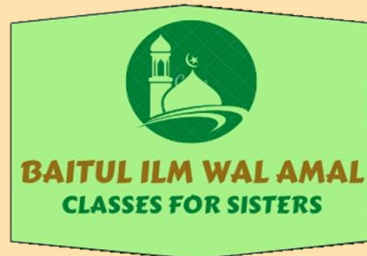


SUNNAHS & ETIQUETTES OF EĪD UL ADHAA



Eid
Mubarak

‘EĪD UL ADHĀ

- ◉ Islam has two major festivals, Eid al-Fitr (Post-Ramadhan Festival) and Eid al-Adhaa.
- ◉ The word Eid itself is an Arabic word, whose root connotation is ‘that which comes back, time after time, and rejoicing.’ Adhaa means sacrifice.
- ◉ In Islām, The celebration of Eid-ul-Adhaa is to commemorate Prophet Ibrahim’s devotion to Allah and his readiness to sacrifice his son, Prophet Ismail.
- ◉ The sacrifice of this day symbolizes the enormous act of obedience performed by Prophet Abraham (Allah bless him) who was prepared to sacrifice his own beloved son for the sake of his Lord. After showing his unwavering conviction in Allah’s command, Allah replaced Prophet Abraham’s son with an animal to slay instead. This is the reason why Muslims sacrifice for Eid al-Adha. It is done in an effort to recall the strength of submission that one of the greatest Prophets ever to live exemplified for mankind.
- ◉ It begins on the 10th of Dhū al-Ḥijjah, the last month of the Islamic calendar, and continues for an additional two days.
- ◉ Performing extra prayers/salah in the morning is how Muslims begin celebrating Eid.

SUNNAHS OF 'EĪD UL ADHĀ

Islam values manners and etiquettes in everything we do! Eid ul Adha has some important etiquettes to be observed by Muslims. Here are some etiquettes and Sunnahs/Prophetic methods with which Eid should be celebrated

1. To awaken earlier than usual
2. To brush the teeth with a Miswāk
3. To have a full bath (Ghusl)
4. To be well dressed in an Islamic manner
5. To be dressed in one's best clothes (Doesn't necessarily have to be new)



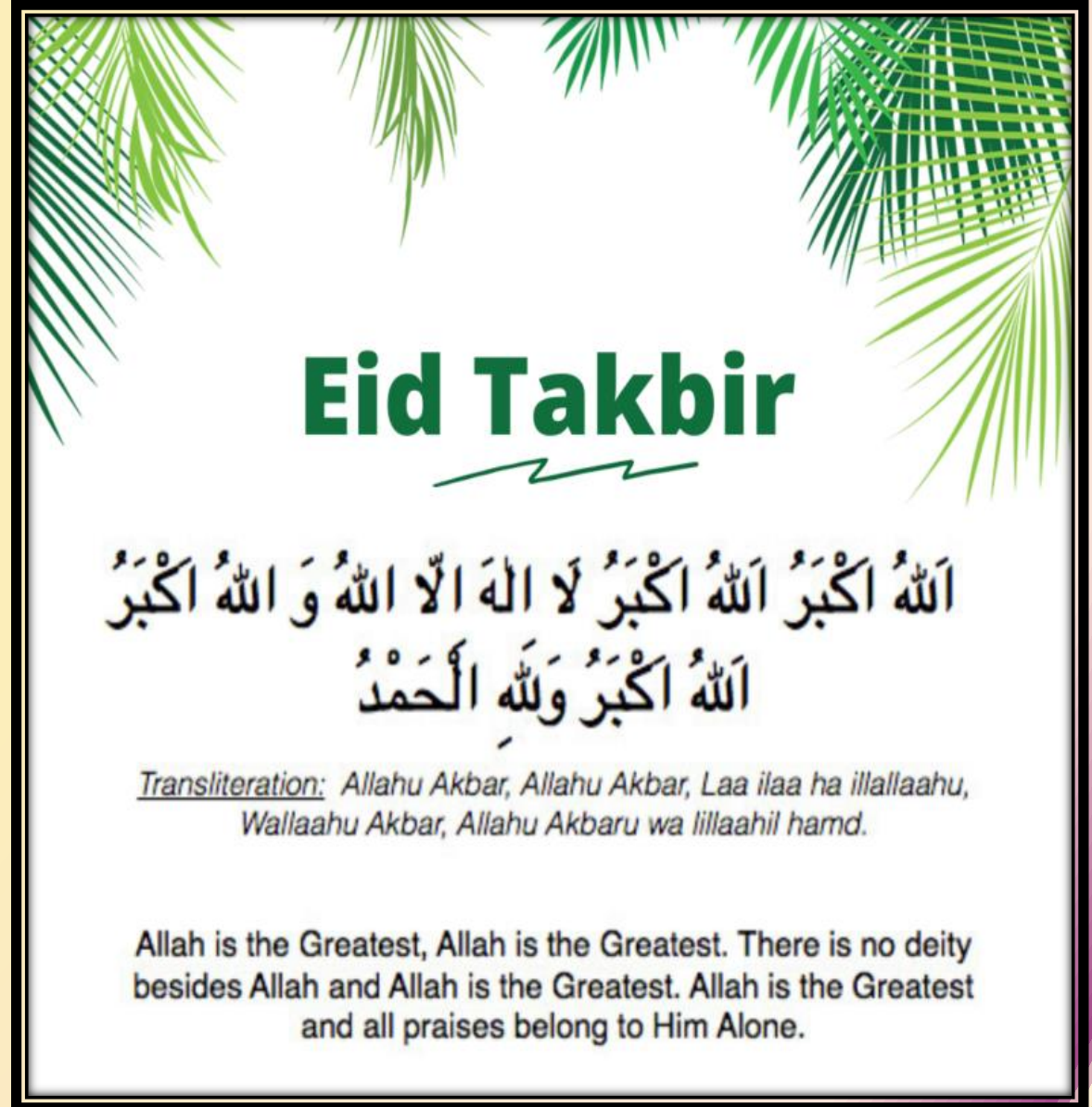
SUNNAHS OF 'EĪD UL ADHĀ

6. To use Attar (Perfume), scented for men, unscented for women
7. It is Mustahab/desirable to avoid eating anything before going to the 'Eīd prayer until one returns from the prayer. You should then eat from the cooked Sacrificed animal, if you have offered a sacrifice.
8. To go to the place of Eid Salah early
9. To perform Eid Salah (wājib/compulsory for men) at the Eidgah (An open ground). It is not compulsory on women.



SUNNAHS OF ʿĪD

10. To walk to the place of Eid Salāh in a calm and dignified manner (If it is within walking distance, because every step is a reward)
11. To read “Takbīrāt” silently for women on the way to the place of prayer till the Imām starts the khutbah/sermon



Eid Takbir

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ وَلِلَّهِ الْحَمْدُ

*Transliteration: Allahu Akbar, Allahu Akbar, Laa ilaa ha illallaahu,
Wallaahu Akbar, Allahu Akbaru wa lillaahil hamd.*

Allah is the Greatest, Allah is the Greatest. There is no deity besides Allah and Allah is the Greatest. Allah is the Greatest and all praises belong to Him Alone.

SUNNAHS OF 'ĪD

12. To use different routes to and from the place of Eid Salāh
13. To frequently read the takbīrs (softly)
14. It is undesirable to pray nafl/optional prayer before or after the prayer, in the place where the Eid salah will be read.
15. However, it is not makruh to offer any prayer after the Eid prayer at home. But to do so before the Eid prayer is makruh at home as well.
16. To read two rak'ahs wājib Salātul Eidain
17. The Khutba/sermon will be delivered after the Eid Salāh
18. The khutba/sermon of both Eids are Sunnah, but to listen to them is wājib/compulsory. It is totally prohibited to walk around, talk or even read salāh whilst the khutba/sermon is in progress.



SUNNAHS OF 'ĪD

19. The greeting on the day of Eid:

‘When the companions of Allāh’s Messenger ﷺ met on the day of Eid, they would say to each other,

Ta qab ba lal laa hu min naa wa min kum

(May Allah accept from us and you)

- 20. If possible, To use a different route when heading home
- 21. If it is compulsory on you, Slaughter a Sacrificial Animal
- 22. Visit and invite family and friends

