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80%
Qur'anic words

Understand Al-Qur'an – the Easy Way

Course-2: Surah Al-Baqarah (Verses 1-37)

**InshaAllah, after this course, you will be able to
understand 80% of Qur'anic words**

If you continue studying Surah Al-Baqarah and the Surahs after it.

By Dr. Abdulazeez Abdulraheem

Founder & Director, Understand Al-Qur'an Academy

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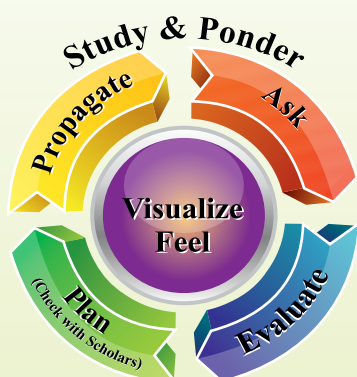
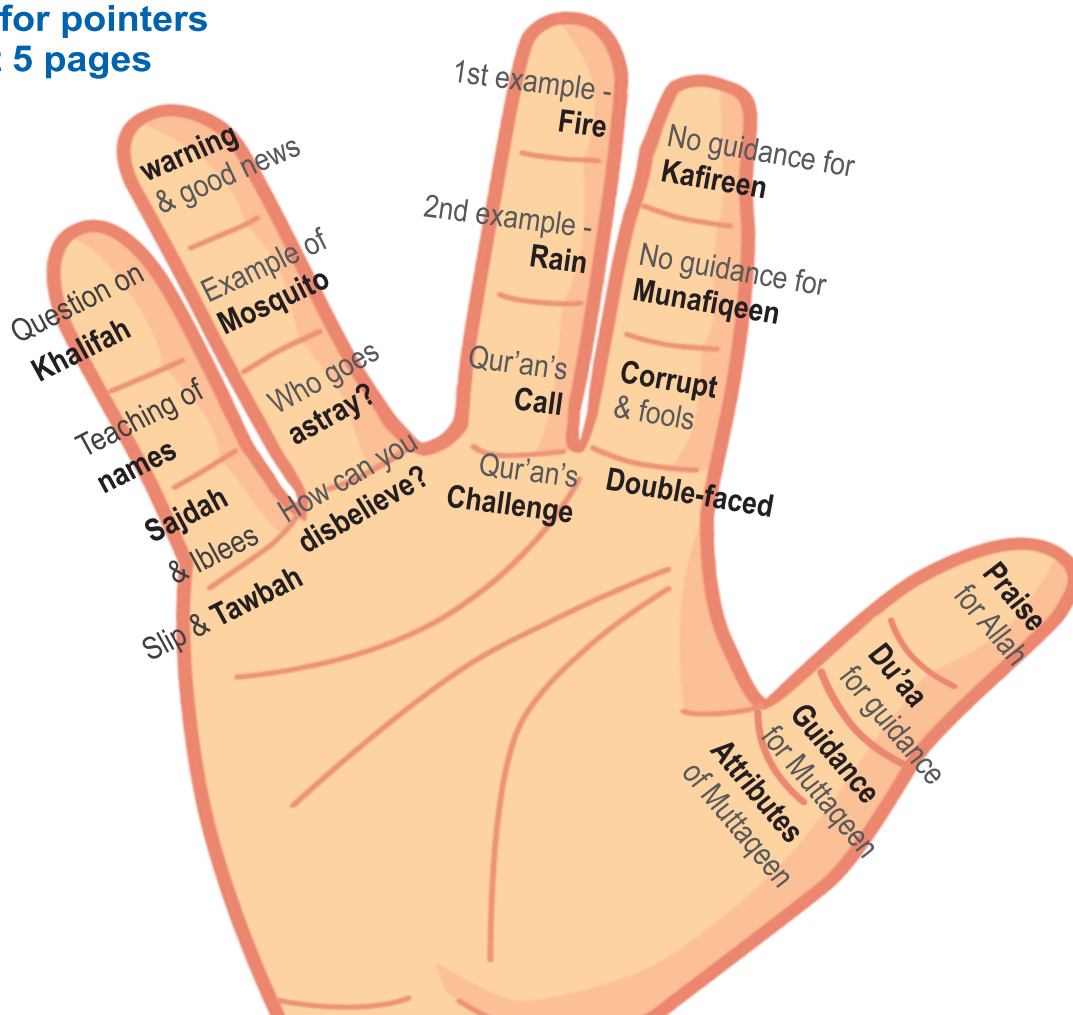
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We will be sincerely thankful to you for helping us to make the learning and understanding of Quran easy

TPI for pointers first 5 pages



A simple formula for bringing
the Qur'an into our lives



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Understand Al-Qur'an - the easy way
Course-2: Surah Al-Baqrah (Verses 1-37)

Compiled by:

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

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IMPORTANT GUIDELINES

Some guidelines for using this course effectively:

- It is strongly recommended that you complete Course-1 (Understand Al-Qur'an & Salah) before 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.

- Each lesson is followed by Grammar. Grammar contents are not directly related to the main lesson because the course will become complicated and may require separate Grammar teaching before we start studying Surahs. Grammar sections build up your Arabic Grammar in parallel to the vocabulary that you learn in the main lesson. After a few lessons, you will be able to see the benefit of learning Grammar while studying the Surahs or Adhkaar.

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

Two for Tilawat:

- ① At least 5 minutes recitation of the Qur'an from the Mushaf.
- ② At least 5 minutes recitation of the Qur'an from memory during walking, cooking, etc.

Two for Study:

- ① At least 10 minutes study this book, for the beginners.
- ② At least half minute study of the vocabulary booklet or sheet, preferably before or after every Salah or at any other suitable interval.

Two for Listening and talking to others:

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

The last one for using it:

- ① Recitation of different Surahs 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.

Make sure to ask Allah repeatedly at different times:

- (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. You too can be a teacher. Visit our website, download PPTs, watch videos and follow the teaching method along with the given explanation (Sharah). Refer to the scholars before adding any other explanation in it, otherwise use only the given explanation as it is reviewed by the scholars.

UNDERSTAND AL-QUR'AN ACADEMY

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OBJECTIVES OF THE ACADEMY:

(1) To bring the Muslims back to the Qur'an and to help in bringing up a Qur'anic generation who recites the Qur'an, understands it, practices it, and conveys it to others. (2) To present Qur'an as most interesting, easy, simple, effective, and relevant book in our daily life as well as the most important book for success in this world and the Hereafter. (3) To provide the basic knowledge of Hadith with the purpose of creating love and respect towards the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. (4) To teach them how to read the Qur'an with Tajweed and to understand it (5) To produce the required course materials (books, videos, posters, vocabulary cards, booklets, etc.) under the supervision of Islamic scholars and design a syllabus that caters to the need of schools and Madrasah. (6) To conduct short courses for busy people or businessmen. (7) To make learning of Qur'an easy by using easy, modern and scientific methods and techniques of teaching. Our objective is not to produce scholars of Qur'an. Alhamdulillah, many institutions are already doing this work. The mission of the academy is to make ordinary Muslims and school students (especially our young generation) understand the basic message of the Qur'an.

WHY THIS WORK?

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

BRIEF HISTORY:

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

OUR MESSAGE

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

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

رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلْ مِنَّا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ، وَتُبْ عَلَيْنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيمُ، وَاعْفُ رَنَّا، إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ - وَجَزَاكُمُ اللَّهُ خَيْرًا -

Preface

All praise and thanks are to Allah, and we send peace and blessings on the Messenger of Allah, Muhammad ﷺ.

Allah revealed the Qur'an as a guidance for humanity. In order to seek guidance from it, we need to read it with understanding. Unfortunately, most of us do not understand the Qur'an because we were not taught it in that way. Even today, most schools do not teach the Qur'an with understanding. One of the main reasons behind this could be the lack of suitable books in this area.

With this in mind, a team of scholars and academicians at **Understand Al-Qur'an Academy** has developed a Qur'anic syllabus that can be used by kids and adults alike. The first book of this Series **Understand Al-Qur'an - the Easy Way** covers 50% of Qur'anic words. If you start learning Surah Al-Baqarah, after having completed Course-I, you will be pleasantly surprised to find that approximately 6 words in each line (out of 9) are from Course-1. This means you already understand almost 66% of the words of Qur'an, and not only 50%! This is because Surah Al-Baqarah does not have too much new vocabulary.

This book, "Understand Al-Qur'an - the Easy Way (Course-2)" is the second in the series. Once you complete this book, if you resume your study at the 6th page of Qur'an, for example, you will find, on an average, only 2 new words (out of 9) per line, which means that you will know 80% of the words! SubhanAllah! The Qur'an is indeed very easy to understand.

Salient features of this book:

- Qur'anic text on each page is divided using four pointers to make it easy to understand and remember the message.
- Phrases used help you memorize the meanings of new words. This is a new and very effective concept to facilitate learning a new language.
- The text under each pointer is taught in one lesson. In addition, a Hadith is also added to every lesson to develop love and respect for the Prophet ﷺ.
- Translation of Qur'anic verses is presented in a way that fulfills the need for word-for-word meanings as well as providing the translations of the meaning of the verses. Authentic translations have been used for this purpose.
- New nouns and verbs are listed at the end of every lesson to facilitate practice of Arabic grammar. It is the teacher's responsibility to ensure that students practice these nouns and verbs with Total Physical Interaction (TPI) to enable them to learn the conjugation of the verbs.
- Arabic verbs are of different types. In the previous book, 3-letter verbs with sound letters were taught. In this book, 3-letter verbs with weak letters (معتل) are taught in the grammar portion. Mazeed Feeh (مزيد فيه) verbs will be taught in our next book, In sha Allah.
- A workbook is included here to enhance the learning and to increase students' engagement in classroom activities.

May Allah forgive our mistakes. Please inform us about any errors at the email address below, so that we can correct them in future editions.

Abdulazeez Abdulraheem
info@understandquran.com
June 2019

Qur'an

Objectives of course:

- ① Study the first 5 pages of the Qur'an (Verses 1-37).
- ② Know 7 words/line of the Qur'an by the end of the course, i.e., know 80% of the words when you start the 6th page of the Qur'an.
- ③ Learn pointers and phrases for easy learning of vocabulary.
- ④ Learn how to apply the Qur'an to our lives.
- ⑤ Learn weak verbs that occur almost once in every line of the Qur'an.
- ⑥ Learn 200+ Qur'an-related spoken Arabic sentences for effective learning.

Two Challenges for Understanding the Qur'an:

- ① Vocabulary (words and meanings): Learn it through pointers and phrases.
- ② Grammar: Learn it through TPI and spoken Arabic.

Benefits of Pointers:

The Qur'an consists of 30 Paras/Ajza. Each Para/Juz in the most commonly printed Mushaf has 20 pages. A Para/Juz is divided into 4 quarters. Each quarter has 5 pages.

In this course, each page is divided into 4 parts, each represented by a pointer. A pointer may have more than one topic. Pointers have many benefits, for example:

- They give you the context in which the new words are being used.
- They work as anchors for you to memorize the meanings and recall them.
- They help you visualize the topics of the page.
- They are very useful in memorizing the Qur'an.

Benefits of Phrases: A phrase

- Provides an anchor for the brain to remember the meanings of new words.
- Helps you remember the message.
- Makes more sense than just words. (Example: صَمَد: self-sufficient; اللَّهُ الصَّمَد: Allah is self-sufficient).
- Memorizing phrases and their meanings is much more effective, powerful, appealing, and useful than memorizing just words and their meanings.

The formula to use the phrases (R-5s-10-Loud):

Use this formula whenever you use a phrase:

- R: Relax
- 5s: Use five senses. Hear, see, smell, touch, and feel. Visualize the action for verbs and shapes for nouns.
- 10: Do the above exercise for 10 seconds at least
- Loud: Say the phrase and its meanings aloud.

Spoken Arabic:

In every grammar lesson, we will practice spoken Arabic.

- The sentences are built around Qur'anic themes.
- It gives a chance to practice different forms of verbs.
- The practice creates an active interaction between the teacher and the students.
- It helps in making the Grammar lessons interesting.

Let us study Ta'awwuz.

مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

from Shaitan, the outcast.

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ

I seek refuge In Allah,

Brief Explanation

We can take many lessons from Ta'awwuz and Surah Al-Fatihah (next lesson). Based on these lessons, we will present a few habits which can help us succeed in this world and in the Hereafter.

- ... أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ: **Habit 1:** Seek protection! Recite it whenever Shaitan whispers to you. Realize that you are under constant attacks from Shaitan and you need to seek protection. Safety first!
- Recite Ta'awwuz before you start reciting the Qur'an so that you ponder its verses without any distraction and get guidance without any misunderstanding.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ

الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ①

The Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.		In the name of Allah,	
الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ③	رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ②	الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ	
the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.	the Lord of the worlds.	All the praises and thanks be to Allah	
وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ⑤	إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ	مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ④	
and You alone we ask for help.	You alone we worship	(The) Master (of the) day of the judgment.	
صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ	الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ⑥	اهْدِنَا	
The path of those	the straight path.	Guide us (to)	
وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ⑦	غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ	أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ ⑤	
and nor of those who go astray.	not of those who earned (Your) wrath	upon whom You have bestowed favor,	

Brief Explanation

- Based on the lessons in Surah Al-Fatihah, we can learn a few habits which can lead us to success in this world and the Hereafter.
- **Habit 2:** Say Bismillah before you start anything. Be confident and hopeful that Ar-Rahmaan is always with you. He will definitely help you.
- **Habit 3:** Always have positive thinking about Allah because He is الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ. He takes care of us and fulfills all our needs with love and kindness.
- **Habit 4:** Have an attitude of gratitude by thanking Allah in every moment and any situation.
- **Habit 5:** Seek knowledge and ponder upon the universe. This way, you will praise Him from the depth of your heart.
- **Habit 6:** Be merciful to others, i.e., take care of them with love and kindness. The Prophet ﷺ said: "He who does not show mercy to others will not be shown mercy (by Allah)." [Bukhari].
- **Habit 7:** Plan each day keeping the Akhirah (hereafter) in mind.
- **Habit 8:** Have the Niyah (intention) of Ibadah for every good task. Real peace of mind and true success can be achieved only through Ibadah.
- **Habit 9:** Seek Allah's help in everything. The best way to ask is to use the supplications in the Qur'an and those taught by the Prophet ﷺ.
- **Habit 10:** Ask for Allah's guidance to know and follow the right path.
- **Habit 11:** Have good role models. Read about them, check your actions keeping their example in mind, and try to behave like them.
- **Habit 12:** Keep away from bad role models. May Allah save us from following them.

An Important Suggestion

The Prophet ﷺ said that Allah said: I have divided the Salah between Me and My slave. Half is for Me and half for him, and I give him what he asks for. When the slave says: ⁽²⁾ اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ then Allah says: اَثْنٰى عَلَيَّ (My slave has praised me), and when he says: ⁽³⁾ اَلرَّحْمٰنُ الرَّحِيْمُ then Allah says: مَجَّدَنِيْ عَبْدِيْ (My slave has lauded Me); and when he says: ⁽⁴⁾ مٰلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّيْنِ then Allah says: مَجَّدَنِيْ عَبْدِيْ (My slave has glorified Me); and when he says: ⁽⁵⁾ اِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَاِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِيْنُ then Allah says: This is between Me and My slave and whatever he asks for, I will provide him. And when he says: ⁽⁶⁾ صِرَاطَ الدِّيْنِ then Allah says: اِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيْمَ ⁽⁷⁾ اَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوْبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّيْنَ then Allah says: This is for my slave and whatever he asks for, he will be provided with it. [Muslim]

Lessons, Du'aas, and Plans

Many lessons, Du'aas, and plans can be derived from these ayaat. Below are some examples.

Du'a: O Allah! Help me develop all good habits.

Plan: In sha Allah! I will try to remember these habits, like saying Bismillah everytime.

Nouns and Verbs

Below are some of the nouns and the verbs from the Ayaat of this lesson.

Verbs: Practice the six keys of verbs mentioned below with TPI							
Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضى	Root & Code
to praise	حَمْد	مَحْمُود	حَامِد	اِحْمَدْ	يَحْمَدُ	حَمَدَ	ح م د
to own	مِلْك	مَمْلُوك	مَالِك	اِمْلِكْ	يَمْلِكُ	مَلَكَ	م ل ك
to worship	عِبَادَة	مُعْبُود	عَابِد	اُعْبُدْ	يَعْبُدُ	عَبَدَ	ع ب د
to be angry	غَضَب	مَغْضُوب	غَاضِب	اَغْضَبْ	يَغْضَبُ	غَضِبَ	غ ض ب
							س

Nouns		
Meaning	Plural	Singular
name	أَسْمَاء	إِسْم
world	عَالَمُونَ، عَالَمِينَ	عَالَم
day	أَيَّام	يَوْم

فِيهِ

in it,

لَا رَيْبَ

no doubt

ذَلِكَ الْكِتَابُ

This is the book,

الْم 1

Alif, Lam, Meem.

لِلْمُتَّقِينَ 2

for those conscious of Allah.

هُدًى

a guidance

Surah Al-Baqarah tells us how to be a true Khalifah (vicegerent) on earth and how to be a sincere Muslim. Below are some of the important topics of this Surah.

- The Qur'an is a book of guidance for the God-conscious.
- This guidance was given to the first person on earth, Adam عليه السلام.
- Before us, it was given to Bani'Israel who did not value it.
- Ibrahim A, the Imam of humanity, perfected living according to the guidance.
- Guidance is now given to you, O Muslims. Therefore, be true Muslims.
- After that, different aspects of living the guidance are mentioned, such as Qiblah, patience, Salah, Qisas, fasting, Hajj, marriage, divorce, spending, lending, etc. The Surah ends with an important Du'a.

Virtues of Surah Al-Baqarah

- "Recite the two bright ones, Al-Baqarah and Surah Aal-'Imran, for on the Day of Resurrection they will come as two clouds or two shades." Muslim (804 and 805)
- Abu Huraira reported Allah's Messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم as saying: Do not make your houses as graveyards. Shaitan runs away from the house in which Surah Al-Baqarah is recited.

Brief Explanation

- **الْم**: These letters are called Huroof Muqatta'at, i.e., in the above word, the letters are not joined to form a word, but are read individually. Only Allah knows the meaning of these words.
- **لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ**...: No doubt in it! This is a unique statement. Most books say: This is our first edition. Please let us know if there are errors so that we can correct them in 2nd edition. The Qur'an is the only book that starts with: No doubt in it!
- **هُدًى لِلْمُتَّقِينَ**: guidance for those who have Taqwa, who are God-conscious, and who fear to displease Allah. If a person has tremendous knowledge, even Islamic knowledge, but lacks Taqwa, then he won't benefit from the guidance.
- **Guidance**: What to do, when and how to do an action. It is the most important thing in this life and we need it everyday, every moment, and in every action. With guidance, we can spend our life with clear goals and without any distraction.
- Allah's Messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم used to say:

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ الْهُدَى وَالتَّقَى وَالْعَفَافَ وَالْغِنَى

O, Allah! I ask you for guidance, piety, chastity and self-sufficiency.

Lessons, Du'aas, and Plans

Many lessons, Du'aas, and plans can be derived from these ayaat. Below are some examples.

- No doubt in the Qur'an.
- Qur'an is a book of guidance.
- Guidance is granted to Muttaqeen.

Du'a: O Allah! Increase my Emaan on your book. Make me among مُتَّقِينَ and grant me tawfeeq (success) to study this book regularly for guidance.

Plan: In sha Allah! I will spend time to seek guidance from the Qur'an. I will try to develop Taqwa.

Nouns and Verbs

Below are some of the nouns and the verbs from the Ayaat of this lesson.

There are no 3-letter sound verbs in these two verses.

Nouns		
Meaning	Plural	Singular
book	كُتُب	كِتَاب
God-conscious	مُتَّقُونَ، مُتَّقِينَ	مُتَّقٍ

بِالْغَيْبِ	يُؤْمِنُونَ	الَّذِينَ
in the unseen,	believe	Those who
يُنْفِقُونَ	وَمِمَّا	وَيُقِيمُونَ
they spend.	We have provided for them	and establish
وَمَا	أُنْزِلَ إِلَيْكَ	يُؤْمِنُونَ
and what	is sent down to you	Believe
هُمْ يُوقِنُونَ	وَبِالْآخِرَةِ	أُنْزِلَ
they firmly believe.	and in the hereafter	is sent down
الْمُفْلِحُونَ	وَأُولَئِكَ هُمْ	عَلَىٰ هُدًى
are the successful.	and it is those who	are upon guidance
	from their Lord	Those

Brief Explanation

➤ Attributes of Muttaqeen:

- 1 They believe in the unseen. There are many things we do not know. Our five senses are too limited to encompass knowledge about everything. Belief in the unseen is a fundamental attribute of the believers. It means belief in Allah, His angels, His books, His messengers, the hereafter including paradise and hellfire, and fate.
- 2 They establish prayer. Praying properly and regularly (and in congregation, for men) helps them develop Taqwa and strengthen the belief in the unseen. It is therefore essential for receiving guidance from the Qur'an.
- 3 They spend in good work. The path to guidance goes through the pocket! They consider wealth as Allah's gift and therefore they spend it! They give Zakah and spend in other ways too. They spend on themselves, their parents, their children, their wives, etc. expecting reward for fulfilling their responsibilities. They give charity to the poor and donate to various Islamic causes including humanitarian causes.
- 4 They believe in the Qur'an and Sunnah and in the previous books such as Tawrah, Injeel, etc. This verse closes the door to all false prophets and their followers, such as Qadianis, Ahmadis, etc. because while the verse mentions what was revealed to Muhammad ﷺ and before him, it does not mention any revelation after him.
- 5 They have strong faith in the Akhirah. This conviction is a must to establish Salah, spend, believe in the books, etc.

➤ Such people are on guidance from their Rabb. Guidance is indeed the most valuable gift from Allah (مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ). Therefore, we need to always beg Him for it: اِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ

- They will be successful in this world and in the hereafter.
- The stronger one is in these attributes, the more guidance he will receive and the higher will be his level of success.

Lessons, Du'aas, and Plans

Many lessons, Du'aas, and plans can be derived from these ayaat. Below are some examples.

The attributes of Muttaqeen are given here. They:

- Believe in the unseen.
- Establish prayer.
- Spend in the path of Allah.
- Believe in the books.
- Believe in the hereafter.

The above 5 things lead to guidance and success.

Du'a: O Allah! Help us develop these habits.

رَبِّ اجْعَلْنِي مُقِيمَ الصَّلَاةِ وَمِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِي ۖ رَبَّنَا وَتَقَبَّلْ دُعَاءِ

Plan: In sha Allah! I will make a plan to spend in the path of Allah regularly.

Nouns and Verbs

Below are some of the nouns and the verbs from the Ayaat of this lesson.

Verbs: Practice the six keys of verbs mentioned below with TPI							
Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code
to provide	رِزْق	مَرْزُوق	رَازِق	أَرْزُقْ	يَرْزُقُ	رَزَقَ	ر ز ق ذ
							Rep. 122

Nouns		
Meaning	Plural	Singular
prayer	صَلَوَات	صَلَاة
successful	مُفْلِحُونَ، مُفْلِحِينَ	مُفْلِح

أَمْ لَمْ تُنذِرْهُمْ	ءَأَنْذَرْتَهُمْ	سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ	إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا
or do not warn them	whether you warn them	It is all the same for them	Indeed, those who Disbelieve[d]
وَعَلَى سَمْعِهِمْ	عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ	خَتَمَ اللَّهُ	لَا يُؤْمِنُونَ 6
and on their hearing,	on their hearts	Allah has set a seal	they will not believe.
عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ 7	وَلَهُمْ	غِشَاوَةٌ	وَعَلَى أَبْصَارِهِمْ
(is) a great punishment.	and for them	is a veil.	and over their vision

Brief Explanation

- إِنَّ الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا: The truth was presented to them and they rejected it. Why? Due to their arrogance or doubt, and turning away from it.
- ءَأَنْذَرْتَهُمْ أَمْ لَمْ تُنذِرْهُمْ: This ayah is addressed to the Prophet ﷺ who did his best to invite the people of Makkah. There cannot be any better Da'ee than the Prophet ﷺ! Despite that, they did not believe!
- Muslims have Taqwa in their hearts, Kuffar have seal on their hearts, and Munafiqs have disease in their hearts.
- خَتَمَ اللَّهُ: As a result of their disbelief, Allah punished them in this world with the sealing of their hearts and hearing and a veil over their eyes. The heart is the core of one's life. If that is sealed, no sign or no advice can benefit.
- Tip to remember the meaning of غِشَاوَةٌ: What is on their eyes? غِشَاوَةٌ.
- وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ: When Allah talks of Punishment, it must be highly severe. So, imagine when Allah says: Great punishment.

Lessons, Du'aas, and Plans

Many lessons, Du'aas, and plans can be derived from these ayaat. Below are some examples.

- Kafir won't get guidance.
- Result in Dunya: Allah has set a seal upon their hearts and hearing and a veil over their vision.
- Result in Akhirah: Severe punishment.

Du'a: O Allah! The Messenger of Allah ﷺ used to say the following prayer:

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّىْ اَعُوْذُ بِكَ مِنَ الْكُفْرِ وَالْفَقْرِ وَعَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ

“O Allah, I seek refuge with You from Kufr, poverty, and the torment of the grave.”

Plan: In sha Allah! I will listen to the truth even if it hurts me or even if it is from my assistant or a beggar.

Nouns and Verbs

Below are some of the nouns and the verbs from the Ayaat of this lesson.

Verbs: Practice the six keys of verbs mentioned below with TPI

Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
to deny	كُفِّرَ	مَكْفُورٌ	كَافِرٌ	اُكْفُرْ	يَكْفُرُ	كَفَرَ	ك ف ر ذ	461
to set a seal	خَتِمَ	مَخْتُومٌ	خَاتِمٌ	اِخْتِمْ	يَخْتِمُ	خَتَمَ	خ ت م ض	6

Nouns

Meaning	Plural	Singular
heart	قُلُوبٌ	قَلْبٌ
vision	أَبْصَارٌ	بَصَرٌ

وَمَنْ النَّاسِ	مَنْ يَقُولُ	أَمَّا بِاللَّهِ	وَبِالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ	وَمَا هُمْ
and of the people (are some)	who say:	"we believe in Allah	and in the Last Day	but they are not
بِمُؤْمِنِينَ ۝۸	يُخَدِّعُونَ اللَّهَ	وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا	وَمَا يَخْدَعُونَ	
believers.	They [seek to] deceive Allah	and those who believe,	but they do not deceive	
إِلَّا أَنْفُسَهُمْ	وَمَا يَشْعُرُونَ ۝۹	فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ	مَرَضٌ	فَزَادَهُمُ اللَّهُ
except themselves	and they do not perceive [it].	In their hearts	(is) a disease	so Allah has increased them
مَرَضًا ۝	وَلَهُمْ	عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ	بِمَا	كَانُوا يَكْذِبُونَ ۝۱۰
(in) disease;	and for them	(is) a painful punishment	because	they [habitually] used to lie.

Brief Explanation

- The third category is very dangerous, therefore more details are given.
- ...يُخَدِّعُونَ اللَّهَ: When some people saw that Muslims were getting powerful in Madinah, they claimed to be Muslims but had other intentions. They sought to deceive Allah and the believers.
- ...يُخَدِّعُونَ اللَّهَ وَالَّذِينَ آمَنُوا: Allah mentions Himself before the believers. It shows His care and love for them. They are playing with fire but very soon they will know that they were destroying themselves.
- ...فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ: Diseases of heart are of two types: (i) Disease of doubts in the Quran, Prophet, Aakhirah, etc., because they did not care to ponder; they were too 'busy.' (ii) Disease of evil desires for power, money, position; they do anything even if it is Haraam. Doubts and/or desires lead to hypocrisy.
- ...فَزَادَهُمُ اللَّهُ مَرَضًا: Punishment of hypocrites in this world: Allah increased their disease.
- ...وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ: Punishment in the hereafter: Painful punishment.

Lessons, Du'aas, and Plans

Many lessons, Du'aas, and plans can be derived from these ayaat. Below are some examples.

- Hypocrites behave like believers but in reality, they deceive others.
- Why? Because they have disease in their hearts.
- Result in Dunya: Allah increases their disease; Result in Aakhirah: Painful punishment.
- Du'a:** O Allah! Increase me in faith. Protect me from hypocrisy. Protect me from doubts and evil desires.
- Plan:** In sha Allah! I will purify my heart by:
 - Studying the Qur'an and Hadith.
 - Keeping good company.

Nouns and Verbs

Below are some of the nouns and the verbs from the Ayaat of this lesson.

Verbs: Practice the six keys of verbs mentioned below with TPI

Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماض	Root & Code	Rep.
to deceive	خِدَاع	مَخْدُوع	خَادِع	اِخْدَعْ	يَخْدَعُ	خَدَعَ	خ د ع ف	3
to perceive	شُعُور	مَشْعُور	شَاعِر	أَشْعُرْ	يَشْعُرُ	شَعَرَ	ش ع ر ذ	30
to lie	كَذِب	مَكْذُوب	كَاذِب	اِكْذِبْ	يَكْذِبُ	كَذَبَ	ك ذ ب ض	76

Nouns

Meaning	Plural	Singular
day	أَيَّام	يَوْم
soul	أَنْفُس	نَفْس
disease	أَمْرَاض	مَرَض

وَاِذَا قِيْلَ	لَهُمْ	لَا تُفْسِدُوْا	فِي الْاَرْضِ	قَالُوْا	اِنَّمَا نَحْنُ
and when it is said	to them	"Do not spread corruption	on the earth,"	they say,	only "we are
مُصْلِحُوْنَ	اَلَا	اِنَّهُمْ	هُمْ	الْمُفْسِدُوْنَ	
reformers."	Beware,	indeed they	them-selves	(are) the ones who spread corruption,	
وَلٰكِنْ	لَّا يَشْعُرُوْنَ	وَإِذَا	قِيْلَ	لَهُمْ	اٰمِنُوْا
[and] but	they do not realize (it).	And when	it is said	to them,	"Believe
كَمَا	اٰمَنَ النَّاسُ	قَالُوْا	اَنْوَمِنُ	كَمَا	اٰمَنَ
as	the people have believed,"	they say,	"Should we believe	as	believed
السَّفَهَاءُ	اَلَا	اِنَّهُمْ	هُمْ	السَّفَهَاءُ	وَلٰكِنْ لَا يَعْلَمُوْنَ
the fools?	Beware!	Indeed, they	them-selves	the fools,	they do not know.

Brief Explanation

- لَا تُفْسِدُوْا فِي الْاَرْضِ...: The hypocrites in and around Madinah were spreading corruption and mischief by hiding their disbelief and by being loyal to the enemies of Islam outside Madinah. They were not sincere to Islam and Muslims.
- اِنَّمَا نَحْنُ مُصْلِحُوْنَ...: When they were told to stop spreading corruption, they claimed that they were only reformers.
- A person who does not believe in Islam will act according to his desires and therefore his speech and actions will only lead to corruption.
- If the source of guidance is not correct, only Fasad (corruption) will spread. As evidence, you can see Muslim societies where Qur'an and Sunnah are not practiced. Even though they speak about civilization, the entire system is corrupt.
- اَلنَّاسُ...: Here refers to the Sahabah, who were the true believers. When the hypocrites were called to believe as the Sahabah did, they said that they didn't want to believe like fools!
- Wealth and status were everything for hypocrites. They thought that Muslims would not survive in Madinah which was surrounded by enemies. That's why they wanted to maintain loyalty with the Mushriks and Jews and considered Sahabah as fools.
- Hypocrites must have realized their folly after they died. Some of them saw even before their death that nobody could destroy Muslims.

Lessons, Du'aas, and Plans

Many lessons, Du'aas, and plans can be derived from these ayaat. Below are some examples.

- Munafiqs spread corruption and yet claim to be reformers.
- They are fools because they preferred Dunya over Akhirah.

Du'a: O Allah! Protect me from corruption. Help me to correct myself. Make me follow Sahaba رضي الله عنهم.

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنَ الشَّقَاقِ وَالنِّفَاقِ وَسُوءِ الْأَخْلَاقِ

“O Allah, I seek refuge with You from opposing the truth, hypocrisy and bad manners”.

Plan: In sha Allah! I will plan to improve myself in the light of Qur'an and Sunnah.

Nouns and Verbs

Below are some of the nouns and the verbs from the Ayaat of this lesson.

Verbs: Practice the six keys of verbs mentioned below with TPI								
Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
to perceive	شُعُور	مَشْعُور	شَاعِر	أَشْعُرْ	يَشْعُرُ	شَعَرَ	ش ع ر ذ	30
to know	عِلْم	مَعْلُوم	عَالِم	إِعْلَمْ	يَعْلَمُ	عَلِمَ	ع ل م س	518
to say	قَوْل	مَقُول	قَائِل	قُلْ	يَقُولُ	قَالَ	ق و ل قا	1715

Nouns		
Meaning	Plural	Singular
reformer	مُصْلِحُونَ، مُصْلِحِينَ	مُصْلِح
corrupt	مُفْسِدُونَ، مُفْسِدِينَ	مُفْسِد
fool	سُفَهَاء	سَفِيه

إِلَى	وَإِذَا خَلَوْا	أَمَنَّا	قَالُوا	أَمَنُوا	الَّذِينَ	وَإِذَا لَقُوا
with	but when they are alone	"We believe";	they say,	believe,	those who	and when they meet
14	مُسْتَهْزِئُونَ	إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ	إِنَّا مَعَكُمْ	قَالُوا	شَاطِرِينَ	
	mockers".	we are only	"Indeed, we are with you;	they say,	their evil ones,	
15	يَعْمَهُونَ	فِي طُغْيَانِهِمْ	وَيَمُدُّهُمْ	بِهِمْ	اللَّهُ يَسْتَهْزِئُ	
	[while] they wander blindly.	in their transgression,	and prolongs them	at them	Allah mocks	
	بِالْهُدَى	الضَّلَالَةِ	اشْتَرَوْا	الَّذِينَ	أُولَئِكَ	
	[in exchange] for guidance,	error	have purchased	the ones who	Those (are)	
16	مُهْتَدِينَ	وَمَا كَانُوا	تِجَارَتُهُمْ	فَمَا رِبْحَتْ		
	guided.	and they were not	their commerce	so did not profit		

Brief Explanation

- وَإِذَا لَقُوا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا...: When the hypocrites meet the believers, they proclaim their faith and pretend to be believers, loyalists and friends. They do this to deceive the believers because they want to have a share of the benefits and gains that the believers may acquire.
- شَاطِرِينَ: here refers to the leaders of hypocrites and the Jews of Madinah in those times who were working against Islam. When they meet their Shayateen, they used to say: We are with you.
- اللَّهُ يَسْتَهْزِئُ بِهِمْ...: Allah mocks at them, i.e., in this world, they won't know How angry Allah is at them. They will continue thinking that they are smart. In the end, Allah will seize them and throw them into the lowest depths of the hell.
- Don't ever call someone a Munafiq. Only Allah knows what is in the heart. Let's worry about ourselves; check our own deficiencies. Advise others without considering ourselves superior!

Lessons, Du'aas, and Plans

Many lessons, Du'aas, and plans can be derived from these ayaat. Below are some examples.

- Munafiqs are Double-faced and mockers.
- Allah is prolonging them in transgression.
- They are losers and not guided.

Du'a: O Allah! Make me a true believer. Help me deal with people sincerely.

Plan: In sha Allah! I will never mock anyone.

Nouns and Verbs

Below are some of the nouns and the verbs from the Ayaat of this lesson.

Verbs: Practice the six keys of verbs mentioned below with TPI

Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
to wander blindly	عَمَهُ	—	عَامِه	اَعْمَهُ	يَعْمَهُ	عَمِه	ع م ه س	7
to earn profit	رَبَح	مَرْبُوح	رَابِح	ارْبَحْ	يَرْبَحُ	رَبَحَ	ر ب ح س	1
to be alone	خُلُوْ	—	خَالٍ	اُحِلْ	يَخْلُوْ	خَلَا	خ ل و دع	26

Nouns

Meaning	Plural	Singular
evil one, Satan	شَيْطَانٍ	شَيْطَانٌ
mocker	مُسْتَهْزِئُونَ، مُسْتَهْزِئِينَ	مُسْتَهْزِئٌ

فَلَمَّا أَضَاءَتْ		اسْتَوْقَدَ نَارًا		كَمَثَلِ الَّذِي		مَثَلُهُمْ									
then, when it illuminated		kindled a fire,		is that of one who		Their example									
فِي		وَتَرَكَهُمْ		بِنُورِهِمْ		ذَهَبَ اللَّهُ		مَا حَوْلَهُ							
in		and left them		their light		Allah took away		what was around him,							
لَا يَرْجِعُونَ ۚ		فَهُمْ		عُمَى		بُكْمٌ		صُمٌّ		لَا يُبْصِرُونَ ۚ		ظُلُمَتْ			
18		will not return.		so they		blind,		dumb,		Deaf,		(so) they could not see.		darkness	

Brief Explanation

- مَثَلُهُمْ كَمَثَلِ الَّذِي ...: This example can be understood like this. When Prophet Muhammad ﷺ brought the light of guidance, good people accepted it.
- Munafiqeen chose not to accept it because of their wrong desires.
- Allah, therefore, took away their light (sight) and left them in the darkness of misguidance.
- صُمٌّ بُكْمٌ عُمَىٰ ...: They don't hear the truth (no Sound: صُمٌّ), say the truth or see the truth. They are hard-core Munafiqeen! No hope of them coming back to the truth.
- A deliberately deaf, dumb, and blind person won't be able to return to the truth.

Lessons, Du'aas, and Plans

Many lessons, Du'aas, and plans can be derived from these ayaat. Below are some examples.

Example: Fire and the resulting light

- Munafiqeen saw the light of Islam but did not accept it.
- Allah took away their light (sight).
- A deaf, dumb, and blind person won't return to the truth.

Du'a: اَللّٰهُمَّ اَرِنَا الْحَقَّ حَقًّا وَّارْزُقْنَا اِتِّبَاعَهُ

“O, Allah! Show us the Truth as Truth and give us the ability to follow it”.

وَأَرِنَا الْبَاطِلَ بَاطِلًا وَّارْزُقْنَا اجْتِنَابَهُ

“And show us the falsehood as falsehood and give us the ability to avoid it”.

Plan: In sha Allah! I will always use my ears, tongue, and eyes to hear, say, and see the truth.

Nouns and Verbs

Below are some of the nouns and the verbs from the Ayaat of this lesson.

Verbs: Practice the six keys of verbs mentioned below with TPI							
Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code
to go	ذَهَاب	—	ذَاهِب	اِذْهَبْ	يَذْهَبُ	ذَهَبَ	ذ ه ب
to leave	تَرَكَ	مَتْرُوكٌ	تَارِكٌ	اُتْرِكْ	يَتْرُكُ	تَرَكَ	ت ر ك
to return	رُجُوعٌ	مَرْجُوعٌ	رَاجِعٌ	ارْجِعْ	يَرْجِعُ	رَجَعَ	ر ج ع
							37
							41
							86

Nouns		
Meaning	Plural	Singular
example	أَمْثَالٌ	مَثَلٌ
light	أَنْوَارٌ	نُورٌ
darkness	ظُلُمَاتٌ	ظُلْمَةٌ

يَجْعَلُونَ	وَرَعْدٌ وَبَرْقٌ	فِيهِ ظُلُمٌ	مِّنَ السَّمَاءِ	كَصَيِّبٍ	أَوْ
they put	and thunder and lightning,	within which is darkness	from the sky	like a rainstorm	Or
بِالْكَافِرِينَ	وَاللَّهُ مُحِيطٌ	حَذَرَ الْمَوْتِ	مِّنَ الصَّوَاعِقِ	فِي أَذَانِهِمْ	أَصَابِعُهُمْ
of the disbelievers.	and Allah is encompassing	(in) fear of death.	against the thunderclaps	in their ears	their fingers
لَهُمْ	أَضَاءٌ	كُلَّمَا	أَبْصَارُهُمْ	يَخْطَفُ	يَكَادُ الْبَرْقُ
for them	it flashes	every time	their sight.	snatches away	the lightning almost
شَاءَ اللَّهُ	وَلَوْ	قَامُوا	عَلَيْهِمْ	وَإِذَا أَظْلَمَ	مَشَوْا فِيهِ
Allah had willed,	and if	they stand (still).	over them	and when darkness comes	they walk therein,
قَدِيرٌ	عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ	إِنَّ اللَّهَ	وَأَبْصَارُهُمْ	بِسْمْعِهِمْ	لَذَهَبَ
competent.	is over all things	Indeed, Allah	and their sight.	their hearing,	He could have taken away

Brief Explanation

- أَوْ كَصَيِّبٍ: This example can be understood the following way. The rainstorm is Islam. Darkness, thunder, lightening are like threats and challenges from the enemies of Islam.
- The hypocrites try to avoid the threats but the threats won't go away! They are too scared to follow the truth because it involves facing challenges.
- كُلَّمَا أَضَاءَ لَهُمْ: They follow Islam only when it suits their desires and give it up when tests or challenges come, or if they are required to make a sacrifice.
- وَلَوْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ: Had Allah willed, He would have taken away their hearing and sight because of their abandoning the truth after knowing it. Allah wants to give them a chance to rectify their doubts and desires. He does not snatch away their hearing and eyesight.

Lessons, Du'aas, and Plans

Many lessons, Du'aas, and plans can be derived from these ayaat. Below are some examples.

Second Example: Rainstorm with darkness, thunder, lightening.

- Munafiqeen try to avoid anything hard on themselves.
- They follow only easy parts.
- Allah gives them time to reform.

Du'a: O Allah! Help me follow Islam in spite of challenges and difficulties.

Plan: In sha Allah! I will try to be patient through the tests of life.

Nouns and Verbs

Below are some of the nouns and the verbs from the Ayaat of this lesson.

Verbs: Practice the six keys of verbs mentioned below with TPI								
Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
to fear	حَذَر	مَحْذُور	حَاذِر	احْذَر	يَحْذَرُ	حَذَرَ	ح ذ ر	10
to leave	تَرَكَ	مَتْرُوك	تَارِك	اتْرُكْ	يَتْرُكُ	تَرَكَ	ت ر ك	43
to snatch	خَطَفَ	مَخْطُوف	خَاطِف	اخْطَفْ	يَخْطِفُ	خَطَفَ	خ ط ف	3
to go	ذَهَبَ	—	ذَاهِب	اِذْهَبْ	يَذْهَبُ	ذَهَبَ	ذ ه ب	37
to die	مَوْتُ	—	مَيِّت	مُتْ	يَمُوتُ	مَاتَ	م و ت	89
to walk	مَشَى	—	مَاشٍ	امْشِ	يَمْشِي	مَشَى	م ش ي	22
to stand	قَامَ	—	قَائِم	قُمْ	يَقُومُ	قَامَ	ق و م	55

Nouns		
Meaning	Plural	Singular
sky	سَمَاوَات	سَمَاء
darkness	ظُلُمَات	ظُلْمَةٌ
finger	أَصَابِع	أَصْبَع
ear	آذَان	أُذُن
thunderclap	صَوَاعِق	صَاعِقَةٌ
sight	أَبْصَار	بَصَر
thing	أَشْيَاء	شَيْء

وَالَّذِينَ	خَلَقَكُمْ	الَّذِي	اعْبُدُوا رَبَّكُمْ	النَّاسِ	يَا أَيُّهَا	
and those	created you	Who	Worship your Lord,	mankind!	O	
وَالسَّمَاءِ	فِرَاشًا	جَعَلَ لَكُمْ الْأَرْضَ	الَّذِي	تَتَّقُونَ	لَعَلَّكُمْ	مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ
and the sky	a resting place,	the earth	made for you	The One who	become righteous.	that you may before you,
مِنَ الثَّمَرَاتِ	فَأَخْرَجَ بِهِ	مَاءً	مِنَ السَّمَاءِ	وَأَنْزَلَ	بِنَاءً	
[of] the fruits	then brought forth thereby	rain	from the sky	and sent down	a canopy,	
وَأَنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ	أَنْدَادًا	لِلَّهِ	فَلَا تَجْعَلُوا	رِزْقًا لَّكُمْ		
while you know.	rivals	to Allah	So do not set up	(as) provision for you.		

Brief Explanation

- ... يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ : Qur'an is for the whole humanity! Allah did not say: O Arabs or O people of Asia!
- ... اعْبُدُوا رَبَّكُمْ : The purpose of our creation is to worship Allah, i.e., obey Him with love like a true slave. Why? He created us in the best way! Our existence is His proof! Man can modify, change, transform, design, connect, separate things using the mind given by Allah and the materials given by Allah; but he cannot create anything from nothing!
- ... لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ : So that you save yourself from being lost in this world and from the fire in the hereafter. The more you worship sincerely, the more Taqwa you will attain.
- ... الَّذِي جَعَلَ لَكُمْ : Look below at the earth, look above at the sky, look at the fruits specially designed for us. If apples and oranges were tiny, how would we eat them? Allah designed them in such a way that they fit in our hands, placed fragrance in them so that we don't have any unease while eating them, put taste in them so that we enjoy, and made them soft so that we can chew easily. Everything is made especially for us.
- When Allah did so much for us with love and care, we should never worship, love, or obey anyone other than Allah!

Lessons, Du'aas, and Plans

Many lessons, Du'aas, and plans can be derived from these ayaat. Below are some examples.

- A call for all because the Qur'an is for all.
- Worship Allah so that we achieve Taqwa and so that we are saved from getting lost and from the hellfire.
- Ponder the universe to increase faith.
- Don't do shirk because Rizq is from Allah.

Du'a: O Allah! Help me worship You in the way You like. Save me from all types of Shirk.

Plan: In sha Allah! I will spend sometime to ponder the universe and study the books of science to increase my faith.

Nouns and Verbs

Below are some of the nouns and the verbs from the Ayaat of this lesson.

Verbs: Practice the six keys of verbs mentioned below with TPI								
Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
to worship	عِبَادَة	مَعْبُود	عَابِد	أَعْبُدْ	يَعْبُدُ	عَبَدَ	ع ب د ذ	143
to create	خَلَقَ	مَخْلُوق	خَالِق	أَخْلُقْ	يَخْلُقُ	خَلَقَ	خ ل ق ذ	248
to make	جَعَلَ	مَجْعُول	جَاعِل	اجْعَلْ	يَجْعَلُ	جَعَلَ	ج ع ل ف	346
to provide	رَزَقَ	مَرْزُوق	رَازِق	ارْزُقْ	يَرْزُقُ	رَزَقَ	ر ز ق ذ	122
to know	عِلْم	مَعْلُوم	عَالِم	اعْلَمْ	يَعْلَمُ	عَلِمَ	ع ل م س	518

Nouns		
Meaning	Plural	Singular
sky	سَمَوات	سَمَاء
fruit	ثَمَرَات	ثَمَرَة
rival	أَنْدَاد	نِدّ

بِسُورَةٍ	فَاتُوا	عَلَى عَبْدِنَا	نَزَّلْنَا	مِمَّا	فِي رَيْبٍ	وَإِنْ كُنْتُمْ
a Surah	then produce	upon Our servant,	We have sent down	about what	in doubt	and if you are
23	صَادِقِينَ	إِنْ كُنْتُمْ	مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ	شُهَدَاءَكُمْ	وَادْعُوا	مَنْ مِثْلِهِ
truthful.	if you are	other than Allah	your witnesses	and call	the like thereof,	

Brief Explanation

- About the Qur'an, Allah said in the beginning itself: لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ. Allah mentions it here again and challenges the disbelievers.
- ...نَزَّلْنَا عَلَى عَبْدِنَا: Risalah is mentioned here! Previous verses talked about Tawheed.
- "Call your witnesses besides Allah": i.e., supporters and helpers. Bring them and produce a Surah if you are sincere in your doubt.

Qur'an – A Living Miracle:

- The Qur'an contains many historical facts and scientific truths that were discovered only recently. It has amazing numerical miracles. Its predictions came true.
- The Qur'an is free from any grammatical error! Arabic grammar is extremely sensitive to A'raab! Even some educated Arabs make mistakes in their lectures! The Prophet ﷺ could not read or write. It was a one-time delivery from him with no chance editing or corrections!
- Can you say something very powerful and to the point even for a minute without making grammatical mistakes or aaa or eee. Even when we write, we edit it so many times! Long Surahs consisting of many pages were revealed in just one delivery. How could a person who did not know how to read or write deliver a perfect lecture, and that too a lengthy one?
- The Qur'an provides a complete system of life which includes creed, worship, ethics, and laws. Yet when it is recited properly, it moves you deeply!
- It addresses every aspect of human existence, the mind and the heart, the soul, the intellect, and the rational and emotional sides.
- The Qur'an was revealed over a period of 23 years, but it has no contradiction anywhere.
- The only religious book which has been protected for the more than 1400 years.
- It is recited by almost a billion today! Memorized by millions!

When you recite Qur'an with understanding...

- The man ﷺ who received it became the most successful of all religious and secular personalities. This is expressed not by Muslims but by scholars and institutions of non-Muslims. For example, Encyclopedia, 11th edition under Koran.
- The people who followed it became world leaders within 50 years and remained so for the last 1000 years!
- The Qur'an inspires you, motivates you, energizes you, and gives you hope and takes you to higher levels of moral, intellectual, and spiritual existence.
- It makes you a thinker, helps you understand your position in this world, gives you clarity of purpose of this life and a clear plan to work on, and gives you true peace and happiness.

- The Qur'an is the best of all books! The most amazing aspect is that the book was revealed to a prophet who did not know how to read and write! He did not travel out of his country! He was brought up in a location that was economically, politically isolated, and educationally a backward region without any university, college, or school.

That is why there is no doubt that the Qur'an is from Allah.

Lessons, Du'aas, and Plans



Many lessons, Du'aas, and plans can be derived from these ayaat. Below are some examples.

- Qur'an's Challenge: Bring a Surah like it! Get all your supporters, researchers, philosophers, if you want!
- This ayah is a proof that Muhammad ﷺ is a true prophet (نَزَّلْنَا عَلَىٰ عَبْدِنَا) and that the Qur'an is sent down by Allah.
- The word عَبْدِنَا shows the love of Allah for the Prophet ﷺ.

Du'a: O Allah! Increase my Imaan on the Qur'an. Help me to live my life according to Qur'an.

Plan: In sha Allah! I will spread this message of Allah to others.

Nouns and Verbs



Below are some of the nouns and the verbs from the Ayaat of this lesson.

Verbs: Practice the six keys of verbs mentioned below with TPI							
Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماض	Root & Code
to speak truth	صِدْق	مَصْدُوق	صَادِق	أُصَدِّقْ	يُصَدِّقُ	صَدَّقَ	ص د ق
to be	كَوْن	–	كَائِن	كُنْ	يَكُونُ	كَانَ	ك و ن
to come	إِتْيَان	مَأْتِي	إِت	إِيتِ	يَأْتِي	أَتَى	أ ت ي
to call	دُعَاء	مَدْعُو	دَاع	أَدْعُ	يَدْعُو	دَعَا	د ع و
							د ع و

Nouns		
Meaning	Plural	Singular
slave	عِبَاد	عَبْد
Surah/chapter	سُور	سُورَة
witness	شُهَدَاء	شَهِيد
truthful	صَادِقُونَ، صَادِقِينَ	صَادِق

فَإِنْ	لَمْ تَفْعَلُوا	وَلَنْ تَفْعَلُوا	فَاتَّقُوا النَّارَ	الَّتِي وَقُودُهَا	النَّاسُ
But if	you do not do (it)	and you will never be able to do (it)	then fear the fire	whose fuel is	men
وَالْحِجَارَةُ ^ج	أُعِدَّتْ	لِلْكَافِرِينَ ²⁴	وَبَشِّرِ	الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا	وَعَمِلُوا
and stones,	prepared	for the disbelievers.	and give good tidings	to those who believe	and do
الصَّالِحَاتِ	أَنَّ لَهُمْ	جَنَّاتٍ	تَجْرِي	مِنْ تَحْتِهَا	الْأَنْهَارُ ^ط
righteous deeds,	that for them	gardens	flow	under which	rivers,
كُلَّمَا	رُزِقُوا مِنْهَا	مِنْ ثَمَرَةٍ	رَزَقًا ^ص	قَالُوا	هَذَا الَّذِي
whenever	they are provided therefrom	of fruit	(as) a provision,	they will say,	"This is what
رُزِقْنَا	مِنْ قَبْلُ	وَأَتُوا بِهِ	مُتَشَابِهًا ^ط	وَلَهُمْ	فِيهَا
we were provided with	before."	& they will be given that	in resemblance;	and for them	therein
أَزْوَاجٌ مُطَهَّرَةٌ	وَهُمْ	فِيهَا	خَالِدُونَ ²⁵		
purified spouses	and they	therein	will abide forever.		

Brief Explanation

- For more than 1400 years, nobody has been able to respond to this challenge.
- فَإِنْ لَمْ تَفْعَلُوا وَلَنْ تَفْعَلُوا...: Arabs were the champions of the language in the Prophet's time. They fought wars and did everything they could to stop the message, but were unable to produce a Surah! If they could, they would surely have done it and avoided so many troubles during wars.
- وَقُودُهَا النَّاسُ...: A person himself will become the fuel for the hellfire, so every part will be burning causing him extreme pain.
- وَالْحِجَارَةُ...: The stones mentioned here may refer to the idols. Seeing them will increase his mental torture because it was the idol worship which sent them to the hellfire.
- وَبَشِّرِ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا...: Good news for those who believe and do good deeds. Faith and good deeds, both are important. Allah will honor them, and grant them Jannah. They will have rivers, fruits, purified spouses and eternity in Jannah.
- كُلَّمَا رُزِقُوا...: Allah will surprise them every time they are given fruits which will be similar to the earlier ones but different in taste.
- أَزْوَاجٌ مُطَهَّرَةٌ...: They will be given purified spouses, physically and morally purified. They will live there happily forever.
- How foolish it would be to use this short lifetime rejecting and disobeying Allah and lose eternal happiness as a result.

➤ In these and previous verses, three most important topics of the Qur'an are mentioned

- 1 Tawheed: اَعْبُدُوا رَبَّكُمْ
- 2 Risalah: نَزَّلْنَا عَلَى عَبْدِنَا
- 3 Aakhirah! جَنَّاتِ النَّارِ

Lessons, Du'aas, and Plans

Many lessons, Du'aas, and plans can be derived from these ayaat. Below are some examples.

- Warning: The fire for those who reject.
- Good news for those who believe and do good deeds.
- Blessings in Jannah: Rivers, fruits, purified spouses and eternity.

Du'a: اَللّٰهُمَّ اَجِرْنَا مِنَ النَّارِ "O Allah! Save us from the fire".

Help me to do righteous deeds. Bless me with Jannah.

Plan: In sha Allah! I will strengthen my Iman by studying the Qur'an and Sunnah and do righteous deed to please Allah alone.

Nouns and Verbs

Below are some of the nouns and the verbs from the Ayaat of this lesson.

Verbs: Practice the six keys of verbs mentioned below with TPI							
Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code
to do	فِعْل	مَفْعُول	فَاعِل	اِفْعَلْ	يَفْعَلُ	فَعَلَ	ف ع ل
to deny	كُفْر	مَكْفُور	كَافِر	اُكْفُرْ	يَكْفُرُ	كَفَرَ	ك ف ر
to work	عَمَل	مَعْمُول	عَامِل	اِعْمَلْ	يَعْمَلُ	عَمِلَ	ع م ل
to provide	رِزْق	مَرْزُوق	رَازِق	اُرْزُقْ	يَرْزُقُ	رَزَقَ	ر ز ق
to abide forever	خُلُود	—	خَالِد	اُخْلَدْ	يَخْلُدُ	خَلَدَ	خ ل د
to flow	جَرِيَان	—	جَارٍ	اَجْرِ	يَجْرِي	جَرَى	ج ر ي
to say	قَوْل	مَقُول	قَابِل	قُلْ	يَقُولُ	قَالَ	ق و ل
to come	اِتْيَان	مَأْتِي	اَتٍ	اِئْتِ	يَأْتِي	اَتَى	ا ت ي

Nouns		
Meaning	Plural	Singular
human	نَاس	إِنْسَان
stone	حِجَارَة	حَجَر
garden	جَنَّات	جَنَّة
river	أَنْهَار	نَهْر
fruit	ثَمَرَات	ثَمَرَة
spouse	أَزْوَاج	زَوْج

فَوْقَهَا	فَمَا	بَعُوضَةً	مَثَلًا مَّا	أَنْ يَضْرِبَ	لَا يَسْتَحْيَ	إِنَّ اللَّهَ
above it,	or anything	a mosquito	any example	to present	is not ashamed	Indeed, Allah
وَأَمَّا	مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ	أَنَّهُ الْحَقُّ	فَيَعْلَمُونَ	الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا	فَأَمَّا	
But as for	from their Lord.	that it (is) the truth	[thus] they know	those who believed,	then as for	
يُضِلُّ	مَثَلًا	بِهَذَا	مَاذَا أَرَادَ اللَّهُ	فَيَقُولُونَ	الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا	
He misleads	as an example?"	by this	"what did Allah intend	[thus] they say,	those who disbelieve,	
26	الْفَاسِقِينَ	إِلَّا	بِهِ	وَمَا يُضِلُّ	كَثِيرًا	وَيَهْدِي بِهِ
the defiantly disobedient.	except	by it	and He does not mislead	many	and guides thereby,	many thereby

Brief Explanation

- The context justifies the example.
- ...أَنْ يَضْرِبَ مَثَلًا: Allah gave examples of bee, spider, etc., in the Qur'an. By the way, the mosquito is a tiny living being, it has a complete flight system. Nano technology is copying it.
- فَأَمَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا...: Believers know that it is the truth from their Rabb because Allah does not give an example without any purpose.
- وَأَمَّا الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا...: The disbelievers raise objections without listening properly and thinking over the example properly. If they had pondered the example, they would surely receive guidance from it.
- When two groups are mentioned, the structure of the sentence is given as:
 - 1 First group: فَأَمَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا ف---
 - 2 Second group: وَأَمَّا الَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا ف---
- ...وَمَا يُضِلُّ: Fasiq is the one who disobeys Allah defiantly. More details are given in the next ayah. Such people remain lost in life and do not get guidance. That is why you see so many non-Muslim scientists and doctors or even among Muslims who look at the signs of Allah but are not guided towards Him. Why? Fisq. Lack of hidayah can be attached to the degree of Fisq.

Lessons, Du'aas, and Plans

Many lessons, Du'aas, and plans can be derived from these ayaat. Below are some examples.

- Allah gives examples to help us understand.
- Believers know it is Haqq from Allah.
- Only disobedient people get lost.

Du'a: اَللّٰهُمَّ حَبِّبْ اِلَيْنَا الْاِيْمَانَ وَزَيِّنْهُ فِي قُلُوْبِنَا، وَكَرِّهْ اِلَيْنَا الْكُفْرَ وَالْفُسُوْقَ وَالْعِصْيَانَ، وَاجْعَلْنَا مِنَ الرَّاشِدِيْنَ.

"O Allah! Endear to us the faith and make it pleasing in our hearts and make hateful to us disbelief, defiance and disobedience. And make us among the [rightly] guided".

Plan: In sha Allah! I will always try to ponder the examples given by Allah.

Nouns and Verbs

Below are some of the nouns and the verbs from the Ayaat of this lesson.

Verbs: Practice the six keys of verbs mentioned below with TPI

Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
to hit, to present	صَرَب	مَصْرُوبٌ	صَارِبٌ	اِصْرِبْ	يَصْرِبُ	صَرَبَ	ض ر ب ض	58
to know	عِلْمٌ	مَعْلُومٌ	عَالِمٌ	اِعْلَمْ	يَعْلَمُ	عَلِمَ	ع ل م س	518
to deny	كُفْرٌ	مَكْفُورٌ	كَافِرٌ	اُكْفُرْ	يَكْفُرُ	كَفَرَ	ك ف ر ز	461
to disobey	فِسْقٌ	—	فَاسِقٌ	اُفْسُقْ	يَفْسُقُ	فَسَقَ	ف س ق ز	54
to say	قَوْلٌ	مَقُولٌ	قَائِلٌ	قُلْ	يَقُولُ	قَالَ	ق و ل قا	1715
to guide	هُدًى	مَهْدًى	هَادٍ	اهْدِ	يَهْدِي	هَدَى	ه د ي هد	161

Nouns

Meaning	Plural	Singular
example	أَمْثَالٌ	مَثَلٌ
Rabb	أَرْبَابٌ	رَبٌّ
disobedient	فَاسِقُونَ، فَاسِقِينَ	فَاسِقٌ

اللَّهُ	مَا	وَيَقْطَعُونَ	مِنْ بَعْدِ مِيثَاقِهِ	عَهْدَ اللَّهِ	يَنْقُضُونَ	الَّذِينَ
Allah has ordered	what	and cut asunder	after contracting it,	the covenant of Allah	break	Those who
بِهِ أَنْ يُوصَلَ وَيُفْسِدُونَ فِي الْأَرْضِ أُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْخَاسِرُونَ (27)						
(are) the losers	Those are the ones who	on earth,	and cause corruption	to be joined	it	

Brief Explanation

- ...عَهْدَ اللَّهِ: Allah's `ahd is His standing command to mankind to submit to Him, to obey Him and to worship Him alone. Here, it can also refer to the pledge by mankind at the time of creation of Adam ﷺ that they will worship Allah. Allah gathered all our souls before Him and took this covenant. Whenever a person feels that the Qur'an and Hadith are true, it is the effect of that covenant. On the Day of Judgment, Allah will show that person when and how many times he rejected the truth even after realizing it.
- ...يَنْقُضُونَ: Rejecting the truth after realizing it is breaking the covenant of Allah
- ...يَقْطَعُونَ: In addition to breaking the covenant of Allah, they don't even bother to maintain family relations which helped them grow up in a healthy environment.
- We should maintain our relationships so that we get guided and are successful and do not become losers.
- ...وَيُفْسِدُونَ: When a person doesn't care about Allah or human beings, even those closest to him, then his speech and action will lead only to corruption in the earth through sins.
- هُمُ الْخَاسِرُونَ: Fasiq people are losers because they lose:
 - The true peace of mind and heart
 - The true love of relatives and other human beings
 - And most importantly they lose eternal happiness in Jannah.

Lessons, Du'aas, and Plans

Many lessons, Du'aas, and plans can be derived from these ayaat. Below are some examples.

Fasiqeen will not get guidance from the Qur'an because they:

- Break the covenant of Allah.
- Break the relationships.
- Spread corruption on the earth.

Du'a: Help us obeying You in all areas of life. Help us maintain the relations. Make us reformers. Help us to be successful in Duniya and Akhirah.

Plan: In sha Allah! I will try my best to worship and obey Allah. I will try to love, respect and help my relatives. I will try to be an active social worker.

Nouns and Verbs

Below are some of the nouns and the verbs from the Ayaat of this lesson.

Verbs: Practice the six keys of verbs mentioned below with TPI							
Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code
to break	نَقَضَ	مَنْقُوضٌ	نَاقِضٌ	أَنْقَضْ	يَنْقُضُ	نَقَضَ	ن ق ض ز
to cut	قَطَعَ	مَقْطُوعٌ	قَاطِعٌ	اقْطَعْ	يَقْطَعُ	قَطَعَ	ق ط ع ف
to order	أَمَرَ	مَأْمُورٌ	أَمْرٌ	أَمُرْ	يَأْمُرُ	أَمَرَ	أ م ر ز
to lose	خَسِرَ	—	خَاسِرٌ	إِخْسِرْ	يَخْسِرُ	خَسِرَ	خ س ر س
to join	وَصُلَّ	مَوْصُولٌ	وَاصِلٌ	صِلْ	يَصِلُ	وَصَلَ	و ص ل و ع

Nouns		
Meaning	Plural	Singular
covenant	عُهُودٌ	عَهْدٌ
contract	مَوَاقِيقٌ	مِيثَاقٌ
earth	أَرَاضِي	أَرْضٌ
loser	خَاسِرُونَ، خَاسِرِينَ	خَاسِرٌ

ثُمَّ يُمِيتُكُمْ

then He will cause
you to die,

فَاحْيَاكُمْ

then He brought
you to life;

أَمْوَاتًا

lifeless

وَكُنْتُمْ

when
you were

بِاللَّهِ

in Allah

كَيْفَ تَكْفُرُونَ

How can
you disbelieve

مَّا فِي الْأَرْضِ

that which is
on earth,

خَلَقَ لَكُمْ

created
for you

هُوَ الَّذِي

It is He
Who

28

you will be
returned.

ثُمَّ إِلَيْهِ تَرْجَعُونَ

then
to Him

ثُمَّ يُحْيِيكُمْ

then He will bring
you [back] to life,

فَسَوَّيْنَهُنَّ

and made them

السَّمَاءِ

the heaven

إِلَى

to

ثُمَّ اسْتَوَى

Then He
directed himself

جَمِيعًا

all of it.

29 عَلَيْهِ

All-Knowing.

بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ

of all things

وَهُوَ

and He is

سَبْعَ سَمَوَاتٍ

Seven heavens,

Brief Explanation

- كَيْفَ تَكْفُرُونَ بِاللَّهِ: We were dust and Allah brought us to life. Only Allah knows when and how we will die. We can not deny Allah because our life and our death is in His hands.
- ثُمَّ إِلَيْهِ تَرْجَعُونَ: We have to go back to Him therefore we can not afford to be careless. We have to answer Him for our deeds.
- هُوَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ لَكُمْ: It is Allah's mercy and loving care that He created the earth and gave us all provisions we need to have a comfortable life on it. Therefore, we should love Him and thank Him as much as possible.
- فَسَوَّيْنَهُنَّ سَبْعَ سَمَوَاتٍ: Allah created the huge sky with billions and billions of stars in it plus six more skies above it.
- وَهُوَ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيمٌ: He knows the status, the details, and the thoughts of every creature. This should create a feeling of wonder, fear, and amazement about Allah in our hearts.

Lessons, Du'aas, and Plans

Many lessons, Du'aas, and plans can be derived from these ayaat. Below are some examples.

- We can not deny Allah because our life, our death, and our resurrection is in His hands.
- We have to return to Him.
- All provisions for a comfortable life are given by Allah.
- He knows every thing including all our thoughts and actions.

Du'a: O Allah! Help us ponder Your creation to increase our faith. Fill our hearts with Your greatness and Help us stay away from sins.

Plan: In sha Allah! I will ponder upon creations of the heavens and the earth.

Nouns and Verbs

Below are some of the nouns and the verbs from the Ayaat of this lesson.

Verbs: Practice the six keys of verbs mentioned below with TPI							
Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماض	Root & Code
to deny	كُفِّرَ	مَكْفُورٌ	كَافِرٌ	اُكْفِرْ	يَكْفُرُ	كَفَرَ	ك ف ر
to return	رُجِعَ	-	رَاجِعٌ	ارْجِعْ	يَرْجِعُ	رَجَعَ	ر ج ع
to create	خُلِقَ	مَخْلُوقٌ	خَالِقٌ	اُخْلُقْ	يَخْلُقُ	خَلَقَ	خ ل ق
to be	كَوْنٌ	-	كَائِنٌ	كُنْ	يَكُونُ	كَانَ	ك و ن
							قا
							Rep.
							461
							86
							248
							135
							8

Nouns		
Meaning	Plural	Singular
lifeless, dead	أَمْوَاتٌ	مَيِّتٌ
earth	أَرَاضِي	أَرْضٌ
heaven	سَمَاوَاتٌ	سَّمَاءٌ
thing	أَشْيَاءٌ	شَيْءٌ

وَإِذْ قَالَ	رَبُّكَ	لِلْمَلَائِكَةِ	إِنِّي جَاعِلٌ	فِي الْأَرْضِ	خَلِيفَةً ^ط
And when said	your Lord	to the angels,	"Indeed, I will make	upon the earth	a successive authority,"
قَالُوا	أَتَجْعَلُ	فِيهَا	مَنْ يَفْسِدُ	فِيهَا	وَيَسْفِكُ ^ط
they said,	"Will You place	upon it	one who causes corruption	therein	and sheds
الدِّمَاءِ ^ج	وَنَحْنُ نُسَبِّحُ	بِحَمْدِكَ	وَنُقَدِّسُ لَكَ ^ط		
blood,	while we glorify	with Your praises	and we sanctify You?"		
قَالَ	إِنِّي أَعْلَمُ	مَا	لَا تَعْلَمُونَ ³⁰		
He said,	"Indeed, I know	that which	you do not know."		

Brief Explanation

- Allah said that He will make Adam عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ a Khalifa on the earth. We are here on the earth as per the plan of Allah and not because Adam عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ ate the fruit.
- Khalifa has two meanings:
 - The one who implements the orders.
 - The one who comes after others.
- Allah let the angels ask a question! Subhanallah! He did not get angry. We should answer questions if someone needs to know and if we know the answer.
- The angels were shocked to know that the human beings will cause blood shed and that such a thing will happen in Allah's world. Therefore they asked this question, not as an objection but to know the wisdom behind the creation of human beings.
- Abu Dharr reported that Allah's Messenger صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ was asked as to which words were the best. He said: Those for which Allah made a choice for His Angels and His servants (and the words are): “سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ” و”بِحَمْدِهِ”. Tasbeeh and Hamd are therefore the best forms of Dhikr.
- Tasbeeh is to declare that Allah is free from defects. Everything He says and does is perfect. Hamd is to declare that Allah has all positive attributes.
- Some people say: What is God doing when there is so much bloodshed? They reject religion based on this argument. The question about bloodshed was already asked by angels. Allah did not say that there will be no bloodshed. He said: I know what you don't know.
- We can't know the wisdom behind everything that happens in this world. Allah knows best and He is well aware of it. He knows everything including the good work that will be done by human beings on the earth.

Lessons, Du'aas, and Plans

Many lessons, Du'aas, and plans can be derived from these ayaat. Below are some examples.

- Allah said that He will make Adam ﷺ Khalifah on the earth.
- Allah did not get angry at the angels' questions.
- Allah already knew that there will be bloodshed on earth
- Allah knows everything including good work that will be done on the earth.

Du'a: O Allah! Protect us from corruption. Help us to spread peace on earth. Help us do Your Tasbeeh and Hamd.

Plan: In sha Allah! I will do more Tasbeeh and Hamd. I will try to be an active social worker to spread peace and goodness.

Nouns and Verbs

Below are some of the nouns and the verbs from the Ayaat of this lesson.

Verbs: Practice the six keys of verbs mentioned below with TPI								
Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماض	Root & Code	Rep.
to place, to make	جَعَلَ	مَجْعُول	جَاعِل	اجْعَلْ	يَجْعَلُ	جَعَلَ	ج ع ل ف	346
to shed (blood)	سَفَكَ	مَسْفُوك	سَافِك	اسْفِكْ	يَسْفِكُ	سَفَكَ	س ف ك ض	2
to know	عَلِمَ	مَعْلُوم	عَالِم	اَعْلَمْ	يَعْلَمُ	عَلِمَ	ع ل م س	518
to say	قَالَ	مَقُول	قَائِل	قُلْ	يَقُولُ	قَالَ	ق و ل ق ا	1715

Nouns		
Meaning	Plural	Singular
angel	مَلَائِكَة	مَلَك
successive authority	خَلَائِف	خَلِيفَة
blood	دِمَاء	دَم

وَعَلَّمَ	آدَمَ	الْأَسْمَاءَ	كُلَّهَا	ثُمَّ عَرَضَهُمْ	عَلَى الْمَلَائِكَةِ
and He taught	Adam	the names,	all of them.	then He showed them	to the angels,
فَقَالَ	أَنْبِئُونِي	بِأَسْمَاءِ	هَؤُلَاءِ	إِنْ كُنْتُمْ	صَادِقِينَ
and said,	"Inform Me	of the names	of these	If you are	truthful."
قَالُوا	سُبْحَانَكَ	لَا عِلْمَ	لَنَا	إِلَّا	مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا
They said,	"Exalted are You;	no knowledge	for us	except	what You have taught us.
الْعَلِيمُ	الْحَكِيمُ	قَالَ	يَا آدَمُ	أَنْبِئْهُمْ	بِأَسْمَائِهِمْ
the Knowing,	the Wise.	He said,	"O Adam,	Inform them	of their names."
أَنْبَأَهُمْ	بِأَسْمَائِهِمْ	قَالَ	أَلَمْ أَقُلْ لَكُمْ	إِنِّي أَعْلَمُ	
he had informed them	of their names,	He said,	"Did I not tell you	that I know	
غَيْبِ السَّمُوتِ وَالْأَرْضِ	وَأَعْلَمُ	مَا تُبْدُونَ	وَمَا	كُنْتُمْ تَكْتُمُونَ	
the unseen of the heavens and the earth?	and I know	what you reveal	and what	you have been concealing."	

Brief Explanation

- All names here may refer to those of big and small things such as sun, moon, stars, tree, fruits, and different tools. Allah gave Adam عليه السلام, our father, special status then He taught him. It is an honour for all of us. We should, therefore, thank Allah and worship Him alone.
- If we don't know something, we should follow the example of angels and say: سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُ. We can't know the wisdom behind everything that happens in this world such as disasters, deaths, diseases, etc. Allah knows not only everything but also the secret behind them and those of the seven huge heavens and the earth.
- Allah introduced Adam to the angels with the best of his attribute: Knowledge. We have the capacity to learn and therefore remember to ask: رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا and learn to the best of your capacity.
- Allah proved that Adam عليه السلام knew something more than them and also made them do sajdah to Adam عليه السلام.
- We should thank Allah for honoring us and use our capacity of learning to gain knowledge of the Qur'an and Sunnah and everything that is useful.
- Some scholars say that here Allah was referring to Iblees who was concealing jealousy and arrogance. It was a kind of advanced warning for him but he still failed as mentioned in the very next verse.
- One more interpretation is that the angels mentioned only the bloodshed aspect and did not say anything about the possibility of humans doing good things.

Lessons, Du'aas, and Plans

Many lessons, Du'aas, and plans can be derived from these ayaat. Below are some examples.

- Allah taught Adam ﷺ names.
- We can say سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ if we don't know the answer.
- Angels realized that human beings will have knowledge and therefore do other things too.
- Allah knows the غَيْب of everything.

Du'a: O Allah! Increase me in knowledge. Help me worship you sincerely. Help me remember that You have wisdom behind everything and every event.

Plan: In sha Allah! I will always be humble and ready to learn anything if I don't know.

Nouns and Verbs

Below are some of the nouns and the verbs from the Ayaat of this lesson.

Verbs: Practice the six keys of verbs mentioned below with TPI							
Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code
to show	عَرَضَ	مَعْرُوضٌ	عَارِضٌ	اِعْرِضْ	يَعْرِضُ	عَرَضَ	ع ر ض
to be truthful	صَدَقَ	مَصْدُوقٌ	صَادِقٌ	اُصْدِقْ	يَصْدُقُ	صَدَقَ	ص د ق
to conceal	كَتَمَ	مَكْتُومٌ	كَاتِمٌ	اُكْتُمْ	يَكْتُمُ	كَتَمَ	ك ت م
to become unseen	غَابَ	—	غَائِبٌ	غِبْ	يَغِيبُ	غَابَ	غ ي ب
							ز ا

Nouns		
Meaning	Plural	Singular
name	أَسْمَاءٌ	إِسْمٌ
angel	مَلَائِكَةٌ	مَلَكٌ
unseen	غُيُوبٌ	غَيْبٌ
heaven	سَمَاوَاتٌ	سَّمَاءٌ
earth	أَرَاظِي	أَرْضٌ

وَاذْ قُلْنَا	لِلْمَلٰٓئِكَةِ	اَسْجُدُوْا لِاٰدَمَ	فَسَجَدُوْا	اِلَّا اِبْلِیْسَ ط	اَبٰی
And when We said	to the angels,	"Prostrate before Adam,"	so they prostrated,	except for Iblees.	He refused
وَاسْتَکْبَرَ	وَكَانَ	مِّنَ الْکٰفِرِیْنَ ۝۳۴	وَقُلْنَا	یٰۤاٰدَمُ	اَسْكُنْ اَنْتَ
and was arrogant	and became	of the disbelievers.	and We said,	"O Adam,	Dwell, you
وَزَوْجُکَ	الْجَنَّةَ	وَكُلَّا مِنْهَا	رَغَدًا	حَيْثُ شِئْتُمَا ۚ	
and your wife	in paradise	and eat therefrom	in (ease and) abundance	from wherever you will.	
وَلَا تَقْرَبَا	هٰذِهِ الشَّجَرَةَ	فَتَكُوْنَا	مِّنَ الظَّالِمِیْنَ ۝۳۵		
But do not approach	this tree,	lest you be	among the wrongdoers."		

Brief Explanation

- Sajdah is to Allah only. The prostration mentioned here is to honor Adam A and not as an act of worship to him. Angels obeyed Allah so when they prostrated, they were worshipping Allah (through obedience) and not Adam ﷺ.
- What a great honor to our father, Adam ﷺ! Just imagine the beautiful scene with all angels prostrating Adam ﷺ. Should we not thank Allah for this honor?
- اَبٰی = he refused. Why? He became jealous of Adam; and when asked about this refusal, he did not say: "I am not an angel so the command was not for me." But he said: I am better than him. He showed arrogance and became one of the disbelievers.
- Allah gave our father and mother the honor of dwelling in Jannah and provided everything for their enjoyment. Even though Adam ﷺ was created to become Khalifah in the earth, he was placed in Jannah initially for training and testing. It was also to show Adam and all humans that their real place is Jannah so don't lose it by listening to Shaitan.
- Don't go near the tree so that you don't even go closer to eating it.
- In Jannah, there was only one forbidden tree. Now we have many forbidden 'trees' in the form of evil media, internet, TV, magazines, the environment, and on and on. May Allah help us stay far away from evil.

Lessons, Du'aas, and Plans

Many lessons, Du'aas, and plans can be derived from these ayaat. Below are some examples.

- Honor to Adam ﷺ: Sajdah of angels.
- Arrogance and jealousy are Satanic attributes.
- Disobedience to Allah may lead to Kufr and Zulm upon oneself.
- Don't get even close to the places of evil.

Du'a: O Allah! Make Jannah my final destination. Give me Tawfeeq to stay away from all the evils.

Plan: In sha Allah! I will try to avoid evil things and places as much as possible.

Nouns and Verbs

Below are some of the nouns and the verbs from the Ayaat of this lesson.

Verbs: Practice the six keys of verbs mentioned below with TPI							
Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماض	Root & Code
to prostrate	سُجُود	مَسْجُود	سَاجِد	أَسْجُدْ	يَسْجُدُ	سَجَدَ	س ج د
to dwell	سَكَنَ	—	سَاكِن	أَسْكُنْ	يَسْكُنُ	سَكَنَ	س ك ن
to approach	قُرْب	مَقْرُوب	قَرِيب	اقْرُبْ	يَقْرُبُ	قَرَبَ	ق ر ب
to do wrong	ظَلَمَ	مَظْلُوم	ظَالِم	اِظْلِمْ	يَظْلِمُ	ظَلَمَ	ظ ل م
to refuse	إِبَاء	—	آب	إِيْبْ	يَأْبِي	أَبَى	أ ب ي
to eat	أَكَلَ	مَأْكُول	أَكِل	كُلْ	يَأْكُلُ	أَكَلَ	أ ك ل
to will	مَشِئَةً	مَشِئَةٍ	شَاءَ	شَأْ	يَشَاءُ	شَاءَ	ش ي ء
							خ ا

Nouns		
Meaning	Plural	Singular
spouse	أَزْوَاج	زَوْج
Paradise	جَنَّات	جَنَّة
tree	أَشْجَار	شَجَرَة

كَانَا فِيهِ	مِمَّا	فَاخْرَجَهُمَا	عَنْهَا	فَاَزَلَّهُمَا الشَّيْطَانُ	
in which they had been.	from that	and got them out	there from	Then Shaitan made them slip	
وَقُلْنَا	اَهْبِطُوا	بَعْضُكُمْ	لِبَعْضٍ	عَدُوٌّ	وَلَكُمْ
and We said,	"Go down, [all of you],	some of you	to one another,	as enemies	and for you
مُسْتَقَرًّا	وَمَتَاعٌ	إِلَىٰ حِينٍ	فَتَلَقَّى	آدَمَ	مِنْ رَبِّهِ
a place of settlement	and provision	for a time."	then received	Adam	from his Lord
كَلِمَاتٍ	فَتَابَ عَلَيْهِ	إِنَّهُ هُوَ	التَّوَّابُ	الرَّحِيمُ	
[some] words,	and He accepted his repentance.	Indeed, it is He who is	the Oft- returning,	the Merciful.	

Brief Explanation

- When it comes to making people slip, no one can be more devious than Shaitan! Proof? He made Adam ﷺ slip in Jannah. Can anyone be smarter than Adam ﷺ?
- Always seek Allah's protection from Shaitan and be aware of his traps. He tries to take us to evil, step by step. Perhaps it took him a long time, may be several years, to mislead Adam ﷺ.
- Shaitan is our biggest, worst, and most dangerous and experienced enemy. Therefore, we should never rely on our intelligence, planning, or worship alone. The most important and the ultimate solution is to seek refuge in Allah. Only Allah can protect us from Shaitan's traps.
- See the kindness of Allah! He himself taught Adam ﷺ how to repent.
- Allah has taught Adam ﷺ earlier and كَلِمَات here! Indeed, Allah taught Adam ﷺ everything. Are we ready to learn while Allah is ready to teach us?
- Whenever we hear Allah's attributes in whatever context, interact immediately! Here Allah is telling us that He accepted the repentance of Adam ﷺ. Ask for Allah's forgiveness right now.

Lessons, Du'aas, and Plans

Many lessons, Du'aas, and plans can be derived from these ayaat. Below are some examples.

- Always seek Allah's protection from Shaitan and be aware of his traps.
- Shaitan is our biggest, worst, and most dangerous and experienced enemy.
- Life is very short so don't waste it in heeding Shaitan.
- Whenever we commit mistakes, we should ask for Allah's forgiveness.

Du'a: O Allah! Protect me from the traps of Shaitan.

Plan: In sha Allah! I will always seek Allah's protection so that shaitan doesn't make me slip.

Nouns and Verbs

Below are some of the nouns and the verbs from the Ayaat of this lesson.

Verbs: Practice the six keys of verbs mentioned below with TPI

Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
to go down	هَبْطُ	مَهْبُوطٌ	هَابِطٌ	اهْبِطْ	يَهْبِطُ	هَبَطَ	ه ب ط ض	8
to repent	تَوْبَةٌ	—	تَائِبٌ	تُبْ	يَتُوبُ	تَابَ	ت و ب قا	72

Nouns

Meaning	Plural	Singular
Satan	شَيَْاطِينٌ	شَيْْطَانٌ
enemy	أَعْدَاءٌ	عَدُوٌّ
provision	أَمْتِعة	مَتَاعٌ
word	كَلِمَاتٌ	كَلِمَةٌ

Arabic Grammar with Spoken Arabic

Words are of three types: **حَرْف**, **فِعْل**, **إِسْم**. Every line of the Qur'an has 9 words approximately. Out of them, 4 are nouns (**أَسْمَاء**), 3 are verbs (**أَفْعَال**), and 2 are particles (**حُرُوف**), on the average.

- Particles (**حُرُوف**): These are very easy to learn. They don't change their forms in a sentence. After Course-1 (Understand Al-Qur'an – using Salah), if you learn just 20 new particles, then you will have learned 95% of the particles used in the Qur'an. A number of these 20 will be covered in this course too.
- Nouns (**أَسْمَاء**): Every line has 4 nouns, on the average. Nouns occur in singular and plural forms. You have learnt one method of making plurals in Course-1, for example, plural of **مُسْلِمُونَ** is **مُسْلِمِينَ**. We will learn some other methods in this course.
- Verbs (**أَفْعَال**): On average, these occur 3 times in every line. Please note that we have included the active participle (**إِسْم فَاعِل**), passive particle (**إِسْم مَفْعُول**), and Name of action (verbal noun-**مُضَدَّر**) in this count because we teach them in these courses as a part of verb conjugation. To understand the Qur'an, you have to learn different forms of a verb that occur in **أَمْر**, **مُضَارِع**, **مَاضٍ** etc.

In course-1, we have learnt 3-letter verbs, such as **فَتَحَ**, **نَصَرَ**, **ضَرَبَ**, **سَمِعَ**. These three letters are called the root of a verb. If the root of a verb has a weak letter (**ا، و، ي**), for example: **كَانَ**, **قَالَ**, **وَهَبَ** then the verb is called weak verb. If someone's leg is weak, the person also becomes weak. Similarly, if one (or more) of the three letters is weak, then the verb is a weak verb.

Accordingly, we have two types of 3-letter verbs:

- ① Sound verbs (**صَحِيح**): These verbs are made of 3 sound letters. For example: as **فَتَحَ**, **نَصَرَ**, **ضَرَبَ**, **سَمِعَ**. Such verbs occur almost 9000 times in the Qur'an. i.e., almost once in every line.
- ② Weak verbs (**مُعْتَل**): When the verb has a weak letter (**ا، و، ي**) in them. For example: **كَانَ**, **قَالَ**, **وَهَبَ**. Such verbs occur 9000 times in the Qur'an, approximately, i.e., almost once in every line.

Some verbs have repeated letters in them such as: **وَدَّ**, **ضَلَّ**. These verbs occur almost two times on every page.

There is another major category of verbs, called **مَزِيد فِيهِ** (Derived verbs). These verbs have extra letters in them, for example from **عَلِمَ** to **عَلَّمَ** (extra laam) or **تَعَلَّمَ** (extra taa and laam). We will learn such verbs in the next course.

The letters ا، ي، و are called weak letters. An easy way to remember this is that a weak or a sick person makes similar sounds when in pain! (aa, ee, oo).

If someone's leg is weak, the person also becomes weak. Similarly, if a verb has a weak letter, it is called a weak verb.

Weak verbs are of 3 types:

Weak letter in the beginning: وَهَبَ، وَجَدَ، وَلَدَ، ...

Weak letter in the middle: قَالَ، كَانَ، تَابَ، ...

Weak letter in the end: دَعَا، هَدَى، رَضِيَ، ...

Such verbs occurs 9000 times in the Qur'an approximately, i.e., once in every line, so learn them with passion and love.

Weak letters get tired, they disappear or exchange with one another!!! All of these changes are there to make it easy for you to say it.

In this lesson, we will learn a weak verb وَهَبَ whose first letter is a weak letter.

Note the following while making its forms:

- ماضٍ key: وَهَبَ. The ماضٍ forms will be made similar to -- فَتَحَ، فَتَحُوا، . There is nothing new in it.
- مضارع key: Just like يَفْتَحُ we have يَوْهَبُ . To make it easy to say, Arabs made it يَهَبُ . In other words, the weak letter و is now relaxing! Therefore, you also relax and say it the easy way: يَهَبُ. Once you have this key, you can make the rest of مضارع forms easily.
- أمر key: You can make this from مضارع form, يَهَبُ. Drop the first letter (ي) and make the last one Sakin. You get هَبْ. By using this key you can make the other remaining forms!
- Just like فاعِل and مفعول we make وَاهِب and مَوْهُوب. Nothing different here, Alhamdulillah.

(The boxes show the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys)

He granted 93: وَهَبَ:

اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، فعل أمر فعل نهى، Name of action		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
Grant!	هَبْ	He grants/ will grant	يَهَبُ	He granted	وَهَبَ
Grant! (you all)	هَبُوا	They grant/ will grant	يَهْبُونَ	They granted	وَهَبُوا
Don't grant!	لَا تَهَبْ	You grant/ will grant	تَهَبُ	You granted	وَهَبْتَ
Don't grant! (you all)	لَا تَهَبُوا	I grant/ will grant	أَهَبُ	I granted	وَهَبْتُ
One who grants	وَاهِب	You all grant/ will grant	تَهْبُونَ	You all granted	وَهَبْتُمْ
One who granted	مَوْهَب	We grant/ will grant	نَهَبُ	We granted	وَهَبْنَا
To grant	وَهَبَ	She grants/ will grant	تَهَبُ	She granted	وَهَبَتْ

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ وَهَبَ؟	نَعَمْ، وَهَبَ.
هَلْ وَهَبُوا؟	نَعَمْ، وَهَبُوا.
هَلْ وَهَبْتَ؟	نَعَمْ، وَهَبْتُ.
هَلْ وَهَبْتُمْ؟	نَعَمْ، وَهَبْنَا.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلْ يَهْبُونَ زَيْدًا؟ نَعَمْ، يَهْبُونَ زَيْدًا.
- فعل أمر: هَبْ زَيْدًا! سَوْفَ أَهَبُ زَيْدًا.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلِ اللَّهُ وَاهِبٌ؟ نَعَمْ، اللَّهُ وَاهِبٌ.

Just like وَهَبَ, you can make the complete table for وَضَعَ (he put). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Note the following while making its forms (conjugating):

- **ماضٍ key:** وَعَدَ. The ماضٍ forms will be made similar to ... ضَرَبَ، ضَرَبُوا. There is nothing new in it.
- **مُضَارِع key:** يَعِدُ. Just as in ضَرَبَ يَضْرِبُ, we have وَعَدَ يُوْعِدُ. To make it easy to say, Arabs made it يَعِدُ. In other words, the weak letter ي is now relaxing! Therefore, you also relax and say it easy way: يَعِدُ. Once you have this key, you can make the rest of مُضَارِع forms easily.
- **أَمْر key:** You can make this from مُضَارِع form, يَعِدُ. Drop the first letter (ي) and make the last one Sakin. You get عِدْ. By using this key you can make the other remaining forms!
- Just like فَاعِل and مَفْعُول we make وَاعِد and مَوْعُود. Nothing different here, Alhamdulillah.

(The boxes show the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys)

He promised : وَعَدَ⁹³

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	
Promise!	عِدْ
Promise! (you all)	عِدُوا
Don't promise!	لَا تَعِدْ
Don't Promise! (you all)	لَا تَعِدُوا
One who promises	وَاعِد
The thing which is promised	مَوْعُود
Promise, To promise	وَعَدَ

فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
He promises/ will promise	يَعِدُ	He promised	وَعَدَ
They promise/ will promise	يَعِدُونَ	They promised	وَعَدُوا
You promise/ will promise	تَعِدُ	You promised	وَعَدْتَ
I promise/ will promise	أَعِدُ	I promised	وَعَدْتُ
You all promise/ will promise	تَعِدُونَ	You all promised	وَعَدْتُمْ
We promise/ will promise	نَعِدُ	We promised	وَعَدْنَا
She promises/ will promise	تَعِدُ	She promised	وَعَدَتْ

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ يَعِدُ زَيْدًا؟	نَعَمْ، يَعِدُ زَيْدًا.
هَلْ يَعِدُونَ زَيْدًا؟	نَعَمْ، يَعِدُونَ زَيْدًا.
هَلْ تَعِدُ زَيْدًا؟	نَعَمْ، أَعِدُ زَيْدًا.
هَلْ تَعِدُونَ زَيْدًا؟	نَعَمْ، نَعِدُ زَيْدًا.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل ماضٍ: هَلْ وَعَدْتُمْ سَعْدًا؟ نَعَمْ، وَعَدْنَا سَعْدًا.
- فعل أمر: عِدْ سَعْدًا! سَوْفَ أَعِدُ سَعْدًا.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتَ وَاعِدٌ؟ نَعَمْ، أَنَا وَاعِدٌ.

Just like وَعَدَ, you can make the complete table for وَجَدَ (he found). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Let us learn a verb where the weak letter comes in the middle: قَالَ. Such verbs occur in the Qur'an almost 4000 times.

- ماضِ key: قَالَ. The plural is قَالُوا. After that, we have قُلْتُ instead of قَالَتْ. The weak letter is relaxing so you also relax and say it an easy way: قُلْتُ. The rest of the forms follows this pattern.
- مضارع key: يَقُولُ. This is following the نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ style. You can make the rest of مضارع forms easily!
- أمر key: قُلْ. You can make this from مضارع form, يَقُولُ. Drop the first letter (ي) and make the last one Sakin to get قُلْ. Weak letters are too weak to take orders! It, therefore, becomes قُلْ.

(The boxes show the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys)

He said 1636 قَالَ:

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
Say!	قُلْ	He says/ Will say	يَقُولُ	He said	قَالَ
Say! (you all)	قُولُوا	They say/ Will say	يَقُولُونَ	They said	قَالُوا
Don't say!	لَا تَقُلْ	You say/ Will say	تَقُولُ	You said	قُلْتَ
Don't say! (you all)	لَا تَقُولُوا	I say/ Will say	أَقُولُ	I said	قُلْتُ
One who says/ Speaker	قَابِلٌ	You all say/ Will say	تَقُولُونَ	You all said	قُلْتُمْ
That which is said	مَقُولٌ	We say/ Will say	نَقُولُ	We said	قُلْنَا
To say, saying	قَوْلٌ	She says/ Will say	تَقُولُ	She said	قَالَتْ

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ قَالَ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، قَالَ خَيْرًا.
هَلْ قَالُوا خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، قَالُوا خَيْرًا.
هَلْ قُلْتَ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، قُلْتَ خَيْرًا.
هَلْ قُلْتُمْ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، قُلْنَا خَيْرًا.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلْ تَقُولُونَ خَيْرًا؟ نَعَمْ، نَقُولُ خَيْرًا.
- فعل أمر: قُلْ خَيْرًا! سَوْفَ أَقُولُ خَيْرًا.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتُمْ قَابِلُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ قَابِلُونَ.

Just like قَالَ, you can make the complete table for تَابَ (he repented). You can find other verbs too on this style.

كَانَ is similar to قَالَ, as the weak letter comes in the middle. Its forms follow the قَالَ pattern.

(The boxes show the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys)

He was :كَانَ⁹⁴⁴

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	
Be!	كُنْ
Be! (you all)	كُونُوا
Don't be!	لَا تَكُنْ
Don't be! (you all)	لَا تَكُونُوا
The one who becomes	كَانٍ
-	-
To be	كَوْنٌ

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
He is	كَانَ
They are	كَانُوا
You are	كُنْتَ
I am	كُنْتُ
You all are	كُنْتُمْ
We are	كُنَّا
She is	كَانَتْ

Important Note: كَانَ is also used to show the work which was being done in the past along with another verb in Madhi form. Here are the examples given for that.

Examples	
He was working	كَانَ يَعْمَلُ
They were working	كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ
You were working	كُنْتَ تَعْمَلُ
I was working	كُنْتُ أَعْمَلُ
You all were working	كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ
We were working	كُنَّا نَعْمَلُ
She was working	كَانَتْ تَعْمَلُ

=

فعل مضارع	+	فعل ماضٍ
He is working		كَانَ
They are working		كَانُوا
You are working		كُنْتَ
I am working		كُنْتُ
You all are working		كُنْتُمْ
We are working		كُنَّا
She is working		كَانَتْ

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ كَانَ يَعْمَلُ؟	نَعَمْ، كَانَ يَعْمَلُ.
هَلْ كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ؟	نَعَمْ، كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ.
هَلْ كُنْتَ تَعْمَلُ؟	نَعَمْ، كُنْتُ أَعْمَلُ.
هَلْ كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ؟	نَعَمْ، كُنَّا نَعْمَلُ.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل ماضٍ: هَلْ كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ خَيْرًا؟ نَعَمْ، كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ خَيْرًا.
- فعل أمر: كُنْ صَادِقًا! سَوْفَ أَكُونُ صَادِقًا.

Just like كَانَ, you can make the complete table for ذَاقَ (he tested). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Now we will learn another style of verb which has weak letter in the middle: زَادَ

- **ماضٍ key:** زَادَ. The plural is زَادُوا. After that, we have زَدْتُ instead of زَادَتْ. The weak letter is relaxing so you also relax and say it an easy way: زَدْتُ. The rest of the forms follows this pattern.
- **مُضَارِع key:** يَزِيدُ. Alif is now replaced by yaa, means you may say يَزِيدُ instead of يَزَادُ. You can make the rest of مُضَارِع forms easily!
- **أمر key:** زِدْ. You can make this from مُضَارِع form, يَزِيدُ. Drop the first letter (ي) and make the last one Sakin to get زِدْ. Weak letters are too weak to take orders! It therefore becomes زِدْ.

(The boxes show the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys)

51 زَادَ: He increased

فعل أمر فعل نهى Name of action, اسم مفعول, اسم فاعل		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
Increase!	زِدْ	He increases/ Will increase	يَزِيدُ	He increased	زَادَ
Increase! (you all)	زِيدُوا	They increase/ Will increase	يَزِيدُونَ	They increased	زَادُوا
Don't increase!	لَا تَزِدْ	You increase/ Will increase	تَزِيدُ	You increased	زَدْتَ
Don't Increase (you all)	لَا تَزِيدُوا	I increase/ Will increase	أَزِيدُ	I increased	زَدْتُ
Increaser	زَائِد	You(all) increase/ Will increase	تَزِيدُونَ	You (all) increased	زَدْتُمْ
What is increased	مَزِيد	We increase/ Will increase	نَزِيدُ	We increased	زَدْنَا
To increase	زِيَادَة	She increases/ Will increase	تَزِيدُ	She increased	زَادَتْ

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ يَزِيدُ؟	نَعَمْ، يَزِيدُ.
هَلْ يَزِيدُونَ؟	نَعَمْ، يَزِيدُونَ.
هَلْ تَزِيدُ؟	نَعَمْ، أَزِيدُ.
هَلْ تَزِيدُونَ؟	نَعَمْ، نَزِيدُ.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل ماضٍ: هَلْ زَدْتُمْ شَيْئًا؟ مَا زَدْنَا شَيْئًا.
- فعل أمر: زِدْ عَلَمًا! سَوْفَ أَزِيدُ عَلَمًا.

Just like زَادَ, you can make the complete table for كَادَ (he plotted). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Let us take the weak verb دَعَا which has a weak letter in the end.

- ماضٍ key: دَعَا. The plural will be دَعَوْا instead of دَعَاوُ. Weak letter (Alif) is gone to relax so you too take it easy by saying دَعَوْا, instead of دَعَاوُ. Rest of the forms can be made in a similar way, i.e., سَأُو → سَأَوْ.
- مضارع key: يَدْعُو. Alif is replaced by Waw for ease! i.e. يَدْعُو instead of يَدْعَا, You can make the rest of مضارع forms easily!
- أمر key: اُدْعُ. You can make this from مضارع form, يَدْعُو. Drop the first letter (ي) and make the last one Sakin. Waw disappeared; too weak to take an order. You get دَعُ. Arabic words don't start with a Sakin, so we add Hamzah in the beginning: اُدْعُ. You can now make the other forms!
- تَمَّ key: دَعَا. Instead of دَعَاتُ, we say دَعَتْ to make it easy. دَعَتْ → دَعَتْ.

(The boxes show the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys)

He called upon 189 دَعَا:

فعل أمر فعل نهى اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
Call upon!	اُدْعُ	He calls upon/ will call upon	يَدْعُو	He called upon	دَعَا
Call upon! (you all)	اُدْعُوا	They call upon/ will call upon	يَدْعُونَ	They called upon	دَعَوْا
Don't call upon!	لَا تَدْعُ	You call upon/ will call upon	تَدْعُو	You called upon	دَعَوْتَ
Don't call upon!	لَا تَدْعُوا	I call upon/ will call upon,	أَدْعُو	I called upon	دَعَوْتُ
The caller	دَاعٍ	You all call upon/ will call upon	تَدْعُونَ	You all called upon	دَعَوْتُمْ
The one called upon,	مَدْعُو	We call upon/ will call upon,	نَدْعُو	We called upon	دَعَوْنَا
To call upon	دُعَاء	She calls upon/ will call upon	تَدْعُو	She called upon	دَعَتْ

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، دَعَا الله.	هَلْ دَعَا الله؟
نَعَمْ، دَعَوْا الله.	هَلْ دَعَوْا الله؟
نَعَمْ، دَعَوْتُ الله.	هَلْ دَعَوْتُ الله؟
نَعَمْ، دَعَوْنَا الله.	هَلْ دَعَوْنَا الله؟

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلْ تَدْعُونَ الله؟ نَعَمْ، نَدْعُو الله.
- فعل أمر: اُدْعُ رَبَّكَ! سَوْفَ اَدْعُو رَبِّي.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتُمْ دَاعُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ دَاعُونَ.

Just like دَعَا, you can make the complete table for تَلَا (he recited). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Let us taken another verb which has a weak letter in the end: هَدَى.

- **ماضٍ key:** هَدَى. The plural will be هَدَاؤُا, Just like دَعَا , the plural of دَعَا. The rest of the forms are on the pattern of هَدَيْتَ.
- **مُضَارِع key:** It will be يَهْدِي هَدَى like يَضْرِبُ ضَرَبَ. Alif is replaced by Yaa, i.e., يَهْدِي instead of يَهْدِي. Special note: The plural of يَهْدِي is يَهْدُونَ.
- **أمر key:** You can make this from مُضَارِع يَهْدِي. Drop the first letter (ي) and make the last one Sakin. Yaa disappeared; too weak to take an order. You get هُدِ. Arabic words don't start with a Sakin, so we add Hamzah in the beginning: اِهْدِ. By using this key you can make the other forms!
- **نَهْي key:** سَتْ → سَاتْ, i.e., Instead of هَدَاتْ, we say هَدَتْ to make it easy.

(The boxes show the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys)

He guided : هَدَى²⁴³

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
Guide!	اِهْدِ	He guides / will guide	يَهْدِي	He guided	هَدَى
Guide! (you all)	اِهْدُوا	They guide / will guide	يَهْدُونَ	They guided	هَدَوْا
Don't guide	لَا تَهْدِ	You guide / will guide	تَهْدِي	You guided	هَدَيْتَ
Don't guide! (you all)	لَا تَهْدُوا	I guide / will guide,	أَهْدِي	I guided,	هَدَيْتُ
the one who guides	هَادٍ	You all guide / will guide	تَهْدُونَ	You all guided	هَدَيْتُمْ
The one who is guided	مَهْدِي	We guide / will guide	نَهْدِي	We guided,	هَدَيْنَا
Guidance, to guide	هُدًى/هَدَايَة	She guides / will guide	تَهْدِي	She guided	هَدَتْ

Spoken Arabic

(Only Allah guides)

لَا يَهْدِي أَحَدًا.	هَلْ يَهْدِي أَحَدًا؟
لَا يَهْدُونَ أَحَدًا.	هَلْ يَهْدُونَ أَحَدًا؟
لَا أَهْدِي أَحَدًا.	هَلْ تَهْدِي أَحَدًا؟
لَا نَهْدِي أَحَدًا.	هَلْ تَهْدُونَ أَحَدًا؟

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل ماضٍ: هَلْ هَدَا أَحَدًا؟ مَا هَدَا أَحَدًا.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلِ اللَّهُ هَادٍ؟ نَعَمْ، اللَّهُ هَادٍ.

Just like هَدَى, you can make the complete table for جَزَى (he rewarded). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Let us take a verb which has a Hamzah in it: أَمَرَ. Its table will be like: نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ. Note the following while making its forms:

- Sometimes Hamzah works like a weak letter. For example, Hamzah will disappear in order form: مُر.
- When two Hamzahs come together, the second one becomes a Madd. اُمِّرُ → اُأْمِرُ.

(The boxes show the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys)

He ordered 199 أَمَرَ:

فعل أمر فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Order!	مُر	He orders / will order	يَأْمُرُ
Order! (you all)	مُرُوا	They order / will order	يَأْمُرُونَ
Don't order!	لَا تَأْمُرُ	You order / will order	تَأْمُرُ
Don't order! (you all)	لَا تَأْمُرُوا	I order / will order	أُمِّرُ
the one who orders	أَمِر	You all order / will order	تَأْمُرُونَ
The one who is ordered to order; order	مَأْمُور	We order / will order	نَأْمُرُ
	أَمَر	She orders / will order	تَأْمُرُ
			أَمَرْتُ

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ يَأْمُرُ بِالصَّلَاةِ؟	نَعَمْ، يَأْمُرُ بِالصَّلَاةِ.
هَلْ يَأْمُرُونَ بِالصَّلَاةِ؟	نَعَمْ، يَأْمُرُونَ بِالصَّلَاةِ.
هَلْ تَأْمُرُ بِالصَّلَاةِ؟	نَعَمْ، أُمِّرُ بِالصَّلَاةِ.
هَلْ تَأْمُرُونَ بِالصَّلَاةِ؟	نَعَمْ، نَأْمُرُ بِالصَّلَاةِ.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل ماضٍ: هَلْ أَمَرْتُ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ؟ نَعَمْ، أَمَرْتُ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ.
- فعل أمر: مُر بِالْمَعْرُوفِ! سَوْفَ أُمِّرُ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتَ أَمِرٌّ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ؟ نَعَمْ، أَنَا أَمِرٌّ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ.

Just like أَمَرَ, you can make the complete table for أَخَذَ (he took). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Let us learn the verbs in which two root letters are the same, for example, ظَنَّ. It is very easy to make its different forms.

- When you experience difficulty pronouncing, separate the letters. For example ظَنَّت instead of ظَنَّت (here fathah on Tashdeed is removed). Remember its style is that of نَصَرَ يَنْصُرُ.
- Key: Drop the Yaa from يَظُنُّ and remove Harakah (to make from the last letter, we get: ظَنَّ. Tashdeed along is not read in Arabic so we add Fathah on the last letter and say: ظَنَّ.

(The boxes show the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys)

He thought: ظَنَّ 69

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Think!	ظَنَّ	He thinks/ Will think	He thought
Think (You all)!	ظَنُّوا	They think/ Will think	They thought
Don't think!	لَا تَظُنَّ	You think/ Will think	You thought
Don't think! (You all)	لَا تَظُنُّوا	I think/ Will think	I thought
One who thinks/ believes	ظَانٌّ	You all think/ Will think	You all thought
What is though/believed	مَظْنُونٌ	I think/ will think	We thought
To think	ظَنَّ	She thinks/ will think	She thought

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ ظَنَّ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، ظَنَّ خَيْرًا.
هَلْ ظَنُّوا خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، ظَنُّوا خَيْرًا.
هَلْ ظَنَنْتُ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، ظَنَنْتُ خَيْرًا.
هَلْ ظَنَنْتُمْ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، ظَنَّا خَيْرًا.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل ماضٍ: هَلْ تَظُنُّونَ خَيْرًا؟ نَعَمْ، نَظُنُّ خَيْرًا.
- فعل أمر: ظَنُّوا خَيْرًا! سَوْفَ نَظُنُّ خَيْرًا.
- اسم فاعل/ اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتُمْ ظَانُّونَ خَيْرًا؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ ظَانُّونَ خَيْرًا.

Just like ظَنَّ, you can make the complete table for رَدَّ (he returned). You can find other verbs too on this style.

Let us learn another verb which has repeated root letters: ضَلَّ.

- When you experience difficulty pronouncing, separate the letters. For example ضَلَّتْ instead of ضَلَلَّتْ (here fathah on Tashdeed is removed). Remember its style is that of ضَرَبَ يَضْرِبُ.
- All forms of this verb will be like: ضَرَبَ يَضْرِبُ: ضَلَّ يَضِلُّ.
- key: Drop the Yaa from يَضِلُّ and remove Harakah from the last letter, we get: ضَلَّ. As Tashdeed alone is not read in Arabic so we add Fathah on the last letter and say: ضَلَّ.

(The boxes show the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys)

He went astray: ضَلَّ 112

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
Go astray!	ضَلَّ	He goes astray / will go astray	يَضِلُّ	He went astray	ضَلَّ
Go astray! (you all)	ضَلُّوا	They go astray / will go astray	يَضِلُّونَ	They went astray	ضَلُّوا
Don't go astray!	لَا تَضِلَّ	You go astray / will go astray	تَضِلُّ	you went astray	ضَلَلْتَ
Don't go astray! (you all)	لَا تَضِلُّوا	I go astray / will go astray	أَضِلُّ	I went astray	ضَلَلْتُ
the one who goes astray	ضَالٌّ	You all go astray/ will go astray	تَضِلُّونَ	you went astray	ضَلَلْتُمْ
-	-	We go astray / will go astray	نَضِلُّ	We went astray	ضَلَلْنَا
to go astray	ضَلَالَةٌ	She goes astray / will go astray	تَضِلُّ	She went astray	ضَلَّتْ

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ يَضِلُّ عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ؟	لَا يَضِلُّ عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ.
هَلْ يَضِلُّونَ عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ؟	لَا يَضِلُّونَ عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ.
هَلْ تَضِلُّ عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ؟	لَا أَضِلُّ عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ.
هَلْ تَضِلُّونَ عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ؟	لَا نَضِلُّ عَنْ سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلْ يَضِلُّ عَنْ الطَّرِيقِ؟ لَا يَضِلُّ عَنْ الطَّرِيقِ.

Just like ضَلَّ, you can make the complete table for خَرَّ (he fell). You can find other verbs too on this style.

In this lesson, we will learn a verb which has a Hamzah and a weak letter in it: شَاءَ.

Note the following while making its forms:

- key: شَاءَ ماضٍ. After that, we have شِئْتُ instead of شَاءْتُ. Weak letter Alif relaxes so you too relax by saying شِئْتُ. The rest of the forms are made in a similar way.
- Only ماضٍ and مُضارع forms occur in the Qur'an. Therefore, we are learning them only.

(The boxes show the 2 verb keys)

235 شَاءَ: He willed

فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
He wills (wishes) / will wish	يَشَاءُ	He willed	شَاءَ
They all will / will wish	يَشَاءُونَ	They willed	شَاءُوا
You will / will wish	تَشَاءُ	You willed	شِئْتُ
I will / will wish	أَشَاءُ	I willed	شِئْتُ
You all will / will wish	تَشَاءُونَ	You all willed	شِئْتُمْ
We will / will wish	نَشَاءُ	We willed	شِئْنَا
She wills / will wish	تَشَاءُ	She willed	شَاءَتْ

Just like شَاءَ, we have the verb جَاءَ (he came) or جَاءَ بِ (he came with, he brought). In the Qur'an, this verb occurs in the ماضٍ form only.

جَاءَ، جَاءُوا، جِئْتُ، جِئْتُ، جِئْنَا، جَاءَتْ

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ شَاءَ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، شَاءَ خَيْرًا.
هَلْ شَاءُوا خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، شَاءُوا خَيْرًا.
هَلْ شِئْتُ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، شِئْتُ خَيْرًا.
هَلْ شِئْتُمْ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ، شِئْنَا خَيْرًا.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

• فعل مضارع: هَلْ تَشَاءُونَ خَيْرًا؟ نَعَمْ، نَشَاءُ خَيْرًا.

Just like شَاءَ, you can make the complete table for خَفَ (he feared). You can find other verbs too on this style.

In this lesson, we will practice فَتَح style verbs from this course and course-1 (Understand Al-Qur'an & Salah).

For each verb, the table below gives the code (ف: فَتَح), the root letters, the count of this verb in the Qur'an, 6 keys, and an example.

Example	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل أمر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Count	Root	Code	S.No.
فَتَحَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكُمْ	فَتَحَ	مَفْتُوح	فَاتِح	اِفْتَحْ	يَفْتَحُ	فَتَحَ	29	فعل	ف	1
أَتَجْعَلُ فِيهَا	جَعَلَ	مَجْعُول	جَاعِل	اجْعَلْ	يَجْعَلُ	جَعَلَ	346	جعل	ف	2
فَإِنْ لَّمْ تَفْعَلُوا وَلَنْ تَفْعَلُوا	فَعَلَ	مَفْعُول	فَاعِل	افْعَلْ	يَفْعَلُ	فَعَلَ	105	فعل	ف	3
وَمَا يَخْدَعُونَ إِلَّا أَنْفُسَهُمْ	خَدَعَ	مَخْدُوع	خَادِع	اخْدَعْ	يَخْدَعُ	خَدَعَ	3	خدع	ف	4
ذَهَبَ اللَّهُ بِنُورِهِمْ	ذَهَاب	—	ذَاهِب	اذْهَبْ	يَذْهَبُ	ذَهَبَ	37	ذهب	ف	5
وَيَقْطَعُونَ مَا أَمَرَ اللَّهُ بِهِ أَنْ يُوصَلَ	قَطَعَ	مَقْطُوع	قَاطِع	اقْطَعْ	يَقْطَعُ	قَطَعَ	15	قطع	ف	6

In this lesson, we will practice نَصَرَ style verbs from this course and course-1 (Understand Al-Qur'an & Salah).

For each verb, the table below gives the code (ن: نَصَرَ), the root letters, the count of this verb in the Qur'an, 6 keys, and an example.

Example	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل أمر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Count	Root	Code	S.No.
إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ	نَصَرَ	مَنْصُورٌ	نَاصِرٌ	أَنْصُرْ	يَنْصُرُ	نَصَرَ	94	ن ص ر	ن	1
مِنْ شَرِّ مَا خَلَقَ	خَلَقَ	مَخْلُوقٌ	خَالِقٌ	أَخْلُقْ	يَخْلُقُ	خَلَقَ	248	خ ل ق	ن	2
إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ	عَبَادَةٌ	مَعْبُودٌ	عَابِدٌ	أُعْبُدْ	يَعْبُدُ	عَبَدَ	143	ع ب د	ن	3
أَعِنِّي عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ	ذَكَرَ	مَذْكُورٌ	ذَاكِرٌ	أَذْكُرْ	يَذْكُرُ	ذَكَرَ	187	ذ ك ر	ن	4
أَعِنِّي عَلَى ذِكْرِكَ وَشُكْرِكَ	شَكَرَ	مَشْكُورٌ	شَاكِرٌ	أَشْكُرْ	يَشْكُرُ	شَكَرَ	65	ش ك ر	ن	5
وَرَأَيْتِ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا	دَخَلَ	مَدْخُولٌ	دَاخِلٌ	أَدْخُلْ	يَدْخُلُ	دَخَلَ	78	د خ ل	ن	6
وَمِنْ شَرِّ حَاسِدٍ إِذَا حَسَدَ	حَسَدَ	مَحْسُودٌ	حَاسِدٌ	أُحْسِدْ	يَحْسُدُ	حَسَدَ	5	ح س د	ن	7
وَكُلُوا وَاشْرَبُوا وَلَا تُسْرِفُوا	أَكَلَ	مَأْكُولٌ	أَكِلٌ	كُلْ	يَأْكُلُ	أَكَلَ	101	أ ك ل	ن	8
وَيَقْطَعُونَ مَا أَمَرَ اللَّهُ بِهِ أَنْ يُوصَلَ	أَمَرَ	مَأْمُورٌ	أَمِيرٌ	أْمُرْ	يَأْمُرُ	أَمَرَ	244	أ م ر	ن	9
لَا تَأْخُذْهُ سِنَّةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ	أَخَذَ	مَأْخُودٌ	أَخَذَ	خُذْ	يَأْخُذُ	أَخَذَ	135	أ خ ذ	ن	10
وَتَرَكَّهُمْ فِي ظُلُمٍ لَا يُبْصِرُونَ	تَرَكَ	مَتْرُوكٌ	تَارِكٌ	اتْرُكْ	يَتْرُكُ	تَرَكَ	41	ت ر ك	ن	11
هُمْ فِيهَا خَالِدُونَ	خَلَدَ، خُلِدَ		خَالِدٌ	أَخْلُدْ	يَخْلُدُ	خَلَدَ	83	خ ل د	ن	12
وَاللَّهُ خَيْرُ الرَّازِقِينَ	رَزَقَ	مَرْزُوقٌ	رَازِقٌ	ارْزُقْ	يَرْزُقُ	رَزَقَ	122	ر ز ق	ن	13
فَسَجَدُوا إِلَّا إِبْلِيسَ	سَجَدَ	مَسْجُودٌ	سَاجِدٌ	اسْجُدْ	يَسْجُدُ	سَجَدَ	64	س ج د	ن	14
يَا أَدَمُ اسْكُنْ أَنْتَ وَزَوْجُكَ الْجَنَّةَ	سَكَنَ		سَاكِنٌ	اسْكُنْ	يَسْكُنُ	سَكَنَ	17	س ك ن	ن	15

In this lesson, we will practice نَصَرَ، ضَرَبَ style verbs from this course and course-1 (Understand Al-Qur'an & Salah).

For each verb, the table below gives the code (نَصَرَ: ن، ضَرَبَ: ض) the root letters, the count of this verb in the Qur'an, 6 keys, and an example.

Example	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل أمر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Count	Root	Code	S.No.
إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ	نَصَرَ	مَنْصُورٌ	نَاصِرٌ	أَنْصُرْ	يَنْصُرُ	نَصَرَ	94	ن ص ر	ن	1
قُلْ يَٰٓأَيُّهَا الْكٰفِرُونَ	كُفَّرَ	مَكْفُورٌ	كَافِرٌ	أَكْفُرْ	يَكْفُرُ	كَفَّرَ	461	ك ف ر	ن	2
وَهُمْ لَا يَشْعُرُونَ	شُعِرَ	مَشْعُورٌ	شَاعِرٌ	أَشْعُرْ	يَشْعُرُ	شَعَرَ	30	ش ع ر	ن	3
إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صٰدِقِينَ	صَدَّقَ	مَصْدُوقٌ	صَادِقٌ	أَصْدُقْ	يَصْدُقُ	صَدَّقَ	89	ص د ق	ن	4
وَمَا يُضِلُّ بِهِ إِلَّا الْفٰسِقِينَ	فَسَّقَ	—	فَاسِقٌ	أَفْسُقْ	يَفْسُقُ	فَسَّقَ	54	ف س ق	ن	5
وَمَا كُنْتُمْ تَكْتُمُونَ	كَتَمَ	مَكْتُومٌ	كَاتِمٌ	أَكْتُمْ	يَكْتُمُ	كَتَمَ	21	ك ت م	ن	6
إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَسْتَحْيِي أَنْ يَضْرِبَ مَثَلًا	ضَرَبَ	مَضْرُوبٌ	ضَارِبٌ	اضْرِبْ	يَضْرِبُ	ضَرَبَ	58	ض ر ب	ض	7
صُمُّ بُكْمٌ عُمَىٰ فَهُمْ لَا يَرْجِعُونَ	رُجِعَ	—	رَاجِعٌ	ارْجِعْ	يَرْجِعُ	رَجَعَ	86	ر ج ع	ض	8
وَلَا تَقْرَبَا هَذِهِ الشَّجَرَةَ فَتَكُونَا مِنَ الظَّٰلِمِينَ	ظَلِمَ	مَظْلُومٌ	ظَالِمٌ	اِظْلِمْ	يَظْلِمُ	ظَلَّمَ	266	ظ ل م	ض	9
مَلِكٍ يَوْمَ الدِّينِ	مَلَكَ	مَمْلُوكٌ	مَالِكٌ	اِمْلِكْ	يَمْلِكُ	مَلَكَ	48	م ل ك	ض	10
وَلَهُمْ عَذَابٌ أَلِيمٌ ۚ بِمَا كَانُوا يَكْذِبُونَ	كَذَبَ	مَكْذُوبٌ	كَاذِبٌ	اِكْذِبْ	يَكْذِبُ	كَذَّبَ	77	ك ذ ب	ض	11

In this lesson, we will practice سَمِعَ، وَهَبَ، وَعَدَ style verbs from this course and course-1 (Understand Al-Qur'an & Salah).

For each verb, the table below gives the code (س: سَمِعَ، ه: وَهَبَ، و: وَعَدَ) the root letters, the count of this verb in the Qur'an, 6 keys, and an example.

Example	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل أمر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Count	Root	Code	S.No.
سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ	سَمَاعَةٌ، سَمِعَ	مَسْمُوعٌ	سَامِعٌ	اسْمَعْ	يَسْمَعُ	سَمِعَ	147	س م ع	س	1
إِنِّي أَعْلَمُ مَا لَا تَعْلَمُونَ	عِلْمٌ	مَعْلُومٌ	عَالِمٌ	اعْلَمْ	يَعْلَمُ	عَلِمَ	518	ع ل م	س	2
إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ	عَمَلٌ	مَعْمُولٌ	عَامِلٌ	اعْمَلْ	يَعْمَلُ	عَمِلَ	318	ع م ل	س	3
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ	حَمْدٌ	مَحْمُودٌ	حَامِدٌ	احْمَدْ	يَحْمَدُ	حَمَدَ	46	ح م د	س	4
إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لَفِي خُسْرٍ	خُسْرٌ، خُسِرَانٌ	مَخْسُورٌ	خَاسِرٌ	اخْسَرْ	يَخْسِرُ	خَسِرَ	51	خ س ر	س	5
أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ	شَهَادَةٌ، شُهِدَ	مَشْهُودٌ	شَاهِدٌ	اشْهَدْ	يَشْهَدُ	شَهِدَ	90	ش ه د	س	6
يَنْقُضُونَ عَهْدَ اللَّهِ	عَهْدٌ	مَعْهُودٌ	عَاهِدٌ	اعْهَدْ	يَعْهَدُ	عَهِدَ	35	ع ه د	س	7
وَهَبْ لَنَا مِنْ لَدُنْكَ رَحْمَةً	وَهَبٌ	مَوْهُوبٌ	وَاهِبٌ	هَبْ	يَهَبُ	وَهَبَ	22	و ه ب	وه	8
إِذَا وَقَعَتِ الْوَاقِعَةُ	وُقُوعٌ	مَوْقُوعٌ	وَاقِعٌ	قَعْ	يَقْعُ	وَقَعَ	20	و ق ع	وه	9
أَلَا إِنَّ وَعْدَ اللَّهِ حَقٌّ	وَعْدٌ	مَوْعُودٌ	وَاعِدٌ	عِدْ	يَعِدُ	وَعَدَ	139	و ع د	وع	10
وَوَجَدَكَ ضَالًّا فَهَدَى	وُجُودٌ	مَوْجُودٌ	وَاجِدٌ	جِدْ	يَجِدُ	وَجَدَ	107	و ج د	وع	11
وَيَقْطَعُونَ مَا أَمَرَ اللَّهُ بِهِ أَنْ يُوصَلَ	وُصُولٌ	مَوْصُولٌ	وَاصِلٌ	صِلْ	يَصِلُ	وَصَلَ	10	و ص ل	وع	12
لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُولَدْ	وِلَادَةٌ	مَوْلُودٌ	وَالِدٌ	لِدْ	يَلِدُ	وَلَدَ	29	و ل د	وع	13
وَقْنَا عَذَابَ النَّارِ	وَقَايَةٌ	مَوْقِيٌّ	وَاقٍ	قِ	يَقِي	وَقَى	19	و ق ي	وع	14

In this lesson, we will practice قَالَ، زَادَ، شَاءَ style verbs from this course and course-1 (Understand Al-Qur'an & Salah).

For each verb, the table below gives the code (قا: قَالَ، زا: زَادَ، شا: شَاءَ) the root letters, the count of this verb in the Qur'an, 6 keys, and an example.

Example	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل أمر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Count	Root	Code	S.No.
قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ	قَوْل	مَقُول	قَائِل	قُلْ	يَقُولُ	قَالَ	1715	ق و ل	قا	1
كُلُّ نَفْسٍ ذَائِقَةُ الْمَوْتِ	ذَوْق	مَذْذُوق	ذَائِق	ذُقْ	يَذُوقُ	ذَاقَ	41	ذ و ق	قا	2
فَتَابَ عَلَيْهِ	تَوْبَة		تَائِب	تُبْ	يَتُوبُ	تَابَ	72	ت و ب	قا	3
فَإِنَّمَا يَقُولُ لَهُ كُنْ فَيَكُونُ	كُون	—	كَائِن	كُنْ	يَكُونُ	كَانَ	1358	ك و ن	قا	4
قَدْ قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ	قِيَام، قَوْمَة	—	قَائِم	قُمْ	يَقُومُ	قَامَ	55	ق و م	قا	5
رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا	زِيَادَة	مَزِيد	زَائِد	زِدْ	يَزِيدُ	زَادَ	53	ز ي د	زا	6
إِنَّهُمْ يَكِيدُونَ كَيْدًا	كَيْد	مَكِيد	كَائِد	كِدْ	يَكِيدُ	كَادَ	35	ك ي د	زا	7
إِنْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ	مَشِيئَة	مَشِيء	شَائٍ	شَأْ	يَشَاءُ	شَاءَ	236	ش ي ئ	شا	8
فَلَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ	خَوْف، خِيفَة	مَخُوف	خَائِف	خَفْ	يَخَافُ	خَافَ	118	خ و ف	شا	9

In this lesson, we will practice ضَلَّ، ظَنَّ، هَدَى، دَعَا style verbs from this course and course-1 (Understand Al-Qur'an & Salah).

For each verb, the table below gives the code (دَعَا: هَدَى، ظَنَّ: ضَلَّ) the root letters, the count of this verb in the Qur'an, 6 keys, and an example.

Example	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل أمر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Count	Root	Code	S.No.
وَادْعُوا شُهَدَاءَكُمْ مِّنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ	دُعَاء، دَعْوَة	مَدْعُو	دَاعٍ	ادْعُ	يَدْعُو	دَعَا	199	د ع و	دع	1
إِنَّ الَّذِينَ يَنْفُلُونَ كِتَابَ اللَّهِ	تِلَاوَة	مَثْلُو	تَالٍ	اتْلُ	يَتْلُو	تَلَا	63	ت ل ا	دع	2
وَإِذَا حَلُّوا إِلَى شَيْطَانِهِمْ	حُلُو	—	حَالٍ	اُحْلُ	يَحْلُو	حَلَا	26	خ ل و	دع	3
إِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ	هُدَى/هَدَايَة	مَهْدِي	هَادٍ	اهْدِ	يَهْدِي	هَدَى	161	ه د ي	هد	4
جَزَاكَ اللَّهُ	جَزَاء	مَجْزِي	جَازٍ	اجْزِ	يَجْزِي	جَزَى	116	ج ز ي	هد	5
فَاتُوا بِسُورَةٍ مِّن قَبْلِهِ	إِتْيَان	مَاتِي	آتٍ	اِئْتِ	يَأْتِي	أَتَى	264	أ ت ي	هد	6
تَجَرَّى مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ	جَرِيَان	—	جَارٍ	اجْرِ	يَجْرِي	جَرَى	60	ج ر ي	هد	7
كُلَّمَا أَصَاءَ لَهُمْ مَّشَوْا فِيهِ	مَشْي	مَمْشِي	مَاشٍ	امْشِ	يَمْشِي	مَشَى	22	م ش ي	هد	8
إِنَّ بَعْضَ الظَّنِّ إِثْمٌ	ظَنَّ	مَظْنُون	ظَانٌ	ظُنْ	يُظُنُّ	ظَنَّ	68	ظ ن ن	ظند	9
إِنَّا رَادُّوهُ إِلَيْكَ	رَدَّ	مَرْدُود	رَادٌّ	رُدْ	يَرُدُّ	رَدَّ	44	ر د د	ظند	10
وَيَمُدُّهُمْ فِي طُغْيَانِهِمْ يَعْمَهُونَ	مَدَّ	مَمْدُود	مَادٌّ	مُدَّ	يُمُدُّ	مَدَّ	17	م د د	ظند	11
وَالَا الضَّالِّينَ	ضَلَالَة، ضَلَال	مَضْلُول	ضَالٌ	ضِلَّ	يَضِلُّ	ضَلَّ	113	ض ل ل	ضلد	12
وَعَزُّوا لَهُ سَجْدًا	خَرَّ	—	خَارٍ	خِرْ	يَخِرُّ	خَرَّ	12	خ ر ر	ضلد	13
وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ	حَقَّ	—	حَقِيق	حَقِّ	يَحِقُّ	حَقَّ	270	ح ق ق	ضلد	14

In principle, we should have studied this verb after هَدَى. However, because of special changes in it, we have saved it for last. Please note:

- The plural of رَضِيَ is رَضُوا
- يَرْضُونَ is: مُضارع and its plural is يَرْضُونَ

(The boxes show the 2 verb keys)

He pleased رَضِيَ: 64

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	
Please!	ارْضَ
Please! (you all)	ارْضُوا
Don't Please!	لا تَرْضَ
Don't Please! (you all)	لا تَرْضُوا
The one who pleases	راضٍ
The one who is pleased	مَرْضِيٌّ
To please	رِضَاءً

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
He pleases/ will please	رَضِيَ
They please/ will please	رَضُوا
You please/ will please	رَضَيْتَ
I please/ will please	رَضَيْتُ
You all please/ will please	رَضَيْتُمْ
We please/ will please	رَضَيْنَا
She pleases/ will please	رَضِيَتْ

Spoken Arabic

نَعَمْ، رَضِيَ.	هَلْ رَضِيَ؟
نَعَمْ، رَضُوا.	هَلْ رَضُوا؟
نَعَمْ، رَضَيْتَ.	هَلْ رَضَيْتَ؟
نَعَمْ، رَضَيْنَا.	هَلْ رَضَيْتُمْ؟

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

- فعل مضارع: هَلْ تَرْضُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، تَرْضَى.
- فعل أمر: ارْضَ! سَوْفَ أَرْضَى.
- اسم فاعل/اسم مفعول: هَلْ أَنْتُمْ رَاضُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ رَاضُونَ.

Just like رَضِيَ, we have another verb here نَسِيَ.

(The boxes show the 2 verb keys)

He forgot نَسِيَ: 36

فعل أمر فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
Forget!	اُنْسِ	He forgets/ will forget	يُنْسِي
Forget! (you all)	اُنْسُوا	They forget/ will forget	يُنْسُونَ
Don't Forget!	لَا تَنْسَ	You forget/ will forget	تَنْسِي
Don't Forget! (you all)	لَا تَنْسُوا	I forget/ will forget	أَنْسِي
The one who forgets	نَاسٍ	You all forget/ will forget	تَنْسُونَ
The one who is forgotten	مَنْسِي	We forget/ will forget	نَنْسِي
To forget	نَسِيَانٍ	She forgets/ will forget	تَنْسِي
			نَسِيَتْ

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ يَنْسِي اللهُ؟	لَا يَنْسِي اللهُ.
هَلْ يَنْسُونَ اللهُ؟	لَا يَنْسُونَ اللهُ.
هَلْ تَنْسِي اللهُ؟	لَا أَنْسِي اللهُ.
هَلْ تَنْسُونَ اللهُ؟	لَا نَنْسِي اللهُ.

After the class try to have dialogues among yourselves using:

• فعل ماضٍ: هَلْ نَسِيْتُمْ اللهُ؟ مَا نَسِينَا اللهُ.

Just like نَسِيَ, رَضِيَ, you can make the complete table for خَشِيَ (he feared). You can find other verbs too on this style.

You have learnt that there are three types of words in Arabic language i.e. Noun, Verb and Particles.

- A particle does not have any plural or it does not change.
- We are already studying about the verbs.
- Now, we will take: Noun. A noun sometimes comes in singular form and sometimes in plural form. in Arabic language you will find two types of plural forms:
 - **مُؤْمِنَات** from **مُؤْمِن**; **مُؤْمِنُونَ**, **مُؤْمِنِينَ** from **مُؤْمِن**, or **مُسْلِمُونَ**, **مُسْلِمِينَ** from **مُسْلِم** (Solid Plural) **جَمْع سَالِم**
 - **مُسْلِمَات** from **مُسْلِمَة**; and **مُؤْمِنَات** from **مُؤْمِنَة**, etc.
 - **جَمْع مُكَسَّر** (Broken Plural). The plural which does not follow the above style is called a broken plural. This type of plural has many styles. We will learn some of them below.

The nouns below are from this course and course-1 (Understand Al-Qur'an & Salah).

Example	Plural	Translation	Singular	Pattern No.
إِنَّمَا الْأَعْمَالُ بِالنِّيَّاتِ	أَعْمَال	action	عَمَل	1_أَفْعَال
وَعَلَىٰ أَبْصَارِهِمْ غِشَاوَةٌ	أَبْصَار	eye	بَصَر	
مَثَلُهُمْ كَمَثَلِ الَّذِي اسْتَوْقَدَ نَارًا	أَمْثَال	example	مَثَل	
ذَهَبَ اللَّهُ بِنُورِهِمْ	أَنْوَار	light	نُور	
يَجْعَلُونَ أَصَابِعَهُمْ فِي آذَانِهِمْ	الْأَذَان	ear	أُذُن	
فَلَا تَجْعَلُوا لِلَّهِ أَنْدَادًا	أَنْدَاد	partners	بَدَد	
تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ	أَنْهَار	rivers	نَهَر	
وَلَهُمْ فِيهَا أَزْوَاجٌ مُطَهَّرَةٌ	أَزْوَاج	pair	زَوْج	
لِيَذَّبَ زُورًا إِلَيْهِ وَلِيَتَذَكَّرَ أُولُوا الْأَلْبَابِ	الْأَلْبَاب	wisdom	لُب	
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ	أَرْبَاب	lord	رَب	
الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ	أَقْلَام	pen	قَلَم	
وَرَأَيْتِ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا	أَفْوَاج	troops	فَوْج	
مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ	أَيَّام	day	يَوْم	

مَيِّتٌ	dead	أَمْوَاتٌ	وَكُنْتُمْ أَمْوَاتًا فَأَحْيَاكُمْ	
شَيْءٌ	thing	أَشْيَاءٌ	إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ	
إِسْمٌ	name	أَسْمَاءٌ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ	
عَدُوٌّ	enemy	أَعْدَاءٌ	بَعْضُكُمْ لِبَعْضٍ عَدُوٌّ	
2- فِعَالٌ	عَبْدٌ	Slave	عِبَادٌ	السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ
	دَمٌ	Blood	دِمَاءٌ	وَيَسْفِكُ الدِّمَاءَ
3- فُعُولٌ	قَلْبٌ	heart	قُلُوبٌ	خَتَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ وَعَلَى سَمْعِهِمْ
	صَدْرٌ	chest	صُدُورٌ	الَّذِي يُوسِّسُ فِي صُدُورِ النَّاسِ
	مَلِكٌ	King	مُلُوكٌ	مَلِكِ النَّاسِ
4- فُعَلَاءٌ	شَهِيدٌ	witness	شُهَدَاءٌ	وَادْعُوا شُهَدَاءَكُمْ مِّنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ
	رَحِيمٌ	Merciful	رُحَمَاءٌ	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
	شَرِيكٌ	partner	شُرَكَاءٌ	وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ
	سَفِيهٌ	Fool	سُفَهَاءٌ	قَالُوا أَنْتُمْ كَمَا آمَنَ السُّفَهَاءُ
5- أَفْعَلٌ	نَفْسٌ	Soul	أَنْفُسٌ	وَمَا يَخْدَعُونَ إِلَّا أَنْفُسَهُمْ
6- فَوَاعِلٌ	صَاعِقَةٌ	Thunder claps	صَوَاعِقُ	يَجْعَلُونَ أَصَابِعَهُمْ فِي آذَانِهِمْ مِنَ الصَّوَاعِقِ
7- أَفْعِلَاءٌ	نَبِيٌّ	Prophet	أَنْبِيَاءٌ	إِذْ جَعَلَ فِيكُمْ أَنْبِيَاءَ
8- فُعَلٌ	عُقْدَةٌ	Knot	عُقَدٌ	وَمِنْ شَرِّ النَّقَاطِ فِي الْعُقَدِ
	سُورَةٌ	Chapter (Surah)	سُورٌ	فَأَنْتُمْ بِسُورَةٍ مِّنْ مِّثْلِهِ
9- فَعَالِلٌ	خَلِيفَةٌ	Vicegerent	خَلَائِفٌ	إِنِّي جَاعِلٌ فِي الْأَرْضِ خَلِيفَةً
10- فُعَالٌ	إِنْسَانٌ	Human	أَنَاسٌ، أَنَاسِيٌّ	إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لَقَفِي خُسْرٍ
11- فِعَالَةٌ	حَجَرٌ	stone	حِجَارَةٌ	وَقُودُهَا النَّاسُ وَالْحِجَارَةُ

Passive Voice

Consider this sentence: نَصَرَ زَيْدٌ خَالِدًا (Zaid helped Khalid). Zaid is helper and Khalid is being helped. The verb نَصَرَ is called Affirmative verb (فِعْلٌ مُعْرُوفٌ).

Now consider this: نَصِرَ زَيْدٌ (Zaid is helped). From this sentence, we understand that Zaid is helped but we don't know who helped Zaid. Such a verb is called Passive Voice (فِعْلٌ مَجْهُولٌ). Passive voice occurs almost twice on every page of Qur'an.

Making Passive voice from a 3 letter verb is very easy.

- فِعْلٌ مَاضٍ: Notice the difference between نَصَرَ (he helped) and نُصِرَ (he was helped)
- فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ: Notice the difference between يَنْصُرُ (he helps) and يُنْصَرُ (he is being helped).

Further details will be taught in our next upcoming courses.

TPI signs for Passive voice: TPI for Passive voice will be same as far as directions are concerned. However, we rotate the hand to a receiving position, just as we do for مَفْعُولٌ.

Given below is a table for نَصَرَ which we have learnt already.

Active voice

فِعْلٌ مُضَارِعٌ		فِعْلٌ مَاضٍ	
He helps	يَنْصُرُ	He helped	نَصَرَ
They help	يَنْصُرُونَ	They helped	نَصَرُوا
You help	تَنْصُرُ	You helped	نَصَرْتَ
I help	أَنْصُرُ	I helped	نَصَرْتُ
You (all) help	تَنْصُرُونَ	You (all) helped	نَصَرْتُمْ
We help	نَنْصُرُ	We helped	نَصَرْنَا
She helps	تَنْصُرُ	She helped	نَصَرَتْ

The passive voice forms for the same verb are given below. Look at the differences between both tables as it will help you to understand Passive voice clearly.

فعل مضارع		فعل ماضٍ	
He is being helped	يُنَصَّرُ	He was helped	نُصِرَ
They are being helped	يُنَصَّرُونَ	They were helped	نُصِرُوا
You are being helped	تُنَصَّرُ	You were helped	نُصِرْتَ
I am being helped	أُنَصَّرُ	I was helped	نُصِرْتُ
You (all) are being helped	تُنَصَّرُونَ	You (all) were helped	نُصِرْتُمْ
We are being helped	نُنَصَّرُ	We were helped	نُصِرْنَا
She is being helped	تُنَصَّرُ	She was helped	نُصِرَتْ

Some more examples of Passive Voice are given here. Look them carefully and note the difference.

Passive Voice	Active voice
سُئِلَ	سَأَلَ
رُزِقُوا	رَزَقُوا
ضُرِبَتْ	ضَرَبَتْ
رُزِقْنَا	رَزَقْنَا
قِيلَ	قَالَ
يُؤْخَذُ	يَأْخُذُ
يُذَكَّرُ	يَذْكُرُ
تُسْأَلُ	تَسْأَلُ
تُسْأَلُونَ	تَسْأَلُونَ
تُرْجَعُونَ	تَرْجِعُونَ
تُؤْمَرُونَ	تَأْمُرُونَ

Alhamdulillah, this was the last lesson of our Second Course. After studying this course II thoroughly, if you complete our next course (Course: 3) then you will have only one new word left out on each page of the Qur'an Majeed. Therefore, continue the journey of learning Qur'an, especially when learning Qur'an is made so easy and a suitable course is also available for it.



Workbook

Q1: What are the objectives of this course?

Ans:

Q-2: What are the two main challenges for understanding the Qur'an and how can you solve them?

Ans:

Q-3: Write at least three benefits of the pointers and three benefits of using phrases to memorize the meanings.

Ans:

Q-4: Write the formula to memorize the meanings of the phrases and explain it in brief.

Ans:

Q-1: Write in brief the name of the two pointers in Surah Al-Fatihah and at least three lessons, Du'a and plan.

Ans:

Q-2: What should we do to praise Allah from the depth of our hearts?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meanings of phrases:

Ans: وَأَيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ

إِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ

أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ

Q-4: Complete the nouns and verbs table given below:

Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
						حَمِدَ		46
						مَلَكَ		48
						عَبَدَ		143
						غَضِبَ		7

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		إِسْم
	عَالَمُونَ، عَالِمِينَ	
		يَوْم

Q-1: Write in brief the name of pointer and the associated lessons, Du'a and plan.

Ans:

Q-2: What is meant by هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meanings of phrases:

Ans: لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ

هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ

Q-4: Complete the nouns and verbs table given below:

There are no 3-letter sound verbs in these two verses.

Nouns		
Meaning	Plural	Singular
		كُتِبَ
	مُتَّقُونَ،	
	مُتَّقِينَ	

Q-1: Write in brief the name of pointer and the associated lessons, Du'a and plan.

Ans:

Q-2: How many attributes of مُتَّقِينَ have been mentioned in this pointer and what are they?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meanings of phrases:

Ans: يُؤْمِنُونَ بِالْغَيْبِ

وَيُقِيمُونَ الصَّلَاةَ

وَمِمَّا رَزَقْنَاهُمْ يُنْفِقُونَ

وَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ

Q-4: Complete the nouns and verbs table given below:

Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
						رَزَقَ		122

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		صَلَاة
	مُفْلِحُونَ،	
	مُفْلِحِينَ	

Q-1: Write in brief the name of pointer and the associated lessons, Du'a and plan.

Ans:

Q-2: What punishment will disbelievers be given here and hereafter?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meanings of phrases:

Ans: سَوَاءٌ عَلَيْهِمْ
 أَنذَرْتَهُمْ
 خَتَمَ اللَّهُ عَلَى قُلُوبِهِمْ
 وَعَلَى أَبْصَارِهِمْ غِشَاوَةٌ

Q-4: Complete the nouns and verbs table given below:

Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
						كَفَرَ		461
						خَتَمَ		6

Meaning	Plural	Singular
	قُلُوبٌ	
	أَبْصَارٌ	

Q-1: Write in brief the name of pointer and the associated lessons, Du'a and plan.

Ans:

Q-2: How many types of the disease of heart? Explain it!

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meanings of phrases:

Ans: يُخَدِّعُونَ اللَّهَ
وَمَا يَشْعُرُونَ
فَرَادَهُمُ اللَّهُ مَرَضًا.....

Q-4: Complete the nouns and verbs table given below:

Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
						خَدَعَ		3
						شَعَرَ		30
						كَذَبَ		76

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		يَوْم
		أَنْفُس
		مَرَض

Q-1: Write in brief the name of pointer and the associated lessons, Du'a and plan.

Ans:

Q-2: When will corruption spread and who are the real corrupters?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meanings of phrases:

Ans: لَا تُفْسِدُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ
 إِنَّمَا نَحْنُ مُصْلِحُونَ
 وَلَكِنْ لَا يَشْعُرُونَ
 الشُّفَهَاءُ

Q-4: Complete the nouns and verbs table given below:

Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماض	Root & Code	Rep.
						شَعَرَ		30
						عَلِمَ		518
						قَالَ		1715

Meaning	Plural	Singular
	مُصْلِحُونَ، مُصْلِحِينَ	
	مُفْسِدُونَ، مُفْسِدِينَ	
	شُفَهَاء	

Q-1: Write in brief the name of pointer and the associated lessons, Du'a and plan.

Ans:

Q-2: What will be the result of two-faced people?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meanings of phrases:

Ans: وَإِذَا لَقُّوا
 مُسْتَهْزِءُونَ

وَيَمْدُهُمْ فِي طُغْيَانِهِمْ

فَمَا رَبَّحَتْ تِجَارَتُهُمْ

Q-4: Complete the nouns and verbs table given below:

Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
						عَمِيَ		7
						رَبِحَ		1
						خَالَ		26

Meaning	Plural	Singular
	شَاطِئِينَ	
	مُسْتَهْزِءُونَ،	
	مُسْتَهْزِئِينَ	

Q-1: Write in brief the name of pointer and the associated lessons, Du'a and plan.

Ans:

Q-2: How can we understand the example of fire for hypocrites?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meanings of phrases:

Ans: اسْتَوْقَدَ نَارًا

فَلَمَّا أَضَاءَتْ مَا حَوْلَهُ

وَتَرَكَهُمْ فِي ظُلُمَاتٍ

Q-4: Complete the nouns and verbs table given below:

Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
						ذَهَبَ		37
						تَرَكَ		41
						رَجَعَ		86

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		مَثَل
		نُور
	ظُلُمَات	

Q-1: Write in brief the name of pointer and the associated lessons, Du'a and plan.

Ans:

Q-2: The example of Hypocrites refers to which type of rain, How do you understand it?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meanings of phrases:

Ans: وَرَعْدٌ وَبَرْقٌ

يَكَادُ الْبَرْقُ يَخْطِفُ

وَلَوْ شَاءَ اللَّهُ

Q-4: Complete the nouns and verbs table given below:

Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
					خَذِرَ	ح ذ ر س		10
					تَرَكَ	ت ر ك ذ		43
					خَطِفَ	خ ط ف س		3
					ذَهَبَ	ذ ه ب ف		37
					مَاتَ	م و ت ق ا		89
					مَشَى	م ش ي ه د		22
					قَامَ	ق و م		55

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		سَمَاء
	ظُلُمَات	
	أَصَابِع	
	أَذَان	
	صَوَاعِق	
	أَبْصَار	
		شَيْء

Q-1: Write in brief the name of pointer and the associated lessons, Du'a and plan.

Ans:

Q-2: Why worship Allah alone?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meanings of phrases:

Ans: لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ

وَالسَّمَاءَ بَنَاءً

فَأَخْرَجَ بِهِ مِنَ الثَّمَرَاتِ

Q-4: Complete the nouns and verbs table given below:

Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
						عَبَدَ		143
						خَلَقَ		248
						جَعَلَ		346
						رَزَقَ		122
						عَلِمَ		518

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		سَمَاء
	ثَمَرَات	
	أَنْدَاد	

Q-1: Write in brief the name of pointer and the associated lessons, Du'a and plan.

Ans:

Q-2: Qur'an is a living miracle - How?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meanings of phrases:

Ans: فَاتُّوا بِسُورَةٍ
وَادْعُوا شُهَدَاءَكُمْ
إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ

Q-4: Complete the nouns and verbs table given below:

Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماض	Root & Code	Rep.
						صَدَقَ		89
						كَانَ		1358
						أَتَى		264
						دَعَا		199

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		عَبَدَ
		سُورَةٌ
		شُهَدَاءُ
		صَادِقُونَ، صَادِقِينَ

Q-1: Write in brief the name of pointer and the associated lessons, Du'a and plan.

Ans:

Q-2: What will be the fuel of Jahannam?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meanings of phrases:

Ans: فَاتَّقُوا النَّارَ

أَعَدَّتْ لِلْكَافِرِينَ

تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ

وَأُتُوا بِهِ مُتَشَابِهًا

Q-4: Complete the nouns and verbs table given below:

Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
						فَعَلَ		105
						كَفَرَ		461
						عَمِلَ		318
						رَزَقَ		122
						خَلَدَ		83
						جَرَى		60
						قَالَ		1715
						أَتَى		264

Meaning	Plural	Singular
	نَاسٌ	
	حِجَارَةٌ	
	جَنَّاتٍ	
	أَنْهَارٌ	
	ثَمَرَةٌ	
	أَزْوَاجٌ	

Q-1: Write in brief the name of pointer and the associated lessons, Du'a and plan.

Ans:

Q-2: Who are the misguided people?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meanings of phrases:

Ans: لَا يَسْتَحْيَ
 أَنْ يَضْرِبَ مَثَلًا مَّا
 بَعُوضَةً فَمَا فَوْقَهَا
 يُضِلُّ بِهِ كَثِيرًا

Q-4: Complete the nouns and verbs table given below:

Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
						ضَرَبَ		58
						عَلِمَ		518
						كَفَرَ		461
						فَسَقَ		54
						قَالَ		1715
						هَدَى		161

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		مَثَل
		رَب
		فَاسِقُونَ، فَاسِقِينَ

Q-1: Write in brief the name of pointer and the associated lessons, Du'a and plan.

Ans:

Q-2: What is meant by the covenant of Allah (عَهْدَ اللَّهِ)?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meanings of phrases:

Ans: الَّذِينَ يَنْقُضُونَ عَهْدَ اللَّهِ

مَنْ بَعْدَ مِيثَاقِهِ

وَيَقْطَعُونَ

أَنْ يُوصَلَ

Q-4: Complete the nouns and verbs table given below:

Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
						نَقَضَ		8
						قَطَعَ		15
						أَمَرَ		244
						خَسِرَ		51
						وَصَلَ		10

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		عَهْدٌ
		مِيثَاقٌ
		أَرْضٌ
	خَاسِرُونَ، خَاسِرِينَ	

Q-1: Write in brief the name of pointer and the associated lessons, Du'a and plan.

Ans:

Q-2: What happens when one ponders upon the creation of Allah?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meanings of phrases:

Ans: ثُمَّ يُمِيتُكُمْ
ثُمَّ اسْتَوَىٰ إِلَى السَّمَاءِ
فَسَوَّاهُنَّ سَبْعَ سَمَوَاتٍ

Q-4: Complete the nouns and verbs table given below:

Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.	Meaning	Plural	Singular
						كَفَرَ		461		أَمْوَآت	
						رَجَعَ		86		أَرْض	
						خَلَقَ		248		سَّمَاء	
						كَانَ		135 8		شَبَّيْ	

Q-1: Write in brief the name of pointer and the associated lessons, Du'a and plan.

Ans:

Q-2: How many meanings of Khalifa and what are they?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meanings of phrases:

Ans: وَيَسْفِكُ الدِّمَاءَ

وَنَحْنُ نُسَبِّحُ بِحَمْدِكَ

وَنُقَدِّسُ لَكَ

Q-4: Complete the nouns and verbs table given below:

Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
						جَعَلَ		346
						سَفَكَ		2
						عَلِمَ		518
						قَالَ		1715

Meaning	Plural	Singular
	مَلَائِكَةٌ	
	خَلِيفَةٌ	
	دِمَاءٌ	

Q-1: Write in brief the name of pointer and the associated lessons, Du'a and plan.

Ans:

Q-2: Where should we use our learning talents?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meanings of phrases:

Ans: ثُمَّ عَرَضَهُمْ
 أَنْبِئُونِي بِأَسْمَاءِ
 وَأَعْلَمُ مَا تُجِدُونَ
 وَمَا كُنْتُمْ تَكْتُمُونَ

Q-4: Complete the nouns and verbs table given below:

Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
						عَرَضَ		13
						صَدَقَ		89
						كَتَمَ		21
						غَابَ		53

Meaning	Plural	Singular
	أَسْمَاء	
	مَلَائِكَة	
	غَيْب	
	سَمَاوَات	
	أَرْض	

Q-1: Write in brief the name of pointer and the associated lessons, Du'a and plan.

Ans:

Q-2: Why did Iblees refuse to prostrate to Adam ﷺ?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meanings of phrases:

Ans: اسْجُدُوا لِآدَمَ

أَبَى وَاسْتَكْبَرَ

وَكَلَّا مِنْهَا رَعْدًا

Q-4: Complete the nouns and verbs table given below:

Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
						سَجَدَ		64
						سَكَنَ		17
						قَرِبَ		37
						ظَلَمَ		266
						أَبَى		13
						أَكَلَ		101
						شَاءَ		236

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		زَوْج
		جَنَّة
		شَجَرَة

Q-1: Write in brief the name of pointer and the associated lessons, Du'a and plan.

Ans:

Q-2: How can you escape from the trap of satan?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meanings of phrases:

Ans: فَازَلَهُمَا الشَّيْطَانُ

اهْبِطُوا بَعْضُكُمْ لِبَعْضٍ عَدُوٌّ

مُسْتَقَرٌّ وَمَتَاعٌ

فَتَلَقَّى آدَمُ مِنْ رَبِّهِ كَلِمَاتٍ

Q-4: Complete the nouns and verbs table given below:

Meaning	Name of work	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
						هَبِطَ		8
						تَابَ		72

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		شَيْطَانٌ
		عَدُوٌّ
		مَتَاعٌ
		كَلِمَاتٌ

Grammar Workbook: 1a - Introduction of weak verb

Q-1: How many nouns, verbs, and particles are there in every line of the Qur'an?

Ans:

Q-2: What is the best way to learn the meanings of nouns and verbs?

Ans:

Q-3: Give two examples of 3-letter verbs?

Ans:

Q-4: How many weak letters are there and what are they?

Ans:

Q-5: Define weak verbs. Give two examples.

Ans:

Q-6: How many 3-letter sound verbs and 3-letter weak verbs are there in every line of the Qu'ran?

Ans:

Grammar Workbook: 1b - Weak Verb: وَهَبَ

Q-1: Memorize the table for وَهَبَ thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: Allah granted us
- Translate into English: وَهَبَ لَنَا مِنْ لَدُنْكَ رَحْمَةً
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ وَهَبْتُمْ خَالِدًا؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb وَضَعَ (he put), which is similar to وَهَبَ and circle the 6 keys. No need to translate the words.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، اسم فاعل
وَضَعَ

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	وَضَعَ

Grammar Workbook: 1c - Weak Verb: وَعَدَ

Q-1: Memorize the table for وَعَدَ thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: You all promise Khalid.
- Translate into English: أَلَا إِنَّ وَعْدَ اللَّهِ حَقٌّ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ وَعَدْتَّ خَالِدًا؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb وَجَدَ (he found), which is similar to وَعَدَ and circle the 6 keys. No need to translate the words.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، اسم فاعل
وَجَدَ

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	وَجَدَ

Grammar Workbook: 1d - Weak Verb: قَالَ

Q-1: Memorize the table for قَالَ thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: Say (you all) to people good words
- Translate into English: قُلْ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ قُلْتُمْ خَيْرًا؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb تَاب (he repented), which is similar to قَالَ and circle the 6 keys. No need to translate the words.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، اسم فاعل
تَوْبَةٌ

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	تَابَ

Grammar Workbook: 2a - Weak Verb: كَانَ

Q-1: Memorize the table for كَانَ thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: You all were knowing
- Translate into English: إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ صَالِحًا؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb ذَاقَ (he tasted), which is similar to كَانَ and circle the 6 keys. No need to translate the words.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، اسم فاعل
ذَوْقٌ

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	ذَاقَ

Grammar Workbook: 2b - Weak Verb: زَادَ

Q-1: Memorize the table for زَادَ thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: So Allah increased them (in) disease
- Translate into English: رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ تَزِيدُ فِي الْعِلْمِ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb كَادَ (he plotted), which is similar to زَادَ and circle the 6 keys. No need to translate the words.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action
كَيَّدَ

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	كَادَ

Grammar Workbook: 2c - Weak Verb: دَعَا

Q-1: Memorize the table for دَعَا thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: So He called upon his Lord.
- Translate into English: وَادْعُوا شُهَدَاءَكُمْ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ تَدْعُو رَبَّكَ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb تَلَا (he recited), which is similar to دَعَا and circle the 6 keys. No need to translate the words.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action
تِلَاوَةٌ

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	تَلَا

Grammar Workbook: 2d - Weak Verb: هَدَى

Q-1: Memorize the table for هَدَى thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: and for every nation is a guide.
- Translate into English: إِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ
- Answer with 'No' in Arabic: هَلْ هَدَيْتُمْ أَحَدًا؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb جَزَى (he rewarded), which is similar to هَدَى and circle the 6 keys. No need to translate the words.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action
جَزَاء

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	جَزَى

Grammar Workbook: 3a - Verb with Hamzah: أَمَرَ

Q-1: Memorize the table for أَمَرَ thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: We ordered to pray
- Translate into English: وَيَقْطَعُونَ مَا أَمَرَ اللَّهُ بِهِ أَنْ يُوصَلَ
- Answer with 'Yes' in Arabic: هَلْ تَأْمُرُونَ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb أَخَذَ (he took), which is similar to أَمَرَ and circle the 6 keys. No need to translate the words.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action
أَخَذَ

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	أَخَذَ

Grammar Workbook: 3b - Verbs with repeated root letters: ظَنَّ

Q-1: Memorize the table for ظَنَّ thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: They thought as you all thought
- Translate into English: إِنَّ بَعْضَ الظَّنِّ إِنَّهُ
- Answer with 'Yes' in Arabic: هَلْ تَظُنُّونَ بِاللَّهِ خَيْرًا؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb رَدَّ (he returned), which is similar to ظَنَّ and circle the 6 keys. No need to translate the words.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، اسم فاعل
رَدَّ

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	رَدَّ

Grammar Workbook: 3c - Verbs with repeated root letters: ضَلَّ

Q-1: Memorize the table for ضَلَّ thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: Do not go astray (you all)
- Translate into English: وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ
- Answer with 'No' in Arabic: هَلْ هُوَ ضَالٌّ عَنِ الطَّرِيقِ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb خَرَّ (he fall down), which is similar to ضَلَّ and circle the 6 keys. No need to translate the words.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، اسم فاعل
خَرَّ

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	خَرَّ

Grammar Workbook: 3d - Weak Verb with Hamzah: شَاءَ

Q-1: Memorize the table for شَاءَ thoroughly and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: You (all) wish good
- Translate into English: إِنَّ شَاءَ اللَّهُ
- Answer with 'Yes' in Arabic: هَلْ يَشَاءُونَ خَيْرًا؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb خَافَ (he was afraid), which is similar to شَاءَ and circle the 6 keys. No need to translate the words.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action
خَوْف

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	خَافَ

Grammar Workbook: 4a - Revision of فَتَحَ style verbs

Q-1: You learnt: فَتَحَ style verbs in this lesson. In the table below, fill the keys for the name of action and write its meaning in the last column.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل أمر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Count	Root	Code	S.No.
	فَتَحَ						29	ف ت ح	ف	1
	جَعَلَ						346	ج ع ل	ف	2
	فَعَلَ						105	ف ع ل	ف	3
	خَدَعَ						3	خ د ع	ف	4
	ذَهَبَ						37	ذ ه ب	ف	5
	قَطَعَ						15	ق ط ع	ف	6

Grammar Workbook: 4b - Revision of نَصَرَ style verbs

Q-1: You learnt: نَصَرَ style verbs in this lesson. In the table below, fill the keys for the name of action and write its meaning in the last column.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل أمر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Count	Root	Code	S.No.
	نَصَرَ						94	ن ص ر	ن	1
	خَلَقَ						248	خ ل ق	ن	2
	عِبَادَة						143	ع ب د	ن	3
	ذَكَرَ						187	ذ ك ر	ن	4
	شَكَرَ						65	ش ك ر	ن	5
	دُخِلَ						78	د خ ل	ن	6
	حَسَدَ						5	ح س د	ن	7
	أَكَلَ						101	أ ك ل	ن	8
	أَمَرَ						244	أ م ر	ن	9
	أَخَذَ						135	أ خ ذ	ن	10
	تَرَكَ						41	ت ر ك	ن	11
	خُلِدَ، خُلِدَ						83	خ ل د	ن	12
	رَزَقَ						122	ر ز ق	ن	13
	سُجِدَ						64	س ج د	ن	14
	سَكَنَ						17	س ك ن	ن	15

Grammar Workbook: 4c - Revision of ضَرَبَ، نَصَرَ style verbs

Q-1: You learnt: ضَرَبَ، نَصَرَ style verbs in this lesson. In the table below, fill the keys for the name of action and write its meaning in the last column.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل أمر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Count	Root	Code	S.No.
	نَصَرَ						94	ن ص ر	ن	1
	كَفَرَ						461	ك ف ر	ن	2
	شُعِرَ						30	ش ع ر	ن	3
	صِدَّقَ						89	ص د ق	ن	4
	فِسَّقَ						54	ف س ق	ن	5
	كَيْتَمَانَ						21	ك ت م	ن	6
	ضَرَبَ						58	ض ر ب	ضد	7
	رُجِعَ						86	ر ج ع	ضد	8
	ظَلِمَ						266	ظ ل م	ضد	9
	مَلَكَ						48	م ل ك	ضد	10
	كَذَبَ						77	ك ذ ب	ضد	11

Grammar Workbook: 4d - Revision of وَعَدَ، وَهَبَ، سَمِعَ style verbs

Q-1: You learnt: وَعَدَ، وَهَبَ، سَمِعَ style verbs in this lesson. In the table below, fill the keys for the name of action and write its meaning in the last column.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل أمر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Count	Root	Code	S.No.
	سَمَاعَة، سَمِعَ						147	س م ع	س	1
	عَلِمَ						518	ع ل م	س	2
	عَمِلَ						318	ع م ل	س	3
	حَمِدَ						46	ح م د	س	4
	خُسِرَ، خُسِرَان						51	خ س ر	س	5
	شَهَادَة، شُهِدَ						90	ش ه د	س	6
	عَهْدَ						35	ع ه د	س	7
	وَهَبَ						22	و ه ب	و ه	8
	وُقُوعَ						20	و ق ع	و ه	9
	وَعَدَ						139	و ع د	و ع	10
	وُجُودَ						107	و ج د	و ع	11
	وُضِلَ						10	و ص ل	و ع	12
	وَلَادَة						29	و ل د	و ع	13
	وَقَايَة						19	و ق ي	و ع	14

Grammar Workbook: 5a - Revision of قَالَ، زَادَ، شَاءَ style verbs

Q-1: You learnt: قَالَ، زَادَ، شَاءَ style verbs in this lesson. In the table below, fill the keys for the name of action and write its meaning in the last column.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل أمر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Count	Root	Code	S.No.
	قَوْلَ						1715	ق و ل	قا	1
	ذَوْقَ						41	ذ و ق	قا	2
	تَوْبَة						72	ت و ب	قا	3
	كَوْنَ						1358	ك و ن	قا	4
	قِيَامَ، قَوْمَة						55	ق و م	قا	5
	زِيَادَة						53	ز ي د	زا	6
	كَنِدَ						35	ك ي د	زا	7
	مَشِيَّة						236	ش ي ئ	شا	8
	خَوْفَ، خِيفَة						118	خ و ف	شا	9

Grammar Workbook: 5b - Revision of دَعَا، هَدَى، ظَنَّ، ضَلَّ

Q-1: You learnt: ضَلَّ، ظَنَّ، هَدَى، دَعَا style verbs in this lesson. In the table below, fill the keys for the name of action and write its meaning in the last column.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل أمر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Count	Root	Code	S.No.
	دُعَاء						199	د ع و	دع	1
	تِلَاوَة						63	ت ل ا	دع	2
	خُلُوء						26	خ ل و	دع	3
	هَدَايَة						161	ه د ي	هد	4
	جَزَاء						116	ج ز ي	هد	5
	إِتْيَان						264	أ ت ي	هد	6
	جَوْرِيَان						60	ج ر ي	هد	7
	مَشْي						22	م ش ي	هد	8
	ظَنَّ						68	ظ ن ن	ظند	9
	رَدَّ						44	ر د د	ظند	10
	مَدَّ						17	م د د	ظند	11
	ضَلَالَة						113	ض ل ل	ضل	12
	خَرَّ						12	خ ر ر	ضل	13
	حَقَّق						270	ح ق ق	ضل	14

Grammar Workbook: 5c - Weak Verb: نَسِيَ، رَضِيَ

Q-1: Memorize the table for رَضِيَ، نَسِيَ and answer the following:

- Translate into Arabic: We pleased/ they forgot.
- Translate into English: يَنْسَوْنَ أَنْفُسَهُمْ / ارْضَ عَنْ ابْنِكَ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ رَضِيتُمْ؟
- Answer with 'No' in Arabic: هَلْ تَنْسَى اللَّهَ؟

Q-2: Write full table for the verb خَشِيَ (He feared), which is similar to رَضِيَ and circle the 6 keys. No need to translate the words.

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action
خَشِيَ

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	خَشِيَ

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action
نَسِيَ

فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
	نَسِيَ

Grammar Workbook: 5d - Revision: Broken Plural

Q-1: In this lesson you have learnt different patterns of Broken Plural. Fill in the empty boxes and write the translation.

Translation	Plural	Singular	S. No
		مَلِك	1
	شُرَكَاء		2
		مَثَل	3
	أَنْوَار		4
	سُفَهَاء		5
		نَفْس	6
	صَوَاعِق		7
	سُور		8
		نَبِي	9
		عُقْدَة	10
	أَيَّام		11
		خَلِيفَة	12
	أَمْوَات		13
	حِجَارَة		14
		لُب	15
	أَفْوَاج		16
	قُلُوب		17
	عِبَاد		18
		دَم	19
		صَدْر	20

Passive Voice

Q-1: What is a Passive Voice and what is the method of making passive voice for ماضٍ and مضارع forms of a trilateral verb?

Q-2: Write full table of passive voice for the verb خَلَقَ (He created) which is similar to نَصَرَ. First word of ماضٍ and مضارع is written there for your convenience. No need to translate the words.

فعل مضارع مجهول	فعل ماضٍ مجهول
يُخْلَقُ	خُلِقَ



1300

**Verbs with
REPEATED LETTERS**

9000

WEAK VERBS

9000

SOUND VERBS

& have good opinion
Otherwise you will be lost

Therefore pray to
him for guidance

In fact, He said:
He will give more

Allah will give.
It's a promise.

ظَنَّ

دَعَا

قَالَ

وَعَدَ

If you open the Qur'an

فَتَحَ

ظَنَّ

دَعَا

قَالَ

—

Allah will help you,

نَصَرَ

ضَلَّ

هَدَى

زَادَ

وَعَدَ

Otherwise,
you will be hit

ضَرَبَ

ضَلَّ

رَضِيَ

شَاءَ

—

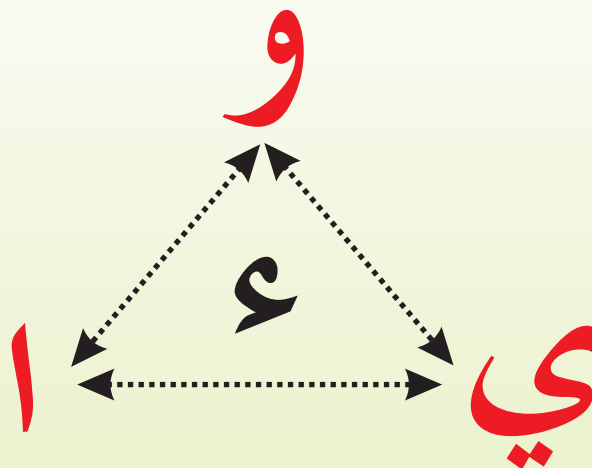
Therefore, listen!

سَمِعَ

Remember these important styles using the connector sentences.

Remember 2 things when you have a weak verb.

- They follow one of these styles: فَتَحَ، نَصَرَ، ضَرَبَ، سَمِعَ
- Weak letters get tired. They disappear or exchange with one another. In some cases, Hamzah behaves like a weak letter.



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About the Author

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

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