

Review Hadith: Regarding the Legitimacy of Ablution for Women Active Users of Waterproof Cosmetics

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Abstract

The rise of cosmetics labeled as halal among women has sparked the birth of several new problems. Because there are many types of cosmetics, there are cosmetics with waterproof types that can prevent water from entering human skin. The purpose of this study is first, to review the validity of ablution for active users of waterproof cosmetics by using hadith as a reference source, secondly to determine the impact of using waterproof cosmetics, as well as solutions for Muslim women to look beautiful without eliminating the perfection of ablution practice as a condition for the validity of prayer. This qualitative descriptive research uses historical and linguistic approaches to reveal the proportional content of a hadith. The results of this study indicate that the meaning of the primary hadith contains a warning and punishment from hell for someone negligent in performing ablution. Someone's prayer is in vain because water-resistant ablution cosmetics indicate the presence of chemicals that can block water from entering the skin. In addition, ablution is the primary solution for women to look naturally beautiful without doubting the validity and risk of skin disease due to prolonged use of cosmetics.

Keywords: *Cosmetics, Ablution, Validity, Hadith.*

Introduction

Culturally using cosmetics to beautify oneself for the majority of women is reasonable. Looking attractive is everyone's dream without exception. However, many humans forget that a person's physical appearance is not the main component in the

assessment criteria of the greatest creator. Maintaining the quality and endurance of make-up when used is necessary for a cosmetic with a different compositions as waterproof products that provide labels for various types of cosmetics.



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Waterproof cosmetic is a type of cosmetic that has an active role in maintaining resilience over a long period time long enough even if exposed to liquid objects such as water or sweat when applied.¹ Regardless of the halalness of a cosmetic product, appearance is significant for women without exception. To balance the lack of confidence, the use of cosmetics is the primary solution for the comfort of individuals who are dissatisfied with their physical appearance.

Women's efforts to beautify themselves are pursued by using various types of cosmetics. Besides having a significant advantage in maintaining the durability of make-up, there is an assumption that the usage of waterproof cosmetics did not affect the validity of ablution.

In the scope of Islamic studies, ablution is the main thing before praying. To get the perfection of prayer, someone is required to perfect ablution first. In a manner law, ablution is a suite of purification activities by flowing water on certain limbs with certain conditions and starting with intention.² The command to perform ablution is accompanied by a mandatory order of the prayers listed in the al-Qur'an surah al-Mā'idah verses 6:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِذَا قُمْتُمْ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ
فَاغْسِلُوا وُجُوهَكُمْ وَأَيْدِيَكُمْ إِلَى الْمَرَافِقِ
وَامْسَحُوا بِرُءُوسِكُمْ وَأَرْجُلَكُمْ إِلَى الْكَعْبَيْنِ^٣

Oh, you who believe! If you want to pray, then wash your face and your hands up to the elbows, and wipe your head and (wash) both your feet up to the ankles.

The verse above shows that a series of Muslim worship requires a self-purification stage or *tabarah*. Allah's decree on the command of ablution for Muslims is intended to carry out prayers and a series of other worship. To get the validity of the practice of ablution, there are important conditions that must be fulfilled.

There are nine conditions for the validity of ablution including:³ the use of absolute water, various Islam, can distinguish between good and bad things, knowing the obligations of ablution, can't count things that belong to *fardhu* becomes *sunnah*, there are no stuff or things that prevent the entry of water into the skin, nothing can change the state of the water, stream the water to all ablution section, and find out the time of prayer for people who are constantly unholy.

From all the descriptions regarding the legal requirements for ablution, many users of waterproof cosmetics are reluctant to remove

¹ Asmidar, "Hukum Ablution Bagi Pengguna Kosmetik Water Proof Menurut MUI Kota Medan," *Skripsi Fakultas Syari'ah Dan Hukum UIN Rian*, 2018, 52.

² Segaf Hasan Baharun, *Bagaimana Anda Menunaikan Shalat Dengan Benar?* (Pasuruan: Yayasan Pondok Pesantren Darullughah Wadda'wah, 2015), 33.

³ Zainuddin Ibnu Abdul Aziz al-Malyabari, *Irsyadul Ibad* (Jakarta: al-Haramain, 2010), 6.

make-up when they want to take ablution and allow the conditions for ablution not to be fulfilled. The necessity of eliminating everything that could potentially prevent the arrival of water on the section of ablution is crucial. The advice to accomplish ablution has existed since the time of the Prophet Muhammad saw. As like hadith narrated by Ibn Mājah with index number 450.

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ هِلَالِ بْنِ يَسَافٍ، عَنْ أَبِي يَحْيَى، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو قَالَ: رَأَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَوْمًا يَتَوَضَّئُونَ وَأَعْقَابُهُمْ تَلُوحُ فَقَالَ: وَيْلٌ لِلْأَعْقَابِ مِنَ النَّارِ، أَسْبِغُوا الْوُضُوءَ⁴

Have told us Abu Baker bin Abu Syaibah and Ali bin Muhammad both said; have told us Waki' from Sufyan from Mansur from Hilal bin Yasaf from Abu Yahya from Abdullah bin 'Amru he said; "Rasulullah shallallahu 'alaibi wasallam saw a people who were ablution, but their heels were still dry, then he also said: "Heels that are not washed with water ablution will go to hell, complete your ablution."

Regarding the hadith above, it clearly warns people who are doing ablution. However, one part of the body, namely the

heel, which should had been washed with water, still looks dry. Looking at the current conditions, many career women carry out their profession to look attractive with the help of make-up. So many women choose cosmetics with a long shelf life without knowing the ingredients that have the potential to block water from entering the skin.

Broadly speaking, this study aims to determine the validity of ablution for active users of waterproof cosmetics based on the hadith narrated by Sunan Ibn Mājah index number 450. And then, to find out the impact of active users of cosmetics as a form of work demands of career women in the current era. Also, natural solutions offered by Islam to women to look attractive without reducing the perfection of ablution practices.

By reviewing previous research, so far the research topic is more directed at the background of consumers who use halal-labeled cosmetics as a form of religious trend. The journal was written by Nur Hadiati Endah and was published in 2018 on the Economics and Development journal page.⁵ There is a similar article written by Fadel Muhammad Siregar which examines the legal issue of the

⁴ Abu Abdullah Muhammad bin Yazid Al Quzwaini, *Sunan Ibn Majah* (Riyad: Bayt al-Afkar ad-Duliyah, t.th), 449.

⁵ Nur Hadiati Endah, "Perilaku Pembelian Kosmetika Berlabel Halal Oleh Konsumen Indonesia," *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Pembangunan* 22, no. 1 (2018): 1.

legality of ablution.⁶ However, the location of the difference centered on the object of washing and product material.

If the previous research focused on the hands and products in the form of ink, this research focuses on the facial parts that are coated with waterproof cosmetics and make hadith the main reference source.

Method

This research is qualitative research by emphasizing the understanding of life's problems based on the natural setting which aims to gain an in-depth understanding of a problem.⁷ The research method used library research, which is the main object of using books, theses, journals, and other literature that has relevance to the subject matter of the research. To achieve appropriate data validity, this research uses documentation techniques by collecting data that has the same discussion of the research object and the theory used in formulating the data by viewing and analyzing documents written by other people.⁸ The analysis model in this study uses analysis discourse, which is the method used to learn

the ideas contained in the content of communication both textually and contextually.⁹ which in this study examines the hadith regarding suggestions for perfecting the practice of ablution.

Discussion

Scope of Ablution and Waterproof Cosmetics

Etymologically, ablution means goodness and cleanliness. In the realm of the study of Fiqh, ablution is a component of worship by making water the main object that is worn on certain parts including the face, hands, and all that accompanied by a method and intention.¹⁰

By language, ablution is a series of activities by utilizing water to remove dirt in certain parts.¹¹ More specifically, ablution is a purification ritual that is intended to fulfill the conditions for the validity of prayer by flowing water in certain parts covering the four components of the human body including the face, both hands, part of the head, and both legs accompanied by certain rules and intentions.

⁶ Muhammad Fadel Siregar, "Keabsahan Berwudhu Orang Yang Mengenakan Tinta Pemilihan Umum Dengan Label Halal MUI (Studi Persepsi Masyarakat Kecamatan Percut Sei Tuan Kabupaten Deli Serdang Pada Tahun 2018)," *Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara*, 2019, 1.

⁷ Albi Anggito, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Sukabumi: CV Jejak, 2018), 8.

⁸ Lexy J Moloeng, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: Remaja Rosda Karya, 2004), 17.

⁹ Jumal Ahmad, "Desain Penelitian Analisis Isi (Content Analysis)," *UIN Syarif Hidayatullah*, June 2018, 2.

¹⁰ Abdurrahman al-Juzairi, *Fiqh Empat Madzhab, Terj. Shofa'u Qolbi* (Jakarta: Pustaka al-Kautsar, 2015), 73.

¹¹ Diah Kusumawardani, "Makna Wudhu Dalam Kehidupan Menurut Al-Qur'an Dan Hadis," *Jurnal Riset Agama* 1, no. 1 (April 2021): 108.

There are five conditions for the validity of ablution, including Islam, *tamyis*, use of purifying water, there is nothing to prevent the absorption of water on the skin, and it has entered the prayer time for people who are in a state of difficulty controlling *hadass* like someone who constantly experiences vaginal discharge or urinates incessantly.¹² Among the five provisions related to the legal requirements for ablution, one thing that is the main focus on this study is the component that can prevent water from entering the skin.

Even though a series of purification services seems simple and easy, ablution has extraordinary benefits. To prevent various skin diseases due to continuous consumption of chemicals. Mentioned in the book "*Sports Prayer for Body and Soul*" by Mokhtar Salim, shows that someone's ablution is routinely applied unconsciously to prevent skin cancer.¹³

Apart from being a mandatory routine before performing prayer five times, ablution brings wisdom to each part of the body. Starting with gargling, without the need for certain liquids can eliminate bad breath and maintain healthy teeth from the growth of

coral. As for the benefits of wiping part of the head, indirectly reduce hypertension and relieve headaches. And then, on the part of the foot which is often covered by footwear, wash the water of ablution that flows on the part can relax your muscles.¹⁴

Based on the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, components whose application is carried out with rubbing, pasting, pouring, and sprinkling on the surface of the human body for cleaning, maintaining, and increasing attractiveness without anything to do with drugs are the definition of cosmetics.¹⁵ Based on their function and use, cosmetics are divided into two categories, namely: cosmetic make-up, and treatment.

As waterproof cosmetics, which are classified as make-up cosmetics. Cosmetics of this type functioned to add to the attractiveness of the facial appearance with the formula waterproof to increase the strength and durability of make-up when used.

The Validity of Ablution for User Waterproof Cosmetics Based on the Hadith

It is quite familiar among believers that it is obligatory perform prayers, ablution

¹² Muhamad Syafril, *Panduan Salat Lengkap + Salat Dalam Kondisi Khusus & Darurat* (Jakarta Selatan: Qultum Media, 2018), 2.

¹³ Yuliharti dan Syaifudin Yuliar, *Hadis Ahkam* (Pekan Baru: Cahaya Firdaus, 2016), 7.

¹⁴ Muhammad Afif, "Urgensi Wudhu Dan Relevansinya Bagi Kesehatan (Kajian Ma'anil Hadits) Dalam Perspektif Imam Musbikin," *Rivayah: Jurnal Studi Hadis* 3, No. 2 (2018): 226-228.

¹⁵ Elvyra Neneng, *Dasar-Dasar Kosmetika Untuk Tata Rias* (Jakarta: Lembaga Pengembangan Pendidikan UNJ, 2015), 2.

is required as conditions for the validity of worship. If in practice there is remiss of the procedures that should be carried out, so the potential legitimacy ablution is slightly threatened and affects the validity of someone's prayer.

Suggestions for perfecting ablution have been contained in the sunnah of the Prophet.

حَدَّثَنَا أَبُو بَكْرِ بْنُ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ وَعَلِيُّ بْنُ مُحَمَّدٍ، قَالَا: حَدَّثَنَا وَكِيعٌ، عَنْ سُفْيَانَ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ هِلَالِ بْنِ يَسَافٍ، عَنْ أَبِي يَحْيَى، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو قَالَ: رَأَى رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَوْمًا يَتَوَضَّئُونَ وَأَعْقَابُهُمْ تَلُوحُ فَقَالَ: وَيْلٌ لِلْأَعْقَابِ مِنَ النَّارِ، أَسْبِغُوا الْوُضُوءَ¹⁶

Have told us Abu Baker bin Abu Syaibah and Ali bin Muhammad both said; have told us Waki' from Sufyan from Mansur from Hilal bin Yasaf from Abu Yahya from Abdullah bin 'Amru he said; "Rasulullah shallallahu 'alaihi wasallam saw a people who were ablution, but their heels were still dry, then he also said: "Heels that are not washed with water ablution will go to hell, complete your ablution."

As the first step in hadith research activities, *takbrij* is an effort to search hadith from various sourcebooks that had related topics of discussion. Similar hadiths related to suggestions for perfecting the practice of

ablution and warning to pay more attention to washing ablution are also listened in the Sahih Muslim book with index number 241.

وَحَدَّثَنِي زُهَيْرُ بْنُ حَرْبٍ، حَدَّثَنَا جَرِيرٌ، وَحَدَّثَنَا إِسْحَاقُ، أَخْبَرَنَا جَرِيرٌ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ هِلَالِ بْنِ يَسَافٍ، عَنْ أَبِي يَحْيَى، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو، قَالَ: رَجَعْنَا مَعَ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ مِنْ مَكَّةَ إِلَى الْمَدِينَةِ حَتَّى إِذَا كُنَّا بِمَاءٍ بِالطَّرِيقِ تَعَجَّلَ قَوْمٌ عِنْدَ الْعَصْرِ، فَتَوَضَّئُوا وَهُمْ عِجَالٌ فَانْتَهَيْنَا إِلَيْهِمْ وَأَعْقَابُهُمْ تَلُوحُ لَمْ يَمْسَسْهَا الْمَاءُ فَقَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: «وَيْلٌ لِلْأَعْقَابِ مِنَ النَّارِ أَسْبِغُوا الْوُضُوءَ»¹⁷

And has told us Zubair bin Harb has told us Jarir. (in another narration mentioned) And had told us Ishaq had told us Jarir from Mansur from Hilal bin Yasaf from Abu Yahya from Abdullah bin Amru he said. "One day, we came home together Rasulullah saw from Mecca to Medina. On the way, when we arrived at a place having water, then we found a group of people in hurry to take ablution because Asr time is almost up. When we approached them, we found that their heels were dry and not washed off by water. So Rasulullah saw also said: "Woe to the heels (which are not washed with water ablution) with the fire of hell. Complete your ablution well."

¹⁶ Muhammad bin Yazid Al Quzwaini, *Sunan Ibn Majah*, 449.

¹⁷ Muslim Ibn al-Hajjaj, *Sahib Muslim*, Vol. 1 (Beirut: Dar al-Ihya' al-Turath al-Araby, t.th), 214.

In addition, also found a similar editorial *matan*, as contained in the book of Sunan ad-Darimi index number 733.

أَخْبَرَنَا يَزِيدُ بْنُ هَارُونَ، أَنبَأَنَا جَعْفَرُ هُوَ
ابْنُ الْحَارِثِ، عَنْ مَنْصُورٍ، عَنْ هِلَالِ بْنِ
يَسَافٍ، عَنْ أَبِي يَحْيَى، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عَمْرٍو
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا، قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى
اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ «وَيْلٌ لِلْأَعْقَابِ مِنَ النَّارِ،
أَسْبِغُوا الْوُضُوءَ»¹⁸

Has informed us Yazid bin Harun has informed us Ja'far Ibn Al Harith, from Mansur from Hilal bin Yasaf from Abu yahya from Abdullah bin 'Amru he said: Rasulullab saw also said "Woe to the heels (those that are not exposed to ablution water, will be affected by) fire of hell, you must perfect your ablution.

Moreover, it is also written in the book of Sunan Abi Dāūd No. Indeks 97.

حَدَّثَنَا مُسَدَّدٌ، حَدَّثَنَا يَحْيَى، عَنْ
سُفْيَانَ، حَدَّثَنَا مَنْصُورٌ، عَنْ هِلَالِ بْنِ
يَسَافٍ، عَنْ أَبِي يَحْيَى، عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ
عَمْرٍو، أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
رَأَى قَوْمًا وَأَعْقَابُهُمْ تَلُوحُ، فَقَالَ: وَيْلٌ لِلْأَعْقَابِ
مِنَ النَّارِ، أَسْبِغُوا الْوُضُوءَ¹⁹

Has told us Musaddad has told us Yahya from Sufyan has told us Mansur from Hilal bin Yasaf

from Abu Yahya from Abdullah ibn Amru that Rasulullab saw never saw a people whose ankles looked dry, then he said "Woe to the ankles from the torment of bell fire, complete ablution."

The hadith studies used to focus hadith on the book of Sunan Ibn Mājah with index number 450. Before examining the meaning of hadith, the main step that needs to be applied is to classify the quality from the aspect of *Sanad* and *Matan* hadith.

Based on *Sanad* criticism, hadith narrated by Sunan Ibn Mājah index number 450. Overall, has fulfilled the aspect of *sanad* connectivity, justice, and the strength of the memorization of the narrators, and silence from existence *shadz* and *illat*. There are several notes regarding the acquisition of the *saduq* (week memorization) predicate from a critic like a narrator by the name of Abu Bakar bin Syaibah. This problem does not big effect, because it can be categorized as an accepted narrator (*maqbul narrator*). Thus, the quality of the sanad is good sanad (*hasan sanad*).

In addition, within the scope of the *matan* study. Hadith narrated by Sunan Ibn Mājah index number 450 which is the main hadith in this research occupies the degree of hadith *hasan li dzatibī*. So, the quality of the hadith is a *hasan li dzatibī*. then rise to be a

¹⁸ Abu Muhammad Ibn Abdurrahman, *Sunan Ad-Darimi* (Saudi: Dar al-Mughni Linnashri Wattaui' al-Mamlaka al-'Arabiyah as-Su'udiyah, 2000), 551.

¹⁹ Abi Dawud Sulaiman, *Sunan Abi Dāūd*, vol. 1 (Beirut: Maktabah al-Asriyah, t.th), 24.

ṣaḥīḥ li ghairihī because there are many *muttabi'* (supporting line) from the narrations of Imam Muslim, Abi Dāūd, and Imam ad-Darimi.

The main hadith in this study is intended for someone who pays little attention to washing the body parts during the wudu procession. The word washing in hadith texts has not yet reached the fulfilled element if in practice some objects or substances that allow water to enter the skin.

Someone's prayer being wasted result in the lack of fulfillment of one of several components of the legal requirements of ablution. Cosmetics with this type of waterproof certainly have great potential to block water from reaching the skin.

Impact of Active Cosmetic Users

Waterproof cosmetics are a type of make-up cosmetics. Cosmetics of this type functioned to add to the attractiveness of the facial appearance with the formula waterproof to increase the strength and durability of make-up when used. To find out the material composition contained in cosmetic products and their functions and uses, as follows grouping of waterproof cosmetic ingredients in general:

a. Solvent

The solvent is the basic ingredient for making cosmetics. The basic ingredients in the solvent consists of three forms, salt in

solid units, glycerin in liquid form, and ammonia.

b. Emulsifier

Emulsifier is a material that allows two different types of substances can merge. The various emulsifiers contained in waterproof cosmetics including Polyvinyl Alcohol, Glyceryl Stearate SE, and Synthetic Wax which is a wax category. Generally, each cosmetic contains quite a variety of waxes. In addition to preventing inflammation as well helps moisturize the skin. As for wax in waterproof cosmetics It has the main function as a water repellent.²⁰

c. Preservatives

To ensure the quality and safety of cosmetic products and prevent the growth of microorganisms during cosmetics are applied, preservatives are needed.²¹

d. Waterproofing Polymers

In addition to the basic ingredients for making cosmetics as listed above, the cosmetic material which is characteristic of waterproof cosmetics is polymer silica or familiar by the chemical name dimethicone. Dimethicone is one-of-a-kind silicon in the form of liquid oil with the basic ingredients of fat to water that cannot mix with these materials. This is the main ingredient of waterproof

²⁰ Riayatus Sariroh, "Penggunaan Produk Waterproof Cosmetics Dalam Perspektif Medis Dan Fiqh Ibadah," *LAIN Tulungagung*, 2018, 18.

²¹ Herni Kusantati, *Tata Kecantikan Kulit Jilid I* (Jakarta: Pusat Perbukuan Departemen Pendidikan Nasional, 2008), 106.

cosmetics that are considered ideal for maintaining make-up resistance from various splashes of water.²²

Based on the cosmetic components and ingredients listed, waterproof cosmetics have different ingredients compared to cosmetics in general. As the silica polymer component otherwise known as dimethicone. Apart from dimethicone, there are also cosmetic ingredients in the form of wax with chemical names synthetic wax which has the main role in maintaining the resistance of make-up from various splashes of water.²³

As for the variety of waterproof cosmetics, including (1) foundation with the function to give a more natural looking appearance with the purpose cover the part of the skin color that unevenly affected acne scars and so on.²⁴ (2) Mascara is a cosmetic preparation that is focused on beautifying the eyes by tapering and darkening the eyeless according to the desired color.²⁵ (3) Eye

Liner is a type of pencil-shaped makeup cosmetic that has the function to emphasize eye makeup on the upper edge of the feather eye so that it can change the shape of the eyelashes that were originally small to become big.²⁶ (4) Eye shadow is a make-up or decorative cosmetic preparation applied to the part of the eyelid that is used for color and adds shadows and special appeal. with the various color pigments suit one's taste. (5) lipstick, Without the need for repeated touch-ups, this type of lipstick is waterproof in general, it will have a matte finish and resistance which is quite slow. Apart from being waterproof, most lipsticks come with a finish matte has the advantage of being transfer-proof not attached to glass or spoon when eating.

Apart from having the advantage of keeping make-up resistant to the splashing of liquid objects, there is a distinct impact that has the potential to cause negative reactions for its users. As for side effects that appear from the use of waterproof cosmetics

²² Aldira Siti Nurwita, "Penggunaan Kosmetik Celak Gel (Gel Eye Liner) Sebagai Bahan Paes Pengantin Yoga Putri," *Universitas Negeri Jakarta*, 2020, 8.

²³ Siti Nurwita, 8.

²⁴ Mardiana, "Hubungan Paparan Foundation Dengan Timbulnya Akne Vulgaris Pada Siswi SMK Negeri 4 Surakarta," *Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta*, 2017, 4.

²⁵ U'un Prastiya, "Teknologi Sediaan Farmasi Dan Liquid Pembuatan Produk Maskara," *Jurnal Praktikum Akademi Farmasi Jember*, t.th, 2.

²⁶ Dinda Sinta Intan Tri, "Pengaruh Pengaplikasian Teknik Eyeliner Terhadap Hasil Riasan Koreksi Mata Prominent Eyes Untuk Pengantin Muslim Modifikasi," *E-Journal Unesa* 9, no. 1 (2020): 19.

prolonged. Like irritation, allergies²⁷, makes skin dry quickly, and growing pimples.

Based on the research of a leading health expert named Mokhtar Salem, explained that slow consistency ablution worship with applicable provisions can prevent skin cancer as a result of chemicals that are usually attached to and absorbed on the skin.²⁸

Wash ablution regularly will turn into natural grains that can remove the dust attached as well as remove dirt that has accumulated on the inside of a woman's skin pores due to excessive use of cosmetics ingredients.

Behind the temporary nature of cosmetics and different side effects. Ablution can be the main solution for women in an era of rapid development to look beautiful without any doubt about the validity of ablution. Parts of the human body including the skin washed by ablution water consistently will emit its aura. This shows that the benefits of ablution are not limited to the realm of health, but also have an impact on the beauty of the performers.

If someone still wants to use waterproof cosmetics, then the consequence is to work hard to remove traces of makeup before performing ablution. or do ablution first

before wearing makeup and maintain the ablution.



Picture 1

Waterproof cosmetics
when applied to the skin



Picture 2

Waterproof cosmetics
when washed with water

²⁷ Lina Pangaribuan, "Efek Samping Kosmetik Dan Penanganannya Bagi Kaum Perempuan," *Jurnal Keluarga Sehat Sejahtera* 15, no. 2 (2017): 24.

²⁸ Shabri Shaleh Anwar, *Rumus Mematikan Sifat Malas* (Bukit Tinggi: Indragiri TM, 2017), 45.



Picture 3

Waterproof Cosmetics after scrubbing
with the help of water



Picture 4

Waterproof cosmetics after cleaning with the
help of special cleansers

Conclusion

A review of the hadith narrated by Sunan Ibn Mājah index number 450 from a linguistic point of view shows the meaning of threat or warning. The threat is aimed at the heels of someone imperfect in washing in the process of ablution. As for the guarantee of hell which is focused on the problem of the absence of

purity. Although the context of the hadith in this study focuses more on one part, namely the heel, wudu has several other parts that should be washed thoroughly.

The practice of ablution using waterproof cosmetics is declared invalid because of the obstruction of water due to the chemical content of cosmetic ingredients from dimethicone and synthetic wax. The word washing completely has not been fulfilled, so it is necessary to repeat the practice of ablution perfectly with the provision of removing makeup with the help of a special cleanser.

Behind the chemicals contained inside, ablution can be the main solution for women to look beautiful naturally with their aura without any doubt about the validity of ablution. In addition, ablution has many other benefits, such as helping to prevent skin cancer caused by chemicals attached and absorbed into the skin, as well as lifting dirt that has accumulated on the inside of the pores because of using cosmetic ingredients too much.

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