

## Lesson 22

### Topic: Taharah / Hayd

#### 2. Those of known timing cycle

This is for the case when a woman who observes the hayd blood in two consecutive months at a particular time, but the **duration of her cycle in one month is different from the second.**

Case: Those of known timing cycle are divided into three groups:

- a) A woman who observes the hayd blood at a particular time in two consecutive months, and she **becomes tahir after a number of days, but the number of days in each of the months is not the same.**
- b) A woman who observes blood for more than ten days, but in two consecutive months, and at a particular time, **she observes blood that is characterised by the properties of the hayd blood. The number of days in which she observes the blood characterized by the properties of the hayd blood is not the same in the two months.**
- c) A woman who **observes the hayd blood** at a particular time in two consecutive months **for three days or more, then becomes tahir, and then observes blood again, but the total number of the two bleeding periods and the intervening tahir period does not exceed ten days. However, in the second month these days increase or decrease.**

#### 3. Those of known duration cycle

In this case the woman's menstruation cycle **duration in two consecutive months is the same but the menstruation timings in the two months are not the same.**

Case: Those of known duration cycle are categorised into **three groups:**

- A. A woman whose hayd cycle duration in two consecutive months is the same but the **timings of menstruation are different in the two months. In this case she should treat as hayd the blood she observes in all those days.**
  - B. A woman who **observes blood for more than ten days**, but in two consecutive months she observes blood during particular days that is **characterised by hayd properties, and another blood in other days that is characterised by istihadah. In this case the days in which the hayd-type blood is observed constitute her hayd period.**
  - C. A woman whose timing differs in the two months, **if the total number of days of the bleeding periods and the intervening tahir period do not exceed ten days**, and the number of days is the same in the two months, then **the total number of days she observes blood and the intervening tahir period constitute her period.**
- Case: **If blood is observed beyond the monthly period, and exceeds ten days:**  
If all the blood has the same property, she must **treat it as hayd** from the day it is observed **for the duration of her period**, and treat the rest as istihadah.

#### 4. Those of unknown or irregular cycles

This is for the case when a woman's period has **no regularity in terms of timing or duration.** Or it can also be said of a woman who used to have a regular period, but that period is disturbed, and she has not acquired a new regular period. She is referred to as *mudtaribah*.

Case: If the *mudtaribah* observes blood for more than ten days and all the blood has the same property, if her relatives have seven day periods, she should treat the blood as hayd for seven days and the rest as istihadah.

### **5. The first-timer (mubtadi'ah)**

The *mubtadi'ah* is the woman who observes blood for the first time; if she observes blood for more than ten days and all the blood carries the same characteristics, it is mandatory to make her period the same as the prevailing period amongst her relatives.

### **6. The nasiyah**

The *nasiyah* is the woman who has forgotten [the time and duration of] her period; so if she observes blood for more than ten days, she must treat the days in which the blood is hayd-type as hayd days. If it is not possible for her, she must treat seven days as hayd and the rest as istihadah.