MONTHLY AHKAM | July 2021 - 14 /Jul/ 2021

Tajāfī in the Last Tashahhud of Prayer

Question1: If at the time of the last tashahhud of Imam, the congregant is in the first or third rak'ah, is tajāfī obligatory? What should we say while translating?

Answer: Tajāfī is not obligatory in the last tashahhud of the Imam of congregation. Instead, he may stand up to say the next rak'ah and continue his prayer. However, it is mustaḥabb to sit in tajāfī position while Imam says tashahhud. In this case, it is mustaḥabb only to say tashahhud.

Hajj-on-behalf & Obligatory Hajj

Question2: My mother has performed Hajj on behalf of my grandmother. Does this Hajj-on-behalf replace obligatory hajj of my mother, or she has to perform hajj again for herself when she is able to do so?

Answer: Even if a person has performed Hajj on behalf of somebody, he must perform Hajj for himself when he can afford it.

Lost Property

Question3: I went out of town for recreation. I found a ring on the way and picked it up, what is my duty?

Answer: If the price of the ring is less than that of two and a half grams of silver approximately, you can own it. But if it is worth more, you must declare/announce it for one year. Then if the owner is not found after one year, you can own it, give it as alms or keep it with you. When you are disappointed to find the owner, you do not need to declare it, you may give it as alms.

Reading the Holy Quran and Supplications during Menstruation

Question4: Is it wrong to read the Qur'an and supplications during the menstrual period?

Answer: During menstruation, it is ḥarām to recite four verses upon whose recitation we are required to perform sajdah. But there is no problem in reciting other verses of the Holy Qur'an; yet, it is makrūh. Of course, there is no problem in reciting supplications.

Saying Prayer with a Void Ghusl

Question5: I was in charge of ghusl of janābah, and after performing the ghusl and prayer, I noticed a small amount of glue that was left on my hand from the dressing the night before. Is it necessary to perform the ghusl and the prayer again?

Answer: You must perform the ghusl and the prayer again. If the obstacle was on the left side of the body, it is enough to wash only the same part with the intention of ghusl after removing the obstacle, and if it was on the right side, after removing the obstacle and washing it with the intention of ghusl, the entire left side of the body must be washed again with the intention of ghusl by obligatory caution.

Crying during Prayer

Question6: What is the ruling on crying during prayer?

Answer: Intentional crying with a voice for worldly affairs, for example, in remembrance of the dead, invalidates the prayer. However, there is no problem in silent crying. The same rule applies to crying out of fear of God, for the affairs of the Hereafter, to ask for worldly needs from God, or because of humiliation in His presence.

The Method of Praying for a Person Incontinent to Urine

Question7: As far as purification, wuḍū' and prayer are concerned, what is the duty of a person who is incontinent to urine?

Answer: If one knows that during the time of prayer, he will have a respite enough to make wuḍū' and say prayer with wuḍū', he should offer the prayer then; otherwise, if there is urine leakage several times during the prayer, he can perform one prayer with each wuḍū', that is, he should make only one wuḍū' for each prayer, even though his wuḍū' is invalidated in the middle of the prayer.
However, if urine comes out continuously so that it is unbearably difficult for him to perform wuḍū' after each leakage, he may say several prayers making only one wuḍū' provided that there is no leakage between the prayers.
Such a person should prevent the spread of impurity to his clothes and body by any means while praying, and it is an obligatory caution to purify the urinary outlet that has become najis before each prayer unless it is unbearably difficult.

Zakat on Gold

Question8: Is zakat to be paid on women's gold ornament/coins?

Answer: In general, if the gold coin is used as money in transactions, it is liable to zakat provided that it is in one's possession for one year and has reached the threshold. This is why gold coins, which are not used as money, are not subject to zakat nowadays.

* The verses of obligatory prostrations are as follows: Sūrah Sajdah, verse fifteen; sūrah Fuṣṣilat, verse thirty-seven; sūrah Najm, verse sixty two; and sūrah 'Alaq, verse nineteen.