



Illustrated Islamic Jurisprudence for the Acts of Worship

Simplifying and Teaching the Rules of Islam

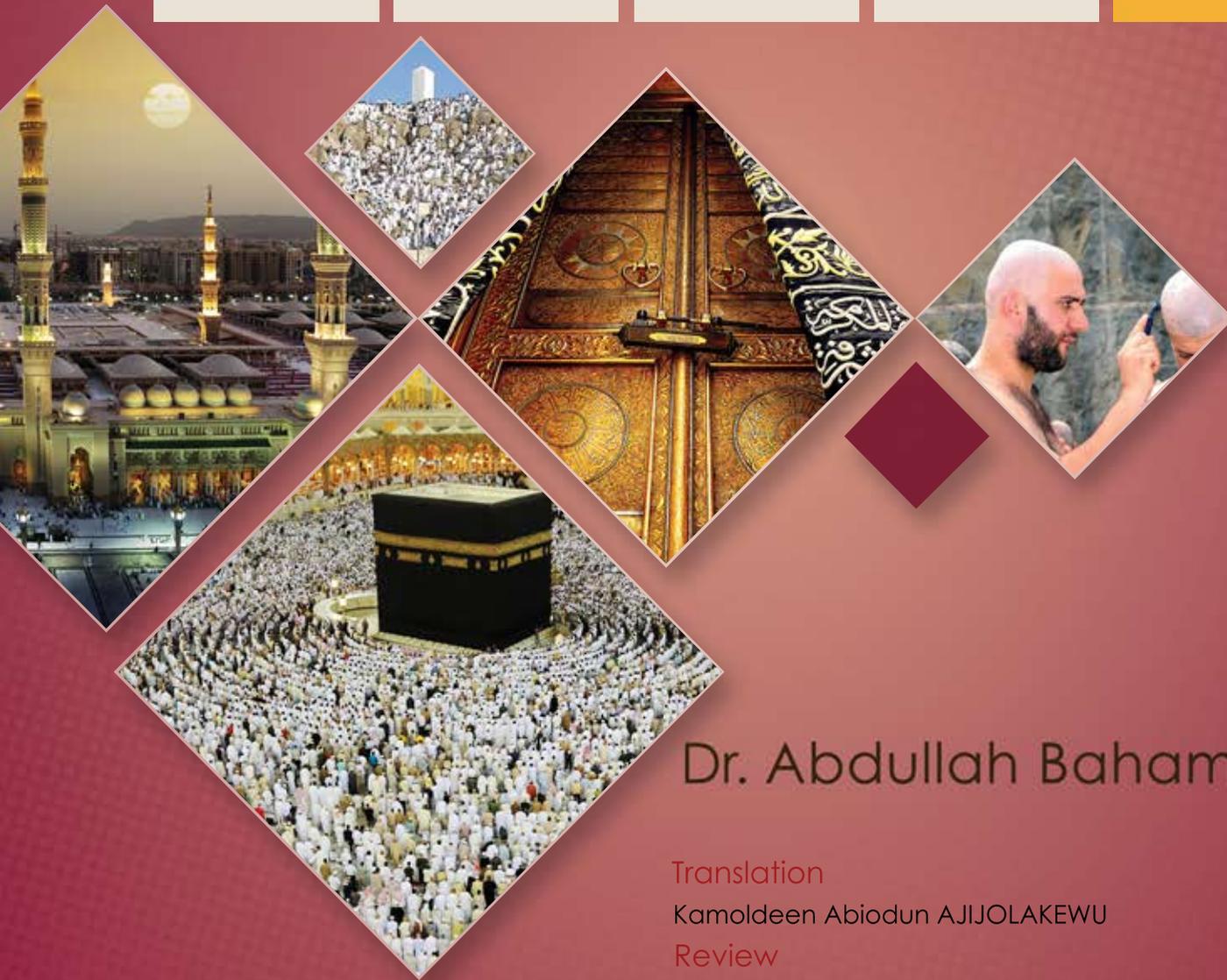
At-Tahara

As-Salāh

As-Saum

Az- Zakah

Al-Hajj



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Translation

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Review

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Udhiyah

Al-Adh'hiyah

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Animals that are slaughtered on the days of slaughtering (10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of Dhul-Hijjah) as a means of getting closer to Allah

Ruling of the Sacrificial Animals

It is an emphatic Sunnah, due to Allah's statement: "Then pray to your Lord and sacrifice (to Him only)" (al-Kawthar: 2). The hadeeth of Anas ؓ also mentions that the Prophet ﷺ sacrificed two rams that were Amlah⁽¹⁾, and Aqran⁽²⁾; he slaughtered both with his hands, saying, "Bismillah and Allahu Akbar", while placing his leg on their necks (Sifaa uhumaa)⁽³⁾.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Al-Amlah : Black and white, with white dominating.

(2) Al-Aqran: Horned.

(3) Sifaa uhumaa: Plural of Safah which means side of the neck.

(4) Source: At-Tirmidhi.

Contents

Al-Adh'hiyah

Ruling of the Sacrificial Animals

The Time for Slaughtering the Sacrificial Animals

Eligible Sacrificial Animals

The Satisfactory Age for the Sacrificial Animals

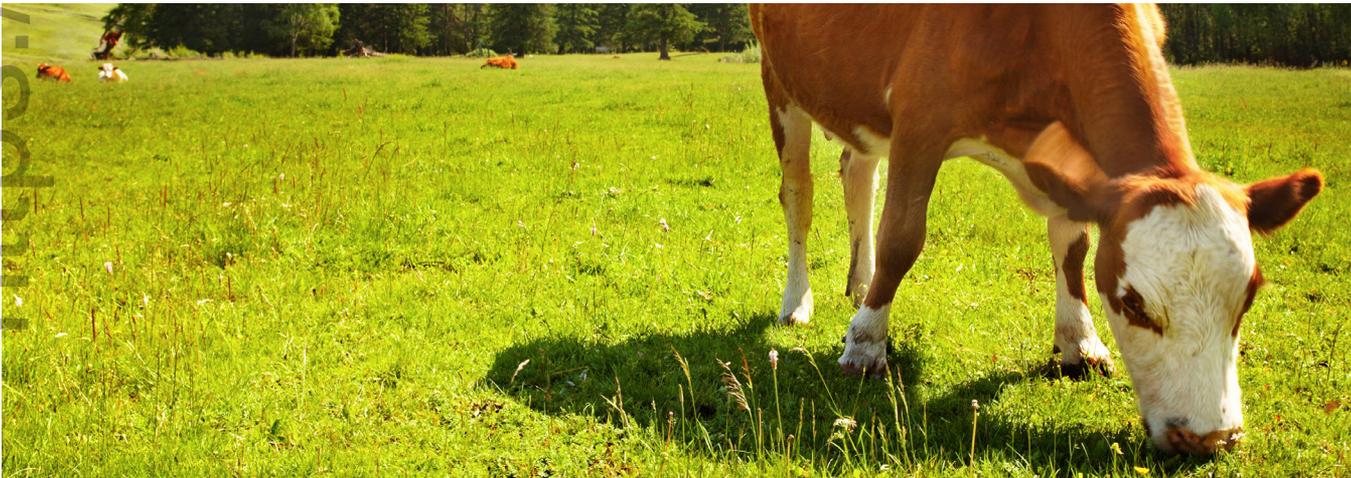
The Best Sacrificial Animals

Deformities in the Sacrificial Animals

Distribution of the Sacrificial Animal

The Time for Slaughtering the Sacrificial Animals

The time of slaughtering starts after the 'Eid prayers on the day of slaughtering and ends at sunset on the last day of at-Tashreeq (thirteenth day of Dhul-Hijjah.)





Eligible Sacrificial Animals

1. A single sheep/goat is enough for one individual, and he can include whoever he wishes in sharing the reward thereof, because the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said when he wanted to slaughter his offering: “Bismillah, Allahuma taqabbal Min Muhammadin wa Ali Muhammadin wa min Ummati Muhammadin,” meaning: In the name of Allah. O Allah, accept from Muhammad, the household of Muhammad and the nation of Muhammad.”⁽¹⁾
2. A single camel or cow is sufficient for seven. It is therefore permissible for seven individuals to jointly slaughter a camel or cow, due to the statement of Jabir ؓ: “The Messenger Of Allah ﷺ ordered us to join together to slaughter a cow or camel, each seven individuals on a Badanah⁽²⁾.”⁽³⁾

The Satisfactory Age for the Sacrificial Animals

Al jaḍha' from among sheep: that which is six months old.

Ath-thaniyy from among goats: that which is a year old.

Ath-thaniyy from among cows: that which is two years old.

Ath-thaniyy from among camels: that which is five years old.

(1) Agreed upon.

(2) Al-Badanah; a camel, male or female.

(3) Source: Muslim.

The Best Sacrificial Animals

The best are camels, if all their meat is given to the poor, since they are the most expensive and of the most benefit to the poor. Next come cows, if all their meat is given to the poor, then a sheep/goat, then a seventh of a badana, then a seventh of a cow.

Deformities in the Sacrificial Animals

1. Deformities which disqualify them from being acceptable as sacrificial animals.⁽¹⁾

- Al-'Awraa:

that which has lost one eye, or is totally blind

- 'Arjaa:

that which cannot walk (physically handicapped)

- Al-'Ajfaa:

that which is emaciated and skinny, and has not much flesh.

- The obviously sick

Evidence for all these is the hadeeth of al-Baraa bin 'Aazib ؓ who said: The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: "It is not permissible to offer as a sacrifice an animal that clearly has one bad eye, a lame animal that is obviously lame, as sick animal that is obviously sick, or an animal that is so emaciated that it is as if there is no marrow in its bones⁽²⁾."⁽³⁾ Added to these deformities are their likes or worse.

(1) Preventing them from being eligible:

(2) Laa tunqaa: Very lean and has no marrow.

(3) Source: Muslim.

2. Deformities that do not affect the eligibility of an animal for sacrifice

- Al-Batraa':

that which is tailless.

- Al-Jammaa'

that which is naturally hornless .

- Al-Khasiyy

a castrated sheep.

- Other deformities

An animal that has a cleft or a notch in its ear, or a crack on its horn.

The above statements on eligibility and deformities of animals for sacrifice are also applicable to Fidyah and Had-y.

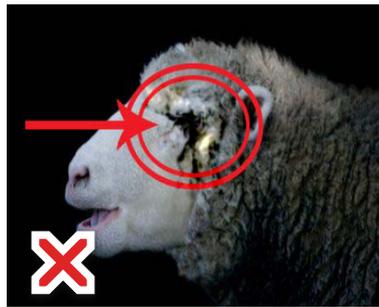
Distribution of the Sacrificial Animals

It is legislated that the owner of the animal eats a third, gives a third as a gift, and gives the remaining third as sadaqah; if he gives all as sadaqah, it is permissible; as is the case if he eats most of it.





A malnourished animal



A one-eyed sheep



A limping sheep



A break in the horn



A hornless sheep



A tailless goat

A benefit

Whosoever wants to sacrifice on 'Eid day (Udhiyyah) should refrain from cutting any of his hair, nails or skin when the month of Dhul-Hijjah has set in, until he slaughters the animal. This is due to the hadeeth of Ummu Salamah (may Allah be pleased with her) that the Prophet said: "When the first ten days (of Dhul-Hijjah) set in and any of you wishes to make sacrifice, he should not touch of his hair or skin at all."⁽¹⁾ However, for those on whose behalf the offering is to be made e.g. the wife, children etc, they are not forbidden to cut anything from these.

(1) Source: Muslim.

