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The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Q: 1. What are fard acts of wudhu? If I want to wash my face and there is some sweat on my face, can I make my hand wet then wipe my face or washing my face is required? 2. Also, if I were to wash my arms or face, normally I wet my hand and touch the tap to close it and wipe my face after touching tap. The tap was wet due to me closing it, so is my wudu valid since my hand had mustamil (used water)? 3. Also when doing masah, if my hand touched my wet face and that water also came in doing masah is my wudu valid? (Here also mustamil water) 4. Is doing wudu in steps compulsory or not? 5. Is it compulsory to complete the wudu before the hands and face get dry? A: 1. There are four fardh acts of wudhu: (1) Wash the entire face (2) Wash both hands until and including the elbows. (3) Make masah of at least quarter of the head. (4) Wash both the feet until and including the ankles. Wudhu requires that the face must be washed. Just wetting it is insufficient. 2. As above. 3. It is valid. 4. If you intend by steps doing it in the right sequence then it is sunnat. 5. This is also a sunnat. And Allah Ta'ala (الله تعالى) knows best. Answered by: Mufti Ebrahim Salejee (Isipingo Beach) Islamic ritual washing before prayer Part of a series onIslamic jurisprudence(fiqh) Ritual Shahada Salah Raka'ah Qibla Turbah Sunnah prayer (TarawihTahajjud) Witr Nafl prayer Sawm Zakat Hajj Ihram (clothing Mut'ah) Tawaf Umrah (and Hajj) Political Islamic leadership Caliphate Majlis-ash-Shura Imamate Wilayat al-faqih Bay'ah Dhimmi Aman Family Marriage Contract Mahr Misyar Halala Urfi Mut'ah Polygyny Divorce Khula Zihar Iddah Kafa'ah Adoption Breastfeeding Sexual Awrah Abortion Baligh Haya Hygiene Rape Zina Masturbation Criminal Hudud Blasphemy Maisir (gambling) Zina (illicit sex) Hirabah (unlawful warfare and banditry) Fasad ("mischief") Mofsed-e-filarz ("spreading corruption") Fitna ("sedition") Rajm (stoning) Tazir (discretionary) Qisas (retaliation) Diya (compensation) Etiquette Adab Gender segregation (Purdah) Mahram Honorifics Toilet Economic History Zakat Jizya Nisab Khums Sadaqah (Waqf) Bayt al-mal Banking Riba Murabaha Takaful Sukuk Inheritance Hygiene Sexual Toilet Taharah Ihram Wudu Masah Ghusl Tayammum Miswak Najis Istinja Dietary Dhabihah Alcohol Pork Comparison with kashrut Military Jihad Ghanimah Hudna Istijarah (asylum) Prisoners of war Social Haqq al-Nas (The right(s) of the people) Islamic studiesvte For other uses, see Wudu (disambiguation). Wudu' (Arabic: الوضوء, romanized: al-wuḍūʾ, lit. 'ablution' [wuˈdˤuːʔ]) is the Islamic procedure for cleansing parts of the body, a type of ritual purification, or ablution. The steps of wudu are washing the hands, rinsing the mouth and nose, washing the face, then the forearms, then wiping the head, the ears, then washing or wiping the feet, while doing them in order without any big breaks between them. Wudu is an important part of ritual purity in Islam that is governed by fiqh,[1] which specifies hygienical jurisprudence and defines the rituals that constitute it. Ritual purity is called tahara. Wudu is typically performed before Salah or reading the Quran. Activities that invalidate wudu include urination, defecation, flatulence, deep sleep, light bleeding (depending on madhhab), menstruation, postpartum status, and sexual intercourse. Wudu is often translated as "partial ablution", as opposed to ghusl, which translates to "full ablution", where the whole body is washed. An alternative to wudu is tayammum or "dry ablution", which uses clean sand in place of water due to complete water scarcity or if one is suffering from moisture-induced skin inflammation or illness or other harmful effects on the person. Qur'an 2:222 says "For God loves those who turn to Him constantly and He loves those who keep themselves pure and clean."[2:222] Qur'an 5:6 says "O believers! When you rise up for prayer, wash your faces and your hands up to the elbows, wipe your heads, and wash your feet up to the ankles. And if you are in a state of full impurity, then take a full bath. But if you are ill, on a journey, or have relieved yourselves, or have been intimate with your wives and cannot find water, then purify yourselves with clean earth by wiping your faces and hands. It is not Allah's Will to burden you, but to purify you and complete His favor upon you, so perhaps you will be grateful."[5:6][2] Wudu by itself is mustahabb, a recommended act (مستحب), but it becomes obligatory in special conditions such as prayer, reading the Quran, tawaf, etc.[3] Wudu, in a hadith of Abu Hurairah discussing the Day of Resurrection, said that Muhammad, when asked if he would be able to recognize Muslims, said, "Yes, you would have a mark which other people will not have. You would come to me with a white blaze on your foreheads and white marks on your feet because of the traces of ablution."[4] Muhammad said that "Cleanliness is a part of faith."[5] Abu Hurairah said, "I have heard the prophet (may peace be upon him) say, 'In a believer, adornment would reach the places where ablution reaches.'"[6] Uthman stated that Muhammad said, "He who performed ablution well, his sins would come out from his body, even coming out from under his nails."[7] Umar reported that Muhammad said, "No one among you does wuḍū' and does wuḍū' thoroughly – or adequately – and then testifies, 'There is no god but Allah Alone with no partner and I testify that Muhammad is Allah's Messenger', without the eight doors of the Garden being opened to him so that he can enter by whichever of them he wishes."[8] Permitted Male Ablution Facility at University of Toronto's Multifaith Centre. The al-Kas ablution fountain in the Al-Aqsa Mosque The water of Wudu must be muṭlaq, meaning pure or unmixed (not necessarily chemically pure). The name of a liquid that is normally regarded by individuals as water.[9] Melted snow or hail Water of ocean, lakes or ponds. Well water Fountain water Tap water Prohibited Green water (green water usually means dirty water) Water made from any trees or fruits Water which contains urine, blood, or stool, or has been touched by a live or a dead animal Used water of wuḍū' or ghusl according to the Hanbali school[9] Other acts performed during wuḍū' and the detailed acts of the wuḍū' can be classed into three types: The obligation of the following actions is debated among the schools of fiqh, though if not deemed obligatory they are considered recommended: Intention, i.e. resolving in the heart that one is performing wudu as an act of worship rather than an ordinary cleaning activity. This is obligatory in the Maliki, Shafi'i and Hanbali schools. Performing wudu in consecutive actions, i.e. there should not be prolonged pauses during the ritual. This is considered obligatory in the Maliki and Hanbali schools. Performing the actions of wudu in order, i.e. washing the face then arms then wiping the head and finally washing the feet. This is obligatory in the Shafi'i and Hanbali schools. Wiping the ears. This is mandatory in the Hanbali school. Rubbing the washed organs while washing. This is obligatory in the Maliki school. Rinsing the mouth and nose during wudu. This is obligatory in the Hanbali school. Saying the basmala at the beginning of wudu. This is obligatory in the Hanbali school. It is not sufficient for one to pass wet hand over the feet. Under certain conditions, it can be done over slippers or traditional leather footwear called khuffayn.[10] Basin for ablutions of the Jama Masjid, Ahmedabad, India People washing before prayer at the Badshahi Mosque in Lahore, Pakistan Muslims performing ablution prior to Salah or other prayers in Alexandria, Egypt Shi'a Muslims also believe the Qur'anic mandate for wuḍū' comes in the sixth ayat of al-Ma'idah. The āyah has been translated by Muhammad Habib Shakir.[11] O ye who believe! when ye prepare for prayer, wash your faces, and your hands (and arms) to the elbows; Rub your heads (with water); and your feet to the ankles. If ye are in a state of ceremonial impurity, bathe your whole body. But if ye are ill, or on a journey, or one of you cometh from offices of nature, or ye have been in contact with women, and ye find no water, then take for yourselves clean sand or earth, and rub therewith your faces and hands, Allah doth not wish to place you in a difficulty, but to make you clean, and to complete His favour to you, that ye may be grateful.—Al-Ma'idah 5:6[12] Washing the face once or twice with your right hand. Washing both arms, including the elbows, once or twice (the left hand washes the right arm and then right-hand washes the left arm). Wiping a fourth of the head with the water left on your right hand. Wiping both feet once with the water remaining on both hands (right hand, right foot; left hand, left foot).[3] There are a handful of recommended acts, but if omitted, the wuḍū' is still valid. Reciting the shahada after the ablution. During wudu, one should not engage in worldly talk. Choosing a clean place for ablution. Not wasting water in ablution. Starting from the right side and then the left. Doing any dhikr, such as istighfar. This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (September 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Water System for Wudu,Tayba, Yemen Sunni Muslims generally perform the following:[13] Make intention to perform wudu. Recite the basmala. Wash both hands up to the wrist (and between the fingers) up to three times, starting with the right hand first.[a] Gargle water in their mouth and spit out the water (three times). Some water should be taken in the right hand and sniffed into the nostrils thrice and then blown out.[b] Wash the entirety of the face (from the hairline to the chin and be sure to run your fingers through your beard, if the person has one) If any strands of hair fall over the face, they are not moved aside as it is sunnah to dap the wet hands over the strands. Wash the entire right forearm, including the hand, up to and including the elbow (up to three times); then the left arm (up to three times). Pass fingers of one hand between the fingers of the other hand to ensure no part is left dry. Rings and bracelets should be removed to ensure no part of the hands are dry and this applies to certain kinds of earrings as well. Perform masah of head. Wet hands should be passed all over and through the hair to the ends of the hair. One may not make masah over a Muslim head cap. Then (without washing the hands) the index fingers of the right and left hands should be used to clean the bends of the right and left ears (simultaneously) and in the same operation, the thumbs should be used to clean the back of the ears. Both feet starting from the right are washed from the toes up to and including the ankles three times After wudu, it is recommended to recite the shahadah: Arabic: أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلٰهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّداً عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ transliteration: Ash-hadu "an la "ilaha "illallahu wahdahu la sharika lahu wa "ash-hadu "anna Muhammadan 'abduhu wa Rasuluhu. translation: I bear witness that none has the right to be worshipped but Allah bear witness that Muhammad is His slave and His Messenger.}}—Sunan an-Nasa'i 148, Sahih Muslim 234b Then one may recite this Dua: Arabic: اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِينَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ transliteration: Allahummaj 'alni minat-tawwabina waj'alni minal-mutatahhirin. translation: O Allah, make me among those who turn to You in repentance, and make me among those who are purified.—Tirmidhi 55 Any part of the body that has not been washed, cle improperly can be redone. This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. (September 2020) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Wudu tap at Macau Mosque, Macau, China Theoretically, one can perform one wuḍū' for Salah and this wudu would be considered valid for the rest of the day, unless you nullify it by certain means. Muslims believe that certain acts invalidate the wudu (often referred to as 'breaking wudu' and 'losing wudu'), although the Qur'an does not explain most of these, and rules differ among schools. According to Sunni Islam, the following invalidates wudu:[14][13] Slow-wave sleep while reclining. Sleeping with the help of support.[c] Loss of senses. Fainting. Defecation or urination. Odorous or audible emissions of flatulence. Ejaculation of semen.[d] Vomiting. Touching the private parts with the bare hands.[e] Blood or pus leaving the body so that it leaves the point of exit.[f][g] According to Shia theology, the following invalidate wudu: Defecation or urination. Odorous or audible emissions of flatulence. Ejaculation of semen. When someone falls into a deep sleep in which they have no alert consciousness.[15] anything that causes loss of one's consciousness such as craze, drunkenness, or anesthesia.[16] anything that needs Ghusl such as being Junub or touching a corpse under special circumstances.[17] Belching and vomiting do not invalidate wudhu; however, it is strongly recommended that the individual rinse his or her mouth following the latter. Bleeding is not considered to invalidate wudhu either, as Ja'far al-Sadiq made it clear in Hadith that a bad wound is not caused to repeat wudhu. This concept further extends to parasites that may exit the body through the two extremities.[15] Cutting one's hair or nails does not invalidate wudhu but he or she should wipe the area with water.[15] See also: Tayammum Muslims who are unable to perform the prevailing form of ablution due to skin disease, a disability, or a lack of clean water, etc. are recommended to perform tayammum, sometimes called 'dry ablution', using sand or dust instead of water.[18] Such ritual purity may also be accepted in cases in weather where it would be dangerous.[19] Tayammum is also to be performed when one is defiled and could not perform ghusl.[20] Sabil, a public water fountain in Islamic countries or near mosques. Shadirvan, a typical Ottoman fountain usually built in the yard or at the entrance of religious buildings (mosques, khanqahs, madrasas) and caravanserais Water in fiqh Ritual purification Chōzuya, a Shinto water ablution pavilion Rishama, washing of the face and limbs before prayers in Mandaeism ^ washing 3 times is the sunnah and is what most people follow, but doing it once or twice is allowed ^ The mouth and nose are rinsed together with three handfuls according to the Hanbali and Shafi'i schools and separating them is not recommended according to these schools. Separating these actions is recommended according to the Maliki and Hanafi schools. ^ sleeping while standing or sitting without taking any kind of support does not break wudu.[13] ^ Performing wudu alone is insufficient; ghusl is obligatory. ^ Does not apply to the Hanafi madhhab ^ however if the blood or pus exits from the genitalia then any amount breaks wuḍū' ^ according to Shafi'i Madhhab, bleeding from any part of the body, except genitalia, does not invalidate wuḍū' ^ Glasse, Cyril (2001). The New Encyclopeida of Islam. Altmira Press. p. 477. ^ "Corpus Coranicum". corpuscoranicum.de. ^ a b Al-Hurr al-Amili, Muhammad (2003). Combat with the Self. Saqi Books (November 8, 2003). ISBN 978-1904063148. ^ Sahih Muslim, 2:480 ^ Sahih Muslim, 2:432 ^ Sahih Muslim, 2:484 ^ Sahih Muslim, 2:476 ^ "Riyad as-Salihin (The Meadows of the Righteous) by Imam Nawawi". Sunnipath.com. Retrieved 2013-02-07. ^ a b Rizvi, Sayyd Muhammad (11 September 2014). The Ritual and Spiritual Purity. Independently published (January 15, 2020). ISBN 978-1661488314. ^ Sahih al-Bukhari, 1:4:182 ^ Bhimji, Saleem (15 March 2016). "Method and Rulings of Wudhu". A division of the Islamic Publishing House. ^ Quran 5:6 ^ a b c "Game Xì Dách Đổi Thưởng 【Link Tặng Giftcode 416K】". July 10, 2023. ^ Dikmen, Mehmet (3 May 2011). "What are the things that invalidate and break wudu?". Questions on Islam. Retrieved 3 May 2016. ^ a b c al-Kulayni, Muhammad ibn Ya'qub (2015). Al-Kafi (Volume 3 ed.). NY: Islamic Seminary Incorporated. p. 132. ISBN 9780991430864. ^ Mohammed Kazem Yazdi. Al-Urwah al-Wuthqa. Vol. 1. pp. 330–331. ^ Fallahzadeh, Mohammad Hossein (2005). A Guide to Religious Laws. Ansariyan Publications (January 1, 2005). p. 51. ISBN 978-9644386572. ^ Zeno, Jamil (1996). The Pillars of Islam & Iman. p. 78. ^ Urumbuzhi, Muhyadheen (2010). Soul of the Quran-Volume 1. p. 487. ^ "Tayammum". Majalla.org. Retrieved 2013-02-07. Wikimedia Commons has media related to Ablution in Islam. Ablutions (wuḍūʾ) translation of Sahih al-Bukhari The Book of Purification (Kitab Al-Taharah) translation of Sahih Muslim wuḍū' details from Teachings of Islam (Talim-ul-Haq) Ablution in Quraan n Sunnah How to perform wuḍū' according to Sunni Retrieved from " Generally refers to the five daily prayers, charity, fasting, and pilgrimage"), i.e. necessary for wudu to be valid: Washing the face. Washing both arms from the tips of the fingers up to and including the elbows. How many Sunnah are there? There are three types of Sunnah. The first is the sayings of the prophet – Sunnah Qawliyyah/Hadith. The second is the actions of the prophet – Sunnah Al Fiiyya. The final type of Sunnah is the practices prevailing during Muhammad's time which he did not oppose – Sunnah Taqriiryyah. What is masah of the head? Masah (Arabic: مسح) refers to the act of ritually cleaning the head or feet with a small amount of water, running the wet hands over the head or feet before salat (Islamic prayer). How do you make ghusl? Sunnah of Ghusl Washing both the hands up to the wrists. Wash the private parts and remove dirt or filth from the body (using your left hand). Perform wudu (ablution). Pour water over the head three times, and rub the hair so that the water reaches the roots of the hair. What is WAZU Khana? A wazukhana is described as an ablution pond where worshippers wash themselves before praying at the mosque. At Varanasi's Gyanvapi Mosque, this has become the topic of debate with the videography survey reporting the presence of a Shivling while Muslims are saying it is a fountain. How many times do we do masah in Wudu? Wash your hands. Do this three times. After that, use your right hand to wash your left hand three times. Make sure to wash in between your fingers and all the way up to your wrists. How many times should you wash your hair in Wudu? This makes it clear that a woman needs to take water in her hand three times and wet her hair, rubbing it at root. There is no need to wash her hair fully. Another Hadith confirming this is reported by Aishah who heard that Abdullah ibn Umar advised women to undo their hair when they need to do the ghusl. What do we say WAZU in English? Bath, Cleansing, Decontamination, Lavation, Shower, Purification, Showering, Wuzu Meaning from Urdu to English is Ablution, and in Urdu it is written as وضو. This word is written in Roman Urdu. What things break wudu? Further Note. [Ibn Juzayy: Things that break wudu' in other schools, but not in the Maliki school are: vomiting, belching, nosebleeds or other bleeding, cupping, the emission of pus, laughing in the prayer (Abu Hanifa), eating camel meat, eating cooked food, carrying the dead person, slaughtering animals. What are all the Sunnah prayers? Sunnah Prayers In Islam And the independent prayers are : Tarawih – performed between Isha and Witr during Ramadan; Tahajjud – performed between Isha and Fajr prayers; Duha – performed an hour after/before sunrise/highest point of Sun; Awwabin – performed between Maghrib and Isha; and Wudu – performed after ablution. How many sunnah Rakats a day? Each daily prayer has a different number of rakats per prayer: Fajr: 2 Rakat Sunnah, then 2 Rakat Fardh. Dhuhr: 4 Rakat Sunnah, then 4 Rakat Fardh, then 2 Rakat Sunnah, then 2 Rakat Nafl. Asr: 4 Rakat Sunnah, then 4 Rakat Fardh. 04 November, 2024 Q What are the sunnah acts of wudu?In the Name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful. All praise and thanks are due to Allah, and peace and blessings be upon His Messenger. In this fatwa:Some of the Sunnah acts of wudu are: mentioning the name of Allah, dental hygiene, washing the hands three times, rinsing the mouth three times, sniffing up and blowing out water three times, running one's fingers through his beard, running water through one's fingers and toes, repeating each washing three times, beginning each action with the right side, rubbing the limbs with water, wiping the ears, supplication while performing wudu, supplication after wudu, praying two rak`ah after wudu, etc.In his famous work, Fiqh As-Sunnah, Sheikh Sayyid Sabiq elaborates on the sunnah acts of wudu as follows:We will deal with these acts in the following paragraphs, beginning with the Fard of Wudu and the Sunnah of Wudu. Fard of Wudu refers to the acts that must be performed during Wudu, while Sunnah of Wudu refers to the acts that are recommended during Wudu.Fard of Wudu greatly affects the validity of Wudu, while Sunnah of Wudu does not affect the validity of Wudu at all.That is a brief explanation of the difference between the Fard of Wudu and the Sunnah of Wudu. As Muslims, we must understand this.How Many Sunnah of Wudu are there?The important point about the Sunnah of Wudu that I will explain now is "How many Sunnah of Wudu are there?" I want you to understand this because it is one of the important discussions that needs to be well understood.In general, if we read some Islamic legal literature regarding Wudu, we will find an explanation that there are 14 Sunnah of Wudu. But this number could be much higher because we are advised to do certain actions in Wudu up to three times, such as washing our faces three times, washing our hands three times, and so on. I will explain this at the end of the discussion in this article, so keep reading!That is a brief explanation of "How many Sunnah of Wudu are there?" As Muslims, we must understand this.14 Sunnah of Wudu You Should KnowThe important point about the Sunnah of Wudu that I will explain now is the 14 Sunnah of Wudu that you should know. I want you to understand all of these by the end of this discussion so that you fully grasp what the Sunnah of Wudu are.The 14 Sunnah of Wudu are as follows:Read Bismillah.Washing both palms before performing Wudu.Gargling.Istinsyaq (inhaling water into the nose).Istinstar (exhaling the inhaled water).Wiping all parts of the head.Wetting the inside of the beard (for those who have thick beards).Wiping both ears with fresh water.Cleaning the fingers.Cleaning the toes.Performing all the pillars of Wudu up to three times, such as washing your face three times, wiping your head three times, and so on.Performing Wudu on the right side of the body first. For example, washing the right hand first, then washing the left hand.Dua after wudu.Using Miswak after Wudu.That's a brief explanation of the 14 Sunnah of Wudu that you should know. As Muslims, we must understand this.ConclusionIn conclusion, understanding the Sunnah of Wudu is essential for every Muslim who seeks to perform their religious duties with devotion and accuracy. Through this article, we've explored the definition, significance, and examples of Sunnah in Islamic law, particularly in relation to Wudu. The distinction between Fard and Sunnah in Wudu helps us appreciate the comprehensive nature of this purification act, highlighting the balance between obligatory actions and those that bring additional reward. By knowing and practicing the 14 Sunnah of Wudu, we not only perfect our Wudu but also align ourselves more closely with the prophetic practices, gaining spiritual benefits and rewards. I encourage you to reflect on this knowledge and apply it in your daily life. Remember, every small action done with the intention to please Allah brings us closer to Him. I hope this article has been enlightening and beneficial for you. If you have any further questions or need clarification, do not hesitate to reach out. May Allah guide us all on the path of righteousness. Ameen. Q 1 : How many obligatory act: are there in Wudu? A. There are four obligatory act: in Wudu i.e 1) washing the face from the forelock down to the lower portion of the chin and from the lobe of one ear to the other. Water should flow on every part of the face2) washing the hands upto inclusive of elbows leaving no spot dry 3) doing "Masah" i.e passing wet fingers of both the hands over the head and4) washing the feet unto, inclusive of, ankles. Q 2: How many Sunnat act: are there in Wudu? A. There are sixteen Sunnats in Wudu i.e. 1) to express intention 2) to recite Bismil Laa-hirRgimaa-nir-p-aheem 3) to wash hands upto the wrists thrice 4) to apply "Miswaak" (tooth stick) to the teeth 5) to rinse the mouth three times 6) to sniff up water into nostrils thrice 7) to wash the mouth and sniff up water into nostrils with the right hand8) to clean the nose with the left hand 9) to do "Khilaal" ice. pass wet fingers through the beard 10) to pass wet fingers of the right hand through the left and the left's through the right hand and pass the small finger of the left hand between the toes at the point of the feet 11) to wash all parts of the body thrice 12) to do "Masah" of the head once 13) to wipe inner sides of the ears with the forefingers and upper sides with the thumbs 14) to keep up sequence of the Wudu method i.e to wash first the face then the hands, to do "Masah" of the head, wash the feet and on 15) to do "Masah" of the beard (hair under the chin) i.e to pass wet fingers upwards beginning from under the chin and 16) to wash all parts (limbs) in so succession that the first one dotes) not go dry on washing the next. Q 3: How many "Mustahab" (desirable acts) are there in Wudu? A. There are fifteen desirable act: in ablution i.e.1) to perform Wudu at a elevated place facing the Qiblah 2) Water should fall on pure place during ablution 3) to rub the hands on every part of the body while letting the water flow thereon 4) to take water by oneself 5) not to take other's help in performing Wudu otherwise necessary 6) to do Wudu before time 7) to move ring, if tight then it is essential to move it 8) to do Wudu with quite peace ensuring that no spot remains dry 9) to use earthen pot with making Wudu 4) to spit out the water remaining in mouth towards right side of a river or pond 5) to use water sparingly 6) to use more water than needed 7) to use water quantitatively 8) to use water quantitatively 9) to use water quantitatively 10) to use water quantitatively 11) to use water quantitatively 12) to reserve a particular pot of water for oneself 13) to use the left hand for washing mouth and sniffing up water into nostrils 14) to clean the nose with the right hand 15) to do "Masah" of the head thrice with the fresh water 16) to use the sun-heated water and 17) to close the lips and eyes tightly. Wudu will not be in order if any spot of the necessary parts of the body remains dry. Q 5: What are these things(acts) which render ablution void? A. These things (acts) render Wudu void: 1) pass stool or urine or emission of any thing from the private parts of man and woman. 2) To break wind 3) Emission (that also flows) of blood or pus from any part of the body4) Mouthful vomit. However emission of phlegm does not affect Wudu 5) to sleep lying prone or on back, side-ways, leaning against pillow or any thing or in sitting position provided that the buttock are not firmly placed on the ground. However drowse does not affect Wudu 6) To faint or fall unconscious due to sickness or any other cause 7) to go mad or lose senses 8) to laugh aloud (laughter). Q 6: Does seeing the private parts of one's own or of other render ablution void or not? A. No, seeing the private parts of one's own or of other does not render ablution void. However, it is strictly forbidden to see the private parts of others even one's own unnecessarily. Q 7: What injunction is there for the tears which come from infected eyeful? A. Tears which come from infected eyers) are impure and nullify Wudu. Such tears should not be wiped with sleeves as this action renders the dress impure. Question: What are the sunnats of wudu'?ANSWERSome of them are as follows:1. To utter the Basmala at the beginning of wudu',2. To wash the hands including the wrists three times, 3. To wash the mouth three times, taking fresh water each time,4. To wash [inside] the nose three times, taking fresh water each time, 5. To wet the invisible parts of the skin under the eyebrows, the beard, and the moustache when washing the face, 6. To wet the section under the two eyebrows when washing the face,7. To apply masah (wiping) on the hanging part of the beard,8. To comb (takhlil) the hanging part of the beard with thewetted fingers of the right hand,9. To rub and clean the teeth with something,10. To apply masah on the entire head once,11. To apply masah on the ears once, 12. To pass wet fingers in between the fingers and toes, 13. To apply masah on the back of the neck once with three adjacent fingers of both hands,14. To wash every limb three times which is to be washed,15. To intend through the heart for wudu' when beginning to wash the face,16. To wash the parts in prescribed order (tartib), 17. To rub the limbs washed (dalk),18. To wash the limbs one right after another and not to engage yourself in anything else during this process (muwalat). Question: Is it permissible to omit any of the sunnats of wudu' if there is a valid excuse to do so?ANSWERIt is permissible if one omits it with a valid excuse. Question: Is it makruh to make wudu' by only doing its obligatory (fard) acts?ANSWERYes, it is makruh if there is no extreme necessity (darurat) to do so. Its sunnats must be performed, too. Question: When a person makes wudu' or ghusl, does he have to make intention (niyyah) when washing his hands or when washing his face?ANSWERBoth are fine. One can make intention when washing the nose or when washing the mouth, too. Even if one does not make intention, one's wudu' or ghusl is valid according to the Hanafi Madhhab. Question: Does the intention (niyyah) for ghusl and wudu' mean intending through the heart or consciousness of what one is doing?ANSWERNiyyah means intending through the heart, not just consciousness of what one is doing. Question: What is the first sunnat of wudu'?ANSWERThe first sunnat of wudu' is to recite the Basmala when going to the bathroom (toilet) and when beginning to make wudu'.Question: Is putting water in the mouth and nose in wudu' sunnat in all of the four madhahib?ANSWERIt is fard according to the Hanbali Madhhab, but sunnat according to the other three madhahib. (Al-Fiqh 'ala al-Madhahib al-Arba'ah)Question: Is it appropriate to wash the limbs once for water-saving purposes?ANSWERNo, it is not appropriate. However, if a person has a little water and if it is impossible for him to find more, then it is permissible for him to wash the limbs once.Question: It is written on the 95th page of Sharh Shir'at al-Islam, "Running wet fingers in between fingers is sunnat, but running wet fingers in between toes is fard." Isn't it wrong?ANSWERYes, it is wrong. We stated in our former articles that there are other mistakes like this one in Sharh Shir'at al-Islam. However, reliable books say:"In wudu', running fingers in between fingers and toes is sunnat-i muakkada" (Radd-ul-mukhtar, Fatawa-i Hindiyya, Al-Fiqh 'ala al-Madhahib al-Arba'ah, Durar wa al-Ghurar).Question: Some people, while performing wudu', wash their faces first and then apply masah on their heads and then wash their arms. Shouldn't we wash the face first and then the arms and then apply masah on the head so as to make wudu' in conformity with the sunnat way?ANSWERYes, according to the Hanafi Madhhab, it is sunnat to wash the parts in the order you have mentioned. However, observing this order is fard according to the Shafi'i Madhhab. It is written so in all books of fiqh. The Qur'anic verse concerning wudu' is as follows:(O you who believe! When you rise up for salat, wash your faces and your hands up to your elbows and wipe your heads and wash your feet up to your ankle bones.) [Al-Ma'idah 6]That wudu' must be made according to the sequence prescribed in the Qur'anic verse is stated in hadith-i sharifs, too: (When Hadrat Uthman was making wudu', he washed his hands three times. Then he washed his mouth and inside his nose three times. Then he washed his face three times. Then he applied masah on his entire head. Then he washed his right and left arms up to his elbows three times. Then he applied masah on his entire head. Then he washed his right and left feet up to his ankles three times, and he said, "The Messenger of Allah makes wudu' likewise.") [Bukhari, Muslim, Abu Dawud, Tirmidhi]Question: Applying masah on the neck is listed among the sunnats of wudu'. When applying masah on it, should we do masah on the back and front of the neck?ANSWERMasah should be done on the back of the neck and both sides of it. However, it is an innovation (bid'at) to apply masah (wiping) on the back of the neck?ANSWERApplying masah on the back of the neck is sunnat, not an innovation. A hadith in Sharh al-Siyar says (what means): The Messenger of Allah used to apply masah on his entire head, and he used to do masah on the back of his neck. Tirmidhi, Abu Dawud)Though some scholars say it is mustahab to apply masah on the back of the neck, it is not in the hadith books that is the source for the sunnah. Question: Is it an innovation (bid'at) to apply masah (wiping) on the back of the neck?ANSWERApplying masah on the back of the neck is sunnat is written in all books of fiqh.Question: It is written in the book Endless Bliss, "[It is sunnat] to wet the section under the two eyebrows when washing the face." Does the section under the two eyebrows mean the part between the eyebrows and eyelids?ANSWERNo, it does not. It refers to the bottom of the eyebrows. Question: It is difficult to remove and wear again my dentures. If I perform wudu' without removing my dentures, will my wudu' be considered valid?ANSWERYes, it is valid.Question: It is written in the book Endless Bliss, "If one cannot find a miswak, a brush can be used. If a brush is not available, either, one must clean one's teeth with one's thumb and second little finger; for doing this, the former is rubbed on the teeth on the right hand side and the latter is rubbed on the ones on the left hand side, three times each." Which finger is the second little finger?ANSWERIt is written in the book Islam Ahlaku, "If a person cannot find a miswak, he should insert his thumb into the right hand side of his mouth and his index finger into the left hand side of it, and he should rub them on his teeth." (p. 374)As is seen, the index finger is also called the second little finger. Faraidh – obligatory Wajibaat – necessary Sunnan – An act done or liked by the prophet We perform wudhu to carry out tasks which are not permissible in the state of minor impurity and to gain the reward in the hereafter, such as when we are about to pray salah, touch the Quraan, do tawaaf...etc When performing wudhu it is imperative that we ensure that we complete it correctly as this is the first step of our worship, if it is done incorrectly it nullifies other worships we offer, once we have completed wudhu only then can we perform salah, and carry out the worships of Allah All Mighty. As Allah states in the Quran: يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا قُمْتُمْ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ فَاغْسِلُوا وُجُوهَكُمْ وَأَيْدِيَكُمْ إِلَى الْمَرَافِقِ وَامْسَحُوا بِرُؤُوسِكُمْ وَأَرْجُلَكُمْ إِلَى الْكَعْبَيْنِ Oh you who believe, when you rise to wipe your heads, and wash your feet up to and including the ankles. Below we will go over the Faraidh, the Sunan and when it is recommended to do ablution. The Faraidh of Wudu There are four obligatory acts in wudhu, which one needs to be completed; missing one of these points will nullify the ablution. First: To wash the entire Face – From the top of the forehead to the bottom of the chin and from one earlobe to the other. Second. To wash the hands including the elbows once. Third: To wipe a quarter of the head. Fourth: To wash the feet including the ankles The difference between washing and wiping is, in washing, the water should drip from your skin, whereas wiping is just passing wet hands over the area. One should ensure that when washing each limb it is washed correctly, and the water reaches the full limb, without anything preventing the water such as wax, super glue, nail polish...etc Sunnah acts of wudu Below are some of the recommended sunnah acts of wudu, Making intention to perform wudhu – You can do this in your heart or by uttering on the tongue Washing the hands up to the wrist Reciting Tasmiyah in the beginning: بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم To do miswaak in the beginning – if you do not have a miswaak you can use your finger to imitate the action of miswaak. To gargle thrice fasting you should emphasise in the intake of the water when gargling your mouth. To rinse your nose thrice – If you are not fasting you should emphasise in the sniffing of the water. To pass your wet fingers through a thick beard from beneath it. (Takhleel) To cross the wet fingers when washing your hands, – ensuring water goes in between the fingers.(this is known as Khilaal) To rub the limbs when washing To do wudhu with continuity – without stopping To do wudhu in the order Allah has commanded us in the Quran as mentioned in the above ayah of the Quraan. To wipe the nape (not the throat) Disliked acts of Wudhu (Makrohhat) Below are some of the disliked acts when performing wudhu Wasting water – using more water than necessary Being stingy in the water – Not using enough of water when you have access to it. Splash your face with water, when washing your face. To discuss worldly affairs with others. To seek help in performing wudhu without a valid reason To do Masah thrice. When should one do wudhu? It is compulsory (fardh) for anyone in the state of minor ritual impurity to perform wudhu prior to: Performing any salah Quran recital prostration (Sajdah Tilawah) Touching the Quraan It is Necessary (Wajib) to perform wudhu when: Circumambulation around the Kabah (Tawaaf) It is recommended to perform wudhu when: Going to sleep After backbiting After lying After slandering After every minor sin After laughing aloud Washing the deceased When getting angry When reciting Quraan & Hadeeth When calling the Azaan When visiting the Beloved Messenger Peace Be Upon Him When standing in Arafah When doing Sa'ee between Safa and Marwah It is recommended that one should be in the state of wudhu throughout the day if possible, as our beloved Messenger Peace Be Upon Him has stated "Purity is half of belief[i]." hence if possible in our daily activities if we can be in the state of wudhu it would be beneficial and bring barakah. Alongside benefits for the hereafter wudhu also has many benefits proven scientifically and medically such as: Helps with high blood pressure Blood Circulatory System Helps with Immune System (Lymphatic Circulation) Rinsing the mouth & nose: the scientists have stated frequently rinsing the mouth prevents infection and inflammation in the mouth. Perfuming wudhu before going to sleep: It is encouraged by our beloved Master Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him), to perform wudhu before going to sleep. The same acts are also encouraged by Yoga experts stating that washing limbs helps relax the body and prepares it for sleep. Helps Prevent Skin Cancer: The areas washed in Wudhu are the most prone to pollution, perfuming wudhu keeps the skin healthy and clean. Chinese medicine singles out more than 700 biologically active spots on the human body. For their quick effect reflex therapy named thesixty-six drastic spots aggression spots, antique spots or prime-elements spots. Sixty-one of the drastic spots are located in the zones required for ablution. Other five are located between ankle and knee. Washing Hands – "Hand washing is the single most important means of preventing the spread of infection" US Center of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)The below poster was put together by World Health Organization after conducting years of research, look at the similarities in wudu. Benefits of Miswak: refer to "The Forgotten Tooth" article Cleaning the ear: "When cotton tipped applicators are used to clean out ear wax, there is a risk of breaking the ear drum (perforation). Although we know that this is commonly done, we recommend against using cotton tipped applicators, hair pins, and similar devices to clean the ear. Simple wet fingers are the best mean to clean the ear." – American Hearing Research Foundation 'Uthman bin 'Affan (May Allah be pleased with him) reported: The Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) said, "He who performs the Wudhu' perfectly (i.e. according to Sunnah), his sins will depart from his body, even from under his nails." [Muslim]. Reference نور الصباح Magomed Magomedov – Ph.D. in Medical Sciences Symposium of the Association of the Scientific Miracles in Qur'an American Hearing Research Foundation US Center of Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Wudu, the Islamic ritual washing procedure for prayer, involves specific