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UNDERSTAND AL-QUR'AN ACADEMY

more than 90% Qur'anic words

Understand Al-Qur'an - the Easy Way

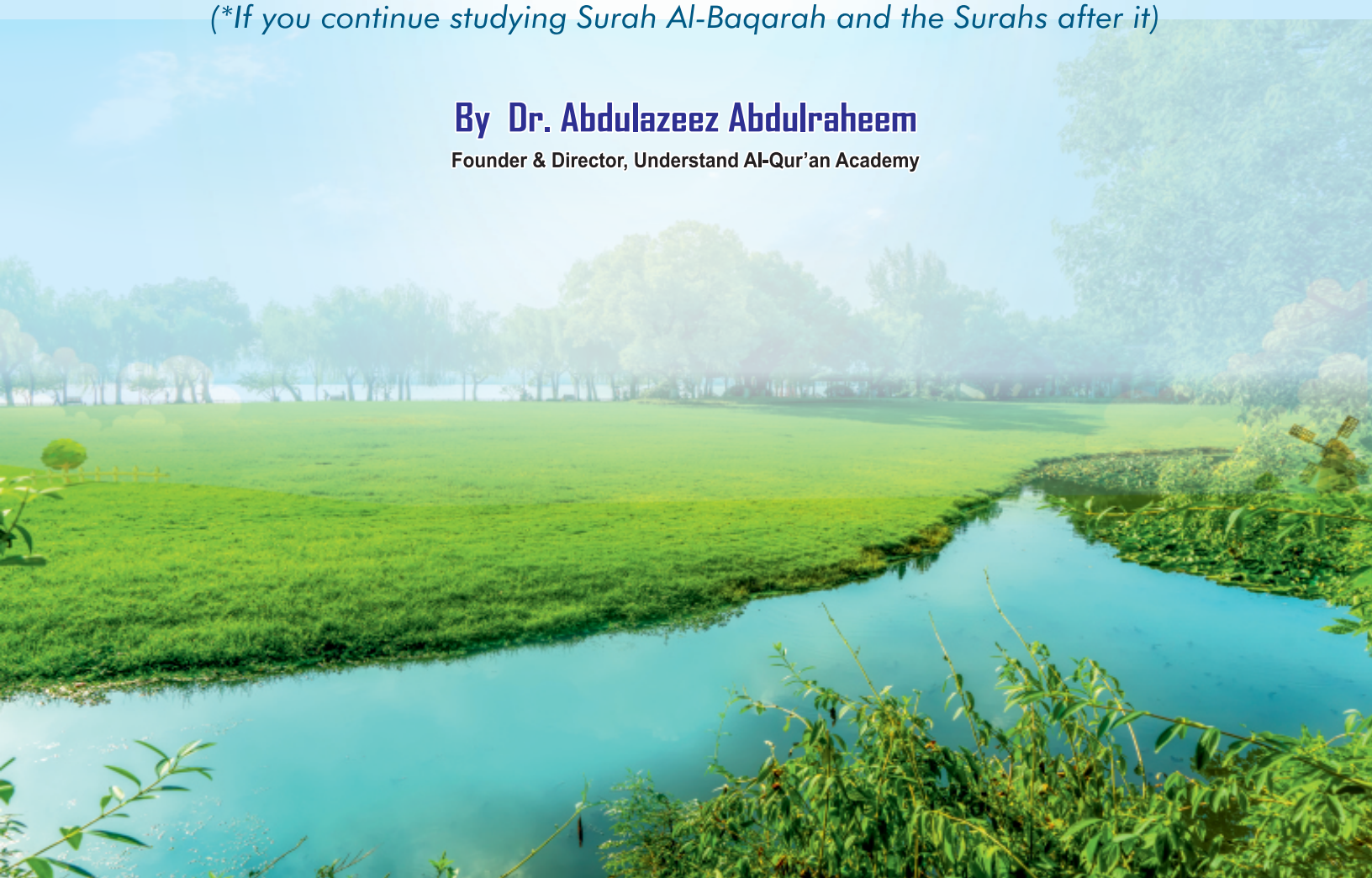
Course-4: Surah Al-Baqarah (Verses 77-105)

InshaAllah, after this course, you will be able to understand more than 90% 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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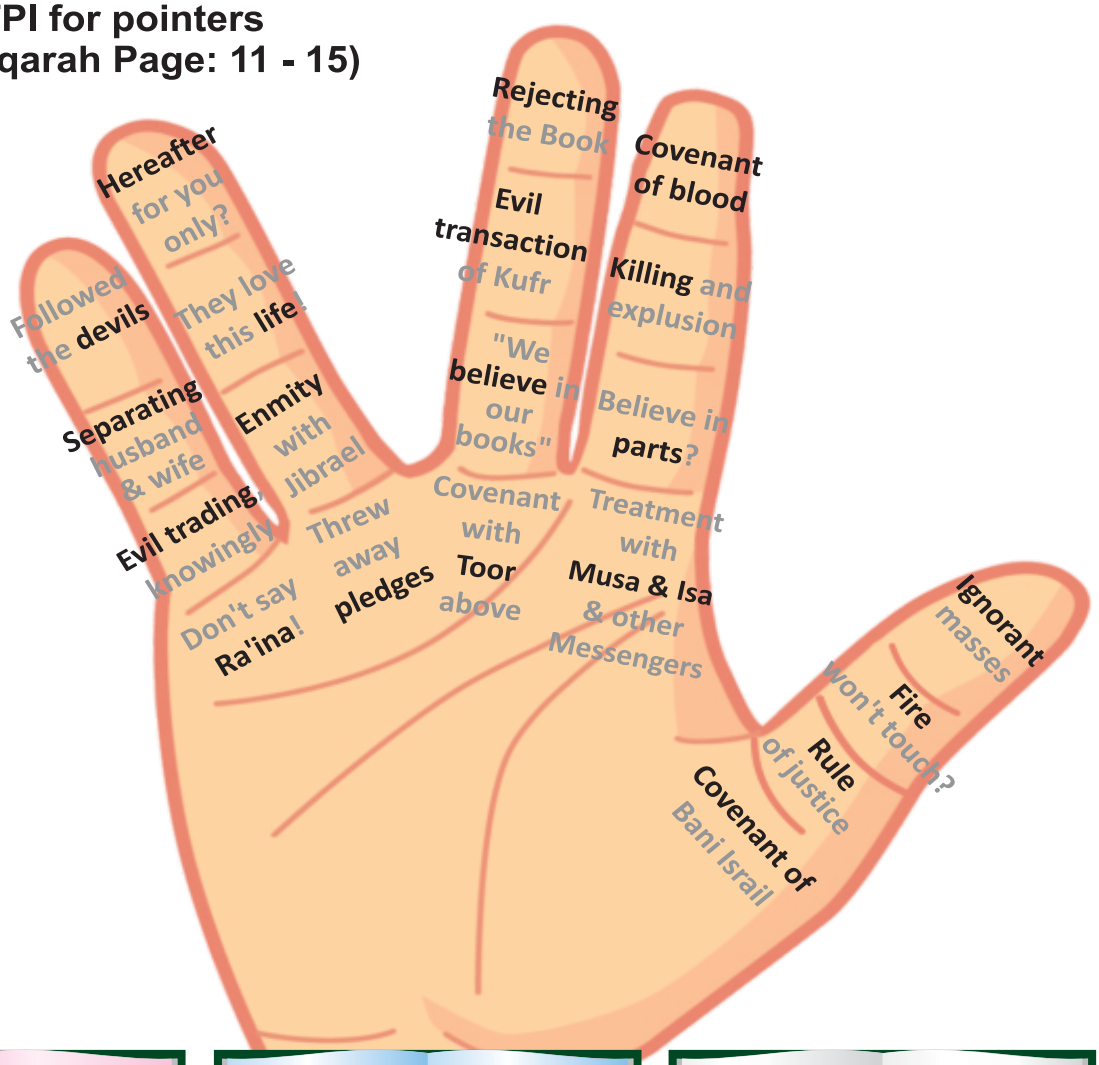
TPI for pointers
(Al-Baqarah Page: 11 - 15)



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About Bani Israil,

the Ummah before us, who did not value the guidance.

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

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Book Name:

Understand Al-Qur'an - the easy way,
Course-4: Surah Al-Baqrah (Verses 77-105)
More than 90% Qur'anic words

Compiled by:

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

In the name of Allah, Most Beneficent, Most Merciful

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IMPORTANT GUIDELINES

Some guidelines for using this course effectively:

- It is strongly recommended that you complete Course-1, Course-2 and Course-3 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:

❶ At least 5 minutes recitation of the Qur'an from the Mushaf.
❷ At least 5 minutes recitation of the Qur'an from memory during walking, cooking, etc.

Two for Study:

❶ At least 10 minutes study this book, for the beginners.
❷ At least half minute study of the vocabulary booklet or sheet, preferably before or after every Salah or at any other suitable interval. Give a pledge to Allah that you will always carry the vocabulary booklet with you until you complete the course.

Two for Listening and talking to others:

❶ 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.
❷ 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:

❶ 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.

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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: بَلِّغُوْا عَنِّیْ وَلَوْ اٰیَةً "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 اِنَّكَ اَنْتَ السَّمِيْعُ الْعَلِيْم، وَتُبْ عَلَيْنَا اِنَّكَ اَنْتَ التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيْم، وَاغْفِرْ لَنَا، اِنَّكَ اَنْتَ الْغَفُوْرُ الرَّحِيْم -وَجَزَاكُمُ اللهُ خَيْرًا -

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Preface

All praise and thanks be to Allah, and peace and blessings be 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** not only teaches Salah with meanings along with basic Arabic grammar but also covers 50% of Qur'anic words.

Earlier, Course-2 "Understand Al-Qur'an the easy way - Al-Baqarah, Verses 1-38" and Course-3 of this series, "Understand Al-Qur'an the easy way - Al-Baqarah, Verses 38-76" were also published. These two courses help you to understand almost 90% words of the Qur'an (provided you continue studying Surah Al-Baqarah).

Now, Course-4 "Understand Al-Qur'an the easy way - Al-Baqarah, Verses 77-105" of this series is in your hands. Once you complete this book, you will know more than 90% of the Qur'anic words InshaAllah (provided you continue studying Surah Al-Baqarah). You will also know additional Sarf and basics of Nahw too.

Salient features of this book:

- Qur'anic text on each page is divided into four parts using pointers to make it easy to understand and remember the message. The text under each pointer is to be taught in one lesson.
- A relevant Hadith is also presented in every lesson to develop love and respect for the Prophet ﷺ.
- Phrases are identified in each lesson. They will help you memorize the meanings of new words. This is a new and a very effective concept to facilitate learning any second language.
- 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 the practice of Arabic grammar. It is the teacher's responsibility to ensure that students practice these nouns and verbs with TPI to enable them to learn the conjugation of the verbs.
- Arabic verbs are of different types. In Course-2 and Course-3, three-letter weak verbs and Mazeed-Feeh verbs (sound and weak) are taught. In this book, you will learn additional Sarf and an introduction to Nahw in grammar portion. The Nahw part will help you to understand the construction of Arabic sentences.
- 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
November 2019

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Introduction

Objectives of course:

1. Study the next 5 pages of Al-Baqarah (Verses 77-105).
2. Learn additional vocabulary of the Qur'an (1 new word/line).
3. Learn pointers and phrases for easy learning of vocabulary.
4. Learn how to apply the Qur'an to our lives.
5. Learn additional Sarf (rules for making words) and basic Nahw (rules for joining words to make a sentence).
6. Learn 200+ Qur'an-related spoken Arabic sentences for effective learning.

Two Challenges for Understanding the Qur'an and their solutions:

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; اَللّٰهُ 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 wherever possible. 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 apply the rules that you learn.
- The practice creates an active interaction between the teacher and the students.
- It helps in making the Grammar lessons interesting.

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Ignorant masses & scholars

اَوَلَا يَعۡلَمُوۡنَ اَنَّ اللّٰهَ يَعۡلَمُ مَا يُسِرُّوۡنَ وَمَا يُعۡلِنُوۡنَ (77)

Do not they know	that Allah knows	what they conceal	and what they declare?

وَمِنۡهُمۡ اُمِّيُّوۡنَ لَا يَعۡلَمُوۡنَ الۡكِتٰبَ اِلَّاۤ اَمَانِىَّ وَاِنۡ هُمۡ

And among them	(are) unlettered ones,	(who) do not know the book	except wishful thinking	and not they

اِلَّا يَظُنُّوۡنَ (78) فَوَيۡلٌ لِّلَّذِيۡنَ يَكۡتُبُوۡنَ الۡكِتٰبَ بِاَيۡدِيۡهِمۡ

(do anything) except guess.	So woe	to those who	write the book	with their (own) hands

ثُمَّ يَقُوۡلُوۡنَ هٰذَا مِنۡ عِنۡدِ اللّٰهِ لِيَشۡتَرُوۡا بِهٖ ثَمَنًا قَلِيۡلًا ؕ فَوَيۡلٌ

then, they say,	"This (is) from Allah,"	to barter with it	(for) a little price.	So woe

لَّهُمۡ مِّمَّا كَتَبَتۡ اَيۡدِيۡهِمۡ وَوَيۡلٌ لَّهُمۡ مِّمَّا يَكۡسِبُوۡنَ (79)

to them	for what	have written their hands	and woe to them	for what they earn.

Brief Explanation

- …اَوَلَا يَعۡلَمُوۡنَ: This is in continuation of Allah's commentary on their concealing the prophecies about the arrival of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ in their book. Allah knows what they conceal and declare. Or whatever we do.
- …وَمِنۡهُمۡ اُمِّيُّوۡنَ: Allah then talks about first of the 2 groups: the Ummis, i.e., illiterates or unlettered; and the scholars. These Ummis don't know the Book, perhaps they don't even care to know its details. Their religion is based on pure whims such as:
  - The Fire will not touch us
  - We are the sons of Allah and His beloved people
  - Only Jews will enter Jannah
- When one loses touch with the principal source, i.e., the Book of Allah and the teachings of the Prophet, such things are common. Somewhat similar is the condition of today's Muslims.
- …فَوَيۡلٌ لِّلَّذِيۡنَ: In the previous verse, Allah talked about Ummis. Now the condition of the 2nd group, the scholars are mentioned. They commit multiple grave sins:
  - Alter the book and add things of their own
  - Tell others that this is from Allah
  - They do this for worldly gains
- They will have punishment over punishment. Punishment for altering the book and punishment for seeking worldly benefits by changing the Book.
- Don't be surprised to see such people in our Ummah too.
- When you hear an unknown person talking about Islam, just make sure to check the references (Qur'an and Hadith).
- If you are not sure of something, don't quote or say that Allah said so or the Prophet ﷺ said so. Confirm it before you say it.

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Hadith: Abdullah bin 'Amr bin Al-'Aas ﷺ reported: I heard Allah's Messenger ﷺ saying, "Allah does not take away the knowledge, by taking it away from (the hearts of) the people, but takes it away by the death of the religious learned men till when none of the (religious learned men) remains, people will take as their leaders ignorant persons who when consulted will give their verdict without knowledge. So they will go astray and will lead the people astray." (Bukhari: 100)

This Hadith shows that we should ask scholars and not the general public if you have any question about the Qur'an and Hadith.

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

- Allah knows what is in the hearts, whether it is hidden or manifest.
- Illiterate (Ummis) people make assumptions and do wishful thinking that has no relation with the book.
- Those who change the Book of Allah for worldly benefits will have punishment over punishment.

Du'a: O Allah! help me learn Qur'an and do not make me among those who do wishful thinking and make assumptions about your commands.

Plan: InshaAllah, When I hear or say, I will confirm if it is really from the Qur'an and Hadith.

Nouns and Verbs: For ease in practice, search only 3-letter sound verbs in the verses and practice their 6 keys. Again, from the start, search for the 3-letter weak verbs and practice their 6 keys. Finally, look for Mazeed Feeh verbs from the start and practice their 6 keys.

Verbs: Practice the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys for each verb given below using TPI.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
to know	عِلْم	مَعْلُوْم	عَالِم	اِعْلَمْ	يَعْلَمُ	عَلِمَ	ع ل م / سـ	518
to write	كِتَابَة	مَكْتُوْب	كَاتِب	اُكْتُبْ	يَكْتُبُ	كَتَبَ	ك ت ب / ذ	57
to earn	كَسْب	مَكْسُوْب	كَاسِب	اِكْسِبْ	يَكْسِبُ	كَسَبَ	ك س ب / ضـ	62
to guess	ظَنّ	مَظْنُوْن	ظَانّ	ظُنَّ	يَظُنُّ	ظَنَّ	ظ ن ن / ظنـ	68
to say	قَوْل	مَقُوْل	قَايِل	قُلْ	يَقُوْلُ	قَالَ	ق و ل / قا	1719
decrease	قَلّ	–	قَلِيْل	قِلَّ	يَقِلُّ	قَلَّ	ق ل ل / ضلـ	72
to conceal	إِسْرَار	مُسَرّ	مُسِرّ	أَسْرِرْ	يُسِرُّ	أَسَرَّ	س ر ر / أسـ+	20
to declare	إِعْلَان	مُعْلَن	مُعْلِن	أَعْلِنْ	يُعْلِنُ	أَعْلَنَ	ع ل ن / أسـ+	12
to barter	اِشْتِرَاء	مُشْتَرًى	مُشْتَرٍ	اِشْتَرِ	يَشْتَرِيْ	اِشْتَرٰى	ش ر ي / إخـ+	21

Nouns

Meaning	Plural	Singular
unlettered	أُمِّيُّوْن، أُمِّيِّيْن	أُمِّيّ
wishful thinking	أَمَانِيّ	أُمْنِيَّة
book	كُتُب	كِتَاب
hand	أَيْدِي	يَد
price	أَثْمَان	ثَمَن

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Qur'an Lesson 11b — Fire won't touch? (Al-Baqarah: 80)

وَقَالُوْا

And they say,

لَنْ تَمَسَّنَا	النَّارُ	اِلَّآ	اَيَّامًا مَّعْدُوْدَةً ؕ	قُلْ	اَتَّخَذْتُمْ	عِنْدَ اللّٰهِ
"Never will touch us	the Fire	except	(for) numbered days."	Say,	"Have you taken	from Allah

عَهْدًا	فَلَنْ يُّخْلِفَ اللّٰهُ	عَهْدَهٗٓ	اَمْ تَقُوْلُوْنَ	عَلَى اللّٰهِ
a covenant,	so Allah will never break	His covenant?	Or do you say	about Allah

مَا لَا تَعْلَمُوْنَ (80)

what you do not know?"

Brief Explanation

- وَقَالُوا لَنْ…: This was the claim of Bani Israel, that even if they enter the hellfire, they will remain in it for a very few days. Why? Because they believed that they were chosen and preferred people.
- قُلْ اَتَّخَذْتُمْ…: Have you taken a covenant from Allah? Do you find such thing in your book as a proof?
- اَمْ تَقُوْلُوْنَ عَلَى…: قَالَ: he said; قَالَ عَلٰى: he said against Allah. To say a lie on behalf of Allah is a big crime as mentioned in the Qur'an (7:33).
- You may find people who will say: This is right in Islam; this is wrong in Islam; you should not do this, and you should do this. They speak as if they know Islam without knowledge and without evidence.
- If somebody on a street is looking for directions, will you give him direction without knowledge or based on something you heard from someone?
- If someone asks you something about Islam that you don't know, say: I don't know. There is nothing wrong if you say: I don't know. Ask him to consult a scholar. Imam Malik ibn Anas was one of the most respected scholars of *fiqh* who ever lived. Once a man came to Imam Malik from a very long distance and asked him 48 questions. Imam Malik answered only 16 of them and for the rest, he replied, "I don't know."
- If you know the answer from a scholar or from an authentic book, then tell him about it and then say اَللّٰهُ أَعْلَمُ (Allah knows better).

Hadith: Shaddad bin Aus ﷺ reported: The Prophet ﷺ said, "A wise man is the one who calls himself to account (and refrains from doing evil deeds) and does noble deeds to benefit him after death, and the foolish person is the one who subdues himself to his temptations and desires and seeks from Allah the fulfilment of his vain desires". (Tirmidhi).

The Prophet ﷺ also said: He who lags behind in doing good deeds, his noble lineage will not make him go ahead." [Muslim, 2699a].

- This Ahadeeth shows that we have to do good deeds and avoid bad deeds if we want success.
- In a way, we are all children of Adam عليه السلام. We can't just say: Because our father was a prophet, the fire won't touch us or that we will go to Jannah directly, even if we do wrong deeds.

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

- We should never take Allah's commands lightly.
- Don't say, "Allah said so or the Prophet ﷺ said so" without knowledge.

Du'a: O Allah! Help me do good deeds and avoid bad deeds.
Plan: InshaAllah, I will never stop studying the Qur'an and Sunnah so that I am never misled by false claims.

Nouns and Verbs: For ease in practice, search only 3-letter sound verbs in the verses and practice their 6 keys. Again, from the start, search for the 3-letter weak verbs and practice their 6 keys. Finally, look for Mazeed Feeh verbs from the start and practice their 6 keys.

Verbs: Practice the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys for each verb given below using TPI.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضِ	Root & Code	Rep.
to take covenant	عَهْد	مَعْهُوْد	عَاهِد	اِعْهَدْ	يَعْهَدُ	عَهِدَ	ع هـ د / سـ	35
to know	عِلْم	مَعْلُوْم	عَالِم	اِعْلَمْ	يَعْلَمُ	عَلِمَ	ع ل م / سـ	518
to say	قَوْل	مَقُوْل	قَايِل	قُلْ	يَقُوْلُ	قَالَ	ق و ل / قا	1719
to touch	مَسّ	مَمْسُوْس	مَاسّ	مَسَّ	يَمَسُّ	مَسَّ	م س س / مسـ	58
to count	عَدّ	مَعْدُوْد	عَادّ	عُدَّ	يَعُدُّ	عَدَّ	ع د د / ظنـ	17
to take	اِتِّخَاذ	مُتَّخَذ	مُتَّخِذ	اِتَّخِذْ	يَتَّخِذُ	اِتَّخَذَ	أ خ ذ / أسـ+	128
to break	إِخْلَاف	مُخْلَف	مُخْلِف	أَخْلِفْ	يُخْلِفُ	أَخْلَفَ	خ ل ف / أسـ+	15

Nouns

Meaning	Plural	Singular
day	أَيَّام	يَوْم
covenant	عُهُوْد	عَهْد

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Qur'an Lesson 11c

Rule of justice
(Al-Baqarah: 81-82)

خَطِيٓـَٔـتُهٗ	وَّاَحَاطَتْ بِهٖ	مَنْ كَسَبَ سَيِّئَةً	بَلٰى
his sins -	and surrounded him	whoever earned evil	Yes,

وَالَّذِيْنَ	خٰلِدُوْنَ (81)	فِيْهَا	هُمْ	اَصْحٰبُ النَّارِ ۚ	فَاُولٰٓئِكَ
And those who	(will) abide forever.	in it	they	(are the) companions (of) the Fire;	[so] those

هُمْ	اَصْحٰبُ الْجَنَّةِ ۚ	اُولٰٓئِكَ	وَعَمِلُوا الصّٰلِحٰتِ	اٰمَنُوْا
they	(are the) companions (of) Paradise;	those	and did righteous deeds,	believed

خٰلِدُوْنَ (82) ع	فِيْهَا
(will) abide forever.	in it

Brief Explanation

- بَلٰى مَنْ كَسَبَ سَيِّئَةً...: These two verses mention the law of Allah which is based on justice.
  - Evil deeds such as Shirk, Kufr, etc. lead to eternal hellfire.
  - Correct faith and good deeds lead to eternal Jannah.
- وَالَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا...: Faith is to believe in the following as defined by the Qur'an and Sunnah: (1) Allah; (2) Angels; (3) Books; (4) Messengers; (5) the Last day; and (6) Qadr (Fate/destiny)
- Good deeds include the following as defined by the Qur'an and Sunnah
  - General worship: Salah, fasting, Zakah & Infaaq, Hajj, Zikr, Tilawah, etc.
  - Worship of the heart: Faith, Ikhlaas or purity of faith, Taqwa or piety, love of Allah, trusting Him, hoping for good in Allah; Remembering Him, fearing Him, etc.
  - Worship of the tongue: Zikr, advice, talking nice, guiding someone, etc.
  - Morals: To be truthful, trustworthy, honoring pledges, being just, tolerant, kind, humble, etc.
  - Dealings: Earning halal; avoiding Haraam
  - معاشرت (Social interaction): Be nice to parents, family, relatives, neighbors, weak people, and the general public.
  - أمر بالمعروف ونهي عن المنكر: Ordering good and preventing evil
  - دعوة: Calling people towards good

Those who do evil, know the bad result, but they still sin. Why? Because Shaitan makes them forget the consequences of their sins.

Hadith: The Messenger ﷺ warned us against being negligent with regard to minor sins and said: "Beware of minor sins, like a people who camped in the bottom of a valley, and one man brought a stick, another man brought a stick, and so on, until they managed to bake their bread. There are some insignificant sins which, once (they accumulate) and a person is questioned about them, they lead to his doom." (Narrated by Ahmad, 5/331, from the hadeeth of Sahl ibn Sa'd رضي الله عنه).

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

- Evil deeds such as Shirk, Kufr, etc. will lead to eternal hellfire.
- Faith plus good deeds lead to eternal paradise.

Du'a: O Allah! Help me avoid sins, small and big. Let me not belittle any good deed, however small.
Plan: InshaAllah I will keep away from sins both big and small.

Nouns and Verbs: For ease in practice, search only 3-letter sound verbs in the verses and practice their 6 keys. Again, from the start, search for the 3-letter weak verbs and practice their 6 keys. Finally, look for Mazeed Feeh verbs from the start and practice their 6 keys.

Verbs: Practice the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys for each verb given below using TPI.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
to earn	كَسْب	مَكْسُوْب	كَاسِب	اِكْسِبْ	يَكْسِبُ	كَسَبَ	ك س ب / ضـ	62
to do	عَمَل	مَعْمُوْل	عَامِل	اِعْمَلْ	يَعْمَلُ	عَمِلَ	ع م ل / سـ	319
to abide forever	خُلْد	مَخْلُوْد	خَالِد	اُخْلُدْ	يَخْلُدُ	خَلَدَ	خ ل د / ذ	83
to surround	إِحَاطَة	مُحَاط	مُحِيْط	أَحِطْ	يُحِيْطُ	أَحَاطَ	ح و ط / أسـ+	28
to believe in	إِيْمَان	مُؤْمَن	مُؤْمِن	اٰمِنْ	يُؤْمِنُ	اٰمَنَ	أ م ن / أسـ+	818

Nouns

Meaning	Plural	Singular
evil	سَيِّئَات	سَيِّئَة
sin	خَطِيْئَات	خَطِيْئَة
companion	أَصْحَاب	صَاحِب
paradise	جَنَّات	جَنَّة

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Qur'an Lesson 11d — Covenant of Bani Israel
(Al-Baqarah: 83)

بَنِيٓ اِسْرَآءِيْلَ	مِيْثَاقَ	وَاِذْ اَخَذْنَا
(from the) children (of) Israel,	(the) covenant	And when We took

اِحْسَانًا	وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ	اِلَّا اللّٰهَ ۗ	لَا تَعْبُدُوْنَ
(be) good	and with [the] parents	except Allah,	"You will not worship

لِلنَّاسِ	وَقُوْلُوْا	وَالْمَسٰكِيْنِ	وَالْيَتٰمٰى	وَّذِى الْقُرْبٰى
to [the] people	and speak	and the needy,	and [the] orphans	and (with) relatives

ثُمَّ	الزَّكٰوةَ ۗ	وَاٰتُوا	الصَّلٰوةَ	وَّاَقِيْمُوا	حُسْنًا
Then	the Zakah."	and give	the prayer	and establish	good,

83 مُّعْرِضُوْنَ	وَاَنْتُمْ	مِّنْكُمْ	قَلِيْلًا	اِلَّا	تَوَلَّيْتُمْ
refusing.	and you (were)	of you,	a few	except	you turned away,

Brief Explanation

- وَاِذْ اَخَذْنَا…: Allah reminds Bani Israel that they have become used to disobeying Allah and refusing to accept the truth. They made covenants with Allah and still broke them.
- It has a message to the Muslims of Madinah of that time as to not be surprised with their rejection of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. They are used to this behavior of rejecting the truth.
- **Message for us:** We should not disobey Allah or reject the truth.
- Apply the formula: Ask – Evaluate – Plan – Propagate to each of the eight areas mentioned in this verse.
  1. Do not worship anyone other than Allah
  2. Be good to parents;
  3. and to relatives;
  4. and to orphans;
  5. and to the needy.
  6. Speak to people in a good manner, whoever they are.
  7. Establish Salah, i.e., pray with Jama'ah, in time, fulfilling its requirements;
  8. Pay Zakat
- How excellent society will be when we all follow Allah's guidance! We will become the best people in worship, in manners, in attitude and in every aspect of life.

Hadith: Narrated Abu Bakrah رضي الله عنه that Allah's Messenger ﷺ said, "Shall I inform you of the biggest of the great sins?" They said, "Yes, O Prophet of Allah!" He said, "To join partners in worship with Allah and to be undutiful to one's parents. (Sahih al-Bukhari: 6273) "

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

- Allah's Deen is the same. (All prophets came with the same Deen, Al-Islam.)
- Bani Israel were advised to do the same eight fundamental things that we too are advised to do.

Du'a: O Allah! Help me excel in each of those eight areas.
Plan: InshaAllah, I will make a plan on how to implement the list of eight activities, especially in areas where I am weak.

Nouns and Verbs: For ease in practice, search only 3-letter sound verbs in the verses and practice their 6 keys. Again, from the start, search for the 3-letter weak verbs and practice their 6 keys. Finally, look for Mazeed Feeh verbs from the start and practice their 6 keys.

Verbs: Practice the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys for each verb given below using TPI.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
to worship	عِبَادَة	مَعْبُوْد	عَابِد	اُعْبُدْ	يَعْبُدُ	عَبَدَ	ع ب د / ذ	143
to become good	حُسْن	–	حَسَن	اُحْسُنْ	يَحْسُنُ	حَسُنَ	ح س ن / ک	66
to take	أَخْذ	مَأْخُوْذ	اٰخِذ	خُذْ	يَأْخُذُ	أَخَذَ	أ خ ذ / ذ	135
to say	قَوْل	مَقُوْل	قَائِل	قُلْ	يَقُوْلُ	قَالَ	ق وْ ل / قا	1719
decrease	قَلّ	–	قَلِيْل	قِلَّ	يَقِلُّ	قَلَّ	ق ل ل / ضل	72
to be good	إِحْسَان	مُحْسَن	مُحْسِن	أَحْسِنْ	يُحْسِنُ	أَحْسَنَ	ح س ن / أسـ+	74
to establish	إِقَامَة	مُقَام	مُقِيْم	أَقِمْ	يُقِيْمُ	أَقَامَ	ق و م / أسـ+	71
to give	إِيْتَاء	مُؤْتًى	مُؤْتٍ	اٰتِ	يُؤْتِيْ	اٰتٰى	أ ت ي / أسـ+	274
to turn away	تَوَلٍّ	مُتَوَلًّى	مُتَوَلٍّ	تَوَلَّ	يَتَوَلّٰى	تَوَلّٰى	و ل ي / تد+	78
to refuse	إِعْرَاض	مُعْرَض	مُعْرِض	أَعْرِضْ	يُعْرِضُ	أَعْرَضَ	ع ر ض / أسـ+	53

Nouns

Meaning	Plural	Singular
parents	وَالِدَيْن[2]	وَالِد
orphan	يَتَامٰى	يَتِيْم
needy	مَسَاكِيْن	مِسْكِيْن
prayer	صَلَوَات	صَلَاة

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Qur'an Lesson 12a — Covenant of blood (Al-Baqarah: 84)

وَلَا تُخْرِجُوْنَ	دِمَآءَكُمْ	لَا تَسْفِكُوْنَ	مِيْثَاقَكُمْ	اَخَذْنَا	وَاِذْ
and (you will) not evict	your blood	"You will not shed	your covenant,	We took	And when

تَشْهَدُوْنَ (84)	وَاَنْتُمْ	اَقْرَرْتُمْ	ثُمَّ	مِّنْ دِيَارِكُمْ	اَنْفُسَكُمْ
(were) witnessing.	while you	you ratified	then	from your homes,"	yourselves

Brief Explanation

- وَاِذْ اَخَذْنَا مِيْثَاقَكُمْ…: Allah took a covenant from Bani Israel that they would not kill people nor expel them from their homes. Look at the importance Allah gave to human rights of every person, especially the right to live and to have property. He says:
  - We took the covenant;
  - You ratified it; and
  - You were witnesses to it, i.e., it was not taken in your absence.
- لَا تَسْفِكُوْنَ دِمَآءَكُمْ…: Your blood, i.e., the blood of some of you. Hurting each other is like hurting yourself.
- وَلَا تُخْرِجُوْنَ اَنْفُسَكُمْ…: Don't evict yourselves, i.e., some of you should not evict others. When a person is evicted from his home, he feels humiliated in his place. He will be a stranger wherever he goes. He may go through extreme suffering because of his eviction.
- It is a reminder for us Muslims too that we should never break covenants nor do evil deeds.

Hadith: Nu'man bin Basheer ﷺ reported Allah's Messenger ﷺ as saying: The similitude of believers in regard to mutual love, affection, fellow feeling is that of one body; when any limb of it aches, the whole body aches, because of sleeplessness and fever. (Sahih Muslim 2586)

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

- Allah took the covenant from Bani Israel that they would not kill people nor expel them from their homes.
- Allah has given special importance to human rights.
- Allah wants to see the believers as one body. Hurting each other is like hurting yourself.

Du'a: O Allah! Protect us from breaking the covenants that we have with You, i.e., obeying You in all aspects of our life.

Plan: I will have the utmost regard for human lives and their property.

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

Verbs: Practice the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys for each verb given below using TPI.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
To shed	سَفْك	مَسْفُوْك	سَافِك	اِسْفِكْ	يَسْفِكُ	سَفَكَ	س ف ك / ضد	2
To witness	شَهَادَة	مَشْهُوْد	شَاهِد	اِشْهَدْ	يَشْهَدُ	شَهِدَ	ش ه د / سد	90
To take	أَخْذ	مَأْخُوْذ	اٰخِذ	خُذْ	يَأْخُذُ	أَخَذَ	أ خ ذ / ذ	135
To evict	إِخْرَاج	مُخْرَج	مُخْرِج	أَخْرِجْ	يُخْرِجُ	أَخْرَجَ	خ ر ج / أسد+	112
To ratify	إِقْرَار	مُقَرّ	مُقِرّ	أَقْرِرْ	يُقِرُّ	أَقَرَّ	ق ر ر / أسد+	4

Nouns

Meaning	Plural	Singular
covenant	مَوَاثِيْق	مِيْثَاق
blood	دِمَاء	دَم
self	أَنْفُس	نَفْس
home	دِيَار	دَار

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Qur'an Lesson 12b

Killing and expulsion
(Al-Baqarah: 85)

مِّنْكُمْ	وَتُخْرِجُوْنَ فَرِيْقًا	تَقْتُلُوْنَ اَنْفُسَكُمْ	هٰٓؤُلَآءِ	اَنْتُمْ	ثُمَّ
of you	and (you) evict a party	(who) kill yourselves	(are) those	you	Then

وَالْعُدْوَانِ ؕ	بِالْاِثْمِ	عَلَيْهِمْ	تَظٰهَرُوْنَ	مِّنْ دِيَارِهِمْ ز
and [the] transgression.	in sin	against them	you support one another	from their homes,

اِخْرَاجُهُمْ ؕ	مُحَرَّمٌ عَلَيْكُمْ	وَهُوَ	تُفٰدُوْهُمْ	اُسٰرٰى	وَاِنْ يَّاْتُوْكُمْ
their eviction.	(was) forbidden to you	while it	you ransom them;	(as) captives,	And if they come to you

Brief Explanation

- …تَقْتُلُوْنَ اَنْفُسَكُمْ: Such events happened throughout the history of Bani Israel. In Madinah also, three Jewish tribes were behaving the same way. Banu Quraidah were with Aws tribe of Arabs of Madinah, and Banu Nadheer were with Khazraj tribe of Arabs.
- …تَظٰهَرُوْنَ عَلَيْهِمْ: Each tribe would support its party against the other in battles, even though the other party had Jews too.
- …وَاِنْ يَّاْتُوْكُمْ اُسٰرٰى: After the battle, the Jews would ransom the captive Jews of the other tribe saying that this is Allah's command.
- …وَهُوَ مُحَرَّمٌ: They should not have fought in the first place and should not have evicted them from their homes.
- **It is a reminder for us Muslims too.** Unfortunately, you see so many wars and killings between Muslims. May Allah help us avoid all wrongs.

Hadith: Jabir bin Abdullah ﷺ reported that Allah's Messenger ﷺ said: Be on your guard against committing oppression, for oppression is darkness on the Day of Resurrection. (Muslim: 2578)

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

- Don't violate the commands of Allah.
- Don't leave any part of Islam.

Du'a: O Allah! Protect us from your anger. Help me fulfil everyone's rights.
Plan: InshaAllah, I will not abuse anyone and not even think to hurt anyone.

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

Verbs: Practice the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys for each verb given below using TPI.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضِ	Root & Code	Rep.
to kill	قَتْل	مَقْتُوْل	قَاتِل	اُقْتُلْ	يَقْتُلُ	قَتَلَ	ق ت ل / ذ	93
to transgress	عُدْوَان	مَعْدُوّ عَلَيْهِ	عَادٍ	اُعْدُ	يَعْدُوْ	عَدَا	ع د و / دع	20
to come	إِتْيَان	مَأْتِيّ	اٰتٍ	اِئْتِ	يَأْتِيْ	أَتٰى	أ ت ي / هد	275
to evict	إِخْرَاج	مُخْرَج	مُخْرِج	أَخْرِجْ	يُخْرِجُ	أَخْرَجَ	خ ر ج / أسـ+	112
to support one another	تَظَاهُر	مُتَظَاهَر بِهِ	مُتَظَاهِر	تَظَاهَرْ	يَتَظَاهَرُ	تَظَاهَرَ	ظ ه ر / تدا+	3
to ransom	مُفَادَاة	مُفَادًى	مُفَادٍ	فَادِ	يُفَادِيْ	فَادٰى	ف د ي / حا+	1
to forbid	تَحْرِيْم	مُحَرَّم	مُحَرِّم	حَرِّمْ	يُحَرِّمُ	حَرَّمَ	ح ر م / عل+	44

Nouns

Meaning	Plural	Singular
self	أَنْفُس	نَفْس
party	فُرَقَاء	فَرِيْق
home	دِيَار	دَار
sin	آثَام	إِثْم
captive	أُسَارٰى	أَسِيْر

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Qur'an Lesson 12c — Believe in parts? (Al-Baqarah: 85-86)

اَفَتُؤْمِنُوْنَ	بِبَعْضِ الْكِتٰبِ	وَتَكْفُرُوْنَ بِبَعْضٍ ۚ	فَمَا جَزَآءُ
So do you believe	in part (of) the Book	and disbelieve in part?	Then what (should be the) recompense

مَنْ يَّفْعَلُ	ذٰلِكَ	مِنْكُمْ	اِلَّا خِزْيٌ	فِى الْحَيٰوةِ الدُّنْيَا ۚ
(for the one) who does	that	among you,	except disgrace	in the life (of) the world;

وَيَوْمَ الْقِيٰمَةِ	يُرَدُّوْنَ	اِلٰٓى اَشَدِّ الْعَذَابِ ؕ	وَمَا اللّٰهُ	بِغَافِلٍ
and (on the) Day of [the] Resurrection	they will be sent back	to (the) most severe punishment	And Allah (is) not	unaware

عَمَّا تَعْمَلُوْنَ (85)	اُولٰٓئِكَ الَّذِيْنَ	اشْتَرَوُا	الْحَيٰوةَ الدُّنْيَا	بِالْاٰخِرَةِ ۫
of what you do.	Those (are) the ones who	bought	the life (of) the world	for the Hereafter;

فَلَا يُخَفَّفُ	عَنْهُمُ	الْعَذَابُ	وَلَا هُمْ	يُنْصَرُوْنَ (86) ع
so will not be lightened	for them	the punishment	and not they	will be helped.

Brief Explanation

- اَفَتُؤْمِنُوْنَ بِبَعْضِ الْكِتٰبِ…: At the start of this verse, Allah mentions Bani Israel's violating of the Torah and fighting each other and then using the Torah to rescue the captives. They followed the book according to their wishes.
- They followed some parts and rejected other parts that did not benefit them.
- يَوْمَ الْقِيٰمَةِ يُرَدُّوْنَ…: Such people will have double punishment: Disgrace in this world and severe punishment in the hereafter.
- We should not leave any commandment of Allah. For example, we cannot ignore Fajr Salah because of cold or sleep and pray remaining four Salah.
- The life of this world is very brief and temporary. No one knows when and where he will die. We can't eat more than one plate at a time, can't wear more than one dress at a time, nor use more than one room at a time. We live for only few years in this world. We can't live here forever. Therefore, it will be big foolishness to ignore Allah's commandments for the sake of this world.

Hadith: According to Prophet ﷺ as reported by Anas رضي الله عنه, there are two acts for which the punishment is given in this world itself: transgression and disobeying parents. (Sahih Al-Jami', 2196)

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

- Follow the Deen of Allah fully without leaving any parts.
- Remember the double punishment for those who follow the Deen selectively.
- Extra warning for those who neglect Allah's commands: Allah is watching.

Du'a: O Allah protect us from practicing Deen only in easy areas and leaving others.
Plan: InshaAllah, I will remember the double punishment mentioned here resist the desires of my Nafs by.

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

Verbs: Practice the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys for each verb given below using TPI.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
to disbelieve	كُفْر	مَكْفُوْر	كَافِر	اُكْفُرْ	يَكْفُرُ	كَفَرَ	ك ف ر / ذ	465
to do	فِعْل	مَفْعُوْل	فَاعِل	اِفْعَلْ	يَفْعَلُ	فَعَلَ	ف ع ل / ف	105
to become unaware	غَفْلَة	مَغْفُوْل	غَافِل	اُغْفُلْ	يَغْفُلُ	غَفَلَ	غ ف ل / ذ	34
to do	عَمَل	مَعْمُوْل	عَامِل	اِعْمَلْ	يَعْمَلُ	عَمِلَ	ع م ل / سء	319
to help	نَصْر	مَنْصُوْر	نَاصِر	اُنْصُرْ	يَنْصُرُ	نَصَرَ	ن ص ر / ذ	94
to recompense	جَزَاء	مَجْزِيّ	جَازٍ	اِجْزِ	يَجْزِيْ	جَزٰى	ج ز ي / هد	116
to send back	رَدّ	مَرْدُوْد	رَادّ	رُدَّ	يَرُدُّ	رَدَّ	ر د د / ظن	44
to believe in	إِيْمَان	مُؤْمَن	مُؤْمِن	اٰمِنْ	يُؤْمِنُ	اٰمَنَ	أ م ن / أسء+	818
to purchase	اِشْتِرَاء	مُشْتَرًى	مُشْتَرٍ	اِشْتَرِ	يَشْتَرِيْ	اِشْتَرٰى	ش ر ي / إخ+	21
to lighten	تَخْفِيْف	مُخَفَّف	مُخَفِّف	خَفِّفْ	يُخَفِّفُ	خَفَّفَ	خ ف ف / علا+	9

Nouns

Meaning	Plural	Singular
day	أَيَّام	يَوْم
disgrace	مَخْزَاة	خِزْي
severe	أَشَدّ↑	شَدِيْد

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Qur'an Lesson 12d — Treatment with Musa & Isa & other Messengers (Al-Baqarah: 87-88)

وَلَقَدْ	اٰتَيْنَا مُوْسَى	الْكِتٰبَ	وَقَفَّيْنَا	مِنْۢ بَعْدِهٖ	بِالرُّسُلِ
And indeed	We gave Musa	the Book	and We followed up	after him	with [the] Messengers.

وَاٰتَيْنَا	عِيْسَى ابْنَ مَرْيَمَ	الْبَيِّنٰتِ	وَاَيَّدْنٰهُ	بِرُوْحِ الْقُدُسِ
And We gave	Isa, (the) son (of) Maryam,	[the] clear signs	and We supported him	with the Holy Spirit.

اَفَكُلَّمَا	جَآءَكُمْ رَسُوْلٌۢ	بِمَا	لَا تَهْوٰٓى اَنْفُسُكُمُ	اسْتَكْبَرْتُمْ
Is it (not) so (that) every time	came to you a Messenger	with what	(do) not desire your souls,	you acted arrogantly?

فَفَرِيْقًا	كَذَّبْتُمْ	وَفَرِيْقًا	تَقْتُلُوْنَ (87)	وَقَالُوْا	قُلُوْبُنَا	غُلْفٌ
So a party	you denied,	and a party	you kill(ed).	And they said,	"Our hearts	(are) wrapped."

بَلْ	لَّعَنَهُمُ اللّٰهُ	بِكُفْرِهِمْ	فَقَلِيْلًا مَّا	يُؤْمِنُوْنَ (88)
Nay,	Allah has cursed them	for their disbelief;	so little(is) what	they believe.

Brief Explanation

- In previous verses, Allah talked about Bani Israel's bad behavior towards Musa عليه السلام. Their bad behavior continued even after Musa عليه السلام, i.e., with other prophets such as Dawood, Sulaiman, Zakariah, Yahya عليهم السلام, etc.
- Isa عليه السلام is specifically mentioned after Musa عليه السلام. Why? He was sent to Bani Israel with powerful miracles that began even before his birth. He was given clear signs too, i.e., amazing miracles like healing the sick and bringing the dead back to life with Allah's permission.
- …رُوْحُ الْقُدُس: the Holy Spirit. This title is given as an honor to Jibreel عليه السلام.
- Every messenger is helped by Jibreel عليه السلام. But the case of Isa عليه السلام was special. He was surrounded by the very hostile Bani Israel who tried to kill him.
- Bani Israel wanted laws according to their wishes and not according to what the Prophets conveyed to them from Allah. They were so rebellious that they did not hesitate to accuse the prophets of falsehood or even kill them.
- They said: "Our hearts are wrapped," i.e., "We are strong in our faith and nothing can shake our belief regardless of what was said or who says it."
- Allah gives the real reason of their behavior: He has cursed them. Why? Because they rejected the truth and therefore now they are away from the mercy of Allah.
- Imagine the power of Allah's curse on these people. Astaghfirullah.

Hadith: Ziyad bin `Ilaqah رضي الله عنه narrated from his uncle, that he said: The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم used to say,

اَللّٰهُمَّ إِنِّيْ أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ مُنْكَرَاتِ الْأَخْلَاقِ، وَالْأَعْمَالِ، وَالْأَهْوَاءِ.

O Allah! I seek refuge in You from an evil character, evil actions, and evil desires. (Tirmidhi: 3591)

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

- Bani Israel treated Musa, Isa, and other messengers, may peace be upon them all, with harshness and rejection.
- They rejected the call of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and therefore Allah threw them away from His mercy.
- It is Allah's care and kindness that He kept sending messengers so that people are not lost.
- Jibreel (as) is a mighty messenger of Allah who brings revelation to prophets. He is also known as روح القدس (Holy Spirit).

Du'a: Make our hearts receptive to Your guidance. Make us true followers of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.
Plan: InshaAllah, I will seek advice from good people and listen to it with humility. I will not be arrogant even when I am angry.

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

Verbs: Practice the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys for each verb given below using TPI.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
to kill	قَتْل	مَقْتُوْل	قَاتِل	اُقْتُلْ	يَقْتُلُ	قَتَلَ	ق ت ل / ذ	93
to curse	لَعْن	مَلْعُوْن	لَاعِن	اِلْعَنْ	يَلْعَنُ	لَعَنَ	ل ع ن / ف	27
to disbelieve	كُفْر	مَكْفُوْر	كَافِر	اُكْفُرْ	يَكْفُرُ	كَفَرَ	ك ف ر / ف	465
to come	جَيْئَة	–	جَاءٍ	جِئْ	يَجِيْءُ	جَاءَ	ج ي أ / زا	277
to desire	هَوًى	مَهْوِيّ	هَوٍ	اِهْوَ	يَهْوٰى	هَوِيَ	ه و ي / رض	13
to say	قَوْل	مَقُوْل	قَائِل	قُلْ	يَقُوْلُ	قَالَ	ق و ل / قا	1719
to decrease	قَلّ	–	قَلِيْل	قِلَّ	يَقِلُّ	قَلَّ	ق ل ل / ضل	72
to give	إِيْتَاء	مُؤْتًى	مُؤْتٍ	اٰتِ	يُؤْتِيْ	اٰتٰى	أ ت ي / أسـ+	274
to follow up	تَقْفِيَة	مُقَفًّى	مُقَفٍّ	قَفِّ	يُقَفِّيْ	قَفّٰى	ق ف و / علـ+	4
to support	تَأْيِيْد	مُؤَيَّد	مُؤَيِّد	أَيِّدْ	يُؤَيِّدُ	أَيَّدَ	أ ي د / علـ+	9
to act arrogantly	اِسْتِكْبَار	مُسْتَكْبَر	مُسْتَكْبِر	اِسْتَكْبِرْ	يَسْتَكْبِرُ	اِسْتَكْبَرَ	ك ب ر / اِسـ+	48
to deny	تَكْذِيْب	مُكَذَّب	مُكَذِّب	كَذِّبْ	يُكَذِّبُ	كَذَّبَ	ك ذ ب / علـ+	198
to believe in	إِيْمَان	مُؤْمَن	مُؤْمِن	اٰمِنْ	يُؤْمِنُ	اٰمَنَ	أ م ن / أسـ+	818

Nouns

Meaning	Plural	Singular
book	كُتُب	كِتَاب
Messenger	رُسُل	رَسُوْل
Clear signs	بَيِّنَات	بَيِّنَة
soul, self	أَنْفُس	نَفْس
heart	قُلُوْب	قَلْب
wrapped	غُلُف	أَغْلَف

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Qur'an Lesson 13a

Rejecting the book
(Al-Baqarah: 89)

مَعَهُمْ	لِّمَا	مُصَدِّقٌ	مِّنْ عِنْدِ اللهِ	جَآءَهُمْ كِتٰبٌ	وَلَمَّا
with them,	what (was)	confirming	from Allah	came to them a Book	And when

فَلَمَّا	كَفَرُوْا	عَلَى الَّذِيْنَ	يَسْتَفْتِحُوْنَ	مِنْ قَبْلُ	وَكَانُوْا
then when	disbelieved -	over those who	(that), pray for victory	before	though they used to

عَلَى الْكٰفِرِيْنَ 89	فَلَعْنَةُ اللهِ	كَفَرُوْا بِهٖ	مَّا عَرَفُوْا	جَآءَهُمْ
(is) on the disbelievers.	So (the) curse(of) Allah	they disbelieved in it.	what they recognized,	came to them

Brief Explanation

- وَلَمَّا جَآءَهُمْ كِتٰبٌ... : The Jews of Madinah were waiting for the Prophet that was mentioned in their books. Whenever they were defeated by Mushriks in Madina, they used to pray to Allah to send that prophet as soon as possible so that they can defeat others. Even the people of Madinah knew such things from the Jews.
- فَلَمَّا جَآءَهُمْ مَّا عَرَفُوْا...: The Jews of Madinah indeed knew and even discussed among themselves that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was a true Prophet and the same that was mentioned in their books.
- Knowledge is not enough. It has to be followed by action. We should accept the truth once we know it.
- Why did they reject Prophet Muhammad ﷺ? It is mentioned in the next verse.

From History: Safiyyah رضي الله عنها, one of the wives of the Holy Prophet, was the daughter of a learned Jew and the niece of another. She says: When the Holy Prophet migrated to Madinah, my father and uncle went to see him. When they returned home, I heard the following conversation between them.

Uncle: Is he really the same Prophet about whom there are prophecies in our books?

Father: By God, he is the same.

Uncle: Are you quite sure?

Father: Yes!

Uncle: Then what is your intention?

Father: I will oppose him as long as I live and will not let his mission succeed. (Ibn Hisham, Vol. II)

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

- The Jews were praying to Allah for a Prophet. They knew about his coming and about his signs.
- When the prophet, i.e., prophet Muhammad ﷺ came, they rejected him knowingly.
- Allah's curse is on disbelievers, i.e., Allah throws them away from His mercy. Imagine and feel the state of such people on the Day of Judgment.

Du'a: O Allah! Let me not reject any truth after knowing it.

Plan: InshaAllah, I will remember the curse of Allah on those who reject the truth so that I do not become like Kafireen.

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

Verbs: Practice the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys for each verb given below using TPI.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
to disbelieve	كُفْر	مَكْفُوْر	كَافِر	اُكْفُرْ	يَكْفُرُ	كَفَرَ	ك ف ر / ف	465
to recognize	عِرْفَان	مَعْرُوْف	عَارِف	اِعْرِفْ	يَعْرِفُ	عَرَفَ	ع ر ف / ض	59
to come	جَيْئَة	–	جَاءٍ	جِئْ	يَجِيْءُ	جَاءَ	ج ي أ / زا	277
to become	كَوْن	–	كَائِن	كُنْ	يَكُوْنُ	كَانَ	ك و ن / قا	1358
to confirm	تَصْدِيْق	مُصَدَّق	مُصَدِّق	صَدِّقْ	يُصَدِّقُ	صَدَّقَ	ص د ق / علا+	31
to pray for victory	اِسْتِفْتَاح	مُسْتَفْتَح	مُسْتَفْتِح	اِسْتَفْتِحْ	يَسْتَفْتِحُ	اِسْتَفْتَحَ	ف ت ح / اِسـ+	3

Nouns

Meaning	Plural	Singular
Book	كُتُب	كِتَاب

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Qur'an Lesson 13b

Evil transaction of Kufr
(Al-Baqarah: 90)

بِئْسَمَا	اشْتَرَوْا بِهٖٓ	اَنْفُسَهُمْ	اَنْ يَّكْفُرُوْا	بِمَآ	اَنْزَلَ اللّٰهُ	بَغْيًا
Evil (is) that	(for) which they have sold	themselves,	that they disbelieve	in what	Allah has revealed,	grudging

اَنْ يُّنَزِّلَ اللّٰهُ	مِنْ فَضْلِهٖ	عَلٰى مَنْ يَّشَآءُ	مِنْ عِبَادِهٖ ۚ
that Allah sends down	of His Grace	on whom He wills	from His servants.

فَبَآءُوْ	بِغَضَبٍ عَلٰى غَضَبٍ ۗ	وَلِلْكٰفِرِيْنَ	عَذَابٌ مُّهِيْنٌ (90)
So they have drawn (on themselves)	wrath upon wrath.	And for the disbelievers	(is) a humiliating punishment.

Brief Explanation

- …بِئْسَمَا اشْتَرَوْا بِهٖٓ اَنْفُسَهُمْ: People who disbelieved sold themselves. They purchased Kufr and grudges in exchange for Jannah, the companionship of the Prophet ﷺ in this world and in the hereafter.
- Why did they sell themselves? Because of their grudge, jealousy, arrogance, and prejudice. They rejected Prophet Muhammad ﷺ because he was not from Bani Israel! It was as if they expected Allah to consult them regarding whom to make the messenger. They followed their own desires instead of Allah's commands.
- …مِنْ عِبَادِهٖ: Allah sends down His grace on whoever He wills.
- …بِغَضَبٍ عَلٰى غَضَبٍ: because of their kufr and arrogance.
- مُّهِيْنٌ: Allah will crush their arrogance by not just punishment but by a humiliating punishment. This punishment is because of their Kufr (وَلِلْكَافِرِيْنَ).

Hadith: Az-Zubair bin Al-'Awwam رضي الله عنه narrated that the Prophet ﷺ said: The disease of the nations before you is creeping towards you: Envy and hatred. It is the shaver; I am not talking about what cuts the hair, but what severs the religion. By the One in Whose Hand is my soul! You will not enter Paradise until you believe, and you will not believe until you love each other. Shall I tell you about what will strengthen that for you? Spread the Salam among each other. (Tirmidhi: 2510)

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

- People who disbelieved the Prophet, sold themselves to their passions of grudge, to Kufr, instead of Jannah and the pleasure of Allah
- Allah's wrath over wrath will be on such people.
- They will have not just punishment but a humiliating punishment.

Du'a: O Allah! Save me from any grudge in my heart against any of Your commands. Save me from prejudice.

Plan: InshaAllah, I will always remember the wisdom and power of Allah and His rewards and humiliating punishments if I feel any grudge in my heart against any of His commands.

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

Verbs: Practice the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys for each verb given below using TPI.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
to disbelieve	كُفْر	مَكْفُوْر	كَافِر	اُكْفُرْ	يَكْفُرُ	كَفَرَ	ك ف ر / ف	465
to be angry with	غَضَب	مَغْضُوْب	غَاضِب	اِغْضَبْ	يَغْضَبُ	غَضِبَ	غ ض ب / سـ	23
to grudge	بَغْي	مَبْغِيّ	بَاغٍ	اِبْـغِ	يَبْغِيْ	بَغٰى	ب غ ي / هد	22
to will	شَيْئ	مَشِيْء	شَاءٍ	شَأْ	يَشَاءُ	شَاءَ	ش ي أ / خا	236
to return	بَوَاء	–	باءٍ	بُؤْ	يَبُوْءُ	بَاءَ	ب و أ / قا	6
to sell	اِشْتِرَاء	مُشْتَرًى	مُشْتَرٍ	اِشْتَرِ	يَشْتَرِيْ	اِشْتَرٰى	ش ر ي / إخ+	21
to reveal	إِنْزَال	مُنْزَل	مُنْزِل	أَنْزِلْ	يُنْزِلُ	أَنْزَلَ	ن ز ل / أسـ+	190
to send down	تَنْزِيْل	مُنَزَّل	مُنَزِّل	نَزِّلْ	يُنَزِّلُ	نَزَّلَ	ن ز ل / عل+	79
to humiliate	إِهَانَة	مُهَان	مُهِيْن	أَهِنْ	يُهِيْنُ	أَهَانَ	هـ و ن / أسـ+	16

Nouns

Meaning	Plural	Singular
self	أَنْفُس	نَفْس
grace	أَفْضَال	فَضْل

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Qur'an Lesson 13c

"We believe in our books"

(Al-Baqarah: 91-92)

وَاِذَا قِيْلَ لَهُمْ اٰمِنُوْا بِمَآ اَنْزَلَ اللّٰهُ قَالُوْا

And when it is said to them,	"Believe	in what	Allah has revealed,"	they say,

نُؤْمِنُ بِمَآ اُنْزِلَ عَلَيْنَا وَيَكْفُرُوْنَ بِمَا وَرَآءَهٗ وَهُوَ

"We believe	in what	was revealed to us."	And they disbelieve	in what (is) besides it,	while it

الْحَقُّ مُصَدِّقًا لِّمَا مَعَهُمْ ۗ قُلْ فَلِمَ تَقْتُلُوْنَ

(is) the truth	confirming	what (is) with them.	Say,	"Then why (did) you kill

اَنْۢبِيَآءَ اللّٰهِ مِنْ قَبْلُ اِنْ كُنْتُمْ مُّؤْمِنِيْنَ (91) وَلَقَدْ جَآءَكُمْ

(the) Prophets of Allah	before,	if you were believers?"	And indeed	came to you

مُّوْسٰى بِالْبَيِّنٰتِ ثُمَّ اتَّخَذْتُمُ الْعِجْلَ مِنْۢ بَعْدِهٖ وَاَنْتُمْ

Musa	with [the] clear signs,	then you took	the calf	after him,	and you

ظٰلِمُوْنَ (92)

(were) wrongdoers.

Brief Explanation

- وَاِذَا قِيْلَ لَهُمْ اٰمِنُوْا...: Whenever Bani Israel were asked to believe in the Qur'an, they used to say: We believe in Tawrah only and we reject everything else.
- وَهُوَ الْحَقُّ مُصَدِّقًا: However, belief in Tawrah requires them to believe in the Qur'an because of two reasons:
  1. Tawraah says that Prophet Muhammad ﷺ will come. The arrival of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and the Qur'an is a proof that the Tawrah is true.
  2. The Qur'an testifies to the truthfulness of the Tawrah; that Tawrah is a book of Allah.
- قُلْ فَلِمَ تَقْتُلُوْنَ...: Qur'an reveals the hollow claim of their belief now. They had killed prophets of Allah! Musa عليه السلام was their biggest benefactor, the one who did so much for them. Even then, right there, in his presence, and right after seeing miracles such as their rescue from Fir'oun, they worshipped the calf!
- Allah asks them: Does your Iman tell you to kill the prophets or worship a calf? The reality is that you are wrongdoers.

Hadith: Umar رضي الله عنه said in long Hadith about Jibreel عليه السلام: He (Jibreel) then enquired: "Tell me about Iman." He ﷺ said: "It is to believe in Allah, His angels, His Books, His Messengers and the Last Day and that you believe in preordainment (destiny or fate), its bad and good consequences." He said, "You have spoken the truth. (Muslim: 60)

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

- Jews rejected the Prophet Muhammed ﷺ message saying they will only believe in what was revealed to them, i.e. Tawrah.
- Allah points out to the insincerity in their claim by saying: If you were true followers of Tawrah, then you would not have killed the prophets nor worshipped a calf.

Du'a: O Allah! Help me believe in the Qur'an firmly and follow the Qur'an sincerely.
Plan: InshaAllah, I will accept the truth whoever says it.

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

Verbs: Practice the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys for each verb given below using TPI.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
to disbelieve	كُفْر	مَكْفُوْر	كَافِر	اُكْفُرْ	يَكْفُرُ	كَفَرَ	ك ف ر / ف	465
to kill	قَتْل	مَقْتُوْل	قَاتِل	اُقْتُلْ	يَقْتُلُ	قَتَلَ	ق ت ل / ذ	93
to do wrong	ظُلْم	مَظْلُوْم	ظَالِم	اِظْلِمْ	يَظْلِمُ	ظَلَمَ	ظ ل م / ض	266
to say	قَوْل	مَقُوْل	قَايِل	قُلْ	يَقُوْلُ	قَالَ	ق و ل / قا	1719
to become true	حَقّ	–	حَقِيْق	اِحْقِقْ	يَحِقُّ	حَقَّ	ح ق ق / ضل	270
to become	كَوْن	–	كَايِن	كُنْ	يَكُوْنُ	كَانَ	ك و ن / قا	1358
to come	مَجِيْئَة	–	جَاءٍ	جِئْ	يَجِيْءُ	جَاءَ	ج ي أ / زا	277
to believe in	إِيْمَان	مُؤْمَن	مُؤْمِن	اٰمِنْ	يُؤْمِنُ	اٰمَنَ	أ م ن / أسـ+	818
to reveal	إِنْزَال	مُنْزَل	مُنْزِل	أَنْزِلْ	يُنْزِلُ	أَنْزَلَ	ن ز ل / أسـ+	190
to confirm	تَصْدِيْق	مُصَدَّق	مُصَدِّق	صَدِّقْ	يُصَدِّقُ	صَدَّقَ	ص د ق / عل+	31
to take	اِتِّخَاذ	مُتَّخَذ	مُتَّخِذ	اِتَّخِذْ	يَتَّخِذُ	اِتَّخَذَ	أ خ ذ / اِخ+	128

Nouns

Meaning	Plural	Singular
prophet	أَنْبِيَاء	نَبِيّ
clear sign	بَيِّنَات	بَيِّنَة
calf	عُجُوْل	عِجْل

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Qur'an Lesson 13d

Covenant with Toor above
(Al-Baqarah: 93)

وَاِذْ اَخَذْنَا مِيْثَاقَكُمْ وَرَفَعْنَا فَوْقَكُمُ

And when We took	your covenant	and We raised	over you

الطُّوْرَ ؕ خُذُوْا مَآ اٰتَيْنٰكُمْ بِقُوَّةٍ وَّاسْمَعُوْا ؕ قَالُوْا سَمِعْنَا

the mount,	"Hold	what We gave you,	with firmness	and listen!"	They said,	"We heard

وَعَصَيْنَا ۗ وَاُشْرِبُوْا فِيْ قُلُوْبِهِمُ الْعِجْلَ بِكُفْرِهِمْ ؕ

and we disobeyed."	And they were made to drink	in their hearts	(love of) the calf	because of their disbelief.

قُلْ بِئْسَمَا يَاْمُرُكُمْ بِهٖٓ اِيْمَانُكُمْ اِنْ كُنْتُمْ مُّؤْمِنِيْنَ 93

Say,	"Evil (is) that	orders you (to do) it	your faith,	if you are believers."

Brief Explanation

- وَاِذْ اَخَذْنَا مِيْثَاقَكُمْ…: Bani Israel were reluctant in accepting the Tawrah. Allah raised a mountain above them to threaten them. Was it to force Iman on them? No. They had already believed in Musa. Now out of care, Allah showed His power so that they would be reminded of their commitments.
- Raising of the mountain over them shows how serious Allah is about His Book.
- خُذُوْ مَآ اٰتَيْنٰكُمْ…: Hold what We gave you with firmness! They were asked to hold on to the Tawrah firmly, i.e., fulfill its rights such as recitation, understanding, implementing, and spreading it. The same is true today for the Qur'an!
- قَالُوْا سَمِعْنَا وَعَصَيْنَا…: Close your eyes for a second and just imagine how horrifying the situation must be. Even then Bani Israel replied: We hear, and we disobey! How disobedient and rebellious people were they! It was Allah's mercy that He didn't crush them.
- Another meaning is: They said سَمِعْنَا on tongues but عَصَيْنَا was in their hearts and this is what their actions showed. Are we doing the same? We claim to believe in the Qur'an. How are our financial dealings and social customs such as weddings? Do we practice Islam there too?
- وَاُشْرِبُوْا …: "They were made to drink". Who made them drink? Allah. But here, we are taught to not ascribe this punishment directly to Allah as a respect to Allah.
- When a person drinks water, it runs in the blood streams of a person. They were made to 'drink' the love of the calf, i.e. they were so much attached to it that even after seeing miracles of Allah, they worshipped the calf.
- Bani Israel were punished and left to love the calf because of their Kufr. Here is an important lesson: A sin may lead to another sin as a punishment from Allah.

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Hadith: Zaid bin Arqam ﷺ reported that One day Allah's Messenger ﷺ stood up to deliver sermon at a watering place known as Khumm situated between Mecca and Medina. He praised Allah, extolled Him and delivered the sermon and. exhorted (us) and said: O people, I am a human being. I am about to receive a messenger (the angel of death) from my Lord and I, in response to Allah's call, (would bid good-bye to you), but I am leaving among you two weighty things: the one being the Book of Allah in which there is right guidance and light, so hold fast to the Book of Allah and adhere to it. He exhorted (us) (to hold fast) to the Book of Allah. (Muslim: 2408)

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

- Allah is very serious about our fulfilling the rights of His Book.
- A sin, if not followed by repentance, may lead to another sin.
- Listening is the first step before action. Therefore, we should attentively listen to Qur'an & its meaning so that we learn and obey the commands.

Du'a: May Allah give us Tawfeeq to obey Him always.
Plan: InshaAllah I will always try to stick to the Qur'an and fulfill all its rights.

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

Verbs: Practice the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys for each verb given below using TPI.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضِ	Root & Code	Rep.
to raise	رَفْع	مَرْفُوْع	رَافِع	اِرْفَعْ	يَرْفَعُ	رَفَعَ	ر ف ع / ف	28
to listen	سَمْع	مَسْمُوْع	سَامِع	اِسْمَعْ	يَسْمَعُ	سَمِعَ	س م ع / سـ	147
to disbelieve	كُفْر	مَكْفُوْر	كَافِر	اُكْفُرْ	يَكْفُرُ	كَفَرَ	ك ف ر / ف	465
to take	أَخْذ	مَأْخُوْذ	اٰخِذ	خُذْ	يَأْخُذُ	أَخَذَ	أ خ ذ / ذ	135
to be firm	قُوَّة	مَقْوِيّ بِهِ	قَوِيّ	اِقْوَ	يَقْوٰى	قَوِيَ	ق و ى / رضـ	40
to say	قَوْل	مَقُوْل	قَائِل	قُلْ	يَقُوْلُ	قَالَ	ق و ل / قا	1719
to disobey	مَعْصِيَة	مَعْصِيّ	عَاصٍ	اِعْصِ	يَعْصِيْ	عَصٰى	ع ص ي / هد	32
to order	أَمْر	مَأْمُوْر	اٰمِر	مُرْ	يَأْمُرُ	أَمَرَ	أ م ر / ذ	231
to give	إِيْتَاء	مُؤْتًى	مُؤْتٍ	اٰتِ	يُؤْتِيْ	اٰتٰى	أ ت ي / أسـ+	274
to make drink	إِشْرَاب	مُشْرَب	مُشْرِب	أَشْرِبْ	يُشْرِبُ	أَشْرَبَ	ش ر ب / أسـ+	1
to believe in	إِيْمَان	مُؤْمَن	مُؤْمِن	اٰمِنْ	يُؤْمِنُ	اٰمَنَ	أ م ن / أسـ+	818

Nouns

Meaning	Plural	Singular
covenant	مَوَاثِيْق	مِيْثَاق
heart	قُلُوْب	قَلْب
calf	عُجُوْل	عِجْل

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Qur'an Lesson 14a

Hereafter for you only?

(Al-Baqarah: 94-95)

قُلْ اِنْ كَانَتْ لَكُمُ الدَّارُ الْاٰخِرَةُ عِنْدَ اللّٰهِ خَالِصَةً

Say,	"If is	for you	the home (of) the Hereafter	with Allah	exclusively,

مِّنْ دُوْنِ النَّاسِ فَتَمَنَّوُا الْمَوْتَ اِنْ كُنْتُمْ صٰدِقِيْنَ 94

excluding the mankind,	then wish	(for) [the] death,	if you are truthful."

وَلَنْ يَّتَمَنَّوْهُ اَبَدًاۢ بِمَا قَدَّمَتْ اَيْدِيْهِمْ ؕ وَاللّٰهُ عَلِيْمٌۢ

And they will never wish for it,	ever,	because	(of what) sent ahead	their hands.	And Allah	(is) All-Knower

بِالظّٰلِمِيْنَ 95

of the wrongdoers.

Brief Explanation

- …قُلْ اِنْ كَانَتْ لَكُمُ: Jews used to say they were the chosen people and that the home of the Hereafter, i.e., Jannah was for them alone, hellfire wouldn't touch them; and so on.
- …فَتَمَنَّوُا الْمَوْتَ: Allah challenged them by saying that if the hereafter is for you alone, then wish for death! He exposed the hollowness of their claim by telling Muslims that they will never do so!
- …وَلَنْ يَّتَمَنَّوْهُ اَبَدًا: Indeed Jews never dared to wish for death in front of the Prophet because (i) they knew that Jannah was not exclusively for them; (ii) they committed bad deeds, including rejecting the true Prophet, Muhammad ﷺ; (iii) they loved to live in this world as long as they could; (iv) They knew that what Prophet ﷺ was saying was the truth. If they had wished for death, they would have died right there.
- …بِمَا قَدَّمَتْ اَيْدِيْهِمْ: When a person sins excessively (بِمَا قَدَّمَتْ اَيْدِيْهِمْ), he will forget death and would not like to be reminded about it.
- We don't claim that we will surely enter Jannah. We only beg Allah for mercy to help us enter Jannah.

Hadith: Prophet ﷺ said: Whoever asks Allah for Jannah three times, Jannah will say: "O Allah, enter him into Jannah. Whoever seeks protection with Allah from Hell three times, Jahannam says, "Oh Allah protect him from the Fire." (Nasai, Tirmidhi)

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

- Jews believed that the Jannah is exclusively for them and for nobody else.
- Allah challenged their belief by asking them to wish for death.
- In their hearts, they knew that they rejected true Prophets, like Isa عليه السلام and Muhammad ﷺ. They knew that this was a big crime and therefore they did not wish for death.

Du'a: O Allah! make us humble servants and grant us Jannah. Ameen

Plan: InshaAllah, I will ask Allah everyday at least 3 times for entry into Jannah and protection from Hell.

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

Verbs: Practice the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys for each verb given below using TPI.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
to become pure	خُلُوْص	–	خالِص	أُخْلُصْ	يَخْلُصُ	خَلَصَ	خ ل ص / ذ	8
to be true	صِدْق	مَصْدُوْق	صَادِق	أُصْدُقْ	يَصْدُقُ	صَدَقَ	ص د ق / ذ	90
to do wrong	ظُلْم	مَظْلُوْم	ظَالِم	اِظْلِمْ	يَظْلِمُ	ظَلَمَ	ظ ل م / ضد	266
to say	قَوْل	مَقُوْل	قَايِل	قُلْ	يَقُوْلُ	قَالَ	ق و ل / قا	1719
to become	كَوْن	–	كَايِن	كُنْ	يَكُوْنُ	كَانَ	ك و ن / قا	1358
to die	مَوْت	–	مَيِّت	مُتْ	يَمُوْتُ	مَاتَ	م و ت / قا	115
to wish	تَمَنٍّ	مُتَمَنًّى	مُتَمَنٍّ	تَمَنَّ	يَتَمَنّٰى	تَمَنّٰى	م ن ي / تد+	9
to send ahead	تَقْدِيْم	مُقَدَّم	مُقَدِّم	قَدِّمْ	يُقَدِّمُ	قَدَّمَ	ق د م / عل+	27

Nouns

Meaning	Plural	Singular
book	دِيَار	دَار
death	أَمْوَات	مَوْت
hand	أَيْدِي	يَد

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Qur'an Lesson 14b

They love this life
(Al-Baqarah: 96)

Study & Ponder: Propagate, Ask, Visualize Feel, Plan (Check with Scholars), Evaluate

وَلَتَجِدَنَّهُمْ اَحْرَصَ النَّاسِ عَلٰى حَيٰوةٍ ۚۛ

And surely you will find them	(the) most greedy	(of) [the] mankind	for life,

وَمِنَ الَّذِيْنَ اَشْرَكُوْا ۚۛ يَوَدُّ اَحَدُهُمْ لَوْ يُعَمَّرُ اَلْفَ سَنَةٍ ۚۛ

and (greedier) than	those who associate[d] partners (with Allah).	Loves	(each) one of them	If	he could be granted a life	(of) a thousand year(s).

وَمَا هُوَ بِمُزَحْزِحِهٖ مِنَ الْعَذَابِ اَنْ يُّعَمَّرَ ؕ وَاللّٰهُ بَصِيْرٌۢ

But not	it	(will) remove him	from the punishment	that he should be granted life.	And Allah	(is) All-Seer

بِمَا يَعْمَلُوْنَ ﴿96﴾ ع

of what they do.

Brief Explanation

- وَلَتَجِدَنَّهُمْ اَحْرَصَ النَّاسِ...: They would have loved to live, however abased their lives were. They loved to live even at the cost of honor and respect.
- We should live an honorable life. How? By obeying Allah, by begging Him alone, by asking Him alone, by bowing down to Him alone; and by obeying His messenger ﷺ. We should not degrade ourselves by begging people and should not be afraid of anyone except Allah. Life, death, provision, and honor are in the hands of Allah alone.
- وَمَا هُوَ بِمُزَحْزِحِهٖ ...: However long an evil person lives, he will die eventually and face the punishment for what he did. Allah is watching and angels are keeping a record of everything he does.

Hadith: From 'Ubaadah ibn al-Saamit رضي الله عنه, from the Prophet ﷺ who said: "Whoever loves to meet Allah, Allah will love to meet him, and whoever hates to meet Allah, Allah will hate to meet him." (Bukhari)

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

- People who do not like hereafter are greedy for this life, even if it is without honor.
- A long life of evil will not save anyone from punishment.
- Live a life full of good deeds.

Du'a: O Allah! Grant us a life full of good deeds.

Plan: InshaAllah, I try to use my life in doing as many good deeds as possible.

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

Verbs: Practice the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys for each verb given below using TPI.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
to see	بَصَر	–	بَصِيْر	أُبْصُرْ	يَبْصُرُ	بَصُرَ	ب ص ر / ک	66
to do	عَمَل	مَعْمُوْل	عَامِل	اِعْمَلْ	يَعْمَلُ	عَمِلَ	ع م ل / سـ	319
to find	وُجُوْد	مَوْجُوْد	وَاجِد	جِدْ	يَجِدُ	وَجَدَ	و ج د / وء	107
to love	مَوَدَّة	مَوْدُوْد	وَادّ	وَدَّ	يَوَدُّ	وَدَّ	و د د / مسـ	25
to associate partners	إِشْرَاك	مُشْرَك	مُشْرِك	أَشْرِكْ	يُشْرِكُ	أَشْرَكَ	ش ر ك / أسـ+	120
to grant life	تَعْمِيْر	مُعَمَّر	مُعَمِّر	عَمِّر	يُعَمِّرُ	عَمَّرَ	ع م ر / عل+	6

Nouns

Meaning	Plural	Singular
greedy	أَحْرَص ↑	حَرِيْص
thousand	آلَاف	أَلْف

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Qur'an Lesson 14c

Enmity with Jibreel
(Al-Baqarah: 97-99)

Study & Ponder: Propagate, Ask, Visualize, Feel, Plan, Evaluate

قُلْ مَنْ كَانَ عَدُوًّا لِّجِبْرِيْلَ فَاِنَّهٗ نَزَّلَهٗ

Say,	"Whoever is	an enemy	to Jibreel -	then indeed he	brought it down

عَلٰى قَلْبِكَ بِاِذْنِ اللّٰهِ مُصَدِّقًا لِّمَا بَيْنَ يَدَيْهِ وَهُدًى

on your heart	by (the) permission(of) Allah	confirming	what (was) before it	and a guidance

وَّبُشْرٰى لِلْمُؤْمِنِيْنَ (97) مَنْ كَانَ عَدُوًّا لِّلّٰهِ وَمَلٰٓئِكَتِهٖ

and glad tiding(s)	for the believers."	Whoever is	an enemy	(to) Allah	and His Angels,

وَرُسُلِهٖ وَجِبْرِيْلَ وَمِيْكٰلَ فَاِنَّ اللّٰهَ عَدُوٌّ لِّلْكٰفِرِيْنَ (98)

and His Messengers,	and Jibreel and Mikael,	then indeed Allah	(is) an enemy	to the disbelievers.

وَلَقَدْ اَنْزَلْنَآ اِلَيْكَ اٰيٰتٍۢ بَيِّنٰتٍ ۚ وَمَا يَكْفُرُ بِهَآ

And indeed	We revealed to you	clear verses,	and not	disbelieves in them

اِلَّا الْفٰسِقُوْنَ (99)

except the defiantly disobedient.

Brief Explanation

- قُلْ مَنْ كَانَ عَدُوًّا لِّجِبْرِيْلَ...: Angel Jibreel used to bring revelation to all the Prophets, a guidance for the humanity. Even Tawrah was brought by Jibreel عليه السلام. How could Bani Israel be enemy to him!?
- Jibreel brought the revelation to Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم; therefore, Bani Israel got angry and said that this angel was their enemy.
- Four things are mentioned about Qur'an: Jibreel brought it by the order of Allah; it confirms the authenticity of previous books; it is a guidance for the humanity, and it has good news for the believers. If you are not a believer, you will be deprived of all these benefits.
- مَنْ كَانَ عَدُوًّا لِّلّٰهِ...: If someone keeps delivering precious gifts from your parents, will you thank him, appreciate him, and love him? Here is Jibreel doing the same from Allah!! We should love him and all the angels.
- Angel Mikaal is responsible for rain, the source of life and vegetation. When it rains, at least sometimes we should remember Mikaal عليه السلام and love him and thank Allah for all the arrangements.
- Both Jibreel and Mikaal are angels; they do not disobey Allah. In fact, angels pray for us, protect us, and obey Allah always. We should love them all.
- وَلَقَدْ اَنْزَلْنَآ...: The verses of the Qur'an are very clear in their message and in their proof that they are from Allah.

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Hadith: Messenger of Allah, ﷺ said: "When Allah loves a slave, He calls Jibreel عليه السلام (Gabriel) and says: 'I love so-and-so; so love him.' And then Jibreel loves him. Then he (Jibreel) announces in the heavens saying: Allah loves so-and-so; so love him; then the inhabitants of the heavens (the angels) also love him, and then people on earth love him. And when Allah hates a slave, He calls Jibreel and says: 'I hate so-and-so, so hate him.' Then Jibreel also hates him. He (Jibreel) then announces amongst the inhabitants of heavens: 'Verily, Allah hates so-and-so, so you also hate him.' Thus, they also start to hate him. Then he becomes the object of hatred on the earth also". (Bukhari: 387)

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

- Qur'an is sent down on the heart of the Prophet ﷺ. Heart is the center of one's real life.
- Qur'an has guidance and good news for those who believe in it.
- Allah is enemy of those who are the enemies of His angels and His true slaves.
- The verses of the Qur'an are clear in their message. They guide everyone who is sincere.

Du'a: O Allah! Help us love You. Help us remember the presence of angels and love them. Help us love all the messengers.

Plan: InshaAllah, I will prepare a list of angels that are with us, visit us, protect us, or pray for us.

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

Verbs: Practice the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys for each verb given below using TPI.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
to give permission	إِذْن	مَأْذُوْن	اٰذِن	اِئْذَنْ	يَأْذَنُ	أَذِنَ	أ ذ ن / س	60
to disbelieve	كُفْر	مَكْفُوْر	كَافِر	اُكْفُرْ	يَكْفُرُ	كَفَرَ	ك ف ر / ذ	465
to disobey	فِسْق	–	فَاسِق	اُفْسُقْ	يَفْسُقُ	فَسَقَ	ف س ق / ذ	54
to say	قَوْل	مَقُوْل	قَابِل	قُلْ	يَقُوْلُ	قَالَ	ق و ل / قا	1719
to become	كَوْن	–	كَابِن	كُنْ	يَكُوْنُ	كَانَ	ك و ن / قا	1358
to guide	هُدًى	مَهْدِيّ	هَادٍ	اِهْدِ	يَهْدِيْ	هَدٰى	ه د ي / هد	239
to send down	تَنْزِيْل	مُنَزَّل	مُنَزِّل	نَزِّلْ	يُنَزِّلُ	نَزَّلَ	ن ز ل / عل+	79
to confirm	تَصْدِيْق	مُصَدَّق	مُصَدِّق	صَدِّقْ	يُصَدِّقُ	صَدَّقَ	ص د ق / عل+	31
to believe in	إِيْمَان	مُؤْمَن	مُؤْمِن	اٰمِنْ	يُؤْمِنُ	اٰمَنَ	أ م ن / أسـ+	818
to reveal	إِنْزَال	مُنْزَل	مُنْزِل	أَنْزِلْ	يُنْزِلُ	أَنْزَلَ	ن ز ل / أسـ+	190

Nouns

Meaning	Plural	Singular
enemy	أَعْدَاء	عَدُوّ
heart	قُلُوْب	قَلْب
angel	مَلَائِكَة	مَلَك
messenger	رُسُل	رَسُوْل
verse	اٰيَات	اٰيَة
clear sign	بَيِّنَات	بَيِّنَة

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Qur'an Lesson 14d

Threw away pledges
(Al-Baqarah: 100-101)

Study & Ponder: Propagate, Ask, Visualize, Feel, Plan, Evaluate

اَوَ كُلَّمَا عٰهَدُوْا عَهْدًا نَّبَذَهٗ فَرِيْقٌ مِّنْهُمْ ؕ

of them?	a party	threw it away	a covenant,	they took	And is (it not that) whenever

بَلْ اَكْثَرُهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُوْنَ 100 وَلَمَّا جَآءَهُمْ رَسُوْلٌ مِّنْ عِنْدِ اللّٰهِ

from Allah	a Messenger	And when came to them	(do) not believe.	most of them	Nay,

مُصَدِّقٌ لِّمَا مَعَهُمْ نَبَذَ فَرِيْقٌ مِّنَ الَّذِيْنَ اُوْتُوا

were given	of those who	a party	threw away	what (was) with them,	confirming

الْكِتٰبَ ۙ كِتٰبَ اللّٰهِ وَرَآءَ ظُهُوْرِهِمْ كَاَنَّهُمْ لَا يَعْلَمُوْنَ 101

(do) not know.	as if they	behind their backs	Allah's Book	the Book

Brief Explanation

- اَوَ كُلَّمَا عٰهَدُوْا…: They were supposed to follow Tawrah. However, if someone does not have Iman, you cannot expect him to fulfill the covenants.
- وَلَمَّا جَآءَهُمْ…: The arrival of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ was mentioned in Tawrah but as usual, they threw the book aside and rejected the Prophet.
- وَرَآءَ ظُهُوْرِهِمْ…: (Threw away the book) behind their backs, i.e., they did not want to even look at it. If something is kept in front or on the sides, it may be picked it up sometimes. The second meaning is: They did not have any value of the book and that's why they threw it behind their backs.
- The reason for their rejection was not because the Qur'an was not clear. It was their arrogance. Therefore, Allah tells us not to be misled; just look at their history. For different messengers, they did the same.
- The Qur'an is sent down to an unlettered prophet, yet it is clear for anyone to understand it and live by it. Its messages are clear proof of its truthfulness. Even today, the scientific and historical facts prove that the Qur'an has so many clear signs that it is from Allah.

Hadith: Anas bin Malik رضي الله عنه reported that whenever the Prophet ﷺ gave Khutbah, he said: There is no Iman in a person who does not fulfil (his) trusts and there is no Deen in a person who does not fulfil (his) covenants. (Musnad Ahmad 19/376).

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

- A party of Jews rejected Prophet Muhammad ﷺ because they were not sincere.
- We have to fulfill our covenants with Allah, i.e., we should worship Him, obey Him, believe in His messengers and follow them.
- Allah sent the books for reciting, understanding and implementation.

Du'a: O Allah! Help us fulfill our promises and covenants.

Plan: I will make sure to study the Qur'an daily and implement it to the extent I can.

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

Verbs: Practice the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys for each verb given below using TPI.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
to take covenant	عَهْد	مَعْهُوْد	عَاهِد	اِعْهَدْ	يَعْهَدُ	عَهِدَ	ع هـ د / سـ	35
to throw	نَبْذ	مَنْبُوْذ	نَابِذ	اِنْبِذْ	يَنْبِذُ	نَبَذَ	ن ب ذ / ضـ	10
to know	عِلْم	مَعْلُوْم	عَالِم	اِعْلَمْ	يَعْلَمُ	عَلِمَ	ع ل م / سـ	518
to come	جَيْئَة	–	جَاءٍ	جِئْ	يَجِيْءُ	جَاءَ	ج ي أ / زا	277
to take covenant	مُعَاهَدَة	مُعَاهَد	مُعَاهِد	عَاهِدْ	يُعَاهِدُ	عَاهَدَ	ع هـ د / حا+	11
to believe	إِيْمَان	مُؤْمَن	مُؤْمِن	اٰمِنْ	يُؤْمِنُ	اٰمَنَ	أ م ن / أسـ+	818
to confirm	تَصْدِيْق	مُصَدَّق	مُصَدِّق	صَدِّقْ	يُصَدِّقُ	صَدَّقَ	ص د ق / علـ+	31
to give	إِيْتَاء	مُؤْتًى	مُؤْتٍ	اٰتِ	يُؤْتِيْ	اٰتٰى	أ ت ي / أسـ+	274

Nouns

Meaning	Plural	Singular
covenant	عُهُوْد	عَهْد
party	فُرَقَاء	فَرِيْق
book	كُتُب	كِتَاب
back	ظُهُوْر	ظَهْر

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Qur'an Lesson 15a

Followed the devils
(Al-Baqarah: 102)

Study & Ponder — Ask — Propagate — Visualize Feel — Plan — Evaluate

وَاتَّبَعُوْا مَا تَتْلُوا الشَّيٰطِيْنُ عَلٰى مُلْكِ سُلَيْمٰنَ ۚ

And they followed	what	recite(d)	the devils	over (the) kingdom	(of) Sulaiman.

وَمَا كَفَرَ سُلَيْمٰنُ وَلٰكِنَّ الشَّيٰطِيْنَ كَفَرُوْا يُعَلِّمُوْنَ النَّاسَ

And not	disbelieved	Sulaiman	[and] but the devils	disbelieved,	they teach	the people

السِّحْرَ ۗ وَمَآ اُنْزِلَ عَلَى الْمَلَكَيْنِ بِبَابِلَ هَارُوْتَ وَمَارُوْتَ ۭ

[the] magic	and what was sent down	to the two angels	in Babylon,	Harut	and Marut.

وَمَا يُعَلِّمٰنِ مِنْ اَحَدٍ حَتّٰى يَقُوْلَآ اِنَّمَا نَحْنُ فِتْنَةٌ

And not	they both teach	any one	unless	they [both] say,	"Only we	(are) a trial,

فَلَا تَكْفُرْ ۭ

so (do) not disbelieve."

Brief Explanation

- It is reported that during the time of Sulaiman A, magic was becoming common. So, Sulaiman عليه السلام collected the books on magic and buried them. Evil people spread the rumor that Sulaiman A had become a ruler through magic. The evil people said: We will teach you the magic to make you great!
- People had already turned away from the book of Allah (as mentioned in the previous ayah) and now turned to the practice of magic.
- وَمَا كَفَرَ سُلَيْمٰنُ…: Allah says: Sulaiman did not do Kufr; Shayateen did. Practicing magic is kufr.
- وَمَا يُعَلِّمٰنِ مِنْ اَحَدٍ…: Angels were sent to these people to test them. They wound not teach anyone the magic until they say: We are here as a test.

Hadith: The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم said: "Avoid the seven noxious things: Associating anything with Allah, magic, killing one whom Allah has declared inviolate without a just case, devouring usury, consuming the property of an orphan, turning back when the army advances, and slandering chaste women who are believers but indiscreet." (Bukhari: 6857)

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

- When a society is away from the book of Allah, people destroy families, using even magic.
- It is Haram to learn or practice magic.
- Angels pray for good people and help them. Shayateen whisper evil and support bad people.
- We are tested with different attractions in this life. We should always beg Allah for steadfastness on Islam.

Du'a: O Allah! Keep us away from all deeds that You declared Haram. O Allah! Make us successful in all the trails that you have destined for us.

Plan: InshaAllah, I will try to avoid everything that is prohibited nor learn any bad thing.

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

Verbs: Practice the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys for each verb given below using TPI.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
to take possession	مُلْك	مَمْلُوْك	مَالِك	اِمْلِكْ	يَمْلِكُ	مَلَكَ	م ل ك / ضـ	97
to disbelieve	كُفْر	مَكْفُوْر	كَافِر	اُكْفُرْ	يَكْفُرُ	كَفَرَ	ك ف ر / ذ	465
to witch	سِحْر	مَسْحُوْر	سَاحِر	اِسْحَرْ	يَسْحَرُ	سَحَرَ	س ح ر / ف	49
to tempt	فِتْنَة	مَفْتُوْن	فَاتِن	اِفْتِنْ	يَفْتِنُ	فَتَنَ	ف ت ن / ضـ	59
to recite	تِلَاوَة	مَتْلُوّ	تَالٍ	اُتْلُ	يَتْلُوْ	تَلَا	ت ل و / دء	63
to say	قَوْل	مَقُوْل	قَايِل	قُلْ	يَقُوْلُ	قَالَ	ق و ل / قا	1719
to follow	اِتِّبَاع	مُتَّبَع	مُتَّبِع	اِتَّبِعْ	يَتَّبِعُ	اِتَّبَعَ	ت ب ع / إخـ+	140
to teach	تَعْلِيْم	مُعَلَّم	مُعَلِّم	عَلِّمْ	يُعَلِّمُ	عَلَّمَ	ع ل م / علـ+	42
to send down	إِنْزَال	مُنْزَل	مُنْزِل	أَنْزِلْ	يُنْزِلُ	أَنْزَلَ	ن ز ل / أسـ+	190

Nouns

Meaning	Plural	Singular
satan	شَيَاطِيْن	شيْطَان
magic	أَسْحَار	سِحْر
angel	مَلَكَيْن[2]	مَلَك
trial	فِتَن	فِتْنَة

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Qur'an Lesson 15b — Separating husband & wife
(Al-Baqarah: 102)

فَيَتَعَلَّمُوْنَ مِنْهُمَا مَا يُفَرِّقُوْنَ بِهٖ بَيْنَ الْمَرْءِ

But they learn	from those two	what	[they] causes separation	with it	between	the man

وَزَوْجِهٖ ؕ وَمَا هُمْ بِضَآرِّيْنَ بِهٖ مِنْ اَحَدٍ اِلَّا بِاِذْنِ اللّٰهِ ؕ

and his spouse.	And not	they (could)	at all [be those who] harm	with it	any one	except	by permission (of) Allah.

وَيَتَعَلَّمُوْنَ مَا يَضُرُّهُمْ وَلَا يَنْفَعُهُمْ ؕ

And they learn	what harms them	and not profits them.

Brief Explanation

- …فَيَتَعَلَّمُوْنَ مِنْهُمَا: In spite of the warning from the angels, Bani Israel in the time of Sulaiman A chose to learn how to separate couples. That is a sign of how low that society had gone.
- When a society's fundamental unit is shaken and when people start looking into splitting other families, that is an indicator of their extremely bad morals.
- …وَمَا هُمْ بِضَآرِّيْنَ بِهٖ: Most important: Allah emphasizes here that no one can do any harm except with the permission of Allah.
- Some people lie, cheat, harm others, and do evil things intentionally. Their actions show that they have decided to destroy themselves.
- Practicing magic is a big crime and a type of Kufr (disbelief). Kufr leads to hellfire.

Hadith: Jabir ﷺ reported: The Messenger of Allah ﷺ said, "Verily, Satan places his throne over the water and sends out his troops. The closest to him in rank are the greatest at causing tribulations. One of them says: I have done this and this. Satan says: You have done nothing. Another one says: I did not leave this man alone until I separated him from his wife. Satan embraces him and he says: You have done well." [Muslim: 2813]

It was narrated from Ibn 'Abbas ﷺ that the Prophet ﷺ said: "The best of you is the one who is best to his wife, and I am the best of you to my wives." (Ibn Majah: 1977)

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

- Satan loves to create problems in marriage. In case of divorce, the life of husband and wife as well as children, in fact the whole bigger family is damaged tremendously.
- Nothing in this world, not even magic, can harm anyone without Allah's permission.

Du'a: O Allah! Make me strong in the conviction that no one can harm me without Your permission. O Allah! Protect us!

Plan: InshaAllah, I will try to be best with each one of my family members and be patient on their mistakes.

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

Verbs: Practice the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys for each verb given below using TPI.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضِ	Root & Code	Rep.
to profit	نَفْع	مَنْفُوْع	نَافِع	اِنْفَعْ	يَنْفَعُ	نَفَعَ	ن ف ع / ف	42
to give permission	إِذْن	مَأْذُوْن	اٰذِن	اِئْذَنْ	يَأْذَنُ	أَذِنَ	أ ذ ن / سـ	60
to harm	ضَرّ	مَضْرُوْر	ضَارّ	ضُرَّ	يَضُرُّ	ضَرَّ	ض ر ر / ظذ	50
to learn	تَعَلُّم	مُتَعَلَّم	مُتَعَلِّم	تَعَلَّمْ	يَتَعَلَّمُ	تَعَلَّمَ	ع ل م / تد+	2
to separate	تَفْرِيْق	مُفَرَّق	مُفَرِّق	فَرِّق	يُفَرِّقُ	فَرَّقَ	ف ر ق / عل+	10

Nouns

Meaning	Plural	Singular
spouse	أَزْوَاج	زَوْج

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Qur'an Lesson 15c — Evil trading, knowingly (Al-Baqarah: 102-103)

عَلِمُوْا	وَلَقَدْ
they knew	And indeed

وَلَبِئْسَ	مِنْ خَلَاقٍ ۭ	فِي الْاٰخِرَةِ	مَا لَهٗ	اشْتَرٰىهُ	لَمَنِ
And surely evil	any share.	in the Hereafter	not for him	buys it,	that whoever

وَلَوْ اَنَّهُمْ	102 كَانُوْا يَعْلَمُوْنَ	لَوْ	اَنْفُسَهُمْ ۭ	بِهٖ	شَرَوْا	مَا
And if [that] they	they were (to) know.	if	themselves,	with it	they sold	(is) what

كَانُوْا	لَوْ	خَيْرٌ ۭ	مِّنْ عِنْدِ اللّٰهِ	لَمَثُوْبَةٌ	وَاتَّقَوْا	اٰمَنُوْا
they were	if	(would have been) better,	from Allah	surely (the) reward	and feared (Allah),	(had) believed

103 يَعْلَمُوْنَ ع
(to) know.

Brief Explanation

- وَلَقَدْ عَلِمُوْا…: They knew that they will lose Aakhirah and face severe punishment. Whom are they selling in this deal? Themselves! What an evil sale!
- لَوْ كَانُوْا يَعْلَمُوْنَ: If they had studied the book instead of leaving it aside, they would have known that Iman and Taqwa leads to huge rewards from Allah.
- وَلَوْ اَنَّهُمْ اٰمَنُوْا…: What a strong reminder from the Creator of the heavens and the earth! Who does not need nor benefit if someone believes in Him. How merciful Allah is! How great His love for us is! He is wishing for us to realize the truth after He sent it to us through His Messenger.

Hadith: According to Zaid bin Arqam ﷺ, the Prophet ﷺ used to supplicate:

اللَّهُمَّ آتِ نَفْسِي تَقْوَاهَا وَزَكِّهَا أَنْتَ خَيْرُ مَنْ زَكَّاهَا أَنْتَ وَلِيُّهَا وَمَوْلَاهَا

O Allah! Grant my soul righteousness and purify it, for You are the Best Purifier thereof; You are its Protecting friend and its Guardian (Muslim: 2722).

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

- They sold their rewards in exchange for severe punishment. They did an evil deal knowingly but did not realize the far-reaching consequences of their actions (لَوْ كَانُوْا يَعْلَمُوْنَ).
- If they had studied the book instead of leaving it aside, they would have known that Iman and Taqwa leads to huge rewards from Allah (لَوْ كَانُوْا يَعْلَمُوْنَ).

Du'a: O Allah! Bless us with the knowledge that leads to strong belief (in You, Messengers, books, angels, hereafter, fate) and piety.

Plan: InshaAllah, I will try to work towards improving relationships within families and help in resolving conflicts wherever I can.

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

Verbs: Practice the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys for each verb given below using TPI.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضِ	Root & Code	Rep.
to know	عِلْم	مَعْلُوْم	عَالِم	اِعْلَمْ	يَعْلَمُ	عَلِمَ	ع ل م سـ	518
to buy	شِرَاء	مَشْرِيّ	شَارٍ	اِشْرِ	يَشْرِي	شَرٰى	ش ر ي هد	4
to become	كَوْن	–	كَائِن	كُنْ	يَكُوْنُ	كَانَ	ك و ن قا	1358
to purchase	اِشْتِرَاء	مُشْتَرًى	مُشْتَرٍ	اِشْتَرِ	يَشْتَرِيْ	اِشْتَرٰى	ش ر ي اِخ+	21
to believe	إِيْمَان	مُؤْمَن	مُؤْمِن	اٰمِنْ	يُؤْمِنُ	اٰمَنَ	أ م ن أسـ+	818
to fear	اِتِّقَاء	مُتَّقًى	مُتَّقٍ	اِتَّقِ	يَتَّقِيْ	اِتَّقٰى	و ق ي اِخ+	216

Nouns

Meaning	Plural	Singular
self	أَنْفُس	نَفْس

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Qur'an Lesson 15d

Don't say Ra'ina
(Al-Baqarah: 104-105)

يٰٓاَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا لَا تَقُوْلُوْا رَاعِنَا

'Raina'	"(Do) not say	O you who believe[d]!

وَقُوْلُوا انْظُرْنَا وَاسْمَعُوْا ۗ وَلِلْكٰفِرِيْنَ عَذَابٌ اَلِيْمٌ 104

and say	'Unzurna'	and listen.	and for the disbelievers	(is) a painful punishment.

مَا يَوَدُّ الَّذِيْنَ كَفَرُوْا مِنْ اَهْلِ الْكِتٰبِ وَلَا الْمُشْرِكِيْنَ

(Do) not like	those who disbelieve	from (the) People of the Book	and not those who associate partners (with Allah),

اَنْ يُّنَزَّلَ عَلَيْكُمْ مِّنْ خَيْرٍ مِّنْ رَّبِّكُمْ ۗ وَاللّٰهُ يَخْتَصُّ

that	(there should) be sent down to you	any good	from your Lord.	And Allah	chooses

بِرَحْمَتِهٖ مَنْ يَّشَآءُ ۗ وَاللّٰهُ ذُو الْفَضْلِ الْعَظِيْمِ 105

for His Mercy	whom He wills.	And Allah	(is the) Possessor of [the] Bounty	[the] Great.

Brief Explanation

- …يٰٓاَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا: When the Prophet ﷺ used to address Muslims, the Jews used to interrupt and say: Excuse us! The word in Arabic is: Ra'ina (Take care of us). But they used to stretch it out of mischief and say Ra'eena (our shepherd). They wanted to insult the Prophet ﷺ and disturb the gathering. Allah prevented Muslims from using that word and gave them another word انْظُرْنَا (Look upon us).
- وَاسْمَعُوْا: If they listened well, they wouldn't need to ask for anything to be repeated because the Prophet ﷺ used to speak very clearly.
- Kafir is the one who rejects the truth after realizing it.
- …مَا يَوَدُّ الَّذِيْنَ كَفَرُوْا: The Jews of Madinah were jealous of the Muslims; they did not want any good for them. Average Muslims thought that the People of the Book would be great lovers of Allah's message or would at least respect the Prophet! This did not happen. The polytheists (Mushrikeen) of Makkah were enemies too who drove Muslims out of Makkah.
- Khayr means any good such as the book, the messenger, the victory for Islam and Muslims, or any material provisions.
- …وَاللّٰهُ يَخْتَصُّ بِرَحْمَتِهٖ: It is Allah who gives mercy and bounties. Just beg Him because He is the Possessor of all bounties. Don't worry about others' actions against you.
- When Allah mentions His bounties and mercy in any context, we too can immediately pray for them. For example, we can say: اَللّٰهُمَّ إِنَّا نَسْئَلُكَ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ وَرَحْمَتِكَ (O Allah! We ask You for Your bounty and Your mercy).

Hadith: The Qur'an is a such a magnificent gift that we can reach the heights by following it. 'Umar bin Al-Khattab رضي الله عنه reported: The Prophet ﷺ said, "Verily, Allah elevates some people with this Qur'an and abases others." (Muslim: 817).

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

- Avoid using those things that can be abused by others. Use a safer option.
- Respect the Prophet ﷺ when you talk about him.
- Pay proper attention to the recitation, Khutbah, or lecture so that you don't to ask for explanation.
- Seek Allah's and bounty and don't worry about envy or hatred of enemies.

Du'a: O Allah! Give us Tawfeeq to listen to and study the Ahadeeth of the Prophet ﷺ.
Plan: InshaAllah, I will make a plan to study a book of Hadith such as Riyadussaliheen or Miskhat al-Masabeeh.

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

Verbs: Practice the 3 verb keys and the 3 noun keys for each verb given below using TPI.

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
to see	نَظَر	مَنْظُوْر	نَاظِر	اُنْظُرْ	يَنْظُرُ	نَظَرَ	ن ظ ر / ذ	95
to listen	سَمْع	مَسْمُوْع	سَامِع	اِسْمَعْ	يَسْمَعُ	سَمِعَ	س م ع / سـ	147
to disbelieve	كُفْر	مَكْفُوْر	كَافِر	اُكْفُرْ	يَكْفُرُ	كَفَرَ	ك ف ر / ذ	465
to be great	عِظَم	–	عَظِيْم	اُعْظُمْ	يَعْظُمُ	عَظُمَ	ع ظ م / ک	107
to say	قَوْل	مَقُوْل	قَايِل	قُلْ	يَقُوْلُ	قَالَ	ق و ل / قا	1719
to love	وُدّ	مَوْدُوْد	وَادّ	وَدَّ	يَوَدُّ	وَدَّ	و د د / مسـ	25
to will	شَيْئ	مَشِيْء	شَاءٍ	شَأْ	يَشَاءُ	شَاءَ	ش ي أ / خا	236
to disbelieve	إِيْمَان	مُؤْمَن	مُؤْمِن	اٰمِنْ	يُؤْمِنُ	اٰمَنَ	أ م ن / أسـ+	818
to associate partners	إِشْرَاك	مُشْرَك	مُشْرِك	أَشْرِكْ	يُشْرِكُ	أَشْرَكَ	ش ر ك / أسـ+	120
to send down	تَنْزِيْل	مُنَزَّل	مُنَزِّل	نَزِّلْ	يُنَزِّلُ	نَزَّلَ	ن ز ل / علـ+	79
to choose	اِخْتِصَاص	مُخْتَصّ	مُخْتَصّ	اِخْتَصِصْ	يَخْتَصُّ	اِخْتَصَّ	خ ص ص / إخـ+	2

Nouns

Meaning	Plural	Singular
No new nouns		

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Arabic Grammar
(with Spoken Arabic)

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Grammar Lesson 11a

Introduction & Feminine Pronouns

Introduction of the Grammar part:

In the previous courses, we have covered the following:

- 3-letter sound verbs such as فَتَحَ، نَصَرَ، ضَرَبَ، سَمِعَ etc.
- 3-letter weak verbs such as وَهَبَ، وَعَدَ، قَالَ، زَادَ، دَعَا، هَدٰى etc.
- Mazeed feeh (sound & weak) verbs such as عَلَّمَ، حَاسَبَ، أَسْلَمَ، اِخْتَلَفَ، اِسْتَغْفَرَ، أَقَامَ etc.

The 20 lessons in this course can be divided into 3 main groups:

1. Verb tables for feminine gender, dual, and passive voice
2. Nouns (places, attributes, and plurals)
3. Changes in فعل مضارع because of "choppers" and "hammers" (you will know them later).

In this lesson, we will learn feminine pronouns such as she, they, you, me, etc.

You have already learnt هِيَ (she). Remember two changes for the rest of the words:

- Change مْ with نَّ in هُمْ and أَنْتُمْ
- Change تَ with تِ of أَنتَ

Make sure you use your left hand for practising these words through TPI.

Feminine			Masculine	
She	هِيَ		He	هُوَ
They	هُنَّ	مْ ← نَّ	They	هُمْ
You	أَنْتِ	ـَ ← ـِ	You	أَنْتَ
I	أَنَا		I	أَنَا
You	أَنْتُنَّ	مْ ← نَّ	You all	أَنْتُمْ
We	نَحْنُ		We	نَحْنُ

۞۞۞۞Spoken Arabic۞۞۞۞

مَنْ هِيَ؟ — هِيَ مُسْلِمَة

مَنْ هُنَّ؟ — هُنَّ مُسْلِمَات

مَنْ أَنْتِ؟ — أَنَا مُسْلِمَة

مَنْ أَنْتُنَّ؟ — نَحْنُ مُسْلِمَات

هَلْ أَنْتِ بِخَيْر؟ — نَعَمْ، أَنَا بِخَيْر، اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ

هَلْ أَنْتُنَّ بِخَيْر؟ — نَعَمْ، نَحْنُ بِخَيْر، اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ

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Let's now learn feminine words for her, their, your, my, etc. You have already learnt رَبُّهَا (her Rabb). Remember two changes for the rest of the words:

- Change مْ with نَّ in رَبُّهُمْ and رَبُّكُمْ
- Change كَ with كِ in رَبُّكَ
- رَبّ: Sustainer, provider, caretaker

Feminine			Masculine	
her Rabb	رَبُّهَا	ـهُ ← ـهَا	his Rabb	رَبُّهُ
their Rabb	رَبُّهُنَّ	مْ ← نَّ	their Rabb	رَبُّهُمْ
your Rabb	رَبُّكِ	ـَ ← ـِ	your Rabb	رَبُّكَ
my Rabb	رَبِّيْ		my Rabb	رَبِّيْ
your Rabb	رَبُّكُنَّ	مْ ← نَّ	your Rabb	رَبُّكُمْ
our Rabb	رَبُّنَا		our Rabb	رَبُّنَا

۞۞۞۞Spoken Arabic۞۞۞۞

مَنْ رَبُّهَا؟ — رَبُّهَا اللهُ

مَنْ رَبُّهُنَّ؟ — رَبُّهُنَّ اللهُ

مَنْ رَبُّكِ؟ — رَبِّيَ اللهُ

مَنْ رَبُّكُنَّ؟ — رَبُّنَا اللهُ

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Grammar Lesson 11b — 3-Letter Verb table for feminine gender

In this lesson, we will learn the verb table for feminine gender.
Just like in pronouns, we have similar changes in verb forms too.

You have already learnt فَعَلَتْ:

- Change تَ with تِ of فَعَلْتَ
- Change مْ with نَّ in فَعَلْتُمْ. However, the feminine of فَعَلُوْا will be فَعَلْنَ.

Make sure to you use your left hand for practicing these words through TPI.

فِعْل مَاضِ مُذَكَّر			فِعْل مَاضِ مُؤَنَّث	
فَعَلَ	He did		فَعَلَتْ	She did ✓
فَعَلُوْا	They did	ـُوْا ← نَ	فَعَلْنَ	They did
فَعَلْتَ	You did	ـَ ← ـِ	فَعَلْتِ	You did
فَعَلْتُ	I did		فَعَلْتُ	I did
فَعَلْتُمْ	You all did	مْ ← نَّ	فَعَلْتُنَّ	You all did
فَعَلْنَا	We did		فَعَلْنَا	We did

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ فَعَلَتْ خَيْرًا؟ نَعَمْ، فَعَلَتْ خَيْرًا.
هَلْ فَعَلْنَ خَيْرًا؟ نَعَمْ، فَعَلْنَ خَيْرًا.
هَلْ فَعَلْتِ خَيْرًا؟ نَعَمْ، فَعَلْتُ خَيْرًا.
هَلْ فَعَلْتُنَّ خَيْرًا؟ نَعَمْ، فَعَلْنَا خَيْرًا.

فِعْل مُضَارِع مُذَكّر			فِعْل مُضَارِع مُؤَنّث	
يَفْعَلُ	He does		تَفْعَلُ	She does ✓
يَفْعَلُوْنَ	They all do	لُوْنَ ← لْنَ	يَفْعَلْنَ	They all do
تَفْعَلُ	You do	لُـ ← لِينَ	تَفْعَلِيْنَ	You do
أَفْعَلُ	I do		أَفْعَلُ	I do
تَفْعَلُوْنَ	You all do	لُوْنَ ← لْنَ	تَفْعَلْنَ	You all do
نَفْعَلُ	We all do		نَفْعَلُ	We all do

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ تَفْعَلُ خَيْرًا؟ نَعَمْ، تَفْعَلُ خَيْرًا.
هَلْ يَفْعَلْنَ خَيْرًا؟ نَعَمْ، يَفْعَلْنَ خَيْرًا.
هَلْ تَفْعَلِيْنَ خَيْرًا؟ نَعَمْ، أَفْعَلُ خَيْرًا.
هَلْ تَفْعَلْنَ خَيْرًا؟ نَعَمْ، نَفْعَلُ خَيْرًا.

فِعْل أَمْر مُذَكّر		فِعْل أَمْر مُؤَنَّث	
اِفْعَلْ	Do!	اِفْعَلِيْ	Do!
اِفْعَلُوْا	Do! (you all)	اِفْعَلْنَ	Do!
لَا تَفْعَلْ	Don't do!	لَا تَفْعَلِيْ	Don't do!
لَا تَفْعَلُوْا	Don't do! (you all)	لَا تَفْعَلْنَ	Don't do!

Spoken Arabic

اِفْعَلِيْ خَيْرًا! أَفْعَلُ خَيْرًا.
اِفْعَلْنَ خَيْرًا! نَفْعَلُ خَيْرًا.

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Grammar Lesson 11c

Mazeed Feeh Verb table for feminine gender

In this lesson, we will learn the verb table for feminine gender of Mazeed Feeh verbs.
Just like in 3-letter verbs, we have similar changes in Mazeed Feeh verb forms too.
You have already learnt أَسْلَمَتْ:

- Change تَ with تِ of أَسْلَمَتَ
- Change مْ with نَّ in أَسْلَمْتُمْ. However, the feminine of أَسْلَمُوْا will be أَسْلَمْنَ.

Make sure to you use your left hand for practicing these words through TPI.

فِعْل مَاضِ مُذَكَّر			فِعْل مَاضِ مُؤَنَّث	
He submitted	أَسْلَمَ		أَسْلَمَتْ	She submitted ✓
They submitted	أَسْلَمُوْا	ـُوْا ← نَ	أَسْلَمْنَ	They submitted
You submitted	أَسْلَمْتَ	ـَ ← ـِ	أَسْلَمْتِ	You submitted
I submitted	أَسْلَمْتُ		أَسْلَمْتُ	I submitted
You all submitted	أَسْلَمْتُمْ	مْ ← نَّ	أَسْلَمْتُنَّ	You all submitted
We all submitted	أَسْلَمْنَا		أَسْلَمْنَا	We all submitted

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ أَسْلَمَتْ لِلّٰهِ؟ نَعَمْ، أَسْلَمَتْ لِلّٰهِ.
هَلْ أَسْلَمْنَ لِلّٰهِ؟ نَعَمْ، أَسْلَمْنَ لِلّٰهِ.
هَلْ أَسْلَمْتِ لِلّٰهِ؟ نَعَمْ، أَسْلَمْتُ لِلّٰهِ.
هَلْ أَسْلَمْتُنَّ لِلّٰهِ؟ نَعَمْ، أَسْلَمْنَا لِلّٰهِ.

فِعْل مُضَارِع مُذَكَّر			فِعْل مُضَارِع مُؤَنَّث	
He submits	يُسْلِمُ		تُسْلِمُ	She submits
They submit	يُسْلِمُوْنَ	لُوْنَ ← لْنَ	يُسْلِمْنَ	They submit
You submit	تُسْلِمُ	لُـ ← لِينَ	تُسْلِمِيْنَ	You submit
I submit	أُسْلِمُ		أُسْلِمُ	I submit
You all submit	تُسْلِمُوْنَ	لُوْنَ ← لْنَ	تُسْلِمْنَ	You all submit
We submit	نُسْلِمُ		نُسْلِمُ	We submit

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ تُسْلِمُ لِلّٰهِ؟ نَعَمْ، تُسْلِمُ لِلّٰهِ.
هَلْ يُسْلِمْنَ لِلّٰهِ؟ نَعَمْ، يُسْلِمْنَ لِلّٰهِ.
هَلْ تُسْلِمِيْنَ لِلّٰهِ؟ نَعَمْ، أُسْلِمُ لِلّٰهِ.
هَلْ تُسْلِمْنَ لِلّٰهِ؟ نَعَمْ، نُسْلِمُ لِلّٰهِ.

فِعْل أَمْر مُذَكَّر		فِعْل أَمْر مُؤَنَّث	
Submit!	أَسْلِمْ	Submit!	أَسْلِمِي
Submit! (you all)	أَسْلِمُوْا	Submit!	أَسْلِمْنَ
Don't submit!	لَا تُسْلِمْ	Don't submit!	لَا تُسْلِمِيْ
Don't submit! (you all)	لَا تُسْلِمُوْا	Don't submit!	لَا تُسْلِمْنَ

أَسْلِمِيْ لِلّٰهِ! أُسْلِمُ لِلّٰهِ.
أَسْلِمْنَ لِلّٰهِ! نُسْلِمُ لِلّٰهِ.

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Grammar Lesson 11d

Dual forms
(Pronouns & Past tense)

In this lesson, we will learn Dual forms: they two (they[2]), you two(you[2]).
To make dual forms, Take the words هُمْ and أَنْتُم and add *Alif Madd* at the end. You get:

They two	هُمَا
You two	أَنْتُمَا

There is no separate word for "we two" in Arabic. نَحْنُ means we two or we all.

Let's take spoken Arabic:

مَنْ هُمَا؟ هُمَا مُسْلِمَانِ. (Two Muslims)

مَنْ أَنْتُمَا؟ نَحْنُ مُسْلِمَانِ.

Now, take the words رَبُّهُمْ and رَبُّكُمْ . To make their dual forms, do the same thing: Add *Alif Madd* at the end.

Their Lord (Lord of the two of them)	رَبُّهُمَا
Your Lord (Lord of you two)	رَبُّكُمَا

There is no separate dual form for "for two of us". رَبُّنَا means our Lord (for both of us or for all of us)

Let's take spoken Arabic:

مَنْ رَبُّهُمَا؟ رَبُّهُمَا اللهُ.

مَنْ رَبُّكُمَا؟ رَبُّنَا اللهُ.

Dual forms for فعل ماضٍ: You know فَعَلُوْا (they did) and فَعَلْتُمْ (you all did). Replace ـوا with ـا and if it is not there, add it:

They two did	فَعَلَا
You two did	فَعَلْتُمَا

There is no separate word for "we two did". فَعَلْنَا means we two did or we all did.

Now use these words in Spoken Arabic:

هَلْ فَعَلَا خَيْرًا؟ نَعَمْ، فَعَلَا خَيْرًا.

هَلْ فَعَلْتُمَا خَيْرًا؟ نَعَمْ، فَعَلْنَا خَيْرًا.

What you learnt in this lesson is presented in this table:

			فعل ماضٍ		
			فَعَلَا They two did	رَبُّهُمَا Their[2] Lord	هُمَا They two
			فَعَلْتُمَا You two did	رَبُّكُمَا Your[2] Lord	أَنْتُمَا You two

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Grammar Lesson 12a

Dual forms

فعل مضارع، أمر ونهي، اسم فاعل ومفعول

Dual forms for فعل مضارع:

You know يَفعَلُونَ (they do) and تَفعَلُونَ (you all do). Replace ـُوا with ـَا to get the dual forms.

They two do / will do:	يَفْعَلَانِ
You two do / will do:	تَفْعَلَانِ

There is no separate word for "both of us do". نَفْعَلُ means we both do or we all do.

Now, remember these all the four forms with TPI: فَعَلَا، فَعَلْتُمَا، يَفْعَلَانِ، تَفْعَلَانِ

Let's take spoken Arabic:

هَلْ يَفْعَلَانِ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ! يَفْعَلَانِ خَيْرًا.
هَلْ تَفْعَلَانِ خَيْرًا؟	نَعَمْ! نَفْعَلُ خَيْرًا.

Dual forms for فعل أمر ونهي:

You know the plural words: اِفْعَلُوْا and لَا تَفْعَلُوْا. Replace ـُوْا with ـَا to get dual forms. Remember that there is always a ـَا sound in dual forms.

Do! (you two)	اِفْعَلَا
Don't do! (you two)	لَا تَفْعَلَا

Let us use them in spoken Arabic.

اِفْعَلَا خَيْرًا!	نَفْعَلُ خَيْرًا.
لَا تَفْعَلَا شَرًّا؟	لَا نَفْعَلُ شَرًّا.

Dual forms for اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول:

You know فَاعِلُونَ and مَفْعُولُونَ. Replace ـُوْا with ـَا to get dual forms.

Doers (two persons)	فَاعِلَانِ
Those two who are affected	مَفْعُولَانِ

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What you learnt in the previous lesson and in this lesson is presented in this table:

اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول	أمر و نهي	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ		
فَاعِلَانِ Doers (two persons)	اِفْعَلَا Do! (you two)	يَفْعَلَان They two do	فَعَلَا They two did	رَبُّهُمَا Their[2] Lord	هُمَا They two
مَفْعُولَانِ Those two who are affected	لَا تَفْعَلَا Don't do! (you two)	تَفْعَلَان You two do	فَعَلْتُمَا You two did	رَبُّكُمَا Your[2] Lord	أَنْتُمَا You two

Dual forms for نَصَرَ:

اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول	أمر و نهي	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
نَاصِرَانِ Two helpers	اُنْصُرَا Help! (you two)	يَنْصُرَانِ They two help	نَصَرَا They two helped
مَنْصُوْرَانِ Those two who are helped	لَا تَنْصُرَا Don't help! (you two)	تَنْصُرَانِ You two help	نَصَرْتُمَا You two helped

Dual forms for عَلَّمَ:

اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول	أمر و نهي	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
مُعَلِّمَانِ Two teachers	عَلِّمَا Teach! (you two)	يُعَلِّمَانِ They two teach	عَلَّمَا They two taught
مُعَلَّمَانِ Those two who are taught	لَا تُعَلِّمَا Don't teach! (you two)	تُعَلِّمَانِ You two teach	عَلَّمْتُمَا You two taught

Dual forms for أَسْلَمَ:

اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول	أمر و نهي	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
مُسْلِمَانِ Two Submitters	اَسْلِمَا Submit! (you two)	يُسْلِمَانِ They two submit	أَسْلَمَا They two submitted
مُسْلَمَانِ The two who are submitted	لَا تُسْلِمَا Don't submit! (you two)	تُسْلِمَانِ You two submit	أَسْلَمْتُمَا You two submitted

Note:

You may do كَذَّبَ ،سَمِعَ forms in the homework. Remember that Surah Ar-Rahman is full of dual forms.

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Grammar Lesson 12b Passive voice فعل مجهول

In course-2, we have learnt the passive voice forms for the verb نَصَرَ (he helped). The TPI sign for مَفْعُوْل is shown with a receiving hand. Use the same "receiving hand" style for all the verbs here.

فعل ماضٍ – مجهول		فعل مضارع – مجهول	
نُصِرَ	He was helped	يُنْصَرُ	He is being helped
نُصِرُوْا	They (all) were helped	يُنْصَرُوْنَ	They (all) are being helped
نُصِرْتَ	You were helped	تُنْصَرُ	You are being helped
نُصِرْتُ	I was helped	أُنْصَرُ	I am being helped
نُصِرْتُمْ	You (all) were helped	تُنْصَرُوْنَ	You (all) are being helped
نُصِرْنَا	We were helped	نُنْصَرُ	We are being helped
نُصِرَتْ	She was helped	تُنْصَرُ	She is being helped

Let us take another verb رَزَقَ (he provided).

فعل ماضٍ – مجهول		فعل مضارع – مجهول	
رُزِقَ	He was provided	يُرْزَقُ	He is being provided
رُزِقُوْا	They (all) were provided	يُرْزَقُوْنَ	They (all) are being provided
رُزِقْتَ	You were provided	تُرْزَقُ	You are being provided
رُزِقْتُ	I was provided	أُرْزَقُ	I am being provided
رُزِقْتُمْ	You (all) were provided	تُرْزَقُوْنَ	You (all) are being provided
رُزِقْنَا	We were provided	نُرْزَقُ	We are being provided
رُزِقَتْ	She was provided	تُرْزَقُ	She is being provided

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ رُزِقَ؟ نَعَمْ رُزِقَ.
هَلْ رُزِقُوا؟ نَعَمْ رُزِقُوا.
هَلْ رُزِقْتَ؟ نَعَمْ رُزِقْتُ.
هَلْ رُزِقْتُمْ؟ نَعَمْ رُزِقْنَا.

هَلْ يُرْزَقُ؟ نَعَمْ يُرْزَقُ.
هَلْ يُرْزَقُونَ؟ نَعَمْ يُرْزَقُونَ.
هَلْ تُرْزَقُ؟ نَعَمْ أُرْزَقُ.
هَلْ تُرْزَقُونَ؟ نَعَمْ نُرْزَقُ.

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If you know the two verb keys for فعل ماض and فعل مضارع, you can make the rest of the forms easily. Let us practice passive voice forms for some more verb keys:

سَمِعَ	←	سُمِعَ
وَعَدَ	←	وُعِدَ
قَالَ	←	قِيْلَ
هَدٰى	←	هُدِيَ

يَسْمَعُ	←	يُسْمَعُ
يَعِدُ	←	يُوْعَدُ
يَقُولُ	←	يُقَالُ
يَهْدِيْ	←	يُهْدٰى

Passive voice for Mazeed feeh verbs follows similar patterns. As an example, let us take the verb عَلَّمَ:

فعل ماضٍ – مجهول	
عُلِّمَ	He was taught
عُلِّمُوْا	They were taught
عُلِّمْتَ	You were taught
عُلِّمْتُ	I was taught
عُلِّمْتُمْ	You (all) were taught
عُلِّمْنَا	We were taught
عُلِّمَتْ	She was taught

فعل مضارع – مجهول	
يُعَلَّمُ	He is being taught
يُعَلَّمُوْنَ	They (all) are being taught
تُعَلَّمُ	You are being taught
أُعَلَّمُ	I am being taught
تُعَلَّمُوْنَ	You (all) are being taught
نُعَلَّمُ	We are being taught
تُعَلَّمُ	She is being taught

If you know the two verb keys for فعل ماض and فعل مضارع, you can make the rest of the forms easily. Let us practice passive voice forms for some more verb keys:

حَاسَبَ	←	حُوْسِبَ
أَنْزَلَ	←	أُنْزِلَ
أَوْحٰى	←	أُوْحِيَ
اِخْتَلَفَ	←	اُخْتُلِفَ

يُحَاسِبُ	←	يُحَاسَبُ
يُنْزِلُ	←	يُنْزَلُ
يُوْحِيْ	←	يُوْحٰى
يَخْتَلِفُ	←	يُخْتَلَفُ

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Grammar Lesson 12c — كَرُمَ، حَسِبَ Pattern

We have learnt that the 3-letter sound verbs occur on one of the following common patterns:

فَتَحَ، نَصَرَ، ضَرَبَ، سَمِعَ

There are two more patterns of these 3-letter sound verbs:

كَرُمَ، يَكْرُمُ، اُكْرُمْ

حَسِبَ، يَحْسِبُ، اِحْسِبْ

However, كَرُمَ is more common. Therefore, we will study this pattern only.

(Verb keys and noun keys are inside double-line boxes) He became generous 27 كَرُمَ:

فعل أمر، فعل نهى، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action		فعل مضارِع		فعل ماضٍ	
Be generous!	اُكْرُمْ	He is generous	يَكْرُمُ	He became generous	كَرُمَ
Be generous! (you all)	اُكْرُمُوْا	They are generous	يَكْرُمُوْنَ	They became generous	كَرُمُوْا
Don't be generous!	لَا تَكْرُمْ	You all are generous	تَكْرُمُ	You became generous	كَرُمْتَ
Don't be generous! (you all)	لَا تَكْرُمُوْا	I am generous	أَكْرُمُ	I became generous	كَرُمْتُ
Generous	كَرِيْم	You all are generous	تَكْرُمُوْنَ	You all became generous	كَرُمْتُمْ
-	–	We are generous	نَكْرُمُ	We became generous	كَرُمْنَا
to be generous	كَرُمَ، كَرَامَة	She is generous	تَكْرُمُ	She became generous	كَرُمَتْ

Verbs on كَرُمَ pattern in the Qur'an:

Meaning	Name of the action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل أمر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Rep.
to be generous	كَرُمَ، كَرَامَة	-	كَرِيم	اُكْرُمْ	يَكْرُمُ	كَرُمَ	27
to be wise	حُكْم، حِكْمَة	-	حَكِيم	اُحْكُمْ	يَحْكُمُ	حَكُمَ	197
to be great	عِظَم، عَظَامَة	-	عَظِيم	اُعْظُمْ	يَعْظُمُ	عَظُمَ	107
to be more	كُثْر، كَثْرَة	-	كَثِير	اُكْثُرْ	يَكْثُرُ	كَثُرَ	78
to perceive	بَصَر، بَصَارَة	-	بَصِير	اُبْصُرْ	يَبْصُرُ	بَصُرَ	66
to be big	كِبَر، كُبْر	-	كَبِير	اُكْبُرْ	يَكْبُرُ	كَبُرَ	58
to be far	بُعْد	-	بَعِيد	اُبْعُدْ	يَبْعُدُ	بَعُدَ	33

Please note that…

- The above verbs do not have any object.
- Their name of فاعل is on the pattern of فعيل.
- Some of these اسم فاعل (like كَرِيم، حَكِيم etc.) are taken as attributes (صفات) about which you will study later.

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Grammar Lesson 12d Name of a place اسم مكان

In the Arabic language, there are many rules to make the name of a place or destination. Here, we will learn 3 rules in this lesson.

Rule: 1

- The plural form of مَخْرَج is مَخَارِج, not مَخْرَجُون or مَخْرَجِين. You already know that this is *Broken Plural*.

مَفَاعِل	Place of doing	مَفْعَل	He did	فَعَلَ
مَخَارِج	Exit	مَخْرَج	he came out	خَرَجَ
مَذَاهِب	religion - path	مَذْهَب	he went	ذَهَبَ
مَدَاخِل	entrance	مَدْخَل	he entered	دَخَلَ

أَيْنَ الْمَدْخَلُ؟ اَلْمَدْخَل إِلَى الْيَمِيْنِ.

أَيْنَ الْمَخْرَجُ؟ اَلْمَخْرَج إِلَى الْيَسَارِ.

Rule: 2

مَفَاعِل	Place of doing	مَفْعِل	He did	فَعَلَ
مَسَاجِد	place of prostration – Mosque	مَسْجِد	he prostrated	سَجَدَ
مَشَارِق	the place of sunrise - East	مَشْرِق	rose	شَرَقَ
مَغَارِب	the place of Sunset - West	مَغْرِب	set	غَرَبَ

هَلْ صَلَّيْتَ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ؟ نَعَمْ، صَلَّيْتُ فِي الْمَسْجِدِ

مِنْ أَيْنَ تَطْلُعُ الشَّمْسُ؟ تَطْلُعُ الشَّمْسُ مِنَ الْمَشْرِقِ

أَيْنَ تَغْرُبُ الشَّمْسُ؟ تَغْرُبُ الشَّمْسُ فِي الْمَغْرِبِ

Rule: 3

مَفَاعِل	Place of doing	مَفْعَلَة	He did	فَعَلَ
مَدَارِس	place of study, school	مَدْرَسَة	he read/ studied	دَرَسَ
مَمَالِك	the place of possession, kingdom	مَمْلَكَة	he possessed	مَلَكَ
مَكَاتِب	the place of writing, library	مَكْتَبَة	he wrote	كَتَبَ

مَتٰى تَذْهَبُ إِلَى الْمدْرَسَةِ؟ أَذْهَبُ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ فِى الصَّبَاحِ

أَيْنَ الْمَكْتَبَةُ؟ اَلْمَكْتَبَةُ أَمَامَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ

- A tip to remember these three rules: I come out of مَخْرَج of my house, I go to مَسْجِد and then to مَدْرَسَة. Their plural styles are same: مَخَارِج، مَسَاجِد، مَدَارِس.

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Grammar Lesson 13a Words for صفت، تفضيل، مبالغة

More Grammar:

- You have already learnt فَاعِل (the doer). For example, نَاصِر is the one who helps. It is not necessary that he should always be helping.
- However, if he always does so then it becomes his attribute (صِفَة). In such a case, we use نَصِيْر, indicating that helping is his attribute. The pattern is فَعِيْل.
- If he has this quality more than others, then the word will take the pattern of أَفْعَل (more than فَعِيْل).

تَفْضِيْل		صِفَة	
bigger, biggest	أَكْبَر	big	كَبِيْر (كَبِيْرَة fg)
most	أَكْثَر	more	كَثِيْر (كَثِيْرَة fg)
more merciful	أَرْحَم	merciful	رَحِيْم
greater	أَعْظَمْ	great	عَظِيْم
more severe	أَشَدّ	severe	شَدِيْد
higher	أَعْلٰى	high	عَلِيّ
more Knowledgeable	أَعْلَم	Knowledgeable	عَلِيْم
nearer	أَقْرَب	near	قَرِيْب
fewer	أَقَلّ	few	قَلِيْل (قَلِيْلَة fg)
nobler	أَكْرَم	noble	كَرِيْم
more praiseworthy	أَحْمَد	praiseworthy	حَمِيْد
more majestic	أَمْجَد	majestic	مَجِيْد

Other patterns of صِفَة

فَعِيْل (لازم)	كَرِيْم (كَرُمَ، يَكْرُمُ)، لَطِيْف (لَطُفَ، يَلْطُفُ)، حَكِيْم (حَكُمَ، يَحْكُمُ)
فَعْلَان	كَسْلان، غَضْبَان، فَرْحَان، جَوْعَان

Sometimes, special words are used to express the intensity (مُبَالَغَة) of actions.

words to express the intensity (مُبَالَغَة)

فَعَّال	غَفَّار، تَوَّاب، عَلَّام
فَعِيْل (متعدي)	رَحِيْم، سَمِيْع
فَعُوْل	شَكُوْر، كَفُوْر، وَدُوْد، صَبُوْر
فَعُّوْل، فُعُّوْل	قَيُّوْم، سُبُّوْح، قُدُّوْس

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Grammar Lesson 13b Broken Plural جمع تكسير (1)

In this lesson, we will learn جمع تكسير. There are two types of plurals in Arabic language.

- جمع سالم (Sound plural):
  - For masculine gender, add "ون" or "ين". For example: مُسْلِم → مُسْلِمِيْن ،مُسْلِمُوْن.
  - For feminine gender, replace "ة" by "ات". For example: مُسْلِمَة → مُسْلِمَات
- جمع تكسير (Broken Plural):
  - It breaks the laws as mentioned above. For example: بَيت → بُيُوْت (not بَيْتُون or بَيتين) and therefore it is called Broken plural.
  - Such 'strange' rules exist in every language, including English. For example, man → men (~~mans~~), tooth → teeth (~~tooth's~~), mouse → mice (~~mouses~~).
  - Take it as a challenge to remember the rule and expect more rewards from Allah, in-sha-Allah.
  - You have already studied Broken plurals in Course-2. We will have a review and take additional examples of these types of plurals which have occurred in the Qur'an.
  - Important note: You don't have to memorize them. They are classified here just for your information and you already know their meanings of some of them from the verses that you studied earlier.

Example	Translation	Plural	Singular	Type No.
يُمْدِدْكُمْ رَبُّكُمْ بِخَمْسَةِ اٰلٰفٍ مِّنَ الْمَلٰٓئِكَةِ مُسَوِّمِيْنَ	thousand	اٰلَاف	اَلْف	1-أَفْعَال
☑	name	أَسْمَاء	اِسْم	
يُذَبِّحُوْنَ اَبْنَآءَكُمْ وَيَسْتَحْيُوْنَ نِسَآءَكُمْ	son	أَبْنَاء	اِبْن	
فَتَحْنَا عَلَيْهِمْ اَبْوَابَ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ	door	أَبْوَاب	بَاب	
☑	sight	أَبْصَار	بَصَر	
لَا فَارِضٌ وَّلَا بِكْرٌ	virgin	أَبْكَار	بِكْر	
وَلَا تَشْتَرُوْا بِاٰيٰتِيْ ثَمَنًا قَلِيْلًا	price	أَثْمَان	ثَمَن	
فَقُلْنَا اضْرِبْ بِّعَصَاكَ الْحَجَرَ	stone	أَحْجَار	حَجَر	
مَنْ كَانَ يُرِيْدُ حَرْثَ الْاٰخِرَةِ نَزِدْ لَهٗ فِيْ حَرْثِهٖ	field	أَحْرَاث	حَرْث	
وَاذْكُرْ اِسْمٰعِيْلَ وَالْيَسَعَ وَذَا الْكِفْلِ ۭ وَكُلٌّ مِّنَ الْاَخْيَارِ	better	أَخْيَار	خَيْر	
☑	Rabb	أَرْبَاب	رَبّ	
وَيَسْـَٔلُوْنَكَ عَنِ الرُّوْحِ ۭ قُلِ الرُّوْحُ مِنْ اَمْرِ رَبِّيْ	Ruh-ul-Qudus	أَرْوَاح	رُوْح	

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	رِجْز	أَرْجَاز	punishment	فَاَنْزَلْنَا عَلَى الَّذِيْنَ ظَلَمُوْا رِجْزًا مِّنَ السَّمَآءِ
	رِزْق	أَرْزَاق	provision	كُلُوْا وَاشْرَبُوْا مِنْ رِّزْقِ اللهِ وَلَا تَعْثَوْا فِى الْاَرْضِ مُفْسِدِيْنَ
	زَوْج	أَزْوَاج	spouse	☑
	سِحْر	أَسْحَار	magic	يُعَلِّمُوْنَ النَّاسَ السِّحْر
	شَيْء	أَشْيَاء	thing	☑
	صَاحِب	أَصْحَاب	Owner	اُولٰٓئِكَ اَصْحٰبُ الْجَنَّةِ ۚ هُمْ فِيْهَا خٰلِدُوْنَ
	عَدُوّ	أَعْدَاء	enemy	☑
	عَمَل	أَعْمَال	deed	☑
	فَضْل	أَفْضَال	grace	وَاللهُ ذُو الْفَضْلِ الْعَظِيْمِ
	فَوْج	أَفْوَاج	troop	☑
	قَلَم	أَقْلَام	pen	☑
	قَوْل	أَقْوَال	talk	قَوْلٌ مَّعْرُوْفٌ وَّمَغْفِرَةٌ خَيْرٌ مِّنْ صَدَقَةٍ يَّتْبَعُهَا اَذًى
	قَوْم	أَقْوَام	people	وَاِذِ اسْتَسْقٰى مُوْسٰى لِقَوْمِهٖ فَقُلْنَا اضْرِبْ بِّعَصَاكَ الْحَجَرَ
	لَوْن	أَلْوَان	color	قَالُوا ادْعُ لَنَا رَبَّكَ يُبَيِّن لَّنَا مَا لَوْنُهَا
	لُبّ	أَلْبَاب	intellect	☑
	مَثَل	أَمْثَال	example	☑
	مَوْت	أَمْوَات	death	☑
	مِصْر	أَمْصَار	town	اِهْبِطُوْا مِصْرًا فَاِنَّ لَكُمْ مَّا سَاَلْتُمْ
	نَهَر	أَنْهَار	river	☑
	نُوْر	أَنْوَار	light	☑
	نِدّ	أَنْدَاد	equal	☑
	يَوْم	أَيَّام	day	☑
	أُذُن	اٰذَان	ear	☑

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2-فُعُوْل	اَلْف	اُلُوْف	thousand	اَلَمْ تَرَ اِلَى الَّذِيْنَ خَرَجُوْا مِنْ دِيَارِهِمْ وَهُمْ اُلُوْفٌ حَذَرَ الْمَوْتِ
	أَجْر	أُجُوْر	reward	وَّاَنَّ اللهَ لَا يُضِيْعُ اَجْرَ الْمُؤْمِنِيْنَ
	بَقْل	بُقُوْل	vegetable	مِمَّا تُنْبِتُ الْاَرْضُ مِنْۢ بَقْلِهَا
	سِحْر	سُحُوْر	magic	وَلٰكِنَّ الشَّيٰطِيْنَ كَفَرُوْا يُعَلِّمُوْنَ النَّاسَ السِّحْرَ
	صَدْر	صُدُوْر	chest	☑
	ظَهْر	ظُهُوْر	back	نَبَذَ فَرِيْقٌ مِّنَ الَّذِيْنَ أُوْتُوا الْكِتَابَ كِتَابَ اللهِ وَرَاءَ ظُهُوْرِهِمْ
	عَهْد	عُهُوْد	covenant	وَاَوْفُوْا بِعَهْدِيْٓ اُوْفِ بِعَهْدِكُمْ
	عَيْن	عُيُوْن	eye	فَانْفَجَرَتْ مِنْهُ اثْنَتَا عَشْرَةَ عَيْنًا
	عِجْل	عُجُوْل	calf	ثُمَّ اتَّخَذْتُمُ الْعِجْلَ مِنْۢ بَعْدِهٖ
	قَلْب	قُلُوْب	heart	☑
	مَلِك	مُلُوْك	king	☑
	نَفْس	نُفُوْس	soul, self	وَاتَّقُوْا يَوْمًا لَّا تَجْزِىْ نَفْسٌ عَنْ نَّفْسٍ شَيْـًٔا
3-فِعَال	عَبْد	عِبَاد	slave	☑
	دَار	دِيَار	home	اَلَمْ تَرَ اِلَى الَّذِيْنَ خَرَجُوْا مِنْ دِيَارِهِمْ وَهُمْ اُلُوْفٌ حَذَرَ الْمَوْتِ
	دَم	دِمَاء	blood	☑
	بَحْر	بِحَار	sea	وَاِذَا الْبِحَارُ سُجِّرَتْ
	مَاء	مِيَاه	water	وَاِنَّ مِنْهَا لَمَا يَشَّقَّقُ فَيَخْرُجُ مِنْهُ الْمَآءُ
4-فُعَلَاء	رَحِيْم	رُحَمَاء	merciful	☑
	شَرِيْك	شُرَكَاء	partner	☑
	شَهِيْد	شُهَدَاء	witness	☑
	فَرِيْق	فُرَقَاء	party	وَتُخْرِجُوْنَ فَرِيْقًا مِّنْكُمْ مِّنْ دِيَارِهِمْ
	عَلِيم	عُلَمَاء	scholars	اِنَّمَا يَخْشَى اللهَ مِنْ عِبَادِهِ الْعُلَمٰٓؤُا

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5-فُعُل	كِتَاب	كُتُب	book	☑
	رَسُوْل	رُسُل	messenger	☑
	ذَلُوْل	ذُلُل	trained, tamed	☑
6-أَفْعِلَاء	نَبِيّ	أَنْبِيَاء	prophet	☑
	غَنِيّ	أَغْنِيَاء	rich, free of need	قَالُوْٓا اِنَّ اللّٰهَ فَقِيْرٌ وَّنَحْنُ اَغْنِيَآءُ
	شَدِيْد	أَشِدَّاء	forceful, severe	وَاَنَّ اللّٰهَ شَدِيدُ الْعَذَابِ
7-فَعَل	بَصَلَة	بَصَل	onion	مِنْۢ بَقْلِهَا وَقِثَّآئِهَا وَفُوْمِهَا وَعَدَسِهَا وَبَصَلِهَا
	بَقَرَة	بَقَر	cow	اِنَّ الْبَقَرَ تَشٰبَهَ عَلَيْنَا
	عَدَسَة	عَدَس	lentil	مِنْۢ بَقْلِهَا وَقِثَّآئِهَا وَفُوْمِهَا وَعَدَسِهَا وَبَصَلِهَا
8-فُعُل	أَغْلَف	غُلُف	wrapping	وَقَالُوْا قُلُوْبُنَا غُلْفٌ
	فُوْمَة	فُوْم	garlic	مِنْۢ بَقْلِهَا وَقِثَّآئِهَا وَفُوْمِهَا وَعَدَسِهَا وَبَصَلِهَا
متفرقات	بَحْر	أَبْحُر	sea	وَاِذْ فَرَقْنَا بِكُمُ الْبَحْرَ فَاَنْجَيْنٰكُمْ
	نَفْس	أَنْفُس	soul, self	☑
	طَعَام	أَطْعِمَة	food	وَاِذْ قُلْتُمْ يٰمُوْسٰى لَنْ نَّصْبِرَ عَلٰى طَعَامٍ وَّاحِدٍ
	فَتًى	فِتْيَة	young man	اِنَّهُمْ فِتْيَةٌ اٰمَنُوْا بِرَبِّهِمْ وَزِدْنٰهُمْ هُدًى
	قِرْد	قِرَدَة	monkey	فَقُلْنَا لَهُمْ كُوْنُوْا قِرَدَةً خٰسِـِٕيْنَ
	نَار	نِيْرَان	fire	مَثَلُهُمْ كَمَثَلِ الَّذِى اسْتَوْقَدَ نَارًا
	إِنْسَان	أُنَاس	man	☑
	حَجَر	حِجَارَة	stone	☑
	أَسِيْر	أُسَارٰى	captive	وَاِنْ يَّاْتُوْكُمْ اُسٰرٰى تُفٰدُوْهُمْ وَهُوَ مُحَرَّمٌ عَلَيْكُمْ اِخْرَاجُهُمْ
	سَنَة	سَنِيْن	year	وَّقَدَّرَهٗ مَنَازِلَ لِتَعْلَمُوْا عَدَدَ السِّنِيْنَ وَالْحِسَابَ

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Grammar Lesson 13c Broken Plural جمع تكسير (2)

As you have seen earlier, there are two types of plurals in Arabic:

- جمع سالم (Sound plural)
- جمع مكسّر (Broken Plural)

Grammatically, a broken plural of a thing (not a person) is treated as a singular feminine word! To remember this 'strange' rule, you can connect it to the punishment that the plurarity of this plural is gone and its gender is changed to feminine.

Let us do some exercises to help us learn this rule.

هِيَ بُيُوْتٌ وَفِيْهَا عِبَادٌ Those are houses and in them are slaves.	←	هُوَ بَيْتٌ وَفِيهِ عَبْدٌ It is a house and in it is a slave.
هٰذِهٖ بُيُوْتٌ	←	هٰذَا بَيْتٌ
تِلْكَ بُيُوْتٌ	←	ذٰلِكَ بَيْتٌ
اَلْبُيُوْتُ الَّتِيْ --- The houses which…	←	اَلْبَيْتُ الَّذِيْ --- The house which…
أَصْبَحَتِ الْبُيُوْتُ جَدِيْدَةً The houses became new.	←	أَصْبَحَ الْبَيْتُ جَدِيدًا The house became new.
تُصْبِحُ الْبُيُوْتُ جَدِيْدَةً The houses become new.	←	يُصْبِحُ الْبَيْتُ جَدِيدًا The house becomes new.
بُيُوْتٌ وَاسِعَةٌ	←	بَيْتٌ وَاسِعٌ

Let us take another word: كِتَاب

هِيَ كُتُبٌ وَعَلَيْهَا أَقْلَامٌ	←	هُوَ كِتَابٌ وَعَلَيْهِ قَلَمٌ
هٰذِهٖ كُتُبٌ	←	هٰذَا كِتَابٌ
تِلْكَ كُتُبٌ	←	ذٰلِكَ كِتَابٌ
اَلْكُتُبُ الَّتِيْ ---	←	اَلْكِتَابُ الَّذِيْ ---
أَصْبَحَتِ الْكُتُبُ قَدِيْمَةً	←	أَصْبَحَ الْكِتَابُ قَدِيْمًا
تُصْبِحُ الْكُتُبُ قَدِيْمَةً	←	يُصْبِحُ الْكِتَابُ قَدِيْمًا
كُتُبٌ جَدِيْدَةٌ	←	كِتَابٌ جَدِيْدٌ

Singular feminine words are used to refer to a Broken Plural. These words can be:

هِيَ، ـهَا، هٰذِهٖ، تِلْكَ، اَلَّتِيْ، فَعَلَتْ، تَفْعَلُ، فَاعِلَة

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You can practice this rule using different words that you studied in the last lesson. We will take 3 examples from the Qur'an:

أَزْوَاجٌ مُطَهَّرَةٌ	زَوْجٌ مُطَهَّرٌ
كَتَبَتْ أَيْدِيْ	كَتَبَتْ يَدٌ
تَجْرِيْ أَنْهَارٌ	يَجْرِيْ نَهْرٌ

Let us take 2 examples from the Qur'anic verses:

1. وَمَنْ اَظْلَمُ مِمَّنْ مَّنَعَ مَسٰجِدَ اللّٰهِ اَنْ يُّذْكَرَ فِيْهَا اسْمُهٗ وَسَعٰى فِيْ خَرَابِهَا ؕ
2. هَلْ اَتٰىكَ حَدِيْثُ الْغَاشِيَةِ ۝1 وُجُوْهٌ يَّوْمَئِذٍ خَاشِعَةٌ ۝2 عَامِلَةٌ نَّاصِبَةٌ ۝3
تَصْلٰى نَارًا حَامِيَةً ۝4 تُسْقٰى مِنْ عَيْنٍ اٰنِيَةٍ ۝5

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Grammar Lesson 13d مُضَارع+لَمْ With 3-Letter Verbs

In this lesson, we will learn the changes in فِعْل مُضَارِع.

We know that:

Don't do!	لَا تَفْعَلْ	you do	تَفْعَلُ
Don't do! (you all)	لَا تَفْعَلُوْا	you all do	تَفْعَلُوْنَ

لَا (Don't!) is a "chopper word" that chops the endings of its neighbour. The chopper is shown above لَا. It chops the Dhammah (ـُ) of يَفْعَلُ making it Sukoon (ـْ). It chops the ن of يَفْعَلُوْنَ in the second case, a plural word. Please note that we are using the term "chopper" for ease in learning.

We will study these rules one by one. Let us take the word لَمْ (did not) first.

Spoken Arabic

أَلَمْ يَفْعَلْ؟	لَمْ يَفْعَلْ
أَلَمْ يَفْعَلُوْا؟	لَمْ يَفْعَلُوْا
أَلَمْ تَفْعَلْ؟	لَمْ أَفْعَلْ
أَلَمْ تَفْعَلُوْا؟	لَمْ نَفْعَلْ

Example from the Qur'an:

فَإِنْ لَّمْ تَفْعَلُوْا وَلَنْ تَفْعَلُوْا

But if you do not - and you will never be able to

لَمْ + مُضَارع		
He did not do	= لَمْ يَفْعَلْ	لَمْ+يَفْعَلُ
They did not do	= لَمْ يَفْعَلُوْا	لَمْ+يَفْعَلُوْنَ
You did not do	= لَمْ تَفْعَلْ	لَمْ+تَفْعَلُ
I did not do	= لَمْ أَفْعَلْ	لَمْ+أَفْعَلُ
You (all) did not do	= لَمْ تَفْعَلُوْا	لَمْ+تَفْعَلُوْنَ
We did not do	= لَمْ نَفْعَلْ	لَمْ+نَفْعَلُ
She did not do	= لَمْ تَفْعَلْ	لَمْ+تَفْعَلُ

Now, let us take 3-letter sound verbs فَتَحَ and نَصَرَ:

Spoken Arabic (Assume that we are talking about helping a bad person in committing a wrong act)		لَمْ + مُضَارع		Spoken Arabic (Assume that we are talking about opening a door)		لَمْ + مُضَارع	
أَلَمْ يَنْصُرْ؟	لَمْ يَنْصُرْ	He did not help	لَمْ يَنْصُرْ	أَلَمْ يَفْتَحْ؟	لَمْ يَفْتَحْ	He did not open	لَمْ يَفْتَحْ
أَلَمْ يَنْصُرُوْا؟	لَمْ يَنْصُرُوْا	They did not help	لَمْ يَنْصُرُوْا	أَلَمْ يَفْتَحُوْا؟	لَمْ يَفْتَحُوْا	They did not open	لَمْ يَفْتَحُوْا
أَلَمْ تَنْصُرْ؟	لَمْ أَنْصُرْ	You did not help	لَمْ تَنْصُرْ	أَلَمْ تَفْتَحْ؟	لَمْ أَفْتَحْ	You did not open	لَمْ تَفْتَحْ
أَلَمْ تَنْصُرُوْا؟	لَمْ نَنْصُرْ	I did not help	لَمْ أَنْصُرْ	أَلَمْ تَفْتَحُوْا؟	لَمْ نَفْتَحْ	I did not open	لَمْ أَفْتَحْ
		You (all) did not help	لَمْ تَنْصُرُوْا			You (all) did not open	لَمْ تَفْتَحُوْا
		We did not help	لَمْ نَنْصُرْ			We did not open	لَمْ نَفْتَحْ
		She did not help	لَمْ تَنْصُرْ			She did not open	لَمْ تَفْتَحْ

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Chopper words are every 'scary' to weak letters. They just run away as shown below.
Let us take a weak verb قَالَ.

Spoken Arabic

أَلَمْ يَقُلْ؟	لَمْ يَقُلْ
أَلَمْ يَقُوْلُوْا؟	لَمْ يَقُوْلُوْا
أَلَمْ تَقُلْ؟	لَمْ تَقُلْ
أَلَمْ تَقُوْلُوْا؟	لَمْ تَقُوْلُوْا

Example from the Qur'an:

لَمْ يَلِدْ وَلَمْ يُوْلَدْ

He did not beget and nor is He begotten.

لَمْ + مُضَارِع		
He did not say.	= لَمْ يَقُلْ	لَمْ+يَقُوْلُ
They did not say.	= لَمْ يَقُوْلُوْا	لَمْ+يَقُوْلُوْنَ
You did not say.	= لَمْ تَقُلْ	لَمْ+تَقُوْلُ
I did not say.	= لَمْ أَقُلْ	لَمْ+ أَقُوْلُ
You (all) did not say.	= لَمْ تَقُوْلُوْا	لَمْ+تَقُوْلُوْنَ
We did not say.	= لَمْ نَقُلْ	لَمْ+نَقُوْلُ
She did not say.	= لَمْ تَقُلْ	لَمْ+تَقُوْلُ

Now, let us take more 3-letter weak verbs دَعَا and هَدٰى:

Spoken Arabic (No one can guide other than Allah)		لَمْ + مُضَارِع		**Spoken Arabic** (Assume that we are talking about calling anyone except Allah)		لَمْ + مُضَارِع	
أَلَمْ يَهْدِ؟	لَمْ يَهْدِ	He did not guide	لَمْ يَهْدِ	أَلَمْ يَدْعُ؟	لَمْ يَدْعُ	He did not call	لَمْ يَدْعُ
أَلَمْ يَهْدُوْا؟	لَمْ يَهْدُوْا	They did not guide	لَمْ يَهْدُوْا	أَلَمْ يَدْعُوْا؟	لَمْ يَدْعُوْا	They did not call	لَمْ يَدْعُوْا
أَلَمْ تَهْدِ؟	لَمْ أَهْدِ	You did not guide	لَمْ تَهْدِ	أَلَمْ تَدْعُ؟	لَمْ أَدْعُ	You did not call	لَمْ تَدْعُ
أَلَمْ تَهْدُوْا؟	لَمْ نَهْدِ	I did not guide	لَمْ أَهْدِ	أَلَمْ تَدْعُوْا؟	لَمْ نَدْعُ	I did not call	لَمْ أَدْعُ
		You (all) did not guide	لَمْ تَهْدُوْا			You (all) did not call	لَمْ تَدْعُوْا
		We did not guide	لَمْ نَهْدِ			We did not call	لَمْ نَدْعُ
		She did not guide	لَمْ تَهْدِ			She did not call	لَمْ تَدْعُ

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Grammar Lesson 14a لَمْ+ مُضَارِع With Mazeed Feeh Verbs

You saw the 'chopper' effect on 3-letter sound verbs (فَتَحَ، نَصَرَ) and on weak letter verbs (قَالَ، دَعَا، هَدٰى).

In this lesson, we will learn لَمْ+ مُضَارِع for Mazeed Feeh verbs (Sound and weak).

Now, let us take Mazeed feeh sound verb: عَلَّمَ، يُعَلِّمُ، عَلِّمْ، مُعَلِّم، مُعَلَّم، تَعْلِيْم.

Spoken Arabic

(Assume that we are talking about teaching bad habits)

أَلَمْ يُعَلِّمْ؟ لَمْ يُعَلِّمْ

أَلَمْ يُعَلِّمُوْا؟ لَمْ يُعَلِّمُوْا

أَلَمْ تُعَلِّمْ؟ لَمْ أُعَلِّمْ

أَلَمْ تُعَلِّمُوْ؟ لَمْ نُعَلِّمْ

لَمْ + مُضَارِع		
He did not teach	لَمْ يُعَلِّمْ =	لَمْ+يُعَلِّمُ
They did not teach	لَمْ يُعَلِّمُوْا =	لَمْ+يُعَلِّمُوْنَ
You did not teach	لَمْ تُعَلِّمْ =	لَمْ+تُعَلِّمُ
I did not teach	لَمْ أُعَلِّمْ =	لَمْ+أُعَلِّمُ
You (all) did not teach	لَمْ تُعَلِّمُوْا =	لَمْ+تُعَلِّمُوْنَ
We did not teach	لَمْ نُعَلِّمْ =	لَمْ+نُعَلِّمُ
She did not teach	لَمْ تُعَلِّمْ =	لَمْ+تُعَلِّمُ

Now, let us take Mazeed feeh sound verb: أَسْلَمَ، يُسْلِمُ، أَسْلِمْ، مُسْلِم، مُسْلَم، إِسْلَام.

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ أَسْلَمَ؟ لَمْ يُسْلِمْ.

هَلْ أَسْلَمُوْا؟ لَمْ يُسْلِمُوْا.

هَلْ أَسْلَمْتَ؟ لَمْ أُسْلِمْ.

هَلْ أَسْلَمْتُمْ؟ لَمْ نُسْلِمْ.

Example from the Qur'an:

ءَاَنْذَرْتَهُمْ اَمْ لَمْ تُنْذِرْهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُوْنَ

لَمْ + مُضَارِع		
He did not submit	لَمْ يُسْلِمْ =	لَمْ+يُسْلِمُ
They did not submit	لَمْ يُسْلِمُوْا =	لَمْ+يُسْلِمُوْنَ
You did not submit	لَمْ تُسْلِمْ =	لَمْ+تُسْلِمُ
I did not submit	لَمْ أُسْلِمْ =	لَمْ+أُسْلِمُ
You (all) did not submit	لَمْ تُسْلِمُوْا =	لَمْ+تُسْلِمُوْنَ
We did not submit	لَمْ نُسْلِمْ =	لَمْ+نُسْلِمُ
She did not submit	لَمْ تُسْلِمْ =	لَمْ+تُسْلِمُ

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Let us take a Mazeed Feeh weak verb: أَرَادَ، يُرِيْدُ، أَرِدْ، مُرِيْد، مُرَاد، إِرَادَة

Chopper words are every 'scary' to weak letters. They just run away as shown below.

لَمْ + مُضَارِع		
He did not want	لَمْ يُرِدْ =	لَمْ+يُرِيْدُ
They did not want	لَمْ يُرِيْدُوْا =	لَمْ+يُرِيْدُوْنَ
You did not want	لَمْ تُرِدْ =	لَمْ+تُرِيْدُ
I did not want	لَمْ أُرِدْ =	لَمْ+أُرِيْدُ
You (all) did not want	لَمْ تُرِيْدُوْا =	لَمْ+تُرِيْدُوْنَ
We did not want	لَمْ نُرِدْ =	لَمْ+نُرِيْدُ
She did not want	لَمْ تُرِدْ =	لَمْ+تُرِيْدُ

Spoken Arabic

أَلَمْ يُرِدْ؟	لَمْ يُرِدْ
أَلَمْ يُرِيْدُوْا؟	لَمْ يُرِيْدُوْا
أَلَمْ تُرِدْ؟	لَمْ أُرِدْ
أَلَمْ تُرِيْدُوْا؟	لَمْ نُرِدْ

Example from the Qur'an:

لَمْ يُرِدِ اللهُ اَنْ يُّطَهِّرَ قُلُوْبَهُمْ

(Allah does not intend to purify their hearts.)

In the last two lessons, we have seen that:

لَمْ + يَفْعَلُوْنَ = لَمْ يَفْعَلُوْا

لَمْ + تَفْعَلُوْنَ = لَمْ تَفْعَلُوْا

Similarly, in case of the two dual verbs and the feminine verb, the ن is dropped, as shown below:

لَمْ + يَفْعَلَانِ = لَمْ يَفْعَلَا

لَمْ + تَفْعَلَانِ = لَمْ تَفْعَلَا

لَمْ + تَفْعَلِيْنَ = لَمْ تَفْعَلِيْ

The chopper word drops ن in these five verbs. Such verbs are called أَفْعَال خَمْسَة (the five verbs). They are classified in this way for us to remember the above change. Note again that the five verbs are:

يَفْعَلَانِ، يَفْعَلُوْنَ، تَفْعَلَانِ، تَفْعَلُوْنَ، تَفْعَلِيْنَ

Additional examples of أفعال خمسة are:

يَقُوْلَانِ، يَقُوْلُوْنَ، تَقُوْلَانِ، تَقُوْلُوْنَ، تَقُوْلِيْنَ

يُكَذِّبَانِ، يُكَذِّبُوْنَ، تُكَذِّبَانِ، تُكَذِّبُوْنَ، تُكَذِّبِيْنَ

Note that the ن in the five verbs is affected by "Hammer words" too. We will study them later.

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Grammar Lesson 14b — Conditional words: إِنْ، مَنْ، مَا with 3-Letter Verbs

In this lesson, we will learn conditional words (إِنْ، مَنْ، مَا) for 3-Letter Verbs (Sound & weak).

conditional sentences:

If you do, I will do.	إِنْ تَفْعَلْ أَفْعَلْ
Whoever does (it), succeeds	مَنْ يَّفْعَلْ، يَنْجَحْ
Whatever you do, I will do	مَا تَفْعَلْ، أَفْعَلْ

Words such as إِنْ work as 'double choppers' on فعل مضارع in a conditional sentence. The answer to the condition will also be affected the same way. For example:

	chopped	
	يَفْعَلْ يَفْعَلُوْا	يَفْعَلُ يَفْعَلُوْنَ
إِنْ تَفْعَلْ أَفْعَلْ If you do, I will do.	تَفْعَلْ أَفْعَلْ	تَفْعَلُ أَفْعَلُ
إِنْ تَفْعَلُوْا نَفْعَلْ If you all do, we will do.	تَفْعَلُوْا نَفْعَلْ	تَفْعَلُوْنَ نَفْعَلُ
	تَفْعَلْ	تَفْعَلُ

Let us practice this for a few cases:

	chopped			chopped	
	يَنْصُرْ يَنْصُرُوْا	يَنْصُرُ يَنْصُرُوْنَ		يَفْتَحْ يَفْتَحُوْا	يَفْتَحُ يَفْتَحُوْنَ
إِنْ تَنْصُرْ أَنْصُرْ If you help, I will help.	تَنْصُرْ أَنْصُرْ	تَنْصُرُ أَنْصُرُ	إِنْ تَفْتَحْ أَفْتَحْ If you open, I will open.	تَفْتَحْ أَفْتَحْ	تَفْتَحُ أَفْتَحُ
إِنْ تَنْصُرُوْا نَنْصُرْ If you all help, we will help.	تَنْصُرُوْا نَنْصُرْ	تَنْصُرُوْنَ نَنْصُرُ	إِنْ تَفْتَحُوْا نَفْتَحْ If you all open, we will open.	تَفْتَحُوْا نَفْتَحْ	تَفْتَحُوْنَ نَفْتَحُ
	تَنْصُرْ	تَنْصُرُ		تَفْتَحْ	تَفْتَحُ

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	chopped	
	يَضْرِبْ يَضْرِبُوْا	يَضْرِبُ يَضْرِبُوْنَ
إِنْ تَضْرِبْ أَضْرِبْ If you hit, I will hit.	تَضْرِبْ أَضْرِبْ	تَضْرِبُ أَضْرِبُ
إِنْ تَضْرِبُوْا نَضْرِبْ If you all hit, we will hit.	تَضْرِبُوْا نَضْرِبْ	تَضْرِبُوْنَ نَضْرِبُ
	تَضْرِبْ	تَضْرِبُ

Let us take 3-letter weak verbs:

	chopped		chopped		
	يَعِدْ يَعِدُوْا	يَعِدُ يَعِدُوْنَ		يَقُلْ يَقُوْلُوْا	يَقُوْلُ يَقُوْلُوْنَ
إِنْ تَعِدْ أَعِدْ If you promise, I will promise.	تَعِدْ أَعِدْ	تَعِدُ أَعِدُ	إِنْ تَقُلْ أَقُلْ If you say, I will say.	تَقُلْ أَقُلْ	تَقُوْلُ أَقُوْلُ
إِنْ تَعِدُوْا نَعِدْ If you all promise, we will promise.	تَعِدُوْا نَعِدْ	تَعِدُوْنَ نَعِدُ	إِنْ تَقُوْلُوْا نَقُلْ If you all say, we will say.	تَقُوْلُوْا نَقُلْ	تَقُوْلُوْنَ نَقُوْلُ
	تَعِدْ	تَعِدُ		تَقُلْ	تَقُوْلُ

	chopped	
	يَدْعُ يَدْعُوْا	يَدْعُوْ يَدْعُوْنَ
إِنْ تَدْعُ أَدْعُ If you call upon, I will call upon.	تَدْعُ أَدْعُ	تَدْعُوْ أَدْعُوْ
إِنْ تَدْعُوْا نَدْعُ If you all call upon, we will call upon.	تَدْعُوْا نَدْعُ	تَدْعُوْنَ نَدْعُوْ
	تَدْعُ	تَدْعُوْ

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Other words are also used to state a condition such as:

وَمَا تَفۡعَلُوۡا مِنۡ خَيۡرٍ يَّعۡلَمۡهُ اللّٰهُ And whatever good you do - Allah knows it.	whatever	مَا
مَنۡ يَّعۡمَلۡ سُوۡٓءًا يُّجۡزَ بِهٖ Whoever does a wrong will be recompensed for it	who	مَنۡ

Some other conditional words are followed by فعل ماضٍ.In such cases no changes are made to فعل ماضٍ.

اِذَا جَاءَ نَصۡرُ اللّٰهِ وَالۡفَتۡحُ When the help of Allah and victory comes	when	إِذَا
وَّاَنَّا لَمَّا سَمِعۡنَا الۡهُدٰٓى اٰمَنَّا بِهٖ And when we heard the guidance, we believed in it.	when	لَمَّا

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Grammar Lesson 14c — Conditional words: إِنْ، مَنْ، مَا with Mazeed Feeh Verbs

In this lesson, we will learn conditional words (إِنْ، مَنْ، مَا) for Mazeed Feeh Verbs (Sound & weak).

Let us take Mazeed feeh verbs:

	chopped			chopped	
	يُحَاسِبْ يُحَاسِبُوْن	يُحَاسِبْ يُحَاسِبُوا		يُعَلِّمْ يُعَلِّمُوْا	يُعَلِّمُ يُعَلِّمُوْنَ
إِنْ تُحَاسِبْ يُحَاسِبْ If you take account, he will take account.	تُحَاسِبْ أُحَاسِبْ	تُحَاسِبْ أُحَاسِبْ	إِنْ تُعَلِّمْ أُعَلِّمْ If you teach, I will teach.	تُعَلِّمْ أُعَلِّمْ	تُعَلِّمُ أُعَلِّمُ
إِنْ تُحَاسِبُوْا يُحَاسِبُوْا If you all take account, they will take account.	تُحَاسِبُوْا نُحَاسِبْ	تُحَاسِبُوْنَ نُحَاسِبْ	إِنْ تُعَلِّمُوْا نُعَلِّمْ If you all teach, we will teach.	تُعَلِّمُوْا نُعَلِّمْ	تُعَلِّمُوْنَ نُعَلِّمُ
	تُحَاسِبْ	تُحَاسِبْ		تُعَلِّمْ	تُعَلِّمُ

Let us take two more Mazeed feeh verbs:

	chopped			chopped	
	يَخْتَلِفْ يَخْتَلِفُوْنَ	يَخْتَلِفْ يَخْتَلِفُوْا		يُسْلِمْ يُسْلِمُوْا	يُسْلِمُ يُسْلِمُوْنَ
إِنْ تَخْتَلِفْ أَذْهَبْ If you differ, I will go.	تَخْتَلِفْ أَخْتَلِفْ	تَخْتَلِفْ أَخْتَلِفْ	إِنْ تُسْلِمْ يُسْلِمْ If you submit, he will submit.	تُسْلِمْ أُسْلِمْ	تُسْلِمُ أُسْلِمُ
إِنْ تَخْتَلِفُوْا نَذْهَبْ If you all differ, we will go.	تَخْتَلِفُوْا نَخْتَلِفْ	تَخْتَلِفُوْنَ نَخْتَلِفْ	إِنْ تُسْلِمُوْا يُسْلِمُوْا If you all submit, they will submit.	تُسْلِمُوْا نُسْلِمْ	تُسْلِمُوْنَ نُسْلِمُ
	تَخْتَلِفْ	تَخْتَلِفْ		تُسْلِمْ	تُسْلِمُ

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Now, let us take Mazeed feeh weak verb: اِتَّقٰى، يَتَّقِيْ، اِتَّقِ، مُتَّقٍ، مُتَّقًى، اِتِّقَاء (اِتَّقٰى: he feared)

	chopped	
	يَتَّقِ يَتَّقُوْا	يَتَّقِيْ يَتَّقُوْنَ
إِنْ تَتَّقِ اللهَ تُفْلِحْ If you fear Allah, you will succeed.	تَتَّقِ أَتَّقِ	تَتَّقِيْ أَتَّقِيْ
إِنْ تَتَّقُوْا اللهَ تُفْلِحُوْا If you all fear Allah, you will succeed.	تَتَّقُوْا نَتَّقِ	تَتَّقُوْنَ نَتَّقِيْ
	تَتَّقِ	تَتَّقِيْ

Examples from the Qur'an:

وَاِنْ تُؤْمِنُوْا وَتَتَّقُوْا يُؤْتِكُمْ اُجُوْرَكُمْ وَلَا يَسْئَلْكُمْ اَمْوَالَكُمْ

And if you believe and fear Allah,
He will give you your rewards and not ask you for your properties.

وَمَنْ يَّتَّقِ اللهَ يَجْعَلْ لَّهٗ مَخْرَجًا

And whoever fears Allah – He will make for him a way out

فَمَنْ يُّرِدِ اللهُ اَنْ يَّهْدِيَهٗ يَشْرَحْ صَدْرَهٗ لِلْاِسْلَامِ

So whoever Allah wants to guide – He expands his chest for Islam

Sometimes the second part of the conditional sentence does not have فعل مُضارع:

وَمَنْ يَّتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى اللهِ فَهُوَ حَسْبُهٗ

And whoever relies upon Allah – then He is sufficient for him

وَاِنْ تَنْتَهُوْا فَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ

And if you desist [from hostilities], it is best for you

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Grammar Lesson 14d Types of ل with فعل مضارع

If you want to say that someone should do it, then use لِ (should). لِ works as a chopper! Generally, this لِ is preceded by وَ or فَ. In that case, it becomes: فَلْـ (so he should) or وَلْـ (and he should do). It is the 1st type of ل with فعل مضارع, it is called: لَامُ الْأَمْر. Below is an example with فَلْـ.

See the translation in the following		فَلْـ + مُضَارِع		
and he should write; and let him write	وَلْيَكْتُبْ	so, he should do	فَلْيَفْعَلْ =	فَلْـ+يَفْعَلُ
and they should ask; and let them ask	وَلْيَسْأَلُوْا	so, they should do	فَلْيَفْعَلُوْا =	فَلْـ+يَفْعَلُوْنَ
So he should fast (صوم)	فَلْيَصُمْ	so, you should do	فَلْتَفْعَلْ =	فَلْـ+تَفْعَلُ
So they should worship	فَلْيَعْبُدُوْا	so, I should do	فَلْأَفْعَلْ =	فَلْـ+أَفْعَلُ
Examples from the Qur'an فَلْيَعْبُدُوْا رَبَّ هٰذَا الْبَيْتِ So they should worship the Lord of this House		so, you all should do	فَلْتَفْعَلُوْا =	فَلْـ+تَفْعَلُوْنَ
		so, we should do	فَلْنَفْعَلْ =	فَلْـ+نَفْعَلُ
		so, she should do	فَلْتَفْعَلْ =	فَلْـ+تَفْعَلُ

2nd type of ل with فعل مضارع, which is called: لَامُ التَّعْلِيل. We are using hammer sign for this type of laam because a hammer flattens the ending Dhammah for words such as يفعلُ، تَفْعَلُ، etc. and makes it Fathah! It also flattens the noon (vertically) of يفعلون، تفعلون, so that noon becomes Alif! This is just a tip to remember the effect of the hammer. Please note that the effect of chopper and hammer is the same on يفعلون، تفعلون.

See the translation in the following		لِـ + مُضَارِع		
so that he makes.	لِيَجْعَلَ	so that he does	لِيَفْعَلَ =	لِـ+يَفْعَلُ
so that you all eat.	لِتَأْكُلُوْا	so that they do	لِيَفْعَلُوْا =	لِـ+يَفْعَلُوْنَ
so that we know.	لِنَعْلَمَ	so that you do	لِتَفْعَلَ =	لِـ+تَفْعَلُ
so that I become.	لِأَكُوْنَ	so that I do	لِأَفْعَلَ =	لِـ+أَفْعَلُ
Examples from the Qur'an وَكَذٰلِكَ جَعَلْنَاكُمْ أُمَّةً وَسَطًا لِّتَكُونُوا شُهَدَاءَ عَلَى النَّاسِ And thus we have made you a just community so that you may be witnesses in regard to mankind		so that you all do	لِتَفْعَلُوْا =	لِـ+تَفْعَلُوْنَ
		so that we do	لِنَفْعَلَ =	لِـ+نَفْعَلُ
		so that she does	لِتَفْعَلَ =	لِـ+تَفْعَلُ

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3rd type of ل with فعل مضارع, is: لَام+نُونُ التَّأْكِيد.

	لَـ + يَفْعَلُ + ـنَّ	
He will surely surely surely+ do	لَـ+يَفْعَلُ+ـنَّ =	لَيَفْعَلَنَّ
They will surely surely surely+ do	لَـ+يَفْعَلُوْنَ+ـنَّ =	لَيَفْعَلُنَّ
You will surely surely surely+ do	لَـ+تَفْعَلُ+ـنَّ =	لَتَفْعَلَنَّ
I will surely surely surely+ do	لَـ+أَفْعَلُ+ـنَّ =	لَأَفْعَلَنَّ
You will surely surely surely+ do	لَـ+تَفْعَلُوْنَ+ـنَّ =	لَتَفْعَلُنَّ
We will surely surely surely+ do	لَـ+نَفْعَلُ+ـنَّ =	لَنَفْعَلَنَّ
She will surely surely surely+ do	لَـ+تَفْعَلُ+ـنَّ =	لَتَفْعَلَنَّ

Translate the following:

He will surely surely surely+ help.	لَيَنْصُرَنَّ
We will surely surely surely+ become.	لَنَكُوْنَنَّ
You all will surely surely surely+ enter.	لَتَدْخُلُنَّ
I will surely surely surely+ ask for forgiveness.	لَأَسْتَغْفِرَنَّ

Example from the Qur'an:

وَالَّذِيْنَ جَاهَدُوْا فِيْنَا لَنَهْدِيَنَّهُمْ سُبُلَنَا

And those who strive for Us - We will surely guide them to Our ways.

Changes in فِعْل مُضَارِع			
فِعْل مُضَارِع (Normal)	لَمْ، لَمَّا،... شرط: إِنْ، مَنْ، مَا، لِـ، فَلَـ، وَلَـ	لَنْ، أَنْ، أَلَّا، لِـ	لَ – نَّ (ultimate emphasis)
يَفْعَلُ	يَفْعَلْ	يَفْعَلَ	لَيَفْعَلَنَّ
يَفْعَلُوْنَ	يَفْعَلُوْا	يَفْعَلُوْا	لَيَفْعَلُنَّ
تَفْعَلُ	تَفْعَلْ	تَفْعَلَ	لَتَفْعَلَنَّ
أَفْعَلُ	أَفْعَلْ	أَفْعَلَ	لَأَفْعَلَنَّ
تَفْعَلُوْنَ	تَفْعَلُوْا	تَفْعَلُوْا	لَتَفْعَلُنَّ
نَفْعَلُ	نَفْعَلْ	نَفْعَلَ	لَنَفْعَلَنَّ
تَفْعَلُ	تَفْعَلْ	تَفْعَلَ	لَتَفْعَلَنَّ

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By these sentences, you can remember the changes of فِعْل مُضَارِع due to chopper and hammer words:

Don’t do bad!	لَا تَفْعَلْ شَرًّا	
He did not do good	لَمْ يَفْعَلْ خَيْرًا	لَمْ، لَمَّا
If he did, he will get reward	إِنْ يَّفْعَلْ، يَكْسِبْ أَجْرًا	إِنْ، مَنْ، مَا
So, he should do good	فَلْيَفْعَلْ خَيْرًا	فَلْـ، وَلْـ

(so he do good) لِيَفْعَلَ خَيْرًا	Man is created	لِـ
(will surely do good) لَيَفْعَلَنَّ خَيْرًا	A good person	لَـ --- ـنَّ
(will never do good) لَنْ يَّفْعَلَ خَيْرًا	and a bad person	لَنْ، أَنْ، حَتّٰى

All these sentences will be like this in plural form:

لَا تَفْعَلُوْا شَرًّا	
لَمْ يَفْعَلُوْا خَيْرًا	لَمْ، لَمَّا
إِنْ يَّفْعَلُوْا، يَكْسِبُوْا أَجْرًا	إِنْ، مَنْ، مَا
فَلْيَفْعَلُوْا خَيْرًا	فَلْـ، وَلْـ

Those who

لِيَفْعَلُوْا خَيْرًا	لِـ
لَيَفْعَلُنَّ خَيْرًا	لَـ --- ـنَّ
لَنْ يَّفْعَلُوْا خَيْرًا	لَنْ، أَنْ، حَتّٰى

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Grammar Lesson 15a — مُضَارع+لَنْ with 3-Letter Verbs

In this lesson, we will learn لَنْ+ مُضَارع for 3-Letter Verbs (Sound and Weak). This لَنْ works like a hammer, We have seen in the last lesson that it flattens the ending Dhammah and makes it fathah! It also flattens the noon (vertically) of يفعلون، تفعلون, so that noon becomes Alif! The effect of chopper and hammer is the same on يفعلون، تفعلون. Now, let us take 3-Letter sound verb: "يَفْعَلُ".

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ يَفْعَلُ؟	لَنْ يَّفْعَلَ
هَلْ يَفْعَلُوْنَ؟	لَنْ يَّفْعَلُوْا
هَلْ تَفْعَلُ؟	لَنْ أَفْعَلَ
هَلْ تَفْعَلُوْنَ؟	لَنْ نَّفْعَلَ

لَنْ + مُضَارع		
He will never do	= لَنْ يَّفْعَلَ	لَنْ+يَفْعَلُ
They will never do	= لَنْ يَّفْعَلُوْا	لَنْ+يَفْعَلُوْنَ
You will never do	= لَنْ تَفْعَلَ	لَنْ+تَفْعَلُ
I will never do	= لَنْ أَفْعَلَ	لَنْ+أَفْعَلُ
You will never do	= لَنْ تَفْعَلُوْا	لَنْ+تَفْعَلُوْنَ
We will never do	= لَنْ نَّفْعَلَ	لَنْ+نَفْعَلُ
She will never do	= لَنْ تَفْعَلَ	لَنْ+تَفْعَلُ

Chopper or hammer have same effect on يَفْعَلُوْنَ or تَفْعَلُوْنَ, as shown in the first of these Qur'anic examples:

فَإِنْ لَمْ تَفْعَلُوْا وَلَنْ تَفْعَلُوْا
But if you do not - and you will never be able to

وَإِذْ قُلْتُمْ يٰمُوْسٰى لَنْ نَّصْبِرَ عَلٰى طَعَامٍ وَّاحِدٍ
And [recall] when you said, "O Moses, we can never endure one [kind of] food.

Now, let us take another 3-Letter sound verb: "يَسْمَعُ".

Spoken Arabic
(Assume that we are talking about evil talks)

هَلْ يَسْمَعُ؟	لَنْ يَّسْمَعَ
هَلْ يَسْمَعُوْنَ؟	لَنْ يَّسْمَعُوْا
هَلْ تَسْمَعُ؟	لَنْ أَسْمَعَ
هَلْ تَسْمَعُوْنَ؟	لَنْ نَّسْمَعَ

لَنْ + مُضَارع	
He will never listen	لَنْ يَّسْمَعَ
They will never listen	لَنْ يَّسْمَعُوْا
You will never listen	لَنْ تَسْمَعَ
I will never listen	لَنْ أَسْمَعَ
You all will never listen	لَنْ تَسْمَعُوْا
We will never listen	لَنْ نَّسْمَعَ
She will never listen	لَنْ تَسْمَعَ

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Now, let us take a 3-Letter weak verb: "يَقُوْلُ".

Spoken Arabic
(Assume that we are talking about saying bad words)

هَلْ يَقُوْلُ؟	لَنْ يَّقُوْلَ
هَلْ يَقُوْلُوْنَ؟	لَنْ يَّقُوْلُوْا
هَلْ تَقُوْلُ؟	لَنْ أَقُوْلَ
هَلْ تَقُوْلُوْنَ؟	لَنْ نَّقُوْلَ

لَنْ + فِعْل مُضَارِع		
He will never say	لَنْ يَّقُوْلَ =	لَنْ+يَقُوْلُ
They will never say	لَنْ يَّقُوْلُوْا =	لَنْ+يَقُوْلُوْنَ
You will never say	لَنْ تَقُوْلَ =	لَنْ+تَقُوْلُ
I will never say	لَنْ أَقُوْلَ =	لَنْ+ أَقُوْلُ
You all will never say	لَنْ تَقُوْلُوْا =	لَنْ+ تَقُوْلُوْنَ
We will never say	لَنْ نَّقُوْلَ =	لَنْ+ نَقُوْلُ
She will never say	لَنْ تَقُوْلَ =	لَنْ+تَقُوْلُ

Examples from the Qur'an for لَنْ، أنْ:

اَحَسِبَ النَّاسُ اَنْ يُّتْرَكُوْا اَنْ يَّقُوْلُوْا اٰمَنَّا وَهُمْ لَا يُفْتَنُوْنَ

Do the people think that they will be left to say, "We believe" and they will not be tried?

وَاَنَّا ظَنَنَّا اَنْ لَّنْ تَقُوْلَ الْاِنْسُ وَالْجِنُّ عَلَى اللّٰهِ كَذِبًا

And we had thought that mankind and the jinn would never speak about Allah a lie.

Now, let us take another 3-Letter weak verb: "يَأْتِيْ". (أَتٰى He came, أَتٰى بِـ He came with)

Examples from the Qur'an for أنْ:

هَلْ يَنْظُرُوْنَ اِلَّآ اَنْ تَاْتِيَهُمُ الْمَلٰٓئِكَةُ اَوْ يَاْتِيَ رَبُّكَ اَوْ يَاْتِيَ بَعْضُ اٰيٰتِ رَبِّكَ

Do they wait either for the angels to appear before them or for your Lord to come unto them or for some clear signs of your Lord to appear before them?

لَنْ + فِعْل مُضَارِع		
He will never come	لَنْ يَّأْتِيَ =	لَنْ+يَأْتِيْ
They will never come	لَنْ يَّأْتُوْا =	لَنْ+يَأْتُوْنَ
You will never come	لَنْ تَأْتِيَ =	لَنْ+تَأْتِيْ
I will never come	لَنْ اٰتِيَ =	لَنْ+ اٰتِيْ
You all will never come	لَنْ تَأْتُوْا =	لَنْ+ تَأْتُوْنَ
We will never come	لَنْ نَّأْتِيَ =	لَنْ+ نَأْتِيْ
She will never come	لَنْ تَأْتِيَ =	لَنْ+تَأْتِيْ

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Grammar Lesson 15b لَنْ+مُضَارع with Mazeed Feeh Verbs

In this lesson, we will learn لَنْ+ مُضَارع for Mazeed Feeh Verbs (Sound and Weak).

Now, let us take 3-Letter sound verb: أَسْلَمَ، يُسْلِمُ، أَسْلِمْ، مُسْلِم، مُسْلَم، إِسْلَام

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ يُسْلِمُ؟	لَنْ يُّسْلِمَ
هَلْ يُسْلِمُوْنَ؟	لَنْ يُّسْلِمُوْا
هَلْ تُسْلِمُ؟	لَنْ أُسْلِمَ
هَلْ تُسْلِمُوْنَ؟	لَنْ نُّسْلِمَ

+ فِعْل مُضَارِع		
لَنْ+يُسْلِمُ	= لَنْ يُّسْلِمَ	He will never submit
لَنْ+يُسْلِمُوْنَ	= لَنْ يُّسْلِمُوْا	They will never submit
لَنْ+تُسْلِمُ	= لَنْ تُسْلِمَ	You will never submit
لَنْ+أُسْلِمُ	= لَنْ أُسْلِمَ	I will never submit
لَنْ+تُسْلِمُوْنَ	= لَنْ تُسْلِمُوْا	You all will never submit
لَنْ+نُسْلِمُ	= لَنْ نُّسْلِمَ	We will never submit
لَنْ+تُسْلِمُ	= لَنْ تُسْلِمَ	She will never submit

Examples from the Qur'an for لَنْ، حَتّٰى:

قَالَ لَنْ اُرْسِلَهٗ مَعَكُمْ

Their father said: "I shall never send him with you"

لَنْ تَنَالُوا الْبِرَّ حَتّٰى تُنْفِقُوْا مِمَّا تُحِبُّوْنَ

Never will you attain the good [reward] until you spend [in the way of Allah] from that which you love.

Now, let us take another Mazeed Feeh sound verb: اِخْتَلَفَ، يَخْتَلِفُ، اِخْتَلِفْ،مُخْتَلِفْ، مُخْتَلَف، اِخْتِلَاف

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ يَخْتَلِفُ؟	لَنْ يَّخْتَلِفَ
هَلْ يَخْتَلِفُوْنَ؟	لَنْ يَّخْتَلِفُوْا
هَلْ تَخْتَلِفُ؟	لَنْ أَخْتَلِفَ
هَلْ تَخْتَلِفُوْنَ؟	لَنْ نَّخْتَلِفَ

+ فِعْل مُضَارِع		
لَنْ+يَخْتَلِفُ	= لَنْ يَّخْتَلِفَ	He will never differ
لَنْ+يَخْتَلِفُوْنَ	= لَنْ يَّخْتَلِفُوْا	They will never differ
لَنْ+تَخْتَلِفُ	= لَنْ تَخْتَلِفَ	You will never differ
لَنْ+أَخْتَلِفُ	= لَنْ أَخْتَلِفَ	I will never differ
لَنْ+تَخْتَلِفُوْنَ	= لَنْ تَخْتَلِفُوْا	You all will never differ
لَنْ+نَخْتَلِفُ	= لَنْ نَّخْتَلِفَ	We will never differ
لَنْ+تَخْتَلِفُ	= لَنْ تَخْتَلِفَ	She will never differ

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Now, let us take Mazeed Feeh weak verb: اٰتٰى (اٰتٰى: he gave)، يُؤْتِيْ، اٰتِ، مُؤْتٍ، مُؤْتًى، إِيْتَاء

Spoken Arabic

هَلْ يُؤْتِيْ؟	لَنْ يُّؤْتِيَ
هَلْ يُؤْتُوْنَ؟	لَنْ يُّؤْتُوْا
هَلْ تُؤْتِيْ؟	لَنْ أُوْتِيَ
هَلْ تُؤْتُوْنَ؟	لَنْ نُّؤْتِيَ

Example from the Qur'an for أَنْ:

مَا كَانَ لِبَشَرٍ اَنْ يُّؤْتِيَهُ اللهُ الْكِتٰبَ وَالْحُكْمَ وَالنُّبُوَّةَ ثُمَّ يَقُوْلَ لِلنَّاسِ كُوْنُوْا عِبَادًا لِّيْ مِنْ دُوْنِ اللهِ

It does not befit a man that Allah should grant him His Book and sound judgement and prophet-hood, and thereafter he should say to men: 'Become servants to me apart from Allah.

لَنْ + فِعْل مُضَارِع	
لَنْ+يُؤْتِيْ = لَنْ يُّؤْتِيَ	He will never give
لَنْ+يُؤْتُوْنَ = لَنْ يُّؤْتُوْا	They will never give
لَنْ+تُؤْتِيْ = لَنْ تُؤْتِيَ	You will never give
لَنْ+أُوْتِيْ = لَنْ أُوْتِيَ	I will never give
لَنْ+تُؤْتُوْنَ = لَنْ تُؤْتُوْا	You (all) will never give
لَنْ+نُؤْتِيْ = لَنْ نُّؤْتِيَ	We will never give
لَنْ+تُؤْتِيْ = لَنْ تُؤْتِيَ	She will never give

Below is a summary of what we have learnt about the changes in فِعْل مُضَارِع.

لَ – نَّ (ultimate emphasis)	لَنْ، أَنْ، أَلَّا، لِـ	لَمْ، لَمَّا،... شرط: إِنْ، مَنْ، مَا، لِـ، فَلَـ، وَلَـ	فَعْل مُضَارِع (Normal)
لَيَفْعَلَنَّ	يَفْعَلَ	يَفْعَلْ	يَفْعَلُ
لَيَفْعَلُنَّ	يَفْعَلُوْا	يَفْعَلُوْا	يَفْعَلُوْنَ
لَتَفْعَلَنَّ	تَفْعَلَ	تَفْعَلْ	تَفْعَلُ
لَأَفْعَلَنَّ	أَفْعَلَ	أَفْعَلْ	أَفْعَلُ
لَتَفْعَلُنَّ	تَفْعَلُوْا	تَفْعَلُوْا	تَفْعَلُوْنَ
لَنَفْعَلَنَّ	نَفْعَلَ	نَفْعَلْ	نَفْعَلُ
لَتَفْعَلَنَّ	تَفْعَلَ	تَفْعَلْ	تَفْعَلُ

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Grammar Lesson 15c — Nominal Sentence (Masculine Gender)

Arabic Grammar is divided into two important parts: Sarf and Nahw. Let us take very simplified definitions.

- **Sarf (صَرْف)**: How to make a word from letters (generally 3 letters constitute a word) and
- **Nahw (نَحْو)**: How to join words to make pairs and sentences.

In this lesson, we will learn how to make a simple sentence that starts with a noun. Such a sentence is called **Nominal sentence (جمله اسميه).** For example:

كَبِيْرٌ	اَلْبَيْتُ
is big.	The house
• This word gives the news that the house is big. • It is therefore called خَبَر (news). • It does not have الْ before it.	• It is the first 'اسم'. • Because you know the house that you are talking about, therefore it is اَلْبَيْتُ (The house).

The Arabic nouns by default have Dhammah (ـُ) or double Dhammah (ـٌ) on them as if they are always standing and are ready to work. For example, اَللّٰهُ، خَالِدٌ، اَلْبَيْتُ.

- This status is called رَفع status. To show it using TPI, we can use the right-hand finger pointing upwards.
- Both the اسم and the خَبَر in جمله اسميه have رَفع status.

Learn the translation in the following sentences:

The believer is pious.	اَلْمُؤْمِنُ صَالِحٌ
The believers are pious.	اَلْمُؤْمِنُوْنَ صَالِحُونَ
The hypocrite is disobedient.	اَلْمُنَافِقُ فَاسِقٌ
The hypocrites are disobedient.	اَلْمُنَافِقُوْنَ فَاسِقُوْنَ

Allah is forgiving.	اَللّٰهُ غَفُوْرٌ
The house is big.	اَلْبَيْتُ كَبِيرٌ
The Muslim is truthful.	اَلْمُسْلِمُ صَادِقٌ
The Muslims are truthful.	اَلْمُسْلِمُوْنَ صَادِقُوْنَ

Learn to make the plural in the following sentences:

اَلْمُسْلِمُوْنَ صَادِقُوْنَ	اَلْمُسْلِمُ صَادِقٌ
اَلْمُؤْمِنُوْنَ صَالِحُونَ	اَلْمُؤْمِنُ صَالِحٌ
اَلْمُنَافِقُوْنَ فَاسِقُوْنَ	اَلْمُنَافِقُ فَاسِقٌ

With proper names, we don't need الْ because the name itself shows that we are talking of a specific person. For example:

Muhammad ﷺ is a Messenger.	مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُوْلٌ
Hood AS is a Prophet.	هُوْدٌ نَبِيٌّ
Zaid is small.	زَيْدٌ صَغِيْرٌ
Sa'd is big.	سَعْدٌ كَبِيْرٌ

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Grammar Lesson 15d — Nominal Sentence (Feminine Gender)

Now, we will learn Nominal sentence for Feminine gender. Let us take examples of Feminine words:

The school is big.	اَلْمَدْرَسَةُ كَبِيْرَةٌ
The Muslim (lady) is truthful.	اَلْمُسْلِمَةُ صَادِقَةٌ
The Muslim women are truthful.	اَلْمُسْلِمَاتُ صَادِقَاتٌ

Note that مدرسة (school) in Arabic is a feminine word because it has the round taa (ة) at its end.

Learn the translation in the following sentences:

The believer (lady) is pious.	اَلْمُؤْمِنَةُ صَالِحَةٌ
The believer women are pious.	اَلْمُؤْمِنَاتُ صَالِحَاتٌ
The hypocrite (lady) is disobedient.	اَلْمُنَافِقَةُ فَاسِقَةٌ
The hypocrite women are disobedient.	اَلْمُنَافِقَاتُ فَاسِقَاتٌ

Learn the plural in the following sentences:

اَلْمُسْلِمَةُ صَادِقَةٌ	اَلْمُسْلِمَاتُ صَادِقَاتٌ
اَلْمُؤْمِنَةُ صَالِحَةٌ	اَلْمُؤْمِنَاتُ صَالِحَاتٌ
اَلْمُنَافِقَةُ فَاسِقَةٌ	اَلْمُنَافِقَاتُ فَاسِقَاتٌ

Learn the feminine gender in the following sentences:

اَلْمُسْلِمُ صَادِقٌ	اَلْمُسْلِمَةُ صَادِقَةٌ
اَلْمُؤْمِنُ صَالِحٌ	اَلْمُؤْمِنَةُ صَالِحَةٌ
اَلْمُنَافِقُ فَاسِقٌ	اَلْمُنَافِقَةُ فَاسِقَةٌ

In Grammar lesson 13d, we have learnt that the broken plural act as singular feminine nouns. For example: بَيْت، بُيُوْت، مَسْجِد، مَسَاجِد، جَبَل، جِبَال.

Learn to translate the following sentences:

The mosques are old.	اَلْمَسَاجِدُ قَدِيْمَةٌ
The houses are new.	اَلْبُيُوْتُ جَدِيْدَةٌ
The mountains are big.	اَلْجِبَالُ كَبِيْرَةٌ

Learn to make the plural in the following sentences:

الْمَسْجِدُ قَدِيْمٌ	اَلْمَسَاجِدُ قَدِيْمَةٌ
اَلْبَيْتُ جَدِيْدٌ	اَلْبُيُوْتُ جَدِيْدَةٌ
اَلْجَبَلُ كَبِيْرٌ	اَلْجِبَالُ كَبِيْرَةٌ

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Qur'an Lesson 11a

Introduction; Ignorant masses & Scholars

Q-1: Write the Du'as, lessons, and plans (individual/ collective) for the verses in the pointer.
Ans:

Q-2: What kind of thoughts did the Bani Israeel have about themselves?
Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of Phrases:

Ans: مَا يُسِرُّوْنَ .....

يَكْتُبُوْنَ الْكِتٰبَ .....

مِّمَّا يَكْسِبُوْنَ .....

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

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضِ		Rep.
						عَلِمَ		518
						كَتَبَ		57
						كَسَبَ		62
						ظَنَّ		68
						قَالَ		1719
						قَلَّ		72
						أَسَرَّ		20
						أَعْلَنَ		12
						اِشْتَرٰى		21

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		أُمِّيّ
		أُمْنِيَّة
	كُتُب	
	أَيْدِي	
		ثَمَن

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Qur'an Lesson 11b — Fire won't touch? (Al-Baqarah: 80)

Q-1: Write the Du'as, lessons, and plans (individual/ collective) for the verses in the pointer.
Ans:

Q-2: What lesson we can get from the story of Imam Malik ibn Anas (RA)?
Ans:

Q-3: Write the meanings of Phrases:

Ans: لَنْ تَمَسَّنَا النَّارُ .....

اِلَّآ اَيَّامًا مَّعْدُوْدَةً .....

فَلَنْ يُّخْلِفَ اللّٰهُ عَهْدَهٗٓ .....

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

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضِ	Root & Code	Rep.
						عَهِدَ		35
						عَلِمَ		518
						قَالَ		1719
						مَسَّ		58
						عَدَّ		17
						اِتَّخَذَ		128
						أَخْلَفَ		15

Meaning	Plural	Singular
	أَيَّام	
	عُهُوْد	

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Qur'an Lesson 11c

Rule of justice
(Al-Baqarah: 81-82)

Q-1: Write the Du'as, lessons, and plans (individual/ collective) for the verses in the pointer.
Ans:

Q-2: Even after knowing the result of evil deeds, why does the evil doer do it?
Ans:

Q-3: Write the meanings of Phrases:
Ans: مَنْ كَسَبَ سَيِّئَةً.....

وَّاَحَاطَتْ بِهٖ خَطِيْٓـَٔتُهٗ.....

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

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضِ	Root & Code	Rep.
						كَسَبَ		62
						عَمِلَ		319
						خَلَدَ		83
						أَحَاطَ		28
						اٰمَنَ		818

Meaning	Plural	Singular
	سَيِّئَات	
	خَطِيْـَٔات	
		صَاحِب
		جَنَّة

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Qur'an Lesson 11d — Covenant of Bani Israel
(Al-Baqarah: 83)

Q-1: Write the Du'as, lessons, and plans (individual/ collective) for the verses in the pointer.
Ans:

Q-2: Mention those 8 things about which Allah took the covenant from Bani Israeel?
Ans:

Q-3: Write the meanings of Phrases:
Ans: وَّذِى الْقُرْبٰى وَالْيَتٰمٰى وَالْمَسٰكِيْنِ.....

وَقُوْلُوْا لِلنَّاسِ حُسْنًا.....

وَاَنْتُمْ مُّعْرِضُوْنَ.....

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

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
						عَبَدَ		143
						حَسُنَ		66
						أَخَذَ		135
						قَالَ		1719
						قَلَّ		72
						أَحْسَنَ		74
						أَقَامَ		71
						اٰتٰى		274
						تَوَلّٰى		78
						أَعْرَضَ		53

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		وَالِد
		يَتِيْم
		مِسْكِيْن
		صَلَاة

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Qur'an Lesson 12a — Covenant of blood
(Al-Baqarah: 84)

Q-1: Write the Du'as, lessons, and plans (individual/ collective) for the verses in the pointer.
Ans:

Q-2: Write in brief that which covenant Allah took from Bani Israeel? (as per this lesson)
Ans:

Q-3: Write the meanings of Phrases:

Ans: وَلَا تُخْرِجُوْنَ اَنْفُسَكُمْ مِّنْ دِيَارِكُمْ.....

ثُمَّ اَقْرَرْتُمْ .....

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

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضِ	Root & Code	Rep.
						سَفَكَ	س ف ك / ضد	2
						شَهِدَ	ش ه د / سد	90
						أَخَذَ	أ خ ذ / ذ	135
						أَخْرَجَ	خ ر ج / أسد+	112
						أَقَرَّ	ق ر ر / أسد+	4

Meaning	Plural	Singular
	مَوَاثِيْق	
	دِمَاء	
	أَنْفُس	
	دِيَار	

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Qur'an Lesson 12b

Killing and expulsion
(Al-Baqarah: 85)

Q-1: Write the Du'as, lessons, and plans (individual/ collective) for the verses in the pointer.
Ans:

Q-2: Which bad habit of Bani Israeel is mentioned in these verses and what lesson we can get from it?
Ans:

Q-3: Write the meanings of Phrases:

Ans: تَظٰهَرُوْنَ عَلَيۡهِمۡ بِالۡاِثۡمِ وَالۡعُدۡوَانِ .....

وَاِنۡ يَّاۡتُوۡكُمۡ اُسٰرٰى تُفٰدُوۡهُمۡ .....

وَهُوَ مُحَرَّمٌ عَلَيۡكُمۡ اِخۡرَاجُهُمۡ .....

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

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضِ	Root & Code	Rep.
						قَتَلَ	ق ت ل / ذ	93
						عَدَا	ع د و / دع	20
						أَتٰى	أ ت ي / هد	275
						أَخۡرَجَ	خ ر ج / أسـ+	112
						تَظَاهَرَ	ظ ه ر / تدا+	3
						فَادٰى	ف د ي / حا+	1
						حَرَّمَ	ح ر م / عل+	44

Meaning	Plural	Singular
	أَنۡفُس	
	فُرَقَاء	
	دِيَار	
		إِثۡم
		أَسِيۡر

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Qur'an Lesson 12c — Believe in parts? (Al-Baqarah: 85-86)

Q-1: Write the Du'as, lessons, and plans (individual/ collective) for the verses in the pointer.
Ans:

Q-2: Why Bani Israeel did not act upon the few parts of the book?
Ans:

Q-3: Write the meanings of Phrases:
Ans: اِلَّا خِزْىٌ فِى الْحَيٰوةِ الدُّنْيَا .....
فَلَا يُخَفَّفُ عَنْهُمُ الْعَذَابُ.....

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

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضِ	Root & Code	Rep.
						كَفَرَ	ك ف ر / ذ	465
						فَعَلَ	ف ع ل / ف	105
						غَفَلَ	غ ف ل / ذ	34
						عَمِلَ	ع م ل / سـ	319
						نَصَرَ	ن ص ر / ذ	94
						جَزٰى	ج ز ي / هد	116
						رَدَّ	ر د د / ظن	44
						اٰمَنَ	أ م ن / أسـ+	818
						اِشْتَرٰى	ش ر ي / اِخـ+	21
						خَفَّفَ	خ ف ف / علـ+	9

Meaning	Plural	Singular
	أَيَّام	
	مَخْزَاة	
	أَشَدّ↑	

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Qur'an Lesson 12d — Treatment with Musa & Isa & other Messengers (Al-Baqarah: 87-88)

Q-1: Write the Du'as, lessons, and plans (individual/ collective) for the verses in the pointer.
Ans:

Q-2: What is the reason behind mentioning Isa (AS) after Musa (AS)?
Ans:

Q-3: Write the meanings of Phrases:

Ans: وَقَفَّيْنَا مِنْۢ بَعْدِهٖ بِالرُّسُلِ .....

لَا تَهْوٰٓى اَنْفُسُكُمُ .....

وَقَالُوْا قُلُوْبُنَا غُلْفٌ .....

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

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضِ	Root & Code	Rep.
						قَتَلَ	ق ت ل / ذ	93
						لَعَنَ	ل ع ن / ف	27
						كَفَرَ	ك ف ر / ف	465
						جَاءَ	ج ي أ / زا	277
						هَوِيَ	ه و ي / رضـ	13
						قَالَ	ق و ل / قا	1719
						قَلَّ	ق ل ل / ضل	72
						اٰتٰى	أ ت ي / أسـ+	274
						قَفّٰى	ق ف و / علـ+	4
						أَيَّدَ	أ ي د / علـ+	9
						اِسْتَكْبَرَ	ك ب ر / إسـ+	48
						كَذَّبَ	ك ذ ب / علـ+	198
						اٰمَنَ	أ م ن / أسـ+	818

Meaning	Plural	Singular
	كُتُب	
	رُسُل	
	بَيِّنَات	
		نَفْس
	قُلُوْب	
	غُلْف	

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Qur'an Lesson 13a

Rejecting the book
(Al-Baqarah: 89)

Q-1: Write the Du'as, lessons, and plans (individual/ collective) for the verses in the pointer.
Ans:

Q-2: For what the Jews of Madeenah used to make Du'a when they fight the polytheists?
Ans:

Q-3: Write the meanings of Phrases:

Ans: يَسْتَفْتِحُوْنَ عَلَى الَّذِيْنَ كَفَرُوْا.....

مَّا عَرَفُوْا كَفَرُوْا بِهٖ .....

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

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
						كَفَرَ	ك ف ر / ف	465
						عَرَفَ	ع ر ف / ض	59
						جَاءَ	ج ي أ / زا	277
						كَانَ	ك و ن / قا	1358
						صَدَّقَ	ص د ق / عل+	31
						اِسْتَفْتَحَ	ف ت ح / إسـ+	3

Meaning	Plural	Singular
	كُتُب	

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Qur'an Lesson 13b

Evil transaction of Kufr
(Al-Baqarah: 90)

Q-1: Write the Du'as, lessons, and plans (individual/ collective) for the verses in the pointer.
Ans:

Q-2: Why disbelievers sold themselves and purchased Kufr?
Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of Phrases:

Ans: بِئْسَمَا اشْتَرَوْا بِهٖٓ اَنْفُسَهُمْ .....

بَغْيًا اَنْ يُّنَزِّلَ اللّٰهُ مِنْ فَضْلِهٖ .....

فَبَآءُوْ بِغَضَبٍ عَلٰى غَضَبٍ .....

وَلِلْكٰفِرِيْنَ عَذَابٌ مُّهِيْنٌ .....

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

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
						كَفَرَ	ك ف ر / ف	465
						غَضِبَ	غ ض ب / سـ	23
						بَغٰى	ب غ ي / هد	22
						شَاءَ	ش ي أ / خا	236
						بَاءَ	ب و أ / قا	6
						اِشْتَرٰى	ش ر ي / إخـ+	21
						أَنْزَلَ	ن ز ل / أسـ+	190
						نَزَّلَ	ن ز ل / علـ+	79
						أَهَانَ	هـ و ن / أسـ+	16

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		نَفْس
		فَضْل

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Qur'an Lesson 13c

"We believe in our books"
(Al-Baqarah: 91-92)

Q-1: Write the Du'as, lessons, and plans (individual/ collective) for the verses in the pointer.
Ans:

Q-2: Why Bani Israeel -who claimed to believe in Torah- should believe in the Qur'an too?
Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of Phrases:

Ans: وَيَكْفُرُوْنَ بِمَا وَرَآءَهٗ .....

فَلِمَ تَقْتُلُوْنَ اَنْۢبِيَآءَ اللّٰهِ .....

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

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضِ	Root & Code	Rep.
						كَفَرَ	ك ف ر / ف	465
						قَتَلَ	ق ت ل / ذ	93
						ظَلَمَ	ظ ل م / ضِ	266
						قَالَ	ق و ل / قا	1719
						حَقَّ	ح ق ق / ضل	270
						كَانَ	ك و ن / قا	1358
						جَاءَ	ج ي أ / زا	277
						اٰمَنَ	أ م ن / أسـ+	818
						أَنْزَلَ	ن ز ل / أسـ+	190
						صَدَّقَ	ص د ق / علـ+	31
						اِتَّخَذَ	أ خ ذ / اِخـ+	128

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		نَبِيّ
		بَيِّنَة
		عِجْل

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Qur'an Lesson 13d

Covenant with Toor above
(Al-Baqarah: 93)

Q-1: Write the Du'as, lessons, and plans (individual/ collective) for the verses in the pointer.
Ans:

Q-2: What is meant by this sentence: "Hold what We gave you with firmness"?
Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of Phrases:

Ans: وَرَفَعۡنَا فَوۡقَكُمُ الطُّوۡرَ .....

خُذُوۡا مَاۤ اٰتَيۡنٰكُمۡ بِقُوَّةٍ وَّاسۡمَعُوۡا .....

وَاُشۡرِبُوۡا فِىۡ قُلُوۡبِهِمُ الۡعِجۡلَ .....

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

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضِ	Root & Code	Rep.
						رَفَعَ	ر ف ع / ف	28
						سَمِعَ	س م ع / سـ	147
						كَفَرَ	ك ف ر / ف	465
						أَخَذَ	أ خ ذ / ذ	135
						قَوِيَ	ق و ى / رضـ	40
						قَالَ	ق و ل / قا	1719
						عَصٰى	ع ص ي / هد	32
						أَمَرَ	أ م ر / ذ	231
						اٰتٰى	أ ت ي / أسـ+	274
						أَشۡرَبَ	ش ر ب / أسـ+	1
						اٰمَنَ	أ م ن / أسـ+	818

Meaning	Plural	Singular
	مَوَاثِيۡق	
	قُلُوۡب	
	عِجۡل	

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Qur'an Lesson 14a

Hereafter for you only?

(Al-Baqarah: 94-95)

Q-1: Write the Du'as, lessons, and plans (individual/ collective) for the verses in the pointer.
Ans:

Q-2: About what Allah challenged Bani Israeel and why?
Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of Phrases:

Ans: خَالِصَةً مِّنْ دُوْنِ النَّاسِ .....

فَتَمَنَّوُا الْمَوْتَ .....

وَلَنْ يَّتَمَنَّوْهُ اَبَدًا ۢ .....

قَدَّمَتْ اَيْدِيْهِمْ .....

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

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
						خَلَصَ	خ ل ص / ذ	8
						صَدَقَ	ص د ق / ذ	90
						ظَلَمَ	ظ ل م / ضد	266
						قَالَ	ق و ل / قا	1719
						كَانَ	ك و ن / قا	1358
						مَاتَ	م و ت / قا	115
						تَمَنّٰى	م ن ي / تد+	9
						قَدَّمَ	ق د م / عل+	27

Meaning	Plural	Singular
	دِيَار	
	أَمْوَات	
	أَيْدِي	

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Qur'an Lesson 14b — They love this life (Al-Baqarah: 96)

Q-1: Write the Du'as, lessons, and plans (individual/ collective) for the verses in the pointer.
Ans:

Q-2: How can we live an honourable life?
Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of Phrases:

Ans: وَلَتَجِدَنَّهُمْ اَحْرَصَ النَّاسِ .....

وَمِنَ الَّذِيْنَ اَشْرَكُوْا .....

يَوَدُّ اَحَدُهُمْ لَوْ يُعَمَّرُ اَلْفَ سَنَةٍ ۚ .....

وَاللّٰهُ بَصِيْرٌۢ بِمَا يَعْمَلُوْنَ .....

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

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضِ	Root & Code	Rep.
						بَصُرَ	ب ص ر / ک	66
						عَمِلَ	ع م ل / سـ	319
						وَجَدَ	و ج د / وعـ	107
						وَدَّ	و د د / مسـ	25
						أَشْرَكَ	ش ر ك / أسـ+	120
						عَمَّرَ	ع م ر / علـ+	6

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		حَرِيْص
		أَلْف

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Qur'an Lesson 14c

Enmity with Jibreel
(Al-Baqarah: 97-99)

Q-1: Write the Du'as, lessons, and plans (individual/ collective) for the verses in the pointer.
Ans:

Q-2: Why Jews used to hate angel Jibreel AS?
Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of Phrases:

Ans: وَّبُشْرٰى لِلْمُؤْمِنِيْنَ.....

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

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
						أَذِنَ	أ ذ ن / سـ	60
						كَفَرَ	ك ف ر / ذ	465
						فَسَقَ	ف س ق / ذ	54
						قَالَ	ق و ل / قا	1719
						كَانَ	ك و ن / قا	1358
						هَدٰى	ه د ي / هد	239
						نَزَّلَ	ن ز ل / عل+	79
						صَدَّقَ	ص د ق / عل+	31
						اٰمَنَ	أ م ن / أسـ+	818
						أَنْزَلَ	ن ز ل / أسـ+	190

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		عَدُوّ
		قَلْب
	مَلَائِكَة	
	رُسُل	
		اٰيَة
		بَيِّنَة

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Qur'an Lesson 14d

Threw away pledges
(Al-Baqarah: 100-101)

Q-1: Write the Du'as, lessons, and plans (individual/ collective) for the verses in the pointer.
Ans:

Q-2: What is the meaning of "throwing away the book behind the backs"?
Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of Phrases:

Ans: عٰهَدُوْا عَهْدًا .....

نَّبَذَهٗ فَرِيْقٌ مِّنْهُمْ .....

كِتٰبَ اللّٰهِ وَرَآءَ ظُهُوْرِهِمْ .....

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

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
						عَهِدَ	ع هـ د / سـ	35
						نَبَذَ	ن ب ذ / ضـ	10
						عَلِمَ	ع ل م / سـ	518
						جَاءَ	ج ي أ / زا	277
						عَاهَدَ	ع هـ د / حا+	11
						اٰمَنَ	أ م ن / أسـ+	818
						صَدَّقَ	ص د ق / علـ+	31
						اٰتٰى	أ ت ي / أسـ+	274

Meaning	Plural	Singular
	عُهُوْد	عَهْد
	فُرَقَاء	
	كُتُب	
	ظُهُوْر	

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Qur'an Lesson 15a

Followed the devils
(Al-Baqarah: 102)

Q-1: Write the Du'as, lessons, and plans (individual/ collective) for the verses in the pointer.
Ans:

Q-2: Which thing became common in the period of Sulaiman AS and how he eliminated it?
Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of Phrases:

Ans: وَاتَّبَعُوْا مَا تَتْلُوا الشَّيٰطِيْنُ .....

يُعَلِّمُوْنَ النَّاسَ السِّحْرَ ..... ۚ

وَمَآ اُنْزِلَ عَلَى الْمَلَكَيْنِ بِبَابِلَ .....

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

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضِ	Root & Code	Rep.
								97
								465
								49
								59
								63
								1719
								140
								42
								190

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		شَيطَان
		سِحْر
		مَلَك
		فِتْنَة

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Qur'an Lesson 15b — Separating husband & wife
(Al-Baqarah: 102)

Q-1: Write the Du'as, lessons, and plans (individual/ collective) for the verses in the pointer.
Ans:

Q-2: In spite of the warning from the angels, what Bani Israeel chose to learn?
Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of Phrases:
Ans: يُفَرِّقُوْنَ بِهٖ بَيْنَ الْمَرْءِ وَزَوْجِهٖ .....

وَمَا هُمْ بِضَآرِّيْنَ بِهٖ .....

وَيَتَعَلَّمُوْنَ مَا يَضُرُّهُمْ وَلَا يَنْفَعُهُمْ .....

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

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
								42
								60
								50
								2
								10

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		زَوْج

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Qur'an Lesson 15c

Evil trading, knowingly
(Al-Baqarah: 102-103)

Q-1: Write the Du'as, lessons, and plans (individual/ collective) for the verses in the pointer.
Ans:

Q-2: To where Iman and Taqwa leads?
Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of Phrases:
Ans: مَا لَهٗ فِى الْاٰخِرَةِ مِنْ خَلَاقٍ .....
شَرَوْا بِهٖٓ اَنْفُسَهُمْ ؕ .....
لَمَثُوْبَةٌ مِّنْ عِنْدِ اللّٰهِ خَيْرٌ ؕ .....

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

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
						عَلِمَ		518
						شَرٰى		4
						كَانَ		1358
						اِشْتَرٰى		21
						اٰمَنَ		818
						اِتَّقٰى		216

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		نَفْس

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Qur'an Lesson 15d — Don't say Ra'ina (Al-Baqarah: 104-105)

Q-1: Write the Du'as, lessons, and plans (individual/ collective) for the verses in the pointer.
Ans:

Q-2: Which bad habit of Bani Israeel mentioned in this lesson?
Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of Phrases:

Ans: لَا تَقُوْلُوْا رَاعِنَا .....

وَاللّٰهُ يَخْتَصُّ بِرَحْمَتِهٖ مَنْ يَّشَآءُ .....

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

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضِ	Root & Code	Rep.
								95
								147
								465
								107
								1719
								25
								236
								818
								120
								79
								2

Meaning	Plural	Singular
No new nouns		

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Grammar Workbook: 11a - Introduction & Feminine Pronouns

Q-1: What we have learnt in the previous courses and what we will learn in this one?
Ans:

Q-2: What will be feminine of هُمْ and أَنْتُمْ?
Ans:

Q-3: Write the Arabic of "Their (women) Rabb".
Ans:

Q-4: Complete the table given below:

رَبُّنَا		رَبِّيْ			رَبُّهَا

Grammar Workbook: 11b- 3-Letter Verb table for feminine gender

Q-1: Answer the following questions:

- Translate into Arabic: Did you all (women) do good deeds?
- Translate into English: نَعَمْ، أَفْعَلُ خَيْرًا
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ تَفْعَلِيْنَ خَيْرًا؟

Q-2: Write the complete table of "فَعَلَ" (feminine gender).

فعل أَمر فعل نهي (مؤنث)

فعل مضارِع (مؤنث)	فعل ماضٍ (مؤنث)

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Grammar Workbook: 11c - Mazeed Feeh Verb table for feminine gender

Q-1: Answer the following questions:

- Translate into Arabic: Did they (women) submitted to Allah?
- Translate into English: نَعَمْ، يُسْلِمْنَ لِلّٰهِ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ تُسْلِمْنَ لِلّٰهِ؟

Q-2: Write the complete table of "أَسْلَمَ" (feminine gender).

فعل أمر فعل نهي (مؤنث)

فعل مضارِع (مؤنث)	فعل ماضٍ (مؤنث)

Grammar Workbook: 11d - Dual forms (Pronouns & Past tense)

Q-1: Answer the following questions:

- Translate into Arabic: Their (two) Rabb is Allah
- Translate into English: مَنْ رَبُّكُمَا؟
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ فَعَلْتُمَا خَيْرًا؟

Q-2: Fill in the blanks by writing appropriate Arabic or English words:

	They (two)
	رَبُّهُمَا
	You two did
	أَنْتُمَا
	فَعَلَا
	Your[2] Rabb

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Grammar Workbook: 12a - Dual forms: فعل مضارع، أمر ونهي، اسم فاعل ومفعول

Q-1: Answer the following questions:

- Translate into Arabic: Do they (two) do good deeds?
- Translate into English: نَعَمْ! نَفْعَلُ خَيْرًا.
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ أَنْتُمَا نَاصِرَانِ؟

Q-2: Write the dual forms for فَعَلَ.

اسم فاعل ومفعول	فعل أمر ونهى	فعل مضارع

Grammar Workbook: 12b - Passive voice فعل مجهول

Q-1: Answer the following questions:

- Translate into Arabic: Are you all being provided?
- Translate into English: نَعَمْ رُزِقْتُ
- Answer with 'yes' in Arabic: هَلْ رُزِقْتُمْ؟

Q-2: Write the complete tables for the verbs: سَمِعَ and أَنْزَلَ in passive voice.

(Mazeed Feeh verbs)فعل مجهول	(3-letter verbs)فعل مجهول
يُنْزَلُ أُنْزِلَ	يُسْمَعُ سُمِعَ

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Grammar Workbook: 12c - كَرُمَ، حَسِبَ Pattern

Q-1: Write the 6 keys and translation of the words given below:

Translation	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل أمر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ
						حَكُمَ
						بَصُرَ
						بَعُدَ

Q-2: Write the full table for the verb عَظُمَ (He was great), which is similar to كَرُمَ and circle the 6 keys. No need for the translation.

فعل أمر، فعل نهی، اسم فاعل، اسم مفعول، Name of action	فعل مضارِع	فعل ماضٍ
		عَظُمَ
عِظَم، عَظَامَة		

Grammar Workbook: 12d - Name of a place (اسم مكان)

Q-1: Answer the following questions:

- What are the 3 rules (patterns) of "name of a place"?
- What will be plural of "name of place"?
- What is the simple sentence to remember the 3 patterns of name of place?

Q-2: Some verbs are mentioned below, write its "name of place" with its plural.

Plural	Name of a place (اسم مكان)	Verbs
		ذَهَبَ
		دَخَلَ
		شَرَقَ
		سَجَدَ
		دَرَسَ
		مَلَكَ

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Grammar Workbook: 13a - Words for صفة، تفضيل، مبالغة

Q-1: which pattern will be used when doing something becomes someone's habit, give an example too?
Ans:

Q-2: If someone has the quality more than others, then which pattern will be used, explain with an example.
Ans:

Q-3: Identify the words given below and put the correct mark on appropriate word:

تَوَّاب	صِفَة	تَفْضِيْل	مُبَالَغَة	شَكُوْر	صِفَة	تَفْضِيْل	مُبَالَغَة
لَطِيْف	صِفَة	تَفْضِيْل	مُبَالَغَة	فَرِحَان	صِفَة	تَفْضِيْل	مُبَالَغَة
أَمْجَد	صِفَة	تَفْضِيْل	مُبَالَغَة	قُدُّوْس	صِفَة	تَفْضِيْل	مُبَالَغَة

Grammar Workbook: 13b - Broken Plural جمع تكسير (1)

Q-1: How many types of plural in Arabic language?
Ans:

Q-2: Write some patterns of broken plural in Arabic.
Ans:

Q-3: Write the singular/ plural of the words given below with its meanings.

Meanings	singular/ plural	words
		نَفْس
		أَخْيَار
		زَوْج
		قِرْد
		قُلُوْب
		عَهْد
		نِيْرَان
		رَسُوْل
		شُرَكَاء
		عَبْد

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Grammar Workbook: 13c - Broken Plural جمع تكسير (2)

Q-1: How a broken plural of a thing (not a person) is treated?

Ans:

Q-2: Underline the broken plural words and feminine gender verbs in the Qur'anic verses given below:

هَلْ اَتٰىكَ حَدِيْثُ الْغَاشِيَةِ ﴿1﴾ وُجُوْهٌ يَّوْمَىِٕذٍ خَاشِعَةٌ ﴿2﴾ عَامِلَةٌ نَّاصِبَةٌ ﴿3﴾

تَصْلٰى نَارًا حَامِيَةً ﴿4﴾ تُسْقٰى مِنْ عَيْنٍ اٰنِيَةٍ ﴿5﴾

Q-3: Convert the given singular sentences into plural:

	بَيْتٌ وَاسِعٌ
	كِتَابٌ جَدِيْدٌ
	اَلْبَيْتُ الَّذِيْ---
	هٰذَا كِتَابٌ
	اَلْكِتَابُ الَّذِيْ ---

Grammar Workbook: 13d - لَمْ + مُضَارِع with 3-Letter Verbs

Q-1: Answer the following questions:

- Translate into Arabic: Did you not do?
- Translate into English: فَاِنْ لَّمْ تَفْعَلُوْا وَلَنْ تَفْعَلُوْا
- Answer with 'no' in Arabic: أَلَمْ يَقُوْلُوْا؟

Q-2: Complete the table given below:

لَمْ يَنْصُرْ	لَمْ يَفْتَحْ

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Grammar Workbook: 14a -لَمْ + مُضَارِع with Mazeed Feeh verbs

Q-1: Answer the following questions:

- Translate into Arabic: Did we not teach?
- Translate into English: ءَاَنْذَرْتَهُمْ اَمْ لَمْ تُنْذِرْهُمْ لَا يُؤْمِنُوْنَ
- Answer with "no" in Arabic: أَلَمْ يُرِيْدُوْا؟

Q-2: Complete the table given below:

لَمْ يُرِدْ	لَمْ يُسْلِمْ

Grammar Workbook: 14b - Conditional words: إِنْ، مَنْ، مَا with 3-Letter Verbs

Q-1: What happens to "فعل مضارع" because of conditional words?

Ans:

Q-2: Translate into Arabic: "If you all promise, we will promise".

Ans:

Q-3: Translate this sentence into Arabic: "if you promise then I will also promise".

Ans:

Q-4: Translate into English: "إِنْ تَدْعُ أَدْعُ".

Ans:

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Grammar Workbook: 14c - Conditional words: إِنْ، مَنْ، مَا with Mazeed Feeh verbs

Q-1: Translate into English: "إِنْ تَتَّقِ اللهَ تُفْلِحْ".

Ans:

Q-2: Translate into Arabic: "If you differ, I will go".
Ans:

Q-3: Is it compulsory to have "فعل مضارع" in the second part of conditional sentences?
Ans:

Grammar Workbook: 14d - Types of ل with فعل مضارع

Q-1: How many types of "ل" mentioned in this lesson, and what are they?

Ans:

Q-2: Translate into English: "لَيَنْصُرَنَّ".
Ans:

Q-3: Complete the table given below:

لَيَفْعَلَنَّ	لَنْ يَّفْعَلَ	لَمْ يَفْعَلْ	يَفْعَلُ

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Grammar Workbook: 15a -لَنْ +مُضَارِع with 3-Letter Verbs

Q-1: Which type of changes happens when لَنْ occur before "يَفْعَلُوْنَ" and "تَفْعَلُوْنَ"?
Ans:

Q-2: Add لَنْ before given verbs with the changes happening in it:

After adding لَنْ	Normal status of verbs
	يَقُوْلُوْنَ
	نَأْتِيْ
	تَسْمَعُ
	تَفْعَلُوْنَ
	نَقُوْلُ

Grammar Workbook: 15b -لَنْ +مُضَارِع with Mazeed Feeh Verbs

Q-1: Complete the table given below:

لَنْ يَّخْتَلِفَ	لَنْ يُّؤْتِيَ

Q-2: Chopper and Hammer words are given below, keep it in its appropriate boxes:

Hammer words	Chopper words	Words
		لِـ، لَمْ، أَنْ، لَمَّا، إِنْ، لَ – نَّ، أَلَّا، وَلَـ، مَنْ، مَا، فَلَـ، لَنْ، لِـ

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Grammar Workbook: 15c - Nominal Sentence (Masculine Gender)

Q-1: Write the simplified definitions of Sarf and Nahw.
Ans:

Q-2: What is "Nominal sentence", explain with example.
Ans:

Q-3: What is the default status of nouns in Arabic and what it indicates?
Ans:

Q-4: Translate the following sentences into English.

اَلْمُسْلِمُ صَادِقٌ	
اَلْمُؤْمِنُ صَالِحٌ	

اَللّٰهُ غَفُوْرٌ	
اَلْبَيْتُ كَبِيْرٌ	

Grammar Workbook: 15d - Nominal Sentence (Feminine Gender)

Q-1: Convert the following sentences into feminine gender.

اَلْمُسْلِمُ صَادِقٌ	
اَلْمُؤْمِنُ صَالِحٌ	
اَلْمُنَافِقُ فَاسِقٌ	

Q-2: Translate the following sentences into English.

اَلْجِبَالُ كَبِيْرَةٌ	
اَلْمَسْجِدُ قَدِيْمٌ	
اَلْمُؤْمِنَاتُ صَالِحَاتٌ	
اَلْبَيْتُ جَدِيْدٌ	
اَلْمَسَاجِدُ قَدِيْمَةٌ	

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Sarf Lessons

	فعل ماضٍ	فعل مضارع	فعل أمر	فعل نهي	اسم فاعل	اسم مفعول
Feminine forms (هِيَ وَرَبُّهَا) (3-letter and Mazeed Feeh)	فَعَلَتْ	تَفْعَلُ	اِفْعَلِي	لَا تَفْعَلِي	فَاعِلَة	مَفْعُولَة
	أَسْلَمَتْ	تُسْلِمُ	أَسْلِمِي	لَا تُسْلِمِي	مُسْلِمَة	مُسْلَمَة
Dual forms (هما، ربُّهما)	فَعَلَا	يَفْعَلَان	اِفْعَلَا	لَا تَفْعَلَا	فَاعِلَانِ	مَفْعُولَانِ
Passive voice (3-letter and Mazeed Feeh)	سُمِعَ	يُسْمَعُ				
	أُنْزِلَ	يُنْزَلُ				
Forms of كَرُمَ	كَرُمَ	يَكْرُمُ	اُكْرُمْ	لاَ تَكْرُمْ	كَرِيم	—

اِسْم مكَان			اِسْم صِفَة		اِسْم تَفْضِيل	اِسْم مُبَالَغَة			جَمْع تَكْسِير			
مَفْعَل	مَفْعِل	مَفْعَلَة	فَعِيل	فَعْلَان	فَعِيل ← أَفْعَل	فَعَّال	فَعُول	فَعُول	أَفْعَال	فُعُول	فُعَلَاء	فُعُل
مَخْرَج	مَسْجِد	مَدْرَسَة	كَرِيم	كَسْلَان	كَبِير ← أَكْبَر	غَفَّار	شَكُور	قَيُّوم	أَسْمَاء	قُلُوب	شُرَكَاء	رُسُل

Nahw Lessons

You already know: لَا تَفْعَلْ شَرًّا

لَمْ وَشَرْط، لَامَات وَلَن

لَمْ يَفْعَلْ خَيْرًا — Whoever

إِنْ يَّفْعَلْ، يَكْسِبْ أَجْرًا

فَلْيَفْعَلْ خَيْرًا

لَمْ، لَمَّا، لَا (نَاهِية)، ...

إِنْ، مَنْ، مَا، ...

لِـ

لِـ — لَامَات

لِيَفْعَلَ خَيْرًا — Man is created

لَيَفْعَلَنَّ خَيْرًا — A good person

لَنْ يَّفْعَلَ خَيْرًا — And a bad person

لَـ

لَنْ، أَنْ، حَتّٰى، ...

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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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