

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Study of the book

FIQH US-SUNNAH

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Prayer

الصلاة

SALAH

- The conditions of Salah
(Shuroot as-Salah)

Conditions of Salah (Shuroot as-Salah)

A condition of Salah is a prerequisite of Salah. It is something that is required before the prayer begins in order for it to be valid.

- Islam
- Sanity
- Having reached the age of understanding
- Being free from ritual impurity (To have wudu)
- Removal of all impurities
- Covering the Awrah
- Entering the prayer in its proper time
- Facing the Qiblah
- Intention

Al-Islam

One must be a Muslim

- Islam: Its opposite is Kufr (disbelief). The actions of a disbeliever are not accepted by Allah, regardless of what good deed he may perform.

وَقَدِمْنَا إِلَىٰ مَا عَمِلُوا مِنْ عَمَلٍ فَجَعَلْنَاهُ هَبَاءً مَّنْثُورًا

“And We shall turn to whatever deeds they (polytheists) did and make such deeds as scattered floating particles of dust.”

[Surah Al-Furqan 25:23]

Sanity (Al-Aql)

One must be sane

- Its opposite is insanity (junoon)

“The pen is lifted from three people:
A person sleeping until he wakes up;
an insane person until he regains sanity;
and a child until he reaches the age of puberty.”
[Ahmad, Abu Dawood, An-Nasaaee and Ibn Majah]

Understanding (At-Taymeez)

One must have reached the age of understanding

- Its opposite is childhood (Sughr).

“Command your children to pray by (the age of) seven. And beat them to do it by (the age of) ten. And separate them from their beds.”

[Ahmad, Abu Dawood and Al-Haakim]

Free from Ritual Impurity (Raf al-Hadath)

- One must be free from ritual impurity (Have Wudu)

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا قُمْتُمْ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ فَاغْسِلُوا وُجُوهَكُمْ وَأَيْدِيَكُمْ
إِلَى الْمَرَافِقِ وَامْسَحُوا بِرُءُوسِكُمْ وَأَرْجُلَكُمْ إِلَى الْكَعْبَيْنِ

“O you who believe! When you rise to pray, wash your faces and your hands up to the elbows. Wipe your heads (with water), and (wash) your feet up to the ankles.” [Surah Al-Maidah 5:6]

Removal of all Impurities (Izaalat an-Najasah)

- One must remove all impurities from their body, garments, and the prayer area

وَتِيَابَكَ فَطَهِّرْ

“And purify your garments.”

[Surah Al-Muddathir 74:4]

Related Issues

- If one sees a Najasah on him after he finished the Salah, and he is unaware of it, or he is aware of it but forgot to clean it before the Salah, his Salah is valid and he does not have to repeat it.

Covering the Awrah (Sitr al-Awrah)

- **One must cover their Awrah**

يَا بَنِي آدَمَ خُذُوا زِينَتَكُمْ عِنْدَ كُلِّ
مَسْجِدٍ وَكُلُوا وَاشْرَبُوا وَلَا تُسْرِفُوا
إِنَّهُ لَا يُحِبُّ

“O Children of Adam, take your adornment
(by covering yourselves with clean clothes) when
praying.” [Surah Al-Araaf 7:31]



Regarding the *Awrah* for women, there are three opinions:

Hanbali

- The entire body except the face

Maliki and Shafi'ee

- The entire body except the face and the hands

Hanafi

- The entire body except the face, the hands and the feet

Related Issues

- If, non intentionally, a small part of the Awrah is uncovered during the Salah, or a large part of the Awrah is uncovered for a small period of time, the Salah is valid.
- The Awrah should be covered with something that is permissible to use and should not be transparent that one's skin color can be seen.
- If one cannot find anything to cover his Awrah except with Najis clothes, he can pray in it.
- If one cannot find anything to cover his Awrah he may pray with his Awrah uncovered. However, if others are present, he may pray sitting down bending his head slightly for Ruk'u and a little bit lower for Sujood.

Proper time (Dukhool al-Waqt)

One must enter the prayer at its proper time

إِنَّ الصَّلَاةَ كَانَتْ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ كِتَابًا مَّوْقُوتًا

“Verily, the prayer is enjoined on the believers at fixed hours.”

[Surah An-Nisa 4:03]

أَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ لِدُلُوكِ الشَّمْسِ إِلَى غَسَقِ اللَّيْلِ وَقُرْآنَ الْفَجْرِ إِنَّ قُرْآنَ
الْفَجْرِ كَانَ مَشْهُودًا

“Establish the prayer from mid-day till the darkness of the night (i.e. Dhuhr, Asr, Maghrib and ‘Ishaa), and recite the Quran in the early dawn (i.e. Fajr). Verily, the recitation of the Qur’aan in the early dawn is ever witnessed.” [Surah Al-Isra 17:78]

The times for prayer are as follows:

- The time for Dhuhr begins when the sun passes the meridian and continues until an object's shadow is approximately the same length as the object itself.
- The time for Asr begins when the object's shadow is of the same length as the object itself.
- The time for Maghrib begins when the sun sets and continues until the red twilight disappears.
- The time for Isha begins when the red twilight disappears and ends at dawn. However the preferred time to pray Isha is before the half of the night.
- The time for Fajr begins with the true dawn and continues until sunrise.

Related Issues

- For Dhuhr prayer, if it is extremely hot, it is recommended to wait for it to cool down.
- For Isha prayer, the Imam should take in consideration the situation of those in the Masjid. If they gather, he prays on time, if not, then he delays the Salah.
- If one missed many prayers he has to make them up in the same order. Exceptions are made for the following:
 - If he forgot and made them up out of order.
 - If he was ignorant about the rule (that he needs to do them in order).
 - If he remembered a missed Salah shortly before the Iqama for Jumua and does not have sufficient time to make it up, he can pray Jumua first and then make up the missed prayer.

Facing the Qiblah (Istiqbal al-Qiblah)

One must face the direction of the Kabah

قَدْ نَرَى تَقَلُّبَ وَجْهِكَ فِي السَّمَاءِ فَلَنُوَلِّيَنَّكَ قِبْلَةً تَرْضَاهَا
فَوَلِّ وَجْهَكَ شَطْرَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ

“Verily, We have seen the turning of your face (O Muhammad) towards the heaven. Surely, We shall turn you to a Qiblah (proper direction) that will please you. So turn your face to the direction of Al-Masjid-ul-Haraam.”

[Surah Al-Baqarah 2:144]

Related Issues

Facing the Qiblah is obligatory except for the following cases:

- If one is unable to face the Qiblah because of illness, fear, etc.
- If one performing voluntary prayers in travel while riding on an animal or a car. However it is recommended to start the Salah facing the Qiblah and after that he may face whatever direction his ride is going.
- If one does not know the direction of the Qiblah, and he finds no one to show him its direction, he should try his best to determine the direction of the Qiblah and pray accordingly. In such case, his prayer will be valid and does not have to repeat it even if he discovers later on that he had faced the wrong direction.

Intention (An-Niyyah)

One must have intention

- “Verily actions are based on intention, and everyone will have what he intends.” [Bukhari, Muslim]
- Intention is the aim and purpose of something. It is a condition of the heart and does not come from the tongue.

Intention can be divided into:

- General intention (refers to sincerity)
- Specific intention (distinguishes one act of Ibadah from another)

Related Issues

- It is permissible for someone who is praying with a Jama'ah, under certain circumstances, to leave the Jama'ah with the intention of performing the Salah individually.

إذا أحرَمَ مأموماً، ثم نوى الإنفراد لعذرٍ، جاز له ذلك

- The intention of the follower does not have to be the same as the intention of the Imam.

لا يُشترط في نية الإمام أن توافق نية المأموم

QUESTIONS

Jazakum Allah Khayran

May Allah SWT increase our knowledge!
AMEEN