

Dry Ablution (Tayammum) and **wiping over footwear**

قَالَ اللَّهُ تَعَالَى: ﴿مَا يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيَجْعَلَ عَلَيْكُمْ مِنْ حَرَجٍ وَلَٰكِنْ يُرِيدُ لِيُطَهِّرَكُمْ وَلِيُتِمَّ نِعْمَتَهُ عَلَيْكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ

تَشْكُرُونَ﴾ [المائدة: 6]

Allah, glory be to Him, said:

“Mā Yurīdu Allāhu Liyaj`ala `Alaykum Min Ḥarajin Wa Lakin Yurīdu Liyuṭahhirakum Waliyutimma Ni`matahu `Alaykum La`allakum Tashkurūn” (Allah does not intend to make difficulty for you, but He intends to purify you and complete His favor upon you that you may be grateful.) [Al-Mā'idah: 6]

The Messenger of Allah, peace be upon him, said: “the religion of Islam is easy” [narrated by Al-Bukhari]

On aspect of the mercy of Allah, glory be to Him, toward His servants is that Sharia rules and obligations are based on the principle of making things easy for them. For example, an ill man who cannot stand up can perform prayer while sitting down.

I illustrate:

I give other examples that show easiness of Islam in relation to the Muslim's purity.

Allah gave us the permission to do Tayammum when we don't find water or when we are sick.

.....

Definition of dry ablution (tayammum): wiping the face and hands with clean earth in a specific manner while having the intention to do so.

Dry ablution is a special permission given by Allah, glory be to Him, to His servants; it represents the easiness of Islam. Allah, glory be to Him, said: ﴿فَلَمْ يَجِدُوا مَاءً فَتَيَمَّمُوا صَعِيدًا طَيِّبًا فَامْسَحُوا بِوُجُوهِكُمْ وَأَيْدِيكُمْ مِنْهُ﴾
“Falam Tajidū Mā’an Fatayammamū Ṣa’idāan Ṭayyibāan Fāmsahū Biwujūhikum Wa ‘Aydikum Minh” (and do not find water, then seek clean earth and wipe over your faces and hands with it.) [Al-Mā’idah: 6]

Specify from the Qur’anic verse two conditions for the validity of dry ablution:

- ... **If water is not available or is available but not enough to perform wudoo.**
- ... **If one is ill and fears that the use of water could worsen his illness.**



Highlights

Dry ablution can be performed using soil, sand, stone, rocks, gravel and everything that falls under the term “earth”.

I apply:

I make judgments regarding the situations in the following table:

Situation	Permissible	Impermissible	Reason
His physician forbade him from using water after the surgery. So, he performed dry ablution.	★		Tayammum is allowed in illness.
He performed dry ablution because the weather was cold, although warm water was available.		★	Because warm water is available.
He performed dry ablution because water was far away from him and he could not reach it.	★		Because water is not reachable.
He had a headache. Therefore, he performed dry ablution instead of partial ablution.		★	Headache is not a valid excuse for tayammum.
He performed dry ablution because water was cold and he thought that it would harm him.	★		Tayammum is allowed as health is on hazard.

I think and deduce:

I note the mistakes in performing dry ablution, and then deduce things that nullify dry ablution.

Situation	Mistake
He performed dry ablution then slept. Immediately after waking up, he prayed.	Sleep nullifies wudoo and tayammum both, he has to renew tayammum.
He performed dry ablution. Before praying, he found water. Still, he prayed while in the state of dry ablution.	He has to make wudoo after finding water.

I organize my concepts:

Wiping the face & hands with clean earth in a specific manner while having the intention.

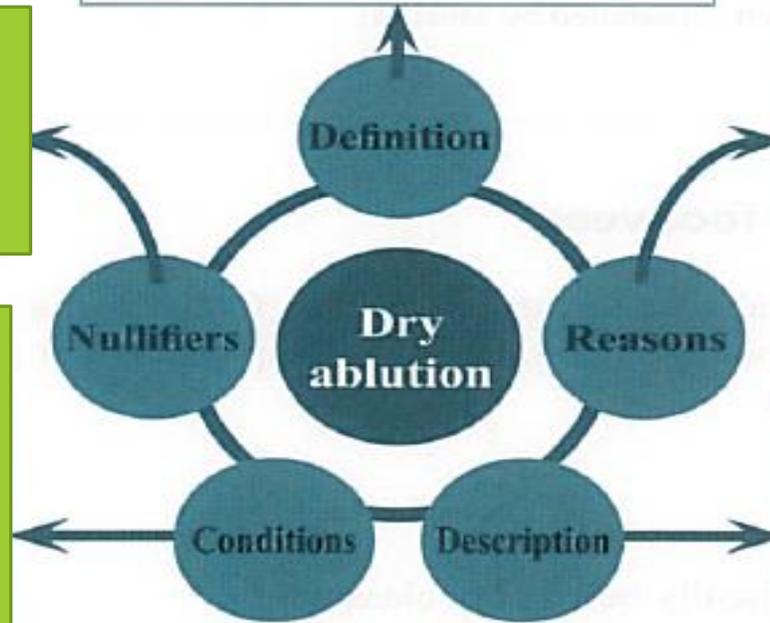
Wiping

- Using washroom
- Passing the gas
- Sleeping

- If one cannot find water.
- **Due to illness.**.....

- **Unavailability of water or inability to use it.**
- **Purity of earth.**

- Dry ablution is a special permission given by Allah to believers in certain conditions.
- It represents the easiness of Islam.



I think and deduce:

I note the mistakes in wiping over footwear and then deduce things that nullify it:

Situation	Mistake
He performed full ablution after having a wet dream, but did not remove his footwear; instead, he wiped over it.	He should remove his footwear or socks for ghusl in case of major ritual impurity.
He removed his footwear and then put it on again and wiped over it.	Removing the footwear is a nullifier.
He continued wiping his footwear for two days while staying in town.	Only one day is the validity period for a resident.

I organize my concepts:

- Being in a state of major ritual impurity.
- Removing the footwear that was wiped over.

It means

To wipe over the footwear instead of washing them in wudu under certain conditions.



- It is an easiness from Islam.
- One may avoid hassle at the work place.
- It is a provision for sick people as well.

Making things easy for people.

- One who has worn the socks in the state of wudu, can wipe over them in the next wudu.
- Wipe the upper part of the socks.
- Start with the right then the left foot.

I answer by myself:

First: Compare and contrast dry ablution and wiping over footwear according to the following table:

Aspect	Dry ablution	Wiping over footwear
Definition	Wiping the face & hands with clean earth in a specific manner while having the intention.	Wiping over the footwear instead of washing them in wudu under certain conditions.
Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Unavailability of water or inability to use it.• Purity of earth.	The socks or the footwear which is to be wiped over should be covering the ankles.
Nullifiers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Using washroom• Passing the gas• Sleeping	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Being in a state of major ritual impurity.• Removing the footwear that was wiped over.

Second: Explain the Sharia rule with justification for each of the following:

- ◇ The physician forbade her from using water. So, she performed dry ablution to pray. After recovery, she re-performed the prayers which she had performed with dry ablution.

There is no need to re-perform the prayers in this case.

- ◇ It was obligatory for him to perform full ablution, but he could not find water. So, he rolled over in earth instead of performing full ablution.

Tayammum is enough, and rolling-over is not allowed in Islam.

- ◇ He woke up in the morning and then put on his footwear. When he performed partial ablution, he wiped over his footwear.

Footwear should be worn in the state of wudoo; then he may wipe over his footwear for the next wudoo.

- ◇ She wanted to perform dry ablution. So, she stroke her hand on the mattress, because she was disabled and could not move.

She could stroke her hand over the wall, the substance should be from the earth.

- ◇ He did not perform noon prayer because he could not perform partial or dry ablution.

He must pray according to his condition, because Allah does not burden beyond one's capability.

My Imprint:

I complete the following as appropriate:



Allah, glory be to Him, is merciful toward his servants; He made worship acts easy for them and did not require them to do things beyond their abilities. Accordingly, it is the duty of the Muslim in his dealings with people to treat them:

We should treat people with mercy, love and respect. We should adorn ourselves with these attributes and should not burden our fellows with unnecessary obligations.