



Illustrated Islamic Jurisprudence for the Acts of Worship

Simplifying and Teaching the Rules of Islam

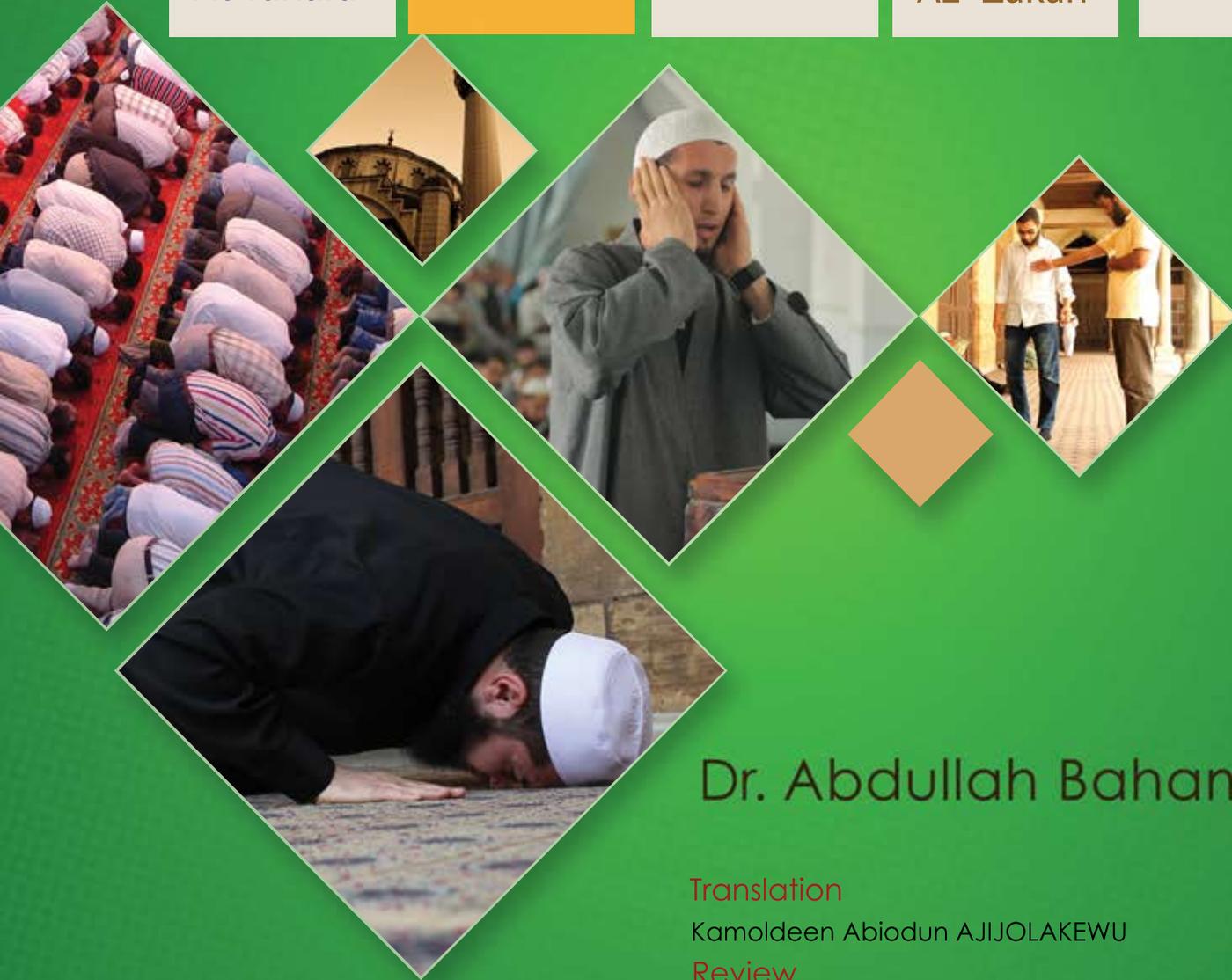
At-Tahara

As-Salāh

As-Saum

Az- Zakah

Al-Hajj



Dr. Abdullah Bahammam

Translation

Kamoldeen Abiodun AJIJOLAKEWU

Review

Dr. Abdul-Razzaq Abdul Majeed Alaro

Dr. AbdulRaheem Kajogbola Omoloso

Pillars of salat and their rulings

The Status of As-Ṣalāh and its Ruling



Contents

The Status of As-Ṣalāh and its Ruling

The Position of As-Ṣalāh in Islam

The Virtues of As-Ṣalāh

The Ruling of As-Ṣalāh

Upon Whom is As-Ṣalāh Obligatory?

The Ruling of the One who Stops Performing Prayer

As-Ṣalāh linguistically means:
Invocation

As-Ṣalāh, in the context of Islamic Law means:

Worshipping Allah Almighty with specific words and actions; beginning with saying "Allahu Akbar" and ending with saying "As-Salaamu 'Alaikum".

The Position of As-Ṣalāh in Islam

1. As-Ṣalāh is the second pillar of the five pillars of Islam. The Prophet ﷺ, said: "Islam is built upon five pillars: Witnessing that there is no god but Allah and that Muhammad is His servant and Messenger, and establishing the prayer..."⁽¹⁾

2. As-Ṣalāh is the best of actions. The Prophet ﷺ said: "The best of actions is the prayer early in its time."⁽²⁾
3. As-Ṣalāh is the line between Islam and Kufr (disbelief). The Prophet ﷺ said: "Indeed between a man, and shirk and Kufr, is abandoning the prayer."⁽³⁾
4. The foundation of Islam is built on As-Ṣalāh and At-Tawheed (worshipping only Allah, alone). The Prophet ﷺ said: "The head of this affair is Islam and its support is Ṣalāh."⁽⁴⁾

(2) Source: At-Tirmidhi.

(3) Source: Muslim.

(4) Source: Ahmad.

(1) Agreed upon.

The Virtues of As-Ṣalāh

1. As-Ṣalāh is a source of light (means of guidance) for the one who performs it. The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said, “Ṣalāh is light.”⁽¹⁾
2. As-Ṣalāh is a means of expiating sins. Allah, the Magnificent and Majestic, says: “And establish As-Ṣalāh at the two ends of the day and in some hours of the night (i.e. the five compulsory prayers). Verily, the good deeds remove the evil deeds. That is a reminder for the mindful.” (Hūd: 114)

The Prophet ﷺ said: “Don’t you see that if there was a river at the door of any of you, and from this river, one bathes five times daily, will there remain any daranihi⁽²⁾ on him?” They (the Companions) (may Allah be pleased with them) replied, “There won’t remain any dirt on him.” He ﷺ said: “And that is the similitude of the five daily prayers, with them Allah expiates sins.”⁽³⁾

3. As-Ṣalāh is a reason for entering Paradise. The Prophet ﷺ said to Rabee’ah Ibn Ka’b ؓ, when he asked to be able to accompany the Messenger of Allah ﷺ in paradise: “Then, aid me in that by making many prostrations.”⁽⁴⁾

The Ruling of As-Ṣalāh

The five daily prayers are obligatory, as stated in the Qur’an, the Sunnah, and the consensus of the scholars of Islam.

The Qur’an: Allah says: “And perform Ṣalāh and give As-Zakāh and bow down along with those who bow down.” (Baqarah: 43).

The Sunnah: The Prophet ﷺ said “Islam is built upon five: Testifying that there is no deity worthy of worship except Allah and that Muhammad ﷺ is His servant and messenger; establishing As-Ṣalāh; giving Az- Zakah; observing pilgrimage to the (holy) house and fasting Ramadhan.”⁽⁵⁾

(1) Source: Muslim.
(2) dirt.
(3) Agreed upon.
(4) Source: Muslim.
(5) Agreed upon.

On the authority of Ṭalhah ibn Ubaydullah, a man asked the Prophet ﷺ about Islam. The Prophet ﷺ said: “Five salawāt (prayers) in the day and night.” The man asked, “Is there anything upon me apart from these?” The Prophet ﷺ said: “No, except if you wish to offer non-obligatory prayers (nawafil).”⁽⁶⁾

The Consensus: The scholars of Islam, past and present, agree, based on evidence from the Qur’an and Sunnah, that the five daily prayers are obligatory.

Upon Whom is As-Ṣalāh Obligatory?

Ṣalāh is an obligation on every sane mature Muslim; male or female.



“ Making up Prayers

When a person accepts Islam he or she is not commanded to make up the prayers they missed before becoming a Muslim. This is because a person’s previous sins are forgiven when he or she accepts Islam.

(6) Agreed upon.

The Ruling of the One who Stops Performing Prayer

1. The one who stops performing As-Ṣalāh due to denying its obligation:

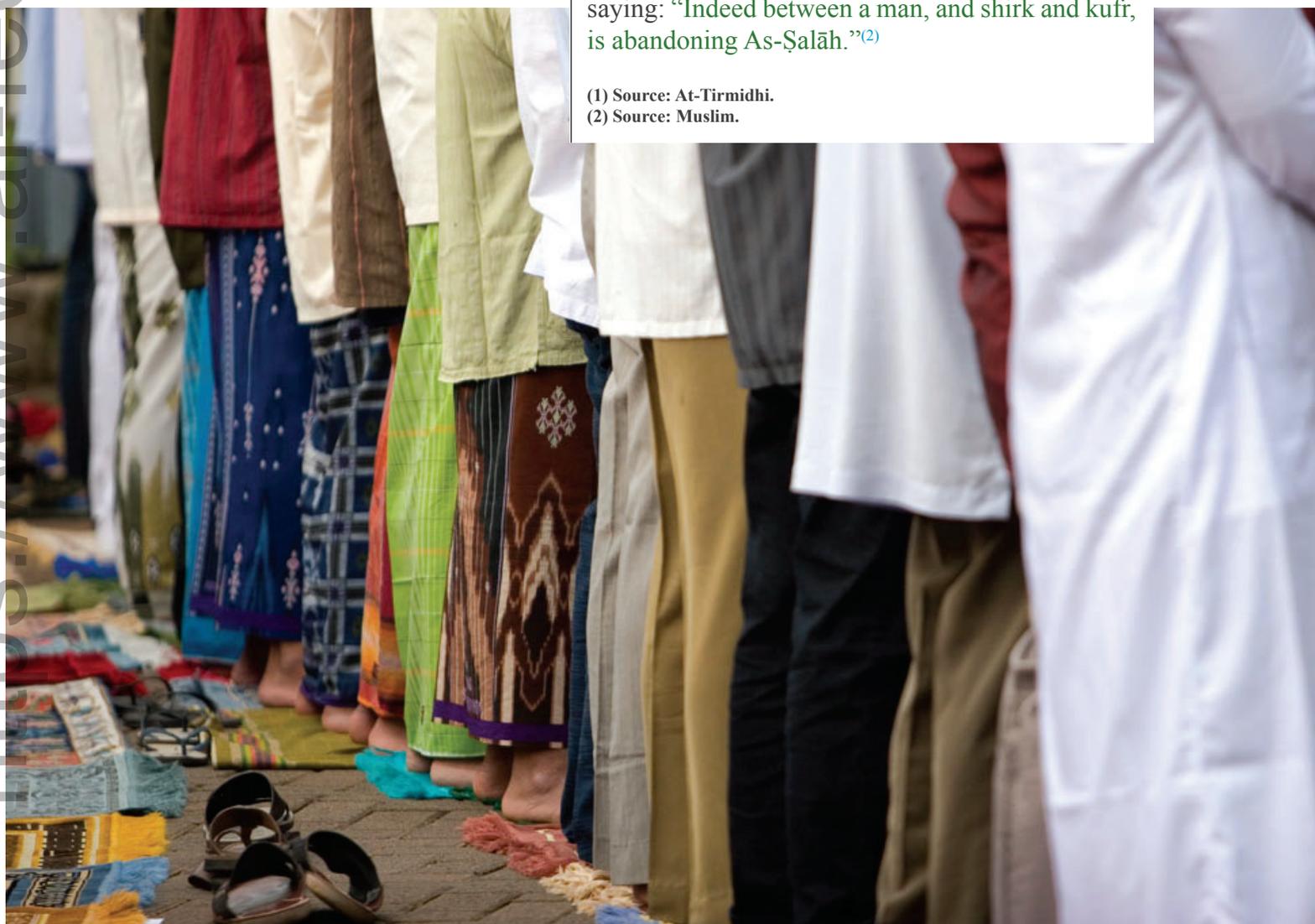
If he is ignorant about the issue, then he should be informed. Subsequently if he persists on rejecting its obligation, he becomes a disbeliever, as he belies Allah Almighty, His Messenger ﷺ and the consensus of the Muslims.

2. The one who stops performing prayer out of laziness:

Whosoever stops performing As-Ṣalāh intentionally out of laziness, has disbelieved. It is upon the ruler to order him to perform As-Ṣalāh and also advise him, for three days, to repent for abandoning it. Subsequently, if he repents and returns to making the As-Ṣalāh, he is spared. But if he does not start praying again, he is killed for apostasy. This is in accordance with the Prophet's ﷺ statement: "The covenant which is between us and them (the disbelievers) is the prayer; so whosoever leaves it has disbelieved."⁽¹⁾ Also his saying: "Indeed between a man, and shirk and kufr, is abandoning As-Ṣalāh."⁽²⁾

(1) Source: At-Tirmidhi.

(2) Source: Muslim.





The Prayer of the Young

The young are commanded to make As-Ṣalāh when they reach seven years of age; so that they may become accustomed to making it. They are beaten – but not severely - for non-compliance at the age of ten. The Prophet ﷺ said: “Command your children to perform As-Ṣalāh at seven years of age, and beat them for (not offering) it at the age of ten.”⁽¹⁾

(1) Source: Abu Dawud.

