

Tayammum: Opinion 2

The Causes of Tayammum (Dry Ablution)

1. Absence of water:

If there is not enough water for purification, water should be used as much as possible and then tayammum should be performed for the rest of the limbs.

2. Sickness (when water is harmful to the body):

If a person is ill and fears that the sickness will worsen or become prolonged by performing wuḍū' or ghusl, whether due to the water itself or the movement involved, then he may perform tayammum instead.

3. Fear of thirst:

There is fear of one's own thirst or that of worthy companions or animals.

Examples of unworthy beings include a person who forsakes ṣalāh, an apostate (murtadd), a vicious dog, and a pig.

Materials for Tayammum

1. Tayammum can be performed with any pure substance of the earth, such as:
sand, dust (from objects), stones, limestone, or antimony (kuḥl).
2. Tayammum cannot be performed using a material that can be burned to ashes or melted.

Procedure for Tayammum

1. Make the intention of making ṣalāh permissible – it will not be enough to make the intention to remove ritual impurity (to replace a necessary wuḍū' or ghusl).
2. To say, "Bismi l-Lāh," when beginning.
3. Spread the fingers apart and strike the earth. "Strike" means to place the hands or to rub. Shake off the excess dust from one's hands.
4. Wipe the face completely.
5. Strike the earth a second time and shake off the excess dust from one's hands.
6. Wipe the arms completely, up to and including the elbows. Wipe the right arm first, then the left.
7. Pass the fingers of each hand between each other, starting with the right hand.
Then rub the palms.

Conditions and Fard Actions (Integrals) of Tayammum

1. Transfer of earth to the body (to touch the earth with the hands and place it on the face and arms).
2. Intention of making ṣalāh permissible – it will not be enough to make the intention to remove ritual impurity (to replace a necessary wuḍū' or ghusl).
3. Wiping the whole face.
4. Wiping both hands and arms up to the elbows.
5. Following the sequence between both wipings.
6. Striking the earth twice—once for wiping the face and once for wiping the arms.
7. One should make tayammum after the entering of the time (of the ṣalāh).
8. One should make tayammum for every farḍ ṣalāh (obligatory prayer). One may not pray more than one farḍ ṣalāh (obligatory prayer) with the same tayammum.

Nullifiers (Breakers) of Tayammum

1. Those things which nullify (break) the wuḍū' (ablution).
2. Presumption that one can now obtain water (in the case where tayammum was made due to lack of water).