

Ilm Essentials

Salāh Lesson 13

Congregational Prayer

Falling Behind the Imām

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- Wājib for the follower to keep up with the imām
- If there is a conflict between this wājib and a sunnah act of the prayer
 - ▣ The sunnah will be left
 - If the imām rises from rukū before you have recited the 3 tasbīhāt
 - They will be left and you will follow the imām
 - If the imām gives salāms while you are still reciting salawāt
 - You will leave the salawāt and follow the imām

Falling Behind the Imām

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- If the imām gives salāms before you have finished your tashahhud
 - ▣ Quickly finish your tashahhud and then give salāms
 - You will not recite the salawāt or duā
- If the imām stands for the 3rd rakāh before you have completed the tashahhud
 - ▣ Quickly finish your tashahhud and then stand

Giving Preference to the Fard

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- If the fard prayer has started or the iqāmah is called or the imām has come out for the khutbah
 - ▣ You should not begin any other prayer
 - Instead join the imām/listen to the khutbah
- Only exception is Fajr
 - ▣ 2 sunnah of Fajr should be performed as long as you are sure to catch the imām before the first salām
 - Should be performed away from the congregation
 - Best thing is to pray them at home

Giving Preference to the Fard

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- If you are unsure of catching the Fajr prayer with the imām
 - ▣ The sunnah rakāh will be left
 - They should be performed sometime after sunrise and before zawāl
 - Once zawāl has passed, these rakāh cannot be made up
 - Some said they will only be made up if you also missed the fard of Fajr
- If you miss the 4 sunnah rakāh before Dhuhr
 - ▣ Perform these after the fard rakāh
 - Either before or after the 2 sunnah of Dhuhr

Praying When the Iqāmah is Called

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- If you are praying a 4-rakāh fard, or any nafl/sunnah ghayr muakkadah, when the iqāmah is called
 - ▣ If you have not prostrated for the first rakāh
 - Break the prayer by giving one salām to the right and join the congregation
 - ▣ If you prostrated for the first rakāh
 - Complete the second rakāh and then join the congregation
 - Regardless of whether you are praying two or four
 - These two rakāh will become nafl

Praying When the Iqāmah is Called

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- If you are praying a four-rakāh fard or nafl when the iqāmah is called
 - ▣ If you started the third rakāh, but have not performed sajdah of that rakāh
 - Break it by giving one salām to the right and join the congregation
 - The first two rakāh will be nafl
 - ▣ If you performed the sajdah of the third rakāh, complete the prayer and join the congregation
 - Provided the congregation is for Dhuhr or Ishā
 - Intention will be to pray nafl
 - If the congregation is for Asr you will not join

Praying When the Iqāmah is Called

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- If you are praying Fajr or Maghrib when the iqāmah is called
 - ▣ Break the prayer as long as you have not performed the first sajdah of the second rakāh
 - And then join the congregation
 - ▣ Otherwise complete the prayer
 - And you will not join the congregation
 - Since nafl after Fajr is makrūh
 - And if it was Maghrib
 - There is no odd rakāh nafl

Praying When the Iqāmah is Called

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- If you are praying sunnah muakkadah when the iqāmah is called
 - ▣ For Fajr
 - Complete the prayer and then join the congregation
- For Dhuhr or jumuah
 - ▣ Complete two rakāh and then join the prayer or sit for the khutbah
 - Your two rakāh will become nafl
 - You will repeat the 4 sunnah after the prayer
 - If you know you will not have time
 - Or that you will not repeat them
 - Do not break the prayer after 2, instead complete all 4

Making Up a Nullified Prayer

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- Once you start a nafl prayer, 2 rakāh become wājib
 - ▣ Even if you had intended 4 rakāh
- If you break a nafl without completing at least 2 rakāh
 - ▣ You will need to make up those 2 rakāh later
- If you break a sunnah muakkadah to catch the fard
 - ▣ The entire sunnah will need to be made up
 - Only applies to 4 rakāh before Dhuhr/jumuah
 - 4 rakāh before Asr are considered nafl
- If you break a fard to catch the fard, nothing is owed

The Friday Prayer

Conditions for the Obligation of Jumuah

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- Jumuah is fard upon every Muslim who is
 - Male
 - Mature
 - Resident
 - Healthy
 - Freedom
 - Free from any other impediment
 - Such as extreme weather, unsafe conditions, etc.

Conditions for the Validity of Jumuah

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- Conditions for the validity of the jumuah prayer
 - ▣ A city, defined as that place where all the basic amenities are met
 - Outside of such a city, jumuah is not permissible
 - ▣ Time of the Dhuhr prayer
 - The khutbah and prayer are not valid before Dhuhr
 - The time expires with the beginning of Asr
 - What about when the khutbah starts before Dhuhr
 - ▣ Khutbah must precede the prayer

Conditions for the Validity of Jumuah

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- Permission or approval of the ruler or his deputy
 - ▣ Traditionally, only 1 or a few jumuah in a city
 - Not relevant today
- Jamā'ah
 - ▣ For the khutbah you need at least 2 men
 - Women and children will not be counted
 - Best to have at least 4 men
 - ▣ For the prayer you need at least 4 men
 - Women and children will not be counted
- General permission for all those who wish to attend
 - ▣ This condition would not apply in prisons
 - What about in an office building

Wājib Acts for Jumuah

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- The imām must recite audibly in both rakāh of jumuah
- A man is required to proceed to the masjid with some degree of haste once the first adhān is called
 - ▣ The second adhān is that which is performed for the start of the khutbah
- He is required to leave anything which would delay him from the masjid
 - ▣ Can only perform those acts directly related to jumuah
 - For example performing ghusl or changing his clothes
 - ▣ Some said this refers to the second adhān

Sunnah of the Jumuah Khutbah

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- The khatīb should be in a state of ritual purity
- Sitting on the mimbar before starting the khutbah
 - ▣ Sunnah is 3 steps and the Prophet (sallallahu alaihi wa sallam) would stand on the top
 - Abū Bakr stood on the middle
 - Umar stood on the lowest
- Performing the adhān in front of the khatīb when he sits
- Standing for both khutbahs
 - ▣ To deliver one or both khutbah sitting is makrūh

Sunnah of the Jumu'ah Khutbah

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- For the people to face the khatīb during the khutbah
- Starting the first khutbah by praising Allah, uttering the two sentences of testimony and invoking blessings upon the Prophet (sallallahu alaihi wa sallam)
- Admonishing the people through the first khutbah
 - ▣ Reminding them of that which will ensure their salvation
- Reading at least one verse of the Quran
- Exhorting the people to taqwā

Sunnah of the Jumu'ah Khutbah

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- Delivering two khutbahs
 - ▣ Sitting between the two
- Starting the second khutbah by repeating the praise of Allah, shahādatayn and salawāt
- Making duā for the believers and seeking forgiveness for their sins in the second khutbah

Sunnah of the Jumuah Khutbah

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- Keeping the khutbah slightly shorter than the prayer
 - ▣ Makrūh that the khutbahs are made too long
 - Or that any of the sunnahs are intentionally left
- Performing ghusl for the jumuah prayer
 - ▣ Not necessarily for the day of jumuah
- Wearing scent and using the miswāk
- Wearing your best clothing
- Arriving early to the masjid
- Reciting Sūrah al-Kahf

Makrūh of Jumuah

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- Offering any prayer or making any utterance once the imām comes out for the khutbah
 - ▣ Until he completes the prayer
 - Includes tahiyyah al-masjid and the 4 sunnah muakkadah
 - ▣ Also telling another to be quiet
 - ▣ And sending salawāt or making duā between the khutbah
 - Both of which should be done in the heart
- Replying to the salām or sneeze of another
- For the khatīb to give salām to the people when he ascends the pulpit

Makrūh of Jumuah

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- To leave out any of the sunnahs
- Eating, drinking, looking around or doing any vain thing during the khutbah
- Leaving town, without performing jumuah, after the first adhān has been called
 - ▣ Permissible to leave before the first adhān
 - Only applies to those upon whom jumuah is fard

Language of the Khutbah

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- Makrūh to give the khutbah in any language other than Arabic
 - The core component is the dhikr of Allah
 - “Oh you who believe! When the call is made for the prayer on the day of jumuah, hasten to the remembrance of Allah and leave off business...” (Quran 62:9)
- Even though the sahābah spread throughout the world
 - No narrations to indicate that they ever gave the khutbah in any other language

Language of the Khutbah

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- Can give a talk beforehand in the native language
 - ▣ And then give the khutbah itself in Arabic
- Benefits of this way
 - ▣ Avoid falling into the makrūh
 - ▣ Closest to the sunnah
 - By keeping the khutbah in Arabic
 - Also keeping the khutbah shorter than the salāh
 - ▣ Allows the people to hear Arabic
 - But also benefit from the talk beforehand
 - ▣ Delays the actual start of the khutbah
 - Allows more people to be present

Various Issues

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- Permissible for a sick man or a traveler to lead the jumuah prayer
- If one upon whom jumuah is not fard, offers jumuah, they will not perform Dhuhr
 - ▣ For example a woman, sick man or traveler
- For the one upon whom jumuah is not fard
 - ▣ Still better to offer jumuah
 - Except for a woman, for whom Dhuhr is better

Various Issues

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- The minimum khutbah is a single tasbīh
 - ▣ But this would be makrūh
- There is a time on Friday when no duā is rejected
 - ▣ Some said it is between the khutbahs
 - Some said after Asr
- Friday is the day Ādam was created
 - ▣ And the day he entered and was expelled from Paradise
 - And the day the Hour will commence

Questions and Discussion

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- The Language of the Friday Khutbah
 - ▣ Muftī Muhammad Taqī Usmānī
 - Available in the Student Section