

# Ilm Essentials

## Tahārah Lesson 6

# Touching the Holy Quran

2

- “No one should touch the Quran except one who is pure” (Muwattā)
- All four imāms agree it is not permissible to touch the Quran without wudū

# Rulings for Touching the Holy Quran

3

- Cannot handle the “mushaf” of the Quran without wudū
  - ▣ Includes the cover, binding, pages, etc.
    - Should not come into contact with any part of the body
- Cannot touch a translation without wudū
  - ▣ Nor one of the “altered” sacred texts
- If a detachable cover is over the Quran
  - ▣ The cover may be touched
- Clothing which is attached to the body cannot be used to handle the Quran (e.g. gloves, sleeves, etc.)

# Rulings for Touching the Holy Quran

4

- Touching a verse itself on any page or item also requires wudū
  - For example a verse inscribed on a wall hanging
    - Same would apply to a verse on a screen or electronic device
      - Permissible to hold/touch your mobile device/tablet showing Quran without wudū
        - But you cannot touch the screen where the text itself is visible

# Children Touching the Holy Quran

5

- Permissible for a child to touch and handle the Quran without wudū
  - ▣ Would be difficult for them to perform wudū every time they needed to read or hold it
    - If we waited until the child grew older
      - Miss taking advantage of the strong memory of a child
- However children should not unnecessarily handle the Quran without wudū

# Giving a Quran to a Non-Muslim

6

- Permissible to give a Quran to a non-Muslim provided
  - ▣ Their guidance is intended through it
  - ▣ You are reasonably confident that they will not disrespect the Quran
    - Explain the importance of the Quran
      - Ask them to treat it like other sacred texts
    - Give a translation where possible
    - Recommend that they wash their hands before handling the Quran
    - Offer to take it back once they are done

# Sajdah at-Tilāwah

7

- There are 14 verses in the Quran which require a prostration of recitation
  - ▣ Generally indicated in the margin of the Quran
    - Difference among the ulamā about which verses
- Necessary for both the reciter and the one who hears the recitation
  - ▣ Applies even if the verse is recited in other than Arabic
  - ▣ Not necessary if the recitation is recorded
    - Would be necessary if on a live broadcast
  - ▣ Women are exempted during their menses
    - Children are also exempted

# Sajdah at-Tilāwah

- If you hear/recite the same verse over and over again
  - ▣ Only need to perform 1 sajdah
    - Provided you stay in the same place
- Can be delayed, but better not to do so
  - ▣ Should be delayed during the disliked/prohibited prayer times
- If you forget to perform the prostration
  - ▣ Must be made-up when you remember
- If recited during the prayer
  - ▣ Must be performed immediately
    - If delayed, it cannot be made up

# Performing Sajdah at-Tilāwah

9

- Only fard act of sajdah at-tilāwah is prostrating in the direction of the Qiblah
  - ▣ Necessary to meet all the pre-conditions of the prayer
- Sunnah performance is as follows
  - ▣ Perform wudū if needed
  - ▣ Stand facing the Qiblah
  - ▣ Pronounce the takbīr “Allahu akbar”
    - Without raising the hands
  - ▣ Go down into sajdah
    - Recite “subhāna rabbiya ‘l-’alā” 3 times
  - ▣ Pronounce the takbīr and stand

# Sajdah at-Tilāwah Regulations

10

- Can be performed from the sitting position
  - ▣ But this is contrary to the essence of a sajdah
- Even though you do not need wudū to recite from memory
  - ▣ If you recite a verse of sajdah
    - You now need to make wudū
- Makrūh to purposely skip or avoid a verse of sajdah and instead recite the rest of the sūrah

# 14 Verses of Sajdah

11

1. Sūrah al-A'rāf (7:206)
2. Sūrah al-Ra'd (13:15)
3. Sūrah an-Nahl (16:50)
4. Sūrah al-Isrā' (17:109)
5. Sūrah Maryam (19:58)
6. Sūrah al-Hajj (22:18)
7. Sūrah al-Furqān (25:60)
8. Sūrah an-Naml (27:26)
9. Sūrah as-Sajdah (32:15)
10. Sūrah Sād (38:24)
11. Sūrah Fussilāt (41:38)
12. Sūrah an-Najam (53:62)
13. Sūrah al-Inshiqāq (84:21)
14. Sūrah al-'Alaq (96:19)

# The Nullifiers of Wudū

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# Nullifiers of Wudū

13

- Anything which exits from the front or back passage of the private parts
  - ▣ Regardless of whether it is pure (kidney stone) or impure (urine)
  - ▣ Exiting is defined as becoming visible
    - In the case of something which can be seen
  - ▣ Or evident
    - In the case of gas or anything which cannot be seen
      - Gas passing from the front passage does not break wudū
- Chronic vaginal discharge, which is clear and not discolored, does not break wudū

# Nullifiers of Wudū

14

- Impurity which flows from anywhere else on the body
  - Blood and pus
    - Flowing is defined as traversing the area of exiting
      - Or anything which meets that understanding (e.g. having blood drawn)
      - If you wiped blood from a wound to stop it from spreading
        - Wudū still breaks
    - Bleeding from the mouth breaks wudū if the blood overtakes the saliva
      - Judged based on the color of the saliva
        - Pink or red indicates blood
        - Yellow indicates the saliva has not been overtaken
      - If you cannot spit, use taste as a guide
  - Liquid from the eyes or ears due to an illness
    - Would not include normal tears
  - Fluid from a pimple or wound on the body
    - Provided it flows

# Nullifiers of Wudū

15

- Vomit, provided it is a mouthful
  - ▣ Mouthful is defined as that amount which cannot easily be held in the mouth
    - If multiple instances, take the total amount of vomit
      - Provided the cause of the vomiting is the same

# Nullifiers of Wudū

16

- Audible laughter during a prayer with rukū and sajdah
  - ▣ If others nearby cannot hear the laughter (dahik)
    - Breaks the prayer only
  - ▣ If others nearby can hear the laughter (qahqahah)
    - Breaks the prayer and wudū
  - ▣ A smile (tabassum) affects neither the prayer or wudū
- This nullifier has nothing to do with impurity

# Nullifiers of Wudū

17

- Sleep in which your bottom is not firmly planted on the ground
  - ▣ Sleeping lying down, on your side, etc.
- Fainting or unconsciousness
- Insanity
- Intoxication

# Nullifiers of Wudū

18

- Contact between the private parts of 2 individuals
  - ▣ Provided there was not a sufficient barrier
    - For example clothing or a sheet
- If any of these actions occur while making wudū
  - ▣ The previous steps become invalidated
    - Wudū must be restarted

# Non-Nullifiers of Wudū

19

- Touching impurity
  - ▣ So changing a diaper does not break wudū
- Touching, or looking at, your own private parts
  - ▣ Or the private parts of another
- Breast feeding or expressing milk

# Non-Nullifiers of Wudū

20

- Sleep such that your bottom remains on the ground
  - ▣ Because sleep itself does not break wudū
    - The unawareness during that sleep causes wudū to be (assumed to be) broken
      - Because the body relaxes during sleep
  - ▣ Regardless of leaning against something
    - So sleeping on a plane or in a car seat will not break wudū
- Sleep during the prayer
  - ▣ Provided you maintain the sunnah posture
    - For women, sleep in sajdah will break wudū
- Light drowsiness
  - ▣ Such that you can still hear/understand what is being said around you

# Certainty and Handling Doubt

21

- Each of these acts breaks wudū only when you are certain they have occurred
- Doubt can never remove certainty
  - ▣ Doubt regarding wudū
    - If you remember making wudū, but are not sure if you broke that wudū, you go with the certain thing
      - Which was that you had wudū
    - If you remember breaking your wudū, but are not sure if you made wudū after
      - Assume you don't have wudū

# Certainty and Handling Doubt

22

- Doubt can never remove certainty
  - ▣ Doubt regarding an act of wudū
    - If during the wudū, wash that part
    - If after wudū, ignore the doubt
    - If after wudū you are certain, then just wash that part
      - Do not need to repeat the entire wudū

# Maintaining Taqwā

23

- Just because certainty cannot remove doubt, does not mean we should leave taqwā
  - Pour water over the faucet in public bathrooms
  - Wipe the toilet seat even if it looks clean
  - Use a prayer rug whenever possible
  - Be careful in hotel rooms

# Questions and Discussion