## فضل الطهارة الاسلامية

## The Excellence of Islamic Purity

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{ Allah loves those who purify themselves } Al-tawba 108

{ Truly Allah loves those who turn in repentance, and He loves those who purify themselves }

Al-baqara 222

قال رسول الله ﷺ الطهور شطر الايمان صحيح مسلم كتاب الوضوء

The Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: Purity is half of faith.

Sahih Muslim, The book of ablution [wudu']

وأما نظافة جسمه وطيب ريحه وعرقه ونزاهته عن الأقذار وعورات الجسد فكان قد خصّه الله تعالى في ذلك بخصائص لم توجد في غيره ثم تممها بنظافة الشرع وخصال الفطرة العشر وقال بُنى الدين على النظافة

الشفا للقاضي عياض اليحصبي القسم الأول في تعظيم العلي الأعلى لقدر النبي المصطفى ﷺ قولاً وفعلاً

As regards cleanliness of his body, the pleasantness of his scent and sweat, his being free from impurities and bodily imperfections, Allah Most High favoured him in this with qualities found in no one else, then perfected them with cleanliness in the law of Islam [shar'] and the ten traits of innate disposition [fitrah]. And He said: The deen is built upon cleanliness.

Al-qadi 'Iyad Al-Yahsubi, Al-shifa, Part One: Regarding the exaltation of the High and Most High to the eminence of the chosen Prophet (SAW) in word and in deed

﴿ مَا يَرِيرِ اللَّهُ لِيَجِعَلَ جَلِيكُمِ مِنْ حَرْجِ وَلَكُنْ يَرِيرِ لِيَظْهِرُكُمْ وَلِيُسْمِ نَعْسَهُ جَلِيكُمُ لِعَلَكُمْ تَشَكَرُونَ ﴾ المائدة ٦

{ Allah does not wish to make things awkward for you, but wishes to purify you and to perfect his grace upon you so that perhaps you might give thanks { Al-ma'ida 6

إكمال الطهارة يُسهّل القيام في العبادة ويُعين على اتمامها واكمالها والقيام بمشروعاتها

تفسير إبن كثير التوبة ١٠٨

Perfection in purification facilitates the act of worship and aids in its fulfillment, completion, and carrying out all that is prescribed in it.

Tafsir Ibn Kathir, Al-tawba 108

فقد قال النبي ﷺ بني الدين على النظافة إحياء علوم الدين للغزالي كتاب أسرار الطهارة ومهماتها

The Prophet (SAW) has said: The *deen* is built upon cleanliness.

Al-Ghazali, Ihyaa 'Ulum Al-deen, The book of the foundations of purity and its requirements

قال رسول الله ﷺ مفتاح الجنة الصلاة ومفتاح الصلاة الوضوء جامع الترمذي كتاب الطهارة

The Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: The key to *Jannah* is prayer, and the key to prayer is performing ablution [wudu'].

Sunan Al-Tirmidhi, The book of purity

قال رسول الله ﷺ إن العبد إذا توضأ فغسل يديه خَرَّت خطاياه من يديه فإذا غسل من يديه فإذا غسل وجهه خرت خطاياه من وجهه فإذا غسل ذراعيه ومسح برأسه خرت خطاياه من ذراعيه ورأسه فإذا غسل رجليه خرت خطاياه من رجليه سنن إن ماحه كتاب الطهارة وسننها

The Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: Indeed someone, whenever he performs ablution and washes his hands, his sins fall out from his hands; whenever he washes his face, his sins fall out from his face; whenever he washes his arms and wipes his head, his sins fall out from his arms and his head; whenever he washes his feet, his sins fall out from his feet.

Sunan Ibn Majah, The book of purity and its sunnah

سعيد بن المسيب يقول إن الله طيِّبُ يحب الطيِّب نظيفً يحب النظافة

جامع الترمذي كتاب الأدب

Sa'id ibn Al-Musayyab said: Indeed Allah is good, and loves goodness; clean, and loves cleanliness.

Sunan Al-Tirmidhi, The book of manners

﴿ وثيابك فطهر ﴾ أمر بأن تكون ثيابه طاهرة من النجاسات لأن طهارة الثياب شرط في الصلاة لا تصح إلا بها وهي الأولى والأحب في غير الصلاة وقبيح بالمؤمن الطيب أن يحمل خيثاً

تفسير الزمخشري

{ And purify your garments } [Al-mudathir 4]: He commands that his garments be pure from anything filthy, since cleanliness of garments is a condition for prayer, without which it is not valid, and it is most appropriate and desirable for things other than prayer; and it is loathsome for a wholesome Believer to harbour repulsive impurity [khabath].

Tafsir Al-Zamakhshari

عن المقدام بن شريح عن أبيه قال سألتُ عائشة قلت بأي شيء كان يبدأ النبي ﷺ إذا دخل بيته قالت بالسواك صحيح مسلم كتاب الطهارة

Al-Miqdam ibn Shuraih related that his father said: I asked 'Aishah and said: What did the Prophet (SAW) begin with first when He entered his house? She said: The teeth-cleaning twig [siwak].

Sahih Muslim, The book of purity

The Prophet (SAW), whenever He arose after the night was over, scrubbed his mouth with a *siwak*. Sahih Al-Bukhari, The book of ablution

'Ali ibn Abi Talib said: Indeed your mouths are paths for the Qur'an, so freshen them with the siwak.

Sunan Ibn Majah, The book of purity and its sunnah

النبي ﷺ قال إذا إستيقظ أحدكم من منامه فلْيستنثر ثلاث مرات فإنّ الشيطان يبيت على خياشيمه صحيح مسلم كتاب الطهارة

The Prophet (SAW) said: When any of you awakens from sleep let him draw water through his nose [istinthar] three times to clean it, for indeed Satan spends the night in his nasal cavities. Sahih Muslim, The book of purity

عن يزيد بن عبدالله بن الشخّير عن أبيه قال صليت مع رسول الله ﷺ فرأيته تنخّع فدلكها بنعله

صحيح مسلم كتاب المساجد ومواضع الصلاة

Yazid ibn 'Abdullah ibn Al-Shikhir related from his father, who said: I was praying with the Messenger of Allah (SAW), and I saw Him cough and spit out, and rub it off with His sandal.

Sahih Muslim, The book of mosques and places of prayer

أن النبي ﷺ رأى نخامة في قبلة المسجد فحكّها بحصاة ثم نهى أن يبزق الرجل عن يمينه أو أمامة ولكن يبزق عن يساره أو تحت قدمه اليسرى

صحيح مسلم كتاب المساجد ومواضع الصلاة

The Prophet (SAW) saw some phlegm on the *qiblah* of the mosque, and scratched at it with a small stone. Then He forbade anyone to spit on his right side or in front of him, but rather to spit on his left side or under his left foot.

Sahih Muslim, The book of mosques and places of prayer

عن ابي هريرة قال كان رسول الله ﷺ إذا عطس غطى وجهه بثوبه ووضع كفيه على حاجبيه كتاب المعجم لابن الأعرابي رقم ٤٤٢

Abu Huraira said: The Messenger of Allah (SAW), whenever He sneezed, covered his face with his garment and put his palms over his eyelids.

Ibn Al-A'rabi, Kitab Al-mu'jam, number 442

النبي ﷺ قال إذا ثناءب أحدكم فليضع يده بفيه فإن الشيطان يدخل فيه

الأدب المفرد للبخاري كتاب العُطاس والتثاؤب

The Prophet (SAW) said: Whenever any of you yawns, he should put his hand over his mouth, for indeed Satan might enter it.

Al-Bukhari, Al-adab Al-mufrad, The book of sneezing and yawning

قال رسول الله ﷺ من أصابه قيء أو رُعاف أو قلس أو مذي فلينصرف فليتوضأ ثم ليبنِ على صلاته وهو في ذلك لا يتكلم سنن إبن ماجه كتاب إقامة الصلاة وألسنة فيها

The Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: Whoever is overtaken by vomiting, nosebleed, regurgitation, or pre-ejaculate, let him depart [from prayer] and perform ablution, then resume his prayer, all the while not talking.

Sunan Ibn Majah, The book of calling to prayer and its sunnah

عن إبن عمر قال إذا توضأ الرجل ومس ابطه أعاد الوضوء السنن الكبرى للبيهقي كتاب الطهارة باب في مس الإبط

Ibn 'Umar said: Whenever a man performs ablution but then touches his armpit, he is to repeat the ablution.

Al-Bayhaqi, Al-sunan Al-kubra, The book of purity, Section: concerning touching the armpits

كان النبي ﷺ يصلي بأصحابه يوماً فجاء رجل ضرير البصر فوقع في ركية فيها ماء فضحك بعض أصحاب النبي ﷺ فلما إنصرف رسول الله ﷺ قال من ضحك فليعد وضوءه ثم ليعد صلاته المصنف لعبد الرزاق كتاب الصلاة

One day the Prophet (SAW) was leading his Companions in prayer, and a blind man came along and fell into a well with water in it, and some of the Prophet's (SAW) Companions laughed. And when the Messenger of Allah (SAW) departed, He said: Anyone who laughs must repeat his ablution, and repeat his prayer.

<sup>&#</sup>x27;Abd Al-Razzaq, the Musannaf, The book of prayer

النبي ﷺ كان يجعل يمينه لطعامه وشرابه وثيابه ويجعل شماله لما سوى ذلك

سنن ابی داود کتاب الطهارة

The Prophet (SAW) used his right hand for his food, his drink, and his clothing, and used his left otherwise.

Sunan Abu Dawud, The book of purity

رسول الله ﷺ كان يأكل بثلاث أصابع فإذا فرغ لعقها صحيح مسلم كتاب الأشربة

The Prophet (SAW) ate with three fingers, and when He was done He licked them.

Sahih Muslim, The book of drinks

النبي ﷺ قال إذا أكل أحدكم فلا يمسح يده حتى يلعَقها أو يُلعِقها

صحيح البخاري كتاب الأطعمة

The Prophet (SAW) said: Whenever any of you has eaten, he should not wipe his hand until he has licked it or gotten it licked.

Sahih Bukhari, The book of food

رسول الله ﷺ وهو يقال له إنه يُستقى لك من بئر بُضاعة وهي بئر يُلقى فيها لحوم الكلاب والمحايض وعذر الناس فقال رسول الله ﷺ إنّ الماء طهور لا ينجسه شيءً

سنن ابي داود كتاب الطهارة

The Messenger of Allah (SAW) was told: You have been given to drink from the well of *Buda'a*, a well into which the flesh of dogs, menstrual items, and people's waste are thrown. The Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: Indeed water is pure and nothing makes it dirty.

Sunan Abu Dawud, The book of purity

النبي ﷺ قال ... من أكل فما تخلل فليلفظ وما لاك بلسانه فليبتلع

سنن ابي داود كتاب الطهارة

The Prophet (SAW) said: ... Whoever eats any food should throw out what he has picked from between his teeth, and swallow what he has worked out with his tongue.

Sunan Abu Dawud, The book of purity

أقبل رسول الله ﷺ من شعب من الجبل وقد قضى حاجته وبين أيدينا تمر على ترس أو حجفة فدعوناه فأكل معنا وما مس ماءً سنن ابى داود كتاب الأطعمة

The Messenger of Allah (SAW) came down a side trail on the mountain, having fulfilled His need. And we had among us some dates on a shield or leather shield, so we called Him, and He ate with us, not having used any water [to wash].

Sunan Abu Dawud, The book of foods

تَجشَّأُ رجل عند النبي ﷺ فقال كُفَّ جشاءك عنا سن إبن ماجه كتاب الأطعمة

A man belched in front of the Prophet (SAW), and He said: Stop belching around us.

Sunan Ibn Majah, The book of foods

رسول الله ﷺ قاء فأفطر فتوضأ جامع الترمذي كتاب الطهارة

The Messenger of Allah (SAW) vomited, thereby breaking the fast, and so He performed ablution.

Sunan Al-Tirmidhi, The book of purity

عن إبن جريج قال قلت لعطاء أرأيت إن قلس رجل فبلغ صدره أو حلقه ولم يبلغ الفم قال فلا وضوء عليه قلت أرأيت إن بلغ الحلق فلم يمُجها واعادها في جوفه قال فقد وجب الوضوء إذا بلغت الفم فظهرت قلت أتكره أن يعيدها المرء في جوفه بعدما يظهر بفيه قال نعم ولا أكرهه لمأثم ولكن أقذره المصنف لعبد الرزاق كتاب الطهارة

Ibn Juraij said: I asked 'Ataa: What do you think if someone regurgitates and it reaches his chest or his throat but doesn't reach his mouth? He said: He does not need to perform ablution. I asked: What do you think if it reaches the throat and he doesn't spit it out but sends it back inside himself? He said: He is obligated to perform ablution if it reaches the mouth, since it has appeared. I asked: Do you dislike for someone to send it back inside himself after it has appeared in his mouth? He said: Yes; I don't dislike it to the point of a wrongdoing, but I see it as filthy.

'Abd Al-Razzaq, the Musannaf, The book of purity

إتفق المسلمون على أن الطهارة الشرعية طهارتان طهارة من الحدث وطهارة من الحدث الحدث وطهارة من الحدث ثلاثة اصناف وضوء وغسل وبدل منهما وهو التيمم بداية المجتمد ونهاية المقتصد لإبن رشد كتاب الطهارة من الحدث

Muslims are in agreement that legitimate purification [tahara] consists of two kinds of

purification: purification from hadath [bodily occurrences that make one ritually impure] and purification from khabath [harmful external impurities]. And they are in agreement that there are three manners of purity from hadath: ablution [wudu'], full washing/bathing [ghusl], and a substitute for these two, this being dry wiping with dust [tayammum].

Ibn Rushd, Bidaya Al-mujtahid wa Nihaya Al-Muqtasid, The book of purification from bodily occurrences [hadath]

The Prophet (SAW) said: None of you should ever urinate into stagnant water and then bathe with it.

Sahih Muslim, The book of purity

The Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: None of you should ever grab his penis with his right hand as he is urinating, and he should not wipe in the toilet with his right hand.

Sahih Muslim, The book of purity

قال رسول الله ﷺ إذا بال أحدكم فلينتر ذكره ثلاث مرات سنن إبن ماجه كتاب الطهارة وسننها

The Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: Whenever any of you urinates, he should yank [yantur] his penis three times.

Sunan Ibn Majah, The book of purity and its sunnah

أتى رسول الله ﷺ سباطة قومٍ فبال قائمًا ثم دعا بماءٍ فمسح على خفّيه سنن ابي داود كتاب الطهارة

The Messenger of Allah (SAW) came to some people's garbage heap, and urinated standing up, then called for some water and wiped over his socks.

Sunan Abu Dawud, The book of purity

عن يسار بن نمير قال كان عمر إذا بال مسح ذكره بحائطٍ أو بحجر ولم يمسه ماءً

المصنف لإبن ابي شيبة كتاب الطهارة

Yasar ibn Numair said: 'Umar, whenever he urinated, would wipe his penis on a wall or with a stone, but did not use any water on it.

Ibn Abi Shayba, Al-musannaf, The book of purity

عن منصور عن ابراهيم قال بال ثم أخذ ماءً فأدخل يده في ثيابه فمسح ذكره

المصنف لإبن ابي شيبة كتاب الطهارة

Mansur related from Ibrahim that he urinated, then took some water, slipped his hand inside his garment, and wiped his penis.

Ibn Abi Shayba, Al-musannaf, The book of purity

عن ابي جعفر وعن ليث عن عطاء في الرجل يصيب ثوبه البول فلا يدري أين هو قالا يغسل الثوب كله المصنف لإبن ابي شيبة كتاب الطهارة

Abu Ja'far and Layth related from 'Ataa regarding a man who gets urine on his garment but does not know where it is; they said: He should wash the entire garment.

Ibn Abi Shayba, Al-musannaf, The book of purity

عن ابراهيم في الرجل يبول فينضَح على فخذيه وساقيه قال ينضحه بالماء

المصنف لإبن ابي شيبة كتاب الطهارة

From Ibrahim, regarding a man who urinates and dribbles down his thighs and legs; he said: He should sprinkle it with water.

Ibn Abi Shayba, Al-musannaf, The book of purity

فإن لم تعلم أُوصل البول إلى الفرج أم لا استحب غسله أحكام النساء لإبن الجوزي الباب السابع في ذكر اذاب الخلاء وصفة الاستجمار If a woman does not know – has urine gotten into her vagina or not? – it is desirable to wash it.

Ibn Al-Jawzi, Ahkam Al-nisaa, Chapter seven: mention of manners in the toilet and description of cleansing oneself with stones

عروة قالت ذكر رسول الله ﷺ ما يتوضَّأ منه فقال من مسَّ الذكر سنن النسائي كتاب الغسل والتيمم

'Urwah said: The Messenger of Allah (SAW) mentioned why you have to do ablution [wudu']; He said: From touching your penis.

Sunan Al-Nasa'i, The book of washing and dry wiping with dust

عن شهر بن حوشب قال لما نزل ﴿ فيه رجال يحبون أن يتطهّروا ﴾ قال رسول الله ﷺ ما الطهور الذي أثنى الله عليكم قالوا يا رسول الله نغسل أثر الغائط

تفسير الطبري

Shahr ibn Hawshab said: When { In it there are men who love to purify themselves } was sent down [Al-tawba 108], the Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: What is the purification that Allah has praised you all for? They said: Oh Messenger of Allah, we wash off the traces of feces.

Tafsir Al-Tabari

عن سلمان قال قيل له قد علَّمُكُم نبيُّكُم ﷺ كل شيء حتى الخراءة صحيح مسلم كتاب الطهارة

From Salman, who said that someone told him: Your Prophet (SAW) has taught you all everything, even how to go out and defecate [al-khira'a].

Sahih Muslim, The book of purity

رسول الله ﷺ قال إذا ذهب أحدكم إلى الغائط فليذهب معه بثلاثة أحجار يستطيب بهن سنن ابى داود كتاب الطهارة

The Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: When any of you goes to defecate he should take three stones with him to wipe with.

Sunan Abu Dawud, The book of purity

عن طاوس قال قال رسول الله ﷺ إذا خرج أحدكم من الخلاء فليقل الحمد لله الذي اذهب عني ما يؤذيني وأمسكَ علي ما ينفعني المصنف لإبن ابي شيبة كتاب الطهارة

Tawus said: The Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: Whenever any of you comes out from relieving himself, he should say "Praise be to Allah who has removed from me what harms me, and has kept

for me what is beneficial to me". ["Al-hamdu Lillah alladhi adhhaba 'anni ma yu'dheeni, wa amsaka 'alaya ma yanfa'uni"].

Ibn Abi Shayba, Al-musannaf, The book of purity

النبي ﷺ قال ... من أتى الغائط فليستتر فإن لم يجد إلا أن يجمع كثيباً من رملٍ فليستدبره فانّ الشيطان يلعب بمقاعد بني آدم سنن ابي داود كتاب الطهارة

The Prophet (SAW) said: ... Whoever goes out to defecate should remain discreetly concealed, and even if he only finds enough to gather a pile of sand he should get with his back against it, for indeed Satan plays with people's backsides.

Sunan Abu Dawud, The book of purity

وصفة ما يستجمر به أن يكون جامداً طاهراً غير مطعوم لا حرمة له ولا متصلاً بحيوان وهذا يدخل فيه الحجر والخشب والخزف والتراب وما أشبه ذلك ويخرج منه المأكولات والروث والرمة لأنها ما طعام الجن ويجزيء الحجر الذي له ثلاث شعب وإختلف أصحابنا في صفة الاستجمار فقال الأكثرون يأخذ الحجر الأول بيده اليسرى ويبدأ به من مقدم صفحته اليمني ويجره إلى مؤخرتها ثم يعيده إلى الموضع الذي منه

بدأ ثم يأخذ الحجر الثاني ويبدأ به من مقدم الصفحة اليسرى ويجره إلى مؤخرتها ثم يعيده إلى الموضع الذي منه بدأ ثم يأخذ الحجر الثالث فيديره حول الحلقة ويعيده على الوسط وذهب الشريف أبو جعفر وإبن عقيل إلى أنه يعمم بكل حجر جميع الحل لأنه إذا لم يعمم به كان تلفيقاً لا تكراراً ومتى لم تُزل العين بثلاثة أحجار زاد حتى ينقى والمستحب للرجل أن يبدأ بقُبله لئلا نتنجس يده بالقبل إذا بدأ الدبر فأما المرأة فهي مخيرة في ذلك والافضل الجمع بين الأحجار والماء فإن أراد الاقتصار على احدهما فالماء أفضل

أحكام النساء لإبن الجوزي الباب السابع في ذكر اذاب الخلاء وصفة الاستجمار The characteristics of something used to wipe is that it be solid, pure, not something that can be eaten, not something that is forbidden, and not attached to an animal. This includes stones. wood, pottery, dirt, and things similar to these. It include food items, dung, does not decomposing bones, because these are food for the genies [jinn]. A stone with three corners is fine. Our companions disagree on the manner of performing istijmar; most of them say that one is to take the first stone in his left hand and begin with this from the front of his right side, dragging it backwards; then he repeats this towards the place from which he began. Then he takes the second stone and begins with it from the front of the left side, dragging it backwards;

then he repeats this towards the place from which he began. Then he takes the third stone and moves it in a circle around his hole, and repeats this in the center. Al-Sharif Abu Ja'far and Ibn 'Aqil held that he is to include the whole area with each stone, since if he did not include the whole area, it would be something pieced together rather than repetition. In case the stuff can not be removed with three stones, he is to use more until he is clean. It is desirable for a man to begin with his front parts, lest his hand become impure from his front parts if he begins from the rear. However a woman is free to chose in this regard, although it is best to use stones and water together; if she wants to limit it to one of these, water is best.

Ibn Al-Jawzi, Ahkam Al-nisaa, Chapter seven: mention of manners in the toilet and description of cleansing oneself with stones

Tayammum [dry wiping with dust] is obligatory for anyone who has defecated or had sex whenever they can not find any water.

Tafsir Al-Razi, Al-ma'ida 6

قال رسول الله ﷺ إذا أراد أحدكم الغائط وأقيمت الصلاة فليبدأ به

سنن إبن ماجه كتاب الطهارة وسننها

The Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: Whenever any of you needs to defecate when the call to prayer has been given, he should do that first.

Sunan Ibn Majah, The book of purity and its sunnah

رسول الله ﷺ نهى أن يصلى الرجل وهو حاقن سنن إبن ماجه كتاب الطهارة وسننها

The Messenger of Allah (SAW) forbade anyone to pray if he was holding back the urge.

Sunan Ibn Majah, The book of purity and its sunnah

قال رسول الله ﷺ لا تُقبل صلاة من أحدث حتى يتوضأ صحيح البخاري كتاب الوضوء

The Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: Prayer is not accepted from anyone who has had an occurrence [hadath], until he performs ablution.

Sahih Al-Bukhari, The book of ablution

قال أبو القاسم والذي ينقُض الطهارة ما خرج من قُبُل أو دبر وجملة ذلك أن الخارج من السبيلين على ضربين معتاد كالبول والغائط والمني والمذي والودي والريح فهذا ينقض الوضوء إجماعاً قال إبن المنذر أجمع أهل العلم على أن خروج الغائط من الدبر وخروج البول من ذكر الرجل وقبل المرأة وخروج المذي وخروج الريح من الدبر أحداث ينقض كل واحد منها الطهارة ويوجب الوضوء ودم الاستحاضة ينقض الطهارة في قول عامة أهل العلم إلا في قول ربيعة الضرب الثاني نادر كالدم والدود والحصا والشعر فينقض الوضوء أيضاً

المغني لإبن قدامة باب ما ينقض الطهارة Abu Qasim [Al-Khiraqi] said: That which annuls

a state of purity is what comes out of one's front

part or rear part.

Everything that comes out from the two passages [al-sabilain; the front and the rear] can be summed up into two categories: first, what is commonplace, such as urine, feces, semen, pre-ejaculate, prostatic secretion, and gas; all of these invalidate one's ablution. Ibn Al-Mundhir said: Scholars are in unanimous agreement that feces coming out of one's rear, urine coming out of a man's penis or a woman's front part, pre-ejaculate coming out, and gas coming out of one's rear, are all bodily occurrences [hadath]; each of these annuls a state of purity and makes ablution

necessary. Moreover blood from vaginal bleeding annuls a state of purity according to the general opinion of scholars, except that of Rabi'a. The second category are things that are uncommon, such as blood, worms, stones, and hair; these also invalidate ablution.

Ibn Qudama, Al-mughni, Chapter: Things that annul a state of purity

عن ابي هريرة أن رسول الله ﷺ قال إذا كان أحدكم في المسجد فوجد ريحاً بين اليتَيه فلا يخرج حتى يسمع صوتاً أو يجد ريحاً جامع الترمذي كتاب الطهارة

The Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: Whenever any of you is in the mosque, and feels some wind between his two buttocks, he should not leave unless he hears a sound or perceives a smell.

Sunan Al-Tirmidhi, The book of purity

رسول الله على قال إن الشيطان يأتي أحدكم وهو في صلاته فيأخذ شعرة من دبره فيمدها فيرى أنه قد أحدث فلا ينصرف حتى يسمع صوتاً أو يجد ريحاً

المسند للإمام أحمد مسند ابي سعيد الخدري رضي الله تعالى عنه

The Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: Indeed Satan may come to any one of you as he is in prayer, and will take hold of a hair from his rear and stretch it out, to see if he has had an occurrence, but he should not leave unless he hears a sound or perceives a smell.

Musnad Ahmad, Section: The hadith of Abu Sa'id Al-Khudri – May Allah most high be pleased with him

(فيرى) أي يظن المصلي (أنه أحدث) بخروج ريح من دبره فإذا وقع ذلك (فلا ينصرف) من صلاته أي لا يتركها ليتطهر ويستأنف (حتى يسمع صوتاً) أي صوت ريح يخرج منه (أو يجد ريحاً) أو يشم رائحة خرجت منه وهذا مجاز عن تيقن الحدث لأنها سبب للعلم به

فيض القدير شرح الجامع الصغير للعلام المناوي حرف الهمزة

(to see if): that is, the person praying thinks (he has had an occurrence) from the passing of gas from his rear; and if this occurs (he should not leave) his prayer, that is, he should not abandon it to purify himself and resume again, (unless he hears a sound), that is, the sound of gas exiting him, (or perceives a smell), that is, smells an odour coming from him. This is a figure of speech expressing the certainty of having had an occurrence, since this is how one becomes aware of it.

Al-Munawi, Faid Al-Qadir, Section: the letter "hamza"

رسول الله ﷺ قال يأتي أحدكم الشيطان في صلاته فينفُخ في مقعدته فيخيَّل إليه أنه أحدث ولم يحدث فإذا وجد ذلك فلا ينصرف حتى يسمع صوتاً أو يجد ريحاً بلوغ المرام الإبن حجر كتاب الطهارة

The Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: Satan can come to any one of you during his prayer and blow in his buttocks, and you may imagine that you have had an occurrence, when you have not; so you should not leave unless you hear a sound or perceive a smell.

Ibn Hajar, Bulugh Al-maram, The book of purity

وحكى الشيخ أبو محمد في الفروق أن بعض أصحابنا قال لو لف على اصبعه خرقة وادخلها في دبره وهو في الصلاة لم تبطل صلاته المجموع شرح المهذب للنووي كتاب الطهارة باب الأحداث التي تنقض الوضوء Sheikh Abu Muhammad [Al-Juwayni] recounted that some of our companions said: If someone wraps a cloth around his finger and inserts it into his rear while he is praying, his prayer is not invalidated.

Al-Nawawi, Al-majmu' Sharh Al-muhadhab, The book of purity, Section: occurrences that annul ablution

قال رسول الله ﷺ وِكاء السَّهِ العينان فمن نام فليتوضأ سنن ابي داود كتاب الطهارة

The Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: The eyes are the strap of the anal sphincter [sah], so whoever falls asleep should perform ablution.

Sunan Abu Dawud, The book of purity

قوله وكاء السه مبتدأ و العينان خبره السه حلقة الدبر وهو من الاست ... ومعنى الحديث أن الانسان مهما كان مستيقظاً كانت استه كالمشدودة الموكئ عليها فإذا نام إنحل وكاؤها كنى بهذا اللفظ عن الحدث وخروج الريح وهو من أحسن الكنايات وألطفها حيث جعل اليقظة للإست كالوكاء للقربة كما أن الوكاء يمنع ما في القربة أن يخرج كذلك اليقظة تمنع الإست أن تحدث إلا بإجتهاد شرح سن ابي داود للعيني باب الوضوء من النوم

The sah refers to the hole of the rear end; it is part of the anus. ... The meaning of this hadith is that a person, while he is awake, his anus is essentially fastened as if it were tied up with a strap, but whenever he falls asleep, the strap is loosened. This figure of speech is used to allude to bodily occurrences [hadath] and the passing of gas, and is among the best and most pleasant allusions, in which wakefulness is ascribed to the anus like a strap to a waterskin; just as the

strap prevents what is inside the waterskin from coming out, likewise wakefulness prevents the anus from having an occurrence except if you force it.

Badr Al-deen Al-'Aini, Sharh Sunan Abi Dawud, Chapter 70: Ablution from sleeping

قال وليس على من ناب أو خرجت منه ريح إستنجاء لا نعلم في هذا خلافاً قال أبو عبدالله ليس في الريح إستنجاء في كتاب الله ولا في سنة رسوله انما عليه الوضوء المغني لإبن قدامة باب الاستطابة والحدث

He [Al-Khiraqi] said: Ritual cleansing [istinjaa] is not required of anyone who falls asleep or passes gas.

We know of no disagreement regarding this. Abu Abdullah said: *Istinjaa* is not made obligatory in the case of gas, neither in the book of Allah nor in the *sunnah* of His Prophet, but ablution [wudu'] does become obligatory.

Ibn Qudama, Al-mughni, Chapter: Cleansing from filth [istitaba] and bodily occurrences [hadath]

إذا كان يقرأ فعرض له ريحٌ فينبغي أن يُمسك عن القراءة حتى يتكامل خروجها ثم يعود إلى القراءة

التبيان في آداب حملة القران للنووي الباب السادس في أدب القران

Whenever one is reciting, and the passing of gas becomes evident to him, he ought to discontinue the recitation until it has completely exited, and then he may resume recitation.

Al-Nawawi, Al-tibyan fi Adab Hamala Al-Quran, Chapter six: On proper conduct with the Qur'an,

وقد نقل صالح عن أبيه في المرأة يخرج من فرجها الريح ما خرج من السبيلين ففيه الوضوء وقال القاضي خروج الريح من الذكر وقبل المرأة ينقض الوضوء

المغني لإبن قدامة باب باب ما ينقض الطهارة

Salih transmitted from his father regarding a woman who passes gas from her vagina: whatever comes out of the two passages [i.e. the front or the rear] makes ablution obligatory. Al-Qadi said: Passing gas out of the penis or from the front part of a woman invalidates ablution.

Ibn Qudama, Al-mughni, Chapter: Things that annul a state of purity

عن إبن التيمي عن أبيه أن حذيفة بن اليمان وزيد بن ثابت والحسن وعطاء كانوا لا يرون بأساً بالبلل يجده الرجل في الصلاة ما لم يقطُر

المصنف لعبد الرزاق كتاب الطهارة

Ibn Al-Taymi related from his father that Hudhaifa ibn Al-Yaman, Zaid ibn Thabit, Al-Hasan, and 'Ataa did not have any issue with a man feeling wetness during prayer, as long as it was not dripping.

'Abd Al-Razzaq, the Musannaf, The book of purity

يعني تعالى ذكره بذلك قل لمن سألك من أصحابك يا محمد عن المحيض هو أذى والأذى هو ما يؤذى به من مكروه فيه وهو في هذا الموضع يسمى أذى لنتن ريحه وقذره ونجاسته تفسير الطبري البقرة ٢٢٢

He (may His remembrance be exalted) means here: Say to whoever of your Companions asks you, Oh Muhammad, about menstruation, that it is harm. "Harm" is anything disagreeable by which someone may be harmed; in this instance it is called "harm" due to its strong and offensive odour, its filth, and its uncleanliness.

Tafsir Al-Tabari, Al-baqara 222

قال النبي ﷺ إذا أقبلت الحيضة فدعي الصلاة وإذا أدبرت فاغسلي عنك الدم وصلي صحيح البخاري كتاب الحيض

The Prophet (SAW) said: Whenever you get your period, refrain from prayer, and when it is over, wash the blood off of yourself and pray.

Sahih Al-Bukhari, The book of menstruation

عن عائشة أن إمرأة من الأنصار قالت للنبي ﷺ كيف أغتسل من الحَيض قال خذي فرصة ممسّكة فتوضّي ثلاثاً ثم إن النبي ﷺ استحيا فأخذتها فجذبتها فأخبرتها بما يريد النبي ﷺ فأخبرتها بما يريد النبي ﷺ صحح البخاري كتاب الحيض

'Aishah related that a certain woman from the Ansar said to the Prophet (SAW): How should I wash myself from my period? He said: Take a piece of cloth scented with musk and perform ablution three times. But then the Prophet (SAW) felt embarrassed and turned his face away – or He said: perform ablution with it. So I took her aside towards me and explained to her what the Prophet (SAW) meant to say.

Sahih Al-Bukhari, The book of menstruation

النبي ﷺ أنه قال لا يقبل الله صلاة حائض إلا بخمار سن ابي داود كتاب الصلاة

The Prophet (SAW) said: Allah does not accept the prayer of a menstruating woman except if veiled.

Sunan Abu Dawud, The book of prayer

الوقت الذي يجب فيه الغسل من الحيض على المرأة خرج القطن ولا شيء عليه أو كان عليه بلة بيضاء

أحكام النساء لإبن الجوزي الباب الحادي عشر في ذكر ما يوجب الغسل

The time at which washing from menstruation is obligatory for women is when a piece of cotton comes out with nothing on it, or just white moisture on it.

Ibn Al-Jawzi, Ahkam Al-nisaa, Chapter eleven: mention of what necessitates washing [ghusl]

إمرأة استفتت النبي ﷺ عن دم الحيض يصيب الثوب فقال حُتيه ثم اقرُضيه بالماء ثم انضَحيه وصلي فيه سنن النسائي كتاب الطهارة

A certain woman sought guidance from the Prophet (SAW) regarding menstrual blood getting on a garment; and He said: Scrape it, then rub it with water, then sprinkle it with water, and pray in it.

Sunan Al-Nasa'i, The book of purification

فاطمة بنت ابي حبيش كانت تُستحاض فقال لها رسول الله والله وا

Fatimah bint Abi Hubaish suffered from vaginal bleeding, and the Messenger of Allah (SAW) said to her: Indeed menstrual blood is black blood and is recognizable, so whenever it is that, discontinue prayer, and whenever it is the other, perform ablution and pray.

Sunan Al-Nasa'i, The book of purity

ويستحب للمرأة أن نتبع في غسلها مجاري الدم بالماء ثم بقطعة من قطن فيها مسك فإن لم تجد فبالطين فإن لم تجد فالماء كاف وانما إستحببنا ذلك لأن للدم زفورة ويستحب للحائض إذا كانت جنباً أن تغتسل من غير وجوب

أحكام النساء لإبن الجوزي الباب الثالث عشر في صفة الغسل

It is desirable for a woman to follow up with water when bathing from places blood has flowed out of, and then with a piece of cotton with musk on it; if she does not have this, then with some mud; if she does not have this, then water suffices. Indeed we recommend this since blood can take on a bad smell. And it is desirable for a menstruating woman, whenever she is sexually impure, to bathe herself, although this is not obligatory.

Ibn Al-Jawzi, Ahkam Al-nisaa, Chapter thirteen: manner of performing a bath [ghusl]

From 'Ataa, who said: Whenever a menstruating woman becomes purified from her menstruation, but can not find any water, she should wipe with dust [tayammum].

Ibn Abi Shayba, Al-musannaf, The book of purity

Ibn 'Umar related from the Messenger of Allah (SAW), who said: Those who are sexually impure, and menstruating women, are not to recite anything from the Qur'an.

Al-Bayhaqi, Al-sunan Al-kubra, The book of purity

عن ابي جعفر قال جاءت إمرأةً إلى النبي ﷺ فقالت إني استُحضت في غير قرئي قال فاحتشي كُرسفاً فإن يعد فاحتشي كُرسفاً وصومي وصلي واقضي ما عليك المصنف لعبد الرزاق كتاب الحيض

Abu Ja'far said: A woman came to the Prophet (SAW) and said: Indeed I have gotten vaginal bleeding outside of my period. He said: Stuff some cotton in, and if it comes back, stuff some more cotton in, and fast, and pray, and fulfill your obligations.

'Abd Al-Razzaq, the Musannaf, The book of menstruation

ويستحب للمستحاضة أن تغتسل لكل صلاة ولا يجب عليها ذلك أحكام النساء لإبن الجوزي الباب الثالث عشر في صفة الغسل

It is desirable for a woman with vaginal bleeding to bathe for every prayer, although this is not obligatory.

Ibn Al-Jawzi, Ahkam Al-nisaa, Chapter thirteen: manner of performing a bath [ghusl]

اعتكفت مع رسول الله ﷺ إمرأة من أزواجه فكانت ترى الدم والصُفرة والطست تحتها وهي تصلي صيح البخاري كتاب الحيض

One of the wives of the Prophet (SAW) remained with Him in the mosque for devotion, and she

was having bleeding and yellow discharge, so she had a basin under herself while she was praying. Sahih Al-Bukhari, The book of menstruation

أنّ رجلاً أتى النبي ﷺ فقال يا رسول الله كيف الطهور فدعا بماءٍ في إناءٍ فغسل كفيه ثلاثاً ثم غسل وجهه ثلاثاً ثم غسل ذراعيه ثلاثاً ثم مسح برأسه فأدخل إصبعيه السباحتين في أذنيه ومسح بإبهاميه على ظاهر أذنيه وبالسباحتين باطن أذنيه ثم غسل رجليه ثلاثاً ثم قال هكذا الوضوء فمن زاد على هذا أو نقص فقد أساء وظلم

A certain man came to the Prophet (SAW) and said: Oh Messenger of Allah, how is purification performed? So He called for some water in a vessel and washed his palms three times, then He washed his face three times, then He washed his arms three times, then He wiped his head, then He inserted his two index fingers into his ears and wiped the outside of his ears with his thumbs and with the index fingers the front inside of his ears, then He washed his feet three times, then He said: This is how you do ablution [wudu'], and whoever adds to this or takes away from it has acted wrongly and unjustly.

Sunan Abu Dawud, The book of purity

رسول الله ﷺ قال إذا توضأ أحدكم فليجعل في أنفه ماءً ثم لينثر سن ابى داود كتاب الطهارة

The Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: Whenever any of you performs ablution, he should take up water in his nose and then shake it out.

Sunan Abu Dawud, The book of purity

عن طلحة عن أبيه عب جده قال دخلتُ يعني على النبي ﷺ وهو يتوضأ والماء يسيل من وجهه ولحيته على صدره فرأيته يفصِل بين المضمضة والإستنشاق

سنن ابي داود كتاب الطهارة

Talha related from his father, from his grandfather, who said: I went in to see him – that is, the Prophet (SAW) – when He was performing ablution, and the water was running down his face and beard onto his chest, and I saw him rinsing out his mouth [madmadah] and inhaling water up through his nose [istinshaq] separately.

Sunan Abu Dawud, The book of purity

عن عطاء فيمن نسي المضمضة في الوضوء أو الإستنشاق قال يُمضمض ويستنشق ويعيد الصلاة المصنف لإبن الى شيبة كتاب الطهارة

'Ataa related regarding someone who forgets to rinse out their mouth or inhale water up into their nose; he said: They should rinse out their mouth, draw water up into their nose, and repeat the prayer.

Ibn Abi Shayba, Al-musannaf, The book of purity

رسول الله ﷺ كان إذا توضأ وفرغ أخذ كفاً من ماء فنضح به فرجه

المصنف لعبد الرزاق كتاب الطهارة

The Messenger of Allah (SAW), whenever He performed ablution and finished, would take a handful of water and sprinkle his crotch with it. 'Abd Al-Razzaq, the Musannaf, The book of purity

رجلاً توضأ فترك موضع ظُفُر على قدمه فأبصره النبي ﷺ فقال إرجع فأحسن وضوءك فرجع ثم صلى صحيح مسلم كتاب الطهارة

A certain man performed ablution, but left a spot the size of a fingernail on his foot, and the Prophet (SAW) noticed it, and He said: Go back and do your ablution right. So the man went back, and then he prayed.

Sahih Muslim, The book of purity

النبي ﷺ كان يغسل مقعدته ثلاثاً. قال إبن عمر: فعلناه فوجدناه دواءً وطهوراً

سنن إبن ماجه كتاب الطهارة وسننها

The Prophet (SAW) used to wash his backside three times. Ibn 'Umar said: We did this and found it to be healing and purifying.

Sunan Ibn Majah, The book of purity and its sunnah

عن رجل من بني غفار من أصحاب النبي ﷺ قال نهى رسول الله ﷺ أن يتوضأ الرجل بفضل طهور المرأة المصنف لإبن ابي شيبة كتاب الطهارة

A certain man of the Banu Ghifar, from among the Companions of the Prophet (SAW), said: The Messenger of Allah (SAW) forbade a man to perform ablution with what is left over from a woman's purification.

Ibn Abi Shayba, Al-musannaf, The book of purity

عن بسرة بنت صفوان إحدى نساء بني كنانة أنها قالت يا رسول الله كيف ترى في إحدانا تمس فرجها والرجل يمس ذكره بعدما يتوضأ فقال لها رسول الله على نتوضأ يا بسرة بنت صفوان الله على كتاب الطهارة باب الوضوء من مس المرأة فرجها السن الكبرى للبهقي كتاب الطهارة باب الوضوء من مس المرأة فرجها Busrah bint Safwan, one of the women of the Banu Kinana, said: Oh Messenger of Allah (SAW), what do you think if one of us touches her vagina, or a man touches his penis, after performing ablution? And the Messenger of Allah (SAW) said to her: You should do ablution again,

Al-Bayhaqi, Al-sunan Al-kubra, The book of purity, Section: ablution for if a woman touches her vagina

Mu'awiya ibn Abi Sufyan asked his sister Umm Habibah, wife of the Prophet (SAW): Did the Messenger of Allah (SAW) pray in the garment in which he had sex with her? She said: Yes, as long as he did not find anything harmful on it.

Sunan Abi Dawud, The book of purity

oh Busrah bint Sufwan.

عن إبن عباس أن إمرأة من أزواج النبي ﷺ اغتسلت من الجنابة فتوضأ النبي ﷺ أو إغتسل من فضلها صحيح إبن خريمة كتاب الوضوء

Ibn 'Abbas related that one of the Prophet's (SAW) wives washed herself from sexual impurity, and the Prophet (SAW) performed ablution – or washed – with what was left over from her.

Sahih Ibn Khuzaima, The book of ablution

قال رسول الله ﷺ إنّ تحت كل شعرةٍ جنابة فاغسلوا الشعر وانقوا البشر

سنن ابي داود كتاب الطهارة

The Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: Indeed under every hair there is sexual impurity [janabah], so wash the hair and cleanse the skin. Sunan Abi Dawud, The book of purity

وإن أراد أن يجامع ثانياً بعد أخرى فليغسل فرجه أولاً وإن احتلم فلا يجامع حتى يغسل فرجه أو يبول إحياء علوم الدين للغزالي كتاب آداب النكاح

If a man desires to have sex a second time after one time, let him wash his crotch first. And if he has a wet dream, he is not to have sex until he washes his crotch or urinates.

Al-Ghazali, Ihyaa 'Ulum Al-deen, The book of proper conduct in marital relations

كيفية الغسل وهو أن يضع الاناء عن يمينه ثم يسمي الله تعالى ويغسل يديه ثلاثاً ثم يستنجي كما وصفناه ويزيل ما على بدنه من نجاسة إن كانت ثم يتوضأ وضوءه للصلاة كما سبق إلا غسل قدميه فإنه يؤخّرهما فإن غسلهما ثم وضعهما على الأرض كالاضاعة للماء ثم يصب الماء على شقه الأيمن ثلاثاً ثم على شقه الأيسر ثلاثاً ثم على رأسه ثلاثاً ثم يدلك ما أقبل من بدنه وما أدبر ويخلل شعر الرأس واللحية ويوصل الماء إلى منابتها ما كثف منه أو حفّ وليس على المرأة نقض الضفائر إلا إذا علمت أن الماء لا يصل إلى خلل الشعر ويتعهد معاطف البدن وليتي أن يمس ذكره في أثناء ذلك فإن فعل ذلك فليعد الوضوء وإن توضأ قبل الغسل فلا يعيده بعد الغسل

إحياء علوم الدين للغزالي كتاب أسرار الطهارة ومهماتها

Manner of performing full washing [ghusl]: one places the vessel on his right side, then invokes the name of Allah Most High [by saying bismillah...], washes his hands three times, then performs a general cleansing as we have described, removing the filth from his body if there is any. Then he is to perform ablution [wudu'] as is done for prayer, as stated earlier, but without washing his feet; these he is to delay, for indeed if he washes them, and then places them on the ground, it is a waste of water. Then he is to pour water over his right side three times, then over his left side three times, then over his

head three times, then he is to rub down his front and back sides, then run through his head and beard hair, then return the water to where it came from, whether much or little. (A woman is not required to undo her hairlocks unless she knows that the water will not reach down to the roots.) And he is to pay attention to the crooks of his body, and take care not to touch his penis during all of this; if he does, he is to repeat wudu'. And if he performs wudu' before ghusl, he does not need to repeat it following ghusl.

Al-Ghazali, Ihyaa 'Ulum Al-deen, The book of the foundations of purity [tahara] and its requirements

The Prophet (SAW), if He wanted to eat when He was sexually impure, would wash His hands and then eat.

Sahih Ibn Khuzaima, The book of ablution

ذكر عمر بن الخطاب لرسول الله ﷺ أنه تصيبه جنابة من الليل فقال له رسول الله ﷺ توضأ وإغسل ذكرك ثم نم صحيح مسلم كتاب الحيض

'Umar ibn Al-Khatab mentioned to the Messenger of Allah (SAW) that sexual impurity had come upon him during the night, and the Messenger of Allah (SAW) said to him: Perform ablution and wash your penis then sleep.

Sahih Muslim, The book of menstruation

عن الزهري في الرجل يرى أنه احتلم ولم يجد بللاً قال ليس عليه غسل

المصنف لعبد الرزاق كتاب الطهارة

From Al-Zuhri regarding a man who thinks that he has had a wet dream but does not find any wetness; he said: He is not obliged to wash.

'Abd Al-Razzaq, the Musannaf, The book of purity

ويُعرف ألمني بتدفق أو تلذذ أو ريح طلع أو عجين إذا كان رطباً أو بياض بيض إذا كان جافاً فمتى وُجد واحد منها كان منياً موجباً للغسل

عمدة السالك وعدة الناسك لإبن النقيب المصري كتاب الطهارة باب الغسل

Semen is recognized by gushing, or delight, or the emanating smell either like dough when it is moist or egg white when it is dry. And when one of these is noted, it was semen, making washing necessary.

Ibn Al-Naqib Al-Misri, 'Umda Al-salik wa 'Udda Al-nasik, The book of purity, Section: washing [ghusl]

فإن شك هل الخارج مني أو مذي تخير إن شاء جعله منياً وإغتسل فقط وإن شاء جعله منياً وغسل ما أصاب بدنه وثوبه منه وتوضأ ولا يغتسل والأفضل أن يفعل جميع ذلك عمدة السالك وعدة الناسك لإبن النقيب المصري كتاب الطهارة باب الغسل If anyone doubts as to whether what has come out is semen or pre-ejaculate, he may, if he wishes, prefer to consider it semen and simply wash himself fully, or if he wishes, to consider it pre-ejaculate, wash the part of his body and garment that it got on, perform ablution, and not wash himself fully.

Ibn Al-Naqib Al-Misri, 'Umda Al-salik wa 'Udda Al-nasik, The book of purity, Section: washing [ghusl]

عن أُبِيَّ بن كعب قال سألت رسول الله ﷺ عن الرجل يصيب من المرأة ثم يتوضأ ويصلي صيح مسلم كتاب الحيض

Ubayy ibn Ka'b said: I asked the Messenger of Allah (SAW) about a man who comes to a woman but then dwindles and does not finish, and He said: He should wash whatever got on him from the woman, then perform ablution, and pray.

Sahih Muslim, The book of menstruation

عن أمّ سلمة قالت قلت يا رسول الله اني إمرأةً أشد ضفر رأسي فأنقضه لغسل الجنابة قال لا انما يكفيك أن تحثي على رأسك ثلاث حثيات ثم تفيضين عليك الماء فتطهرين صحيح مسلم كتاب الحيض

Umm Salamah said: Oh Messenger of Allah, I am a woman with a lot of braids on my head; should I undo them to wash from sexual impurity? He said: No, rather it is enough for you to pour three handfuls over your head and then generously pour the water on yourself, and you will be purified.

Sahih Muslim, The book of menstruation

جاءت أم سليم إلى النبي ﷺ فقالت يا رسول الله إنّ الله لا يستحيي من ألحق فهل على المرأة من غسل إذا احتلمت فقال رسول الله ﷺ نعم إذا رأت الماء

صحيح مسلم كتاب الحيض

Umm Sulaim came to the Prophet (SAW) and said: Oh Messenger of Allah, indeed Allah is not shy of the truth; is it obligatory for a woman to wash if she has a wet dream [ihtalamat]? The Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: Yes, if she sees any fluid.

Sahih Muslim, The book of menstruation

ولو استدخلت المرأة ذكر بهيمة وجب عليها الغسل ولو استدخلت ذكراً مقطوعاً فوجهان أصحهما يجب عليها الغسل المنهاج في شرح صحيح مسلم للنووي كتاب الحيض

If a woman inserts an animal's penis into herself, she is obliged to wash, and if she inserts a severed penis there are two points of view; the more correct of the two is that she is obliged to wash.

Al-Nawawi, Al-minhaj fi Sharh Sahih Muslim, The book of menstruation

عبدالله ابن عمر أنه كان يقول قبلة الرجل إمرأته وجسّها بيده من الملامسة فمن قبّل امرأته أو جسها بيده فعليه الوضوء موطأ الإمام مالك كتاب الطهارة باب الوضوء من قبلة الرجل امرأته

Abdullah ibn 'Umar used to say: A man kissing his wife or fondling her with his hand is part of intimate contact; so whoever kisses his woman or fondles her with his hand must perform ablution.

Muwatta Malik, The book of purity, Section: ablution from a man kissing his woman

إيجاب الغسل لا يتوقف على نزول المني بل متى غابت الحشفة في الفرج وجب الغسل على الرجل والمرأة المنهاج في شرح صحيح مسلم للنووي كتاب الحيض

The necessity for washing [ghusl] does not depend on the emission of semen; rather when the head of the penis disappears inside the vagina, washing is obligatory for the man and the woman.

Al-Nawawi, Al-minhaj fi Sharh Sahih Muslim, The book of menstruation

وإن أحس بإنتقال المني من ظهره فأمسك ذكره فلم يخرج ففيه روايتان إحداهما لا غسل عليه لقول النبي ﷺ إذا رأت الماء والثانية يجب لأنه خرج عن مقره أشبه ما لو ظهر الكافى في فقه الإمام أحمد بن حنبل لإبن قدامة كتاب الطهارة باب ما

الكافي في فقه الإمام أحمد بن حنبل لإبن قدامة كتاب الطهارة باب ما يوجب الغسل

If a man feels the movement of semen down his back but grabs his penis and nothing comes out, then regarding this there are two accounts. One of them says that he is not obliged to wash, based on what the Prophet (SAW) said: If she sees fluid ... The second is that it is necessary, since it has come out of its resting place, similar to if it had actually appeared.

Ibn Qudama, Al-kafi fi Fiqh Al-imam Ahmad ibn Hanbal, The book of purity, Section: that which necessitates washing

لو نزل المني إلى أصل الذكر ثم لم يخرج فلا غسل وكذا لو صار المني في وسط الذكر وهو في صلاة فأمسك بيده على ذكره فوق حائل فلم يخرج المني حتى سلم من صلاته صحت صلاته فإنه مازال مطهراً حتى خرج والمرأة كالرجل في هذا إلا أنها إذا كانت ثيباً فنزل المني إلى فرجها ووصل الموضع الذي يجب عليها غسله

في الجنابة والإستنجاء وهو الذي يظهر حال قعودها لقضاء الحاجة وجب عليها الغسل بوصول المني إلى ذلك الموضع المنهاج في شرح صحيح مسلم للنووي كتاب الحيض باب وجوب الغسل على المرأة بخروج المنى منها

If semen [maniy] comes down to the opening of the penis, but then does not come out, there is no washing required. Likewise if the semen reaches the middle of the penis, and a man is in prayer but grabs his penis with his hand through his clothes, and the semen does not come out until he concludes his prayer, then his prayer is valid, since he remains pure until it comes out. And the woman is like the man in this regard, except in the case that she is a formerly married woman, and the semen [maniy] comes down to her vagina and reaches the place which requires washing from sexual impurity and cleaning in general (that is, the parts that are visible when she is sitting down to fulfill her need); then it is required for her to wash, since the semen reached this location.

Al-Nawawi, Al-minhaj fi Sharh Sahih Muslim, The book of menstruation, Section: obligation for a woman to wash [ghusl] if semen comes out of her.

﴿ أو لامستم النساء ﴾ وفي قراءة ﴿ لمستم ﴾ بلا ألف وكلاهما بمعنى اللمس وهو الجس باليد قاله اب عمر وعليه الشافعي وألحق به الجس بباقي البشرة وعن إبن عباس هو الجماع ﴿ فلم تجدوا ماء ﴾ نتطهرون به للصلاة بعد الطلب والتفتيش وهو راجع إلى ما عدا المرضى ﴿ فتيمموا ﴾ اقصدوا بعد دخول الوقت ﴿ صعيداً طيباً ﴾ تراباً طاهراً فاضربوا به ضربتين ﴿ فامسحوا بوجوهكم وأيديكم ﴾ مع الم فقين منه

تفسير الجلالين

{ Or you have touched women } ; there is another recitation without the letter alef; both mean to touch, that is, exploring with the hand; Ibn 'Umar said this, and Al-Shafi'i affirmed it; included in this is exploring with the rest of the skin. According to Ibn 'Abbas this means sex. { And you can not find any water } : to cleanse yourselves with for prayer, after having looked around for it and sought out for it – and this goes back to the exemption for those who are sick; { then dry wipe } : then settle for, when the time comes, { clean earth } : pure dirt, and strike it twice; { and wipe your faces and your hands } : up to the elbows with it.

Tafsir Al-Jalalain, Al-nisaa 43

فالتيمم في اللغة هو القصد يقول العرب تيممك الله بحفظه أى قصدك ومنه قول امرىء القيس شعراً ... ﴿ فامسحوا بوجوهكم وأيديكم ﴾ التيمم بدل عن الوضوء في التطهر به لا أنه بدل منه في جميع اعضائه بل يكفي مسح الوجه واليدين فقط بالإجماع ولكن إختلف الأئمة في كيفية التيمم على أقوال ... عن إبن عبد الرحمن بن أبزى أن رجلاً أتى عمر فقال اني أجنبت فلم أجد ماء فقال عمر لا تصل فقال عمار أما تذكر يا أمير أمؤمنين إذ أنا وأنت في سرية فأجنبنا فلم نجد ماء فأما أنت فلم تصل وأما أنا فتمعكت في التراب فصليت فلما أتينا النبي ﷺ ذكرت ذلك له فقال انما كان يكفيك وضرب النبي عِيْكَ بيده الأرض ثم نفخ فيها ومسح بها وجهه وكفيه ... وقوله ﴿ مَا يُرِيدُ اللهُ لَيُجْعُلُ عَلَيْكُمْ مِنْ حَرِجٍ ﴾ أي في الدين الذي شرعه لكم ﴿ ولكن يريد ليطهركم ﴾ فلهذا أباح لكم إذا لم تجدوا الماء أن تعدلوا إلى التيمم بالصعيد ﴿ وَلَيْتُمُّ نَعْمَتُهُ عَلَيْكُمْ لعلكم تشكرون ﴾ ولهذا كانت هذه الامة مخصوصة بمشروعية التيمم دون سائر الأمم

تفسير إبن كثير

Tayammum [dry wiping with dust], linguistically, derives from "to intend towards"; the Arabs say "May Allah betake Himself towards you in His safeguarding", that is, may He intend towards you; Imru' Al-Qais used this poetically.... { Wipe your faces and your hands } : tayammum can substitute for ablution [wudu'] as regards purification, not that it substitutes for it

regarding all the body parts, but it is sufficient to wipe just the face and hands according to universal consensus; the Imams did, however, differ regarding how to perform tayammum. ... Ibn 'Abd Al-Rahman ibn Abza related that a certain man came to 'Umar and said: Indeed I became sexually impure but did not find any water. 'Umar said: Do not pray. But 'Ammar said: Do you not recall, oh Leader of the Believers, when you and me were out as part of a detachment, and we became sexually impure, and did not find any water, and you did not pray, but I rolled around in the dirt and then prayed. And when we came back to the Prophet (SAW), you mentioned this to him, and He said: Indeed this would have been good enough for you - and the Prophet (SAW) struck his hand on the ground, then blew into it, and wiped his face and hands with it. ... His word { Allah does not wish to make things awkward for you { [Al-ma'ida 6]; that is, in the religion He has ordained for you all; { but wishes to purify you \ : this is why He made it permissible for you all, whenever you can not find any water, to instead perform tayammum with earth; { to perfect his grace upon you so that perhaps you might give thanks \{ : this is why this people [ummah] is privileged by the lawfulness of tayammum, as opposed to all other people.

عن زيد إبن أسلم أن تفسير هذه الآية ﴿ يا أيها الذين آمنوا إذا قتم إلى الصلاة فاغسلوا وجوهكم وأيديكم إلى المرافق واسمحوا برؤوسكم وأرجلكم إلى الكعبين ﴾ أن ذلك إذا قمتم من المضاجع يعني النوم قال يحيى قال مالك الأمر عندنا أنه لا يتوضأ من رُعاف ولا من دم ولا من قيح يسيل من الجسد ولا يتوضأ إلا من حدث يخرج من ذكر أو دبر أو نوم موطأ مالك كتاب الطهارة

Zaid ibn Aslam related that the explanation of this verse { Oh you who have believed, whenever you get up to go to prayer, wash your faces and your arms up to the elbows and wipe your heads and your feet up to the ankles } [Al-ma'ida 6] is that whenever you get up from your beds, that is, from sleeping. Yahya related that Malik said: The situation with us is that one does not perform ablution from a nosebleed, nor from blood, nor from pus that flows from the body; one does not perform ablution except from an occurrence [hadath] that comes from his penis or his rear, or from sleep.

Muwatta Malik, The book of purity

إختلف العلماء في إيجاب الوضوء من لمس النساء باليد أو بغير ذلك من الأعضاء الحساسة فذهب قوم إلى أن من لمس امرأة بيده مفضياً إليها ليس بينها وبين حجاب ولا ستر فعليه الوضوء وكذلك من قبلها لأن القبلة عندهم لمس ما سواء التذ أم لم يلتذ وبهذا القول قال الشافعي وأصحابه إلا أنه مرة فرق بين اللامس والملموس فأوجب الوضوء على اللامس دون الملموس ومرة سوَّى بينهما ومرة أيضاً فرق بين ذوات المحارم والزوجة فأوجب الوضوء من لمس الزوجة دون ذوات المحارم ومرة سوى بينهما وذهب آخرون إلى إيجاب الوضوء من اللمس إذا قارنته اللذة أو قصد اللذة في تفصيل لهم في ذلك وقع بحائل أو بغير حائل بأي عضو إتفق ما عدا القبلة فإنهم لم يشترطوا لذة في ذلك وهو مذهب مالك وجمهور أصحابه ونفى قوم إيجاب الوضوء لمن لمس النساء وهو مذهب ابي حنيفة ولكلِّ سلف من الصحابة إلا إشترط اللذة فإني لا أذكر أحداً من الصحابة اشترطها وسبب اختلافهم في هذه المسألة إشتراك إسم اللمس فى كلام العرب فإن العرب تطلقه مرة على اللمس الذي هو باليد ومرة تكنى به على الجماع فذهب قوم إلى أن اللمس الموجب للطهارة في آية الوضوء هو الجماع في قوله تعالى ﴿ أُو لامستم النساء ﴾ وذهب آخرون إلى أنه اللمس باليد ومن هؤلاء من رآه من باب العام أريد به الخاص فإشترط فيه اللذة ومنهم من رآه من باب العام أريد به العام فلم يشترط اللذة فيه ومن إشترط اللذة فانما دعاه إلى ذلك ما عارض عموم الآية من أن النبي ﷺ كان يلمس عائشة عند سجوده بيده وربما لمسته وخرج أهل الحديث حديث حبيب بن ابي ثابت عن عروة

عن عائشة عن النبي عَلِياتُهُ أنه قبل بعض نسائه ثم خرج إلى الصلاة ولم يتوضأ فقلت من هي إلا أنت فضحكت قال أبو عمر هذا الحديث وهنه الحجازيون وصححه الكوفيون والى تصحيحه مال أبو عمر بن عبد البر قال وروى هذا الحديث أيضاً من طريق معبد بن نباتة وقال الشافعي إن ثبت حديث معبد بن نباتة في القبلة لم ار فيها ولا في اللمس وضوءاً وقد إحتج من أوجب الوضوء من اللمس باليد بأن اللمس ينطلق حقيقة على اللمس باليد وينطلق مجازاً على الجماع وأنه إذا تردد اللفظ بين الحقيقة والمجاز فالأولى أن يحمل على الحقيقة حتى يدل الدليل على المجاز ولأولئك أن يقولوا إن المجاز إذا كثر إستعماله كان أدل على المجاز منه على الحقيقة كالحال في إسم الغائط الذي هو أدل على الحدث الذي هو فيه مجاز منه على المطمئن من الأرض الذي هو فيه حقيقة وألذى أعتقده أن اللمس وإن كانت دلالته على المعنيين بالسواء أو قريباً من السواء أنه أظهر عندي في الجماع وإن كان مجازاً لأن الله تبارك وتعالى قد كني بالمباشرة والمس عن الجماع وهما في معنى اللمس وعلى هذا التأويل في الآية يحتج بها في إجازة التيمم للجنب دون تقدير تقديم فيها ولا تأخير على ما سيأتي بعد وترتفع المعارضة التي بين الآثار والآية على التأويل الآخر وأما من فهم من الآية اللمسين معاً فضعيف فإن العرب إذا خاطبت بالاسم المشترك إنما تقصد به معنى واحداً من المعاني التي يدل عليها الاسم لا جميع المعاني التي يدل عليها وهذا بين بنفسه في كلامهم بداية المجتهد ونهاية المقتصد لإبن رشد كتاب الطهارة من الحدث Scholars differ as to the obligation to perform wudu' for anyone who touches women with their hand or with any of the tactile limbs other than the hand. One group held that whoever touches a woman with his hand, getting close to her, there being no veil or curtain between him and her, he is obliged to perform wudu'; similarly for whoever kisses a woman, since kissing is touching, whether he takes pleasure in it or not. Al-Shafi'i and his companions expressed this view, except that on one occasion he made the distinction between the one touching and the one being touched, and made wudu' obligatory for the one touching but not the one being touched, but on another occasion he considered them both equal. On yet another occasion he made the distinction between non-marriageable relatives and wives, making wudu' obligatory for someone who touches his wife but not for touching a nonmarriageable relative, but on another occasion he considered them both equal. Another group held that touching makes wudu' obligatory if it is accompanied by pleasure or the intention of pleasure; in their elaboration of the details on this is the participation of any limb that is involved, with a screen or with something other than a screen, except kissing, for indeed they did not impose the condition of pleasure in this case; this is the doctrine of Malik and most of his

companions. A group of people dismissed the obligation of wudu' for someone who touches women; this is the doctrine of Abu Hanifa. Each of them has predecessors from among the Companions that did not impose the condition of pleasure; indeed I can not recall any of the Companions that imposed this condition. The reason for their disagreement regarding this issue is the possibility of more than one meaning for the term "touch" in the way the Arabs spoke, since the Arabs would at times apply it to touching that is done with the hand, and other times would use it as an allusion to sex. Some people hold that the kind of touching that necessiates purification, as stated in the verse of wudu', is sex, as referred to in the word of the Most High { Or you have touched women } [Alnisaa 43]. Others hold that this refers to touching with the hand, and among these are some who see it from a customary aspect - by this I mean characteristic - and impose the condition of pleasure; among them as well are some who see it from the customary aspect - by this I mean commonplace – and do not impose the condition of pleasure in it. What gets the attention of those who impose the condition of pleasure is indeed what is at odds with the full verse, in that the Prophet (SAW) would touch 'Aishah with his hand during his prostrations, and perhaps she would touch him as well. The scholars of hadith report a hadith from Habib ibn Abi Thabit, from 'Urwa, from 'Aishah, from the Prophet (SAW), that He kissed one of his women, and then went out to prayer without having performed wudu'; 'Urwa said: Who could it be but you? And she laughed. Abu 'Umar said: This hadith was considered weak by those from Hejaz but considered authentic by those from Kufa, and Abu 'Umar ibn 'Abd Al-Barr was inclined to take it as authentic. He said: This hadith was also narrated by way of Ma'bad ibn Nubata, and Al-Shafi'i said: Indeed the hadith of Ma'bad ibn Nubata is affirmed regarding kissing; I see no obligation for wudu' from either kissing or touching. Those who held that wudu' obligatory from touching with the hand made objections to this, in that "touching" comes across in actuality as touching with the hand but comes across only figuratively as sex, and since whenever an expression goes back and forth between literal and figurative, it must be taken foremost as literal until there is evidence for the figurative. Those people say that whenever usage of the figurative increases, this makes the figurative more indicative over the literal, as is the case for the term defecation, for which the figurative term is more indicative of the bodily occurrence, which is referred to figuratively,

rather than the "calm, safe area of land" that is literal meaning. What the actual I concerning "touching", even if its connotation for these two meanings is equal or close to equal, is that it is clearer in my opinion in reference to sex, even if this is figurative, since Allah Blessed and Exalted alluded to sex as intimate contact [mubashara] and contact [mass], and both of these mean to touch. On the basis of this interpretation for the verse, objection may be making dry wiping [tayammum] permissible for someone who is sexually impure, without evaluating what is presented regarding it, and without waiting for what was to follow. Discord between the hadiths and the verse is raised on the latter interpretation. However, whoever promotes the understanding that the verse refers to both kinds of touching together, this is weak, since the Arabs, whenever they discoursed using a term with a possibility of meanings, they intended only one of the meanings which the term could refer to, not all of the meanings that it could refer to; and this by itself is evidence regarding the way they spoke.

Ibn Rushd, Bidaya Al-mujtahid wa Nihaya Al-Muqtasid, The book of purification from bodily occurrences [hadath]

عن علي قال كان رسول الله ﷺ يقرئنا القران على كل حال مالم يكن جنباً

المصنف لإبن ابي شيبة كتاب الطهارة

'Ali said: The Messenger of Allah (SAW) would have us recite the Qur'an on any occasion, as long as we were not sexually impure.

Ibn Abi Shayba, Al-musannaf, The book of purity

قال إبن عمر إذا إغتسل أحدكم من الجنابة فبال قبل أن يفرُغ من غسله فليُفرغ على رأسه الماء المصنف لإبن ابي شيبة كتاب الطهارة

Ibn 'Umar said: Whenever any of you washes himself from sexual impurity, but urinates before he finishes washing, he should pour out the water over his head.

Ibn Abi Shayba, Al-musannaf, The book of purity

النبي ﷺ قال إذا إستيقظ أحدكم من نومه فلا يغمس يده في الإناء حتى يغسلها ثلاثاً فإنه لا يدري أين باتت يده صحيح مسلم كتاب الطهارة

The Prophet (SAW) said: Whenever any of you awakens from his sleep, he should not put his hand into the vessel until he washes it three times, for indeed he does not know where his hand has spent the night.

Sahih Muslim, The book of purity

أين باتت يده كناية عن وقوعها على دبره أو ذكره أو نجاسة أو غير ذلك من القذر

شرح سنن ابي داود للعيني باب الوضوء من آنية الصُفر

"Where his hand has spent the night": an allusion to it sliding onto his rear or his penis, or uncleanliness at all, or any other kind of filth.

Badr Al-deen Al-'Aini, Sharh Sunan Abi Dawud, Chapter: Ablution from brass vessels

عن مغيرة عن ابراهيم قال سألته عن قُبلة الصبي بعد الوضوء فقال إنما تلك رحمةً لا وضوء فيها المصنف لإبن ابي شيبة كتاب الطهارة

Mughira related from Ibrahim, saying: I asked him about kissing boys after having performed ablution, and he said: Indeed that is gentle affection; there is no ablution necessary.

Ibn Abi Shayba, Al-musannaf, The book of purity

عن عامر والحكم قالا لا بأس بالوضوء بالثُلج المصنف لإبن ابي شيبة كتاب الطهارة

'Amir and Al-Hakam said: There is nothing wrong with performing ablution with snow.

Ibn Abi Shayba, Al-musannaf, The book of purity

عن عبدالله بن مسعود قال لما كانت ليلة الجن تخلف منهم رجلان فقالا نشهد الفجر معك يا رسول الله فقال النبي ﷺ معك ماءً قلت ليس معي ماء ولكن معى إداوة فيها نبيذ فقال النبي ﷺ تمرةُ طيبة وماء طهور فتوضأ المصنف لعبد الرزاق كتاب الطهارة

From Abdullah ibn Mas'ud, who said: On the night of the genies [jinn], two men from among them remained behind and said: We'll witness daybreak with you, oh Messenger of Allah. And the Prophet (SAW) said: Do you have any water? I said: I don't have any water, but I have a small leather bottle with some wine [nabidh] in it. And the Prophet (SAW) said: Wholesome dates and pure water. And He performed ablution.

'Abd Al-Razzaq, the Musannaf, The book of purity

عن عطاء أنه كره الوضوء باللبن والنبيذ وقال إن التيمم أعجب إلى منه

سنن ابي داود كتاب الطهارة

'Ataa related that he disliked performing ablution with milk or wine, and said: Indeed wiping with dust [tayammum] is more to my liking than that.

Sunan Abu Dawud, The book of purity

## عن الزهري في المريض لا يستطيع أن يتوضأ قال يتيمم المصنف لإبن ابي شيبة كتاب الطهارة

Al-Zuhri related regarding someone who is sick and can not perform ablution; he said: He is to wipe with dust [tayammum].

Ibn Abi Shayba, Al-musannaf, The book of purity

جمهور العلماء أوجبوا الوضوء من زوال العقل بأي نوع كان من قبل إغماء أو جنون أو سكر

بداية المجتهد ونهاية المقتصد لإبن رشد كتاب الطهارة من الحدث

The majority of scholars made ablution obligatory in the case of loss of one's faculties for any reason, primarily from loss of consciousness, insanity, or intoxication.

Ibn Rushd, Bidaya Al-mujtahid wa Nihaya Al-Muqtasid, The book of purification from bodily occurrences [hadath]

وهي سبعة اسياء الأول خروج الخارج من السبيلين طاهراً كان كالريح أو نجساً كالبول والثاني خروج النجاسات من بقية البدن فإن كانت بولاً أو عَذِرة فالقليل كالكبير في النقض وإن كانت غير ذلك نقض كثيرها وهو ما يفحش في النفس والثالث مس الفرج قبلاً كان أو دبراً والموضع الذي ينتقض وضوء المرأة بمسه هو القبل ما بين الشفرين سواء كان مخرج البول أو مخرج الحيض لأن الشفرين يجريان مجري الإليتين من الدبر والانثيين من الذكر والرابع لمس النساء وفي نقض وضوء الملموس روايتان

والخامس زوال العقل إلا بالنوم اليسير جالساً أو قائماً أو راكعاً أو ساجداً والسادس أكل لحم الجزور والسابع غسل الميت أحكام النساء لإبن الجوزي الباب العاشر ذكر نواقض الوضوء

There are seven things [that invalidate ablution]; the first is if anything comes out of the two passages [the front or the rear], whether it is clean, such as gas, or impure, such as urine. The second is if impurities come out of the rest of the body, whether urine or defecation; a little invalidates just as much as a lot; if it is something else, a lot of it annuls, this being an amount that causes one to feel repugnance. The third is touching the crotch, whether the front or the rear: the location that invalidates a woman's ablution if it is touched is in the front between the two labia, whether this is where urine comes out or where menstrual blood comes out, since the two labia are like the two buttocks in the rear or the testicles of a male. The fourth is touching women; regarding invalidation of the ablution of the one who is touched, there are two accounts. The fifth is the loss of one's faculties, except in the case of a light sleep, sitting down or standing up, kneeling or prostrating. The sixth is eating the meat of a camel that is to be slaughtered. The seventh is washing a dead person.

Ibn Al-Jawzi, Ahkam Al-nisaa, Chapter ten: mention of the things that invalidate ablution

عن عائشة رضي الله عهن قالت خرج رسول الله على غداة وعليه مرط مرجل من شعر أسود فجاء الحسن والحسين رضي الله عنهما فأدخله معه ثم قال ﴿ انما يريد الله ليذهب عنكم الرجس أهل البيت ويطهركم تطهيراً ﴾ الدر المنثور للسيوطي

From 'Aishah (may Allah be pleased with her), who said: The Messenger of Allah (SAW) went out early one morning wearing a women's wrap [mirt] made of groomed black fleece [or black fleece decorated with pictures of men], then Hasan and Husain (may Allah be pleased with them both) came, and He made them get in with him, then 'Ali came, and He made him get in with him, then He said: { Indeed Allah wants to remove the filth from all of you, those of the household, and to thoroughly purify you } [Al-ahzab 33].

Al-Suyuti, Al-durr Al-manthur

عن إبن طاوس عن أبيه قال إذا حككت شيئاً من جسدك وأنت على وضوء فمسحته بالبُصاق فإغسل ذلك المكان بالماء المصنف لعبد الرزاق كتاب الطهارة

Ibn Tawus related from his father, who said: Whenever you scrape off something from your body, having already performed ablution, and you wipe it clean with spit, wash the location with water.

<sup>&#</sup>x27;Abd Al-Razzaq, the Musannaf, The book of purity

الأول ما يجتمع في شعر الرأس من الدرن والقمل فالتنظيف عنه مستحب بالغسل والترجيل والتدهين إزالةً للشعث عنه وكان على يدهن الشعر ويرجِّله غبّاً ويأمر به ويقول عليه الصلاة والسلام ادهنوا غباً وقال عليه الصلاة والسلام من كان له شعرةً فليكرمها أي ليصنها عن الأوساخ ودخل عليه رجل ثائر الرأس أشعث اللحية فقال أما كان لهذا دُهن يسكن به شعره ثم قال يدخل على أحدكم كأنه شيطان

الثاني ما يجتمع من الوسخ في معاطف الأذن والمسح يزيل ما يظهر منه وما يجتمع في قعر الصماخ فينبغي أن ينظّف برفتٍ عند الحروج من الحمام فإن كثرة ذلك ربما تضر بالسمع

الثالث ما يجتمع في داخل الأنف من الرطوبات المنعقدة الملتصقة بجوانبه ويزيلها الإستنشاق والإستنثار

الرابع ما يجتمع على الأسنان وأطراف اللسان من القَلَح ويزيله السواك والمضمضة وقد ذكرناهما

الخامس ما يجتمع في اللحية من الوسخ والقمل إذا لم يتعهد ويستحب إزالة ذلك بالغسل والتسريح بالمُشط وفي الخبر المشهور أنه على كان لا يفارقه المشط والمدرى والمرآة في سفر ولا حضر وهي سنة العرب وفي خبر غريب أنه على كان يسرح لحيته في اليوم مرتين وكان على كثّ اللحية وكذلك كان أبو بكر وكان عثمان طويل اللحية رقيقها وكان على عريض اللحية قد ملأت ما بين منكبيه وفي حديث أغرب منه قالت عائشة رضي

الله عنها إجتمع قوم بباب رسول الله ﷺ فخرج إليهم فرأيته يطلع في الحُبّ يسوّي من رأسه ولحيته فقلت أوتفعل ذلك يا رسول الله فقال نعم إن الله يحب من عبده أن يتجمل لاخوانه إذا خرج اليهم

السادس وسخ البراجم وهي معاطف ظهور الأنامل كانت العرب لا تكثر غسل ذلك لتركها غسل اليد عقيب الطعام فيجتمع في تلك الغضون وسخ فأمرهم رسول الله على البراجم

البراجم السابع تنظيف الرواجب أمر رسول الله ﷺ العرب بتنظيفها وهي رؤوس الأنامل وما تحت الأظفار من الوسخ لأنها كانت لا يحضرها المقراض في كل وقت فتجتمع فيها أوساخٌ فوقت لهم رسول الله ﷺ قلم الأظفار ونتف الإبط وحلق العانة أربعين يوماً لكنه ﷺ أمر بتنظيف ما تحت الأظفار وجاء في الأثر أن النبي ﷺ استبطأ الوحي فلما هبط عليه جبريل عليه السلام قال له كيف ننزل عليكم وأنتم لا تغسلون براجمكم ولا تنظفون رواجبكم وقُلعاً لا تستاكون من أمتك بذلك والأفّ وسخ الظفر وألتُفّ وسخ الأذن وقوله عن وجل ﴿ فلا تقل لهما أف ﴾ أي لا تعبهما بما تحت الظفر من الوسخ وقيل لا نتأذ بهما كما نتأذي بما تحت الظفر من الوسخ وقيل لا نتأذ بهما كما نتأذي بما تحت الظفر من الوسخ وقيل لا نتأذ بهما كما نتأذي بما تحت الظفر من الوسخ وقيل لا نتأذ

الثامن الدرن الذي يجتمع على جميع البدن برشح العرَق وغبار الطريق وذلك يزيله الحمام ولا بأس بدخول الحمام دخل أصحاب رسول الله على حمامات الشام

إحياء علوم الدين للغزالي كتاب أسرار الطهارة ومهماتها القسم الثالث من النظافة التنظيف عن الفضلات الظاهرة

The first [kind of filthiness and fluids] is the filth and lice that accumulate in the hair on the head; cleansing this is desirable by washing, grooming, and oiling in order to remove the untidiness and matted hair. He (SAW) would oil his hair and groom it regularly, and He prescribed this; He (prayer and peace upon him) said: Oil yourselves regularly. And He (prayer and peace upon him) said: Whoever has hair, let him honor it; that is, let him keep it from getting filthy. A certain man with an unkempt head and a matted beard once came in to see him, and He said: Does this man not have any oil with which to tame his hair? Then He said: Would any of you all come to see me looking like a devil?!

The second: filth that accumulates in the crooks of the ears – wiping removes what is visible of it; and that which collects inside the ear canal – this ought to be cleaned gently upon exiting the bath, for indeed too much may damage the hearing.

The third: thick and sticky fluids which accumulate inside the sides of the nose. Inhaling water up through the nose [istinshaq] and rinsing out the nose [istinthar] remove this.

The fourth: plaque which accumulates on the teeth and the edges of the tongue. The teeth-cleaning stick [siwak] and rinsing the mouth remove this; we have mentioned both of these.

The fifth: filth and lice which accumulate in the beard whenever one does not look after this: it is desirable to remove this by washing and combing it through. There is a well-known account that He (SAW) always had a comb, a hair rake, and a mirror on journeys where there were few towns and inhabitants; this was the way of life of the Arabs. A gharib account relates that He (SAW) would comb through his beard twice a day; and He (SAW) had a thick beard. Abu Bakr was similar, and 'Uthman had a long and delicate beard, and 'Ali had a broad beard that filled the space between his shoulders. In another hadith even more gharib than this, 'Aishah (may Allah be pleased with her), said: Some people gathered around the Messenger of Allah's (SAW) door, and He went out to them, and I saw him rise out of a large vessel of water to level off his head and his beard; and I said: Do you really do that, oh Messenger of Allah?! He said: Yes; indeed Allah loves that a servant of His should make himself look good for his brothers whenever he goes out to see them.

The sixth: filth in the knuckles, that is, the crooks of the outside of the fingertips. The Arabs did not use to wash this often, leaving washing of the hands to after having eaten, so filth would accumulate in these creases. The Messenger of Allah (SAW) ordered them to wash their knuckles.

seventh: cleansing the fingers. The Messenger of Allah (SAW) ordered the Arabs to clean them, including the tips of the fingers and any filth under the fingernails, since clippers can not always get there, and filth can accumulate there. The Messenger of Allah (SAW) fixed a period of time for them to clip their fingernails, pluck their armpits, and shave their pubic area every forty days. But indeed He (SAW) ordered that under the fingernails be cleaned; it is related that the Prophet (SAW) found the divine inspiration to be slowing down, and when Jibril (peace be upon him) descended to him, he said to him: How can we send revelation to you all when you do not wash your knuckles nor clean your fingers nor use the siwak against any plaque on your teeth? Tell your people to do this. And "uff" refers to fingernail filth while "tuff" refers

to filth in the ears. Regarding the word of the Mighty and Sublime { And do not say "uff" to either of them } [i.e. words of disrespect; *Al-israa* 23], that is, do not disgrace them by referring to the filth under the fingernails; it is said: Do not be repulsed by them as you are repulsed by what is under the fingernails.

The eighth: the filth that accumulates over the entire body from sweating and the dust of the road; a bath [hammam, i.e. the public bath] removes this. There is no problem with entering the hammam; the Messenger of Allah's (SAW) Companions used to enter the baths in Sham.

Al-Ghazali, Ihyaa 'Ulum Al-deen, The book of the foundations of purity [tahara] and its requirements, The third section on cleanliness: cleansing from external secretions

Whenever it rained, He (prayers and peace upon him) would take off his clothes and get naked so He could get rained on.

Tafsir Al-Qurtubi, Surah Taha 84

رسول الله ﷺ قال كانت العنكبوت إمرأةً tفسحرت زوجها فسحها الله عنكبوتاً قال وكانت الأرنب إمرأة قذرة لا تغتسل من حيضٍ ولا من غير ذلك فمسخها الله أرنباً أدب النساء لعد الملك بن حيب باب ما يكم للنساء من علاج مما بعد فن

أدب النساءً لعبد الملك بن حبيب باب ما يكره للنساء من علاج مما يعرفن أنه يُحبّبن إلى أزواجهن

The Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: The spider used to be a woman; she cast a spell on her husband, so Allah turned her into a spider. He said: And the rabbit used to be a filthy woman who did not wash herself from menstruation or from anything else, so Allah turned her into a rabbit.

'Abd Al-Malik ibn Habib, Adab Al-nisaa, Section: what is disapproved for women to remedy what they know endears them to their husbands

عن حسن ﴿ انما المشركون نجس ﴾ قال لا تصافحوهم فمن صافحهم فلن صافحهم فليتوضأ

تفسير الطبري التوبة ٢٨

Hasan, regarding { Truly the Idolaters are filthy } [Al-tawba 28], said: Do not shake hands with them. Anyone who shakes hands with them should perform ablution.

Tafsir Al-Tabari

عن الحسن قال إذا خرج من دبر الانسان الدود أو الدودة فعليه الوضوء

المصنف لإبن ابي شيبة كتاب الطهارة

Al-Hasan said: If a worm or worms come out of a man's rear, then it is obligatory for him to perform ablution.

Ibn Abi Shayba, Al-musannaf, The book of purity

لو أخرجت دودة رأسها من أحد السبيلين ثم رجعت قبل انفصالها ففي انتقاض الوضوء وجهان حكاهما الماوردي والروياني والشاشي وغيرهم أصحهما ينتقض للخروج والثاني لا لعدم الإنفصال والله أعلم

المجموع شرح المهذب للنووي كتاب الطهارة باب الأحداث التي تنقض الوضوء

If a worm sticks out its head from one of the two passages [the front or the rear], and goes back in before detaching, there are two opinions regarding invalidation of ablution, related by Al-Mawardi, Al-Ruyani, Al-Shashi, and others; the more correct of the two is that it is invalidated by it coming out; the second is that it is not, since it did not detach; but Allah knows best.

Al-Nawawi, Al-majmu' Sharh Al-muhadhab, The book of purity, Section: occurrences that annul ablution

كان رسول الله ﷺ يأمرنا إذا كما مسافرين أن نمسح على خِفافنا ولا ننزعها ثلاثة أيام من غائط وبول ونوم إلا من جنابة سنن النسائي كتاب الطهارة

The Messenger of Allah (SAW) ordered us, whenever we were travelling, to wipe over our slippers, but not take them off for three days, in the case of defecating, urinating, or sleeping; only in the case of sexual impurity.

Sunan Al-Nasa'i, The book of purity

عن أنس بن مالك عن النبي على قال من توضأ فقال أشهد أن لا إله إلا الله وحده لا شريك له وأشهد أن محمداً عبده ورسوله ثلاث مرات فُتحت له ثمانية أبواب الجنة يدخل من أيها شاء المصنف لإبن ابي شيبة كتاب الطهارة

Anas ibn Malik related from the Prophet (SAW) who said: Anyone who performs ablution and says three times "I bear witness that there is no god but Allah, Him alone, nothing associated with Him, and I bear witness that Muhammad is His servant and His Messenger" \*, eight gates of Jannah will be opened to him, for him to enter through whichever he wishes. \* "Ashhadu an la ilaha illa Allah, wahdahu, la sharika lahu, wa-ashhadu anna Muhammadan 'abduhu wa-rasuluhu".

Ibn Abi Shayba, Al-musannaf, The book of purity

رسول الله ﷺ قال ما من أحد يتوضأ فيُحسن الوضوء ويصلي ركعتين يُقبل بقلبه ووجهه عليهما إلا وجب له الجنة سن ابى داود كتاب الصلاة

The Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: Anyone who performs ablution, and performs ablution well, and prays two sequences, giving full attention to it with his heart and his countenance, *Jannah* is indispensably his.

Sunan Abu Dawud, The book of purity

عن أم عطية وكانت بايعت النبي ﷺ قالت كنا لا نعُدّ الكُدرة والصفرة بعد الطُهر شيئاً سن ابي داود كتاب الطهارة

Umm 'Atiya, who had taken the oath of allegiance from the Prophet (SAW), said: After becoming pure, we would give no regard to any brownish or yellowish discharge.

Sunan Abu Dawud, The book of purity

عن جابر قال سمعت النبي ﷺ يقول إن أهل الجنة يأكلون فيها ويشربون ولا يتغطون ولا يتخطون قالوا فما بال الطعام قال جشاء ورشح كرشح المسك يُلهَمون التسبيح والتحميد كما يلهمون النفس صحيح مسلم كتاب الجنة وصفة نعيمها وأهلها

From Jabir who said: I heard the Prophet (SAW) say: Indeed the people of *Jannah* eat and drink there, but they do not spit, urinate, defecate, or clear themselves of mucus. The people said: So what happens to food? He said: Belching and sweat like sweat of musk; and *tasbih* ["Subhana Allah"] and tahmid ["Alhamdu lillah"] will come to them naturally just like breathing comes to them naturally.

Sahih Muslim, The book of Jannah and the description of its bliss and its people

عن ابي أمامة رضي الله عنه أن رسول الله ﷺ سئل أيجامع أهل الجنة قال دحماً دحماً ولكن لا مني ولا منية المعجم الكبير للطبراني ما أسند أبو أمامة

Abu Umama (may Allah be pleased with him) related that the Messenger of Allah (SAW) was asked: Will the people of *Jannah* have sex? He said: Banging and banging, but with no semen and no demise.

Al-Tabarani, Al-mu'jam Al-kabir, Narrations of Abu Umama