

Understand the Qur'an & Salah

THE EASY WAY#

Translated into 15 different languages & taught in various countries of the world.
Through common recitations such as Surah Al-Fatihah, six Surahs, and parts of Salah,
you will learn 125 important words that occur in the Quran 40,000 times
(from a total of 77,800 words in the Qur'an, i.e., 50% words of the Quran!)

Understand Al-Qur'an Academy

Hyderabad, INDIA

www.understandquran.com

Master Table -1: Trilateral Verbs (أَفْعَالٌ ثَلَاثِيٌّ مُجَرَّدٌ)									
ضَالَّ	Otherwise we will go astray.	ضَلَّ	وَاعِدٌ	This is the promise of Allah (for help)	وَعَدَ	فَاتَحَ	If we open the Qur'an...	فَتَحَ	
مَضْلُوعٌ		يَضِلُّ	مَوْعُودٌ		يَعِدُ	مَفْتُوحٌ		يَفْتَحُ	
ضَلَالَةٌ		ضَلَّ	وَعْدٌ		عَدَّ	فَتَحَ		اِفْتَحَ	
<p>These verb patterns are extremely important. On these patterns, almost 12,000 words occur in the Qur'an!!! The basic and important forms are the first four (فَتَحَ, نَصَرَ, ضَرَبَ, سَمِعَ) and rest are special cases of those forms. For Example, in the words دَعَا, قَالَ, وَعَدَ, the first, second, and third letters of the roots are weak letters, respectively.</p> <p>أَمَرَ has a Hamza in the root and ضَلَّ has two letters that are same.</p>			قَائِلٌ	He said it in the Quran	قَالَ	نَاصِرٌ	Allah will help us	نَصَرَ	
			مَقُولٌ		قَالَ		مَنْصُورٌ		نَصَرَ
			قَوْلٌ		قَالَ		نَصَرَ		نَصَرَ
			دَاعِيٌ	So call upon Allah	دَعَا	ضَارِبٌ	else we will be hit!	ضَرَبَ	
			مَدْعُوٌّ		دَعَا	مَضْرُوبٌ		ضَرَبَ	
			دُعَاءٌ		دَعَا	ضَرَبَ		ضَرَبَ	
			آمِرٌ	that we follow his commands	أَمَرَ	سَامِعٌ	So listen!	سَمِعَ	
			مَأْمُورٌ		أَمَرَ	مَسْمُوعٌ		سَمِعَ	
			أَمْرٌ		أَمَرَ	سَمِعَ		سَمِعَ	

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

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

The words of the following table occur approximately 4,000 times in the Qur'an!

Interrogative particles		#	Demonstrative pronouns	
who	مَنْ؟		this	هَذَا
what, that which	مَا؟		these	هَؤُلَاءِ
how, as	كَيْفَ؟		that	ذَلِكَ
how much	كَمْ؟		those	أُولَئِكَ
which one	أَيُّ؟		the one who	الَّذِي
Where	أَيْنَ؟		those who	الَّذِينَ
Why	لِمَاذَا؟			

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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:
 - Listening without paying attention. You hear only noises.
 - Listening carelessly or with doubt. Shaitan may create doubts about your ability to learn!
 - 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 Azkar.

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:

3. At least TEN minutes study this book, for the beginners.
4. 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:

5. Listening to an 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.
6. 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:

7. Recitation of the last 10 Surahs in 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 homeworks are also recommended. These involve supplications only:

- (i) For yourself رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا ; and
- (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.

ABOUT UNDERSTAND AL-QUR'AN ACADEMY

A brief introduction of the academy is given below.

VISION OF THE ACADEMY

- Bring Muslims back to the Qur'an and help in bringing up a Qur'anic generation who recites the Qur'an, understands it, practices it, and conveys it to others. The objective is not to produce scholars of Qur'an. Alhamdulillah, many institutions are already doing this work. The objective of the academy is to make ordinary Muslims understand the basic message of the Qur'an. InshaAllah, Ahadith will also be taught in this process.
- We make every effort to use new teaching techniques thereby making the process of learning easy and simple.
- To present Qur'an as the most interesting, the most relevant book for day-to-day activities as well as the most important book for success in this life as well as in the hereafter.

MISSION OF THE ACADEMY

- Teach the Arabic language to understand Qur'an in the easiest possible way. Three different approaches are being developed for three different groups: (1) children; (2) youth; and (3) the elderly population.
- Produce the tools and resources for creating an environment of learning.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE WORK

- Almost 90% of the non-Arab Muslims do not understand even a single page of the Qur'an. Even if they know a few individual words, they cannot understand the sentences. It is the most widely read Book in the world yet it is the one that is the least understood!
- It is extremely necessary and urgent to teach the Qur'an with understanding to the present generation because of two factors: (1) the onslaught of materialism and obscenity in the media; (2) attacks on Islam, the Qur'an, and the Prophet (pbuh).
- Once we teach the Qur'an along with Hadith and Seerah, our generation InshaAllah will be able to (1) avoid wrongdoing, reform their lives and insha'Allah let their good deeds be a positive example to whole of humanity; and (2) be effective in addressing misconceptions about Islam and follow the Qur'an's instruction to "invite all to the way of your Lord with wisdom and beautiful preaching."

PLAN OF THE ACADEMY

Our long term goal is to reach the 1.3 billion non-Arab Muslims and then through them to convey the message of the Qur'an to the entire humankind. The current plan entails translating the 'Understand Qur'an Courses' to the ten most important languages of the Muslim world.

TEACHING STYLE

There are two important aspects to imparting any kind of knowledge to others, i.e., motivation and methodology. Qur'anic verses, Ahadith, stories, examples and other tips are used to motivate the students. The message of the Qur'an along with its Arabic grammar are taught in an effective and innovative manner by designing power point slides and easy to use textbooks, workbooks, posters, games and vocabulary cards. Latest ideas on human interaction such as NLP are also employed in this approach.

THE TWO STEP APPROACH TO UNDERSTANDING QUR'AN

We propose a two-step approach to understanding the Qur'an:

- **COURSE-1:** You will learn approximately 125 new words that occur in the Qur'an more than 40,000 times.
- **COURSE-2:** You will learn an additional 125 words that occur in the Qur'an more than 15,000 times.

Each course can be taught in 10 hours. Therefore, 70% of the Qur'anic words can be learned in 20 hours of teaching! After this, the understanding of the Qur'an becomes extremely easy. In a typical line of the Qur'an, you may need to know only two or three new words.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

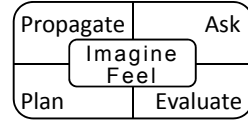
The work started in 1990. Some of the milestones are mentioned below.

- 1996 Publication of the book: Easy Dictionary of the Qur'an (translated from Urdu).
1998 The website www.understandquran.com was launched.
2000 Publication of the booklet: 80% of Qur'anic words
Publication of the booklet: A Few Selected Verbs Used in the Qur'an
2004 Publication of the Book: Understand Qur'an – The Easy Way (Level-I)
2005 Teaching of course-1 and course-2 started

HUMBLE REQUEST

The messenger of Allah (SWT) said: "Convey from me, even if it is only one verse." We request you to be a part of this noble mission in every possible way. Let's build a strong team to carry out this noble task. .

We ask Allah to accept our humble efforts and protect us from all kinds of sins including hypocrisy, pride, and show-off.



PREFACE

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

The Prophet (pbuh) 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 (pbuh), today the situation of Non-Arab Muslims is that; almost 90% of them do not understand even a single page of the Qur’an. InshaAllah, 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 125 words that occur in the Qur’an more than 40,000 times (out of approximately 78,000 words). In other words, you will know 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.

Dr. Abdulazeez has taught this course in the following countries:

- INDIA: In major cities in India including Hyderabad, Madras, Mumbai, Bangalore, Delhi, Pune, Aurangabad, Azamgarh, Barailly, Bidar, etc.
- SAUDI ARABIA: In Makkah Mukarramah (two times), Jeddah, Riyadh, Dammam, Al-Khobar, Khafji, and Abha.
- GULF STATES: Several times in Bahrain, Dubai, and Kuwait.
- ENGLAND: In London, Riding, Manchester, Birmingham and Edinburgh.
- SOUTH AFRICA: In Durban, the city of Shaikh Ahmed Deedat, and in Pretoria.

It is also being taught in many other countries by people who have learned the same on their own or from Dr. Abdulazeez Abdulraheem. Such countries include US, Canada, UK, Pakistan, Sweden, Ivory Coast, Malaysia, Indonesia, Germany, France, etc.

Translations of the Course: The course has been translated into Urdu, Bengali, Turkish, French, Spanish, Indonesian, Chinese, Bosnian, Portuguese, Hindi, Malayalam, Tamil, and Telugu.

On Television: The course has been relayed on the Peace TV Global Network Channel and the International ETV Urdu channel. Local TV Channels of Hyderabad such as Channel 4 and others have also broadcasted this course in Ramadan.

On the Internet (www.understandquran.com): Thousands of email recipients in the US, Canada, UK, Turkey, Malaysia, Indonesia, Bangladesh, South Africa, and hundreds of other countries have benefitted from Course-1. The website is visited by tens of thousands of people every month. The site is listed among the top, most often the first, by Google when you search using words such as “Learn Qur’an,” “Understand Qur’an,” or “Qur’anic Arabic.” People in different countries such as US, Canada, UK, etc have already started offering it in their gatherings. It is considered to be one of the most popular websites for teaching the meaning of the Qur’an, globally.

InshaAllah, 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 mosque, 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.

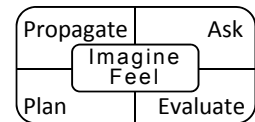
Please note that the brackets “()” in the translation indicate the added words for better understanding. The square brackets “[]” in the translation are used for those words which are there in Arabic but are not translated into English. They are also used for showing references from the Qur’an or Hadith.

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

Abdulazeez Abdulraheem (abdulazeez@understandquran.com)

November 24, 2010.

After completing this lesson,
you will learn **6 new** words, which
occur **1295** times in the Qur'an.



LESSON-1: INTRODUCTION

OBJECTIVES OF THIS COURSE:

- To make the understanding of the Qur'an easy
- To pray Salah effectively and get the effects in our lives
- To encourage you to recite Qur'an again and again with understanding
- To help in interacting with the Qur'an, i.e., how to bring it into our lives
- To generate the team spirit to work for the good

UNDERSTANDING QUR'AN VS LEARNING ARABIC LANGUAGE:

There are three special features of this course:

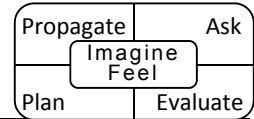
- 1: We start from Salah because we spend almost an hour in performing the 5 prayers
- 2: We focus on listening and reading, because we recite and listen to the Qur'an daily
- 3: We focus more on vocabulary, because it is a natural approach, the way a kid learns.

GRAMMAR:

In this lesson we will learn 6 words: هُوَ، هُمْ، أَنْتَ، أَنْتُمْ، أَنَا، 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 over 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 أَنْتُمْ (All of you), point all the four fingers to the front. In a class, the teacher should point his fingers towards the students and the students should point their fingers towards the teacher.
3. When you say أَنَا (I), point the index finger of your right hand towards yourself. When you say نَحْنُ (we) point all the four fingers of your right hand towards yourself.

<p>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، أَنْتُمْ، أَنَا، نَحْنُ. This is the immediate benefit of using TPI, among many others.</p> <p>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!!!</p> <p>At this point, don't worry about learning the terminologies (first person, singular, pronoun etc.). Just focus on these six words and their meanings.</p>	Detached / Personal Pronouns	No.	Person
	He هُوَ 481	sr. (singular)	3 rd (Third person)
	They هُمْ 444	pl. (Plural)	
	You أَنْتَ 81	sr. (singular)	2 nd (Second person)
	you all أَنْتُمْ 135	pl. (Plural)	
	I أَنَا 68	sr. (singular)	1 st (First person)
We نَحْنُ 86	dl. (dual) pl. (Plural)		



Lesson 1: Introduction

Q1: How many words and roots are there in the Qur'an?

Ans:

Q2: What are the objectives of this course?

Ans:

Q3: What are the benefits, we earn by starting this course with Salah?

Ans:

Q4: In this course, there is more emphasis on vocabulary than on Grammar! Why?

Ans:

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

Ans:

Grammar questions related to Lesson 1

Q1: Fill in the blanks with هُوَ، هُمْ، أَنْتَ، أَنْتُمْ، أَنَا، نَحْنُ at least three times.

			Translatio n	Number عدد	Person
			He	sr. واحد	3 rd غائب
			They	pl. جمع	
			You	sr. واحد	2 nd حاضر
			You all	pl. جمع	
			I	sr. واحد	1 st متكلم
			We	pl. جمع dl. مثنى	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.	
	Thus they
	And you all
	Hence we
	And he
	Hence you

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings. (فَ = thus, وَ = and)	
Thus he	فَهُوَ = فَ + هُوَ
	فَأَنْتَ
	وَهُمْ
	فَأَنَا
	وَنَحْنُ

After completing 2 lessons, you will learn **14 new** words, which occur **4511** times in the Qur'an.

Propagate	Ask
Imagine Feel	
Plan	Evaluate

2. SURAH AL-FATIHAH (Verses 1-3)

In the first row of the table below, Arabic text is given. The second row contains word-for-word translation. This is followed by the explanation of the words in the third row, and the fourth row has plain translation of the Arabic text. 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.

Whenever we recite the Qur'an, first we should recite the following:

الرَّحِيمِ .	88 مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ	2702 بِاللَّهِ	أَعُوذُ
the outcast.	from Satan,	in Allah	I seek refuge
Do you think Shaitan is close to Allah's mercy? He is rejected; outcast; thrown away from Allah's mercy.	from مِنْ: More than 3000 times in the Qur'an	الله بِ Allah In	Safety first; 'Buckle up'; Get protection.
Translation: I seek refuge in Allah from Satan, the outcast.			

- First feel the insecurity caused by the attacks of Shaitan. He constantly whispers and instigates us to disobey Allah.
- Feel happy and have hope as well as fear when Allah is mentioned.
- Allah is high up in the sky but He is very close to us. He even knows what we think.
- Feel the presence of Shaitan and of the two angels who are always with us.
- We cannot hit Shaitan, nor kill him, nor convince him to become good. He will always try to take us away from Allah. The only solution is to recite the above.
- Why is *Rajeem* mentioned? So that we always keep his status alive in our mind. This *Rajeem* wants us to follow him and become like him.

Now let us start Surah Al-Fatihah.

183 الرَّحِيمِ	57 الرَّحْمَنِ	39 اللَّهِ	بِسْمِ
the Most Merciful.	the Most Gracious,	(of) Allah,	In the name
Words of this type show continuity. Beautiful جميل Good mannered كريم Continually Merciful الرَّحِيمِ	Words of this type show intensity. Extremely thirsty عطشان Extremely angry غضبان Extremely hungry جوعان Intensely Merciful رحمن	Our Creator's Name is <u>ALLAH</u> . Other names such as Raheem, Rabb are attributes.	اسْمِ بِ Name In
Translation: In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.			

- Allah's name is full of blessings. Just by remembering him, He remembers us. When He remembers us, we don't have to worry about the results as long as we do our work.
- Imagine Allah's favors, blessings, love, and kindness to you.
- Feel the continuous mercy of Allah on you, even when you sleep.
- Feel fully confident and hopeful when you say Bismillah at the start of anything; Feel that the Intensely Merciful and Continuously Merciful is with you.

73		٤٣								
#الْعَلَمِينَ ﴿٢﴾		رَبِّ	إِلَهِ	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.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">الله</td> <td style="width: 50%;">لِ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Allah</td> <td>For</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">be to Allah</td> </tr> </table>	الله	لِ	Allah	For	be to Allah		Two meanings of حَمْدُ All Praises and thanks	
الله	لِ									
Allah	For									
be to Allah										
Translation: All the praises and thanks be to Allah, the Lord of the worlds.										

- Praise Him with your heart, that He is the Greatest, the Most Merciful, etc.
- Thank Him for the blessings. Think of something. He gave you the safety, the food that you ate, and the chance to pray to Him, etc.
- **Imagine and feel** His Greatness. He is the Rabb of the world of humans, world of angels, of Jinns, of galaxies, and Allah knows what else.
- **Evaluate:** How many times did I get influenced by this world and forget to say “All praises belong to Allah”? How many times do I remember Him and thank Him?

#الرَّحِيمِ ﴿٣﴾	الرَّحْمَنِ
#The Most Merciful	#The Most Gracious
Translation: The Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.	

- These words are already explained in *Bismillah*.
- Allah is intensely Merciful. Simultaneously, His Mercy is continuous also.
- **Feel** His Mercy on you in terms of His continuous blessings even after some of us disobey Him.
- Be merciful to your family, friends, neighbours, and colleagues. Do it today and everyday you hear or recite this verse. The Prophet (pbuh) said: “He who does not show mercy to others will not be shown mercy (by Allah).” [Bukhari].

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. فِعْل (Verb): Indicates the action (Ex: فَتَح، نَصَرُوا)
3. حَرْف (Letter): Joins nouns and/or verbs (Ex: إِنَّ، فِي، مِنْ، لِ، بِ)

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 وَن or يِن 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 loudly at least three times.

Plural		Singular
كَافِرُونَ ، كَافِرِينَ	←	كَافِرٌ
مُشْرِكُونَ ، مُشْرِكِينَ	←	مُشْرِكٌ
مُنَافِقُونَ ، مُنَافِقِينَ	←	مُنَافِقٌ

Plural		Singular
مُسْلِمُونَ ، مُسْلِمِينَ	←	مُسْلِمٌ
مُؤْمِنُونَ ، مُؤْمِنِينَ	←	مُؤْمِنٌ
صَالِحُونَ ، صَالِحِينَ	←	صَالِحٌ

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

Pronouns (with examples)	Number	Person
He is a Muslim. هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ	Singular	Third Person
They are Muslims. هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ	Plural	
You are a Muslim. أَنْتَ مُسْلِمٌ	Singular	Second Person
You are Muslims. أَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ	Plural	
I am a Muslim. أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ	Singular	First Person
We are Muslims. نَحْنُ مُسْلِمُونَ	Dual; Plural	

For the first 3 times, practice these 6 forms with translation, i.e., just show and say: هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ He is a Muslim; هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ They are Muslims; etc. You don't need to translate each of them after 3 cycles of practice because your hands will show what you mean. Just say ، هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ ، هُوَ مُسْلِمٌ etc. This is the immediate benefit, among many others, of using TPI.

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

At this point, don't worry about learning the terminologies. Just focus on these six sentences and their meanings.

Lesson 2: Surah Al-Fatihah (1-3)

Q1: Translate the following.

أَعُوذُ	بِاللَّهِ	مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ	الرَّجِيمِ .
بِسْمِ	اللَّهِ	الرَّحْمَنِ	الرَّحِيمِ (١)
أَلْحَمْدُ	لِلَّهِ	رَبِّ	الْعَالَمِينَ (٢) الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ (٣)

Q2: What feeling should we have while reciting “Tawooz” “أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ” .?

Ans:

Q3: Give examples of how you will praise Allah (other than saying Alhamdulillah).

Ans:

Q4: Explain the difference between the meanings of الرحمن and الرحيم?

Ans:

Q5: Allah is the Lord of worlds. Mention three different worlds.

Ans:

Grammar questions related to Lesson 2

Q1: Following the examples given for مُسْلِمٍ, fill the table for the other 2 words.

صَالِح	مُؤْمِنٌ	مُسْلِمٍ	عدد Number	Person
		هُوَ مُسْلِمٍ	sr. واحد	3 rd غائب
		هُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ	pl. جمع	
		أَنْتَ مُسْلِمٍ	sr. واحد	2 nd حاضر
		أَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ	pl. جمع	
		أَنَا مُسْلِمٍ	sr. واحد	1 st متكلم
		نَحْنُ مُسْلِمُونَ	pl. جمع dl. مثنى	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.		Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings. (فَ= thus, وَ= and)	
Thus they all are Muslims	#	From Allah#	مِنَ اللَّهِ = مِنَ + اللَّهُ
And we believe	#	#	هُوَ رَبُّ
And I take refuge	#	#	فَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ
You all are good people	#	#	فَاللَّهُ
He associate partners to Allah	#	#	فَاللَّهُ

3. SURAH AL-FATIHAH (Verses 4-5)

After completing 3 lessons,
you will learn **18 new** words, which
5990 times in the Qur'an.

Propagate	Ask
Imagine Feel	
Plan	Evaluate

﴿أعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم﴾ ﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ﴾

٩٢ الدِّينِ ط ﴿٤﴾	393* يَوْمٍ	مَلِكٍ
(of) Judgment.	(of) the day	Master
Deen has two meanings: 1. System of life; 2. Judgment	يَوْمُ الْجُمُعَةِ، يَوْمُ الْقِيَامَةِ Plural of يَوْمٍ is أَيَّامٌ	مَلِكٌ : master (pl مَلَائِكَةٌ) : angel مَلِكٌ : king
Translation: The Master of the day of Judgment.		

- He is the Master of everything even today, but He has given us some authority in this world. On that day, nobody shall have any power.
- Allah says in Surah 'Abasa that on that day everyone will run away from his brother, his mother, his father, his wife, and his son. It will be a terrible day for wrongdoers.
- The Day of Judgment is one of the most important days of our life. For example, in the academic year in a school, the day of the results is the most important day for a student.
- He made us Muslims without our asking; just out of His mercy. Now we ask that He grant us Jannah. Therefore, we have strong hope that He will do so. We should have excitement when we hear this verse.
- Simultaneously, our sins should make us fearful and push us to change our lives, from the time of that prayer.

٥ نَسْتَعِينُ ط ﴿٥﴾	وَإِيَّاكَ	نَعْبُدُ	*٣٤ إِيَّاكَ
We ask for help.	and You alone	we worship	You alone
To worship or to do anything, we need #Allah's help.	#لَكَ You	#وَإِيَّاكَ alone	#لَكَ You
		#وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ and	#إِيَّاكَ only
Translation: You alone we worship and You alone we ask for help.			

- This is the mission statement of a Muslim! The purpose of our life is to worship Allah. He said: I have not created the Jinns and the humans except that they worship Me (51; 56).
- What is worship? Prayer, fasting, alms, pilgrimage, inviting towards Islam, giving good advice, struggle to avoid what is prohibited in Islam, etc. Even studying, earning, serving others, etc is also worship if we do it to please Allah only.
- In worship, first comes the Salah. He who abandons the Salah demolishes his Deen.
- We are so helpless that without the help of Allah we cannot quench our thirst, then how can we worship Him without His help?
- O Allah! I need Your help to worship You in this Salah and in all those things such as studies, work, shopping, etc. that I will do till the next Salah
- **Ask** Allah from the depth of your heart: "O Allah! Help me to worship You in the best way." This Du'aa is taught in the last lesson of this book.

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 fact, they are not words in Arabic, they are suffixed to nouns, verbs, or prepositions. We therefore learn these forms by attaching them to a noun رَبِّ (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 10,000 times! They are extremely important. Make sure that you practice them thoroughly. The word رَبِّ occurs 970 times in the Qur'an.

... + رَبِّ		Attached Pronouns / Possessive Pronouns	Number	Person
His Rabb	رَبِّهِ رَبِّهِ	His هِ هِ	Singular	Third Person
Their Rabb	رَبِّهِمْ رَبِّهِمْ	Their هُمْ هُمْ	Plural	
Your Rabb	رَبِّكَ رَبِّكَ	Your كَ كَ	Singular	Second Person
Your Rabb	رَبِّكُمْ رَبِّكُمْ	Your كُمْ كُمْ	Plural	
My Rabb	رَبِّي رَبِّي	My يِ يِ	Singular	First Person
Our Rabb	رَبِّنَا رَبِّنَا	Our نَا نَا	Dual; Plural	

Note: The Grammar lessons are not directly related to the Surah that you study. It will be too complicated to analyze the grammatical aspects of the Surah before we learn the Grammar rules. We are starting with simple grammar rules in each of the lesson in parallel to the vocabulary that you learn from the Surahs. As you proceed, you would be able to see the application of these Grammar rules to the Arabic text.

Lesson 3: Surah Al-Fatihah (4-5)

Q1: Translate the following.

الدِّينِ ^ط ٤	يَوْمِ	مَلِكِ	
نَسْتَعِينُ ^ط ٥	وَإِيَّاكَ	نَعْبُدُ	إِيَّاكَ

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

Ans:

Q3: What is the meaning of “Deen”?

Ans:

Q4: What is the purpose of our lives?

Ans:

Q5: For what do we seek Allah’s help?

Ans:

Grammar questions related to Lesson 3

Q1: Following the examples given for رَبِّ, fill the table for the other three words.

آيات	دين	كتاب	رَبِّ	عدد Number	Person
			هُ ، رَبُّهُ	واحد sr.	3 rd غائب
			هُمْ ، رَبُّهُمْ	جمع pl.	
			لَكَ ، رَبُّكَ	واحد sr.	2 nd حاضر
			كُمْ ، رَبُّكُمْ	جمع pl.	
			حِي ، رَبِّي	واحد sr.	1 st متكلم
			نَا ، رَبُّنَا	جمع pl. مثنى dl.	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.	
	And their Deen
	And He is our Lord
	You are my Rabb
	Your Lord is Mercy full
	We ask for help

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.	
#	إِسْمُهُ
#	اللَّهُ رَبُّنَا وَرَبُّكُمْ
#	يَوْمَهُمْ
#	فَرَبُّكَ
#	مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ

4. SURAH AL-FATIHAH (Verses 6-7)

After completing 4 lessons, you will learn **24 new** words, which occur **9118** times in the Qur'an.

Propagate	Ask
Imagine Feel	
Plan	Evaluate

﴿أعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم﴾ ﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ﴾

٢٧ المُسْتَقِيمَ ٦	٤٦ الصِّرَاطَ	أَهْدِنَا
.the straight	to the path	Guide us
Straight	Path; (not Road)	نَا Us
		إِهْدِ Guide
Translation: Guide us to the straight path.		

- If being Muslim is equal to being guided, then this supplication should have been for non-Muslims! Becoming a Muslim is the first step of the guidance. Now we need this supplication to follow Islam at every step in our life.
- Source of Guidance is the Qur'an and the Sunnah (sayings and teachings of Prophet Muhammad, pbuh). If we don't study them, then are we sincere in our prayer? Every Salah is a reminder that understanding the Qur'an is not only a necessity but also an emergency! Immediately after Al-Fatihah, you or the Imam will recite something from the Qur'an and it is a piece of guidance from Allah at that time.
- O Allah! Guide me to perform the Salah the best way.
- O Allah! Guide me in whatever I do in life this year, this month, this week, and today.
- O Allah! Guide me in what I do after the Salah when I go to office, home, or market.

عَلَيْهِمْ	أَنْعَمْتَ	١٠٨٠ الَّذِينَ	صِرَاطَ
on them;	You (have) bestowed favors	(of) those	(The) path
هم on	عَلَى # favor أَنْعَامِ	الَّذِينَ: 1080 times in the Qur'an	الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمِ Straight path
them			
Translation: The path of those You have bestowed favors on them;			

- Who did Allah give favors to? Prophets, truthful people, martyrs, and righteous people. Why? Because they followed the right path.
- What was their path? It consisted of mainly the following areas:
 - (1) Actions: Actions of heart such as belief, sincerity, love for Allah and His fear alone. Physical actions such as prayer, fasting, charity, Zakah, and Hajj;
 - (2) Da'wah or inviting others towards Islam;
 - (3) Tazkiah, i.e., Purification of their souls, bodies, families, and society through individual and collective organized efforts; and
 - (4) Implementing Islam in society, ordering good and prohibiting evil.
- If a righteous person were to live today, doing the same work that I will be doing after this Salah, then O Allah! Give me *Tawfeeq* to do how he would have done it.
- **Evaluate:** Which path are we walking on?
- **Plan** to walk on the right path in all the possible areas mentioned above.

١٤٧ غَيْرِ	١٧٣٢ وَلَا عَلَيْهِمْ				١٤٧ الْمَغْضُوبِ	١٤٧ غَيْرِ
those who go astray	and nor of		on them		of those who earned (Your) wrath	Not
صَالٍ :the one who goes astray ضَالِّينَ، ضَالِّونَ is plural. (you make plural by adding وِ، نِ)	لَا	وَ	هِمْ	عَلَى	مَظْلُومٍ : One who is wronged or oppressed مَغْضُوبٍ : One who received the wrath	not; other than.
	no	and	them	on		
Translation: Not of those who earned (Your) wrath on themselves and nor of those who go astray.						

First Group (those who earned wrath):

- Those who know but do not act upon. Just imagine their terrible end in this world and in the hereafter.
- Imagine today's evil models, heroes, and leaders and sincerely ask Allah to help us avoid being like them.

Second Group (those who go astray):

- Imagine today's lost people and again sincerely pray that we avoid being like them
- Let us not be among those who are lost even after having the Qur'an with us because we don't study it or 'we don't have time'!
- Are we away from the Qur'an only because we do not know Arabic language? Let us resolve today that we shall not abandon learning these lessons of Qur'anic Arabic.

Ask: O Allah! Help us follow the right path if we know it, and give us the knowledge if we don't know.

Try to remember this Hadith Qudsi every time you recite Al-Fatihah. The Prophet (pbuh) said that Allah said: I have divided the prayer 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: الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ then Allah says: "حمدني عبدي" which means: My slave has praised me, and
- When he says: الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ then Allah says: "اثنى علي عبدي" which means: My slave has extolled Me; and
- When he says: مَا لِكَ يَوْمَ الدِّينِ, then Allah says: "مجدني عبدي" which means: My slave has glorified Me; and
- When he says: 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: 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.
[Sahih Muslim, narrated by Abu Huraira, may Allah be pleased with him].

GRAMMAR: Let us apply the rules that we have learnt in the previous lesson to two more nouns, كتاب and دين.

... book + كِتَاب		way of life... + دِين		Attached/Possessive	Number	Person
his book	كِتَابُهُ	His Deen	دِينُهُ	his هُ هِ	Singular	Third Person
their book	كِتَابُهُمْ	Their Deen	دِينُهُمْ	their هُمْ هِم	Plural	
your book	كِتَابُكَ	Your Deen	دِينُكَ	your كَ كِ	Singular	Second Person
your book	كِتَابُكُمْ	Your Deen	دِينُكُمْ	your كُمْ كِم	Plural	
my book	كِتَابِي	My Deen	دِينِي	my يِ يِي	Singular	First Person
our book	كِتَابُنَا	Our Deen	دِينُنَا	our نَا نِنَا	Dual; Plural	

Let us learn the relevant feminine forms.

she: هِيَ (occurs 66 times in the Qur'an)

her book: كِتَابُهَا ، her way of life: دِينُهَا ، her Lord: رَبُّهَا

To make feminine gender of most of the nouns, just add ة at the end. The rule for making their plurals is to add ات at the end, after removing ة, as shown below. There are other rules as well that you will study later.

Plural Feminine	Singular Feminine		Singular Masculine
كَافِرَات	كَافِرَةٌ	←	كَافِر
مُشْرِكَات	مُشْرِكَةٌ	←	مُشْرِك
مُنَافِقَات	مُنَافِقَةٌ	←	مُنَافِق

Plural Feminine	Singular Feminine		Singular Masculine
مُسْلِمَات	مُسْلِمَةٌ	←	مُسْلِم
مُؤْمِنَات	مُؤْمِنَةٌ	←	مُؤْمِن
صَالِحَات	صَالِحَةٌ	←	صَالِح

Lesson 4: Surah Al-Fatihah (6-7)

Q1: Translate the following.

اهْدِنَا	الصِّرَاطَ	الْمُسْتَقِيمَ	٦
صِرَاطَ	الَّذِينَ	أَنْعَمْتَ	عَلَيْهِمْ
غَيْرِ	الْمَغْضُوبِ	عَلَيْهِمْ	وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ
٧			

Q2: Who can give us Hidayah (the ultimate guidance)?

Ans:

Q3: Which categories of people were favored by Allah?

Ans:

Q4: Explain the difference between المغضوب and الضالين.

Ans:

Q5: Meaning of نَا in اِهْدِنَا ?

Ans:

Grammar questions related to Lesson 4

Q1:

b: Write the feminine gender of the following nouns and write their plurals too.		
جمع	مؤنث	مذكر
		مُسْلِمٌ
		كَافِرٌ
		مُشْرِكٌ
		عَابِدٌ
		صَالِحٌ
		مُنَافِقٌ

a: Add "her" to the following nouns as shown in the example.	
ها+Noun	Noun
رَبُّهَا	رَبٌّ
	دِينٌ
	كِتَابٌ
	آيَاتٌ
	إِسْمٌ
	صِرَاطٌ

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.	
	Our Deen and our book
	Your Lord and his book
	Al-Quran is our Book
	Their deen and their Book
	My Lord and My Book

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.	
#	ضَالٌّ
#	وَالَّذِينَ
#	فَعَلَيْهِمْ
#	رَبُّكُمْ وَ دِينُكُمْ
#	وَدِينُنَا

After completing 5 lessons,
you will learn **32 new** words, which
occur **16296** times in the Qur'an.

Propagate	Ask
Imagine Feel	
Plan	Evaluate

5. PURPOSE OF REVELATION

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

مُبْرَكٌ		إِلَيْكَ		أَنْزَلْنَاهُ		كِتَابٌ	
full of blessings;		to you (O Muhammad!, pbuh)		We have revealed it		(it is) a book	
We say, عيد مُبَارَك (Let this Eid be a blessing for you)		كَ	إِلَى	هُ	أَنْزَلْنَا	Plural of كِتَاب is كُتُب .	
		you	to	it	we sent down		
Translation: (Here is) a book which we have sent down unto you, full of blessings.							

- 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.

أُولُوا الْأَلْبَابِ (سورة ص)		وَلِيَتَذَكَّرَ			آيَاتِهِ		لِيَتَدَبَّرُوا	
those of understanding.		and so that (they) receive admonition			its verses		so that they ponder	
أَلْبَاب	أُولُوا ، أُولِي	يَتَذَكَّرَ	لِ	وَ	هـ	آيَات	يَتَدَبَّرُوا	لِ
understanding	those of	they receive admonition	so that	and	its	verses	they ponder	so that
تُلب : Intellect Plural of تُلب is أَلْبَاب .					آية : sign; verse Plural of آية is آيات .		تَدَبَّر : pondering	
Translation: that they ponder its verses, and that men of understanding may receive admonition.								

- 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, maths, or commerce in the same way? No! You have to stop and think over or ponder.
- To ponder the Qur'an or reflect upon it, you have to understand it first!
- Receiving admonition means to take lessons. 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.

Let us first understand our relationship with the Qur'an before pondering. It has four aspects.

1. Direct	2. Personal	3. Planned	4. Relevant
The Qur'an is Allah's word. Whenever you hear it or recite it, feel that Allah is directly addressing me. He sees me how I react to His words!	Every verse of the Qur'an is for me. Don't say that this verse is for kaafir, mushrik, or munaafiq. I have to see what is there in it for me! Why did Allah address this to me?	Every grain is destined for someone to eat! In the same manner, each and every verse is destined for someone to hear or recite. Everything is a part of fate. Nothing is random.	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?

Some of the conditions necessary for pondering are given below. You have to:

1. Concentrate	2. Understand	3. Imagine	4. Feel
Concentrate fully even if you are not able to understand the full verse. Try to catch every word that you can understand!	Ask forgiveness of Allah if you are not able to understand it. Refresh your commitment to learn the Qur'an.	Use your imagination wherever possible, especially when you hear verses dealing with the signs of Allah, creations, history, heaven, hell, etc.	Use your feelings of love, fear, respect, gratitude, etc. when you hear the relevant verses. For example, be excited and hopeful when you hear about Jannah and be afraid when you hear about hell.

To receive admonition, or to bring the Qur'an in to our lives, you have to:

1. Ask	2. Evaluate	3. Plan	4. Propagate
Every verse of Qur'an demands something from us. To fulfil it, start by asking Allah to help you do it.	In the light of what you asked, evaluate activities of your last day or last week. If you are already doing them, thank Allah; if not, ask His forgiveness.	Plan for the next day or next week to do those things.	The Prophet (pbuh) said, "Convey from me even if it is one verse!" Propagate what you learn in the best way.

These four steps are shown on the start of every lesson in the top right corner so that you don't forget them. In the middle, "Imagine" and "Feel" are given because of their importance while reciting or listening to the Qur'an.

Try to remember at least three of these: Imagine, feel, and ask. InshaAllah you will learn more on how to apply this formula in the following lessons.

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: نَصَرُوا، فَتَحَ)
3. حرف (Letter): Joins nouns and/or verbs (Ex: إِنَّ، فِي، مِنْ، لَ، بِ)

In previous lessons, we took a few **nouns** and made their plurals. In this lesson we will learn **letters**: مَعَ، عَن، مِنْ، لَ. The first three of these (عَن، مِنْ، لَ) 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, the word إِنَّ comes in the Qur'an 1532 times!

Example	Letter
For you your Deen and for me, mine.	for لَ، لِ
I take refuge in Allah from Satan.	from مِنْ
May Allah be pleased with him.	with عَن
Indeed, Allah is with those who are patient.	with مَعَ

Note that these letters can have other meanings too, depending upon the context. The words of the following table occur in the Qur'an **4960 or almost 5000 times** in the Qur'an. Use TPI here and practice them thoroughly.

with مَعَ	with عَن..	from مِنْ	for لَ
with him مَعَهُ	with him عَنْهُ	from him مِنْهُ	for him لَهُ
with them مَعَهُمْ	with them عَنْهُمْ	from them مِنْهُمْ	for them لَهُمْ
with you مَعَكَ	with you عَنْكَ	from you مِنْكَ	for you لَكَ
with you all مَعَكُمْ	with you all عَنْكُمْ	from you all مِنْكُمْ	for you all لَكُمْ
with me مَعِيَ	with me عَنِّي	from me مِنِّي	for me لِي
with us مَعَنَا	with us عَنَّا	from us مِنَّا	for us لَنَا
with her مَعَهَا	with her عَنْهَا	from her مِنْهَا	for her لَهَا

Lesson 5: Purpose of Revelation

Q1: Translate the following.

مُبْرَكٌ	إِلَيْكَ	أَنْزَلْنَاهُ	كِتَابٌ
أُولُوا الْأَلْبَابِ ٣٩	وَلِيَتَذَكَّرَ	آيَاتِهِ	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 four pre-requisites or conditions of تَذَكَّرَ and تَدَبَّرَ.

Ans:

Grammar questions related to Lesson 5

Q1: Following the examples given for لَ، fill in the blanks for مَعَ، عَنِ، مِنْ .

مع	عن	من	ل	عدد Number	Person
			لَهُ	واحد sr.	3 rd غائب
			لَهُمْ	جمع pl.	
			لَكَ	واحد sr.	2 nd حاضر
			لَكُمْ	جمع pl.	
			لِي	واحد sr.	1 st متكلم
			لَنَا	جمع pl. مثنى dl.	
			لِهَا	واحد مؤنث sr.	غائب

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.		Q2: Break the Arabic words into parts and write the meanings.	
	#		#
May Allah be pleased with you	#	#	اللَّهُ مَعَنَا
Your name	#	#	فَلَهُمْ
And from you	#	#	وَلَنَا
And for them	#	#	فَمِنْكُمْ
Al-Quran is with me	#	#	فَلِهَا

After completing 6 lessons, you will learn **44 new** words, which occur **23151** times in the Qur'an.

Propagate	Ask
Imagine Feel	
Plan	Evaluate

6. QU'RAN IS EASY TO LEARN

We have learnt in the last lesson that Allah has sent down the Qur'an for pondering its verses and for practicing them. 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.

﴿أعوذ بالله من الشيطان الرجيم﴾ ﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ﴾

لِلذِّكْرِ (القَمَر - 17)		۷۰	الْقُرْآنَ	يَسِّرْنَا	۳۰۹	1: 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."		يُسْرَ : easy	قَدْ	لَ	وَ		
understand & remember	for, to			عُسْرَ : difficult	already	indeed	and		
ذِكْرٌ has two meanings: (1) to memorize; and (2) to understand and take lessons				يَسِّرْنَا : we made easy	قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ Salah is already established.				
Translation: And We have indeed made the Qur'an easy to understand and remember									

- To give fatwas based on Qur'anic verses, one has to spend years under scholars. However, the Qur'an is very easy to understand and take lessons for our life.
- Thank Allah that He has made it easy for us to understand and take lessons. Thank Him by planning to learn the Qur'anic Arabic as soon as possible.
- 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 (pbuh) said that Allah runs towards the one who walks towards Him. Let us start walking first.
- Qur'an is easy and effective for advising others too. Understand it well so that you learn its style, arguments, stories, and proofs thoroughly.

Let us take a Hadith now.

وَعَلَّمَهُ (بخارى)		۸۳۲	تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ	مَنْ	۱۸۶	2: خَيْرُكُمْ		
#and teaches it		#learns the Qur'an		#is the one) who)		#The best of you		
هُ	عَلَّمَ	وَ	تَعَلَّمَ	First question in the grave: مَنْ رَبُّكَ؟ Who is your Rabb?		كُم	خَيْرُ	
It	taught	and	تَعَلَّمَ			your	Good, best	
Translation: The best among you is the one who learns the Qur'an and teaches it.								

- This is the strongest encouragement for us.
- The Prophet (pbuh) mentioned the student first and then the teacher. This is a great honor for every student of the Qur'an.

- This also means that the best person is the one who does both the learning and the teaching.
- 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.
- Allah is watching us! Let us intend right now to start acting upon this Hadith. Intend to never stop learning. Intend to practice it and to teach it to your family and friends. Make a plan to learn and teach at an individual and collective level.
- The Prophet (pbuh) 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 pbuh) learnt, first we have to learn to read Arabic and 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:

(بخاری)	بِالنِّيَّاتِ	١٣٦ ٣١ 3: إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ
#. On intentions		# Actions (are based) only
نِيَّاتٍ intentions	نِيَّةٍ intention	إِنَّمَا : Plural of عَمَلٍ (action) is أَعْمَالٌ
Translation: The (reward of) deeds depends upon the intentions only.		

- 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.
- Learn it to unite the community on the basis of the Qur'an and the Sunnah (sayings and teachings of Prophet Muhammad, pbuh).

The three words given in the table below occur **2306 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 شَاءَ اللَّهُ	if	628 إِنْ
Indeed Allah is with those who are patient	إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الصَّابِرِينَ	indeed	1532 إِنَّ
Actions are (based) only on intentions	إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ	only	146 إِنَّمَا

GRAMMAR: We have already learnt that in Arabic, a word can be of one of the three types:

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

In this lesson we will learn four more letters: **بِ، فِي، عَلَى، إِلَى**. All these are prepositions. Example sentences given below are very useful for remembering the meanings of these letters. In the examples below, the word **سَبِيل** occurs in the Qur'an 225 times.

Example		Letter
<u>In</u> the name of Allah	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ	in بِ
<u>In</u> the path of Allah	فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ	in فِي
Peace be <u>on</u> you	السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ	on عَلَى
Indeed we belong to Allah and indeed we are to return <u>to</u> Him.	إِنَّا لِلَّهِ وَإِنَّا إِلَيْهِ رَاجِعُونَ	to إِلَى

Note that the above prepositions can have other meanings too depending upon the context.

The words of the following table occur in the Qur'an 4327 times in the Qur'an. Use TPI here and practice them thoroughly.

to, toward : إِلَى	on : عَلَى	in : فِي	in : بِ
to him إِلَيْهِ	on him عَلَيْهِ	in him فِيهِ	in him بِهِ
to them إِلَيْهِمْ	on them عَلَيْهِمْ	in them فِيهِمْ	in them بِهِمْ
to you إِلَيْكَ	on you عَلَيْكَ	in you فِيكَ	in you بِكَ
to you all إِلَيْكُمْ	on you all عَلَيْكُمْ	in you all فِيكُمْ	in you all بِكُمْ
to me إِلَيَّ	on me عَلَيَّ	in me فِيَّ	in me بِي
to us إِلَيْنَا	on us عَلَيْنَا	in us فِيْنَا	in us بِنَا
to her إِلَيْهَا	on her عَلَيْهَا	in her فِيهَا	in her بِهَا

Lesson 6: Al-Qur'an is Easy to Learn

Q1: Translate the following:

وَلَقَدْ	يَسِّرْنَا	الْقُرْآنَ	لِلذِّكْرِ

خَيْرِكُمْ	مَنْ	تَعَلَّمَ الْقُرْآنَ	وَعَلَّمَهُ (بخارى)

إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ	بِالنِّيَّاتِ	(بخارى)

Q2: What intention should one have for learning the Quran?

Ans:

Q3: Is the Qur'an difficult to learn? Give proof.

Ans:

Q4: What efforts can we make to learn the Qur'an?

Ans:

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

Ans:

Grammar questions related to Lesson 6

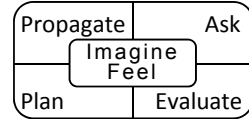
Q1: Following the examples given for بِ, fill in the blanks for فِي، عَلَى، إِلَى .

إِلَى	عَلَى	فِي	بِ	عدد Number	Person
			بِهِ	واحد sr.	3 rd غائب
			بِهِمْ	جمع pl.	
			بِكَ	واحد sr.	2 nd حاضر
			بِكُمْ	جمع pl.	
			بِي	واحد sr.	1 st متكلم
			بِنَا	جمع pl. مثنى dl.	
			بِهَا	واحد مؤنث sr.	غائب

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.	
	# # On him and on me
	# Towards the Qur'an
	# Peace be upon you all
	# In the Quran
	# On you and on her

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.	
#	# وَفِيكُمْ
#	# فَعَلَيْ
#	# وَالَيْكَ
#	# فِي كِتَابِكُمْ
#	# أَنْزَلْنَا عَلَيْكَ

After completing 7 lessons,
you will learn **52 new** words, which
occur **24446** times in the Qur'an.



7. HOW TO LEARN IT?

The best way to learn the Qur'an is to follow the three steps mentioned in this lesson. First step is to ask Allah for knowledge.

عِلْمًا (سورة طه) ١١٤	زِدْنِي	رَبِّ
in knowledge.	Increase me	O My Lord!
عِلْم : knowledge	نِي me	رَب : Takes care of us & helps us grow
	زِد increase	
Translation: O My Lord! Increase me in knowledge.		

- Allah taught this Du'aa (supplication) to Prophet (pbuh) especially for memorizing and learning the Qur'an. We should therefore ask Allah using this Du'aa repeatedly and sincerely.
- Along with Du'aa, we must spend our time in trying to understand the Qur'an. If a student asks Allah for success in every prayer but does not go to school or open any book to study, is he sincere? If we just pray for knowledge but don't make an effort then we are playing with the Du'aa?
- Why gain knowledge? To practice it at an individual and at a collective level and to spread it. Ask Allah to help us learn, understand, practice, and propagate the Qur'an.
- 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 to quench our hunger for knowledge and to cure us from the disease of ignorance. The most important book of knowledge is the Qur'an. If we don't know it, we will be the losers.

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

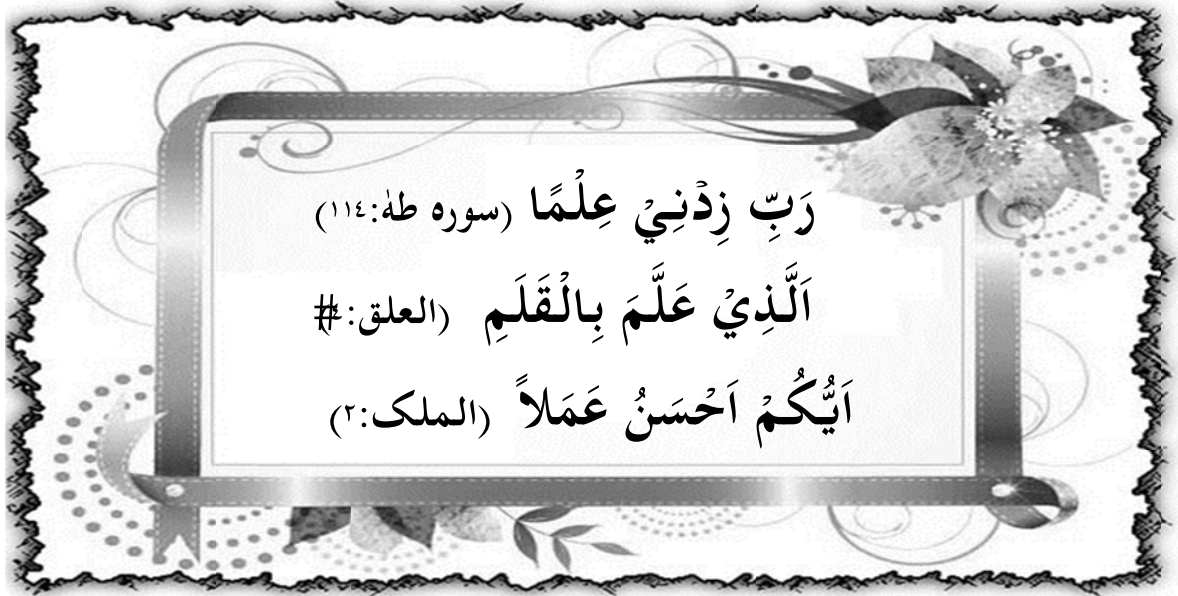
بِالْقَلَمِ (سورة العلق) ٤	عَلَّمَ	الَّذِي ^{٣٠٤} : 2
by the pen.	taught	(The one) Who
قَلَم pen	تَعَلَّمَ learnt عَلَّمَ taught	الَّذِي : the one who الَّذِينَ : those who
	بِ by	
Translation: Who taught by the pen.		

- The second step is to use the pen. Pick up the pen immediately! You have written millions of words with your hand. Now use your hand for learning Qur'anic Arabic and make it a habit.
- Where will you write? Maintain a notebook. Keep a record of what you are learning. Develop a small library of books and notebooks.
- If you make writing a habit then you have to pay attention to listening and understanding.
- Make a vow to yourself today that you will spare at least five to ten minutes for writing the meanings and the grammatical forms of new words. Do it not with laziness but with complete 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, "إِقرَأْ" . Make reading your special habit and read all the other good things such as history, sciences, maths, literature, etc.

The third step is to compete and try to excel.

		٤٣ أَحْسَنُ			٤٦ أَيُّكُمْ		
		عَمَلًا ط			3: أَيُّكُمْ		
		(الْمَلِكُ: 2)					
#	in deeds?#		is better#			Which of you#	
	أَعْمَالُ عَمَل		أَكْبَرُ	كَبِيرٌ	big	كُم	أَيُّ
		أَصْغَرُ		صَغِيرٌ	small	your, you	
		أَحْسَنُ		حَسَنٌ	good	which of	
Translation: Which of you is better in deeds?							

- This is the third step. Allah created us to see who is better; better in praying; better in homes; better in office. Better in individual works such as prayer, fasting, and Zikr. Better in social works such as helping others, doing Da'wah, enjoining good, and forbidding evil.
- Allah is watching us! Who is better in learning the Qur'an in this class? Only for the sake of Allah, try to be better than others. 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?



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

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

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

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

Pray to your Rabb	صَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ (صَلِّ + لِ)
Send peace on Muhammad (pbuh)	صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ (صَلِّ + عَلَى)

Demonstrative Pronouns: Let us learn four words in Arabic that are used to show persons, objects, or actions. These four words occur **902 times** in the Qur'an. Practice them using TPI as described in the box below.

Guidelines for Practice:	Demonstrative Pronouns	
Point one finger to something near you such as a book and say هَذَا . Point four fingers in the same direction and say هَؤُلَاءِ .	this	هَذَا
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 أَنْتُمْ، أَنْتِ) but in between. Point four fingers in the same direction and say أُولَئِكَ .	these	هَؤُلَاءِ
	that	ذَلِكَ
	those	أُولَئِكَ

Lesson 7: How to Learn?

Q1: Translate the following.

(طه: ١١٤)

عِلْمًا ١١٤

زِدْنِي

رَبِّ

--	--	--	--

(العلق: ٤)

بِالْقَلَمِ

عَلَّمَ

الَّذِي

--	--	--	--

(الملك: ٢)

عَمَلًا ط

أَحْسَنُ

أَيُّكُمْ

--	--	--	--

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

Ans:

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

Ans:

Q4: Change of preposition changes the meanings of the word/verb. Give an example.

Ans:

Q5: Allah wants us to compete. List 5 important areas of competition.

Ans:

Grammar questions related to Lesson 7

Q1:

b. Following the example given for هَذَا, write simple sentences using the other pronouns.	
هَذَا كِتَابٌ	هَذَا
	هُؤُلَاءِ
	ذَلِكَ
	أُولَئِكَ

a. Write the meanings of the following pronouns.	
	هُؤُلَاءِ
	ذَلِكَ
	هَذَا
	أُولَئِكَ

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.	
	Learned and taught
	Learned by the pen
	Increase me in Knowledge
	Hence you all
	And amongst them

#

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.	
#	فَمِنْهُمْ
#	وَالِيَّ
#	وَفِيهَا
#	وَمِنْكَ
#	وَعَلَيْكُمْ

After completing 8 lessons,
you will learn **56 new** words, which
occur **25475** times in the Qur'an.

Propagate	Ask
Imagine Feel	
Plan	Evaluate

8. SURAH AL-ASR (Surah No. 103)

Introduction: This small Surah provides mankind with a formula to avoid loss. How to save oneself by doing the right actions.

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

وَالْعَصْرِ ١	
By the time,	
# وَالْعَصْرِ#	# وَ
the time	Two meanings of وَ: (1) and; (2) by (oath)

- Many Surahs in the Qur'an begin with similar oath, such as وَالْفَجْرِ، وَالشَّمْسِ، وَاللَّيْلِ، وَالنَّجْمِ، وَالسَّمَاءِ
- Allah has taken oath by time. Time is a witness to what is being said after this oath.

٥١ لَفِي حُسْرٍ ٢	لَفِي	٦٥ الْإِنْسَانَ	إِنَّ
Loss	(is) surely in	Mankind	Indeed
	في	لَ	إِنَّ occurs in the Qur'an 1532 times!
	in	surely الْإِنْسَانَ : the man, mankind	إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الصَّابِرِينَ
Translation: Indeed, mankind is surely in loss			

- 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 oath; (2) used إِنَّ; and (3) used لَ.
- There is a fourth emphasis in the form of إِلا. 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," implying that what comes after "except" is a minority. Therefore, the majority of mankind is in loss.
- Everytime we listen to this verse, we should increase our attention and think again about what we are doing to avoid loss!

الصَّالِحَاتِ	وَعَمِلُوا	أَمَنُوا	١٠٨٠ الَّذِينَ	٦٦٦ إِلَّا
righteous / good deeds	and did	have believed	those who	Except
صَالِح ← صَالِحُونَ، صَالِحِينَ صَالِحَة ← صَالِحَات	عَمِلُوا they did	وَ and	إِيمَان belief, faith	صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
Translation: Except those who have believed and done righteous deeds				

- Let us first think over the two things mentioned here: Faith and good deeds
- O Allah! Grant me the correct, complete, and firm faith.
- **Evaluate:** I do have faith but what is the state of my faith? How many times during the day do I think about Allah, the hereafter, the two angels, and the Shaitan that accompanies me

throughout the day? How strong is my faith on fate? Do I say: Why did this happen to me? Or do I take it as a test from Allah and try my best to overcome it.

- What is the state of my faith on Allah’s Book? Do I just have the faith or do I care to develop 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.
- Just Iman (faith) 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?

٣٤٧					
بِالصَّبْرِ ٣		وَتَوَاصَوْا		بِالْحَقِّ ٥	
to [the] patience.		and advised each other		to the truth, and advised each other	
صَبْرٍ	تَوَاصَوْا	وَ	حَقٌّ : Truth	تَوَاصَوْا	وَ
Perseverance, patience	advised each other	and		advised each other	and
Translation: And advised each other to truth and advised each other to patience.					

- Iman and righteous deeds alone are not sufficient. It is also necessary 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, pbuh. 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?
- The Prophet (pbuh) said, “None of you truly believes until he wishes for his brother what he wishes for himself.” All of humanity are our brothers and sisters from Adam and Eve, so we should wish for all of mankind the same things that we want for ourselves, including knowledge of the message of Islam. In order to spread the message, we first need to know it ourselves.

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

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, for example فَعَلَ, نَصَرَ, صَرَبَ, etc. In the Arabic language, there are primarily only two tenses; فعل ماضي (Perfect tense) and فعل مضارع (Imperfect tense). In this lesson we shall study فعل ماضي (Perfect tense), meaning that the work is completed. Let us master the six forms of the فعل ماضي 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 فَعَلْتُمْ (You all did), point the four fingers of your right hand in the same direction. In a class, the teacher should point his fingers towards the students and the students should point their fingers towards the teacher.
- When you say فَعَلْتُ (I did), point the index finger of your right hand towards yourself. When you say فَعَلْنَا (We did) point the four fingers of your right hand towards yourself.

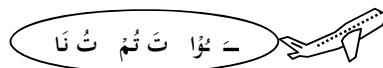
Remember, right hand directions represent the masculine gender and left hand for feminine gender. Make sure to keep the forearm at horizontal level for all the directions in فعل ماضي.

The words pertaining to the past tense are shown in italics. Since the action has been completed, the letters are shown with a tilt.

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

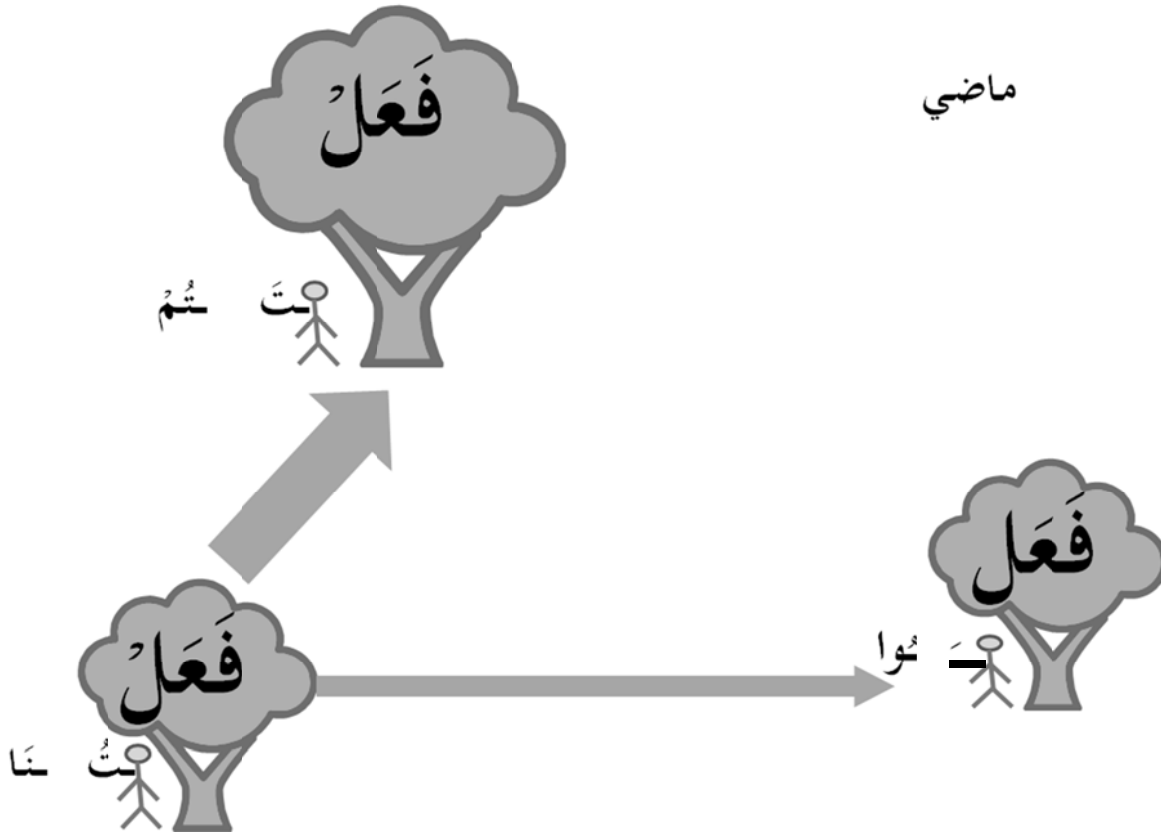
If you are standing in the middle of a road, you can see the backside of a car, a truck or a jeep that is gone. Something that has taken off or has gone, represents the past. A look at the backside is enough for you to tell which type of vehicle has gone. Instead of drawing all these, we show an aeroplane 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: (، وَا، تَ، تُمَّ، ثَ، نَا).

Past Tense <i>فَعَل مَاضِي</i>	Person
He did. <i>فَعَلَ</i>	3 rd
They all did. <i>فَعَلُوا</i>	
You did. <i>فَعَلْتَ</i>	2 nd
You all did. <i>فَعَلْتُمْ</i>	
I did. <i>فَعَلْتُ</i>	1 st
We did. <i>فَعَلْنَا</i>	



It is extremely important that you learn these forms thoroughly because such forms occur in the Qur'an approximately 9000 times, i.e., on an average, every 10th word in the Qur'an is based on this form. Spend at least 5 to 10 minutes in memorizing these forms.

Lets try to grasp the above concept with another example:



Imagine someone has planted a mango tree several years ago. The tree is now tall and bearing fruits. The person who did the action (planted the tree) is standing in its shade. When we look at this scene, we will first see the BIG THING i.e. the tree (result of his action فعل) and then we will see the SMALLER THING i.e. the person who did this action (نَا). In the past tense, the action is the first part of the verb (فَعَلَ), followed by the part that shows who did the action (هُوَ). (تُمْ نَا).

Addition of قَدْ gives further emphasis to the Perfect tense.	Person
He already did (it). قَدْ فَعَلَ	Third Person
They all already did (it). قَدْ فَعَلُوا	
You already did (it). قَدْ فَعَلْتَ	Second Person
You all already did (it). قَدْ فَعَلْتُمْ	
I already did (it). قَدْ فَعَلْتُ	First Person
We already did (it). قَدْ فَعَلْنَا	

Lesson 8: Surah Al-Asr

Q1: Translate the following.

وَالْعَصْرِ ١	إِنَّ	الْإِنْسَانَ	لَفِي خُسْرٍ ٢	
إِلَّا	الَّذِينَ	آمَنُوا	وَعَمِلُوا	الصَّالِحَاتِ
وَتَوَاصَوْا	بِالْحَقِّ ٥	وَتَوَاصَوْا	بِالصَّبْرِ ٣	

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

Ans:

Q3: What are the conditions for one to succeed?

Ans:

Q4: Where do you find the truth?

Ans:

Q5: How many types of Sabr are there?

Ans:

Grammar questions related to Lesson 8

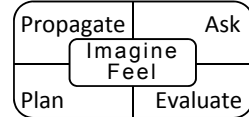
Q1: Write three times the six form of past tense فَعَلَ and write its meanings:

Translatio n	# فعل ماضي	# فعل ماضي	# فعل ماضي	عدد Number	Person
				sr. واحد #	3 rd # غائب
				pl. جمع #	
				sr. واحد #	2 nd # حاضر
				pl. جمع #	
				sr. واحد #	1 st # متكلم
				pl. جمع dl. # مثنى	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.	
	I did this
	In loss
	Believed and did good
	Your religion and my religion
	My name and your name

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.	
#	# مَنُ فَعَلَ هَذَا
#	# وَفَعَلَتْ
#	# مَنُ رَبِّكَ
#	# فِي دِينِهِمْ
#	# إِلَى رَبِّكَ

After completing 9 lessons,
you will learn **59 new** words, which
occur **26410** times in the Qur'an.



9. SURAH AN-NASR (Surah No. 110)

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, (pbuh) [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 against Islam. They got the freedom to accept it.

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

وَٱلْفَتْحُ ۙ		نَصْرُ ٱللَّهِ		جَآءَ	إِذَا
and the Victory		the Help of Allah		Comes	When
ٱلْفَتْحُ	وَ	نَصْرٌ : help		جَآءَ : came	إِذَا، إِذٌ : When
victory; opening	and			إِذَا جَآءَ : when (it) comes	
Translation: When the Help of Allah and the victory comes					

- The word إِذٌ occurs 239 times and إِذَا occurs 454 times in the Qur'an. Both of them mean 'when.'
- Allah's help means the dominance of truth over everything else. Here the meaning of نَصْرُ ٱللَّهِ implies that we can only try and the results come from Allah's help alone. Therefore we must seek His help in our everyday lives.
- The victory here refers to the Conquest of Makkah in the 10th year of Hijrah. When the believers sacrifice everything in the path of Allah, Allah certainly sends His help.
- **Ask:** O Allah! Grant us too your help and victory.
- **Evaluate:** It took 23 years of hardwork and complete devotion to Allah after which Allah gave the victory. What have we done for Islam?
- **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 and victory from 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.

أَفْوَاجًا ۙ		فِي دِينِ ٱللَّهِ		يَدْخُلُونَ	ٱلنَّاسِ	وَرَأَيْتَ
in crowds / troops,		[into] the religion of Allah		entering	the people	And you see
فَوْجٌ : crowd	أَفْوَاجٌ : crowds	ٱللَّهِ	فِي	دُخُولٌ : entry	إِنْسَانٌ : man	رَأَيْتَ
		Allah	religion	into	خُرُوجٌ : exit	نَاسٌ : people
Translation: And you see the people entering the religion of Allah in crowds/troops						

- 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 it refers to the system of life. In this verse, it means that those people 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. Do we ask for victory for this purpose? Are we helping others to understand Islam and follow it?

وَاسْتَغْفِرُهُ طَّ		رَبِّكَ	بِحَمْدِ	فَسَبِّحْ	
and ask forgiveness of Him		(of) your Lord	with (the) praise	Then glorify	
هُ	اسْتَغْفِرْ	وَ	حَمْدِ	بِ	سَبِّحْ
Him	ask forgiveness of	and	praise	with	glorify
Translation: Then glorify with the praise of your Lord and ask forgiveness from Him.					

- 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.
- By saying Subhanallah, we acknowledge His infinite and flawless wisdom too. The exam of this life that we are passing through is a perfect exam. We should not complain about anything that is a part of our fate (Qadr). If you complain, you are going against Subhanallah. Instead, we should keep praying to Allah that He makes the tests and trials of our daily lives easy for us.
- 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 Tasbeeh.
- Our Tasbeeh and Hamd are always defective and faulty. Therefore, 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 ٣	كَانَ	إِنَّهُ
Of-forgiving	is	Indeed, He
تَوَّابٌ : تَابَ : to turn تَابِبٌ : one who turns تَوَّابٌ : one who turns often تَوَّابٌ ← تَوَّابُونَ، تَوَّابِينَ	The regular meaning of كَانَ is was . Only for Allah, كَانَ means is .	إِنَّ : إِنَّ اللَّهَ مَعَ الصَّابِرِينَ <u>Indeed</u> Allah is with those who are patient
Translation: Indeed, He is oft-forgiving.		

- 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.

GRAMMAR: In the last lesson, we learnt Perfect Tense (فعل ماضي) representing the action which has been done. Now let us learn Imperfect tense (فعل مضارع). 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.

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

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

The words are italics in Perfect tense (فعل ماضي) and are upright in Imperfect tense (فعل مضارع). This again is to show that the work is complete for Perfect tense and therefore the words are 'relaxing.' The words in Imperfect tense are shown upright because the work is still going on or will start soon.

In case of فعل ماضي forms, the endings were changing.

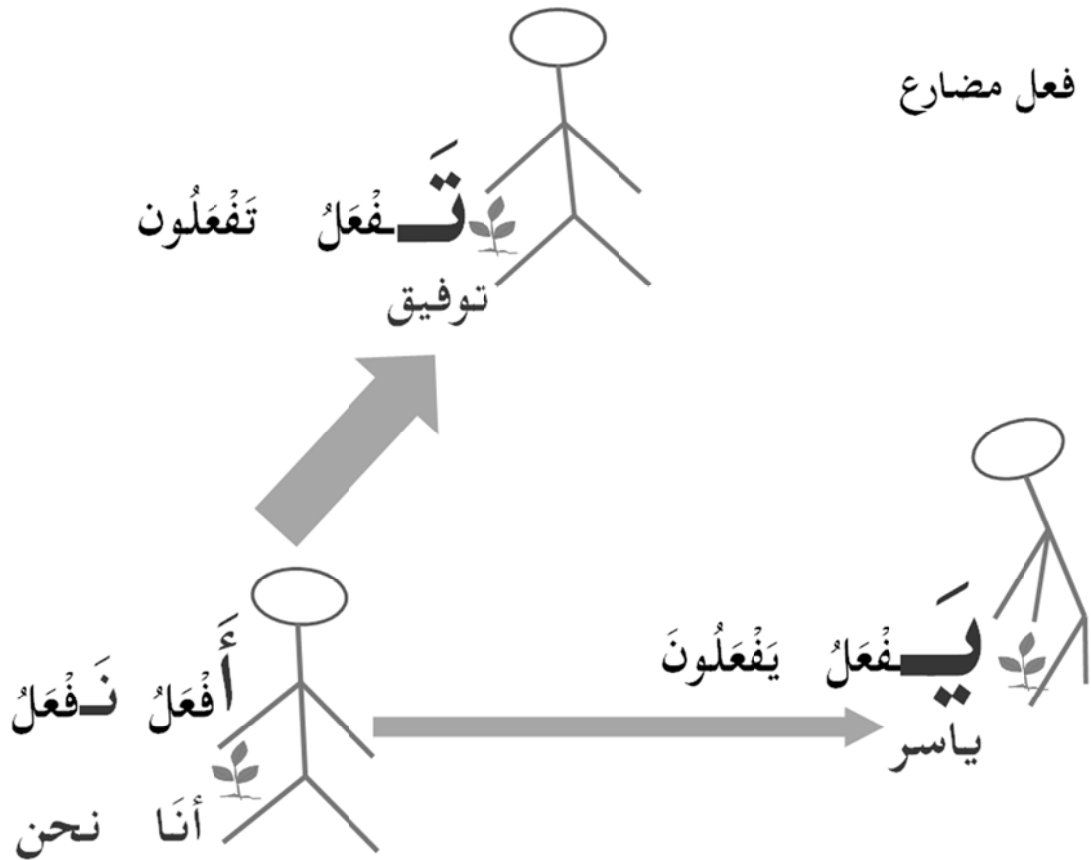
For فعل مضارع forms, the change occurs in the start.

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 aeroplane 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).

Imperfect tense فعل مُضَارِع	Person
He does. will do. <i>يَفْعَلُ</i>	هُوَ
They do. will do. <i>يَفْعَلُونَ</i>	
You do. will do. <i>تَفْعَلُ</i>	أَنْتَ
You all do. will do. <i>تَفْعَلُونَ</i>	
I do. will do. <i>أَفْعَلُ</i>	أَنَا
We do. will do. <i>نَفْعَلُ</i>	

Addition of لا will make it Negative.	Very soon (No time to say سوف)	Very soon (سوف)	Soon (سوف)	Person
He does not do. <i>لَا يَفْعَلُ</i>	Very soon he will do. <i>سَيَفْعَلُ</i>	Very soon he will do. <i>سَيَفْعَلُ</i>	Soon he will do. <i>سَوْفَ يَفْعَلُ</i>	هُوَ
They don't do. <i>لَا يَفْعَلُونَ</i>	Very soon they will do. <i>سَيَفْعَلُونَ</i>	Very soon they will do. <i>سَيَفْعَلُونَ</i>	Soon they will do. <i>سَوْفَ يَفْعَلُونَ</i>	
You don't do... <i>لَا تَفْعَلُ</i>	Very soon you will do. <i>سَتَفْعَلُ</i>	Very soon you will do. <i>سَتَفْعَلُ</i>	Soon you will do. <i>سَوْفَ تَفْعَلُ</i>	أَنْتَ
You all don't do. <i>لَا تَفْعَلُونَ</i>	Very soon you all will do. <i>سَتَفْعَلُونَ</i>	Very soon you all will do. <i>سَتَفْعَلُونَ</i>	Soon you all will do. <i>سَوْفَ تَفْعَلُونَ</i>	
I don't do. <i>لَا أَفْعَلُ</i>	Very soon I will do. <i>سَأَفْعَلُ</i>	Very soon I will do. <i>سَأَفْعَلُ</i>	Soon I will do. <i>سَوْفَ أَفْعَلُ</i>	أَنَا
We don't do. <i>لَا نَفْعَلُ</i>	Very soon we will do. <i>سَنَفْعَلُ</i>	Very soon we will do. <i>سَنَفْعَلُ</i>	Soon we will do. <i>سَوْفَ نَفْعَلُ</i>	



A SECOND TIP TO REMEMBER THE IMPERFECT TENSE (Planting a tree).

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 ياسير. This *ي* corresponds to the first letter of يَفْعَلُ. When too many ‘Yasirs’ work, we would hear the sounds ون, corresponding to the ending in يَفْعَلُونَ !

Likewise, imagine Mr. Tawfeeq in front of you, planting a sapling. Tawfeeq would appear very big in front of the small plant and therefore you see him first. The *ت* of تَوَفِيق corresponds to the *ت* of تَفْعَلُ. When too many ‘Tawfeeqs’ work, we would again hear the sounds ون, corresponding to the ending in تَفْعَلُونَ !

We have أَنَا for I. The *أ* from أَنَا corresponds to the *أ* of أَفْعَلُ.

The *ن* of نَحْنُ corresponds to the *ن* of نَفْعَلُ. Remember that the word is نَفْعَلُ and not نَفْعَلُونَ . When we (نحن) work, we should do it quietly! Do not make any sounds (ون)!

Note: In short, in the perfect tense, the endings change (وَا تْ تُمْ تْ نَا) whereas in the imperfect tense, it is the beginnings that change (ي تْ أ ن).

Approximately 8000 words of the Qur'an are in Imperfect tense, i.e., almost every 10th word of the Qur'an! Learn them thoroughly. Spend at least 5 to 10 minutes in memorizing these forms.

Lesson 9: Surah An-Nasr

Q1: Translate the following.

وَإِذَا	جَاءَ	نَصْرُ اللَّهِ	وَالْفَتْحُ	١
وَرَأَيْتَ	النَّاسَ	يَدْخُلُونَ	فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ	٢
فَسَبِّحْ	بِحَمْدِ	رَبِّكَ	وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ	
إِنَّهُ	كَانَ تَوَّابًا	٣		

Q2: When was this Surah revealed?

Ans:

Q3: Explain the difference between تسبيح and حمد?

Ans:

Q4: What is meant by the Help of Allah and the victory in this Surah?

Ans:

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

Ans:

Grammar questions related to Lesson 9

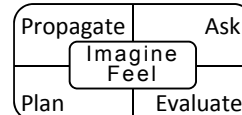
Q1: Write three times the six form of imperfect tense يَفْعَلُ and write its meanings:

Translation	# فعل مضارع	# فعل مضارع	# فعل مضارع	عدد Number	Person
				Sf. واحد #	3 rd غائب #
				Pl. جمع #	
				Sf. واحد #	2 nd حاضر #
				Pl. جمع #	
				Sf. واحد #	1 st متكلم #
				Pl. جمع dl. # مثنى #	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.	
	He did and I did
	They did and you did
	He is doing and I am doing
	And we are doing
	I am doing this

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.	
#	مَنْ يَفْعَلُ ذَلِكَ
#	إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَفْعَلُ
#	إِلَى يَوْمِ الدِّينِ
#	مَعَ كِتَابِهَا
#	وَعَلَى اللَّهِ

After completing 10 lessons, you will learn 61 new words, which occur 26842 times in the Qur'an.



10. SURAH AL-IKHLAAS (Surah No. 112)

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.

- It is equivalent to one third of the Qur'an.
- It answers the most fundamental question, i.e. who should we worship and who can qualify to be God.
- It was the Sunnah of the Prophet (pbuh) 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 prayers.

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

*٨٥ أَحَدٌ ج ١	اللَّهُ	هُوَ	قُلْ
(who is) One	(is) Allah	He	Say
One واحد One and only أَحَدٌ	He is Allah هُوَ اللهُ		Occurs in the Qur'an 100's of times
Translation: Say, He is Allah, (Who is) One.			

- 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. If we live in a non-Muslim environment, we should explain this wisdom and love to others who do not know.
- **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?
- **Plan** to remove bad things out of my life so that I can worship Allah alone.
- **Propagate** the word of Allah. This verse starts with "Qul." We must propagate the message of Islam to others with wisdom and kindness, like the way Prophet Mohammed (pbuh) did. Use this Surah to spread the message of Tawheed and Ikhlaas (sincerity).

الصَّمَدُ ج ٢	اللَّهُ
the Self-Sufficient.	Allah,
الصَّمَدُ: Everyone needs him, He needs no one.	This is Allah's name. The rest are all attributes like Ar-Raheem and Al-Kareem.
Translation: Allah, the self-sufficient	

- Recite this verse keeping in mind the fact that everyone needs Him and He needs no one. Realize that there are billions of creatures including human beings that are alive because of His mercy, kindness, and continuous support.

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

347		347	
يُولَدُ ۙ		وَلَمْ	
is He begotten,		and nor	
He did neither beget			
يِلِدُ : Begets (active voice)	لَمْ : Did not	يِلِدُ	لَمْ
يُولَدُ : Is begotten (passive voice)	لَنْ : Will not	Beget	He did not
Translation: He did neither beget and nor is He begotten.			

- While reciting this ayah we should feel the responsibility of conveying this message to over two billion Christians who wrongly believe that Jesus (pbuh) is the son of Allah.
- 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.
- Try to go back thousands, millions, billions of years in time and think!! And He was always there. Do so for future, and He will always be there.

85*		لَهُ		وَلَمْ يَكُنْ		
أَحَدٌ ۙ		كُفُوًا		وَلَمْ يَكُنْ		
Anyone.		comparable		And (there) is not		
أَحَدٌ : one (used for Allah only)	كُفُوًا : equal	لَهُ : for Him, unto Him		يَكُنْ	لَمْ	وَ
أَحَدٌ : anyone (used negatively, like here)				Is	not	and
Translation: And there is none comparable unto Him.”						

- 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 and billions of light years wide! And no one is there except Allah, the only Creator.
- **Du'aa:** O Allah! Help me develop 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? Is there anybody whom I am afraid of? Do I expect benefits from someone else?

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

How can we develop the love of this Surah? Here is a tip. If you are an ordinary person and you have a very close relative or friend who is an outstanding sportsperson or 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 70 times 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? Say: My 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, in His forgiveness etc). Such feelings will inshaAllah help you in developing love of Allah and reciting this Surah with love.

GRAMMAR: In this lesson we will learn two new rules of grammar, inshaAllah.

1. The rules for making **imperative** and **prohibitive** forms of a verb.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When you say اِفْعَلْ , point the index finger of your right hand toward the one in front of you and move your hand down from a raised position as if you are giving a command to somebody in front of you. When you say اِفْعَلُوا , repeat the same with four fingers. When you say لَا تَفْعَلْ , point the index finger of your right hand and move the hand from left to right as if you are asking somebody not to do something. When you say لَا تَفْعَلُوا , repeat the same with four fingers. 	Prohibitive نَهْيٍ		Imperative أَمْرٍ	
	Don't do!	لَا تَفْعَلْ	Do!	اِفْعَلْ
	Don't do! (you all)	لَا تَفْعَلُوا	Do! (you all)	اِفْعَلُوا

2. When pronouns are attached to the verbs, they become 'objects'. See the example below with a verb, خَلَقَ (He created). Take special note of the form خَلَقَنِي (He created me) where نِي is used instead of ي . The verb (first part) can be any of Perfect, Imperfect, Imperative, Negative, or other forms.

He (Allah) created ... + خَلَقَ	Attached/Possessive pronouns	No.	Person
He created him. خَلَقَهُ	him هُ	<i>sr.</i>	<i>3rd</i>
He created them. خَلَقَهُمْ	them هُمْ	<i>pl.</i>	
He created you. خَلَقَكَ	you كَ	<i>sr.</i>	<i>2nd</i>
He created you all. خَلَقَكُمُ	you all كُمْ	<i>pl.</i>	
He created me. خَلَقَنِي	me نِي	<i>sr.</i>	<i>1st</i>
He created us. خَلَقَنَا	us نَا	<i>dl., pl.</i>	

Lesson 10: Surah Al-Ikhlās

Q1: Translate the following.

قُلْ	هُوَ	اللَّهُ	أَحَدٌ ١
اللَّهُ	الصَّمَدُ ٢		
لَمْ يَلِدْهُ	وَلَمْ يُولَدْ ٣		
وَلَمْ يَكُنْ	لَهُ	كُفُوًا	أَحَدٌ ٤

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: How can we develop love towards this Surah?

Ans:

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

Ans:

Grammar questions related to Lesson 10

Q1: (a) Using all nominative pronouns fill in the blanks as is done in the first row

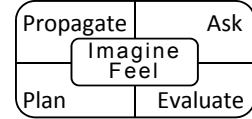
Translation	# خَلَقَ	# ضمائر	عدد Number	Person
He created him	خَلَقَهُ	هُ هِ	ST. واحد #	3rd # غائب
		هُمْ هِم	pl. جمع #	
		كَ	ST. واحد #	2nd # حاضر
		كُمْ	pl. جمع #	
		نِي	ST. واحد #	1st # متكلم
		نَا	pl. جمع dl. #	

(b) Write two times the امر ونهي and فعل نهي and write the meanings.

Translation	امر ونهي	امر ونهي	امر ونهي
		#	لَا تَفْعَلْ
		#	افْعَلُوا
		#	لَا تَفْعَلُوا
		#	افْعَلْ

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.	Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.
# He created me	# # فَخَلَقَ
# He does not do	# # لَا تَفْعَلْ هَذَا
# And we did not do	# # فَعَلَهُ
# Hence don't do this	# # وَأَفْعَلُوا الْخَيْرَ
# The one who created you	# # وَمَا فَعَلْتُهُ

After completing 11 lessons,
you will learn **64** words, which occur
29131 times in the Qur'an.



11. SURAH AL-FALAQ (Surah No. 113)

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 (pbuh) 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 (pbuh) 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.

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

قُلْ	أَعُوذُ	بِرَبِّ	الْفَلَقِ
Say	I seek refuge	in (the) Lord	of the daybreak
	أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ	بِ + رَبِّ	فَلَق : daybreak
Translation: Say, I seek refuge in the Lord of the Daybreak			

- One should constantly remember that he is surrounded by evil attacks day and night including those from viruses, mischief makers, and jealous people.
- **Imagine:** He is the Rabb of daybreak. Think and study about the Sun, the source of daylight, its distance from the earth, earth's orbit, etc. and then realize the greatness of Allah while reciting it.
- Realize the two things mentioned here while reciting it: That Allah is the Rabb (who takes care of everything and helps it grow), and that He brings out day from the darkness of night. Darkness can be compared with evil and the daybreak signifying the rescue.
- 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 (pbuh) did.

مِنْ	شَرِّ	مَا	خَلَقَ
From	(the) evil	(of) that which	He created;
		what; not	خالق : Creator
Translation: From the evil of that which He created;			

- 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)! We don't realize if these evils are working against us!

وَقَبٌ ۙ (٣)	إِذَا	غَاسِقٍ	وَمِنْ شَرِّ
it becomes intense,#	when#	(of) darkness#	And from the evil#
وَقَبٌ : it became intense إِذَا وَقَبٌ : it became intense			و شَرِّ مِنْ
			evil from and
Translation: And from the evil of darkness when it is intense,			

- 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 for health too. You lose the excellent opportunities of morning work.

فِي الْعُقَدِ ۙ (٤)	الَّتِيفُتِ	وَمِنْ شَرِّ
in the knots, #	(of) those who blow#	And from (the) evil#
عُقْدَةٌ : knot	نَفَّاثَةٌ : the one who blows (fg) plural of نَفَّاثَةٌ is نَفَّاثَات	
Translation: And from the evil of those who blow in the knots		

- 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.
- Magic or sorcery is a big test from Allah. If they don't have strong faith in Allah, they may start committing shirk and do unIslamic practices to find the solution.
- Don't forget the daily blowing by the enemy who lives with us! The Prophet (pbuh) 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 and Muslim].
- If you stay awake late, you give a big chance to Shaitan to make you sleep and miss Fajr.

حَسَدٌ ۙ (٥)	إِذَا	حَاسِدٍ	وَمِنْ شَرِّ
he envies.	when	(of) the envier	And from the evil
حَسَدٌ : he envied إِذَا حَسَدٌ : when he envies		فَاعِلٌ : doer حَاسِدٌ : the one who envies	
Translation: And from the evil of the envier when he envies."			

- A jealous person will either try to destroy your reputation, work, property, or hurt you.
- Pray to Allah that we are never jealous of anyone and that He protects us from those who are jealous of us. The Prophet (pbuh) said, "Beware of envy because envy consumes (destroys) the virtues just as the fire consumes the firewood," or he said "grass." [Abu Dawud].

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."	active participle; passive participle, and verbal noun
	Doer. فَاعِلٌ
When you say فَاعِلٌ (doer), show it with your right hand as if you are giving, i.e., doing something good. Giving a coin to someone in charity!	The one who is affected. مَفْعُولٌ
	To do, act (of doing) فِعْلٌ
When you say مَفْعُولٌ (the one who is affected), show it with your right hand as if you are receiving something. Receive a coin in your palm!	فَاعِلِينَ، فَاعِلُونَ، pl.
While saying فِعْلٌ (to do), move your right hand by making a fist raised high as if you are showing the power of the action.	مَفْعُولِينَ، مَفْعُولُونَ، pl.

Spare five to ten minutes and make sure that you memorize the complete فَعَلَ table using TPI thoroughly. Almost 19,000 words (approximately 25%) of the Qur'an occur on these patterns, i.e., on an average every fourth word of the Qur'an has one of these patterns!!

The table can be taught efficiently in 4 steps. (1) The teacher and the students repeat each word with its meanings; (2) The teacher says Arabic words and the students give meanings; (3) The teacher says Arabic words and the students repeat in Arabic; (4) The teacher and the students say the Arabic words together. In each of these steps, TPI has to be used for effective learning.

Different forms of this verb occur in the Qur'an 105 times (ف) فَعَلَ

		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ	فِعْلٌ مَاضِي
فَعَلَ، يَفْعَلُ، اِفْعَلْ		He does. يَفْعَلُ will do.	He did. فَعَلَ
نَهْيٌ	أَمْرٌ	.They do يَفْعَلُونَ .will do	They all did. فَعَلُوا
Don't do! لَا تَفْعَلْ	Do! اِفْعَلْ	.You do تَفْعَلُ .will do	You did. فَعَلْتَ
Don't do! لَا تَفْعَلُوا	Do! اِفْعَلُوا (you all)	.You all do تَفْعَلُونَ .will do	You all did. فَعَلْتُمْ
Doer : فَاعِلٌ		.I do أَفْعَلُ .will do	I did. فَعَلْتُ
the one who is affected : مَفْعُولٌ		.We do نَفْعَلُ .will do	We did. فَعَلْنَا
:to do, action فِعْلٌ		.She Does تَفْعَلُ .will do	She did. فَعَلَتْ

Lesson 11: Surah Al-Falaq

Q1: Translate the following.

قُلْ	أَعُوذُ	بِرَبِّ	الْفَلَقِ
مِنْ شَرِّ	مَا	خَلَقَ	
وَمِنْ شَرِّ	غَاسِقٍ	إِذَا	وَقَبَ
وَمِنْ شَرِّ	النَّفَّاثِ	فِي	الْعُقَدِ
وَمِنْ شَرِّ	حَاسِدٍ	إِذَا	حَسَدَ

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

Ans:

Q3: Which Surahs did our Prophet pbuh recite before going to sleep?

Ans:

Q4: Who blows on the knots on our heads in the nights?

Ans:

Q5: Explain the meaning of “حسد.”

Ans:

Grammar questions related to Lesson 11

Q1: (a) Translate the words given below into Arabic.

فعل مضارع	Translation	فعل ماضي	Translation	عدد #	Person
	He does will do.		He did	Sf. واحد #	3rd
	They do. will do.		They did	pl. جمع #	# غائب
	You do. will do.		You did	Sf. واحد #	2nd
	You all do. will do.		You all did	pl. جمع #	# حاضر
	I do. will do.		I did	Sf. واحد #	1st # متكلم
	We do. will do.		We did	pl. جمع dl. # مشى	
	She does. will do.		She did	Sf. واحد مؤنث #	# غائب

(b) Write different forms of the following verb.

	فعل مُضَارِع # Translation	فعل مَاضِي # Translation
Imp. forms: فَعَلَ ، يَفْعَلُ ، اِفْعَلْ	يَفْعَلُ # Kh#dl#m#l#gr	فَعَلَ # Kh#dl
Translation# نَهَى	Translation# أَمَرَ	
: Doer : The one on whom it is done : to do		

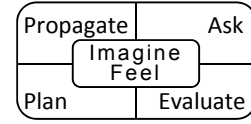
Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

#	I did not do	#
#	Hence I will not do	#
#	You won't do	#
#	We did not do	#
#	You all did not do	#

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

#	وَمَا فَعَلُوهُ	#
#	لَا يَفْعَلُونَ	#
#	مَا فَعَلْتُمْ	#
#	فَأَفْعَلُوا	#
#	وَاسْتَعْفِرُوهُ	#

After completing 12 lessons, you will learn **70 new** words, which occur **29718** times in the Qur'an.



12. SURAH AN-NAAS (Surah No. 114)

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﴾

النَّاسِ (١)	بِرَبِّ	أَعُوذُ	قُلْ
#mankind	# (in the Lord (of	I seek refuge	Say
إنسان : man ناس : mankind	بِ + رَبِّ	أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ	
Translation: Say, "I seek refuge in the Lord of mankind"			

- We should first realize that we are under continuous attacks by Satan who is always with us.
- **Imagine:** 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 (pbuh) did.

إِلَهِ النَّاسِ (٣) *٣٤	مَلِكِ النَّاسِ (٢) *١٤
The God of Mankind	The King of Mankind,
Translation: The King of Mankind, the God of Mankind.	

- مَلِك and مَلِك should not be mixed! The word مَلِك means angel (plural: مَلَائِكَة). The words مَلِك and مَلَائِكَة occur in the Qur'an 88 times.
- **Imagine:** 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 in the areas I have choice.
- **Evaluate:** If I don't obey His laws, then I do not take him as the King in my actions!
- **Evaluate:** If I don't obey Him, then I have not accepted him as God in the complete sense. 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?

الْخَنَاسِ ^٤	الْوَسْوَاسِ ^٥	مِن شَرِّ
the one who withdraws after whispering	(of) the whisperer	From (the) evil
But he never gives up till we die.	one who puts something secretly in the heart	
Translation: From the evil of the whisperer, the one who withdraws after whispering		

- **Feel** the presence of our worst enemy Shaitan and the two angels that are always with us.
- Realize the enmity and the attacks of Shaitan and sincerely ask Allah for His protection.
- Know the importance and greatness of Allah's Zikr (remembrance) because it keeps Shaitan away from us.

النَّاسِ ^٥	فِي صُدُورِ ^{٤٤}	يُوسُوسِ	الَّذِي
of) mankind)	into the chests	whispers	
##	صَدْر : chest صُدُور : chests	whispers one who whispers	يُوسُوسِ وَسْوَاسِ the one who الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ
Translation: Who whispers into the chests / hearts of mankind –			

- Whisper is to put something secretly into the heart.
- Shaitan tries to whisper into the chest as chest is the entry region for 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: شِفَاءٌ لِّمَا فِي الصُّدُورِ (healing for that which is in the chests). It cures the diseases of ignorance, doubts, hypocrisy, and evil desires.

وَالنَّاسِ ^٤	مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ ^{*٣٣}
and mankind."	From among Jinn
Translation: From among Jinn and mankind."	

- The last word of the Qur'an is (evil) people, alerting us to keep good company!
- The Prophet (pbuh) told that every one of us has a Shaitan Jinn always with him/her. He continuously tries to mislead us at every possible opportunity.
- Who are the Shaitans from humans? All those people who work for Shaitan directly or indirectly, who seduce us away from Allah. They include our media, television, newspapers and magazines that are full of evil articles and programs. Even those men and women around us who through their dresses, talk, and actions work as agents of Shaitaan. Isn't the world full of such people? Do you now see how important this Surah is for our safety!
- Seek refuge in Allah from these evil beings.

- Plan: Try to avoid all bad programs, gadgets, friends and use your time to do good things. In addition to seeking Allah's help, strive as a team to create a clean atmosphere free from evil things.

GRAMMAR: Practice different forms of فَتَحَ and جَعَلَ. Try to learn them thoroughly. Practice using TPI in 4 steps as explained in the last lesson.

Different forms of this verb occur in the Qur'an 29 times (ف) فَتَحَ

		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضي	
فَتَحَ ، يَفْتَحُ ، اِفْتَحَ		He opens will open		فَتَحَ He opened	
نَهْي	أَمْر	They open will open		فَتَحُوا They opened	
Don't Open!	Open! اِفْتَحْ	You open will open		فَتَحْتَ You opened	
Don't Open!	Open! اِفْتَحُوا	You all open will open		فَتَحْتُمْ You all opened	
فَاتِح : Opener مَفْتُوح : The one which is Opened فَتَح : To Open		I open will open		فَتَحْتُ I opened	
		We open will open		فَتَحْنَا We opened	
		She opens will open		فَتَحَتْ She opened	

Different forms of this verb occur in the Qur'an 346 times (ف) جَعَلَ

		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضي	
جَعَلَ ، يَجْعَلُ ، اِجْعَلْ		He makes will make		جَعَلَ He made	
نَهْي	أَمْر	They make will make		جَعَلُوا They made	
Don't !make	!Make اِجْعَلْ	You make will make		جَعَلْتَ You made	
Don't !make	!Make! اِجْعَلُوا (you all)	You all make will make		جَعَلْتُمْ You all made	
جَاعِل : Maker مَجْعُول : that which is made جَعَلَ : To make		I make will make		جَعَلْتُ I made	
		We make will make		جَعَلْنَا We made	
		She makes will make		جَعَلَتْ She made	

Lesson 12: Surah An-Naas

Q1: Translate the following..

قُلْ أَعُوذُ	بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ ١	مَلِكِ النَّاسِ ٢	إِلَهِ النَّاسِ ٣
مِنْ شَرِّ	الْوَسْوَاسِ ٤	الْخَنَّاسِ	
#	#		
الَّذِي	يُوسْوِسُ	فِي صُدُورِ	النَّاسِ ٥
مِنَ الْجِنَّةِ	وَالنَّاسِ ٦		
#			

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

Ans:

Q3: Explain the term شَرّ ?

Ans:

Q4: When does Shaitan whisper?

Ans:

Q5: How do the evil people whisper?

Ans:

Grammar questions related to Lesson 12

Q1: Write different forms of the following verbs.

Imp. forms فَتَحَ ، يَفْتَحُ ، افْتَحُ		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ Translation	فِعْلٌ مَاضِي Translation
		Kh# 1a#shq يَفْتَحُ	Kh# Rshqhg فَتَحَ
Translation# نَهَى	Translation# أَمَرَ		
Opener			
Which is opened			
To Open			

Imp. forms جَعَلَ ، يَجْعَلُ ، اجْعَلْ		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ Translation#	فِعْلٌ مَاضِي Translation#
		Kh# dhv# 1a# يَجْعَلُ	Kh# dgh جَعَلَ
Translation# نَهَى	Translation# أَمَرَ		

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.		#	Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.	
#	We made it	#	#	جَعَلْنَاكُمْ
#	thus we made them	#	#	جَعَلْنَا
#	He makes you all	#	#	وَاجْعَلُهُ
#	You make him	#	#	تَفْتَحُونَ
#	We opened	#	#	يَفْتَحُ

13. SURAH AL-KAFIROON (Surah No. 109)

When the polytheists of Makkah saw that more and more people were leaving their religion and converting to Islam, they came up with an offer of compromise. They told the Prophet (pbuh) that they will worship Allah alone for one year but in the following year the Prophet (pbuh) 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 (pbuh) used to recite this Surah and Surah Al-Ikhlaas in the Sunnah prayers of Fajr and Maghrib [Musnad Ahmad, Tirmidhi, Nasai, and Ibn Majah].
- The Prophet (pbuh) 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

﴿١﴾ الْكَافِرُونَ	يَا أَيُّهَا	قُلْ
!Disbelievers	O	Say,
كافر :Singular كافرون، كافرين : Plurals	يا، أَيُّهَا، يَا أَيُّهَا : O These occur in the Qur'an 511 times.	
Translation: Say, “O disbelievers!		

- Every non-Muslim is not a kafir! Only the one who rejects the message after receiving and understanding it. The Qur'an has addressed the non-Muslims as يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ (O mankind!).
- When you were young and if your father used to get angry at one of your brothers or sisters, did that not make the remaining brothers and sisters to be alert and careful? Here, Allah is very angry at the disbelievers who came to the Prophet (pbuh). They not only disbelieved but were inviting the Prophet (pbuh) to shirk. His address “O Disbelievers!” should alert us not to disobey Allah and not to do anything that has any resemblance with disbelievers.
- 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.

﴿٢﴾ تَعْبُدُونَ	مَا	لَا أَعْبُدُ
you worship	what	I do not worship
تَفْعَلُونَ : you all do		أَشْهَدُ : I bear witness; أَعُوذُ : I take refuge
Translation: I do not worship what you worship.		

- 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.
- Look at those who are against Islam as a person who is blind and taking poison.

عَبُدُ ٣		مَا	عِبْدُونَ	وَلَا أَنْتُمْ		
I worship		of) what)	worshippers	And Nor are you		
أَشْهَدُ : I bear witness			عَابِدٍ : Singular	أَنْتُمْ	لَا	وَ
أَعُوذُ : I take refuge			عَابِدُونَ، عَابِدِينَ : Plurals	You	not	and
Translation: Nor are you worshippers of what I worship.						

- Do not be under the misconception that they are the worshippers of Allah. A worship mixed with shirk is never acceptable to Allah.
- All religions are not equal. We should try to present Islam in the best and wise way.

عَبَدْتُمْ ٤		مَا	عَابِدٌ	وَلَا أَنَا		
you worshipped		of) what)	be) a worshipper)	And Nor (will) I		
فَعَلْتُمْ : you all did			فَاعِلٍ : doer	أَنَا#	لَا#	وَ#
عَبَدْتُمْ : you all worshipped		#	عَابِدٍ : worshipper#	I	not	and
Translation: Nor will I be a worshipper of what you worshipped.						

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

- Neither do I worship them now (لا أعبد), nor will I worship them in future (ولا أنا عابد).
- Neither will I worship your present idols (ما تعبدون), nor will I worship your past idols (ما عبدتكم).
- There is no compromise in the matter of faith. It is not because of arrogance but because we are afraid of Allah's wrath.

أَعْبُدُ ٥		مَا	عِبْدُونَ	وَلَا أَنْتُمْ		
I worship		of) what)	worshippers	And Nor are you		
Translation: Nor will you be worshippers of what I worship.						

- This again appears to be a repetition but it is in a different context. The message here is: Because of your arrogance, it is not expected that you will worship Allah alone.

دِينِ ٦		وَلِي	دِينِكُمْ	لَكُمْ		
My religion."		and to me	your religion	To you (be)		
Translation: To you be your religion and to me my religion."						

- This does not mean that all religions are equal or same. This also does not mean that we should stop propagating the message of Islam. Did Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) stop propagating Islam after this revelation? Never! This statement is in response to their offer of compromise.
- Do I really value Al-Islam? Do I spend time and efforts to practice it and to convey it to others?

GRAMMAR: Practice the 21 forms of نَصَرَ , خَلَقَ , ذَكَرَ , and رَزَقَ

Note that these verbs are of Type ن (بَاب نَصَرَ). Don't be afraid of these classifications. There are extremely minor differences in these classes. The little difference here is that instead of يَنْصُرُ، يَنْصُرُونَ...in the imperfect tense, we have، يَنْصُرُونَ، يَنْصُرُونَ... that is, we have 'u' sound on ص instead of 'a' sound. Note similar small changes in the imperative forms too. **Arabic verbs are mostly of نَصَرَ type.**

Different forms of this verb occur in the Qur'an 92 times (ن) نَصَرَ

نَصَرَ، يَنْصُرُ، أَنْصُرُ		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ		فِعْلٌ مَاضِي	
		He helps will help	يَنْصُرُ	He helped	نَصَرَ
نَهْيٌ	أَمْرٌ	They help will help	يَنْصُرُونَ	They helped	نَصَرُوا
Don't !help	لَا تَنْصُرْ	You help will help	تَنْصُرُ	You helped	نَصَرْتَ
Don't !help	لَا تَنْصُرُوا	You all help will help	تَنْصُرُونَ	You all helped	نَصَرْتُمْ
Helper: نَاصِرٌ The one who is helped: مَنْصُورٌ Help, to help: نَصَرَ		I help will help	أَنْصُرُ	I helped	نَصَرْتُ
		We help will help	نَنْصُرُ	We helped	نَصَرْنَا
		She helps will help	تَنْصُرُ	She helped	نَصَرَتْ

Different forms of this verb occur in the Qur'an 248 times (ن) خَلَقَ

خَلَقَ، يَخْلُقُ، أُخْلِقُ		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ		فِعْلٌ مَاضِي	
		He creates will create	يَخْلُقُ	He created	خَلَقَ
نَهْيٌ	أَمْرٌ	They create will create	يَخْلُقُونَ	They created	خَلَقُوا
Don't !create	لَا تَخْلُقْ	You create will create	تَخْلُقُ	You created	خَلَقْتَ
Don't !create	لَا تَخْلُقُوا	You all create will create	تَخْلُقُونَ	You all created	خَلَقْتُمْ
Creator: خَالِقٌ The one who is created: مَخْلُوقٌ Creation, to create: خَلَقَ		I create will create	أَخْلُقُ	I created	خَلَقْتُ
		We create will create	نَخْلُقُ	We created	خَلَقْنَا
		She creates will create	تَخْلُقُ	She created	خَلَقَتْ

Different forms of this verb occur in the Qur'an 122 times رَزَقَ (ن)

		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ		فِعْلٌ مَاضِيٌّ	
رَزَقَ ، يَرْزُقُ ، أَرْزُقُ		He provides will provide	يَرْزُقُ	He provided	رَزَقَ
نَهْيٌ	أَمْرٌ	They provide will provide	يَرْزُقُونَ	They provided	رَزَقُوا
Don't provide!	لَا تَرْزُقُ	You provide will provide	تَرْزُقُ	You provided	رَزَقْتَ
Don't provide! You all	لَا تَرْزُقُوا	You all provide will provide	تَرْزُقُونَ	You all provided	رَزَقْتُمْ
Provider: رَازِقٌ One who is provided: مَرْزُوقٌ To provide, provision: رِزْقٌ		I provide will provide	أَرْزُقُ	I provided	رَزَقْتُ
		We provide will provide	نَرْزُقُ	We provided	رَزَقْنَا
		She provides will provide	تَرْزُقُ	She provided	رَزَقَتْ

Different forms of this verb occur in the Qur'an 163 times ذَكَرَ (ن)

		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ		فِعْلٌ مَاضِيٌّ	
ذَكَرَ ، يَذْكُرُ ، أَدْكُرُ		He remembers will remember	يَذْكُرُ	He remembered	ذَكَرَ
نَهْيٌ	أَمْرٌ	They remember will remember	يَذْكُرُونَ	They remembered	ذَكَرُوا
Don't Remember!	لَا تَذْكُرُ	You remember will remember	تَذْكُرُ	You remembered	ذَكَرْتَ
Don't Remember!	لَا تَذْكُرُوا	You all remember will remember	تَذْكُرُونَ	You all remembered	ذَكَرْتُمْ
One who remembers : ذَاكِرٌ The one who is remembered: مَذْكُورٌ To remember, remembrance: ذِكْرٌ		I remember will remember	أَذْكُرُ	I remembered	ذَكَرْتُ
		We remember will remember	نَذْكُرُ	We remembered	ذَكَرْنَا
		She remembers will remember	تَذْكُرُ	She remembered	ذَكَرَتْ

Lesson 13: Surah Al-Kafiroon

Q1: Translate the following.

قُلْ	يَا أَيُّهَا	الْكَافِرُونَ	﴿١﴾
لَا أَعْبُدُ	مَا	تَعْبُدُونَ	﴿٢﴾
وَلَا أَنْتُمْ	عِبُدُونَ	مَا	أَعْبُدُ
وَلَا أَنَا	عَابِدٌ	مَا	عَبَدْتُمْ
وَلَا أَنْتُمْ	عِبُدُونَ	مَا	أَعْبُدُ
لَكُمْ	دِينُكُمْ	وَلِي	دِينٍ

Q2: Is every non-Muslim a disbeliever? Who are the disbelievers?

Ans:

Q3: Do you think that لكم دينكم ولي دين means that we should stop propagating Islam?

Ans:

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

Ans:

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

Ans:

Grammar questions related to Lesson 13

Q1: Write different forms of the following verbs.

نَصَرَ^{١٢} (ن) :To help

Imp. forms نَصَرَ، يَنْصُرُ، أَنْصُرُ		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ Translation#	فِعْلٌ مَاضِي Translation#
Translation# نَهَى	Translation# أَمَرَ		

To create خَلَقَ^{٢٤٨} (ن)

Imp. forms خَلَقَ، يَخْلُقُ، أَخْلُقُ		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ Translation#	فِعْلٌ مَاضِي Translation#
Translation# نَهَى	Translation# أَمَرَ		

ذَكَرَ 163 (ن) to remember

Imp. forms ذَكَرَ، يَذْكُرُ، اذْكُرْ		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ	فِعْلٌ مَاضِي
Translation# نَهَى	Translation# أَمَرَ		

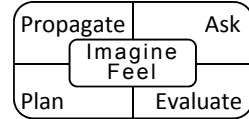
رَزَقَ 162 (ن) To Provide

Imp. forms رَزَقَ، يَرْزُقُ، اِرْزُقْ		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ	فِعْلٌ مَاضِي
Translation# نَهَى	Translation# أَمَرَ		

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.	
#	You helped me
#	I helped you
#	He remembered me
#	I remembered him
#	Thus help us

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.	
#	خَلَقَكُمْ وَرَزَقَكُمْ
#	وَلَقَدْ نَصَرَكُمُ اللَّهُ
#	مَنْ يَنْصُرُنِي
#	فَاذْكُرُونِي
#	أَذْكُرْكُمْ

After completing 14 lessons, you will learn **87 new** words, which occur **33079** times in the Qur'an.



14. AZAAN & WUDOO PRAYERS

Let us start with Azan first:

23	اللهُ أَكْبَرُ اللهُ أَكْبَرُ	اللهُ أَكْبَرُ اللهُ أَكْبَرُ .
Allah is the Greatest	Allah is the Greatest	Allah is the Greatest

- Allah is the Greatest in power, majesty, glory, kindness and all other good attributes.
- **Ask:** 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.
- At the call of Fajr Prayer, if I hear the call and still keep sleeping, whom did I obey? Whom did I accept as the greatest? Allah or my desire? You can check other things too.

(times) ١	إِلَّا اللهُ	إِلَهَ	لَا	أَنَّ	أَشْهَدُ
except Allah	god	there is) no)	That	I bear witness	
إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ	plural of إله is آلِهَةٌ	مَا : no لَمْ : did not; لَنْ : will not		أَفْعَلُ : I do أَعْبُدُ : I worship	
Translation: I bear witness that (there is) no god except Allah.					

The word إله 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 and not my desires or others directions.
- I seek His help alone and trust Him alone.

236*	رَسُولُ اللهُ	مُحَمَّدًا	أَنَّ	أَشْهَدُ
.is the Messenger of Allah	Muhammad (pbuh	that	I bear witness	
رَسُول: messenger رُسُل : messengers (96 times in the Qur'an)	مُحَمَّدًا: one who is praised a lot	أَنَّ : that; أَنَّ : that		
Translation: I bear witness that Muhammad (pbuh) is the Messenger of Allah.				

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 (pbuh) more than anyone else;
- I accept and obey the teachings of the prophet (pbuh) 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 (pbuh); and
- My likes and dislikes are guided by the Prophet's likes and dislikes.

		83	
(times ٧) الْفَلَاحِ	حَيَّ عَلَيَّ	(times ٧) الصَّلَاةِ	حَيَّ عَلَيَّ
the prosperity	Come to	the prayer.	Come to
فلاح	عَلَيَّ		عَلَيَّ
Success, Prosperity	to		to
	حَيَّ		حَيَّ
	Come		Come
Translation: Come to prosperity.		Translation: Come to prayer.	

- 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. Salah is a comprehensive form of remembering Allah.
- It will provide peace to the soul and peace of mind.
- Salah also gives several physical benefits such as sleeping early to get up early for Fajr and developing a habit of punctuality.
- In terms of social benefits, Salah helps us bind together as friends, neighbours, and relatives.
- Most importantly, we will achieve eternal success in the hereafter, InshaAllah.

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 prayer. 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.

- Adhan ends with the 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.

Supplication Before Starting Ablution (Wudoo): بِسْمِ اللَّهِ

Supplication After Completing Ablution (Wudoo):

40			
لَهُ		لَا شَرِيكَ	
وَحْدَهُ		أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ	
to Him	there is) no partner)	, He is alone	I bear witness that (there is) no god except Allah
for him, to him	شُرْكَ : to associate partners with Allah: شُرْكَ the one who does مُشْرِك	وَاحِد ، أَحَد ، تَوْحِيد	
Translation: I bear witness that (there is) no God except Allah. He is alone; there is no partner to Him			

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

126*				
وَرَسُولُهُ		عَبْدُهُ		مُحَمَّدًا
أَنْ		أَشْهَدُ		أَنَّ
And His Messenger.		(is) His slave		Muhammad (pbuh)
that		I bear witness		
هُ	رَسُولُ	وَ	Remember these examples: أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ : أَنْ أَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ : أَنْ	
His	Messenger	and		
Translation: I bear witness that Muhammad (pbuh) (is) His slave and His Messenger.				

- The word “slave” is added here. Previous nations such as Christians had raised their Prophet (Isa A) to the level of God by making him Allah’s son. Allah and His messenger, Prophet Muhammad want us to be safe from such Shirk. Therefore we are asked to repeat these words in our prayers.
- 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 (Pbus). He is a model for us, how a true slave should be.

الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ		مِنْ		وَاجْعَلْنِي		مِنَ		التَّوَابِينَ		مِنْ		اجْعَلْنِي		اللَّهُمَّ			
Those who purify themselves		from among		and make me		those who repent		From among		Make me		O Allah!					
مُتَطَهِّرُونَ مُتَطَهِّرِينَ ←		مُتَطَهِّر ←		وَاجْعَلْ نِي		وَ		تَوَاب ← تَوَابُونَ، تَوَابِينَ		اجْعَلْ نِي							
				me		make		and		me		make					
Translation: O Allah! Make me from among those who repent and make me from among those who purify themselves.																	

- 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.
- O Allah! Make us pure in our beliefs, thoughts, body, clothes, and places.

GRAMMAR: Practice the following 21 forms of كَفَرَ , دَخَلَ , and عَبَدَ . Use TPI.

Different forms of this verb occur in the Qur'an 461 times (ن) كَفَرَ

		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ	فِعْلٌ مَاضِي
كَفَرَ ، يَكْفُرُ ، أَكْفَرُ		He disbelieves will disbelieve يَكْفُرُ	He disbelieved كَفَرَ
نَهْيٌ	أَمْرٌ	They disbelieve will disbelieve يَكْفُرُونَ	They disbelieved كَفَرُوا
Don't disbelieve! لَا تَكْفُرْ	Disbelieve! أَكْفُرْ	You disbelieve will disbelieve تَكْفُرُ	You disbelieved كَفَرْتَ
Don't disbelieve! لَا تَكْفُرُوا	Disbelieve! (you all) أَكْفُرُوا	You all disbelieve will disbelieve تَكْفُرُونَ	You all disbelieved كَفَرْتُمْ
One who disbelieves: كَافِرٌ		I disbelieve will disbelieve أَكْفُرُ	I disbelieved كَفَرْتُ
The one who is disbelieved: مَكْفُورٌ		We disbelieve will disbelieve نَكْفُرُ	We disbelieved كَفَرْنَا
Disbelief, to disbelieve: كُفْرٌ		She disbelieves will disbelieve تَكْفُرُ	She disbelieved كَفَرَتْ

Different forms of this verb occur in the Qur'an 78 times (ن) دَخَلَ

		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ	فِعْلٌ مَاضِي
دَخَلَ ، يَدْخُلُ ، ادْخُلْ		He enters will enter يَدْخُلُ	He entered دَخَلَ
نَهْيٌ	أَمْرٌ	They enter will enter يَدْخُلُونَ	They entered دَخَلُوا
Don't enter !enter لَا تَدْخُلْ	!Enter ادْخُلْ	You enter will enter تَدْخُلُ	You entered دَخَلْتَ
!Don't enter (you all) لَا تَدْخُلُوا	!Enter (you all) ادْخُلُوا	You all enter will enter تَدْخُلُونَ	You all entered دَخَلْتُمْ
One who enters : دَاخِلٌ		I enter will enter ادْخُلْ	I entered دَخَلْتُ
The one who is entered : مَدْخُولٌ		We enter will enter نَدْخُلُ	We entered دَخَلْنَا
to enter, entry : دُخُولٌ		She enters will enter تَدْخُلُ	She entered دَخَلَتْ

Different forms of this verb occur in the Qur'an 143 times عِبَدَ ١٤٣ (ن)

عَبَدَ ، يَعْبُدُ ، أُعْبَدُ		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ		فِعْلٌ مَاضِيٌّ	
		He worships will worship	يَعْبُدُ	He worshipped	عَبَدَ
نَهَى	أَمَرَ	They worship will worship	يَعْبُدُونَ	They worshipped	عَبَدُوا
Don't !Worship	لَا تَعْبُدْ	Worship! أُعْبَدْ	تَعْبُدُ	You worshipped	عَبَدْتَ
Don't !Worship You all	لَا تَعْبُدُوا	Worship You all أُعْبُدُوا	تَعْبُدُونَ	You all worshipped	عَبَدْتُمْ
One who Worships: عَابِدٌ The one who is worshipped: مَعْبُودٌ ##Worship, to worship: عِبَادَةٌ		I worship will worship	أَعْبُدُ	I worshipped	عَبَدْتُ
		We worship will worship	نَعْبُدُ	We worshipped	عَبَدْنَا
		She worships will worship	تَعْبُدُ	She worshipped	عَبَدَتْ

Lesson 14: Azan and Wudoo Prayers

Q1: Translate the following.

اللهُ أَكْبَرُ اللهُ أَكْبَرُ اللهُ أَكْبَرُ اللهُ أَكْبَرُ اللهُ					
أَشْهَدُ	أَنَّ	لَا	إِلَهَ	إِلَّا	اللهُ
أَشْهَدُ	أَنَّ	مُحَمَّدًا	رَسُولَ	اللهِ	
حَيِّ	عَلَى	الصَّلَاةِ	حَيِّ	عَلَى	الْفَلَاحِ
اللهُ أَكْبَرُ اللهُ أَكْبَرُ اللهُ أَكْبَرُ اللهُ أَكْبَرُ اللهُ		لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللهُ			

Supplication after completing Wudoo

أَشْهَدُ	أَنَّ	لَا	إِلَهَ	إِلَّا	اللهُ
وَحْدَهُ	لَا	شَرِيكَ	لَهُ		
وَأَشْهَدُ	أَنَّ	مُحَمَّدًا	عَبْدُهُ	وَرَسُولُهُ	
اللَّهُمَّ	اجْعَلْنِي	مِنَ	التَّوَابِينَ	وَاجْعَلْنِي	مِنَ

Q2: How can we bring الله اكبر into our lives?

Ans:

Q3: What is the meaning of Shahadah (Bearing witness)?

Ans:

Q4: What are the benefits of Salah in this world and in the hereafter?

Q5: What is reward of reciting the supplication after Wudu?

Ans:

Grammar questions related to Lesson 14

Q1: Write different forms of the following verbs.

To deny: كَفَرَ: كُفِرَ (ن) ⁴⁶¹ كَفَرًا

Imp. forms كَفَرًا، يَكْفُرُ، اُكْفُرْ		Translation# فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ	Translation# فِعْلٌ مَاضِي
Translation# نَهَى	Translation# أَمَرَ		

To enter: دَخَلَ: دَخَلَ (ن) ^{٤٨} دَخَلَ

Imp. forms دَخَلَ، يَدْخُلُ، اُدْخُلْ		Translation# فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ	Translation# فِعْلٌ مَاضِي
Translation# نَهَى	Translation# أَمَرَ		

عَبَدَ ۱۳۳ (ن) عِبْدٌ : To Worship

Imp. forms عِبْدٌ، يَعْْبُدُ، أُعْبَدُ		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ	فِعْلٌ مَاضِي
Translation# نَهَى	Translation# أَمَرَ		

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.	
#	We worship
#	You entered and I entered
#	I worshipped and not Denied
#	He denied and not
#	I enter

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.	
#	فَاعْبُدُوهُ
#	فَاعْبُدَهُ
#	وَلَا تَكْفُرُوا
#	وَقَدْ كَفَرْتُمْ
#	وَمَنْ كَفَرَ

After completing 15 lessons, you will learn **95 new** words, which occur **33812** times in the Qur'an.

15. STARTING, RUKU', & SUJOOD PRAYERS

Let us study the starting prayer of Salah:

41*						
اسْمُكَ		وَتَبَارَكَ		وَبِحَمْدِكَ	اللَّهُمَّ	سُبْحَانَكَ
Your name		and blessed is		and with Your praise	O Allah!	Glorified are You
إِسْم : name		بَارَكَ : He blessed		حَمْدِكَ	بِ	و
		تَبَارَكَ : He is blessed		Your praise	with	and
						سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ : Allah is glorified
						سُبْحَانَكَ : You are Glorified
Translation: Glorified are You O Allah and with Your praise and blessed is Your name;						

- The actual meanings of سُبْحَانَكَ are: You are pure. You are free from any defect, deficiency, or fault.
- سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ means: O Allah! You don't need any partner; You are not weak; You are not afraid of anyone; You don't get tired; You are not an oppressor; You don't need anybody's help.
- سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ also means: Whatever the test of life that you have given me is perfectly alright. I don't have any complaint against You. If we strengthen this feeling, then we will have the strongest positive attitude.
- حَمْد : Praising Allah and thanking Him is one of main pillars of Islam. Unless you do true Tasbeeh, you cannot praise Allah truly. If you think Allah is weak or He has not given you enough, then how can you praise Him truly.
- True حَمْد is the base of gratitude which is another important aspect of successful life.
- تَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ : If you keep repeating "good work," the work does not improve. But if you start the work in the name of Allah, He grants His help and blessing.
- In the hereafter, only those people will prosper who will take His name.

٣٣			
غَيْرُكَ	وَلَا إِلَهَ	جَدُّكَ	وَتَعَالَى
other than You	and (there is) no god	Your Majesty;	And high is
Translation: And high is Your Majesty; and (there is) no god other than You.			

- Your majesty is the highest. Anyone in this world, however powerful he is, whatever he is, the most powerful ruler or king of this world, is nothing in front of You, O Allah!
- Reiterating His oneness and disowning any partnership is very important. Allah will never forgive Shirk. Keep the dangerous consequences of Shirk in mind while reciting it.

Things to pronounce when bowing (رُكُوع):

١٠٧		
الْعَظِيمِ	رَبِّي	سُبْحَانَ
the Magnificent	my Lord	Glory be to
Translation: Glory be to my Lord, the Magnificent.		

Try to imagine and feel the four things mentioned here:

- Allah is Subhaan (read the explanation given earlier for Subhanak).
- 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 100 billion cells every second of our lives.
- 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. The word عَظْم in Arabic means bone. It represents strength. عَظِيم means one who is Great and Strong. We say it while bowing down submitting to His Greatness and Strength.

حَمْدَهُ		لِمَنْ		سَمِعَ اللَّهُ
praised Him		to the one who		Allah has listened
هُ	حَمَدَ	مَنْ	لِ	
him	praised	the one who	for, to	
Translation: Allah listens to the one who praised Him				

- Allah listens to everyone. Here it means that Allah gives special attention to the one who praises Him.
- Allah does not need our praise for Him. 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		وَلَكَ	رَبَّنَا
(be) all the praise.		and to You	Our Lord!
Translation: Our Lord. All the praise be to you.			

- Hamd has two meanings: Praise and thanks.
- Imagine and feel His best qualities: O Allah! You are the most Merciful, Most Powerful, Best Creator, Best Designer, etc., and then praise Him from the depth of your heart.
- Imagine and feel His favors on you to thank Him truly.

Things to pronounce when prostrating (سُجْدَةٌ): Verb سَجَدَ occurs in the Qur'an 49 times in different forms.

الْأَعْلَى		رَبِّي	سُبْحَانَ
the Exalted.		my Lord	Glory be to
(the biggest) الْأَكْبَرُ	(bigger) أَكْبَرُ	(big) كَبِيرُ	
(the smallest) الْأَصْغَرُ	(smaller) أَصْغَرُ	(small) صَغِيرُ	
(the highest) الْأَعْلَى	(higher) أَعْلَى	(high) عَلِيّ	
Translation: Glory be to my Lord, the Exalted.			

Sajdah (prostration) is the expression of complete submission to Allah. Try to imagine and feel the four things mentioned here. They are same as you say in Rukoo except الأَعْلَى (the Highest). I am in the lowest position on this earth and my Rabb is the highest on His throne.

Bring the Tasbeeh into your life:

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, etc.

Plan: 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.

Propagate: Spread the message and help people to always praise Allah and thank Him.

GRAMMAR: Practice the following 21 forms of the following verbs:

Different forms of this verb occur in the Qur'an 58 times ضَرَبَ (ض)

ضَرَبَ، يَضْرِبُ، اِضْرَبْ		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ		فِعْلٌ مَاضِيٌّ	
		He hits. will hit.	يَضْرِبُ	He hit.	ضَرَبَ
نَهْيٌ	أَمْرٌ	They hit. will hit.	يَضْرِبُونَ	They hit.	ضَرَبُوا
Don't Hit!	Hit!	You hit. will hit.	تَضْرِبُ	You hit.	ضَرَبْتَ
Don't Hit! (You all)	Hit! (You all)	You all hit. will hit.	تَضْرِبُونَ	You all hit.	ضَرَبْتُمْ
one who hits: ضَارِبٌ the one who is hit: مَضْرُوبٌ to hit, hit: ضَرَبَ		I hit. will hit.	أَضْرِبُ	I hit.	ضَرَبْتُ
		We hit. will hit.	نَضْرِبُ	We hit.	ضَرَبْنَا
		She hits. will hit.	تَضْرِبُ	She hit.	ضَرَبَتْ

Different forms of this verb occur in the Qur'an 266 times ظَلَمَ (ض)

ظَلَمَ، يَظْلِمُ، اِظْلِمْ		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ		فِعْلٌ مَاضِيٌّ	
		He wrongs. will wrong.	يَظْلِمُ	He wronged.	ظَلَمَ
نَهْيٌ	أَمْرٌ	They wrong. will wrong.	يَظْلِمُونَ	They wronged.	ظَلَمُوا
Don't Wrong!	Do Wrong!	You wrong. will wrong.	تَظْلِمُ	You wronged.	ظَلَمْتَ
Don't Wrong! (you all)	Do Wrong! (you all)	You all wrong. will wrong.	تَظْلِمُونَ	You all wronged.	ظَلَمْتُمْ
Wrongdoer: ظَالِمٌ The one who received wrong: مَظْلُومٌ to wrong: ظَلَمَ		I wrong. will wrong.	أَظْلِمُ	I wronged.	ظَلَمْتُ
		We wrong. will wrong.	نَظْلِمُ	We wronged.	ظَلَمْنَا
		She does Wrong. will do Wrong.	تَظْلِمُ	She Wronged.	ظَلَمَتْ

Different forms of this verb occur in the Qur'an 53 times صَبَرَ (ض)

		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضي	
صَبَرَ، يَصْبِرُ، إِصْبِرْ		He is Patient. will be Patient. يَصْبِرُ		He was Patient. صَبَرَ	
نَهْي	أمر	They are patient. be Patient. يَصْبِرُونَ		They were Patient. صَبَرُوا	
Don't be Patient! لَا تَصْبِرْ	Be patient! إِصْبِرْ	You are patient. will be Patient. تَصْبِرُ		You were Patient. صَبَرْتَ	
Don't be Patient! لَا تَصْبِرُوا	Be Patient! (you all) إِصْبِرُوا	You all are patient. will be Patient. تَصْبِرُونَ		You were Patient. صَبَرْتُمْ	
one who is patient: صَابِرٌ		I am patient. will be Patient. أَصْبِرُ		I was patient. صَبَرْتُ	
		We are patient. will be Patient. نَصْبِرُ		We were Patient. صَبَرْنَا	
		She is patient. will be Patient. تَصْبِرُ		She was Patient. صَبَرَتْ	
Patience: صَبْرٌ					

Different forms of this verb occur in the Qur'an 95 times غَفَرَ (ض)

		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضي	
غَفَرَ، يَغْفِرُ، إِغْفِرْ		He forgives. will forgive. يَغْفِرُ		He forgave. غَفَرَ	
نَهْي	أمر	They forgive. will forgive. يَغْفِرُونَ		They forgave. غَفَرُوا	
Don't forgive! لَا تَغْفِرْ	Forgive! إِغْفِرْ	You forgive. will forgive. تَغْفِرُ		You forgave. غَفَرْتَ	
Don't forgive! (You all) لَا تَغْفِرُوا	Forgive! (You all) إِغْفِرُوا	You all forgive. will forgive. تَغْفِرُونَ		You all forgave. غَفَرْتُمْ	
One who forgives : غَافِرٌ		I forgive. will forgive. أَغْفِرُ		I forgave. غَفَرْتُ	
the one who is forgiven : مَغْفُورٌ		We forgive. will forgive. نَغْفِرُ		We forgave. غَفَرْنَا	
To forgive, forgiveness: مَغْفِرَةٌ		She forgives. will forgive. تَغْفِرُ		She forgave. غَفَرَتْ	



Lesson 15: Starting, Rukoo, and Sujood Prayers

Q1: Translate the following.

***** Sana *****

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ

--	--	--	--	--

وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ

--	--	--	--

***** Ruku *****

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ

--	--	--

***** Sajda *****

سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى

--	--	--

Q2: What is the meaning of “Allah’s name is blessed”?

Ans:

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

Ans:

Q4: How many things do we say to Allah during Sajdah?

Ans:

Q5: What are the meanings of سبحان?

Ans:

Grammar questions related to Lesson 15

Q1: Write different forms of the following verbs.

Gave example : ضَرَبَ 58 (ض) ضَرَبَ: He hit ضَرَبَ مَثَلًا:

Imp. forms ضَرَبَ، يَضْرِبُ، اضْرِبْ		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ Translation#	فِعْلٌ مَاضِي Translation#
		#	#
Translation# نَهَى	Translation# أَمَرَ		
#			

He Wronged : ظَلَمَ 266 (ض) ظَلَمَ

Imp. forms ظَلَمَ، يَظْلِمُ، اظْلِمْ		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ Translation#	فِعْلٌ مَاضِي Translation#
		#	#
Translation# نَهَى	Translation# أَمَرَ		
#			

He observed patience : صَبَرَ (ض) 53 صَبَرَ

Imp. forms صَبَرَ، يَصْبِرُ، اصْبِرْ		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ # Translation#	فِعْلٌ مَاضِي # Translation#
		#	#
Translation# نَهَى	Translation# أَمَرَ		

He Forgave : عَفَرَ (ض) 95 عَفَرَ

Imp. forms عَفَرَ، يَعْفِرُ، اغْفِرْ		#	#
Translation# نَهَى	Translation# أَمَرَ		

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.	
#	Don't do wrong
#	He beat, hence he wronged
#	Be patient (you all)!
#	They wronged
#	Be patient!

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.	
#	فَاصْرِبُوا
#	صَبَرْتُمْ
#	فَعَفَرْنَا
#	وَمَا ظَلَمْنَا هُمْ
#	وَمَا ظَلَمُونَا

After completing 16 lessons,
You'll learn **103 new** words, which
occur **35199** times in the Qur'an.

Propagate	Ask
Imagine Feel	
Plan	Evaluate

16. TASHAH-HUD

46			
وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ	وَالصَّلَوَاتُ	لِلَّهِ	التَّحِيَّاتُ
and all worships by spending wealth	and all worships of body	are due to Allah	all worships of tongue
طَيِّبَةٌ (Singular)	صَلَاةٌ (Singular)	الله	لِ
طَيِّبَاتُ (Plural)	صَلَوَاتُ (plural)	Allah	for
Translation: All the worships of tongue, body, and of spending wealth are due to Allah. Another translation: All the compliments are due to Allah and all the prayers and all the pure words			

Once the Prophet (pbuh) 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 (pbuh) said, "You are one of them." Then another man stood up and asked the same thing. The Prophet (pbuh) 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.
- **Ask:** O Allah! Help me participate in all these three worships, mentioned above.
- **Evaluate:** How am I using my tongue, my brain, my intellect, and most importantly, where am I spending my wealth?

75			42	
وَبَرَكَاتُهُ	وَرَحْمَتُ اللَّهِ	أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ	عَلَيْكَ	السَّلَامُ
and His blessings	and the Mercy of Allah	O Prophet	be On you	Peace
هُ	وَ	رَحْمَتُ	اللَّهِ	وَ
His	and	mercy	Allah	and
Plural of بَرَكَاتُ is بَرَكَاتُ		رَحِيمٌ : Continually Merciful		نَبِيِّنَ، نَبِيِّنَ، أَنْبِيَاءَ Prophets
Translation: Peace be on you O Prophet, and the mercy of Allah and His blessings.				

Who performed the three worships (of tongue, body, and spending) the best way? Of course, Prophet Muhammad (pbuh). He taught us what they are and how to do them. Therefore, we are praying for three things for him: peace, mercy and blessings of Allah.

140*			42	
الصَّالِحِينَ	عِبَادِ اللَّهِ	وَعَلَى	عَلَيْنَا	السَّلَامُ
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
		on	and	us
Translation: Peace be on us and on all the righteous slaves of Allah.				

- 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 (pbuh), then for us, and then for the Righteous ones. For Prophets and for the righteous people, InshaAllah, the supplication will be answered. We are in the middle of the two groups in the prayer, 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.

اللَّهُ	إِلَّا	لَا إِلَهَ	أَنَّ	أَشْهَدُ
Allah	except	there is) no god)	that	I bear witness
Translation: I bear witness that there is no god except Allah.				

وَرَسُولُهُ	عَبْدُهُ	مُحَمَّدًا	أَنَّ	وَأَشْهَدُ
And His Messenger	is His slave	Muhammad	that	and I bear witness
Translation: And I bear witness that Muhammad (pbuh) is His slave and His Messenger.				

- The explanation for the above is already given in Lesson No. 14 for Adhan.
- 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 (pbuh). He is a model for us, how a true slave should be.

GRAMMAR: Practice the following 21 forms of سَمِعَ , عَلِمَ , وَعَمِلَ , and رَجِمَ using TPI.

Different forms of this verb occur in the Qur'an 100 times (سَمِعَ س)

سَمِعَ ، يَسْمَعُ ، اسْمَعُ		مُغَلُّ مَضَارِعَ	مُغَلُّ مَاضِي
		He listens. will listen.	He listened. سَمِعَ
		They listen. will listen.	They listened. سَمِعُوا
Don't Listen!	لا تَسْمَعُ	You listen. will listen.	You listened. سَمِعْتَ
Don't Listen (You all)	لا تَسْمَعُوا	You all listen. will listen.	You all listened. سَمِعْتُمْ
One who listens: سَامِعٌ		I listen. will listen.	I listened. سَمِعْتُ
The one who is listened to: مَسْمُوعٌ		We listen. will listen.	We listened. سَمِعْنَا
To listen: سَمِعَ		She listens. will listen.	She listened. سَمِعَتْ

Different forms of this verb occur in the Qur'an 518 times (س) عَلِمَ

		مُغَلُّ مَضَارِع		مُغَلُّ مَاضِي	
عَلِمَ ، يَعْلَمُ ، اِعْلَمْ		He knows. will know.	يَعْلَمُ	He Knew.	عَلِمَ
نَهْي	أَمْر	They know. Will know.	يَعْلَمُونَ	They Knew.	عَلِمُوا
Don't Know!	لَا تَعْلَمْ	You know. Will know.	تَعْلَمْ	You Knew.	عَلِمْتَ
Don't know! (You all)	لَا تَعْلَمُوا	You all know. Will know.	تَعْلَمُونَ	They Knew.	عَلِمْتُمْ
عَالِمٌ : The one who knows, scholar مَعْلُومٌ : that which is known عِلْمٌ : To know, knowledge		I know. Will know.	أَعْلَمُ	I Knew.	عَلِمْتُ
		We know. Will know.	نَعْلَمُ	We Knew.	عَلِمْنَا
		She knows. will know.	تَعْلَمُ	She Knew.	عَلِمَتْ

Different forms of this verb occur in the Qur'an 318 times (س) عَمِلَ

		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِع		فِعْلٌ مَاضِي	
عَمِلَ ، يَعْمَلُ ، اِعْمَلْ		He does. will do.	يَعْمَلُ	He did.	عَمِلَ
نَهْي	أَمْر	They do. will do.	يَعْمَلُونَ	They did.	عَمِلُوا
Don't Do!	لَا تَعْمَلْ	You do. will do.	تَعْمَلْ	You did.	عَمِلْتَ
Don't Do (You all)	لَا تَعْمَلُوا	You all do. will do.	تَعْمَلُونَ	You all did.	عَمِلْتُمْ
عَامِلٌ : worker, labourer مَعْمُولٌ : the one is worked upon عَمَلٌ : To act, to do, work		I do. will do.	أَعْمَلُ	I did.	عَمِلْتُ
		We do. will do.	نَعْمَلُ	We did.	عَمِلْنَا
		She does. will do.	تَعْمَلُ	She did.	عَمِلَتْ

Different forms of this verb occur in the Qur'an 148 times (س) رَحِمَ

		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِع		فِعْلٌ مَاضِي	
رَحِمَ ، يَرْحَمُ ، اِرْحَمْ		He shows mercy. Will show mercy.	يَرْحَمُ	He showed mercy.	رَحِمَ
نَهْي	أَمْر	They show mercy. Will show mercy	يَرْحَمُونَ	They showed mercy.	رَحِمُوا
Don't show Mercy!	لَا تَرْحَمْ	You show mercy. Will show mercy.	تَرْحَمْ	You showed mercy.	رَحِمْتَ
Don't show Mercy!	لَا تَرْحَمُوا	You show mercy. Will show mercy.	تَرْحَمُونَ	You all showed mercy.	رَحِمْتُمْ
رَاحِمٌ : the one who shows mercy		I show mercy. will show mercy.	أَرْحَمُ	I showed mercy.	رَحِمْتُ

The one who received mercy: مَرْحُومٌ to show mercy, mercy: رَحْمَةٌ	We show mercy. Will show mercy.	نَرْحَمُ	We showed mercy. رَحِمْنَا
	She shows mercy. Will show mercy.	تَرْحَمُ	She showed mercy. رَحِمَتْ

Propagate	Ask
Imagine Feel	
Plan	Evaluate

Lesson 16: Tashah-hud

Q1: Translate the following.

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

Q2: What do we learn from the question of Ukasha (R)?

Ans:

Q3: How many favors for the Prophet (pbuh) are asking Allah for?

Ans:

Q4: What is the meaning of: I bear witness that Muhammad (pbuh) is his messenger?

Ans:

Q5: What is the message of the words رسوله and عبده ?

Ans:

Grammar questions related to lesson 16

Q1: Write different forms of the following verbs.

سَمِعَ 100 (س) سَمِعَ : سَمِعَ

Imp. forms سَمِعَ، يَسْمَعُ، اِسْمَعُ		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ Translation#	فِعْلٌ مَاضِي Translation#
		#	#
Translation# نَهَى	Translation# أَمَرَ		

عَلِمَ 518 (س) علم : to know

Imp. forms عَلِمَ ، يَعْلَمُ ، اِعْلَمْ		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ Translation#	فِعْلٌ مَاضِي Translation#
		#	#
Translation# نَهَى	Translation# أَمَرَ		

عَمِلَ 318 (س) عمل: Kh#runhg

Imp. forms		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ	فِعْلٌ مَاضِي
عَمِلَ ، يَعْمَلُ ، اَعْمَلْ		#	#
نَهَى	أَمَرَ		

رَحِمَ 148 (س) رحم: w#kdyh#huf

Imp. forms		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ	فِعْلٌ مَاضِي
رَحِمَ ، يَرْحَمُ ، ارْحَمْ		#	#
نَهَى	أَمَرَ		

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

#	I heard, so I knew#	#
#	I knew, so I worked#	#
#	Thus you all listen!#	#
#	Know you all and act!#	#
#	Show mercy you all!#	#

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

#	سَمِعْتُمْ
#	سَتَعْلَمُونَ
#	يَعْلَمُهُمْ
#	يَسْمَعُونَكُمْ
#	تَسْمَعُونَهُمْ

17. PRAYER FOR THE PROPHET (pbuh)

Remember the sacrifices of our Prophet (pbuh) for spreading the message of Islam. If we are Muslims 1400 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, once 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 this favors? Invite him for dinner? Send him a gift? Nothing! I can only pray for him.

The Prophet (pbuh) 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. In fact, we receive rewards on praying for him! Everyone who prays for the Prophet (Pbuh) will receive in return ten rewards from Allah [Muslim].

اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ		وَعَلَى		عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ		صَلِّ	اَللّٰهُمَّ
the family of Muhammad;		and on		on Muhammad		Send peace	O Allah!
اٰل : Family, followers		عَلَى	وَ	مُحَمَّدٍ	عَلَى	صَلِّ عَلَى : send peace	
اَهْلٌ : family		on	and	Muhammad	on	صَلِّ : pray	
Translation: O Allah! Send peace on Muhammad and on the family of Muhammad, pbuh							

- 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 (pbuh) has done too many favors on us. We don't have anything to pay him back. Only You can reward him the best.
- اٰل has two meanings: family and followers. If we take the second meaning, then this prayer is for us, the followers, too.

70	26			59			
اٰلِ اِبْرٰهِيْمَ		وَعَلَى		عَلَى اِبْرٰهِيْمَ		صَلَّيْتَ	كَمَا
the family of Ibraheem		and on		on Ibraheem		You sent peace	As
		عَلَى	وَ	on Ibraheem (upon whom be peace)		فَعَلْتَ : you did	كَمَا : ك، كَمَا
		on	and			صَلَّيْتَ : you sent peace	
Translation: as You sent peace on Ibraheem and on the family of Ibraheem							

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

مَجِيدٌ			حَمِيدٌ		إِنَّكَ	
full of glory			worthy of praise		Indeed, You are	
مَجْدٌ : Glory, splendour, magnificence			حَمْدٌ : praise		كَ	إِنَّ
مَجِيدٌ : Full of Glory			حَمِيدٌ : Worthy of Praise		You	indeed, certainly
Translation: Indeed, You are worthy of praise, full of glory.						

- O Allah! You have done a huge favour on 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.

While praying for the Prophet (pbuh), 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, pbuh!? 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.

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

الِ مُحَمَّدٍ		وَعَلَى		عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ		بَارِكْ		اللَّهُمَّ	
the family of Muhammad;		and on		on Muhammad		Send blessings		O Allah!	
Translation: O Allah! Send blessings on Muhammad and on the family of Muhammad (pbuh)									

- In the first part على صل is mentioned which includes بَرَكَتٌ also. However, in supplications, we repeat the request in different words to express our attachment with the Prophet (pbuh).
- 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 (pbuh) and for his followers too. May Allah make us true followers of Prophet Muhammad (pbuh).

الِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ		وَعَلَى		عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ		بَارَكْتَ		كَمَا	
the family of Ibraheem		and on		on Ibraheem		You sent blessings		as	
Translation: as You sent blessings on Ibraheem and on the family of Ibraheem (Abraham).									

مَجِيدٌ			حَمِيدٌ		إِنَّكَ	
full of glory			worthy of praise		Indeed, You are	
Translation: Indeed, You are worthy of praise, full of glory.						

Try to recall the advice of the Prophet (pbuh) 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.
- 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 (pbuh). If we just pray for the Prophet and don't convey the message to others, will the Prophet (pbuh) be happy with us?
- We should do our utmost to understand the Qur'an thoroughly so that we can answer non-Muslims' questions, address misconceptions and guide people towards Islam, insha'Allah. We should remember the example of the Prophet (saws) when one of his neighbours, a non-Muslim lady, used to throw rubbish at him every day to trouble him. One day, when the Prophet (saws) left his house and saw that the lady was not there he was concerned and went to her house to inquire about her health, fearing that she might be unwell. On seeing this, the lady accepted Islam immediately. Imagine the rewards if we were faced with a similar scenario and if our calm and dignified reaction brought someone closer to accepting Islam!
- Make efforts to increase your love towards Prophet (pbuh) by reading about his life and by following his Sunnah.

GRAMMAR: From this lesson onwards, we will learn special cases of trilateral verbs. Trilateral verbs are those that have three letters in their roots. We start with those verbs whose **first** of the three root letters is a weak letter.

Weak letters are ا, ي, و. They are called weak or sick because that is the sound a sick person makes when he/she is in pain, ooo, eee, aaa! A weak letter gets 'tired' quickly so it does not survive in all forms of the verb (past, imperfect, imperative, etc). It either disappears or sends another weak letter in its place! The good thing is that the three weak letters support each other to overcome their 'weaknesses!'

Let us practice the following 21 forms of the verbs وَعَدَ , وَعِدَ , and وَعَدْتُ .

Different forms of this verb occur in the Qur'an 124 times وَعَدَ (ض)

وَعَدَ ، يَعِدُ ، عِدَّ		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضي	
		He promises. will promise.	يَعِدُ	He Promised.	وَعَدَ
نَهَى	أَمَرَ	They promise. will promise.	يَعِدُونَ	They Promised.	وَعَدُوا
Don't Promise!	لا تَعِدْ	You promise. will promise.	تَعِدُ	You Promised.	وَعَدْتُ
Don't Promise! (you all)	لا تَعِدُوا	You all promise. will promise.	تَعِدُونَ	You all Promised.	وَعَدْتُمْ
The one who promises: وَاَعِدُ		I promise. will promise.	أَعِدُ	I Promised.	وَعَدْتُ
The thing which is promised: مَوْعِدٌ		We promise. Will promise.	نَعِدُ	We Promised.	وَعَدْنَا
Promise, to promise: وَعَدَ		She promises. Will promise.	تَعِدُ	She Promised.	وَعَدَتْ

Different forms of this verb occur in the Qur'an 107 times وَعَدَّ (ض)

وَجَدَ ، يَجِدُ ، جَدَّ		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضي	
		He finds. will find.	يَجِدُ	He found.	وَجَدَ
نهي	أمر	They Find. will find.	يَجِدُونَ	They found.	وَجَدُوا
Don't Find!	Find!	You find. will find.	تَجِدُ	You found.	وَجَدْتَ
Don't Find! (You all)	Find! (you all)	You all find. will find.	تَجِدُونَ	They found.	وَجَدْتُمْ
<p>The one who finds: وَاِجِدُ</p> <p>The one who is found: مَوْجُود</p> <p>To find: وُجُود</p>		I find. will find.	أَجِدُ	I found.	وَجَدْتُ
		We find. will find.	نَجِدُ	We found.	وَجَدْنَا
		She finds. will find.	تَجِدُ	She found.	وَجَدَتْ

Different forms of this verb occur in the Qur'an 54 times (وَلَدَ (ض))

وَلَدَ ، يَلِدُ ، لِدَّ		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضي	
		He gives birth. will give birth.	يَلِدُ	He gave birth.	وَلَدَ
نهي	أمر	They give birth. Will give birth.	يَلِدُونَ	They gave birth.	وَلَدُوا
Don't give birth!	Give birth!	You give birth. will give birth.	تَلِدُ	You gave birth.	وَلَدْتَ
Don't give birth! (you all)	Give birth! (you all)	You give birth. will give birth.	تَلِدُونَ	You all gave birth.	وَلَدْتُمْ
<p>The one who gives birth, father! : وَالِدُ</p> <p>The one who is born, infant : مَوْلُود</p> <p>To give birth : وِلَادَةٌ</p>		I give birth. will give birth.	أَلِدُ	I gave birth.	وَلَدْتُ
		We give birth. will give birth.	نَلِدُ	We gave birth.	وَلَدْنَا
		She gives birth. will give birth.	تَلِدُ	She gave birth.	وَلَدَتْ

Lesson 17: Prayer for the Prophet (pbuh)

Q1: Translate the following.

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

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

Ans:

Q3: How did Allah favor Ibrahim Alaihissalam?

Ans:

Q4: What is the meaning of صَلِّ عَلَى and بَارِكْ عَلَى ?

Ans:

Q5: What feeling should we have when we say that Allah is Hameed and Majeed at the end of this prayer?

Ans:

Grammar questions related to Lesson 17

Q1: Write different forms of the following verbs.

:He promised وَعَدَ 107 وَعَدَ (و)

Imp. forms وَعَدَ ، يَعِدُ ، عِدْ		فَعْلًا Translation#	فَعْلًا مَاضِيًا Translation#
#		#	#
Translation# نَهْيٍ	Translation# أَمْرٍ		
#			
#			
#			

#1#1000 وَعَدَ : وَعَدَ 107 وَعَدَ (و)

Imp. forms وَعَدَ ، يَعِدُ ، عِدْ		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ Translation#	فِعْلٌ مَاضِيٌّ Translation#
#		#	#
Translation# نَهْيٍ	Translation# أَمْرٍ		
#			
#			
#			

وَلَدًا 54 (و) وَكَدَّ : He gave birth

Imp. forms وَكَدَّ، يَلِدُ، يَلِدُ		Translation# فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ	Translation# فِعْلٌ مَاضِي
		#	#
Translation# نَهَى	Translation# أَمَرَ		

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

#	I found it/him
#	He found me
#	He will find you
#	They promised with him
#	You all will find them

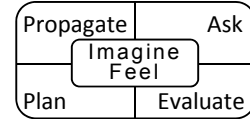
#

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

#	وَعَدْتُكُمْ اللَّهَ
#	وَعَدْتَهُ
#	وَعَدَكَ
#	لَمْ يَلِدْ
#	وَعَدْتُكُمْ

#

After completing 18 lessons,
You'll learn **117 new** words, which
occur **38122** times in the Qur'an.



18. ENDING PRAYER

The following supplication is taught by Prophet (pbuh) to Abu Bakr (R), who was the best person of this Ummah. Look at the message, ponder it, and think what our feelings should be when we recite this prayer. Please note that other supplications can also be recited before the ending Salam.

The message of the prayer is to ask forgiveness of Allah at the end of each Salah, and have an intention to be on the righteous path. Plan to live from "Salah to Salah," i.e., plan to obey Allah in between Salahs too.

74	293*	ظَلَمًا كَثِيرًا	نَفْسِي	ظَلَمْتُ	إِنِّي	اللَّهُمَّ
		with excessive wrongs	Myself	I have wronged	,Indeed I	O Allah
Translation: O Allah! Indeed, I have wronged myself with excessive wrongs;						

- O Allah I have wronged myself. Nobody is responsible for my sins.
- There is no injustice or unfairness in Your commandments. They are perfect.
- I have disobeyed You in spite of all the favours and generosity from you. I am extremely sorry.

37*				
أَنْتَ	إِلَّا	الدُّنُوبَ	يَغْفِرُ	وَلَا
You	except	the sins	can forgive	and none
		ذَنْبٌ ← دُنُوبٌ <i>broken plural</i>	يَغْفِرُ forgives, will forgive	لَا وَ No/None And
Translation: and none can forgive the sins except You;				

- No one can help me. No one can forgive my sins except You.

وَارْحَمْنِي		مَغْفِرَةً مِّنْ عِنْدِكَ		لِي	فَاغْفِرْ	
and have mercy on me		out of Your forgiveness		[for] me	So forgive	
نِي	ارْحَمْ	وَ	مِنْ عِنْدِكَ	لِي	اغْفِرْ	فَ
Me	Have mercy (on)	and	from near You	for me	Forgive!	So, then
Translation: So forgive me (my sins) out of Your forgiveness and have mercy on me.						

- The word [for] is kept in square brackets to show that it is not translated into English. Check the three tips on prepositions that you learnt in Lesson No. 7.
- The word غفر means to cover, to hide the sins.
- I need Your mercy to follow the right path in this world.
- I need Your mercy on the Day of Judgment to enable me to enter Jannah. After you cover my sins, I still do not have anything to enter Jannah. I need your mercy or else I will be in the greatest loss.

الرَّحِيمِ .	الْغُفُورُ	أَنْتَ	إِنَّكَ
the Most Merciful	are the Oft-Forgiving	You (Alone)	Indeed You,
الرَّحِيمِ Continually Merciful	اسْتِغْفَارُ : asking for forgiveness غُفُورٌ : Oft-forgiving		كَ You
			إِنَّ Indeed, Certainly
Translation: Indeed You Alone are the Oft-Forgiving, the Most Merciful.			

- “You” is repeated twice. Actually, this style of Arabic language is used to show the emphasis. Take a pause after “Indeed You,” and then say: “You Alone” and you can feel it!
- After all the disobedience and the sins, You did not punish me immediately. Indeed You are the Most and Oft-forgiving, the Most Merciful.

GRAMMAR:

عِنْدَهُ	with him; near him	<p>In this lesson there is a word عِنْدَ . Remember the following sentence to remember its meaning: كَمْ رِيَالٍ عِنْدَكَ : How many Riyals with you?, i.e., How many Riyals do you have? (Nobody likes to give you the answer to this!)</p> <p>عِنْدَ occurs in the Qur’an 197 times. Practice these words using TPI</p>
عِنْدَهُمْ	with them; near them	
عِنْدَكَ	with you; near you	
عِنْدَكُمْ	with you all; near you all	
عِنْدِي	with me; near me	
عِنْدَنَا	with us; near us	
عِنْدَهَا	with her; near her	

In verbs, we are learning those that have weak letters in their roots. A weak letter gets ‘tired’ quickly so it does not survive in all forms of the verb (past, imperfect, imperative, etc). It either disappears or sends another weak letter in its place! The good thing is that the three weak letters support each other to overcome their ‘weaknesses’!

In this lesson, we will learn different forms of **قَالَ** and **قَامَ** . The root letters of **قَالَ** are (ق و ل) and those of **قَامَ** are (ق و م). In both cases, the second root letter **و** is a weak letter.

Different forms of this verb occur in the Qur'an 1719 times (ن) قَالَ

قَالَ ، يَقُولُ ، قُلْ		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضي
		He says. will say. يَقُولُ	He said. قَالَ
نَهْي	أمر	They say. will say. يَقُولُونَ	They said. قَالُوا
Don't say! لَا تَقُلْ	Say! قُلْ	You say. will say. تَقُولُ	You said. قُلْتَ
Don't say! (You all) لَا تَقُولُوا	Say! (You all) قُولُوا	You all say. will say. تَقُولُونَ	You all said. قَالْتُمْ
<p>The one who says, speaker: قَائِلٌ that which is said : مَقُولٌ to say, saying : قَوْلٌ</p>		I say. will say. أَقُولُ	I said. قُلْتُ
		We say. will say. نَقُولُ	We said. قُلْنَا
		She says. will say. تَقُولُ	She said. قَالَتْ

Different forms of this verb occur in the Qur'an 55 times (ن) قَامَ

قَامَ ، يَقُومُ ، قُمْ		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضي
		He stands. will stand. يَقُومُ	He stood. قَامَ
نَهْي	أمر	They stand. will stand. يَقُومُونَ	They stood. قَامُوا
Don't stand up! لَا تَقُمْ	Stand up! قُمْ	You stand. will stand. تَقُومُ	You stood. قُمْتَ
Don't stand up! (you all) لَا تَقُومُوا	Stand up! (you all) قُومُوا	You all stand. will stand. تَقُومُونَ	You all stood. قُمْتُمْ
<p>The one who stands قَائِمٌ The verb which does not have any effect on other, its passive participle (مفعول) does not exist. to stand up, standing : قِيَامٌ</p>		I stand. will stand. أَقُومُ	I stood. قُمْتُ
		We stand. will stand. نَقُومُ	We stood. قُمْنَا
		She stands. will stand. تَقُومُ	She Stood. قَامَتْ

Lesson 18: Ending Prayer

Q1: Translate the following.

اللَّهُمَّ	إِنِّي	ظَلَمْتُ	نَفْسِي	ظُلْمًا كَثِيرًا
وَلَا يَغْفِرُ	إِلَّا	الذُّنُوبَ	أَنْتَ	
فَاغْفِرْ لِي	مَغْفِرَةً مِّنْ عِنْدِكَ	وَارْحَمْنِي		
إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ	الْغَفُورُ	الرَّحِيمُ		

Q2: Who taught this supplication and to whom?

Ans:

Q3: What is the meaning of مغفرة ?

Ans:

Q4: What is the meaning of ‘I have wronged myself’ ?

Ans:

Q5: Mention the two requests and the two attributes of Allah in this Du’aa.

Ans:

Grammar questions related to Lesson 18

Q1: Write different forms of the following verbs. قَالَ¹⁷¹⁹ (ن) قَالَ

Imp. forms قَالَ، يَقُولُ، قُلْ	#	#
Translation# نَهَى	Translation# أَمَرَ	

He Stood: قَامَ 55 (ن) قَامَ

Imp. forms قَامَ، يَقُومُ، قُمْ	#	#
Translation# نَهَى	Translation# أَمَرَ	

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.	
#	Hence I say to you
#	And you will say to me
#	And you all say to them
#	You all stand up and say
#	They stood and said

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.	
#	فَقَالَ لَهُ
#	وَقُلْتُمْ لِي
#	فَيَقُولُونَ لَكُمْ
#	قُلْتَ لَهُ
#	قُلْتُ لَكَ

After completing 19 lessons,
You'll learn **125 new** words, which
occur **40347** times in the Qur'an.

Propagate	Ask
Imagine Feel	
Plan	Evaluate

19. PRAYERS AFTER SALAH

Many of the Du'aas (prayers) begin with word Rabbana (O our Rabb!). Rabb is the one who takes care of us, our each and every cell, fulfils all our needs every second, and helps us grow.

31	115		
حَسَنَةً	فِي الدُّنْيَا	اَتِنَا	رَبَّنَا
that which is) good)	in (this) world	Give us	Our Lord!
حَسَن : good (masculine)		نَا	اَت
حَسَنَةٌ : good (feminine)		us	Give
Translation: Our Lord! Give us in this world that which is good			

“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.

Evaluate: Are things that I am running after in this life be counted as حَسَنَةٌ? If I ask for some thing of this life and I don't get it, am I satisfied with Allah's decision?

Propagate: Convey the message of this verse to others. Explain the meaning of حَسَنَةٌ to them.

31	115	
حَسَنَةً	الْآخِرَةِ	وَفِي
that which is) good)	,the hereafter	and in
	الْآخِرَةِ : last (feminine) ، الْآخِر : last (masculine);	و + فِي
Translation: and in the Hereafter that which is good		

“Good” in the Hereafter includes the following:

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

145	332	وَقِنَا		
النَّارِ		عَذَابِ		
(of) the Fire.		the punishment		and protect us from
نَّار : Fire النَّار : the Fire (hellfire)		نَا	قِ	وْ
		us	protect	and
Translation: And protect us from the punishment of the Fire.				

- 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 (pbuh) 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].

63				
وَحُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ		وَشُكْرِكَ		عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ
And to worship You in the best possible way		And to give thanks to You		Help me
and the best of your worship		and your thanks		أَعِنِّي + نِي
Translation: O Allah, Help me to remember You and to give thanks to You and to worship You in the best possible way.				

Realize first the importance of the Du'aa. Look at the emphasis given by the Prophet (pbuh) to this Du'aa. He first held the hand of Mu'adh (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.

GRAMMAR: We are continuing the practice of verbs that have weak letters in the roots. Let us practice the 21 forms of verbs كَان and تَاب. In these verbs, the second root letter is a weak verb.

Different forms of this verb occur in the Qur'an 1361 times (ن) كَان

كَانَ، يَكُونُ. كُنْ		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضي	
		He is will be	يَكُونُ	He was	كَانَ
		They are will be	يَكُونُونَ	They were	كَانُوا
Don't be!	لا تَكُنْ	You are will be	تَكُونُ	You were	كُنْتَ
Don't be! (all of you)	لا تَكُونُوا	You all are will be	تَكُونُونَ	You all were	كُنْتُمْ
The one who becomes : كَانِ The verb which does not have any effect on other, its passive participle (مفعول) does not exist. كُونُ to be		I am will be	أَكُونُ	I was	كُنْتُ
		We are will be	نَكُونُ	We were	كُنَّا
		She is will be	تَكُونُ	She was	كَانَتْ

Different forms of this verb occur in the Qur'an 73 times (ن) تَاب

تَابَ، يَتُوبُ. تُبْ		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضي	
		He repents. will repent.	يَتُوبُ	He repented	تَابَ
		They repent. Will repent.	يَتُوبُونَ	They repented	تَابُوا
Don't Repent!	لا تَتُبْ	You repent. will repent	تَتُوبُ	You repented	تُبْتَ
Don't Repent! (you all)	لا تَتُوبُوا	You all repent. will repent	تَتُوبُونَ	You all repented	تُبْتُمْ
تَابِ the one who repents The verb which does not have any effect on other, its passive participle (مفعول) does not exist. تَوْبَةٌ # to repent, repentance		I repent. will repent.	أَتُوبُ	I repented	تُبْتُ
		We repent. will repent.	نَتُوبُ	We repented	تُبْنَا
		She repents. Will repent.	تَتُوبُ	She repented	تَابَتْ

Lesson 19: Supplications After Salah

Q1: Translate the following.

حَسَنَةً	فِي الدُّنْيَا	اتِنَا	رَبَّنَا
حَسَنَةً	وَفِي الآخِرَةِ		
النَّارِ (٢٠١)	عَذَابِ	وَقْنَا	

Another supplication.

اللَّهُمَّ	أَعْنِي	عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ	وَشُكْرِكَ	وَحُسْنِ عِبَادَتِكَ
#	#	#	#	#

Q2: What are the حَسَنَات of this world?

Ans:

Q3: What are the حَسَنَات of Akhirah (Hereafter)?

Ans:

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

Ans:

Q5: Who taught the supplication (اللهم أعني علي ذكرك) and to whom?

Ans:

Grammar questions related to Lesson 19

Q1: Write different forms of the following verbs.

He was: كَانَ 1361 (ن)

Imp. forms كَانَ، يَكُونُ، كُنْ		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ Translation#	فِعْلٌ مَاضِي Translation#
		#	#
Translation# نَهَى	Translation# أَمَرَ		

He was showing: تَابَ 72 (ن)

Imp. forms تَابَ، يَتُوبُ، تُبْ		فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ Translation#	فِعْلٌ مَاضِي Translation#
		#	#
Translation# نَهَى	Translation# أَمَرَ		

Q3: Translate the following into Arabic.

#	And don't be
#	Soon he will be
#	Thus he became
#	Repent you all
#	Those who repents

Q2: Break the Arabic words and write the meanings.

#	#	إِغْفِرْ يَا غَفُورٌ
#	#	الَّذِينَ تَابُوا
#	#	وَمَا كَانُوا
#	#	فَيَكُونُ
#	#	وَكُونُوا

يَفْعَلُ is the first word of جملة فعلية whether the subject is singular or plural

فَعَلَ is the first word of جملة فعلية whether the subject is singular or plural

سَوْفَ + مضارع Will do

سَ + مضارع Soon will do

كَانَ + مضارع Was doing

لَا + مضارع Does not do

لَمْ + مضارع Did not

لَنْ + مضارع Will never do

وَلَدَلْ + مضارع Should do

لَ + مضارع Will surely do

لَمْ + مضارع Not done yet

لَمْ ، لَمَّا شَرَطَ (أَنْ ، ...)

أَنْ ، لَنْ ، حَتَّى ، لَ ، ...

	فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ (Imperfect tense)	فِعْلٌ مَاضِي (Perfect tense)	
<i>fg</i> هُـ هِـ هَا	He does. He will do. يَفْعَلُ تَفْعَلُ	He did. فَعَلَ فَعَلَتْ	<i>fg</i> هُوَ هِيَ
هُمَا هُمَا هَهُمَا	You two do/ will do. تَفْعَلَانِ تَفْعَلْنَ	They two did. فَعَلَا فَعَلَتَا	هُمَا هُمَا
هُمْ هُنَّ هَهُمْ	They do. They will do. يَفْعَلُونَ يَفْعَلْنَ	They all did. فَعَلُوا فَعَلْنَ	هُمْ هُنَّ
كَ لَكَ لَكَ	You do. You will do. تَفْعَلُ تَفْعَلِينَ	You did. فَعَلْتَ فَعَلْتِ	أَنْتَ أَنْتِ
كُما كُما	You two do / will do. تَفْعَلَانِ تَفْعَلْنَ	You two did. فَعَلْتُمَا فَعَلْتُمَا	أَنْتُمَا أَنْتُمَا
كُم كُنَّ	You all do. You all will do. تَفْعَلُونَ تَفْعَلْنَ	You all did. فَعَلْتُمْ فَعَلْتُنَّ	أَنْتُمْ أَنْتُنَّ
ي (with noun) - ي (with verb)	I do. I will do. أَفْعَلُ أَفْعَلُ	I did. فَعَلْتُ فَعَلْتُ	أَنَا أَنَا
نَا نَا	We do. We will do. نَفْعَلُ نَفْعَلُ	We did. فَعَلْنَا فَعَلْنَا	نَحْنُ نَحْنُ

قَدْ + ماضي Has already done

مَا + ماضي Did not do..

إِنْ + ماضي If he does.. ان شاء الله

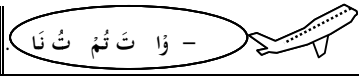
إِذَا + ماضي When he does إذا جاء نصر الله..

لَوْ + ماضي If he does.. لو شاء الله..

لَمَّا + ماضي When he did



ي ت ا ن



و ا ت ت م ت نا

نهي Negative		امر Imperative		
Don't do!	لَا تَفْعَلْ لَا تَفْعَلِي	Do!	افْعَلْ افْعَلِي	Singular
Don't (you two) do!	لَا تَفْعَلَا لَا تَفْعَلَا	Do (you two)!	افْعَلَا افْعَلَا	Dual
Don't (you all) do!	لَا تَفْعَلُوا لَا تَفْعَلْنَ	Do (you all)!	افْعَلُوا افْعَلْنَ	Plural

اسم مفعول Passive participle		اسم فاعل Active participle		
The one who is affected.	مَفْعُولَةٌ مَفْعُولٌ	Doer.	فَاعِلَةٌ فَاعِلٌ	Singular
The two who are affected.	مَفْعُولَتَانِ ، مَفْعُولَتَيْنِ مَفْعُولَانِ ، مَفْعُولَيْنِ	Doers (two).	فَاعِلَتَانِ ، فَاعِلَتَيْنِ فَاعِلَانِ ، فَاعِلَيْنِ	Dual
All those who are affected.	مَفْعُولَاتٌ مَفْعُولَاتٍ مَفْعُولُونَ ، مَفْعُولِينَ	Doers.	فَاعِلَاتٌ ، فَاعِلَاتٍ فَاعِلِينَ ، فَاعِلِينَ	Plural

مَجْهُولٌ Passive Voice

It is being done.	يُفْعَلُ تَفْعَلُ	(It) is done.	فُعِلَ فُعِلَتْ	هُوَ هِيَ
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مَجْهُولٌ Passive Voice

The following words occur approx. 28000 times in Al-Qur'an. Do you know their meanings?

Verbs : أفعال# The number shows the occurrence of different forms of that verb #	the Greatest أَكْبَرُ 23	actions أَعْمَالُ 41	Allah اللهُ 2702	
He did# فَعَلَ 105	the prayer# الصَّلَاةُ 83	the one who الَّذِي 304	Satan الشَّيْطَانُ 88	
He opened, gave victory# فَتَحَ 29	that # أَنْ 576	which of you أَيُّكُمْ 150	سورة الفاتحة	
He made# جَعَلَ 346	partner# شَرِيكَ 40	better أَحْسَنُ 43	in the name بِسْمِ 39	
He helped# نَصَرَ 92	Azkar of Salah#		the Most Gracious الرَّحْمَنُ 57	
He created out of nothing; خَلَقَ 248	Glorified are You# سُبْحَانَكَ 41	سورة العنصر		
He disbelieved# كَفَرَ 461	and high is# وَتَعَالَى 23	human being إِنْسَانٌ 65	the Most Merciful الرَّحِيمُ 182	
He was grateful# شَكَرَ 63	the Magnificent# الْعَظِيمُ 107	loss خُسْرٌ 51	All Praises and thanks أَلْحَمْدُ 43	
He remembered# ذَكَرَ 163	and the pure words# وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ 46	except إِلَّا 666	the Lord رَبُّ 970	
He provided# رَزَقَ 122	peace# أَلْسَلَامٌ 42	the truth الْحَقُّ 247	the worlds الْعَالَمِينَ 73	
He entered# دَخَلَ 78	Prophet# النَّبِيُّ 75	الكافرون، النصر		
He worshipped# عَبَدَ 143	righteous# صَالِحٌ 140	O! يَا 361	day يَوْمٌ 393	
He hit# ضَرَبَ 58	Prayer for the Prophet (pbuh)#		the judgment الدِّينَ 92	
He wronged# ظَلَمَ 266	family, followers# الْإِل 26	O! أَيُّهَا 150	alone إِنِّي 24	
He bore with patience# صَبَرَ 53	as# كَمَا 59	when إِذُ 239	the path الصِّرَاطَ 46	
He forgave# عَفَرَ 95	Ibraheem (A)# إِبْرَاهِيمَ 70	when إِذَا 454	the straight الْمُسْتَقِيمَ 37	
He heard# سَمِعَ 100	Before the Ending Salam#		those who الَّذِينَ 1080	
He knew# عَلِمَ 518	self, soul# نَفْسٍ (أَنْفُس) 293	the people النَّاسَ 242	not غَيْرِ 147	
He worked, He did# عَمِلَ 318	excessive, a lot# كَثِيرًا 74	الإخلاص، الفلق، الناس		
He was merciful# رَحِمَ 148	forgiveness# ذُنُوبَ (ذُنُوب) 37	one# أَحَدٌ 85	and nor وَلَا 1732	
He promised# وَعَدَ 124	near you# عِنْدَكَ 197	nor لَمْ 347	Qur'anic Verses / Ahadeeth	
He found# وَجَدَ 107	Supplications#		book كِتَابَ (كُتُب) 261	
He gave birth# وَلَدَ 54	the world# الدُّنْيَا 115	evil شَرٌّ 29	verse آيَةَ (آيَات) 382	
He said# قَالَ 1719	good# حَسَنَةً 31	that which مَا 2155	those of أَوْلُوا 43	
He stood up# قَامَ 55	the Hereafter# الْآخِرَةِ 115	king مَلِكٌ 14	indeed إِنَّ 1532	
He was# كَانَ 1361	punishment# عَذَابٌ 322	angel مَلَكٌ (مَلَائِكَةٌ) 88	if إِنْ 628	
He repented# تَابَ 51	the fire# النَّارِ 145	God إِلَهٌ 34	and indeed already وَكَ قَدْ 409	
	and Your thanks# وَشُكْرِكَ 63	chests/hearts ضُدُورٍ 44	that which is read often قُرْآنٌ 70	
		the jinns الْجِنَّةِ 32	the best of you خَيْرُكُمْ 186	
		Azaan & Wudoo #		
		that أَنَّ 363	who, the one who مَنْ 823	
		His slave عَبْدُهُ 126	only إِنَّمَا 146	
		Messenger رَسُولٌ (رُسُل) 332		