



- This course is based on modern techniques taken from a review of books on Arabic grammar, statistics, teaching models, second language learning tools, brain, thinking, effective living, and NLP.
- In the most commonly printed Qur'an copy, pages in the Muhaf are 600, lines per page 15, words per line 9, total words on every page 130 and total words approximately are 78000 in the in the Qur'an.
- Allah says repeatedly in the Qur'an: Verily we have made Al-Qur'an easy to understand and remember. Indeed it is amazingly easy. If you learn the meaning of every word from a typical salah that is, 7 commonly cited Surahs: Surah Al-Fatihah, *والعصر، إذا جاء نصر الله، قل يا ايها الكافرون، قل هو الله أحد، قل أعوذ برب الفلق، قل أعوذ برب الناس،*
- And the parts of Salah such as Adhaan, Du'aa after Wuddo, starting prayer, and what we say in Rukoo, Sujood, *رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي...، اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ...، رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي...* along with extremely simple grammar using TPI, then you learn then you learn 125 words that occurs 40000 times or 50% or half the words in every line, all that in just 3 minutes clips.
- Along with 7 Surahs and Azkar of Salah and simplified Arabic grammar, you will also learn how to recite effectively with imagination and feelings, how to bring these Surahs and Azkaar into our lives and thousand Arabic dialogues. All of the above in just 7 hours of total clips time. Another simple series like this and you will reach 70% of Qur'anic words and after that you will have less than two new words in every line of the Qur'an, InshAllah.
- Every lesson we have two parts. 1a, 2a, 3a, etc. will contain Surahs and Azkar; 1b, 2b, 3b, will contain simplified Arabic grammar using TPI and Spoken Arabic dialogues. So Watch 1b to know more. The best way to learn is to take notes and teach it to others so go ahead and teach someone. Don't forget to forward it. Make teams and WhatsApp groups and learn together.



- We don't start by teaching you with lots of scary terminologies nor with dry lessons like هَذَا بَيْتٌ كَيْبَرٌ when are you going to repeat that sentence? Perhaps if you have a Arab neighbor and his toddler comes to you crying you take him in your lap and to console him you say شُوف، شُوف - هَذَا بَيْتٌ كَيْبَرٌ
- This may never happen. That's why our lessons start with Al-Fatiha. Talk to Allah 25 times a day. Practice Arabic language with Allah subhanahu wa taala. What an amazing start right on the target. We spend almost 1 hour in 5 prayers in Arabic talking to Allah. Why not start from there. It is the most common sense approach and it is valid for every Muslim man and woman old and young and even for a child.
- By the way we do teach Arabic grammar but in a different way. To make it simple fun and easy Allah has blessed me to develop TPI for learning Arabic. TPI is total physical interaction, that is, use your all physical parts, ears, eyes, brain voice hands heart and so on. In other words hear it see it, think it, say it, show it, love it, do it together.
- Can you repeat it with me with actions please. Use your hands to show what you mean: Hear it see it think it say it show it love it do it together. In this course, through TPI you will learn 50 words that occur 21000 times in the Qur'an; and here are those words. Later on you will find TPI to be extremely useful for explaining Qur'anic word also.
- For example, one sign is enough for 5 things. It is also extremely powerful when it comes to verbs involving different combinations. For example خَلَقْتَهُ، نَخَلَفُكُمْ، and so on. All you have to do is say it loudly and move your hands like هُوَ، هُمْ، أَنْتَ، أَنَا، أَنْتُمْ، Still some people find it difficult to move the hands so to convince them I say when you give directions on mobile phone you say for example go straight and then turn right.
- Why do you move your hands? Because that's the way the brain works. We are teaching the brain through its own style for faster and effective learning. So don't miss the B parts, that is, 1b, 2b, 3b, and so on. You will learn 50 words that occur in the Qur'an 21000 times that is 27% of Qur'anic words or 1 in 4 words or two words in every line of the Qur'an.
- In addition to that you will learn thousand dialogues of Spoken Arabic. based on these 50 words to consolidate your learning of these different forms and make it full of fun.



6

88

2471

2,550

7

الرَّجِيمِ.

مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ

بِاللَّهِ

أَعُوذُ

the outcast.	from Satan,	in Allah		I seek refuge
Do you think Shaitan is close to Allah's mercy? He is rejected; outcast; thrown away from Allah's mercy. Remember the context to memorize the meanings.	from مِنْ: More than 3000 times in the Qur'an	الله	بِ	Safety first ; 'Buckle up ;' Get protection.
		Allah	In	

- Allah is the original name of Allah the rest like al-Karim, ar-Rahim are His attributes.
- When it's cold, we try to protect ourself with warm clothes so that air does not attack us from any side. أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ means oh Allah, I want protection.
- Whenever you recite the Qur'an try to imagine the background: Who is Shaitan ? Our biggest and most dangerous enemy. He has huge experience of making people slip from the time of Adam (Alayhi' as'Salam). He made even Adam (Alayhi' as'Salam) slip so none of us can be smarter than Adam (Alayhi' as'Salam). And on the top of that, Shaitan has told Allah that he will attack us from the Right, the Left, the Front, and the Back.
- And all of us have a Shaitan with us, who is an evil Jinn. We cannot hit Shaitan, nor kill him, nor convince him to become good so the first thing is to feel seriously that you need protection. You are unsafe !
- Ar-Rajeem: Why is Ar-Rajeem mentioned here? Why not just أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ? So that we always keep his status alive in our mind. This Rajeem wants us to follow him and become like him: The outcast ! But Allah he was the powerful weapon.
- Say أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ and we get protection. أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ covers us from all sides wraps us in protection. Plan to recite it before reading the Qur'an. Why ? He may divert our attention while reciting or listening to it especially in Salah.
- If we don't get live Hedaya (a guidance from the Qur'an) then Shaitan has succeeded. Shaitan runs away from the Qur'an itself, even then Allah asked us to seek His protection before reciting it. So how about when we are in the market, or on the internet etc?
- Make it a habit to repeat it every time you sense the danger. Recite it with feelings, that you are extremely unsafe and desperate to get the protection. Recite it with sincere begging: أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ.

Lesson
2b

هُوَ، هُمْ، أَنْتَ، أَنَا، أَنْتُمْ، نَحْنُ

By the end of this lesson: 2 (a & b), we will learn 5 words which occur almost 2,700 times in the Qur'an.



- 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 it, say it, and show it. Make sure that you do this practice with full attention and love.
 - a) 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 four fingers of your right hand towards your right. In a class, both the teacher and the student should practice this together.
 - b) When you say أَنْتَ (you), point the index finger of your right hand to someone sitting in front of you. When you say أَنَا (I), point the index finger of your right hand towards yourself.
 - c) When you say أَنْتُمْ (you all), point four fingers of your right hand to the front. When you say نَحْنُ (we) point the four fingers of your right hand towards yourself.
- Somebody may say what about: أَنْتِ، هُمَا، أَنْتُمَا، هِيَ، أَنْتِ، etc ? Well, we say these 6 words occur most frequently so we learned them first. We will learn other forms later on, Insha'Allah.

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



- We started with أعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم ; that is habit number one. Realize that you are in a war zone with Shaitan who is whispering you with evil things. Get protection by saying أعوذ بالله whenever he attacks you.
- With 'Taawwudh' and Surah Al-Fatihah, We will cover 9 habits.
- We will start Surah Al-Fatihah now which is the first Surah of the Qur'an and which is so important that Allah has commanded us to recite it every day in every Surah and in every Raka'ah. The words of Surah Al-Fatihah with 'Taawwudh' occur in the Qur'an almost 9,000 times!

115

57

39

1 الرَّحِيمِ

الرَّحْمَنُ

الله

بِسْمِ

the Most Merciful.	the Most Gracious,	(of) Allah,	In the name	
Words of this type show continuity. Beautiful جميل Good mannered كَرِيمٌ ²⁷ Continually Merciful الرَّحِيمِ	Words of this type show intensity. Extremely angry غَضَبٌ Intensely Merciful رَحْمَنٌ		اِسْمِ	بِ
			'Ism' is singular, 'Asmaa' is plural	in

- This ayah is called basmalah. Bismillah, in the name of Allah, which means I start my work in the name of Allah. I read I write, I do anything in the name of Allah
- When you recite this, imagine or visualize the care and kindness of Allah. Look how He has designed the earth, the sun, clouds, rain, food, parents and your own body, especially the digestive system for you to survive.
- Recite it with the hope of getting His help, and with the feelings of praising Allah for His extreme care and kindness.
- **Habit 2:** We start every work with the name of extremely caring and kind Allah and when we do that, He will grant His blessings in this world, and His absolute Rahmah in Akhirah, Continuous and never-ending Rahmah.
- When we start with Basmalah, it reminds us not to do anything that displeases Ar-Rahman.
- الرَّحْمَنُ عَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ has taught the Qur'an, so when we start reciting the Qur'an, remember His attribute. He will help us learn it and open our hearts to its message.
- Saying Basmalah is more effective when it comes from the heart. That is when we realize who Allah is. We say: O Allah! Help us study the Qur'an and Your names and attributes so that we can realize Your greatness and Your Rahmah.



- Now we will learn two new words first before we go for Spoken Arabic. مَنْ Note that مَنْ means who? And plural of مُسْلِمٍ is مُسْلِمُونَ.

Spoken Arabic

هُوَ مُسْلِمٍ	مَنْ هُوَ؟ ⁸³¹
هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ	مَنْ هُمْ؟
أَنَا مُسْلِمٍ	مَنْ أَنْتَ؟
نَحْنُ مُسْلِمُونَ	مَنْ أَنْتُمْ؟

- While sending SMS we use short forms for example & sign for and U for letter you and number 4 for for and letter R for are but Subhan Allah Arabic is amazing letter وَ means and فَ thus أَ means do if you want to say وَهُوَ don't even give space in between وَهُوَ means وَ+هُوَ meaning and he وَهُمْ and they, there is no fatah kisara or dhamma in general books just letters there enough it saves space it is brief it is easy to read and easy to write mashAllah.

Pronouns (with examples)	
and he	وَهُوَ
and they all	وَهُمْ
and you	وَأَنْتَ
and I	وَأَنَا
and you all	وَأَنْتُمْ
and we all	وَنَحْنُ

Spoken Arabic

أَنَا مُسْلِمٍ وَهُوَ مُسْلِمٍ	مَنْ أَنْتَ وَمَنْ هُوَ؟
نَحْنُ مُسْلِمُونَ وَهُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ	مَنْ أَنْتُمْ وَمَنْ هُمْ؟

Lesson
4a

Surah Al-Faithah – Ayah: 1

By the end of this lesson: 4 (a & b), we will learn 14 words which occur almost 5,200 times in the Qur'an.



The Ayah (verse) for this lesson is: أعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم، بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

73
199
149
43
لَا
رَبِّ
لِلَّهِ
أَلْحَمْدُ
2
الْعَلَمِينَ
رَبِّ
لِلَّهِ
أَلْحَمْدُ

of the worlds.	Lord	be to Allah		All the praise and thanks
the world worlds	'Rabb' means the one who takes care of us and helps us grow.	اللَّهِ	لِ	'الحمد' is made up of two words: ال+حمد 'أل' here means all.
الْ عَالَمِ عَالَمِينَ		Allah	to	

- 'حمد' has two meanings: Praise and Thanks. Therefore 'Al-Hamd' means: All praises and thanks. By the way, As-Salamu Alaikum means all peace upon you.
- Allah is Rabb'il Aalameen. If he doesn't take care of the sun, the moon, the earth, the gravity and so on, the whole world will collapse, and we will die in a fraction of a second.
- Imagine the world of humans, the world of angels, of jinns, of galaxies and Allah knows what else, He is taking care of all of these, simultaneously!
- Our heart should be filled with His praise when we say: Al-hamdu Li-Allah'i Rabb'il Alam'een.
- **Habit-3:** Always be a student of different types of knowledge so that you can feel Allah's greatness and praise Allah from the depth of your heart.
- Another meaning of 'Hamd' is thanks. Allah created us, gave us eyes, ears nose, hands, legs..Provided us with air, clothes, home, neighbourhood. He provided us with parents, brothers, sisters, relatives, friends etc. And he provided us with health, and comfort, vegetables and fruits, milk and meat, and varieties of food. And he made us humans, and more importantly Muslims.
- God forbid if my kidneys fail, and someone donates a kidney? Ought I be thankful to him for all my life? Allah gave us two fully working kidneys, and so many other things. Each part is so complicated that the whole world can't manufacture one! Mean something when you recite it. For example: Thank You Allah for keeping me alive, keeping me healthy, and safe. Thank You for making me a Muslim and giving me the chance to pray to You. Shouldn't my heart be filled with gratitude when I recite this Ayah?
- **Habit-4:** Always be grateful to Allah. Remember His trillions and zillions of favors upon you. Don't complain for a few missing things, which are nothing but a test from Allah.



- We will learn 16 dialogues of Spoken Arabic. Don't forget to use TPI which is: Hear it, see it, think it, say it, show it, love it, and do it together!
- We have learned 6 words, which are: هُوَ، هُمْ، أَنْتَ، أَنْتُمْ، أَنَا، نَحْنُ . We have also learned that letter 'و' means and, 'ف' means thus or so. فَهُوَ (ف+هُوَ) means 'so he.'

Pronouns (with examples)	
so he	فَهُوَ
so they	فَهُمْ
so you	فَأَنْتَ
so you all	فَأَنْتُمْ
so I	فَأَنَا
and we	فَنَحْنُ

- Let's take two new words here: 'هَلْ؟' is a question word, which means 'Is, Am, Are'? and نَعَمْ means 'Yes.' If I ask you: Are you a Muslim? You will say: Yes! I am a Muslim.

Spoken Arabic

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

- Let's take one more word بِخَيْرٍ. بِ : with; خَيْرٍ : good. بِخَيْرٍ means with good.

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، أَنَا بِخَيْرٍ، أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ	هَلْ أَنْتَ بِخَيْرٍ؟
نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ بِخَيْرٍ، أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ	هَلْ أَنْتُمْ بِخَيْرٍ؟
نَعَمْ، هُوَ بِخَيْرٍ، أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ	هَلْ هُوَ بِخَيْرٍ؟
نَعَمْ، هُمْ بِخَيْرٍ، أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ	هَلْ هُمْ بِخَيْرٍ؟



أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ، بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ: أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ

- We are in this verse:

3 الرَّحِيمِ

الرَّحْمَنِ

the Most Merciful

The Most Gracious,

- In Bismillah we have already learnt that Ar-Rahman means Extremely Caring and Kind and Intensely Merciful. And Ar-Raheem means Continually Caring and Kind and Continually Merciful.
- Rahmah means to take care, to be kind and to be merciful. Allah says about himself in the Qur'an كَتَبَ عَلَى نَفْسِهِ الرَّحْمَةَ He has ordained mercy on Himself.
- The Prophet ﷺ said that Allah said: "My mercy has preceded My anger". Allah shows His mercy at times through care, love and gentleness and at times through firmness and even through punishment, like a mother does to her child but for Allah are the highest attributes.
- Don't forget His Rahmah when you are blessed with enjoyment and make sure that you thank Him with your heart, tongue and actions.
- Most important: Don't be depressed when you are struck with trials. Train yourself to read Allah's love and care in and around you and throughout your facts. Be patient, don't grumble, look at others who are facing even tougher challenges. Have trust in Allah's Rahmah and be strongly hopeful that there is ease after every hardship. Very soon you will know that the things you don't like may result in something good later on.
- Everything that happens to us is the best decision of Ar-Rahman and Ar-Raheem, The most Caring and Affectionate. It is about positive thinking about Allah and it is million times better than just "Positive thinking" as proposed by the West or the East.
- Is your glass half empty or half full? How your answer it reflects your outlook on life and almost about everything including yourselves. Positive thinking means seeing in your mind's eye that thing you want as an accomplished fact. Think positively while hoping the best from Allah alone. Therefore, **Habit No. 5** is: Think positive about Allah.
- Positive Thinking is a key to success because it brings inner peace, success, better health, happiness, satisfaction and improved relations.
- We recite Ar-Rahmanir-Raheem expecting to receive Allah's Rahmah. Let us remember the Hadith of the Prophet ﷺ: مَنْ لَا يَرْحَمُ لَا يُرْحَمُ (He who is not caring, kind and merciful will not be able to receive the care, kindness and mercy from Allah). He also said: Be merciful on the earth and you will be shown mercy from Who is above the Heaven.
- Therefore, **Habit No. 6** is: Be caring and kind and merciful to people.



- There are 3 types of words in Arabic: (1) اسم (Noun), (2) فعل (Verb), and (3) حرف (Particle).
1) اسم (Noun) includes names such as كِتَابٌ, مَكَّةُ or pronouns, or attributes like مُسْلِمٌ, مُؤْمِنٌ.
2) فعل (Verb) tells us about an action,
3) حرف (Particle) joins nouns, and/or verbs. Example: for, from, in, and so on.
- Let's talk about signs for nouns. كِتَابٌ (a book). Tanween at the ending shows that it is a noun. Amazing part here is that even if you don't pronounce the end, and just say 'كِتَاب' It doesn't matter, after all it is a book.
- If you are talking of a specific thing, you add ل in the beginning of the word. ل means the specific. In Arabic you don't start with a Sakinah (with Sukoon) letter. You have to add a temporary Hamza and say 'الْ'.
- When 'الْ' is used in the front, you don't say ء at the end. Don't say: أَلْكِتَابُ or "The a book". You have to drop 'a', it will be أَلْكِتَابُ (The book). If you want to say: And the book, You will say: وَأَلْكِتَابُ. Why? As we said earlier, The Hamza before ل is temporary.
- Let's take the noun with 'الْ' ?

الْمُسْلِمُ	مُسْلِمٌ
الْمُؤْمِنُ	مُؤْمِنٌ
الصَّالِحُ	صَالِحٌ
الْكَافِرُ	كَافِرٌ
الْمُشْرِكُ	مُشْرِكٌ

- The ending signs show the status of a noun. For example: كِتَابًا, كِتَابٌ, or كِتَابِ depends on whether 'كِتَاب' is used as a subject, or object or with a preposition. You will learn more about this later on.
- Can you give me the noun with 'الْ' for:

الْمُسْلِمَ	مُسْلِمًا
الْمُؤْمِنَ	مُؤْمِنًا
الصَّالِحَ	صَالِحًا

- For the last case, can you give me the noun with 'أل' please?

الْمُسْلِمِ	مُسْلِمٍ
الْمُؤْمِنِ	مُؤْمِنٍ
الصَّالِحِ	صَالِحٍ

- The signs for a noun therefore are: It starts with ل, for example أَلْكِتَابِ or ends with ٍ, as in: كِتَابٌ, كِتَابًا, or كِتَابٍ.



أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ، بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

92

405

3

ط
4 الدِّينِ

يَوْمِ

مَلِكِ

(of) Judgment.	(of) the day	Master
	يَوْمُ الْجُمُعَةِ، يَوْمُ الْقِيَامَةِ، يَوْمُ الْعِيدِ Days أَيَّامٌ + Day يَوْمٌ ³⁵⁰	ملك: master مَلَكٌ:angel (مَلِكَةٌ+)

- الدِّينِ has two meanings. First meaning is system of life. For example Islam which shows us how to live our private as well as our public life. It is a system of life. The second meaning of الدِّينِ is judgment. ملك يَوْمِ الدِّينِ Master of the day of Judgment.
- For students the day of results is the most important day in the whole academic year. Similarly, one of the most important days of our life is the day of the result of our life.
- Allah is the master of every thing even today. But that day no one will have any power and no one can talk or intercede except with His permission. We can say: O Allah! You made us Muslims without our asking, purely out of Your Mercy. Now we ask you for Jannah and we hope that you will not reject our Dua.
- Let's plant for it. How? Fight the attractions of this world and the temptations of Shaitan by remembering يَوْمِ الدِّينِ . Remember the death and what will happen after that; the long time in the grave, the waking up on the day of resurrection, the assembly in the ground of the long day of Hashr, and the Judgment. Remember the details of the heaven and the hell.
- Plan for your worship by performing Salawat, reciting the Qur'an, doing Zikr with love including Tawbah and asking for forgiveness. We use most of our time to earn for food, clothing, driving, parties etc. We feed ourselves with varieties of food. Let us not forget the source, Allah.
- Plan for your intellect by studying the Qur'an, Hadith, Seerah, learning Arabic to understand the Qur'an, learning other branches of knowledge to know the world and to earn halal.
- Plan for your morals by controlling your eyes, ears, mouth, hands, legs and private parts and most importantly your thoughts. By getting ready to answer the four questions: about our life, our youth, our earning and spending of wealth, and our applications of knowledge. Plan in way that you don't end up as a destitute on that day and make sure that you don't steal or snatch or grab others money, backbite, accuse, or abuse others.
- Plan for your body by doing exercise, eating right and eating less, sleeping on time, and by making use of the time and health properly. Therefore **Habit No. 7** is: Keep the end in mind.



- In the last lesson we have learnt that a noun starts with **أَلْ**, or ends with **ةٌ**.
- One of the ways to make plurals, is to add **ون** or **ين** at the end. This is one way. Let us take a word **مُسْلِم**; plural of **مُسْلِمٌ** is: **مُسْلِمُونَ** . Plural of **مُسْلِمًا** or **مُسْلِمِ** is: **مُسْلِمِينَ** . In brief, if I ask for the plural of **مُسْلِم** (without ending sound), you can say: **مُسْلِمُونَ** or **مُسْلِمِينَ**.
- Give plural of some of these words:

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

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ أَنْتَ مُؤْمِنٌ؟ نَعَمْ، أَنَا مُؤْمِنٌ
هَلْ أَنْتُمْ مُؤْمِنُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ مُؤْمِنُونَ
هَلْ هُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ؟ نَعَمْ، هُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ
هَلْ هُمْ مُؤْمِنُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، هُمْ مُؤْمِنُونَ

- Foreigners in the Arab world with little or no Arabic knowledge, manage things with only two slang words: **مَا فِيهِ**, **فِيهِ** (pronounced as fee, maa fee). 'Feeh' actually means in there. **مَا فِيهِ** not in there. When you go to a supermarket, you say: **fee moya** (Is there water). If the guy doesn't have it, he will say **maa fee moya**. 'ما' is for Not. So, if I ask you: **هَلْ هُوَ مُشْرِكٌ؟** You will say: **مَا هُوَ بِمُشْرِكٍ**
- Remember, whenever you use **مَا**, You have to add **بِ** at the ending word. **بِ** is there for emphasis. **مَا هُوَ بِمُشْرِكٍ**: He is not at all a Mushrik. Also, remember plural of **مُشْرِكٌ**, is **مُشْرِكُونَ**. And plural of **مُشْرِكِ** is **مُشْرِكِينَ** So:
هَلْ هُوَ مُشْرِكٌ؟ مَا هُوَ بِمُشْرِكٍ **هَلْ هُمْ مُشْرِكُونَ؟ مَا هُمْ بِمُشْرِكِينَ**
- Why? Because when you have **بِ** before a noun it will be **بِمُشْرِكٍ** and plural will be **بِمُشْرِكِينَ**.

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ أَنْتَ مُشْرِكٌ؟ مَا أَنَا بِمُشْرِكٍ
هَلْ أَنْتُمْ مُشْرِكُونَ؟ مَا نَحْنُ بِمُشْرِكِينَ
هَلْ هُوَ مُشْرِكٌ؟ مَا هُوَ بِمُشْرِكٍ
هَلْ هُمْ مُشْرِكُونَ؟ مَا هُمْ بِمُشْرِكِينَ



In this lesson, we will study the first part of verse 5:

24

نَعْبُدُ

إِيَّاكَ

we worship	You alone
This word is from عِبَادَة:worship	In this context only إِيَّاكَ means You alone . إِيَّا does not mean alone!

- عِبَادَة has 3 meanings: worship, obedience, and slavery. We worship Allah in all these meanings. Another meaning of عِبَادَة is to obey Allah with love and humility.
- What are different types of Ibadah? Salah, fasting, zakah, Hajj, earning halal, studying, and everything that is done with right intention.
- There are 3 types of worship; by heart, by tongue, and by body. Worship of the heart include having faith, sincerity, love, trust, remembrance of Allah, fearing Allah, hoping from Allah, being humble in front of Allah and so on.
- Say نَعْبُدُ إِيَّاكَ focussing not only on salah but also on what we will do today after this Salah. Somebody may say, why should we worship?, Why not just enjoy the life? I say, if you sleep today in your room but wake up in a new island with people serving you and providing you with all types of facilities, what will be your first question? Why am I here? or who brought me here? or who is the owner of this place? The same questions are million times more relevant for this world too. The answers to these questions define our thoughts, actions and our lifestyle and the correct answers are given by the Qur'an and Hadith.
- When we realize that Allah is the one who created us and blessed us with countless blessings to help us enjoy our life then we get an internal powerful urge to love Him, to worship Him and to put our heads on the ground to glorify Him.
- In fact, Allah created us to worship Him. We are made up of body and soul. If we don't feed the soul properly, nothing will make us happy. Only through Zikr of Allah and His worship can we find true and the lasting peace and happiness. Many people ignore this fact and run after money, pleasure, fun, fame, status but you can see that most of the actors, actresses, and singers who are supposedly the luckiest people, are the ones who are involved in drugs, alcohol, addiction, and accidents. Why? Because they miss the purpose and therefore suffer.
- How should we worship Him? The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was a true and complete worshipper. He became the most successful in this world as well as in the Hereafter.
- **Habit No. 8** is Worship Allah the way Prophet Muhammad ﷺ worshipped, to have a peaceful, successful and fulfilling life.



- Remember to use TPI, i.e., hear it, see it, think it, say it, show it, love it, and do it together! We already have learnt: نَحْنُ، أَنْتُمْ، أَنَا، أَنْتَ، هُمْ، هُوَ. Now, we will learn: هُ، هِي، كُمْ، سَأَ، لَكُمْ، لِي. These attachments occur in the Qur'an almost 8,000 times, i.e., in almost every line of the Qur'an. Because these 6 words occur in the Qur'an as attachments with other words we will take the word 'رَب' and do the practice.

Spoken Arabic

رَبُّهُ اللهُ مَنْ رَبُّهُ؟
رَبُّهُمْ اللهُ مَنْ رَبُّهُمْ؟
رَبِّي اللهُ مَنْ رَبُّكَ؟
رَبَّنَا اللهُ مَنْ رَبُّكُمْ؟

773* رَب ... + (هُ، هِي، هُمْ، ...)	
His Rabb	رَبُّهُ
Their Rabb	رَبُّهُمْ
Your Rabb	رَبُّكَ
My Rabb	رَبِّي
Your Rabb	رَبُّكُمْ
Our Rabb	رَبَّنَا

- Here's an interesting tip from Dr. Faruq Atturki. He taught eight words in two minutes to an old woman who said that she could not learn Arabic. He said, let us take 4 words:

كِتَاب (Book), قَلَم (Pen), سَاعَة (Watch), جَوَّال (Mobile).

He picked up the book and said: كِتَابِي (my book) and he bent backwards, and then, كِتَابِكَ (your book) and he bent forward presenting the book. Similarly, قَلَمِي (my pen) and قَلَمِكَ (your pen), سَاعَتِي (my watch) and سَاعَتِكَ (your watch), جَوَّالِي (my mobile) and جَوَّالِكَ (your mobile).

Lesson
8a

Surah Al-Faithah – Ayah: 5

By the end of this lesson: 8 (a & b), we will learn 20 words which occur almost 7,000 times in the Qur'an.



In this lesson, we will study a part of verse 5:

1

24

ط 5 نَسْتَعِينُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ إِيَّاكَ

We ask for help.	and You alone	we worship	You alone
To worship or to do anything, we need Allah's help.	وَ : and In this context also, إِيَّاكَ means You alone .	This word is from عِبَادَةٌ: worship	In this context only إِيَّاكَ means You alone . إِيَّا does not mean alone!

- The verb starting with ن generally means we do, we worship, we ask for help.
- Why should we ask for help? Sometimes we feel that we are powerful. We don't need anybody, we can do it, etc. The truth is that we are completely dependant on Allah's care.
- Look at the earth, the sky, the sun and the billions of stars. Everyting is in Allah's control. Every second we need His help to survive. Even a small virus can kill us. We are so weak that we can not even drink water without Allah's help. To fulfill our own needs we need Allah's help. Then how can you worship Allah without His help?
- Therefore, we say O Allah! إِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ You (alone) we ask for help. Allah loves that we ask Him for His help. Allah says اُدْعُونِي أَسْتَجِبْ لَكُمْ Call upon Me, I will respond to you. How should we ask for help? Allah has taught us how to ask Him through different types of Duas given in the Qur'an. Starting with رَبَّنَا Rabbana and رَبِّي Rabbi. The Prophet ﷺ has taught us 100s of supplications. What can be a better way of asking Allah than through those words which Allah Himself has taught and His beloved Prophet ﷺ has taught us.
- The top it all is that people hate you, if you ask them for help again and again but Allah loves that if we ask Him again and again. And for everything He loves to accept the Duas.
- The Prophet ﷺ said that Dua is worship. Why? Because we humble ourselves in front of Allah and hope in Him alone and there is no chance of رِيَا there. The Prophet ﷺ also said: There is nothing dearer to Allah than Dua.
- So never forget Habit No. 9: Seek Allah's help in everyting you do by saying to Allah إِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ .



- Don't forget to use the TPI which is hear it, see it, think it, say it, show it, love it, and do it together!
- "دين" means "religion" or in fact, "System of Life"
- Translate with TPI:

دين...? (*ه، هـ، هم، هم...)	
His Deen	دِينُهُ
Their Deen	دِينُهُمْ
Your Deen	دِينُكَ
My Deen	دِينِي
Your Deen	دِينُكُمْ
Our Deen	دِينُنَا

- Now we'll take a new word: "ما". "ما" means "No", that is one meaning. And another meaning is "What?", a question word. "ما" - "What?"

Spoken Arabic

(What is your Deen? My Deen is Islam) مَا دِينُكَ؟ دِينِي الْإِسْلَامُ

(What is your Deen? Our Deen is Islam) مَا دِينُكُمْ؟ دِينُنَا الْإِسْلَامُ

(What is his Deen? His Deen is Islam) مَا دِينُهُ؟ دِينُهُ الْإِسْلَامُ

(What is their Deen? Their Deen is Islam) مَا دِينُهُمْ؟ دِينُهُمُ الْإِسْلَامُ

- We'll take another word "كتاب" (Book). The plural is "كُتُب". Together they occur in the Qur'an 261 times approximately. Repeat these, with TPI, in Arabic:

261* كِتَاب... + (ه، هُمْ، ...)	
His Book	كِتَابُهُ
Their Book	كِتَابُهُمْ
Your Book	كِتَابُكَ
My Book	كِتَابِي
Your Book	كِتَابُكُمْ
Our Book	كِتَابُنَا

Spoken Arabic

مَا كِتَابُكَ؟ كِتَابِي الْقُرْآنُ
 مَا كِتَابُكُمْ؟ كِتَابِنَا الْقُرْآنُ
 مَا كِتَابُهُ؟ كِتَابُهُ الْقُرْآنُ
 مَا كِتَابُهُمْ؟ كِتَابُهُمُ الْقُرْآنُ

- Let's take one more word, رَسُولٌ (Messenger); the plural is رُسُلٌ. The two words occur 332 times in the Qur'an.

Spoken Arabic

مَنْ رَسُوكَ؟ رَسُولِي مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ
 مَنْ رَسُوكُمْ؟ رَسُولُنَا مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ
 مَنْ رَسُولُهُ؟ رَسُولُهُ مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ
 مَنْ رَسُولُهُمْ؟ رَسُولُهُمُ مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ

- Similarly, I can ask you, "What is your name?"

مَا اسْمُكَ؟ اِسْمِي عَبْدُ اللَّهِ
 مَا اسْمُهُ؟ اِسْمُهُ عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ



In this lesson, we will study verse 6:

37
لَا
6 الْمُسْتَقِيمَ

45
الصِّرَاطِ

2
أِهْدِنَا

the straight.	to the path,	Guide us	
	آل : the	نَا	إِهْدِ
	الصِّرَاطِ the path	Us	Guide
		هداية، هُدَى	

- If you are going to a new place in a big city, you need a correct map. Living in this world is extremely challenging compared to living in a city. We need a map for guidance at every step. How to spend my life? Whom to worship? How to worship? How to avoid attractions of Shaitan in this world. What words should I use to get the best of relations? How to deal with people when I am offended? How should I live with my family, friends, relatives, neighbours? What are my rights and duties and so on?
- All of us are destined to die. What we do in this Dunya defines our way to Jannah. We say اِهْدِنَا for the salah so that I pray the salah the best way; اِهْدِنَا for the activities after the Salah; for whatever I do in life this year, this month, this week and today and after this salah, I need O Allah! Your Guidance.
- Hidayah mean information and hidayah means Tawfeeq also. Tawfeeq is what Allah puts in my heart in a way that I think, say, and do the right things. So when we say اِهْدِنَا we should ask not only for knowledge but for the most important thing, the tawfeeq. Tawfeeq is the top Hidayah.
- Qur'an is the Book of Guidance. In every salah we recite and listen to ayahs from the Qur'an, the guidance. That indeed is a reply from Allah in answer to اِهْدِنَا.
- If we do not try to understand the Qur'an then is our prayer of اِهْدِنَا sincere? Actually, every salah is a reminder that understanding the Qur'an not only is necessary but also is an emergency.
- To increase guidance we need to have correct faith, study Qur'an and Hadith, do regular zikr and tilawah, worship Allah, read Seerah of Prophet ﷺ, be in the company of good people. I have to stay away from shirk, bida'h, disobedience, hypocrisy, show-off, self-praise, attractions of this world, evil desires, stinginess, jealousy, and so on.
- You may reach a stage where you will see the Qur'anic Ayaat that you recite or listen to giving you the clues for the solution to your problems and worries. May Allah guide us to the best.

مُسَلِمَات	←	مُسَلِمَةٌ
مُؤْمِنَات	←	مُؤْمِنَةٌ
صَالِحَات	←	صَالِحَةٌ



In the last lesson, we have learnt:

﴿أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ﴾ ﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ﴾

37
6 الْمُسْتَقِيمَ

45
الصِّرَاطَ

2
أَهْدِنَا

the straight.	to the path,	Guide us
Guide us to the straight path!		

In this lesson, we will continue:

216
عَلَيْهِمْ

5
أَنْعَمْتَ

1080
الَّذِينَ

صِرَاطَ

on them;	You (have) bestowed favors	(of) those	(The) path
هم على	favor إِنْعَام	1080 times in the Qur'an	الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ straight path
them on			

- The message here is that we should use right models. Every day we use mirror to make sure that we look fine. Life is much more complicated than just dressing. We need right examples and models, so that we can check ourselves where we stand?
- We humans have a tendency from childhood to look at others and follow them. Further, we don't use mirrors which are dull/cracked/concave/convex. Similarly our models should be the best ones, those who are guided and blessed by Allah himself.
- Who are the people Allah has bestowed favors on them? They are Prophets, truthful, martyrs and righteous people.
- Let's take the top among them, the Prophets, and take the best of the prophets: Muhammad ﷺ. What was his path? His path was faith, actions, giving daawah, doing Tazkiyah which is purifying others and implement the Commands of Allah.
- When we say صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ in other words, we are asking Allah every day, O Allah! Help me do all these actions.
- In addition to asking Allah using this dua, read the Qur'an in which a number of models are described. For example: Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ Model in patience, in thanking Allah, dawah, struggle, prayers etc. Adam's (AS) model and Yunus's (AS) model of repentance, Nuh's (AS) model in patience and variety in giving dawah, Musa's (AS) model in handling oppressed nation and giving dawah to oppressors, Ayyub's (AS) model in facing sickness and pain, Lut's (AS) model in addressing morally corrupt people, Shuaib's (AS) model in giving dawah to cheaters and so on.
- Read books on seerah of prophets, sahaba, Taba'ien, and good scholars of all time and keep good friends. In other words, I can also say: O Allah if a Salih person were to live today, doing the same work that I will be doing after this salah, then please give me Tawfeeq to do what he would have done.



- We will review the Arabic grammar that we have learnt in the last nine lessons and also repeat 36 dialogues of Spoken Arabic that we have learnt. Make sure to use TPI in all of these exercises.
- So let us do this 6 words with TPI, Translate: هُوَ، هُمْ، أَنْتَ، أَنْتُمْ، أَنَا، نَحْنُ.

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ أَنْتَ بِخَيْرٍ؟	←	نَعَمْ، أَنَا بِخَيْرٍ، أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ
هَلْ أَنْتُمْ بِخَيْرٍ؟	←	نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ بِخَيْرٍ، أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ
هَلْ هُوَ بِخَيْرٍ؟	←	نَعَمْ، هُوَ بِخَيْرٍ، أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ
هَلْ هُمْ بِخَيْرٍ؟	←	نَعَمْ، هُمْ بِخَيْرٍ، أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ

- We have learnt that there are 3 types of words in Arabic, Ism, Fe'l & Harf. The Plural of a Noun is to add و ن or ين at the end. For example, plural of مُسْلِم is مُسْلِمُونَ or مُسْلِمِينَ.

Spoken Arabic

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

- We have also learnt the attachment like: هِيَ، هُمْ، لَكَ، يَ، كُمْ، سَنا & هَنا. Translate with actions: رَبُّنَا، رَبِّي، رَبُّكَ، رَبُّهُمْ، رَبُّهُ.

Spoken Arabic

مَنْ رَبُّكَ؟	←	رَبِّيَ اللهُ
مَنْ رَبُّكُمْ؟	←	رَبُّنَا اللهُ
مَنْ رَبُّهُ؟	←	رَبُّهُ اللهُ
مَنْ رَبُّهُمْ؟	←	رَبُّهُمْ اللهُ

- We have also learnt that هُوَ means he and هِيَ means she. I will say: هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ and you will have to say: هِيَ مُسْلِمَةٌ.

Feminine	Masculine
هِيَ مُسْلِمَةٌ	هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ
هِيَ مُؤْمِنَةٌ	هُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ
هِيَ صَالِحَةٌ	هُوَ صَالِحٌ

- We have also learnt هَذَا means this, and هَذِهِ means this for feminine. Also we learnt that رَبُّهُ means his Rabb, and رَبُّهَا means her Rabb.

Spoken Arabic

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

And lastly we have learnt how to make plurals of feminine gender forms. For example, plural of مُسْلِمَةٌ is مُسْلِمَاتٌ, مُؤْمِنَةٌ, مُؤْمِنَاتٌ, صَالِحَةٌ, صَالِحَاتٌ.

**Lesson
11a**

Surah Al-Faithah – Ayah: 7

By the end of this lesson: 11 (a & b), we will learn 37 words which occur almost 12,700 times in the Qur'an.



- We have studied:

﴿أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ﴾

37
6 **الْمُسْتَقِيمَ**
45
الصِّرَاطَ
2
اهْدِنَا

the straight.	to the path,	Guide us
Guide us to the straight path!		

216 عَلَيْهِمْ	5 أَنْعَمْتَ	1080 الَّذِينَ	صِرَاطَ
on them;	You (have) bestowed favors	(of) those	(The) path
هم على	إِنْعَامَ favor	1080 times in the Qur'an	الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ straight path
them on			

- Now we will continue with the rest of the ayah:

14 7 الضَّالِّينَ	1687 وَلَا	1 عَلَيْهِمْ	147 الْمَعْضُوبِ	غَيْرِ
(of) those who go astray.	and nor	on them	(of) those who earned (Your) wrath	not
ضَالٌّ: the one who goes astray ضَالِّينَ، ضَالُّونَ، ضَالِّينَ are plural forms. (ون، ين adding by you make plural)	لَا not	و and	عَلَى on	هم on
			مَظْلُومٌ: One who is wronged or oppressed	
			مَعْضُوبٌ: One who received the wrath	
				not; other than.

- The first group here is of those people who know and still disobey. They are الْمَعْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ. The second group is of those who do not know, and therefore go astray الضَّالِّينَ.
- Let's not be among the last one even after keeping the book, i.e., by not studying it. Astaghfirullah! Allah is advising us to avoid wrong models.
- Who are the wrong models?
 - Firaun, the sign of arrogance, disobedience, and Kufr; He was deceived by power and wealth.
 - Father of Ibrahim (AS), the blind follower who preferred to make and sell idols for his position and money.

- Hamaan, the evil Minister in Firaun's cabinet, who preferred to be with Firaun rather than follow Musa (Alaihis salaam).
 - Qaroon, the wealthy, evil, and stingy man who sided with evil rulers rather than with the truth.
 - Wives of Nuh (AS) and Lut (AS) they did not benefit from the excellent companionship of their Husbands.
 - And presently, those who don't bother to read the Qur'an and Hadith and are following blindly what they see around, and therefore are lost.
- How to avoid such people? Read their stories and think about their evil end. Avoid evil friends, Recite this ayah of Surah Al-Fatihah and beg Allah for steadfastness and protection, especially in sujud.



- A word in Arabic can be one of the three: اسم (noun) فعل (verb) or حرف (particle). Any word which is not a noun or a verb is a Harf. For example: لَ، or لَ means: for، مِنْ: from، عَلَى: on، أُنْ: that، إِنَّ: indeed, and so on.
- Let's take لَ or لَ (for). The best example for this particle is اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ. All praise and thanks are for Allah. Translate the following with TPI actions:

لَ : for (اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ) 1361	
for him	لَهُ
for them	لَهُمْ
for her	لِهَا
for him	لَكَ
for I	لِي
for you all	لَكُمْ
for us	لَنَا

- Before going for dialogues, let's take a new word, هَآ. It is a question word. For example if I say: هَآ هَآ: Is this?. If I find our friend's book, I will ask: is this for him: هَآ لَهُ؟. In response, you will say: نَعَمْ، هَآ لَهُ.

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، هَآ لَهُ	هَآ لَهُ؟
نَعَمْ، هَآ لَهُمْ	هَآ لَهُمْ؟
نَعَمْ، هَآ لَهَا	هَآ لَهَا؟
نَعَمْ، هَآ لِي	هَآ لَكَ؟
نَعَمْ، هَآ لَنَا	هَآ لَكُمْ؟

**Lesson
12a**

Review of Ta'awwuz and Al-Fatihah along with 12 Habits

By the end of this lesson: 12 (a & b), we will learn 38 words which occur almost 14,000 times in the Qur'an.



- Let's start the review of Ta'awwuz and Al-Fatihah along with the twelve habits.

6	88	2471	2,550	7
الرَّحِيمِ.	مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ	بِاللَّهِ	أَعُوذُ	
the outcast.	from Satan,	in Allah	I seek refuge	

115	57		39
1 الرَّحِيمِ	الرَّحْمَنِ	اللَّهِ	بِسْمِ
the Most Merciful.	the Most Gracious,	(of) Allah,	In the name

73	199	149	43
2 الْعَالَمِينَ	رَبِّ	لِلَّهِ	الْحَمْدُ
of the worlds.	Lord	be to Allah	All the praise and thanks

3 الرَّحِيمِ	الرَّحْمَنِ
the Most Merciful	The Most Gracious,

92	405	3
4 الدِّينِ	يَوْمِ	مَلِكِ
(of) Judgment.	(of) the day	Master

1			24
5 نَسْتَعِينُ	وَإِيَّاكَ	نَعْبُدُ	إِيَّاكَ
We ask for help.	and You alone	we worship	You alone

37	45	2
6 الْمُسْتَقِيمِ	الصِّرَاطِ	أَهْدِنَا
the straight.	to the path,	Guide us

216	5	1080	
عَلَيْهِمْ	أَنْعَمْتَ	الَّذِينَ	صِرَاطِ
on them;	You (have) bestowed favors	(of) those	(The) path

14

1687

1

147

ع
7 الضَّالِّينَ

وَلَا عَلَيْهِمْ

الْمَغْضُوبِ

غَيْرِ

(of) those who go astray.	and nor	on them	(of) those who earned (Your) wrath	not
---------------------------	---------	---------	------------------------------------	-----

- Let's review the 12 habits for success.
 1. اَعُوذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ : Safety first. Run to Allah for safety for everything, and especially from the worst enemy
 2. بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ : Start every action with Allah's name
 3. الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ : Think positive about Allah
 4. اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ : Be grateful to Allah
 5. رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ : Praise Allah from the depth of your heart
 6. الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ : Be Merciful and caring to others so that you receive the mercy of Allah.
 7. مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ : Keep the end in mind. Be Just.
 8. اِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ : Worship Allah alone to fulfill the purpose of life.
 9. وَاِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِيْنُ : Seek His help. He alone can help. He loves that we ask him for everything again and again. Learn the Duas of the Prophet ﷺ
 10. اِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيْمَ : Seek guidance for every action.
 11. صِرَاطَ الَّذِيْنَ اَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ : Use the right models,
 12. غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ : Avoid the wrong models.



- Make sure to use TPI while doing Grammar. TPI means: hear it, see it, think it, say it, show it, love it, and do it together.
- In today's lesson we will take the preposition: مِنْ, which occurs almost 3200 times in the Qur'an along with سَنَا، كُمْ، سِي، كُ، هُمْ، لَكَ، سِي، كُمْ، سَنَا.
- مِنْ means from. Example: أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ I seek refuge in Allah from Shaitan. Therefor مِنْهُ means: from him.

from... مِنْ: 744*	
We have already taken into count the word مِنْ (2471 times) in Lesson No. 1a, therefore the remaining count (along with attachments) is 744.	
from him	مِنْهُ
from them	مِنْهُمْ
from you	مِنْكَ
from me	مِنِّْي
from you all	مِنْكُمْ
from us	مِنَّا

- Now let us take dialouges. If I recive a letter from you, I may ask you: Is this from you? In Arabic it will be: هَلْ هَذَا مِنْكَ؟; and you will say: نَعَمْ [yes] هَذَا [this one is] مِنِّْي [from me].

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، هَذَا مِنِّْي	هَلْ هَذَا مِنْكَ؟
نَعَمْ، هَذَا مِنَّا	هَلْ هَذَا مِنْكُمْ؟
نَعَمْ، هَذَا مِنْهُ	هَلْ هَذَا مِنْهُ؟
نَعَمْ، هَذَا مِنْهُمْ	هَلْ هَذَا مِنْهُمْ؟

- Note that مِنْكَ in the question will become مِنِّْي in the answer; مِنْكُمْ will become مِنِّْي. But if I am ask هَلْ هَذَا مِنْهُ؟, it will stay as it is, هَذَا مِنْهُ، نَعَمْ، yes it is from him. There are no changes in these two: مِنْهُ and مِنْهُمْ.

- You already know the meanings of رَبُّهُ and رَبُّهَا which means his Rabb and her Rabb. Therefore مِنْهُ : from him, and مِنْهَا : from her.



- Let's start Adhan:

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is the Greatest

Allah is the Greatest

- Whatever you think about the greatness of Allah, He is greater than that. The more you know about Allah, the more you realize that He is Greater than what you have been thinking about Him.
- If I don't go for salah and kept sleeping or working after listening to Adhan, I do not follow Allah's commands. In that case, I have not accepted Allah's greatness in my practical life. Astaghfirullah.
- Allah has asked us to repeat Allahu Akbar during Adhan, Iqamah and in Salah. Why? The biggest entity that we should respect, look for help, have hopes in, and be afraid of, is Allah only. The more we study about Allah, the more we will say الله أكبر from the depth of our hearts. And this conviction will develop in us an independent, humble and a powerful personality.

(2 times) إِلَّا اللَّهُ إِلَهَ لَا أَنْ أَشْهَدُ

except Allah	god	(there is) no	that	I bear witness
	الهِةَ ⁺ Gods	مَا: no, what		

- What does that mean? My talk and action at home or outside in the office, market etc. shows that I believe that Allah is the creator, owner, cherisher, and ruler of the whole world. I obey Him alone in all areas of my life. I ask Him alone for help and I love Him the most.



- Make sure to use TPI, i.e., hear it, see it, think it, say it, show it, love it, and do it together.
- In today's lesson we will take the preposition: عَنْ (with). It occurs almost 400 times in the Qur'an along with مَعًا، مَعَكُمْ، مَعِي، مَعَكَ، عَنْهُمْ، عَنْهَا and عَنْ.
- عَنْ means with. Example: رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ may Allah be pleased with him. There are other meanings of عَنْ also, but we take one meaning at a time.

with: عَنْ 416	
with him	عَنْهُ
with them	عَنْهُمْ
with you	عَنْكَ
with me	عَنْيَ
with you all	عَنْكُمْ
with us	عَنَّا

- Let's take Spoken Arabic. رَضِيَ means he is pleased. رَاضٍ means: one who is pleased with. As an example let us say that Zaid had an issue with his friends but it is resolved now and he is happy with everyone. I am asking: Is Zaid happy with him? And you will say: yes, he is happy with him.

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، زَيْدٌ رَاضٍ عَنْهُ

هَلْ زَيْدٌ رَاضٍ عَنْهُ؟

نَعَمْ، زَيْدٌ رَاضٍ عَنْهُمْ

هَلْ زَيْدٌ رَاضٍ عَنْهُمْ؟

نَعَمْ، زَيْدٌ رَاضٍ عَنِّي

هَلْ زَيْدٌ رَاضٍ عَنْكَ؟

نَعَمْ، زَيْدٌ رَاضٍ عَنَّا

هَلْ زَيْدٌ رَاضٍ عَنْكُمْ؟

- we have learnt رَبُّهُ means his rabb and رَبُّهَا means her Rabb. Similarly,
مِنْهُ : from him, مِنْهَا: from her.
عَنْهُ: with him, عَنْهَا: with



- We will continue Adhan:

(2 times) ⁵⁷¹ إِلَّا اللَّهُ	إِلَهَ	لَا	أَنْ	¹ أَشْهَدُ
except Allah	God	(there is) no	that	I bear witness
	Gods ⁺ إِلَهَاتِ	مَا: no, what		

(2 times) ³³² رَسُولُ اللَّهِ	⁴ مُحَمَّدًا	³⁵⁹ أَنْ	أَشْهَدُ
is the Messenger of Allah.	Muhammad ﷺ	that	I bear witness
رَسُولٌ: messenger رُسُلٌ: messengers	مُحَمَّدٌ: one who is praised a lot	أَنَّ: that; أَنَّ: that	

- Remember the above two sentences as examples for أَنْ and أَنَّ.
- The meaning of the word Muhammad is the one who is praised a lot. Indeed Muhammad ﷺ is the most praised personality in the history of mankind. There is a miracle even in his name.
- I bear witness that Muhammad ﷺ is the Messenger of Allah. It means that my talk and my actions at home or outside, in the office or market show that I accept his teachings without any hesitation. I accept Qur'an and Hadith as the criteria of right and wrong. I don't need any other proof to obey him. My likes and dislikes are according to his sayings. I love him more than any other human being.
- To say it with conviction and with love, we have to study the Seerah of the Prophet ﷺ. The more you study about him, the more you will love the Prophet ﷺ and you will get strong in your conviction that Muhammad ﷺ was indeed the Messenger of Allah. We should therefore try to follow him as much as possible.
- Instead of saying just لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ، we are asked to say أَشْهَدُ أَنْ or أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ in the beginning. Why? Because Allah has made us أُمَّةً وَسَطًا, a middle nation, لِيَكُونُوا شُهَدَاءَ عَلَى النَّاسِ so that we become witness over the people, i.e., to convey the message of Islam to the humanity through our sayings and actions. This is a continuous reminder so many times every day so that we don't forget our mission. وَاللَّهُ أَعْلَمُ. May Allah help us to fulfill this mission as much as possible.



- Make sure to use TPI for learning grammar, i.e., hear it, see it, think it, say it, show it, love it, and do it together.
- In today's lesson we will take the preposition بِ along with سِنَا , كُمْ , يَ , كَ , هِ , هِمَّ , هَا . It occurs almost 500 times in the Qur'an.
- We know بِ means in. Example: بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ, in the name of Allah.
- Note here that instead of saying بِهٖ بِهٖمَّ it is easy to say بِهٖ بِهٖمَّ . That is why Arabs made it بِهٖ بِهٖمَّ; the rest of forms are same like: بِنَا , بِكُمْ , بِيَّ , بِكَ , and so on.

Translate with TPI actions:

with, in : بِ 510	
in him	بِهٖ
in them	بِهِمَّ
in you	بِكَ
in me	بِيَّ
in you all	بِكُمْ
in us	بِنَا

- Let us take Spoken Arabic. Allah is kind to every one of us. "Kind to" in arabic means بِرَحِيمِ بِ means "to" in this context. Please note that a preposition can have more than one meaning, depending upon the context.
- I am asking: is Allah mercifull to him? هَلَّ اللّٰهُ رَحِيْمٌ بِهٖ؟ . What will you say? نَعَمْ، اللّٰهُ رَحِيْمٌ بِهٖ .

Spoken Arabic

هَلَّ اللّٰهُ رَحِيْمٌ بِهٖمَّ؟ نَعَمْ، اللّٰهُ رَحِيْمٌ بِهٖمَّ
 هَلَّ اللّٰهُ رَحِيْمٌ بِكَ نَعَمْ، اللّٰهُ رَحِيْمٌ بِيَّ
 هَلَّ اللّٰهُ رَحِيْمٌ بِكُمْ؟ نَعَمْ، اللّٰهُ رَحِيْمٌ بِنَا

- We have learnt: رَبِّهٖ means his rabb, رَبِّهَا means her rabb. Similarly, بِهٖ: in him, بِهَا: in her.



- We will continue Adhan:

83

(2 times) الْفَلَاحِ

حَيِّ عَلَى

(2 times) الصَّلَاةِ

حَيِّ عَلَى

the prosperity	Come to	the Prayer.	Come to
----------------	---------	-------------	---------

- حَيِّ means come. حَيِّ عَلَى : Come to the Prayer. It is not “come on.” Note that prepositions change the meaning according to the verb.
- Plural of صَلَاة is صَلَوَات.
- الْفَلَاحِ means success or prosperity. If you come to salah, you will get prosperity in every direction. Your faith will become strong, you will get true peace of mind and heart, your wisdom and understanding will grow by listening to the Qur'an, your body will also benefit, especially if you wake up for Fajr in the morning at the right time. Your social networking will become stronger. You will get used to working on time.
- Most importantly, you will get true and everlasting prosperity in the Hereafter. A person does not come to salah thinking that he is doing something that is more beneficial to him. He is like a crazy man who runs in a direction opposite to where his destination is.
- At the end we have اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ، اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ . It is a reminder that we should accept His greatness and come to Salah. If we don't come, Allah's Greatness will always be there. If we don't come, then our ilah إِلَه in the sense of one we obey is someone else; may be our desire. We should note that the true ilah is Allah only.
- Remember the Hadith of the Prophet ﷺ in which he said: He whose last words are لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ will enter Jannah (as reported by Abu Dawood). As the Adhan finishes, let us remind ourselves to ask Allah that we say this statement before we die.
- An emergency Doctor in an Arab Muslim country saw more than 10 people dying in front of him; only one or two recited Kalimah before dying. He said that a girl who was an accident victim, when asked to say لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ did not respond, but after while started singing with a low voice and then died. Do the zikr of Allah so that we are able to say لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ before dying. Let's beg Allah for our good end.



- Make sure to use TPI when learning Grammar, i.e., hear it, see it, think it, say it, show it, love it, and do it together.
- In today's lesson, we will take the preposition فِي (in) along with هَا، هُمْ، لَكَ، لِي، كُمْ، نَا. It occurs almost 1700 times in the Qur'an.
- فِي means in. Example: فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ: In the path of Allah.

in : فِي 1684	
in him	فِيهِ
in them	فِيهِمْ
in you	فِيكَ
in me	فِيَّ
in you all	فِيكُمْ
in us	فِينَا

- Let's take Spoken Arabic, but before that let's take a new word. خَيْرٌ means Goodness. All of us have some goodness in us, Alhamdulillah. If I ask: Is there goodness in Him? هَلْ فِيهِ خَيْرٌ؟, you will say; نَعَمْ، فِيهِ خَيْرٌ: Yes, in him (there is) goodness.

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ فِيهِ خَيْرٌ	هَلْ فِيهِ خَيْرٌ؟
نَعَمْ فِيهِمْ خَيْرٌ	هَلْ فِيهِمْ خَيْرٌ؟
نَعَمْ فِيَّ خَيْرٌ	هَلْ فِيكَ خَيْرٌ؟
نَعَمْ فِينَا خَيْرٌ	هَلْ فِيكُمْ خَيْرٌ؟

- On the lighter side: دَمٌ or دِمَاءٌ means blood. If I ask you; هَلْ فِيكَ دَمٌ؟ you will say; نَعَمْ . فِيَّ دَمٌ

- So far we have covered five prepositions:
- ل or لِ means for. Example: اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ All praise be to Allah.
- مِنْ means from. Example: اَعُوْذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ I seek refuge in Allah from Shaitan.
- عَنْ means with. Example: رَضِيَ اللّٰهُ عَنْهُ May Allah be pleased with him.
- بِ means in. Example: بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ in the name of Allah.
- فِي means in. Example: فِي سَبِيْلِ اللّٰهِ In the path of Allah.

**Lesson
16a**

Prayers related to Wudhoo (1)

By the end of this lesson: 16 (a & b), we will learn **64** words which occur almost **22,250** times in the Qur'an.



- In this lesson, we will learn:

اللَّهُ

إِلَّا

إِلَهَ

لَا

أَنَّ

أَشْهَدُ

Allah.	except	god	(there is) no	that	I bear witness
			لَا: no, مَا: no, what		شَهَادَةٌ، شَهِيدٌ

40

لَهُ

لَا شَرِيكَ

وَحْدَهُ

to Him.	(there is) no partner	He is alone,
	شَرِيكَ، شُرَكَاءَ، شَرِكٌ، مُشْرِكٌ	وَاحِدٌ، أَحَدٌ، تَوْحِيدٌ

- We should say بِسْمِ اللَّهِ before starting Wudhoo. About the end of Wudhoo, the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: Whoever of you performs Wudhoo carefully and then says the prayer, the eight gates of Jannah are opened for him. He may enter through whichever of these gates he desires to enter.
- وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ: We are reiterating His oneness and disowning any partnership otherwise there is no salvation. Allah will never forgive shirk. Keep the danger of shirk in mind while reciting it.
- We actually are stating our belief in Allah and it is related to the success in life. There are amazing blessings of faith. Faith in Allah gives us the positive attitude, gratitude, and a very strong degree of determination, patience, perseverance, and trust in God. The stronger the faith, the stronger are these qualities.
- To develop faith, make sure to study the Qur'an and its tafseer, Hadith, and Seerah. Never be narrow minded because Allah is the owner of all the humans, races, regions, languages and colors. Everything is His property and we should respect Allah's Property. We should have the highest degree of self-respect and self-esteem because Allah alone is the possessor of all power.
- None besides Him can benefit or harm a person, provide for our needs, give or take away our life, wield authority or influence. We should be modest and humble because لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ there is no strength and no power except with Allah. We should never become proud, haughty, or arrogant. We should be virtuous and upright.
- There is no other means of success and salvation except through purity of soul and righteousness of behavior. Never lose hope in Allah's mercy. We should always think positive about Allah that Allah will always do what is good for us. Only disbelievers loose hope in Allah. As quoted by scholars, suicide is rare in Muslim lands. Be brave! Life and death is in Allah's hands only.
- Be content because wealth, honor, power, reputation and authority is in Allah's hands only. He gives it to whom He wants. We should never envy a person nor have greed. Just Ask Allah and try our best.



- Make sure to use TPI while practicing grammar, i.e., hear it, see it, think it, say it, show it, love it and do it together.
- In today's lesson, we will take preposition: عَلَى along with مَا، لِي، لَكَ، لِيهِمْ، لَهَا and هَا. It occurs almost 1400 times in the Qur'an.
- عَلَى means on. Example: السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ: All peace be on you.

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

- Before taking Spoken Arabic, Let's take two words: دَيْنٌ means loan; مَا means No. May Allah protect us from loans.
- Let us say that none of us have any loans. I will ask: Is there any loan on him? You will say: No, there is no loan on him (لَا، مَا عَلَيْهِ دَيْنٌ). For practice, we keep it simple and say: مَا عَلَيْهِ دَيْنٌ.

Spoken Arabic

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

Ma sha Allah, None of us have دَيْنٌ on us.

- Also note that رَبِّهِ means: His Rabb. Instead of saying رَبِّ + هُ، Arabs made it simple to say it as رَبِّهِ. So رَبِّهِ means His Rabb & رَبِّهَا means: Her Rabb.

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

- If I say هَلْ عَلَيْهَا دَيْنٌ؟, you can say; مَا عَلَيْهَا دَيْنٌ.



- So let's take the second part:

وَأَشْهَدُ أَنْ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ

and His Messenger.		(is) His slave		Muhammad ﷺ	that	I bear witness
هُ	رَسُولٌ	وَ	Slave of Allah	عَبْدُ اللَّهِ		
His	messenger	and	His slave	عَبْدُهُ		

- رُسُلٌ is Messenger, رِسُولُهُ His Messenger. Plural of رِسُولٌ is رُسُلٌ.
- We have talked about وَأَشْهَدُ أَنْ مُحَمَّدًا رِسُولُ اللَّهِ, Here عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ is added in this Dua. Why? Because throughout the history, people during the life time of the Messengers rejected the Messengers but after that they glorified them. They made them a part of Allah, a part of divinity. That's why the Prophet ﷺ through this prayer has taught us to believe rightly. That Muhammad ﷺ is the slave of Allah and His Messenger. And he is the best slave. And he is the model slave and that's how we should try to follow him. The word slave is added here.
- Previous nations such as Christians had rased their Prophet Isa (AS) to the level of god by making him Allah's son. Allah and His Messenger, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ want us to be safe from such shirk, therefore we are asked to repeat these words in our Dua.

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَابِينَ

those who repent	from among	Make me	O Allah!
تَوَّابٍ ← تَوَّابُونَ، تَوَّابِينَ		نَبِي	
		me	

- تَوَّابٍ you see تَوَّابٍ means to turn تَوَّابٍ the one who turns often.
- And Allah is تَوَّابٍ i.e. He turns often towards us i.e. accepts repentance. And we slaves should be تَوَّابٍ also. That is those who turn again and again towards Allah in repentance. So تَوَّابٍ means the one who repents and the plural of تَوَّابٍ is تَوَّابُونَ or تَوَّابِينَ those who repent.
- We humans commit mistakes again and again, we do those things that are not supposed to be done and we don't do many things that are supposed to be done and even if we do we don't do them properly. Therefore, we need to repent again and again.

وَأَجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ

those who purify themselves	from among	and make me
مُتَطَهِّرٍ ← مُتَطَهِّرُونَ، مُتَطَهِّرِينَ		نَبِي
		me

- Purify in their faiths or thoughts or dress and place all types of purification.



- In Ruku' we say;

107
الْعَظِيمِ

رَبِّي

سُبْحَانَ

41

the Magnificent	my Lord,	Glory be to
-----------------	----------	-------------

- Actually سُبْحَانَ رَبِّي الْعَظِيمِ has 4 aspects.
- 1. We say سُبْحَانَ which means O Allah you are free from defects. **2 and 3.** رَبِّي has two parts: You are the Rab and You are my Rab. **4.** الْعَظِيمِ the magnificent-
- سُبْحَانَ that means my Rab is not weak, not afraid of any one, not careless. Does not get tired or sleep, does not do things without purpose. He is not an oppressor or unjust and so on. He is Rab the one who takes care of me and helps me grow. Because He is my Rab, the one who controls each and every one of trillion cells and the molecules and atoms inside and who is feeding me every second through Oxygen not just food and made huge arrangements externally to ensure that I get the food. So when I say رَبِّي I should say it with Love.
- and He is الْعَظِيمِ the magnificent. عَظِيمِ means the one who is great as well as strong because عظم means bone, which shows strength which represents strength. So عَظِيمِ the one who is great as well as strong, the magnificent.
- When we stand up from Ruku we say:

حَمْدَهُ

لِمَنْ

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ

praised Him		to the one who		Allah has listened
هُ	حَمْدَهُ	مَنْ	لِ	
Him	praised	the one who	for, to	

- Doesn't Allah listen to every one? Ofcourse. Here it means that special attention is given to the one who praises Him. Allah doesn't need our Hamd حمد it doesn't benefit Him at all. He doesn't loose anything if we don't praise Him. It is purely for our own benefit. We develop the attitude by praising Him and we get rewards by praising Him.
- And after getting up from Ruku' we say:

الْحَمْدُ

وَلَكَ

رَبَّنَا

is all praise.	and for You only	O our Lord!
----------------	------------------	-------------

- Our Lord! To You is all the praise and thanks. While saying رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ we can visualise the best qualities of Allah. O Allah! You are the most merciful, most powerful, Best Creator, Best Designer and so on.



- Make sure to use TPI while practicing grammar, i.e., hear it, see it, think it, say it, show it, love it and do it together.
- Today, we will take the word مَعَ With; مَنَا، كُمْ، سِي، كُمْ، هِمْ، هِمْ، هِمْ and هِمْ. which occur almost 1050 times in the Qur'an.
- مَعَ means: with and the best Example is إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الصَّابِرِينَ: "Indeed Allah is with those who are patient". مَعَ means: With, therefor مَعَهُ will be With Him.

with مَعَ: 163	
With him	مَعَهُ
With them	مَعَهُمْ
With you	مَعَكَ
With me	مَعِي
With you all	مَعَكُمْ
With us	مَعَنَا

- هَلْ is a question word, when you join it with الله, It will become هَلِ اللهُ. But for the sake of clarity we are reading these words separately. So I am asking; Is Allah with you? or in Arabic; هَلِ اللهُ مَعَكَ؟

By the way; Please not that Allah is above the seven heavens, but in terms of knowledge He is with all of us. So, My question is; Is Allah with him? هَلِ اللهُ مَعَهُ؟ So you will say; نَعَمْ، اللهُ مَعَهُ.

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

- Yes, Allah is with us and that's what the prophet ﷺ told Abu Bakr R. in the cave of Saur, where is said; لَا تَحْزَنْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَنَا .

- You have learnt:

رَبُّهُ means: His Rabb

رَبُّهَا means: Her Rabb

مِنْهُ: From Him

عِنْدَهُ: With Him

مَعَهُ: With Him

مِنْهَا: From Her

عِنْدَهَا: With Her

مَعَهَا: With Her

**Lesson
19a**

An amazing zikr of Prophet ﷺ

By the end of this lesson: 19 (a & b), we will learn 80 words which occur almost 26,250 times in the Qur'an.



- In the previous lesson we have learnt رَبَّنَا وَكَالْحَمْدُ وَسَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ Now the zikr continues:

266

461

310

1

مِلءَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَمِلءَ الْأَرْضِ وَمِلءَ مَا بَيْنَهُمَا،

in between them,	and filling what is	and filling the earth	filling the skies
------------------	---------------------	-----------------------	-------------------

- مِلءَ السَّمَوَاتِ How much praise, how much thanks? Filling the skies. مِلءَ means Filling سماء - السَّمَاوَات is singular Sky, سَمَاوَات skies or heavens. وَمِلءَ الْأَرْضِ and مِلءَ Filling, الْأَرْضِ the earth, by the way أَرْضُ and earth are similar in pronunciation so you can remember أَرْضُ means earth. وَمِلءَ and filling, مَا what is, بَيْنَهُمَا - بَيْنَ is between, هُمَا them, وَمِلءَ مَا بَيْنَهُمَا and filling what is in between them.
- The words of this zikr are amazing. Look at the life of the Prophet ﷺ. He passed through continuous trials and tribulations. He did not have even two full consecutive meals in his prophetic life. In addition to that he was persecuted for almost 13 years in Makkah and his city in Madina was attacked by armies for several years.
- Keep this in mind and look at the words of his zikr expressing thanks and gratitude of Allah and praising Allah. No human can reach even a fraction of what the Prophet ﷺ had expressed in these words. His actions indeed were far superior than his words.
- According to modern research one has to be full of gratitude for a peaceful and satisfactory life. One of the modern success guru had suggested that in order to develop gratitude we should try to imagine filling our body with the liquid of gratitude every night. As if every part of our body is swimming in gratitude. This is the height of gratitude of modern gurus. And now look at the words of the Prophet ﷺ, he wants to fill up the heavens and the earth and everything in between them with gratitude and praise of Allah. This is absolutely outstanding. But the Zikr continues and the Prophet ﷺ says:

198

283

3

وَمِلءَ مَا شِئْتُ مِنْ شَيْءٍ بَعْدُ،

After (them).	from anything	You will	all those things what	and filling
---------------	---------------	----------	-----------------------	-------------

- In fact the last part of the recitation is even more amazing. After mentioning heavens and the earth, he says that he would like to thank and praise Allah by filling whatever You will O Allah that means O Allah! I know heavens and earth only if there is anything beyond that I would love to fill that too with gratitude and praise.
- وَمِلءَ مَا شِئْتُ مِنْ شَيْءٍ بَعْدُ And filling all those things what You will from anything after this.



- Make sure to use TPI when you learn grammar.
- Today, we will take the word عِنْدَ, عِنْدَ occurs almost 200 times in the Qur'an.

So, we will take عِنْدَ with; سَأَ، كُمْ، لَكَ، سَي، هُمْ، لَهْ and هَا. عِنْدَ means: near, at, with and so on... So, عِنْدَهُ means: near him.

عِنْدَ : with 197	
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

- عِنْدَ also is used in the sense of Has or Have, for example; عِنْدَهُ means: With him, which means: He has. عِنْدَهُ قَلَمٌ The Qalam, The pen is with him means: He has the pen. So عِنْدَهُ means: He has. So, I can say; كَمْ عِنْدَكَ؟، كَمْ عِنْدِي؟ means: How much? كَمْ عِنْدَكَ؟: How much you have? Meaning; How much money do you have? Like my friend said; مَا عِنْدِي شَيْءٌ: I don't have anything. So, هَلْ عِنْدَكَ؟ means: Do you have? So, Let's take Qalam or Pen; هَلْ عِنْدَهُ قَلَمٌ؟: Does He have pen? You will say; نَعَمْ، عِنْدَهُ قَلَمٌ: Yes He has pen. So, Answer in Arabic:

Spoken Arabic



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

- مَنْ عِنْدَكَ؟ means: Who is with you? So, You can say; عِنْدِي صَدِيقِي I have my friend with him. مَا عِنْدَكَ؟: what do you have? عِنْدِي قَلَمٌ: I have a pen. هَلْ عِنْدَكَ رِيَالٌ؟: Do you have riyal? مَا عِنْدِي رِيَالٌ: I don't have riyal. كَمْ عِنْدَكَ؟: How much do you have? مَا عِنْدِي شَيْءٌ: I don't have anything. and so on...

- By the way, You have learnt:

رَبُّهُ: His Rabb رَبُّهَا: Her Rabb

مِنْهُ: From Him مِنْهَا: From Her

عِنْدَهُ: With Him عِنْدَهَا: With Her

مَعَهُ: With Him مَعَهَا: With Her

عِنْدَهُ: He has عِنْدَهَا: She has.



- In this lesson, we will study the Tasbeeh of sajdah:

الأَعْلَى

رَبِّي

سُبْحَانَ

the Exalted.	my Lord,	Glory be to
(the highest) الأَعْلَى، أَعْلَى ⁹ (high) عَلِيّ ¹¹		

- Sajdah means prostration. In sajdah we say سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الأَعْلَى Glory be to my Lord or My Lord is free from defects. الأَعْلَى You know أَكْبَرُ كَبِيرٌ means big, أَكْبَرُ is bigger, الأَكْبَرُ The biggest. صَغِيرٌ small, أَصْغَرُ smaller, الأَصْغَرُ The smallest. كَثِيرٌ a lot, أَكْثَرُ More, الأَكْثَرُ The Most. Similarly, عَلِيّ is High, أَعْلَى Higher, الأَعْلَى The Highest, the exalted.
- This Zikr has 4 parts:
O Allah! You are free from defects, You are Rab, You are my Rab and You are High above, the exalted, the Highest.
- I am in the lowest position on this earth putting the most honorable parts of my body that is my nose and my forehead on earth, and I am Your slave and you are my Rab. My Rab is the highest on His Throne.
- Bring سُبْحَانَ رَبِّي الأَعْلَى into life. Ask Allah, O Allah! Help me to accept every test of my life and not have any complaint against You. Never should I say, why did this happen to me?
- Evaluate: Allah is free from defects, therefore do I really feel that His commands are perfect. His designs are perfect, His exams that I am passing through are perfect?
- Let's just take this aspect for now and evaluate how many times do I complain about my color, nose, face, physique, family, weather, country, job, etc., and plan whatever Allah does is perfect. The situation wherein is either a test and or due to our own faults. We should pray to Allah to help us to do our best to change the current situation to a better status. And most importantly, never complain or want for anything. And that is positive attitude.
- According to modern research, the most important quality for success in a man is positive attitude. The positive attitude that you will get from this Tasbeeh in Ruku and Sujood is far higher than any success guru book. Do more tasbeeh on the day you are upset with something and this will be the ultimate solution.

Lesson 20b

Prepositions and how they change their meanings

By the end of this lesson: 20 (a & b),
we will learn 84 words which occur
almost 26,500 times in the Qur'an.



- Let's take 4 important points about prepositions or Huroof Jarr. We have learnt 7 prepositions which occur more than 9000 times in the Qur'an, By themselves or attached with **ها، هُ، هُمْ، لَ، ي، كُمْ، نَا**.
- These prepositions along with their meanings and examples are:
ل: For, **أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ**.
مِنْ: From, **أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ**
عَنْ: With, **رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ**
بِ: In, **بِسْمِ اللَّهِ**
فِي: In, **فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ**
عَلَى: On, **السَّلَامَ عَلَيْكُمْ**
إِلَى: To, **إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ**
- Point number: about these prepositions is that: Different languages use different prepositions. For example in Arabic I say; **آمَنْتُ بِاللَّهِ** in English it will be translated as; I believed in Allah. But in Urdu for example we say; **میں اللہ پر ایمان لایا** . **پر** means: On. It does not mean that **بِ** means: In or On. Actually, it means that when you say something about believe you use the preposition: In, in english, in Urdu we use the preposition; On, and in Arabic the preposition is **بِ**, So just look at the verb and use the preposition of your language for that verb.
- Second point: Preposition is there in Arabic but not in English. For example we say; **يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ** in Arabic but in English we will not say; Entering in the religion of Allah. We don't translate **فِي** because **يَدْخُلُونَ فِي** together means: Entering Or **اغفر لي**: Forgive me, you don't say; Forgive for me, because **اغفر لي** together becomes forgive.
- Point no: Preposition may not be there in Arabic but required in English. For example we say; **وَارْحَمْنِي**: And have mercy on me, you have to add On because **ارحم** means: have mercy on, Similarly we say; **فِنَا عَذَابِ النَّارِ**: Save us from your punishment, because **فِي** means: Save from.
- And lastly: Change of preposition changes the meanings. For example in English we have Get, meaning: Obtain something, Get in, Get out, Get on, Get at. Everytime you change the preposition the meaning changes. Similarly in Arabic; you have **صَلِّ لِي** means: Pray to, **صَلِّ عَلَيَّ** means: Send peace on, for example; **صَلِّ عَلَيَّ مُحَمَّدٌ**.



- In this lesson, we will take first part of tashahhud:

46

6

وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ

وَالصَّلَوَاتُ

لِلَّهِ

التَّحِيَّاتُ

and the pure (deeds)	and the prayers	are due to Allah		All the compliments
طَيِّبَةٌ، طَيِّبَاتُ +	صَلَاةٌ، صَلَوَاتُ +	اللَّهِ	لِي	تَحِيَّةٌ، تَحِيَّاتُ +
		Allah	for	

- التحيات - All worships of tongue, صلوات Here it means all worships of body, طيبات all worships by spending wealth. In this context it means all worships (voice in the video has gone here for 2,3 seconds)
- There are the translations also but we are taking this one, How to bring this into our lives?
- Let us take Hadith to understand this. Once the prophet SWS said: that 70000 people will enter jannah without being taken to account or torment. He then described their attribute among other things he said that they will keep trust in their Rabb.
- On hearing this Ukashah R.A stood up and said O Messenger of Allah “pray to Allah to make me one of them” The prophet SWS said, “you are one of them” then another man stood up and asked the same thing, The prophet SWS answered, “Ukashah has surpassed you”.
- This hadith teaches us that the moment we hear of any good we should ask Allah for it. So we should say; O Allah help me participate in all these 3 worships has mentioned above
- and we should evaluate how am i using my tongue, my brain, my intellect and most importantly where I am I spending my wealth.



- Make sure to use TPI while practicing grammar, i.e., hear it, see it, think it, say it, show it, love it and do it together.

(Demonstrative Pronouns)	
This	هَذَا ²²⁵
These	هَؤُلَاءِ ⁴⁶
That	ذَلِكَ ⁴⁷⁸
Those	أُولَئِكَ ²⁰⁴

These four words, occur almost 950 times in the Qur'an mashaAllah can you translate with action please,

- Now let us make some sentences for example:

هَذَا مُسْلِمٌ هَؤُلَاءِ مُسْلِمُونَ

ذَلِكَ مُسْلِمٌ أُولَئِكَ مُسْلِمُونَ

- Now answer me in yes by saying نَعَمْ, my question is is this a muslim? and you should say: yes this is a muslim,

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، هَذَا مُسْلِمٌ

أَهَذَا مُسْلِمٌ؟

نَعَمْ، هَؤُلَاءِ مُسْلِمُونَ

أَهَؤُلَاءِ مُسْلِمُونَ؟

نَعَمْ، ذَلِكَ مُسْلِمٌ

أَذَلِكَ مُسْلِمٌ؟

نَعَمْ، أُولَئِكَ مُسْلِمُونَ

أَأُولَئِكَ مُسْلِمُونَ؟

- Similarly I can say:

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، هَذَا كِتَابٌ

أَهَذَا كِتَابٌ؟

نَعَمْ، ذَلِكَ كِتَابٌ

أَذَلِكَ كِتَابٌ؟



- We took التحيات لله والصلوات والطيبات in previous lesson, we will continue from there:
- السلام عليك ايها النبي mean peace, ال means All, الحمد لله - all the praises and thanks السلام - All peace or all types of peace, السلام عليكم when we say to each other that means may you be safe, may Allah protect you from all unpleasant and harmful things. Isn't it the best of greetings السلام عليكم.
- Let's us continue:

3
114
75
42

وَبَرَكَاتُهُ وَرَحْمَتُ اللَّهِ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ عَلَيْكَ السَّلَامُ

and His blessings			and the Mercy of Allah			O Prophet!	be on you	Peace
هُ	بَرَكَاتُ	وَ	اللَّهُ	رَحْمَتُ	وَ	نَبِيِّنَّ ⁺ ، نَبِيِّنَّ ⁺ ،		
His	blessings	and	Allah	mercy	and	أَنْبِيَاءَ ⁺		
بَرَكَاتُهُ، بَرَكَاتُهُ ⁺			رَحِيمٍ: Continually Merciful			Prophets		

- We started with التحيات لله والصلوات والطيبات. Who performs the three worships the best way the worships of tongue, body and spending? Of course prophet Muhammad SWS. In addition to his own performance he taught us what they are and how to perform them therefor we are praying for three things for the prophet SWS Salaam, Rahmah, and Barakaat
- السلام means O prophet may Allah protect you anything unpleasant and harmful.
- رحمة – O prophet may Allah give you special love and care and blessings and favors.
- بركاته O prophet may Allah keep increasing those blessings and favors of all types on you.
- Now that you have understood the meaning of Salaam, Rahmah, and Barakaat
- Listen to this hadith: A man passed by the messenger of Allah SWS while he was sitting with some others and said Salam السلام عليكم, the prophet said “he will have ten hasanaat”. Another man passed by and said رحمة الله والسلام عليكم and رحمة الله the prophet said “he will have 20 hasanaata”, another man passed by and said بركاته الله والسلام عليكم the prophet SWS said “he will have 30 hasanaat”.



- Make sure to use TPI while practicing grammar, i.e., hear it, see it, think it, say it, show it, love it and do it together
- We will learn four words, هَذِهِ، هَؤُلَاءِ، تِلْكَ، أُولَئِكَ these are feminine forms, so هَذِهِ for example for the girl. so هَذِهِ: this, use left hand for TPI and show at something closer to you, And make sure to point out at some thing far away from you, so تِلْكَ: that, أُولَئِكَ: those, you may have noticed that plural of هَذَا is هَؤُلَاءِ and ذَلِكْ is أُولَئِكَ here also plural of هَذِهِ is هَؤُلَاءِ and تِلْكَ is أُولَئِكَ:

(Demonstrative Pronouns)	
This	هَذِهِ
These	هَؤُلَاءِ ⁴⁶
That	تِلْكَ
Those	أُولَئِكَ ²⁰⁴

Ma sha Allah these four words occur in the Qur'an almost 350 times,

- Now let us use these words in sentences so we will say هَذِهِ مُسْلِمَةٌ for this is a muslim girl or muslim sister, muslim woman or so on, for example we will say: هَذِهِ مُسْلِمَةٌ this is a girl or this is a muslim woman, تِلْكَ مُسْلِمَاتٌ، هَؤُلَاءِ مُسْلِمَاتٌ، أُولَئِكَ مُسْلِمَاتٌ . and now can you answer me by saying نَعَمْ or yes:

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، هَذِهِ مُسْلِمَةٌ	أَهَذِهِ مُسْلِمَةٌ؟
نَعَمْ، هَؤُلَاءِ مُسْلِمَاتٌ	أَهَؤُلَاءِ مُسْلِمَاتٌ؟
نَعَمْ، تِلْكَ مُسْلِمَةٌ	أَتِلْكَ مُسْلِمَةٌ؟
نَعَمْ، أُولَئِكَ مُسْلِمَاتٌ	أَأُولَئِكَ مُسْلِمَاتٌ؟



- So far we have learnt **الَّتَحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالطَّلِيَّاتُ** – All worships of tongue are due to Allah and all worships of body and all worships of spending wealth, **السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ** - peace be on you O prophet and the mercy of Allah and His blessings
- Now we will learn the next part:

125

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ،

the righteous ones.	the slaves of Allah,	and on		be on us		Peace
صَالِح ← صَالِحُونَ، صَالِحِينَ	عَبْدُ اللَّهِ : Slave of Allah عِبَادُ اللَّهِ : Slaves of Allah	عَلَى	وَ	نَا	عَلَى	
		On	and	Us	on	

- **السَّلَامُ** means peace, Salaam is peace, **السَّلَامُ** all peace. **عَلَيْنَا** on us, **عَلَيْنَا** on us, **عَلَيْهِ، عَلَيْهِم، عَلَيْكَ، عَلَيَّ، عَلَيْكُمْ، عَلَيْنَا**
- **وَعَلَى** - and on, **عِبَادِ اللَّهِ** – **عَبْدُ اللَّهِ** is slave of Allah, plural of **عَبْد** is **عِبَاد**. **عِبَادُ اللَّهِ** – the slaves of Allah, **وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ** – and on the slaves of Allah, **الصَّالِحِينَ** - the rehouse ones . **صَالِح** means the righteous person plural of **صَالِح** is **صَالِحِينَ** , **صَالِحُونَ** , **الصَّالِحِينَ** – the righteous ones"
- Who received the favors of Allah?
(1) Prophets, (2) truthful people **صديقين**, (3) martyrs **شهداء**, (4) and the righteous ones the **صالحين**.
- The pray for peace is for prophet **أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ** **السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ**, then for us **السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا** and then for the righteous ones **وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ** .
- For prophets and for the righteous people InshaAllah the supplication will be answered that is they will have the peace,
- We are in the middle in the two groups in this prayer and we hope that Allah will grant peace for us too.
- And that's how the prophet ﷺ has taught us and kept us in between so that prayer for us is also accepted.
- Remember Allah bestows his mercy on those who earn it by acting upon the good and begging for the mercy like the righteous people did.
- One more interesting point here is if we want to be included in the prayers of almost a billion Muslims, who are praying every day then let us pray that Allah makes us among Saliheen and try our best to be like Saliheen

- So ت will become تُ did you do? I said, yes, I did, هَلْ فَعَلْتُمْ؟ نَعَمْ، فَعَلْنَا MashaAllah.

**Lesson
24a**

Tashahhud (4)

By the end of this lesson: 24 (a & b), we will learn 97 words which occur almost 27,900 times in the Qur'an.



- In this lesson, we will take last part of tashahhud:

اللَّهُ إِلَّا لَا إِلَهَ أَنْ أَشْهَدُ

Allah.	except	(there is) no god	that	I bear witness
		إِلَهٌ is singular آلِهَةٌ is plural		

- أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ: That is my talk and my actions at home or our side, office, market etc. show that I believe that Allah is the creator, owner, cherisher of this world ‘ruler of this world. I obey him alone in all areas of my life. I ask him alone for help and I love him the most.
- How can we bring إِلَّا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ in our live?
We can start by asking Allah “O Allah! Help me worship you only, and then evaluate how many times did I make my Nafs as my إِلَهٍ? That is did I obey it? Why is it happening?.by bad gadgets, bad habits, bad friends?
- Plan: to be with good people and good things and spend time rightly
- and Propagate: propagate the message to every human on this earth.

وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ.

and His Messenger.	is His slave	Muhammad	that	and I bear witness
plural of رَسُولٌ is رُسُلٌ	عَبْدُ اللَّهِ			

- وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ.
My talk, and my actions show that I accept his teachings without any hesitation, accept Qur'an and hadith as a criteria for right and wrong. And I don't need any other proof to obey prophet Muhammad ﷺ.
- My likes and dislikes are according to his saying. And I love him more than any other human being. To say it with conviction and love we have to study the Seerah of prophet of Muhammad ﷺ and then try to follow him.
- عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ. Why is this addition??
Allah made us and we are for him, he owns us and everything else we are all slaves of Allah and should live like a true slave. The best slave of Allah is prophet Muhammad ﷺ, he is a model for us as to how a true slave should be. "
- لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ أَشْهَدُ أَشْهَدُ why not just اللَّهُ إِلَّا إِلَهَ اللَّهُ?
Because in the Qur'an Allah ordered us to be a witness over the people, that is explain to them what Islam is and who is prophet Muhammad ﷺ?
- This task is very important and therefore we are reminded of this task in every Azaan and Iqamah let us ask Allah that he gives us Taufeeq to be a true witness of Islam that is be good scholars of Islam.



- Make sure to use TPI while practicing grammar, i.e., hear it, see it, think it, say it, show it, love it and do it together. We have already learnt فَعَلَ that is he did using TPI, we did those forms like:

فَعَلَ فَعَلُوا
فَعَلْتِ فَعَلْتُمْ
فَعَلْتُمْ فَعَلْنَا

- So now let us practice second verb which is فَتَحَ means he opened.

فعل ماضٍ (ف ت ح) 8	
He opened.	فَتَحَ
They all opened.	فَتَحُوا
You opened.	فَتَحْتِ
I opened.	فَتَحْتُ
You all opened.	فَتَحْتُمْ
We opened.	فَتَحْنَا

- Let us use these forms in spoken arabic, all of us has opened the books, so answer me in yes,

Spoken Arabic

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

- Let us take an another verb which is جَعَلَ جَعَلَ means he made, now can you translate using TPI,

فعل ماضٍ (ج ع ل) 8	
He made	جَعَلَ
They made.	جَعَلُوا
You made.	جَعَلْتَ
I made.	جَعَلْتُ
You all made.	جَعَلْتُمْ
We made.	جَعَلْنَا

- Let us use these forms in spoken arabic, answer me in yes:

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، جَعَلَ	هَلْ جَعَلَ؟
نَعَمْ، جَعَلُوا	هَلْ جَعَلُوا؟
نَعَمْ، جَعَلْتَ	هَلْ جَعَلْتَ؟
نَعَمْ، جَعَلْنَا	هَلْ جَعَلْتُمْ؟

- you must have noticed that in the first two forms, جَعَلَ جَعَلَ nothing changes, but when you say هَلْ جَعَلْتَ؟ did you make, it will be جَعَلْتُ، نَعَمْ so ت will become ث and ثُم will become نَا.

**Lesson
25a**

**The prayer for the prophet ﷺ
(1)**

By the end of this lesson: 25 (a & b), we will learn 103 words which occur almost 28,250 times in the Qur'an.



- In this lesson, we will study the prayer for the prophet:

26
2
5

اَلِ مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ صَلَّى اَللّٰهُمَّ

the family of Muhammad,	and on		on Muhammad	Send peace	O Allah!
اَل: family, followers	عَلَى	وَ	مُحَمَّدٍ	عَلَى	صَلَّى عَلَى: Send peace
أَهْل: family	On	and		on	صَلَّى: Pray

- To pray for the prophet effectively remember that sacrifices of our prophet ﷺ for spreading the message of Islam, if we are Muslims 1500 years after his time and that too in a place far away from Makkah then it is due to the blessings of Allah and then due to his sacrifices.
- Let's take an incident for his life, in spite of being extremely tired and after doing da'wah all day he went to a tribe late in the evening, I should think that perhaps Islam reached me through that tribe along similar lines I can feel the effect of every sacrifice given by him on me and my life.
- What can I do in return for these favors? Invite him for dinner, send him a gift, nothing! I can only pray for him.
- The prophet ﷺ will receive the rewards from Allah anyway whether I pray for him or not. It is in fact a great honor for me to pray for him.
- Furthermore we receive rewards on praying for him, everyone who prays for the prophet ﷺ will receive in return 10 rewards from Allah.
- اَللّٰهُمَّ - O Allah!, صَلَّى means pray from صلاة, صَلَّى عَلَى - Send peace on. When you change the preposition, the meaning changes. Like get, get in, get out and so on
- So صَلَّى عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ send peace on Muhammad, More precisely صَلَّى عَلَى means O Allah! Shower your mercy on him, be very kind to him, raise his name and elevate his position.
- اَلِ مُحَمَّدٍ and on family, اَل has two meanings: family and followers, اهل means family only. So اَلِ مُحَمَّدٍ the family of Muhammad or the followers of Muhammad "
- The message here is O Allah! The prophet ﷺ has done too many favors on us, we don't have anything to pay him back, only you can reward him the best.
- اَل has two meaning family and followers. If we take the second meaning then his prayer is for us; the followers too.



- Let us take the ماضِي forms for نَصَرَ, نَصَرُ means he helped, Translate using TPI:

فعل ماضٍ (ن ص ر) 10	
He helped	نَصَرَ
They helped	نَصَرُوا
You helped	نَصَرْتَ
I helped	نَصَرْتُ
You all helped	نَصَرْتُمْ
We helped	نَصَرْنَا

- Now let us use these forms in spoken arabic, and let say, every one has helped,so can you answer me?

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، نَصَرَ	هَلْ نَصَرَ؟
نَعَمْ، نَصَرُوا	هَلْ نَصَرُوا؟
نَعَمْ، نَصَرْتَ	هَلْ نَصَرْتَ؟
نَعَمْ، نَصَرْنَا	هَلْ نَصَرْتُمْ؟

- By adding an object:

Spoken Arabic

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

- Let us take an other verb which is خَلَقَ, خَلَقَ means he created,ok, can you translate with TPI:

فعل ماضٍ (خ ل ق) 150	
He created	خَلَقَ
They created	خَلَقُوا
You created	خَلَقْتَ
I created	خَلَقْتُ
You all created	خَلَقْتُمْ
We created	خَلَقْنَا

- And no body has created In this world, only Allah is The Creator, so when we say, No it means ما . هل خَلَقَ؟ you will say ما خَلَقَ, did he create? No, he did not create. Answer in Arabic:

Spoken Arabic

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

So when you negate ماضى، ماضى ما، ما فعل ماضى you use ما ماضى is negated by ما ماضى he did not create,

**Lesson
26a**

**The prayer for the prophet ﷺ
(2)**

By the end of this lesson: 26 (a & b), we will learn 103 words which occur almost 28,250 times in the Qur'an.



- We have learnt صَلَّى عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ - O Allah! Send peace on Muhammad and on the family of Muhammad ﷺ.
- And we continue:

69

كَمَا صَلَّى عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ

the family of Ibrahim.	and on	on Ibrahim	You sent peace	as
	عَلَى	وَ	فَعَلْتَ: you did	كَأَنَّ، كَمَا:
	On	And	صَلَّيْتَ: you sent peace	as

- O Allah! You gave Ibrahim A.S such a position and leadership that all the Muslims, christens, and Jews accept him as a prophet.
O Allah! Give Prophet Muhammad also such status that all the people on this planet accept him as your last prophet. We Muslims, have to play our role in spreading his message.

مَجِيدٌ حَمِيدٌ إِنَّكَ

full of glory.	worthy of praise,	Indeed, You are	
مَجِيدٌ: glory, splendor, magnificence	حَمِيدٌ: praise	كَأَنَّ	إِنَّكَ
مَجِيدٌ: full of glory	حَمِيدٌ: worthy of praise	You	indeed, certainly

- إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ O Allah you have done a huge favor on us you send an excellent prophet for us, you are so kind and so merciful, you took so much care for our welfare, you are indeed Hameed worthy of praise. And you are مَجِيدٌ, you are full of glory and only you can give the best reward to prophet ﷺ.
- While praying for the prophet ﷺ remember his sacrifices for us remember also that he was sent as a teacher of the Qur'an,
- We can ask O Allah! Help me become his student that is study the Qur'an and hadith regularly.
- And evaluate how much time do I spent learning these two things?
- Do I say that I am busy? And have no time for it, No time to become the student of the prophet ﷺ?! Do we really love him?
- Plan: fix a time for learning the Qur'an and hadith daily.



- In this lesson we will study فعل ماضي forms for the two verbs عَبَدَ and ذَكَرَ. and also 32 dialogues using فعل ماضي make sure to use TPI while practising these forms. So let us take the verb عَبَدَ He worshipped.

فعل ماضٍ (ع ب د) ؟	
He worshipped	عَبَدَ
They worshipped	عَبَدُوا
You worshipped	عَبَدْتَ
I worshipped	عَبَدْتُ
You all worshipped	عَبَدْتُمْ
We worshipped	عَبَدْنَا

- Now, Let's practice these forms in Spoken Arabic. Everyone has worshipped, So you just say using نَعَمْ:

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، عَبَدَ	هَلْ عَبَدَ؟
نَعَمْ، عَبَدُوا	هَلْ عَبَدُوا؟
نَعَمْ، عَبَدْتَ	هَلْ عَبَدْتَ؟
نَعَمْ، عَبَدْنَا	هَلْ عَبَدْتُمْ؟

- Let's add an object "الله" So when it is object it will be الله. So the question is, Did He worship Allah?

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، عَبَدَ اللهُ	هَلْ عَبَدَ اللهُ؟
نَعَمْ، عَبَدُوا اللهُ	هَلْ عَبَدُوا اللهُ؟

نَعَمْ، ذَكَرَ اللهُ
نَعَمْ، ذَكَرُوا اللهُ
نَعَمْ، ذَكَرْتُ اللهُ
نَعَمْ، ذَكَرْنَا اللهُ

هَلْ ذَكَرَ اللهُ؟
هَلْ ذَكَرُوا اللهُ؟
هَلْ ذَكَرْتُ اللهُ؟
هَلْ ذَكَرْتُمْ اللهُ؟

**Lesson
27a**

**The prayer for the prophet ﷺ
(3)**

By the end of this lesson: 27 (a & b), we will learn 103 words which occur almost 28,250 times in the Qur'an.



- In this lesson, we will take next part of the prayer for the prophet ﷺ:

اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

the family of uhammad;	and on	on Muhammad	Send blessings	O Allah!
------------------------	--------	-------------	----------------	----------

- بَارِكْ - send blessings, Like we say Eid mubarak, let this Eid be full of blessings, Okay so بَارِكْ means send blessings.
- In the first part عَلَى صَلِّ is mentioned which includes Barakah also, however in supplications in du'as we repeat the request in different ways to express our attachment with the prophet ﷺ.
The meaning of Barakah is the continuity of blessings and increase in these blessings forever.
Barakah in actions implies their acceptance and getting excellent rewards for them by Allah.
Barakah in family implies its growth prosperity, expansion and continuity over generations.
- The pray for Barakah is for the family of the prophet ﷺ and for his followers too because آل means family as well as followers so may Allah make us true followers of Prophet ﷺ.

كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ

the family of Ibrahim.	and on	on Ibrahim	You sent blessings	as
------------------------	--------	------------	--------------------	----

إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَّجِيدٌ

full of glory.	worthy of praise,	Indeed, You are
----------------	-------------------	-----------------

- كَمَا or كَ means “as”,
- إِنَّكَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَّجِيدٌ – indeed you, certainly you are. حمد mean praise, حميدٌ worthy of praise, مجد is glory, splendor, magnificence. مجيدٌ full of glory.
- Try to recall the advice of prophet ﷺ while praying for him. For example: regarding the Qur'an he said “convey from me even if it is one verse” How can we convey if we don't understand it?



- In this lesson we will learn فعل ماضي forms for two verbs صَرَبَ and سَمِعَ. We will also learn 32 dialogues using فعل ماضي of these two verbs.
- Let us take the first verb صَرَبَ, صَرَبَ means He hit. Translate using TPI?

فعل ماضٍ (ف ت ح) 22	
He hit.	صَرَبَ
They hit.	صَرَبُوا
You hit.	صَرَبْتَ
I hit.	صَرَبْتُ
You all hit.	صَرَبْتُمْ
We hit.	صَرَبْنَا

- Let's use these forms in Spoken Arabic. Let's say, none of us has hit anyone. So I say, Did he hit? هَلْ صَرَبَ؟ You will say; مَا صَرَبَ. Remember! You negate Fel Mazi with مَا. negate Mazi with مَا. He did not hit. So answer me:

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، صَرَبَ	هَلْ صَرَبَ؟
نَعَمْ، صَرَبُوا	هَلْ صَرَبُوا؟
نَعَمْ، صَرَبْتَ	هَلْ صَرَبْتَ؟
نَعَمْ، صَرَبْنَا	هَلْ صَرَبْنَا؟

- Let's add an object Zaid. Remember this, all objects will be in "an," form سَعْدًا، زَيْدًا. Answer me:

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، صَرَبَ زَيْدًا	هَلْ صَرَبَ زَيْدًا؟
نَعَمْ، صَرَبُوا زَيْدًا	هَلْ صَرَبُوا زَيْدًا؟

نَعَمْ، ضَرَبْتُ زَيْدًا

هَلْ ضَرَبْتَ زَيْدًا؟

نَعَمْ، ضَرَبْنَا زَيْدًا

هَلْ ضَرَبْتُمْ زَيْدًا؟

- Let's take another verb which is سَمِعَ، سَمِعَ Listen to this حَمِيدُهُ so سَمِعَ means He listened . Translate using TPI:

فعل ماضٍ (س م ع) 30	
He listened.	سَمِعَ
They listened.	سَمِعُوا
You listened.	سَمِعْتَ
I listened.	سَمِعْتُ
You all listened.	سَمِعْتُمْ
We listened.	سَمِعْنَا

- Let us use these forms in Spoken Arabic. and answer using نَعَمْ:

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، سَمِعَ

هَلْ سَمِعَ؟

نَعَمْ، سَمِعُوا

هَلْ سَمِعُوا؟

نَعَمْ، سَمِعْتَ

هَلْ سَمِعْتَ؟

نَعَمْ، سَمِعْنَا

هَلْ سَمِعْتُمْ؟

- Everyone has listened to the Qur'an. answer me:

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، سَمِعَ الْقُرْآنَ

هَلْ سَمِعَ الْقُرْآنَ؟

نَعَمْ، سَمِعُوا الْقُرْآنَ

هَلْ سَمِعُوا الْقُرْآنَ؟

نَعَمْ، سَمِعْتَ الْقُرْآنَ

هَلْ سَمِعْتَ الْقُرْآنَ؟

نَعَمْ، سَمِعْتُمْ الْقُرْآنَ

هَلْ سَمِعْتُمْ الْقُرْآنَ؟



- Anas R.A narrated that the Messenger ﷺ of Allah used to supplicate frequently using these words "رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ" and this is from the Qur'an.

31

حَسَنَةً

115

فِي الدُّنْيَا

9

آتِنَا

رَبَّنَا

(that which is) good	in (this) world	Give us		Our Lord!
حسن: good (masculine)		نَا	اتِ	رَبَّنَا، رَبُّهُمْ، رَبُّكَ، رَبِّي،
حَسَنَةً: good (feminine)		Us	Give	رَبُّكُمْ، رَبَّنَا

- رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً: رَبَّنَا means our lord, when we address Allah do we don't say رَبَّنَا we say رَبَّنَا our lord, our Rabb, آتِنَا - means give. آتُوا الزكاة – you may have heard give zakah, that is plural and singular is آتِ give. We are not ordering Allah, we are begging Allah, فِي الدُّنْيَا - in (this) world.
- You know أَكْبَرُ is the greatest and feminine is كُبْرَى, Similarly أَصْغَرُ the smallest and the feminine is صُغْرَى, Similarly أَكْثَرُ closer or the closest and the feminine is كَثْرَى Compare to Aakhirah which comes later.
- حَسَنَةً رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا includes basic necessities of survival, such as health, welfare of family, Halah provision, honor, respect etc.
- It also includes things that are beneficial for the hereafter such as useful knowledge, correct Aqeedah, good actions, sincerity in actions, good morals, Hidayah, guidance, good friends etc..
- And remember things such as wealth, assets, job, business, children and friends are not from حَسَنَةً if they damage our hereafter
- وَفِي الآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً and give us in the Aakhirah (that which is) good. So are not asking the good of Duniya only we are asking for the Aakhirah also. That we will study in the next lessons.



- In this lesson we will learn فعل ماضٍ forms for two verbs عَلِمَ and عَمِلَ. You will also learn 32 dialogues using فعل ماضٍ forms of the two verbs. Make sure to use TPI. And Let us take the first verb عَلِمَ: means He knew. Translate using TPI:

فعل ماضٍ (ع ل م) 35	
He knew.	عَلِمَ
They knew.	عَلِمُوا
You knew.	عَلِمْتَ
I knew.	عَلِمْتُ
You all knew.	عَلِمْتُمْ
We knew.	عَلِمْنَا

- Let's use these forms in Spoken Arabic. Everyone has known something, so answer using نَعَمْ. So I am asking , Did he know? Yes, he knew. Answer me.

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، عَلِمَ	هَلْ عَلِمَ؟
نَعَمْ، عَلِمُوا	هَلْ عَلِمُوا؟
نَعَمْ، عَلِمْتَ	هَلْ عَلِمْتَ؟
نَعَمْ، عَلِمْنَا	هَلْ عَلِمْتُمْ؟

- Everyone knows the Qur'an MashaAllah! or how to recite it. So my question is هل عَلِمَ الْقُرْآنَ؟ It is object so it will be الْقُرْآنُ not الْقُرْآنِ. So answer me using نَعَمْ.

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، عَلِمَ الْقُرْآنَ	هَلْ عَلِمَ الْقُرْآنَ؟
نَعَمْ، عَلِمُوا الْقُرْآنَ	هَلْ عَلِمُوا الْقُرْآنَ؟
نَعَمْ، عَلِمْتَ الْقُرْآنَ	هَلْ عَلِمْتَ الْقُرْآنَ؟

نَعَمْ، عَلِمْنَا الْقُرْآنَ

هَلْ عَلِمْتُمْ الْقُرْآنَ؟

- Let's take another verb which is عَمِلَ. عَمِلَ means He worked. Translate using TPI:

فعل ماضٍ (ع م ل) 99	
He worked.	عَمِلَ
They worked.	عَمِلُوا
You worked.	عَمِلْتَ
I worked.	عَمِلْتُ
You all worked.	عَمِلْتُمْ
We worked.	عَمِلْنَا

- Let us use these forms in Spoken Arabic. So answer me using نَعَمْ. Did he work?
هَلْ عَمِلَ؟ نَعَمْ، عَمِلَ. Yes he worked. So answer me:

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، عَمِلَ	هَلْ عَمِلَ؟
نَعَمْ، عَمِلُوا	هَلْ عَمِلُوا؟
نَعَمْ، عَمِلْتَ	هَلْ عَمِلْتَ؟
نَعَمْ، عَمِلْنَا	هَلْ عَمِلْتُمْ؟

- You already know that the meaning of خَيْرٌ is good. And خَيْرًا is subject خَيْرًا is object. So we will say, Did he do something good. هَلْ عَمِلَ خَيْرًا. so you will say; نَعَمْ، عَمِلَ خَيْرًا. So answer me:

Spoken Arabic

Lesson
29a

(2) عَمَلًا خَيْرًا
A prayer

نَعَمْ، عَمِلُوا خَيْرًا

نَعَمْ، عَمِلْتُ خَيْرًا

نَعَمْ، عَمِلْنَا خَيْرًا

By the end of this lesson: 29 (a & b), we will learn 122 words which occur almost 29,400 times in the Qur'an.

هَلْ عَمِلْتُمْ خَيْرًا؟

هَلْ عَمِلْتُ خَيْرًا؟

هَلْ عَمِلْنَا خَيْرًا؟



Qur'an
Lesson

- In the last lesson we have learnt اعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم

31
حَسَنَةً

115
فِي الدُّنْيَا

9
اَتِنَا

رَبَّنَا

(that which is) good	in (this) world	Give us		Our Lord!
حسن: good (masculine) حَسَنَةٌ: good (feminine)		نَا	اِتِ	
		Us	Give	

We will continue now:

حَسَنَةً

115
الْآخِرَةِ

وَفِي

(that which is) good	the hereafter,	and in
	الآخرة: last (feminine), الآخر: last (masculine)	و + فِي

- حسن is good the feminine is حَسَنَةٌ good, and plural of حَسَنَةٌ is حَسَنَات. As we say in our conversation may Allah give you حَسَنَات good deeds or good things.
- وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةٌ - and in the hereafter (that which is) good. And this حَسَنَةٌ includes the pleasure of Allah, the paradise, company of the prophets of the prophets and the opportunity to see Allah "وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةٌ" and then:

145
النَّارِ

322
عَذَابِ

5
وَقِنَا

(of) the Fire.	the punishment	and protect us from		
نار: Fire النَّار: the Fire (hellfire)	Torment	نَا	قِ	و
		Us	Protect	and

- Some Muslims may have to go through the cleansing process in the fire, whenever a person commits the sin then that can be erased through Isteghfaar if that is not enough then sufferings in the worlds, if that is not enough hardship at death, if that is not enough hardship in the grave, punishment in the grave, if that is not enough in Hashar. And if all of these punishments are not enough then one has to go into the hell fire, that's why after asking Allah **وَفِي الْأَشْجَرِ الْأَعْزَةِ حَسَنَةٌ** we are asking for protection from fire also **وَقِنَّا عَذَابَ النَّارِ**
- May Allah help us to do as much Isteghfaar as possible so that our sins are erased right now through the Isteghfaar.



- We have learnt 4 important styles of فعل and they are سَمِعَ، صَرَبَ، نَصَرَ، فَتَحَ. Their differences will be evident when we learn فعل مضارع. Right now you will see only one change that is instead of سَمِعَ it is سَمِعَ. in the 4th one.
- So let us practice فعل ماضٍ forms of these 4 verbs. They are very important because a lot of verbs will follow one of these patterns. Okay, Translate:

فعل ماضٍ (ف ت ح) 8	
He opened.	فَتَحَ
They all opened.	فَتَحُوا
You opened.	فَتَحْتَ
I opened.	فَتَحْتُ
You all opened.	فَتَحْتُمْ
We opened.	فَتَحْنَا

- Now can you answer me with Yes?

Spoken Arabic

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

- Let's take second verb نَصَرَ. نَصَرَ means He helped. Start!

فعل ماضٍ (ن ص ر) 10	
He helped	نَصَرَ
They helped	نَصَرُوا
You helped	نَصَرْتَ
I helped	نَصَرْتُ
You all helped	نَصَرْتُمْ
We helped	نَصَرْنَا

- Let's take Dialogues. Answer with Yes.

❁❁❁ Spoken Arabic ❁❁❁

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

- Let's take another style which is ضَرَبَ. ضَرَبَ means: He hit. Can you translate?

فعل ماضٍ (ف ت ح) 22	
He hit.	ضَرَبَ
They hit.	ضَرَبُوا
You hit.	ضَرَبْتَ
I hit.	ضَرَبْتُ
You all hit.	ضَرَبْتُمْ
We hit.	ضَرَبْنَا

- Now let's take another verb سَمِعَ. سَمِعَ means: He listened. Okay. Translate!

فعل ماضٍ (س م ع) 30	
He listened.	سَمِعَ
They listened.	سَمِعُوا
You listened.	سَمِعْتَ
I listened.	سَمِعْتُ
You all listened.	سَمِعْتُمْ
We listened.	سَمِعْنَا

- Let's take dialogues or let's say everyone has heard the Qur'an. So I will say; مَاذَا سَمِعَ؟ What did he hear? And in answer you will say سَمِعَ الْقُرْآنَ. He heard the Qur'an. Okay. Answer me?

❁❁❁ Spoken Arabic ❁❁❁

سَمِعَ الْقُرْآنَ؟	مَاذَا سَمِعَ؟
سَمِعُوا الْقُرْآنَ؟	مَاذَا سَمِعُوا؟
سَمِعْتَ الْقُرْآنَ؟	مَاذَا سَمِعْتَ؟
سَمِعْتُمْ الْقُرْآنَ؟	مَاذَا سَمِعْتُمْ؟



- We will learn an important prayer after Salah, Mu'adh bin Jabal, may Allah be pleased with him, reported: the messenger ﷺ of Allah held my hand and said "O Mu'adh, by Allah, I love you and advise you not to miss supplicating after every Salah saying: **اللَّهُمَّ اَعْنِي عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ وَشُكْرِكَ وَحُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ**.
- Realize first the importance of this Du'aa, look at the emphasis given by the prophet ﷺ to this Du'aa. He first help the Mu'aad R.A and then he took an oath WALLahi and said I love you then he said you I advise you then he said never leave this practice.

13

1

اللَّهُمَّ اَعْنِي عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ وَشُكْرِكَ وَحُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ

and to worship You in the best possible way.			and to give thanks to You			to remember You			Help me		O Allah!
ك	عِبَادَتِكَ	حُسْنِ	ك	شُكْرِكَ	وَ	ك	ذِكْرِكَ	عَلَى	نَبِي	اَعْنِي	
your	worship	the best	your	thanks	and	your	remembrance	on	me	help	

(Abu Daood: 1522)

- **عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ** on your remembrance, **ذِكْرِكَ** is remembrance **ذِكْرِكَ** your remembrance, that is to remember you
- **وَ شُكْرِكَ** and your thanks. Help me on your thanks, meaning help me to thank you, to give you thanks
- **وَحُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ** best of your worship, or to worship you in the best possible way
Because this Du'aa has to be recited after the Salah, we can recite it with different feelings, for example:
 - O Allah! Although I just finish this Salah I couldn't offer it in the very best way, help me to perform it better next time.
 - O Allah! Help me thank you, for giving me the opportunity to worship you. To perform this Salah.
 - And more importantly O Allah! Help me remember you after the Salah. When I will be busy in worldly affairs, out the masjid. Help me to thank you when I receive different benefits in my worldly affair and dealing.
 - Help me live my whole life in such a way that it becomes full of your worship and that too the best worship. **وَحُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ**.
 - Allah says that he created us to test who is best in actions **أَيُّكُمْ أَحْسَنُ عَمَلًا**, so now you can see the prophet ﷺ teaching us to ask Allah to help us worship in the best way.



- In Arabic language most of the verbs come from three root letters like: فَعَلَ، فَتَحَ، نَصَرَ، ضَرَبَ. We have already learnt فعل ماضي, the Perfect Tense. And Remember the key of فعل ماضي is فَعَلَ and if you know this key, you can make the rest of the forms like by adding وَا، ثَ، نَا like فَعَلْتَ if you know فَعَلْنَا. MashaAllah! So the first type of فعل ماضي Perfect Tense, that which is done
- Now, We will learn the second type of فعل and that is مضارع. فعل مضارع, Imperfect Tense, that which is not done yet, being done or will be done.
- Remember! The TPI for Fel Maazi is that your hand should be horizontal, For مضارع Raise your hand to eye level. These two levels should be different.
- For مضارع forms here are some illogical but are practical tips.

Remember! Yasir working on your right side. and Say Yasir يَفْعَلُ ياء ياء and plural of Yasir is Yasiroon so you have Yasiroon يَفْعَلُونَ. And for ease of remembering I will call you Tawfeeq. You Tawfeeq تَفْعَلُ أَأَ، Plural of Tawfeeq is Tawfiwqoon تَفْعَلُونَ and نَا تَفْعَلُ نَا. All Right, Translate:

فعل مضارع (ف ع ل) 54	فعل ماضٍ	
He does / will do.	يَفْعَلُ	فَعَلَ
They do / will do.	يَفْعَلُونَ	فَعَلُوا
You do / will do.	تَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْتَ
I do / will do.	أَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْتُ
You all do / will do	تَفْعَلُونَ	فَعَلْتُمْ
We do / will do.	نَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْنَا

- Remember it is not تَفْعَلُونَ، نَفْعَلُ We do. Let's talk in Arabic now. Everybody is learning Arabic here. So doing something good. answer with Yes:

Spoken Arabic

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

- So when I ask you هَلْ يَفْعَلُ؟ You will say: نَعَمْ، يَفْعَلُ. نَفْعَلُ will change to أَفْعَلُ. And هَلْ تَفْعَلُونَ؟ Are you all doing? You will say: نَعَمْ، نَفْعَلُ.

**Lesson
31a**

Surah Al-Ikhlaas – Aayat: 1-2

By the end of this lesson: 31 (a & b), we will learn 129 words which occur almost 30,850 times in the Qur'an.



- سورة الإخلاص is a small but very important Surah, it equals to 1/3rd of the Qur'an. The name of this Surah is “الإخلاص” the purification that means who ever recites this Surah with understanding and believes in what is mentioned in it, his faith will become pure and free from any Shirk or any wrong concepts.
- It was the Sunnah of the prophet ﷺ to recite this Surah along with the last two Surahs of the Qur'an once after every Fardh (obligatory) prayer and thrice after Fajr and Maghrib Salah. It is Sunnah to recite it before sleeping too.

﴿أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ﴾ ﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ﴾

74
أَحَدٌ 1

اللَّهُ

هُوَ

332
قُلْ

the One and Unique	(is) Allah,	He	Say:
One واحد / واحد One and only	He is Allah: هُوَ اللَّهُ		

(Say) قُلْ³³² (They said) قَالُوا³³² (He said) قَالَ⁵³⁰

- (1) Allah is alone, In His entity, he has no partners or relative, no son or father.
- (2) He is alone in His attributes, in His صفات, nobody has knowledge of the unseen, no one can hear, help or see the way Allah does.
- (3) And he is alone in His rights, for example he alone has the right to be worshiped. (4) He is alone in His powers. That is to say something as lawful or unlawful.
- We can ask O Allah! help me worship you alone. And then evaluate: how many times did I follow my desires? according to the Qur'an following one's own desire is to make it god.
- How many times did I Circum to the whispering of shaitan? According to the Qur'an following Shaitan is like worshiping him. why did I listen to Shaitan? because of bad company, TV internet, or just laziness,
- plan: Remove bad things, bad friends, bad habits, and plan to use the things properly.
- And propagate because this verse starts will قُلْ! Say! And we should propagate this message like the way prophet Muhammad ﷺ did with wisdom and with love and kindness. Spread this messages of Tawheed and Ikhlas.

1
الصَّمَدُ 2

اللَّهُ

the Self-Sufficient.	Allah,
الصَّمَدُ: Everyone needs him, He needs no one.	This is Allah's original name. The rest are names like Ar-Raheem show His attributes.

- اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ Allah the self-sufficient. That is everyone needs him, and he needs no one. Realize that there are billions of creatures including human beings that are alive because of His mercy, kindness, continuous supports.
- We can also pray to Allah O Allah! You alone have been fulfilling my needs and the past so please continue to fulfill them in the future also.
- O Allah! Make me dependent upon you alone and not upon anyone else.



- In this lesson we will take مضارع forms of 2 verbs starting with يَجْعَلُ and يَفْتَحُ. Make sure to use TPI while learning grammar forms. We have learnt فعل مضارع for verb يَفْعَلُ. which is يَفْعَلُ يَفْعَلُونَ تَفْعَلُ أَفْعَلُ تَفْعَلُونَ نَفْعَلُ. يَفْعَلُ is the key of فعل مضارع. If you know يَفْعَلُ you can continue the rest like يَفْعَلُ. يَفْعَلُونَ. أَفْعَلُ. تَفْعَلُونَ. نَفْعَلُونَ. and plurals will have فاعل.
- from يَفْعَلُ mudhare becomes يَفْعَلُ. similarly from يَفْتَحُ mudhare becomes يَفْتَحُ. and from يَفْعَلُ the mudhare key you can make: نَفْعَلُ، تَفْعَلُونَ، أَفْعَلُ، تَفْعَلُونَ، نَفْعَلُ. Similarly from يَفْتَحُ the mudhare key you can make: تَفْتَحُونَ، أَفْتَحُ، تَفْتَحُونَ، نَفْتَحُ.

فعل مضارع (ف ت ح) 2	
He opens/ will open	يَفْتَحُ
They open/ will open	يَفْتَحُونَ
You open/ will open	تَفْتَحُ
I open/ will open	أَفْتَحُ
You all open/ will open	تَفْتَحُونَ
We open/ will open	نَفْتَحُ

- Let's take dialogues now. let's say that everybody is the opening the book for learning Arabic. so can you answer with a yes:

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ يَفْتَحُ؟ نَعَمْ، يَفْتَحُ

هَلْ يَفْتَحُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، يَفْتَحُونَ

هَلْ تَفْتَحُ؟ نَعَمْ، أَفْتَحُ

هَلْ تَفْتَحُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَفْتَحُ

- تَفْتَحُ will become أَفْتَحُ. I am saying, are you opening? You say, Yes I am opening. and now lastly. هَلْ تَفْتَحُونَ، نَعَمْ نَفْتَحُ. MaShaAllah,

- Let's take another verb which is 'جَعَلَ' and its mudhara will be 'يَجْعَلُ'. Translate:

فعل مضارع (ج ع ل) 83	
He makes/ will make	يَجْعَلُ
They make/ will make	يَجْعَلُونَ
You make/ will make	تَجْعَلُ
I make/ will make	أَجْعَلُ
You all make/ will make	تَجْعَلُونَ
We make/ will make	نَجْعَلُ

- Let's talk in Arabic now. let's say that everybody is making something good. so can you answer with yes:

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، يَجْعَلُ	هَلْ يَجْعَلُ؟
نَعَمْ، يَجْعَلُونَ	هَلْ يَجْعَلُونَ؟
نَعَمْ، أَجْعَلُ	هَلْ تَجْعَلُ؟
نَعَمْ نَجْعَلُ	هَلْ تَجْعَلُونَ؟

**Lesson
32a**

Surah Al-Ikhlāas – Aayat: 3-4

By the end of this lesson: 32 (a & b), we will learn 137 words which occur almost 31,308 times in the Qur'an.



- We have studied:

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ﴿۳۳۲﴾ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿۷۴﴾

قُلْ 332 هُوَ اللَّهُ 74 أَحَدٌ 1

the One and Unique	(is) Allah,	He	Say:
One وَاحِدٌ One and only أَحَدٌ	He is Allah: هُوَ اللَّهُ		

اللَّهُ 1 الصَّمَدُ 2

the Self-Sufficient.	Allah,
الصَّمَدُ: Everyone needs him, He needs no one.	This is Allah's original name. The rest are names like Ar-Raheem show His attributes.

- And we will continue now:

لَمْ يَلِدْ 1348 وَلَمْ يُولَدْ 1

is He begotten,	and nor	He did neither beget	
يَلِدُ: begets (active voice)	لَمْ: Did not	يَلِدُ	لَمْ
يُولَدُ: is begotten (passive voice)	لَنْ ¹⁰⁶ : Will not	Beget	He did not

- Why do we have children? Because when we are tired or feel lonely they cheer us up, when we grow old they take care of us, when we die they continue our legacy and our ambitions. Allah is free from all such weaknesses and needs.
- While reciting this Aayah we should feel the responsibility of conveying this message in the best way to almost two billion christens who believe that Jesus A.S is the son God.

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ 31 لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ 4

anyone.	comparable	unto Him	and (there) is not		
أَحَدٌ: has two meaning: one and only	Equal	for Him, unto Him	يَكُنْ	لَمْ	وَ
			Is	not	and

- Once a Sahabi told prophet ﷺ that he loves this Surah very much, the prophet ﷺ said your love of this Surah has made you enter Jannah.

- How can we develop the love of this Surah?
Here is the first tip: Allah convey to us the clean, pure and true and authentic message, if we had not received this message we would have been confused, lost having bad thoughts, doing evil deeds, therefore we should love to recite this Surah.
- Allah created us, he is extremely kind and caring therefore we should love to mention His name and recite this Surah with love.
Allah is unique in His attributes most importantly no one is like him in His forgiveness.
- People don't like the one who keeps making mistakes, where's Allah loves to forgive, people hate if we ask them, Allah loves when we ask him. Such feelings will InshaAllah help us in developing the love of this Surah.



- In this will we will take مضارع forms of 2 more verbs starting with يَنْصُرُ and يَخْلُقُ. Remember the four important styles of verbs, and they are:

فَعْلٌ
نَصْرٌ
صَرَبٌ
سَجْعٌ

- The difference in these four styles is very small, for example: The مضارع of فَعْلٌ is يَفْعُلُ. And for نَصْرٌ It is يَنْصُرُ not يَنصُرُ. Why the simple answer is, because it is easy to say يَنْصُرُ than to say يَنصُرُ.
- How can I know if it is ة or ة? Just keep studying and InShaAllah you will know. So now let's practice the mudhara forms starting with يَنْصُرُ. And remember to raise your hand for mudhara forms and also remember yasir on your right,
يَاسِرٌ يَنْصُرُ. يَاسِرُونَ، يَنْصُرُونَ. تَوْفِيقٌ تَنْصُرُ. أَنَا أَنْصُرُ. تَوْفِيقُونَ تَنْصُرُونَ. نَحْنُ نَنْصُرُ. Translate:

فعل مضارع (ن ص ر) 28	
He helps/ will help	يَنْصُرُ
They help/ will help	يَنْصُرُونَ
You help/ will help	تَنْصُرُ
I help/ will help	أَنْصُرُ
You all help/ will help	تَنْصُرُونَ
We help/ will help	نَنْصُرُ

- Let's take dialogues now. Every one helps others. So answer with a yes.

Spoken Arabic

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

- Now let's say that everyone is helping zaid زيد. zaid زيد is an object. So will be used زَيْدًا. you will add زَيْدًا to all the dialogues, So answer me;

❁❁❁ Spoken Arabic ❁❁❁

هَلْ يُنْصُرُ زَيْدًا؟	نَعَمْ، يُنْصُرُ زَيْدًا
هَلْ يُنْصُرُونَ زَيْدًا؟	نَعَمْ، يُنْصُرُونَ زَيْدًا
هَلْ تُنْصُرُ زَيْدًا؟	نَعَمْ، أَنْصُرُ زَيْدًا
هَلْ تُنْصُرُونَ زَيْدًا؟	نَعَمْ، نَنْصُرُ زَيْدًا

- Let's take another verb, which is يَخْلُقُ translate:

فعل مضارع (خ ل ق) 23	
He creates/ will create	يَخْلُقُ
They create/ will create	يَخْلُقُونَ
You create/ will create	تَخْلُقُ
I create/ will create	أَخْلُقُ
You all create/ will create	تَخْلُقُونَ
We create/ will create	نَخْلُقُ

- Let's take dialogues now. Nobody is creating anything because Allah is creator. So can you answer with a no. And in Mudhare when you negate you say لَا يَخْلُقُ in madhi you say مَا خَلَقَ but in mudhare لَا يَخْلُقُ. So answer:

❁❁❁ Spoken Arabic ❁❁❁

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



- Surah al Falaq and Surah an Naas are two excellent supplications to get protection from all evils.
- The best way is to follow prophet ﷺ, recite it after every obligatory prayer and three time after Fajr and Maghrib prayer and once before sleep.

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ﴿١﴾ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿٢﴾

قُلْ ۙ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ ٱلْفَلَقِ ۙ

of the daybreak,	in (the) Lord	I seek refuge	Say:
فَلَقٌ : daybreak	بِ + رَبِّ	أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ	

- We are surrounded by evil attacks day and night, including those from viruses, mischief makers and jealous people. So, realize that you are unsafe and then beg Allah sincerely for protection.
- Allah is Rabb of the day break. Now think and study about the sun of 1.4 million km in diameter, the earth of almost 12.000 km in diameter which is rotating around the sun, and then you have the morning by this rotation and creations.
- It's a huge arrangement, Allah brings out the day from the darkness of night. Similarly, he can remove from us the darkness of evil.

مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ۙ

He created,	(of) that which	(the) evil	from
خَالِقٍ : Creator	what; that which; not مَا دِينُكَ؟ : What is your Deen?		

- شَرِّ evil, or suffering or sins which lead to suffering, so شَرِّ means evil, suffering or sins which lead to suffering.
- مَا خَلَقَ that which he created, means creations. From the evils of creations.
- Allah created human beings to worship him but some of them hurt others, we ask Allah to protect us from the evil of such persons. Likewise, we ask Allah's protection from the veil of all living and non-livings creatures.



- In this lesson we will learn مضارع forms of 2 more verbs starting with يَعْبُدُ and يَذْكُرُ. Make sure used TPI when you practice grammar. We have learnt four important styles of verbs in Arabic, which are:

فَتَّحَ

نَصَرَ

صَرَ

سَمِعَ

- The differences are very small, for example we have:

فَتَّحَ يَفْتَحُ

نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ

- We will take 2 more verbs today on the pattern of نَصَرَ and the are ذَكَرَ يَعْبُدُ، يَعْبُدُ. So عَبَدَ means He worship, and we have learn fel madhi: عَبَدْتُ، عَبَدْتُمْ، عَبَدْنَا. When it comes to fel mudhara remember yasir on your right, يَاسِرٌ يَعْبُدُ. يَاسِرُونَ، يَعْبُدُونَ. أَنَا أَعْبُدُ. تَوْفِيقٌ تَعْبُدُ. نَحْنُ نَعْبُدُ. MaShaAllah.

فعل مضارع (ع ب د) 80	
He worships/ will worship	يَعْبُدُ
They worship/ will worship	يَعْبُدُونَ
You worship/ will worship	تَعْبُدُ
I worship/ will worship	أَعْبُدُ
You all worship/ will worship	تَعْبُدُونَ
We worship/ will worship	نَعْبُدُ

- Now let's talk in Arabic. everyone here is worshipping Allah, So answer with a yes نَعَمْ.

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ يَعْْبُدُ؟ لَا يَعْْبُدُ
هَلْ يَعْْبُدُونَ؟ لَا يَعْْبُدُونَ
هَلْ تَعْْبُدُ؟ لَا أَعْْبُدُ
هَلْ تَعْْبُدُونَ؟ لَا نَعْْبُدُ

- Let's us take يَذْكُرُ.

فعل مضارع (ع ب د) 80	
He remembers/ will remember They remember/ will remember	يَذْكُرُ يَذْكُرُونَ
You remember/ will remember I remember/ will remember	تَذْكُرُ أَذْكُرُ
You all remember/ will remember We remember/ will remember	تَذْكُرُونَ نَذْكُرُ

- Let's take dialogues now, everyone here remembers Allah. So answer with a yes or نَعَمْ, So answer me:

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ يَذْكُرُ؟ نَعَمْ، يَذْكُرُ
هَلْ يَذْكُرُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، يَذْكُرُونَ

- In these two cases we have يَذْكُرُ will remain as يَذْكُرُ. Is he remembering? Yes, he is remembering. Are they remembering? Yes they are remembering. but when it comes to هَلْ تَذْكُرُ? Are you remembering? You will say نَعَمْ، أَذْكُرُ. نَعَمْ، تَذْكُرُ will switch to نَذْكُرُ and تَذْكُرُونَ will switch to تَذْكُرُونَ, so answer me:

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ تَذْكُرُ؟ نَعَمْ، أَذْكُرُ
هَلْ تَذْكُرُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَذْكُرُ



- We have learnt:

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ﴿١﴾ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿٢﴾

¹
1 الْفَلَقُ بِرَبِّ أَعُوذُ قُلْ

of the daybreak,	in (the) Lord	I seek refuge	Say:
------------------	---------------	---------------	------

²
2 خَلَقَ مَا شَرَّ مِنْ

He created,	(of) that which	(the) evil	from
-------------	-----------------	------------	------

- However, the next 3 verses talk of 3 specific evils;

1. غَاسِقٍ: darkness
2. النَّفَّاثَاتِ: those who blow, meaning magicians and
3. حَاسِدٍ: jealous person "

- What is common in them? We won't know if the harm is in our way from these 3 things, only Allah can protect.

³
3 وَقَبٌ إِذَا غَاسِقٍ وَمِنْ شَرِّ

it becomes intense,	When	(of) darkness	and from the evil		
وَقَبٌ: it became intense وَقَبٌ إِذَا: when it becomes intense	إِذَا: when		شَرِّ	مِنْ	وَ
			Evil	from	and

- Most of the evils such as indecent and immoral acts happen at night, similarly it is easy for the thieves and enemies to attack at night.
- Staying awake late is also evil, because its make difficult for us to wake up for Fajr. It is harmful to health too, you lose excellent opportunity of morning work, in addition to losing your good health.

⁴
4 فِي الْعُقَدِ النَّفَّاثَاتِ وَمِنْ شَرِّ

in the knots,	(of) those who blow	and from (the) evil
عُقْدَةٌ، عُقْدَةٌ: knot	نَفَّاثَةٌ: the one who blows (fg) نَفَّاثَاتِ	

- Magic or sorcery is a big test from Allah, if the one who effected by the magic doesn't have strong faith in Allah, he may start committing Shirk and do unislamic practices to find the solution.
- If you are afraid of magic just recite this Surah and don't forget the Shaitan who blows into 3 knots on the back of our heads every day to stop us from waking up for Fajr.

ع
1
5 حَسَدٌ

إِذَا

حَاسِدٍ

وَمِنْ شَرِّ

he envies.	when	(of) an envier	and from the evil
حَسَدٌ: he envied إِذَا حَسَدًا: when he envies		فَاعِلٌ: doer حَاسِدٍ: the one who envies	

- If you receive something good, a jealous person wishes that you lose it and he gets it, if not at least you should lose it. He will try to destroy your repetition, work, property, or hurt you.
- We ask for Allah's protection from all these evils.



- We have learnt four important styles of a verb, you have also learnt,

فَضَحَ يَفْضَحُ
نَضَرَ يَنْضَرُ

- Let's take the third one now: ضَرَبَ ضَرْبٍ means he hit. the mudhare will be يَضْرِبُ he hits, So it is not يَضْرِبُ or يَضْرِبُ but يَضْرِبُ. Why? because it is easy to say يَضْرِبُ the last pattern is: يَضْرِبُ يَضْرِبُ. the deference is in madhi itself. instead يَضْرِبُ it is يَضْرِبُ.
- So let us start with يَضْرِبُ ضَرْبٍ. we have learnt fel madhi which is: ضَرَبْتُ، ضَرَبْتُمْ، ضَرَبْنَا
- for fel mudhare remember yasir on your right, أَنَا، تَوْفِيقُ تَضْرِبُ، أَنَا، تَوْفِيقُونَ تَضْرِبُونَ، وَنَحْنُ نَضْرِبُ

فعل مضارع (ف ع ل) 13		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

- Let's take dialogues now, since no one is heating anyone here, answer with a No or لَا. Remember madhi is negated with مَا and mudhare is negated with لَا. So I will say هَلْ يَضْرِبُ؟ you will say مَا فَعَلَ؟ but هَلْ يَفْعَلُ؟ you will say لَا يَفْعَلُ in general. Okay, So I am asking:

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ يَضْرِبُ؟ لَا، يَضْرِبُ
هَلْ يَضْرِبُونَ؟ لَا، يَضْرِبُونَ

- So when I say, is he hitting? No he is not hitting. يَضْرِبُونَ يَضْرِبُونَ – يَضْرِبُ يَضْرِبُ, they will remain the same in question and answers but when I ask you: هَلْ تَضْرِبُ? Are you hitting? you will say, لَا، أَضْرِبُ will switch to أَضْرِبُ and تَضْرِبُونَ will switch to تَضْرِبُ

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ تَضْرِبُ؟ لَا، أَضْرِبُ
هَلْ تَضْرِبُونَ؟ لَا، نَضْرِبُ

- Let's take another verb: Translate:

فعل ماضٍ	فعل مضارع (س م ع) 39
سَمِعَ	يَسْمَعُ
سَمِعُوا	يَسْمَعُونَ
سَمِعْتَ	تَسْمَعُ
سَمِعْتُ	أَسْمَعُ
سَمِعْتُمْ	تَسْمَعُونَ
سَمِعْنَا	نَسْمَعُ

- Let's take dialogues now: Let's say that everybody is listening to the Qur'an. So I am asking مَا هَذَا؟ what is this? you see with nouns you say مَا like مَاذَا يَسْمَعُ؟ what is he listening? but when it comes to verbs you say مَاذَا تَسْمَعُ؟ what is he listening? you will say لَا يَسْمَعُ الْقُرْآنَ so answer me:

Spoken Arabic

مَاذَا يَسْمَعُ؟ لَا يَسْمَعُ الْقُرْآنَ
مَاذَا يَسْمَعُونَ؟ لَا يَسْمَعُونَ الْقُرْآنَ
مَاذَا تَسْمَعُ؟ لَا أَسْمَعُ الْقُرْآنَ
مَاذَا تَسْمَعُونَ؟ لَا نَسْمَعُ الْقُرْآنَ



- Surah Al-Falaq and Surah An-Naas, the last two Surahs are two excellent supplications to get protection from all evils. Al-Falaq is mostly about worldly dangers and An-Naas is about Shaitan who is out there to destroy our world. But most importantly our Akhirah that's why we start with 3 attributes of Allah that is calling Allah again and again and strengthening our faith in him.

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ﴿١﴾ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿٢﴾

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ

Mankind	in the Lord (of)	I seek refuge	Say:
اِنْسَان : man نَاس : mankind	بِ رَبِّ	أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ	

- Allah is the Rabb of 7 billion people on the planet. In addition to those who died before us and those who will be coming in future.
- He is the one who causes the rain to fall, bring for the crops, maintains the sun and the earth, alters the seasons, and there are sooooooooooooooooooooo many other things for our survival.
- He looks after every cell on every atom of each one of us for every second. He is the all-time Rabb of everyone.
- Feel His greatness while reciting it.
- Allah starts this Surah with قُلْ that means we have to convey it to others also.

إِلَهَ النَّاسِ 145 مَلِكِ النَّاسِ 13

the God of mankind,	the King of mankind,
---------------------	----------------------

- مَلِكِ النَّاسِ - the King of Mankind, مَلِك King, مَلَك is angel and plural is مَلَائِكَة and مَالِك is owner.
- Allah is the true king of seven billion people alive today, He owns everything they have including their life and death. I say O Allah! Help me accept you as a true king, that is follow your rules in my life.
- إِلَهَ النَّاسِ - the God of Mankind, إِلَه is singular إِلَهَة is plural
- However, much people deny or forget Allah, they call upon him specially during tough times and difficulties.
- I will say; O Allah! Help me accept you as God in my life, that is I Love you and obey you only and not my desires or Shitan.
- Evaluate as to how much Am I following Allah in all areas of my life.
- And plan to remove those things that stop me from doing that, for example bad things, friends, habits, gadgets etc.



- In this we will practice مضارع forms of 2 more verbs starting with يَعْلَمُ and يَعْملُ. Make sure used TPI when you practice grammar forms. We have learnt four important styles of a verb and they are:

فَدَخَّ
نَدَّ ر
صَدَّرَ
سَدَّ ع

- If you open the Qur'an فَدَخَّ, Allah will help you نَدَّ ر, otherwise you will be hit صَدَّرَ, therefore, listen سَدَّ ع. and styles are:

يَدْخُجُ فَدَخَّ
يَنْصُرُ نَدَّ ر
يَصُدِّرُ صَدَّرَ
يَسُدُّعُ سَدَّ ع

- Let's take two important verbs on the style of سَمِعَ يَسْمَعُ and they are: عَلِمَ يَعْلَمُ, عَلِمَ means He knew, and we can make the rest of madhi forms using madhi key: عَلِمُوا، عَلِمَ، عَلِمْتُ، عَلِمْتُمْ، عَلِمْنَا
- When it comes to mudhare remember yasir on your right، يَا سِرُّونَ يَعْلَمُونَ، تَوْفِيقَ تَعْلَمُ، أَنَا أَعْلَمُ، تَوْفِيقُونَ تَعْلَمُونَ، نَحْنُ نَعْلَمُ

فعل مضارع (ع ل م) 362	
He knows/ will know	يَعْلَمُ
They know/ will know	يَعْلَمُونَ
You know/ will know.	تَعْلَمُ
I know/ will know.	أَعْلَمُ
You all know/ will know.	تَعْلَمُونَ
We know/ will know	نَعْلَمُ

- Let's take dialogues now, everyone here knows how to read the Qur'an, So answer with a yes:

❁❁❁ Spoken Arabic ❁❁❁

هَلْ يَعْلَمُ؟ نَعَمْ، يَعْلَمُ
هَلْ يَعْلَمُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، يَعْلَمُونَ
هَلْ تَعْلَمُ؟ نَعَمْ، أَعْلَمُ

So when it comes تَعْلَمُ you Switch to أَعْلَمُ, are you doing? Yes I am doing. Again

هَلْ تَعْلَمُ؟ نَعَمْ، أَعْلَمُ
هَلْ تَعْلَمُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَعْلَمُ

- Now we take يَعْمَلُ:

فعل مضارع (ع م ل) 166	
He does/ will do	يَعْمَلُ
They do/ will do	يَعْمَلُونَ
You do/ will do.	تَعْمَلُ
I do/ will do.	أَعْمَلُ
You all do/ will do.	تَعْمَلُونَ
We do/ will do	نَعْمَلُ

- Let's take dialogues now, everyone here is working hard to learn Arabic. So answer with a yes or نَعَمْ.

❁❁❁ Spoken Arabic ❁❁❁

هَلْ يَعْمَلُ؟ نَعَمْ، يَعْمَلُ
هَلْ يَعْمَلُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، يَعْمَلُونَ
هَلْ تَعْمَلُ؟ نَعَمْ، أَعْمَلُ

So when it comes تَعْمَلُ you Switch to أَعْمَلُ, are you doing? Yes I am doing. Again

هَلْ تَعْمَلُ؟ نَعَمْ، أَعْمَلُ
هَلْ تَعْمَلُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَعْمَلُ

تَعْمَلُونَ will switch to تَعْمَلُ



- We have learnt:

• اَعُوذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطٰنِ الرَّجِيْمِ ﴿۱﴾ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ﴿۲﴾

قُلْ ۙ اَعُوذُ ۙ بِرَبِّ ۙ النَّاسِ ۙ 1

Mankind	in the Lord (of)	I seek refuge	Say:
---------	------------------	---------------	------

145 13
مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ۙ 2 اِلٰهِ النَّاسِ ۙ 3

the God of mankind,	the King of mankind,
---------------------	----------------------

- And we will continue now:

مِنْ شَرِّ ۙ 1 اَلْوَسْوٰسِ ۙ 2 اَلْخٰتَاِسِ ۙ 4

the one who withdraws (after whispering),	(of) the whisperer	from (the) evil
	one who puts something secretly in the heart	

- But he never gives up till we die. Whisper is the first attack of Shaitan, if he succeeds then the man intends to do bad thing.
- Shaitan then pushes to do the bad thing, if this is repeated it becomes a habit, bad habits lead to bad end.

44 1
اَلَّذِي ۙ 1 يُّوسُوْسُ ۙ 2 فِىْ صُدُوْرِ ۙ 3 النَّاسِ ۙ 5

(of) mankind,	into the chests	whispers	who
	صَدْرٌ، صُدُوْرٌ +	Whispers يُّوسُوْسُ one who whispers	the one who اَلَّذِي ۙ عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ

- If the heart is alive and sound with the Zikr of Allah, then the whisper attacks of Shaitan failed, and he withdraws miserably. If not, the person falls in to the sin.
- Allah says about the Qur'an وَشَفَاءٌ لِّمَا فِى الصُّدُوْرِ That is a healing for that which is in the chests.
- There are many deceases of the hearts such as ignorance, doubts, hypocrisy, evil desires, enmity, hatreds, jealousy etc. Shaitan tries to increase us in these deceases. And Qur'an is cure for everything.

ع
6 وَالنَّاسِ

مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ

and mankind.

from among Jinns

- مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ from among the Jinns and mankind.
- The prophet ﷺ told that everyone of us has a Shaitan Jinn always with him or her. He is the وَسْوَاسِ, the worst enemy.
- الشَّيْطَانِ مِنَ النَّاسِ shaitan from humans are those who take us away from Allah, they are in most of our media, television, newspapers and magazines plus all those men and women around us who through their dresses, talks and actions work as agents of Shaitan. Isn't the world full of such people. Do you now see how important this Surah is for our safety!!

**Lesson
36b**

**Review of the Verbs that we have
learnt**

By the end of this lesson: 36 (a & b),
we will learn **162** words which occur
almost **33,120** times in the Qur'an.



- In this lesson we will take a review of the verbs that we have learnt so far. Remember that there are 4 important styles of a verb. And they are:

فَتَّحَ

نَصَرَ

ضَرَبَ

سَمِعَ

- To remember them easily, we have this simple construction:

If you open the Qur'an فَتَّحَ،

Allah will help you نَصَرَ،

Otherwise you will be hit ضَرَبَ،

Therefore listen سَمِعَ.

- In **فعل ماضي** there are not many differences. The difference is there only in the fourth type, i.e., instead of سَمِعَ you have يَسْمَعُ. But the difference is very clear in **مضارع** forms, so

فَتَّحَ will become يُفْتَحُ

نَصَرَ will become يُنْصَرُ

ضَرَبَ will become يَضْرِبُ

سَمِعَ will become يَسْمَعُ

يَسْمَعُ، يُفْتَحُ، is same

- And the differences are very light. So, can you answer me. Give me the **مضارع** keys. You know, we have **ماضي** key and **مضارع** key, فَتَّحَ is **ماضي** key and يُفْتَحُ is **مضارع** key, ok, So, I will give you **ماضي** key and you will tell me **مضارع** key.

فَتَّحَ - يُفْتَحُ

نَصَرَ - يُنْصَرُ

ضَرَبَ - يَضْرِبُ

سَمِعَ - يَسْمَعُ

- So, once you have **ماضي** or **مضارع** keys you can make the rest of the forms. So once you know فَتَّحَ, you can make the rest of the forms. Similarly once you know يُفْتَحُ, you can make the rest of the forms. So right now, we will practice only **مضارع**.

- On the pattern of فَتَحَ يَفْتَحُ, you have جَعَلَ، يَجْعَلُ and فَعَلَ، يَفْعَلُ. Let us take the 2nd pattern which is the most commonly occurring pattern in Arabic language which is نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ ok.

- On the same patterns, we have:

خَلَقَ، يَخْلُقُ

ذَكَرَ، يَذْكُرُ

عَبَدَ، يَعْبُدُ

- The third most important pattern is: ضَرَبَ يَضْرِبُ. Instead of يَضْرِبُ or يَضْرِبُ it is يَضْرِبُ, يَضْرِبُ means he hits. And you have other verbs that we have not covered in this course like, ظَلَمَ، يَظْلِمُ and so on.
- Let us take the 4th pattern which is سَمِعَ يَسْمَعُ, ok, يَسْمَعُ is like يَفْتَحُ. So there is nothing much here. But anyway, let us repeat these forms.

يَسْمَعُ، يَسْمَعُونَ

تَسْمَعُ، أَسْمَعُ

تَسْمَعُونَ، نَسْمَعُ

And on the patterns of سَمِعَ يَسْمَعُ, we have عَلِمَ يَعْلَمُ and عَمِلَ يَعْمَلُ.



- This small Surah, Al-Asr provides mankind with the formula to avoid loss. The solution is to do two things for oneself faith and good actions, and two things for the society advise each other to truth and perseverance.

• اَعُوذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطٰنِ الرَّجِيْمِ ﴿١﴾ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ﴿٢﴾

١
وَالْعَصْرِ
1

By the time,

- Actually, وَ has two meaning:
وَ Means “and” and “by” or oath
- Allah has taken an oath here by the time, it means that the time is a witness to what is being said after this oath.

٢
حُسْرٍ
2

لَفِيْ

65
الْاِنْسَانَ

1534
اِنَّ

Loss	(is) surely in		mankind	indeed
	فِي	لَ	اِنْسَانَ: Man	Best example:
	In	surely	الْاِنْسَانَ: the man, mankind	اِنَّ اللّٰهَ مَعَ الصّٰبِرِيْنَ

- اِنَّ means Indeed. The best example is اِنَّ اللّٰهَ مَعَ الصّٰبِرِيْنَ indeed Allah is with those who are patient. By the way the meaning of اِنَّ is if, ان شاء الله, if Allah wills.
- In this Aayah we find that in order to show the importance of subject, Allah began with three distinct forms of emphasis;
 1. He took an oath
 2. He used اِنَّ indeed
 3. Then used لَ like surely. لَفِيْ حُسْرٍ surely in loss
 There is fourth emphasis in from of اِنَّ in the start of next verse, اِنَّ الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا--- and so on.
- In a class of 100 students if 95 failed in the exam will we say all have passed except 95? No. we say all have failed except 5.
- Therefore, when Allah says indeed the mankind is in loss except it means the majority of mankind is in loss.
- And when He takes the oath of the time it means the history the true history as shown in the Qur'an shows us that those people who rejected the guidance of prophets they were in loss in this world and in the hereafter.



- We will learn imperative forms, we have learnt that the فِعْل is of three tipe. ماضي the perfect tense, مُضارع the imperfect tense, أمر the imperative.
- ماضي means that which is done. مضارع that which is not done yet, being done or will be done. and أمر is to order or request some one. Under that category, you can also include نَهْي which is to stop someone from doing as in order or request,
- So let us repeat فعل ماضي and مضارع forms that we have learnt so far, repeat.

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

- Now let us talk about the TPI for these imperative and negative forms, so what you have to do, is fold your hand and left your right hand to the nose level, and open your index finger, point it towards stop and then bring it down, and say; اِفْعَلْ do!, ok, and use four fingers and say; اِفْعَلُوا do meaning, all of you
- And now, لَا تَفْعَلُ and لَا تَفْعَلُوا. again fold your hands and start with your right hand, and pointing your right index finger, open your hand and say: لَا تَفْعَلُ don't do, and لَا تَفْعَلُوا don't do, with four fingers.
- Again:

فعل أمر فعل نهي، (3)	
اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	
Do!	اِفْعَلْ
Do! (you all)	اِفْعَلُوا
Don't do!	لَا تَفْعَلْ
Don't do!	لَا تَفْعَلُوا

-
- Let us take dialogues, but before taking dialogues, let us take a new word which is سَوْفَ , سَوْفَ means soon, so when I say اِفْعَلْ: do! You will say سَوْفَ اَفْعَلْ: soon I will do, and when I say اِفْعَلُوا: do! For all of you, I will say or we will respond سَوْفَ نَفْعَلْ: soon we will do. Answer me:

❁❁ Spoken Arabic ❁❁

سَوْفَ اَفْعَلْ

اِفْعَلْ!

سَوْفَ نَفْعَلْ

اِفْعَلُوا!



- We have already learnt...

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ﴿١﴾ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿٢﴾

1
وَالْعَصْرِ ﴿١﴾

By the time,

2
خُسْرٍ ﴿٢﴾

Loss

لَفِي

(is) surely in

65
الْإِنْسَانَ

mankind

1534
إِنَّ

indeed

- We will continue now...

الصَّالِحَاتِ

good deeds

وَعَمِلُوا

and did

258
آمَنُوا

have believed

الَّذِينَ

those who

664
إِلَّا

except

	وَعَمِلُوا	وَ	آمَنُوا	الَّذِينَ	إِلَّا
	عَمِلُوا	وَعَمِلُوا	إِيمَانٍ		لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
	they did	And	belief, faith		

- إِلَّا meaning Except. We have لا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ there is no god except Allah. إِلَّا الَّذِينَ except those who
- So, I can say O Allah! Please grant me the correct complete and firm faith so that I am save from loss.
- Evaluate: how is my faith in Allah, the hereafter, the angels the books, the messengers, the fate.
- Does my faith encourage me to do good deeds? If not, then increase your faith by studying the Qur'an ad Hadtih.
- الصَّالِحَاتِ righteous deeds, good deeds-
- I can say O Allah! Please help me to do righteous deeds.
- Evaluate: what is the quality of my good deeds? My Salah, fast, Zakah, manners, morals, dealing etc?
- And plan to improve all of these.

3
بِالصَّبْرِ

to [the] patience.

صَبْرٍ

Perseverance, patience

وَتَوَاصَوْا

and advised each other

تَوَاصَوْا

advised each other

وَ

And

بِالْحَقِّ

to the truth,

حَقِّ : Truth

وَتَوَاصَوْا

and advised each other

تَوَاصَوْا

advised each other

وَ

and

- Where do we find the truth? In the Qur'an and Sunnah.
- If we are not able to even understand the Qur'an how are we going to propagate the truth to others?
- In many chapters of the Qur'an, Allah describes how the prophets and the messengers advise people to the truth. Learn from them!
- **وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالصَّبْرِ** and advised each other to (the) patience. **صَبْر** means patience, perseverance
- We have to do Sabr in doing the good things, staying away from bad things, and in the facing difficulties, especially when we practice Islam and when we do Da'wah that is invite others to Islam.
- You can start now by selecting a friend and ask him to be a partner in advising each other to learn the Qur'an and practice it. Also help each other to spread the message of Islam.

- Translate:

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، (2) اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Make!	اجْعَلْ	يَجْعَلُ	جَعَلَ
Make! (you all)	اجْعَلُوا	يَجْعَلُونَ	جَعَلُوا
Don't Make!	لَا تَجْعَلْ	تَجْعَلُ	جَعَلْتَ
Don't Make!	لَا تَجْعَلُوا	أَجْعَلُ	جَعَلْتُ
		تَجْعَلُونَ	جَعَلْتُمْ
		نَجْعَلُ	جَعَلْنَا

- Let's take dialogues now: I will ask you to make something good whatever it is. So, I will say; اجْعَلْ! and you will say; سَوْفَ أَجْعَلُ and I will say; اجْعَلُوا! You will respond by saying; سَوْفَ نَجْعَلُ: Soon we will make."

Spoken Arabic

اجْعَلْ! سَوْفَ أَجْعَلُ

اجْعَلُوا! سَوْفَ نَجْعَلُ



- This Surah is the last complete Surah of the Qur'an that which revealed to the Prophet Mohammad ﷺ, At that time the enemies of Islam were defeated in Arabia and people were accepting Islam in groups because they was no one to scare them or confused them by telling false things about Islam. they got the freedom to accept it.

• اَعُوذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطٰنِ الرَّجِيْمِ ﴿١﴾ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ﴿٢﴾

171

423

إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ

and the victory,		the help of Allah	comes	When
الْفَتْحُ	وَ	نَصْرُ: help	جَاءَ: came إِذَا جَاءَ: when (it) comes	إِذَا 239، إِذَا
victory; opening	And			

- جاء came, إِذَا followed by past tense makes it future tense like إِذَا جَاءَ means when it comes,
- نَصْرُ اللَّهِ the help of Allah, When the help of Allah comes while with the help of Allah only things get done as mentioned later.
- الْفَتْحُ Fath means to open or victory, the victory الْفَتْحُ refers to the conquest of Mecca in 8th year of Hijrah."
- So the verse is when the help of Allah and the victory comes I can also Ask; O Allah! grant us your help in every thing we do.
- and Evaluate; it took 23 years of hardwork and complete devotion to Allah after which Allah's help came. then Plan what can I do today, this week or this stage in my life. Am I spending my money, time, resources and abilities to serve the Deen of Islam.

241

وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا

in crowds,	[into] the religion of Allah			Entering	the people	and you see		
فَوْجٌ: crowd	اللّٰهُ	دِيْنِ	فِي	entry	دُخُوْلٌ	إِنْسَانٌ: man	رَأَيْتَ	وَ
أَفْوَاجٌ: crowds	Allah	religion	into	exit	خُرُوْجٌ	نَاسٌ: people	you saw	and

- وَ and, رَأَيْتَ you see, النَّاسَ the people, those from different tribes of Arabia, يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِيْنِ اللَّهِ entering, دِيْنِ اللَّهِ the religion of Allah, the deen of Allah, meaning Islam, أَفْوَاجًا فَوْجٌ is crowd أَفْوَاجٌ means crowds or troops. أَفْوَاجًا in crowds and you see the people entering into the religion of Allah in crowds.
- According to the above verse what is the result of victory and help from Allah, that enemies were killed or destroyed, no, the result is that people get guidance and enter the fold of Islam so that they achieve the best of this world and the hereafter, so Are we helping others to understand Islam.



- In this lesson we will practice the amr forms of 2 verbs, Starting with أَنْصُرُ and أَذْكَرُ. You know that there are four important styles of a verb: فَتَحَ يَفْتَحُ، نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ، صَبَرَ يَصْبِرُ، سَمِعَ يَسْمَعُ.
- For the 1st style فَتَحَ يَفْتَحُ we have learnt how to make amr, it is افْتَحْ. Let's take the second style now, We have نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ أَنْصُرُ, It will not be انْصُرْ it will be اَنْصُرْ. Because in مضارع it is يَنْصُرُ amr will become اَنْصُرْ.

فعل أمر فعل نهي، (7) اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	
Help!	أَنْصُرُ
Help! (You all)	أَنْصُرُوا
Don't help!	لَا تَنْصُرُ
Don't help!	لَا تَنْصُرُوا

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

- Let's take Arabic Dialogues now.
I will ask you to help, أَنْصُرْ! and you will say in response; سَوْفَ أَنْصُرُ: Soon I will help, and when I say; أَنْصُرُوا! you will say; سَوْفَ نَنْصُرُ: Soon we will help.

Spoken Arabic

سَوْفَ أَنْصُرُ أَنْصُرْ!
سَوْفَ نَنْصُرُ أَنْصُرُوا!

- Let's add an object here; زَيْدًا. I am asking you to help Zaid because Zaid an object it will be زَيْدًا. so I will say; أَنْصُرْ زَيْدًا: Help Zaid! You will say; سَوْفَ أَنْصُرُ زَيْدًا: Soon I will help Zaid and so on..
- So, Answer me:

Spoken Arabic

سَوْفَ أَنْصُرُ زَيْدًا⁴² أَنْصُرْ زَيْدًا!
سَوْفَ نَنْصُرُ زَيْدًا أَنْصُرُوا زَيْدًا!

- Translate:

(48) فعل أمر، فعل نهي، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Remember!	أَذْكُرُ	يَذْكُرُ	ذَكَرَ
Remember! (you all)	أَذْكُرُوا	يَذْكُرُونَ	ذَكَرُوا
Don't Remember!	لَا تَذْكُرُ	تَذْكُرُ	ذَكَرَتْ
Don't Remember!	لَا تَذْكُرُوا	أَذْكُرُ	ذَكَرْتُ
		تَذْكُرُونَ	ذَكَرْتُمْ
		نَذْكُرُ	ذَكَرْنَا

- Let's take Dialogues now:

Spoken Arabic

أَذْكُرُ! 42 سَوْفَ أَذْكُرُ
أَذْكُرُوا! سَوْفَ نَذْكُرُ

- We will add an object here, Remember! who? Allah. So when it is object it will be أَذْكُرُ الله. Remember! Allaha, Allah when will you join it is أَذْكُرُ الله. But right now for clarity and for learning we will keep every word separate. So, I will say; أَذْكُرُ ! أَذْكُرُ الله You will say; سَوْفَ: Soon, أَذْكُرُ الله: I will remember Allaha and so on..."

Spoken Arabic

أَذْكُرُ الله! 42 سَوْفَ أَذْكُرُ الله
أَذْكُرُوا الله! سَوْفَ نَذْكُرُ الله



- We have learnt...

• اَعُوذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطٰنِ الرَّجِيْمِ ﴿١٧١﴾ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ﴿٤٢٣﴾

اِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللّٰهِ وَالْفَتْحُ ۙ

and the victory,	the help of Allah	Comes	When
------------------	-------------------	-------	------

وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُوْنَ فِيْ دِيْنِ اللّٰهِ اَفْوَاجًا ۙ

in crowds,	[into] the religion of Allah	Entering	the people	and you see
------------	------------------------------	----------	------------	-------------

- and we continue from here:

فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ ۗ

and ask forgiveness of Him.		(of) your Lord	with (the) praise		then glorify	
هُ	اسْتَغْفِرْ	وَ	حَمْدِ	بِ	سَبِّحْ	فَ
Him	ask forgiveness of	And	Praise	with	glorify	then
			Hamd is attributing positives		Tasbeeh is negational negative	

- فَسَبِّحْ means to say SubhanAllah, it means that Allah is free from any defect, deficiency, imperfection.
- فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ: How can you praise someone against whom you have a complaint, however small it may be. It is for this reason we often see the words Alhamdu lillah mentioned after SubhanAllah.
- وَاسْتَغْفِرْ I would say O Allah! Whatever defect was there in our good deeds, please forgive us for that. In fact, even our tasbeeh and Hamd are defective, for that also we ask Allah's forgiveness.
- And whenever we get the opportunity to perform a good deed we should do Tasbeeh, Hamd and ask for forgiveness.

اِنَّهٗ كَانَ تَوَّابًا ۙ

Oft-forgiving.	Is	Indeed, He
----------------	----	------------

- كَانَ means was. But for Allah كَانَ here means "is". اِنَّهٗ is. تَوَّابًا that means he turns towards us again and again offering to forgive us.
- Ask Allah for forgiveness again and again. Whenever Allah's name or His act mentioned we can use that to ask Allah in a way that benefits us.



- In this lesson we will learn the imperative forms of two verbs starting with اُعْبُدْ. You know that there are 4 important styles of a verb. For the first two styles we have learnt the 3 verb keys and what are they اِفْتَحْ يَفْتَحُ اِفْتَحْ. And the second one is نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ اَنْصُرُ.
- Let us take two more verbs now عَبَدَ He worshipped and خَلَقَ He created. For عَبَدَ if you know the ماضى key عَبَدْتَ عِبَادَتُكُمْ عِبَادَتُهُمْ similarly if you have the مضارع key يَعْْبُدُ you can make the rest اُعْبُدُوا عِبَادَتَنَا عِبَادَتِكُمْ عِبَادَتِهِمْ. And the امر key will be اُعْبُدْ عِبَادَتُكُمْ عِبَادَتُهُمْ similarly for خَلَقَ it will be اَخْلُقْ اَخْلُقْ اَخْلُقْ Translate:

فعل أمر فعل نهي (48) اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action.		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Worship!	اُعْبُدْ	يَعْْبُدُ	عَبَدَ
Worship! (you all)	اُعْبُدُوا	يَعْْبُدُونَ	عَبَدُوا
Don't Worship!	لَا تَعْبُدْ	تَعْْبُدُ	عَبَدْتَ
Don't Worship!	لَا تَعْبُدُوا	اَعْْبُدُ	عَبَدْتُ
		تَعْْبُدُونَ	عَبَدْتُمْ
		نَعْبُدُ	عَبَدْنَا

- Now, can you answer me, I will say اُعْبُدْ! Worship! You will say سَوْفَ اُعْبُدُ Soon I will worship. Similarly when I say! اُعْبُدُوا worship! You will say: سَوْفَ نَعْبُدُ! Soon we will worship.

Spoken Arabic

سَوْفَ اُعْبُدُ 42

اُعْبُدْ!

سَوْفَ نَعْبُدُ

اُعْبُدُوا!

- Now I will add an object here اُعْبُدِ الله Allah. So in response I don't want you to say سَوْفَ اُعْبُدُ الله we are worshipping Allah. So you will just say اُعْبُدِ

الله I worship Allah okay. And similarly اُعْبُدُوا اللهَ you will say نَعْبُدُ اللهَ We are already worshipping Allah.

❁❁ Spoken Arabic ❁❁

42 سَوْفَ اَعْبُدُ اللهَ اُعْبُدُ اللهَ!
 سَوْفَ نَعْبُدُ اللهَ اُعْبُدُوا اللهَ!

- Let's take another verb here. Can you translate?

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، (48) اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	
Create!	أَخْلُقُ
Create! (you all)	أَخْلُقُوا
Don't Create!	لَا تَخْلُقُ
Don't Create!	لَا تَخْلُقُوا

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
يَخْلُقُ	خَلَقَ
يَخْلُقُونَ	خَلَقُوا
تَخْلُقُ	خَلَقْتَ
أَخْلُقُ	خَلَقْتُ
تَخْلُقُونَ	خَلَقْتُمْ
نَخْلُقُ	خَلَقْنَا



- Let's take the background of revelation. When the polytheists of Makkah saw that more and more people are leaving their religion and reverting to Islam. They came up with an offer of compromise. They told the Prophet ﷺ that they will worship Allah alone for one year but in the following year the Prophet ﷺ has to worship their Gods too along with Allah. In response, Allah revealed this Surah."
- There are many virtues of this Surah. The Prophet ﷺ used to recite this Surah and Surah Al-Ikhlaas in the Sunnah prayers of Fajr and Maghrib. And He advised to recite it before sleep also.
- Let's start the Surah:

• اَعُوذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطٰنِ الرَّجِيْمِ ﴿١﴾ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ﴿٢﴾

الْكَافِرُونَ ﴿١﴾

يٰٓاَيُّهَا

قُلْ

Disbelievers!	O	Say:
كٰفِرٍ، كٰفِرُونَ ⁺ ، كٰفِرِيْنَ ⁺	يا ³⁶¹ ، يا ¹⁵³ أَيُّهَا، يَا أَيُّهَا: O These occur in the Qur'an 511 times. يٰٓاَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا	

- Kafir is the one who receives the message of Islam, understands it, and then rejects it. The one who rejects is a Kafir.
- The general address for Muslims and Non-Muslims in the Qur'an is يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ O Mankind! Here Allah is very angry at those kuffar who came to the Prophet ﷺ They not only rejected the worship of Allah alone after understanding it, but were inviting the Prophet ﷺ to do the shirk. That's why they are called Kafirs.
- The word Kafir itself is not degrading. Allah has asked Muslims to do with كفر taghoo طاغوت. In that sense, every Muslim has to be a kafir of Taghoot. So people should not say, well! كافر Kafir is an insulting word. No, it is not.
- What was the real problem with the dis-believers? They rejected the truth even after recognizing it because of their desires, ego, wealth, status and traditions.
- So we say O Allah! Let me not reject the truth because of my ego, desires or status.
- And then evaluate, how many times did I reject the truth or didn't accept it instantly?
- And Plan to realize the greatness of Allah and to train oneself to follow the truth and propagate.
- Create awareness among the people regarding the dangerous consequences of following one's ego and tradition.
- قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ، الْكَافِرُونَ، يَا أَيُّهَا، O Say O Disbelievers!



- In this lesson we will learn imperative forms of the verbs starting with إِضْرِبْ and اِسْمَعُ. There are 4 important styles of a verb. For the first style the 3 verb keys are فَتَحَ يَفْتَحُ افْتَحَ and the second one نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ اَنْصُرُ. And the third style is ضَرَبَ يَضْرِبُ اَضْرِبُ.
- Let us practice إِضْرِبْ. Okay,

فعل أمر فعل نهي، (12) اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	
Hit!	اِضْرِبْ
Hit! (You all)	اِضْرِبُوا
Don't hit!	لَا تَضْرِبْ
Don't hit! (You all)	لَا تَضْرِبُوا

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

- Let's take dialogue now. I will say Hit. And you will say soon I will hit, and I mean a ball. So:

Spoken Arabic

اِضْرِبْ! 42 سَوْفَ أَضْرِبُ

اِضْرِبُوا! سَوْفَ نَضْرِبُ

- We will add an object here الكُرَّةُ (the ball). كُرَّةُ الْقَدَمِ means foot ball. I will just say اِضْرِبْ الكُرَّةَ Hit the ball, and you will say. سَوْفَ أَضْرِبُ الكُرَّةَ Soon I will hit the ball.

Spoken Arabic

اِضْرِبْ الكُرَّةَ! 42 سَوْفَ أَضْرِبُ الكُرَّةَ

اِضْرِبُوا الكُرَّةَ! سَوْفَ نَضْرِبُ الكُرَّةَ

- Let's take another verb now. Can you translate اِسْمَعُ : Listen

فعل أمر فعل نهى، (7) اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Listen!	اِسْمَعُ	يَسْمَعُ	سَمِعَ
Listen! (You all)	اِسْمَعُوا	يَسْمَعُونَ	سَمِعُوا
Don't Listen!	لَا تَسْمَعُ	تَسْمَعُ	سَمِعْتَ
Don't Listen (You all)	لَا تَسْمَعُوا	أَسْمَعُ	سَمِعْتُ
		تَسْمَعُونَ	سَمِعْتُمْ
		نَسْمَعُ	سَمِعْنَا

- Now let us take dialogues. I will say اِسْمَعُ : Listen! and you will say سَوْفَ اِسْمَعُ
Soon I will listen.

Spoken Arabic

اِسْمَعُ! سَوْفَ اِسْمَعُ⁴²
اِسْمَعُوا! سَوْفَ نَسْمَعُ

- We will add an object here اَلْقُرْآنَ As an object it will be اَلْقُرْآنَ (with fathah at the end).

Spoken Arabic

اِسْمَعُ الْقُرْآنَ! سَوْفَ اِسْمَعُ الْقُرْآنَ⁴²
اِسْمَعُوا الْقُرْآنَ! سَوْفَ نَسْمَعُ الْقُرْآنَ



- In the last clip we studied the first verse: **أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ** "I do not worship what you worship" **قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكَافِرُونَ لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ** Say O Disbelievers!
- This Surah is an excellent example of the application of the grammar that we have learnt so far. We will have the following words in this Surah;
أَنَا أَنْتُمْ، لِي لَكُمْ، عِبَدْتُمْ، أَعْبُدُ تَعْبُدُونَ and **كَافِرُونَ، عَابِدُ عَابِدُونَ**
- So let us take word by word:

• **أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ** بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

2 **تَعْبُدُونَ**

مَا

لَا أَعْبُدُ

you worship;	What	I do not worship
--------------	------	------------------

- **عِبَادَة** has three meanings: Worship, Obedience and Slavery. There is no compromise in any of these three. All these three are for Allah alone.
- Today some non-muslims are trying to defame Islam. In this environment we have to follow Islam without any inferiority complex. We have to be firm in our belief and thank Allah for Islam. And keep spreading the true message of Islam in the best way because many people do not know the truth..

3 **أَعْبُدُ**

مَا

عِبُدُونَ

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ

I worship;	(of) what	Worshippers	and nor are you		
أَشْهَدُ: I bear witness		عَابِدُ ، عَابِدُونَ+ ، عَابِدِينَ+	أَنْتُمْ	لَا	وَ
أَعُوذُ: I take refuge			You	not	And

- A worship mixed with shirk is not a worship. Such people are not true worshippers of Allah. Allah has sent the message of Islam i.e, obeying the one true god to every nation, in every part of the world but they lost the original or left it. We should try to present Islam in the best and wise way.
- **لَا أَعْبُدُ** I do not worship, **مَا** What, **تَعْبُدُونَ** You worship, **لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ** I do not worship what you worship, **وَلَا أَنْتُمْ** (and) Nor are you, **عِبُدُونَ** worshippers, **عِبُدُونَ** worshippers, **مَا** (of) What, **أَعْبُدُ** I worship, **وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عِبُدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ** And nor are you worshippers of what I worship.



- In this lesson we will take أمر form اَعْلَمَ and اِعْمَلْ . There are 4 important styles of a verb. For the first style the 3 verb keys are فَتَحَ يَفْتَحُ and the أمر form will be; you drop ي of يَفْتَحُ make last letter silent and you are left with فَتَحَ and to say it properly you add temporarily ا there, فَتَحَ يَفْتَحُ اِفْتَحُ
- Similarly for the second style نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ and the third one ضَرَبَ يَضْرِبُ. And the last one سَمِعَ يَسْمَعُ this one is like; يَفْتَحُ اِفْتَحُ يَسْمَعُ اِسْمَعُ
- Let's take two verbs on the same style that is the 4th style اَعْلَمَ and اِعْمَلْ. translate:

(7) فعل أمر فعل نهي، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Know!	اَعْلَمَ	يَعْلَمُ	عَلِمَ
Know! (You all)	اِعْلَمُوا	يَعْلَمُونَ	عَلِمُوا
Don't Know!	لَا تَعْلَمَ	تَعْلَمُ	عَلِمْتَ
Don't Know (You all)	لَا تَعْلَمُوا	أَعْلَمُ	عَلِمْتُ
		تَعْلَمُونَ	عَلِمْتُمْ
		نَعْلَمُ	عَلِمْنَا

- Let's take dialogue now: Okay Answer me:

Spoken Arabic

سَوْفَ اَعْلَمُ⁴²

اَعْلَمُ!

سَوْفَ نَعْلَمُ

اِعْلَمُوا!

- Let us take another verb **عَمِلَ يَعْمَلُ اِعْمَلْ**

فعل أمر فعل نهى، (7) اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	
Do!	اِعْمَلْ
Do! (You all)	اِعْمَلُوا
Don't Do!	لَا تَعْمَلْ
Don't Do (You all)	لَا تَعْمَلُوا

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
يَعْمَلُ	عَمِلَ
يَعْمَلُونَ	عَمِلُوا
تَعْمَلُ	عَمِلْتَ
أَعْمَلُ	عَمِلْتُ
تَعْمَلُونَ	عَمِلْتُمْ
نَعْمَلُ	عَمِلْنَا

- Let's take dialogue now. I will say **اِعْمَلْ** Do and you will say **سَوْفَ اَعْمَلُ** Soon I will do and so on.
- So answer me:

Spoken Arabic

اِعْمَلْ! 42 سَوْفَ اَعْمَلُ
اِعْمَلُوا! سَوْفَ نَعْمَلُ

- Let us add an object here **صَالِحًا** something good like **آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ** or **عَمِلَ صَالِحًا** So I am saying **اِعْمَلْ** Do **صَالِحًا** something good. You will say. **سَوْفَ اَعْمَلُ صَالِحًا** Soon I will do something good and so on."
- So answer me:

Spoken Arabic

اِعْمَلْ صَالِحًا! 42 سَوْفَ اَعْمَلُ صَالِحًا
اِعْمَلُوا صَالِحًا! سَوْفَ نَعْمَلُ صَالِحًا

**Lesson
43a**

Surah Al-Kafiroon – Aayat: 4-6

By the end of this lesson: 43 (a & b), we will learn 200 words which occur almost 39, 000 times in the Qur'an.



- Earlier we have studied the first 3 verses. Let us continue now:

وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدْتُمْ

you worshipped;	(of) what	(be) a worshipper	and nor (will) I		
فَعَلْتُمْ: you all did		فَاعِل: doer	أَنَا	لَا	و
عَبَدْتُمْ: you all worshipped		عَابِد: worshipper	I	not	And

- Before we have seen لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ and now وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدْتُمْ These two are not same. The Message is I do not worship your present idols مَا تَعْبُدُونَ and I will not worship your past idols مَّا عَبَدْتُمْ.
- And second point is I don't worship your idols now لَا أَعْبُدُ and I will not worship them in future عَابِدٌ وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ
- There is not compromise in the matter of faith it is not because we are arrogant but because we should follow the truth and we all should be afraid of Allah's anger.
- وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ And nor are you worshippers of what I worship.
- This again appears to be a repetition but it is in a different context. The message here is because of your insistence on shirk, it is not expected that you will worship Allah alone. "
- لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ To you (be) your religion and to me my religion.
- This does not mean that all religions are equal or same. This also does not mean that we should stop propagating the Message of Islam.
- Did Prophet ﷺ stop propagating Islam after this revelation? No, This statement is in response to the offer of compromise by the Kuffar of Quraish. It is told to them that if you don't want to accept the Truth, it is up to you. I am not going to leave the truth.
- The disbelievers of the Quraish came to the Prophet ﷺ as a team. We should also help each other and work in an organized way to present Islam to the People in the best way so that they are saved from Hell fire and get the best of this world and the Hereafter.

وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مَّا عَبَدْتُمْ

you worshipped;	(of) what	(be) a worshipper	and nor (will) I		
-----------------	-----------	-------------------	------------------	--	--

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ

I worship.	(of) what	Worshippers	and nor are you
------------	-----------	-------------	-----------------

لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ

My religion.	and to me	your religion	To you (be)
--------------	-----------	---------------	-------------

Lesson 43b

اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action
فَعَلٌ، -----

By the end of this lesson: 43 (a & b),
we will learn 200 words which occur
almost 39, 000 times in the Qur'an.



- In this lesson we will take the review of 3 verb keys فَعَلٌ يَفْعَلُ اِفْعَلُ. If you know the ماضى key فَعَلٌ you can make the rest of the forms by adding وَا، --- تَ، --- ثَ، --- نَمَ، فَعَلٌ فَعَلُوا، فَعَلْتُمْ، فَعَلْنَا --- نا--- at the end. So if you know فَعَلٌ you can make all the 6 forms فَعَلْتُمْ، فَعَلْتُمْ، فَعَلْنَا similarly if you know يَفْعَلُ the مضارع key you can have rest of the forms by having يَ، --- تَ، --- اَ، --- نَ in the beginning and وُنْ، وُنْ at the end for the first two plural i.e يَفْعَلُونَ you can make the rest of the table تَفْعَلُونَ، تَفْعَلُونَ نَفْعَلُ And if you know اِفْعَلُ the امر key you can make the rest of the forms اِفْعَلُوا، اِفْعَلُوا لا تَفْعَلُوا لا تَفْعَلُوا. So فَعَلٌ يَفْعَلُ اِفْعَلُ are the 3 verb keys representing مضارع ماضى and امر forms. In the short table we will write just the 3 keys فَعَلٌ يَفْعَلُ اِفْعَلُ
- There are 4 common styles of this فَعَلٌ يَفْعَلُ اِفْعَلُ The small changes in these style are there only to make them easy to say these verb forms.
- Let's practice these verb forms:

فَتَحَ يَفْتَحُ اِفْتَحَ

فَتَحَ يَفْتَحُ اِفْتَحَ

نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ اُنْصُرْ

نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ اُنْصُرْ

صَرَبَ يَضْرِبُ اِضْرِبْ

صَرَبَ يَضْرِبُ اِضْرِبْ

سَمِعَ يَسْمَعُ اِسْمَعْ

سَمِعَ يَسْمَعُ اِسْمَعْ

- On the pattern of فَعَلٌ يَفْعَلُ اِفْعَلُ we have learnt two more verbs which are جَعَلَ يَجْعَلُ اِجْعَلُ and جَعَلَ يَجْعَلُ اِجْعَلُ

جَعَلَ يَجْعَلُ اِجْعَلُ

جَعَلَ يَجْعَلُ اِجْعَلُ

فَعَلٌ يَفْعَلُ اِفْعَلُ

فَعَلٌ يَفْعَلُ اِفْعَلُ

- On the style of نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ أَنْصُرُ we have 3 more verbs ذَكَرَ عَبَدَ and خَلَقَ

عَبَدَ يَعْبُدُ أُعْبِدُ

عَبَدَ يَعْبُدُ أُعْبِدُ

ذَكَرَ يَذْكُرُ أَذْكَرُ

ذَكَرَ يَذْكُرُ أَذْكَرُ

خَلَقَ يَخْلُقُ أَحْلُقُ

خَلَقَ يَخْلُقُ أَحْلُقُ

- The third style is صَرَبَ يَصْرِبُ اصْرَبْ and we have not taken any verb form on that pattern. Now let us take the last pattern which is سَمِعَ يَسْمَعُ اسْمَعْ On this style we have عَمِلَ and عَلِمَ
- So repeat after me:

عَلِمَ يَعْلَمُ اعْلَمْ

عَلِمَ يَعْلَمُ اعْلَمْ

عَمِلَ يَعْمَلُ اعْمَلْ

عَمِلَ يَعْمَلُ اعْمَلْ

**Lesson
44a**

**Purpose of the Revelation
of the Qur'an (1)**

By the end of this lesson: 44 (a & b), we will learn 205 words which occur almost 39,720 times in the Qur'an.



- Allah sent down the Qur'an for تَدَبُّرٌ Tadabbur and تَذَكُّرٌ Tazakkur, pondering and receiving admonition (receiving lessons from it).
- Allah says:

• اَعُوذُ بِاللّٰهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطٰنِ الرَّجِيْمِ ﴿٥٥﴾ بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ ﴿٢٦١﴾

مُبْرَكٌ

اِلَيْكَ

اَنْزَلْنَاهُ

كِتٰبٌ

full of blessings;	to you (O Muhammad! ﷺ),		We have revealed it		(It is) a book
We say عيد مبارك (Let this Eid be a blessing for you)	كَ	اِلَى	هُ	اَنْزَلْنَا	كُتُبٌ +
	You	To	it	we sent down	

- اَنْزَلْنَا We sent down (through Jibraeil AS), هُ means him, because book is masculine. There is no neutral gender in Arabic but in English we will say it. We have sent it down. اِلَيْكَ to you, O Muhammad ﷺ! It is a book we have sent it down to you. مُبْرَكٌ full of Blessings. Qur'an is Mubarak,
- The night in which it was revealed became better than thousand nights then imagine how great the Qur'an is!
- The month in which it was revealed became the best. The messenger to whom it was revealed became the top Messenger. The city in which it was revealed became the "City of Peace" (بلد الامين)
- This book has changed the History of the World.
- The Sahaba صحابه who (see) followed this book and became the Leaders of this world within 100 years. So almost, for thousand years Muslims retained the "Global Leadership" in all spheres of life.
- We should be extremely happy and say Allah! Thank You so much, You are so nice and so caring that You sent us a Book full of Barakah (blessings).
- The best use of the blessings is to get benefit from it. Therefore we should Recite, Understand, Ponder, Memorize and spread the Qur'an.
- Why did Allah sent it down? It is mentioned in the next part. In other words, if we want to receive barakah, we should do the two things:

لِيَدَّبَّرُوا آيَاتِهِ

its verses		so that they ponder	
هـ	آيات	يَدَّبَّرُوا	لِ
its	verses	they ponder	so that
+ آيات sign; verse: آية		تَدَبَّر: pondering	

- Pondering means to think over or reflect upon. You don't need to ponder while reading a newspaper. Reading it once is enough to get the message. But can you read a book of science or Maths or Commerce in the same way? No, you have to stop and think over or ponder.
- To ponder the Qur'an or reflect upon it, you have to understand it first. And if we realize the greatness of the Book we will be more motivated to ponder it.
- This book is sent by the Creator of this universe who was always there ؎is present there and will always be there. And Allah sent it down from above the "Seven heavens."



- Earlier we have learnt 3 Verb keys فَعْلٌ يَفْعَلُ اِفْعَالٌ. From the same فَعْلٌ we can make 3 important Nouns فاعِل مَفْعُول فِعْل
- فاعِل means the one who does or Doer. مَفْعُول The one who is effected, there is no shorter translation. مَفْعُول The one who is effected and فِعْل To do or act of doing. فاعِل مَفْعُول فِعْل
- Translate:

Doer	17 فاعِل
the one who is affected	مَفْعُول
to do	فِعْل

- You have already learnt that plural of مُسْلِمِ Muslim is مُسْلِمِينَ. So what will be plural of فاعِل؟ فاعِلُونَ فاعِلِينَ And plural of مَفْعُول is مَفْعُولِينَ
- So let's take dialogue now: Everybody is doing something Good Al-Hamdulillah! So when I ask you? هَلْ أَنْتَ فاعِلٌ؟ Are you doer? (of good deed) You will say نَعَمْ، أَنَا فاعِلٌ and If I say هَلْ أَنْتُمْ فاعِلُونَ؟ you will say نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ فاعِلُونَ
- So answer me:

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ أَنْتَ فاعِلٌ؟ نَعَمْ، أَنَا فاعِلٌ
هَلْ أَنْتُمْ فاعِلُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ فاعِلُونَ

- We have also learnt that the feminine of مُسْلِمِ is مُسْلِمَةٌ and its plural is مُسْلِمَاتٌ So what is feminine of فاعِل فاعِلَةٌ and the plural فاعِلَاتٌ And feminine of مَفْعُول is مَفْعُولَةٌ and its plural مَفْعُولَاتٌ
- We have seen that from the word فاعِل we can make its plural فاعِلُونَ فاعِلِينَ or its feminine فاعِلَةٌ or its plural فاعِلَاتٌ and so on. Similarly from مَفْعُول we can make مَفْعُولَاتٌ مَفْعُولِينَ مَفْعُولَةٌ
- And from فِعْل you can also make its plural اَفْعَالٌ and so on. Therefore, we are calling these 3 words فاعِل مَفْعُول فِعْل as Noun keys. Okay 3 Noun keys. In the previous lesson we have learnt 3 Verb keys فَعْلٌ يَفْعَلُ اِفْعَالٌ from which you can make the rest of the forms. Similarly, in this lesson we have learnt 3 Noun keys فاعِل مَفْعُول فِعْل and



- We have studied:

• **أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ** ⁵⁵ **بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ** ²⁶¹

مُبْرَكٌ

إِلَيْكَ

أَنْزَلْنَاهُ

كِتَابٌ

full of blessings;	to you (O Muhammad! ﷺ),	We have revealed it	(It is) a book
--------------------	----------------------------	---------------------	----------------

382

آيَاتِهِ

لِيَتَذَكَّرُوا

its verses

so that they
ponder

- And the last part is:

43

وَلِيَتَذَكَّرَ **أُولُوا الْأَلْبَابِ** (سورة ص 29)

those of understanding.		and so that receive admonition		
أَلْبَابِ	أُولُوا، أُولِي	يَتَذَكَّرَ	لِ	وَ
Understanding	those of	they receive admonition	So that	and
لُبِّ: Intellect: أَلْبَابِ+				

- And so that those of understanding receive admonition that is they take lessons, to listen to the advice and to implement it in their lives.
- Therefore to receive full Barakah we have to do Tadabbur تَدَبُّرٌ and Tazakkur تَذَكُّرٌ Ponder and take lessons.
- Let's look at our relationship with Qur'an. It is Direct, Personal, Planned and relevant.
- Direct: I should feel that Allah is directly addressing me. He sees me how I react to His words.
- It is Personal. For every verse, I have to see what is there in it for me. Why did Allah address this to me?
- And it is planned and relevant. If I hear Surah Qaaf in Isha today, then it was written in my fate before even I was born. And it is relevant to what I will think and do today."
- There are many aspects of Tadabbur and Tazakkur. But here is a simple method for a common man.
- Study the verses repeatedly with understanding. Study brief commentary or Tafseer if available.

- Use your imagination to visualize what is stated there. For example when Allah talks about the Heavens or the earth try to visualize them and
- Feel: Recite with feelings. For example Recite the Ayah about Jannah with hope, and about hell with fear.
- And lastly the 4 steps; Ask, Evaluate, Plan and Propagate.
- Ask: Extract the Dua from the Ayah and then ask Allah to help you implement what you are asking. For example, for the verse of this lesson. We say O Allah! help me to do tadabbur. But just Dua is not enough otherwise it will be like a student who prays to Allah for success but does not go to school nor studies any book.
- Therefore evaluate. What have you done so far regarding the work related to Dua. For example how much time did you invest last day in Tadabbur?
- And plan! for example, how much time will you give for tadabbur every day. So depending upon the message in the ayat we can plan for different types of worship or about morals, good dealings, working as a team to spread good things etc.
- And here is an important note. When it comes to the group of Fiqh Issues or any new idea please check it with scholars before you practice it or tell others about it.
- And lastly propagate it because the Prophet ﷺ said: **بَلِّغُوا عَنِّي وَلَوْ آيَةً**

201

آيَةً

وَلَوْ

عَنِّي

بَلِّغُوا

(it is a single) verse.	even if	from me	Convey
--------------------------------	----------------	----------------	---------------



- In this lesson we will take the 3 Noun keys for the verbs **جَعَلَ** and **نَصَرَ**. We have learnt the 3 Verb keys **فَعَلَ يَفْعَلُ افْعَلْ** and the 3 Noun Keys **فَاعِل مَفْعُولِ فِعْل**. We will apply them to the 3 verbs **جَعَلَ** **فَتَحَ** and **نَصَرَ**. For **فَتَحَ** it will be **فَاتِح - فَاتِح** **فَاتِح** the opener, **مَفْتُوح** that which is opened and **فَتَح** to open, the same formula.

Opener	13 فَاتِح
The one which is opened	مَفْتُوح
To open	فَتَح

- Let's say you have opened a book or doors of a Masjid. So I am asking you **هَلْ أَنْتَ فَاتِحٌ؟** Are you the opener? You will say **نَعَمْ، أَنَا فَاتِحٌ** Yes, I am the opener. And also I can ask you **هَلْ الْمَسْجِدُ مَفْتُوحٌ؟** Is the mosque opened? You will say **نَعَمْ، الْمَسْجِدُ مَفْتُوحٌ**
- So answer:

Spoken Arabic

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

- From **جَعَلَ** we can make **جَاعِل** the one who makes or Maker, **مَجْعُول** that which is made and **جَعَلَ** To make. Okay. Translate:

Maker	6 جَاعِل
That which is made	مَجْعُول
To make	جَعَلَ

- So answer me:

Spoken Arabic

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

- From the verb **نَصَرَ** we can make **نَاصِر** the one who helps or Helper, **مَنْصُور** the one who is helped and **نَصَرَ** to help. Translate:

Helper	35 نَاصِر
--------	------------------

The one who is helped مَنْصُورٌ
Help, to help نَصْرٌ

- The real helper is Allah. All of us are helped by Allah. So we are مَنْصُورُونَ
- So answer me:

❁❁ Spoken Arabic ❁❁

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



- In Surah Al-Qamar Allah repeatedly says:

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ﴿٧٠﴾ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿٤٠٦﴾

وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلذِّكْرِ (القَمَر: 17)

to understand and remember		the Qur'an	We have made easy	And indeed		
الذِّكْر	لِ	The meaning of the Qur'an is "one which is recited often."	يُسْر: easy	قَدْ	لِ	وَ
understand & remember	for, to		عُسْر: difficult	already	indeed	and
ذِكْر has two meanings: (1) to memorize; and (2) to understand and take lessons			يَسَّرْنَا: we made easy	قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ Salah is already established.		

- وَلَقَدْ And Indeed already, there is emphasis there. قَدْ means already. We listen to قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ everyday, Salah is already established. يَسَّرْنَا We made easy. what? الْقُرْآنَ the Qur'an لِلذِّكْرِ Remember ذِكْر has two meanings: Understand and Remember. Allah says: "And Indeed we have made the Qur'an easy to understand and remember".
- The word Qur'an means that which is read often. Even its name has miracle in it. Indeed, according to even non-muslims, Qur'an is the most widely read book in existence it is according the Encyclopedia Britanica 11th edition.
- So never think, or say, or accept that Qur'an is difficult to understand. Are you going to contradict this Ayat? Astaghfirullah! أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ Qur'an is easy to learn but it is not automatic. You have to spend some time and effort for learning it.
- The Prophet ﷺ said that Allah runs towards the one who walks towards Him. So let us start walking first and you will be amazed to see the results. Qur'an is easy to find out what Allah wants me to believe, believe in and practice. It is easy for advising others too. Learn its style, arguments, stories and proofs throughly. And please don't mix it with Fiqh or legal issues. For that we should go to Scholars.
- Qur'an, by the way can not be translated. To prove this let me take an example! And I have to pick another language, so I take Urdu here, my mother tongue. there is a famous couplet. It says:

کیسے کیسے ایسے ویسے ہو گئے
ایسے ویسے کیسے کیسے ہو گئے

If you translate this couplet into English, it will be like this;
How how this that became!
This that how how became!

- What's this nonsense! The beauty, the power, the balance, the depth, the selection of recurring and matching words, everything is gone. Actually it means, Great people became ordinary! Ordinary people became great! due to time or changes.

- This is true, of any good poetry in any language that is you can not translate it. If human compositions can not be translated into another language, how can Allah's composition be??? The meaning is, Even if you have read 100 translations of the Holy Qur'an, in simple terms you have not read it at all! Qur'an is Arabic Qur'an only.
- Please note that we are not negating the reward, nor we are decreasing the value of translation. In fact, we will learn Arabic through translation only. But translation is not the destination. I remember, there is a Spitual Voltage of the Qur'an that penetrates deep into the heart. Its effect will be multiplied many times if you understand it, InshaAllah!

**Lesson
46b**

اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، **Name of action**

خَلَقَ، عَبَدَ، ذَكَرَ

By the end of this lesson: 46 (a & b), we will learn 214 words which occur almost 40, 100 times in the Qur'an.



- We have learnt the 3 Verb keys **فَعَلَ** **يَفْعُلُ** **إِفْعَلُ** and the three Noun Keys **فَاعِل** **خَالِق** **مَخْلُوق** - In this lesson we will take the Noun keys for **خَالِق** the Creator, **مَخْلُوق** the one who is created and **خَلَق** to create.
- Translate:

Creator	خَالِق
the one who is created	مَخْلُوق
creation or to create	خَلَق

- Let me ask you, who is the creator? I will say **مَنْ خَالِقُ؟** who is the creator? You will say **اللَّهُ خَالِقُ** Allah is the Creator. If I ask you **هَلْ أَنْتَ مَخْلُوقٌ؟** Are you created? You will say **نَعَمْ، أَنَا مَخْلُوقٌ**
- And if I ask **نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ مَخْلُوقُونَ هَلْ أَنْتُمْ مَخْلُوقُونَ؟**
- So answer me:

Spoken Arabic

اللَّهُ خَالِقُ	مَنْ خَالِقُ؟
نَعَمْ، أَنَا مَخْلُوقٌ	هَلْ أَنْتَ مَخْلُوقٌ؟
نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ مَخْلُوقُونَ	هَلْ أَنْتَ مَخْلُوقُونَ؟

- The Noun keys for **عَبَدَ** will be **عَابِدٍ** worshipper, **مَعْبُودٍ** the one who is worshipped and **عِبَادَةٌ** to worship.
- Translate:

worshipper	عَابِدٍ
the one who is worshipped	مَعْبُودٍ
to worship	عِبَادَةٌ

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، أَنَا عَابِدٍ	هَلْ أَنْتَ عَابِدٍ؟
نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ عَابِدُونَ	هَلْ أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ؟
نَعَمْ، الذِّكْرُ عِبَادَةٌ	هَلِ الذِّكْرُ عِبَادَةٌ؟

- The Noun key for **ذَكَرَ** will be **ذَاكِرٍ** One who remembers **مَذْكُورٍ** The one who is remembered and **ذَكَرَ** To remember
- Translate:

One who remembers
the one who is remembered
to remember or remembrance

ذَاكِرٌ
مَذْكُورٌ
ذِكْرٌ

- So answer me.

❖❖ Spoken Arabic ❖❖

هَلْ أَنْتَ ذَاكِرٌ؟ نَعَمْ، أَنَا ذَاكِرٌ
هَلْ أَنْتُمْ ذَاكِرُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ ذَاكِرُونَ



- Qur'an is easy because Allah said: وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلذِّكْرِ and it is the best thing to learn. The Prophet ﷺ said: "حَيْرُكُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ" "The best of you (is the one) who learns the Qur'an and teaches it."

خَيْرُكُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ (بخاری)

and teaches it.			learns the Qur'an	(is the one) who	The best of you	
هُ	عَلَّمَ	وَ	تَعَلَّمَ: learnt	First question in the grave: مَنْ رَبُّكَ؟	كُم	حَيْرُ
it	taught	And	عَلَّمَ: taught	Who is your Rabb?	Your	good, best

- Till now you may have attended thousands of classes but this class or similar Qur'an class is the most valuable in the sight of Allah because we are learning the Qur'an. Learning the Qur'an means how to read it? understand it? ponder it, implement it, etc.
- The Prophet ﷺ was sent as a Teacher of the Qur'an. He taught the Qur'an by explaining it, and practicing it.
- To learn the way the Sahaba learnt, First we have to learn how to read Arabic letters and words along with Tajweed. But don't stop there because the real learning of the Qur'an starts after it. That is how to understand and practice it.
- It also means that the best person is the one who does both learning and teaching تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ
- Let's take another Hadith:

(بخاری)

بِالنِّيَّاتِ

41 145
إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ

on intentions.	Actions (are based) only
نِيَّاتٍ + intentions	نِيَّة intention
	إِنَّمَا: only عَمَلٍ، أَعْمَالٍ +

- Plural of نِيَّة is نِيَّاتٍ, Plural of نِيَّة is نِيَّاتٍ - بِالنِّيَّاتِ on intentions."
- On the Day of Judgment, the case of three people will be decided first. Among them will be a Reciter of the Qur'an, who used to recite to show off to others. He will be thrown into Hell because of his wrong intention.
- Allah doesn't accept those deeds which are done to show others along with Him. So let's learn the Qur'an to please Allah only. Learn it to understand it and practice it and to teach it to others for the sake of Allah only. Because a huge majority is away from the Qur'an.
- And remember the three most words which are occurred in the Qur'an almost 2400 times and they are إِنَّمَا، إِنَّ، إِنَّ

- Learn them through examples:

If Allah wills	إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ ⁵⁶	if	إِنْ ⁶⁹¹
Indeed Allah is with those who are patient	إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الصَّابِرِينَ	indeed	إِنَّ ¹⁵³⁴
Actions are (based) only on intentions	إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ	only	إِنَّمَا ¹⁴⁵



- We know that the 3 Verb keys are فَعَلَ يَفْعَلُ اِفْعَالٌ and the three Noun Keys are فاعل
مفعول فاعل The same formula will apply to ضَرَبَ سَمِعَ عَلِمَ and عَمِلَ

- Translate:

one who hits	ضَارِبٌ 3
the one who is hit	مَضْرُوبٌ
to hit, hit	ضَرَبَ

- Let's talk about players, they are hitting the ball. If I ask you هَلْ هُوَ ضَارِبٌ؟ You
will say نَعَمْ، هُمْ ضَارِبُونَ هَلْ هُمْ ضَارِبُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، هُوَ ضَارِبٌ
- So answer me:

Spoken Arabic

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

- Let's take the second one.

One who listens	سَامِعٌ 22
The one who is listened to	مَسْمُوعٌ
To listen	سَمِعَ

- Answer me:

Spoken Arabic

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

- Let's take the next verb عَلِمَ عَلِمَ means he knew. So عَلِيمٌ will be the one who
knows. Can you translate:

The one who knows or scholar	عَالِمٌ
that which is known	مَعْلُومٌ
to know or knowledge	عَلِمَ

- Let's talk about a group of scholars. So answer me:

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ هُوَ عَالِمٌ؟ نَعَمْ، هُوَ عَالِمٌ
هَلْ هُمْ عَالِمُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، هُمْ عَالِمُونَ

- Let's take another verb which is عَمِلَ means he works. So عَامِلٌ will be worker or laborer, مَعْمُولٌ that which is worked upon, and عَمَلَ to do or to work. Okay.
- Translate:

Worker	عَامِلٌ
that which is worked upon	مَعْمُولٌ
to work	عَمَلَ

- So answer me:

❁❁ Spoken Arabic ❁❁

نَعَمْ، أَنَا عَامِلٌ	هَلْ أَنْتَ عَامِلٌ؟
نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ عَامِلُونَ	هَلْ أَنْتُمْ عَامِلُونَ؟



- So the first thing to learn the Qur'an is to ask Allah for knowledge. رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا

﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ﴾ ﴿أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ﴾

رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا (سورة طه) 114

in knowledge.	Increase me		O, My Lord!
عِلْمٌ: knowledge	نِي	زِدْ	رَبِّ The one who takes care of me and helps me grow, takes care of every cell of billions of cells and at every moment.
	Me	Increase	

- Along with Dua we must make plan and spend time every day to understand the Qur'an. If a student asks Allah for success in every Salah but does not go to School nor open any book to study. Will he pass the exam? And if we just pray for knowledge, but don't make an effort then are we sincere in our Dua?
- Some people say that you don't need to know more, just practice what you know. This statement is not correct.
- The only dua taught by Allah for increase, is the increase in knowledge. More knowledge will give us stronger faith and then it will be easier to obey Allah. It will also help us spread it in a better way.
- How should you pray like a person, who is hungry for two or three days or like a heart patient who will undergo an open heart surgery the next day. Will he asks Allah once? No, He will ask Allah again and again from the depth of his heart.
- So we should also ask Allah again and again رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا
- And the second thing is, Use all the resources starting with the pen because Allah says: **الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ** (The one) who taught by the pen.

304

الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ (سورة العلق) 4

by the pen.		taught	(The one) Who
القَلَمِ	بِ	تَعَلَّمَ: learnt	الَّذِي: the one who
Pen	By	عَلَّمَ: taught	الَّذِينَ: those who

- When Allah says that He taught by the pen, pick up the pen immediately and you have written a millions of words with your hand. Now use your hand for learning Qur'anic Arabic and make it a habit.
- Where will you write? Maintain a note book. Keep a record of what you are learning. Develop a small library of books and note books.

- According to modern research, writing helps you learn things effectively. You have to first read or listen to things, think about them and then use your eyes and fingers, write while keeping the whole body silent and focused on the task. So make a vow to yourself.
- So make sure that you will spare at least 5 minutes for writing the meanings and grammatical forms of new words every day. Do it not with laziness but with passion devotion and sincerity.
- If there is any knowledge that this ummah is deficient in, it is the knowledge of the Qur'an whose first word of the first revelation is "Read".
- So make Reading and writing your special habit especially when it comes to learning the Qur'an.



- Review the of the 3 Verb keys فَعَلَ يَفْعَلُ اِفْعَلْ and 3 Noun keys فاعِلٌ مَفْعُولٌ فِعْلٌ Let's take the first style and take 3 verbs on that style.

فَتَحَ يَفْتَحُ اِفْتَحْ
فَاتِحٌ مَفْتُوحٌ فَتَحَ
جَعَلَ يَجْعَلُ اِجْعَلْ
جَاعِلٌ مَجْعُولٌ جَعَلَ
فَعَلَ يَفْعَلُ اِفْعَلْ
فَاعِلٌ مَفْعُولٌ فِعْلٌ

- Let's take the 2nd style which is نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ اُنْصُرْ :

نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ اُنْصُرْ
نَاصِرٌ مَنصُورٌ نَصَرَ

- As you know in the second style نَاصِرٌ مَنصُورٌ will not change مَعْبُودٌ i.e. فاعِلٌ مَفْعُولٌ will remain the same. The change is only in the first 3 verb keys. On the pattern of نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ اُنْصُرْ we have عَبَدَ and ذَكَرَ and خَلَقَ.

عَبَدَ يَعْْبُدُ اُعْبُدْ
عَابِدٌ مَعْبُودٌ عِبَادَةٌ
ذَكَرَ يَذْكُرُ اذْكُرْ
ذَاكِرٌ مَذْكُورٌ ذِكْرٌ
خَلَقَ يَخْلُقُ اُخْلِقْ
خَالِقٌ مَخْلُوقٌ خَلَقَ

- The 3rd style is ضَرَبَ يَضْرِبُ instead of يَضْرِبُ or يَضْرِبُ it is يَضْرِبُ and therefore we have اِضْرِبْ and the ضَارِبٌ مَضْرُوبٌ ضَرْبٌ is same like فاعِلٌ مَفْعُولٌ فِعْلٌ or فَاتِحٌ مَفْتُوحٌ فَتَحَ or نَاصِرٌ مَنصُورٌ نَصَرَ.

ضَرَبَ يَضْرِبُ اِضْرِبْ
ضَارِبٌ مَضْرُوبٌ ضَرْبٌ

- And the 4th style is سَمِعَ يَسْمَعُ اِسْمَعْ Instead of سَمِعَ we have سَمِعَ and سَامِعٌ مَسْمُوعٌ سَمْعٌ is just like فاعِلٌ مَفْعُولٌ فِعْلٌ and so on.

سَمِعَ يَسْمَعُ اِسْمَعْ
سَامِعٌ مَسْمُوعٌ سَمْعٌ

- And on the style of سَمِعَ we have عَمِلَ and عَلِمَ

عَلِمَ يَعْلَمُ إِعْلَمَ

عَالِمٌ مَعْلُومٌ عِلْمٌ

عَمِلَ يَعْمَلُ إِعْمَالٌ

عَامِلٌ مَعْمُولٌ عَمَلٌ



- In previous lessons we have studied that Allah has sent down this book for Tadabbur and Tazakkur and Qur'an is easy because Allah said:

وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلذِّكْرِ (القَمَر: 17)

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

- And it is the best thing to learn.
- The Prophet ﷺ said:

خَيْرُكُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ (بخارى)

and teaches it.	learns the Qur'an	(is the one) who	The best of you
-----------------	-------------------	------------------	-----------------

- So we start with the right intention because

بِالنِّيَّاتِ إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ (بخارى)

on intentions.	Actions (are based) only
----------------	--------------------------

- And ask Allah repeatedly for knowledge:

رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا (سورة طه: 114)

in knowledge.	Increase me	O, My Lord!
---------------	-------------	-------------

- And pick up your pen, another resources because Allah said:

الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ (سورة العلق: 4)

by the pen.	taught	(The one) Who
-------------	--------	---------------

- And now compete because Allah says:

أَيُّكُمْ أَحْسَنُ عَمَلًا (المُلْك: 2)

in deeds?	is best	Which of you
-----------	---------	--------------

- Best of you خَيْرُكُمْ which of you, أَيُّكُمْ is best. You know كَبِيرٌ is big أَكْبَرُ biggest, أَحْسَنُ best. أَحْسَنُ good حَسَنٌ smallest, أَصْغَرُ small صَغِيرٌ.

- عَمَلٌ we studied عَمَلٌ before also like إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ - and أَعْمَالٌ is plural deeds, And عَمَلٌ is singular deed or work or action.
- Allah has created us not just to see who is a Muslim and who is not, but to see who is Best. He says أَيُّكُمْ أَحْسَنُ عَمَلًا
- Best in individual works; Best is praying, Best is home and Best in Office etc.
- Best in Social Works, i.e. helping others, doing Dawah, enjoining Good and forbidding evil.
- And in this class also Allah wants to see who is the Best. So only for the sake of Allah try to be better than others. Allah will reward you based on your efforts. Just try your best and compete.
- Shaitan is burning in rage. Why? Because you have taken the first step towards learning the Qur'an. He will try his level best to stop you. Shaitan is very experienced but you enjoy the support of Allah.
- Shaitan is ready. Angels are also ready and the Pens are also ready to record your deeds. Are you ready???
- May Allah help us to do our best in learning implementing and propagating the Qur'an.



- Let's learn the singular feminine verbs for ماضى and مضارع forms only because they are the ones which occur most frequently in the Qur'an. And don't forget the TPI signs. Right hand for masculine like هُوَ and left hand for feminine verbs like هِيَ
- So action please use TPI: We have learnt هُوَ فَعَلَ He did هِيَ will be فَعَلَتْ She did. And هُوَ يَفْعَلُ He does هِيَ تَفْعَلُ She does.
- So You have to answer only the feminine forms. So I will ask هِيَ هُوَ فَعَلَ and You will say فَعَلَتْ هِيَ؟, هِيَ هُوَ يَفْعَلُ You will say تَفْعَلُ and you will use the left hand.
- So answer me:

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

- Let us apply that to the 4 styles that we have learnt starting with فَتَحَ. So give the feminine verbs only.

(she opens)	هُوَ يَفْتَحُ - هِيَ تَفْتَحُ	(she opened)	هُوَ فَتَحَ - هِيَ فَتَحَتْ
(she makes)	هُوَ يَجْعَلُ - هِيَ تَجْعَلُ	(she made)	هُوَ جَعَلَ - هِيَ جَعَلَتْ
(she helps)	هُوَ يَنْصُرُ - هِيَ تَنْصُرُ	(she helped)	هُوَ نَصَرَ - هِيَ نَصَرَتْ
(she creates)	هُوَ يَخْلُقُ - هِيَ تَخْلُقُ	(she created)	هُوَ خَلَقَ - هِيَ خَلَقَتْ
(she worships)	هُوَ يَعْبُدُ - هِيَ تَعْبُدُ	(she worshiped)	هُوَ عَبَدَ - هِيَ عَبَدَتْ
(she remembers)	هُوَ يَذْكُرُ - هِيَ تَذْكُرُ	(she emembered)	هُوَ ذَكَرَ - هِيَ ذَكَرَتْ
(she hits)	هُوَ يَضْرِبُ - هِيَ تَضْرِبُ	(she hit)	هُوَ ضَرَبَ - هِيَ ضَرَبَتْ
(she knows)	هُوَ يَسْمَعُ - هِيَ تَسْمَعُ	(she heard)	هُوَ سَمِعَ - هِيَ سَمِعَتْ
(she hears)	هُوَ يَعْلَمُ - هِيَ تَعْلَمُ	(she knew)	هُوَ عَلِمَ - هِيَ عَلِمَتْ
(she works)	هُوَ يَعْمَلُ - هِيَ تَعْمَلُ	(she worked)	هُوَ عَمِلَ - هِيَ عَمِلَتْ

Lesson 50a

Review what we have learnt and what is next

By the end of this lesson: 50 (a & b),
we will learn 232 words which occur
almost 41,100 times in the Qur'an.



- Review of first part of our series i.e. Lesson 1a till 49a. In this we have studied the meaning of every word from a typical Salah along with basic messages from these selections. So what did we study?
- الفاتحة Al-Fathihah
- الأذان والإقامة Al-Azan and Al-Iqamah and
- Tasbihaat of Rukoo & Sujood i.e سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى, سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ and سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ.
- --- التَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ Attahiyatu Lillahiand
- --- صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ Darood (Allahumma Salle ala' a Muhammad) and
- رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا Dua (Rabbana Aatina fid dunya) And
- 3 Surahs: الإخلاص، الفلق، النَّاسِ
- So started with easy Surahs and then we took up little more challenging suras like العصر، النَّصْر and الكافرون
- After that we took general messages in the last lessons that Qur'an is sent for تَدْبِيرٍ and تَذَكُّرٍ, That Qur'an is easy يَسِّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ that's what Allah says.
- And that it is the best thing to do خَيْرُكُمْ مَن تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ
- Study the Qur'an only for the sake of Allah because إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ And
- Keep asking Allah رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا and use our pen and copy and every things because Allah says أَلَدَيْكَ عِلْمٌ بِالْقَلَمِ
- And try to compete for the sake of Allah because Allah says which one of you is best in actions. And we also have talked about the formula to bring Qur'an into our life to interact with the Qur'an.
- So after studying you try to visualize and feel what you are reciting and what you are reading? And then try to extract a Dua: Ask and then Evaluate as to what you have done for this Dua?
- And Plan for coming days and Propagate the message. Along with extremely simple grammar using TPI in our sessions which are B Sessions like Lessons 1b, 2b & 3b..
- We have learnt Al-Hamdulillah almost 200 words that occur 41,000 times or 50% or half the words in every line of the Qur'an approximately!
- So make sure to review the course so that you are ready for starting the Qur'an.
- Course 1 Understand Al-Qur'an & Salah was covered in clips 1 through 50. It was the beginning and MashAllah you did it. Allah helped you to learn it.
- So do not stop here! Let us start the Qur'an and beg Allah for knowledge. He will come to you running if you walk towards Him.
- InshaAllah in the next course we will start Surah Al-Baqarah. Our 3 Minutes Series will continue, Insha Allah! So see you there.



- In this course we have learnt 7 Pronouns and 7 Attached pronouns and 9 Particles and 11 verbs with dialogues for every case.
- The pronouns that we have learnt are: **هِيَ** and **هُوَ**، **هُمْ**، **أَنْتَ**، **أَنَا**، **أَنْتُمْ**، **نَحْنُ**
- we have also learnt **رَبُّهَا**، **رَبُّهُ**، **رَبُّهُمْ**، **رَبُّكَ**، **رَبِّي**، **رَبُّكُمْ**، **رَبُّنَا** .
- We have also learnt how to make plurals like plural of **مُسْلِمِينَ** is **مُسْلِمُونَ** and so on.
- We have also learnt Feminine words like **هِيَ**، **رَبُّهَا** and **مُسْلِمَةٌ** the plural of **مُسْلِمَةٌ** is **مُسْلِمَاتٌ**.
- We have learnt 9 Particles starting the **لِ** or **لِ** means for, **مِنْ** from, **عَنْ** with, and **بِ** in, **فِي** in, **عَلَى** on, **إِلَى** to, and **عِنْدَ** is with and **مَعَ** is with. And each of these particles were practiced with **هِيَ**، **هُمُ**، **لَكَ**، **يَا**، **كُمُ**، **نَا** .
- And we have learnt the whole verb table starting with **فعل ماضى** like:
يَفْعَلُ يَفْعَلُونَ، **تَفْعَلُ أَفْعَلُ**، **تَفْعَلُونَ نَفْعَلُ** like **فَعَلَ فَعَلُوا**، **فَعَلْتَ فَعَلْتُمْ**، **فَعَلْنَا**
and **أَمْرٌ** like **أَفْعَلْ أَفْعَلُوا**، **لَا تَفْعَلْ لَا تَفْعَلُوا**، **فَاعِلٌ مَفْعُولٌ فَعِلْ** and
هُوَ فَعَلَ هِيَ فَعَلَتْ، **هُوَ يَفْعَلُ هِيَ تَفْعَلُ**
- And we have learnt short tables also representing 3 Verb keys **فَعَلَ يَفْعَلُ أَفْعَلْ** and 3 Noun keys **فَاعِلٌ مَفْعُولٌ فَعِلْ**
- And we have learnt 4 styles of Verbs like:
فَتَحَّ يَفْتَحُ أَفْتَحُ، **نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ أَنْصُرُ**، **ضَرَبَ يَضْرِبُ اضْرِبْ**، **سَمِعَ يَسْمَعُ اسْمَعْ**
- On the pattern of **فَتَحَّ** we learnt **جَعَلَ** and **فَعَلَ**
- and on the pattern of **نَصَرَ** we have learnt verbs **خَلَقَ** and **ذَكَرَ عَبَدَ**
- and on the pattern of **سَمِعَ** we have learnt **عَمِلَ** and **عَلِمَ**
- Insha Allah in the next 30 lessons starting from 51b till 80b you will learn weak letter verbs, repeated root-letter verbs and verbs with a Hamzah in them. And these occur almost once in every line of Qur'an.
- And we will also learn verbs with extra letters which occur almost once in every line of Qur'an.
- Our journey with Grammar will continue insha'Allah and we will start Surah Al-Baqarah too. So let us pray **رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا** and carry on.