

Use the Group F Namaaz packet to answer the questions.

**Write your answers on separate sheets of paper.**

If you have questions, please contact Rabab Abbas (281-920-5786; dailia@ailia.com).

## A. INTRODUCTION

1. Every action that one performs has a specific ruling in Islam according to **Sharee-‘ah** (Islamic laws). The various actions one performs that are related to his duty and responsibility (to Allah [SWT]) are divided into five categories. Be familiar with these categories and their definitions.

- **Wajib:** Actions that must be performed as a duty, such as namaaz and roza. Neglecting them deserves the punishment of Allah (SWT).
- **Haraam:** Actions that must be avoided, for example lying or oppression. Performing them deserves the punishment of Allah (SWT).
- **Mustahab:** Actions that are not wajib, but are recommended and liked by Sharee-‘ah, for example greeting someone with Salaam and giving sadaqa. Performing them earns reward, but turning away from them has no punishment.
- **Makrooh:** Actions that not haraam, but are better to avoid and are disliked by Sharee-‘ah, like blowing over hot food or eating shrimp. Avoiding them earns reward, but performing them has no punishment.
- **Mubah:** Actions whose performance or avoidance is equally permissible, for example walking or sitting. There is no reward or punishment for these actions.

2. Define the words *aqaid* and *a'maal*. Be familiar with the aqaaid and a'maal Islam is based on.

aqaid (beliefs), called Usool-e-Deen (Roots of Religion)

a'maal (actions), called Furoo'-e-Deen (Branches of Religion)

### Usool-e-Deen

1. Tawheed
2. 'Adl
3. Naboowat
4. Imaamat
5. Qiyaamat

### Furoo'-e-Deen

- |           |                     |
|-----------|---------------------|
| 1. Namaaz | 6. Jihad            |
| 2. Roza   | 7. Amr-bil-Ma'roof  |
| 3. Hajj   | 8. Nahi-anil-Munkar |
| 4. Zakaat | 9. Tawallah         |
| 5. Khums  | 10. Tabarra         |

3. Describe the concept of namaaz and its benefits.

Namaaz is a prime act of worship in Islam. It is the means of gaining nearness to, giving thanks to, and showing obedience of Almighty Allah (SWT). It acts as a constant reminder in the heart of the worshipper to apply Islam and its directives:

- Namaaz is a reminder of one's commitments to Allah (SWT) and His religion.
- Namaaz is a unique safeguard for the faith in one's heart.
- Namaaz is constant guidance and assistance from Allah (SWT) to help one avoid error & wrongdoing.
- Namaaz is a way of purifying the inner self and leads to virtue and goodness.

## B. HUKM-E-NAMAAZ

1. Describe, in your own words, the duty of parents to educate and discipline their children as stated in the quote of the Prophet Muhammad (SAW).

Please read the quote and use your own words to describe what you understand. Key things are: what head of household is responsible for, what parents' responsibility is, ages when namaaz is waajib, what can be done by parents to keep their children from missing namaaz, etc.

2. List 4 to 5 actions that can keep namaaz from being accepted.

being jealous or prideful, gossiping, eating what is haraam, drinking alcoholic beverages, or not giving khums and zakaat

3. List at least 3 actions that reduce the value of namaaz.

praying while sleepy, in need of using the restroom, or while distracted

4. Be familiar with some of the aayaat in the Qur-aan regarding namaaz.

Read these and be familiar with the main ideas.

5. Be familiar with some of the hadeeth regarding namaaz.

Read these and be familiar with the main ideas.

## C. KINDS OF NAMAAZ

1. What are the five daily waajib namaaz and how many rakaa-'at are in each?

- Namaaz-e-Fajr 2 rakaa-'at
- Namaaz-e-Zuhr 4 rakaa-'at
- Namaaz-e-'Asr 4 rakaa-'at
- Namaaz-e-Maghrib 3 rakaa-'at
- Namaaz-e-'Isha 4 rakaa-'at

2. What is the meaning of 'conditional waajib namaaz'?

These namaaz do not have a prescribed schedule, but rather become waajib under a certain condition or when a certain event takes place.

3. Be familiar with the conditional waajib namaaz.

- Namaaz-e-Aayaat (Prayer of Signs)  
Becomes waajib when any of these events take place: solar eclipse, lunar eclipse, earthquake, or thunder, lightning and storms that create fear among most people.
- Namaaz-e-Mayyat (Prayer of Dead body)
- Namaaz-e-Tawaaf (Prayer of Waajib Tawaaf of the Ka'bah)
- Namaaz-e-Qadhaa of Parents (Delinquent Prayer)  
Qadhaa namaaz of parents is waajib on their eldest son after their death.
- Namaaz that are waajib due to Ijaarah (for hire), Nazr, Qasam (vow), and 'Ahad (oath).

4. Explain when Namaaz-e-'Eid becomes waajib.

Namaaz for 'Eid-ul-Fitr and 'Eid-ul-Adh-ha is waajib during the time of Imam (AS) and it is necessary to offer them in jama'at (congregation).

5. Know the daily naafilah and how many rakaa-'at in each.

The total number of rakaa-'at in naafilah for everyday are 34, excluding Friday.

- Naafilah for Fajr 2 rakaa-'at (before performing Fajr)
- Naafilah for Zuhr 8 rakaa-'at (before performing Zuhr)
- Naafilah for 'Asr 8 rakaa-'at (before performing 'Asr)
- Naafilah for Maghrib 4 rakaa-'at (after performing Maghrib)
- Naafilah for 'Isha 2 rakaa-'at (after performing 'Isha; counted as one raka'at, offered sitting)
- Naafilah for Tahajjud 11 rakaa-'at (also called Namaaz-e-Shab)
- Namaaz-e-Ghufaylah consists of 2 rakaa-'at and is offered between Maghrib and 'Isha namaaz.

#### D. PREFACE OF NAMAAZ

1. What are the five (5) things one must know and understand before he can perform namaaz?

- Times of the daily namaaz
- Rules about Qiblah (direction of namaaz)
- Rules about the place of namaaz
- Rules for clothing during namaaz
- Tahaarat of clothes and body

2. Explain briefly the timings for each of the five daily waajib namaaz.

- Namaaz-e-Zuhr: from when the sun starts declining at midday, until there is enough time left before sunset to offer 'Asr namaaz.
- Namaaz-e-'Asr: after Zuhr and before sunset.
- Namaaz-e-Maghrib: from when the redness in the eastern sky, appearing after sunset, has passed overhead until, there is enough time left before midnight to perform 'Isha namaaz.
- Namaaz-e-'Isha: after Maghrib and before midnight. Midnight is calculated as halfway between sunset and sunrise.

3. How is midday calculated? How is midnight calculated?

- Midday is calculated as halfway between sunrise and sunset.
- Midnight is calculated as halfway between sunset and sunrise.

4. Is it waajib for namaaz to be performed at fazeelat time? Explain.

It is mustahab that one offers namaaz at the fazeelat time prescribed for it, and great emphasis has been laid on it. Alternatively, the nearer the namaaz is to the fazeelat time the better, except when there is good reason for delay, like waiting to join in namaaz-e-jama'at.

5. What happens if one intentionally performs 'Asr namaaz before Zuhr or 'Isha before Maghrib?

Intentionally changing the sequence of the namaaz makes it batil (void).

6. Be familiar with the aayat mentioned about qiblah.

Read these and be familiar with the main ideas.

7. When is it recommended to perform the same namaaz four times, each in a different direction?

In the case that one does not have the means to determine the direction of qiblah, and he has enough time at his disposal.

8. Be familiar with the various conditions for the place of namaaz.

There are seven (7) conditions for the place of namaaz:

1. The place where namaaz is being offered should be mubah.
2. The place for namaaz should not have such a vigorous movement as would make normal standing, ruku', or sajdah impossible.
3. It should be a place where one sees the possibility of completing namaaz. Performing namaaz at a place where one cannot complete the namaaz because of strong winds, heavy rain, or a teeming crowd renders the namaaz batil.
4. Neither should the ceiling of the place where one offers namaaz be so low that one may not be able to stand straight, nor should the place be so small that there is no room to perform ruku' and sajdah.
5. The place of namaaz should not be najis.
6. Women should stand behind men while reading namaaz.
7. The sajdagah should not be a span of four fingers higher or lower than the level on which the toes are.

9. Read the following descriptions of examples of places for namaaz.

Are they valid places to perform namaaz? Explain each.

- a. A person walks into a room and notices that it is very clean. In fact, he determines that it is taahir. He quickly ducks into the room, against the wishes of the owner, and begins namaaz.

This place is not valid. It is clean, but it is not mubah, because he does not have permission.

- b. A college student looking for a place to perform namaaz finds a small area tucked away from the teeming crowd at the student center. The ceiling is just high enough for him to stand straight, but he finds out that he can't easily perform sajdah in this small space.

This place is not valid. Even though it is quiet, it is too small; there is not enough room for sajdah.

- c. A person is invited to a friend's home for dinner. He wishes to perform namaaz and is guided by his host to a quiet room.

This place is valid. It is quiet and mubah.

10. Be familiar with the rules for clothing during namaaz.

There are six (6) conditions for the clothing used in namaaz:

1. It should be taahir.
2. It should be mubah (not usurped).
3. It should not be made of the parts of a dead body.
4. It should not be made of the carcass, whose meat is haraam.
5. For one who is male, the clothing should not be made of pure silk.
6. For one who is male, the clothing should not be embroidered with gold.

## E. PREPARATION FOR NAMAAZ

1. Define wudhoo.

Wudhoo is a way of purification before standing for namaaz in the presence of Allah (SWT)

2. Which waajib namaaz does not require wudhoo?

Namaaz-e-Mayyat

3. Is it haraam to touch the translation of the Qur-aan without wudhoo?

No, but it is haraam to touch the writing of the Qur-aan without wudhoo.

4. Write at least five conditions for a valid wudhoo.

Please refer to section 5.1.2 Conditions for Valid Wudhoo in Namaaz F. List any five of those.

5. List the mustahab actions of wudhoo.

- Washing both hands
- Rinsing the mouth
- Rinsing the nose

6. Be able to describe, in tarteeb, the waajib steps of wudhoo.

Please refer to section 5.1.3 Procedure for Wudhoo in Namaaz F. Be able to describe it in your own words. Pay special attention to details like tarteeb, number of times each action is performed, etc.

7. Know the things that invalidate wudhoo.

- Urination or excretion
- Passing gas from the rear
- Sleep deep enough to restrict seeing and hearing. However, if the eyes do not see, but the ears can hear, the wudhoo is not batil.
- Things that make one lose sensibility, like insanity, intoxication, or unconsciousness.
- Things that require ghusl.

8. What is one reason tayammum should be performed instead of wudhoo?

Use of water is harmful to one's health or water is not available.

9. Is tarteeb important in tayammum?

Yes.

10. Be familiar with the process of tayammum.

Please refer to section 5.2 Tayammum in Namaaz F. Be able to describe it in your own words. Pay special attention to details like tarteeb, number of times each action is performed, etc.

11. Is reciting adhaan waajib on men?

No.

12. Practice reciting adhaan and iqaamah at home.

Practice out loud with someone.

13. Be familiar with the Du'a to be Recited After Adhaan and its meanings. Memorize if possible.

Keep a copy in the place where you perform daily namaaz. Practice out loud with someone.

14. What is the difference between the purpose of reciting adhaan and the purpose of reciting iqaamah?

Adhaan is a call to namaaz and Iqaamah is the call to begin namaaz.

15. What is the difference between the actual contents of adhaan and iqaamah?

Adhaan begins with Allahu akbar 4 times, Iqaamah has it 2 times  
Adhaan does not have the line Qad qaamatis-salaah; Iqaamah has it 2 times  
Adhaan ends with La ilaaha illallah 2 times, Iqaamah has it once

## F. ELEMENTS OF NAMAAZ

1. How many waajibaat-e-namaaz are there? List them.

Please refer to section 6.1 Waajibaat-e-Namaaz in Namaaz F. Be able to list these.

2. What should be the intention for namaaz?

Qurbat (seeking nearness to Allah swt)

3. Define takbeeratul ihraam.

Recitation of "Allaho Akbar" at the beginning of namaaz.

4. List four instances of qiyaam in namaaz.

- Qiyaam while saying takbeeratul ihraam
- Qiyaam before ruku'
- Qiyaam while reciting Surah al-Faatihah, and other Surah
- Qiyaam after ruku'

5. What is qiyaam muttasil ba ruku'?

Qiyaam before ruku'

6. What is a valid sajdagah? What is not?

- Valid: earth, something from earth, or something growing on earth that is not edible or worn as clothing
- Invalid: cloth; foodstuffs; precious metals, stones, or gems; or anything which is not from or growing on the earth

7. Why does reciting a waajib aayat-e-sajdah in namaaz make the namaaz batil?

When one recites, reads, or hears a waajib aayat-e-sajdah, he must immediately perform sajdah. Therefore, if one of these Surah is read during namaaz, a sajdah is added, so namaaz becomes batil.

8. In which namaaz is it waajib for men to recite surah loudly? Women?

It is waajib for men to recite surah loudly while offering Fajr, Maghrib, and 'Isha namaaz. Reciting surah loudly is not waajib for women.

9. In which namaaz is it waajib for men to recite surah silently? Women?

It is waajib for both men and women to recite surah silently while offering Zuhr and 'Asr namaaz.

10. What is the difference between tashahud and salaam?

Tashahud is a statement of bearing witness to be recited in the second and last raka'at of namaaz and salaam is a salutation to be recited in the last raka'at of namaaz.

11. Describe the importance of tarteeb and Muwaalaat in namaaz.

It is necessary to perform actions of namaaz in the correct order (tarteeb) and without gap (muwalaat) otherwise the namaaz is batil.

12. What is a rukn? Know the arkaan of namaaz.

Please refer to section 6.2 Arkaan in Namaaz F. Be able to list these.

13. Know the difference between waajibaat of namaaz and arkaan of namaaz.

If waajibaat are left out intentionally, namaaz is batil. If waajibaat are left out by mistake, namaaz is ok. But, if arkaan are left out either intentionally or by mistake, namaaz is batil.

14. Be familiar with the du'a mentioned for qunoot. Learn at least two more small du'a.

Keep a copy in the place where you perform daily namaaz. Practice out loud with someone.

15. Know how to recite tasbeeh of Bibi Sayyedah (SA).

Practice out loud with someone.

16. Read the du'a to be recited after every namaaz daily (Taaqeebaat-e-Namaaz). Be able to read them fluently and be familiar with their meanings.

Keep a copy in the place where you perform daily namaaz. Practice out loud with someone.

17. What is the difference between makroohaat-e-namaaz and mubtilaat-e-namaaz?

Makroohaat-e-namaaz are actions which are not recommended during namaaz, but do not make namaaz batil. Mubtilaat-e-namaaz, however, are actions which make namaaz batil.

18. Describe a scenario of conditions making a person's namaaz batil. Explain.

Please refer to the mubtilaat-e-namaaz section and think of some scenarios, with explanations.

#### G. THE PROCESS OF PERFORMING NAMAAZ

1. What is to be recited in qiyaam muttasil ba ruku'?

Allahu Akbar

2. Give at least two instances where one should recite salawaat in namaaz.

Ruku' or sajdah

3. It is not allowed to move while reciting any zhikr in namaaz. There is only one exception; name it.

While standing up for the next raka'at while reciting Bihaw lillahi wa qoowat-e-hee aqoomo wa aq'ud.

4. Is 'Allahu Akbar' recited after sitting up in juloos or before raising the head from sajdah?

After sitting up in juloos

#### H. SHAK-KIYAAT-E-NAMAAZ

1. What is the meaning of shak-kiyaat-e-namaaz?

A doubt in namaaz regarding performance of some actions or the number of raka'at performed.

2. How many shak-kiyaat are there total and how are they categorized?

There are 22 shak-kiyaat which one can have while performing namaaz. There are seven (7) shak-kiyaat that invalidate namaaz, six (6) shak-kiyaat that should be ignored, and nine (9) shak-kiyaat that are valid.

#### I. NAMAAZ-E-MUSAAFIR

1. What is different about namaaz-e-musaafir from regular daily namaaz?

Namaaz-e-musaafir is shorter than regular daily namaaz.

#### J. NAMAAZ-E-JAMA'AT

1. Is it waajib for a person to read namaaz again if namaaz-e-jama'at is being offered? Explain.

No, it is mustahab.

2. Which of the daily waajib namaaz have been emphasized to read in jama'at?

Fajr, Maghrib, and 'Isha

3. Who are the two people that must be present in order for namaaz to be counted as jama'at?

An imam (leader) and a ma'moom (one follower)

4. Be familiar with the important things to remember for jama'at. List at least three of them.

Please refer to section 10 Namaaz-e-Jama'at (Congregational Namaaz). Be able to describe these.

5. Is it makrooh to make any part of the masjid najis? Explain.

It is haraam.

6. How should one come to the masjid?

it is mustahab to apply perfume, wear neat and clean dress, and ensure that the soles of his shoes do not carry najaasat inside.

7. What should one avoid discussing at the masjid?

Worldly affairs and poetry that is not religiously instructive