## "Reading Sooratul-Kahf on Fridays"

## Bismillah:

[1] - On the authority of Aboo Sa'eed al-Khudaree [d. AH 63, 64, or 65] <sup>1</sup>, "The Messenger of Allah, prayers and peace upon him, said, 'Whoever reads Sooratul-Kahf on Fridays will be adorned with light <sup>2</sup> from that Friday to the next (Al-Albaani 2/6470).' "<sup>3</sup>

[2] - Shaykh Abdul-Azeez bin Baaz [d. AH 1420] said, "Reading Sooratul-Kahf on Fridays is mentioned in [more than one] Prophetic Tradition (Hadeeth). Although these Prophetic Traditions all have some type of deficiency in them (relating to the manner in which they have reached us), some of the people of knowledge have mentioned that each of them strengthens the others. Consequently, this support makes these problematic Prophetic Traditions a legitimate Islamic proof concerning this issue. So if this is the case, it is fine to act upon the Prophetic Traditions that mention reading Sooratul-Kahf on Fridays.

It has also been confirmed that Aboo Sa'eed al-Khudaree use to read Sooratul-Kahf on Fridays. So if a Muslim imitates this noble Companion (Aboo Sa'eed al-Khudaree) by reading Sooratul Kahf on Fridays, his imitation of him is praiseworthy. Aboo Sa'eed al-Khudaree's action also aids the fact that the aforementioned problematic Prophetic Traditions are authentic.

Finally, concerning reading Sooratul-Kahf on Friday evenings and nights, I have not come across any proof supporting that. So it becomes clear that reading Sooratul-Kahf on Friday evenings and Friday nights [seeking the previously mentioned reward] has not been legislated. And Allah is the one who gives success (Bin Baaz 12/415)." 4

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<sup>1</sup> S'ad bin Maalik al-Ansaari (Aboo Sa'eed al-Khudari) was a noble Companion of the Messenger of Allah, prayers and peace upon him. His father (Maalik bin Sinaan) was also a noble Companion. Aboo Sa'eed desired to fight in The Battle of Uhud but was told he was too young at the time. Then, after he matured, he participated in the battles that followed Uhud. – Aadam, Muhammad. A Summarized Version of the Narrators of al-Bukhaari and Muslim. Ad-Damaam: Daar ibn al-Jawzi. 1430/2009. Pg. 84/678

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Shaykh Abdul-Majeed as-Subbayl said, "Perhaps the meaning of this is that he will be guided to the obedience of Allah. And Allah knows best."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Authentic: Al-Albaanee, Naasir ad-Deen. Al-Jaam'i As-Sagheer. Beirut: Maktabah Islaami. 1408/1988

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Bin Baaz, Abdul Azeez. <u>A Collection of Religious Verdicts and Small Treatise by Abdul-Azeez Bin</u> Baaz. Al-Qaseem: Daar Asda'a al-Mujtam'i. 1421/2000

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(\*) - Shaykh Abdul Majeed as-Subayyal, may Allah reward him, was asked on December 10, 2009:

Does the person who reads Sooratul-Kahf on Fridays in English receive the reward (i.e. an adornment with light) mentioned in the aforementioned Prophetic Tradition?

He replied, "The reward mentioned in the aforementioned Prophetic Tradition is for the Muslim who reads Sooratul-Kahf in the 'Arabic language. The 'Qur'aan' that is in English is not the Qur'aan, rather it is an interpretation of the meaning of the Qur'aan."

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