

# Tayammum

Issue 138: In the following instances, instead of wudhu and ghusl, tayammum must be performed:

- There is no water available or there is no way to get any water.
- The use of water has some danger; for example, if water is used one will become ill or an illness will become aggravated, or it will be very difficult to be cured (from the illness).
- If one gets water to perform wudhu or ghusl, ones self, spouse, or children, or a friend or someone who is dependant on him will the of thirst or will become sick or will remain so thirsty that they will not be able to handle it (this also includes animals that are under one's care).
- His body or clothes me najis, and there is only enough water left to make them tahir and no more, and he also has no more clothes.
- The amount of time is extremely short, such that if one performs wudhu or ghusl, the complete Salat or a part of it will be read after its time.

## The Rules of Tayammum

Issue 139: There are five things Wajib in tayammum:

1. Niyyat.
2. Hitting or placing the palms of the hands on something that tayammum is permitted on.
3. Wiping or stroking both hands over the complete forehead from where the hair starts to grow and over the eyebrows, and above the nose.
4. Wiping or stroking the left palm over the back of the right hand.
5. Wiping or stroking the right palm over the back of the left hand. (The fingers are also included in the palm).

Issue 140: According to Ihtiyat Wajib, the palms of both hands must be struck on the ground (or on that which tayammum is performed on) at the same time.

Issue 141: According to Ihtiyat Wajib, the palms of the hands must be wiped or stroked in both directions of the forehead (to cover the complete forehead).

Issue 142: In order to be certain that the complete backside of the hand has been wiped, one must start a little bit higher than the wrist in the wiping, but wiping between the fingers is not necessary.

Issue 143: In order to perform tayammum, one must remove any rings from the fingers and anything else that may be on the forehead or hands that will be an obstacle in the tayammum.

Issue 144: All the actions of tayammum must be done with the intention of performing tayammum, and for obeying the commandments of Allah (SWT), and it is not necessary that it be specified that tayammum is being performed in place of ghusl or wudhu, unless two tayammums are being performed at one time.

## **Things that Tayammum is permitted on**

Issue 145: Tayammum is permitted on the following: earth (dirt), sand, a lump of clay or a stone, if they are tahir.

## **The Rules of Tayammum**

Issue 146: There is no difference between the person performing tayammum in place of wudhu and the person performing tayammum in place of ghusl,

Issue 147: If a person performs tayammum in place of wudhu and if one of the things that cause wudhu to become void occurs after he has done tayammum, his tayammum will become void.

Issue 148: If a person performs tayammum instead of ghusl, and if one of the things that causes the ghusl to become void occurs after his tayammum, his tayammum will be void. For example, if in place of ghusl janabat, one performs tayammum, and if he once again becomes junub, his tayammum will become void.

Issue 149: Tayammum is only correct in the event that a person is not able to perform wudhu or ghusl. So if one performs tayammum with no reason it will not be correct, and if one has a reason, and later, that barrier (reason) is removed; for example one did not have water, then later he found some water, his tayammum will become void.

Issue 150: If one performs tayammum in place of ghusl janabat, it is not necessary to perform wudhu for Salat; but if in place of another ghusl he performs tayammum, according to Ihtiyat Mustahab, he should

perform wudhu for the Salat and if he is not able to perform wudhu, he should perform another tayammum in place of wudhu.

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