

Lesson 21

Topic: **Taharah** / *Hayd*

Discouraged acts for the Ha'id

Case: It is discouraged (makrooh) for the Ha'id to recite the holy Qur'an, keep it with her, carry it, or touch the space between its lines. Similarly it is makrooh for her to dye her hair with henna and suchlike.

Case: If a woman's hayd cycle begins during the performance of the salah, her salah is void.

Case: At the end of her hayd cycle, it is mandatory for the Ha'id to perform the ghusl for the salah and her other acts of worship that necessitates wudu', ghusl or tayammum.

Case: The Ha'id is not obliged to perform the qada' of the salah she misses during the hayd period. However, it is mandatory for her to perform the qada' of fasting for the days she missed.

Case: If a woman who is not in a state of hayd delays the salah after the start of the salah time by a period enough to perform the salah, and then her hayd cycle begins, she is liable to perform the qada' of that salah.

Case: If there is not enough time to perform the ghusl and wudu', but it is possible to perform the salah with tayammum in time, it is obligatory for her to perform that salah.

Types of Ha'id

1. Those of known timing and duration cycle

2. Those of known timing cycle

3. Those of known duration cycle

4. Those of unknown or irregular cycles

5. The first-timer (mubtadi'ah)

6. The nasiyah - one who has forgotten order of her cycle

1. Those of known timing and duration cycle

This is for the case when a woman observes the hayd blood in two consecutive months at a particular time, and for a particular duration.

Case: Those of known cycle timing and duration are further categorized into three groups:

- a) A woman who observes the hayd blood in two consecutive months at a particular time, and she becomes tahir (i.e. her hayd cycle ends) at a particular time too.

For example, she observes the hayd blood in two consecutive months from the first day of the month to the seventh, thus her period is from the first day of every month to the seventh.

- b) A woman who **observes blood for more than ten days, but in two consecutive months** – during particular days – she observes blood that is **characterised by the properties of the hayd blood...**

...For example, she observes blood characterised by the hayd blood properties from the first day of the month to the eighth in two consecutive months, and thus her period is from the first day of every month to the eighth.

- c) A woman who observes hayd blood at a particular time in two consecutive months and **after three days or more of bleeding, it ceases** and she becomes tahir **for one day or more, and then she observes blood again.**