

الهداية في شرح بداية المبتدي (٧٤ / ١) لا يجب إلا بترك واجب
أو تأخير أو تأخير ركن ساهيا هذا هو الأصل

Traditions (Sunnah) of Salah

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1. Saying takbEirs (Allahu akbar) for prostrations
2. Keeping his knees on the ground first, then his hands, and then his face for Prostrations
3. Raising his face, then his hands, and then his knees while getting up from Prostrations
4. Keeping his face between his palms during Prostrations
5. Keeping apart his abdomen from his thighs, his elbows from his torso-sides and his arms from the ground surface during Prostrations
6. Keeping the fingers of his hands close together during Prostrations
7. Keeping his feet-toes facing the Salah-direction during Prostrations
8. Saying Tasbeeh (Subhāna rabbiyal a'la) inaudibly at least thrice during Prostration.
9. Saying takbEir (Allahu akbar) for rising up from Prostrations
10. Standing up directly from the second Prostration without sitting or resting the hands on the ground. When there is some physical disability, then there is no harm in these acts

11. Keeping the hands over the thighs while sitting between the two Prostrations just as is done in the sitting posture for Tashahhud
12. Spreading down the left foot and keeping upright the right foot during the first sitting (after two Salah-units) and the last sitting
13. Pointing with his right forefinger during Tashahhud. The forefinger is to be raised when saying (La ilaha) and lowered when saying (Illallahu).
14. Reciting Fatihah in the last two Salah-units of Zuhr, Âsr and Isha, and the third Salah-unit of Maghrib
15. Saying the supplication of blessings for the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم after Tashahhud in the last sitting
16. After Salah for the Prophet, he should supplicate using supplications of Qur'an and HadEithbooks. One such supplication is:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي ظَلَمْتُ نَفْسِي ظُلْمًا كَثِيرًا، وَلَا يَغْفِرُ
الدُّنُوبَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ، فَاعْفِرْ لِي مَغْفِرَةً مِنْ عِنْدِكَ،
وَارْحَمْنِي إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ

17. Turning his face right and left while saying Tasleem (As salamu `alaikum wa rahimatullah) each time

18. The imam should say the takbEirs (Allahu akbar) for every posture change audibly while the imam-followers should say inaudibly.
19. The imam should say (As salamu `alaikum wa rahīmatullah) twice audibly and the imaam-followers should say them inaudibly.
20. The imam should intend men, angels who protect us and pious jinns while performing the two salams (As salamu `alaikum wa rahīmatullah). An imam-follower should also intend his imam along with the other beings when turning in the direction of the imam for salam. A singleton should intend only the angels with his salam.
21. The Salah-performer should lower his voice during the second salam compared to the first salam.
22. Starting salams from the right side and then turning to the left
23. The salam of the imam-follower should be along with the salaam of his imam.
24. An imam-follower who has missed some Salah-units should wait for the imam to complete both his salams. He should get up for completing his remaining Salah-units only after the imam has completed both his salams

Desirable (Mustahab) acts of Salāh

The following acts are desirable in Salāh. Observing them is commendable and they make the Salāh perfect.

1. A man should pull out his palms from under his chador (robe) or from his sleeves while raising his hands for the first takbīr. A woman should not pull out her palms.
2. A prayer-performer should look at his place of Prostration while standing in Salāh.
3. He should look at the top his feet while Bowing.
4. He should look at his nose-tip during Prostration.
5. He should look at his lap while sitting.
6. He should look at his shoulders while performing salāms at the end.
7. He should try to suppress cough and yawn as much as possible.
8. If he feels compelled to yawn, then he should cover his mouth with his palm.
9. He should recite in the first and the last sittings of Salāhs the Tashahhud reported from Abdullāh bin Mas'ūd.

التَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ
وَبَرَكَاتُهُ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا
اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

10. He should recite in the last Salāh-unit of Witr specifically the invocation :

اللَّهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسْتَعِينُكَ وَنَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَنُؤْمِنُ بِكَ
 وَنَتَوَكَّلُ عَلَيْكَ وَنُشِيءُ عَلَيْكَ الْخَيْرَ وَنَشْكُرُكَ
 وَلَا نَكْفُرُكَ وَنَخْلَعُ وَنَتْرُكُ مَنْ يَفْجُرُكَ
 اللَّهُمَّ أَيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَلَكَ نُصَلِّيُ وَنَسْجُدُ وَإِلَيْكَ
 نَسْعَى وَنَحْفَدُ وَنَرْجُوا رَحْمَتَكَ وَنَخْشَى
 عَذَابَكَ إِنَّ عَذَابَكَ بِالْكَفَّارِ مُلْحِقٌ

O Allah ﷻ! We seek help from You. We seek Your forgiveness. We believe in You. We rely on You. We praise You in the best manner. We thank You and we are not ungrateful to You. We leave and cast off one who disobeys You. O Allah ﷻ! We worship You and to You do we pray and prostrate and to You do we flee and we are quick in doing so, and we hope for Your mercy and fear Your punishment. Verily, Your punishment overtakes the unbelievers.

(Musnaf Ibni Abi Shaybah, Vol. 2, Pg. 314/5)

Invalidators (Mufsidaat) of Salah

Salah is broken when any of the following happens during Salah:

1. One of the prerequisites of the Salah is not present.
2. The Salah-performer misses one of the essentials of Salah.
3. He makes conversation during Salah no matter it happened intentionally, unknowingly or mistakenly.
4. He supplicates in words which are similar to human conversation, e.g. saying: “Allah! Marry me to so and so woman.”, “Allah! Give me an apple to eat.”
5. He greets a person by saying salam or responds to a greeting by tongue or through handshake. It does not matter whether the greeting occurred intentionally, unknowingly or mistakenly. If he responds to a greeting of salam by gesture, then his Salah will not be broken.
6. He does a major non-Salah act. (A major non-Salah act is one which appears to an observer that the performer of this act is not in Salah)
7. He turns away his chest from the Salah-direction.
8. He eats or drinks something, even if the thing is less in quantity.
9. He eats something that had stuck to his teeth during Salah and the thing was equal in size to a gram-grain or larger.
10. He hems without need.
11. He sighs, whines, groans or wails not on account of Allah’s fear. A sick person who is unable to control his groans or sighs

is excluded from this rule. His Salah will not be broken owing to these.

12. He weeps with a loud sound and the weeping was not owing to Allah's fear or due to the mention of Paradise or Hell, rather it was due to some pain or calamity.
13. The organs to be hidden get bare during Salah and remain so for a period in which a small essential of Salah may be performed.
14. De facto Filth is found on his body, garments or the place of Salah and it remains there for the period of a small Salah-essential.
15. He becomes insane during Salah.
16. He loses consciousness during Salah.
17. The sun rises during Fajr Salah.
18. Noon begins during id Salah.
19. The time of Asr starts during Friday Salah.
20. He was performing Salah with Tayammum and during the Salah, he found water or became capable of using water.
21. His Ablutional purity got invalid due to his own act or due to some other person's act.
22. He elongates the starting hamzäh of Allahu akbar. (Elongating the starting hamzah changes the meaning. It now means: "Is Allah great?" which indicates a question or doubt)
23. He recites from the book of holy Qur'an.
24. He performs a Salah-essential in the state of sleep and on getting up from sleep, he does not repeat the essential.
25. The Salah-performer is a Sahibut tartib and while performing a Salah, he remembers that there is a Salah which he has yet to perform. (A Sahibut Tartib is one who does not have a missed

- Salah upon him. All the Salah that became obligatory upon him in his life, he either performed them on time or has late-performed them by now.)
26. The imam makes a person who is incapable of doing the job of imam his deputy during Salah.
 27. He thinks (he is not sure) that an Ablution-invalidator has occurred to him, so he goes out of the mosque, passes by rows of Salah-performers, or crosses the Sutra in case it is not a mosque.
 28. He laughs audibly during Salah.
 29. He pulls out any or both of his thick socks during Salah no matter whether it is done with a minor non-Salah act or a major non-Salah act.
 30. An Imam-follower precedes his Imam in performing a Salah-essential such that he is not with the Imam during that Salah-essential even for a moment. For example, the Imam-follower bows and then raises his head from Bowing before his Imam starts that Bowing, then he does not repeat the Bowing with him.
 31. A major de jure Filth occurs to him during Salah, no matter whether it occurs on account of looking at a woman, thinking about her or nocturnal emission