

بِسْمِ ٱللَّهِ ٱلرَّحْمَانِ ٱلرَّحِيمِ Lesson 47

The Makruh Acts for the Eid Prayer

The *Makruh* acts for the Eid prayers

- 1. To carry a weapon for the prayer.
- 2. To offer any *Mustahab* or *Nawafil* prayer before or after Eid prayers, with the exception of Masjid Al-Nabi wherein it is Mustahab to offer 2 rak'ah prayer before leaving the mosque.

Five rulings:

1. The most preponderant opinion regarding the extra *Takbir* is that it is Mustahab.

The *Qunut* is also not *wajib* and the specific *dua* that is reported for *Qunut* is also not *wajib*, as per the most preponderant opinion.

Both the *qunut* and the reported *dua* are *Mustahab*.

- 2. As per the preponderant opinion, if the day of Eid occurs on a Friday, then for the person who has attended the Eid prayer, the Friday prayer does not become optional. However, there is an exception for those who attend the prayers from distant places or suburbs, as for them, the Friday prayer will become optional.
- 3. The two sermons of the Eid prayer are to be delivered after the Salah. If someone delivers the sermons before the Salah, it will be considered Im a m S a Bid'ah (innovation). Also, it is not obligatory to listen to the sermons, i q t v rather it is *Mustahab*.
 - 4. It is not permissible to take the pulpit (minbar) out of the mosque for the sermon. Rather, it is *Mustahabb* to make a *minbar* temporarily to deliver the sermon.



5. If the sun rises, its unlawful to travel unless he offers the Eid prayer. This rule is for someone for whom it is obligatory to offer the Eid prayer.

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