Ghusl

Literally it means ‘to pour water over the body’. In Islamic terminology, it constitutes a ritual bath.

Allah says in the Quran,

اَن كُنْتُمْ جَنُبًا فَاطِمَّهَرُوا

‘And if you are in a ritually impure state, then bathe yourself’ (5:6)
There are 3 types of ritual bath in Islam

1. **Fard** (obligatory)

Washing the body becomes obligatory in the following 3 circumstances;

a) After sexual intercourse (for both men and women), or ejaculation during sleep or wakefulness.

b) Intercourse even without ejaculation.

c) At the end of menstruation and post natal bleeding
2. Sunnah Ghayr Mu’akkadah (non emphatic sunnah)

a) For the Friday prayer
b) For the 2 Eids
c) When entering into *Ihram* for Hajj & Umrah
d) When at the station of *Arafah*
3. **Mustahab** (desirable)

It is desirable in many circumstances. Some include:

a) When entering Makkah or Madinah  
b) After cupping  
c) After washing the dead  
d) After accepting Islam  
e) During the nights of *Qadr* and *Bara’ah*  
f) When putting on new clothes  
g) After repenting from sin
There are 3 Obligations of Ghusl (ritual bath) in Islam. They are:

1. **Rinsing the mouth**: Including gargling

2. **Rinsing the nose**: Taking water to the soft part

3. **Washing the entire body once**: Pouring water over the whole body with not a single small part remaining dry
Unlawful actions for the Junub (ritually impure)

1. Prayer
2. Recitation of the Quran
3. Touching the Quran
4. Entering a masjid
5. Tawaf (circumambulation) of the Kabah
What is Wudu?

It is minor cleanliness in Islam necessary for some acts of worship. Allah says in the Quran,

‘O you who have believed, when you rise to [perform] prayer, wash your faces and your forearms to the elbows and wipe over your heads and wash your feet to the ankles.’ (5:6)
Like Ghusl, there are 3 types of Wudu.

1. **Fard** (Obligatory): When a ritually pure person wishes to pray *salah* or touch the *Quran*
2. **Wajib** (Necessary): For Tawaf of the Ka’bah
3. **Mustahhab** (Desirable): There are many. For example, wudu before going to sleep and wudu before taking a bath.
Obligations of Wudu

There are 4 obligations of ablution.
1. Washing the face once
2. Washing the hands up to the elbows once
3. Wiping the head once
4. Washing the feet up to the ankles once
Sunnahs of Wudu

1. Intention (Mu’akkadah)
2. Tasmiyah (at the beginning) (Mu’akkadah)
3. Washing hands thrice (ghair muakkadah)
4. Miswak (Mu’akkadah)
5. Rinsing the mouth thrice (Mu’akkadah)
6. Rinsing the nose thrice (Mu’akkadah)
7. Combing the beard (with fingers) (Mu’akkadah)
8. Combing the fingers and toes (Mu’akkadah)
9. Washing each part 3 times (Mu’akkadah)
10. Continuity (Mu’akkadah)
11. Wiping of the entire head (Mu’akkadah)
12. Wiping of the ears once (Mu’akkadah)
13. Maintaining the sequence in the Quran (Mu’akkadah)
14. Beginning with the right side (ghair mu’akkadah)
15. Wiping of each limb after washing (ghair mu’akkadah)
16. Saving water (Mu’akkadah)
17. Abstaining from splashing (Mu’akkadah)
Mustahabbat (desirable actions) of Wudu

1. Facing the Quiblah
2. To sit in a lofty position
3. Wudu in a pure place
4. Refraining from common talk
5. Wiping the neck (once)
6. Expand the washing of the parts
7. To say basmalah before washing each part
8. To recite supplications*
Detested actions of Wudu

After understanding the *sunnah* and desirable actions of wudu, it is imperative that one also understands the actions that are adverse to them. They include:

- Leaving an emphatic *sunnah*, such as rinsing the mouth, causes an offence (*isa'ah*)
- Leaving a non-emphatic *sunnah*, such as beginning with the right, is morally undesirable (*makruh tanzihi*)
- Leaving a desirable action, such as wiping the neck, is against the preferred practice (*khilaf al awla*)
Actions that nullify the *wudu*

1. Anything that exits from the 2 excretal passages
2. Bleeding or flowing of pus (exceeding its orifice)
3. Vomiting a mouthful
4. Bleeding from the nose, ears or mouth*
5. Sleeping (on the side, whilst reclining on something in such that if it were to be removed, he would fall)
6. Insanity, unconsciousness or intoxication
7. Laughing during prayer
Tayammum (dry ablution)

- Literally means ‘intention’.

- In *shariah*, it refers to the aim of using pure earth for wiping the face and the hands with the intention of performing an act that requires wudu.
Factors permitting *tayammum*

*Tayammum* is only permissible if any of the following factors exist;

1. If one is at a distance of 1 mile from water
2. Illness and fear of its aggravation if water is used
3. When the water is cold and one fears becoming ill if used.
4. If one fears for life in getting to water
5. Shortage of water
6. If one has little or no time to wash with water and fears he/she may miss the Eid or funeral prayer (cannot be repeated)
Obligations of *tayammum*

1. Intention
2. Wiping the whole face
3. Wiping both hands up to, and including the elbows
Sunnahs of tayammum

- Tasmiyah at the beginning
- Observing the sequence mentioned in the Quran
- Striking the earth with the palms
- Spreading the fingers whilst striking
- Moving the hands forwards and backwards on the ground
- Shaking or blowing off excess dust
Tayammum is a substitute for ablution in the absence of water. Therefore, whatever is permissible with wudu is permissible with tayammum.

Likewise, whatever nullifies the wudu will also nullify the tayammum. In addition to that, when water becomes available, tayammum will become invalid.
I bear witness that none has the right to be worshipped but Allah alone, Who has no partner; and I bear witness that Muhammad is His slave and His Messenger. (muslim)

O Allah, make me among those who turn to You in repentance, and make me among those who are purified. (tirmidhi)
Exam time!

- Practical demonstration of the obligatory wudu.
- Demonstration including the *sunnahs*
- What nullifies the wudu?
- Obligations of ghusl?
- When does ghusl become obligatory to perform?
- Demonstration of how to perform *tayammum*