



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Lesson 33

Performing Tayammum

Objects on which Tayammum is Permissible:

Imam Sadiq (as) was asked about a man who entered a forest where there was no water, but he found mud. What should he do? The Imam (as) said: He can do Tayammum with the mud.

فَتَيَمَّمُوا صَعِيدًا طَيِّبًا

Then perform Tayammum on clean ground...

(Chapter Al-Nisa, verse 43)

- *Sa'eed* (صعيد) in Arabic means the surface of the ground. Whatever is found on the surface of the ground, such as dirt, sand, soil, rock etc. is termed as

Sa'eed.

Conditions for the object of Tayammum:

1. The object of Tayammum must be permissible to use (Mubah).
2. The object must be pure.
3. Tayammum cannot be done on plants, minerals (such as gold, silver etc.) and ashes.
- If soil, sand, rock etc. is not available, one can perform Tayammum on the dust that collects on his clothes or belongings.

Steps of Tayammum:

1. Make the intention of Tayammum.
2. Hit the ground simultaneously with the palm of both hands.
3. Wipe the dust (it is Mustahab in the opinion of the majority of scholars)
4. Wipe the face vertically from the hairline till the top of the nose and horizontally until the ending area of the eyebrows.
5. Wipe the back of the right hand with the palm of the left hand; then wipe the back of the left hand with the palm of the right hand.



- Some scholars say that for the Tayammum instead of Wudu, it is enough to hit the ground once with both the palms; but for Tayammum instead of Ghusl, one must hit the ground once before wiping the face and once before wiping the hands.

Today, most of the scholars (Maraji') believe that hitting the ground once is enough, irrespective of whether the Tayammum is performed instead of Wudu or Ghusl.

- It is not mandatory to perform a new Tayammum for each prayer as long as the circumstances for Tayammum remain intact.
- Any barrier on the parts of the Tayammum must be removed before performing Tayammum.

Conditions for Tayammum:

1. One has to perform Tayammum by himself; others can't do it for him.
2. One must observe the sequence of time while performing the acts of Tayammum; excessive delay in any part of the Tayammum will make it void.
3. The body-parts of Tayammum must be pure.
4. Tayammum can be done only after the time of prayer has entered.

Scenario 1: If someone is confident that water will be available at 2 pm, he must wait for water and it is not permissible for him to offer Zuhr prayer with Tayammum.

Scenario 2: If water is unavailable but a person is confident that it will not be available until sunset, he need not wait for the availability of water until sunset; he can offer prayer with Tayammum.

Scenario 3: Water is unavailable currently but it is possible that it will be available after a few hours. In this case, one has to wait for water until he loses hope or until he nears the end time of prayer.

Scenario 4: Water was unavailable at the time of Adhaan and we were confident that it will be available in a few hours but it didn't, so we prayed and after the prayer, water became available. In this case, our prayer is valid and we don't have to repeat it.

- If we give Tayammum to the dead person and right before his burial, water becomes available, he must be given Ghusl before the burial because that Tayammum will be invalidated.