

Lesson 17

Topic: **Taharah / Ghusl**

Rulings on Ghusl

In the ghusl by immersion it is obligatory that the entire body is tahir, but in the Sequential ghusl it is not necessary for the entire body to be tahir; for if the entire body is najis, but one renders tahir each part of it before performing the ghusl [on that part], it suffices.

Case: In the Janabah ghusl, if there remains a small area of the body not washed, even by the size of the end of a hair strand, the ghusl will be void.

All the criteria cited for the validity of the wudu', such as the water being tahir, and permissible for use, etc. are required for ghusl too...

...However, in ghusl it is not required to wash [in the specific direction] from top to bottom, and also in the sequential ghusl it is not required to wash the following [part] immediately after the previous.

Case: If one doubts whether or not he has performed the ghusl, it is obligatory for him to perform the ghusl. However, if after performing the ghusl, one doubts whether or not his ghusl was valid, he is not required to repeat the ghusl.

Case: If a fluid is discharged from an individual, and he does not know whether it is semen, urine, or something else, one can conclude it is semen if it is associated with three characteristics: if this is discharged with lust, results in ejaculation, and also in the body becoming slack.

Case: It is mostahab to urinate after the discharge of semen, and if one does not urinate and after performing the ghusl notices a moisture/fluid discharged from him – not knowing whether it is semen or another fluid – it is deemed to be semen.

Janabah ghusl replaces wudu' ...for other ghusls – whether obligatory or optional (mostahab) – it is mandatory to perform wudu' [in order to perform salah].

Case: It is permissible for someone who is required to perform a number of ghusls to perform one ghusl with the intention of all of them.

Case: If while performing the ghusl one commits an act that invalidates wudu', such as urinating or emitting wind, one may [either] continue with the ghusl and then perform wudu', or alternatively abandon the ghusl and restart it again

Ghusl of the three bloods

Case: The 'three bloods' are the bloods that are discharged from a woman's womb. These bloods are:

1. Hayd (menstruation)
2. Istihadah (undue menses)
3. Nifas (childbirth)

At the end of her hayd cycle, it is mandatory for a woman to perform a ghusl for the salah and her other acts of worship that necessitates wudu', ghusl or tayammum. The procedure for the hayd ghusl is similar to that of the janabah ghusl.