

Ilm Essentials

Salāh Lesson 5

Wājib Acts in the Prayer

وَاجِبَاتُ الصَّلَاةِ

Wājib Acts in the Prayer

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- If you mistakenly miss a wājib, or delay a wājib or fard act
 - ▣ Must perform sajdah sahw (prostration of forgetfulness) to compensate
 - If you do not
 - Wājib to repeat the prayer (within its time)
- If you intentionally miss a wājib, or delay a wājib or fard act
 - ▣ Wājib to repeat the prayer
 - Sajdah sahw will not compensate for this

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- Specifying the words “Allahu akbar” for the start of every prayer
- Reciting Sūrah al-Fātihah in the first two rakāh of every fard prayer
 - ▣ And in every rakāh of the wājib, sunnah and nafl prayers
- Reciting the equivalent of three short verses in the first two rakāh of every fard prayer
 - ▣ And in every rakāh of the wājib, sunnah and nafl prayers
 - Could also be 1 long verse which is equivalent
 - ▣ If you recited two additional sūrahs
 - It is permissible
 - ▣ This means recitation in the 3rd and 4th rakāh of a fard prayer is not necessary

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- Reciting the Fātiḥah before the additional sūrah
 - ▣ Reciting the additional sūrah directly after the Fātiḥah
 - If you stood idle for the duration of 3 subhāna ‘Llāh
 - The wājib will be unfulfilled
- Standing upright after rukū (qawmah)
 - ▣ Such that the body parts come to rest
 - For the duration of one subhāna ‘Llāh

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- Including the nose (i.e. the hard part of the nose) with the forehead in sajdah
 - ▣ Recall that using the forehead is fard
 - But necessary to use the nose to fulfill the wājib
- Making 2 successive sajdah in each rakāh
 - ▣ Both are fard
 - But doing them one after the other is wājib
- Sitting between the two sajdah (jalsah)
 - ▣ Such that the body parts come to rest
 - Recall that returning to a position close to sitting was fard
 - But sitting fully is wājib

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- Performance of all the integrals of the prayer such that you remain motionless for the duration of one subhāna ‘Llāh (ta’dīl al-arkān)
 - ▣ The limbs should come to rest and the joints should be at ease
- Performing each fard and wājib act in its prescribed order
 - ▣ If you forgot rukū and went directly into sajdah
 - You will make up the rukū during the prayer and perform sahw

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- Performing each fard and wājib act without delay
 - ▣ If you recited the Fātihah and then delayed before the next sūrah, sahw is wājib
- The first sitting for the duration of the tashahhud
 - ▣ Technically all “non-final” sittings
 - Prayers with only 2 rakāh contain only the final sitting
- Recitation of the entire tashahhud in all sittings

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- Rising from the non-final sittings, after tashahhud, without delay
 - ▣ If you recited the word “Muhammad” in the salawāt
 - You have missed the wājib
- Saying the word “as-sālam” twice at the end of the prayer
 - ▣ Adding “alaykum wa rahmatu ‘Llāh” and turning the head to the right and left are all sunnah
- The prayer legally ends with the first salām
 - ▣ But giving the second salām is also wājib
 - ▣ If you join the imām after he has said the first “as-salām”
 - You have missed the prayer
 - ▣ If you lose wudū after the first salām
 - Your prayer is valid yet deficient
 - Wājib to repeat within the time

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- Recitation of the qunūt in the witr prayer before rukū
 - ▣ Minimum qunūt is any duā (i.e. asking for anything which only Allah can grant/fulfill)
 - “Allāhuma ‘gh-firī” will fulfill the wājib
 - ▣ If you did not recite before rukū
 - You will not make up the qunūt
- Utterance of the 3 additional takbīr in each rakāh of the Eid prayers
- Utterance of the takbīr in the second rakāh of the Eid prayer, which takes a person into rukū, is also wājib

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- The imām's reciting the Quran aloud in the first two rakāh of Fajr, Maghrib and Ishā
 - ▣ Even if performed as qadā in jamā'ah during the day
- And in all rakāh of Jumuah, Eid, tarāwīh and in the witr prayer during Ramadān
 - ▣ Should be loud enough so that those close to him can hear
 - Not necessary that everyone be able to hear
- A man praying alone has the option of reciting softly or aloud in these rakāh
 - ▣ Just like he has the choice in nafl prayed at night
 - Definition of softly

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- The imām's reciting the Quran softly in all the rakāh of Dhuhr and Asr
 - ▣ And in all the obligatory rakāh following the first two of the Maghrib and Ishā prayer
 - And in all the rakāh of a nafl prayer performed during the day
 - Same would apply to a man praying alone
- Women should always recite softly
- Following the imām as closely as possible
 - ▣ Ensuring not to get ahead

Questions and Discussion

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