

# أخطاء بعض المسلمين في رجب

الشيخ د. عبد العزيز بن ريس الريس

## MISTAKES OF SOME MUSLIMS IN RAJAB

Shaykh Dr. ‘Abdul-‘Azīz bin Rayyis Ar-Rayyis

الخطبة الأولى:

### First Sermon:

الحمد لله الذي أنعم علينا بالإسلام الذي كَمَلَهُ حَتَّى بَلَغَ التمام،  
والصلاة والسلام على خير الأنام محمد بن عبد الله ﷺ، وأشهد ألا إله إلا  
الله وحده لا شريك له وأشهد أن محمدا عبده ورسوله.

All praise is due to Allāh, who has blessed us with Islam, which He has perfected until it has reached its completion. Peace and blessings be upon the best of creation, Muḥammad ibn ‘Abdullāh ﷺ. I bear witness that there is no deity worthy of worshiped but Allāh, alone without any partners, and I bear witness that Muḥammad is His servant and Messenger.

﴿ يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ حَقَّ تَقَاتِهِ وَلَا تَمُوتُنَّ إِلَّا وَأَنتُمْ

مُسْلِمُونَ ﴿١٠٢﴾ ﴿آل عمران: ١٠٢﴾

*(O you who have believed, fear Allāh as He should be feared and do not die except as Muslims. ﴿١٠٢﴾ (Āli-‘Imrān 3:102)*

أَمَّا بَعْدُ:

To proceed:

فإِنَّا فِي شَهْرِ رَجَبِ الَّذِي كَانَ أَهْلُ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ يُعَظِّمُونَهُ، ثَبَتَ عِنْدَ ابْنِ أَبِي شَيْبَةَ أَنَّ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - كَانَ يَضْرِبُ أَكْفَ النَّاسِ فِي رَجَبٍ، حَتَّى يَضَعُوهَا فِي الْجِفَانِ، وَيَقُولُ: "كُلُوا، فَإِنَّمَا هُوَ شَهْرٌ كَانَ يُعَظِّمُهُ أَهْلُ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ".

We are in the month of Rajab, a month that the people of Jāhiliyyah (pre-Islamic era of ignorance) used to venerate. Ibn Abī Shaybah has authentically reported that ‘Umar ibn Al-Khaṭṭāb رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ would strike the hands of people in Rajab until they placed them in the food dishes, saying, “Eat, for it is merely a month that the people of Jāhiliyyah used to venerate.”

وَمِنْ أُصُولِ الشَّرِيعَةِ الْإِسْلَامِيَّةِ مُخَالَفَةُ مَا عَلَيْهِ أَهْلُ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، فَفِي صَحِيحِ مُسْلِمٍ عَنْ أَبِي مَالِكٍ الْأَشْعَرِيِّ أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «أَرْبَعٌ فِي أُمَّتِي مِنْ أَمْرِ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ لَا يَتْرُكُونَهُنَّ: الْفَخْرُ فِي الْأَحْسَابِ، وَالطَّعْنُ فِي الْأَنْسَابِ، وَالِاسْتِسْقَاءُ بِالنُّجُومِ، وَالنِّيَاحَةُ».

Among the principles of Islamic law is opposing the practices of the people of Jāhiliyyah (pre-Islamic era of ignorance). In Ṣaḥīḥ Muslim, it is narrated from Abū Mālik Al-Ash‘arī that the Prophet ﷺ said:

«There are four matters in my Ummah that are from the affairs of Jāhiliyyah that they will not abandon: boasting about ancestry, defaming lineage, seeking rain through the stars, and wailing (over the dead).»

وَقَدْ أَلَّفَ الْإِمَامُ الْمُجَدِّدُ مُحَمَّدُ بْنُ عَبْدِ الْوَهَّابِ - رَحِمَهُ اللَّهُ - رِسَالَةً مُفِيدَةً فِي بَيَانِ الْأُمُورِ الَّتِي خَالَفَتْ الشَّرِيعَةَ الْمَحْمُودِيَّةَ مَا عَلَيْهِ أَهْلُ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ، فَحَبَّبًا قِرَاءَتَهَا فَإِنَّهَا جَمَعَتْ بَيْنَ الْإِخْتِصَارِ وَسَهُولَةِ الْعِبَارَةِ وَغَزَاةِ الْعِلْمِ.

The eminent scholar and reformer, Imam Muḥammad ibn ‘Abd Al-Wahhāb رَحِمَهُ اللَّهُ, authored a beneficial treatise explaining the matters in which the Shari‘ah of Muḥammad opposed the

practices of the people of Jāhiliyyah. It is highly recommended to read this work, as it combines brevity, clarity of expression, and a wealth of knowledge.

وَقَدْ وَقَعَ كَثِيرٌ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ فِي بَدْعٍ فِي شَهْرِ رَجَبٍ، وَالْبِدْعُ مِنْ أَبْغَضِ الْأَعْمَالِ إِلَى اللَّهِ؛ لِأَنَّ حَقِيقَتَهَا اسْتِدْرَاكٌ عَلَى الشَّرْعِ، وَتَقَدُّمٌ بَيْنَ يَدَيِ اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ ﷺ، فَاحْذَرُوهَا وَحَذِّرُوا مِنْهَا طَاعَةَ اللَّهِ وَابْتِغَاءَ مَرْضَاتِهِ.

Many Muslims have fallen into innovations (*bida'*) during the month of Rajab. Innovations are among the most detested actions to Allāh because their essence implies an addition to the Sharī'ah and a presumption to act ahead of Allāh and His Messenger ﷺ. Therefore, beware of such practices and warn others against them out of obedience to Allāh and seeking His pleasure.

وَمِنْ هَذِهِ الْبَدْعِ مَا يَلِي:

Among these innovations are the following:

الْبَدْعَةُ الْأُولَى: الاجْتِهَادُ فِي الصِّيَامِ بِرَجَبٍ، وَالْإِكْتَارُ حَتَّى إِنَّ بَعْضَهُمْ يَصُومُ شَهْرَ رَجَبٍ كُلَّهُ، وَهَذَا مِنَ الْبَدْعِ الْمُنْكَرَةِ، فَقَدْ تَقَدَّمَ أَنَّ عُمَرَ بْنَ الْخَطَّابِ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - كَانَ يَنْهَى عَنِ صِيَامِهِ؛ لِأَنَّهُ شَهْرٌ كَانَتْ تُعَظَّمُهُ أَهْلُ

الجاهلية، وَثَبَّتْ عِنْدَ عَبْدِ الرَّزَاقِ أَنَّ عَبْدَ اللَّهِ بْنَ عَبَّاسٍ - رضي الله عنه - كَانَ يَنْهَى  
عَنْ صِيَامِ رَجَبٍ كُلِّهِ؛ لِئَلَّا يُتَّخَذَ عِيدًا.

**The first innovation:** Exerting great effort in fasting during the month of Rajab, including some individuals fasting the entire month. This is one of the reprehensible innovations. As mentioned earlier, ‘Umar ibn Al-Khattāb رضي الله عنه prohibited fasting in Rajab because it was a month venerated by the people of Jāhiliyyah. Furthermore, it is authentically reported by ‘Abdur-Razzāq that ‘Abdullāh ibn ‘Abbās رضي الله عنه would discourage fasting the entire month of Rajab to prevent it from being regarded as a festive occasion.

وَإِنَّمَا شَهْرُ رَجَبٍ كغَيْرِهِ مِنَ الشُّهُورِ يُصَامُ فِيهِ يَوْمُ الْاِثْنَيْنِ وَالْخَمِيسِ  
وَأَيَّامُ الْبَيْضِ وَمَا تَيْسَّرَ صِيَامُهُ، لَكِنَّ لَا يُخَصُّ بِمَزِيدِ صِيَامٍ، فَإِنَّ هَذَا مِنَ  
الْبَدْعِ الْمُنْكَرَةِ.

Indeed, the month of Rajab is like any other month, where it is recommended to fast on Mondays, Thursdays, the white days (13th, 14th, and 15th of the lunar month), or whatever one finds easy to fast. However, it should not be singled out for

additional fasting beyond this, as doing so is among the reprehensible innovations.

إِلَّا أَنْ مَنْ صَامَ الْأَشْهُرَ الْحُرْمَ كُلَّهَا - وَهِيَ مُحَرَّمٌ وَرَجَبٌ وَذُو الْقَعْدَةِ  
وَذُو الْحِجَّةِ - فَيُسْتَحَبُّ لَهُ صِيَامُ رَجَبٍ تَبَعًا، كَمَا ثَبَتَ عِنْدَ عَبْدِ الرَّزَاقِ عَنِ  
ابْنِ عُمَرَ، وَإِلَى هَذَا ذَهَبَ جَمْعٌ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْعِلْمِ كَالْحَسَنِ الْبَصْرِيِّ وَأَبِي إِسْحَاقَ  
السَّبَّيْعِيِّ وَالثَّوْرِيِّ، وَغَيْرِهِمْ، لَكِنْ لَا يُصَامُ رَجَبٌ وَحْدَهُ.

However, for those who fast all the sacred months—namely, Muḥarram, Rajab, Dhul-Qa‘dah, and Dhul-Ḥijjah—it is recommended for them to fast during Rajab as part of fasting these months collectively. This is supported by a report from ‘Abdur-Razzāq regarding Ibn ‘Umar and several scholars, including Al-Ḥasan Al-Baṣrī, Abū Ishāq As-Sabī‘ī, and Ath-Thawrī, among others, uphold this view. However, Rajab should not be singled out for fasting on its own.

البدعة الثانية: صلاة الرغائب، يعتقد بعض المسلمين أنه يستحبُّ  
أن يُحْيَى مَا بَيْنَ الْمَغْرِبِ وَالْعِشَاءِ بِالصَّلَاةِ فِي اللَّيْلَةِ الْأُولَى مِنْ لَيَالِي الْجُمُعَةِ  
فِي شَهْرِ رَجَبٍ، وَسَمَّاهَا مُحَدِّثُوهَا بِصَلَاةِ الرَّغَائِبِ، وَلَمْ يَصِحْ فِيهَا حَدِيثٌ

عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ ﷺ بِإِجْمَاعِ أَهْلِ الْعِلْمِ، كَمَا بَيَّنَّ ذَلِكَ شَيْخُ الْإِسْلَامِ ابْنُ تَيْمِيَّةَ، وَالْعَزُّ بْنُ عَبْدِ السَّلَامِ، وَالنَّوَوِيُّ وَجَمَاعَةٌ كَثِيرَةٌ مِنْ أَهْلِ الْعِلْمِ.

**The second innovation:** The prayer of **Raghā'ib** (the prayer of desires), where some Muslims believe it is recommended to perform a specific prayer between Maghrib and 'Ishā' on the first night of Friday in the month of Rajab. This prayer is called **Ṣalat Ar-Raghā'ib**. However, there is no authentic narration about it from the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ, as confirmed by the consensus of scholars. This has been clarified by scholars such as Shaykh Al-Islam Ibn Taymiyyah, Al-'Izz ibn 'Abd As-Salām, An-Nawawī, and many others.

بَلْ إِنَّ هَذِهِ الصَّلَاةَ لَمْ تَحْدُثْ فِي الْأُمَّةِ إِلَّا فِي الْقَرْنِ الْخَامِسِ، ذَكَرَ  
هَذَا الطَّرطُوشِيُّ عَنْ شَيْخِهِ أَبِي مُحَمَّدٍ الْمَقْدِسِيِّ، فَلَمْ يَفْعَلْهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ  
وَلَا الصَّحَابَةُ الْكِرَامُ وَلَا التَّابِعُونَ لَهُمْ بِإِحْسَانٍ، وَلَا أُمَّةُ الْإِسْلَامِ كَالْأُمَّةِ  
الرَّابِعَةِ.

In fact, this prayer did not originate in the Ummah until the 5th century. Aṭ-Ṭarṭuṣhī mentioned this from his teacher Abū Muḥammad Al-Maqdisī. The Prophet ﷺ did not perform it, nor did the honorable companions (Ṣaḥābah), nor the righteous

successors (Tabi'ūn), nor the leading scholars of Islam, including the four Imams.

فَدَلَّ هَذَا عَلَى أَنَّ هَذِهِ الصَّلَاةَ مِنَ الْبِدْعِ الْمَحْدُثَةِ الَّتِي يَجِبُ أَنْ يُنْكِرَهَا الْمُسْلِمُونَ.

This indicates that the prayer of **Raghā'ib** is one of the newly introduced innovations (*bida'*), which Muslims must reject and deny, as the Prophet ﷺ neither practiced it, nor his companions, nor the early generations of Muslims, nor the great scholars of Islam.

الْبِدْعَةُ الثَّلَاثَةُ: إِحْيَاءُ لَيْلَةِ الْإِسْرَاءِ وَالْمِعْرَاجِ فِي السَّابِعِ وَالْعِشْرِينَ مِنْ رَجَبٍ بِصَلَاةٍ أَوْ احْتِفَالٍ، وَهَذَا مِنَ الْبِدْعِ الْمُنْكَرَةِ؛ لِأَنَّهُ لَمْ يَثْبُتْ تَحْدِيدُ الْإِسْرَاءِ بِالْيَوْمِ السَّابِعِ وَالْعِشْرِينَ مِنْ رَجَبٍ، كَمَا بَيَّنَّ ذَلِكَ شَيْخُ الْإِسْلَامِ ابْنُ تَيْمِيَّةَ - رَحِمَهُ اللهُ -، ثُمَّ لَوْ ثَبَتَ أَنَّهُ أُسْرِيَ بِهِ ﷺ فِي الْيَوْمِ السَّابِعِ وَالْعِشْرِينَ مِنْ رَجَبٍ فَإِنَّهُ لَا يَصِحُّ الْإِحْتِفَالُ بِهِ، وَلَا تَخْصِيصُهُ بِمَزِيدِ عِبَادَةٍ؛ لِأَنَّهُ لَوْ كَانَ تَخْصِيصُهُ بِمَزِيدِ عِبَادَةٍ مُسْتَحَبًّا لَفَعَلَهُ رَسُولُ اللهِ ﷺ وَالصَّحَابَةُ الْكِرَامُ وَالتَّابِعُونَ لَهُمْ بِإِحْسَانٍ.



**The third innovation:** The celebration of the night of Isrāʾ and Miʿrāj on the 27<sup>th</sup> of Rajab with special prayers or festivities. This is one of the rejected innovations because there is no authentic evidence that the night of Isrāʾ took place on the 27<sup>th</sup> of Rajab, as Shaykh Al-Islam Ibn Taymiyyah رحمته الله clarified. Even if it were established that the Isrāʾ occurred on the 27<sup>th</sup> of Rajab, it would still be incorrect to celebrate it or to single it out for extra acts of worship. If it were recommended to do so, the Prophet ﷺ, the noble companions, and the righteous successors would have certainly practiced it.

اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ أَيُّهَا الْمُسْلِمُونَ، وَكُونُوا مُتَّبِعِينَ لَا مُبْتَدِعِينَ، فَإِنَّ الدِّينَ مَا  
كَانَ مَبْنِيًّا عَلَى الْكِتَابِ وَالسُّنَّةِ وَمَا عَلَيْهِ سَلَفُ الْأُمَّةِ، لَا مَا شَاعَ وَانْتَشَرَ  
مِنْ عَادَاتِ النَّاسِ الْمُخَالَفَةِ لِلْكِتَابِ وَالسُّنَّةِ.

Fear Allāh, O Muslims, and be followers, not innovators. Indeed, the religion is based on the Book (Qurʾān) and the Sunnah, and on what the early generations of the Ummah (the Salaf) practiced, not on what has become widespread and prevalent in the customs of people that contradict the Book and the Sunnah.

أَقُولُ مَا تَسْمَعُونَ، وَأَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ لِي وَلَكُمْ فَاسْتَغْفِرُوهُ؛ إِنَّهُ هُوَ الْغَفُورُ

الرَّحِيمُ.

I say what you hear, and I ask Allāh for forgiveness for myself and for you. So seek forgiveness from Him; indeed, He is the Most Forgiving, the Most Merciful.

## الخطبة الثانية:

### Second Sermon:

الحمد لله والصلاة والسلام على رسول الله، أما بعد:

All praise is due to Allāh, and peace and blessings be upon the Messenger of Allāh. As for what follows:

فَمَا أَكْثَرَ الْبِدْعِ الَّتِي انْتَشَرَتْ بَيْنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ بِحُجَّةٍ أَنَّهَا بَدْعَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ،  
يَا سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ! كَيْفَ تَكُونُ حَسَنَةً وَلَمْ يَفْعَلْهَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ ﷺ وَلَا  
الصُّحَابَةُ الْكِرَامُ وَلَا التَّابِعُونَ لَهُمْ بِإِحْسَانٍ؟ رَوَى الْإِمَامُ مُسْلِمٌ عَنْ جَابِرِ  
بْنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ ﷺ قَالَ: «وَكُلُّ بَدْعَةٍ ضَالَّةٌ».

How many innovations have spread among Muslims under the justification that they are “good innovations”? Subḥān Allāh! How can something be considered good when the Prophet ﷺ, the noble companions (Ṣaḥābah), and the righteous successors (Tabi‘ūn) did not practice it? Imām Muslim narrated from Jābir ibn ‘Abdullāh رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ that the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said: «Every innovation is a form of misguidance.»

وَتَبَّتْ عِنْدَ الْخَمْسَةِ إِلَّا النَّسَائِيَّ عَنِ الْعَرْبَاضِ بْنِ سَارِيَةَ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - أَنَّ النَّبِيَّ ﷺ قَالَ: «وَأَيَّاكُمْ وَمُحَدَّثَاتِ الْأُمُورِ فَإِنَّ كُلَّ مُحَدَّثَةٍ بِدْعَةٌ».

It is authentically reported by the five *ḥadīth* compilations, except for An-Nasā'ī, from Al-'Irbād ibn Sāriyah رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ, that the Prophet ﷺ said: «Beware of newly introduced matters, for every newly introduced matter is an innovation (*bid'ah*).»

وَتَبَّتْ عِنْدَ الْمَرْوَزِيِّ عَنِ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ - أَنَّهُ قَالَ: «كُلُّ بَدْعَةٍ ضَلَالَةٌ، وَإِنْ رَأَاهَا النَّاسُ حَسَنَةً».

Al-Marwazī authentically reports from 'Abdullāh ibn 'Umar رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ that he said: “Every innovation is misguidance, even if people consider it to be good.”

فَأَيَّاكُمْ أَنْ تَتَعَبَّدُوا اللَّهَ إِلَّا بِدَلِيلٍ مِنْ كِتَابِ اللَّهِ وَسُنَّةِ رَسُولِهِ ﷺ  
بِفَهْمِ سَلَفِ هَذِهِ الْأُمَّةِ، فَلَا عِبَادَةَ بِمُقْتَضَىٰ فَهْمِ الْأَبَاءِ وَالْأَجْدَادِ، وَلَا عِبَادَةَ  
بِحَسِينَاتِ الْعُقُولِ، وَلَا عِبَادَةَ بِمَا يَرْجِعُ إِلَىٰ أَهْوَائِنَا وَأَذْوَاقِنَا، وَإِنَّمَا الْعِبَادَةُ  
دِينٌ وَالدِّينُ يُؤْخَذُ عَنِ اللَّهِ وَعَنْ رَسُولِهِ ﷺ.

Beware of worshiping Allāh except with evidence from the Book of Allāh and the Sunnah of His Messenger ﷺ, as understood by the righteous predecessors (Salaf) of this

Ummah. There is no worship based on the understanding of our fathers and ancestors, worship based on the improvement of human intellects, or worship according to our desires and tastes. Indeed, worship is a matter of religion, and religion is taken from Allāh and His Messenger ﷺ.

قَالَ تَعَالَى: ﴿ وَأَنَّ هَذَا صِرَاطِي مُسْتَقِيمًا فَاتَّبِعُوهُ وَلَا تَتَّبِعُوا السُّبُلَ  
فَتَفَرَّقَ بِكُمْ عَنْ سَبِيلِهِ ذَٰلِكُمْ وَصَّيْتُكُمْ بِهِ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ ﴾ [الأنعام: ١٥٣].

*(And indeed, this is My straight path, so follow it; and do not follow other paths, for they will separate you from His path. This He has instructed you that you may become righteous. ﴿*

*(Al-An'ām 6:153)*

قَالَ الْإِمَامُ مَالِكٌ - رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ -: "كُلُّ مَنْ أَحْدَثَ فِي الدِّينِ بَدْعَةً فَقَدْ زَعَمَ أَنَّ  
مُحَمَّدًا ﷺ خَانَ الرِّسَالَةَ؛ لِأَنَّ اللَّهَ يَقُولُ:

Imām Mālik رضي الله عنه said: "Whoever introduces an innovation into the religion has claimed that Muḥammad ﷺ betrayed the message, because Allāh says:

﴿ الْيَوْمَ أَكْمَلْتُ لَكُمْ دِينَكُمْ وَأَتَمَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ نِعْمَتِي وَرَضِيْتُ لَكُمْ الْإِسْلَامَ ﴾  
[المائدة: ٣]. دِينًا

*(This day I have perfected for you your religion and completed My favor upon you and have approved for you Islam as your religion.) (Al-Mā'idah 5:3).*"

أَيُّهَا الْمُسْلِمُونَ، إِنَّ شَهْرَ رَجَبٍ مِنَ الْأَشْهُرِ الْحُرْمِ، وَفِي الْأَشْهُرِ الْحُرْمِ  
يَعُظَّمُ الْإِثْمُ.

O Muslims, indeed, the month of Rajab is one of the sacred months. In the sacred months, sins are magnified.

قَالَ تَعَالَى: ﴿إِنَّ عِدَّةَ الشُّهُورِ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ اثْنَا عَشَرَ شَهْرًا فِي كِتَابِ  
اللَّهِ يَوْمَ خَلَقَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ مِنْهَا أَرْبَعَةٌ حُرْمٌ ذَلِكَ الدِّينُ الْقَيِّمُ فَلَا  
تَظْلِمُوا فِيهِنَّ أَنْفُسَكُمْ﴾ [التوبة: ٣٦].

*(Indeed, the number of months with Allāh is twelve months in the Book of Allāh, the day He created the heavens and the earth. Of these, four are sacred. That is the correct religion, so do not wrong yourselves during them. ﴿﴾ (At-Tawbah 9:36)*

فاحذروا معصية الله في السنة كلها ليلاً ونهاراً، صباحاً ومساءً،  
وزيدوا الحذرَ حَذْرًا في الأزمانِ التي يُعْظَمُ فيها جُرمُ الذنبِ والمعصيةِ  
كالأشهرِ الحُرْمِ.

Beware of disobeying Allāh throughout the entire year, whether by night or day, in the morning or evening. Increase your caution even more during times when the gravity of sin and disobedience is magnified, such as the sacred months.

اللَّهُمَّ يَا مَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ، اللَّهُمَّ يَا حَيُّ يَا قَيُّوْمُ، اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنَا نَعْبُدُكَ  
عَلَى مَا تَرِيدُ، اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنَا نَعْبُدُكَ عَلَى هَدْيِ رَسُولِكَ ﷺ، اللَّهُمَّ أَحْيِينَا عَلَى  
مَا عَلَيْهِ السَّلْفُ الصَّالِحُ، وَأَمِتْنَا عَلَى مَا عَلَيْهِ السَّلْفُ الصَّالِحُ، وَاجْعَلْنَا  
نَلْقَاكَ وَأَنْتَ رَاضٍ عَنَّا، وَقُومُوا إِلَى صَلَاتِكُمْ يَرْحَمُكُمُ اللَّهُ.

O Allāh, there is no god but You, O Ever-Living, O Sustainer of all existence. O Allāh, make us worship You in the way that pleases You. O Allāh, make us worship You according to the guidance of Your Messenger ﷺ. O Allāh, grant us life while holding upon what the righteous predecessors had, and cause us to die while holding upon that. And make us meet You while You are pleased with us. Now, rise to your prayer; may Allāh have mercy on you.