

Ilm Essentials

Salāh Lesson 12

Congregational Prayer

Makrūh Imāmate

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- Makrūh that any of the following lead the prayer (though the prayer is valid)
 - ▣ A fāsiq (one who openly sins)
 - ▣ A bida'ti (an innovator, in belief or action)
 - ▣ A slave, blind man, villager, illegitimate child
- Makrūh that the imām lengthen the prayer such that it would be burdensome for the followers

Impermissible Imāmate

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- An excused person cannot lead a non-excused person
- A person praying a fard cannot pray behind one performing a wājib, sunnah or nafl
- A person praying a fard cannot pray behind one performing a different fard
- One who can perform rukū and sajdah cannot pray behind one who gestures for rukū and sajdah
 - ▣ Sitting and gesturing are different
- A non-mature boy cannot lead a mature man

Permissible Imāmate

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- A follower who makes wudū can pray behind an imām who makes tayammum
 - ▣ Or an imām who wipes his socks or bandage
- A standing follower can pray behind a sitting imām
- A gesturing follower can pray behind a gesturing imām
 - ▣ But a non-gesturing follower cannot pray behind a gesturing imām

Conditions for Following the Imām

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- The follower must make the intention to follow the imām
 - ▣ Together with his individual intention (i.e. fard of Dhuhr, etc.)
 - Connected with the utterance of takbīr tahrīmah
- This is because the follower must connect himself to the imām
 - ▣ However the opposite is not true
 - So if one was praying alone and someone joined them, they do not need to change their intention

Conditions for Following the Imām

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- A woman's following a male imām is correct only if the imām includes women in his intention
 - ▣ Can assume the imām has made this intention anywhere women normally attend the prayer
- The heels of the follower must be behind the heels of the imām

Conditions for Following the Imām

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- The follower should be praying the same prayer as the imām, or a prayer of a lower category
 - ▣ Cannot perform a fard behind an imām who is praying a sunnah
 - ▣ Cannot pray a different fard than the imām
 - Qadā of Asr behind an imām praying the current Asr will not be valid
 - ▣ If the imām is praying a sunnah or nafl
 - Permissible to pray a different sunnah or nafl
 - Imām is praying salāt al-hājah and you pray istikhārah behind him

Conditions for Following the Imām

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- A latecomer (masbūq) cannot become an imām
 - ▣ Latercomer is one who missed the first rakāh with the imām
 - If someone caught the last rakāh of Ishā and is now finishing the prayer on his own
 - Another cannot join him and make him the imām
- There cannot be a row of women between the imām and the followers, or between the rows of men

Conditions for Following the Imām

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- There cannot be anything between the imām and the follower which restricts the followers from knowing when the imām passes from one act of the prayer to another
- If a follower becomes aware of something from the imām which corrupts the prayer according to the follower's opinion (i.e. flowing blood or vomiting a mouthful)
 - ▣ He cannot pray behind that imām
 - If they are in the prayer and this occurs
 - The follower's prayer breaks

Setting the Rows

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- Sunnah that the imām ensure the lines are straight by advising the followers
- The first line is the best, then the second, etc.
 - ▣ The divine mercy descends on the imām first, then those in the first row, then the second, etc.
- If there is only one follower with the imām
 - ▣ He will stand to right, slightly behind the imām
- If there is more than one follower, they will stand in a separate row behind the imām
 - ▣ If a husband and wife pray together, just the two of them, she will stand in a separate row behind her husband

Setting the Rows

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- If someone joins an imām with a single follower, the newcomer will pull him back
 - ▣ Otherwise the imām will step forward
 - And the followers should close rank
- In a mixed congregation
 - ▣ The first lines are for the men
 - ▣ Then the children
 - ▣ Then the women

Women's Congregation

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- Women's only congregation is makrūh tahrīm
 - ▣ In one narration, Aishah led a women's jamā'ah
 - ▣ In another narration Aishah relates that the Prophet (sallallahu alaihi wa sallam) said, "There is no good in the congregation of women"
 - The first is taken to show validity
 - The second establishes the general ruling
 - ▣ Women get the greatest reward for praying at home, so in a female congregation, most of the women have left the greater reward

Women's Congregation

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- We don't find narrations about the sahābiyah regularly holding female congregations
 - ▣ Still, such a congregation will be valid

Second Jamā'ah in the Masjid

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- Makrūh tahrīm to hold a second jamā'ah in a masjid
 - ▣ Which has a set imām with set prayer times
 - Where the adhān and iqāmah are called
 - Exception for masjids along the road and in the markets
- According to Imām Abū Yūsuf
 - ▣ Permissible to hold a second jamā'ah provided it is differentiated from the first
 - For example by standing somewhere different

The Latecomer & Completing the Prayer

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- A latecomer is one who missed the first rakāh with the imām
 - ▣ Defined as having joined the prayer after the imām has completed the first rukū
- You will be considered to have caught the imām as long as you perform the minimum bending of rukū before the imām begins to rise
 - ▣ Remember that the takbīr must be pronounced standing
- If you find the imām in sajdah, you should pronounce takbīr and join the imām
 - ▣ Should not wait until the imām rises from his sajdah

The Latecomer & Completing the Prayer

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- When the imām sits for his final sitting
 - ▣ You will recite the tashahhud, but nothing more (i.e. no salawāt, etc.)
 - You should ideally slow your tashahhud so that it ends with the imām's salām
 - Otherwise you can remain silent after the tashahhud
- Once the imām has started his second salām
 - ▣ You will rise and complete his prayer

The Latecomer & Completing the Prayer

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- You now become like a person praying alone (a munfarid)
 - ▣ You will recite the thanā, ta'awwudh, bismillāh, etc.
 - ▣ If you make a mistake necessitating sahw
 - You will perform sahw at the end of the prayer
 - Even if you already did sahw once with the imām
- In regards to recitation
 - ▣ Pray as though you are starting the prayer from the beginning
- In regard to sitting
 - ▣ Pray as though you are continuing from where you left off with the imām

Missing 3 Rakāh of Ishā

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	Recitation	Sitting
Rakāh #1	First	Second
Rakāh #2	Second	Third
Rakāh #3	Third	Fourth

Missing 3 Rakāh of Ishā

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- When you rise after the salāms you will pray as though you just started the prayer
 - ▣ Thanā, ta'awwudh, bismillāh, Fātihah, sūrah
 - This is your first rakāh recitation-wise
 - ▣ But it is your second rakāh sitting-wise
 - So you will perform your first sitting after sajdah
 - ▣ Rise after the first sitting
 - Bismillāh, Fātihah, sūrah, rukū, sajdah
 - ▣ Rise immediately after sajdah
 - Bismillāh, Fātihah, rukū, sajdah, final sitting

The Latecomer & Completing the Prayer

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- The latecomer does not have to maintain the order of recitation relative to the imām's recitation

When the Imām Loses Wudū

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- If the wudū of the imām breaks while in salāh
 - ▣ He can break the jamā'ah and go to make wudū
 - The followers can either wait for him and start the prayer anew behind him
 - Or they can appoint someone else as imām and start the prayer over again right away
 - ▣ The imām may appoint one of the followers to lead in his place (khalīfah)
 - The jamā'ah will continue from where they left off
 - The imām will make wudū and join as a follower

Appointing a Khalīfah

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- Provided the imām's wudū is nullified due to a reason outside his control
 - ▣ He can appoint a khalīfah by indicating to him or drawing him forward
 - The imām must not speak, as this will break everyone's prayer
 - ▣ If the imām leaves the masjid, or passes the followers, without appointing one as a successor
 - The salāh of all the followers breaks

Questions and Discussion

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