فروض الوضوء

الْخُطْبَةُ الْأُولَى:

الحمدُ للهِ اللَّذِي أَنزَلَ مِنَ السَّمَاءِ مَاءً طَهُورًا، وَسَقَى بِهِ مِنْ خَلْقِهِ أَنْعَامًا وأْنَاسِيَّ كثيرًا، وَهُوَ الَّذِي مَرَجَ البَحْرَيْنِ هذَا عَذْبُ فُرَاتُ وَهُوَ الَّذِي مَرَجَ البَحْرَيْنِ هذَا عَذْبُ فُرَاتُ وَهذا مِلْحُ أُجاجُ، وجعَلَ بينهما برزخًا وحِجْرًا محجورًا، سبحانهُ وتعالى عمَّا يُشرِكُونَ عُلوًّا كبيرًا.

وأشهدُ ألّا إله إلا الله وحده لا شريك له، شهادة مُقِرِّ برُبُوبِيَّتِهِ، شاهِدُ بِوَحدَانيَّتهِ، مُنقادُ إليهِ لمِحَبَّتِهِ، مُذْعِنُ له بطاعتِهِ، مُعْتَرِفُ بنعمته، فارَّ إليهِ مِنْ ذنبهِ وخطيئتهِ، مُؤمِّلُ لِعَفْوهِ وَرَحمته، طامعُ في مغفرته، بريءٌ إليهِ مِنْ حولهِ وقوتهِ، لا يبتغي سواهُ ربًّا وَلَا يتَّخذُ مِنْ دُونِهِ وليَّا وَلَا يتَّخذُ مِنْ دُونِهِ وليَّا وَلَا يَتَّخذُ مِنْ دُونِهِ وليَّا وَلَا يَتَّخذُ مِنْ دُونِهِ وليَّا ولَلا ولَا يَتَخذُ مِنْ دُونِهِ وليَّا ولَا ولَا يَتَخذُ مِنْ دُونِهِ وليَّا ولَلا ولَا وكيلًا.

وأشهدُ أنَّ محمدًا عبدهُ ورسولهُ في أنعمَ بهِ علينا ليُعلِّمنَا الكتابَ والحكمة ويُزكِّنا، نشهدُ أنَّهُ أدَّى الأمانة، ونصحَ الأُمَّة، وبلَّغَ الرِّسالة، صلَّى اللهُ عليهِ وسلَّم تسليمًا مزيدًا.

﴿ يَكَأَيُّهَا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُواْ ٱتَّقُواْ ٱللَّهَ حَقَّ تُقَاتِهِ وَلَا تَمُوتُنَّ إِلَّا وَأَنتُم

أمَّا بعدُ:

فَإِنَّ منْ أَهمِّ العباداتِ الوُضوءَ فإنهُ لَا صلاةَ إِلَّا بهِ، أُخرجَ مسلمٌ عنِ ابنِ عمرَ عَمْ أَنَّ رسولَ اللهِ عَنْ قالَ: «لَا تُقْبَلُ صَلَاةً بِغَيْرِ مسلمٌ عنِ ابنِ عمرَ عَمْ أَنَّ رسولَ اللهِ عَنْ قالَ: «لَا تُقْبَلُ صَلَاةً بِغَيْرِ مُسلمٌ عن ابنِ عمر عمر على اللهِ عنه الله عنه عنه الله عمر عنه الله الله عنه عنه الله عنه عنه الله عن

Indeed, one of the most important acts of worship is $wu d\bar{u}$ (ablution), as there is no prayer without it. Muslim narrated from Ibn 'Umar that Allāh's Messenger said: «No prayer is accepted without purification.»

وإِنَّ للوُضوءِ فضائلَ منهَا مَا أُخرجَ مسلمٌ عنْ أَبِي مالكِ الْأَشعريِّ اللهِ مُن اللهِ عَنْ اللهِ عَنْ اللهِ اللهِ عَنْ اللهِ عَنْ اللهِ اللهِ عَنْ اللهُ عَنْ اللهِ عَنْ اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَنْ اللهِ عَنْ اللهُ عَنْ اللهُ عَنْ اللهُ عَنْ اللهُ عَنْ اللهُ عَنْ اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَنْ اللهُ عَنْ اللهُ عَنْ اللهُ عَنْ اللهُ عَنْ اللهُ عَنْ اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَنْ اللهُ عَلَى اللهُ عَلَى

Wuḍū' has many virtues, including what Muslim narrated from Abū Mālik Al-Ash'arī , that the Messenger of Allāh said: «Purification is half of faith.»

Muslim also narrated from 'Uthmān that he said: The Messenger of Allāh said: «Whoever performs $wud\bar{u}$ " well, his sins will depart from his body, even from beneath his nails.»

وأخرجَ مسلمٌ عنْ أبِي هريرةَ ﴿ أُنِّ رسولَ اللهِ ﴿ قَالَ: ﴿إِذَا تَوَضَّأَ الْعَبْدُ الْمُسْلِمُ -أُو الْمُؤْمِنُ- فَعَسَلَ وَجْهَهُ خَرَجَ مِنْ وَجْهِهِ كُلُّ تَوَضَّأَ الْعَبْدُ الْمُسْلِمُ -أُو الْمُؤْمِنُ- فَعَسَلَ وَجْهَهُ خَرَجَ مِنْ وَجْهِهِ كُلُّ خَطِيئَةٍ نَظَرَ إِلَيْهَا بِعَيْنَيْهِ مَعَ الْمَاءِ -أَوْ مَعَ آخِرِ قَطْرِ الْمَاءِ-، فَإِذَا غَسَلَ يَحَيْهِ خَرَجَ مِنْ يَدَيْهِ كُلُّ خَطِيئَةٍ كَانَ بَطَشَتْهَا يَدَاهُ مَعَ الْمَاءِ -أَوْ مَعَ يَدَيْهِ خَرَجَ مِنْ يَدَيْهِ كُلُّ خَطِيئَةٍ كَانَ بَطَشَتْهَا يَدَاهُ مَعَ الْمَاءِ -أَوْ مَعَ يَدَيْهِ خَرَجَ مِنْ يَدَيْهِ كُلُّ خَطِيئَةٍ كَانَ بَطَشَتْهَا يَدَاهُ مَعَ الْمَاءِ -أَوْ مَعَ يَدَيْهِ كُلُّ خَطِيئَةٍ كَانَ بَطَشَتْهَا يَدَاهُ مَعَ الْمَاءِ -أَوْ مَعَ

آخِرِ قَطْرِ الْمَاءِ-، فَإِذَا غَسَلَ رِجْلَيْهِ خَرَجَتْ كُلُّ خَطِيئَةٍ مَشَتْهَا رِجْلَاهُ مَعَ الْمَاءِ-، فَإِذَا غَسَلَ رِجْلَيْهِ خَرَجَتْ كُلُّ خَطِيئَةٍ مَشَتْهَا رِجْلَاهُ مَعَ الْمَاءِ-، فَإِذَا غَسَلَ الْمُاءِ- حَتَّى يَخْرُجَ نَقِيًّا مِنَ الذُّنُوبِ».

Muslim narrated from Abū Hurayrah that the Messenger of Allāh said: «When a Muslim servant (or believer) performs $wud\bar{u}$, and washes his face, every sin that he looked at with his eyes is washed away with the water—or with the last drop of water. When he washes his hands, every sin his hands committed is washed away with the water—or with the last drop of water. When he washes his feet, every sin his feet committed is washed away with the water—or with the last drop of water—until he emerges pure from sins.»

وأخرجَ مسلمٌ عنْ أبِي هريرةَ ﴿ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﴿ قَالَ: "أَلَا مُواخرجَ مسلمٌ عنْ أبِي هريرةَ ﴿ أَنْ أَنْ رَسُولَ اللهِ ﴿ قَالُوا: بَلَى أَدُلُّكُمْ عَلَى مَا يَمْحُو اللهُ بِهِ الْخَطَايَا، وَيَرْفَعُ بِهِ الدَّرَجَاتِ؟ ﴾ قَالُوا: بَلَى يَا رَسُولَ اللهِ ، قَالَ: ﴿ إِسْبَاغُ الْوُضُوءِ عَلَى الْمَكَارِهِ ، وَكَثْرَةُ الْخُطَا إِلَى الْمَسَاجِدِ ، وَانْتِظَارُ الصَّلَاةِ بَعْدَ الصَّلَاةِ ، فَذَلِكُمُ الرِّبَاطُ ﴾ .

Muslim narrated from Abū Hurayrah that the Messenger of Allāh asked: «Shall I not tell you about something by which Allāh erases sins and raises ranks?» They replied, "Yes, O Messenger of Allāh." He said: «Performing $wud\bar{u}$ " (ablution) thoroughly in difficulties, taking many steps to the mosques, and waiting for one prayer after another. That is the $rib\bar{a}t$ (guarding in the way of Allāh).»

This $wud\bar{u}$ is only valid after fulfilling its six obligations, which Allāh mentioned directly or by deduction in His saying:

(O you who believe, when you rise to pray, wash your faces and your hands up to and including the elbows, wipe your heads, and wash your feet up to and including the ankles.)

الفرضُ الأولُ/ غسلُ الوجهِ: وهوَ طولاً منْ منابتِ الشعرِ إلَى الذقنِ وعرضاً منْ الأذنِ إلَى الأذنِ، واللحيةُ الكثيفةُ يُغْسَلُ ظاهِرَهَا، والخفيفةُ التي يُرَى ما وراءَها من الخدِّ يُغْسَلُ مَا وراءَها وجوبًا.

The first obligation: Washing the face: Vertically, from the hairline to the chin, and horizontally, from one ear to the other. If the beard is thick, one should wash its surface; if it is thin and the skin behind it is visible, one should wash what is behind it as well.

الفرضُ الثاني/ غَسلُ اليدِ إلَى المرفقِ: ويجبُ إدخالُ المرافقِ فِي المغسلِ، ويخطئُ بعضُ الناسِ ويبدأُ بالرسغ، والواجبُ أنْ يبدأُ بأطرافِ الأصابع.

The second obligation: Washing the hands up to the elbows, ensuring the elbows are included. Some

people mistakenly start from the wrist, but it is obligatory to start from the fingertips.

الفرضُ الثالثُ/ مسحُ الرأسِ: وأكملُه أنْ يبدأَ بمقدمِ رأسهِ حتَّى يذهبَ بهمَا إلَى قفاهُ لحديثِ عبد اللهِ بنِ زيدٍ ﴿ فَهُ فِي ذَكرِ صفةِ وضوءِ النبيِّ ﴿ فَهُ اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ عَلَى اللهِ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهِ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهِ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهُ اللهِ اللهُ الل

The third obligation: Wiping the head: The most complete way is to start from the front of the head and go back to the nape, based on the narration of 'Abdullāh bin Zayd regarding the wuḍū' of the Prophet : «He began at the front of his head, then went with his hands to the back of his head, then returned them to the place from where he started, and then washed his feet.»

السَّبَّاحَتَينِ في أُذُنيهِ ومسحَ بإبهامَيهِ على ظاهِرِ أُذُنيهِ»، أخرجهُ أبو داود، والنسائيُّ.

And from the head are the ears. It is recommended to insert the index fingers into the ears and wipe the outer part with the thumbs. This is based on the narration of 'Abdullāh bin 'Amr who described the wuḍū' of the Prophet ": "Then he wiped his head, inserted his index fingers into his ears, and wiped the outer part of his ears with his thumbs." This was narrated by Abū Dāwūd and An-Nasā'ī.

As for wiping the neck, there is no authentic $had\bar{\imath}th$ from the Prophet regarding this, so it is not valid to do so.

الفرضُ الرابعُ/ غسلُ الرجلينِ إلى الكعبينِ: ويستحبُّ تخليلُ أَنَّ الرجلينِ، أخرجَ الأربعةُ عنْ لَقِيطِ بْنِ صَبِرَةَ اللَّمِ أَنَّ الرجلينِ، أخرجَ الأربعةُ عنْ لَقِيطِ بْنِ صَبِرَةَ اللَّمِ أَنَّ رسولَ اللهِ عنه قالَ: «وَخَلِّلْ بَيْنَ الأَصَابِعِ».

The fourth obligation: Washing the feet up to and including the ankles. It is recommended to interlace the toes. The four Sunan narrators reported from Laqīṭ bin Ṣabirah that the Messenger of Allāh said: «And interlace between the toes.»

الفرضُ الخامسُ/ الموالاةُ: وهي أنْ يغسلَ أعضاءَ الوُضوءِ بعضَها عقبَ بعضٍ ولا يتأخرَ، ولوْ تأخرَ بمقدارِ أنْ يجفَّ العضوُ الذِي قبلَه، وجبَ عليهِ إعادةُ وُضوئِهِ، وقدْ ثبت عندَ أحمدَ وأبي داودَ عَنْ خَالِدِ بْنِ مَعْدَانَ، عَنْ بَعْضِ أَصْحَابِ النَّبِيِّ عَنْ زَانَ رَسُولَ اللهِ فَي رَأَى رَبُولُ اللهِ فَي طَهْرِ قَدَمِهِ لُمْعَةُ، قَدْرُ الدِّرْهَمِ لَمْ يُصِبْهَا الْمَاءُ، فَأَمَرَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ فَي طَهْرِ قَدَمِهِ لُمْعَةُ، قَدْرُ الدِّرْهَمِ لَمْ يُصِبْهَا الْمَاءُ، فَأَمَرَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ فَي الْوُضُوءَ.

The fifth obligation: Continuity and succussion. This means washing the parts of $wud\bar{u}$ one after the other

without delay. If there is a delay long enough for the previous part to dry, the wuḍū' must be repeated. This is based on the narration of Aḥmad and Abū Dāwūd from Khālid bin Ma'dān, from some of the companions of the Prophet , that the Prophet saw a man praying with a dry spot on his foot the size of a dirham, where water had not reached. The Prophet ordered him to repeat his wuḍū' and his prayer.

The sixth obligation: The sequence between the parts of $wud\bar{u}$ as mentioned in the $\bar{a}yah$.

As for the order between the right and the left, it is recommended, based on what was narrated by the two Shaykhs from ${}^{c}\bar{A}^{c}ishah$, who said: "The Prophet

loved to start with the right in everything – in putting on his shoes, combing his hair, his purification, and in all his affairs."

These are the six obligatory acts of $wud\bar{u}$. Whoever performs them, along with its conditions, his $wud\bar{u}$ is valid.

I say what you hear, and I ask Allāh for forgiveness for me and for you. Seek His forgiveness, for He is the Forgiving, the Merciful.

اَ **ذُ**طْبَةُ اَلتَّانِيَةُ:

اَخْمُدُ للهِ الذِي عَلَمَ بِالْقَلَمِ، عَلَّمَ الإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ، الْحَمْدُ للهِ الذِي هَدَانَا لِئُورِ الإسْلامِ، وَأَرْشَدَنَا لِطَرِيقِ الْعِلْمِ وَالإيمَانِ، وَالصَّلَاةُ والسَّلَامُ عَلَى رَسُولِهِ محمدٍ، بعثه في الأُمِّيينَ يتلو عليهمْ آياتِهِ ويُعلِّمُهُم الكتابَ والحِكمة، أما بعد:

All praise is due to Allāh, Who taught by the pen and taught man what he did not know. All praise is due to Allāh, Who guided us to the light of Islam and directed us to the path of knowledge and faith. May peace and blessings be upon His Messenger Muḥammad, whom He sent among the unlettered to recite His āyāt to them, teach them the Book and wisdom. To proceed:

Indeed, there are recommended acts of $wud\bar{u}$ that a Muslim should be keen to perform:

Such as having a mindful heart during $wud\bar{u}$.

Being conscious that it is an act of worship and an expiation for sins.

ومنها تكرارُ الوضوءِ ثلاثاً لحديثِ عثمانَ فِي الصحيحينِ، فقد ذكرَ الوُضوءَ مكرراً ثلاثاً، ما عدا الرأسَ يُمسحُ واحدةً لحديثِ عليّ بنِ أبِي طالبٍ في عندَ أبِي داودَ أنّ رسولَ اللهِ في مسحَ رأسَهُ واحدةً.

Among them is repeating the wuḍū' three times, as narrated by 'Uthmān in the two Ṣaḥīḥs, except for the head, which is to be wiped once, as narrated by 'Alī bin Abī Ṭālib in Abū Dāwūd, that the Messenger of Allāh wiped his head once.

Among them is saying "Bismillah" (In the name of Allāh) at the beginning of $wud\bar{u}$.

Another is perfecting the $wud\bar{u}$ by cleansing it thoroughly, as Ibn 'Umar said, which is mentioned by Al-Bukhārī.

ومنها المبالغة في الاستنشاق، لمَا أخرجَ الأربعة عنْ لَقِيطِ بْنِ صَبِرَةَ هِ أَنَّ رسولَ اللهِ هِ قال: «وَبَالِغْ فِي الاِسْتِنْشَاقِ، إِلاَّ أَنْ تَكُونَ صَائِمًا».

Another is exaggerating in rinsing the nose, as narrated by the four Sunan narrators from Laqīṭ bin Ṣabirah that the Messenger of Allāh said: «Exaggerate in rinsing the nose unless you are fasting.»

ومنهَا أَنْ يقولَ بعدَ الوضوءِ أشهدُ أَن لَّا إِلهَ إِلَّا اللهُ وأشهدُ أَنَّ محمداً عبدهُ ورسولهُ.

Among them is saying after wuḍū': "I bear witness that there is no god worthy of being worshipped alone but Allāh, and I bear witness that Muḥammad is His worshipper and messenger."

أخرجَ مسلمٌ عَنْ عُقْبَةَ بْنِ عَامِرٍ ﴿ اللهِ ﴿ اللهِ عَالَى اللهِ ﴿ اللهِ اللهِ ﴿ اللهِ عَالَى اللهِ عَنْ عُقْبِلُ اللهِ عَنْ مُسْلِمٍ يَتَوَضَّأُ فَيُحْسِنُ وُضُوءَهُ، ثُمَّ يَقُومُ فَيُصَلِّي رَكْعَتَيْنِ، مُقْبِلُ عَلَيْهِمَا بِقَلْبِهِ وَوَجْهِهِ، إِلَّا وَجَبَتْ لَهُ الْجُنَّةُ».

Muslim narrated from 'Uqbah bin 'Āmir , that he said that the Messenger of Allāh said: «There is no Muslim who performs wuḍū' perfectly, then prays two rak'ahs, focusing his heart and face on them, except that Paradise becomes obligatory for him.»

ومنَ الناسِ منْ يرتكبُ بعضَ المخالفاتِ عندِ وُضوئهِ، منهَا: عدمُ إسباغهِ وضوءَه على الأعضاءِ كلهَا السيمَا فِي القدمينِ وعندَ المرفقينِ.

Some people commit errors in their $wud\bar{u}$, such as not completing the washing of all parts, especially the feet and around the elbows.

'Abdullāh bin 'Amr an narrated that the Prophet said: «Woe to the heels from the Fire.» This is agreed upon.

Others leave paint or similar substances on their hands or feet and do not remove them.

Some recite certain supplications for each part they wash, such as saying when washing the hands: "O Allāh,

make me among those who receive their book in their right hand," and similar sayings. This is an innovation.

There are many other mistakes, and the cure for them is knowledge, seeking it, and referring to trustworthy scholars and their books and *fatwās*.

such as the esteemed scholars 'Abdul-'Azīz bin Bāz, Al-Albānī, and Ibn 'Uthaymīn – may Allāh have mercy on them – and Shaykh Ṣālih Al-Fawzān – may Allāh preserve him.

اللَّهُمَّ أعزَّ الإسلامَ والمسلمينَ، اللَّهُمَّ فقه المسلمينَ فِي دينهمْ واجعلهمْ بهِ متمسكينَ.

O Allāh, honor Islam and the Muslims. O Allāh, grant the Muslims understanding in their religion and make them steadfast in it.

Rise for your prayer, may Allāh have mercy on you.