



The Sunnah of Saying **Takbīr** at the End of Ramaḍān



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Shaykh Sulaymān Ar-Ruhaylī (Allāh preserve him)

And from that which has been legislated for us at the end of our month (Ramaḍān) – and it is from showing gratitude to our Lord – is the Takbīr (Allāhu Akbar). Allāh, the Mighty and Majestic, says, ***“And that you must magnify Allāh [i.e. to say Takbīr (Allāhu-Akbar; Allāh is the Most Great)] for having guided you so that you may be grateful to Him”*** (Al-Baqarah 2: 185).

Concerning the saying of Allāh, the Most High, ***“And that you must magnify Allāh [i.e. to say Takbīr (Allāhu-Akbar; Allāh is the Most Great)] for having guided you so that you may be grateful to Him”***, Ibn Abī Hātim reported with his authentic chain of

narrators that Zayd b. Aslam (Allāh be pleased with him) said, “It is the Takbīr on the day of [‘Eid] Al-Fitr”.

And the Salaf (Pious Predecessors) were diligent in performing the Takbīr on the night of the ‘Eid [- from sunset on the last fasting day -] from the very moment it was established that it was ‘Eid. And [they were also diligent in doing so] on the morning of ‘Eid after Fajr up until the commencement of the ‘Eid prayer. Then there is the Takbīr in the ‘Eid prayer, meaning the legislated Takbīr in the ‘Eid prayer [i.e. six additional Takbīrs in the first unit of the prayer and the five in the second unit], and likewise the legislated Takbīr during the sermon [after the prayer]. However, there is no Takbīr after the sermon. Furthermore, the Takbīr is more so recommended and emphasised after Fajr and before the [‘Eid] prayer.

So this year when the beginning of the month of Shawwāl is announced and it has been confirmed that it is ‘Eid, it becomes legislated for us to perform the Takbīr in our homes. And this becomes highly recommended once we have prayed Fajr. So, it is highly recommended at this time that we declare Allāh to be the Greatest.

[TN] – For example, one can say the following:

الله أكبر الله أكبر، لا إله إلا الله، والله أكبر الله أكبر، والله الحمد

Allāhu Akbar, Allāhu Akbar, Lā ilāha illallāh,
wallāhu Akbar, Allāhu Akbar, walillāhil hamd
[‘Abdullāh b. Mas‘ūd]

Or

اللهُ أَكْبَرُ كَبِيرًا، اللهُ أَكْبَرُ كَبِيرًا، اللهُ أَكْبَرُ وَ أَجَلُّ، اللهُ أَكْبَرُ، اللهُ الْحَمْدُ

Allāhu Akbar Kabīrā, Allāhu Akbar Kabīrā, Allāhu
Akbar wa Ajall, Allāhu Akbar, walillāhil hamd
[‘Abdullāh b. ‘Abbās]

Or

اللهُ أَكْبَرُ، اللهُ أَكْبَرُ كَبِيرًا، اللهُ أَكْبَرُ، اللهُ أَكْبَرُ وَ أَجَلُّ، اللهُ أَكْبَرُ عَلَى مَا هَدَانَا

Allāhu Akbar, Allāhu Akbar Kabīrā, Allāhu Akbar,
Allāhu Akbar wa Ajall, Allāhu Akbar ‘Alā mā hadānā
[‘Abdullāh b. ‘Abbās]

Source: Lecture entitled “*Wa li Tukmilū Al-‘Iddah*” delivered by the Shaykh on 27 Ramaḍān 1441 from Al-Masjid An-Nabawī.

Translated by Yasar A. Rahmān

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