

Lesson 36

Topic: *Salah*

The valid doubts

If the musalli's thinking and reflection leads him to a certainty or a *dann* (belief) on either side of the doubt, he should assume that side and complete the salah accordingly.

Scenario1: If one doubts whether one has performed two or three raka'at, after raising his head from the second sajdah, one should base it on having performed three raka'at...

...after the salah one should perform one rak'ah of the ihtiyat salah.

Scenario2: If one doubts between the two or four, after raising his head from the second sajdah, in this case he should base it on four.

After the salah, he should perform two raka'at of the ihtiyat salah in the standing position.

Scenario3: If one doubts between the two, three, or four, he should base it on having performed four raka'at.

Then after the salah, he should perform two raka'at of the ihtiyat salah in the standing position, and two in the sitting position – as a precaution.

Scenario4: If one doubts between the four and five, which is after raising his head from the second sajdah, he should base it on having performed four raka'at...

...then after the salah, he should perform *sajdatay-as-sahw* – the two prostrations of oversight.

Scenario5: If one doubts between the three or four at any stage of the salah, he must base it on four, finish his salah, then one should perform one rak'ah of the ihtiyat salah in the standing position, or two in the sitting.

Ihtiyat Salah

The procedure of ihtiyat salah is to declare the *niyyah* for the ihtiyat salah, perform Takbirat-al-Ehram, recite al-Hamd only, perform rukoo' and the two sajdah's, then perform the tashahhud and tasleem.

Case: If one is required to perform the ihtiyat salah and the qada' of a forgotten sajdah or tashahhud, or *sajdatay-as-sahw* – the two prostrations of oversight – one must perform the ihtiyat salah first.

If one makes a simple mistake while performing the salah and then realises his mistake and rectifies it, one must perform the two prostrations of oversight (*sajdatay-as-sahw*) after finishing the salah.

The Procedure for *sajdatay-as-sahw*

After the Salam of the salah, he must declare the *niyyah* to perform prostration of oversight, and places his forehead on what is valid to perform sujud on and say...

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَبِاللَّهِ وَصَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ

Or

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَبِاللَّهِ، اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

Or

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ وَبِاللَّهِ السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ

Then he should sit and perform **sujood** a **second time** and say aforementioned dhikrs, and then sit again, recite the **tashahhud** and one **Salam**.

When *sajdatay-as-sahw* are obligatory

- i.** If one **inadvertently speaks** during the salah.
- ii.** If one performs the **tasleem** in other than its particular stage,
- iii.** If one forgets **one of the two prostrations**.
- iv.** If one forgets the **tashahhud**.
- v.** If one doubts after the second sajdah in a four-rak‘ah salah as to whether he has performed **four or five raka‘at**.