

Ilm Essentials

Tahārah Lesson 5

Makrūh Acts of Wudū

مَكْرُوهَاتُ الْوُضُوءِ

Makrūh (Tanzīh) of Wudū

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- ❑ Excessive use of water
- ❑ Being miserly with water
- ❑ Splashing the face (or other limbs) with water
- ❑ Speaking other than dhikr or duā
- ❑ Seeking assistance from others without an excuse
- ❑ Performing wudū contrary to the sunnah
 - ▣ Going to an extreme with a makrūh tanzīh, or making a habit of it, can cause that action to become makrūh tahrīm

A Complete Wudū

Performing a Complete Wudū

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- ❑ Remove anything which may restrict water from reaching the required areas
- ❑ Select a clean raised area where one can sit and face the Qiblah
- ❑ Make an intention
- ❑ Begin with the name of Allah Most High
 - ▣ Continue to make dhikr/duā throughout the wudū
- ❑ Wash the hands 3 times
 - ▣ Begin with the right hand
- ❑ Rinse the mouth 3 times
 - ▣ Use the right hand to take water
- ❑ Use the miswāk (or a substitute)

Performing a Complete Wudū

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- Rinse the nose 3 times
 - ▣ Use the right hand to take water
 - Use the left to clean the nose
- Wash the face 3 times
 - ▣ Begin by taking the name of Allah
- Perform khilāl of the beard
- Wash the right arm 3 times
 - ▣ Begin by taking the name of Allah
 - Begin with the finger tips and include the elbows (for both arms)
 - Perform khilāl of the hands
- Wash the left arm 3 times

Performing a Complete Wudū

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- Wipe the entire head once
 - ▣ Begin by taking the name of Allah
 - Wet both hands and connect the middle, ring and pinky fingers
 - Start from the forehead and wipe to the back of the head
 - Use the palms to wipe the sides of the head, bringing the hands forward
 - Use the index finger and thumb to wipe the inner and outer ear
- Wipe the back of the neck using the back of the hands
 - ▣ Do not wipe the throat

Performing a Complete Wudū

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- ❑ Wash the right foot 3 times
 - ❑ Begin by taking the name of Allah
 - Start with the toes and include the ankles (for both feet)
 - Run your finger (left pinky) through the toes
 - Start from the right and moving left (for both feet)
- ❑ Wash the left foot 3 times
- ❑ Drink from the remaining water
- ❑ Recite the 2 duās after wudū
- ❑ Use a towel to dry off
 - ❑ Or allow the limbs to dry themselves
- ❑ Perform tahiyyat al-wudū

Conditions for Being Responsible for Wudū

Who Should Make Wudū

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- There are certain conditions for wudū to become fard upon a person
 - ▣ Sanity
 - ▣ Puberty
 - Therefore children can touch the Quran without wudū
 - ▣ Islām
 - Mustahabb for a new convert to make wudū
 - Mandatory once the prayer time is about to end
- Above 3 are general conditions which make a person responsible for fulfilling the commands of the sharīah

Who Should Make Wudū

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- There are certain conditions which must exist for wudū to become fard upon a person
 - ▣ Access to pure water
 - ▣ To be in a state of minor ritual impurity
 - But not in a state of major ritual impurity
 - In which case you would need to perform ghusl
 - Also excludes women in their menses, nifās, etc.
 - ▣ To have the intention to perform an act which requires wudū

The Categories of Wudū

Fard, Wajib, Mustahabb and
Makruh

Understanding Impurity (Review)

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- Impurity can be divided into 2 types
 - ▣ Physical impurity (najāsah)
 - Visible substances established as impure by the sharīah
 - Affects only the area they contact
 - For example urine, blood and stool
 - ▣ Ritual impurity (hadath)
 - A non-visible state that results from particular acts that the sharīah establishes as causing the body to become impure
 - Affects the entire body
 - For example sleep, bleeding and relieving oneself of urine or stool

Understanding Ritual Impurity

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- Ritual impurity (hadath) can be divided into 2 types
 - ▣ Minor ritual impurity (hadath al-asghar)
 - Results from those acts which break wudū
 - It is removed by performing wudū
 - ▣ Major ritual impurity (hadath al-akbar)
 - Results from those acts which necessitate making ghusl (taking a ritual bath)
 - It is removed by performing ghusl

When Should We Make Wudū

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- There are 4 categories of wudū
 - ▣ Fard wudū
 - ▣ Wājib wudū
 - ▣ Mustahabb wudū
 - ▣ Makrūh wudū

When Wudū is Fard

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- Wudū is fard for that person who is in a state of minor ritual impurity, but desires to
 - ▣ Perform any salāh, either obligatory or voluntary
 - Be it a fard, wājib, sunnah or nafl prayer
 - Including the janāzah salāh (funeral prayer)
 - ▣ Perform sajdah tilāwah (the prostration of recitation)
 - Also sajdah shukr (the prostration of thankfulness)
 - ▣ Touch the Holy Quran
 - Including its cover, pages and words
 - Or a single verse when not in the mushaf

When Wudū is Wājib

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- Wudū is wājib for that person who is in a state of minor ritual impurity, but desires to
 - ▣ Perform tawāf of the Kabah

When Wudū is Mustahabb

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- Wudū is mustahabb
 - ▣ Before going to sleep, and upon waking
 - Helps a person wake up on-time, feeling fresh
 - ▣ So that one can continuously maintain a state of wudū
 - ▣ After backbiting, lying or any other sin
 - ▣ Upon becoming angry
 - ▣ Before performing ghusl (sunnah)
 - ▣ For the time of each prayer
 - ▣ To avoid differences among the 4 imāms
 - E.g. after eating camel meat

When Wudū is Mustahabb

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- Wudū is mustahabb
 - ▣ For a person in a state of major ritual impurity
 - Who would like to eat, drink or have relations
 - ▣ After loud laughter, when outside the prayer
 - Because it is essentially a state of heedlessness
 - ▣ In order to touch books of knowledge, recite hadīth or recite the Quran from memory
 - ▣ For giving the adhān or iqāmah
 - ▣ For giving the khutbah
 - ▣ For visiting the grave of the Prophet (sallallahu alaihi wa sallam)
 - ▣ For the stay in Arafah
 - ▣ For sai between Safā and Marwah

When Wudū is Makrūh

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- Wudū is makrūh for that person who is already in a state of purity
 - ▣ And performs wudū again
 - Without first performing an act of ibādah (worship)

Various Issues

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- Wudū with Zamzam, if one is in a state of impurity, is makrūh tanzīh
 - ▣ Permissible if one is already in a state of wudū
 - Should not be performed from Zamzam containers/dispensers meant for drinking
- All of these rules apply to a healthy person without an excuse
 - ▣ Exceptions can be made for illnesses, wounds and other unique situations

Questions and Discussion

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