



50%
Qur'anic Words

Understand Al-Qur'an

the Easy Way
Through Salah

Book - 4

Through Surah Al-Fatihah, last 6 Surah, Azkar of Salah and Basic Arabic grammar, you will learn **232** important words that occur in the Qur'an **41,000** times (from a total of **78,000** words in the Qur'an, i.e., **50%** words of the Qur'an).



Compiled by:

Dr. Abdulazeez Abdulraheem

Founder & Director, Understand Al-Qur'an Academy

OUR TEACHING METHODS



Interacting with the Qur'an



Qur'an-centric Studies



Our Targets



Effective Classroom Management



Total Physical Interaction



Think Pair Share



Power of Teaching



Activity Based Learning

Types of words in Arabic

		أَل	
إِسْم	Noun	Name: كِتَاب، أَلْمَدِينَة	Starts with
		Attribute: مُسْلِمُونَ، مُؤْمِنِينَ	or ends with
			مُنَّ مِّن مَّات
فِعْل	Verb	Tells us about an action	
		فَتَحَ، يَعْمَلُونَ، أَفْعَلْ	
حَرْف	Letter	Joins nouns and/or verbs	
		لِ، مِنْ، عَن، فِي، بِ، عَلَى، إِلَى،	

The words of the following table occur approximately 10,000 times in the Qur'an

مَعَ	إِلَى	عِنْدَ	عَلَى	بِ	فِي	عَنْ	مِنْ	لِ
with	to, toward	near, have	on	with, in	in	with	from	for
إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الصَّابِرِينَ	إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ	إِنَّ الدِّينَ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ الْإِسْلَامُ	أَلْسَلَامٌ عَلَيْكُمْ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ	فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ	رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ	أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ
مَعَهُ	إِلَيْهِ	عِنْدَهُ	عَلَيْهِ	بِهِ	فِيهِ	عَنْهُ	مِنْهُ	لَهُ
مَعَهُمْ	إِلَيْهِمْ	عِنْدَهُمْ	عَلَيْهِمْ	بِهِمْ	فِيهِمْ	عَنْهُمْ	مِنْهُمْ	لَهُمْ
مَعَكَ	إِلَيْكَ	عِنْدَكَ	عَلَيْكَ	بِكَ	فِيكَ	عَنْكَ	مِنْكَ	لَكَ
مَعِيَ	إِلَيَّ	عِنْدِي	عَلَيَّ	بِي	فِيَّ	عَنِّي	مِنِّْي	لِي
مَعَكُمْ	إِلَيْكُمْ	عِنْدَكُمْ	عَلَيْكُمْ	بِكُمْ	فِيكُمْ	عَنْكُمْ	مِنْكُمْ	لَكُمْ
مَعَنَا	إِلَيْنَا	عِنْدَنَا	عَلَيْنَا	بِنَا	فِينَا	عَنَّا	مِنَّا	لَنَا
مَعَهَا	إِلَيْهَا	عِنْدَهَا	عَلَيْهَا	بِهَا	فِيهَا	عَنْهَا	مِنْهَا	لِهَا

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

خَيْرُكُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ

“The best among you is the one who learns the Qur'an and teaches it” [Bukhari].



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Through Surah Al-Fatihah, last 6 Surah, Azkar of Salah and Basic Arabic grammar, you will learn **232** important words that occur in the Qur'an almost **41,000** times (from a total of **78,000**) words in the Qur'an, i.e., **50%** words of the Qur'an).

Book - 4

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the easy way - Through Salah

Book - 4

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Table of Content

Lesson no.	Contents	Page no.	Lesson no.	Contents	Page no.
	Preface	4	Section B: Grammar & Spoken Arabic		
	Introduction of Academy	5	1	هُوَ، هُم	94
	How to use this book	6	2	هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ، هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ	95
	Lesson plan guidelines	7	3	رَبُّهُ، رَبُّهُمْ	97
Section A: Qur'an & Hadith			4	هِيَ، رَبُّهَا...، مُسْلِمَةٌ	98
1	Protection from the worst enemy	10	5	لِ، مِنْ، عَنْ	101
2	Begin with the Name of Allah	12	6	بِ، فِي، عَلَى	103
3	Develop Gratitude	14	7	إِلَى، مَعَ، عِنْدَ	105
4	Have Sense of Responsibility	16	8	هَذَا، هَؤُلَاءِ، ذَلِكَ، أُولَئِكَ	107
5	Worship Allah Alone	20	9	فَعَلَ، فَتَحَ، جَعَلَ	111
6	Seek Guidance to the Straight Path	22	10	نَصَرَ، خَلَقَ، ذَكَرَ، عَبَدَ	113
7	Be aware of Good and Bad Company	24	11	صَرَبَ، سَمِعَ، عَلِمَ، عَمِلَ	114
8	Know the Purpose of Revelation of Qur'an	26	12	يَفْعَلُ، يَفْتَحُ، يَجْعَلُ	115
9	Easy steps to Benefit from Qur'an	30	13	يَنْصُرُ، يَخْلُقُ، يَذْكُرُ، يَعْبُدُ	119
10	Competing with Good Intentions	32	14	يَضْرِبُ، يَسْمَعُ، يَعْلَمُ، يَعْمَلُ	120
11	O My Rabb! Increase me in Knowledge	34	15	افْعَلْ، افْتَحْ، اجْعَلْ	121
12	Qur'an is Easy for Me	36	16	انْصُرْ، اَخْلُقْ، اذْكُرْ، اُعْبُدْ	122
13	Four Principles of Success	40	17	اَضْرِبْ، اِسْمَعْ، اِعْلَمْ، اِعْمَلْ	125
14	How to Celebrate Success?	42	18	فَاعِلٌ، مَفْعُولٌ، فِعْلٌ: فَتَحَ، جَعَلَ	126
15	Allah Is One & Only (Part I)	44	19	فَاعِلٌ، مَفْعُولٌ، فِعْلٌ: عَبَدَ، صَرَبَ	128
16	Allah Is One & Only (Part-II)	46	20	Short table (صرف صغير)	130
17	Worship Allah alone	50	Section C: Islamic Studies		
18	Protection from different harms	53	Islamic Studies		
19	Protection from Traps of Shaitan	56	135		
20	Adhan-1 Allah is the Greatest!	59			
21	Adhan-2 Bearing witness	63			
22	Adhan-3 Come Towards Success	66			
23	Du'a after Wudhu	68			
24	Glorification of Allah	71			
25	Adhkar of Ruku and Sujood	75			
26	Tashah-hud	78			
27	Du'a for Prophet Muhammad ﷺ	81			
28	Du'a for forgiveness	83			
29	Seek excellence in Dhikr, Shukr & Ibadah	87			
30	Ask for the best of this world and the Hereafter	89			

Preface

All praise and thanks are due to Allah, and peace and blessings be upon His Messenger who said: “The best among you is the one who learns the Qur’an and teaches it” [Bukhari]. Despite this exhortation by the Prophet ﷺ, today the situation of Non-Arab Muslims is that almost 90% of them do not understand even a single page of the Qur’an. However, the interest to learn the book of Allah is alive over generations, alhamdulillah.

It’s a myth among non-Arabs that Arabic is difficult to learn. As a result, generations have been living in dark or were satisfied with a little understanding through translations of the Qur’an. It is agreed upon by many renowned scholars that the Qur’an cannot be translated, and its full meaning cannot be captured by any other language. Over the years, learning Arabic was restricted to scholar community which constitutes a very miniscule percentage. This situation left a huge population with almost no understanding of the Qur’an. The major loss is the inability of a common Muslim to digest the daily dosage of guidance through five prayers and recitations of Qur’anic verses, duas and azkaar. Unfortunately, all of these have been reduced to mere rituals and cultural practices.

Arabic is an amazing language. The Qur’anic verses in Arabic are ultimate in their expression and power. The Prophet ﷺ said, **the best of speech is the speech of Allah**. I cite the example of Surah Al-Kawthar. An Arab poet read it and was so impressed that he had to say that it is impossible for a human to compose such an amazing text. Unfortunately, many of are deprived from this great power, spirituality, pleasure, and beauty of the Qur’anic message because we don’t understand it.

All praise and thanks be to Allah who guided us to develop a series of courses for non-Arab masses and for school children. Book 4 is titled “**Understand Al-Qur’an and Salah – the easy way – Throuh Salah**”. It contains the common recitations of Salah as well as the fundamentals of Arabic Grammar that will be of great help in understanding the Qur’an. One of the most distinguishing features of this course is that it is based on common recitations instead of selections that are rarely used in everyday life. It is but natural to start the teaching of Arabic using them. There are several advantages to this approach:

- A Muslim repeats almost 150 to 200 Arabic words or around 50 sentences everyday in Salah. By understanding these sentences, he/she will be able to familiarize himself/herself with the structure of the Arabic language without any special effort.
- He/she will have a golden chance to practice it daily by talking to Allah!
- He/she can immediately feel the improvement in his/her Salah in terms of attention, concentration, and attachment with Allah.

Another important feature of this course is the way the Arabic Grammar is taught. A new simple yet powerful technique of TPI (Total Physical Interaction) is introduced to teach different forms of verbs, nouns, and pronouns. This approach is for the beginners and is very suitable for school curriculum. After this course, one can surely go to the advance levels of grammar.

The book is designed to fit into the school curriculum which can be spread over an entire academic year. It can also be taught in higher classes if needed.

The Teacher’s Guide for this book gives detailed steps on how to implement this course. We have developed complete teaching and learning resources including presentations, videos, mobile games, and Qur’an lab activities like flash cards, posters, and magnetic letters.

Please introduce this course in schools, colleges, Masjids, communities, and within your families. Let us work together to promote the correct reading and understanding of the Holy Qur’an.

I offer my sincere appreciation to the whole UQA team of researchers, developers, academicians, and consultants who supported this work out of their immense love of Qur’an. I would also like to thank my parents for their prayers, and my wife, Tabinda Tahseen, and my sons, Sulaiman and Usamah, and daughter Samah for their cooperation and support. May Allah reward them all abundantly.

May Allah protect us from errors. If they were committed inadvertently, we beg for His Divine forgiveness. Please give us feedback and inform us of any errors so that we can correct them in future editions.

Abdulazeez Abdulraheem

Nov, 2020

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INTRODUCTION OF UNDERSTAND AL-QUR'AN ACADEMY

OBJECTIVES OF THE ACADEMY:

(1) To bring the Muslims back to the Qur'an and to help in bringing up a Qur'anic generation who recites the Qur'an, understands it, practices it, and conveys it to others. (2) To present Qur'an as most interesting, easy, simple, effective, and relevant book in our daily life as well as the most important book for success in this world and the Hereafter. (3) To provide the basic knowledge of Hadith with the purpose of creating love and respect towards the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. (4) To teach them how to read the Qur'an with Tajweed and to understand it (5) To produce the required course materials (books, videos, posters, vocabulary cards, booklets, etc.) under the supervision of Islamic scholars and design a syllabus that caters to the need of schools and Madrasah. (6) To conduct short courses for busy people or businessmen. (7) To make learning of Qur'an easy by using easy, modern and scientific methods and techniques of teaching.

Our objective is not to produce scholars of Qur'an. Alhamdulillah, many institutions are already doing this work. The mission of the academy is to make ordinary Muslims and school students (especially our young generation) understand the basic message of the Qur'an.

WHY THIS WORK?

Majority of the non-Arab Muslims do not understand the Qur'an. In the present scenario, the teaching of the Qur'an is extremely necessary because on the one hand there is a storm of obscenity and materialism on TV, press, and social media and on the other hand there are continuous attacks on Islam, the Qur'an, and the Prophet: to weaken our faith in the Qur'an and Islam. It is, therefore, a must for our coming generation to understand the Qur'an and the Islamic teachings to counter the challenges and to convey the true message of Allah to the world and in turn make their lives successful in this world and in the Hereafter.

BRIEF HISTORY:

By the Grace of Allah www.understandquran.com was launched in 1998. Since then we are constantly striving to make learning the Qur'an simple, easy and effective by developing courses and related materials. Our level 1 course on understanding the Qur'an (50% of Qur'anic words) is being taught in almost 25 countries and is translated in 20 international languages. It is relayed on five national and international TV channels too. The syllabus of Read Al-Qur'an and Understand Al-Qur'an is now implemented in more than 2000 schools, Alhamdulillah.

OUR MESSAGE

The Messenger of Allah said: *بَلِّغُوا عَنِّي وَلَوْ آيَةً* "Convey from me, even if it is only one verse". Therefore come and join us to spread this noble work, wherever you are; try to learn this course and introduce it in your nearby mosques, schools, Madaaris and community centers etc. Connect the children and elders to this course and build a strong team to carry out this noble task.

Lastly, we pray to Allah to accept our endeavors to serve this Magnificent Book, keep us away from show off, save us from sins, and protect us from mistakes.

رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلْ مِنَّا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ، وَتُبْ عَلَيْنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيمُ، وَاعْفُ رَحْمَةً، إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ. وَجَزَاكُمُ اللَّهُ خَيْرًا.

How to use this book

About the book

The outcome of Book-4 is a student who can understand the daily salah and 50% of Qur'anic words. This way, the student will be able to improve his/her attention during daily five salah as well as read Qur'an with some level of understanding. This is achieved through

- Word for word meaning of frequently recited Surahs and Azkaar in Salah/Namaz
- Basic Arabic grammar with the use of TPI (Total Physical Interaction)

This book can be taught to students who have completed Book-1, Book-2, and Book-3 or those who have completed any other course in Tajweed.

Book – 4 is organized into three sections:

- Section A covers Understand Al-Qur'an and Salah – the easy way – Through Salah
- Section B covers basic Arabic Grammar along with Spoken Arabic
- Section C covers Islamic Studies

Section A: Lessons 1 – 30 cover Understand Al-Qur'an and Salah – the easy way – Through Salah. Vocabulary and word-by-word meanings are taught in this section. A concise and short explanation of every verse is also given. Each lesson has following sections: Outcomes, explanation, short story, Hadith, Imagine & Feel, Tadabbur & Tadhakkur, Habits, and practice questions.

Section B: Lessons 1 – 20 cover basic Arabic Grammar along with spoken Arabic. The sessions for these lessons are interactive and based on TPI (Total Physical Interaction). These activities ensure the student engagement and better quality of learning on the usage of Arabic language.

Section C: This section has lessons on basic Islamic studies. Each lesson has Aqeedah, Dua, Hadith, Akhlaaq, Seerah and the Qur'an. All topics are chosen in a way that are easy to understand and are relevant to the students' day-to-day life. Memorization of Surahs that are recited almost daily along with Duas and morning & evening Azkaar are also covered in this section.

Course organization

1. To successfully complete the course, **a minimum of 4 periods** per week are required.
2. It is better to have a UQA certified teacher for teaching this course. Visit our website for teacher training certification.
3. The course can be taught with the help of presentations and videos in a smart classroom.
4. The course material consists of textbook, workbook, presentations, videos, posters, flashcards, games, and a teacher's guide.
5. Qur'an Lab activities are a part of the course to enhance the learning and increasing student engagement.
6. For more details please refer to our official website:
www.understandquran.com/teacher_resources.html

Sample schedule (4 periods/week Total 120 Periods)

Assuming 30 weeks are available in an academic year with 4 periods per week, a sample schedule is given below:

Section A: Understand Al-Qur'an and Salah – the easy way – Through Salah. Total Periods: 60 periods

Section B: Arabic Grammar & spoken Arabic. (4 lessons for revision) Total Periods: 44 periods

Section C: Islamic Studies. (2 periods for each lesson) Total Periods: 16 periods

Lesson Plan Guidelines

The following sections contains lesson plans on how to teacher the different section of the textbook and workbook. A teacher can merge the two sections or teach them separately according to the requirements. A detailed teacher guide, presentations and videos are available at the following link:

www.understandquran.com/teacher_resources.html

The suggested durations are given in minutes for each corresponding component, these can be adjusted as per requirements.

Qur'an, Hadith & Islamic Studies

S. No	Lesson Plan Component	Description	Time in Min
1	Learning Outcomes	Read aloud three most important learning outcomes of the lesson.	1
2	Revision of the previous lesson	A quick revision of pre-requisite of current topic should be done.	3
3	Warm-up Questions	Warm-up questions to the students to introduce the topic.	2
4	New text, word by word meaning	Explain the new verse or Hadith with meaning.	7
5	Introduction & Explanation	Detailed explanation of importance and usage of the verse or Hadith being learned.	3
6	Circle Time – story & hadith	Gather the students as close to you. In a kinesthetic mode deliver the story or Hadith.	7
7	Tadabbur	Study – Imagine & Feel. Let students sit individually and do the thinking. Let them share their points. Let the teacher discuss.	8
8	Tadhakkur	Dua, Evaluate & Plan. Let the student do the TPS and write down 1 point. Let the teacher facilitate the interaction.	8
9	Habit	List out the Habit clearly. Update the habit chart.	2
10	Workbook Completion	Let the teacher have a session to complete the workbook.	20
11	Student Assessment	Ask random questions and check the workbook for student learning. Identify the Common challenges and their solutions. Address them in the next class.	7
12	Class wrap up	Recap of learning and explain next steps.	2

Grammar

S. No	Lesson Plan Component	Description	Time in Min
1	Learning Outcomes	Read aloud the verbs of the lesson.	1
2	Revision of the previous chapter	A quick revision of pre-requisite of current topic should be done.	3
3	Introduction & Explanation	Detailed explanation of the verb or noun.	2
4	New word, its meaning	Explain the new verb with meaning, anchor it to a known word or verb	3
5	Practice with TPI	This will be an exercise by teacher – repeat after me.	4
6	Let the kids talk in pairs – TPS	This will improve interactivity among students.	5
7	Let's talk in Arabic (spoken Arabic)	Teacher will ask some questions based on the above exercise.	8
8	Workbook Completion	Let the teacher have a session to complete the workbook	20
9	Student Assessment	Ask random questions and check the workbook for student learning. Identify the Common challenges and their solutions. Address them in the next class.	7
10	Class wrap up	Recap of learning and explain next steps.	2

Section : A

Qur'an & Hadith

Lesson-01: Protection from the worst enemy

Lesson Outcomes

- Who is our worst enemy?
- Who is our greatest protector?
- How to guard ourselves from the nonstop attacks of Shaitan?

Recitation and Explanation

Recite with Tajweed and feelings, the way the Prophet ﷺ used to recite:

الرَّجِيمِ	مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ	بِاللَّهِ	أَعُوذُ
the outcast.	from Satan,	in Allah	I seek refuge
I seek refuge in Allah from Shaitan, the outcast.			

- **الرَّجِيمِ** is called **تَعَوُّذٌ** (Ta'aw-wuz means to ask for refuge). Allah ordered us to recite Ta'awwuz before reciting the Qur'an.
- **أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ**: Whenever we say **أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ** Shaitan becomes upset as he does not want us to take refuge in Allah. However, it makes Allah happy and He gives us safety against Shaitan.
- **الشَّيْطَانِ**: Shaitan is created from fire. We cannot see him, but he sees us. There is a Shaitan with each one of us, but don't worry or be afraid of him as there are angels with us too who protect us by Allah's command. And most important of all, Allah is with us who is Almighty, All powerful.
- **الرَّجِيمِ** means outcast, rejected, thrown away from the Mercy of Allah. He wants the same for us.

Story: When Allah created our father Adam A.S. (who was the first man), He ordered all the angels and Iblees that were present there to bow to Adam A.S. Angels obeyed but Shaitan refused. Therefore, Allah threw him away from His mercy forever. Shaitan was proud that he was made of fire and that Adam was made from clay. His pride stopped him from obeying Allah.

Hadith: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said: Shaitan is perched on the heart of the son of Adam. When a man does zikr of Allah, Shaitan runs away from him, and when he misses zikr of Allah, Shaitan starts his evil whispers. [Mishkaat].

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- What it means to be in protection?
- Examples of protection: We use helmet while riding a bicycle or a motorcycle, fasten seat belt while driving, wear jackets in winters and use umbrella in rain.
- When we take measures to protect ourselves from any possible harm. Similarly, we should protect ourselves from the attacks of Shaitan.

Understanding Shaitan's attacks

- When you feel like doing an action that displeases Allah. For example, miss or delay Salah, disrespect parent, not have interest in studies, lie, cheat, etc.
- When you keep on complaining, feeling sad, or unhappy.
- When you feel jealous if someone gets better marks than you.
- When you feel like not going to school, not working on homework or giving-up a challenge. Shaitan does not want you to seek knowledge.

Tadhakkur – Du'a, Evaluate, and Plan

- Plan to always do good work to disappoint Shaitan.
- Plan: When you are attacked with bad thoughts, continually recite Ta'awwuz till these bad thoughts vanish.

Habits

- Make it a habit to say **أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ** repeatedly and be aware of Shaitan to remain safe. Remind this to others when they face Shaitan's attacks

Practice Questions

1. Why Shaitan is our worst enemy?
2. What happens when we say **أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ** and When to say it?
3. Identify when Shaitan is whispering evil temptations to you? How to save ourselves?
4. Why people do bad deeds and how can you help them?
5. In what ways Shaitan whispers evil temptations. Write any three.

Lesson-02: Begin with the Name of Allah

Lesson Outcomes

- How to get the blessings of Allah?
- What is the correct way to start any work?
- Which two important attributes of Allah are mentioned in this lesson?

Now we shall learn Surah-Al-Fatihah. There are 114 Surahs (chapters) in the Qur'an. Surah-Al-Fatihah is the first chapter which is why it is called "Fatihah". The word Al-Fatihah means 'the opener'.

Recitation and Explanation

Recite with Tajweed and feelings, the way the Prophet ﷺ used to recite:

1 الرَّحِيمِ

الرَّحْمَنِ

اللَّهِ

بِسْمِ

the Most Merciful.

the Most Gracious,

(of) Allah,

In the name

In the name of Allah, the most Gracious, the most Merciful.

- We begin with the name of Allah.
- بِسْمِ اللَّهِ: Just as every person or thing has a name, likewise our God has a personal name "الله".
- الرَّحْمَنِ means the most Gracious. الرَّحْمَنِ loves us more than our parent, or anybody else. This attribute shows that Allah's care and kindness is intense and of great magnitude. It is like a heavy rain of mercy.
- الرَّحِيمِ: He is the most Merciful. This attribute shows that Allah's kindness and care is continuous and not just momentary.

Story: Once Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was sitting and a man was having his meal. The man did not say بِسْمِ اللَّهِ before eating. When he picked up his last morsel, he said- بِسْمِ اللَّهِ أَوْلَهُ وَآخِرُهُ. Seeing this, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ smiled at him and told him that Shaitan was continuously eating with him, but as soon as he said بِسْمِ اللَّهِ Shaitan threw-up. [Abu Dawood]

Hadith: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said: A work that is not begun in the name of Allah will be defective and incomplete. [Musnad Ahmad]

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- Imagine: If something goes wrong and instead of being angry or cursing someone, you say بِسْمِ اللَّهِ and Shaitan becomes smaller than even a fly.
- Feel comfortable that if you need help for a short or a long term, Allah is Ar-Rahman and Ar-Raheem. He is always there to help us.
- Rejoice in conveying this message of Allah to others.

Tadhakkur – Du'a, Evaluate, and Plan

- Think of five tasks in which you seek Allah's help by saying **بِسْمِ اللَّهِ**.
- Allah is **الرَّحِيمِ** and **الرَّحْمَنِ**. He favors those who are kind to others. Prophet Muhammad صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم said: "**مَنْ لَا يَرْحَمُ لَا يُرْحَمُ**" He who does not show mercy to others will not be shown mercy (by Allah). [Bukhari]. Therefore, we should show mercy to everyone, take care of their pleasure as far as possible, so that Allah is also merciful to us.

Habit: **إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ** I shall begin every task with **بِسْمِ اللَّهِ**.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

1. What is the correct way to begin a work?
2. Which two important attributes of Allah are mentioned in this lesson?
3. How to get the blessings of Allah?
4. What do you mean by blessings of Allah?
5. List out 10 daily tasks that you should start with **Bismillah**.

Lesson-03: Develop Gratitude

Lesson Outcomes

- What is the meaning of Rabb?
- Who helps us and grants us success?
- Why and how to praise and thank Allah?
- What and how many blessings of Allah are there?

Surah Al-Fatihah has several names. **الْحَمْدُ** is one of them and it means “praise.”

Recitation and Explanation

Recite with Tajweed and feelings, the way the Prophet ﷺ used to recite:

الْعَلَمِينَ 2

رَبِّ

لِلَّهِ

الْحَمْدُ

of the worlds.

the Lord

be to Allah

All the praises and thanks

All the praises and thanks be to Allah, the Rabb of the worlds.

- **الْحَمْدُ** Has two meanings: Praise and Thanks.
- Praise: Allah is the greatest and the most merciful. He has immense power and authority. He has knowledge about everything. Nothing is hidden from him. Therefore, all praises are for Allah.
- Thanks: O Allah! We are thankful to you for blessing us with parent, food, shelter, friends, and so many things.
- **لِلَّهِ** : It has two words. **لِ** means “for;” **لِلَّهِ** means “for Allah.”
- **الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ**: The more we thank Allah, the more He will grant us. So, praise and thank Allah wholeheartedly!
- **رَبِّ** : The one who takes care of us and provides for our sustenance. He protects us from every danger. He provides us food, clothing, shelter, good health, peace, and comfort.
- **رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ** : Allah is the Rabb of all the worlds like world of humans, world of jinns, world of angels, world of plants, etc.
- O Allah! Indeed, You are the greatest. You take care of everyone in this huge universe.

Story: Abdullah’s father gifted him five gold fish and an aquarium. To keep these fish alive, Abdullah feeds them daily, cleans the tank regularly every few days and takes good care of them. It is his big responsibility. Now, feel the power of Allah that He fulfills the needs of billions of His creatures, protects them, and takes care of them every day and every second.

Hadith: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said: Saying **الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ** fills the Balance of deeds (on the Day of Judgement).

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- Reflect upon different blessings of Allah that we enjoy. What would be our life without these? Would you like to give or sell off your eye or ear? You got that as a gift from Allah. Be thankful!
- According to an estimate, there are about 7 billion people on the earth. They eat at least 7 billion kilograms of food daily which is about 50,000 truckloads. This is the intake by humans only.
- Now think about sea creatures; only one whale eats about 4000 kilograms of food at a time. Praise and thank Allah wholeheartedly, who made these arrangements for every creature.

Tadhakkur – Du'a, Evaluate, and Plan

- There are so many people in this world who don't have good things like you have. Thank Allah so that He increases your blessings. Stop complaining.
- Say Alhamdulillah when you see people around you who love you and care for you.
- Remind yourselves and others to remember the favors of Allah when you feel like complaining.

Habit

- **إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ**, I shall always be thankful to Allah, be kind to everyone, and keep smiling (The **الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ** Face ☺).
- In times of difficulty, I shall be patient and not complain. In addition, I shall recall the countless favors of Allah on me at that time so that Shaitan fails to make me complain.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

1. Why and how to praise and thank Allah?
2. How many blessings of Allah are there? Give examples.
3. Why should we have the **الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ** face?
4. When should we say **الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ**? what will happen when we say **الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ**?
5. Some people always complain. What makes them complain and how can we help them?

Lesson-04: Have Sense of Responsibility

Lesson Outcomes

- What is meant by “The Day of Judgement”?
- What should I do to be successful on Day of Judgement?
- What will be the scene on the Day of Judgement?

Recitation and Explanation

Recite with Tajweed and feelings, the way the Prophet ﷺ used to recite.

الرَّحِيمِ 3

الرَّحْمَنِ

the Most Merciful,	the Most Gracious
the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful,	

We have already learned about the two attributes of Allah الرَّحْمَنِ and الرَّحِيمِ in Lesson 2.

الدِّينِ 4

يَوْمِ

مَلِكِ

(of) Judgment.	(of) the day	Master
The Master of the day of Judgement.		

- **مَلِكِ**: Allah is the Master and the Lord of the Day of Judgment.
- **يَوْمِ الدِّينِ**: The day when the results of how we did in this life will be announced.
- One day this world will come to an end. All living things will die. Everything on this earth will be destroyed. On the **Day of Judgement**, Allah will revive every human that ever existed on this earth.
- Day of Judgement will be very long, equivalent to 50,000 years.
- All people will stand in front of Allah to hear about their Judgement. Whether they are common people or kings, ministers or presidents, rich or poor, leaders or followers, all will stand helpless and fearful in front of Allah.
- Complete record of all that they did on earth will be handed over to them.
- The successful ones will be given their record in their right hands and will be sent to the heaven where they will live forever. Their faces will be shining.
- The failures will be given their record in their left hands and will be sent to the Hell. Their faces will be saddened and gloomy. They would wish to return to the world to do good deeds, but they will not be given any chance.

Hadith: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said: On the day of judgment, seven types of people will be under the shade of Allah’s Throne. Three of them are:

1. A person who grew up worshiping Allah,
 2. A person whose heart is attached to the mosque (because he loves to worship),
 3. Two persons who love each other and who meet and depart from each other for the sake of Allah. [Bukhari and Muslim]
- We should try to become like one of them so that we may also find place beneath the Throne of Allah.

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- Imagine billions and billions of people standing in front of Allah waiting to know if they passed or failed.
- Feel the pain and confusion of those who would be extremely worried and sad that day.
- Feel the joy of those who had been obedient to Allah. Imagine that you are among those who are ready to enter the Paradise where you will live there forever.

Tadhakkur – Du’a, Evaluate, and Plan

- Try to plan everyday thinking about what to do to be successful on the day of Judgment. For example, by offering daily Salah, helping the family, doing your work by yourself carefully, studying regularly, trying to become a good Muslim and having best manners with everyone.
- Allah has blessed me with many favors and gifts. So, I must use them carefully because I shall be asked about all of them. Along with parent, brothers, sisters, and friends, I shall also be asked about time, work, money, books, utilities, appliances or any other privilege that I enjoy.

Habit

- **إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ** I shall give top priority to Salah. I will pray it on time and with khushoo so that I find a place under the shade of the Throne.
- **إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ** I shall try my utmost not to hurt anyone by my words or actions.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

1. What is meant by the Day of Judgement?
2. What should we do to be successful on that Day?
3. What would be the scene on the Day of Judgement?
4. Why the people who have results in their left hand would like to go back to this world?
5. What to do to be in the shade of Allah’s Throne.

Lesson-05: Worship Allah Alone

Lesson Outcomes

- What is meant by worship?
- Who is worthy of worship?
- From whom should we seek help and when?

Recitation and Explanation

Let us now learn the next verse of Surah Al-Fatihah Recite with Tajweed and feelings, the way the Prophet ﷺ used to recite:

نَسْتَعِينُ 5 ط

وَإِيَّاكَ

نَعْبُدُ

إِيَّاكَ

We ask for help.	and You alone	we worship	You alone
You alone we worship and You alone we ask for help.			

- **نَعْبُدُ**: Worship means obedience and submission to Allah.
- Allah has created us to worship Him. All our actions will be worship if (1) we do them with the intention to please Allah, and (2) follow the way shown by the Prophet ﷺ.
- **نَسْتَعِينُ**: We should ask help from Allah only. If Allah does not help us, there is no one else who will.

Examples of worship: Offering Salah regularly on time, reciting the Qur'an, speaking the truth, behaving well with parents, helping others, speaking politely, and forgiving others, etc.

Examples of seeking help: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ has taught us a number of Du'as to ask for the help of Allah for different things in our life. There are many Du'as starting with Rabbana and Rabbi in the Qur'an. They also teach us how to ask Allah.

Hadith: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Du'a is a believer's weapon". [Haakim]. It means we can solve our problems by asking Allah.

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- How would you feel when you ask your teacher a question and instead of giving the answer, he/she ignores you?
- Feel the joy that Allah, The Mighty, hears your every Du'a and responds to it.
- If more than two people speak to us, we cannot hear or understand them. Innumerable people seek help from Allah. Billions of Du'as reach Allah every second. How great is the love and power of Allah that He listens to all the prayers and fulfills everyone's needs?

Tadhakkur – Du’a, Evaluate, and Plan

- I shall pray to Allah to help me offer Salah regularly and on-time, reciting Qur’an, obeying parents, etc.
- I will also make my routine work an act of worship by keeping good intentions, i.e., by doing the work to seek the pleasure of Allah. For example, if our parent tell us to bring something from the market and we do it, we shall be rewarded for this work too, as obedience to parent is a righteous deed.

Habits

1. **إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ** I shall give top priority to praying Salah, reciting Qur’an, obeying parents, etc. I will make it a habit to ask help from Allah frequently.
2. I shall keep the intention of pleasing Allah in all my tasks.
3. I shall memorize the Du’as taught by the Qur’an and Prophet Muhammad صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

1. What is meant by Worship?
2. Who is worthy of worship?
3. From whom should we seek help and when?
4. What is the best way to ask Allah for help?

Lesson-06: Seek Guidance to the Straight Path

Lesson Outcomes

- What is meant by guidance?
- How should we ask for guidance?
- What is the straight path?

Recitation and Explanation

Let us take verse No. 6 of Surah Al-Fatihah. Recite with Tajweed and feelings, the way the Prophet ﷺ used to recite:

6 الْمُسْتَقِيمَ

الصِّرَاطَ

اهْدِنَا

the straight,	to the path	Guide us
Guide us to the straight path,		

- اِهْدِ: Guide! نَا: us. اهْدِنَا: Guide us.
- الصِّرَاطَ: the path. The path that we should follow.
- الْمُسْتَقِيمَ: the straight and the true.
- Guide us to the straight path, i.e., help us to become true Muslims. This is the most important Du'a and therefore we say it every day in every Salah and in every Raka'ah.
- We need Allah's guidance when we pray so that we don't think about anything else in Salah. We need it when we talk so that we don't say bad things. We need it when we walk, when we see, when we listen, and when we do anything. Only then we will not do wrong things and will be safe from mistakes and sins.
- Straight path is mentioned in the Qur'an and its details are given in the Sunnah and the Hadith of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.
- Those who seek guidance from Allah and act upon that guidance, Allah will bless them with a successful life.
- Those who do not live according to the guidance of Allah, will Allah enter Hellfire on the Day of Judgement.

Hadith: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ used to pray: O Allah! Guide us towards good actions and good manners; no one can guide us to them except You; and save us from bad actions and bad manners; no one can save us from them except You. [Nasai].

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- Feel the fear and worry of a child who lost his way to home and then imagine his happiness when someone guides him home. In the same way, when someone is not following Allah's commands, he is sad and worried inside though you may not see it. Those who follow Allah's commands are rewarded with peace and happiness.
- Whenever someone does a bad deed, it is a sign that he is straying away from the straight path, i.e., Allah's guidance.

- www.understandquran.com
- Suppose you worked hard for your exams and then passed with good grades. This success is only possible because Allah guided you to the right path.

Tadhakkur – Du’a, Evaluate, and Plan

- We should understand it clearly that those who steal, cheat, put others in trouble or indulge in any other kind of sin, are not on the right path. Rather they have been misled by Shaitan. We should pray Allah for them so that they quit the wrong things. If possible, we should also advise them what is right in the best way.
- Think about the acts for which you need guidance from Allah every day, and then pray to Allah: “O Allah! Guide us to the straight path. Guide us in every act of ours, including worship, studies, manners and character, work and fun, and make it easy for us to follow the guidance.”
- We recite the prayer 17 **إِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ** times every day during our Fard Salah. Recite this prayer each time with conviction. Allah will surely guide you and save you from being misguided.

Habit: **إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ** I shall recite **إِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ** in Salah with full attention. I shall pray to Allah before starting any work: O Allah! Guide me in this work.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

1. What is meant by Guidance?
2. How should we ask for Guidance?
3. What is the straight path?
4. Why is it so important to seek guidance from Allah for all matters big or small?

Lesson-07: Be aware of Good and Bad Company

Lesson Outcomes

- Who are blessed with favors of Allah.
- Who are **الْمَغْضُوبِ** and **الضَّالِّينَ**?
- Whose path should we follow and whose path should we not follow?
- What are the results of having good and bad company?

Recitation and Explanation

This is the last verse of Surah Al-Fatihah. It has two parts. Let's study the first part now. Recite with Tajweed and feelings, the way the Prophet ﷺ used to recite:

عَلَيْهِمْ

أَنْعَمْتَ

الَّذِينَ

صِرَاطَ

on them;

You (have) bestowed favors

(of) those

(The) path

The path of those upon whom You have bestowed favors;

- **عَلَيْهِمْ أَنْعَمْتَ** Allah bestowed His favors upon the Prophets, the truthful people, the martyrs and the righteous people because they were on **الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ** (the straight path). Therefore, we also need to follow their path to be blessed by Allah. They are a model for us how to obey Allah.

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- Imagine the favors that Allah bestowed upon them and why?
- How did they live? Were they arrogant? Did they call each other names? Did they quarrel with each other? No, they didn't!
- Feel their happiness and satisfaction when they will be rewarded the paradise to live in there forever.

Tadhakur – Du'a, Evaluate, and Plan

- Whom do you want to follow? Read about the lives of noble Prophets, the companions of the Prophet ﷺ and the virtuous people. Observe their characters and try to be like them.
- O Allah! Make us follow the path that pleases You.

Let us now study the next part of the verse. This part discusses about those people who did not obey Allah and followed wrong path.

غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ۗ

those who go astray.	and nor of	on them	of those who earned (Your) wrath	Not
Not of those who earned (Your) wrath upon themselves and nor of those who went astray.				

- Allah tells us about two groups who have strayed from the correct path:
- **الْمَغْضُوبِ**: Those who know the straight path but do not follow it.
- **الضَّالِّينَ**: Those who do not know the straight path, nor do they care to know about it.

Story: Once Prophet Muhammad ﷺ drew a straight line and said, “This is the path of Allah.” Then he drew few curved lines and said, “These are the paths of Shaitan.” [Musnad Ahmad]

Hadith: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said; the example of a good companion (who sits with you) in comparison with a bad one, is like that of a musk seller and a person blowing a blacksmith's bellow (or furnace); from the first you would either buy musk or enjoy its good smell while the bellows would either burn your clothes or your house, or you get a bad smell thereof. [Bukhari]

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- Remember bad deeds of Fir'oun, the people of Aad, and the companions of the elephant, etc. They all deviated from the right path and the wrath of Allah was on them. All of them were destroyed in this world and will enter the hell in the hereafter.
- Imagine the scene when Fir'oun was drowning. In his last moments he showed regrets of deviating from the straight path. How desperate he must have felt. What were the last words of Fir'oun?

Tadhakkur – Du'a, Evaluate, and Plan

- O Allah! Let me be with those companions who remind me of You and make me a good company for others too.
- The people became **الْمَغْضُوبِ** and **الضَّالِّينَ** because they heard whispers of Shaitan attentively and followed them.
- O Allah! Make me strong enough to say **أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ** to Shaitan's whisper the moment it starts.

Habit: **إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ** I shall always keep away from bad people and shall seek the company of good people.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

1. Who are the people who have been blessed with the favors of Allah?
2. Who are **الْمَغْضُوبِ** and **الضَّالِّينَ**?
3. Whose path should we follow and whose path we should we not follow?
4. What are the results and effects of Good and Bad company?
5. Give examples of blessed people.

Lesson-08: Know the Purpose of Revelation of Qur'an

Lesson Outcomes

- Why was the Qur'an sent down?
- How to benefit from the Qur'an?
- What does مُبْرَكٌ mean?

Recitation and Explanation

In this lesson, let's understand why Allah revealed the Qur'an. Recite with Tajweed and feelings, the way the Prophet ﷺ used to recite:

مُبْرَكٌ

إِلَيْكَ

أَنْزَلْنَاهُ

كِتَابٌ

full of blessings;	to you (O Muhammad! ﷺ)	We have revealed it	(it is) a book
(Here is) a book which we have sent down onto you, full of blessings;			

Surah Saad 38:29

- Allah revealed (sent down) the Qur'an to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ through angel Jibreel (Gabriel).
- Allah has sent down the Qur'an as a guide to us. The Qur'an shows us the straight path so that we may know what is right and what is wrong.
- The Qur'an is a great blessing. It teaches us about Allah, our creator, and His attributes. It shows love and concern for all humans. It guides us how to be good and be successful. Allah explains in detail about the people from history who were successful and the people who were failures.
- Its invites us to ponder Allah's creation such as seas, plants, mountains, and insects.

Story: Prophet Ibrahim AS pondered by looking at the stars, sky, earth and the sun. By looking at the creations of Allah, he realized how great Allah is, that Allah is the one who created all that exists.

Hadith: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said: Whoever recites a letter from Allah's Book, then he receives the reward from it, and the reward of ten the like of it. Explaining this he ﷺ said: I do not say اَلَمْ is one letter, but rather 'Alif' is a letter, 'Laam' is a letter and 'Meem' is a letter [Tirmidhi].

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

Suppose you left home on a voyage in search of a treasure. You can carry along four things with you:

1. Map
2. Compass
3. Light
4. Rope

You are on the journey of life. You should be looking for the treasure, the heaven. Your map and compass is the Qur'an that leads you in the right direction.

Your torch is also the Qur'an that helps you in dark and your rope is again the Qur'an to which you can hold on to save your life in any emergency.

Now imagine another man on board who has neither the map nor the compass, nor does he have a torch or a rope! How would he know where to go and how to protect himself? Will he not be attacked by the enemy and lose his life anytime.

This is the example of a person who does not bring the Qur'an into his life. It is as if he is walking in the dark and Shaitan can attack him anytime.

No wise man would like to lose his map. Therefore, we should never abandon the Qur'an as it is our way to Heaven.

Tadhakkur – Du'a, Evaluate, and Plan

- Allah has already mentioned different things in the Qur'an about this world nearly 1400 years ago. Scientists and researchers are now finding that what Qur'an mentioned is true.
- **إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ** I shall strengthen my faith by studying the Qur'an and Hadith and also by studying the signs of Allah in the universe that I find in the books of science. I shall succeed in this world and in the Hereafter by following the Qur'an as a guide map, **إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ**.
- I shall study about the miracles and stories mentioned in the Qur'an and shall share it with others.

Habit: **إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ** I shall ponder over the verses recited during Salah and shall take lessons from them.

Practice Questions

1. Who brought the Qur'an to Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم?
2. Why is the Qur'an given to us?
3. How to benefit from the Qur'an?
4. The Qur'an is a guide. Give examples on how to use this guide.

Lesson-09: Easy steps to Benefit from Qur'an

Lesson Outcomes

- What is our relationship with the Qur'an?
- How to act upon the verses of the Qur'an?
- How to do تَدَبَّرُ and تَذَكَّرُ?

Recitation and Explanation

Recite with Tajweed and feelings, the way the Prophet ﷺ used to recite. This is the continuation of the ayah that we studied in previous lesson. Allah says that He sent down the book...

29 أُولُوا الْأَلْبَابِ

وَلِيَتَذَكَّرَ

آيَاتِهِ

لِيَدَّبَّرُوا

those of understanding.	and so that (they) receive admonition	its verses	so that they ponder
That they ponder over its verses, and that men of understanding may receive admonition.			

Surah Saad: 29

Two of the important objectives of sending the Qur'an down are:

- تَدَبَّرُ: To ponder, to reflect upon, to think over.
- تَذَكَّرُ: To take lessons.
- To understand what is pondering, we can take the example of a newspaper. We understand the news by reading it just once. The books of science and mathematics cannot be read like a newspaper. We need to ponder their subject matter, that is, we must do the reading and thinking repeatedly.

A simple method for تَدَبَّرُ is:

1. **Study:** Recite the verses of the Qur'an with understanding again and again. The translation doing the explanation of these verses.
2. **Imagine:** Use your imagination wherever possible. For example, when the earth and the skies are mentioned, imagine their vastness; when the Rabb of worlds is mentioned, think about the different worlds and the living creatures in them.
3. **Feel:** Feel the pleasure in reciting الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ and recite with fear where الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ is mentioned.

A simple method for تَذَكَّرُ is:

1. **Ask (Du'a):** Ask Allah to help you bring into your life whatever you recite. For example, you read that the Qur'an is sent down for tadabbur. You can ask: *O Allah! Help me do tadabbur.*
2. **Evaluate:** Are you doing what you asked Allah for? If you are doing it, thank Allah for that. Example: *Am I spending time doing tadabbur on the Qur'an?*
3. **Plan:** If you are not doing it yet, then plan for it. Example: *Let me study the Qur'an at least 5 minutes every day.*

Propagate:

Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said, “Convey from me, even it is one verse.” [Bukhari].

This means that whatever we study in the Qur’an and Hadith, we must convey it to others. Therefore, try to spread the beautiful and peaceful message of Islam to as many people as possible.

NOTE: The points for Tadabbur, Tadhakkur, and propagation are presented in the form of a logo to remember them easily.



Practice Questions

1. How to act upon the verses of the Qur’an?
2. How to do تَدَبُّر and تَذَكُّر?
3. List out the three steps of تَدَبُّر and تَذَكُّر?
4. What will happen if we don’t ponder upon the verses ?
5. Apply تَدَبُّر and تَذَكُّر on اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِيْنَ.

Lesson-10: Competing with Good Intentions

Lesson Outcomes

- Doing quality work to please Allah
- Compete in doing good
- Intentions are very important to get reward and success from Allah

Recitation and Explanation

Recite with Tajweed and feelings, the way the Prophet ﷺ used to recite:

عَمَلًا

أَحْسَنُ

أَيُّكُمْ

(in) deeds,	is better	Which of you
Which of you is better in deeds,		

Surah Al-Mulk: 2

- Life is a test and Allah wants to see who amongst us would be better according to the deeds.
- Who is the best in offering Salah 5 times? Who is the best in obedience to parent?
- Who is the best in giving respect to elders? Who is the most faithful in friendship? And who is the best in Tadabbur and Tadhakkur in this Qur'an course?
- Who is the best in talk and in actions?

Story: A goat had three kids. She told them to build a house for themselves. Two of the kids were very lazy. They made their house with wood and grass. The third one was hardworking and worked skillfully. He made a brick house with great care and effort.

One day a fox came. First, the fox went to the first kid, broke his house and entered it. He ran to his next brother for help, but the fox broke his house too. Both ran to the third one for help. The fox tried to break that house but failed. Then the third brother said, "If you had built your house properly with hard work, the fox couldn't have broken it."

Moral of the story: We should always do our work skillfully and in a proper manner so that we are safe from any loss.

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- If we observe successful people like doctors, engineers, teachers, etc., we will see that they always do a very high quality of work.
- Imagine that you secured first position in the school exam and you have been presented with various prizes for that. Your principal, teachers and parent are very happy with your success.
- Now imagine that you are successful in the Hereafter as well and Allah Almighty is very happy with you. Angels are standing before you and all the bounties of Heaven are presented before you. Feel the joy that Allah blessed you with such a great reward for your very little effort.

Tadhakkur – Du’a, Evaluate, and Plan

- Suppose you participate in a race. Throughout the race, you think of winning it at any cost. Similarly, remember always that you have to return to Allah and have to show what you did here to succeed there. Now pray to Allah: O Allah! Make me a good at everything I do.
- Whenever you are doing your homework, taking care of your parent, or doing any other work, always plan to do your work in the best possible manner.

Let us now study a Hadith of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ:

بِالنِّيَّاتِ

إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ

on intentions.	Actions (are based) only
The (reward of) deeds depend upon the intentions only. [Bukhari]	

- نية: Intention of the heart. The reward of whatever we say and do depends only on the intentions. The intention should be true and sincere from the heart.
- Our actions will be accepted by Allah only if (1) we do them with the intention to please Him, and (2) follow the way shown by the Prophet ﷺ.

Always remember that Allah is fully aware of all our intentions and nothing is hidden from Him.

Hadith: The Prophet ﷺ narrated about his Lord and said, "Allah ordered (the appointed angels over you) that the good and the bad deeds be written, and He then showed (the way) how (to write). If somebody intends to do a good deed and he does not do it, then Allah will write for him a full good deed..." [Bukhari]. Is it not the mercy of Allah that we get reward just for good intention? If we act upon that good deed, we get even more.

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- Suppose that you are praying to Allah with an intention that your friends may see you & consider you to be a virtuous person. Is it right to keep such an intention? No.
- Even if they praise you, it will be short lived, and you will feel empty after that. But if Allah is happy with you then you will be getting rewards and will be satisfied forever, **إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ**.
- If you fasted to please Allah, think about the pleasure you will get at the time you break your fast.

Tadhakkur – Du’a, Evaluate, and Plan

- Observe how people do good sometimes with wrong intentions. Such people will not get any reward from Allah.
- Plan to check every good deed to seek Allah’s pleasure.

Habit: **إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ** I shall always do my work in a proper manner and I shall make the intention of seeking Allah’s pleasure before doing every good deed.

Practice Questions

1. What is the difference between good and bad intentions? Write down three examples for each.
2. List out your routine tasks in which you can improve the quality of your work.
3. Why is it important to have top quality in everything you do?

Lesson-11: O My Rabb! Increase me in Knowledge

Lesson Outcomes

- To know the importance of pen and writing.
- To know the importance of knowledge.
- To know and develop good habits to acquire knowledge.

Recitation and Explanation

Recite with Tajweed and feelings, the way the Prophet ﷺ used to recite:

عِلْمًا

زِدْنِي

رَبِّ

in Knowledge.	Increase me	O My Rabb!
O My Rabb! Increase me in Knowledge.		

Surah Taha: 114

- The best of knowledge is the knowledge of the Qur'an. It is not only important to gain knowledge but also to act upon it. Gaining knowledge is also an act of worship.
- A knowledgeable person can follow the straight path precisely and can also show others the correct way.
- The one who gains knowledge and acts upon it holds a high rank near Allah.

Hadith: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ said: "He who treads the path in search of knowledge, Allah would make that path easy, leading to Paradise for him". [Muslim]

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- Allah says in the Qur'an: Can those who know and those who do not know, be equal? [Surah Az-Zumar: 09]
- Think: Can a blind man be equal to the one who can see. Can a blind person view the nature, blue sky, beautiful animals, colorful birds, and lush green plants that are spread around in Allah's universe? Not at all! Similarly, a person without knowledge is just like a blind man.
- Feel the happiness of a knowledgeable person because he can praise and thank Allah in a better way.
- Feel the happiness that you are getting rewards daily for going to school to acquire knowledge.

Tadhakkur – Du'a, Evaluate, and Plan

- If you pray a lot for the success in exam, but do not open any book for studying, can you pass the exam?
- Pray to Allah excessively for knowledge and strive to gain it.
- Plan to study every subject after reciting this Du'a wholeheartedly.
- We are totally dependent on Allah for knowledge. Therefore, never be proud of your knowledge. Be humble that Allah gave you knowledge.

Recitation and Explanation

Recite with Tajweed and feelings, the way the Prophet ﷺ used to recite:

بِالْقَلَمِ

عَلَّمَ

الَّذِي

by the pen.	taught	(The one) who
(Your Rabb is) the one who taught by the pen.		

Surah Al-Alaq: 4

- Allah has provided us with the ability to read and write. The first word of the Qur'an is "اقْرَأْ" meaning "Read!"
- In the Qur'an, there is a Surah named "الْقَلَم" (The Pen). Therefore, feel the importance and greatness of the pen.
- We can keep records of the Qur'an and Hadith, their explanations and other fields of knowledge by writing them down. This way, other people including those after us, may read and benefit from them.

Hadith: The Prophet ﷺ said: The first thing Allah created was the pen. [Abu Dawood]

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- Imagine: Of all the creations of Allah on the earth, we are the only one who are taught the use of pen. Thank Allah and be happy for this gift.
- Imagine: How the angels are keeping record of our every single deed which they would present before Allah.

Tadhakkur – Du'a, Evaluate, and Plan

- Suppose that you did not take any notes of what you were taught in the class. After a few days you are trying to recall it, but are unable to do it. Think about your helplessness at that moment.
- Since Allah taught us how to read and write, plan to take notes of the lessons of every subject carefully.
- Feel the power of pen. You can write good articles and create drawings that can reach out to the whole world. Here is a famous proverb: ***“Pen is mightier than the sword.”***

Habit

- I shall always recite this du'a (رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا) before starting to study.
- I shall always take notes in classroom and keep them neat and up-to-date.
- I shall always keep pocket notebook and a pen with me to note down important things and good ideas.

Practical Questions

1. What is the importance of pen?
2. What is the importance of knowledge?
3. Why are the people who have knowledge and those who don't not equal?

Lesson-12: Qur'an is Easy for Me

Lesson Outcomes

- Why did Allah make the Qur'an easy?
- Develop habits to bring the Qur'an in to our daily lives.
- Who are the best people? How can we be the best?

Recitation and Explanation

Recite with Tajweed and feelings, the way the Prophet ﷺ used to recite:

لِلذِّكْرِ الْقُرْآنَ يَسِّرْنَا وَلَقَدْ

to understand and remember.	the Qur'an	We have made easy	And indeed
And we have indeed made the Qur'an easy to understand and remember.			

Surah Al-Qamar: 17, 22, 32, 40

ذِكْرٌ has two meanings: (1) to memorize (2) to take lessons.

- Allah has made the Qur'an easy for us to memorize, to understand, and to take lessons from it. Qur'an is easier to learn than any other book.
- However, the Qur'an cannot be learnt automatically. We have to spend time and effort for this purpose. If we do that, Allah will help us indeed.
- The Qur'an is given to us for understanding so that we can apply it in every walk of life.

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- Imagine: A person is lost in a new city. He is looking for directions. He can see the sign boards written in a foreign language that he cannot understand. He wants to go to his home but is lost and is wandering around. Feel his helplessness.
- Allah has given instructions in the Qur'an for us to benefit from them. Unfortunately, most people read it without understanding. How will they be able to implement the commands if they doesn't understand? Feel the loss of such people.
- We feel so thankful to Allah that He made these instructions easy to understand and simple for us to follow.

Tadhakkur – Du'a, Evaluate, and Plan

- Ponder on how successful people were who followed the instructions of Allah.
- Make a plan that **إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ** I shall learn something from the Qur'an daily.
- It is in my interest to learn the Qur'an so that I offer daily Salah with understanding and with love and affection. I can take the message that Allah gives me through the Imam when he recites different ayaat in Fajr, Maghrib, and Isha. Following Allah's messages will help me to be successful in this life and the next.

Now, we will take a Hadith:

وَعَلَّمَهُ

تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ

مَنْ

خَيْرُكُمْ

and teaches it.

learns the Qur'an

(is the one) who

The best of you

The best among you is the one who learns the Qur'an and teaches it.

[Bukhari]

تَعَلَّمَ: Learnt - عَلَّمَ: Taught

- Whenever you learn a verse, try to teach it. When we teach, we benefit the most as learning is perfected by teaching.
- Allah is highly pleased by the one who recites the Qur'an, understands it, practices it, and teaches it to others.

Hadith: Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم said: One who is proficient in the Qur'an is associated with the noble, upright, recording angels; and he who falters in it, and finds it difficult for him, will have a double reward. [Muslim]

Tadhakkur – Du'a, Evaluate, and Plan

- Imagine the angels descending to the house in which the Qur'an is recited and the Shaitan running away from it. Don't you want the Angels to visit your house and the Shaitan to flee from it? If so, then recite the Qur'an frequently.
- The more you recite the Qur'an, the stronger you will be in your faith, the wiser you will become, and the more you will be rewarded by Allah.
- In school we learn various topics. Some of these may not be clear. Try teaching these topics to your friends. You will have to re-learn yourself again and again till you understand better and are able to teach. This way, you will benefit a lot by teaching others.

Habit: إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ I shall recite and learn the Qur'an daily for at least 10 minutes.

Practice Questions

1. Why did Allah make the Qur'an easy?
2. How to bring the Qur'an in our daily life?
3. Who are the best people and how can we be among them?

Lesson-13: Four Principles of Success

Lesson Outcomes

- What is meant by the loss?
- How to advise each other?
- What are the four acts that can save man from the loss?

Recitation and Explanation

Recite with Tajweed and feelings, the way the Prophet ﷺ used to recite:

وَالْعَصْرِ 1

By the time,

خُسْرٍ 2

لَفِي

الْإِنْسَانَ

إِنَّ

loss.

is surely in

Mankind

Indeed

Indeed, mankind is surely in loss.

- وَالْعَصْرِ Allah swears by the time.
- خُسْرٍ means loss. Allah swearing by the time implies that the time or the history is a witness over the fact that mankind is in a loss.
- The history proves that the people who disobeyed Allah and did not make use of the time correctly were in loss.
- Only Allah knows everyone who was born from Prophet Adam till now; the Prophets, the pharaoh, the people of 'Aad, Thamud, good people, and bad people. Only He knows best in what lies mankind's profit or loss.

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- Suppose that you have to take an exam, for which you have studied well. However, you fell asleep in the examination hall. When you woke up, the time was over. Will you pass this exam? No. Think about how much you lost by this little sleep.
- You cannot get back the time lost. Those who do not value time will have to regret. Feel that among all the blessings of Allah, time is extremely precious.
- Similarly, think about the Fajr Salah. What a huge loss it will be if we sleep at the time of Fajr Salah.

Tadhakur – Du'a, Evaluate, and Plan

- The important chapters that your teachers mark for you to pass the exam are based on their experience of various past papers. They can judge about the important and unimportant questions.
- Good students follow the tips given by their teachers to succeed in exams. Similarly, to succeed in this world and in the Hereafter with distinction, we have to follow the four principles given by Allah in this Surah.
- Plan to make the right use of time.

Recitation and Explanation

Recite with Tajweed and feelings, the way the Prophet ﷺ used to recite:

إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ

righteous / good deeds	and did	have believed	those who	Except
Except those who have believed and done righteous deeds				

وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالصَّبْرِ

to (the) patience.	and advised each other	to the truth	And advised each other
And advised each other to truth and advised each other to patience.			

- In this Surah, Allah has given four principles that are extremely important to succeed in this world and in the Hereafter. These principles are:
 - Believing
 - Doing righteous deeds
 - Advising each other to truth
 - Advising each other to patience
- Belief** means having faith in Allah, His Prophets, the Angels, the day of resurrection and the good or bad fate.
- Righteous deeds** mean doing what Allah has commanded and refraining from what Allah has forbidden.
- Advising each other to truth** means conveying others what is in the Qur'an and Hadith like obedience to Allah, obeying parent and being respectful to them, speaking the truth, trying to stop the wrong whenever possible, encouraging good things, refraining from telling a lie, etc.
- Advising each other to patience** means encouraging and reminding people to be patient. What is patience? It means that you pursue your goals, accept positive criticism, and keep cool in difficult times. It also means that you do not complain and do not give up easily. Patience gives best results. Example: Avoid last minute rush in every activity. Study right from the start so that you are always ready for the exams.

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- Suppose your friend is dreaming in a deep sleep on a ship and the ship is sinking. He is unaware of the fact that he is drowning in the sea. Though, he may be having the most beautiful dream of his life, but seeing him drown, what would you do?
- Certainly, you would say to him, "Wake up! Wake up! You are drowning". But if he insists upon continuing to dream, would you wake him up still, or let him be?
- This feeling of yours to save your friend from drowning is "Belief."
- Wake up! You are drowning "this act of yours is "عَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ".
- Telling him the truth that he is drowning and saving your friend from drowning is "تَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ".
- Your persistence in waking him up even if he refuses to do so is "تَوَاصَوْا بِالصَّبْرِ".

Habit: Make a daily schedule and follow it regularly so that your time is not wasted.

Practice Questions

- What is meant by the loss?
- How to advise each other to truth and to patience?
- What are the four acts that can save man from the loss?

Lesson-14: How to Celebrate Success?

Lesson Outcomes

- With whose help do we get success?
- What should be done after success?
- What is the Sajdah of Shukr?

Surah-Al-Nasr: This is the last Surah revealed to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. In this Surah, Allah has informed about the conquest of Makkah by the Muslims in 8th Hijri (8 AH or After Hijrah)

Recitation and Explanation

Recite with Tajweed and feelings, the way the Prophet ﷺ used to recite:

إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ ۙ

and the victory,	the help of Allah	comes	When
When the help of Allah and victory comes,			

وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا ۚ

in troops,	(into) the religion of Allah	entering	the people	and you see
And you see the people entering the religion of Allah in troops,				

- The disbelievers of Makkah used to oppress the Prophet ﷺ. When He ﷺ called them to Islam, they used to mock at him, and torture him and his friends. After thirteen years, Allah instructed him to migrate to Madinah.
- After 8 years of work in Madinah, this Surah was revealed. People from various cities and tribes came to the Prophet ﷺ in Madinah and accepted Islam. Islam started to spread swiftly.

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- Reflect upon how our Prophet ﷺ faced the difficulties in spreading Islam throughout Arabia within 23 years.
- Feel the joy that in this Surah the good news is given about the completion of the Prophet's ﷺ mission.

Tadhakkur – Du'a, Evaluate, and Plan

- Help and win are only from Allah. Therefore, always ask Him for everything.
- How to make myself worthy to receive help from Allah? If I follow the Prophet ﷺ and his companions, إِنَّ شَاءَ اللَّهُ, I hope to get the help and victory from Allah!

Recite as Muhammad ﷺ did, with Tajweed and feelings!

فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ

and ask forgiveness of Him,	(of) your Rabb	with the praise	Then glorify
Then glorify with the praise of your Rabb and ask forgiveness from Him,			

إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَّابًا

Oft-forgiving.	is	Indeed, He
Indeed, He is Oft-forgiving.		

- The Surah starts with good news of a great victory and that people are going to accept Islam in big numbers.
- Then Allah mentioned that the proper way of expressing the gratitude after victory is glorifying and praising Allah and seeking His forgiveness.
- تَسْبِيح (Tasbeeh) means glorifying, or saying that Allah is free from any defect. When we achieve something, we should do Tasbeeh with the feeling that we may have not done the work as it should have been done. There may be some areas of defects. Only Allah is free from defects.
- حَمْد (Hamd) means praise and thanks. When we succeed, we should praise and thank Allah because with His help only we could do it.
- اِسْتِغْفَار (Istighfaar) means seeking forgiveness from Allah. When we win, we should ask forgiveness because we may have done some mistakes while doing our work.

Hadith: Ayesha (RA) says, that the Prophet ﷺ used to recite the following Adhkar frequently: “سُبِّحَانَ اللَّهِ وَبِحَمْدِهِ، اَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْهِ”. [Muslim]

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- Feel the years of hard work and sacrifices of our beloved Muhammad ﷺ. If you too want to achieve something, you should have strong faith in Allah and do hard work.
- If you are assigned some job or a task and you managed to complete it successfully, how happy and satisfied would you feel. But don't forget to thank Allah and remember that it is Allah who helped you to complete the work.
- We can't even quench our own thirst if Allah does not help us. Our hand may not be able to lift a glass of water if Allah does not keep it safe. So, how can we do big things without Allah's help?

Tadhakkur – Du'a, Evaluate, and Plan

- If you won a race, Shaitan would make you feel proud that you won it due to your own skills and capability.
- Recite Ta'aw-wuz when such misleading thoughts come into your mind. Remember that Allah gave you the strength to run, otherwise it was not even possible for me to walk.
- After winning or completing any task successfully, offer the prostration of gratitude (Sajdah of Shukr) to Allah.

Habit: اِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ I shall do Tasbeeh, Hamd & Istighfaar (سُبِّحَانَ اللَّهِ، اَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ، اَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ) after every success.

Practice Questions

1. With whose help do we get success?
2. What should be done to get the help and success from Allah?
3. What should be done after success?
4. What is the Sajdah of Shukr?

Lesson-15: Allah Is One & Only (Part I)

Lesson Outcomes

- What is meant by إِخْلَاص?
- Who is called أَحَدٌ?
- What is meant by الصَّمَدُ?

Recitation and Explanation

We will start Surah Al-Ikhlaas in this lesson.

- Surah-Al-Ikhlaas has only four verses, but it is a very important Surah because it expresses oneness of Allah.
- إِخْلَاصٌ Means to purify. That is, whoever recites this Surah, understands it, and believes in it, then his faith will become pure and correct.
- Prophet Muhammad ﷺ used to recite Surah Al-Ikhlaas along with Surah Al-Falaq and Surah An-Naas every night before going to sleep. [Bukhari]

Recite with Tajweed and feelings, the way the Prophet ﷺ used to recite:

أَحَدٌ 1

اللَّهُ

هُوَ

قُلْ

(who is) one.

(is) Allah

He

Say

Say, He is Allah, (who is) one.

- 1) Allah is one. He has no partner.
- 2) Allah is one. Nobody has the qualities like Him. He knows all, hears everyone, sees everything, and so on.
- 3) Allah is one. Therefore, we should worship Him only.
- 4) Allah is one. Therefore, we have to obey His orders and stay away from His prohibitions.

Hadith: Allah's Messenger ﷺ said, "By Him in Whose Hand my life is, this Surah (Surah Al-Ikhlaas) is equal to one-third of the Qur'an!" [Bukhari]

Story: The polytheists (those who associate others with Allah or worship idols and other things) asked Messenger of Allah ﷺ: Name the lineage of your Lord for us. So, Allah revealed this Surah. [Tirmidhi]

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- Imagine how Allah created the whole universe and made their laws. Observe how powerful Allah is!
- No one is like Him. None forgives us as Allah does repeatedly. Rather, He keeps on providing for us even after we make mistakes. No one hears our prayers except Allah. Feel His care and affection!
- Suppose your school has two principals. One of them tells you to bring your bag to school daily and other one forbids you from doing so. Would you not be confused and troubled?
- Indeed! Allah alone is our Master and we do good deeds only for His sake!

Tadhakkur – Du’a, Evaluate, and Plan

- The Surah starts with **قُلْ**. We have to convey the message of oneness of Allah to everyone.
- Let’s check with ourselves. Are we living to please Him only, or are we spending our life to please someone else?
- Plan to seek the pleasure of Allah always, wherever we may be. In our hearts the highest love, respect, and fear should be of Allah.

Recitation and Explanation

Recite with Tajweed and feelings, the way the Prophet ﷺ used to recite:

الضَّمَدُ 2

اللَّهُ

the self-sufficient.	Allah
Allah, the self-sufficient.	

- **الضَّمَدُ** Is one of the beautiful names of Allah. It means He does not depend on anyone, but everyone depends on Him. Everyone needs Him, and He does not need anyone.
- Allah does not need food, drink, sleep, rest, etc. He never gets tired. We get tired and need to sit if we stand for long. We feel weak if we do not eat. We get exhausted if we do not sleep.
- It is essential that we should look towards Allah for everything because He is **الضَّمَدُ**, the fulfiller of every need.

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- Allah is the creator of about 7 billion people, innumerable birds, fish, insects, trees, mountains etc. Feel His Magnificence, Power and Greatness that all the creation stands in need of Allah, but Allah does not need any of them.
- We are all dependent on Him and He is continuously looking after and fulfilling every need of ours. So, recite this Surah with love and respect.

Tadhakkur – Du’a, Evaluate, and Plan

- Check how your behavior changes with change in conditions like in extreme hunger, fatigue, or drowsiness.
- Allah does not feel hunger nor does He feel drowsy or sleepy. How Mighty and Dominant Allah is!

Habit: **إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ** I shall seek all types of help, whether big or small from Allah only.

Practice Questions

1. What is meant by **إِخْلَاصٍ**?
2. Who is called **أَحَدٌ**?
3. What is meant by **الضَّمَدُ**?

Lesson-16: Allah Is One & Only (Part-II)

Lesson Outcomes

- Allah does not have son nor father.
- No one is equal to Him.

Recitation and Explanation

Recite with Tajweed and feelings, the way the Prophet ﷺ used to recite:

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

and nor is He begotten,	Neither did He beget
Neither did He beget and nor is He begotten, (Neither does He have any children nor is He anyone's child)	

- لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ: Allah does not have sons or daughters. He does not have father or mother. He does not belong to any family. He is ONE.
- Allah has been there always and will be there forever. He is the Creator of everything.

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- Why do people have children? Because when they are tired or feel lonely, children cheer them up. When they grow old, children take care of them. When they die, the children continue their works. Allah is free from all such weaknesses and needs.
- Ponder on how Allah is present from beginning and He will always be there.

Tadhakkur – Du'a, Evaluate, and Plan

- Allah is displeased with those who lie about Him.
- I shall recite this verse, memorize it and believe in it.

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهٗ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ

anyone.	equal	unto Him	And (there) is not
And there is none comparable unto Him.			

- Nobody has powers like that of Allah. Nobody has knowledge like that of Allah. Nobody forgives like that by Allah. No one is equal to Him in any area.
- There are 5 important aspects of Surah Al-Ikhlaas:
 - a) Allah is ONE.
 - b) Allah does not need anyone and everyone needs Him.
 - c) He does not have any children.
 - d) He does not have any parent.
 - e) Absolutely no one is like Him!

Story: A companion used to recite Surah Al-Ikhlaas in every Raka'ah (unit of salah) and then any other Surah. The Prophet of Allah ﷺ inquired him about that. He said: I love this Surah. The Prophet ﷺ replied: Your love for this Surah will make you enter Paradise. [Bukhari]

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- Imagine how Magnificent and Powerful Allah is.
- Ponder on how Allah created the whole world and how does He fulfill the needs of each one of us. If only two or three people ask us for something simultaneously, we get confused. How great is Allah that millions of people keep asking Him for His favors every moment and He keeps on providing for all of them.
- Allah hears, sees and knows everything. He is not like humans who become tired.
- He can do whatever He wants. No one is comparable to Him.

Tadhakkur – Du'a, Evaluate, and Plan

- Allah does not have children or parent. He was always there and will be there forever. How great is He!
- In all times specially the difficult one, be assured that Allah is there to help you.

Habit: Prophet Muhammad ﷺ used to recite Surah Al-Ikhlaas, Surah Al-Falaq, Surah An-Naas every night before going to sleep. **إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ**, I shall recite them every night!

Practice Questions

1. What is the meaning of “No one is like Allah”?
2. What are the five important points mentioned in Surah Al-Ikhlaas?
3. Why did the companion of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ recited the Surah Ikhlaas so frequently?

Lesson-17: Worship Allah alone

Lesson Outcomes

- Learn the meaning of Kufr.
- Be firm in belief and take the right stand.
- Learn the real worship of Allah.

Recitation and Explanation

Recite with Tajweed and feelings, the way the Prophet ﷺ used to recite:

قُلْ	يَا أَيُّهَا	الْكَافِرُونَ 1
Say,	O	disbelievers!
Say, O you disbelievers!		
لَا أَعْبُدُ	مَا	تَعْبُدُونَ 2
I do not worship	what	you worship.
I do not worship what you worship.		
وَلَا أَنْتُمْ	عِبَادُونَ	مَا 3
And nor are you	worshippers	(of) what
And you do not worship what I worship.		

- **كفر**: kufr is to reject or hide something. Here, Kafirun refers to those people who knew the truth but refused to believe in Allah and the teachings of the Prophet ﷺ.

Story: When Prophet Muhammad ﷺ invited the people of Makkah towards worshipping one God only, most of them did not accept it. To stop him from propagating the message of Islam, they offered money, honor, kingship, etc. but the Prophet refused ﷺ. Finally, they said, "For one year you worship our gods and the next year we will worship your God". In response to this incident, Allah revealed Surah Al-Kafiroon.

- The disbelievers of Makkah used to worship not only Allah but other idols too. That is why the Prophet ﷺ was asked to say, "You do not worship what I worship," i.e., you are not true worshippers of Allah.

Hadith: The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said, "Whoever meets Allah without associating anything in worship with Him will go to Paradise." [Bukhari]

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- If we listen to Allah's word and worship Him alone then Allah will surely be pleased with us.
- Those who do not listen to Allah's word will be very sorry after they die because they will not be able to do anything to benefit themselves.

Tadhakkur – Du’a, Evaluate, and Plan

- O Allah! Make us perfect in Imaan (faith) and save us from mistakes.
- Let us check ourselves. Are we associating anyone or anything with Allah?
- Plan: I will Insha’Allah guard my Imaan (Faith) and will be away from the things that make my Imaan weak.

Recitation and Explanation

Recite with Tajweed and feelings, the way the Prophet ﷺ used to recite:

وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدْتُمْ 4

you worshipped.	(of) what	a worshipper	And I am not
And I am not a worshipper of what you worshipped.			

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عِبَادُونَ مَّا أَعْبُدُ 5

I worship.	(of) what	worshippers	And nor are you
And you do not worship what I worship.			

- Allah has created me. He only will cause me to die. He provides me with food and fulfills all my needs. Therefore, I am not going to worship what you worship or what your forefathers had worshipped in the past. You too do not appear to be willing to worship Allah alone.

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- If we benefit from Allah’s countless blessings and still do not worship him, how ungrateful and bad it will be!

Tadhakkur – Du’a, Evaluate, and Plan

- Imagine the huge Universe created by Allah and all that is there in it. Is it not an honor for us to Worship Him? Is it not an honor that we know how to worship Him?
- Read the stories of the past nations and learn how Allah rewarded good people and punished bad people.
- Plan on how to be thankful to Allah for His endless favors and try to be among those whom Allah loves.

Recitation and Explanation

Recite with Tajweed and feelings, the way the Prophet ﷺ used to recite:

لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِي دِينِي 6

(is) my religion.	and for me	(is) your religion	For you
For you is your religion and for me is my religion.			

- دِين means a system of life. This verse tells us that believers live their lives as per the Qur’an and Sunnah.
- Allah has selected and liked “Islam” as a Deen for us.
- There is no compulsion in religion. If they are not convinced, then let them follow their religion and you follow yours.

This verse gives the guidelines for coexistence. We should invite others to Islam in the best way but not impose our ideas on others if they don't like it. Allah will check our actions and their actions. We leave it to Allah.

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- If you look around, you see both good and bad activities going on. If someone invites you to join an evil activity, how will you respond? Of course, you will refuse and will try in the best possible way to stop them from doing bad things.
- Feel the power and control of Allah. If all the people of the world joined together to do wrong, don't worry. Allah is sufficient for you. You should do the right thing. Allah is your protector, and nobody can harm you.

Tadhakkur – Du'a, Evaluate, and Plan

- O Allah! We ask you to give us strong and pure Imaan (faith).
- Do we have total faith in Allah? Do we remember to ask Him for our needs? Do we forget Allah and look for help from others in difficult times?
- Make a promise that you will always be with the right and will be away from the wrong. Allah supports those who are with good people and will punish those who are with the wrongdoers.
- Are we impressed with bad people in their fashion, walking, talking, dressing, etc.?

Habit

- Memorize Surah Al-Kafiroon (if not done) and recite this Surah in the first Raka'ah of Sunnah of Fajr and Maghrib Salah. It was a practice of our beloved Prophet Muhammad ﷺ to do so.

Practice Questions

1. Write the **فعل ماض** and **فعل مضارع** forms of the verb **عَبَدَ** given in this Surah.
2. What is the meaning of Deen?
3. How do you plan to worship Allah in a better way?
4. What was the response of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ to the offer of Quraish?
5. What does Allah want from us in this Surah?

Lesson-18: Protection from different harms

Lesson Outcomes

- What is envy and how it harms us.
- Four types of harms and how to protect ourselves from them.
- Meaning of “Mu’awwi-dha-tain” (مُعَوِّذَتَيْنِ) and which two Surahs are called as “مُعَوِّذَتَيْنِ.”

Recitation and Explanation

Recite with Tajweed and feelings, the way the Prophet ﷺ used to recite:

قُلْ	أَعُوذُ	بِرَبِّ	الْفَلَقِ
Say	I seek refuge	in (the) Lord	of the daybreak,
I seek refuge in the Lord of the daybreak,			
مِنْ	شَرِّ	مَا	خَلَقَ
From	(the) evil	(of) that which	He created;
From the evil of that which He created;			
وَمِنْ شَرِّ	غَاسِقِ	إِذَا	وَقَبَ
And from the evil	(of) darkness	when	it becomes intense.
And from the evil of darkness when it becomes intense.			

- مُعَوِّذَتَيْنِ means ‘the two for seeking protection’. Surah Al-Falaq and Surah An-Naas are called مُعَوِّذَتَيْنِ.
- Allah is the most Powerful of all. He is our رب and our best Protector. He loves us and cares about us. So, naturally we seek His Protection from all kinds of dangers (known and unknown).
- We should seek Allah’s protection from the following:
 1. The harm of various creatures Allah has created.
 2. Evils of night. Most of the evil and bad things happen at night.

Story: Hamid was a good and an obedient boy. One day he told his father that from the last few days he is having nightmares. His father replied to him that our beloved Prophet ﷺ before going to sleep used to recite مُعَوِّذَتَيْنِ, blow into his hands, and pass his hands over his body. Hamid thanked his father. He decided to follow the Prophet’s ﷺ practice before going to bed. Hamid made a daily habit of reciting مُعَوِّذَتَيْنِ and got the protection from nightmares and troubled sleep.

Hadith: Ayesha (R) reported that whenever someone fell ill in the family of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ, he would recite Surah Al-Falaq and Surah An-Naas and then blow on him (the patient). [Muslim]

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- Feel the confidence that your Rabb is protecting you all times.
- Imagine the scene, where in response to our Du'as, Allah orders security arrangements for you. Our Rabb who is Lord of Universe, gives us so much love, care and attention. How grateful should we be!
- Imagine the darkness of night where you cannot see the dangers. Only Allah saves us from the dangers.

Tadhakkur – Du'a, Evaluate, and Plan

- Allah is all Powerful and has control over all things. So, we should seek His help.
- Look at creatures like honey bees. If you disturb them by mistake, they might sting you. They are not evil, but they might harm you. Therefore, seek Allah's protection.
- Invisible viruses and bacteria are good for maintaining ecosystem of earth. They might make us sick, if they get inside us. They are not evil, but they might harm us. So, we seek Allah's protection.
- Thieves and criminals do their evil act in the cover of darkness. Gambling, drinking, bad TV programs, etc. begin in the night. Sleep early to get protected from such bad influences of night.
- Even the animals that come out at night have an unpleasant look compared to the normal ones such as birds, sheep, hen, etc.
- Reciting **مُعَوِّذَاتَيْنِ** regularly ensures protection from all types of harms.

۴
الْتَفُّثِ
وَمِنْ شَرِّ

in the knots,	(of) those who blow	And from the evil
And from the evil of those who blow in the knots,		

۵
اِذَا
حَاسِدٍ
وَمِنْ شَرِّ

he envies.	when	(of) the envier	And from the evil
And from the evil of the envier when he envies.			

3. **Third harm:** Seek protection of Allah from magicians. They harm people with their magic spells.
 - **الْتَفُّثِ** means blowers. **الْعُقَدِ** means the knots. Blowers in the knots refer to the magicians who blow in the knots to increase the effect of their magic spell.
 - Magic is bad and only bad people do magic. So, we must ask for Allah's protection from it.
 - **The fourth evil** from which we should seek Allah's protection is "Hasad" (**حَسَدٍ**). Envy is the wish to gain something that others have, while wishing others to lose that thing. For example, if you get a new cycle, an envious person wants that you lose that cycle and he gets it. If he did not get it, he wishes that you lose it.
 - Envy is a big sin. A person doesn't get any benefit from his envy.

- An envious person does not like others to be happy or comfortable. He will always be planning to damage others’ property, work, reputation, or anything that is good.
- An envious person is actually objecting to Allah’s distribution. After all, no one can receive anything except by Allah’s will.
- Envy (jealousy) destroys the good deeds as fire burns wood.

Hadith: The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: ‘People will remain on good as long as they do not harbor jealousy for each other’. [Tabarani]. This means envying others will destroy goodness.

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- Practicing magic is a great sin.
- Can you think how difficult your life would be without Allah’s blessing and protection?
- Why are people envious? How we can reduce their envy? Teach them to ask from Allah.

Tadhakkur – Du’a, Evaluate, and Plan

- No one is safe in this world whether he is a king, president or ruler. They are all helpless. We must have a strong belief that our safety is with Allah only. Nothing can harm us when Allah is our protector.
- O Allah! Please protect us from all the evils of Your creations. Protect us from magic and jealousy.
- What are our feelings when we see something good with our friends or relatives? Are we feeling jealous for what they have?
- Plan to continuously ask Allah’s help for protection. Make a promise that you will never be jealous of other or wish bad for them.

Habit

- Insha’Allah I will follow the Sunnah (practice) of my beloved Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. I will recite **مُعَوِّذَتَيْنِ** before going to sleep and blow into my hands and then pass my hands over the body.
- I will say MashaAllah, Tabarakallah, when I see something good in others. I will pray that Allah gives them more and more. If we pray like this in their absence, an angel will say “Ameen; May it be for you too” to our prayers and our prayers will be accepted. I will never object to Allah’s distribution of gifts to anyone He wills.

Practice Questions

1. What is meant by **مُعَوِّذَتَيْنِ**?
2. Which are the four harms or evils that we should seek protection from?
3. What should we do when we see any good with others?

Lesson-19: Protection from the Traps of Shaitan

Lesson Outcomes

- Three attributes of Allah mentioned in Surah An-Naas.
- Three main features of Surah An-Naas.
- Tricks and traps of Shaitan to misguide us.
- Friends and associates of Shaitan.

Recitation and Explanation

Recite with Tajweed and feelings, the way the Prophet ﷺ used to recite:

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ

(of) Mankind,	in the Lord	I seek refuge	Say,
Say, I seek refuge in the Lord of Mankind,			

مَلِكِ النَّاسِ إِلَهِ النَّاسِ

the God of Mankind,	the King of Mankind,
the King of Mankind, the God of Mankind,	

مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ

the one who withdraws after whispering,	(of) the whisperer	from (the) evil
From (the) evil (of) the whisperer, the one who withdraws after whispering,		

- Surah An-Naas is one of the two Surahs (مُعَوِّذَتَيْنِ) that gives us Allah's protection from all evils.
- النَّاسِ means Mankind. Surah An-Naas is the last Surah of the Qur'an. This Surah teaches us the way to get protection from the evil tricks of Shaitan and his friends.
- Three important attributes of Allah are mentioned in this Surah:
 1. رَبِّ: Rabb, (Lord, Creator, Cherisher, Sustainer). Allah is the Lord of all. He takes care of the needs of all His creations, whether they are human being, Jinns, animals or any other creature.
 2. مَلِكِ: The King. Allah is the King of all whether men accept Him or not. The one who created everything is naturally the King of everyone.
 3. إِلَهِ: God. Allah is the real God of all. The one who created and rules over everything is the one who deserves to be worshipped.

The above three qualities remind us that only Allah has the complete power to protect us.

In the last lesson we have learned about the things from which we should seek Allah's protection. In this Surah, we are instructed to seek protection from the most important evil, i.e., the evil of Shaitan and his friends.

- This Surah tells us how Shaitan can misguide the mankind by whispering (speaking quietly) into our hearts and encouraging us to do evil and bad things.

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- It is very easy for Allah to protect all those who live in His Universe. Everything (living or non-living) follows His orders.
- We cannot see Shaitan. He attacks us with bad thoughts.
- Shaitan tries his best to make us like him, through directly whispering us or instructing other people to teach us evil thoughts.
- Alhamdulillah! Allah blessed us with “two security guards” or “two safety formulae” (مُعَوِّذَتَيْنِ). If we recite them frequently, we will be safe from Shaitan and his associates.
- Seek protection the moment we get evil thoughts. Keep repeating the ‘formulae’ until the evil thoughts go away.

Tadhakkur – Du’a, Evaluate, and Plan

- Du’a: O Allah! It is difficult for me to save myself from the attacks and whispers of Shaitan. Please protect me from these attacks.
- How does Shaitan attack us? For example, he suggests and encourages us not to offer Salah, obey parent, get knowledge, or do any good deed.
- Feel confident that as soon as you recite مُعَوِّذَتَيْنِ, you will be protected.
- We use umbrella to get protection from rain. We wear warm clothes to protect ourselves from cold weather. Likewise, we must draw a plan to get protection from Shaitan and his friends.

النَّاسِ 5

فِي صُدُورِ

يُوسُوسُ

الَّذِي

(of) mankind,

into the chests

whispers

the one who

the one who whispers into the chests of Mankind,

وَالنَّاسِ 6

مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ

and mankind.

from among Jinn

From among Jinn and Mankind.

- وَسُوسَةٌ: Whisper. It means to put something bad secretly into the heart.
- Sometimes we act in a bad manner, like hiding the book of a friend, troubling someone, or teasing a brother or a sister. This is the sign that Shaitan has whispered into our heart and suggested us to commit these bad things.
- We don’t see Shaitan when he whispers into our heart. We realize it only after we feel the urge to do a bad thing.
- Shaitan is always ready to misguide us. When we forget Allah, Shaitan starts to attack us by whispering bad or useless thoughts into our hearts.
- This whisperer may not necessarily be an invisible devil or a bad Jinn. It can also be a Human. It can be anyone who follows Shaitan and his instructions. He or she tells us to do evil and leave the good. For example, one of your friends stops you from going for Salah by saying, “Let us watch TV now, we can offer Salah later.”
- This Surah shows us the way to get protection from all devils whether it is a bad Jinn or a bad person.

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel:

- Sometime the evil things seem beautiful and attractive, such as listening to songs, telling lie, and cheating others. Associates of Shaitan will encourage you to act upon these sins.

Tadhakur – Du’a, Evaluate, and Plan

- Ask sincerely for Allah’s protection. O Allah! We are very weak. It is very difficult for us to get away from the whispers and traps of Shaitan. Only you can protect us. Please take us under your protection.
- Usually, we forget Allah on two occasions, when we are very happy or when we are very sad. During these times, Shaitan gets a chance to misguide us. He will make us forget Shukr and Sabr (Thanking Allah and to be patient). So, we must be very alert during these occasions and seek Allah’s protection.
- We can’t physically fight with Shaitan and defeat him. But we can beat him by reciting Surahs taught to us by Allah. Plan to regularly recite these Surahs to defeat Shaitan.

Habit: Insha’Allah, I will read Surah Al-Ikhlaas, Surah Al-Falaq, and Surah An-Naas, three times daily, after Fajr and Maghrib Salah and before going to sleep. This is the Sunnah (practice) of our beloved Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

Practice Questions

1. What is the meaning of An-Naas?
2. List three attributes of Allah mentioned in this Surah.
3. Write any three tricks and traps of Shaitan to misguide us.
4. Give example of friends and associates of Shaitan.

Lesson-20: Adhan-1 Allah is the Greatest!

Lesson Outcomes

- Adhan and its importance.
- Meaning of **الله أكبر** and its implications in life.

Text and Explanation

The first part of the Adhan is:

الله أكبر الله أكبر

الله أكبر الله أكبر

Allah is the Greatest,
Allah is the Greatest.

Allah is the Greatest,
Allah is the Greatest.

- Adhan: To call or announce. Adhan is an announcement and an invitation for believers to come to Masjid and join with others to offer Salah. It is a call to mark our attendance in front of the Almighty Allah, the King of kings.
- Daily Fard Salah are so important in life that a beautiful invitation call is given to us in the form of Adhan.
- Shaitan runs away when Adhan is being called. When we hear Adhan, we should listen attentively and repeat its words. There is a great reward for it.
- Repetition of Allahu Akbar (**الله أكبر**) in Adhan reminds us that the most important task in our life is to worship Allah. So, when you hear Adhan, leave everything that you are busy in and proceed to the Salah.
- When we declare **الله أكبر** it must be proved by our actions, by living according to His orders and instructions.

Story: Once, Khalid's father was telling him an interesting story. They heard Adhan from a nearby masjid. Khalid's father kept quiet and started replying to Adhan. Khalid couldn't understand why his father suddenly kept quiet and stopped telling the story. When Adhan was completed his father recited the Du'a after Adhan. Then he said to Khalid, "When you hear Adhan, listen to it attentively and stop doing everything and reply to the Adhan". Khalid thanked his father for giving him this valuable advice. After this event, whenever Khalid hears Adhan he stops all the tasks and replies to Adhan words. Khalid's parent were very happy to see their son doing this and prayed for him.

Hadith: The Messenger of Allah صلى الله عليه وسلم Said, "The Mu'adhdhins will have the longest necks on the Day of Resurrection". [Muslim]. Longest neck may not feel good for you in this world but Allah will make it appear beautiful and honorable on the day of judgment.

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- If the principal of your school or a big leader calls you to receive award, imagine how excited you would be. You will try to go to them as soon as possible.
- How should you feel when Allah, the real God and Master of the whole Universe calls you? How eager should you be, to respond to His call of success?
- Imagine the kind of rewards and blessings you will receive if Allah, the Greatest, the Lord of the Universe is pleased with you.

Tadhakkur – Du'a, Evaluate, and Plan

- Du'a: O Allah! Make me among those who respond to Adhan and go to Masjid.
- When someone whom we respect and love calls us, we respond to his call with promptness, energy, and passion. Do we do the same when Adhan is called?
- Plan: Whenever I hear Adhan, I will leave my work, studies, game, or sleep and will start preparing for Salah.

Habit: Insha'Allah I will reply to Adhan when I hear it and start preparing for Salah.

Practice Questions

1. When you hear Adhan, what should you do?
2. What do you learn from the repetition of اللهُ أَكْبَرُ?

Lesson-21: Adhan-2 Bearing witness

Lesson Outcomes

- Two testimonies in Adhan.
- Meaning of “to bear witness.”
- What does it mean by مُحَمَّدًا رَّسُولَ اللَّهِ?

Text and Explanation

The second part of the Adhan consists of two testimonies (to say that I witness):

(twice) اللَّهُ إِلَّا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَن أَشْهَدُ

Allah.	except	God	(there is) no	that	I bear witness
I bear witness that there is no god except Allah.					

- The word “إله” has different meanings: The one who is (1) Worshipped (2) Obeyed (3) Fulfills our needs. There is no God other than Allah in these three meanings.
- I bear witness means my talks and my actions, in the house or outside, at school or in market, show that I:
 - Love Allah more than anyone else.
 - Accept Allah as my Creator, Master, Sustainer, Cherisher, and the Ruler of the entire universe. I worship and obey Him alone in all matters of my life. I seek His help alone and trust Him alone.
 - I follow and obey His orders in all matters of my life and not my desires or other’s directions.

Hadith: The Prophet ﷺ said: “Du’a is not rejected between the Adhan and Iqamah.” [Abu Dawood]

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- Look around, everybody is busy with their own work. Many do not respond to the call for Salah. Do you think this behavior is suitable for a Muslim? No. A person who says, “I bear witness that Allah is my Ilah”, will stop all his work and respond to the call promptly.
- Feel Allah’s infinite power and greatness. No one else is worthy of our worship except Him.

Tadhakkur – Du’a, Evaluate, and Plan

- Ask for Allah’s guidance and help to do good deeds.
- We claim that Allah is our Master; but are we following His orders in our life? Can we be called as obedient slaves of Allah? Are we true and sincere witnesses?
- Draw a plan to act upon Allah’s orders and to keep away from what He has forbidden.

Text and Explanation

(twice) رَسُوْلُ اللهِ

مُحَمَّدًا

أَنَّ

أَشْهَدُ

is the Messenger of Allah.	Muhammad <small>صلى الله عليه وسلم</small>	that	I bear witness
I bear witness that Muhammad <small>صلى الله عليه وسلم</small> is the Messenger of Allah.			

- “I bear witness means that Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم is the Messenger of Allah” means that my talks and my actions, in the house or outside, at the school or in market, show that:
 - I love Allah and His messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم more than anyone else.
 - I accept and obey the teachings of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم.
- Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم is the last and final Prophet. No other prophet will come after him.
- Believing in Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم is the fundamental part of our Imaan.

Story: Narrated `Abdullah bin Hisham: We were with the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم and he was holding the hand of `Umar bin Al-Khattab. `Umar said to Him, "O Allah's Messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم! You are dearer to me than everything except my own self." The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم said, "No, by Him in Whose Hand my soul is, (you will not have complete faith) till I am dearer to you than your own self." Then `Umar said to him, "However, now, by Allah, you are dearer to me than my own self." The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم said, "Now, O `Umar! (now you are a believer). [Bukhari]

The actions of Abu Bakr (R) and Umar (R) are the signs of a true and sincere witness unto “لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُوْلُ اللهِ”

Hadith: Messenger of Allah صلى الله عليه وسلم said: “Islam is based on five (principles): (1) To bear witness that none has the right to be worshipped but Allah; and Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم is Allah's Messenger. (2) To establish Salah. (3) To pay Zakat. (4) To perform Hajj (5) To keep fast during the month of Ramadhan. [Bukhari]

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- Bearing witness to the prophethood of Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم impacts all areas of life.
- Such a person will love him, defend him, follow him and his teachings in all aspects of life and send Salawat on him.
- The one who bears witness to the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم will own the mission of Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم and introduce him to all of his friends and neighbors and to everyone else.

Tadhakkur – Du’a, Evaluate, and Plan

- We see many people follow celebrities like sportsmen, actors, singers, politicians, and successful businessmen. They try to imitate the celebrities’ lifestyle to be like the celebrities.

- Now let us examine ourselves. We claim to love Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم, but are we honest in our claim? Are we following his Sunnah, his living style and practices in our lives?
- Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم was the most successful person in the history of the world. He became the most loved and respected person before he died. He is the best example for us to follow to be successful in this life and hereafter. I will read his biography to know him better inshallah.

Habit

- Whenever I hear the Prophet's صلى الله عليه وسلم name, I will send Salawat on him.
- Whenever I get free time such as while going to school or home or waiting for a class to begin, I will recite **لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ** or other Adhkar. This will strengthen my faith.

Practice Questions

1. What is the meaning of Ilah?
2. What is meaning of “I bear witness”?
3. When you hear the name of Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم what should you do?

Lesson-22: Adhan-3 Come Towards Success

Lesson Outcomes

- What is the Importance of Salah in Islam?
- Enlist benefits of establishing Salah.
- Relationship between Salah and Falah.

Text and Explanation

The third part of the Adhan is:

(twice) **الْفَلَاحِ** **حَيَّ عَلَى** (twice) **الصَّلَاةِ** **حَيَّ عَلَى**

the prosperity.	Come to	the Salah.	Come to: حَيَّ عَلَى	Come: حَيَّ
Come to the prosperity (success).		Come to the Salah.		

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

(There is) no god except Allah.	Allah is the greatest, Allah is the greatest.
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- Salah is the second pillar of Islam.
- The words are “Come to Salah” and not “Offer Salah wherever you are.” Therefore, we should leave everything and go to Masjid.
- The terms Salah and Falah (success) are linked together. It means those who offer Salah will take success with them. We strive all our lives to be successful. We study different subjects, go to jobs, or do business, etc., but there is no guarantee of success there. Salah guarantees success. Isn't this an amazing formula of success from Allah?
- The Qur'an asks us to establish Salah. It means we have to go to a masjid and offer Salah in congregation. If we establish Salah, then Allah will give us all types of success and prosperity.
- **Benefits of Salah**
 - **Spiritual benefit:** Peace of heart and mind is in the Dhikr of Allah, and the best form of Dhikr is Salah.
 - **Physical benefit:** Salah gives several physical benefits such as sleeping early to get up early for Fajr and developing a habit of punctuality. Salah is also a natural way to keep ourselves healthy and fit. Performing Wudhu for Salah keeps you clean and refreshes you.
 - **Social benefit:** When we offer Salah in Masjid, we then get a chance to meet our friends, neighbors, and relatives. This will help us to strengthen our relationship and to help each other if there is a need.
 - **Most important benefit:** We will achieve eternal success in the hereafter, **إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ**.
- One of the reasons for this reminder of success is that a person thinks that he will lose worldly gains associated with work and studies if he comes to Salah. This is totally wrong. Success and failure are from Allah. The real success of this world and the hereafter lies in sincere worship and obedience to Allah.

Story: Once, Zaid's mother told him to buy a few things from a nearby store. Zaid returned home late. His mother asked the reason for being late. He replied that while going to the store he heard Adhan from a Masjid. He couldn't ignore it as Salah is the priority for every Muslim. So, first he went to the Masjid to offer Salah and then to the store. Zaid's mother was very pleased after listening this and prayed to Allah for his success.

Hadith: The Prophet ﷺ said: The five (daily) prayers and from one Friday prayer to the (next) Friday prayer, and from Ramadhan to Ramadhan are expiations for the (sins) committed in between (their intervals) provided one shuns the major sins. [Muslim]

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- How unfortunate is the person who despite listening to the call for success (Adhan) does not go to Salah and keeps himself busy in worldly affairs.
- Leaving Salah will take us towards sins and the sins will fail us in Akhirah.
- Any loss in this world causes us pain and sorrow. Now, think about the big loss in Akhirah because of leaving Salah.

Tadhakkur – Du'a, Evaluate, and Plan

- Ask Allah for Tawfiq (guidance) to regularly offer Salah in Masjid upon listening to Adhan.
- Make sure that playing games and or any other task should not become a reason for you to miss a Salah.
- Draw a plan to offer Salah regularly and on time. Make a schedule of work and studies around the Salah timings.

Practice Questions

1. What is the Importance of Salah in Islam?
2. Enlist benefits of establishing Salah.
3. What is the relationship between Salah and Falah?

Lesson-23: Du'a after Wudhu

Lesson Outcomes

- Describe the Importance of cleanliness in Islam.
- What we should ask Allah after Wudhu?
- What are the blessings and benefits of Wudhu?

Text and Explanation

Recite with feelings, the way the Prophet ﷺ used to recite:

اللَّهُ	إِلَّا	إِلَهَ	لَا	أَنْ	أَشْهَدُ
Allah,	except	god	(there is) no	that	I bear witness
I bear witness that there is no god except Allah,					
لَهُ	لَا شَرِيكَ	وَحْدَهُ			
to Him,	(there is) no partner	He is alone			
He is alone and there is no partner to Him,					
وَرَسُولُهُ	عَبْدُهُ	مُحَمَّدًا	أَنَّ	وَأَشْهَدُ	
and His Messenger.	(is) His slave	Muhammad ﷺ	that	and I bear witness	
I bear witness that Muhammad ﷺ is His slave and His Messenger.					

- Islam pays great attention to cleanliness. Islam has encouraged the believers to maintain cleanliness both physically and spiritually. The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: Cleanliness is half the faith (Imaan). [Muslim]
- Having Wudhu is one of the conditions for Salah. Without Wudhu the Salah is invalid. The Prophet ﷺ, said; The key to Paradise is Salah, and the key to Salah is Wudhu. [Tirmidhi]
- When feeling angry or lazy, it was the practice of the pious people to do Wudhu. When you feel sleepy or inattentive, perform Wudhu.

Benefits of Wudhu

Spiritual benefits

1. It refreshes soul and brings you closer to Allah.
2. It enlightens the face and delights the heart.
3. It protects from bad feelings and thoughts.
4. It is the habit of pious people to be in the state of Wudhu all the time.
5. In Akhirah, the body parts of Wudhu will be bright.

Physical benefits

- Wudhu provides protection against skin diseases.
- Washing the nostrils prevents dust and germs trapped inside from entering the body.
- Washing the face freshens you, takes out the tiredness, and makes you attentive.
- Frequent and regular Wudhu will ensure beauty and freshness on your face.

Hadith: The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said, the one who makes Wudhu completely and correctly and says: **أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ**, the eight gates of Jannah (Paradise) are opened for him; he may enter through whichever of them he wishes. [Tirmidhi]

Story: At the time of a Fajr Salah the Prophet (ﷺ) asked Bilal (R), "What special deeds you have done that I heard sounds of your walking steps in front of me in Paradise." Bilal (R) replied, "I did not do anything worth mentioning except that whenever I performed ablution during the day or night, I prayed after that ablution as much as was written for me." [Bukhari]

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- By making Wudhu we go under the protection of Allah from Shaitan and evils. Don't you think that we should always be in the protection of Allah? Then, try to be in the state of Wudhu all the time.
- If we are avoiding Wudhu and Salah by giving the excuse of extreme hot or cold weather, then imagine the punishment of hot and cold in the hereafter for sinful people.
- Imagine the face and parts of your body shining on the day of Judgement because of Wudhu. Feel the extreme happiness that you will get on that day.
- Imagine: If the preparations to Salah are so rewarding, how high the rewards of Salah would be?!!!

Tadhakkur – Du'a, Evaluate, and Plan

- Ask Allah for guidance to make Wudhu, offer Salah and recite Du'as.
- Do we consider Wudhu as an important part of worship and are we reciting Du'a after it?
- Plan to make Wudhu properly and memorize the Du'a after Wudhu.

Second part

مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ
وَأَجْعَلْنِي
مِنَ التَّوَّابِينَ
اجْعَلْنِي
اللَّهُمَّ

from among those who purify themselves.	and make me	from among those who repent	Make me	O Allah!
O, Allah! Make me from among those who repent and make me from among those who purify themselves.				

- We commit mistakes again and again. We don't do many things that we are supposed to do and if we do them, we don't do them properly. Therefore, we need to repent again and again.
- Conditions for Tawbah (repentance) are: Give up the sin, regret having done it, and resolve never to go back to it.
- Purity means purity in beliefs, thoughts, body, clothes, and places. O Allah! Make us pure in every aspect.
- Islam encourages purity of both internal (spiritual) and external (physical) aspects. Wudhu is an act of external purity and asking forgiveness of Allah after Wudhu is for internal purity.

Hadith: The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said, Allah Almighty, stretches out His Hand during the night so that the people may repent for the faults committed from dawn till dusk and He stretches out His Hand during the day so that the people may repent for the faults committed from dusk to dawn. (He would accept repentance) before the sun rises in the west (before the Day of Resurrection). [Muslim]

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- How can we be protected from hardship of hereafter if we do not try to keep away from sins in this world?
- Feel the mercy of Allah, who showed us the ways to be pure; pure from bad thoughts, actions, beliefs and practices.
- Feel the peace and light heartedness when you have done sincere Tawbah. On the other hand, feel the burden of the sin on those who didn't do Tawbah.
- Imagine, on the day of Judgement, the regret of those who didn't do Tawbah! How sad they will be! At the same time, feel the excitement and happiness of those who did Tawbah and were purified, and are awaiting the rewards from their Lord.

Tadhakkur – Du'a, Evaluate, and Plan

- O Allah! Purify me externally and internally.
- After Wudhu do we ask Allah to include us among those who sincerely repent? Are we trying to keep ourselves away from sins?

Habit: I will recite these Du'as of Wudhu and I will do Tawbah for my sins.

Practice Questions

1. Describe the Importance of cleanliness in Islam.
2. What should we ask Allah after Wudhu?
3. What are the blessings and benefits of Wudhu?
4. Explain the terms **التَّوَابِينَ** and **الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ**.

Lesson-24: Glorification of Allah

Lesson Outcomes

- Know the importance of starting prayer for Salah.
- How to Glorify Allah and what are the rewards

Text and Explanation

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ

Your name,	and blessed is	and with your praise,	O Allah	Glorified are you
Glorified are You O Allah and with your praise, and blessed is Your name,				

وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ

other than you.	and (there is) no god	Your Majesty,	And high is
And high is Your Majesty, and (there is) no god other than You.			

- This is one of the Du'as which is recited after saying "الله أكبر" at the start of Salah. You may recite any Du'a recited by the Prophet ﷺ at the start of Salah.
- This way, our mind is filled with Allah's glory while reciting or listening to the Qur'an in Salah.
- سُبْحَانَكَ: O Allah! You are pure. You are free from any defect or shortcoming.
- وَبِحَمْدِكَ: All Praise and thanks be to Allah!
- تَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ: Allah's name is Blessed. Whenever we start any task we should recite His name to get beneficial results.
- تَعَالَى جَدُّكَ: Allah's Majesty is the highest. None of His creatures can match His infinite Majesty and power.

Hadith: The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said, "The example of the one who celebrates the Praises of his Lord (Allah) in comparison to the one who does not celebrate the Praises of his Lord, is that of a living creature compared to a dead one." [Bukhari]. It means anyone who remembers Allah is a living person and who does not remember Allah is like a dead person.

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- Everything between the earth and the heavens glorify Allah in its own way. Thank Allah that we are able to join the billions of creatures who glorify Him.
- If we praise someone, we love and follow His commands. We also praise and glorify Allah in our Salah. Does this reflect in our actions?
- Recite this Du'a in Salah with a feeling that you are standing in front of Allah and He is watching and listening you.
- We must recite Allah's name with love and confidence. The blessings of His name will make our task successful.

Tadhakkur – Du’a, Evaluate, and Plan

- Ask for Allah’s Tawfiq (guidance) to glorify and praise Him.
- Do we consider anyone other than Allah great and praise him?
- Draw a plan to praise and glorify Allah with consistency. Bring Allah’s greatness into your life by following His orders.

Habit: Recite this Du’a in Salah with feelings and understanding.

Practice Questions

1. What do we learn from this Du’a?
2. How to Glorify Allah?
3. What are the rewards of Glorifying Allah?

Lesson-25: Adhkar of Ruku and Sujood

Lesson Outcomes

- Importance of Ruku and Sujood
- Manners to recite Du'as and Adhkar in Ruku and Sujood.

Text and Explanation

الْعَظِيمِ	رَبِّي	سُبْحَانَ
the Magnificent.	my Lord	Glory be to
Glory be to my Rabb (Lord), the Magnificent.		

- رَبِّي: means my Rabb. It shows your love and affection towards Allah.
- الْعَظِيمِ: He is magnificent. No one can overpower Him or put pressure on Him.
- We say سُبْحَانَ رَبِّي الْعَظِيمِ, in Ruku, submitting to His Greatness and Strength. This brings humility in our life.

Importance of Ruku and Sujood

- Ruku and Sujood are the best positions for man in the presence of Allah. In these positions, a person is humblest and nearest to Allah.
- The more you humble yourself and go into Sujood, the closer you get to Allah; and indeed, He elevates you.
- Ruku and Sujood are our special positions reserved for Allah only.
- These positions are the best to glorify Allah and ask Him. Do these while remembering Allah's greatness and infinite mercy upon us.
- It was a practice of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ to go into Sajdah and ask Allah whenever he needed help.

Story: The Sajdah is so important that Shaitan hates us for it. It has been narrated that when the son of Adam recites the verse of Sajdah and then falls in Sajdah, Shaitan goes into seclusion and weeps and says: "Woe unto me, the son of Adam was commanded to do Sajdah, and he did sajdah, and Paradise was entitled to him and I was commanded to do Sajdah, but I refused and am doomed to Hell." [Muslim]

Hadith: The Prophet ﷺ said: "وَمَا تَوَاضَعُ أَحَدٌ لِلَّهِ إِلَّا رَفَعَهُ اللَّهُ" and the one who shows humility Allah elevates him in the estimation (of the people)." [Muslim]

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- Do we feel humble when we do Sajdah? Does it reflect in our life? Do we bow down to the commands of Allah happily.
- Sajdah is not meaningless ritual, but an act of obedience.
- When we do Sajdah, we humble ourselves before Allah. Do we do so in our actions and words?
- We are thankful to our parent as they love and take care of us and help us to grow. Allah Almighty takes care of all our needs and our parent's needs. How thankful we should be to Him.

What is the condition of our heart in Ruku and Sujood? Are we really offering Ruku and Sujood peacefully and with the feeling of Allah's Magnificence?

Tadhakkur – Du'a, Evaluate, and Plan

- Ask for Allah's Tawfiq (guidance) to believe in Him as our Rabb with full conviction and sincerity.
- After the Ruku and Sujood, do we feel happy and satisfied?

Second part

حَمِدَهُ	لِمَنْ	سَمِعَ اللَّهُ
praised Him.	to the one who	Allah has listened
Allah has listened to the one who praised Him.		

الْحَمْدُ	وَلَكَ	رَبَّنَا
is every praise.	For You only	O Our Lord!
O our Lord! For You only is every praise.		

- Allah listens to everyone. Here it means that Allah gives special attention to the one who praises Him.
- Allah does not need our praise for Him. We benefit by Praising and thanking Him.
- Remember two meanings of حَمْد: praise and thanks. Put our heart into it while saying this.

Story: There was an incident which is related to Ruku. Narrated Rifa`a bin Rafi` Az-Zuraqi: One day we were praying behind the Prophet ﷺ. When he raised His head from Ruku He said: سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ. A man behind him said: "رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ". (O our Lord! All the praises are for You, many good, and blessed praises). When the Prophet ﷺ completed the prayer, he asked, "Who has said these words?" The man replied, "I." The Prophet ﷺ said, "I saw over thirty angels competing to write it first." [Bukhari]

Hadith: The Prophet ﷺ said: "My ummah on that day (Qiyamah) will surely have bright faces because of Sujood, and bright arms and feet because of ablution." [Ahmad]

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- If we thank Allah, He will increase the rewards and blessings for us. If we are thankless, Allah will punish us. Are we praising Allah with love and sincerity to be eligible to get His rewards or complaining about what we don't have?
- We are one of the billions of creatures. Thank Allah that our call to Him doesn't go unattended. Allah hears and responds to our call. What a great blessing from Almighty!!!
- A scale will be established on the Day of Judgment. Good and bad deeds will be weighed in that scale. How can we save ourselves from the punishment of Allah if our bad deeds exceed our good deeds?

- Without the help of Allah, we can neither get success in this world nor in the hereafter.

Tadhakkur – Du’a, Evaluate, and Plan

- When you do sajdah, feel the closeness to Allah. He is there to respond to your Du’a.
- Ask Allah to help you glorify and praise Him with love and sincerity.
- Check: Everything that you possess is a favor from Allah. Do you praise and thank Him for His countless blessings and favors?
- Remind your friends, family and others, to thank Allah and not complain.

الأَعْلَى

رَبِّي

سُبْحَانَ

the Exalted.	my Lord	Glory be to
Glory be to my Lord the Exalted.		

- The Messenger of Allah ﷺ used to read this Du’a in Sajdah. We should recite it at least three times in Sajdah.
- In Ruku we declared Allah’s Magnificence and greatness. In Sajdah we declare Allah’s Highness. Allah is exalted; He is above everyone and everything.
- In Sajdah, we submit ourselves totally to Him. We place the face, the most respected part of our body, on the ground. We do this for Allah who is the highest and most supreme.

Hadith: The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said, “The slave is nearest to his Lord during Sajdah.” [Muslim]

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- Feel Allah’s closeness when you offer Sajdah and Praise Him.
- Say سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى with attention and humbleness, with the feeling of Allah’s supreme Highness.
- Every day while offering Sajdah we recite سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى. Let us check: Do we really consider Allah High and Great in our lives?

Tadhakkur – Du’a, Evaluate, and Plan

- Ask for Allah’s Tawfiq (guidance) to do the deeds that get you close to Him.
- Check: Do you have feelings of Allah’s Highness in your heart or consider yourself great while showing off Allah’s blessings to others.
- Draw a plan to do the deeds which will create Allah’s greatness in your heart.

Habit: إِنَّ شَاءَ اللَّهُ, I will offer Ruku and Sajdah and recite Du’as peacefully with concentration and without hurry.

Practice Questions

1. Write the Importance of Ruku and Sujood?
2. What are the manners to recite these Du’as and Adhkar?
3. Write the meanings of “سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى”.

Lesson-26: Tashah-hud

Lesson Outcomes

- What is Tashah-hud?
- Which Du'a is recited in Tashah-hud?
- Types of worships mentioned in Tashah-hud.

Text and Explanation

وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ	وَالصَّلَوَاتُ	لِلَّهِ	التَّحِيَّاتُ
and all types of worship by spending wealth,	and all types of worship by body	are due to Allah	All types of worship by tongue
All types of worship of the tongue, of body and by spending wealth are due to Allah,			

- **تشهد:** The Du'a given in this lesson is called Tashah-hud. Its meaning is “the testimony of faith.”
- **التَّحِيَّاتُ:** This is the plural of **تَحِيَّةٌ**. It means all types of worship by tongue such as Salah, Dhikr, Tilawah, nice words, preaching, guiding, suggestions etc. The other meaning of **تَحِيَّاتُ** is compliments or expressions of praise and admiration.
- **الصَّلَوَاتُ:** This word is generally used for Salah. Here it is used for all physical acts of worships or all types of worship by body such as Salah, Saum (fasting), helping others, acquiring beneficial knowledge, etc.
- **الطَّيِّبَاتُ:** All types of worship by spending wealth for the sake of Allah such as spending for Hajj, Zakat, Sadaqat (alms or charity) or for any good deed. **الطَّيِّبَاتُ** also mean purities.
- This Du'a is affirmation of the slave to his Lord that all my acts of worship whether it is physical or financial is for You only.

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- In Tashah-hud we declare that all types of worships are for Allah only. Are we implementing this declaration in our lives?
- Will Allah be pleased with us if we use His blessings such as physical strength, intellect, and money in committing wrongdoings?
- If we obey Allah, then we can lead a happy and satisfied life. Disobeying Him will result in a stressful and difficult life.

Tadhakur – Du'a, Evaluate, and Plan

- Ask Allah to help you perform all the types of worship mentioned in this Du'a.
- Evaluate how you are using Allah's blessings such as tongue, brain, intellect and wealth? Am you using these in a way that displease Him?
- Draw a plan for future how you can use the blessing and resources given by Allah in good deeds.

وَبَرَكَاتِهِ وَرَحْمَتِ اللَّهِ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ عَلَيْكَ السَّلَامُ

and His blessings,	and the Mercy of Allah	O Prophet <small>صلى الله عليه وسلم</small>	be on you	Peace
Peace be on you O Prophet <small>صلى الله عليه وسلم</small> and the Mercy of Allah and His blessings,				

الصَّالِحِينَ عِبَادِ اللَّهِ وَعَلَى عَلَيْنَا السَّلَامُ

the righteous ones,	the slaves of Allah	and on the	be on us	Peace
Peace be on us and on the slaves of Allah the righteous ones,				

- In this Du'a we are praying for three things for our beloved Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم: peace, mercy and blessings of Allah.
 - **سَلَامٌ**: Means may Allah protect you O Prophet from any harm.
 - **رَحْمَةً**: Means Allah's mercy, kindness and care. May Allah take care of you with extreme kindness and love.
 - **بَرَكَاتٍ**: Increase in all favors, bounties and goodness.
- **السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا**: Asking Allah for peace in everybody's life.
- **عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ**: Also peace be on the righteous slaves of Allah. This part Du'a encourages us to become **الصَّالِحِينَ**. We will then be in the prayers of everybody.

Story: Abdullah Ibn Masood (R.A.) says that the Messenger of Allah صلى الله عليه وسلم taught me Tashah-hud as He taught me a Surah of the Qur'an, while my hand was between His hands. [Bukhari]

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- We rush to the shopping mall if there is any sale or offer going on. Do we have the same passion to get the blessings and favors of Allah?
- Alhamdulillah, we are living peacefully with all the comforts provided by Allah. Imagine if Allah takes away all these from us. What will happen then?

Tadhakkur – Du'a, Evaluate, and Plan

- O Allah, bless us and make us among Your pious slaves.
- Evaluate: Are our deeds good and according to Allah's commands? Do we qualify to get the peace and blessings from Him?
- Plan to become pious and to be in the company of **صَالِحِينَ** (righteous or pious people).

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

except Allah	(there is) no god	that	I bear witness
I bear witness that (there is) no god except Allah			

وَأَشْهَدُ أَنْ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ.

and His Messenger	is His slave	Muhammad	and I bear witness that
and I bear witness that Muhammad <small>صلى الله عليه وسلم</small> is His slave and His messenger.			

- We are all slaves of Allah and should live like a true slave. The best slave of Allah is Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم. He is a model for us, how a true slave should be.
- When we say Allah only is our true Lord and Master then we must obey Allah in all parts of life.
- Accepting Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم as the Messenger of Allah means I will follow his Sunnah in my life.

Hadith: The Messenger of Allah صلى الله عليه وسلم said, “If anybody comes on the Day of Resurrection who has said: “لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ” sincerely (before his death), with the intention to win Allah's Pleasure, Allah will make the Hell-Fire forbidden for him.” [Bukhari]

Habit: I will recite this Du'a with attention and understanding in the Salah.

Practice Questions

1. What is Tashah-hud?
2. What are the types of worships mentioned in Tashah-hud?

Lesson-27: Du'a for Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم

Lesson Outcomes

- Meaning of Salawat (Durood)
- Why do we recite Salawat?
- Explanation of ال and who are included in it?

Text and Explanation

اللَّهُمَّ	صَلِّ	عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ	وَعَلَى	الِ مُحَمَّدٍ
O Allah!	Send peace	on Muhammad	and on	the family of Muhammad;
O Allah! send peace on Muhammad <small>صلى الله عليه وسلم</small> and on the family of Muhammad <small>صلى الله عليه وسلم</small> ;				
كَمَا	صَلَّيْتَ	عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ	وَعَلَى	الِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ
As	You sent peace	on Ibraheem	and on the family of	Ibraheem,
As you sent peace on Ibraheem <small>عليه السلام</small> and on the family of Ibraheem <small>عليه السلام</small> ;				
إِنَّكَ	حَمِيدٌ	مَجِيدٌ		
Indeed, You are	worthy of praise	full of glory.		
Indeed, You are worthy of praise, full of glory.				

- **صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ**: Actually means: O Allah! Shower Your mercy on Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم, raise his name, and elevate his position.
- **الِ** has two meanings: family and followers of Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم. If we take the second meaning, then this prayer is for us, the followers, too.
- Reciting Salah on the family of Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم is to ask Allah to send His blessings on them.
- O Allah! You have blessed Ibraheem (A) and gave him a grand position. Now bless Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم and spread his name everywhere. Let more and more people accept his message and obey him.

اللَّهُمَّ	بَارِكْ	عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ	وَعَلَى	الِ مُحَمَّدٍ
O, Allah	send blessings	on Muhammad	and on the family of	Muhammad;
O Allah! send peace on Muhammad and on the family of Muhammad;				
كَمَا	بَارَكْتَ	عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ	وَعَلَى	الِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ
As	You sent peace	on Ibraheem	and on the family of	Ibraheem,
As you sent blessings on Ibraheem <small>عليه السلام</small> and on the family of Ibraheem <small>عليه السلام</small> ;				
إِنَّكَ	حَمِيدٌ	مَجِيدٌ		
Indeed, You are	worthy of praise	full of glory.		
Indeed, You are worthy of praise, full of glory.				

- This prayer is almost same as the one above. The first one had Du'a for Rahmah (mercy) while the second one has Du'a for Barakah (Blessings).

The meaning of Barakah (بركة) is blessings. It also includes the continuity and increase in these blessings forever.

- حميد: The Most Praiseworthy, the One who is truly worthy of all praise and thanks!
- مجيد: The Glorious, The Most Honorable.

Story: Ubayy ibn Ka'b (R) narrates: "I said: 'O Messenger of Allah! Indeed, I say very much Salawat for you. How much of my Salawat should I make for you?' He said: 'As you wish.'" [He said:] "I said: 'A fourth?' He said: 'As you wish. But if you add more it would be better for you.' I said: 'Then half?' He said: 'As you wish. And if you add more it would be better [for you].'" [He said:] "I said: 'Then two-thirds?' He said: 'As you wish, but if you add more it would be better for you.' I said: 'Should I make all of my Salawat for you?' He said: 'Then your problems would be solved, and your sins would be forgiven.'" [Tirmidhi]

Hadith: The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: "The miser is the one in whose presence I am mentioned but he does not supplicate for me". [Tirmidhi]

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- Du'a for peace and blessings is for the true followers (آل) of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. We also claim that we are His followers. Are we really following His teachings in our lives?
- Do we recite Salawat on Prophet ﷺ immediately upon listening or reading his name?

Tadhakkur – Du'a, Evaluate, and Plan

- Ask for Allah's Tawfiq to become true follower of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and to recite more Salawat.
- Check: Do we recite Salawat on Prophet ﷺ after hearing his name. Let's check if our deeds are compatible with our claims of love towards him.
- Draw a plan to bring more obedience and love for our beloved Prophet ﷺ in the heart. By this we will get Allah's love, mercy and forgiveness for us.

Habit

- I will recite Salawat whenever I will hear or read Prophet's ﷺ name.
- I will recite Salawat in maximum number to become nearest and dearest to the beloved Prophet ﷺ .

Practice Questions

1. What is the meaning of Salawat (Durood)?
2. Why do we recite Salawat?
3. What is the meaning of آل and who are included in it?

Lesson-28: Du'a for forgiveness

Lesson Outcomes

- What is ظلم?
- Explanation of “I have wronged myself.”
- Who has the authority to forgive our sins?

Text and Explanation

ظُلْمًا كَثِيرًا	نَفْسِي	ظَلَمْتُ	إِنِّي	اللَّهُمَّ
with excessive wrong,	Myself	I have wronged	Indeed I	O Allah!
O Allah! Indeed, I have wronged myself with excessive wrong,				

- ظلم: Being unjust; choosing wrong in place of right; any act that goes against the orders and will of Allah. We should obey Allah else it would be ظلم.
- The great act of worship is to sincerely ask Allah for guidance and forgiveness.
- This Du'a teaches us how to ask Allah's forgiveness. Praising Allah, acknowledging helplessness and then asking for forgiveness.

Hadith: Abu Huraira (R) reported: The Messenger of Allah ﷺ, said, “By Allah! I ask for forgiveness from Allah and turn to Him in repentance more than seventy times a day.” [Bukhari]

Imagine, if Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, the finest of the Allah's creation and leader of the Prophets, used to do Istighfar (repentance) seventy times a day, then where do we stand?

Story: Abu Bakr As-Siddiq (R) asked The Messenger of Allah ﷺ to teach him a Du'a in that he may recite in the Salah. The Prophet ﷺ taught him this Du'a. [Bukhari]

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- Committing a sin is like self-harming. This may not affect others but will cause great loss to one's own self.
- If Allah decides not to forgive and punish us for our sins, who can save us from Allah's wrath? Therefore, we must sincerely and continuously ask Allah for forgiveness.
- Imagine meeting Allah in a clean condition, with all sins forgiven. How great will that be!

Tadhakkur – Du'a, Evaluate, and Plan

- O Allah! I am very weak and helpless. I can't bear your punishment. So please be kind to me and forgive my sins.
- Check: Which areas of our life we commit most of the sins and displease Allah.
- Make a plan to save yourself from sins.

وَلَا يَغْفِرُ إِلَّا أَنْتَ الذُّنُوبَ

You,	Except	the sins	and none can forgive
and none can forgive the sins except you,			

فَاغْفِرْ لِي مَغْفِرَةً مِّنْ عِنْدِكَ وَأَرْحَمْنِي

and have mercy on me	out of your forgiveness,	So forgive (for) me
So, forgive me (my sins) out of Your forgiveness, and have mercy on me		

إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الرَّحِيمُ الْغَفُورُ

the most Merciful.	are the Oft-Forgiving	Indeed You, You (alone)
Indeed You, You (alone) are the Oft-Forgiving the most Merciful.		

- The doors to Allah's forgiveness are always open. No matter how big our sin, Allah is always ready to hear and accept our repentance.
- Feeling ashamed of one's sins and seeking forgiveness is a good deed.
- At the end of this Du'a, we acknowledge Allah's greatness by mentioning His two attributes: **الْغَفُورُ** Most forgiving and **الرَّحِيمُ** Most Merciful.

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- We commit number of sins daily and forget them. We don't even think of repenting these sins. Is this the sign of an obedient person? Will Allah be pleased with us?
- Being obedient to our Creator is one way to thank Him. In case we forget to be obedient, we can always sincerely repent.
- Feel the situation of a student who didn't study hard and is sitting in an exam hall. Will he be given a chance to study at that time? Never. A good student will always study and be prepared before the examination.

Tadhakur – Du'a, Evaluate, and Plan

- Ask: O Allah! Please forgive us and guide us to the right path.
- Check: In our daily life we apologize if we do something wrong. How do we react after committing a sin or evil deed? Do we rush to seek Allah's forgiveness?
- Draw a plan to do more good deeds and keep away from sins and wrongdoings.

Habit: I will immediately say **أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ** if I commit anything wrong.

Practical Questions

1. Explain the meaning of “ظَلَمَ”.
2. What is the sign of an obedient person?
3. What do we have to do to seek Allah's forgiveness?

Lesson-29: Seek excellence in Dhikr, Shukr & Ibadah

Lesson Outcomes

- Importance and benefits of ذِكْرٍ and شُكْرٍ.
- What is the “Best Worship.”
- No Worship is possible without Allah’s Tawfiq and help.

Text and Explanation

وَحُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ.

and to worship You in the best possible way.

وَشُكْرِكَ

and to give thanks to You

عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ

to remember You

أَعْنِي

Help me

اللَّهُمَّ

O, Allah!

- This Hadith shows the importance of this Du’a. Mu’adh bin Jabal (R) reported that the Messenger of Allah caught his hand and said:” By Allah, I love you, Mu'adh. I advise you not to forget reciting this Du’a after every Salah. (Abu Dawood)
- ذِكْرٍ: Dhikr means remembering Allah (with all words of praise and glory). It brings peace and comfort to us.
- شُكْرٍ: This means thanks to Allah. In addition to thanking orally, we should thank Allah by using our time, effort, and money in good activities.
- A grateful person is always satisfied and happy while an ungrateful person will always complain and never acknowledge Allah’s blessings.
- حُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ: We must worship Allah with love and sincerity. Only then, our worship will be of high quality.

Hadith: Mu’adh ibn Jabal (R) reported: I asked The Messenger of Allah ﷺ: What act Allah loves most? He ﷺ replied that (when) you die while your tongue is moist with the remembrance of Allah (Ibn Habban). This means even at the time of death your tongue should do Dhikr of Allah.

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- Think: We enjoy Allah’s blessings every second. But how many times in a day do we remember Allah and Thank Him.
- Ponder: If we do not have these blessings what would have happened to us? Can you imagine a life without the five senses?
- We pay full attention to each word that we write in our school examination paper. Do we offer Salah with attention and with feelings that we are standing in front of Allah?

Tadhakkur – Du’a, Evaluate, and Plan

- Ask Allah’s Tawfiq and guidance to always remember Him and to thank him for His blessings and to become best worshipper.
- Check: Do we praise and thank Allah who bestowed countless favors upon us?
- Draw a plan to worship Allah in the best manner and to be away from the things that distract us from offering best worship.

Habit: Inshallah after every salah, I will recite this Du’a.

Practice Questions

1. What are the benefits of ذِكْر and شُكْر? List out their importance.
2. What is the “Best Worship”?
3. What did the Prophet ﷺ instructed Mu’adh bin Jabal (R) to recite?

Lesson-30: Ask for the best of this world and the Hereafter

Lesson Outcomes

- Learn the three things a wise person asks from Allah.
- What is the meaning of ‘good’ of this world and the hereafter.
- Du’a for protection from punishment of fire.

Recitation and Explanation

Recite with Tajweed and feelings, the way the Prophet ﷺ used to recite:

حَسَنَةً	فِي الدُّنْيَا	اِتِنَا	رَبَّنَا
(that which is) good,	in (this) world	Give us	Our Lord!
Our Lord! Give us good in this world,			

حَسَنَةً	الْآخِرَةِ	وَفِي
(that which is) good,	the hereafter	and in
and good in the hereafter,		

- The Qur’an has mentioned two types of people. Those who desire for good of this world and do not care about the hereafter. The others are those who ask Allah for both, that is, the good of this world and Hereafter. This Du’a is from the second type of people.
- This Du’aa begins with رَبَّنَا (O our Lord!).
 - “حَسَنَةً” in this world includes necessities of this life such as good health, family, friends, school, home, good job, beneficial knowledge, correct faith, etc.
 - “حَسَنَةً” in the Hereafter includes entry into Jannah, protection from sorrow, meeting of parent and relatives in Jannah, etc. The best would be to look at Allah and to be in the company of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

النَّارِ	عَذَابِ	وَقِنَا
(of) the Fire.	the punishment	and protect us from
and protect us from the punishment of the fire.		

- Protection from the Hell-fire means forgiveness of sins. Otherwise some Muslims may have to enter hellfire because of their bad sins before they can enter Jannah.
- Asking Allah to save us from the sinful deeds that lead to Hell-fire, this would be great success.

Hadith: Anas (R.A.) reported: The Du’a most often recited by the Prophet ﷺ was:

[Bukhari] اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّنَا اِتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً، وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً، وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ.

Tadabbur – Study, Imagine, and Feel

- We see people around who are satisfied by good things in world, but are they concerned about what they earned in hereafter?
- To get good things in this world, don't spoil the good in the hereafter. Cheating in exams might get you good grades here but it will lead to bad marks in the hereafter.

Tadhakkur – Du'a, Evaluate, and Plan

- Ask Allah to help us achieve those things that are good in this world and hereafter.
- Check: Before every decision or activity, pause for a moment and see if it benefits me in this world and the hereafter.
- Plan on how to convert the good things in this life become good in hereafter as well. For example, being clean, is good for health, but if you have the intention that Allah will be pleased with this, then you will also be rewarded in hereafter.

Habit: Inshallah before sleeping, I will check my deeds for the day.

Practice Questions

1. List three things that we should ask Allah in the light of this Du'a.
2. Explain the meaning of 'good' of this world and the hereafter.
3. Which Du'a was recited by Prophet Muhammad ﷺ frequently?

Lesson-01: هُوَ، هُمْ، أَنْتَ، أَنَا، أَنْتُمْ، نَحْنُ

GRAMMAR:

In this lesson, we will learn 6 words: هُوَ، هُمْ، أَنْتَ، أَنَا، أَنْتُمْ، نَحْنُ. These six words occur **1295 times** in the Qur'an! Learn these words using TPI (Total Physical Interaction), i.e., using all your senses. You hear it, see it, think about it, say it, and show it. Make sure that you don't neglect it and do this practice with full attention and love.

1. When you say هُوَ (He), point the index finger of the right hand towards your right as if that person is sitting on your right. When you say هُمْ (They), point all the four fingers of your right hand towards your right. In a class, both the teacher and the student should practice this together.
2. When you say أَنْتَ (You), point the index finger of your right hand in front as if you are pointing someone sitting in front of you. When you say أَنَا (I), point the index finger of your right hand towards yourself.
3. When you say أَنْتُمْ (All of you), point all the four fingers to the front. when you say نَحْنُ (we) point all the four fingers of your right hand towards yourself.

Guidelines for Practice: For the first 3 times, practice these 6 forms with translation, i.e., just show and say هُوَ he, هُمْ they, أَنْتَ you, أَنْتُمْ you all, أَنَا I, نَحْنُ we. Since you will be showing what you mean by your hand, you don't need to translate each of them after 3 cycles. Just say it in Arabic, i.e., هُوَ، هُمْ، أَنْتَ، أَنَا، أَنْتُمْ، نَحْنُ. This is the immediate benefit of using TPI, among many others.

Continue the above steps without translating these words. Just five minutes of your practice using TPI will make the learning of these six words extremely easy!!! At this point, don't worry about learning the terminologies (first person, singular, pronoun etc.). Just focus on these six words and their meanings.

Spoken Arabic

هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ	مَنْ هُوَ؟
هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ	مَنْ هُمْ؟
أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ	مَنْ أَنْتَ؟
نَحْنُ مُسْلِمُونَ	مَنْ أَنْتُمْ؟

He, They...	
He	هُوَ ⁴⁸¹
They	هُمْ ⁴⁴⁴
You	أَنْتَ ⁸¹
I	أَنَا ⁶⁸
you all	أَنْتُمْ ¹³⁵
We	نَحْنُ ⁸⁶

Interestingly, commonly occurring words in Arabic are joined with others. For example: وَ: and; فَ: thus.

Let us take the first two words from the table above. In that case:

وَهُوَ: and he فَهُوَ: thus he وَهُمْ: and they فَهُمْ: thus they

In a similar way, you can join وَ and فَ with other words too.

Lesson-02: هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ، هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ

GRAMMAR: In Arabic, a word can be of one of the three types. The first is **اسم**

1. **اسم (Noun):** Name (Ex: كِتَابٌ) or an attribute (Ex: مُسْلِمٌ، مُسْلِمُونَ)

Signs for Nouns: They start with **أَلْ** or end with **ات**, **يْنَ**, **ُونَ**, **ِيْنَ**, **ِيْنَ**, etc.

Common noun and proper Noun: When the noun is referring to a specific person or thing, then **أَلْ** is added before the noun.

the Muslim	الْمُسْلِمُ	a Muslim	مُسْلِمٌ
the believer	الْمُؤْمِنُ	a believer	مُؤْمِنٌ
the pious person	الصَّالِحُ	a pious person	صَالِحٌ
the disbeliever	الْكَافِرُ	a disbeliever	كَافِرٌ
the polytheist	الْمُشْرِكُ	a polytheist	مُشْرِكٌ

Making Plurals: Let us take some nouns and learn how to make their plurals. Every language has its own way of making plurals. In English, we add “s” to a singular noun to make it plural. In Arabic, a plural is formed by adding **ون** or **ين** at the end of the word. There are other rules too for making plurals. We will learn them later, **إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ**.

Let us practice the following at least three times:

Plural		Singular
مُسْلِمُونَ، مُسْلِمِينَ	←	مُسْلِمٌ
مُؤْمِنُونَ، مُؤْمِنِينَ	←	مُؤْمِنٌ
صَالِحُونَ، صَالِحِينَ	←	صَالِحٌ
كَافِرُونَ، كَافِرِينَ	←	كَافِرٌ
مُشْرِكُونَ، مُشْرِكِينَ	←	مُشْرِكٌ

Let us apply these rules to what we have learnt in the last lesson, i.e., هُوَ، هُمْ، أَنْتَ، أَنْتُمْ، أَنَا، نَحْنُ.

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ؟ نَعَمْ، هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ
 هَلْ هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ
 هَلْ أَنْتَ مُسْلِمٌ؟ نَعَمْ، أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ
 هَلْ أَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ مُسْلِمُونَ

Pronouns (with examples)	
He is a Muslim.	هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ
They are Muslims.	هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ
You are a Muslim.	أَنْتَ مُسْلِمٌ
I am a Muslim.	أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ
You are Muslims.	أَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ
We are Muslims.	نَحْنُ مُسْلِمُونَ

For the first 3 times, repeat each sentence in the table along with its translation, i.e., show and say هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ He is a Muslim; هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ They are Muslims; etc. For the next 3 cycles, just repeat Arabic sentences using TPI, i.e., just say هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ، هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ etc. Continue the above steps without translation. Just five minutes of your practice using TPI will make the learning of these six sentences extremely easy!!!

Lesson-03: رَبُّهُ، رَبُّهُمْ---

GRAMMAR: In the last lessons, you learnt the words for *he, they, you, you all, I, and we*. In this lesson, we will learn the words for *his, their, your, your, my, and our*. In Arabic, these are not independent words; they are suffixed to nouns, verbs, or prepositions. We, therefore, learn these forms by attaching them to a noun رَب (Lord; Sustainer and cherisher; the One who takes care of us and helps us grow). Please note that these attachments occur in the Qur'an almost 8,000 times, i.e., almost once in every line! They are extremely important. Make sure that you practice them thoroughly using TPI.

Spoken Arabic

رَبُّهُ اللهُ	مَنْ رَبُّهُ؟	
رَبُّهُمْ اللهُ	مَنْ رَبُّهُمْ؟	
رَبِّي اللهُ	مَنْ رَبُّكَ؟	↙
رَبُّنَا اللهُ	مَنْ رَبُّكُمْ؟	↙

رَب... + (هُ، هُمْ، ...)		His, their, your, ...	
His Rabb	رَبُّهُ	His	هُ
Their Rabb	رَبُّهُمْ	Their	هُمْ
Your Rabb	رَبُّكَ	Your	كَ
My Rabb	رَبِّي	My	ي
Your Rabb	رَبُّكُمْ	Your	كُمْ
Our Rabb	رَبُّنَا	Our	نَا

*We have already taken into count the word رَب (199 times) in Lesson No. 2a, therefore the remaining words occurred 772 times.

Give special attention to نَا، كُمْ، ي، ك (your, mine, your, our).

We can also have: دِينُكَ: Your Deen; دِينِي: My Deen.

Let us now practice spoken Arabic. (مَا: what)

مَا دِينُكَ؟ دِينِي الْإِسْلَامُ

Lesson-04: هِيَ، هِئَا، مُسْلِمَةٌ، مُسْلِمَاتٌ

GRAMMAR:

Let us learn Arabic words for she and her.

هِيَ: she. when you say هِيَ (she) or هِئَا (her) show towards your left using the pointing of your left hand; as if that lady is on your left side.

To make the feminine gender of most of the nouns, just add ة at the end. For example:

Spoken Arabic

هِيَ مُسْلِمَةٌ	←	هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ
هِيَ مُؤْمِنَةٌ	←	هُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ
هِيَ صَالِحَةٌ	←	هُوَ صَالِحٌ

Singular Feminine		Singular Masculine
مُسْلِمَةٌ	←	مُسْلِمٌ
مُؤْمِنَةٌ	←	مُؤْمِنٌ
صَالِحَةٌ	←	صَالِحٌ
صَابِرَةٌ	←	صَابِرٌ
شَاكِرَةٌ	←	شَاكِرٌ

هِئَا: her. (this word comes always in the last).

Memory tip: After any Sahabi's (companion of the Prophet ﷺ) names, we generally use رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ (may Allah be pleased with him). Similarly, for a woman of that group, we use رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا.

For example, أَبُو بَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ، عَائِشَةُ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا.

Spoken Arabic

رَبُّهَا اللهُ	←	مَنْ رَبُّهَا؟
دِينُهَا الْإِسْلَامُ	←	مَا دِينُهَا؟
كِتَابُهَا الْقُرْآنُ	←	مَا كِتَابُهَا؟

Feminine forms	
her Lord	رَبُّهَا
her way of life	دِينُهَا
her book	كِتَابُهَا

Plural Feminine: The rule for making their plurals is to replace ة with ات at the end.

There are other rules as well that you will study later.

Plural Feminine		Singular Feminine
مُسْلِمَاتٌ	←	مُسْلِمَةٌ
مُؤْمِنَاتٌ	←	مُؤْمِنَةٌ
صَالِحَاتٌ	←	صَالِحَةٌ

Lesson-05: ل، مِنْ، عَنْ

GRAMMAR: In Arabic, a word can be of one of the three types:

1. **اسم (Noun):** Name (Ex: كِتَاب، مَكَّة) or an attribute (Ex: مُسْلِم، مُؤْمِن)
2. **فعل (Verb):** Indicates the action (Ex: فَتَح، نَصَرُوا)
3. **حرف (Letter):** Joins nouns and/or verbs (Ex: إِنَّ، مَعَ، عَنْ، مِنْ، ل)

In previous lessons, we took a few **nouns** and made their plurals. In this lesson, we will learn **letters**: (ل، مِنْ، عَنْ). These three are prepositions. Learn the meanings along with examples given below. These examples are very useful in remembering the meanings of these letters. In the examples given below.

دِينِ	وَلِي	دِينِكُمْ	لَكُمْ	for : ل
My religion	and for me,	your religion	For you	
الرَّجِيمِ	مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ	بِاللَّهِ	أَعُوذُ	from : مِنْ
the outcast.	from Satan,	in Allah	I seek refuge	
عَنْهُ	اللَّهُ	رَضِي		with : عَنْ
with him	(May) Allah be pleased			

Spoken Arabic

The Qur'an is for everyone. Let's start by asking: Is it for him?

نَعَمْ، هَذَا لَهُ	أَهَذَا لَهُ؟
نَعَمْ، هَذَا لَهُمْ	أَهَذَا لَهُمْ؟
نَعَمْ، هَذَا لِي	أَهَذَا لَكَ؟
نَعَمْ، هَذَا لَنَا	أَهَذَا لَكُمْ؟

ل: (الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ)	
for him	لَهُ
for them	لَهُمْ
for you	لَكَ
for I	لِي
for you all	لَكُمْ
for us	لَنَا

Spoken Arabic

أَهَذَا مِنْهُ؟ نَعَمْ، هَذَا مِنْهُ
 أَهَذَا مِنْهُمْ؟ نَعَمْ، هَذَا مِنْهُمْ
 أَهَذَا مِنْكَ؟ نَعَمْ، هَذَا مِنِّي
 أَهَذَا مِنْكُمْ؟ نَعَمْ، هَذَا مِنَّا

from... : مِنْ	
We have already taken into count the word مِنْ (2471 times) in Lesson No.1a, therefore the remaining words occurred 744 times.	
from him	مِنْهُ
from them	مِنْهُمْ
from you	مِنْكَ
from me	مِنِّي
from you	مِنْكُمْ
from us	مِنَّا

with : عَنْ	
with him	عَنْهُ
with them	عَنْهُمْ
with you	عَنْكَ
with me	عَنِّي
with you all	عَنْكُمْ
with us	عَنَّا

Before this, we have learnt رَبُّهُ: his Rabb; رَبُّهَا: her Rabb. Similarly,

لَهُ: for him; لَهَا: for her
 مِنْهُ: from him; مِنْهَا: from her
 عَنْهُ: with him; عَنْهَا: with her

Lesson-06: ب، في، على

GRAMMAR: In this lesson, we will learn four more letters: ب، في، على. These three prepositions occur 3617 times in Qur'an with 7 Pronouns. Example sentences given below are very useful for remembering the meanings of these letters. In the examples below, Use TPI here and practice them thoroughly.

الله	بِسْمِ	in : ب
of Allah	In the name	
الله	فِي سَبِيلِ	in : في
of Allah	In the path	
عَلَيْكُمْ	السَّلَامُ	on : على
on you	Peace	

The word سُبُل، سَبِيل (the way) occurs in the Qur'an 176 times.

with, in : ب	
in him	بِهِ
in them	بِهِمْ
in you	بِكِ
in me	بِي
in you all	بِكُمْ
in us	بِنَا

Answer the following questions keeping in mind that Allah has kept something good in all of us.

هَلْ فِيهِ خَيْرٌ؟ نَعَمْ، فِيهِ خَيْرٌ
 هَلْ فِيهِمْ خَيْرٌ؟ نَعَمْ، فِيهِمْ خَيْرٌ
 هَلْ فِيكَ خَيْرٌ؟ نَعَمْ، فِيَّ خَيْرٌ
 هَلْ فِيكُمْ خَيْرٌ؟ نَعَمْ، فِيْنَا خَيْرٌ

Good : خَيْرٌ، in : فِي	
in him	فِيهِ
in them	فِيهِمْ
in you	فِيكَ
in me	فِيَّ
in you all	فِيكُمْ
in us	فِيْنَا

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ عَلَيْهِ دَيْنٌ؟ مَا عَلَيْهِ دَيْنٌ
 هَلْ عَلَيْهِمْ دَيْنٌ؟ مَا عَلَيْهِمْ دَيْنٌ
 هَلْ عَلَيْكَ دَيْنٌ؟ مَا عَلَيَّ دَيْنٌ
 هَلْ عَلَيْكُمْ دَيْنٌ؟ مَا عَلَيْنَا دَيْنٌ

on : عَلَى	
We have already taken into count the word عَلَيْهِم (216 times) in Lesson No. 4a, therefore the remaining words occurred 1207 times.	
on him	عَلَيْهِ
on them	عَلَيْهِمْ
on you	عَلَيْكَ
on me	عَلَيَّ
on you all	عَلَيْكُمْ
on us	عَلَيْنَا

We have learnt رَبُّهُ: his Rabb; رَبُّهَا: her Rabb. Similarly,

بِهِ: in him; بِهَا: in her
 فِيهِ: in him; فِيهَا: in her
 عَلَيْهِ: on him; عَلَيْهَا: on her

Lesson-07: إِلَى، مَعَ، عِنْدَ

GRAMMAR: In this lesson, we will learn three more words: إِلَى، مَعَ، عِنْدَ. These three words occur 1096 times in Qur'an with 7 Pronouns. Example sentences given below are very useful for remembering the meanings of these words. In the examples below.

رَاجِعُونَ،	إِلَيْهِ	وَإِنَّا	لِلَّهِ	إِنَّا	إِلَى: to, toward
will return."	towards Him	and indeed we	belong to Allah	"Indeed, we	
الصَّابِرِينَ	مَعَ	اللَّهِ	إِنَّ		مَعَ: with
the patient ones.	(is) with	Allah	Indeed		
عِنْدَكَ؟	رِيَالًا	كَمْ			عِنْدَ: with
with you?	Riyals	How many			

إِلَى: to, toward	
to him	إِلَيْهِ
to them	إِلَيْهِمْ
to you	إِلَيْكَ
to me	إِلَيَّ
to you all	إِلَيْكُمْ
to us	إِلَيْنَا

Spoken Arabic

هَلِ اللهُ مَعَهُ؟ نَعَمْ، اللهُ مَعَهُ
 هَلِ اللهُ مَعَهُمْ؟ نَعَمْ، اللهُ مَعَهُمْ
 هَلِ اللهُ مَعَكَ؟ نَعَمْ، اللهُ مَعِي
 هَلِ اللهُ مَعَكُمْ؟ نَعَمْ، اللهُ مَعَنَا

with : مَعَ	
With him	مَعَهُ
With them	مَعَهُمْ
With you	مَعَكَ
With me	مَعِي
With you all	مَعَكُمْ
With us	مَعَنَا

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ عِنْدَهُ قَلَمٌ؟ نَعَمْ عِنْدَهُ قَلَمٌ
 هَلْ عِنْدَهُمْ قَلَمٌ؟ نَعَمْ عِنْدَهُمْ قَلَمٌ
 هَلْ عِنْدَكَ قَلَمٌ؟ نَعَمْ عِنْدِي قَلَمٌ
 هَلْ عِنْدَكُمْ قَلَمٌ؟ نَعَمْ عِنْدَنَا قَلَمٌ

with : عِنْدَ	
with him; near him; he has	عِنْدَهُ
with them; near them; they have	عِنْدَهُمْ
with you; near you; you have	عِنْدَكَ
with me; near me; I have	عِنْدِي
with you all; near you; you have	عِنْدَكُمْ
with us; near us; we have	عِنْدَنَا

We have learnt رَبُّهُ: his Rabb; رَبُّهَا: her Rabb. Similarly,

إِلَيْهِ: to him; إِلَيْهَا: to her
 عَلَيْهِ: on him; عَلَيْهَا: on her
 عِنْدَهُ: near him; عِنْدَهَا: near her

Lesson-08: هَذَا، هُوَ، ذَلِك، أُولَئِكَ

GRAMMAR - Three Tips on Prepositions:

You have learnt several prepositions in the last two lessons. Prepositions change their meanings depending upon the context. If you remember the following tips, you will know how to understand them.

1. The Same thing is expressed in different languages using different prepositions. For example:

آمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ I believed in Allah; میں اللہ پر ایمان لایا (in Urdu)

The above 3 sentences in 3 different languages express the same fact, i.e., I believed, but the preposition in each language is different in its basic meanings (with, in, and on).

2. For the same language, a preposition may be or may not be required depending upon the verb being used. Example: I said to him; I told him. Sometimes, a preposition may be there in Arabic but not required in English (or any other) language. For example

entering the religion of Allah (you don't need to translate for فِي because 'enter' means 'go in').	يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ
Forgive me (you don't need to translate for لِ)	اغْفِرْ لِي

3. Sometimes, a preposition may not be there in Arabic but required in English.

I ask forgiveness of Allah (you have to add 'of' in English)	أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ
And have mercy on me (you have to add 'on' in English)	وَارْحَمْنِي

4. Change of preposition leads to change in the meanings. This is true perhaps for any language. For example, in English, we have: get; get in; get out; get off; get on. Same is true for Arabic. Let us take just two examples.

Pray to your Rabb	صَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ (صَلِّ + لِ)
Send peace on Muhammad (صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم)	صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ (صَلِّ + عَلَى)

5. A preposition is followed by a noun and the noun is given by double kasrah on the noun. For example **فِي كِتَابٍ، إِلَى بَيْتٍ**

If that noun is specific (i.e., has **ال** on it), then we will have a single kasrah on

it. For example: **فِي الْكِتَابِ، إِلَى الْبَيْتِ، بِاللَّهِ، مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ**

As you study of the Qur'an progresses, you will be familiar with the use of prepositions, **إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ**.

Demonstrative Pronouns: Let us learn four words in Arabic that are used to show persons, objects, or actions. These four words occur **953 times** in the Qur'an. Practice them using TPI as described below.

- Point one finger to someone near you and say **هَذَا**. Point four fingers in the same direction and say **هَؤُلَاءِ**.
- Point one finger towards someone at a distance and say **ذَلِكَ**. The direction should not be to the right (for **هُوَ، هُم**) nor to the front (for **أَنْتَ، أَنْتُمْ**) but in between. Point four fingers in the same direction and say **أُولَئِكَ**.

***** (Spoken Arabic) *****

نَعَمْ، هَذَا مُسْلِمٌ	أَهَذَا مُسْلِمٌ؟
نَعَمْ، هَؤُلَاءِ مُسْلِمُونَ	أَهَؤُلَاءِ مُسْلِمُونَ؟
نَعَمْ، ذَلِكَ مُسْلِمٌ	أَذَلِكَ مُسْلِمٌ؟
نَعَمْ، أُولَئِكَ مُسْلِمُونَ	أَأُولَئِكَ مُسْلِمُونَ؟

(Demonstrative Pronouns)	
This	هَذَا
These	هَؤُلَاءِ
That	ذَلِكَ
Those	أُولَئِكَ

Note: The feminine of **هَذَا** is **هَذِهِ** and feminine of **ذَلِكَ** is **تِلْكَ** eg:

هَذِهِ كِتَابٌ: This is a notebook.

تِلْكَ مَدْرَسَةٌ: That is a school.

Lesson-09: فعل ماضٍ: فَعَلَ، فَتَحَ، جَعَلَ

GRAMMAR: In the previous lessons, we learnt about nouns and letters. Starting with this lesson, we shall concentrate on the verb.

The verb is a word that shows action. For example فَتَحَ (he opened), نَصَرَ (he helped), يَشْرَبُ (he is drinking or he will drink), etc.

Verbs and nouns in Arabic are generally made up of three letters called root letters, for example, فَعَلَ، نَصَرَ، شَرِبَ، etc. In the Arabic language, there are three tenses; فعل ماضٍ (Perfect tense), فعل مضارع (Imperfect tense), and فعل أمر (Imperative). In this lesson we shall study فعل ماضٍ (Perfect tense), meaning that the work is completed. Let us master the six forms of the فعل ماضٍ through the TPI. The methodology is explained below:

- When you say فَعَلَ (He did), point the index finger of the right hand towards your right and imagine a person sitting on your right. Keep the forearm at chest level in a horizontal position. When you say فَعَلُوا (They did), point the four fingers of your right hand in the same direction.
- When you say فَعَلْتَ (You did), point the index finger of your right hand towards your front. When you say فَعَلْتُ (I did), point the index finger of your right hand towards yourself. In a class, the teacher should point his finger towards the students and the students should point their fingers towards the teacher.
- When you say فَعَلْتُمْ (You all did), point the four fingers of your right hand towards your front. When you say فَعَلْنَا (We did) point the four fingers of your right hand towards yourself.

Remember, right-hand directions represent the masculine gender and left hand for feminine gender. Make sure to keep the forearm at a horizontal level for all the directions in فعل ماضٍ.

Spoken Arabic

Everyone has done good works; so answer the following using “yes.”

- هَلْ فَعَلَ؟ نَعَمْ، فَعَلَ
- هَلْ فَعَلُوا؟ نَعَمْ، فَعَلُوا
- هَلْ فَعَلْتَ؟ نَعَمْ، فَعَلْتُ
- هَلْ فَعَلْتُمْ؟ نَعَمْ، فَعَلْنَا

فعل ماضٍ (ف ع ل)	
He did.	فَعَلَ
They all did.	فَعَلُوا
You did.	فَعَلْتَ
I did.	فَعَلْتُ
You all did.	فَعَلْتُمْ
We did.	فَعَلْنَا



Depending upon the **person**, (3rd, 2nd, 1st) or **number** (singular or plural), the ending words of the past tense change. The change shows who has done the work.

If you are standing in the middle of a road, you can see the backside of a car, a truck or a jeep that is gone. Something that has taken off or has gone, represents the past. A look at the backside is enough for you to tell which type of vehicle has gone. Instead of drawing all these, we show an airplane taking off while you are standing in the middle of the runway. Looking at the ending letters, you can say who has done the work, you, him, or me. These ending words are: (، وا، ت، ث، تُم، نا)

Some more points to remember:

- **تُم تُم** and **ت ت ت**: You can notice the relationship clearly between **ت ت ت** and **تُم تُم**.
أَنْتَ فَعَلْتَ - أَنْتُمْ فَعَلْتُمْ
- **نَخُنْ، فَعَلْنَا**: Both have the letter ن.

Let us take another verb **فَتَحَ**: he opened.

Spoken Arabic: You have opened the books before; so, answer the following using 'yes.'

هَلْ فَتَحَ؟ نَعَمْ، فَتَحَ
هَلْ فَتَحُوا؟ نَعَمْ، فَتَحُوا
هَلْ فَتَحْتَ؟ نَعَمْ، فَتَحْتُ
هَلْ فَتَحْتُمْ؟ نَعَمْ، فَتَحْنَا

فعل ماضٍ (ف ت ح)	
He opened.	فَتَحَ
They all opened.	فَتَحُوا
You opened.	فَتَحْتَ
I opened.	فَتَحْتُ
You all opened.	فَتَحْتُمْ
We opened.	فَتَحْنَا

The verb **جَعَلَ** (He made) is similar to **فَعَلَ** and **فَتَحَ**. Make sure to practice its past tense forms as homework.

جَعَلَ جَعَلْتُمْ جَعَلْتُ جَعَلْتُمْ جَعَلُوا جَعَلْنَا

Lesson-10: فعل ماضٍ: نَصَرَ، خَلَقَ، ذَكَرَ، عَبَدَ

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ نَصَرَ زَيْدًا؟ * نَعَمْ، نَصَرَ زَيْدًا
 هَلْ نَصَرُوا زَيْدًا؟ نَعَمْ، نَصَرُوا زَيْدًا
 هَلْ نَصَرْتَ زَيْدًا؟ نَعَمْ، نَصَرْتُ زَيْدًا
 هَلْ نَصَرْتُمْ زَيْدًا؟ نَعَمْ، نَصَرْنَا زَيْدًا

فعل ماضٍ (ن ص ر)	
He helped	نَصَرَ
They helped	نَصَرُوا
You helped	نَصَرْتَ
I helped	نَصَرْتُ
You all helped	نَصَرْتُمْ
We helped	نَصَرْنَا

* If زَيْدٌ comes as the subject then it will be زَيْدٌ, and when it comes as object then it will be زَيْدًا.

Did he help Zaid? هَلْ نَصَرَ زَيْدًا؟ *

Let us make another verb similar to نَصَرَ. After learning the table, practice spoken Arabic sentences keeping in mind that only Allah is the Creator. Also, note that فعل ماضٍ is negated by مَا. Note: شَيْءٌ : thing. Its plural is أَشْيَاءٌ. We have learnt this word in the prayer after Rukoo'.

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ خَلَقَ شَيْئًا؟ * مَا خَلَقَ شَيْئًا
 هَلْ خَلَقُوا شَيْئًا؟ مَا خَلَقُوا شَيْئًا
 هَلْ خَلَقْتَ شَيْئًا؟ مَا خَلَقْتُ شَيْئًا
 هَلْ خَلَقْتُمْ شَيْئًا؟ مَا خَلَقْنَا شَيْئًا

فعل ماضٍ (خ ل ق)	
He created	خَلَقَ
They created	خَلَقُوا
You created	خَلَقْتَ
I created	خَلَقْتُ
You all created	خَلَقْتُمْ
We created	خَلَقْنَا

* If شَيْءٌ comes as the subject then it will be شَيْءٌ, and when it comes as object then it will be شَيْئًا.

Did he create anything? هَلْ خَلَقَ شَيْئًا؟

Just like نَصَرَ and خَلَقَ forms written above, you can make different forms of ذَكَرَ (He remembered) and عَبَدَ (He worshipped). That is your homework!

ذَكَرَ ذَكَرُوا ذَكَرْتَ ذَكَرْتُ ذَكَرْتُمْ ذَكَرْنَا
 عَبَدَ عَبَدُوا عَبَدْتَ عَبَدْتُ عَبَدْتُمْ عَبَدْنَا

Lesson-11: فعل ماضٍ: ضَرَبَ، سَمِعَ، عَلِمَ، عَمِلَ

Spoken Arabic

Answer the following questions keeping in mind that you did not hit anybody.

- هَلْ ضَرَبَ زَيْدًا؟ مَا ضَرَبَ زَيْدًا*
 هَلْ ضَرَبُوا زَيْدًا؟ مَا ضَرَبُوا زَيْدًا
 هَلْ ضَرَبْتَ زَيْدًا؟ مَا ضَرَبْتَ زَيْدًا
 هَلْ ضَرَبْتُمْ زَيْدًا؟ مَا ضَرَبْنَا زَيْدًا

فعل ماضٍ (ف ت ح)	
ضَرَبَ	He hit.
ضَرَبُوا	They hit.
ضَرَبْتَ	You hit.
ضَرَبْتُ	I hit.
ضَرَبْتُمْ	You all hit.
ضَرَبْنَا	We hit.

To answer in negative for فعل ماضٍ, use مَا. Therefore مَا ضَرَبَ زَيْدًا : He did not hit Zaid. In other words ماضٍ is negated with مَا. For example,

مَا ضَرَبَ، مَا ضَرَبُوا، مَا ضَرَبْتَ، مَا ضَرَبْتُمْ، مَا ضَرَبْنَا.

Spoken Arabic

Answer the following questions keeping in mind that you heard the Qur'an

- هَلْ سَمِعَ الْقُرْآنَ؟ نَعَمْ، سَمِعَ الْقُرْآنَ
 هَلْ سَمِعُوا الْقُرْآنَ؟ نَعَمْ، سَمِعُوا الْقُرْآنَ
 هَلْ سَمِعْتَ الْقُرْآنَ؟ نَعَمْ، سَمِعْتُ الْقُرْآنَ
 هَلْ سَمِعْتُمْ الْقُرْآنَ؟ نَعَمْ، سَمِعْنَا الْقُرْآنَ

فعل ماضٍ (س م ع)	
سَمِعَ	He listened.
سَمِعُوا	They listened.
سَمِعْتَ	You listened.
سَمِعْتُ	I listened.
سَمِعْتُمْ	You all listened.
سَمِعْنَا	We listened.

* If الْقُرْآنَ comes as the subject then it will be الْقُرْآنُ, and when it comes as object then it will be الْقُرْآنَ.

Did he listen to the Qur'an?

هَلْ سَمِعَ الْقُرْآنَ؟

Just like سَمِعَ forms written above, you can make different forms of عَلِمَ (He Knew) and عَمِلَ (He did). That is your homework!

عَلِمَ عَلِمُوا عَلِمْتَ عَلِمْتُمْ عَلِمْنَا عَلِمْنَا
 عَمِلَ عَمِلُوا عَمِلْتَ عَمِلْتُمْ عَمِلْنَا عَمِلْنَا

Lesson-12: فعل مضارع: يَفْعَلُ، يَجْعَلُ، يَفْتَحُ

GRAMMAR: In the last three lessons, we learnt فعل ماضٍ (Perfect Tense) representing the action which has been done. Now let us learn فعل مضارع (Imperfect tense). It includes present as well as future tense. It represents the action which is not done yet; it is being done or will be done.

Approximately 8500 words of the Qur'an are in an Imperfect tense, i.e., almost one in every line of the Qur'an! Learn them thoroughly.

Practice the فعل مضارع forms using TPI just like you practiced the فعل ماضٍ except the following:

1. Keep your hand at eye level as opposed to chest level. In فعل ماضٍ, the work was completed and therefore the hand level is down. In فعل مضارع, the work will start or is going on and therefore the hand level is high.
2. Practice in a louder pitch for فعل مضارع as opposed to a lower pitch for فعل ماضٍ. What is done is past, gone. So, the voice is low for فعل ماضٍ.

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ يَفْعَلُ؟ نَعَمْ، يَفْعَلُ
 هَلْ يَفْعَلُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، يَفْعَلُونَ
 هَلْ تَفْعَلُ؟ نَعَمْ، أَفْعَلُ
 هَلْ تَفْعَلُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَفْعَلُ

فعل مضارع (ف ع ل)	فعل ماضٍ
He does / will do.	فَعَلَ
They do / will do.	فَعَلُوا
You do / will do.	فَعَلْتَ
I do / will do.	فَعَلْتُ
You all do / will do	فَعَلْتُمْ
We do / will do.	فَعَلْنَا



In case of فعل ماضٍ forms, the endings were changing. For فعل مضارع forms, the change occurs at the start. To remember this, use the following tip.

If you are standing in the middle of a road, you can see only the front end of a car, truck or jeep that is coming towards you. Something that is coming represents فعل مضارع. A look at the front end is enough for you to tell which type of vehicle is coming. Instead of drawing different vehicles, we show a landing airplane while you are standing in the middle of the runway. Looking at the starting letters, you can say who is doing or will do the work, you, him, or me. These starting letters are: (ي ت ا ن).

Another tip to remember the imperfect tense:

- Imagine your friend Yasir sitting on your right planting a small plant. Yasir appears very big next to the small sapling and therefore you see him first. Remember the ي of ياسر. This ي corresponds to the first letter of يَفْعَلُ. When too many 'Yasirs' work, we would hear the sounds ون, corresponding to the ending in يَفْعَلُونَ!
- Likewise, imagine Mr. Tawfeeq in front of you, planting a sapling. Tawfeeq would appear very big in front of the small plant and therefore you see him first. The ت of تَوَفِيق corresponds to the ت of تَفْعَلُ. When too many 'Tawfeeqs' work, we would again hear the sounds ون, corresponding to the ending in تَفْعَلُونَ!
- We have أَنَا for I. The أ from أَنَا corresponds to the أ of أَفْعَلُ.
- The ن of نَحْنُ corresponds to the ن of نَفْعَلُ. Remember that the word is نَفْعَلُ and not نَفْعَلُونَ. When we (نَحْنُ) work, we should do it quietly! Do not make any sounds (ون)!
- In short, in the perfect tense, the endings change (ـَ وَا تْ تُمُ ثْ نَا) whereas, in the imperfect tense, it is the beginnings that change (ي تْ أ نْ).

Spoken Arabic

Answer the following questions keeping in mind that you are opening the book or will open the book.

- هَلْ يَفْتَحُ؟ نَعَمْ، يَفْتَحُ
- هَلْ يَفْتَحُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، يَفْتَحُونَ
- هَلْ تَفْتَحُ؟ نَعَمْ، أَفْتَحُ
- هَلْ تَفْتَحُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَفْتَحُ

فعل مضارع (ف ت ح)	فعل ماضٍ
He opens/ will open	فَتَحَ
They open/ will open	فَتَحُوا
You open/ will open	فَتَحْتَ
I open/ will open	فَتَحْتُ
You all open/ will open	فَتَحْتُمْ
We open/ will open	فَتَحْنَا

Just like فَتَحَ يَفْتَحُ forms written above, you can make different forms of جَعَلَ يَجْعَلُ (He makes/ will make). That is your homework!

يَجْعَلُ يَجْعَلُونَ تَجْعَلُ تَجْعَلُونَ أَجْعَلُ نَجْعَلُ

Lesson-13: فعل مضارع: يَنْصُرُ، يَخْلُقُ، يَذْكُرُ، يَعْبُدُ

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ يَنْصُرُ زَيْدًا؟ * نَعَمْ، يَنْصُرُ زَيْدًا
 هَلْ يَنْصُرُونَ زَيْدًا؟ نَعَمْ، يَنْصُرُونَ زَيْدًا
 هَلْ تَنْصُرُ زَيْدًا؟ نَعَمْ، أَنْصُرُ زَيْدًا
 هَلْ تَنْصُرُونَ زَيْدًا؟ نَعَمْ، نَنْصُرُ زَيْدًا

فعل مضارع (ن ص ر)	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
He helps/ will help	يَنْصُرُ	نَصَرَ
They help/ will help	يَنْصُرُونَ	نَصَرُوا
You help/ will help	تَنْصُرُ	نَصَرْتَ
I help/ will help	أَنْصُرُ	نَصَرْتُ
You all help/ will help	تَنْصُرُونَ	نَصَرْتُمْ
We help/ will help	نَنْصُرُ	نَصَرْنَا

* If زَيْدٌ comes as the subject then it will be زَيْدٌ, and when it comes as object then it will be زَيْدًا.

Does he help Zaid?

هَلْ يَنْصُرُ زَيْدًا؟*

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ يَخْلُقُ شَيْئًا؟ * لَا يَخْلُقُ شَيْئًا
 هَلْ يَخْلُقُونَ شَيْئًا؟ لَا يَخْلُقُونَ شَيْئًا
 هَلْ تَخْلُقُ شَيْئًا؟ لَا أَخْلُقُ شَيْئًا
 هَلْ تَخْلُقُونَ شَيْئًا؟ لَا نَخْلُقُ شَيْئًا

فعل مضارع (خ ل ق)	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
He creates/ will create	يَخْلُقُ	خَلَقَ
They create/ will create	يَخْلُقُونَ	خَلَقُوا
You create/ will create	تَخْلُقُ	خَلَقْتَ
I create/ will create	أَخْلُقُ	خَلَقْتُ
You all create/ will create	تَخْلُقُونَ	خَلَقْتُمْ
We create/ will create	نَخْلُقُ	خَلَقْنَا

When you want to negate, you may use لَا or مَا, as shown below:

لَا يَخْلُقُ، لَا يَخْلُقُونَ، لَا تَخْلُقُ، لَا تَخْلُقُونَ، لَا أَخْلُقُ، لَا أَخْلُقُونَ، مَا يَخْلُقُ، مَا يَخْلُقُونَ، مَا تَخْلُقُ، مَا تَخْلُقُونَ، مَا نَخْلُقُ، مَا نَخْلُقُونَ

* If شَيْءٌ comes as the subject then it will be شَيْءٌ, and when it comes as object then it will be شَيْئًا.

Does he create anything? هَلْ يَخْلُقُ شَيْئًا؟

Just like نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ forms written above, you can make different forms of يَذْكُرُ يَذْكُرُ (He remembers/ will remember) and يَعْبُدُ يَعْبُدُ (He worships/ will worship). That is your homework!

يَذْكُرُ يَذْكُرُونَ يَذْكُرُ تَذْكُرُ تَذْكُرُونَ نَذْكُرُ
 يَعْبُدُ يَعْبُدُونَ يَعْبُدُ تَعْبُدُ تَعْبُدُونَ نَعْبُدُ

Lesson-14: فعل مضارع: يَضْرِبُ، يَسْمَعُ، يَعْلَمُ، يَعْمَلُ

فعل مضارع (ف ع ل)	فعل ماضٍ	
He hits/ will hit.	يَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبَ
They hit/ will hit.	يَضْرِبُونَ	ضَرَبُوا
You hit/ will hit.	تَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبْتَ
I hit/ will hit.	أَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبْتُ
You all hit/ will hit.	تَضْرِبُونَ	ضَرَبْتُمْ
We hit/ will hit.	نَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبْنَا

Spoken Arabic

مَاذَا يَسْمَعُ؟* يَسْمَعُ الْقُرْآنَ

مَاذَا يَسْمَعُونَ؟ يَسْمَعُونَ الْقُرْآنَ

مَاذَا تَسْمَعُ؟

أَسْمَعُ الْقُرْآنَ

مَاذَا تَسْمَعُونَ؟

نَسْمَعُ الْقُرْآنَ

فعل مضارع (س م ع)	فعل ماضٍ	
He listens/ will listen.	يَسْمَعُ	سَمِعَ
They listen/ will listen.	يَسْمَعُونَ	سَمِعُوا
You listen/ will listen.	تَسْمَعُ	سَمِعْتَ
I listen/ will listen.	أَسْمَعُ	سَمِعْتُ
You all listen/ will listen.	تَسْمَعُونَ	سَمِعْتُمْ
We listen/ will listen.	نَسْمَعُ	سَمِعْنَا

* If you want to ask regarding the action, you should use مَاذَا (what).

What does he listen to? مَاذَا يَسْمَعُ؟

Just like سَمِعَ يَسْمَعُ forms written above, you can make different forms of يَعْلَمُ (He knows/ will know) and يَعْمَلُ (He does/ will do). That is your homework!

يَعْلَمُ يَعْلَمُونَ تَعْلَمُ تَعْلَمُونَ أَعْلَمُ أَعْمَلُ نَعْلَمُ نَعْمَلُ

Lesson-15: فعل أمر و نهى: اِفْعَلْ، اِفْتَحْ، اِجْعَلْ

GRAMMAR: In this lesson, we will learn to make **imperative** and **prohibitive** forms of a verb.

- When you say اِفْعَلْ, point the index finger of your right hand toward the one in front of you and move your hand down from a raised position as if you are giving a command to somebody in front of you. When you say اِفْعَلُوا, repeat the same with four fingers.
- When you say لَا تَفْعَلْ, point the index finger of your right hand and move the hand from left to right as if you are asking somebody not to do something. When you say لَا تَفْعَلُوا, repeat the same with four fingers.
- سَوْفَ: Soon; س: Very soon; لَنْ: never

Spoken Arabic

اِفْعَلْ! سَوْفَ اِفْعَلُ
اِفْعَلُوا سَوْفَ نَفْعَلُ

فعل أمر فعل نهى	
اِفْعَلْ	Do!
اِفْعَلُوا	Do! (you all)
لَا تَفْعَلْ	Don't do!
لَا تَفْعَلُوا	Don't do!

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
يَفْعَلُ	فَعَلَ
يَفْعَلُونَ	فَعَلُوا
تَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْتَ
أَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْتُ
تَفْعَلُونَ	فَعَلْتُمْ
نَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْنَا

Spoken Arabic

اِفْتَحْ! سَوْفَ اِفْتَحُ
اِفْتَحُوا! سَوْفَ نَفْتَحُ

فعل أمر فعل نهى	
اِفْتَحْ	Open!
اِفْتَحُوا	Open! (you all)
لَا تَفْتَحْ	Don't open!
لَا تَفْتَحُوا	Don't open!

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
يَفْتَحُ	فَتَحَ
يَفْتَحُونَ	فَتَحُوا
تَفْتَحُ	فَتَحْتَ
أَفْتَحُ	فَتَحْتُ
تَفْتَحُونَ	فَتَحْتُمْ
نَفْتَحُ	فَتَحْنَا

Just like فَتَحَ forms written above, you can make different forms of جَعَلَ. That is your homework!

Don't make! لَا تَجْعَلُ Don't make! لَا تَجْعَلُوا Make! (you all) اِجْعَلُوا Make! اِجْعَلْ

Lesson-16: فعل أمر و نهى: أَنْصُرْ، أَدْكُرْ، أَعْبُدْ، أَحْلُقْ

These four verbs (نَصَرَ، ذَكَرَ، عَبَدَ، خَلَقَ) are on the pattern of نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ

Spoken Arabic

أَنْصُرْ زَيْدًا! سَوْفَ أَنْصُرُ زَيْدًا
أَنْصُرُوا زَيْدًا! سَوْفَ نَنْصُرُ زَيْدًا

فعل أمر فعل نهى	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Help! أَنْصُرْ	يَنْصُرُ	نَصَرَ
Help! (You all) أَنْصُرُوا	يَنْصُرُونَ	نَصَرُوا
Don't help! لَا تَنْصُرْ	تَنْصُرُ	نَصَرْتَ
Don't help! لَا تَنْصُرُوا	أَنْصُرُ	نَصَرْتُ
	تَنْصُرُونَ	نَصَرْتُمْ
	نَنْصُرُ	نَصَرْنَا

Spoken Arabic

أَدْكُرِ الرَّحْمَنَ! سَوْفَ أَدْكُرُ الرَّحْمَنَ
أَدْكُرُوا الرَّحْمَنَ! سَوْفَ نَدْكُرُ الرَّحْمَنَ

فعل أمر فعل نهى	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Remember! أَدْكُرْ	يَدْكُرُ	ذَكَرَ
Remember! (you all) أَدْكُرُوا	يَدْكُرُونَ	ذَكَرُوا
Don't Remember! لَا تَدْكُرْ	تَدْكُرُ	ذَكَرْتَ
Don't Remember! (you all) لَا تَدْكُرُوا	أَدْكُرُ	ذَكَرْتُ
	تَدْكُرُونَ	ذَكَرْتُمْ
	نَدْكُرُ	ذَكَرْنَا

Just like نَصَرَ and خَلَقَ forms written above, you can make different forms of عَبَدَ and أَحْلَقَ.

That is your homework!

Don't Worship! لَا تَعْبُدُوا Don't Worship! لَا تَعْبُدْ Worship! أَعْبُدُوا Worship! أَعْبُدْ
You all

Don't Create! لَا تَخْلُقُوا Don't Create! لَا تَخْلُقْ Create! أَحْلُقُوا Create! أَحْلُقْ
You all

Lesson-17: فعل أمر و نهى: اضرب، اسمع، اعلم، اعمل

The following verb is on the pattern of ضَرَبَ يَضْرِبُ

Spoken Arabic

اَضْرِبِ الْكُرَةَ! سَوْفَ اَضْرَبُ الْكُرَةَ
اَضْرِبُوا الْكُرَةَ! سَوْفَ نَضْرِبُ الْكُرَةَ

فعل أمر فعل نهى	
Hit!	اَضْرِبِ
Hit! (You all)	اَضْرِبُوا
Don't hit!	لَا تَضْرِبِ
Don't hit! (You all)	لَا تَضْرِبُوا

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
يَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبَ
يَضْرِبُونَ	ضَرَبُوا
تَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبْتَ
أَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبْتُ
تَضْرِبُونَ	ضَرَبْتُمْ
نَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبْنَا

These three verbs (سمع، علم، عمل) are on the pattern of سَمِعَ يَسْمَعُ

Spoken Arabic

اِسْمَعِ الْقُرْآنَ! سَوْفَ اَسْمَعُ الْقُرْآنَ
اِسْمَعُوا الْقُرْآنَ! سَوْفَ نَسْمَعُ الْقُرْآنَ

فعل أمر فعل نهى	
Listen!	اِسْمَعِ
Listen! (You all)	اِسْمَعُوا
Don't Listen!	لَا تَسْمَعِ
Don't Listen (You all)	لَا تَسْمَعُوا

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
يَسْمَعُ	سَمِعَ
يَسْمَعُونَ	سَمِعُوا
تَسْمَعُ	سَمِعْتَ
أَسْمَعُ	سَمِعْتُ
تَسْمَعُونَ	سَمِعْتُمْ
نَسْمَعُ	سَمِعْنَا

Just like سَمِعَ forms written above, you can make different forms of عَمِلَ and عَلِمَ. That is your homework!

Don't know!
(You all) لَا تَعْلَمُوا Don't Know! لَا تَعْلَمُ Know!
(You all) اَعْلَمُوا Know! اَعْلَمُ

Don't Do
(You all) لَا تَعْمَلُوا Don't Do! لَا تَعْمَلُ Do!
(you all) اَعْمَلُوا Do! اَعْمَلُ

Lesson-18: فَاعِلٌ، مَفْعُولٌ، فِعْلٌ: فَتَحَ، جَعَلَ--

GRAMMAR: Let us learn to make the 3 forms: فاعِل، مفعول، فعل

There was a time when Muslims used to give knowledge, art, technology, to the world. Now the opposite is happening because we left the Qur'an. Remember "to give."

When you say فاعِل (doer), show it with your right hand as if you are giving, i.e., doing something good. Giving a coin to someone in charity!

When you say مَفْعُول (the one who is affected), show it with your right hand as if you are receiving something. Receive a coin in your palm!

While saying فِعْل (to do), move your right hand by making a fist raised high as if you are showing the power of the action.

The plural of فاعِل is فاعِلون or فاعِلين.

The plural of مَفْعُول is مَفْعُولون or مَفْعُولين.

The number written next to the فاعِل indicates the occurrence of the words فاعِل، مَفْعُول، فِعْل (i.e., the 3 forms) in the Qur'an.

Spoken Arabic

All of us are doing some good work, الحمد لله

هَلْ أَنْتَ فَاعِلٌ؟ نَعَمْ، أَنَا فَاعِلٌ
هَلْ أَنْتُمْ فَاعِلُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ فَاعِلُونَ

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Do!	فَاعِلٌ	فَعَلَ
Do! (you all)	فَاعِلُونَ	فَعَلُوا
Don't do!	لَا تَفْعَلْ	فَعَلْتَ
Don't do!	لَا تَفْعَلُوا	فَعَلْتُمْ
Doer the one who is affected to do	فَاعِلٌ مَفْعُولٌ فِعْلٌ	تَفَعَّلُونَ فَعَلْنَا

Spoken Arabic

You must have opened a door.

هَلْ أَنْتَ فَاتِحٌ؟ نَعَمْ، أَنَا فَاتِحٌ
هَلِ الْمَسْجِدُ مَفْتُوحٌ؟ نَعَمْ، الْمَسْجِدُ مَفْتُوحٌ

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Open!	فَاتِحٌ	فَتَحَ
Open! (you all)	فَاتِحُونَ	فَتَحُوا
Don't open!	لَا تَفْتَحْ	فَتَحْتَ
Don't open!	لَا تَفْتَحُوا	فَتَحْتُمْ
Opener The one which is opened To open	فَاتِحٌ مَفْتُوحٌ فَتَحٌ	تَفْتَحُونَ فَتَحْنَا

Spoken Arabic

You might have made something good!

هَلْ أَنْتَ جَاعِلٌ؟ نَعَمْ، أَنَا جَاعِلٌ
هَلْ أَنْتُمْ جَاعِلُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ جَاعِلُونَ

اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، فعل أمر، فعل نهي،	Name of action,
إِجْعَلْ	Make!
إِجْعَلُوا	Make! (you all)
لَا تَجْعَلْ	Don't make!
لَا تَجْعَلُوا	Don't make!
جَاعِلٌ مَجْعُولٌ جَعَلَ	Maker That which is made To make

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
يَجْعَلُ	جَعَلَ
يَجْعَلُونَ	جَعَلُوا
تَجْعَلُ	جَعَلْتَ
أَجْعَلُ	جَعَلْتُ
تَجْعَلُونَ	جَعَلْتُمْ
نَجْعَلُ	جَعَلْنَا

Spoken Arabic

The real helper is Allah. He is ناصِر. All of us are helped by Allah. We are مَنْصُورُونَ.

هَلْ هُوَ نَاصِرٌ؟ نَعَمْ، هُوَ نَاصِرٌ
هَلْ أَنْتَ مَنْصُورٌ؟ نَعَمْ، أَنَا مَنْصُورٌ

اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، فعل أمر، فعل نهي،	Name of action,
أَنْصُرْ	Help!
أَنْصُرُوا	(You all) Help!
لَا تَنْصُرْ	Don't help!
لَا تَنْصُرُوا	Don't help!
نَاصِرٌ مَنْصُورٌ نَصَرَ	Helper The one who is helped Help, to help

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
يَنْصُرُ	نَصَرَ
يَنْصُرُونَ	نَصَرُوا
تَنْصُرُ	نَصَرْتَ
أَنْصُرُ	نَصَرْتُ
تَنْصُرُونَ	نَصَرْتُمْ
نَنْصُرُ	نَصَرْنَا

Following the same style, you can make the forms for خَلَقَ and ذَكَرَ. That is your homework!

Creation, to
create

خَلَقَ

The one who is
created

مَخْلُوقٌ

Creator

خَالِقٌ

To remember,
remembrance

ذَكَرَ

The one who is
remembered

مَذْكُورٌ

One who
remembers

ذَاكِرٌ

Lesson-19: -- فاعِل، مَفْعُول، فِعْل: عَبَدَ، ضَرَبَ، سَمِعَ

Spoken Arabic

We are the worshippers of Allah.

هَلْ أَنْتَ عَابِدٌ؟ نَعَمْ أَنَا عَابِدٌ
هَلْ أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ؟ نَعَمْ نَحْنُ عَابِدُونَ

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول	Name of action
أَعْبُدْ	Worship!
أَعْبُدُوا	Worship! You all
لَا تَعْبُدْ	Don't Worship!
لَا تَعْبُدُوا	Don't Worship! You all
عَابِدٌ	One who worships The one who is worshipped
مَعْبُودٌ	Worship, to worship
عِبَادَةٌ	

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
يَعْبُدُ	عَبَدَ
يَعْبُدُونَ	عَبَدُوا
تَعْبُدُ	عَبَدْتَ
أَعْبُدُ	عَبَدْتُ
تَعْبُدُونَ	عَبَدْتُمْ
نَعْبُدُ	عَبَدْنَا

Spoken Arabic

Are you hitting someone?

هَلْ هُوَ ضَارِبٌ؟ نَعَمْ، هُوَ ضَارِبٌ
هَلْ هُمْ ضَارِبُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، هُمْ ضَارِبُونَ

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول	Name of action
إِضْرِبْ	Hit!
إِضْرِبُوا	Hit! (You all)
لَا تَضْرِبْ	Don't hit!
لَا تَضْرِبُوا	Don't hit! (You all)
ضَارِبٌ	one who hits the one who is hit
مَضْرُوبٌ	to hit, hit
ضَرْبٌ	

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
يَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبَ
يَضْرِبُونَ	ضَرَبُوا
تَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبْتَ
أَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبْتُ
تَضْرِبُونَ	ضَرَبْتُمْ
نَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبْنَا

Spoken Arabic

Are you all listening? Is your mind somewhere else?

هَلْ أَنْتَ سَامِعٌ؟ نَعَمْ، أَنَا سَامِعٌ
هَلْ أَنْتُمْ سَامِعُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ سَامِعُونَ

اسم فاعل, اسم مفعول, فعل أمر فعل نهى,	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Listen!	إِسْمَعُ	سَمِعَ
Listen! (You all)	إِسْمَعُوا	سَمِعُوا
Don't Listen!	لَا تَسْمَعُ	سَمِعْتَ
Don't Listen (You all)	لَا تَسْمَعُوا	سَمِعْتُمْ
One who listens The one who is listened to To listen	سَامِعٌ مَسْمُوعٌ سَمْعٌ	سَمِعْتُمْ سَمِعْنَا

Just like **سَمِعَ** forms written above, you can make different forms of **عَمِلَ** and **عَلِمَ**. That is your homework!

To know, knowledge	عَلِمَ	that which is known To know	مَعْلُومٌ	The one who knows, scholar	عَالِمٌ
To act, to do, work	عَمِلَ	the one is worked upon	مَعْمُولٌ	the worker, labour	عَامِلٌ

Feminine forms

Since the feminine gender is rarely used in the Qur'an, we will learn only one form (3rd person) for the feminine gender using TPI. We use the right hand for masculine gender and left hand for feminine gender for TPI.

(she does) هُوَ يَفْعَلُ - هِيَ تَفْعَلُ (she did) هُوَ فَعَلَ - هِيَ فَعَلَتْ

Let us take some more verbs.

(she opens)	هُوَ يَفْتَحُ - هِيَ تَفْتَحُ	(she opened)	هُوَ فَتَحَ - هِيَ فَتَحَتْ
(she helps)	هُوَ يَنْصُرُ - هِيَ تَنْصُرُ	(she helped)	هُوَ نَصَرَ - هِيَ نَصَرَتْ
(she hits)	هُوَ يَضْرِبُ - هِيَ تَضْرِبُ	(she hit)	هُوَ ضَرَبَ - هِيَ ضَرَبَتْ
(she hears)	هُوَ يَسْمَعُ - هِيَ تَسْمَعُ	(she heard)	هُوَ سَمِعَ - هِيَ سَمِعَتْ

Lesson-20: Sarf-e-Sagheer (صرف صغیر)

The short formula for remembering the verb forms (Short conjugation):

You have learnt 7 forms for فعل ماضٍ and 7 forms for فعل مضارع and four for أمر ونهي. If we pick up

- **فَعَلَ**: the key for all فعل ماضٍ forms;
- **يَفْعَلُ**: the key for all فعل مضارع forms;
- **اِفْعَلْ**: the key for all فعل أمر forms;

and add the three nouns **فَاعِلٌ، مَفْعُولٌ، فِعْلٌ** to it, we get the short table for all the basic forms that are made from **فَعَلَ**.

فعل ماضٍ key	فعل مضارع key	فعل أمر key	اسم (أَلٌ ءِـ ءِـ ءِـ)	اسم (أَلٌ ءِـ ءِـ ءِـ)	اسم (أَلٌ ءِـ ءِـ ءِـ)
فَعَلَ He did	يَفْعَلُ He does will do	اِفْعَلْ Do!	فَاعِلٌ Doer	مَفْعُولٌ the one who is affected	فِعْلٌ to do, action
فَتَحَ He opened	يَفْتَحُ He opens will open	اِفْتَحْ Open!	فَاتِحٌ Opener	مَفْتُوحٌ The one which is Opened	فَتَحَ To Open
نَصَرَ He helped	يَنْصُرُ He helps will help	اَنْصُرْ Help!	نَاصِرٌ Helper	مَنْصُورٌ The one who is helped	نَصَرَ Help, to help
صَرَبَ He hit.	يَصْرِبُ He hits. will hit.	اِصْرِبْ Hit!	صَارِبٌ one who hits	مَصْرُوبٌ the one who is hit	صَرَبَ to hit, hit
سَمِعَ He listened	يَسْمَعُ He listens. will listen	اِسْمَعْ Listen!	سَامِعٌ One who listens	مَسْمُوعٌ The one who is listened to	سَمِعَ To listen

Section : C



Lesson 1

Aqeedah

Heaven is very huge, it has many gates. The keeper of Heaven is “Ridhwan.” Likewise, Hell is also very huge, and the keeper of Hell is “Malik.” Their names are mentioned in Holy Qur’an also.

Dua

(Muslim:2716) **اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّ مَا عَمِلْتُ وَمِنْ شَرِّ مَا لَمْ أَعْمَلْ**

Translation: O Allah, I seek refuge with You from the evil of what I have done and from the evil of what I have not done yet.

Hadeeth

The Messenger of Allah صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم said:

مَنْ نَفَّسَ عَنْ مُؤْمِنٍ كُرْبَةً مِنَ الدُّنْيَا،

(Muslim:2699) **نَفَّسَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ كُرْبَةً مِّنْ كُرْبِ يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ**

Translation: He who eases the suffering of a brother out of the sufferings of the world, Allah would ease his suffering from the sufferings of the Day of Resurrection.

Akhlaaq

Why do you go to the School? To learn and to enjoy. Love the school like you love your own home. Keep it clean. Some children spoil the desks, walls, etc. Remind them gently about cleanliness.

Seerah

The troubles for Muslims living in Makkah increased as more and more people accepted Islam. However, well known and influential people like Hamza R.A. (Uncle of the Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم), Omar R.A. also embraced Islam. Their acceptance strengthened the Muslims.

Qur'an

Revise Surah Al- Nasr, Surah Al-Lahab and Surah Al-Kafiroon.

Lesson 2

Aqeedah

Allah created many angels whose work varies. Allah assigned two angels to every person. These two angels are always with us. The one who is at right side record our good deeds, while the one on the left side record our bad deeds. They do so in minute details and do not miss out even a single moment. Their reports will be submitted to Allah, and result will be announced on the Day of Judgment.

Dua

اللَّهُمَّ أَحْسِنْ عَاقِبَتَنَا فِي الْأُمُورِ كُلِّهَا، وَأَجِرْنَا مِنْ خِزْيِ الدُّنْيَا وَعَذَابِ الْآخِرَةِ

(Musnad Ahmad:17628)

Translation: O Allah! Make the results good in all our affairs, and protect us from disgrace in this world, and save us from the punishment of Hereafter

Hadeeth

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:

(Muslim:2699) وَمَنْ يَسَّرَ عَلَى مُعْسِرٍ يَسَّرَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ

Translation: And he who finds relief for one who is struggling, Allah would make things easy for him in the world and in the Hereafter.

Akhlaaq

Who is your most favorite person in your school? Of course, your teacher!!! Because he/she takes care of your learning, works hard, and makes sure that you learn and enjoy. So always make your dear teacher happy :-). Pay full attention in classroom when your teacher is teaching and obey him/her.

Seerah

When the disbelievers of Makkah could not accept the spread of Islam, they planned a new scheme of harassment. They announced a boycott to isolate the believers socially and commercially. As a result, the Muslims faced greater hardships and troubles for 3 years.

Qur'an

Revise Surah Al-Inshiraah.

Lesson 3

Aqeedah

Two angels, black and blue in color, will visit the grave to question every person who dies. They are called Munkar and Nakeer. These two angels will put three questions to the person who dies. 1. Who is your Lord? 2. What is your religion? 3. Who is your Prophet? Answers to these questions are simple, but only those will answer correctly, who truly believed and practiced Islam when they were alive. While others will struggle answering them.

Dua

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْبَرَصِ، وَالْجُنُونِ، وَالْجُدَامِ، وَمِنْ سَيِّئِ الْأَسْقَامِ

(Abudawood:1554)

Translation: O Allah, I seek refuge in You from leprosy, madness, elephantiasis, and evil diseases.

Hadeeth

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:

(Muslim:2699) وَمَنْ سَتَرَ مُسْلِمًا سَتَرَهُ اللَّهُ فِي الدُّنْيَا وَالْآخِرَةِ

Translation: And he who conceals (the faults) of a Muslim, Allah will conceal his faults in the world and in the Hereafter.

Akhlaaq

Allah revealed the first word as 'أَفْرء' meaning 'Read.' When you read anything useful, always imagine rewards from Allah. Your favorite friend is your book. Keep your books neat and tidy, take special care of them. Respect them by reading them thoroughly.

Seerah

Abu Talib (the uncle of our Prophet ﷺ) was a pillar of support for him. He was the leader of Quraysh tribe. He helped and supported Prophet Muhammad ﷺ (his nephew) on every front and protected him from mischief of the people of Makkah. But in the 10th year of Prophethood, Abu Talib expired and in the same year the beloved wife of the Prophet ﷺ Khadija R.A also expired. These two personalities were very dear to the Prophet ﷺ and they were the pillars of support for him.

Qur'an

وَيْلٌ لِّكُلِّ هُمَزَةٍ لُّمَزَةٍ ۝۱ إِلَّذِي جَمَعَ مَالًا وَعَدَّدَهُ ۝۲ يَحْسَبُ أَنَّ مَالَهُ أَخْلَدَهُ ۝۳ كَلَّا لَيُنْبَذَنَّ فِي
الْحُطْمَةِ ۝۴ وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا الْحُطْمَةُ ۝۵

Note: Memorize these Ayaat of Surah Al-Humazah.

Lesson 4

Aqeedah

Allah has guided mankind from time to time by revealing the books to different Prophets. These Prophets were in various regions of the world and they spoke different languages. There were thousands of Prophets between Adam till Prophet Muhammad. All of them were sent for the guidance of mankind.

Dua

(Tirmidhi:3591) **اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ مُنْكَرَاتِ الْأَخْلَاقِ وَالْأَعْمَالِ وَالْأَهْوَاءِ**

Translation: O Allah, I seek refuge in You from evil character, evil actions, and evil desires.

Hadeeth

The Messenger of Allah صلى الله عليه وسلم said:

(Muslim:2699) **وَاللَّهُ فِي عَوْنِ الْعَبْدِ مَا كَانَ الْعَبْدُ فِي عَوْنِ أَخِيهِ.**

Translation: Allah is in the aid of a servant so long as the servant is in the aid of his brother.

Akhlaaq

Allah ordered us to be good to the people and speak to them in an excellent manner. Therefore, be gentle and soft. Your classmates and friends deserve your respect, kindness, and love. Help them with their studies, games, and other activities whenever you can. Use of bad or harsh words are a sign of a bad person. Do not make fun of your classmates by calling funny names or hiding their items.

Seerah

Messenger of Allah صلى الله عليه وسلم decided to go out of Makkah and invite people to Islam. He went to a nearby town called Ta'if, located in a hilly region. He took his servant Zaid bin Haritha with him. But the people of Ta'if were very rude and rejected him. They set after him the street children who were throwing stones. As a result, he was injured and his clothes were soaked with blood.

Qur'an

وَيْلٌ لِّكُلِّ هُمَزَةٍ لُّمَزَةٍ ﴿١﴾ إِلَّذِي جَمَعَ مَالًا وَعَدَّدَهُ ﴿٢﴾ يَحْسَبُ أَنَّ مَالَهُ أَخْلَدَهُ ﴿٣﴾ كَلَّا لَيُنْبَذَنَّ فِي
الْحُطْمَةِ ﴿٤﴾ وَمَا أَذْرَبَكُمْ مَا الضُّطْمَةُ ﴿٥﴾ نَارُ اللَّهِ الْمُرْقَدَةُ ﴿٦﴾ الَّتِي تَطَّلِعُ عَلَى الْأَفْئِدَةِ ﴿٧﴾ إِنَّهَا
عَلَيْهِمْ مُّؤَصَّدَةٌ ﴿٨﴾ فِي عَمَدٍ مُّمَدَّدَةٍ ﴿٩﴾

Note: Memorize Surah Al-Humazah. (complete)

Lesson 5

Aqeedah

The famous four books are: Tawraah, Zaboor, Bible, and Qur'an. Taurah was revealed to Musa (A.S), Zaboor to Dawood (A.S), Bible was given to Isa (A.S) and Qur'an was sent down to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

Dua

اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي ذُنُوبِي وَوَسِّعْ لِي فِي رِزْقِي وَبَارِكْ لِي فِيمَا رَزَقْتَنِي

(Tirmidhi:3500)

Translation: O Allah, forgive my sins, and expand for me my abode (provision), and bless for me in what You provided me.

Hadeeth

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said:

وَمَنْ سَلَكَ طَرِيقًا يَلْتَمِسُ فِيهِ عِلْمًا سَهَّلَ اللَّهُ لَهُ بِهِ طَرِيقًا إِلَى الْجَنَّةِ

(Muslim:2699)

Translation: And he who treads the path in search of knowledge, Allah makes the way to Jannah easy for him.

Akhlaaq

Celebrating success and wins should be done in a dignified manner. First, give thanks to Allah. Some people celebrate their success by shouting or throwing items in air or do improper activities. This behavior is degrading. On the other side, never lose hope or get saddened when you lose. Remember, victory or failure is from Allah. Say: "إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ" when you lose. You should always remember the example of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, how he behaved in situations of happiness and sorrow.

Seerah

On returning from Ta'if, Jibreel came to the Messenger of Allah ﷺ and said: If you permit, the town of Ta'if shall be crushed in between the two mountains. But the Messenger of Allah ﷺ replied: I am hopeful that Allah will bring forth such people from their race who will worship Allah, the one only. He forgave the people of Ta'if, think what people would do in such a situation.

Qur'an

وَيْلٌ لِّكُلِّ هُمَزَةٍ لُّمَزَةٍ ﴿١﴾ الَّذِي جَمَعَ مَالًا وَعَدَّدَهُ ﴿٢﴾ يُحْسِبُ أَنَّ مَالَهُ أَخْلَدَهُ ﴿٣﴾ كَلَّا لِيُنْبَذَنَّ فِي
الْحُطْمَةِ ﴿٤﴾ وَمَا أَذْرَبِكُ مَا الْحُطْمَةُ ﴿٥﴾ نَازَ اللَّهُ الْمُؤَقَّدَةُ ﴿٦﴾ الَّتِي تَطَّلِعُ عَلَى الْأَفْئِدَةِ ﴿٧﴾ إِنَّهَا
عَلَيْهِمْ مُّؤَصَّدَةٌ ﴿٨﴾ فِي غَمَدٍ مُّمدَّدةٍ ﴿٩﴾

Note: Revise Surah Al-Humazah. (complete)

Lesson 6

Aqeedah

Allah revealed numerous Books, in different times and languages, but the core message was always the same - that is to worship Allah and do not associate partners to Him.

Dua

(Tirmidhi:3599) **اللَّهُمَّ انْفَعْنِي بِمَا عَلَّمْتَنِي، وَعَلِّمْنِي مَا يَنْفَعُنِي، وَزِدْنِي عِلْمًا**

Translation: O Allah, benefit me with that which You have taught me, and teach me that which will benefit me, and increase me in knowledge.

Hadeeth

The Messenger of Allah صلى الله عليه وسلم said:

(Bukhari:6851) **مَنْ أَطَاعَنِي دَخَلَ الْجَنَّةَ، وَمَنْ عَصَانِي فَقَدْ أَبَى**

Translation: Whoever obeys me will enter Paradise, and whoever disobeys me is the one who refuses (to enter it).

Akhlaaq

The Qur'an is an amazing book that guides you towards success. When you learn to recite it, do it with love and affection. Give full attention when you are listening to the Qur'an. Recite the Qur'an with Tajweed and in a good voice. Imitate any good Reciter (Qari).

Seerah

After returning from Ta'if, the Hajj season began. People from far and wide came for Hajj, the holy pilgrimage. The Messenger of Allah صلى الله عليه وسلم met these visitors and invited them towards Islam. Alhamdulillah! People started accepting the message.

Qur'an

الْهَيْكُمُ التَّكَاثُرُ ۝۱ حَتَّىٰ زُرْتُمُ الْمَقَابِرَ ۝۲
كَلَّا سَوْفَ تَعْلَمُونَ ۝۳ ثُمَّ كَلَّا سَوْفَ تَعْلَمُونَ ۝۴

Note: Memorize these Ayaat of Surah Al-Takaathur.

Lesson 7

Aqeedah

Those people whom Allah chooses especially to convey His message, are called Messengers or Prophets. About 25 Prophets are mentioned in the Qur'an by their names.

Dua

(Muslim:2645) **اللَّهُمَّ مُصْرِفَ الْقُلُوبِ، صَرِّفْ قُلُوبَنَا عَلَى طَاعَتِكَ**

Translation: O Allah, the Turner of the hearts, turn our hearts to Your obedience.

Hadeeth

The Messenger of Allah صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم said:

(Bukhari:33) **آيَةُ الْمُنَافِقِ ثَلَاثٌ: إِذَا حَدَّثَ كَذَبَ، وَإِذَا وَعَدَ أَخْلَفَ، وَإِذَا أُؤْتِمِنَ خَانَ**

Translation: The signs of a hypocrite are three: When he speaks, he tells a lie; and when he promises, he breaks his promise; and when he is entrusted, he betrays (proves to be dishonest).

Akhlaaq

Friday is a special day. It is advisable to take bath and wear neat clothes, sending Salawaat (blessings) on Prophet Muhammed صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم, and recite Surah Kahf. Use perfume and go to the Masjid as early as possible, before Khutbah (sermon) starts. Do not disturb the people in order to go to the front rows. Sit wherever you get the place easily. Listen to Khutbah with attention. Do not talk or do any unnecessary action while Khutbah is going on.

Seerah

During Hajj in the 11th year of Prophethood, the Messenger of Allah صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم met six persons of Khazraj tribe who came from Madinah. He called them to the religion of Allah, Islam. They accepted it with sincerity. After going to Madinah they introduced Islam to their tribes and Islam spread from house to house in Madinah.

Qur'an

**أَلْهَكُمُ التَّكَاثُرُ ۚ ۱ حَتَّىٰ زُرْتُمُ الْمَقَابِرَ ۚ ۲
كَلَّا سَوْفَ تَعْلَمُونَ ۚ ۳ ثُمَّ كَلَّا سَوْفَ تَعْلَمُونَ ۚ ۴
كَلَّا لَوْ تَعْلَمُونَ عِلْمَ الْيَقِينِ ۚ ۵ لَتَرَوُنَّ الْجَحِيمَ ۚ ۶ ثُمَّ لَتَرَوُنَّهَا عَيْنَ الْيَقِينِ ۚ ۷
ثُمَّ لَتَسْأَلَنَّ يَوْمَئِذٍ عَنِ النَّعِيمِ ۚ ۸**

Note: Memorize Surah Al-Takaathur. (complete)

Lesson 8

Aqeedah

The Messengers of Allah always spoke truth. Whatever commands they received from Allah they conveyed them in full. They neither lied nor committed sins.

Dua

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْعَجْزِ وَالْكَسَلِ وَالْجُبْنِ وَالْبُخْلِ وَالْهَرَمِ وَعَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ

(Muslim:2722)

Translation: O Allah! I seek refuge in You from incapacity, laziness, old age, miserliness, and cowardice, and the torment of the grave.

Hadeeth

The Messenger of Allah صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم said:

مَا عَابَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ طَعَامًا قَطُّ، إِنْ اشْتَهَاهُ أَكَلَهُ وَإِلَّا تَرَكَهُ

(Bukhari:3370)

Translation: The Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم never criticized any food (presented to him). He would eat it if he liked it; otherwise, he would leave it (without expressing his dislike).

Akhlaaq

Allah ordered believers to send blessings on our beloved Prophet Muhammad صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم as Allah said: “Indeed, Allah confers blessing upon the Prophet, and His angels [ask Him to do so]. O you who have believed, ask [Allah to confer] blessing upon him and ask [Allah to grant him] peace.” (Surah Al-Ahzaab: 56)

Seerah

A unique incident happened in Makkah, it is called Mi'raj. Our beloved Prophet Muhammad travelled to above seven skies. In the first part of the journey, Jibreel went along with the Messenger صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم from Makkah to Bait Al-Maqdis. And from there he went to high heavens (7 skies) and got the opportunity to meet Allah. In this Holy travel of Mi'raj, he was given the gift of Salah (to be prayed five times daily). The Salah gives an excellent opportunity for us to stand in front of Allah, talk to Him, and be closest to Him in Sajdah.

Qur'an

أَلْهَكُمُ التَّكَاثُرُ ۚ ۱ حَتَّىٰ زُرْتُمُ الْمَقَابِرَ ۚ ۲

كَلَّا سَوْفَ تَعْلَمُونَ ۚ ۳ ثُمَّ كَلَّا سَوْفَ تَعْلَمُونَ ۚ ۴

كَلَّا لَوْ تَعْلَمُونَ عِلْمَ الْيَقِينِ ۚ ۵ لَتَرَوُنَّ الْجَحِيمَ ۚ ۶ ثُمَّ لَتَرَوُنَّهَا عَيْنَ الْيَقِينِ ۚ ۷

ثُمَّ لَتَسْأَلَنَّ يَوْمَئِذٍ عَنِ النَّعِيمِ ۚ ۸

Note: Revise Surah Al-Takaathur.

These words occur in the Qur'an more than 26,000 times, do you know their meanings?

Introduction & Ta'awwuz	good	خَيْر	176	he knew	عَلِمَ	562		
Allah	الله	2550	Adhkar of Ruku & Sujood	he did	عَمِلَ	318		
Shaitan	شَيْطَان	88	Glory be to	سُبْحَانَ	41	Surah Al-Falaq		
who	مَنْ	831	the Magnificent	عَظِيم	107	when	إِذَا	239
what	هَلْ	93	the earth	أَرْض	461	when	إِذَا	423
Surah Al-Fatihah (Verse 1 - 3)	the sky	سَمَاء (سَمَاوَات)	310	Surah An-Naas				
name	اسْم	39	between	بَيْن	266	God	إِلَه	145
the Most Gracious	رَحْمَن	57	nothing	شَيْء	283	chest	صَدْر	44
the Most Merciful	رَحِيم	116	after	بَعْد	198	angel	مَلَك	88
Good mannered	كَرِيم	27	Tashah-hud			Jinn	جِنَّة	32
all the praises and thanks	أَلْحَمْد	43	worships by spending wealth	أَلطَّيِّبَات	46	Surah Al-'Asr		
be to Allah	لِلَّهِ	149	peace	سَلَام	42	mankind	إِنْسَان	65
the worlds	أَلْعَالَمِينَ	73	prophet	نَبِي	75	except	إِلَّا	664
a Muslim	مُسْلِم	42	the mercy	رَحْمَة	114	they believed	آمَنُوا	258
a believer	مُؤْمِن	230	slave	عَبْد	125	the truth	حَق	247
a polytheist	مُشْرِك	49	this (feminine)	هَذِهِ	47	or	أَوْ	280
a disbeliever	كَافِر	134	that (feminine)	تِلْكَ	43	what	مَاذَا	27
a pious person	صَالِح	136	Prayer for the Prophet ﷺ			Surah An-Nasr		
Surah Al-Fatihah (Verse 4 & 5)	ibraheem	إِبْرَاهِيم	69	he came	جَاء	171		
the day	يَوْم	405	he did	فَعَلَ	100	the people	أَلنَّاس	241
judgment	دِين	92	he made	جَعَلَ	344	was (is)	كَانَ	422
You alone	إِيَّاكَ	24	he opened	فَتَح	25	Surah Al-Kaafiroon		
the Lord	رَب	971	Prayers after Salah			O!	يَا	361
what	مَا	2154	world	دُنْيَا	115	people!	قَوْم	383
Surah Al-Fatihah (Verse 6 & 7)	the hereafter	آخِرَة	115	O!	أَيُّهَا	153		
the path	صِرَاط	45	the punishment	عَذَاب	322	soon	سَوْف	42
the straight	مُسْتَقِيم	37	the fire	نَار	145	Purpose of revelation of the Qur'an		
(of) those	الَّذِينَ	1080	he helped	نَصَرَ	80	a book	كِتَاب	261
not	غَيْر	147	he remembered	ذَكَرَ	151	we revealed	أَنْزَلْنَا	55
nor	لَا	1687	he created	خَلَقَ	237	verse	آيَة	382
Azan	he worshiped	عَبَدَ	142	if	لَوْ	201		
more	كَثِير	63	Surah Al-Ikhlaas			Qu'ran is Easy to Learn		
the most	أَكْثَر	88	Say!	قُلْ	332	indeed	لَقَدْ	406
that	أَنَّ	571	he said	قَالَ	530	the Qur'an	قُرْآن	70
that	أَنَّ	359	they said	قَالُوا	332	only	إِنَّمَا	145
the messenger	رَسُول	332	one	أَحَد	74	actions	الْأَعْمَال	41
the prayer	صَلَاة	83	did not	لَمْ	348	How to learn it?		
Fajar Azan, Iqamat, Wadu	will not	لَنْ	106	the one who	الَّذِي	304		
partner	شَرِيك	40	he hit	ضَرَبَ	50	which of	أَيَّ	59
the path	سَبِيل (سَبِيل)	176	he listened	سَمِعَ	98	better	أَحْسَن	36

Verb Table

		فعل مضارع		فعل ماض	
		He does. He will do.	يَفْعَلُ	He did.	فَعَلَ
		They do. They will do.	يَفْعَلُونَ	They all did.	فَعَلُوا
Don't do!	فعل نهي	Do!	فعل أمر	You do. You will do.	فَعَلْتَ
Don't do! (You all)	لَا تَفْعَلُوا	Do! (You all)	إَفْعَلُوا	I do. I will do.	فَعَلْتُ
Doer	فَاعِلٌ:	You all do. You all will do.	تَفْعَلُونَ	You all did.	فَعَلْتُمْ
The one who is affected	مَفْعُولٌ:	We do. We will do.	نَفْعَلُ	We did.	فَعَلْنَا
To do, action	فِعْلٌ:	She does. She will do.	تَفْعَلُ	She did.	فَعَلَتْ

Master Table-1: Trilateral Verbs (أَفْعَالٌ ثَلَاثِي مُجَرَّد)

اسم (ال، ي، ع)	اسم (ال، ي، ع)	اسم (ال، ي، ع)	key for فعل أمر	key for فعل مضارع	key for فعل ماض	
فَعَلَ	مَفْعُولٌ	فَاعِلٌ	إَفْعَلْ	يَفْعَلُ	فَعَلَ	
to do	the one who is affected	doer	do!	he does/ he will do	he did	
فَتَحَ	مَفْتُوحٌ	فَاتِحٌ	إِفْتَحْ	يَفْتَحُ	فَتَحَ	If you open the Qur'an,
to open	that which is opened	opener	open!	he opens/ he will open	he opened	
نَصَرَ	مَنْصُورٌ	نَاصِرٌ	أَنْصُرْ	يَنْصُرُ	نَصَرَ	Allah will help you;
to help	the one who is helped	helper	help!	he helps/ he will help	he helped	
ضَرَبَ	مَضْرُوبٌ	ضَارِبٌ	إِضْرِبْ	يَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبَ	Otherwise you will be hit;
to hit	the one who is hit	the one who hit	hit!	he hits/ he will hit	he hit	
سَمِعَ	مَسْمُوعٌ	سَامِعٌ	اسْمَعْ	يَسْمَعُ	سَمِعَ	Therefore listen.
to listen	the one who is listened to	listener	listen!	he listens/ he will listen	he listened	

About the Author

Dr. Abdulazeez Abdulraheem developed "Read Al-Qur'an, the easy way & with Tajweed" and "Understand Al-Qur'an, the easy way" series based on 25 years of teaching and research. Many schools around the world have adopted the two series. A separate syllabus is also designed for the adults as well. Dr. Abdulazeez Abdulraheem has taught these courses in more than 10 countries. His programs are aired by many national and international TV networks. His books are translated into more than 20 languages.