



Jurisprudential Facts



U. Bareah bint Ibrahim Al-Yahya



Jurisprudential Facts

In Wudu there is the presence of :

Obeying the command of Allah; following the guidance of the Prophet ﷺ; sins fall with the drops of water, and this is a means of the raising of one's ranks. And one who follows it (Wudu) with 2 Rak'ahs his sins are forgiven.

There are 4 places in which the hands should be raised during Salah:

During the opening Takbeer, when bowing, when rising from Ruku', and when standing from the first Tashahhud.

Three things repair the deficiencies in Salah :

The Sunnah Salawaat, Sajdah as-Sahw, remembrance of Allah after Salah.

Three cases of doubt are not taken into consideration :

If it was a matter of illusion; if it increased with a person; after completing worship.

Sayings (and supplications) that are narrated differently:

Like the opening supplication of Salah, the Adhkar after Salah, the Tashahhud..

one should differ between them as a way of preserving the various Sunan and enlivening them and to make the heart humbled.

From the Sunan Surahs to recite in the Sunan supererogatory rak'ahs of Fajr:

Surah al-Kafirun and al-Ikhlās, or the 136th verse of Surah al-Baqarah and the 64th verse of Surah al-Imran.



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The sunnah of 'Ishrāq' is the Duhā prayer:

However, if you pray it in the beginning time it is called the Ishrāq prayer, and if you pray it in the later time it is called the Duhā prayer.

There are a number of opinions in specifying the Hour of Acceptance on Friday; the most correct of them are :

From when the Imām enters until the Salāh is over.
The last hour of 'Asr.

In the funeral prayer, you say:

After the 1st Takbīr: Surah al-Fātihah, after the 2nd Takbīr: salutations upon the Prophet ﷺ after the 3rd Takbīr: supplication for the deceased one, then the 4th Takbīr; and (after it) he says the Salām.

What is left out from the Sunan when travelling?

The supererogatory Sunan prayers only, except those of Fajr.
As for the rest of the Sunan and supererogatory prayers, the traveller can pray them.

From the pillars of the prayer which are neglected is :

Calmness between the 2 prostrations. Anas said: When the Prophet ﷺ lifted his head from prostration, he stayed in that position until someone would say: "he has forgotten (i.e. to prostrate the next prostration)".

Increase in supererogatory actions for 2 reasons:

To strengthen the deficiencies of the obligatory actions; "are there any supererogatory actions offered by My servant?"
It is a means of gaining the love of Allah; "and My servant keeps on coming closer to Me through performing supererogatory actions until I love him".

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Ensure to place a barrier in front of you when praying , whether you are leading or alone:

As it is an emphasised Sunnah.

The scholars have excluded Masjid al-Haram, as it is a crowded place.

The positions of the acceptance of supplication in Salah:

- When prostrating.
 - Before the Salam, after the last Tashahhud.
- So try to supplicate during them.

Praying between the Adhan and Iqamah is Sunnah:

2 Rak'ahs or more. Due to the Hadeeth:

There is a prayer between every Adhan and Iqamah; there is a prayer between every Adhan and Iqamah; and the third time he added: "For him who wishes".

What is the ruling of a woman praying with her Niqab without the presence of a strange man?

It is disliked, but her prayer is valid.

From the Sunnah of reciting in the Fajr prayer:

On the Day of Jumu'ah: Surah Sajdah and al-Insan.

Even the woman in her house, as they mention the originator of the creation and provisions, and reward.

