



Module Four

Purification

Review

Definition:

The removal of filth from one's body, garments, and place of prayer, as well as the removal of one's state of 'ritual impurity,' rendering one in a state of 'ritual purity.'

'filth' is a legal term here, and not a conventional term.



TYPES OF WATER

1] PLAIN WATER: Water that is ‘pure in itself, and purifying for other things’ is water that remains in its natural form, unmixed with anything that changes it (e.g., rain water, well water, spring water, sea water—water as it comes from nature.)

2] PURE BUT NOT PURIFYING: Water that is pure itself, and can be used to remove ‘impurities,’ but is disliked to drink or cook with it: ‘Used water’—water leftover from a previous wudu’ or ghusl.

3] IMPURE WATER:

- Small quantity of still water in which an impurity has fallen (10X10 cubits). It is deemed impure even if no trace of impurity appears.
- Running water in which an impurity has fallen and in which the signs of impurity appear (smell, taste, color).

4] ‘Dominated Water’

SUBSTANCE: Water that has been dominated by another *substance* (where it loses its thin and flowing nature—like leftover water from cooking lentils. (If leaves and saffron and the like—solids—mix with the water, it can be used for wudu’, even if some of the characteristics of the water changes.)

LIQUID: Water is ‘dominated’ when it is mixed with another liquid substance that changes the taste, color, and smell. When two of these qualities appear in a water, it is ‘dominated’ and cannot be used. This is when the NAME would be changed (i.e., we don’t call tea water).

MISCELLANIA

- The assumption about water is that it is pure. This assumption is not lifted even by ‘reasonable possibilities.’
- Somethings in Islam are based on caution, like meat and the property of others, but other things are based on ease.
- The rulings on water are based on ease, which is why the default for water is purity.

CASE STUDY #1: A PUBLIC SWIMMING POOL

- 1] What is the assumption?
- 2] What is the average size of swimming pool
- 3] If you saw a child urinate in the pool, would that render it impure?



CASE STUDY #2: A MUD PUDDLE

- 1] What is the assumption?
- 2] Where did the water come from?
- 3] Does debris (leaves, twigs, rocks) render it impure, or pure but not purifying?



WHICH CAN YOU USE?



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- The two types of ritual impurity
- Minor: What breaks *wudu*'
- Major: What Requires *Ghusl*
- How to make *wudu*'



The Two Types of ‘Ritual Impurity’

- 1] Minor (*al-hadath al-asghar*) — what ‘breaks *wudu*’
- 2] Major (*al-hadath al-akbar*) — what ‘breaks *ghusl*’



What Breaks *Wudu*?

- 1] Anything that exits from the two openings.
- 2] Filth that flows from other than the two openings, such as blood or pus.
- 3] Vomiting a mouthful or more.
- 4] Sleeping in a position such that the buttocks are not firmly planted onto the ground, such as while lying down or leaning on one's side.
- 5] Loss of consciousness.
- 6] Insanity.
- 7] Drunkenness.
- 8] Laughing out loud, by an adult, while in Salat.

**does touching impurities break wudu'? No.*



What Requires *Ghusl*?

FARD:

- 1] The emission of sperm/sexual fluid (*mani*) that leaves its normal place inside the body with pleasure.
- 2] Intercourse.
- 3] The ending of menstruation or postnatal bleeding.
- 4] Someone who becomes Muslim.

RECOMMENDED:

- 1] The Friday Prayer.
- 2] The Two Eid Prayers.
- 3] Entering the state of Ihram.
- 4] The Day of Arafa
- 5] Entering Mecca, Medina, or visiting the Prophet (Allah bless him and give him peace).



HOW TO MAKE WUDU'

OBLIGATIONS OF WUDU'

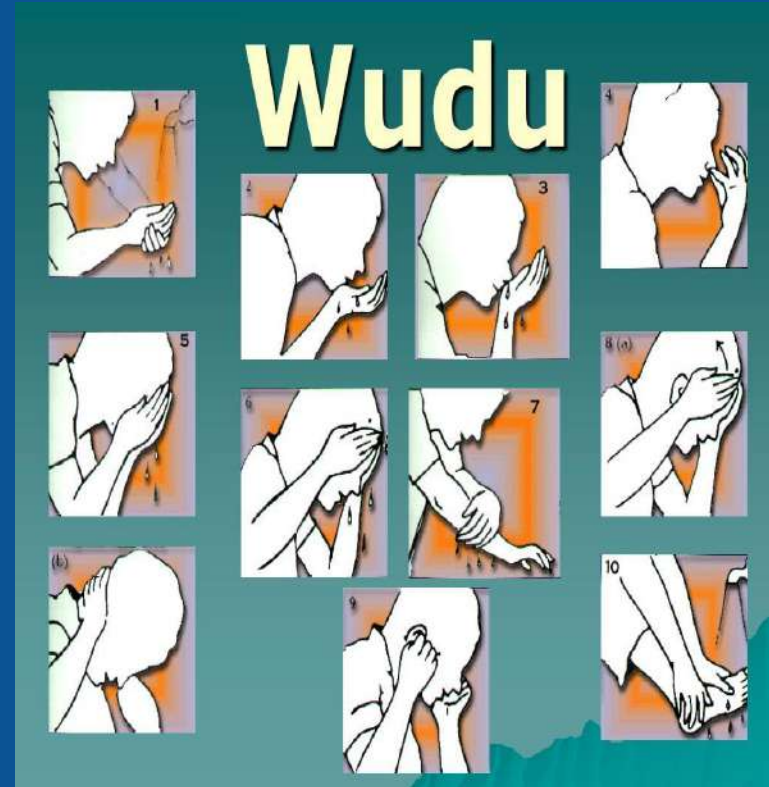
- 1] Washing the face (top of the forehead to the bottom of the chin, and from one earlobe to the other). For men with thick beards where the skin beneath cannot be seen, it is enough to wash its exterior. For men with thin beards, the water must reach the underlying skin itself.
- 2] Washing the two arms, up to and including the elbows.
- 3] Wiping a forth of the head.
- 4] Washing the two feet, up to and including the ankles.



HOW TO MAKE WUDU'

SUNNAS OF WUDU'

- 1] Washing the hands to the wrists prior to wudu' (in the context of using a container for wudu').
- 2] To begin with *Tasmiyya*.
- 3] To use the Siwak at the beginning.
- 4] To rinse the mouth three times.
- 5] To take water into the nostrils with three separate handfuls of water.
- 6] To increase the depth of taking the water in the nostrils, provided one is not fasting.
- 7] To pass the fingers through the bottom of a large beard with water on the palm of the hand.
- 8] To interlace the fingers (takhلیل).



HOW TO MAKE WUDU'...CONT

SUNNAS OF WUDU'

9] To wash the limbs three times. (This helps ensure nothing was missed).

10] Wiping the entire head

11] To wipe the ears, even if with the water used for the head.

12] To rub the limbs with water. (*Dalk*)

13] To wash the limbs successively without pausing between them (such that in normal weather the last part would not dry before one began the next).

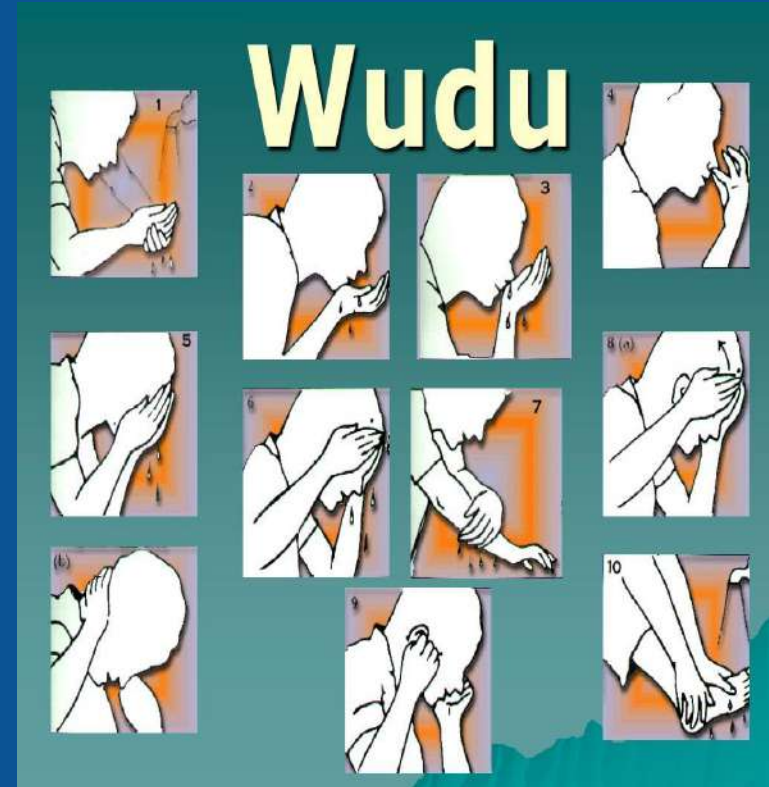
14] Intention.

15] Chronological order.

16] *To begin with the right when washing limbs.*

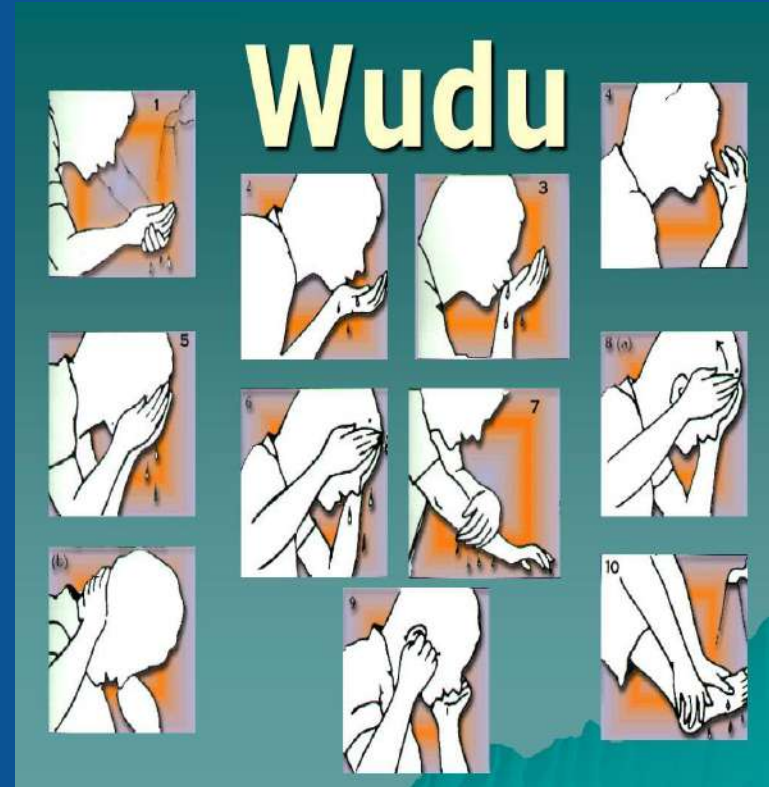
17] *To wipe the neck.*

- *16-17 are said to be recommended and not Sunna.*



ADAB OF WUDU'

- 1] To sit on an elevated place (to avoid the used water and to allow it to flow away).
- 2] To face the Qibla.
- 3] To abstain from talking (general speech that is not dhikr).
- 4] To make the supplications before and after the wudu'.
- 5] To gargle and draw water in the nose with the right hand and expel the water with the left hand.
- 6] Perform wudu' before the prayer time enters.



WHAT IS DISLIKED IN WUDU'

- 1] To waste water.
- 2] To slap water on the face.
- 3] To speak words of general speech devoid of dhikr.

TYPES OF WUDU'

1] Obligatory

- Salat
- Prostration of recitation
- Touching the Quran, even a single verse on a piece of paper.

2] Mandatory

- Tawaf of the Ka'ba

3] Recommended

- Sleeping or waking up
- Touching books of Islamic law
- Wudu' over wudu'
- After backbiting or slander or sin in general
- After laughing loudly outside of prayer
- After washing a dead person or carrying him
- For every prayer
- When angry
- When reciting Quran from memory or reading hadith or studying Islam.