



50%
Qur'anic
words

Understand Al-Qur'an *the Easy Way* Course-1: Salah

By Dr. Abdulazeez Abdulraheem
Founder & Director, Understand Al-Qur'an Academy

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

Who? مَنْ	This هَذَا	He هُوَ
What? not مَا	These هَؤُلَاءِ	They هُمْ
How? كَيْفَ	That ذَلِكَ	You أَنْتَ
How much? كَمْ	Those أُولَئِكَ	I أَنَا
Which? أَيُّ	The one who الَّذِي	You all أَنْتُمْ
Why? لِمَاذَا	Those who الَّذِينَ	We نَحْنُ
Where? أَيْنَ	The one who (fg) الَّتِي	She (fg) هِيَ

Almost **5000** times in the Qur'an

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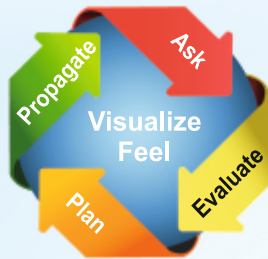
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We will be sincerely thankful to you for helping us to make the learning and understanding of Quran easy

OUR TEACHING METHODS



Interacting with the Qur'an



Qur'an-centric Studies



Our Targets



Think-Pair-Share



Power Teaching

Types of words in Arabic

		أَلْ
اسْمٌ	Noun	Name: اَلْمَدِينَةُ كِتَابٌ Starts with Attribute: مُسْلِمُونَ، مُؤْمِنِينَ or ends with مُؤْمِنَات
فِعْلٌ	Verb	Tells us about an action فَتَحَ، يَعْمَلُونَ، اِفْعَلْ
حَرْفٌ	Letter	Joins nouns and/or verbs لِ، مِنْ، عَنَ، فِى، بِ، عَلَى، عِنْدَ، إِلَى، مَعَ

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

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

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



Understand Al-Qur'an

The easy way

Course-1: Salah



Dr. Abdulazeez Abdulraheem

Founder & Director, Understand AL-Qur'an Academy



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(Through Salah)

Course - 1

Compiled by:

Dr. Abdulazeez Abdulraheem
Founder & Director, Understand Al-Qur'an Academy

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Plot No. 13-6-434/B/41, 2nd Floor, Omnagar,
Langar House, Hyderabad - 500 008.
Telangana - INDIA
Ph.: +91- 9652 430 971 /+91-40-23511371
Website: www.understandquran.com
Email: info@understandquran.com

Research & Development

Mohsin Siddiqui
Mohammed Furqan Falahi
Aamir Irshad Faizi, Abdul Quddoos Umri
Obaidullah Nadwi, Irshad Alam Nadwi
Abdurrah Khurram Quraishi
Dr. Zarish Tabassum Mominati
Usama Saleha

Advisors

Khursheed Anwar Nadwi
Fazil, Darul Uloom Nadwatul-Ulama
Kamil, Jamia Nizamia

Contributors

Dr. Abdul Kader Fazlani
Khaja Nizamuddin Ahsan
Abdul Raheem Nayeem Uddin
Daleeluddin Khan
Mohammad Younus Jamaei

Translators

Mujahidullah Khan

Arabic Font Designers

Late Shakeel Ahmad, Ayesha Fawzia

Graphic Designers

Kafeel Ahmad Faizi
Mohammed Furqan Nadwi

Qur'anic Words Count

Tarique Azeez, Mujtaba Shareef
corpus.quran.com

Table of Contents

Lesson No	FROM QUR'AN / HADITH	PAGE NO.		Grammar	PAGE NO.	
		Text Book	Work Book		Text Book	Work Book
	Important Guidelines	IV				
	Introduction to the Academy	V				
	Preface	VI				
1	INTRODUCTION & Ta'awwuz	7	83	هُوَ، هُمْ، أَنْتَ، أَنَا، أَنْتُمْ، نَحْنُ	52	103
2	Surah Al-Fatihah (Verse 1 – 3)	9	84	هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ، هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ...	53	104
3	Surah Al-Fatihah (Verse 4 & 5)	11	85	رَبُّهُ، رَبُّهُمْ...	55	105
4	Surah Al-Fatihah (Verse 6 & 7)	13	86	هِيَ، هَا، مَسْلِمَةٌ، مُسْلِمَات	56	106
5	Azaan	15	87	لَ، مِنْ، عَنْ	57	107
6	Fajar Azan, Iqamah, After Wudoo	17	88	بِ، فِي، عَلَى	59	108
7	Ruku & Sujood Prayers	19	89	إِلَى، مَعَ، عِنْدَ	61	109
8	Tashahhud	22	90	هَذَا، هَؤُلَاءِ، ذَلِكَ، أُولَئِكَ	63	110
9	Prayer for the Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم)	25	91	فعل ماضٍ: فَعَلَ، فَتَحَ، جَعَلَ	65	111
10	Prayers after Salah	27	92	فعل ماضٍ: نَصَرَ، خَلَقَ، ذَكَرَ، عَبَدَ	67	112
11	Surah Al-Ikhlaas	29	93	فعل ماضٍ: ضَرَبَ، سَمِعَ، عَلِمَ، عَمِلَ	68	113
12	Surah Al-Falaq	32	94	فعل مضارع: يَفْعَلُ، يَفْتَحُ، يَجْعَلُ	69	114
13	Surah An-Naas	34	95	فعل مضارع: يَنْصُرُ، يَخْلُقُ، يَذْكُرُ، يَعْبُدُ	71	115
14	Surah Al-Asr	36	96	فعل مضارع: يَضْرِبُ، يَسْمَعُ، يَعْلَمُ، يَعْمَلُ	72	116
15	Surah An-Nasr	38	97	فعل أمر ونهي: اِفْعَلْ، اِفْتَحْ، اِجْعَلْ	73	117
16	Surah Al-Kafiroon	40	98	فعل أمر ونهي: اَنْصُرْ، اَخْلُقْ، اذْكُرْ، اُعْبُدْ	74	118
17	Purpose of the Revelation	42	99	فعل أمر ونهي: اِضْرِبْ، اِسْمَعْ، اِغْلَمْ، اِعْمَلْ	75	119
18	Qu'ran is Easy to Learn	45	100	اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، اسم فعل فَتَحَ، جَعَلَ--	76	120
19	How to learn it?	47	101	اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، اسم فعل عَبَدَ، ضَرَبَ--	78	121
20	What have we learnt and what next?	49	102	Short table	80	122

IMPORTANT GUIDELINES

Some guidelines for using this course effectively:

- You should be able to read Arabic text of the Qur'an to be able to use this course.
- This is a thoroughly interactive course, therefore, practice what you hear/study.
- There is no problem even if you commit mistakes. Nobody learns without first committing mistakes.
- The one who practices more will learn more even if he/she commits mistakes.

Remember the golden rule:

I listen, I forget. I see, I remember. I practice, I learn. I teach, I master.

- Remember the 3 levels of learning:
 - ① Listening without paying attention. You hear only noises.
 - ② Listening carelessly or with doubt. Shaitaan may create doubts about your ability to learn!
 - ③ Listening interactively; listening with HEART; responding immediately to the points.
- Each lesson is followed by Grammar. Grammar contents are not directly related to the main lesson because the course will become complicated and may require separate Grammar teaching before we start studying Surahs. Grammar sections build up your Arabic Grammar in parallel to the vocabulary that you learn in the main lesson. After a few lessons, you will be able to see the benefit of learning Grammar while studying the Surahs or Adhkaar.

DON'T FORGET TO DO THE FOLLOWING 7 HOMEWORKS. They are

Two for Tilawat:

- ① At least FIVE minutes recitation of the Qur'an from the Mushaf.
- ② At least FIVE minutes recitation of the Qur'an from memory during walking, cooking, etc.

Two for Study:

- ① At least TEN minutes study this book, for the beginners.
- ② 30 seconds study of the vocabulary booklet or sheet, preferably before or after every Salah or at any other suitable interval. Give a pledge to Allah that you will always carry the vocabulary booklet with you until you complete the course.

Two for Listening and talking to others:

- ① Listening to a mp3 file or tape which contains these recitations with word-for-word meanings. You can listen to it in your car while driving and at your home while performing household chores. You can also record the contents of this course yourself and listen to it again and again.
- ② Talking to your family members, friends, or colleagues for at least one minute every day about the lesson that you have learnt.

The last one for using it:

- ① Recitation of the last 10 Surahs in the rotation in the Sunan and Nawafil of daily Salah. This is to stop the habit of reciting the same Surahs again and again in your daily Salah.

Two additional homework are also recommended. These involve supplications only:

- (i) For yourself رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا
- (ii) For your friends, "May Allah help us and them in learning the Qur'an."

The best way to learn is to teach, and the best way to teach someone is to turn him into a teacher.

UNDERSTAND AL-QUR'AN ACADEMY

www.understandquran.com

OBJECTIVES OF THE ACADEMY:

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

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

WHY THIS WORK?

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

BRIEF HISTORY:

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

OUR MESSAGE

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

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

رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلْ مِنَّا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ، وَتُبْ عَلَيْنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيمُ، وَاغْفِرْ لَنَا، إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ مَوْجِزَاكُمْ اللَّهُ خَيْرًا .

PREFACE

All Praise be to Allah, and peace and blessings be upon His Messenger, Muhammad ﷺ.

The Prophet ﷺ said: “The best of you is the one who learns the Qur’an and teaches it (to others)”. In spite of this exhortation by the Prophet ﷺ, today the situation of Non-Arab Muslims is that; almost 90% of them do not understand even a single page of the Qur’an. Insha’Allah, this course will help them learn the common recitations of Salah as well as the fundamentals of Arabic Grammar that will be of great help in understanding the Qur’an.

One of the most distinguishing features of this course is that it is based on common recitations instead of selections that are rarely used in everyday life. It is but natural to start the teaching of Arabic using them. There are several advantages to this approach:

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

Another important feature of this course is the way the Arabic Grammar is taught. Since the purpose of this course is to help them understand the Qur’an through translation, more attention is given in this course on “Tasreef” (word construction from a root). A new simple yet powerful technique of TPI (Total Physical Interaction) is introduced to teach different forms of verbs, nouns, and pronouns. Please note that this is an introductory course and you can surely read advanced books on Arabic Grammar at a later stage.

By the end of this course, you will learn 232 words approximately. Out of them, 125 words occur in the Qur’an almost 38,300 times, i.e., almost 50% of the Qur’anic words. This does not mean that you will be able to understand 50% of the Qur’an because you may still have new words in almost every verse. However, the understanding of the Qur’an will become extremely easy after this course.

Insha’Allah, you will find this course easy, interesting, and effective in terms of learning. May Allah accept our humble efforts. We request you to introduce this course in every Masjid, school, madrassah, organization, locality, and family that you know so that a trend is introduced in this Ummah to understand the Salah as well as the Qur’an.

Please note that the brackets “()” in the translation indicate the added words for better understanding. The square brackets “[]” in the translation are used for those words which are there in Arabic but are not translated into English. They are also used for showing references from the Qur’an or Hadith.

May Allah forgive our mistakes. Please let us know if you find any, so that our future editions are free from them.

Abdulazeez Abdulraheem
(info@understandquran.com)
April 2019

Lesson 1a

INTRODUCTION & Ta'awwuz

After completing this lesson (a & b),
you will learn **12 new** words, which
occur **7,248** times in the Qur'an.

OBJECTIVES OF THIS COURSE:

- To convince you that the Qur'an is easy to understand
- To teach you how to start understanding the Qur'an – the easy way, using word-for-word study and TPI.
- To help you pray Salah effectively with Khusoo, i.e, humility (by teaching you 7 Surahs and Azkar of Salah) so that the effects of Salah are reflected in our daily lives
- To teach you how to bring the Qur'an into our lives
- To strengthen faith and good deeds (including good character)
- To teach 100 sentences of (Qur'an centric) Spoken Arabic

Qur'an is easy to understand:

Allah says : **وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلذِّكْرِ** : « And We have indeed made the Quran easy to understand and remember ». To say that Qur'an is difficult is a satanic trick. Can we be among those who negate Qur'an. Astaghfirullah.

The Book of Qur'an is called Mushaf. Hafizi Mushaf (which is generally used for memorization of Qur'an) usually has 600 pages. Each page has 15 lines and approximately 9 words appear in each line. This means every page has 135 words. To simplify this, if we just consider 130 words in each page, in the whole Qur'an (130x600). So, the total is about 78,000 words.

If we just take the words of the Surahs generally recited in Salah i.e. **سُورَةُ الْفَاتِحَةِ**, plus the last six Surahs (**سُورَةُ الْكَافِرُونَ**) and Adhkaar of Salah (Du'aa after Adhan and Wudoo, Tasbeehat of Rukoo and Sajdah, Tashahud, Durood and two important Du'aas) and learn few Arabic Grammar rules then Insha'Allah, we will learn 232 important words that occurs 41,000 times in Qur'an. This means more than 50% of the Qur'an. Every second word that occurs in Qur'an is from Adhkaar of Salah.

These are part of this Course and can Insha'Allah be learnt in 20 hours. Now you know that how easy it is to understand the Qur'an!

Unique approach of this course:

We don't start with dry lessons such as **هَذَا بَيْتٌ كَبِيرٌ**. When are you going to repeat **هَذَا بَيْتٌ كَبِيرٌ**? Perhaps if you have an Arab neighbor and his toddler comes to you crying; you take him in your lap and to console him, you say: **هَذَا بَيْتٌ كَبِيرٌ**. That may never happen!

Our lessons start with Al-Fatihah! Talk to Allah 25 times a day. Practice Arabic language with Allah! What an amazing start! And right on the target!

We spend almost an hour for 5 prayers talking to Allah in Arabic! Why not start from there! It is the most common sense approach and it is valid for every Muslim man, woman, old, and young, and even for a child.

Ta'awwuz:

In the below, Arabic text is given in the first row. The second row contains a word-for-word translation. This is followed by the explanation of the words in the third row. Recite the complete Arabic text first, then read each word along with its translation and at the end read the translation of the complete text.

We should recite **أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ** before reciting Surah Fatihah or Qur'an. Let us first learn its translation:

6
88 2471
2,550
7
الرَّجِيمِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ بِاللَّهِ أَعُوذُ

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

- Allah is high up in the sky but He is very close to us. He even knows what we think. Recite the above with firm belief that Allah is responding to our request.
- Who is Shaitaan? Our biggest and most dangerous enemy. He has huge experience of making people slip from the time of Adam A. He made even Adam A slip in Jannah. None of us can be smarter than Adam A in resisting Shaitaan. Shaitaan has told Allah that he will attack us from the right, the left, the front, and the back.
- We cannot see Shaitaan, nor hit him, nor kill him, nor convince him to become good. The only solution and the most powerful solution is to recite **أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ**.
- Shaitaan disobeyed Allah and was thrown away from Allah's mercy. This *Rajeem* wants us to follow him and become like him. He is there to take us to the hellfire. Therefore, feel the insecurity caused by the attacks of Shaitaan and ask Allah like a desperate beggar asking for food.
- Each one of us has a Shaitaan with him/her and he is continuously attaching us in our home, office, market, while we are alone or with mobile or with friends. We are in a state of continuous war with him.
- "Safety First" is the habit of a successful person in this war against Shaitaan. This is the First habit of the 12 habits that we will learn in Surah Al-Fatihah.

Lesson
2a

Surah Al-Fatihah (1-3)

After completing this lesson 2 (a & b),
you will learn 27 new words, which
occur 8,638 times in the Qur'an.

Introduction: Surah Al-Fatihah is the first complete Surah of Qur'an. It is so important that Allah has asked us to recite it every day, in every Salah, and in every Raka'ah!

115

57

39

1 الرَّحِيمِ

الرَّحْمَنِ

اللَّهِ

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 thirsty عَطَشَن Extremely angry غَضَبَن Extremely hungry جَوْعَان Intensely Merciful رَحْمَن	Our Creator's Name is ALLAH . Other names such as Raheem, Rabb are attributes.	إِسْمِ	بِ
			Name	In

- **Second Habit:** Say Bismillah before you start or do anything like eating, sleeping, reading, writing etc. Be confident and hopeful that Ar-Rahmaan is always with you. He will definitely help you.
- The more we ponder upon and believe in the attributes of Allah the more we will feel the power and effect of reciting Bismillah.
- الرَّحْمَن means extremely merciful. رَحِيم means continuously merciful. Allah is Rahman as well as Raheem, i.e., He is blessing us with a heavy and continuous rain of mercy.
- Don't forget Allah at happy occasions. Have good opinion and hope in Allah at the time of trial. Just say, my Rabb has always blessed me extensively and definitely there is something good for me in this trial.
- **Third Habit:** Always have positive thinking about Allah because He is الرحمن and الرحيم. He takes care of us and fulfills all our needs with love and kindness. He has created us and given us eyes, ears, brain, hands and feet. He blessed us with parents, relatives, and friends. He has made all arrangements for our comfortable living.
- There are many benefits of having positive thoughts about Allah, like peaceful life, happiness, success, health, tranquility, satisfaction, better relationships, etc. This is million times better than the western concept of mere positive thinking.

73

199

149

43

2 الْعَالَمِينَ

رَبِّ

اللَّهِ

الْحَمْدُ

of the worlds	the Lord	be to Allah		All the praises and thanks
world عَالَمٍ worlds عَالَمِينَ Imagine billions of people; trillions of insects; zillions of galaxies	Takes care of us & helps us grow. Every cell of billions of cells.	اللَّهِ	لِ	Two meanings of : حَمْدُ All Praises and thanks
		Allah	For	
		be to Allah		

- Hamd means Praise: Praise Allah with your heart. O Allah! You are the Greatest, You are the Best Creator, You are the Most Caring and Kind, etc.
- Second meaning of Hamd is to thank: Thank Him for the blessings. He gave you the safety, the food that you ate, and the chance to offer Salah and the chance to ask Him, etc.
- **Imagine and feel** Allah's Greatness. He is our Rabb. He takes care of all His billions of creatures and makes arrangements for their sustenance.

Habit No. 4: Seek intensive knowledge and ponder upon the Universe. A serious study of science, mathematics and history will make you realize How Great is our Rabb! The creator and sustainer of the Universe. This way, you will praise Him from the depth of your heart.

- **Evaluate:** How many times did I get influenced by this world and forget to say اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ “All praises belong to Allah”?
- **Habit No. 5:** Thanks Allah in every moment and in any situation whether you are eating, drinking, travelling, sleeping, waking up or getting blessings at different occasions.

3 الرَّحِيمِ

الرَّحْمَنِ

The Most Merciful

The Most Gracious

- Rahmah means to take care of someone with extreme care and love, and his/her needs. See how Allah is continuously showering His mercy on us. Just take one example. To change the weathers, Allah is making earth to rotate around Sun at the whopping speed of 20 kilometers per second. We don't even feel a small jerk. Allah is controlling it otherwise the earthquakes would have tuned our earth to dust and debris.
- The Prophet ﷺ said: “He who does not show mercy to others will not be shown mercy (by Allah).” [Bukhari]. Therefore be merciful to others on this day, this time or after this Salah in which you heard or read this verse. Take care of them with love. This is the **Habit No. 6.**

Lesson
3a

Surah Al-Fatihah (4-5)

After completing this lesson 3 (a & b),
you will learn 33 new words, which
occur 12,089 times in the Qur'an.

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

92

405

3

4 الدِّينِ

يَوْمِ

مَلِكِ

(of) Judgment.	(of) the day	Master
Deen has two meanings: ① Day of Judgment, the day of results for our good; ② System of life (Islam)	يَوْمُ الْجُمُعَةِ، يَوْمُ الْقِيَامَةِ أيام + Days	مَلِك: master مَلَك: angel (مَلَائِكَةٌ) مَلِك: king

On the Day of Judgment Allah will have the sole authority; nobody shall have any power. He alone will judge among the people.

- On that Day no one can intercede except the one who is given the permission by Allah.
- Day of Judgment will be a terrible day. Man will run away from his brother, his mother, his father, his wife, and his son. Everyone will be worried about himself or herself.
- While reading this Ayah we should anticipate Allah's mercy that He will reward us for our good deeds. Simultaneously we should fear the punishment for our wrongdoings.
- He made us Muslims without our asking; just out of His mercy. Now that we are asking Him for Jannah, we hope that He will grant us our Du'aa.
- **Habit No. 7:** Plan for everyday keeping Aakhirah in front of you. Remember the death, the grave, the resurrection, and the judgment day. Pray Salah on time and don't miss Tilawah and Adhkaar. Keep healthy and make sure to not use eyes, ears, tongue, hands, and feet in wrongdoings. Use your life, your youth, your money, and knowledge the right way.

1

24

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.	كَ	إِيَّا	وَ	عِبَادَةٌ: worship	كَ	إِيَّا
	You	alone	and	عَابِدٍ: worshipper مَعْبُودٍ: One who is worshipped	You	Only

- Allah has created us so that we worship Him. He said: I have not created the Jinns and the humans except that they worship Me (Surah Al-zariyat,56).
- Ibadah actually means not only to worship but also to obey Allah's orders, to refrain from disobeying Him, to offer Salah, to fast, to give alms, to go for Hajj, to invite others towards Islam, to seek knowledge and Halal earning, to serve others etc. All these are acts of Ibadah.
- Among these, Salah is the most important Ibadah. Whoever leaves salah intentionally he commits Kufr and demolishes an important pillar of Islam.
- Ask: O Allah! Help me to worship You in the best way, in the way that pleases You.
- **Habit No. 8:** We should have niyyah (intention) of Ibadah for every good task. Real peace of mind and true success can be achieved by Ibadah only.
- وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ: Without the help of Allah we cannot quench our thirst, then how can we worship Him without His help? Therefore, recite this Ayah with this feeling: O Allah! I beg for Your

help in this Salah and in doing every task after this Salah. Please help me whenever I am in trouble.

- People hate you if you ask them for help but Allah loves that we ask Him; again and again; and for everything! He loves to accept the Du'aas. The Prophet ﷺ said: Du'aa is the worship!
- **Habit No. 9:** Ask for Allah's help in everything. How? The way Muhammad ﷺ and other Prophets asked! Their Du'aas are described in the Qur'an and in Ahadeeth. Some of these Du'aas are taught in the next Course.

An Important Suggestion:

Try to remember this Hadith Qudsi every time you recite Al-Fatihah. The Prophet ﷺ said that Allah said: I have divided the Salah between Me and My slave. Half is for Me and half for him and I give him what he asks for.

- When the slave says: ﴿٢﴾ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ اللَّهُ then Allah says: "حَمْدَنِي عَبْدِي" which means: My slave has praised me, and
- When he says: ﴿٣﴾ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ then Allah says: "أَتْنِي عَلَيَّ عَبْدِي" which means: My slave has lauded Me; and
- When he says: ﴿٤﴾ مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ then Allah says: "مَجْدَنِي عَبْدِي" which means: My slave has glorified Me; and
- When he says: ﴿٥﴾ إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ then Allah says: This is between Me and My slave and whatever he asks for, I will provide him. And
- When he says: ﴿٦﴾ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ then Allah says: This is for my slave and whatever he asks for, he will be provided with it. [Muslim]

Lesson 4a

Surah Al-Fatihah (6-7)

After completing this lesson (a & b), you will learn **44 new words**, which occur **15,387 times** in the Qur'an.

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

37
6 الْمُسْتَقِيمَ

45
الصِّرَاطَ

2
اهْدِنَا

the straight.	to the path	Guide us
---------------	-------------	----------

- “Guide us to the straight path” means show and guide us the right way in every aspect of our life.
- Becoming a Muslim is the first step of the guidance. We need Allah’s guidance in performing Salah, after Salah, during work, at home, in the office or class room, while interacting with friends, in the market, at the instigation of Shaitan, and while looking or facing anyone. So we must continuously ask for Allah’s guidance.
- Source of Guidance is the Qur’an and the Sunnah (sayings and teachings of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ). Therefore, we need to understand the Qur’an as well as Ahadeeth.
- The verses of the Qur’an that are recited in the Salah, are a piece of guidance from Allah at that time. We must try to understand them. If not, then are we sincere in asking for guidance in our Salah? Every Salah is a reminder that understanding the Qur’an is not only a necessity but also an emergency!
- Allah helps us get the guidance from the Qur’an, Hadith, and from different signs in the universe if we keep reviving our faith by being regular for Salah, Tilawah, studying Seerah, staying with pious people, and staying away from Shirk, bid’ah, and evil thoughts and deeds.
- **Habit No. 10:** Ask for Allah’s guidance for knowing and following the right path.

216
عَلَيْهِمْ

5
أَنْعَمْتَ

1080
الَّذِينَ

صِرَاطَ

on them;		You (have) bestowed favors	(of) those	(The) path
هم	على	favor إِنْعَامَ	الَّذِينَ: 1080 times in the Qur'an	الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ Straight path
Them	On			

- Allah favored Prophets, truthful people, martyrs, and righteous people. Let us know what was their path in order to recite this Du’aa with understanding. Let us take the example of our beloved Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. It consisted of mainly these four tasks:
 - 1 Actions: Actions of heart such as belief, sincerity, love for Allah and His fear alone. Physical actions such as Salah, fasting, charity, Zakah, and Hajj, alms and good attitude and behavior etc.;
 - 2 Da'wah or inviting others towards Islam;
 - 3 Tazkiah, i.e., Purification of people’s beliefs, and actions. Purification of bad things and enforcement of good. The Qur’an is full of such examples.
 - 4 Implementing Islam in families and society, ordering good and prohibiting evil.
- If we want to be among the favored people then we must do these things: believe (Imaan), do good things, give Da'wah, do purification of self and friends from wrong things and cultivation of good habits, ordering good and prohibiting evil to the extent possible.
- **Habit No. 11:** Always follow good models. Read about them, check your deeds keeping in mind their example, make a plan to act like them and try to implement it.

those who go astray	and nor of		on them		of those who earned (Your) wrath	Not
ضَالٌّ:the one who goes astray ضَالِّينَ is plural. (ون, ين, ين make plural by adding)	لَا	وَ	هَيْمَ	عَلَى	مَظْلُومٌ:One who is wronged or oppressed مَغْضُوبٌ: One who received the wrath	not; other than.
	No	and	them	On		

First Group (those who earned wrath):

- Those who know but do not act upon earn the wrath of Allah. Just imagine their terrible end in this world and in the hereafter. May Allah save us from becoming like them.
- Most of us want to live like a hero or leader. So they imitate them the way they talk, wear clothes in their style and even walk like them. We must check if these heroes or leaders are following the teachings of the Qur'an and Hadith?

Second Group (those who go astray):

- Those who don't know and/or don't want to know. They act without knowing the truth. They don't bother about the purpose of their creation and life. They do not try and spend time to seek the true knowledge.
- Let us not be among those who are lost even after having the Qur'an with us. Are we away from the Qur'an only because we do not know the Arabic language? Ask Allah to give us Tawfeeq to learn and understand the Qur'an. Make a plan for it and invest time. Resolve today that we shall not abandon learning these lessons of Qur'anic Arabic.

Habit No. 12: Keep away from the "bad models". May Allah save us from following them.

Lesson
5a

Azaan

After completing this lesson (a & b),
you will learn 57 new words, which
occur 19,471 times in the Qur'an.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is the Greatest	Allah is the Greatest
-----------------------	-----------------------

(greatest) أَكْبَرُ²³ (great) كَبِيرٌ³⁹ ←

(smallest) أَصْغَرَ (small) صَغِيرٌ ←

(the most) أَكْثَرَ⁸⁸ (more) كَثِيرٌ⁶³ ←

- Allah can't be compared with anyone because He is the Creator and the rest are His creations!
- Allah is the Greatest in power, majesty, glory, kindness and all other good attributes.
- The more you realize Allah's greatness the more you can praise Allah from depth of heart. You will say : O Allah! How great and magnificent are You! You will comprehend that Allah is far greater than our imagination.
- At the call of Fajr Salah, if I hear the call and still keep sleeping, whom did I obey? Whom did I accept as the greatest? Allah or my desires? You can check other things too.
- O Allah! Guide me to accept You as the greatest in my life. In other words, help me obey You instead of my desires, family, false leaders, or traditions. Along with Du'aa, we must introspect our past and draw a plan for the future.

(2 times) إِلَّا اللَّهُ إِيَّاهُ لَا أَنْ أَشْهَدُ

except Allah	God	(there is) no	That	I bear witness
	Gods ⁺ إِيَّاهُ	مَا: no, what		

The word إِيَّاهُ has different meanings: (1) the one who is worshipped; (2) the one who fulfills our needs; (3) one who is obeyed. There is no God other than Allah in all the three meanings. I bear witness means; my talks and my actions, in the house or outside, at the office or in market, show that I:

- Love Allah more than anyone else.
- Accept Allah as my Creator, Master, Sustainer, Cherisher, and the Ruler of the entire universe. I worship and obey Him alone in all matters of my life. I seek His help alone and trust Him alone.
- I follow and obey His orders in all matters of my life and not my desires or others' directions.
- In the Qur'an, Allah ordered us to be a witness over the people, i.e., explain to them what is Islam and who is Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. This task is very important and therefore we are reminded for this task in every Adhan and Iqamah . Alas! Despite, these repeated reminders we are not paying due attention to this. Let us ask Allah that He give us Tawfeeq to be a true witness of Islam, i.e., be good callers of Islam.

(2 times) رَسُولُ اللَّهِ مُحَمَّدًا أَنْ أَشْهَدُ

is the Messenger of Allah.	Muhammad ﷺ	that	I bear witness
رَسُولُ: messenger رُسُلُ: messengers (96 times in the Qur'an)	مُحَمَّدًا: one who is praised a lot	أَنَّ: that; أَنَّ: that	

I bear witness means; my talks and my actions, in the house or outside, at the office or in market, show that:

- I love Allah and His messenger ﷺ more than anyone else;
- I accept and obey the teachings of the prophet ﷺ without questioning. I consider the Qur'an and the Sunnah as the criterion between right and wrong;
- I don't need any other evidence to follow the teachings of the Prophet ﷺ. My likes and dislikes are guided by the Prophet's likes and dislikes.

83

(2 times) الْفَلَاحِ	حَيَّ عَلَى	(2 times) الصَّلَاةِ	حَيَّ عَلَى
the prosperity	Come to	the Salah.	Come to

- The words are “Come to Salah” and not “Offer Salah wherever you are,” i.e., come to Masjid. The Qur'an asks us to establish Salah by praying it with Imam and other Muslims in Jama'ah.
- If we establish Salah, then Allah will give us all types of success and prosperity. Some of them are:
 - Benefits for heart and mind: Salah is a comprehensive form of Allah's Dhikr. It will provide peace to the heart and mind. Pondering on the Qur'an read in Salah will increase our Imaan, intellect, and wisdom. Thinking about Akhirah will free our heart and mind from the worldly worries.
 - Physical benefits: Cleanliness through Wudoo, exercise for the body such as going for and coming for Salah, bowing, bending, prostrating, sitting, etc.
 - Time management: Sleeping early to get up early for Fajr and developing a habit of punctuality for attending every Salah. Planning daily tasks according to the Salah schedule.
 - Social benefits: Salah helps us bind together as friends, neighbours, and relatives. For example, every day we will be meeting with our neighbors, getting information about them and if required, a chance to help and assist them. This will help us to develop a better and a united society.
 - Most important benefit: We will achieve eternal success in the hereafter, Insha'Allah.

One of the reasons for this reminder of success is that a person avoids coming to Salah because he thinks that he will lose worldly gains associated with work if he comes to Salah. He sometimes behaves like a foolish person who is looking in a direction opposite to the real one.

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

(There is) no god except Allah	Allah is the greatest. Allah is the greatest.
---------------------------------------	--

- اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ : Adhan ends with its starting words. The starting message was: Come towards Salah keeping in mind Allah's Greatness.
- The message at the end is: If you don't come to Salah, you will be the loser. Allah will still be the Greatest and the one truly worthy of worship. If you come, then you will please the one who is the Greatest and the true God, thereby achieving the real success.

Lesson
6a

Fajr Azaan, Iqamah,
& After Wudoo

After completing this lesson (a & b),
you will learn 63 new words, which
occur 23,267 times in the Qur'an.



In the Adhan of the Fajr, we say the following words two times after حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ:

3

مِّنَ النَّوْمِ

خَيْرٌ

الصَّلَاةُ

than sleep.

is better

Salah

(ابوداؤد: 501)

- Sleep is similar to death and Salah is real life!
- Sleep is call of our self and Salah call of Allah.
- Sleep is comfort for our body and Salah is comfort for our soul. Remember sleeping at the time of Fajr is harmful for health. Most of the heart or brain attacks happen in the morning hours. Freshness of the morning is the best remedy for a healthy body.
- It gives us a sense of happiness, calms our agitated nerves, and relaxes the mind, body and soul.

Iqamah: When the Jama'ah (group Salah) starts praying, the words of Adhan are repeated. After حَيَّ the words قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ (certainly the Salah is established) are repeated twice. Iqamah is a call to join Salah for those who are already in Masjid and waiting for the Salah to start.

406

قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ

قَدْ

the Salah is established.

Certainly

Du'aa for starting Wudoo is: بِسْمِ اللَّهِ.

Du'aa after completing the Wudoo is given below: The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said, "Whoever of you performs Wudoo' carefully and then affirms this the eight gates of Jannah are opened for him. He may enter through whichever of these gates he desires (to enter)." (Tirmidhi)

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

Allah	Except	God	(there is) no	that	I bear witness
			لَا: no, مَا: no, what		شَهَادَةٌ، شَهِيدٌ

- Explanation of this was given earlier in the lesson on Adhan.
- Remember death. The Prophet ﷺ said: "He whose last words are: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ will enter Jannah. (Abu Dawood) "Exhort your dying men to recite: لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ". (Muslim)
- An emergency Doctor who was serving in an Arab country said that during his service he has seen several people dying but only one or two were able to recite لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ at their last breath.
- May Allah help us recite "لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ" and do His Dhikr more often so that we get a chance to say "لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ" at our death.

لَهُ

لَا شَرِيكَ

وَحَدَهُ

to Him	(there is) no partner	He is alone
	شَرِيكَ، شُرَكَاءَ، شِرْكَ، مُشْرِك	وَاحِدًا، أَحَدًا، تَوْحِيدًا

- Allah's oneness is again repeated here along with rejection of any partnership with Allah. This emphasis is important because Allah will never forgive those who do شِرْكَ (Shirk), i.e., associating partners with Allah.
- Recite this keeping in mind the dangerous consequences of Shirk.

وَرَسُولُهُ

عَبْدُهُ

مُحَمَّدًا

أَنَّ

وَأَشْهَدُ

And His Messenger.	(is) His slave	Muhammad <small>صلى الله عليه وسلم</small>	that	I bear witness			
هُ	وَ	رَسُولُ	هُ	عَبْدُ	The one who is praised a lot.	أَنَّ، أَنْ that	شَهَادَةٌ : Witness

- Explanation of this part was given in the Adhan lesson. The word "slave" is added here. Previous nations such as Christians had raised their Prophet (Isa عليه السلام) to the level of God by making him Allah's son. Allah and His messenger, Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم want us to be safe from such Shirk. Therefore we are asked to repeat these words in our Salahs.
- 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 صلى الله عليه وسلم. He is a model for us, how a true slave should be.

اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِينَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ.

Those who purify themselves	from among	and make me	those who repent	From among	Make me	O Allah!
مُتَطَهِّرُونَ، مُتَطَهِّرِينَ ← مُتَطَهَّر		وَاجْعَلْ نِي	وَأَجْعَلْ نِي	تَوَّابُونَ، تَوَّابِينَ ← تَوَّاب	وَاجْعَلْ نِي	
		me	make	And	me	Make

- We humans commit mistakes again and again. We don't do many things that we are supposed to do and if we do them, we don't do them properly. Therefore we need to repent again and again.
- Conditions for Tawbah (repentance) are: give up the sin, regret having done it, resolve never to go back to it, and return all the things unlawfully grabbed from others.
- Pruity means purity in our beliefs, thoughts, body, clothes, and places. O Allah! Make us pure in every aspect.

Lesson
7a

Ruku & Sujood Prayers

After completing this lesson (a & b), you will learn 80 new words, which occur 26,082 times in the Qur'an.

Things to pronounce when bowing (رُكُوع):

107

الْعَظِيمِ

the Magnificent

رَبِّي

my Lord

41

سُبْحَانَ

Glory be to

Try to imagine and feel the four things mentioned here:

- My Rabb is free from any defects or imperfections. He does not need any partner or help. He is not an oppressor or unjust. He has not created anything in vain. He neither gets tired nor slumbers. He is not weak and doesn't fear anyone. There is no flaw in His order. I do not have any complain for the tests in my life.
- He is Rabb, i.e., who takes care of all of us and everything around us. He is the Cherisher, Sustainer, and Provider of everything that we need. He is the one who controls each and every one of our 1 trillion cells every second of our lives. He is continuously supplying and feeding us with Oxygen. He is smoothly running all our body systems like the blood system and digestion system etc.
- You are addressing Allah saying: My Rabb. If your mother says: "my son is very good" or "my daughter is very good" right in front of you, what does it show? It shows her love and affection! Say it with love when you do Tasbeeh in Rukoo.
- He is magnificent عَظِيمِ. No one can overpower or put pressure on him.

حَمِيدَهُ

praised Him

لِمَنْ

to the one who

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ

Allah has listened

هُ	حَمِيدَهُ	مَنْ	لِ	
Him	praised	the one who	for, to	

- Allah listens to everyone. Here it means that Allah responds to the one who praises Him and answers his prayers.
- Allah does not need our praise for Him. It does not benefit him at all. He does not lose anything if we don't praise Him. Only we benefit by praising Him.

الْحَمْدُ

is every praise

وَلَكَ

and for You only

رَبَّنَا

O our Lord!

- We can praise and thank Allah from the depth of our heart if we just keep in mind the meaning of رَبَّنَا while saying it. Hamd حمد has two meanings: praising and giving thanks
- Glorify Allah whole heartily, with the feelings of gratitude and praise.
- Say it with 3 feelings: You are Rabb; Our Rabb; Hamd belong to You only.
- Visualize His best qualities: O Allah! You are the most Merciful, Most Powerful, Best Creator, Best Designer. Say it from the depth of your heart.

One more Dhikr of Rukoo:

The Messenger of Allah ﷺ used to say this while raising his head from Rukoo:

"سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ، رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ مِلءَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَمِلءَ الْأَرْضِ وَمِلءَ مَا بَيْنَهُمَا وَمِلءَ مَا شِئْتَ مِنْ شَيْءٍ بَعْدَ"

Meaning of the new words are given below.

266

461

310

1

بَيْنَهُمَا، وَمِلءَ مَا وَمِلءَ الْأَرْضِ مِلءَ السَّمَوَاتِ

in between them	and filling what is	and equal to filling of the earth	equal to filling of the skies
-----------------	---------------------	-----------------------------------	-------------------------------

➤ However much we may praise Allah, we can never fulfil the right of praising Him.

198

283

3

بَعْدُ، مِنْ شَيْءٍ شِئْتَ مَا وَمِلءَ

after this	from anything	You will	all those things what	and filling
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- The words of this Dhikr are amazing. Look at the life of the Messenger of Allah ﷺ. He passed through continuous trials and tribulations. He did not have even two full consecutive meals in his life. In addition to that, he was persecuted for almost 13 years and his city Madinah was attacked by armies for several years. Keep this in mind and look at the words of this Dhikr expressing thanks and gratitude to Allah! No human can reach even a fraction of what the Prophet ﷺ had expressed in these words. His actions indeed were far superior to his words.
- According to modern research, one has to be full of gratitude for a peaceful and satisfactory life. One of the modern success expert had suggested that in order to develop gratitude, we should try to imagine filling our body with the liquid of gratitude every night before sleep! As if every part of our body is swimming in gratitude.
- Now look at the words of the Prophet ﷺ. He wants to fill up the heavens and the earth and everything in between with gratitude and praise to Allah!
- The last part of the Zikr are 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 which pleases you, I would love to fill that too with gratitude and praise! Allah know best.
- Indeed the modern success experts and trainers can't reach even the dust of what the Prophet ﷺ has taught us about gratitude.

Adhkaar of Sajdah (سجدة):

الأَعْلَى

رَبِّي

سُبْحَانَ

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

Position of Sajdah: Sajdah (prostration) is the expression of complete submission to Allah. Try to imagine and feel the four things mentioned here. (1) Allah is free from defects (2) He is Rabb (3) He is my Rabb (4) He is الأَعْلَى, i.e., the highest, the topmost. I am in the lowest position on this earth and my Rabb is the highest on His Throne. We are nearest to Allah in the position of Sajdah.

The message of Tasbeeh: Latest research shows that we need to have two things for a successful and happy life: Positive attitude and Gratitude. We have learned about gratitude. Every Qiyam in Rakah of our Salah start from **اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ** and ends with **وَلَكَ اَلْحَمْدُ**. Now let us see Tasbeeh:

- We recite Tasbeeh 9 times in every Rakah, and therefore more than 200 times every day. The most recited Dhikr in Salah is **سُبْحَانَ رَبِّي**. Remember, Allah wants us to repeat this for a special reason: to train us how to think and live every day in the best way.
- **سُبْحَانَ رَبِّي** has many dimensions for our training. Most important among them is that Allah does not need any partners. It also means that the commandments of Allah like Salah, Fasting, and Hijab etc. are faultless because Allah Himself is free from all defects.
- Allah has kept many things to test us like nose, face, physique, family, country and its situation etc. These tests are also faultless. As an obedient slave, we should ask Allah's help to fulfill our duties without complaining. We must ask Allah: O Allah! Please solve my problems and correct my conditions in order to achieve success in this world and in the hereafter.
- While reciting Tasbeeh, we bow down and we put our face on earth and say **رَبِّي** with love and affection. As if we are saying, O Allah! I am totally satisfied and do not have any complaint. If we do Tasbeeh with this feeling and manner then we can develop a strong Positive Attitude. The present day so called "Success Experts" can give even 1% of it.
- Remember, whatever Allah does is perfect. The situation we are in is either a test and/or due to our own faults. We should pray to Allah to help us do our best in whatever situation we are in or change it the best way. This is the secret of success.

To bring it into our lives, we need to apply the following formula:

- Ask: 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: How many times do I complain about my color, nose, face, physique, family, weather, country, environment, etc.?
- Plan: I will try to never do that again!
- Propagate. I will convey this to others.

Lesson
8a

Tashahhud

After completing this lesson (a & b),
you will learn 93 new words, which
occur 27,536 times in the Qur'an.

46

وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ

وَالصَّلَوَاتُ

لِلَّهِ

6

التَّحِيَّاتُ

and all types of worship by spending wealth	and all types of worship by a body	are due to Allah		All types of worship by a tongue
طَيِّبَاتٌ +	صَلَاةٌ، صَلَوَاتٌ +	لِلَّهِ	لِ	تَحِيَّاتٌ، تَحِيَّاتٌ +
		Allah	for	

- **All types of worship by a tongue:** Salah, Dhikr, Tilawah, Da'wah, nice words, preaching, guiding, suggestions, etc.
 - **All types of worship by a body:** Salah, Saum (fasting), training, helping, educating, to go for Da'wah and propagation, all for Allah
 - **All types of worship by spending wealth:** Hajj, Zakat, Sadaqat (charity), all for Allah.
- Once the Prophet ﷺ said that seventy thousand people will enter Jannah without being taken to account or torment. He then described their attributes. Among other things, he said that they will keep trust in their Rabb (Allah). On hearing this 'Ukashah bin Mihsan (RA) stood up and requested: "Pray to Allah to make me one of them." The Prophet ﷺ said, "You are one of them." Then another man stood up and asked the same thing. The Prophet ﷺ answered, "'Ukashah has surpassed you." [Al-Bukhari and Muslim]

- The Hadith teaches us that the moment we hear of any good, ask Allah for it, or else someone else will grab that chance. With every Du'aa we must check our past and draw a plan for the future.
- Three acts of worship are mentioned here. Let me ask: O Allah! Help me participate in all these three types of worship. And then evaluate: How am I using my tongue, my brain, my intellect, and most importantly, where am I spending my wealth? Make a plan to do these things properly and then propagate the idea.

3

وَبَرَكَاتِهِ

114

وَرَحْمَتِ اللَّهِ

75

أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ

42

عَلَيْكَ

السَّلَامُ

and His blessings			and the Mercy of Allah			O Prophet	be on you	Peace
هُ	بَرَكَاتٌ	وَ	اللَّهُ	رَحْمَتٌ	وَ	نَبِيِّنَ، ⁺ نَبِيِّنَ ⁺		General use: السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ
His	blessings	and	Allah	mercy	And	أَنْبِيَاءَ ⁺		
بَرَكَاتٌ، بَرَكَاتٌ +			رَحِيمٌ: Continually Merciful			Prophets		

- Who performed the three types of worship (by using tongue, body, and spending) the best way? Of course, Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. He has also taught us what they are and how to do them. Therefore, we are praying for three things for him:
 - **سَلَامٌ** : Protection from any harm.
 - **رَحْمَةٌ**: Allah's blessings. May Allah take care of you with love.
 - **بَرَكَاتٌ** : Increase in all blessings, favors, bounties, and goodness.
- These three things are in a nice order. From example, if you plant a flower seed, you want to protect (سَلَامٌ) it from insects, then give (رَحْمَةٌ) water, and then give (بَرَكَاتٌ) manure.
- Without protection, blessings (رَحْمَةٌ) and increase (بَرَكَاتٌ) will be lost!

Explanation of Assalamu Alaikum (with each other): It means, may Allah protect you from any harm. آَل means all types of peace and protection. May Allah protect your Deen, Imaan, health, wealth, business, job, etc. May Allah save you from deficiencies, defects and undesired situation or things.

- After protection, may Allah bless you and increase those blessings!
- What a great way it is in comparison to mere hello, hi and good morning. Furthermore, we get rewards by saying Assalamu Alaikum and the reward for practicing a Sunnah.

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	

- Who received the favors of Allah? (1) Prophets; (2) Truthful people (Siddiqueen); (3) Martyrs (Shuhada); and (4) the Righteous (Saliheen).
- The prayer for peace is for the Prophet ﷺ, then for us, and then for the righteous ones. For Prophets and for the righteous people, Insha'Allah, the Du'aa will be answered. We are in the middle of the two groups, and we hope that Allah will grant peace for us too.
- Remember, Allah bestows His mercy on those who earn it, by acting upon the good and begging for mercy, like the righteous people did.
- Millions of people recite this Du'aa every day. If we want to receive their Du'aa then we should try to become Saleh. O Allah! Make us among the Saliheen so we can get the benefits of their Du'aa.
- Make a plan to become Saleh and to be in the company of Saliheen.

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

Allah	except	(there is) no god	that	I bear witness
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- As mentioned earlier, a doctor who was serving in the emergency ward in an Arab country said that during his service he saw several people dying but only one or two were able to say لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ at their last breath. A son asked his father who was close to death to recite لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ but the father couldn't. The son asked his father in Arabic "Please repeat لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ after me". His father who was an Arab replied in Arabic, "Son I want to say it but I am not able to". May Allah forgive him and forgive us and give us Tawfeeq to say it before we die.
- We don't know which Salah could be our last one. Inside the Salah, this could be the last declaration of these words. So recite them with from the depth of heart and with all due attention so that we get a chance to recite them before our death. The Prophet ﷺ said that he whose last words are لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ will enter Jannah.
- How many times have we obeyed the desires of our Nafs (self)? If we did that, we made our Nafs our إِلَه (god)! How many times have we obeyed Shaitaan? Obeying him is like worshipping him. Why did we do this? Due to bad friends and evil use of gadgets like (mobile, laptop, internet etc.) or due to laziness and lethargy? Let us ask Allah that He gives us Tawfeeq to use our time and resources in the right manner.

وَرَسُولُهُ.

عَبْدُهُ

مُحَمَّدًا

أَنَّ

وَأَشْهَدُ

And His Messenger.

is His slave

Muhammad

that

and I bear witness

- The explanation for the above is already given in Lesson No. 7 for Adhan. The words **عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ** are extra here.
- 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 صلى الله عليه وسلم. He is a model for us, how a true slave should be. He is a model because he is a Messenger too.
- Allah says: **وَكَذَلِكَ جَعَلْنَاكُمْ أُمَّةً وَسَطًا لِتَكُونُوا شُهَدَاءَ عَلَى النَّاسِ** (and thus We have made you a middle nation that you may be witnesses to the people). (Al-Baqarah: 143)
- We are given a huge responsibility after the Messenger of Allah صلى الله عليه وسلم to be a witness to the people, i.e., to convey to them what Islam is. This task is reminded in Tashahud of every Salah and in all five Adhans and Iqamahs.

Lesson
9a

Prayer for
the Prophet ﷺ

After completing this lesson (a & b),
you will learn **102 new** words, which
occur **27,926** times in the Qur'an.

To pray for the prophet effectively, remember the 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 blessing of Allah and after that due to his sacrifices.

Let us take an incident from his life. In spite of being extremely tired 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 on me and my life.

What can I do now in return for these favors? Invite him for a 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 ten rewards from Allah [Muslim].

the family of Muhammad;	and on		on Muhammad		Send peace	O Allah!
ال: Family, followers	عَلَى	وَ	مُحَمَّدٍ	عَلَى	صَلِّ عَلَى: Send peace	
أَهْل: family	on	And	Muhammad	on	صَلِّ: Pray	

- صَلِّ عَلَى actually means: O Allah! Shower Your mercy on him, be very kind to him, raise his name, and elevate his position.
- O Allah! The Prophet ﷺ has done too many favors for us. We don't have anything to pay him back. Only You can reward him the best.
- ال has two meanings: family and followers. If we take the second meaning, then this prayer is for us, the followers, too.

the family of Ibraheem	and on		on Ibraheem	You sent peace	As
	عَلَى	وَ	on Ibraheem (upon whom be peace)	فَعَلْتَ: you did	كَمَا، كَمَا: as
	On	And		صَلَّيْتَ: you sent peace	

- O Allah! You gave Ibrahim ؑ such a position and leadership that all Muslims, Christians, and Jews accept him as a Prophet. O Allah! Give Prophet Muhammad ﷺ also such a status that all the people on this planet accept him as Your last prophet.

full of glory.	worthy of praise	Indeed, You are	
مَجِيد: glory, splendor, magnificence	حَمْد: praise	كَ	إِنَّ
مَجِيد: full of glory	حَمِيد: worthy of praise	you	indeed, certainly

O Allah! You have done a huge favor for us. You sent an excellent prophet for us. You are so Kind and so Merciful. You took so much care for our welfare. You are indeed worthy of praise and full of glory.

- O Allah! You are full of glory and splendor. You have all the resources. Therefore, You alone can give the best reward to the Prophet ﷺ.

Let us study the second part in which only two words are new: بَارِكْ and بَارَكْتَ.

اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ

the family of Muhammad;	and on	on Muhammad	send blessings	O Allah!
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- In the first part عَلَى صَلِّ is mentioned which includes بَرَكَةٌ also. However, in supplications, we repeat the request in different words to express our attachment with the Prophet ﷺ.
- The meaning of *Barakah* is benediction and blessings. It also includes the continuity of and increase in these blessings forever.
- *Barakah* in actions imply their acceptance and getting excellent rewards for them.
- *Barakah* in family imply its growth, prosperity, expansion, and continuity over generations.
- The prayer for *Barakah* is for the family of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and for his followers too. May Allah make us true followers of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ

the family of Ibraheem	and on	on Ibraheem	You sent blessings	as
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إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَّجِيدٌ

full of glory.	worthy of praise	Indeed, You are
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O Allah! You gave Ibraheem عليه السلام such a position and leadership that all the Muslims, Christians, and Jews accept him as a Prophet. O Allah! Give Prophet Muhammad عليه وسلم also such a status that all the people on this planet accept him as Your last prophet.

While praying for the Prophet عليه وسلم, remember his sacrifices for us. Remember also that he was sent as a teacher of the Qur'an.

Ask: O Allah! Help me become his student, i.e., study the Qur'an and Hadith regularly.

Evaluate: How much time do I spend learning these two things? Do I say that "I am busy and I have no time for it?" No time to become the student of Prophet, عليه وسلم? Do we really love him?

Plan: Fix a time for learning the Qur'an and Hadith daily.

Propagate: Try your best to spread the teachings of Qur'an and Sunnah.

Try to recall the advice of the Prophet عليه وسلم while praying for him. For example, regarding the Qur'an, he said: Convey from me, even if it is one verse (that you know).

- How can we convey if we don't understand it? Therefore, make a serious plan to understand the complete Qur'an so that we can answer non-Muslims' questions, address misconceptions and guide people towards Islam, Insha'Allah.
- Imagine that you are lost in a desert. Your food and supplies are finished and you are getting close to death. Suddenly a man comes to you with food and drink. You enjoy the food, get your energy back and start thanking him. He asks you to help him in distributing the food to other 'dying people.' You just stand there and keep repeating, "May Allah have mercy on you, May Allah bless you." Won't it be a very rude thankless attitude? Extend this example to our relationship with the Prophet عليه وسلم. If we just pray for the Prophet and don't convey the message to others, will the Prophet عليه وسلم be happy with us?
- Make efforts to increase your love towards Prophet عليه وسلم by reading about his life and by following his Sunnah.

Lesson
10a

Prayers after Salah

After completing this lesson (a & b), you will learn 116 new words, which occur 28,854 times in the Qur'an.

31

حَسَنَةً

115

فِي الدُّنْيَا

9

اِتِنَا

رَبَّنَا

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

Many Du'aas (supplications) begin with word Rabbana (O our Rabb!).

Rabb is the one who takes care of us, fulfills all our needs every second, and helps us grow.

“Good” in this world includes the following:

- Necessities of life such as sound health, prosperous family, children, friends, respect, honor, wealth, job, business, etc.
- Peace, security, and tranquility in which we can follow the commandments of Allah.
- Things which will be of help to us in the Hereafter such as beneficial knowledge, correct faith (Aqeedah), good deeds, sincerity, good manners, good upbringing etc.
- Nothing is “good” from the first category (health, family, children, wealth, etc.) if it destroys our hereafter.

Let us apply the formula to bring this Du'aa into our lives. We have already asked Allah for Hasanaat. Now let us do the next three steps.

- **Evaluate:** Are things that I am running after in this life be counted as حَسَنَةٌ? If I ask for something of this life and I don't get it, am I satisfied with Allah's decision?
- **Plan:** Prepare a schedule of activities for everyday as a first thing in the morning so that we get the Hasanaat.
- **Propagate:** Convey the message of this verse to others.

115

حَسَنَةً

الْآخِرَةِ

وَفِي

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

“Good” in the Hereafter includes the following:

- Allah's pleasure;
- Paradise;
- Closeness to our beloved Prophet, Muhammad ﷺ
- Closeness to other prophets, truthful people, martyrs, and pious people; and
- Being able To see Allah is the biggest 'Hasanah' of the hereafter.

النَّارِ

عَذَابِ

وَقِنَا

(of) the Fire.	the punishment	and protect us from		
نار : Fire النَّار : the Fire (hellfire)		نَا	قِي	وَا
		Us	Protect	and

- Entry into Jannah does not always guarantee the freedom from hellfire. The scholars say that if a believer's sins outweigh his good deeds, he will be sent into the hellfire first so that he is cleansed of all his sins.
- The easiest way to erase the sins is to do Istighfaar (ask for His forgiveness) as much as possible. Pain, sufferings, and difficulties in a believer's life also remove his sins.
- May Allah forgive our sins and give us the ability and the passion to do good deeds and save us from the Fire.

A Very Important Du'aa (Prayer) After Salah

Mu'adh bin Jabal, May Allah be pleased with him reported: Messenger of Allah ﷺ held my hand and said, "O Mu'adh, By Allah, I love you and advise you not to miss supplicating after every Salah (prayer) saying: اللَّهُمَّ أَعِنِّي عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ وَشُكْرِكَ وَحُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ. [Abu Dawood and An-Nasa'i]

13

1

اللَّهُمَّ أَعِنِّي 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!
the best of your حُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ worship	and your وَشُكْرِكَ thanks	on your عَلَى + ذِكْرِكَ remembrance	أَعِنِّي + نِي	

Realize first the importance of the Du'aa. Look at the emphasis given by the Prophet ﷺ to this Du'aa. He first held the hand of Mua'dh (r) and then said: I love you. Then he said: I advise you.

We can recite this Du'aa with different feelings. For example:

- O Allah! Although I just finished this Salah, I could not 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.
- O Allah! Help me remember You after the Salah, when I will be busy with worldly affairs outside the Masjid. Help me to thank You when I receive different benefits in my worldly affairs and dealings.
- Help me live my whole life in such a way that it becomes full of Your worship.
- حُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ: We offer Salah but very fast, without proper focus, and without feelings and sometimes with laziness. O Allah! Help us offer our worship in a way that pleases You.

Lesson
11a

Surah Al-Ikhlaas

After completing this lesson (a & b), you will learn 131 new words, which occur 30,797 times in the Qur'an.

Introduction: This is a small but very important Surah. When you recite this Surah in the Salah, do not do so just because it is a small Surah but keep in mind its significance and importance also.

- The name of this Surah is Al-Ikhlaas (the purification). Whoever recites this Surah with understanding and believes in what is mentioned in it, his faith will become pure and free from any Shirk (polytheism) or any wrong concepts.
- It is equivalent to one-third of the Qur'an.
- It answers the most fundamental question: Who should we worship and who can qualify to be God.
- 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 obligatory (Fard) Salah and thrice after Fajr and Maghrib Salahs.

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

74 أَحَدٌ 1	اللَّهُ	هُوَ	332 قُلْ
(who is) One	(is) Allah	He	Say
واحد One and only أَحَدٌ	هُوَ اللَّهُ He is Allah:		

قَالَ 530 (He said) قَالُوا 332 (They said) قُلْ 332 (Say)

- Allah is alone. Let us take four important aspects of His Oneness with examples:
- ① He is alone in His entity. He has no partners or relatives, no son or father.
 - ② He is alone in His attributes. Nobody has knowledge of the unseen, no one can hear, help, or see the way Allah does.
 - ③ He is alone in His rights. For example, only He has the right to be worshipped.
 - ④ He is alone in His powers. For example, He alone has the right to declare something lawful or unlawful, permissible or impermissible.

Let us apply the following simple formula to bring this Surah into our lives:

- **Du'aa/Ask:** O Allah! Help me worship You alone.
- **Evaluate:** How many times did I follow my desires? According to the Qur'an, following one's own desire is to make it god [45:23]. How many times did I succumb to the whisperings of the Shaitan? According to the Qur'an, following Shaitan is like worshipping him [23:60]. Why did I listen to him? Because of bad company, TV, internet, or just laziness?
- **Plan:** Remove bad things, bad friends, and bad habits and plan to use the things properly.
- **Propagate:** This verse starts with "Qul." We must propagate the message of Islam to others with wisdom and kindness, like the way Prophet Mohammed ﷺ did. Use this Surah to spread the message of Tawheed and Ikhlāas (sincerity).

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.

- Allah is As-Samad, i.e., He does not need any person or anything. He does not sleep nor gets tired nor does he need anything.

Everyone needs Him. Realize that there are billions of creatures including human beings that are alive because of His mercy, kindness, and continuous support.

- We can also pray to Allah: O Allah! You alone have been fulfilling my needs in past, so please continue to fulfill them in the future also! O Allah! Make me dependent upon You alone and not upon anyone else.

1348

يُولَدُ ۝ ۱ ۝ لَمْ يَلِدْهُ ۝ ۱ ۝ وَلَمْ

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

- This ayah means that Allah was there forever and will be there forever. Try to go back thousands, millions, and billions of years in time and think!! He was always there. Do the same thing for future, and He will always be there.
- 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 plans and our ambitions. Allah is free from all such weaknesses and needs.
- While reciting this ayah we should feel the responsibility of conveying this message to over two billion Christians who wrongly believe that Jesus ﷺ is the son of Allah.

31

أَحَدٌ ۝ ۴ ۝ كُفُوًا ۝ ۱ ۝ لَّهُ ۝ ۱ ۝ وَلَمْ يَكُنْ

Anyone.	comparable	unto Him	And (there) is not		
أَحَدٌ: one (used for Allah only)	equal	for Him, unto Him	يَكُنْ	لَمْ	وَ
أَحَدٌ: anyone (used negatively, like here)			Is	not	and

- Nobody is equal or comparable to Allah in His Entity, His attributes, His Rights, and His Powers.
- Try to imagine the vastness of this universe, billions of kilometers wide; and no one exists there except Allah's creation.
- **Du'aa:** O Allah! Help me develop a strong faith that You are enough for me in all matters of life.
- **Evaluate:** Do I remember this aspect when I am in presence of powerful people? Do I expect benefits from someone else? Is there anybody whom I am afraid of?
- **Plan:** Think deeply over the attributes of Allah and in the ayahs of the Qur'an so that Allah's greatness fills our minds.

Amazing Benefit of this Surah:

One of the companions of the Prophet ﷺ used to recite Surah Al-Ikhlaas followed by some other Surah in every raka'h of Salah. When the Prophet ﷺ asked him about this, he said, "I love it very much." The Prophet ﷺ said, "Your love for this Surah has made you enter Jannah." (Bukhari: 774)

How can we develop **the love of this Surah**? Here are some tips.

- We should thank Allah from the depth of our heart that he conveyed to us the clean, pure, and true message. We now know who is our Creator and what does he want from us. If I had not received this message, I would have been lost in bad thoughts and deeds. Therefore, we should love to recite this Surah.

- If you are an ordinary person and you have a very close relative or friend who is a famous sportsman or a leader, won't you happily mention his name when you introduce yourself to new people? Let us extend this argument. Allah is our Creator and our Sustainer. He created us and this whole wonderful world for us! His love for us is much more than that of a mother's love for her children! Then why shouldn't we love to mention His name and praise him often?
- Allah is such that there is none in comparison to Him in His creativity, in His wisdom, in His lordship, in His power, in His love, etc., most importantly, no one is like Him in His forgiveness and in His grants. People don't like the one who keeps slipping and falling; Allah loves to forgive. People hate if we ask them; Allah loves when we ask Him. No one is kind and caring like Allah is. Allah has 99 names describing His attributes. No one was, is, and will be like Him in all of these attributes.

Such feelings will Insha'Allah help us in developing a love of Allah and reciting this Surah with love.

Lesson
12a

Surah Al-Falaq

After completing this lesson (a & b),
you will learn 144 new words, which
occur 31,638 times in the Qur'an.

Introduction: Surah al-Falaq and Surah an-Nas, the last two Surahs teach us the excellent prayers to protect ourselves.

- It is the Sunnah of the Prophet ﷺ to recite the last three Surahs once after every Salah and thrice after Fajr and Maghrib.
- It has been reported by Ayesha (R) that before sleeping, the Prophet ﷺ used to blow into his hands, recite the last three Surahs and then pass his hands over his body.

[Bukhari and Muslim].

Who among us wants to get protection? Everyone! We should then make it a habit to recite these Surahs regularly. We get two benefits by doing so: (i) Get the protection, and (ii) receive the reward for following the Sunnah.

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قُلْ 1 أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ 1 الْفَلَقِ 1

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

- We should constantly remember that we are surrounded by evil attacks day and night including those from viruses, mischief makers, and jealous people.
- He is the Rabb of the daybreak. Think and study about the Sun, the source of daylight, its diameter of 1.4 million kilometers, its distance of 150 million kilometers and see how Allah rotates the earth with its circumference of 40000 kilometers around the sun to bring out the day and then realize the greatness of Allah while reciting this ayah.
- Allah brings out the day from the darkness of night. Similarly, Allah can remove from us the darkness of evil.
- The Surah starts with “Say.” We should recite this Surah as well as convey it to others with wisdom and kindness, the same way that the Prophet ﷺ did.

مِنْ 30 شَرِّ 2 خَلَقَ 2

He created;	(of) that which	(the) evil	From
خَالِقٌ : Creator	what; that which; not مَا دِينُكَ : What is your Deen?		

- شَرِّ has two meanings: evil and suffering. Some evil things appear to be good but their end is suffering. Therefore they are also evil.
- We ask Allah’s protection from the evil of what He has created, i.e., from the evil of His creations. For example, 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 evil of all living and non-living creatures.
- Allah is the Creator and the rest are His creations. We seek His help from the evil of His creations which include everything. However, the next three verses talk of three specific evils. One thing that is common to these three (night, magic, jealousy) is that we don’t realize if these evils are working against us!

1
وَقَبَّ 3

423

إِذَا

1

غَاسِقٍ

وَمِنْ شَرِّ

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

- After every 12 hours comes the night. The time for work is over and people are relatively free. It is the time when the human mind can easily be corrupted by the devil. An empty man's brain is a devil's workshop.
- Most of the evil, indecent, and immoral acts happen at night such as bad TV programs, evil parties, evil movies, and other evils.
- It is easier for the thieves and enemies to attack at night.
- Staying awake late is also evil because it becomes difficult to get up for Fajr. It is extremely harmful to health too. You lose the excellent opportunities of morning work.

4
فِي الْعُقَدِ 4

1
النَّفْثِ

وَمِنْ شَرِّ

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

- Magic or sorcery is a big test from Allah. If the one who is affected by the magic doesn't have strong faith in Allah, he may start committing shirk and do unIslamic practices to find the solution.
- In some families where relations are not good, people are scared of visiting relatives. They are afraid of magic or other evils from them. This Surah is the best cure for all problems.
- Don't forget the daily blowing by the enemy who lives with us! The Prophet ﷺ said, "When any one of you sleeps, Satan ties three knots at the back of his neck. He recites this incantation at every knot: 'You have a long night, so sleep.' If he awakes and remembers Allah, one knot is loosened. If he performs Wudoo, the (second) knot is loosened; and if he performs prayer, (all) knots are loosened and he begins his morning in a happy and refreshed mood; otherwise, he gets up in bad spirits and sluggish state." [Al-Bukhari, Muslim]
- If you stay awake late, you give a big chance to Shaitan to make you sleep and miss Fajr.

1
حَسَدَ 5

إِذَا

1
حَاسِدٍ

وَمِنْ شَرِّ

he envies.	When	(of) an envier	And from the evil
حَسَدَ: he envied		فَاعِلٍ: doer	
إِذَا حَسَدَ: when he envies		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 reputation, work, property or hurt you.
- Pray to Allah that we are never jealous of anyone. It is like objecting to Allah's distribution! Say A'oodhubillah and pray for more for him and for yourself. You will get it too! The Prophet ﷺ said, "Beware of envy because envy consumes (destroys) the virtues just as the fire consumes the firewood," or he said "grass." [Abu Dawud]

Lesson
13a

Surah An-Naas

After completing this lesson (a & b),
you will learn 156 new words, which
occur 32,111 times in the Qur'an.

This is the last Surah of the Qur'an. The introduction to this Surah is given in the last lesson.

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

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ

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

- **Visualize:** Allah is the Rabb of seven billion people living now on the planet, in addition to those who died before and those who will be coming in future.
- He is the one who causes the rain to fall, brings forth the crops, maintains the sun and the earth in their respective orbits, alters the seasons, and all other things for our survival.
- He looks after every cell and every atom of each one of us every second. He is all-time Rabb of everyone. **Feel** His greatness while reciting it.
- Allah starts the Surah with "Say." We should recite this Surah as well as convey it to others with wisdom and kindness, the same way that the Prophet ﷺ did.

إِلَهِ النَّاسِ 145 مَلِكِ النَّاسِ 13

The God of Mankind	The King of Mankind,
--------------------	----------------------

- **مَلِك** and **مَلِك** should not be mixed! The word **مَلَك** means angel (plural: مَلَائِكَة). The words **مَلِك** and **مَلَائِكَة** occur in the Qur'an 88 times.
- **Visualize:** He is the true King of seven billion people alive today. He owns everything they have, including their life and death. However much they deny or forget him, they call upon Him, especially during tough times and difficulties.
- **Ask:** O Allah! Help me accept You as the true King and the only God in my daily life.
- **Evaluate:** How many times did I follow my desires? According to the Qur'an, following one's own desire is to make it god [45:23]. How many times did I succumb to the whisperings of the Shaitan? According to the Qur'an, following Shaitan is like worshipping him [36:60]. Why did I listen to him? Because of bad company, TV, internet?
- **Plan:** Remove bad friends, habits, and things from your life.

الْخَنَاسِ 4 الْوَسْوَاسِ 1 مِنْ شَرِّ

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

- Whisper is the first attack of Shaitan. If he succeeds then the man intends to do bad thing. Shaitan then pushes the man to do the bad thing. If this is repeated, it becomes a habit. Bad habits lead to bad end.
- Whenever we are careless, Shaitan whispers. If we remember Allah, he withdraws. But he never gives up the whispering activity.

النَّاسِ 5

44
فِي صُدُورٍ

1
يُوسُوسُ

الَّذِي

(of) mankind	into the chests	whispers		Who
	صَدْرٍ، صُدُورٍ ⁺	Whispers	يُوسُوسُ	the one who
		one who whispers	وَسْوَاسٍ	الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ

- Shaitan tries to whisper into the chest as the chest is the entry region of the ‘heart.’ This is similar to a thief entering through the open space around a house.
- If the heart is ‘alive’ and ‘sound’ with the Zikr of Allah, then the whisper attacks of Shaitan fail and he withdraws miserably. If not, the person falls into the sin.
- Allah says about the Qur’an: وَشِفَاءٌ لِّمَا فِي الصُّدُورِ , i.e., a healing for that which is in the chests [10:57]. There are many diseases of the heart such as ignorance, doubts, hypocrisy, evil desires, enmity, hatred, jealousy, etc.

وَالنَّاسِ 6

32
مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ

and mankind.	From among Jinns
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- The Prophet ﷺ told that every one of us has a Shaitan Jinn always with him/her. He continuously tries to mislead us at every possible opportunity by whispering.
- Who are the Shaitans from humans? All those people who work for Shaitan directly or indirectly, who seduce us away from Allah. They include most of our media, television, newspapers and magazines that create doubts about Islam or call towards materialism and immorality. In addition, there are 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!
- In fact, a hadith mentions the greatness of the last two Surahs. 'Uqbah bin 'Amir said that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: 'O 'Uqbah, shall I not teach you the best two Surahs that can be recited?' And he taught me: قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ، قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ
- Plan: Try to avoid all bad programs, gadgets, and friends and use your time to do good things. In addition to seeking Allah’s help, strive as a team to create a clean society free from evil things.

Lesson
14a

Surah Al-Asr

After completing this lesson (a & b), you will learn 174 new words, which occur 36,556 times in the Qur'an.

Introduction: This small Surah provides mankind with a formula to avoid loss. The solution is to do two things for self: faith and good actions; and two things for the society: advise each other to truth and perseverance.

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

1 وَالْعَصْرِ

By the time,

- The letter وَ means: (1) and; (2) by (oath).
- Many Surahs in the Qur'an begin with similar oaths, such as وَالْفَجْرِ، وَالشَّمْسِ، وَاللَّيْلِ.
- Allah has taken an oath by time. Time is a witness to what is being said after this oath.

2 حُسْرٍ

لَفِي

65 الْإِنْسَانَ

1534 إِنَّ

Loss	(is) surely in		Mankind	Indeed
	فِي	لَ	إِنْسَانٍ: Man	Best example:
	In	surely	الْإِنْسَانَ: the man, mankind	إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الصَّابِرِينَ

- In this ayah, we find that in order to show the importance of the subject, Allah began with three distinct forms of emphasis: (1) He took the oath; (2) used إِنَّ; and (3) used لَ.
- There is a fourth emphasis in the form of إِلَّا. In a class of 100 students, if 95 fail in the exam, will we say, "All have passed except 95?" No! We say, "All have failed except five." Therefore, the majority of mankind is in loss.
- This emphasis after emphasis should increase our attention and force us to think again about what we are doing to avoid loss! Remember the example of Ukasha رضي الله عنه and ask Allah to save us from the loss.

الصَّالِحَاتِ

وَعَمِلُوا

258 آمَنُوا

الَّذِينَ

664 إِلَّا

Righteous/good deeds	and did		have believed	those who	Except
صَالِحٍ ← صَالِحُونَ، صَالِحِينَ+	عَمِلُوا	وَ	إِيمَانٍ	صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
صَالِحَةٍ ← صَالِحَاتٍ+	they did	And	belief, faith	أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ	

- **Du'aa:** O Allah! Grant me the correct, complete, and firm faith.
- **Evaluate:** How is my faith in Allah, the hereafter, the two angels, the book, the messengers, the fate, and in the Shaitan that accompanies me throughout the day? Does my faith encourage me to do good things?
- What is the state of my faith in Allah's Book? Do I just have the faith or do I care to develop a relationship with it by studying and practicing it?

The Qur'an deals with the details of our beliefs. Reciting the Qur'an with understanding and studying Hadith strengthens and increases our faith.

- Faith alone is not enough to save me from the loss. Good deeds are also essential. What is the quality of my Salah, fasts, Zakah, manners, morals, dealings, etc.?

247

3 بِالصَّبْرِ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ وَتَوَاصَوْا

to [the] patience.	and advised each other		to the truth,	and advised each other	
صَبْر	تَوَاصَوْا	وَ	حَقَّ : Truth	تَوَاصَوْا	وَ
Perseverance, patience	advised each other	and		advised each other	and

- Good deeds include every good action. Two actions are specially mentioned here: to advise others to the truth and to patience.
- Where will one find the truth? In the Qur'an and in the Sunnah of the Prophet, ﷺ. If we are not able to even understand the Qur'an, then how are we going to propagate the truth to others?
- In many chapters of the Qur'an, Allah describes how the prophets and messengers advised people to the truth, righteousness and patience. Learn from them the way to do it.
- In this ayah, Allah is addressing the people in the plural form! i.e. '*those* who do ...' This shows that we have to work as a team and advise each other to obey Allah in every aspect of their life.
- You can start now by selecting a friend in this class and ask him to be a partner in advising each other to learn the Qur'an and practice it till its completion.
- Patience (Sabr) is of three types: (1) Patience to do good deeds including Da'wah work; (2) patience to stay away from sins; and (3) patience while facing difficulties, diseases, etc.
- When we tell our son or daughter to "Get Educated," we have a detailed plan for his education. Do we have a similar plan for advising people to the righteous path?
- وَ : and; أَوْ²⁸⁰ : or. We need to do four things as mentioned in this Surah because between each task, Allah uses the letter وَ (and). He did not say أَوْ (or).

Lesson
15a

Surah An-Nasr

After completing this lesson (a & b),
you will learn **186 new** words, which
occur **37,500** times in the Qur'an.

Introduction: According to Abdullah bin Abbas, may Allah be pleased with him, this Surah is the last complete Surah of the Qur'an that was revealed to the Prophet, ﷺ [Muslim, Nasai]. After this Surah, some verses of other Surahs were revealed.

The enemies of Islam were defeated in Arabia and people were accepting Islam in groups because there was no one to scare them or confuse them by telling false things about Islam. They got the freedom to accept it.

﴿أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ﴾ ﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ﴾
171 423

إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ 1

and the Victory		the Help of Allah	Comes	When
الْفَتْحُ	وَ	نَصْرٌ: help	جَاءَ: came	إِذَا 239، إِذَا جَاءَ
victory; opening	and		إِذَا جَاءَ: when (it) comes	

- With Allah's help only, things get done.
- The victory here refers to the Conquest of Makkah in the 8th year of Hijrah.
- **Ask:** O Allah! Grant us your help in everything we do.
- **Evaluate:** It took 23 years of hardwork and complete devotion to Allah after which Allah's help came.
- **Plan:** What can I do today, this week, or at this stage in my life? One must make an individual and a collective plan so that we also receive the help of Allah. One should spend his money, his time, his resources and his abilities to serve the Deen of Islam. If you are a student, then do your best to excel in studies so you serve Islam the best way.

وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا 2

in crowds,	[into] the religion of Allah			entering	the people	And you see	
فُوجٌ: crowd	اللَّهِ	دِينِ	فِي	دُخُولٌ entry	إِنْسَانٌ: man	رَأَيْتَ	وَ
أَفْوَاجٌ: crowds	Allah	religion	into	خُرُوجٌ exit	نَاسٌ: people	you saw	and

- Here 'the people' refers to the different tribes of Arabia who entered Islam after the conquest of Makkah.
- There are two meanings of Deen: (1) Judgment (2) System of life. Here Deen refers to the system of life. People entering the Deen means that they have become Muslims.
- According to the above verse, what is the result of victory and help from Allah? People getting guidance and entering the fold of Islam. Are we helping others to understand Islam so that they can get the best of this world and the hereafter?

وَاسْتَغْفِرُهُ ۗ

رَبِّكَ

بِحَمْدٍ

فَسَبِّحْ

and ask forgiveness of Him			(of) your Lord	with (the) praise		Then glorify	
هُ	اسْتَغْفِرُ	وَ	Who takes care of us and helps us grow	حَمْدٍ	بِ	سَبِّحْ	فَ
Him	ask forgiveness of	and		Praise	with	glorify	then

- **سَبِّحْ** means say Subhanallah. It means that Allah is free from any defect, deficiency, or imperfection. He does not need anybody's help. He is not weak and He is not under pressure of anyone. He has no son or father. He is alone in His entity, His attributes, His rights and His powers. Refer to lesson No. 7 for the message of Tasbeeh.
- **فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ** How can you praise someone against whom you have a complaint, however small it may be? It is for this reason that we often see the words Alhamdulillah mentioned after Subhanallah.
- O Allah! Whatever defect was there in our good deeds, please forgive us for that.
- Our Tasbeeh and Hamd are defective. For that also, we should consistently ask His forgiveness. Whenever we get the opportunity to perform a good deed, we should immediately do Tasbeeh, Hamd and ask for forgiveness.

تَوَّابًا ۝ 3

كَانَ

إِنَّهُ

Oft-forgiving.	Is	Indeed, He
تَابَ: he turned تَابِي: one who turns تَوَّابٌ: one who turns often تَوَّابٌ ← تَوَّابُونَ+, تَوَّابِيْنَ+	The regular meaning of كَانَ: was For Allah, كَانَ here means: is .	إِنَّ: إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الصَّابِرِينَ <u>Indeed</u> Allah is with those who are patient

- This is a very big sign of relief and good news for sinners like us. We should never lose hope in the Mercy of Allah. Repent sincerely, i.e., accept that you sinned, feel sorry, and have a firm intention of never repeating the sin. Always have firm belief that Allah will accept your repentance.
- **Example:** If I am very hungry and if someone tells me that he feeds hundreds of people, won't I immediately ask him for food. Likewise, in this verse, Allah talks about his immense forgiveness. So one must immediately use the opportunity and ask Allah for forgiveness. Similarly, whenever Allah's name or his act is mentioned, we can use that to ask Allah in a way that benefits us.

Lesson
16a

Surah Al-Kafiroon

After completing this lesson (a & b), you will learn 194 new words, which occur 38,531 times in the Qur'an.

When the polytheists of Makkah saw that more and more people were leaving their religion and revert 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.

The Surah contains a very important message. It tells us that there can be no compromise in the matters of faith.

- The Prophet ﷺ used to recite this Surah and Surah Al-Ikhlāas in the Sunnah Salāhs of Fajr and Maghrib. [Musnad Ahmad, Tirmidhi, Nasai, and Ibn Majah].
- The Prophet ﷺ advised some of his companions to recite it before sleep: Recite Surah Al-Kafiroon for it is a clearance from shirk (associating partners with Allah).” [Abu Dawood].

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

الْكَافِرُونَ 1

يَا أَيُّهَا

قُلْ

Disbelievers!	O	Say,
كَافِرٍ، كَافِرُونَ، كَافِرِينَ+	يَا، ³⁶¹ يَا أَيُّهَا، ¹⁵³ يَا أَيُّهَا: O These occur in the Qur'an 511 times.	

- The word يَا occurs in the Qur'an extensively. For example يَا قَوْمِ³⁸³ (O people!).
- Kafir is the one who receives the message of Islam, understands it, and then rejects it. 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 who came the Prophet ﷺ to invite him to do shirk. They had clearly rejected Islam and that's why they are called Kafirs.
- The word Kafir itself is not degrading. Allah has asked Muslims to do Kufr with Taghoot (Shaitan). In that sense, every Muslim has to be a Kafir of Taghoot.
- What was the real problem with the disbelievers? They rejected the truth even after recognizing it because of their desires, ego, wealth, status, and traditions.
- **Du'aa:** O Allah! Let me not reject the truth because of my ego, desires, or status.
- **Evaluate:** How many times did I reject the truth or didn't accept it instantly?
- **Plan** to repent. Plan to realize the greatness of Allah and to train oneself to follow the truth.
- **Propagate:** Create awareness among people regarding the dangerous consequences of following one's ego and traditions.

تَعْبُدُونَ 2

مَا

لَا أَعْبُدُ

you worship	what	I do not worship
تَفْعَلُونَ : you all do		أَشْهَدُ : I bear witness; أَعُوذُ : I take refuge

Ibadah has three meanings: (1) worship; (2) obedience; and (3) slavery. There is no compromise in any of these three. All these are for Allah alone.

- Today, some non-Muslims are trying to defame Islam. In this environment, you have to follow Islam without any inferiority complex. You have to be firm in your 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		عَابِدٌ ، 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.
- All religions are not equal. Allah had sent the message to every nation but they lost the original or left it. We should try to present Islam in the best and wise way.

4 عَبَدْتُمْ

مَا

عَابِدٌ

وَلَا أَنَا

you worshipped	(of) what	(be) a worshipper	And Nor (will) I		
فَعَلْتُمْ: you all did		فَاعِلٌ: doer	أَنَا	لَا	وَ
عَبَدْتُمْ: you all worshipped		عَابِدٌ: worshipper	I	not	And

This appears to be a repetition but it is not. There are different messages in the two verses.

- I don't worship your idols now (لَا أَعْبُدُ) and I will not worship them in future (وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ).
- I don't worship your present idols (مَا تَعْبُدُونَ) and I will not worship your past idols (مَا عَبَدْتُمْ).
- There is no compromise in the matter of faith. It is not because of arrogance but because we follow the truth and we are afraid of Allah's wrath.

5 أَعْبُدُ

مَا

عِبُدُونَ

وَلَا أَنْتُمْ

I worship	(of) what	Worshippers	And Nor are you
-----------	-----------	-------------	-----------------

- 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.

6 دِينِ

وَلِي

دِينِكُمْ

لَكُمْ

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

- 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 Muhammad ﷺ stop propagating Islam after this revelation? Never! This statement is in response to their offer of compromise.
- The disbelievers came to the Prophet 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 hellfire and get the best of this world and the hereafter.

Lesson
17a

Purpose of Revelation

After completing this lesson (a & b),
you will learn 208 new words, which
occur 39,571 times in the Qur'an.

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

55

261

مُبْرَكٌ

إِلَيْكَ

أَنْزَلْنَاهُ

كِتَابٌ

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	إِلَى	هُ	أَنْزَلْنَا	كُتُبٌ +
	You	to	it	we sent down	

- The Qur'an is the book of Allah which is sent down from heavens through Jibra'eel (A).
- Allah has already stated that this is a blessed book. But the reason for its revelation is expressed next. If we want to earn the blessings of this book then we have to carry out those things for which it was revealed.
- Barakah means to receive a blessing, to have it stay with you, and to have increase in it.
- **Qur'an is Mubarak:** The night in which it was revealed became better than 1000 nights. So imagine how great the Qur'an is. The month in which it was revealed became the best.
- The messenger on which it was revealed became the top messenger. The city in which it was revealed became the city of peace. This book has changed the history of the world. The Sahabah who received this book became the leaders of this world within 100 years. For almost 1000 years, i.e., till the time the Muslims were attached properly to the Qur'an, Muslims retained the leadership in all spheres of life.
- We should be extremely happy and say: O Allah! Thank you so much! You are so nice and so caring that You sent us a book full of barakah.
- The best use of a blessing is to benefit from it. Therefore, We should recite, understand, ponder, memorize, and spread the Qur'an!
- The book is full of barakah. But why did Allah send it down? It is mentioned in the next part. In other words, if we want to receive barakah, we should do those two things.

43

382

أُولُوا الْأَلْبَابِ (سورة ص) 29

وَلِيَتَذَكَّرَ

آيَاتِهِ

لِيَتَذَكَّرُوا

those of understanding.		and so that (they) receive admonition			its verses		so that they ponder	
أَلْبَابِ	أُولُوا، أُولِي	يَتَذَكَّرَ	لِ	وَ	هُ	آيَاتِ	يَتَذَكَّرُوا	لِ
Understanding	those of	they receive admonition	so that	and	its	verses	they ponder	so that
أَلْبَابِ Intellect: بُ					آيَاتِ sign; verse: آية		تَذَكَّرَ: pondering	

- The Qur'an is sent down for: (1) pondering; and (2) taking lessons from it.
- 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, math, or commerce in the same way? No! You have to stop and think over or ponder.
- 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 and will always be there; whose

universe is so big that just to go out of our own galaxy, we will need 100,000 years if we travel at the speed of light (3,00,000 kilometers/sec). Allah sent it down from above the seven heavens.

- To ponder the Qur'an or reflect upon it, you have to understand it first!
- Receiving admonition means to take lessons, to listen the advice, to implement them in our lives. For example, if you tell a student, "Prepare for the exams, otherwise you will fail." If he prepares for the exam then he has acted on your advice.
- You can do so by acting upon its commandments and staying away from its prohibitions.
- When we do the above two, then by Allah's Will, we can earn all the blessings of this world and the hereafter through the Qur'an.

Our relationship with the Qur'an:

- ① **Direct:** The Qur'an is Allah's word. Whenever I hear it or recite it, I should **feel** that Allah is directly addressing me. He sees me how I react to His words!
- ② **Personal:** Every verse of the Qur'an is for me. Let us not say that this verse is for kaafir, mushrik, or munafiq. I have to see what is there in it for me! Why did Allah address this to me?
- ③ **Planned:** Every grain is destined for someone to eat! In the same manner, each and every verse is destined for someone to hear or recite. If I heard Surah Qaaf in Fajr today, then it has something to do with what I am doing today.
- ④ **Relevant:** Qur'an is a reminder. Can Allah's reminder be irrelevant? I should ask O Allah! Why did you make me hear or recite this verse(s) today?

Tadabbur تَدَبُّرٌ: It means thinking over or pondering. Below is a simple method of Tadabbur for a common man. There are many aspects of Tadabbur but we are talking about basics only.

- Study: Study the verses repeatedly with understanding. Study brief commentary or Tafseer if available.
- Visualize: Use your imagination to visualize what is stated there. For example, when Allah talks about the heavens or the earth, try to visualize them.
- Feel: Recite with feelings. For Example, recite the ayah about Jannah with hope and about hell with fear.

Tadhakkur تَذَكُّرٌ: It means taking lessons or receiving admonition. Following is a simple method to do it.

- Ask: Extract a du'aa from the passage you have learnt and ask Allah to help you implement what you are asking. For example, for the verse of this lesson: O Allah help me do Tadabbur. Just Du'aa is not enough. One should evaluate his performance and make plans. Otherwise it will be like a student who prays to Allah in Fajr, Zuhr, Asr, etc. to help him pass the exams but he does not go to school nor studies any book!
- Evaluate: What have you done so far regarding the work related to Du'aa. For example, how much time did I invest last day in Tadabbur? If you did, alhamdulillah; if not, astaghfirullah.
- Plan: What is the plan regarding the work related to Du'aa. For example, how much time will you give for Tadabbur every day?

Regarding the plan, we have to be careful and check one thing: When it comes to group or Fiqh issues or any new idea, then please check with scholars before you mention it to others or implement it.

For common people like us, there are many areas that we can work on such as: Relationship with Allah, obeying the Prophet ﷺ, planning for the hereafter, different types of worship, morals, good dealings, dawah, ordering good and stopping evil, team spirit, etc.

Tableegh (Conveying): The Prophet ﷺ said,
201

آيَةً

وَلَوْ

عَنِّي

بَلَّغُوا

(it is a single) verse.

even if

from me

Convey

It means whatever we are reading from the Quran and Hadith, we have to convey it to others. Try to convey the beautiful Message of Islam to others in the best possible way.

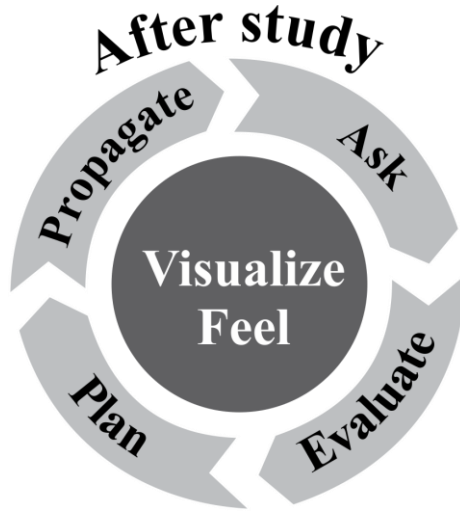
We have to invest our time, money, and abilities in this task and help those who are working in the Da'wah field.

The logo shown here is placed at the beginning of every lesson to remind you about the basics of Tadabbur, Tazakkur, and Tableegh.

To do Tadabbur and Tadhakkur on every Ayah or Zikr, we can use this logo: Study it, ponder it, visualize it, and feel it.

- Ask Allah according to the topic of the Ayah
- Evaluate your past in the light of this Du'aa
- Plan for the upcoming days
- Propagate the message so that we can fulfil our responsibility and get reward too.

Based on verses like this, the scholars have listed the rights of the Qur'an as follows: Believe in it, read it, understand it, ponder its verses, act upon it, spread it, etc.



Lesson
18a

Qu'ran is Easy to Learn

After completing this lesson (a & b),
you will learn 222 new words, which
occur 40,469 times in the Qur'an.

In the last lesson, we have learnt that Allah has revealed the Qur'an for pondering and acting upon it. To ponder its verses, i.e., Arabic verses because the Qur'an cannot be translated. Somebody may say that this is a blind belief. It is not! For example, take a couplet of the best poetry in your language (if it is not English) and try to translate into English. You can't! The beauty, the power, the balance, the depth, selection of recurring and matching words, ... everything is gone! If human composition cannot be translated, how can Allah's 'composition' be translated?

This means even if you have read 100 translations of the Holy Qur'an, in simple terms you have not read it at all! The Qur'an is Arabic Qur'an only! Please note that We are not negating the rewards (10 rewards for each letter recited) and not decreasing the value of translation because we will learn Arabic through the translation only. The point is: Translation is not our destination.

The Arabic Qur'an has a "Spiritual voltage" that penetrates deep into the heart because it is Allah's book. There are many spiritual effects of the verses and Surahs. You get 10 rewards for reciting each letter of the Arabic Qur'an.

The verses of the Qur'an are in Arabic and the Qur'an cannot be translated. We can get only the message of the Qur'an in the translation. To ponder the Arabic verses, we have to learn Arabic.

It is a huge blessing from Allah that He has made the Qur'an easy to understand. Its Arabic is also easy to learn as far as basic understanding is concerned.

﴿اعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم﴾ ﴿بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم﴾

70

406

لِلذِّكْرِ (القَمَر: 17)

الْقُرْآنَ

يَسِّرْنَا

وَلَقَدْ

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

- 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" [Encyclopedia Britannica].
- Qur'an is easy for learning, practicing, and for advising others too. Understand it well so that you learn its style, arguments, stories, and proofs thoroughly.
- Never ever think, say, or accept that the Qur'an is difficult to understand. Are you going to contradict this verse? (May Allah forgive us)
- Qur'an is easy to learn, but it is not automatic. You have to spend time and effort for learning it. The Prophet ﷺ said that Allah runs towards the one who walks towards Him. Let us start walking first and you will be amazed to see the results.
- Qur'an is easy to understand and take lessons from it. It is easy to see what Allah wants me to believe and to practice.
- Please don't mix it with Fiqh or legal issues. For that, we should go to scholars.

Let us take a Hadith now.

حَيْرُكُمْ 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	خَيْرُ
it	taught	and	عَلَّمَ: taught	Who is your Rabb?	your	good, best

- The Prophet ﷺ mentioned the student first and then the teacher. This is a great honor for every student of the Qur'an. It also means that there is no end to learning the Book of Allah! Hence, we should keep learning more and more about it till we die.
- It also means that the best person is the one who does both the learning and the teaching.
- Whatever we have learnt so far is very easy to teach. Can you write at least 2 names whom you will teach.
- Right now, millions of classes may be running on the earth. The best in the sight of Allah are those where the Qur'an is taught.
- Till now, you may have attended thousands of classes but this class or a similar Qur'an class is the most valuable in the sight of Allah because we are learning the Qur'an.
- Learning the Qur'an does not mean just learning how to read it. It also means how to 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 Sahabah (the companions of the Prophet ﷺ) learnt, first we have to learn how to read Arabic letters and words along with Tajweed. Don't stop there because the real learning of the Qur'an starts after it, i.e., how to understand it and practice it.

Let us take another Hadith:

بِالنِّيَّاتِ إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ (بخاری)

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

- 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. He will be thrown into the hell because of his wrong intention. Allah doesn't accept those deeds which are done to show others along with Him.
- Let us learn the Qur'an to please Allah only. Learn it to understand and practice it.
- Let us learn it to teach others for the sake of Allah because a huge majority is away from the Qur'an. Perhaps 90% of Non-Arab Muslims today do not understand the Qur'an. If we teach them the Qur'an, they will be able to convey it to others.

The three words given in the table below occur **2370 times** in the Qur'an. Remember their meanings by using the following examples. It is easier to remember and recall the meanings if you remember their examples too. The examples are very useful, especially when you get confused and start mixing the meaning of one with the other similar sound word (such as **إِنْ** and **إِنَّمَا**).

If Allah wills	إِنْ 56 شَاءَ اللَّهُ	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

Lesson 19a

How to learn it?

After completing this lesson (a & b), you will learn **232 new** words, which occur **41,111** times in the Qur'an.

The best way to learn the Qur'an is to follow the three steps mentioned in this lesson.

1 Ask Allah for knowledge

عِلْمًا 114 (سورة طه)

زِدْنِي

رَبِّ

in knowledge.	Increase me		O, My Lord!
عِلْم: knowledge	نِي	زِدْ	رَب: Takes care of us & helps us grow
	Me	Increase	

- Allah taught this Du'aa (supplication) to Prophet ﷺ especially for memorizing and learning the Qur'an. We should, therefore, beg Allah using this Du'aa repeatedly and sincerely.
 - Tip to remind us to receipt this Duaa: You may link it to the word 'ilm' in Ayatul-Kursi and after you recite ayatal kursi or after Adhkaar, say: رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا
- Along with Du'aa, we must make a 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? If we just pray for knowledge but don't make an effort then we are playing with the Du'aa?
- Some people say that you don't need to know more; just practice what you know. This statement is not correct. The only Du'aa 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; Like a heart patient who will undergo an open heart surgery the next day. Will he ask Allah only once? Will he ask without feelings? Ask Allah again and again to help us understand every page of the most important book of knowledge.

2 Use all the resources starting with the pen

بِالْقَلَمِ 4 (سورة العلق)

عَلَّمَ

304
الَّذِي

by the pen.		Taught	(The one) Who
الْقَلَمِ	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! You have written millions of words with your hand. Now use your hand for learning Qura'nic Arabic and make it a habit.
- Where will you write? Maintain a notebook. Keep a record of what you are learning. Develop a small library of books and notebooks.
- According to modern research, writing helps you learn things effectively. You have to first read or listen to things, think about it, and then use your eyes and fingers to write while keeping the whole body silent and focused on the task.

Make a vow to yourself today that you will spare at least five minutes for writing the meanings and the grammatical forms of new words. 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!" اِقْرَأْ. Make reading and writing your special habit especially when it comes to learning the Qur'an.

3 Compete and try to excel

(الْمَلِك: 2) عَمَلًا ط

36 أَحْسَنُ

59 أَيُّكُمْ

in deeds?	is best			Which of you	
عَمَلٌ، أَعْمَالٌ +	أَكْبَرُ	كَبِيرٌ	Big	كُمُ	أَيُّ
	أَصْغَرُ	صَغِيرٌ	Small	your, you	which of
أَحْسَنُ	حَسَنٌ	Good			

- Allah created us not just to see who is a Muslim and who is not; but to see who is best. Best in individual works, i.e., best in praying; best in homes; best in office, etc.. best in social works such as helping others, doing Da'wah, enjoining good, and forbidding evil.
- You have started learning the Qur'an. Allah is watching us right now to see who is better in learning the Qur'an in this class? 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, their pens are also ready to record your deeds. Are you ready?

Lesson
20a

What have we learnt
and what next?

After completing this lesson (a & b),
you will learn 232 new words, which
occur 41,111 times in the Qur'an.

Let's take the 5 starting verses of Surah Al-Baqarah.

In the following verses, some words are underlined that means these words are learnt in this course.

سورة البقرة: 1-5

الْم ۝١ ذٰلِكَ الْكِتٰبُ لَا رَيْبَ ۙ فِيْهِ ۚ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِيْنَ ۝٢

the God-conscious	for	a Guidance	In it,	doubt	No	is the Book	That	Alif Laam Meem
-------------------	-----	------------	--------	-------	----	-------------	------	----------------

الَّذِيْنَ يُؤْمِنُوْنَ بِالْغَيْبِ وَيُقِيْمُوْنَ الصَّلٰوةَ وَمِمَّا رَزَقْنٰهُمْ

Them	We have provided	and out of what	the prayer	establish	and	the unseen	in	believe	Those who
------	------------------	-----------------	------------	-----------	-----	------------	----	---------	-----------

يُنْفِقُوْنَ ۝٣ وَالَّذِيْنَ يُؤْمِنُوْنَ بِمَا اُنزِلَ اِلَيْكَ وَمَا

and what	to you	is sent down	in what	Believe	And those who	they spend.
----------	--------	--------------	---------	---------	---------------	-------------

اُنزِلَ مِنْ قَبْلِكَ ۚ وَبِالْآخِرَةِ ۙ هُمْ يُوقِنُوْنَ ۝٤

firmly believe.	they	and in the Hereafter	before you	was sent down
-----------------	------	----------------------	------------	---------------

اُولٰٓئِكَ عَلٰى هُدًى مِّنْ رَّبِّهِمْ

their Lord	from	guidance	are on	Those
------------	------	----------	--------	-------

وَالَّذِيْنَ هُمْ الْمُفْلِحُوْنَ ۝٥

are the successful ones.	They	and those
--------------------------	------	-----------

آية الكرسي: 255

اللّٰهُ لَاۤ اِلٰهَ اِلَّا هُوَ ۙ الْحَيُّ الْقَيُّوْمُ ۚ

The Sustainer and Protector (of all that exists)	The Ever-Living	He,	but	God	No	Allah
--	-----------------	-----	-----	-----	----	-------

لَا تَاْخُذُهٗ سِنَةٌۭٓ وَّلَا نَوْمٌ

Sleep	And not	slumber	Does not overtake Him
-------	---------	---------	-----------------------

لَهُۥ مَا فِي السَّمٰوٰتِ وَمَا فِي الْاَرْضِ

on the earth	and whatever is	in the skies	whatever is	To him belongs
--------------	-----------------	--------------	-------------	----------------

مَنْ	ذَا الَّذِي	يَشْفَعُ	عِنْدَهُ	إِلَّا	بِإِذْنِهِ
Who	Is he that	can intercede	With Him	except	with His permission?
يَعْلَمُ	مَا	بَيْنَ أَيْدِيهِمْ	وَمَا	خَلْفَهُمْ	
He knows	that which is	with their own hands	and that which	is behind them	
وَلَا يُحِيطُونَ	بِشَيْءٍ	مِّنْ عِلْمِهِ	إِلَّا	بِمَا شَاءَ	
and they will never encompass	anything	of His knowledge	except	that which He wills	
وَسِعَ	كُرْسِيُّهُ	السَّمَوَاتِ	وَالْأَرْضَ		
Encompasses	His chair	the Heavens	and the earth		
وَلَا يَئُودُهُ	حِفْظُهُمَا	وَهُوَ	الْعَلِيُّ	الْعَظِيمُ	
He feels no fatigue in	guarding and preserving both of them	And He	is the Most High	the Supreme.	

Grammar

Lesson 1b

هُوَ، هُمْ، أَنْتَ، أَنَا، أَنْتُمْ، نَحْنُ

After completing this lesson (a & b), you will learn **12 new words**, which occur **7,248 times** in the Qur'an.

GRAMMAR:

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

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

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

Continue the above steps without translating these words. Just five minutes of your practice using TPI will make the learning of these six words extremely easy!!!

At this point, don't worry about learning the terminologies (first person, singular, pronoun etc.). Just focus on these six words and their meanings.

Spoken Arabic

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lesson
2b

هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ، هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ...

After completing this lesson (a & b),
you will learn 27 new words, which
occur 8,638 times in the Qur'an.

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

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

Signs for Nouns: They start with اَلْ or end with تات، يَنْ، نُونَ، يَنْ، etc.

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

the Muslim	اَلْمُسْلِمُ	a Muslim	مُسْلِمٌ 42
the believer	اَلْمُؤْمِنُ	a believer	مُؤْمِنٌ 230
the pious person	اَلصَّالِحُ	a pious person	صَالِحٌ 136
the disbeliever	اَلْكَافِرُ	a disbeliever	كَافِرٌ 134
the polytheist	اَلْمُشْرِكُ	a polytheist	مُشْرِكٌ 49

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

Let us practice the following at least three times:

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

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

Spoken Arabic

93 هَلْ هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ؟ نَعَمْ، هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ 4

هَلْ هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ

هَلْ أَنْتَ مُسْلِمٌ؟

نَعَمْ، أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ

هَلْ أَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ؟

نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ مُسْلِمُونَ

Pronouns (with examples)

He is a Muslim.	هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ
They are Muslims.	هُم مُسْلِمُونَ
You are a Muslim.	أَنْتَ مُسْلِمٌ
I am a Muslim.	أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ
You are Muslims.	أَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ
We are Muslims.	نَحْنُ مُسْلِمُونَ

For the first 3 times, repeat each sentence in the table along with its translation, i.e., show and say هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ He is a Muslim; هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ They are Muslims; etc. For the next 3 cycles, just repeat Arabic sentences using TPI, i.e., just say هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ etc.

Continue the above steps without translation. Just five minutes of your practice using TPI will make the learning of these six sentences extremely easy!!!

Lesson
3b

رَبُّهُ، رَبُّهُمْ...

After completing this lesson (a & b), you will learn 33 new words, which occur 12,089 times in the Qur'an.

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

Spoken Arabic

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

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

His, their, your, ...	
His	هُ
Their	هُمْ
Your	كَ
My	ي
Your	كُمْ
Our	نَا

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

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

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

Let us now practice spoken Arabic. (مَا: 2154 what)

مَا دِينُكَ؟ دِينِي الْإِسْلَامُ

Lesson 4b

هِيَ، هِئَا، مُسْلِمَةٌ، مُسْلِمَاتٌ

After completing this lesson (a & b), you will learn 44 new words, which occur 15,387 times in the Qur'an.

GRAMMAR:

Let us learn Arabic words for she and her.

هي⁶⁴: she. when you say هي (she) or هِئَا (her) show towards your left using the pointing of your left hand; as if that lady is on your left side.

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

Spoken Arabic

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

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

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

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

For example, أَبِيوَبَكْرٍ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهُ، عَائِشَةُ رَضِيَ اللهُ عَنْهَا.

Spoken Arabic

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

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

Plural Feminine: The rule for making their plurals is to replace ة with ات at the end. There are other rules as well that you will study later.

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

Lesson
5b

ل، مِنْ، عَنْ

After completing this lesson (a & b),
you will learn 57 new words, which
occur 19,471 times in the Qur'an.

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

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

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

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

Spoken Arabic

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

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

1361 for : ل (الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ)	
لَهُ	for him
لَهُمْ	for them
لَكَ	for you
لِي	for I
لَكُمْ	for you all
لَنَا	for us

from... : مِنْ 744*

We have already taken into count the word مِنْ (2471 times) in Lesson No.1a, therefore the remaining words occurred 744 times.

from him	مِنْهُ
from them	مِنْهُمْ
from you	مِنْكَ
from me	مِنِّي
from you	مِنْكُمْ
from us	مِنَّا

with : عَنْ 416

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

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

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

Lesson
6b

بِ، فِي، عَلَى

After completing this lesson (a & b), you will learn 63 new words, which occur 23,267 times in the Qur'an.

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

اللَّهِ	بِسْمِ	بِ : in
of Allah	<u>In</u> the name	
اللَّهِ	فِي 176 سَبِيلِ	فِي : in
of Allah	<u>In</u> the path	
عَلَيْكُمْ	السَّلَامِ	عَلَى : on
<u>on</u> you	Peace	

The word سُبُلِ، سَبِيلِ (the way) occurs in the Qur'an 176 times.

with, in بِ : 510	
in him	بِهِ
in them	بِهِمْ
in you	بِكَ
in me	بِي
in you all	بِكُمْ
in us	بِنَا

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

هَلْ فِيهِ خَيْرٌ؟ نَعَمْ، فِيهِ خَيْرٌ

هَلْ فِيهِمْ خَيْرٌ؟ نَعَمْ، فِيهِمْ خَيْرٌ

هَلْ فِيكَ خَيْرٌ؟

نَعَمْ، فِيَّ خَيْرٌ

هَلْ فِيكُمْ خَيْرٌ؟

نَعَمْ، فِيْنَا خَيْرٌ

in : فِي 1684

in him	فِيهِ
in them	فِيهِمْ
in you	فِيكَ
in me	فِيَّ
in you all	فِيكُمْ
in us	فِيْنَا

ON : عَلَى 1207*

We have already taken into count the word عَلَيْهِمْ (216 times) in Lesson No. 4a, therefore the remaining words occurred 1207 times.

on him	عَلَيْهِ
on them	عَلَيْهِمْ
on you	عَلَيْكَ
on me	عَلَيَّ
on you all	عَلَيْكُمْ
on us	عَلَيْنَا

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

بِهِ: in him;

بِهَا: in her

فِيهِ: in him;

فِيهَا: in her

عَلَيْهِ: on him;

عَلَيْهَا: on her

Lesson
7b

إِلَى، مَعَ، عِنْدَ

After completing this lesson (a & b), you will learn 80 new words, which occur 26,082 times in the Qur'an.

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

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

Spoken Arabic

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

عِنْدَ: with 197	
عِنْدَهُ	with him; near him; he has
عِنْدَهُمْ	with them; near them; they have
عِنْدَكَ	with you; near you; you have
عِنْدِي	with me; near me; I have
عِنْدَكُمْ	with you all; near you; you have
عِنْدَنَا	with us; near us; we have

to, toward : إلى 736

to him	إِلَيْهِ
to them	إِلَيْهِمْ
to you	إِلَيْكَ
to me	إِلَيَّ
to you all	إِلَيْكُمْ
to us	إِلَيْنَا

with : مَعَ 163

With him	مَعَهُ
With them	مَعَهُمْ
With you	مَعَكَ
With me	مَعِيَ
With you all	مَعَكُمْ
With us	مَعَنَا

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

إِلَيْهِ: to him;

إِلَيْهَا: to her

عَلَيْهِ: on him;

عَلَيْهَا: on her

عِنْدَهُ: near him;

عِنْدَهَا: near her

Lesson
8b

هَذَا، هُوَآءِ، ذَلِكْ، أُولَئِكَ

After completing this lesson (a & b),
you will learn **93 new words**, which
occur **27,536 times** in the Qur'an.

GRAMMAR - Three Tips on Prepositions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Pray to</u> your Rabb	صَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ (صَلِّ + لِ)
<u>Send peace on</u> Muhammad (صلى الله عليه وسلم)	صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ (صَلِّ + عَلَى)

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

If that noun is specific (i.e., has اَل on it), then we will have a single kasrah on it. For example:

فِي الْكِتَابِ، إِلَى الْبَيْتِ، بِاللَّهِ، مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ

As you study of the Qur'an progresses, you will be familiar with the use of prepositions, inShaAllah.

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

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

*** (Spoken Arabic) ***

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

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

Note: The feminine of هَذَا is هَذِهِ⁴⁷ and feminine of ذَلِكَ is تِلْكَ⁴³ eg:

هَذِهِ كُرَّاسَةٌ: This is a notebook.

تِلْكَ مَدْرَسَةٌ: That is a school.

Lesson
9b

فعل ماضٍ: فَعَلَ، فَتَحَ، جَعَلَ

After completing this lesson (a & b), you will learn **102 new** words, which occur **27,926** times in the Qur'an.

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

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

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

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

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

Spoken Arabic

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

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

فعل ماضٍ (ف ع ل) 26

He did.	فَعَلَ
They all did.	فَعَلُوا
You did.	فَعَلْتَ
I did.	فَعَلْتُ
You all did.	فَعَلْتُمْ
We did.	فَعَلْنَا

– نَوَاتُ تُمْ ثَنَا



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

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

Some more points to remember:

- تُمْ تُمْ and ت ت ت: أَنْتَ فَعَلْتَ - أَنْتُمْ فَعَلْتُمْ. You can notice the relationship clearly between ت ت ت and تُمْ تُمْ.
- نَحْنُ فَعَلْنَا: Both have the letter ن.

Let us take another verb فَتَحَ: he opened.

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

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

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

The verb جَعَلَ²³³ (He made) is similar to فَعَلَ and فَتَحَ. Make sure to practice its past tense forms as homework.

جَعَلَ 233 جَعَلْتُمْ جَعَلْتُ جَعَلْنَا جَعَلْتُمْ جَعَلْتُمْ جَعَلْنَا

Lesson
10b

فعل ماضٍ: نَصَرَ، خَلَقَ، ذَكَرَ، عَبَدَ

After completing this lesson (a & b), you will learn 116 new words, which occur 28,854 times in the Qur'an.

Spoken Arabic

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

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

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

هَلْ نَصَرَ زَيْدًا؟ * Did he help Zaid?

Let us make another verb similar to نَصَرَ. After learning the table, practice spoken Arabic sentences keeping in mind that only Allah is the Creator. Also, note that فعل ماضٍ is negated by مَا. Note:

شيءٌ²⁸³: thing. Its plural is أَشْيَاءٌ. We have learnt this word in the prayer after Rukoo'.

Spoken Arabic

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

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

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

هَلْ خَلَقَ شَيْئًا؟ Did he create anything?

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

- 7 ذَكَرَ ذَكَرْتُمْ ذَكَرْتُ ذَكَرُوا ذَكَرْنَا
 5 عَبَدَ عَبَدْتُمْ عَبَدْتُ عَبَدُوا عَبَدْنَا

Lesson
11b

فعل ماضٍ: ضَرَبَ، سَمِعَ، عَلِمَ، عَمِلَ

After completing this lesson (a & b),
you will learn 131 new words, which
occur 30,797 times in the Qur'an.

Spoken Arabic

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

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

فعل ماضٍ (ف ت ح) 22

ضَرَبَ	He hit.
ضَرَبُوا	They hit.
ضَرَبْتَ	You hit.
ضَرَبْتُ	I hit.
ضَرَبْتُمْ	You all hit.
ضَرَبْنَا	We hit.

To answer in negative for فعل ماضٍ, use مَا. Therefore مَا ضَرَبَ زَيْدًا : He did not hit Zaid.

In other words ماضٍ is negated with مَا. For example,

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

Spoken Arabic

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

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

فعل ماضٍ (س م ع) 30

سَمِعَ	He listened.
سَمِعُوا	They listened.
سَمِعْتَ	You listened.
سَمِعْتُ	I listened.
سَمِعْتُمْ	You all listened.
سَمِعْنَا	We listened.

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

Did he listen to the Qur'an?

هَلْ سَمِعَ الْقُرْآنَ؟

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

That is your homework!

عَلِمْنَا	عَلِمْتُمْ	عَلِمْتُ	عَلِمْتَ	عَلِمُوا	عَلِمَ	35
عَمِلْنَا	عَمِلْتُمْ	عَمِلْتُ	عَمِلْتَ	عَمِلُوا	عَمِلَ	99

Lesson
12b

فعل مضارع: يَفْعَلُ، يَجْعَلُ، يَفْتَحُ

After completing this lesson (a & b), you will learn 144 new words, which occur 31,638 times in the Qur'an.

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

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

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

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

Spoken Arabic

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

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



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

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

Another tip to remember the imperfect tense:

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

Spoken Arabic

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

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

فعل مضارع (ف ت ح) 2	فعل ماضٍ
He opens/ will open	فَتَحَ
They open/ will open	فَتَحُوا
You open/ will open	فَتَحْتَ
I open/ will open	فَتَحْتُ
You all open/ will open	فَتَحْتُمْ
We open/ will open	فَتَحْنَا

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

يَجْعَلُ يَجْعَلُونَ تَجْعَلُ أَجْعَلُ تَجْعَلُونَ نَجْعَلُ 83

Lesson
13b

فعل مضارع: يَنْصُرُ، يَخْلُقُ، يَذْكُرُ، يَعْبُدُ

After completing this lesson (a & b),
you will learn 156 new words, which
occur 32,111 times in the Qur'an.

Spoken Arabic

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

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

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

Does he help Zaid?

هَلْ يَنْصُرُ زَيْدًا؟ *

Spoken Arabic

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

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

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

لَا يَخْلُقُ، لَا يَخْلُقُونَ، لَا تَخْلُقُ، لَا تَخْلُقُونَ، لَا نَخْلُقُ
مَا يَخْلُقُ، مَا يَخْلُقُونَ، مَا تَخْلُقُ، مَا تَخْلُقُونَ، مَا نَخْلُقُ

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

Does he create anything? هَلْ يَخْلُقُ شَيْئًا؟

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

يَذْكُرُ 17 يَذْكُرُونَ يَذْكُرُ تَذْكُرُ تَذْكُرُونَ نَذْكُرُ نَذْكُرُونَ
يَعْبُدُ 80 يَعْبُدُونَ يَعْبُدُ تَعْبُدُ تَعْبُدُونَ نَعْبُدُ نَعْبُدُونَ

Lesson
14b

فعل مضارع: يَصْرِبُ، يَسْمَعُ، يَعْلَمُ، يَعْمَلُ

After completing this lesson (a & b), you will learn 174 new words, which occur 36,556 times in the Qur'an.

فعل مضارع (ف ع ل) 13	فعل ماضٍ	
He hits/ will hit.	يَصْرِبُ	صَرَبَ
They hit/ will hit.	يَصْرِبُونَ	صَرَبُوا
You hit/ will hit.	تَصْرِبُ	صَرَبْتَ
I hit/ will hit.	أَصْرِبُ	صَرَبْتُ
You all hit/ will hit.	تَصْرِبُونَ	صَرَبْتُمْ
We hit/ will hit.	نَصْرِبُ	صَرَبْنَا

Spoken Arabic

مَاذَا يَسْمَعُ؟ * يَسْمَعُ الْقُرْآنَ
 مَاذَا يَسْمَعُونَ؟ يَسْمَعُونَ الْقُرْآنَ
 مَاذَا تَسْمَعُ؟ ← أَسْمَعُ الْقُرْآنَ
 مَاذَا تَسْمَعُونَ؟ ← نَسْمَعُ الْقُرْآنَ

فعل مضارع (س م ع) 39	فعل ماضٍ	
He listens/ will listen.	يَسْمَعُ	سَمِعَ
They listen/ will listen.	يَسْمَعُونَ	سَمِعُوا
You listen/ will listen.	تَسْمَعُ	سَمِعْتَ
I listen/ will listen.	أَسْمَعُ	سَمِعْتُ
You all listen/ will listen.	تَسْمَعُونَ	سَمِعْتُمْ
We listen/ will listen.	نَسْمَعُ	سَمِعْنَا

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

What does he listen to? مَاذَا يَسْمَعُ؟

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

يَعْلَمُ	يَعْلَمُونَ	تَعْلَمُ	تَعْلَمُونَ	أَعْلَمُ	أَعْلَمُونَ	نَعْلَمُ	نَعْلَمُونَ	362
يَعْمَلُ	يَعْمَلُونَ	تَعْمَلُ	تَعْمَلُونَ	أَعْمَلُ	أَعْمَلُونَ	نَعْمَلُ	نَعْمَلُونَ	166

Lesson
15b

فعل أمر ونهي: أَفْعَلُ، إِفْتَحْ، اجْعَلْ

After completing this lesson (a & b), you will learn 186 new words, which occur 37,500 times in the Qur'an.

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

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

Spoken Arabic

سَوْفَ أَفْعَلُ إِفْعَلْ!
سَوْفَ نَفْعَلُ أَفْعَلُوا

فعل أمر، فعل نهي، (3) اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، اسم فاعل	
Do!	أَفْعَلْ
Do! (you all)	أَفْعَلُوا
Don't do!	لَا تَفْعَلْ
Don't do!	لَا تَفْعَلُوا

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

Spoken Arabic

سَوْفَ أَفْتَحُ أَفْتَحْ!
سَوْفَ نَفْتَحُ أَفْتَحُوا!

فعل أمر، فعل نهي، (2) اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، اسم فاعل	
Open!	أَفْتَحْ
Open! (you all)	أَفْتَحُوا
Don't open!	لَا تَفْتَحْ
Don't open!	لَا تَفْتَحُوا

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

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

Don't make! لَا تَجْعَلُوا Don't make! لَا تَجْعَلْ Make! (you all) اجْعَلُوا Make! اجْعَلْ 22

Lesson
16b

فعل أمر ونهى: أَنْصُرُ، أُذَكِّرُ، أَعْبُدُ، أَحْلُقُ

After completing this lesson (a & b), you will learn 194 new words, which occur 38,531 times in the Qur'an.

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

Spoken Arabic

أَنْصُرُ زَيْدًا! 42 سَوْفَ أَنْصُرُ زَيْدًا
أَنْصُرُوا زَيْدًا! سَوْفَ نَنْصُرُ زَيْدًا

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، (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

Spoken Arabic

أَذَكِّرُ الرَّحْمَنَ! سَوْفَ أَذَكِّرُ الرَّحْمَنَ
أَذَكِّرُوا الرَّحْمَنَ! سَوْفَ نَذَكِّرُ الرَّحْمَنَ

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، (48)	
اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	
Remember!	أَذَكِّرُ
Remember! (you all)	أَذَكِّرُوا
Don't Remember!	لَا تَذَكِّرُ
Don't Remember!	لَا تَذَكِّرُوا

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
يَذَكِّرُ	ذَكَرَ
يَذَكِّرُونَ	ذَكَرُوا
تَذَكِّرُ	ذَكَرْتَ
أَذَكِّرُ	ذَكَرْتُ
تَذَكِّرُونَ	ذَكَرْتُمْ
نَذَكِّرُ	ذَكَرْنَا

Just like نَصَرَ and خَلَقَ forms written above, you can make different forms of عَبَدَ and أَحْلُقُ. That is your homework!

Don't Worship! You all لَا تَعْبُدُوا Don't Worship! Worship! You all أَعْبُدُوا 37
Don't Create! You all لَا تَخْلُقُوا Don't Create! Create! You all أَحْلُقُوا

Lesson
17b

فعل أمر ونهى: اِضْرِبْ، اِسْمَعْ، اِعْمَلْ، اَعْمَلْ

After completing this lesson (a & b),
you will learn 208 new words, which
occur 39,571 times in the Qur'an.

The following verb is on the pattern of ضَرَبَ يَضْرِبُ

Spoken Arabic

اِضْرِبِ الْكُرَةَ! سَوْفَ اَضْرِبُ الْكُرَةَ
اِضْرِبُوا الْكُرَةَ! سَوْفَ نَضْرِبُ الْكُرَةَ

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

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

These three verbs (سَمِعَ، عَلِمَ، عَمِلَ) are on the pattern of يَسْمَعُ

Spoken Arabic

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

فعل أمر فعل نهى، (7) اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، اسم فاعل	
اِسْمَعْ	Listen!
اِسْمَعُوا	Listen! (You all)
لَا تَسْمَعْ	Don't Listen!
لَا تَسْمَعُوا	Don't Listen (You all)

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

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

31 اِعْمَلْ Know! اِعْمَلُوا Know! (You all) اَعْمَلُوا Know! (You all) لَا تَعْمَلْ Don't Know! لَا تَعْمَلُوا Don't Know! (You all) Don't know! (You all)

11 اِعْمَلْ Do! اِعْمَلُوا Do! (you all) اَعْمَلُوا Do! (you all) لَا تَعْمَلْ Don't Do! لَا تَعْمَلُوا Don't Do! (You all) Don't Do (You all)

Lesson 18b

اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، :Name of action
فَعَلَ، فَتَحَ، جَعَلَ...

After completing this lesson (a & b), you will learn 222 new words, which occur 40,469 times in the Qur'an.

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

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

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

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

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

The plural of فاعل is فاعِلُونَ or فاعِلِينَ.

The plural of مفعول is مَفْعُولُونَ or مَفْعُولِينَ.

The number written next to the فاعل indicates the occurrence of the words فعل، مفعول، (i.e., the 3 forms) in the Qur'an.

Spoken Arabic

All of us are doing some good work, الحمد لله

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

فعل أمر فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	
Do!	إِفْعَلْ
Do! (you all)	إِفْعَلُوا
Don't do!	لَا تَفْعَلْ
Don't do!	لَا تَفْعَلُوا
Doer the one who is affected to do	17 فاعل مفعول فعل

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

Spoken Arabic

You must have opened a door.

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

فعل أمر فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	
Open!	اِفْتَحْ
Open! (you all)	اِفْتَحُوا
Don't open!	لَا تَفْتَحْ
Don't open!	لَا تَفْتَحُوا
Opener The one which is opened To open	13 فاتح مفتوح فتح

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

Spoken Arabic

You might have made something good!

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

فعل ماضٍ	فعل مضارع	فعل أمر فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action
جَعَلَ	يَجْعَلُ	اجْعَلْ! Make!
جَعَلُوا	يَجْعَلُونَ	اجْعَلُوا! Make! (you all)
جَعَلْتُ	تَجْعَلُ	لَا تَجْعَلْ! Don't make!
جَعَلْتُ	أَجْعَلُ	لَا تَجْعَلُوا! Don't make!
جَعَلْتُمْ	تَجْعَلُونَ	6 جَاعِلٌ Maker That which is made مَجْعُولٌ To make جَعَلَ
جَعَلْنَا	نَجْعَلُ	

Spoken Arabic

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

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

فعل ماضٍ	فعل مضارع	فعل أمر فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action
نَصَرَ	يَنْصُرُ	أَنْصُرْ! Help!
نَصَرُوا	يَنْصُرُونَ	أَنْصُرُوا! (You Help! all)
نَصَرْتُ	تَنْصُرُ	لَا تَنْصُرْ! Don't help!
نَصَرْتُ	أَنْصُرُ	لَا تَنْصُرُوا! Don't help!
نَصَرْتُمْ	تَنْصُرُونَ	35 نَاصِرٌ Helper The one who is helped مَنْصُورٌ Help, to help نَصَرَ
نَصَرْنَا	نَنْصُرُ	

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

Creation, to create	خَلَقَ	The one who is created	مَخْلُوقٌ	Creator	خَالِقٌ	
To remember, remembrance	ذَكَرَ	The one who is remembered	مَذْكُورٌ	One who remembers	ذَاكِرٌ	79

Lesson
19b

اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، :Name of action

عَبَدَ، صَرَبَ، سَمِعَ...

After completing this lesson (a & b),
you will learn 232 new words, which
occur 41,111 times in the Qur'an.

Spoken Arabic

We are the worshippers of Allah.

هَلْ أَنْتَ عَابِدٌ؟ نَعَمْ أَنَا عَابِدٌ

هَلْ أَنْتُمْ عَابِدُونَ؟ نَعَمْ نَحْنُ عَابِدُونَ

Spoken Arabic

Are you hitting someone?

هَلْ هُوَ صَارِبٌ؟ نَعَمْ، هُوَ صَارِبٌ

هَلْ هُمْ صَارِبُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، هُمْ صَارِبُونَ

Spoken Arabic

Are you all listening? Is your mind
somewhere else?

هَلْ أَنْتَ سَامِعٌ؟ نَعَمْ، أَنَا سَامِعٌ

هَلْ أَنْتُمْ سَامِعُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ سَامِعُونَ

فعل ماضٍ	فعل مضارع	اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، فعل أمر، فعل نهي، Name of action
عَبَدَ	يَعْبُدُ	أَعْبُدُ Worship!
عَبَدُوا	يَعْبُدُونَ	أَعْبُدُوا Worship! You all
عَبَدْتَ	تَعْبُدُ	لَا تَعْبُدُ Don't Worship!
عَبَدْتُمْ	أَعْبُدُ	لَا تَعْبُدُوا Don't Worship! You all
عَبَدْنَا	نَعْبُدُ	20 عَابِدٌ One who worships The one who is worshipped مَعْبُودٌ Worship, to worship عِبَادَةٌ
فعل ماضٍ	فعل مضارع	اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، فعل أمر، فعل نهي، Name of action
صَرَبَ	يَصْرِبُ	إِصْرِبُ Hit!
صَرَبُوا	يَصْرِبُونَ	إِصْرِبُوا Hit! (You all)
صَرَبْتَ	تَصْرِبُ	لَا تَصْرِبُ Don't hit!
صَرَبْتُمْ	أَصْرِبُ	لَا تَصْرِبُوا Don't hit! (You all)
صَرَبْنَا	نَصْرِبُ	3 صَارِبٌ one who hits the one who is hit مَصْرُوبٌ to hit, hit صَرَبٌ
فعل ماضٍ	فعل مضارع	اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، فعل أمر، فعل نهي، Name of action
سَمِعَ	يَسْمَعُ	إِسْمَعُ Listen!
سَمِعُوا	يَسْمَعُونَ	إِسْمَعُوا Listen! (You all)
سَمِعْتَ	تَسْمَعُ	لَا تَسْمَعُ Don't Listen!
سَمِعْتُمْ	أَسْمَعُ	لَا تَسْمَعُوا Don't Listen (You all)
سَمِعْنَا	نَسْمَعُ	22 سَامِعٌ One who listens مَسْمُوعٌ The one who is listened to سَمِعٌ To listen

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

To know, knowledge	عَلِمَ	that which is known To know	مَعْلُومٌ	The one who knows, scholar	عَالِمٌ	134
To act, to do, work	عَمِلَ	the one is worked upon	مَعْمُولٌ	the worker, labour	عَامِلٌ	42

Feminine forms

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

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

Let us take some more verbs.

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

Lesson
20b

Sarf-e-Sagheer (صرف صغیر)

After completing this lesson (a & b),
you will learn 232 new words, which
occur 41,111 times in the Qur'an.

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

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

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

and add the three nouns فاعِل، مَفْعُول، فِعْل to it, we get the short table for all the basic forms that are made from فَعَلَ.

فعل ماضٍ key	فعل مضارع key	فعل أمر key	اسم (أَنْ عَائِدٍ)	اسم (أَنْ عَائِدٍ)	اسم (أَنْ عَائِدٍ)
فَعَلَ He did	يَفْعَلُ He does will do	اِفْعَلْ Do!	فَاعِلٍ Doer	مَفْعُولٍ the one who is affected	فِعْلٍ to do, action
فَتَحَ He opened	يَفْتَحُ He opens will open	اِفْتَحْ Open!	فَاتِحٍ Opener	مَفْتُوحٍ The one which is Opened	فَتَحَ To Open
نَصَرَ He helped	يَنْصُرُ He helps will help	اَنْصُرْ Help!	نَاصِرٍ Helper	مَنْصُورٍ The one who is helped	نَصَرَ Help, to help
ضَرَبَ He hit.	يَضْرِبُ He hits. will hit.	اِضْرِبْ Hit!	ضَارِبٍ one who hits	مَضْرُوبٍ the one who is hit	ضَرَبَ to hit, hit
سَمِعَ He listened	يَسْمَعُ He listens. will listen	اِسْمَعْ Listen!	سَامِعٍ One who listens	مَسْمُوعٍ The one who is listened to	سَمِعَ To listen

In Arabic, objects such as “him,” “them,” etc. are attached to the verbs very frequently. We are taking a verb **نَصَرَ** to show how it is used in the Qur'an.

فعل ماضٍ

هَلْ نَصَرْتَ زَيْدًا؟ نَعَمْ نَصَرْتُ زَيْدًا-
هَلْ نَصَرْتُمْ زَيْدًا؟ نَعَمْ نَصَرْنَا زَيْدًا-

Now use “ هـ ” instead of زَيْدًا. Even though “ هـ ” is attached to the verb, give a pause while practicing the following sentences before it.

هَلْ نَصَرْتَهُ؟ (نَصَرْتِ هـ) نَعَمْ نَصَرْتُهُ (نَصَرْتِ هـ)
هَلْ نَصَرْتُمُوهُ؟ (نَصَرْتُمْ هـ) نَعَمْ نَصَرْنَاهُ (نَصَرْنَا هـ)

Note: نَصَرْتُمُوهُ is recited instead of نَصَرْتُمُهُ for ease of pronunciation.

فعل مضارع

هَلْ تَنْصُرُ زَيْدًا؟ نَعَمْ أَنْصُرُ زَيْدًا-
هَلْ تَنْصُرُونَ زَيْدًا؟ نَعَمْ نَنْصُرُ زَيْدًا-

Now use “ هـ ” instead of زَيْدًا. Even though “ هـ ” is attached to the verb, give a pause while practicing the following sentences before it.

هَلْ تَنْصُرُهُ؟ (تَنْصُرِ هـ) نَعَمْ أَنْصُرُهُ (أَنْصُرِ هـ)
هَلْ تَنْصُرُونَهُ؟ (تَنْصُرُونَ هـ) نَعَمْ نَنْصُرُهُ (نَنْصُرِ هـ)

(Work Book)

Lesson
1a

INTRODUCTION &
Ta'awwuz

Q1: Translate the following.

الرَّحِيمِ

مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ

بِاللَّهِ

أَعُوذُ

--	--	--	--

Q2: Fill up the table below?

No. of pages in Mushaf	
No. of lines in each page	
No. of words in each line	
No. of words in a page	
Total Words in the Qur'an	
Words of Salah in the Qur'an	

Q3: What are the 6 objectives of this course?

Ans:

Q4: What are the benefits, we earn by starting this course with Salah?

Ans:

Q5: In this course, is the emphasis on recitation and listening or on writing and speaking the Arabic language? Why?

Ans:

Lesson
2a

Surah Al-Fatihah (1-3)

Q1: Translate the following.

بِسْمِ	اللَّهِ	الرَّحْمَنِ	الرَّحِيمِ	1
أَلْحَمْدُ	لِلَّهِ	رَبِّ	الْعَالَمِينَ	2
الرَّحْمَنِ	الرَّحِيمِ	3		

Q2: What habits can we learn from “بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ”?

Ans:

Q3: Explain the difference between the meanings of الرَّحْمَنِ and الرَّحِيمِ?

Ans:

Q4: What should we do when we get any blessing or reward?

Ans:

Q5: Allah shows mercy to whom in the world and to whom in the hereafter?

Ans:

Lesson
3a

Surah Al-Fatihah (4-5)

Q1: Translate the following.

الدِّينِ ٤

يَوْمِ

مَلِكِ

--	--	--

نَسْتَعِينُ ٥

وَإِيَّاكَ

نَعْبُدُ

إِيَّاكَ

--	--	--	--

Q2: How should we prepare for the Day of Judgment?

Ans:

Q3: Describe different types of عِبَادَة (worship)?

Ans:

Q4: What is the purpose of our lives?

Ans:

Q5: For what do we seek Allah's help?

Ans:

Lesson
4a

Surah Al-Fatihah (6-7)

Q1: Translate the following.

إِهْدِنَا	الصِّرَاطَ	الْمُسْتَقِيمَ	6		
صِرَاطَ	الَّذِينَ	أَنْعَمْتَ	عَلَيْهِمْ		
غَيْرِ	الْمَغْضُوبِ	عَلَيْهِمْ	وَلَا	الضَّالِّينَ	7

Q2: From where can we get Hidayah?

Ans:

Q3: Which categories of people were favored by Allah?

Ans:

Q4: Who are meant by: "الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ" and "الضَّالِّينَ"?

Ans:

Q5: What is the path of those who were favored by Allah?

Ans:

Lesson
5a

Azaan

Q1: Translate the following.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

--	--	--	--	--	--

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

--	--	--	--	--	--

أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

--	--	--	--	--	--

حَيِّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ حَيِّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ

--	--	--	--	--	--

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ.

--	--	--	--	--	--

Q2: How can we bring اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ into our lives?

Ans:

Q3: What is the message of أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ?

Ans:

Q4: What is the message of أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ?

Ans:

Q5: What are the benefits in this world and in hereafter for those who offer prayers (Salah)?

Ans:

Lesson
6a

Fajr Adhan, Iqamah,
& After Wudoo

Q1: Translate the following.

مِّنَ النَّوْمِ.	خَيْرٌ	الصَّلَاةُ
الصَّلَاةُ.	قَامَتْ	قَدْ
اللَّهُ	إِلَّا	إِلَهَ
لَهُ	لَا شَرِيكَ	وَحْدَهُ
وَرَسُولُهُ.	عَبْدُهُ	مُحَمَّدًا
أَشْهَدُ	أَنَّ	وَأَشْهَدُ
اللَّهُمَّ	اجْعَلْنِي	مِنَ التَّوَابِينَ
وَأَجْعَلْنِي	وَأَجْعَلْنِي	وَأَجْعَلْنِي

Q2: What do you say before you start Wudoo?

Ans:

Q3: What is the virtue/reward of reciting the Duaa after Wudoo?

Ans:

Q4: What is the message of عَبْدُهُ in the du'aa of Wudoo?

Ans:

Q5: What is meant by neatness and purity?

Ans:

Lesson
7a

Ruku & Sujood Prayers

الْعَظِيمُ.

رَبِّي

سُبْحَانَ

--	--	--

حَمْدَهُ.

لِمَنْ

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ

--	--	--

الْحَمْدُ

وَلَكَ

رَبَّنَا

اللَّهُمَّ

--	--	--	--

بَيْنَهُمَا،

وَمَا

وَمِلْءَ الْأَرْضِ

مِلْءَ السَّمَوَاتِ

--	--	--	--

بَعْدُ.

مِنْ شَيْءٍ

شِئْتَ

مَا

وَمِلْءَ

--	--	--	--	--

الْأَعْلَى.

رَبِّي

سُبْحَانَ

--	--	--

Q2: How many things do we say to Allah during Rukoo?

Ans:

Q3: How many things do we say to Allah during Sajdah?

Ans:

Q4: What are the meanings of سُبْحَانَ?

Ans:

Q5: Give 2 meanings of Hamd. What should our feelings be when we do Hamd?

Ans:

Lesson
8a

Tashahhud

Q1: Translate the following.

التَّحِيَّاتُ	لِلَّهِ	وَالصَّلَوَاتُ	وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ
السَّلَامُ	عَلَيْكَ	أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ	وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ
وَبَرَكَاتُهُ،			
السَّلَامُ	عَلَيْنَا	وَعَلَى	عِبَادِ اللَّهِ
الصَّالِحِينَ،			
أَشْهَدُ	أَنَّ	لَا إِلَهَ	إِلَّا اللَّهُ
وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ	مُحَمَّدًا	عَبْدُهُ	وَرَسُولُهُ.

Q2: What should we do when we hear the three types of worship?

Ans:

Q3: Give two examples of worship of tongue and worship of body.

Ans:

Q4: How many favors are we asking Allah for the Prophet ﷺ?

Ans:

Q5: What is the message of adding the word عَبْدُهُ here?

Ans:

Lesson
9a

Prayer for
the Prophet ﷺ

Q1: Translate the following.

اللَّهُمَّ	صَلِّ	عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ	وَعَلَى آلِ	مُحَمَّدٍ
كَمَا	صَلَّيْتَ	عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ	وَعَلَى آلِ	إِبْرَاهِيمَ
إِنَّكَ	حَمِيدٌ	مَجِيدٌ.		
اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ	---	بَارَكْتَ		

Q2: In order to recite the prayer for the Prophet effectively, what can we remember?

Ans:

Q3: What is the meaning of صَلَّى عَلَى and بَارَكَ عَلَى?

Ans:

Q4: What reward is bestowed to Ibraheem AS by Allah swt?

Ans:

Q5: Why Hameed and Majeed are mentioned at the end of this prayer?

Ans:

Lesson
10a

Prayers after Salah

Q1: Translate the following.

رَبَّنَا	اتِنَا	فِي الدُّنْيَا	حَسَنَةً
وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ	حَسَنَةً		
وَقِنَا	عَذَابَ	النَّارِ (201)	

Another supplication.

اللَّهُمَّ	أَعِنِّي	عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ	وَشُكْرِكَ	وَحُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ.

Q2: What are the *حَسَنَات* of this world?

Ans:

Q3: What are the *حَسَنَات* of Aakhirah (Hereafter)?

Ans:

Q4: How many things are we asking from Allah in this supplication?

Ans:

Q5: Who taught the supplication (اللَّهُمَّ أَعِنِّي عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ...) and to whom?

Ans:

Lesson
11a

Surah Al-Ikhlaas

Q1: Translate the following.

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ١

--	--	--	--

اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ٢

--	--

لَمْ يَلِدْ ٣ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ

--	--

وَلَمْ يَكُنْ لَهٗ كُفُوًا ٤ أَحَدٌ

--	--	--	--

Q2: Write a few sentences about the virtues of Surah Al-Ikhlās?

Ans:

Q3: Write five things mentioned in this Surah about Allah?

Ans:

Q4: What is the meaning of "اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ"?

Ans:

Q5: Narrate the story of the companion of our Prophet ﷺ who loved this Surah?

Ans:

Lesson
12a

Surah Al-Falaq

Q1: Translate the following.

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ
الْفَلَقِ 1

--	--	--	--

مِنْ شَرِّ مَا
خَلَقَ 2

--	--	--	--

وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ إِذَا
وَقَبَ 3

--	--	--	--

وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثِ
فِي الْعُقَدِ 4

--	--	--	--

وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا
حَسَدَ 5

--	--	--	--

Q2: Which Surahs did our prophet ﷺ recite after every obligatory prayer?

Ans:

Q3: What prophet ﷺ used to do after reciting these surahs?

Ans:

Q4: What evils happen in the night?

Ans:

Q5: Explain the meaning of "حَسَدَ".

Ans:

Q1: Translate the following.

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ 1 مَلِكِ النَّاسِ 2 إِلَهِ النَّاسِ 3

--	--	--	--

مِنْ شَرِّ 4 الْخَنَّاسِ الْوَسْوَاسِ 5

--	--	--

الَّذِي 6 النَّاسِ 5 فِي صُدُورِ يُوَسْوِسُ

--	--	--	--

وَالنَّاسِ 6 مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ

--	--

Q2: Give the meanings of “زب” with examples?

Ans:

Q3: Write the meanings of Sharr (evil) and give its examples?

Ans:

Q4: How does Shaitan whisper?

Ans:

Q5: How do the evil people whisper?

Ans:

Lesson
14a

Surah Al-Asr

Q1: Translate the following.

وَالْعَصْرِ ١ إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لَفِي خُسْرٍ ٢

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إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ

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وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ ٣ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالصَّبْرِ

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Q2: Why did Allah take an oath “By the Time”?

Ans:

Q3: What are the conditions for one to be safe from loss?

Ans:

Q4: Where do you find the truth?

Ans:

Q5: How many types of Sabr are there?

Ans:

Lesson
15a

Surah An-Nasr

Q1: Translate the following.

إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ ①

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وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا ②

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فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ ③

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إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَّابًا ④

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Q2: When was this Surah revealed?

Ans:

Q3: Explain the difference between تَسْبِيح and حمد?

Ans:

Q4: Which victory is referred to in this Surah?

Ans:

Q5: What lessons do we get from Surah An-Nasr?

Ans:

Lesson
16a

Surah Al-Kafiroon

Q1: Translate the following.

قُلْ	يَا أَيُّهَا	الْكَافِرُونَ	1	
لَا أَعْبُدُ	مَا	تَعْبُدُونَ	2	
وَلَا أَنْتُمْ	عِبُدُونَ	مَا	أَعْبُدُ	3
وَلَا أَنَا	عَابِدٌ	مَا	عَبَدْتُمْ	4
وَلَا أَنْتُمْ	عِبُدُونَ	مَا	أَعْبُدُ	5
لَكُمْ	دِينُكُمْ	وَلِي	دِينِ	6

Q2: Who were called as Kafiroom in this Surah and why?

Ans:

Q3: Do you think that لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِي دِينِ means that we should stop propagating Islam?

Ans:

Q4: In which Salah(s) did our Prophet ﷺ use to recite this Surah?

Ans:

Q5: What are the benefits of reciting this Surah in the night?

Ans:

Lesson
17a

Purpose of Revelation

Q1: Translate the following.

مُبْرَكٌ

إِلَيْكَ

أَنْزَلْنَاهُ

كِتَابٌ

--	--	--	--

29 أُولُوا الْأَلْبَابِ

وَلِيَتَذَكَّرَ

آيَتِهِ

لِيَدَّبَّرُوا

--	--	--	--

Q2: Explain تَدَبَّرَ with an example.

Ans:

Q3: Explain the meaning of تَذَكَّرَ with an example.

Ans:

Q4: Describe the four dimensions of our relationship with the Quran.

Ans:

Q5: Describe the pre-requisites or conditions of تَدَبَّرَ and تَذَكَّرَ.

Ans:

Lesson
18a

Qu'ran is Easy to Learn

Q1: Translate the following:

وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلذِّكْرِ.

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خَيْرِكُمْ مَّنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ. (بخارى)

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إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ. (بخارى)

--	--

Q2: What are the meanings of Zikr?

Ans:

Q3: Is the Qur'an difficult to learn? Give proof that it is easy.

Ans:

Q4: Give examples of bad intention?

Ans:

Q5: Give the meanings and examples for إِنَّ، إِنْ، and إِنَّمَا.

Ans:

Lesson
19a

How to learn it?

Q1: Translate the following.

رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا (114) (طه: 114)

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الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ (العلق: 4)

--	--	--

أَيُّكُمْ أَحْسَنُ عَمَلًا (الملك: 2)

--	--	--

Q2: To whom did Allah teach the supplication for an increase in knowledge?

Ans:

Q3: What efforts can you make after asking Allah for knowledge?

Ans:

Q4: What was the first order given to Prophet ﷺ in the first revelation?

Ans:

Q5: In what areas should we compete with each other?

Ans:

Lesson
20a

What have we learnt
and what next?

Q1: Write meanings in the empty boxes which you learned in previous 19 lessons.

الْمَّ 1 ذَلِكُ الْكِتَابِ لَأَرْبَبٍ عَلَيْهِ هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ 2

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

الَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِالْغَيْبِ وَيُقِيمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ وَمِمَّا رَزَقْنَاهُمْ

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

يُنْفِقُونَ 3 وَالَّذِينَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِمَا أُنزِلَ إِلَيْكَ وَمَا

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أُنزِلَ مِنْ قَبْلِكَ 4 وَبِالْآخِرَةِ هُمْ يُوقِنُونَ 4

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أُولَئِكَ عَلَى هُدًى مِّن رَّبِّهِمْ

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

وَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ 5

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Lesson
1b

هُوَ، هُمْ، أَنْتَ، أَنَا، أَنْتُمْ، نَحْنُ

Q1: Complete the table with "هُوَ، هُمْ" and "فَ" and "وَ" only.

وَهُوَ	فَهُوَ	هُوَ

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

فَهُمْ	
وَنَحْنُ	
وَهُوَ	
وَأَنْتُمْ	
وَأَنْتِ	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

They	
So I	
And you all	
So he	
And we	

Q4: Answer the following questions in Arabic.

مَنْ أَنْتَ؟	
مَنْ أَنْتُمْ؟	
مَنْ هُمْ؟	
مَنْ هُوَ؟	
مَنْ مُحَمَّدٌ ﷺ عليه وسلم؟	

Lesson
2b

هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ، هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ...

Q1: Make plural of the following nouns adding "ون" and "ين".

واحد	جمع + ون	جمع + ين
مُؤْمِنٌ		
الْصَّالِحُ		
مُشْرِكٌ		
الْمُسْلِمُ		
كَافِرٌ		

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

فَأَنْتَ صَالِحٌ	
مِنْ مُشْرِكٍ	
وَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ	
وَأَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ	
وَهُمْ صَالِحُونَ	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

He is a believer	
We are Muslim	
And he is righteous	
They are righteous	
You are a believer	

Q4: Answer the following questions in Arabic.

مَنْ أَنْتُمْ؟	
هَلْ أَنْتُمْ مُؤْمِنُونَ؟	
مَنْ هُوَ؟	
هَلْ أَنْتَ صَالِحٌ؟	
هَلْ هُمْ مُؤْمِنُونَ؟	

Lesson
3b

رُبُّهُ، رَبُّهُمْ...

Q1: Write the following table using the words "كِتَابٌ", "رَبُّهُ", "دِينُهُ", "هَمْ، ---".

كِتَابُهُ	دِينُهُ	رَبُّهُ

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

دِينُكُمْ	
وَهُوَ رَبُّنَا	
دِينُهُمْ	
رَبُّكُمْ	
اللَّهُ رَبُّهُمْ	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

His Lord	
And our Lord	
Their religion	
Your religion	
My Pen	

Q4: Answer the following questions in Arabic.

مَنْ رَبُّكَ؟	
مَنْ رَسُولُهُمْ؟	
مَا دِينُهُ؟	
مَنْ رَبُّهُمْ؟	
مَا دِينُكُمْ؟	

Lesson
4b

هِيَ، هِئَا، مُسْلِمَةٌ، مُسْلِمَاتٌ

Q1: Write the feminine gender of the following nouns and write their plurals too.

Masculine gender	+ة	+ات
الصَّالِح		
كَافِر		
الْمُؤْمِن		
عَالِم		
الْمُسْلِم		

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

مَنْ رَبُّهَا؟	
هِيَ صَالِحَةٌ	
قَلَمُهَا	
وَهِيَ مُؤْمِنَةٌ	
فَهِئَتْ مُسْلِمَةٌ	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

She is a Muslim	
We are righteous women	
Her book	
Her Pen	
She is a believer	

Q4: Answer the following questions in Arabic.

مَا دِينُهَا؟	
مَنْ هِيَ؟	
مَا كِتَابُهَا؟	
هَلْ هِيَ مُسْلِمَةٌ؟	
مَا كِتَابُهُمْ؟	

Lesson
5b

لِ، مِنْ، عَنْ

Q1: Following are the examples, fill in the blanks for مَعَ، عَنْ، مِنْ

عَنْ + هُوَ، هُمْ، ---	مِنْ + هُوَ، هُمْ، ---	لِ + هُوَ، هُمْ، ---
عَنْهُ	مِنْهُ	لَهُ
عَنْهُمْ	مِنْهُمْ	لَهُمْ

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ	
وَمِنْكُمْ	
مِنَ الرَّسُولِ	
الْكِتَابِ لَهَا	
هَذَا لَكُمْ	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

For her	
From you all	
And from me	
For us	
So from them	

Q4: Answer the following using "نَعَمْ".

أَهَذَا لَكَ؟	
أَهَذَا مِنْكُمْ؟	
أَهَذَا لِي؟	
أَذَلِكَ لَهُمْ؟	
أَهَذَا لَهَا؟	

Lesson
6b

بِ، فِي، عَلَى

Q1: Following are the examples, fill in the blanks for بِ، فِي، عَلَى

عَلَى + وَ، هُمْ، ---	فِي + وَ، هُمْ، ---	بِ + وَ، هُمْ، ---
عَلَيْهِ	فِيهِ	بِهِ
عَلَيْهِمْ	فِيهِمْ	بِهِمْ

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ	
هَذَا فِي الْكِتَابِ	
مَنْ فِي الْبَيْتِ	
رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهَا	
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

In the masjid	
On her	
Who is among them	
From Qur'an	
From us	

Q4: Answer the following questions in Arabic.

هَلْ عَلَيْكَ دَيْنٌ؟	
هَلْ فِيهِمْ خَيْرٌ؟	
هَلْ عَلَيْكُمْ دَيْنٌ؟	
هَلْ فِيكَ خَيْرٌ؟	
هَلْ فِيكُمْ خَيْرٌ؟	

Lesson
7b

إِلَى، مَعَ، عِنْدَ

Q1: Following are the examples, fill in the blanks for إِلَى، مَعَ، عِنْدَ

عِنْدَ + هُوَ، هُمْ، ---	مَعَ + هُوَ، هُمْ، ---	إِلَى + هُوَ، هُمْ، ---
عِنْدَهُ	مَعَهُ	إِلَيْهِ
عِنْدَهُمْ	مَعَهُمْ	إِلَيْهِمْ

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

اللَّهُ مَعَنَا	
عِنْدَ اللَّهِ	
أَنَا رَاضٍ عَنْهُ	
هَلِ الْقُرْآنُ مَعَهَا؟	
نَحْنُ رَاجِعُونَ إِلَى اللَّهِ	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

Towards Islam	
Allah is with you all	
Near the house	
Is the book with you?	
They all are with us	

Q4: Answer the following questions in Arabic.

هَلِ اللَّهُ مَعَكُمْ؟	
هَلْ عِنْدَهُ كِتَابٌ؟	
هَلْ عِنْدَكَ قَلَمٌ؟	
هَلِ اللَّهُ مَعَكَ؟	
هَلِ الْكِتَابُ مَعَكَ؟	

Lesson
8b

هَذَا، هَؤُلَاءِ، ذَلِكَ، أُولَئِكَ

Q1: write in Arabic the following words "this, these, that, those, this woman" in first column. And write with "و" and "ف" in the second and third column

ف + أسماء اشاره	و + أسماء اشاره	أسماء اشاره

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

فَأُولَئِكَ مَعَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ	
هَؤُلَاءِ لَصَالِحُونَ	
هَذَا مِنْ عِنْدِ اللَّهِ	
أُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ	
ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

This is Qur'an	
They are Muslims	
Towards them	
He is righteous	
These all are believers	

Q4: Answer the following questions in Arabic.

أَهَؤُلَاءِ مُسْلِمُونَ؟	
أَهَذَا مُؤْمِنٌ؟	
أَذَلِكَ مُسْلِمٌ؟	
هَلْ أُولَئِكَ صَابِرُونَ؟	
أَهَذِهِ صَالِحَةٌ؟	

Lesson
9b

فعل ماضٍ: فَعَلَ، فَتَحَ، جَعَلَ

Q1: Complete the following table with Past tense.

جَعَلَ	فَتَحَ	فَعَلَ
جَعَلُوا	فَتَحُوا	فَعَلُوا

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُمْ	
فَجَعَلْنَا لَهُ	
فَتَحَ لِي	
إِنَّا فَتَحْنَا لَكَ	
كَيْفَ فَعَلْنَا بِهِمْ	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

We opened on them	
And I made for him	
So we opened for you	
And we made for you	
They made for you all	

Q4: Answer the following questions in Arabic.

هَلْ جَعَلَ؟	
هَلْ جَعَلْتَ؟	
هَلْ جَعَلْتُمْ؟	
هَلْ فَتَحْتُمْ؟	
هَلْ جَعَلْتُ؟	

Lesson
10b

فعل ماضٍ: نَصَرَ، خَلَقَ، ذَكَرَ، عَبَدَ

Q1: Complete the following table with Past tense.

عَبَدَ	ذَكَرَ	خَلَقَ	نَصَرَ
عَبَدُوا	ذَكَرُوا	خَلَقُوا	نَصَرُوا

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

وَلَقَدْ نَصَرَكُمُ اللَّهُ	
وَذَكَرُوا اللَّهَ	
لَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ	
مَا عَبَدْنَاهُمْ	
فَقَدْ نَصَرَهُ اللَّهُ	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

So we helped him	
You all worshipped Allah	
Rahman created the man	
And you all remembered Allah	
I worshipped Allah	

Q4: Answer the following questions in Arabic.

هَلْ نَصَرُوا مَحْمُودًا؟	
هَلْ خَلَقْتُمْ شَيْئًا؟	
هَلْ ذَكَرَ الرَّحْمَنُ؟	
هَلْ عَبَدَتِ اللَّهُ؟	
هَلْ نَصَرَتِ النَّاسَ؟	

Lesson
11b

فعل ماضٍ: ضَرَبَ، سَمِعَ، عَلِمَ، عَمِلَ

Q1: Complete the following table with Past tense.

عَمِلَ	عَلِمَ	سَمِعَ	ضَرَبَ
عَمِلُوا	عَلِمُوا	سَمِعُوا	ضَرَبُوا

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

مَنْ ضَرَبَ سَعْدًا؟	
الَّذِينَ سَمِعُوا الْقُرْآنَ	
وَلَقَدْ عَلِمْتُمُ الرَّسُولَ	
لَقَدْ سَمِعَ اللَّهُ	
الَّذِينَ سَمِعُوا وَعَمِلُوا	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

Did you listen the Qur'an	
They did not beat Zaid	
We did righteous deed	
I knew Islam	
She did righteous deeds	

Q4: Answer the following questions in Arabic.

هَلْ عَلِمْتَ الْحَدِيثَ؟	
هَلْ سَمِعْتُمُ الْقُرْآنَ؟	
هَلْ عَمِلَ صَالِحًا؟	
هَلْ عَمِلْتَ صَالِحًا؟	
هَلْ سَمِعْتَ تِلَاوَةَ الْقُرْآنِ؟	

Lesson
12b

فعل مضارع: يَفْتَحُ، يَجْعَلُ، يَفْعَلُ

Q1: Complete the following table with Imperfect Tense.

يَفْتَحُ	يَجْعَلُ	يَفْعَلُ
يَفْتَحُونَ	يَجْعَلُونَ	يَفْعَلُونَ

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

مَنْ يَفْعَلُ ذَلِكَ؟	
أَتَجْعَلُ فِيهَا؟	
اللَّهُ يَجْعَلُ فِيهِ خَيْرًا	
الَّذِي يَجْعَلُ لَكُمْ	
تَفْتَحُونَ الْكِتَابَ	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

I do righteous deeds	
We make for him	
Do you open the book?	
He made for you	
She opens the book	

Q4: Answer the following questions in Arabic.

هَلْ تَجْعَلُ؟	
هَلْ تَفْتَحُ الْكِتَابَ؟	
هَلْ تَجْعَلُونَ الْبَيْتَ؟	
هَلْ يَجْعَلُ شَيْئًا؟	
هَلْ تَفْعَلُونَ خَيْرًا؟	

Lesson
13b

فعل مضارع: يَنْصُرُ، يَخْلُقُ، يَذْكُرُ، يَعْبُدُ

Q1: Complete the following table with Imperfect Tense.

يَعْبُدُ	يَذْكُرُ	يَخْلُقُ	يَنْصُرُ
يَعْبُدُونَ	يَذْكُرُونَ	يَخْلُقُونَ	يَنْصُرُونَ

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

مَنْ يَنْصُرُهُ؟	
لَا يَخْلُقُونَ شَيْئًا	
الَّذِينَ يَذْكُرُونَ اللَّهَ	
مَنْ يَعْبُدُ اللَّهَ؟	
لَا يَعْبُدُونَ غَيْرَ اللَّهِ	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

And he helps him	
And he creates men	
They all remember Allah	
You worship Allah	
She will help her	

Q4: Answer the following questions in Arabic.

هَلْ تَعْبُدُونَ اللَّهَ؟	
هَلْ تَعْبُدُ اللَّهَ؟	
هَلْ اللَّهُ يَخْلُقُنَا؟	
هَلْ يَنْصُرُونَ خَالِدًا؟	
هَلْ تَذْكُرُونَ الرَّحْمَنَ؟	

Lesson
14b

فعل مضارع: يَضْرِبُ، يَسْمَعُ، يَعْلَمُ، يَعْمَلُ

Q1: Complete the following table with Imperfect Tense.

يَعْمَلُ	يَعْلَمُ	يَسْمَعُ	يَضْرِبُ
يَعْمَلُونَ	يَعْلَمُونَ	يَسْمَعُونَ	يَضْرِبُونَ

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

النَّاسُ يَضْرِبُونَ	
وَأَنْتُمْ تَسْمَعُونَ الْقُرْآنَ	
إِنَّهُ يَعْلَمُ الْخَيْرَ وَالشَّرَّ	
اللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ مَا تَعْمَلُونَ	
لَا يَسْمَعُونَ فِيهَا	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

He beats that woman	
They listen Qur'an	
Do you all know him	
You all do righteous deeds	
They all act on this	

Q4: Answer the following questions in Arabic.

هَلْ تَضْرِبُ زَيْنًا؟	
هَلْ تَسْمَعُ الْقُرْآنَ فِي الْمَغْرِبِ؟	
هَلْ تَعْمَلُ صَالِحًا؟	
هَلِ اللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ مَا تَعْمَلُونَ؟	
هَلْ تَعْلَمُ النَّاسُ؟	

Lesson
15b

فعل أمر ونهي: أَفْعَلْ، اِفْتَحْ، اجْعَلْ

Q1: Complete the following table with imperative, prohibitive.

اجْعَلْ	اِفْتَحْ	اِفْعَلْ
		اِفْعَلُوا
		لَا تَفْعَلْ
		لَا تَفْعَلُوا

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

فَأَفْعَلْ خَيْرًا!	
اِفْتَحِ الْكِتَاب!	
وَأَفْعَلُوا الْخَيْر!	
وَلَا تَجْعَلُوا!	
لَا تَفْعَلُوا شَرًّا!	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

You all do good work	
You don't open	
You all don't do evil deeds	
You all open the book	
You don't make anything	

Q4: Answer the following questions in Arabic.

اِفْعَلُوا خَيْرًا!	
اجْعَلْ!	
لَا تَفْعَلْ شَرًّا!	
اِفْعَلْ خَيْرًا!	
اِفْتَحِ الْكِتَاب!	

Lesson
16b

فعل أمر ونهى: أَنْصُرْ، اذْكُرْ، اُعْبُدْ، اُحْلِقْ

Q1: Complete the following table with imperative, prohibitive.

			أَنْصُرْ
	اُعْبُدُوا		
		لَا تَذْكُرْ	
لَا تَخْلُقُوا			

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

اَذْكُرُوا آيَةَ الْقُرْآنِ!	
اُعْبُدُوا رَبَّكُمْ!	
لَا تَنْصُرْ ظَالِمًا!	
وَأَنْصُرُوا زَيْدًا!	
اَذْكُرْ رَبَّكَ!	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

You all do remember Allah	
You remember Rahman	
You all worship Allah	
You all don't help the wrongdoer	
You all help Zaid	

Q4: Answer the following questions in Arabic.

اُعْبُدِ اللَّهَ!	
اُعْبُدُوا اللَّهَ!	
اَذْكُرِ الرَّحْمَنَ!	
اَنْصُرْ وَلَدًا!	
اَذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ!	

Lesson
17b

فعل أمر ونهى: اِضْرِبْ، اِسْمَعْ، اِعْلَمْ، اِعْمَلْ

Q1: Complete the following table with imperative, prohibitive.

			اِضْرِبْ
اِعْمَلُوا			
		لَا تَسْمَعْ	
	لَا تَعْلَمُوا		

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

لَا تَضْرِبُوا زَيْدًا!	
لَا تَسْمَعُوا شَرًّا!	
وَاسْمَعْ تِلَاوَةَ الْقُرْآنِ!	
وَاعْلَمُوا أَنَّ اللَّهَ رَحِيمٌ!	
وَاعْمَلُوا صَالِحًا!	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

You all listen Qur'an	
You don't do wrong	
You all do good work	
You all don't beat him	
And you know	

Q4: Answer the following questions in Arabic.

اِعْلَمْ الْحَدِيثَ!	
اِسْمَعُوا الْقُرْآنَ!	
اِضْرِبِ الظَّالِمَ!	
لَا تَعْمَلُوا شَرًّا!	
اِعْمَلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ!	

Lesson
18b

اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول
فَعَلَ، فَتَحَ، جَعَلَ...

Active participle, passive participle & Masdar

Q1: Write the Active participle, passive participle & Masdar with plurals of the verbs given below.

نَصَرَ	جَعَلَ	فَتَحَ	فَعَلَ
			فَاعِلٌ
			مَفْعُولٌ
			فِعْلٌ
			فَاعِلُونَ، فَاعِلِينَ
			مَفْعُولُونَ، مَفْعُولِينَ

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

إِنِّي فَاعِلٌ ذَلِكَ	
أَنْتُمْ فَاعِلُونَ	
أَنْتَ فَاتِحٌ	
الْمُسْلِمُونَ مَنْصُورُونَ	
الْكِتَابُ مَفْتُوحٌ	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

You are the openers	
Masjid is opened	
Believers are the doers	
We are being helped	
He is made	

Q4: Answer the following questions in Arabic.

هَلْ أَنْتَ فَاعِلٌ؟	
هَلِ الْمَدْرَسَةُ مَفْتُوحَةٌ؟	
هَلْ أَنْتَ نَاصِرٌ؟	
هَلْ أَنْتُمْ جَاعِلُونَ؟	
هَلْ هِيَ فَاعِلَةٌ؟	

Lesson
19b

اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، :Name of action

عَبَدَ، ضَرَبَ، سَمِعَ...

Q1: Write the Active participle, passive participle & Masdar with plurals of the verbs given below.

عَمِلَ	عَلِمَ	سَمِعَ	ضَرَبَ	عَبَدَ
				عَابِدٍ
				مَعْبُودٍ
				عِبَادَةٌ
				عَابِدُونَ، عَابِدِينَ
				مَعْبُودُونَ، مَعْبُودِينَ

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

عِلْمَهَا عِنْدَ رَبِّي	
لِي عَمَلِي وَلَكُمْ عَمَلِكُمْ	
وَنَحْنُ لَهُ عِبْدُونَ	
فَاعْمَلْ إِنَّا عَمِلُونَ	
وَالذَّاكِرُونَ اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

We all are the listeners	
We all are the doers	
Indeed Allah is the knower	
Salah is a worship	
She is a worshipper	

Q4: Answer the following questions in Arabic.

هَلِ اللَّهُ مَعْبُودُنَا؟	
هَلْ هُمْ عَالِمُونَ؟	
هَلْ أَنْتَ عَامِلٌ خَيْرًا؟	
هَلْ عِنْدَكُمْ مِنْ عِلْمٍ؟	
هَلْ هَذَا الْعَمَلُ الصَّالِحُ؟	

Lesson
20b

(صرف صغير) Sarf-e-Sagheer

Q1: Write the short table of the verbs given below.

ماضي	مضارع	أمر	نهي	فاعل	مفعول	فعل
فَعَلَ						
ضَرَبَ						
سَمِعَ						
خَلَقَ						
ذَكَرَ						

Q2: write the following forms joined with attached pronouns.

يَنْصُرُهُ	يَعْلَمُهُ	يَسْمَعُهُ	ذَكَرْتَهُ
يَنْصُرُهُمْ	يَعْلَمُهُمْ	يَسْمَعُهُمْ	ذَكَرْتَهُمْ

Q4: Answer the following questions in Arabic.

هَلْ تَنْصُرُنِي؟	
هَلْ تَسْمَعُونَنَا؟	
هَلْ ذَكَرْتَنِي؟	
هَلْ تَعْلَمُونَهُ؟	
هَلْ سَمِعْتَنِي؟	

1- Ta'awwuz: أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

2-4 Surah Al-Fatihah:

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ① الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ②
الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ③ مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ④ إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ
⑤ اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ⑥ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ
غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ⑦

5-Azaan: اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ (twice) أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (twice)
حَيَّ عَلَى الصَّلَاةِ (twice) ❀ حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ (twice)
اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ ❀ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

6-Fajar Azaan, Iqamat, Wudu

Adhkar: In the Azan of the Fajr, we say the following words after حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ:

الصَّلَاةُ حَيْرٌ مِنَ النَّوْمِ.

When the Jama'ah (group prayer) starts praying, we say Iqamah. In Iqamah, we say the following after حَيَّ عَلَى الْفَلَاحِ:
قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ.

AFTER WUDU

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ
وَرَسُولُهُ، اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِينَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ.

7-Ruku, Sujood

Words to say when bowing (رُكُوع): سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ

رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ.

سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ، رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ مِلءَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمِلءَ

الْأَرْضِ وَمِلءَ مَا بَيْنَهُمَا وَمِلءَ مَا شِئْتَ مِنْ شَيْءٍ بَعْدُ.

Words to say when prostrating (سُجُود): سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى:

8- TASHAH-HUD

التَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَاةُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ، السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ
وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ، السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ،
أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ.

9- PRAYER FOR THE PROPHET ﷺ

اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ
إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ. اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا
بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ.

10-PRAYERS AFTER SALAH

رَبَّنَا آتِنَا فِي الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً وَفِي الْآخِرَةِ حَسَنَةً

وَقِنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ.

A Very Important Du'aa (Prayer) After Salah

اللَّهُمَّ أَعِزِّي عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ وَشُكْرِكَ وَحُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ.

11- Surah Al-Ikhlaas

قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ ① اللَّهُ الصَّمَدُ ② لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ③ وَلَمْ
يَكُنْ لَهُ كُفُوًا أَحَدٌ ④

12- SURAH AL-FALAQ:

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْفَلَقِ ① مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ ② وَمِنْ شَرِّ غَاسِقٍ
إِذَا وَقَبَ ③ وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّفَّاثَاتِ فِي الْعُقَدِ ④ وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ
إِذَا حَسَدَ ⑤

13- SURAH AN-NAAS

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ① مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ② إِلَهِ النَّاسِ ③ مِنْ
شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ الْخَنَّاسِ ④ الَّذِي يُوَسْوِسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ ⑤
مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ وَالنَّاسِ ⑥

14- SURAH AL-ASR

وَالْعَصْرِ ① إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لَفِي خُسْرٍ ② إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا
الصَّالِحَاتِ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالصَّبْرِ ③

15- SURAH AN-NASR

إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ ① وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ
اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا ② فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَّابًا ③

16- SURAH AL-KAFIROON

قُلْ يَا أَيُّهَا الْكٰفِرُونَ ① لَا أَعْبُدُ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ ② وَلَا أَنْتُمْ
عِبُدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ ③ وَلَا أَنَا عَابِدٌ مِمَّا عَبَدْتُمْ ④ وَلَا أَنْتُمْ
عِبُدُونَ مَا أَعْبُدُ ⑤ لَكُمْ دِينُكُمْ وَلِيَ دِينِ ⑥

17- PURPOSE OF REVELATION

كَيْتَبَ أَنْزَلْنَاهُ إِلَيْكَ مُبْرَكًا لِيَذَّبَ تَوَرَّاتٍ بَيْنَهُمْ وَلِيَتَذَكَّرَ أُولُو الْأَلْبَابِ ②٩

Tableegh (Conveying):

بَلِّغُوا عَنِّي وَلَوْ آيَةً.

18-QU'RAN IS EASY TO LEARN

وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلذِّكْرِ (القمر: 17, 22, 32, 40)

خَيْرُكُمْ مَنْ تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ وَعَلَّمَهُ. (بخارى)

إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ. (بخارى)

19- HOW TO LEARN IT?

① The first step is to ask Allah for knowledge.

رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا.

② The second step is to use all resources starting with the pen.

الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ.

③ The third step is to compete and try to excel.

أَيُّكُمْ أَحْسَنُ عَمَلًا؟

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

he knew	عَلِمَ	562	good	خَيْرٌ	176	Introduction & Ta'awwuz	
he did	عَمِلَ	318	Adhkar of Ruku & Sujood			Allah	الله 2550
Surah Al-Falaq			Glory be to	سُبْحَانَ	41	Shaitan	شَيْطَانٌ 88
when	أَذْ	239	the Magnificent	عَظِيمٌ	107	who	مَنْ 831
when	إِذَا	423	the earth	أَرْضٌ	461	what	هَلْ 93
Surah An-Naas			the sky	سَمَاءٌ (سَمَاوَات)	310	Surah Al-Fatihah (Verse 1 - 3)	
God	إِلَهٌ	145	between	بَيْنَ	266	name	اسْمٌ 39
chest	صَدْرٌ	44	nothing	شَيْءٌ	283	the Most Gracious	رَحْمَنٌ 57
angel	مَلَكٌ	88	after	بَعْدَ	198	the Most Merciful	رَحِيمٌ 116
Jinn	جِنَّةٌ	32	Tashah-hud			Good mannered	كَرِيمٌ 27
Surah Al-'Asr			worships by spending wealth	الطَّيِّبَاتِ	46	all the praises and thanks	أَلْحَمْدُ 43
he wills	شَاءَ	56	peace	سَلَامٌ	42	be to Allah	لِلَّهِ 149
mankind	إِنْسَانٌ	65	prophet	نَبِيٍّ	75	the worlds	الْعَالَمِينَ 73
except	إِلَّا	664	the mercy	رَحْمَةً	114	a Muslim	مُسْلِمٌ 42
they believed	آمَنُوا	258	slave	عَبْدٌ	125	a believer	مُؤْمِنٌ 230
the truth	حَقٌّ	247	this (feminine)	هَذِهِ	47	a polytheist	مُشْرِكٌ 49
or	أَوْ	280	that (feminine)	تِلْكَ	43	a disbeliever	كَافِرٌ 134
what	مَاذَا	27	Prayer for the Prophet ﷺ			a pious person	صَالِحٌ 136
Surah An-Nasr			ibraheem	إِبْرَاهِيمَ	69	Surah Al-Fatihah (Verse 4 & 5)	
he came	جَاءَ	171	he did	فَعَلَ	100	the day	يَوْمٌ 405
the people	النَّاسِ	241	he made	جَعَلَ	344	judgment	دِينَ 92
was (is)	كَانَ	422	he opened	فَتَحَ	25	You alone	إِيَّاكَ 24
Surah Al-Kaafiroon			Prayers after Salah			the Lord	رَبِّ 971
O!	يَا	361	world	دُنْيَا	115	what	مَا 2154
people!	قَوْمٌ	383	the hereafter	آخِرَةٌ	115	Surah Al-Fatihah (Verse 6 & 7)	
O!	أَيُّهَا	153	the punishment	عَذَابٌ	322	the path	صِرَاطٌ 45
soon	سَوْفَ	42	the fire	نَارٌ	145	the straight	مُسْتَقِيمٌ 37
Purpose of revelation of the Qur'an			he helped	نَصَرَ	80	(of) those	الَّذِينَ 1080
a book	كِتَابٌ	261	he remembered	ذَكَرَ	151	not	غَيْرٌ 147
we revealed	أَنْزَلْنَا	55	he created	خَلَقَ	237	nor	لَا 1687
verse	آيَةٌ	382	he worshiped	عَبَدَ	142	Azan	
if	لَوْ	201	Surah Al-Ikhlaas			more	كَثِيرٌ 63
Qu'ran is Easy to Learn			Say!	قُلْ	332	the most	أَكْثَرُ 88
indeed	لَقَدْ	406	he said	قَالَ	530	that	أَنَّ 571
the Qur'an	قُرْآنٌ	70	they said	قَالُوا	332	that	أَنَّ 359
only	إِنَّمَا	145	one	أَحَدٌ	74	the messenger	رَسُولٌ 332
actions	الْأَعْمَالِ	41	did not	لَمْ	348	the prayer	صَلَاةٌ 83
How to learn it?			will not	لَنْ	106	Fajar Azan, Iqamat, Wadu	
the one who	الَّذِي	304	he hit	ضَرَبَ	50	partner	شَرِيكَ 40
which of	أَيِّ	59	he listened	سَمِعَ	98	the path	سَبِيلٌ (سَبِيل) 176
better	أَحْسَنَ	36					

Verb Table

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

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

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

About the Author

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

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