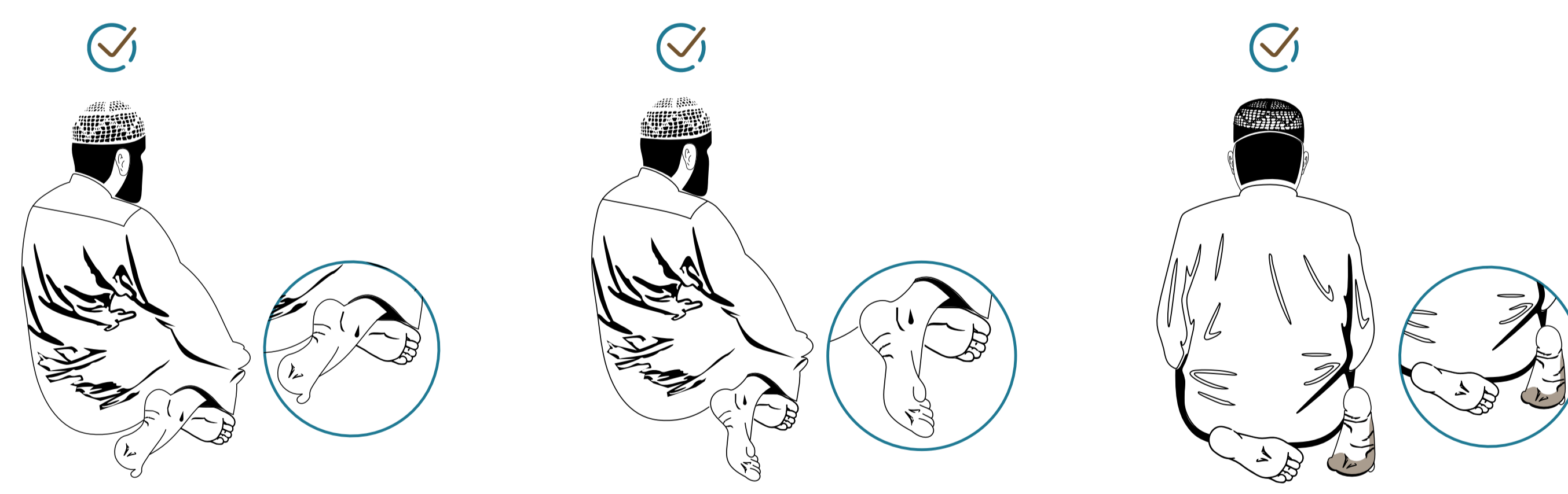
7

And it is mandatory upon him say at least once: "Subhan Rabbiya Al'Alaa" and it's Mustahab to repeat it while following what is mentioned «in the Sunnah». He can supplicate with whatever he desires, and it's best to supplicate by what has been mentioned «in the Sunnah».



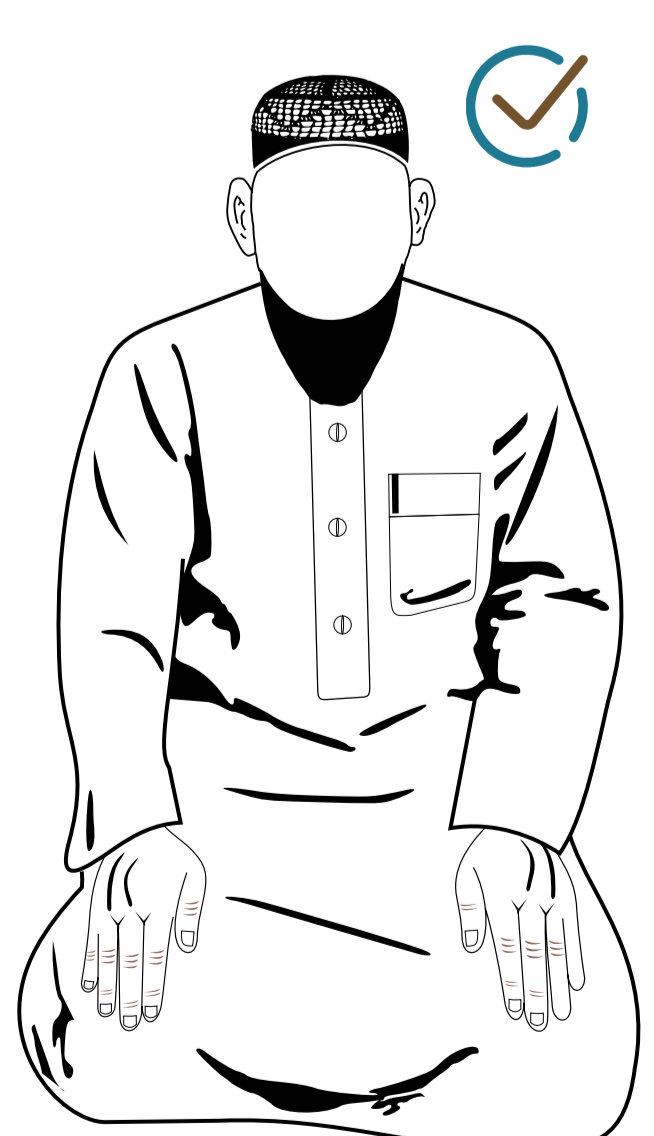
8

Then, he says the Takbeer and sits on his left foot laid under him, while putting his right foot on the ground with his toes facing the Qiblah. He places his palms on the edge of his thighs and says: "Rabbi Eghfer lee". This sitting posture is carried out every time you sit down in prayer except for sitting down in the last Tashahud, where you sit and make the "Tawarruk posture" by laying your left foot under the shin of his right leg.



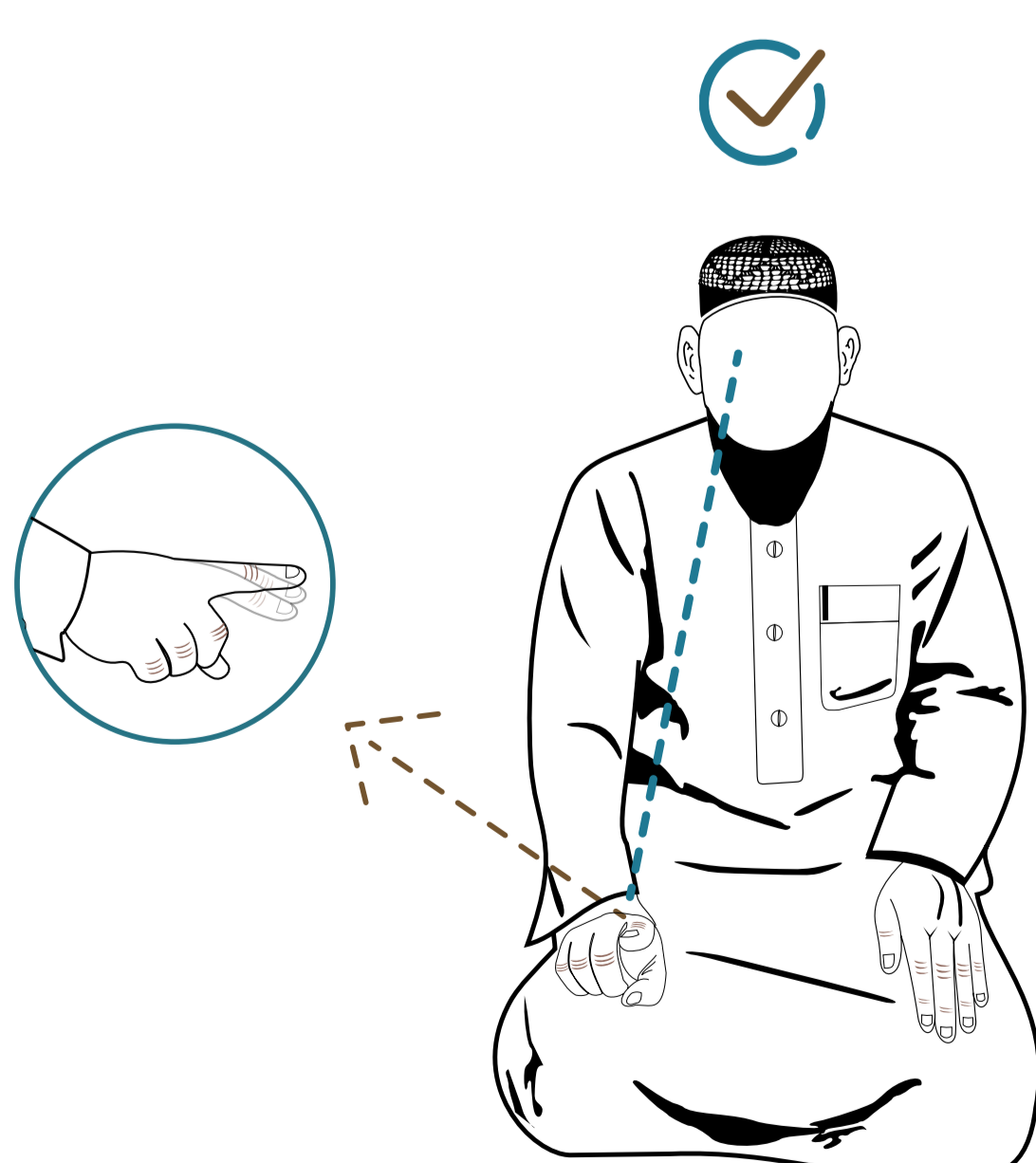
9

Then, he says Takbeer, and he prostrates as he did in the first prostration. Then, he says Takbeer and stands for the second Raka'a and does as he did in the first Raka'a except that the second Raka'a has no Takberat Al-Ehram or an opening supplication.



Once he is done with the second prostration «i.e., the second unit of prayer», he sits for the Tashahud.

He points with his index finger, moving it when supplicating, and he puts the middle finger on the thumb making the shape of a ring.



He says the Tashahud then the Ibrahimic Prayer: "Attahiyyatu Lillah, wassalawatu wattayyibat, Assalamu 'alayka ayyuhan-Nabiyyu wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuh, Assalamu 'alayna wa 'ala 'ibadillahis-saliheen. Ash-hadu ana la ilaha illallah wa ash-hadu anna Muhammadan 'abduhu wa rasuluh. Alahumma Salli 'ala Muhammad wa 'ala aali Muhammad, kama sallaita 'ala Ibrahim, wa 'ala aali Ibrahim, innaka hamidun majeed. Alahumma Barik 'ala Muhammad wa 'ala aali Muhammad, kama barakta 'ala Ibrahim, wa 'ala aali Ibrahim, innaka hamidun majeed".

Then he seeks refuge from four things:

"Allahumma inni 'authu bika min 'athabi jahanem, wa 'authu bika min 'athabi l-qabr, wa 'authu bika min fitnati l-masihid-dajjal, wa 'authu bika min fitnati l-mahya wa l-mamat.

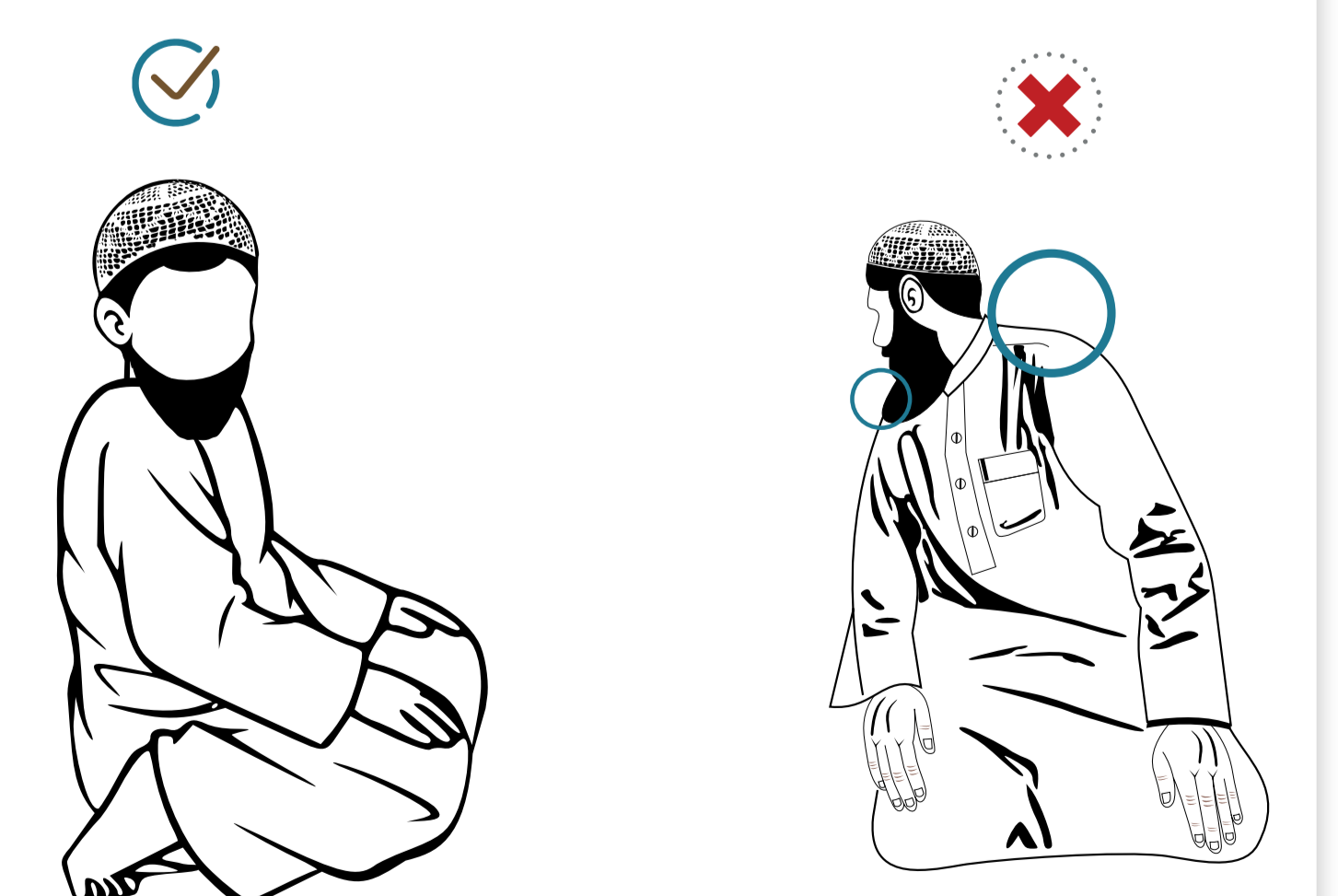
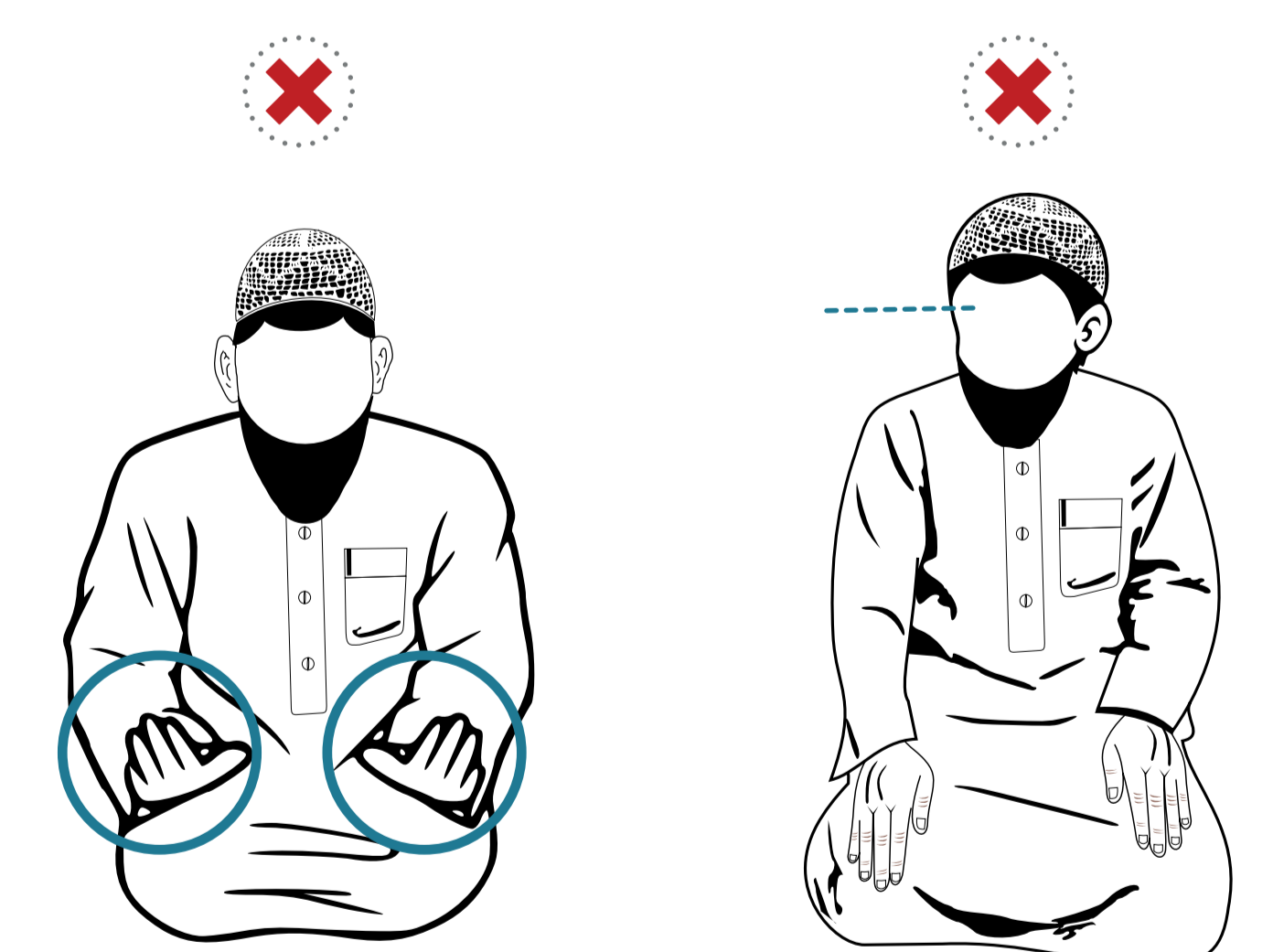
Then, he can supplicate with whatever he desires, and it is best to say what have been mentioned «in the Sunnah» and to say:

"Allahumma a'inni 'ala thikrika, wa shukrika, wa husni 'ibadatik".

Then, he says the two Tasleem, on his right and his left and says:

"Asslamu Alikum wa Rahmatu Allah."

while turning his head only, without his shoulders, without moving the head up and down, and without pointing with his hands.



10

