



More than
90%*
Qur'anic words

Understand Al-Qur'an - the Easy Way

Course-5: Surah Al-Baqarah (Verses 106-141)

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



"We need support to produce high quality videos, e books, posters, flash cards, ppts etc.

If you have received this file for free and you would like to pay, please visit <https://understandquran.com/product/ebook-understand-quran-course-5-adults-english/>

or scan



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

**TPI for pointers
(Al-Baqarah Page: 16 - 20)**



Page 20	Page 19	Page 18	Page 17	Page 16 Al-Baqarah
<p>----- About Bani Israil, ----- the Ummah before us, who did not value the guidance.</p>				



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



More than
90%*
Qur'anic words

Understand Al-Qur'an - the Easy Way

Course-5: Surah Al-Baqarah (Verses 106-141)

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

www.understandquran.com

© Copyrights for the publication

All rights are reserved with "EduSuite Solutions Private Limited".

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photo copy, recording or otherwise without prior permission of "EduSuite Solutions Private Limited"

Book Name:

Understand Al-Qur'an - the easy way,
Course-4: Surah Al-Baqrah (Verses 106-141)
More than 90%* Qur'anic words

Compiled by:

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

First Edition:

November 2019, 2000 Copies

Pages:

104

Research & Development

Mohsin Siddiqui
Mohammed Furqan Falahi
Aamir Irshad Faizi,
Abdul Quddoos Umari
Irshad Alam Nadwi

Advisors

Khursheed Anwar Nadwi
Fazil Darul Uloom Nadwatul Ulama
Kamil Jamia Nizamia

Contributes

Dr. Abdul Qadir Fazlani
Khawja Nizamuddin Ahsan
Abdul Raheem Nayeem Uddin
Mohammad Younus Jamaei

Translators

Mujahidullah Khan
Arjan Ali

Arabic Font Designers

Late Shakeel Ahmad, Ayesha Fawzia

Graphic Designers

Kafeel Ahmad Faizi

Qur'anic Words Count

Tarique Azeez, Mujtaba Shareef
corpus.quran.com

Publisher



Plot No. 13-6-434/B/41, 2nd Floor, Omnagar,
Langar House, Hyderabad - 500 008.

Telangana - INDIA

Ph.: +91- 9652 430 971 /+91-40-23511371

Website: www.understandquran.com

Email: info@understandquran.com

Table of Contents

Lesson No	FROM QUR'AN	PAGE NO		Grammar	PAGE NO	
		Textbook	Workbook		Textbook	Workbook
	Important Guidelines	IV				
	Introduction of the Academy	V				
	Preface	VI				
16a	Abrogation... (Al-Baqarah: 106-107)	8	74	Verbal Sentence جُمْلَةٌ فِعْلِيَّةٌ	48	94
16b	Don't question! (Al-Baqarah: 108)	10	75	أَنَّ، كَأَنَّ، لَكَرَّ and its sisters	50	94
16c	Wish of the people of the Book (Al-Baqarah: 109-110)	12	76	أَصْبَحَ، أَمْسَى and its sisters	51	95
16d	Paradise for Jews & Christians only? (Al-Baqarah: 111-112)	14	77	First pair: Preposition + Noun (Singular)	52	95
17a	Jews & Christians fight among themselves (Al-Baqarah: 113)	16	78	First pair: Preposition + Noun (Plural)	53	96
17b	The unjust block mosques (Al-Baqarah: 114-115)	18	79	رَفَعَ، نَصَبَ، جَزَّ for singular nouns	54	96
17c	Christians made a son for Allah (Al-Baqarah: 116-117)	20	80	رَفَعَ، نَصَبَ، جَزَّ for plural nouns	55	97
17d	Ignorant say: Allah should talk to them (Al-Baqarah: 118-119)	22	81	Second pair: إِمْرٌ + صِفَةٌ (Singular)	56	97
18a	Jews & Christians won't be pleased... (Al-Baqarah: 120-121)	24	82	Second pair: إِمْرٌ + صِفَةٌ (Plural)	57	98
18b	Bani Israel! Remember the favors (Al-Baqarah: 122-123)	26	83	Third pair: إِمْرٌ + إِشَارَةٌ (Plural) (هَذَا، هَؤُلَاءِ)	58	98
18c	Test of Ibrahim عليه السلام (Al-Baqarah: 124)	28	84	Introduction - fourth Pair (that shows relation)	60	99
18d	House of Allah & the city (Al-Baqarah: 125-126)	30	85	Fourth Pair (that shows relation) رَفَعَ، نَصَبَ، جَزَّ	61	99
19a	Construction of Ka'ba and Duas (Al-Baqarah: 127-129)	32	86	Fourth Pair (that shows relation) with pronouns	62	100
19b	Who will turn away from the religion of Ibrahim? (Al-Baqarah: 130-131)	34	87	Fourth Pair (that shows relation) with plurals	63	100
19c	Instruction of Ibrahim & Yaqub عليه السلام (Al-Baqarah: 132-133)	36	88	3 states of نَصَبَ	64	101
19d	That nation passed away (Al-Baqarah: 134)	38	89	Additional Three States of Nasb	65	101
20a	Follow Ibrahim عليه السلام (Al-Baqarah: 135-136)	40	90	Additional five states of Nasb	66	102
20b	The ideal belief (Al-Baqarah: 137-138)	42	91	The five nouns أَسْمَاءُ خَفِيسَةٌ	68	102
20c	You dispute about Allah? (Al-Baqarah: 139-140)	44	92	Partially Flexible Nouns	70	103
20d	Most unjust hides testimony (Al-Baqarah: 140-141)	45	93	Nahw Revision	72	103

IMPORTANT GUIDELINES

Some guidelines for using this course effectively:

- It is strongly recommended that you complete Course-1, Course-2 , Course-3 and Course-4 before this course.
- This is a thoroughly interactive course, therefore, practice what you hear/study.
- There is no problem even if you commit mistakes. Nobody learns without first committing mistakes.
- The one who practices more will learn more even if he/she commits mistakes.

Remember the golden rule:

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

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

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

Two for Tilawat:

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

Two for Study:

- ① At least 10 minutes study this book, for the beginners.
- ② At least half minute study of the vocabulary booklet or sheet, preferably before or after every Salah or at any other suitable interval. Give a pledge to Allah that you will always carry the vocabulary booklet with you until you complete the course.

Two for Listening and talking to others:

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

The last one for using it:

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

Make sure to ask Allah repeatedly at different times:

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

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

UNDERSTAND AL-QUR'AN ACADEMY

www.understandquran.com

OBJECTIVES OF THE ACADEMY:

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

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

WHY THIS WORK?

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

BRIEF HISTORY:

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

OUR MESSAGE

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

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

رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلْ مِنَّا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ، وَثُبْ عَلَيْنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيمُ، وَاغْفِرْ لَنَا، إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ - وَجَزَاكُمْ اللَّهُ خَيْرًا -

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.

After our first book, three more books are published under the name of "Understand Al-Qur'an the easy way" in which Surah Al-Baqarah (verse: 1 to 105) were taught along with lessons on weak verbs, Mazeed feeh verbs, additional aspects of Sarf and basics of Nahw. These four courses help you to understand almost 90% words of the Qur'an (provided you continue studying Surah Al-Baqarah).

This book, "Understand Al-Qur'an the easy way - Al-Baqarah, Verses 106-141" is the 5th part of the series. Once you complete this book, you will know more than 90% of the Qur'anic words InshaAllah (provided you continue studying Surah Al-Baqarah). Along with this, you will also know important lessons 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 the translation 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.
- In the first three books, you have learnt 3-letter verbs and Mazeed-feeh verbs (sound and weak). In Book-4, you studied additional Sarf and Nahw basics. In this book, additional lessons on Nahw will be covered which will help you to understand the structure of Arabic sentences, inshaAllah.
- 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

The Qur'an

مَا نَنْسَخُ مِنْ آيَةٍ أَوْ نُنسِئُهَا		نَاتٍ بِخَيْرٍ مِّنْهَا		أَوْ مِثْلَهَا			
What We abrogate		We bring		or similar (to) it.			
أَنَّ اللَّهَ		قَدِيرٌ 106		أَلَمْ تَعْلَمْ		أَنَّ اللَّهَ	
that Allah		(is) All-Powerful?		Do not you know		that Allah	
لَهُ		وَمَا لَكُمْ		مِّنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ			
for Him		And not (is) for you		besides Allah			
مِنْ وَلِيٍّ		وَلَا نَصِيرٍ 107					
any protector		and not any helper.					

Brief Explanation:

- ما نَنْسَخُ مِنْ آيَةٍ...: Naskh means to abrogate, abolish, or repeal.
- When the Qur'an was revealed as the final book replacing the Torah, Bible, and others, and some commands (such as Friday instead of Saturday; or Makkah as Qibla instead of Baitul Maqdis) were changed, some Jews objected to it, and started creating doubts in the minds of simple Muslims. They said: If all the books are from Allah, why have the commands changed?
- نَاتٍ بِخَيْرٍ مِّنْهَا أَوْ مِثْلَهَا...: Allah says: We bring what is better for people or at least similar to the previous one; We have power over everything.
- He also said: We come up better or equal. Better for whom? For us, humans.
- أَلَمْ تَعْلَمْ أَنَّ اللَّهَ...: To Allah belongs the whole universe. Here Allah calls upon us to ponder His kingdom and His powers. Don't you know that Allah's dominion spreads far and wide beyond what you can see and imagine. Feel your helplessness and insignificance when a tsunami, an epidemic, or a storm is approaching? You can only call upon Allah for safety.
- Imagine the huge systems in this universe, many of which we can't even comprehend, like the growth of vegetation, the animal and insect kingdoms, the food cycle, the water cycle, the ozone protection system, etc.
- For Allah who is running this huge universe and maintaining billions of complex systems, coming up with a better guidance for human beings in the universe is no issue at all.
- وَمَا لَكُمْ مِّنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ...: **Feel the elation and happiness** that the One who created such a huge universe is our Guide and our Helper. He will never leave us alone. He is always there to help us, guide us, and protect us in the face of all the opposition, fake news, and accusations against Islam.
- Some people out of their hatred of Islam create doubts and spread chaos and mischief against Islam. Fake news was spread at the time of Prophet, and is spread by evil people today as well.
- **Evaluate:** Do I have the absolute trust and reliance on the guidance from Allah? Do I turn to the Book for solutions? Is my faith shaken by every fake news or false accusation against Islam? Do I have the confidence to face mischievous people with the right answer? Do I feel that Allah is always there to help us and guide us?

Hadith: Narrated Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه: Abu Bakr as-Siddiq رضي الله عنه said: Messenger of Allah! Command me something to say in the morning and in the evening. He said: Say

اللَّهُمَّ فَاطِرَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ عَالِمَ الْغَيْبِ وَالشَّهَادَةِ رَبِّ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ وَمَلِيكَهُ
أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ، أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ شَرِّ نَفْسِي وَشَرِّ الشَّيْطَانِ وَشَرِّكَه.

"O Allah, Creator of the heavens and the earth, the knower of the unseen and the seen, Lord and Possessor of everything, I testify that there is no god but You; I seek refuge in You from the evil within myself, from the evil of the devil, and his (incitement to) attributing partners (to Allah)." (Abu Dawud: 5067)

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 best for us and when to reveal and when to teach us something better and new.
- Allah has power over everything and He owns everything.
- There is no helper or protector for us other than Allah.

Du'a: O Allah! Bless us with a strong Iman & love for this book.

- Protect our faith against the whispers of Shaitan.
- And Help us overcome all doubts; Bless us with knowledge.

Plan: InshaAllah! I will ponder the creations of the heavens and the earth at least once every week.

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 abrogate	نَسَخَ	مَنْسُوخٌ	نَاسِخٌ	اَنْسَخْ	يَنْسَخُ	نَسَخَ	ن س خ ف	2
to know	عَلِمَ	مَعْلُومٌ	عَالِمٌ	اَعْلَمْ	يَعْلَمُ	عَلِمَ	ع ل م س	518
to be king	مَلَكَ	مَمْلُوكٌ	مَالِكٌ	اَمْلِكْ	يَمْلِكُ	مَلَكَ	م ل ك ض	97
to know	نَصَرَ	مَنْصُورٌ	نَصِيرٌ	اَنْصُرْ	يَنْصُرُ	نَصَرَ	ن ص ر ز	94
to come	اَتَى	مَاتِيٌّ	اِتٌّ	اِئْتِ	يَأْتِي	اَتَى	أ ت ي هد	275
to be forget	اَنْسَا	مُنْسَى	مُنْسٍ	اَنْسِ	يُنْسِي	اَنْسَى	ن س ي أَسْ+	7

Nouns		
Meaning	Plural	Singular
sign	اَيَاتٍ	اَيَةٌ
heaven	سَمَوَاتٍ	سَمَاءٌ
protector	أَوْلِيَاءٍ	وَلِيٌّ



كَمَا	رَسُولِكُمْ	أَنْ تَسْأَلُوا	أَمْ تُرِيدُونَ			
as	your Messenger	that you ask	Or (do) you wish			
بِالْإِيمَانِ	الْكَفْرِ	يَتَبَدَّلِ	وَمَنْ	مِنْ قَبْلُ	مُوسَى	سُئِلَ
with [the] faith	[the] disbelief	exchanges	And whoever	before?	Musa	was sked
			السَّبِيلِ 108	سَوَاءً	ضَلَّ	فَقَدْ
			(of) the way.	(from) evenness	he went astray (from)	so certainly

Brief Explanation:

- ... أَمْ تُرِيدُونَ أَنْ تَسْأَلُوا ...: A person asked the Prophet to send down the book from the sky or bring rivers as a proof of his prophethood. Allah warned Muslims not to ask such questions. Musa عليه السلام also was asked similar questions. For example: Manifest Allah openly.
- رَسُولِكُمْ is addressed to Jews too. O Jews! Your messenger is Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم now. Don't misbehave as you did earlier with Musa A.
- If one questions Allah or His Messenger in a wrong way, then he loses faith.
- We should not question the guidelines or commands given in authentic Hadith / Sunnah. Ask a scholar if you have a doubt.

Hadith: Abu Huraira رضي الله عنه reported that he heard Allah's Messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم as saying:

Avoid that which I forbid you to do and do that which I command you to do to the best of your capacity. Verily the people before you went to their doom because they had put too many questions to their Prophets and then disagreed with their teachings. (Muslim, 1337b)

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

- You can ask questions to learn but not those that are based on rebellion or obstinacy.

Du'a: O Allah! Help us value the blessings of Islam and the Messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم. Help us to implement & propagate Islam with passion & excellence.

Plan: InshaAllah! I will ask scholars whenever I have doubts or questions about Islam.

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 disbelieve	كُفِّرَ	مَكْفُورٌ	كَافِرٌ	اُكْفِرْ	يَكْفُرُ	كَفَرَ	ك ف ر ز	465
to ask	سُؤِلَ	مَسْئُولٌ	سَائِلٌ	سَلْ	يَسْئَلُ	سَأَلَ	س أ ل ف	119
to go astray	صَلَّاتٌ	-	صَالٌ	ضِلَّ	يَضِلُّ	ضَلَّ	ض ل ل ضد	113
to intend	إِرَادَةٌ	مُرَادٌ	مُرِيدٌ	أَرِدْ	يُرِيدُ	أَرَادَ	ر و د أَسب	139
to exchange	تَبَدَّلَ	-	مُتَبَدِّلٌ	تَبَدَّلْ	يَتَبَدَّلُ	تَبَدَّلَ	ب د ل تد	3
to believe	إِيْمَانٌ	مُؤْمِنٌ	مُؤْمِنٌ	أَمِنْ	يُؤْمِنُ	أَمَنَ	أ م ن أَسب	818

Nouns

Meaning	Plural	Singular
messenger	رُسُلٌ	رَسُولٌ
path	سُبُلٌ	سَبِيلٌ



وَدَّ كَثِيرٌ مِّنْ أَهْلِ الْكِتَابِ

from (the) People (of) the Book	Wish[ed] many
---------------------------------	---------------

لَوْ يَرُدُّونَكُمْ مِّنْ بَعْدِ إِيمَانِكُمْ كُفَّارًا حَسَدًا مِّنْ عِنْدِ

from	(out of) jealousy	(to) disbelievers,	your (having) faith	after	if they could turn you back
------	-------------------	--------------------	---------------------	-------	-----------------------------

أَنْفُسِهِمْ مِّنْ بَعْدِ مَا تَبَيَّنَ لَهُمُ الْحَقُّ فَاعْفُوا

So forgive	the truth.	to them,	[what] became clear	(even) after	themselves,
------------	------------	----------	---------------------	--------------	-------------

وَاصْفَحُوا حَتَّىٰ يَأْتِيَ اللَّهُ بِأَمْرِهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ

on everything	indeed Allah	His Command,	Allah brings	until	and overlook
---------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	-------	--------------

قَدِيرٌ ۚ وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَآتُوا الزَّكَاةَ وَمَا تَقَدَّمُوا

you send forth	and whatever	and give [the] Zakah.	And establish the prayer	(is) All-Powerful.
----------------	--------------	-----------------------	--------------------------	--------------------

لِأَنْفُسِكُمْ مِّنْ خَيْرٍ تَجِدُوهُ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ بَصِيرٌ ۚ

(is) All-Seer.	of what you do	Indeed Allah	with Allah.	you will find it	of good (deeds),	for yourselves
----------------	----------------	--------------	-------------	------------------	------------------	----------------

Brief Explanation:

- **حَسَدًا مِّنْ عِنْدِ أَنْفُسِهِمْ...**: Why did the people of the book develop jealousy? They were the People of the Book. Before the Prophet's arrival, they had a unique leadership position among the Arabs. They wanted a Prophet from among them, but this didn't happen.
- Out of their arrogance they refrained from accepting Islam. They knew the truth, the virtue, the greatness of the teachings brought by Muhammad ﷺ.
- They were jealous of the fact that Muslims were developing into a noble and a dominant society. They wanted Muslims to go back to their old religion.
- **Imagine** a person who lost his leadership because of his arrogance. He will have an evil attitude. He will always wish that, "Since I'm failing everyone should fail."
- Forgive them and overlook. Focus on your work.
- **حَتَّىٰ يَأْتِيَ اللَّهُ بِأَمْرِهِ...**: Allah will take the necessary action against the enemies. He has all the power. He is just giving them time to correct themselves.
- **وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ...**: Focus on improving yourselves by performing Salah the best way, giving charity, and doing good deeds. Worry about what you have done for the hereafter.
- **إِنَّ اللَّهَ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ بَصِيرٌ**: Keep the feeling alive that Allah is watching you at all times and in all situations.

Hadith: Narrated Ibn `Abbas رضي الله عنه: The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم sent Mu`adh to Yemen and said, "Invite the people to testify that none has the right to be worshipped but Allah and I am Allah's Messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم and if they obey you to do so, then teach them that Allah has enjoined on them five prayers in every day and night (in twenty-four hours), and if they obey you to do so, then teach them that Allah has made it obligatory for them to pay the Zakat from their property and it is to be taken from the wealthy among them and given to the poor." (Bukhari, 1395)

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

- Don't consume your energies by worrying about people's negative attitude.
- Focus on how to improve yourselves by doing good deeds.
- Keep the feeling alive that Allah is watching us all times and in all situations.

Du'a: O Allah! Help us to focus on improving ourselves instead of just talking about enemies and conspiracies.

Plan: InshaAllah! I will identify deficiencies in my life and make plans to improve myself and the society.

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.								Nouns			
Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماخض	Root & Code	Rep.	Meaning	Plural	Singular
to overlook	صَفَحَ	مَصْفُوحٌ	صَافِحٌ	اصْفَحْ	يَصْفَحُ	صَفَحَ	ص ف ح ف	8	command	أُمُورٌ	أَمْرٌ
to see	بَصَرَ	مَبْصُورٌ	بَصِيرٌ	أَبْصُرْ	يَبْصُرُ	بَصُرَ	ب ص ر ك	66	prayer	صَلَوَاتٌ	صَلَاةٌ
to forgive	عَفُوَ	مَعْفُورٌ	عَافٍ	أَعْفُ	يَعْفُو	عَفَا	ع ف و د	30			
to come	إِتْيَانَ	مَأْتِيٌّ	إِتٍ	إِئْتِ	يَأْتِي	أَتَى	أ ت ي هـ	275			
to wish	مَوَدَّةٌ	مَوْدُودٌ	وَادٌّ	وَدِّ	يَوُدُّ	وَدَّ	و د د مـ	25			
to turn back	رَدٌّ	مَرْدُودٌ	رَادٌّ	رُدِّ	يَرُدُّ	رَدَّ	ر د د ظنـ	44			
to become clear	تَبَيَّنَ	مُتَبَيِّنٌ	مُتَبَيِّنٌ	تَبَيَّنْ	يَتَبَيَّنُ	تَبَيَّنَ	ب ي ن تـ	18			
to send forth	تَقْدِيمٌ	مُقَدَّمٌ	مُقَدِّمٌ	قَدِّمْ	يُقَدِّمُ	قَدَّمَ	ق د م عـ	27			

Qur'an Lesson 16d Paradise for Jews & Christians only? (Al-Baqarah: 111-112)



مَنْ كَانَ هُودًا	إِلَّا	الْجَنَّةَ	لَنْ يَدْخُلَ	وَقَالُوا	
who is (a) Jew[s]	except	the Paradise	"Never will enter	And they said,	
أَوْ نَصْرِيٌّ	هَاتُوا بُرْهَانَكُمْ	قُلْ	أَمَانِيهِمْ	تِلْكَ	أَوْ نَصْرِيٌّ
or (a) Christian[s]."	"Bring your proof	Say,	(is) their wishful thinking.	That	or (a) Christian[s]."
صٰدِقِيْنَ ۝۱۱۱	وَهُوَ مُحْسِنٌ	لِلّٰهِ	وَجْهَهُ	مَنْ أَسْلَمَ	بَلَىٰ
[those who are] truthful."	and he (is) a good-doer,	to Allah	his face	whoever submits	Yes,
أَجْرُهُ	وَلَا هُمْ	عَلَيْهِمْ	وَلَا خَوْفٌ	عِنْدَ رَبِّهِ	يَحْزَنُونَ ۝۱۱۲
(is) his reward	and nor they	(will be) on them	And no fear	with his Lord.	(will) grieve.

Brief Explanation:

- وَقَالُوا لَنْ يَدْخُلَ الْجَنَّةَ...: Everyone can claim that they alone will enter Jannah. The Jews and the Christians did the same even though they had lost the connection with the true guidance.
- قُلْ هَاتُوا بُرْهَانَكُمْ...: Qur'an says: Bring your proof! Just claims or wishful thinking are not enough.
- بَلَىٰ مَنْ أَسْلَمَ وَجْهَهُ لِلّٰهِ...: Jannah is a fair and equal opportunity destination for anyone who worked for it. The only conditions are: Submit to Allah; and be a Mohsin (good-doer). No other way. Jannah is a serious target; one needs to be totally dedicated to achieving it.
- Mohsin is from Ihsan: To do the best. You can't be a good-doer unless you follow the Sunnah, the way shown by the Prophet ﷺ.
- Feel the jubilation of a Mohsin, who will be awarded Jannah on the day of judgment.
- فَلَهُ أَجْرُهُ عِنْدَ رَبِّهِ...: Two great rewards are mentioned for the one who submits to Allah and is a Mohsin.
 - **No fear:** for what is to come in the hereafter.
 - **No grief:** for what is left or for the losses of the past.
- **Evaluate:** Check your intention while doing good deeds. Is there any showing-off in them? Am I happy when people praise me for good deeds, or sad when people ignore me? Am I doing all the deeds according to Sunnah even though the intention might be pure?

Hadith: It was narrated from Abu Ya'la Shaddad bin Aws رضي الله عنه that the Messenger of Allah صلى الله عليه وسلم said:

"The wise man is the one who takes account of himself and strives for that which is after death. And the helpless man is the one who follows his own whims then indulges in wishful thinking about Allah." (Ibn Majah: 4260)

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

- Mere wishful thinking does not take anyone to Jannah.
- The conditions to enter Jannah are:
 1. to have Ikhlāas or sincerity; and
 2. to perform the deeds according to the Sunnah.

Du'a: O Allah! Help us to become Mohsinoon.

Plan: InshaAllah! I will always check my actions and make sure that I follow the Sunnah.

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 become truthful	صَدَقَ	مَصْدُوقٌ	صَادِقٌ	أَصْدُقْ	يَصْدُقُ	صَدَقَ	ص د ق ز	90
to give reward	أَجَرَ	مَأْجُورٌ	أَجَرَ	أَوْجُرْ	يَأْجُرُ	أَجَرَ	أ ج ر ز	94
to grieve	حَزَنَ	مَحْزُونٌ	حَزِنَ	إِحْزَنْ	يَحْزَنُ	حَزَنَ	ح ز ن س	33
to say	قَوْلٌ	مَقُولٌ	قَائِلٌ	قُلْ	يَقُولُ	قَالَ	ق و ل قا	1719
to become	كَوَّنَ	-	كَائِنٌ	كُنْ	يَكُونُ	كَانَ	ك و ن قا	1358
to fear	خَوْفٌ	مَخُوفٌ	خَائِفٌ	خَفْ	يَخَافُ	خَافَ	خ و ف خا	118
to submit	إِسْلَامٌ	مُسْلِمٌ	مُسْلِمٌ	أَسْلِمْ	يُسْلِمُ	أَسْلَمَ	س ل م أس+	72
to do good	إِحْسَانٌ	مُحْسِنٌ	مُحْسِنٌ	أَحْسِنْ	يُحْسِنُ	أَحْسَنَ	ح س ن أس+	74

Nouns		
Meaning	Plural	Singular
wishful thinking	أَمَانِي	أُمْنِيَّةٌ
proof	بَرَاهِينٌ	بُرْهَانٌ
face	وُجُوهُ	وَجْهٌ
reward	أُجُورٌ	أَجْرٌ

وَقَالَتِ الْيَهُودُ لَيْسَتِ النَّصْرَى عَلَى شَيْءٍ ۖ وَقَالَتِ النَّصْرَى كَذَلِكَ قَالَ

and the Christians said,	on anything,"	" The Christians are not	And the Jews said,
لَيْسَتِ الْيَهُودُ عَلَى شَيْءٍ ۖ	وَهُمْ يَتْلُونَ	الْكِتَابِ	كَذَلِكَ قَالَ
"The Jews are not	although they recite	the Book.	said
لَا يَعْلَمُونَ	مِثْلَ قَوْلِهِمْ ۚ	فَاللَّهُ يَحْكُمُ	بَيْنَهُمْ
(do) not know,	similar to their saying.	[So] Allah will judge	between them
فِي مَا كَانُوا	فِيهِ	يَخْتَلِفُونَ	113
they were	[in it]	differing.	

Brief Explanation:

- وَقَالَتِ الْيَهُودُ لَيْسَتِ النَّصْرَى...: In previous verses, Allah quoted their claim against Muslims that only a Jew or a Christian will enter Jannah. They are united in this claim against Muslims. But when it comes to the relations between themselves, they accuse each other of not having any base. It means that their stand against Islam is not based on sincerity.
- وَهُمْ يَتْلُونَ الْكِتَابِ...: Jews have the book in which Isa's ﷺ arrival is mentioned and yet they did not believe in Isa ﷺ. Christians distorted the faith to the extent that they called Isa ﷺ, son of God. They did this while they recite the book!
- They both read the same books revealed from Allah; they are focused not on themselves and their salvation, but rather on pointing fingers at others.
- كَذَلِكَ قَالَ الَّذِينَ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ...: Looking at the distorted faith and actions of these people, even the polytheists who did not have book labeled both Jews and Christians as having no base.
- فَاللَّهُ يَحْكُمُ بَيْنَهُمْ...: They are so busy judging others that they forget that they are going to be judged one day.
- Within Muslims, we have groups accusing each other while both read the same Al-Qur'an. These accusations among us make even those without book laughing at Muslims. They mock at us.
- Instead of checking who is wrong or start calling names we should study to save ourselves first and then work on propagating the right concept of Iman and actions to others.
- **Imagine/Feel:** Imagine a student in an exam hall who is spending all his time checking to see who is not answering the exam paper. Feel his loss!

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

- Jews & Christians mock each by saying, "You have nothing authentic with you."
- Looking at deviations in Jews and Christians, even ignorant people think and say that they are better than the Jews and Christians.
- Allah will decide in the hereafter who was correct.
- We should worry about our actions rather than looking at others' faults.

Du'a: O Allah! Help us bind the Ummah with the book. Help us focus on improving ourselves.

Evaluate: How much time do I spend reading, listening, or watching negative things specially on social media

Plan: InshaAllah! I will focus on improving myself.

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 ماخِر	Root & Code	Rep.
to know	عَلِمَ	مَعْلُومٌ	عَالِمٌ	اعْلَمْ	يَعْلَمُ	عَلِمَ	ع ل م س	518
to judge	حُكِمَ	مَحْكُومٌ	حَاكِمٌ	احْكَمْ	يَحْكُمُ	حَكَمَ	ح ك م ز	80
to say	قَوْلٌ	مَقُولٌ	قَائِلٌ	قُلْ	يَقُولُ	قَالَ	ق و ل ق ا	1719
to recite	تِلَاوَةٌ	مَتْلُوءٌ	تَالٍ	اتْلُ	يَتْلُو	تَلَا	ت ل و د ع	63
to differ	اِخْتِلَافٌ	مُخْتَلَفٌ	مُخْتَلِفٌ	اِخْتَلِفْ	يَخْتَلِفُ	اِخْتَلَفَ	خ ل ف ا ح	52

Nouns		
Meaning	Plural	Singular
thing	أَشْيَاءٌ	شَيْءٌ
book	كُتُبٌ	كِتَابٌ
saying	أَقْوَالٌ	قَوْلٌ



وَمَنْ أَظْلَمُ مِمَّن مَّنَعَ

than (the one) who prevents	And who (is) more unjust
-----------------------------	--------------------------

مَسْجِدَ اللَّهِ أَنْ يُذَكَّرَ فِيهَا اسْمُهُ وَسَعَى فِي خَرَابِهَا

for their destruction?	and strives	His name,	in them	to be mentioned	(the) mosques (of) Allah
------------------------	-------------	-----------	---------	-----------------	--------------------------

أُولَئِكَ مَا كَانَ لَهُمْ أَنْ يَدْخُلُوهَا إِلَّا خَائِفِينَ لَهُمْ

For them	(like) those in fear.	except	that they enter them	it is not for them	Those
----------	-----------------------	--------	----------------------	--------------------	-------

فِي الدُّنْيَا خِزْيٌ وَلَهُمْ فِي الآخِرَةِ عَذَابٌ عَظِيمٌ 114 وَاللَّهُ الْمَشْرِقُ

(is) the east	And for Allah	(is) a great punishment.	in the Hereafter	and for them	(is) disgrace	in the world
---------------	---------------	--------------------------	------------------	--------------	---------------	--------------

وَالْمَغْرِبُ فَأَيْنَمَا تُولُّوا فَثَمَّ وَجْهَ اللَّهِ 115 وَإِنَّ اللَّهَ وَاسِعٌ عَلِيمٌ

All-Knowing.	(is) All-Encompassing,	Indeed, Allah	(is the) face (of) Allah.	[so] there	you turn	so wherever	And the west,
--------------	------------------------	---------------	---------------------------	------------	----------	-------------	---------------

Brief Explanation:

- وَمَنْ أَظْلَمُ مِمَّن مَّنَعَ...: The best act is the remembrance of Allah, Almighty. The worst of all deeds is to prevent it. Remembrance of Allah is the source of all goodness; every good act emanates from this relationship with Allah.
- The place of Masjid is very sacred and to be treated with utmost respect and honor. To violate its honor is one of the most criminal and hideous acts.
- Mushrikeen of Makkah were stopping the Muslims from entering Ka'bah. They were big criminals.
- **Imagine/Feel:** Imagine the situation when Sahabah who wanted to visit the house of Allah, were denied. They had come with a peaceful purpose but were stopped from worshipping Allah.
- أُولَئِكَ مَا كَانَ لَهُمْ أَنْ يَدْخُلُوهَا...: Those who stop people from remembering Allah and from going to Masjids are cruel, unjust, and criminals. Humiliation in this world and punishment in the Hereafter await them.
- فَأَيْنَمَا تُولُّوا فَثَمَّ وَجْهَ اللَّهِ...: The Prophet ﷺ prayed towards Baitul-Maqdas for quite some time. Then the Qiblah was changed. From then on, Muslims face towards Ka'bah using almost every direction depending upon their location. All directions therefore belong to Allah.
- As far as Qiblah is concerned, we face towards Ka'bah. During travel in a plane or a train, if you cannot face Qiblah for some valid reason, you can pray in the direction you are sitting but don't miss the prayer.

Hadith: Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه reported that the Messenger of Allah صلى الله عليه وسلم said: The parts of land dearest to Allah are its mosques, and the parts most hateful to Allah are its markets. (Muslim: 671)

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

- Unjust people stop worshippers from entering Masjids.
- Allah will disgrace them in this world and punish them in the Hereafter.
- To Allah belong the east and the west.

Du'a: O Allah! Help me develop the love of Masjid and help me pray all the 5 prayers in it.

Plan: InshaAllah! I will befriend people with different backgrounds that come to the Masjid and make sincere efforts to call people to Masjid.

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 ماض	Root & Code	Rep.
to prevent	مَنْعَ	مَمْنُوعٌ	مَانِعٌ	اِمْنَعْ	يَمْنَعُ	مَنْعَ	م ن ع ف	14
to destruct	خَرَابٌ	-	خَرِبٌ	اِحْرَبْ	يَحْرَبُ	خَرَبٌ	خ ر ب س	1
to be great	عِظَمٌ	-	عَظِيمٌ	اُعْظِمْ	يُعْظِمُ	عَظَمٌ	ع ظ م ك	107
to strive	سَعْيٌ	مَسْعِيٌّ اِلَيْهِ	سَاعٌ	اسْعِ	يَسْعِي	سَعِيٌّ	س ع ي س ع	30
to fear	خَوْفٌ	مَخَوْفٌ	خَائِفٌ	خَفْ	يَخَافُ	خَافٌ	خ و ف خ ا	118
to turn	تَوَلِيَةٌ	مُوَلَّى	مُوَلِّ	وَلِّ	يُوَلِّي	وَلَّى	ظ ل م ض	31

Nouns		
Meaning	Plural	Singular
unjust	اَظْلَمٌ ↑	ظَالِمٌ
face	وُجُوهُ	وَجْهٌ

وَقَالُوا اتَّخَذَ اللَّهُ وَلَدًا ۗ سُبْحٰنَهُ ۗ بَلْ لَّهُ مَا فِي السَّمٰوٰتِ

(is) in the heavens	(is) what	for Him	Nay,	Glory be to Him!	a son."	"Allah has taken	And they said,
---------------------	-----------	---------	------	------------------	---------	------------------	----------------

وَالْاَرْضِ ۗ كُلُّ لَّهُ قٰنِئُوْنَ ۗ۝۱۱۶ ۗ۝۱۱۷ بَدِيعِ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْاَرْضِ ۗ

and the earth!	(of) the heavens	(The) Originator	(are) humbly obedient.	All to Him	and the earth.
----------------	------------------	------------------	------------------------	------------	----------------

وَإِذَا قَضَىٰ أَمْرًا فَإِنَّمَا يَقُولُ لَهُ كُنْ فَيَكُونُ ۗ۝۱۱۷

and it becomes.	"Be!,"	[so] He only says to it	And when He decrees a matter,
-----------------	--------	-------------------------	-------------------------------

Brief Explanation:

- وَقَالُوا اتَّخَذَ اللَّهُ وَلَدًا...: Allah has taken a son, is different from having a son. Certain factions of Christians believe God had a son, but others believe He has taken a son, i.e., adopted him. Both are equally wrong.
- قٰنِئُوْنَ means humbly obedient. All the creatures are at His disposal and busy in His worship.
- When shirk is mentioned, Allah says, 'Subhanahu,' i.e., He is free from defects/deficiencies/faults.
- We humans need children because
 - (i) we get tired and children refresh us;
 - (ii) we get old, and they help us;
 - (iii) we die, and they continue our name and legacy.

Allah does not have any of these needs! He is the Creator of the heavens and the earth. Everything obeys Allah as soon as they get His command.

- بَدِيعِ: One who creates something from nothing. Bid'ah (innovation) is from the same root.
- يَقُولُ لَهُ كُنْ فَيَكُونُ: Allah's power and might are all-encompassing. If He decrees something, He just says, "Be!," and it is there. Therefore, He does not need to have a son.
- Building a small house with all the furnishing takes years! Imagine the huge challenges of creating the heavens and the earth and that too from nothing! Indeed, His powers are beyond imagination!
- **Imagine/Feel:** The huge universe with all the creations in it are obedient to Allah, doing Tasbih and praising Him except for many humans who disobey Allah. They associate a son or partners to Him! Some people attribute a big lie to Allah, yet He provides them safety, sustenance, and health. How Kind Allah is!

Hadith: Narrated Abu Musa رضي الله عنه that the Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم said: None is more patient than Allah against the abuse. He hears from the people ascribing children to Him, yet He gives them health and (supplies them with) provisions (Bukhari: 6099).

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

- The Christians utter a big lie by saying that Allah has a son or adopted a son!!
- Allah is All-powerful. If He wants to do anything, He says, "Be!," and it becomes.

Du'a: O Allah! Protect us from Shirk and help us do Tasbeeh.

Plan: InshaAllah! I will convey the message of Tawheed whenever possible.

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 humbly obey	فُنُوتٌ	مَفْنُوتٌ	فَانِتٌ	أَفْنِتُ	يَفْنُتُ	فَنَتَ	ق ن ت ز	13
to originate	بَدَعٌ	-	بَدِيعٌ	إِبْدَعُ	يَبْدَعُ	بَدَعٌ	ب د ع ف	2
to say	قَوْلٌ	مَقُولٌ	قَابِلٌ	قُلْ	يَقُولُ	قَالَ	ق و ل ق ا	1719
to decree	قَضَاءٌ	مَقْضِيٌّ	قَاضٍ	اقْضِ	يَقْضِي	قَضَى	ق ض ي ه د	63
to order	أَمْرٌ	مَأْمُورٌ عَلَيْهِ	أَمْرٌ	أْمُرْ	يَأْمُرُ	أَمَرَ	أ م ر ز	231
to be	كَوْنٌ	-	كَائِنٌ	كُنْ	يَكُونُ	كَانَ	ك و ن ق ا	1358
to take	إِتِّخَاذٌ	مُتَّخَذٌ	مُتَّخِذٌ	إِتَّخِذْ	يَتَّخِذُ	إِتَّخَذَ	أ خ ذ إ خ ذ	128

Nouns		
Meaning	Plural	Singular
son	أَوْلَادٌ	وَلَدٌ
heaven	سَمَوَاتٌ	سَمَاءٌ
matter	أُمُورٌ	أَمْرٌ



وَقَالَ الَّذِينَ

those who

And said

كَذَلِكَ

آيَةً

أَوْ تَأْتِينَا

يُكَلِّمَنَا اللَّهُ

لَوْلَا

لَا يَعْلَمُونَ

Like that

a sign?"

or comes to us

Allah speaks to us

"Why not

(do) not know,

تَشَابَهَتْ قُلُوبُهُمْ

مِثْلَ قَوْلِهِمْ

الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ

قَالَ

Their hearts became alike.

similar to their saying.

those before them

said

بِالْحَقِّ

أَرْسَلْنَاكَ

إِنَّا

يُوقِنُونَ 118

لِقَوْمٍ

الْآيَاتِ

قَدْ بَيَّنَّا

with the truth,

[We] have sent you

Indeed We!

(who) firmly believe.

for people

the signs

Indeed We have made clear

119

الْجَحِيمِ

عَنْ أَصْحَابِ

وَلَا تُسْأَلُ

وَنَذِيرًا

بَشِيرًا

(of) the blazing fire.

about (the) companions

And you will not be asked

and (as) a warner.

(as) a bearer of good news

Brief Explanation:

- قَالَ الَّذِينَ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ...: When people are arrogant and insincere, they say wrong things.
- Even if Allah talked to them directly, they would not believe due to their insincerity.
- Allah has sent the Qur'an which is full of signs. Allah has His own ways to invite which are full of wisdom. He tests human beings on how they respond to the truth. The signs are enough for a thinking mind to believe in Him.
- Allah does not work according to the way people think.
- كَذَلِكَ قَالَ الَّذِينَ مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ...: Sincere people were convinced of the Qur'an's truth. They never doubted the message of Quran. However, nothing moved those who were insincere and nothing will. Even if an angel comes with clear signs, they would still find fault in him.
- Even today, the so-called intelligent people ask similar things: Show us Allah or how can we say this is from Allah. They behave like old people who misbehaved with their prophets. They should study the Qur'an, and they can see the truth clearly in it.
- يُوقِنُونَ means those who believe firmly. They are those who are seeking the truth and ready to accept and believe in it firmly.
- Yaqeen: To believe something firmly, something which is permanently held in the heart without having any doubt. It is more than knowledge ('ilm).
- إِنَّا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ بِالْحَقِّ...: A person who ponders on the verses of the Quran will clearly see that this book is true and a live miracle from Allah.

Hadith: Narrated Ibn `Abbas: One day the Prophet ﷺ ascended Safa mountain and said: Wa Sabahah! All the Quraish gathered round him and said: What is the matter? He said: Look, if I told you that an enemy is going to attack you in the morning or in the evening, would you not believe me? They said: Yes, we will believe you. He (then) said: I am a warner to you in face of a terrible punishment. (Bukhari: 4801)

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

- Ignorant people say: Why doesn't Allah directly address us or a sign comes to us.
- Similar questions were posed by deviated people in the past.
- Prophet's role is to convey the message. He is not responsible for their salvation.

Du'a: O Allah! Help us to become firm believers.

Plan: InshaAllah! I will study the Qur'an and ponder it to increase my faith.

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

Verbs: Practice the 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 ما جن	Root & Code	Rep.
to know	عَلِمَ	مَعْلُومٌ	عَالِمٌ	إِعْلَمْ	يَعْلَمُ	عَلِمَ	ع ل م س	518
to say	قَوْلٌ	مَقُولٌ	قَائِلٌ	قُلْ	يَقُولُ	قَالَ	ق و ل ق ا	1719
to come	إِتْيَانٌ	مَأْتِيٌّ	آتٍ	إِئْتِ	يَأْتِي	أَتَى	أ ت ي ه د	275
to ask	سُؤَالٌ	مَسْئُولٌ	سَائِلٌ	سَلْ	يَسْأَلُ	سَأَلَ	س أ ل ف	119
to speak	تَكْلِيمٌ	مُكَلَّمٌ	مُكَلِّمٌ	كَلِّمْ	يُكَلِّمُ	كَلَّمَ	ك ل م ع ل	21
to become alike	تَشَابُهٌ	—	مُتَشَابِهٌ	تَشَابَهْ	يَتَشَابَهُ	تَشَابَهَ	ش ب ه ت د ا	10
to make clear	تَبْيِينٌ	مُبَيَّنٌ	مُبَيِّنٌ	بَيِّنْ	يُبَيِّنُ	بَيَّنَّ	ب ي ن ع ل	48
to firmly believe	إِيْقَانٌ	مُؤَقِّنٌ	مُؤَقِّنٌ	أَيِّقِنْ	يُؤَقِّنُ	أَيَّقَنَ	ي ق ن أ س	17

Nouns		
Meaning	Plural	Singular
saying	أَقْوَالٌ	قَوْلٌ
people	أَقْوَامٌ	قَوْمٌ
companion	أَصْحَابٌ	صَاحِبٌ

وَلَنْ تَرْضَىٰ عَنْكَ الْيَهُودُ وَلَا النَّصْرَىٰ حَتَّىٰ تَتَّبِعَ مِلَّتَهُمْ

their religion.	you follow	until	and [nor] the Christians	the Jews	with you	will be pleased	And never
-----------------	------------	-------	--------------------------	----------	----------	-----------------	-----------

قُلْ إِنَّ هُدَىٰ اللَّهِ هُوَ الْهُدَىٰ وَلَئِنِ اتَّبَعْتَ أَهْوَاءَهُمْ بَعْدَ

after	their desires	you follow	And if	(is) the Guidance."	it	"Indeed(the) Guidance of Allah,	Say,
-------	---------------	------------	--------	---------------------	----	---------------------------------	------

الَّذِي جَاءَكَ مِنَ الْعِلْمِ مَا لَكَ مِنَ اللَّهِ مِنْ وَلِيٍّ وَلَا نَصِيرٍ (120)

and not any helper.	any protector	from Allah	not for you	of the knowledge,	has come to you	what
---------------------	---------------	------------	-------------	-------------------	-----------------	------

الَّذِينَ اتَيْنَهُمُ الْكِتَابَ يَتْلُونَهُ حَقَّ تِلَاوَتِهِ أُولَٰئِكَ يُؤْمِنُونَ

believe	Those (people)	(of) its recitation.	(as it has the) right	recite it	the Book	We have given them	Those
---------	----------------	----------------------	-----------------------	-----------	----------	--------------------	-------

بِهِ وَمَنْ يَكْفُرْ بِهِ فَأُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْخٰسِرُونَ (121)

(are) the losers.	those (people)	then those,	disbelieves in it,	And whoever	in it.
-------------------	----------------	-------------	--------------------	-------------	--------

Brief Explanation:

- وَلَنْ تَرْضَىٰ عَنْكَ...: The Prophet ﷺ was trying his best to call Jews and Christians towards Islam, but many of them, especially the Jews did not respond to his call except a few. Allah says to the Prophet ﷺ that they will not be satisfied with you until you abandon Islam and follow their Deen.
- In response to their wish, Allah instructed the Prophet ﷺ to tell them that Allah's guidance is the true guidance and therefore he can't yield to their desires.
- Yielding to anyone's desire to please him is a suicidal mission. Such a person will lose the guidance and protection from Allah.
- الَّذِينَ اتَيْنَهُمُ...: Those people of the book who do proper Tilawah will believe in Islam. The word Tilawah has two meanings: (i) to recite; (ii) to follow. They follow the book by believing in its teachings and practicing them. They are the true people of the book. Such people indeed believed in Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and entered Islam.
- ... يَتْلُونَهُ حَقَّ تِلَاوَتِهِ...: We should fulfill all the rights of the Qur'an. They are: Recite with Tajweed, understand it, ponder it, implement it, and propagate it.
- If one recites the book properly which includes pondering it, he will be guided to the faith. His faith will increase and will be strengthened.
- Ibn Masood رضي الله عنه said: The right of Tilawah is to follow its Halal & Haram and recite it correctly without changing words and without interpreting it wrongly.
- Ibn Abbas رضي الله عنه said that the right of Tilawah is to follow it as it should be followed.
- **An interesting tip:** Depending upon the context, Allah uses different styles.
 - اتَيْنَهُمُ الْكِتَابَ We gave them the book": When Allah is pleased with those people-
 - الَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْكِتَابَ Those given the book": When Allah is not happy with them-

- Some people don't like Islam because they don't like to follow the truth, or they got the wrong information or because Shaitan has confused them. Such people try to spread wrong information about Islam through their media channels. Similar efforts were done by the disbelievers in Makkah against the Prophet ﷺ. We should never be depressed by their efforts.
- It is actually a chance for us to work for spreading the true message. We should understand the position of Islam on hijab, polygamy, gender equality, etc., and then explain it properly to the people.

Hadith: Narrated Abu Musa رضي الله عنه: The Prophet ﷺ said, "The example of a believer who recites the Qur'an and acts on it is like a citron which tastes nice and smells nice. And the example of a believer who does not recite the Qur'an but acts on it is like a date which tastes good but has no smell. And the example of a hypocrite who recites the Qur'an is like a Raihana (sweet basil) which smells good but tastes bitter. And the example of a hypocrite who does not recite the Qur'an is like a colocynth which tastes bitter and has a bad smell." (Bukhari: 5020)

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

- The Prophet ﷺ tried his best to invite the people of the Book. Allah told him that they will not be pleased until he follows them.
- True guidance is from Allah only. We should stick to it.
- We should do proper Tilawah of the Quran, i.e., recite it properly and follow its teachings.

Du'a: O Allah! Keep us firm on the belief. Let not the mischief of others distract us from following Your book.

Plan: I will prepare myself to explain others the right message of Islam in the best possible way.

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 lose	خُسِرَ	مَخْسُورٌ	خَائِسٌ	إِخْسَرْ	يَخْسِرُ	خَسِرَ	خ س ر س	57
to be pleased	رِضْوَانٌ	مَرْضِيٌّ	رَاضٍ	ارْضُ	يَرْضِي	رَضِيَ	ر ض ي ر ض	64
to come	مَجِيئَةٌ	مَجِيءٌ	جَاءٌ	جِئْ	يَجِيءُ	جَاءَ	ج ي أ ز ا	277
to recite	تِلَاوَةٌ	مَتْلُورٌ	تَالٍ	اتْلُ	يَتْلُو	تَلَا	ت ل و د ع	63
to follow	إِتِّبَاعٌ	مُتَّبِعٌ	مُتَّبِعٌ	اتَّبِعْ	يَتَّبِعُ	اتَّبَعَ	ت ب ع إ خ +	140
to give	إِيْتَاءٌ	مُؤْتَىٌّ	مُؤْتٍ	اتِ	يُؤْتِي	أَتَى	أ ت ي أ س +	274
to believe	إِيْمَانٌ	مُؤْمِنٌ	مُؤْمِنٌ	امِنْ	يُؤْمِنُ	امَنَّ	أ م ن أ س +	818

Nouns		
Meaning	Plural	Singular
religion	مِلَلٌ	مِلَّةٌ
desire	أَهْوَاءٌ	هَوًى
knowledge	عُلُومٌ	عِلْمٌ



يَبْنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ

(of) Israel! O Children

122 اذْكُرُوا نِعْمَتِيَ الَّتِي أَنْعَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَأَنِّي فَضَّلْتُكُمْ عَلَى الْعَالَمِينَ

over the worlds.	[I] preferred you	and that I	I bestowed upon you	which	My Favor	Remember
------------------	-------------------	------------	---------------------	-------	----------	----------

وَاتَّقُوا يَوْمًا لَّا تَجْزِي نَفْسٌ عَنْ نَفْسٍ شَيْئًا وَلَا يُقْبَلُ مِنْهَا

from it	and will not be accepted	anything;	(another) soul	a soul	will not avail	a day (in which)	And fear
---------	--------------------------	-----------	----------------	--------	----------------	------------------	----------

123 عَدْلٌ وَلَا تَنْفَعُهَا شَفَاعَةٌ وَلَا هُمْ يُنصَرُونَ

will be helped.	and not they	any intercession;	and will not benefit it	any compensation;
-----------------	--------------	-------------------	-------------------------	-------------------

Brief Explanation:

- **يَبْنِي إِسْرَائِيلَ اذْكُرُوا...**: After relating so many historical events, Allah reminds them of His favors again. Allah had sent a number of prophets among them and also made some of them kings and rulers. They did not earn those favors nor deserve them. They were due purely to Allah's mercy and kindness.
- Remembering Allah's favors helps us to be closer, sincere, and obedient to Allah.
- Instead of thanking Allah by following His commands they became arrogant, mocked Allah's messengers and rules, and were proud of hollow rituals and customs. They should have accepted the message of Muhammad ﷺ but became his opponents instead.
- **Think:** Like Bani Israel, we have been awarded so many favors. The most important favors are: We are given the Qur'an and we are in the Ummah of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.
- **وَاتَّقُوا يَوْمًا لَّا تَجْزِي...**: Don't lose focus, i.e., keep the Day of Judgment in front of your eyes. If a person remembers the Day of Judgment, he will not be misled by Shaitan. Such a person will follow the truth even if it is difficult or against his/her wishes.
- On that day
 - No person will be held responsible for another,
 - No money,
 - No recommendation, and
 - No power can help you
 except with Allah's permission.

Hadith: Narrated Abu Huraira رضي الله عنه, the Prophet of Allah صلی الله علیه وسلم said: "On the Day of Resurrection Allah will hold the whole earth and fold the heaven with His right hand and say, 'I am the King; where are the kings of the earth?'" [Bukhari: 4812]

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

- Bani Israel were chosen over all other nations. This was a great favor upon them by Allah as well as a huge responsibility to follow the message.

- Remembering Allah's favors helps us develop gratitude and makes it easy to follow Allah's commands.
- Day of Judgment will be very tough. There will be no helper in that day except Allah. Remembering it will make it easy to overcome wrong temptations and desires.

Du'a: O Allah! Make me your thankful and obedient servant. Grant me Jannah on the Day of Judgment, out of Your mercy.

Plan/Propagate: InshaAllah! I will remembering Allah's favors especially when doing the Zikr of Alhamdulillah.

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.								Nouns			
Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.	Meaning	Plural	Singular
to accept	قَبُولٌ	مَقْبُولٌ	قَابِلٌ	اقْبَلْ	يَقْبَلُ	قَبِلَ	ق ب ل س	10	favor	نِعْمٌ	نِعْمَةٌ
to benefit	نَفْعٌ	مَنْفُوعٌ	نَافِعٌ	انْفَعْ	يَنْفَعُ	نَفَعٌ	ن ف ع ف	42	world	عَالَمُونَ، عَالَمِينَ	عَالَمٌ
to intercede	شَفَاعَةٌ	مَشْفُوعٌ	شَافِعٌ	اشْفَعْ	يَشْفَعُ	شَفَعَ	ش ف ع ف	25	day	أَيَّامٌ	يَوْمٌ
to help	نَصْرٌ	مَنْصُورٌ	نَاصِرٌ	انْصُرْ	يَنْصُرُ	نَصَرَ	ن ص ر ز	94	soul, self	أَنْفُسٌ	نَفْسٌ
to avail	جَزَاءٌ	مَجْزِيٌّ	جَازٍ	اجْزِ	يَجْزِي	جَزَى	ج ز ي هد	116			
to bestow	إِنْعَامٌ	مُنْعَمٌ	مُنْعِمٌ	انْعَمْ	يُنْعِمُ	أَنْعَمَ	ن ع م أس	17			
to prefer	تَفْضِيلٌ	مُفْضَلٌ	مُفْضِلٌ	فَضِّلْ	يُفَضِّلُ	فَضَّلَ	ف ض ل عل	19			
to fear	إِتْقَاءٌ	مُتَّقِيٌّ	مُتَّقٍ	اتَّقِ	يَتَّقِي	اتَّقَى	و ق ي إخ	216			



وَإِذِ ابْتَلَىٰ إِبْرَاهِيمَ رَبُّهُ بِكَلِمَاتٍ بِكَلِمَةٍ فَاتَّمَّهُنَّ ۗ قَالَ إِنِّي جَاعِلُكَ لِلنَّاسِ إِمَامًا ۗ

a leader."	for the mankind	"Indeed I am going to make you	He said,	and he fulfilled them,	with words	his Lord Ibrahim	tried	And when
<i>When his Lord tried Ibrahim</i>								

قَالَ وَمِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِي ۗ قَالَ لَا يَنَالُ عَهْدِي الظَّالِمِينَ ۗ [124]

(to) the wrongdoers."	My Covenant	"(Does) not reach	He said,	"And from my offspring?"	He said,
-----------------------	-------------	-------------------	----------	--------------------------	----------

Brief Explanation:

- Ibrahim عليه السلام was a true Muslim, i.e., a completely obedient slave of Allah. Numerous examples of Ibrahim عليه السلام given in the Quran attest to this fact.
- فَاتَّمَّهُنَّ: Ibrahim عليه السلام passed many tough and challenging tests. For example: he was expelled by his father; thrown into the fire; migrated to Makkah across deserts, mountains, and valleys; had to leave his family in Makkah in a barren valley; asked to sacrifice his son that too in his old age; etc.
- قَالَ إِنِّي جَاعِلُكَ لِلنَّاسِ إِمَامًا: It is a reminder to Jews as well as polytheists that Ibrahim عليه السلام was made the leader because of his true belief in, love for, and obedience to Allah. This leadership does not reach the wrongdoers.
- قَالَ وَمِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِي: Islam gives no weight to ties or relationships that are not based on faith and obedience. It places a sharp distinction between one generation and another when the later one deviates from the faith. For this reason, Allah says that His promise of leadership will not reach the wrongdoers.

Hadith: Mus'ab bin Sa'd رضي الله عنه narrated from his father that a man said: O Messenger of Allah صلى الله عليه وسلم! Which of the people are tried most severely? He said, "The Prophets, then those nearest to them, then those nearest to them. A man is tried according to his religion; if he is firm in his religion, then his trials are more severe, and if he is frail in his religion, then he is tried according to the strength of his religion. The servant shall continue to be tried until he is left walking upon the earth without any sins." (Tirmidhi: 2398)

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

- Prophet Ibrahim عليه السلام was made Imam because he was a sincere and a committed Muslim. He never hesitated to fulfill Allah's commands however tough they were!
- Those who do wrong deeds will not benefit from their noble fathers or prophets.
- Strong belief in Allah and following His guidance without a shred of doubt leads to huge rewards.

Du'a: O Allah! Don't test us beyond our capacity. Help us pass the tests that you have written for us.

Plan: InshaAllah! I will remember the rewards of patience when passing through different tests and challenges of life.

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 make	جَعَلَ	مَجْعُولٌ	جَاعِلٌ	اجْعَلْ	يَجْعَلُ	جَعَلَ	ج ع ل و	346
to make a covenant	عَهَدَ	مَعْهُودٌ	عَاهِدٌ	اعْهَدْ	يَعْهَدُ	عَهَدَ	ع ه د س	35
to do wrong	ظَلَمَ	مَظْلُومٌ	ظَالِمٌ	اظْلَمْ	يُظْلِمُ	ظَلَمَ	ظ ل م ض	266
to say	قَوْلٌ	مَقُولٌ	قَائِلٌ	قُلْ	يَقُولُ	قَالَ	ق و ل قا	1719
to find, to reach	نَيْلٌ	مَنْوُلٌ	نَائِلٌ	نَلْ	يَنَالُ	نَالَ	ن ي ل خا	12
to try	اِبْتِلاءٌ	مُبتَلًى	مُبتَلٍ	اِبْتَلِ	يَبْتَلِي	اِبْتَلَى	ب ل و ا خ و	10
to fulfil	اِتِّمَامٌ	مُتَمِّمٌ	مُتَمِّمٌ	اَتَمِّمْ	يُتِمُّ	اَتَمَّ	م م ت ا س و	17

Nouns		
Meaning	Plural	Singular
word	كَلِمَاتٌ	كَلِمَةٌ
leader	اِمَامَةٌ	اِمَامٌ
offspring	ذُرِّيَّاتٌ	ذُرِّيَّةٌ
covenant	عُهُودٌ	عَهْدٌ



وَأَذْجَعَلْنَا الْبَيْتَ مَثَابَةً لِّلنَّاسِ وَأَمْنًا وَاتَّخِذُوا مِن مَّقَامِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ مُصَلِّينَ وَعَهِدْنَا إِلَىٰ

the House	And when We made
-----------	------------------

And We made a covenant with	(as) a place of prayer."	[from] (the) standing place(of) Ibrahim,	and (said), "Take	and (a place of) security	for mankind	a place of return
-----------------------------	--------------------------	--	-------------------	---------------------------	-------------	-------------------

and those who bow down	and those who seclude themselves for devotion and prayer	for those who circumambulate	My House	[that], "[You both] purify	Ibrahim and Ismail
------------------------	--	------------------------------	----------	----------------------------	--------------------

its people	and provide	a secure city	make this	"My Lord	Ibrahim said,	And when	and those who prostrate."
------------	-------------	---------------	-----------	----------	---------------	----------	---------------------------

"And whoever disbelieved,	He said,	and the last Day.	in Allah	from them	believed	(to) whoever	with fruits,
---------------------------	----------	-------------------	----------	-----------	----------	--------------	--------------

(is) the destination.	and evil	to (the) punishment (of) the fire,	then I will force him	a little;	[then] I will grant him enjoyment
-----------------------	----------	------------------------------------	-----------------------	-----------	-----------------------------------

Brief Explanation:

- وَأَذْجَعَلْنَا الْبَيْتَ مَثَابَةً...: Allah make Ka'bah the center and sanctuary for mankind. Ibrahim عليه السلام asked for safety and provisions for the city and his prayers were granted. Now, the city of Makkah is a place where a number of miracles can be seen even today and these miracles have been there for the past 100's of years.
- وَأَذْ قَالَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ رَبِّ...: Earlier, regarding leadership, Allah said that it will not reach the wrongdoers. Therefore, out of respect, Ibrahim عليه السلام asked Allah for provision for believers only. Allah said: Not only believers but the Kafirs also will get provisions because this Dunya is a test. However, the Kafirs will end up in extremely painful punishment of the Fire.

➤ Live Miracles in Makkah

1. Makkah has no greenery or lakes or pleasant weather; it has only black mountains and valleys! Allah made it مَثَابَةً almost 5000 years ago and until today, there is no place on the earth where millions go to this place for Hajj from all countries of the world. They are happy to spend their life-savings just to make it to the city.
2. مَقَامِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ The place where Ibrahim عليه السلام stood! Compare it with other things in the history. Even the most sacred books of other religions are not preserved. Here Allah mentioned مَقَامِ and it is preserved till today!

3. Umrah, Tawaaf, Salah, Zikr, and prayers are continuously performed throughout the year by thousands everyday in Makkah.
4. It is a secure city. All historical places and cities have been attacked or destroyed and rebuilt in different wars. Makkah has been untouched from the time it was established, i.e., for the last 5000 years.
5. Makkah is full of black mountains with no vegetation! Still you can find all types of provisions there, throughout the year, coming from various parts of the world. It is clear sign of the acceptance of Ibrahim's ﷺ supplication for Makkah.
6. Zamzam water gushes forth unstopped for thousands of years, benefitting millions of people. Its water composition is unique in the world with lots of medicinal properties. Most amazing is that the water comes out in a valley of no vegetation, no ponds, no rivers, and no other source of water nearby!

Hadith: Sahl bin Sa'd رضي الله عنه narrated that the Messenger of Allah صلى الله عليه وسلم said: If the world to Allah was equal to a mosquito's wing, then He would not allow the disbeliever to have a sip of water from it. [Tirmidhi: 2320]

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

- Ibrahim's ﷺ supplication for Makkah as a place of security and availability of abundance of food.
- Allah will provide food to all whether they believe or not, but will punish those who do wrong.

Du'a: O Allah! Bless us with Hajj and Umrah. O Allah! Help us serve our neighborhood Masjid in whatever way possible.

Plan: InshaAllah! I will commit some time to do service for mosque or its visitors, such as cleaning the Masjid and helping the children enjoy coming to the Masjid.

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 make covenant	عَهْدٌ	مَعْهُودٌ	عَاهِدٌ	اِعْهَدْ	يَعْهَدُ	عَهَدَ	ع ه د س	35
To seclude oneself for devotion and prayer	عُكُوفٌ	مَعْكُوفٌ عَنْهُ	عَاكِفٌ	اُعْكِفْ	يُعْكِفُ	عَكَفَ	ع ك ف ز	9
to become security	أَمْنٌ	مَأْمُونٌ	اِمْنٌ	اِئْمَنْ	يَأْمُنُ	أَمِنَ	أ م ن س	59
to circumambulate	طَوَافٌ	مَطْوُوفٌ بِهِ	طَافٍ	طَفْ	يَطْوُفُ	طَافَ	ط و ف قا	12
to become little	قَلٌّ	—	قَلِيلٌ	قَلَّ	يَقِلُّ	قَلَّ	ق ل ل ض	72
to purify	تَطْهِيرٌ	مُطَهَّرٌ	مُطَهِّرٌ	طَهِّرْ	يُطَهِّرُ	طَهَّرَ	ط ه ر ع	17
to grant enjoyment	تَمْتِيعٌ	مُتَمِّعٌ	مُتَمِّعٌ	مَتِّعْ	يُمَتِّعُ	مَتَّعَ	م ت ع ع	18
to force	اِضْطِرَارٌ	مُضْطَرٌّ	مُضْطَرٌّ	اِضْطِرْ	يُضْطَرُّ	اِضْطَرَّ	ض ر ر ا	8

Nouns		
Meaning	Plural	Singular
the one who bow down	رُكَّعٌ	رَاكِعٌ
the one who prostrate	سُجُودٌ	سَاجِدٌ
fire	نِيرانٌ	نَارٌ

وَإِذْ يَرْفَعُ إِبْرَاهِيمُ الْقَوَاعِدَ مِنَ الْبَيْتِ وَإِسْمَاعِيلُ رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلْ مِنَّا		And when Ibrahim (was) raising the foundations of the House and Ismail, (saying), "Our Lord!
إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ	رَبَّنَا وَاجْعَلْنَا مُسْلِمِينَ لَكَ	Indeed You! [You] (are) the All-Hearing, the All-Knowing. Our Lord! both submissive to You,
وَمِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِنَا أُمَّةٌ مُّسْلِمَةٌ لَّكَ	وَأَرِنَا مَنَاسِكَنَا وَتُبْ عَلَيْنَا	and from our offspring a submissive community to You. And show us our ways of worship and turn to us.
إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيمُ	رَبَّنَا وَابْعَثْ فِيهِمْ رَسُولًا	Indeed You! [You] (are) the Oft-returning, the Most Merciful. Our Lord! in them a Messenger
مِنْهُمْ يَتْلُوا عَلَيْهِمْ	الْكِتَابَ وَالْحِكْمَةَ وَيُعَلِّمُهُمُ الْيَتِّكَ	from them (who) will recite to them and will teach them Your Verses and the wisdom the Book
وَيُزَكِّيهِمْ	أَنْتَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ	and purify them. You (are) the All-Mighty the All-Wise."

Brief Explanation:

- The foundations were laid down by Adam عليه السلام. Ibrahim عليه السلام and Ismail عليه السلام were raising it higher.
- رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلْ مِنَّا...: After offering sacrifices throughout life, their only worry was the acceptance of their efforts by Allah. This Du'aa shows sincerity, humility, and the purpose of all efforts: That Allah accepts them.
- إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ: See the firm, deep, and powerful faith and trust in Allah as expressed in these words.
- السَّمِيعُ: O Allah! You hear all that we are asking. Note that the edge of the universe known to us is billions of light years away and Allah is above the seven heavens and still He hears us instantly!
- الْعَلِيمُ: O Allah! You know our condition and our heart.
- In the previous Ayah, Ibrahim عليه السلام was asking Allah, so he used: رَبِّ (O My Rabb). Now both are asking, therefore the word is: رَبَّنَا
- رَبَّنَا وَاجْعَلْنَا مُسْلِمِينَ...: At this historic moment of raising Ka'bah, and after all these sacrifices, they asked Allah to make them "Muslims," truly obedient ones, the ones that Allah likes. They ask the same thing, i.e., to be Muslims, for their generations too! Not like worldly people who worry about worldly comfort for their children.
- وَأَرِنَا مَنَاسِكَنَا...: Show us the ways of worship so that we can practice the way You want. In addition, accept our repentance too because we may not be able to perform them perfectly.
- إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيمُ: See the trust, the faith, and the focus: You Alone are التواب and الرحيم.

➤ Based on the long experience of Dawah in different places, Ibrahim عليه السلام asked for a messenger that will do four things that are essential to raising a proper Ummah. Let us check his du'a in the context of the mission of Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم:

1. Do Tilawah: Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم conveyed the message through the Qur'an.
2. Teach the book: Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم explained the meanings by words and actions.
3. Teaching the wisdom: Ahadeeth and Seerah are full of his wise sayings and actions.
4. Tazkiyah: Removing evils and growing good in faith and morals both at individual and social levels.

➤ After Du'aa, Ibrahim عليه السلام said: Indeed You are **الْعَزِيزُ** the All-Mighty (so You can do it) and **الْحَكِيمُ** the Wise (You know the best way to do it). When we ask Allah for our plans, we can add the same attributes in our Du'aa.

➤ Allah accepted this Du'aa. Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم was sent among them. He had a team who recited and memorized the Qur'an like no other nation in the world did. Even now we have millions of Huffaz! He trained a team of Sahabah the like of which was never witnessed by the world. He taught all the essentials and his teachings are preserved in complete detail like no one else's! That is a miraculous proof that both Ibrahim عليه السلام and Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم were true prophets.

Hadith: It was narrated from 'Abdullah bin 'Amr رضي الله عنه that the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم said: "Allah accepts the repentance of His slave so long as the death rattle has not yet reached his throat." (Ibne Majah: 4394)

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

- Ibrahim عليه السلام and Ismail عليه السلام reconstructed Ka'bah.
- They prayed humbly for acceptance and forgiveness. They did a mammoth task for Allah, but did not take acceptance and reward for granted.
- They prayed for a prophet that will carry out four important tasks

Du'a:

We can ask Allah for each of the four tasks that Ibrahim A mentioned:

- Tilawah: O Allah! Help us respond to the Tilawah by understanding what You say.
- Teaching the book: O Allah! Help us become the students and teachers of the Qur'an
- Teaching the wisdom: O Allah! Help us read Hadith and his Seerah which is nothing but the practical demonstration of the Qur'an.
- Tazkiyah: O Allah! Help us to purify our faith, our morals, our family, and our society from all evils and replace them with the good.

Plan: InshaAllah, I will make a plan for each of the four activities.

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 ماور	Root & Code	Rep.
to raise up	بَعَثَ	مَبْعُوثٌ	بَاعِثٌ	اِبْعَثْ	يَبْعِثُ	بَعَثَ	ب ع ث ف	65
to become wise	حِكْمَةٌ	-	حَكِيمٌ	اُحْكَمْ	يُحْكِمُ	حَكِمَ	ح ك م ك	117
to recite	تِلَاوَةٌ	مَتْلُوٌّ	تَالٍ	اَتْلُ	يَتْلُو	تَلَا	ت ل و دع	63
to be strong	عِزَّةٌ	-	عَزِيزٌ	عَزَّ	يَعِزُّ	عَزَّ	ع ز ز ضد	112
to accept	تَقَبُّلٌ	مُتَقَبَّلٌ	مُتَقَبِّلٌ	تَقَبَّلْ	يَتَقَبَّلُ	تَقَبَّلَ	ق ب ل تد+	11
to show	اِرْءَاءَةٌ	مُرَى	مُرٍ	اَرِ	يُرِي	اَرَى	ر أ ي أس+	54
to purify	تَرْكِيَةٌ	مُرَكِّيٌّ	مُرَكِّئٌ	رَكِّ	يُرَكِّي	رَكَّى	ر ك و عل+	12

Nouns		
Meaning	Plural	Singular
foundation	قَوَاعِدٌ	قَاعِدَةٌ
way of worship	مَنَاسِكٌ	مَنَسِكٌ
wisdom	حِكْمٌ	حِكْمَةٌ



وَمَنْ يَّرْغَبْ عَنْ مِلَّةِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ

from the religion of Ibrahim	And who will turn away
------------------------------	------------------------

إِلَّا مَنْ سَفِهَ نَفْسَهُ وَلَقَدْ اصْطَفَيْنَاهُ فِي الدُّنْيَا

in the world,	We chose him	And indeed	himself?	who fooled	except
---------------	--------------	------------	----------	------------	--------

وَأَنَّهُ فِي الْآخِرَةِ لَمِنَ الصَّالِحِينَ إِذْ قَالَ لَهُ رَبُّهُ أَسْلِمْ

"Submit (yourself),"	his Lord	to him	When said	the righteous.	surely (will be) among	in the Hereafter,	and indeed he,
----------------------	----------	--------	-----------	----------------	------------------------	-------------------	----------------

قَالَ أَسَلَّمْتُ لِلرَّبِّ الْعَلَمِينَ

(of) the worlds."	to (the) Lord	"I (have) submitted (myself)	he said,
-------------------	---------------	------------------------------	----------

Brief Explanation:

- **وَلَقَدْ اصْطَفَيْنَاهُ فِي الدُّنْيَا...:** In Ibrahim عليه السلام, we have a model to follow. Allah had chosen him and made him Imam in this Dunya. Almost half the world population including Christians, Muslims, and Jews respect him and accept him as the prophet of Allah.
- **وَأَنَّهُ فِي الْآخِرَةِ لَمِنَ الصَّالِحِينَ...:** On the Day of Judgment, he will be raised among the righteous. Only a fool would turn away from following such a model.
- **إِذْ قَالَ لَهُ رَبُّهُ أَسْلِمْ...:** What was the most important attribute of Ibrahim عليه السلام? He submitted to his Rabb. Rabb is the one who takes care of us, fulfills all our needs, and helps us grow. Who else is more deserving to be obeyed than our Rabb. Notice the response of Ibrahim عليه السلام: I have submitted to the Rabb of the worlds. His heart and mind was filled with the greatness of Allah because Ibrahim عليه السلام used to ponder the creation of the heavens and the earth. His journey in fact started with pondering the universe, the stars, the moon, and the sun. He finally declared that Allah is the Rabb and that he submits to Allah.
- True Muslims should have the attitude of Ibrahim عليه السلام. Allah will choose such people and make them leaders of this world. More importantly, they will be rewarded with success in the hereafter.
- **Imagine/Feel:** Some people ignore the commands of Allah when they see that those commands are going against their wishes. They search for ways and means to justify their wrongdoing. They fool no one except themselves.
- We are given clear examples and role models. Even then, if someone chooses to follow his desires, severe punishment awaits such a person.
- As Muslims, we claim to surrender to Allah. Are we ready to live up to ‘surrender willingly’ to all the commandments of Allah such as praying Fajr in cold, fasting the whole month of Ramadan, giving Zakah and charity, behaving nice with people, giving Dawah, etc.?

Hadith: Ibn 'Abbas رضي الله عنه reported that Allah's Messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم used to say:

”اللَّهُمَّ لَكَ أَسَلَمْتُ وَبِكَ أَمَنْتُ وَعَلَيْكَ تَوَكَّلْتُ وَإِلَيْكَ أُنَبِّتُ وَبِكَ خَاصَمْتُ،

اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِعِزَّتِكَ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ أَنْ تُضِلَّنِي، أَنْتَ الْحَيُّ الَّذِي لَا يَمُوتُ وَالْجِنُّ وَالْإِنْسُ يَمُوتُونَ“ -

"O Allah, it is unto You that I surrender myself; I affirm my faith in You and repose my trust in You and turn to You in repentance and with Your help fought my adversaries. O Allah, I seek refuge in Your Power; there is no god but You, lest You lead me astray. You are the ever-living that dies not, while the Jinn and mankind die. (Muslim: 2717)

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

- Ibrahim عليه السلام was an Imam and a perfect Muslim. Allah chose him to be the Imam of mankind.
- Only a fool will leave the way of Ibrahim عليه السلام.
- His special attribute: Total obedience to Allah and pondering the universe.

Du'a: O Allah! Make me Your thankful and obedient servant.

Plan: InshaAllah! I will ponder the creations of the heavens and the earth to realize the greatness of Rabbul-Aalameen.

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.								Nouns			
Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.	Meaning	Plural	Singular
to turn away from	رَغَبَ	مَرَّغُوبٌ	رَاغِبٌ	ارْغَبْ	يَرْغَبُ	رَغَبٌ	ر غ ب س	8	religion	مِلَّةٌ	مِلَّةٌ
to fool	سَفَّاهَةٌ	مَسْفُوهٌ	سَافِهٌ	اسْفُهْ	يَسْفُهُهُ	سَفِهَةٌ	س ف ه س	4	self	أَنْفُسٌ	نَفْسٌ
to become right	صَلَّاحٌ	-	صَالِحٌ	اصْلِحْ	يَصْلِحُ	صَلَحٌ	ص ل ح ف	129	world	عَالَمُونَ، عَالَمِينَ	عَالَمٌ
to say	قَوْلٌ	مَقُولٌ	قَائِلٌ	قُلْ	يَقُولُ	قَالَ	ق و ل قا	1719			
to chose	إِصْطَفَاءٌ	مُصْطَفَى	مُصْطَفٍ	اصْطَفِ	يَصْطَفِي	إِصْطَفَى	ص ف و إخ+	13			
to submit	إِسْلَامٌ	مُسْلِمٌ	مُسْلِمٌ	اسْلِمْ	يُسْلِمُ	أَسْلَمَ	س ل م أس+	72			

وَوَصَّى بِهَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ

(upon) his sons	Ibrahim	And enjoined [it]
-----------------	---------	-------------------

وَيَعْقُوبُ^ط يَبْنِي^ط إِنَّ اللَّهَ اصْطَفَى لَكُمُ الدِّينَ فَلَا تَمُوتُنَّ إِلَّا

except	so you should not die	the religion,	has chosen for you	Indeed, Allah	"O my sons!	and Yaqub,
--------	-----------------------	---------------	--------------------	---------------	-------------	------------

وَأَنْتُمْ مُسْلِمُونَ^ط 132 أَمْ كُنْتُمْ شُهَدَاءَ إِذْ حَضَرَ يَعْقُوبَ

Yaqub	when came to	witnesses	Or were you	(are) submissive."	while you
-------	--------------	-----------	-------------	--------------------	-----------

الْمَوْتِ^ط إِذْ قَالَ لِبَنِيهِ مَا تَعْبُدُونَ مِنْ بَعْدِي^ط قَالُوا نَعْبُدُ

"We will worship	They said,	after me?"	"What will you worship	to his sons,	when he said	[the] death,
------------------	------------	------------	------------------------	--------------	--------------	--------------

إِلَهًا وَآلِهَةَ الْآبَاءِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَإِسْمَاعِيلَ وَإِسْحَاقَ

one God.	and Ishaq	and Ismail	Ibrahim	(of) your forefathers,	and (the) God	your God
----------	-----------	------------	---------	------------------------	---------------	----------

وَنَحْنُ لَهُ مُسْلِمُونَ^ط 133

(are) submissive to Him." And we

Brief Explanation:

- ... فَلَا تَمُوتُنَّ ...: Never die except while you are Muslims! No one knows when and where we will die. It means we should be Muslims in every moment and situation so that when we die, we die as Muslims. We should keep death and what is beyond it always in our mind.
- Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم said: People will be resurrected in the same state in which they died [Muslim].
- ... يَبْنِي^ط إِنَّ اللَّهَ اصْطَفَى ...: In the above verses, there's ultimate parenting lesson. To prepare our children to be obedient servants of Allah even after we die. This way, they will take forward this legacy of worship.
- A man thinks: What will happen to my children after I die. He should be more worried and say: What will happen to my children when they die.
- **Imagine/Feel:** Yaqub عليه السلام dying and his sons around him. They have seen his whole life dedicated to the will of Allah. Being a father and a Prophet, how lovingly and caringly he must have taught them to be an obedient servant of Allah.
- Out of all that you have in this world, Iman is the most precious asset for this life and the hereafter. The stakes in the hereafter are so high that Yaqub's عليه السلام last worry before leaving this world was about the faith of his children.
- Why is Yaqub عليه السلام mentioned after Ibrahim عليه السلام? Because Bani Isra'il (i.e., Bani Yaqub) were from his children.

➤ This is the most important advice for us too, because:

- (i) They were prophets;
- (ii) It was their wasiyyah, i.e., their will and advice;
- (iii) They said this at the time of dying;
- (iv) It was given to their children (and everyone wants to give the best to their children)

➤ How happy and gratifying must be for Yaqub عليه السلام to hear the positive reply from his sons.

➤ In the chain, Isma'eel عليه السلام is specially mentioned, who was among the forefathers of Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم. Children of Yaqub عليه السلام did not have any discrimination. For them, children of Isma'eel عليه السلام were as honorable as the Children of Ishaq عليه السلام. Please note that Bani Isra'il's chain is through Ishaq عليه السلام.

➤ It is a serious reminder for the Mushriks of Makkah too who used to take pride in Ibrahim عليه السلام as their father. Allah reminds here that the main concern of Ibrahim عليه السلام even at the time of his death was that his children worship Allah alone.

➤ وَوَضَعُوا لَهُمْ مِثْلَهُمْ They submitted to Allah and not to their culture, customs, desires, or whims of any one. The message is: Are you truly following your forefather Yaqub عليه السلام?

Hadith: 'Anas رضي الله عنه narrated that the Messenger of Allah صلى الله عليه وسلم said: When Allah wants good for a slave, He puts him in action. It was said: How does he put him in action, O Messenger Of Allah? He said: By making him meet up with the righteous deeds before death. (Tirmidhi: 2292)

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

- Ibrahim عليه السلام and Yaqub عليه السلام advised their children to follow Islam.
- Their main concern at the time of their death was that their children stick to Tawheed.
- Not to die except as Muslims, i.e., be a Muslim in every moment and situation.

Du'a: O Allah! Make us and our progeny true Muslims.

Plan: InshaAllah! I shall teach and give Tarbiyah to my family and my children to live according to Islam.

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.								Nouns			
Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.	Meaning	Plural	Singular
to come	حُضُورٌ	مَحْضُورٌ	حَاضِرٌ	أَحْضُرْ	يَحْضُرُ	حَضَرَ	ح ض ر ز	11	son	أَبْنَاءُ ، بَنُونَ ، بَنِينَ	ابن
to worship	عِبَادَةٌ	مَعْبُودٌ	عَابِدٌ	أَعْبُدْ	يَعْبُدُ	عَبَدَ	ع ب د ز	143	religion	أَدْيَانٌ	دِينٌ
to be	كَوْنٌ	—	كَائِنٌ	كُنْ	يَكُونُ	كَانَ	ك و ن قا	1358	father	أَبَاءٌ	أَبٌ
to die	مَوْتٌ	—	مَيِّتٌ	مُتٌ	يَمُوتُ	مَاتَ	م و ت قا	115			
to enjoin	تَوْصِيَةٌ	مَوْصِيٌّ	مُوصٍ	وَصِّ	يُوصِي	وَصَّى	و ص ي علا	12			
to chose	إِصْطِفَاءٌ	مُصْطَفًى	مُصْطَفٍ	إِصْطَفِ	يَصْطَفِي	إِصْطَفَى	ص ف و إخ+	13			



تِلْكَ أُمَّةٌ قَدْ خَلَتْ لَهَا مَا كَسَبَتْ

what it earned	For it	(which) has passed away.	This (was) a community
----------------	--------	--------------------------	------------------------

وَلَكُمْ مَا كَسَبْتُمْ وَلَا تُسْأَلُونَ عَمَّا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ

they used to do.	about what	And you will not be asked	what you earned.	and for you
------------------	------------	---------------------------	------------------	-------------

Brief Explanation:

- ... تِلْكَ أُمَّةٌ قَدْ خَلَتْ: Allah says to Bani Isra'il: Don't be proud of the fact that your ancestors were prophets. On the Day of Judgment, you will not be asked to describe the noble deeds of your forefathers. You won't get anything from their work.
- You will be judged based on your own deeds. We can't get into Jannah just because we are the children of Adam عليه السلام, the first prophet!
- What can we take from previous generations or our forefathers? Follow the good models and avoid bad models. If we do what they did, we will get what they got.
- Islam has a fair set of rules; you get what you worked for.
- You will not have a share in the sins committed by earlier people and in the same way you will not be a shareholder in the rewards of the earlier pious people.
- There is no unfair advantage or disadvantage if you belong to some family. You rewrite your own story with your belief and deeds. Imagine the opportunity it creates for every person to grow and progress. Irrespective of family background or race or nationality, anyone who decides to work, will reap the rewards..
- Islam doesn't recognize racial, regional, national, or family superiority or inferiority. No caste, color, race, nationality, group, language speakers, have any preference. It is a complete performance-based system, a system based on justice, and a system designed by Allah. How can it be otherwise? After all, it is Allah who gave us color, race, or language. We did not choose to be among any of these.

Hadith: Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه reported Allah's Messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم as saying: And he who is slow-paced in doing good deeds, his (high) lineage does not make him go ahead (Muslim: 2699).

Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه reported: When this verse was revealed: "And warn thy nearest kindred (al-Qur'an)", the Messenger of Allah صلى الله عليه وسلم called the Quraish; so they gathered and he gave them a general warning. Then he made a particular reference to certain tribes and said: O sons of Ka'b bin Luwayy, rescue yourselves from the Fire; O sons of Murra bin Ka'b, rescue yourselves from the Fire: O sons of Abd Shams, rescue yourselves from the Fire; O sons of Abd Manaf rescue yourselves from the Fire; O sons of Hashim, rescue yourselves from the Fire; O sons of Abd al-Muttalib, rescue yourselves from the Fire; O Fatimah, rescue thyself from the Fire, for I have no power (to protect you) from Allah in anything except this that I would sustain relationship with you. (Muslim: 204a)

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

- Noble lineage will not help anyone.
- You are responsible for your own good or bad deeds.

Du'a: O Allah! Help us follow the path of pious people, those **أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ**.

Plan: InshaAllah! I shall study the history of prophets and take lessons from 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 earn	كَسَبَ	مَكْسُوبٌ	كَاسِبٌ	اِكْسِبْ	يَكْسِبُ	كَسَبَ	ك س ب ض	62
to do	عَمَلَ	مَعْمُولٌ	عَامِلٌ	اِعْمَلْ	يَعْمَلُ	عَمِلَ	ع م ل س	319
to pass away	خَلُوَ	مَخْلُوعُهُ	خَالٍ	اُخْلُ	يَخْلُو	خَلَا	خ ل و دع	26
to ask	سَأَلَ	مَسْئُولٌ	سَائِلٌ	سَلْ	يَسْأَلُ	سَأَلَ	س أ ل ف	119
to be	كَوْنَ	—	كَائِنٌ	كُنْ	يَكُونُ	كَانَ	ك و ن قا	1358

Nouns		
Meaning	Plural	Singular
community	أُمَّمٌ	أُمَّةٌ

مِلَّةَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ	بَلْ	قُلْ	تَهْتَدُوا	هُودًا أَوْ نَصْرَى	كُونُوا	وَقَالُوا
(the) religion (of) Ibrahim,	"Nay,	Say,	(then) you will be guided."	Jews or Christians,	"Be	And they said,
وَمَا أُنزِلَ	بِاللَّهِ	أَمَّنَّا	قُولُوا	مِنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ 135	وَمَا كَانَ	حَنِيفًا
and what (is) revealed	in Allah	"We have believed	Say,	of those who associated partners (with Allah)."	and he was not	(the) upright;
وَيَعْقُوبَ	وَإِسْحَاقَ	وَإِسْمَاعِيلَ	إِلَىٰ إِبْرَاهِيمَ	وَمَا أُنزِلَ	إِلَيْنَا	
and Yaqub	and Ishaq	and Ismail	to Ibrahim	and what was revealed	to us	
النَّبِيِّونَ	وَمَا أُوتِيَ	مُوسَىٰ وَعِيسَىٰ	أُوتِيَ	وَمَا	وَالْأَسْبَاطِ	
(to) the Prophets	and what was given	(to) Musa and Isa	was given	and what	and the descendants,	
لَهُ مُسْلِمُونَ 136	وَنَحْنُ	أَحَدٍ مِّنْهُمْ	بَيْنَ	لَا نُفَرِّقُ	مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ	
(are) submissive to Him."	and we	any of them,	between	We do not make distinction	from their Lord.	

Brief Explanation:

- وَقَالُوا كُونُوا هُودًا أَوْ نَصْرَى...: Even today, you can see Christians trying their best to give Dawah. We should be doing this work! Invite them in the best way towards Islam. We should give the example of Prophet Ibrahim ﷺ, who was not a Jew or Christian; he was a Muslim.
- قُلْ بَلْ مِلَّةَ إِبْرَاهِيمَ حَنِيفًا...: We follow Ibrahim ﷺ and all the Prophets that came after him. The guidance sent by Allah is the same for all the prophets. That is simple and logical. The one who believes in one message cannot and will not find any conflict in any other message or messenger. The chain is consistent and authentic.
- قُولُوا...: Allah reminds us to invite others to Islam as mentioned here. It is our responsibility to convey the message in the best way possible. It is their choice to accept or not. There is no compulsion in the religion.
- We should remind them that no Prophet did any shirk. How can you then call Isa ﷺ as the son of God.
- لَا نُفَرِّقُ بَيْنَ أَحَدٍ مِّنْهُمْ...: We do not differentiate between any of the prophets because all of them brought the same message from Allah, the same Rabb.
- وَنَحْنُ لَهُ مُسْلِمُونَ: We submit to Allah and not to our culture, customs, desires, or whims of any.

Hadith: Abu Hurairah رضي الله عنه said: The Messenger of Allah صلى الله عليه وسلم said, "Almighty Allah says, 'I am the One Who is most free from the want of partners. He who does a thing for the sake of someone else beside Me, I discard him and his polytheism.'" [Muslim:2985].

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

- Jews and Christians may invite you to accept their faith. Tell them: Be on the path of Ibrahim عليه السلام who was an upright Muslim.
- We believe in the Quran and all the revelations mentioned in the Qur'an. We believe in all prophets. We do no differentiate between them.

Du'a: O Allah! Save us from shirk.

Plan: InshaAllah! I will stay away from all types of Shirk.

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 ماخوذ	Root & Code	Rep.
to be upright	حَنَفٌ	-	حَنِيفٌ	اِحْنِفْ	يَحْنِفُ	حَنَفَ	ح ن ف ض	10
to say	قَوْلٌ	مَقُولٌ	قَائِلٌ	قُلْ	يَقُولُ	قَالَ	ق و ل قا	1719
to be	كَوْنٌ	-	كَائِنٌ	كُنْ	يَكُونُ	كَانَ	ك و ن قا	1358
to give	اِيْتَاءٌ	مُؤْتَى	مُؤْتٍ	اِتِ	يُؤْتِي	اَتَى	أ ت ي أس	274
to make distinction	تَفْرِيقٌ	مُفَرَّقٌ	مُفَرِّقٌ	فَرِّقْ	يُفَرِّقُ	فَرَّقَ	ف ر ق عل	10
to submit	إِسْلَامٌ	مُسْلِمٌ	مُسْلِمٌ	أَسْلِمْ	يُسَلِّمُ	أَسْلَمَ	س ل م أس	72

Nouns		
Meaning	Plural	Singular
way, religion	مِلَلٌ	مِلَّةٌ
descendent	أَسْبَاطٌ	سِبْطٌ
prophet	نَبِيِّنَ ، نَبِيَّيْنِ	نَبِيٌّ



فَإِنْ

So if

أَمَنُوا بِمِثْلِ مَا آتَاكُمْ بِهِ فَقَدْ اهْتَدَوْا ۗ وَإِنْ تَوَلَّوْا فَإِنَّمَا

then only	But if they turn away,	they are (rightly) guided.	then indeed,	you have believed in [it],	(of) what	in (the) like	they believe[d]
-----------	------------------------	----------------------------	--------------	----------------------------	-----------	---------------	-----------------

هُمْ فِي شِقَاقٍ ۚ فَسَيَكْفِيكَهُمُ اللَّهُ ۗ وَهُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْعَلِيمُ ۝۱۳۷

the All-Knowing.	(is) the All-Hearing,	and He	So Allah will suffice you against them,	in dissension.	they are
------------------	-----------------------	--------	---	----------------	----------

صِبْغَةَ اللَّهِ ۚ وَمَنْ أَحْسَنُ مِنَ اللَّهِ صِبْغَةً ۗ وَنَحْنُ لَهُ

to Him	And we	at coloring?	than Allah	And who (is) better	(of) Allah!	(The) color (religion)
--------	--------	--------------	------------	---------------------	-------------	------------------------

عِبْدُونَ ۝۱۳۸

(are) worshippers.

Brief Explanation:

- بِمِثْلِ مَا آتَاكُمْ بِهِ...: Like the way you believed: This is the criterion, the standard, the reference for them and for us Muslims till the Day of Judgment. In all areas of belief, worship, morals, etc. or in the way we love and follow Prophet Muhammad ﷺ we should check our actions with the Sahabah. That is an excellent criterion.
- If they don't believe in Islam even after a logical explanation, it shows that they are in dissent. You did your job.
- يَكْفِيكَ: Allah will deal with them. Another place Allah says: وَاللَّهُ يَعْصِمُكَ مِنَ النَّاسِ And Allah will protect you from the people.
- السَّمِيعُ: He is listening to your talk and their talk regarding all these issues.
- الْعَلِيمُ: He knows the intentions and the deeds.
- Adopt the color of Allah. When you dye a cloth with a particular shade then every thread of it takes the color. How can we have Allah's color? Qur'an and Hadith should go into our heart and mind. As a result, our belief, actions, dressing, talks, morals, and dealings should all reflect that we believe in and obey Allah.

Hadith: It is narrated on the authority of Abu Huraira رضي الله عنه that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ said: Faith has over seventy branches or over sixty branches, the most excellent of which is the declaration that there is no god but Allah, and the humblest of which is the removal of what is injurious from the path; and modesty is the branch of faith. (Muslim: 35)

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

- Those who believe in Quran are rightly guided.
- If they don't believe even after a logical explanation, it shows that they are in dissent.
- Take the color of Allah, i.e., follow Allah's deen in your belief and actions and in all times and situations.

Du'a: O Allah! Help us follow Islam just like the Sahabah did and save us from any deviation.

Plan: InshaAllah! I will study Qur'an, Hadith, Seerah, and the life of Sahabah so that I can follow Islam the best way.

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 worship	عِبَادَةٌ	مَعْبُودٌ	عَابِدٌ	أَعْبُدْ	يَعْبُدُ	عَبَدَ	ع ب د ز	143
to suffice	كِفَايَةٌ	مَكْفِيٌّ	كَافٍ	اِكْفِ	يَكْفِي	كَفَى	ك ف ي هد	32
to be guided	إِهْتِدَاءٌ	مُهْتَدِيٌّ	مُهْتَدٍ	إِهْتَدِ	يَهْتَدِي	إِهْتَدَى	ه د ي إخ+	61
to turn away	تَوَلَّى	مُتَوَلَّى	مُتَوَلٍّ	تَوَلَّ	يَتَوَلَّى	تَوَلَّى	و ل ي تد+	78
dissent	شَقَاقٌ	مُشَاقٌّ	مُشَاقٌّ	شَاقِقٌ	يُشَاقِقُ	شَاقَّقَ	ش ق ق ح+	14

Nouns		
Meaning	Plural	Singular
good	أَحْسَنُ ↑	حَسَنٌ



قُلْ أَتُحَاجُّونَنَا فِي اللَّهِ وَهُوَ رَبُّنَا وَرَبُّكُمْ وَلَنَا

And for us	and your Lord?	(is) our Lord	while He	about Allah	"Do you argue with us	Say,
------------	----------------	---------------	----------	-------------	-----------------------	------

أَعْمَالِنَا وَلَكُمْ أَعْمَالِكُمْ وَنَحْنُ لَهُ مُخْلِصُونَ ﴿١٣٩﴾ أَمْ تَقُولُونَ

Or (do) you say	to Him (are) sincere.	and we	(are) your deeds	and for you	(are) our deeds
-----------------	-----------------------	--------	------------------	-------------	-----------------

إِنَّ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَإِسْمَاعِيلَ وَإِسْحَاقَ وَيَعْقُوبَ وَالْأَسْبَاطَ كَانُوا

were	and the descendants	and Yaqub	and Ishaq	and Ismail	Ibrahim	that
------	---------------------	-----------	-----------	------------	---------	------

هُودًا أَوْ نَصْرَىٰ قُلْ ءَأَنْتُمْ أَعْلَمُ أَمْ اللَّهُ

or (is) Allah?"	better knowing	"Are you	Say,	or Christians?"	Jews
-----------------	----------------	----------	------	-----------------	------

Brief Explanation:

- **قُلْ أَتُحَاجُّونَنَا فِي اللَّهِ...** In these verses and before it, Allah is inviting them towards Islam from different angles. He is explaining them so that they come back to the truth. We have a treasure of guidelines for Dawah and communication skills in the Qur'an. We should learn these steps as thoroughly as possible so that we can give Dawah in the best way.
- Believing and acting upon Islam is a very serious issue. It is about Allah. He is our Rabb and yours. He takes care of each of our need so how can we be careless towards Him?
- Furthermore, we are responsible for our actions.
- **وَنَحْنُ لَهُ مُخْلِصُونَ...** We have to be sincere to Him. **إخلاص** means to do an action for Allah alone. We are not afraid of anyone nor are we looking for name or fame or appreciation from anyone. It also means we don't spend low-quality time or materials in the path of Allah.
- Judaism and Christianity were invented after these great prophets came. The religion of those prophets was Islam, submission to Allah.
- **ءَأَنْتُمْ أَعْلَمُ؟** Do you know better or Allah? A powerful statement from Allah here. Only a stubborn person will reject these clear and powerful statements.

Hadith: The Prophet ﷺ said: The prophets are paternal brothers; their mothers are different, but their religion is one." [Bukhari: 3443]

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

- Adopting or following a Deen is extremely serious issue. It is about Allah.
- Judaism and Christianity were invented later on by people. The Prophets were Muslims.

Du'a: O Allah! Make us among **مُخْلِصِينَ** (sincere) and **مُخْلِصِينَ** (chosen ones)!

Plan: InshaAllah! I will check my intention whenever possible and try my best to work for pleasing Allah only.

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 say	قَوْل	مَقُول	قَائِل	قُلْ	يَقُولُ	قَالَ	ق و ل قا	1719
to be	كَوْن	-	كَائِن	كُنْ	يَكُونُ	كَانَ	ك و ن قا	1358
to argue	مُحَاجَّة	مُحَاجَّ	مُحَاجَّ	حَاجِج	يُحَاجُّ	حَاجَّ	ح ج ج حا	12
to be sincere	إِخْلَاص	مُخْلِص	مُخْلِص	أَخْلِصْ	يُخْلِصُ	أَخْلَصَ	خ ل ص أسد	22

Nouns		
Meaning	Plural	Singular
work	أَعْمَال	عَمَل
one who knows	أَعْلَمُ	عَالِم



أَظْلَمُ وَمَنْ

(is) more unjust And who

بِغَافِلٍ وَمَا اللَّهُ مِنْ اللَّهِ عِنْدَهُ كَتَمَ شَهَادَةً مِمَّنْ

unaware And Allah is not from Allah? (that) he has concealed a testimony than (the one) who

وَلَكُمْ مَا كَسَبْتُمْ لَهَا قَدْ خَلَتْ تِلْكَ أُمَّةٌ تَعْمَلُونَ 140 عَمَّا

and for you what it earned For it (which) has passed away. This (was) a community you do. of what

كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ 141 عَمَّا وَلَا تُسْأَلُونَ مَا كَسَبْتُمْ

they used to do. about what And you will not be asked what you have earned.

Brief Explanation:

- مِمَّنْ كَتَمَ شَهَادَةً...: You know that you are hiding the truth. You have the Torah and the Bible. Go and check it.
- وَمَا اللَّهُ بِغَافِلٍ...: This is an extremely serious warning from Allah. Allah is watching your actions and intentions. You will have to pay for your wrong deeds.
- لَهَا مَا كَسَبْتُمْ وَلَكُمْ مَا كَسَبْتُمْ...: Allah has repeated this ayah again to emphasize that the lineage will not help a person to get rewards from Allah. Everyone is responsible for his or her action. Don't ever be deceived by Shaitan who makes a person proud of his pious family or lineage, in case he has one.
- وَلَا تُسْأَلُونَ عَمَّا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ...: On the Day of Judgment, you will not be asked to describe the good deeds of Ibrahim عليه السلام or Yaqub عليه السلام. If you are not even asked about their work, then forget about you getting any benefit from their works. You will be rewarded for what you did right or punished for your wrongs.

Hadith: The Prophet صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم said: "He who lags behind in doing good deeds, his noble lineage will not make him go ahead." (Muslim: 2699)

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

- It is a big crime to conceal the truth.
- Allah is aware of our words and actions.
- Everyone is answerable for what he/she has done.
- Noble lineage will not help anyone to go forward if he does not do good deeds.

Du'a: O Allah! Give us Tawfeeq to spread the message of the Qur'an in the best way to as many people as possible.

Plan: InshaAllah! I will study deeply and learn the ways Allah presents Islam in the Qur'an to different groups.

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 conceal	كَيْتَمَانَ	مَكْتُمُونَ	كَاتِمٍ	أَكْتُمُوا	يَكْتُمُونَ	كَتَمَ	ك ت م ز	21
to witness	شَهَادَةَ	مَشْهُودٌ	شَاهِدٍ	إِشْهَدْ	يَشْهَدُ	شَهِدَ	ش ه د س	90
to be unaware	عَفْلَةَ	مَعْفُولٌ	عَافِلٍ	أَعْفُلْ	يَعْفُلُ	عَفَلَ	غ ف ل ز	34
to do	عَمَلٌ	مَعْمُولٌ	عَامِلٍ	إِعْمَلْ	يَعْمَلُ	عَمِلَ	ع م ل س	319
to earn	كَسَبٌ	مَكْسُوبٌ	كَاسِبٍ	اِكْسِبْ	يَكْسِبُ	كَسَبَ	ك س ب ض	62
to pass away	خُلُوًّا	مَخْلُوعَةٌ	خَالٍ	أَخْلُ	يَخْلُو	خَلَا	خ ل و دع	26
to ask	سُؤَالَ	مَسْئُولٌ	سَائِلٍ	سَلْ	يَسْأَلُ	سَأَلَ	س أ ل ف	119

Nouns

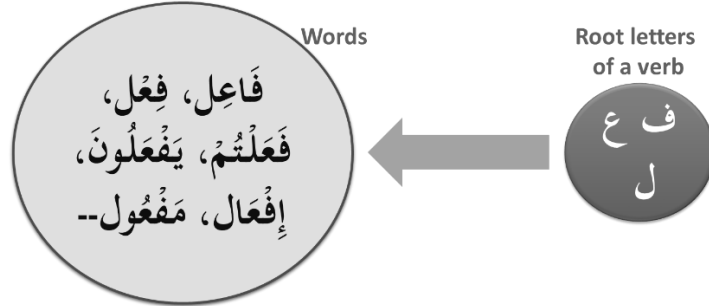
Meaning	Plural	Singular
unjust	ظَالِمٌ ↑	ظَالِمٌ
testimony	شَهَادَاتٌ	شَهَادَةٌ
community	أُمَّمٌ	أُمَّةٌ

Arabic Grammar

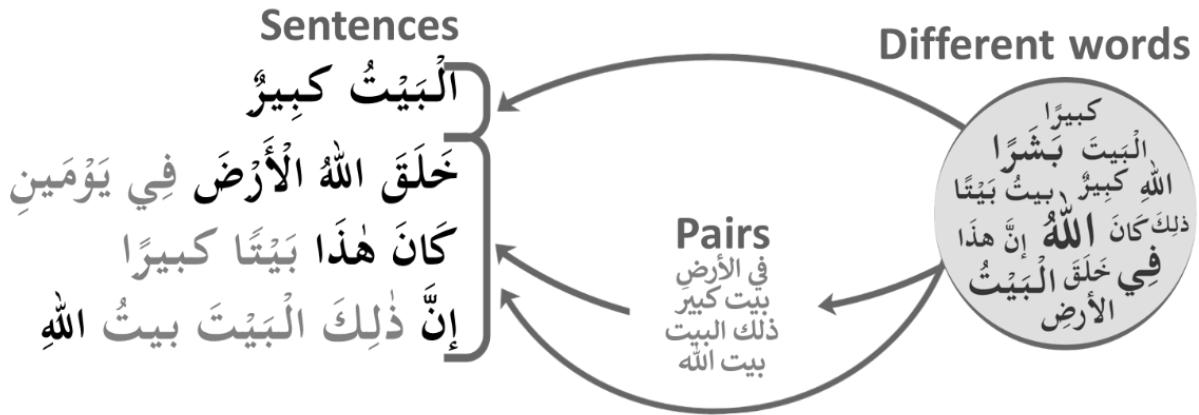
(with Spoken Arabic)

Arabic Grammar is divided into two main parts. Simplified definitions of each one of them is given below:

- Sarf صرف: How to make different words from root letters of a verb.



- Nahw نحو: How to make pairs and sentences, using different words.



This joining of words results in changes in the endings of words depending upon whether those words act as subject, object, etc. in a sentence. However, some words do not change their endings.

In this course, we will focus on four types of pairs and four types of sentences. We have already learnt جملة

اسمية (Nominal sentence) in the last course. Let us learn جملة فعلية (Verbal sentence) now. Please note that:

- جملة اسمية is the one which starts with a noun.
- جملة فعلية is the one which starts with a verb.

Let us take an example of جملة فعلية .

الأَرْضُ	الله	خَلَقَ
the earth	Allah created	
Object: مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ	Subject: فَاعِلٌ	verb: فِعْلٌ
state of نصب	state of رفع	

Few more examples:

The Muslim memorized the Quran.	حَفِظَ الْمُسْلِمُ الْقُرْآنَ
The believer recites the Hadith.	يَقْرَأُ الْمُؤْمِنُ الْحَدِيثَ
The pious (person) listens to the Seerah.	يَسْمَعُ الصَّالِحُ السِّيْرَةَ

Now, let us change the subject to plural:

حَفِظَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ الْقُرْآنَ	حَفِظَ الْمُسْلِمُ الْقُرْآنَ
يَقْرَأُ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ الْحَدِيثَ	يَقْرَأُ الْمُؤْمِنُ الْحَدِيثَ
يَسْمَعُ الصَّالِحُونَ السِّيْرَةَ	يَسْمَعُ الصَّالِحُ السِّيْرَةَ

- If a verb and a subject are there in a single sentence, then the verb will be singular.
- Don't worry about changing the first verb to plural. Keep it singular always! Isn't it easy to make a sentence in Arabic!

Learn to change the subject to feminine (and the verb too).

حَفِظَتِ الْمُسْلِمَةُ الْقُرْآنَ	حَفِظَ الْمُسْلِمُ الْقُرْآنَ
تَقْرَأُ الْمُؤْمِنَةُ الْحَدِيثَ	يَقْرَأُ الْمُؤْمِنُ الْحَدِيثَ
تَسْمَعُ الصَّالِحَةُ السِّيْرَةَ	يَسْمَعُ الصَّالِحُ السِّيْرَةَ

- إِنَّ converts the state of first noun to نصب state! The best example of this rule from the Qur'an is:

عَفُورٌ	اللَّهِ	إِنَّ
خبر إنَّ	اسم إنَّ	
is forgiving	Allah	Indeed

More Examples

- Let us add إِنَّ to these sentences:

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولٌ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ	←	إِنَّ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولٌ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ
هُودٌ نَبِيٌّ	←	إِنَّ هُودًا نَبِيٌّ
زَيْدٌ صَغِيرٌ	←	إِنَّ زَيْدًا صَغِيرٌ
سَعْدٌ كَبِيرٌ	←	إِنَّ سَعْدًا كَبِيرٌ

- Learn to add إِنَّ to these sentences:

الْمُسْلِمُ صَادِقٌ	←	إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمَ صَادِقٌ
الْمُؤْمِنُ صَالِحٌ	←	إِنَّ الْمُؤْمِنَ صَالِحٌ
الْمُنَافِقُ فَاسِقٌ	←	إِنَّ الْمُنَافِقَ فَاسِقٌ

- After adding إِنَّ to these sentences:

(Note that the plural of مُسْلِمَةٌ or مُسْلِمَةٌ is مُسْلِمَاتٌ)

الْمُسْلِمَةُ صَادِقَةٌ	←	إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمَةَ صَادِقَةٌ
الْمُؤْمِنَةُ صَالِحَةٌ	←	إِنَّ الْمُؤْمِنَةَ صَالِحَةٌ
الْمُنَافِقَةُ فَاسِقَةٌ	←	إِنَّ الْمُنَافِقَةَ فَاسِقَةٌ

Practice the word “مُسْلِمُونَ” with TPI. Please note that the plural of مُسْلِمًا and مُسْلِمٍ is مُسْلِمِينَ.

Original state

(state of رفع)

الْمُسْلِمُونَ	←	الْمُسْلِمِ
----------------	---	-------------

When there is effect

(state of نصب)

الْمُسْلِمِينَ	←	الْمُسْلِمِ
----------------	---	-------------

- After adding إِنَّ to these sentences:

الْمُسْلِمِينَ صَادِقُونَ	←	إِنَّ الْمُسْلِمُونَ صَادِقُونَ
الْمُؤْمِنِينَ صَالِحُونَ	←	إِنَّ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ صَالِحُونَ
الْمُنَافِقِينَ فَاسِقُونَ	←	إِنَّ الْمُنَافِقُونَ فَاسِقُونَ

- Some more words behave like إِنَّ. They are called: Sisters of إِنَّ.

لَكِنَّ	كَأَنَّ	أَنَّ
but	as if, as though	that

- Add these words before “الْبَيْتُ كَبِيرٌ” and practice with TPI:

أَنَّ الْبَيْتَ كَبِيرٌ	←	أَنَّ
كَأَنَّ الْبَيْتَ كَبِيرٌ	←	كَأَنَّ
لَكِنَّ الْبَيْتَ كَبِيرٌ	←	لَكِنَّ

- كَانَ changes the state of second noun to نصب state! Best example of this rule from the Qur'an is:

كَانَ	اللَّهُ	غَفُورًا
اسم كَانَ	خبر كَانَ	
Allah is		forgiving

Let us practice كَانَ with these sentences.



Case-2: When the first one has ال	
كَانَ الْمُسْلِمُ صَادِقًا	← الْمُسْلِمُ صَادِقٌ
كَانَ الْمُؤْمِنُ صَالِحًا	← الْمُؤْمِنُ صَالِحٌ
كَانَ الْمُنَافِقُ فَاسِقًا	← الْمُنَافِقُ فَاسِقٌ

Case-1: Both having Tanween	
كَانَ هُوْدٌ نَبِيًّا	← هُوْدٌ نَبِيٌّ
كَانَ زَيْدٌ صَغِيْرًا	← زَيْدٌ صَغِيْرٌ
كَانَ سَعْدٌ كَبِيْرًا	← سَعْدٌ كَبِيْرٌ

Case-4: Plural nouns	
كَانَ الْمُسْلِمُوْنَ صَادِقِيْنَ	← الْمُسْلِمُوْنَ صَادِقُوْنَ
كَانَ الْمُؤْمِنُوْنَ صَالِحِيْنَ	← الْمُؤْمِنُوْنَ صَالِحُوْنَ
كَانَ الْمُنَافِقُوْنَ فَاسِقِيْنَ	← الْمُنَافِقُوْنَ فَاسِقُوْنَ

Case-3: Feminine nouns	
كَانَ الْمُسْلِمَةُ صَادِقَةً	← الْمُسْلِمَةُ صَادِقَةٌ
كَانَ الْمُؤْمِنَةُ صَالِحَةً	← الْمُؤْمِنَةُ صَالِحَةٌ
كَانَ الْمُنَافِقَةُ فَاسِقَةً	← الْمُنَافِقَةُ فَاسِقَةٌ

Practice the word “مُسْلِمُوْنَ” with TPI. Please note that the plural of مُسْلِمًا and مُسْلِمٍ is مُسْلِمِيْنَ.

الْمُسْلِمُوْنَ	Original state (state of رفع)		الْمُسْلِمِ
الْمُسْلِمِيْنَ	When there is effect (state of نصب)		الْمُسْلِمِ

- Some more words behave like كَانَ. They are called: Sisters of كَانَ. Two of them are given below:

woke up, has become	أَصْبَحَ
reached evening, has become	أَمْسَى

- Add these words before “الْبَيْتُ كَبِيْرٌ” and practice with TPI:

كَانَ الْبَيْتُ كَبِيْرًا	←	كَانَ
أَصْبَحَ الْبَيْتُ كَبِيْرًا	←	أَصْبَحَ
أَمْسَى الْبَيْتُ كَبِيْرًا	←	أَمْسَى

In the past lessons, we have learnt four important types of sentences.

اللَّهُ غَفُورٌ	إِسْمِيَّةٌ
خَلَقَ اللَّهُ الْأَرْضَ	فِعْلِيَّةٌ
إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ	with إِنَّ
كَانَ اللَّهُ غَفُورًا	with كَانَ

From this lesson onwards, we will learn four important types of pairs. These pairs are given below along with a simple example. The four examples make a nice statement (if you read that downwards) that helps us remember the four types of pairs easily:

	Example	Describes...
with حرف جر →	فِي الْأَرْضِ	
with صِفَةٌ →	بَيْتٌ كَبِيرٌ	how?
with إشارة →	ذَلِكَ الْبَيْتُ	which one?
Showing relation →	بَيْتُ اللَّهِ	whose

In this lesson, we will take the first pair (Preposition + Noun) لِي، مِنْ، عَن، بِ، فِي، عَلَى، إِلَى... Here are few examples for Jarr state:

➤ The noun after it will be in Jarr state (يُنْ — يَنْ) Here are few examples for Jarr state:

in Jarr state	Prepositions
بِاللَّهِ	
فِي الْأَرْضِ	
لِلْمُسْلِمِينَ	
مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ	

➤ Few more examples for Jarr state:

If you have لِي + a specified noun (with ال...)	If you have لِي + a general noun (ال...)	Practice with TPI!
لِلْمُسْلِمِ ← الْمُسْلِمِ	لِلْمُسْلِمِ ← مُسْلِمٌ	Original state (state of رفع) مُسْلِمٌ
لِلْمُؤْمِنِ ← الْمُؤْمِنِ	لِلْمُؤْمِنِ ← مُؤْمِنٌ	When there is effect (state of نصب) مُسْلِمًا
لِلصَّالِحِ ← الصَّالِحِ	لِلصَّالِحِ ← صَالِحٌ	After preposition (state of جَر) مُسْلِمٍ
لِلنَّاصِرِ ← النَّاصِرِ	لِلنَّاصِرِ ← نَاصِرٌ	




➤ If you have اللَّهُ after a preposition:

إِلَى اللَّهِ ← إِلَى
عَلَى اللَّهِ ← عَلَى

مِنَ اللَّهِ ← مِن
فِي اللَّهِ ← فِي

بِاللَّهِ ← بِ
لِللَّهِ ← لِي

In this lesson, we will take Preposition with Plural Nouns. The noun after it (لِ، مِنْ، عَنْ، بِ، فِي، عَلَى، إِلَى...) will be in Jarr state (ين ← →). Let's practice singular and plural nouns first:

أَلْمُسْلِمُونَ	Original state (رفع state)		أَلْمُسْلِمُ
أَلْمُسْلِمِينَ	When there is effect (نصب state)		أَلْمُسْلِمِ
أَلْمُسْلِمِينَ	After preposition (جر state)		أَلْمُسْلِمِ

Few examples of Jarr state:

If you have مِنْ + a specified noun (with ...إِلَى)		
أَلْمُسْلِمِينَ	←	أَلْمُسْلِمُونَ
أَلْمُؤْمِنِينَ	←	أَلْمُؤْمِنُونَ
أَلصَّالِحِينَ	←	أَلصَّالِحُونَ
أَلنَّاصِرِينَ	←	أَلنَّاصِرُونَ

If you have لِ + a specific noun (with ...إِلَى)		
لِلْمُسْلِمِينَ	←	أَلْمُسْلِمُونَ
لِلْمُؤْمِنِينَ	←	أَلْمُؤْمِنُونَ
لِلصَّالِحِينَ	←	أَلصَّالِحُونَ
لِلنَّاصِرِينَ	←	أَلنَّاصِرُونَ

Examples from the Qur'an:

guidance for those conscious of Allah

• هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ

but they are not (at all) believers

• وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ

and became of the disbelievers

• وَكَانَ مِنَ الْكٰفِرِينَ

and Allah is the possessor of bounty for the believers

• وَاللّٰهُ ذُو فَضْلٍ عَلٰى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

Allah is free from need of the worlds

• فَاِنَّ اللّٰهَ غَنِيٌّ عَنِ الْعٰلَمِينَ




And those who believe and do righteous deeds – We will surely admit them among the righteous [into Paradise]

• وَالَّذِينَ اٰمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصّٰلِحٰتِ




لَنُدْخِلَنَّهُمْ فِي الصّٰلِحِينَ

In this lesson we will practice sentences that have جر، نصب، رفع for singular nouns.

- See the translation in the following sentences. Show the TPI sign for the nouns only.

examples	states
A Muslim came. جَاءَ مُسْلِمٌ	Original state (رفع state)  مُسْلِمٌ
Zaid saw a Muslim. رَأَى زَيْدٌ مُسْلِمًا	When there is effect (نصب state)  مُسْلِمًا
Zaid heard from a Muslim. سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنْ مُسْلِمٍ	After preposition (جر state)  مُسْلِمٍ

- Practice with these sentences too, Show the TPI sign for the nouns only.

examples	states
The Muslim came. جَاءَ الْمُسْلِمُ	Original state (رفع state)  الْمُسْلِمُ
Zaid saw the Muslim. رَأَى زَيْدٌ الْمُسْلِمَ	When there is effect (نصب state)  الْمُسْلِمَ
Zaid heard from the Muslim. سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِ	After preposition (جر state)  الْمُسْلِمِ

- Let us take few examples from the Qur'an. Show the TPI sign for the nouns only.




يَقُولُ الْكَافِرُ	أَمَنَ النَّاسُ	سَمِعَ اللَّهُ
The disbeliever will say	The people believed	Allah heard

- Few another examples from the Qur'an. Show the TPI sign for the nouns only.




الْأَرْضَ	خَلَقَ اللَّهُ
the earth	Allah created
الْقَوَاعِدَ	يَرْفَعُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ
the bases	Ibrahim (AS) raises
الرَّسُولَ	عَصَى فِرْعَوْنُ
the messenger	Fir'oun disobeyed
الْكِتَابَ	أَنْزَلَ
the book	He sent down
اللَّهِ	أَطِيعُوا
Allah	Obey
النَّارَ	وَاتَّقُوا
the fire	And fear

In this lesson we will take sentences that have جر، نصب، جر for plural nouns.

- Translate the following. Show the TPI sign for the nouns only.

examples	states
Muslims came. جَاءَ مُسْلِمُونَ	Original state (رفع state)  مُسْلِمُونَ
Zaid saw Muslims. رَأَى زَيْدٌ مُسْلِمِينَ	When there is effect (نصب state)  مُسْلِمِينَ
Zaid heard from Muslims. سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنْ مُسْلِمِينَ	After preposition (جر state)  مُسْلِمِينَ

- Translate the following. Show the TPI sign for the nouns only.

examples	states
The Muslims came. جَاءَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ	Original state (رفع state)  الْمُسْلِمُونَ
Zaid saw the Muslims. رَأَى زَيْدٌ الْمُسْلِمِينَ	When there is effect (نصب state)  الْمُسْلِمِينَ
Zaid heard from the Muslims. سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ	After preposition (جر state)  الْمُسْلِمِينَ

- Examples from the Qur'an. Show the TPI sign for the nouns only.

يَفْرَحُ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ The believers rejoice	يَقُولُ الْكَافِرُونَ The disbelievers say	قَالَ الظَّالِمُونَ The wrongdoers said
--	---	--

- Few another examples from the Qur'an. Show the TPI sign for the nouns only.

الظَّالِمِينَ the wrongdoers	يُضِلُّ اللَّهُ Allah sends astray
الشَّاكِرِينَ the grateful ones	سَيَجْزِي اللَّهُ Allah will soon reward
الْمُرْسَلِينَ the messengers	كَذَّبتْ ثَمُودُ Thamud denied
الْكَافِرِينَ the disbelievers	لَا يُحِبُّ He does not like
الظَّالِمِينَ wrongdoers	لَا يُحِبُّ He does not like
الصَّابِرِينَ those who are patient	بَشِّرْ Give good news

Grammar Lesson 17d Second pair **صِفَة + اِسْم (Singular)**

In this lesson, we will learn the second pair, made of a singular noun and its attribute (صِفَة + اِسْم).

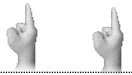


In Arabic, the noun is written first, and then its attribute.

بَيْتٌ كَبِيرٌ




صِفَة	اِسْم
-------	-------

Therefore, in Arabic, we say, “house big” instead of “big house.” If I say, “I saw a big black scary hairy ... (insect or a bear?)” So, instead of keeping you in suspense till the end, in Arabic, I have to say “insect” first and then describe its attributes.




➤ Practice with TPI. Show the TPI sign two times for the two words.

examples	states
هَذَا بَيْتٌ كَبِيرٌ	Original state (رفع state)  بَيْتٌ كَبِيرٌ
رَأَى زَيْدٌ بَيْتًا كَبِيرًا	When there is effect (نصب state)  بَيْتًا كَبِيرًا
زَيْدٌ فِي بَيْتٍ كَبِيرٍ	After preposition (جر state)  بَيْتٍ كَبِيرٍ

➤ Practice with TPI! مُسْلِمٌ صَادِقٌ (A true Muslim).

examples	states
جَاءَ مُسْلِمٌ صَادِقٌ	Original state (رفع state)  مُسْلِمٌ صَادِقٌ
رَأَى زَيْدٌ مُسْلِمًا صَادِقًا	When there is effect (نصب state)  مُسْلِمًا صَادِقًا
سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنْ مُسْلِمٍ صَادِقٍ	After preposition (جر state)  مُسْلِمٍ صَادِقٍ

➤ Example with “ال”: If the اسم has ال, صِفَة will also have ال. اَلْمُسْلِمُ الصَّادِقُ: the honest Muslim.

examples	states
جَاءَ اَلْمُسْلِمُ الصَّادِقُ	Original state (رفع state)  اَلْمُسْلِمُ الصَّادِقُ
رَأَى زَيْدٌ اَلْمُسْلِمَ الصَّادِقَ	When there is effect (نصب state)  اَلْمُسْلِمَ الصَّادِقَ
سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنْ اَلْمُسْلِمِ الصَّادِقِ	After preposition (جر state)  اَلْمُسْلِمِ الصَّادِقِ

➤ Examples from the Quran

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ

I seek refuge in Allah from Satan, the outcast

وَذَلِكَ الْفَوْزُ الْمُبِينُ

And that is the clear attainment

وَقُولُوا لَهُمْ قَوْلًا مَعْرُوفًا

and speak to them words of appropriate kindness

إِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ

Guide us to the straight path

وَاللَّهُمَّ إِلَهٌ وَاحِدٌ

And your god is one God




إِنَّهُ لَقُرْآنٌ كَرِيمٌ، فِي كِتَابٍ مَكْنُونٍ

Indeed, it is a noble Qur'an, In a Register well-protected




In this lesson, we will learn: Second pair **صِفَة + اِسْم (Plural)**. For example:

True Muslims **مُسْلِمُونَ صَادِقُونَ**

➤ Practice with TPI. Show the TPI sign two times for the two words.

examples	states	
جَاءَ مُسْلِمُونَ صَادِقُونَ	Original state (رفع state)	 مُسْلِمُونَ صَادِقُونَ
رَأَى زَيْدٌ مُسْلِمِينَ صَادِقِينَ	When there is effect (نصب state)	 مُسْلِمِينَ صَادِقِينَ
سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنْ مُسْلِمِينَ صَادِقِينَ	After preposition (جر state)	 مُسْلِمِينَ صَادِقِينَ

➤ Example with “ال”. If the اسم has ال, صِفَة will also have ال. **الْمُسْلِمُونَ الصَّادِقُونَ** (the honest Muslims)

examples	states	
جَاءَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ الصَّادِقُونَ	Original state (رفع state)	 الْمُسْلِمُونَ الصَّادِقُونَ
رَأَى زَيْدٌ الْمُسْلِمِينَ الصَّادِقِينَ	When there is effect (نصب state)	 الْمُسْلِمِينَ الصَّادِقِينَ
سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ الصَّادِقِينَ	After preposition (جر state)	 الْمُسْلِمِينَ الصَّادِقِينَ

➤ Examples from the Qur'an:

فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَرْضَىٰ عَنِ الْقَوْمِ الْفَاسِقِينَ

Allah is not satisfied with a defiantly disobedient people

وَاللَّهُ لَا يَهْدِي الْقَوْمَ الظَّالِمِينَ

and Allah does not guide the wrongdoing people

قَالُوا إِنَّا أُرْسِلْنَا إِلَىٰ قَوْمٍ مُّجْرِمِينَ

They said, "Indeed, we have been sent to a people of criminals"




We will now learn the 3rd pair. We know the words: هَذَا، هَؤُلَاءِ (This, These). If you point out to anything while saying هَذَا then that thing will become specific. Therefore, ال (the) is added to that word.

هَذَا الْبَيْتِ




this house

This pair is a pair with اشارة word (pointer word). It answers the question: Which one?




- For the pointer words, there is no change in any state. So, Only one sign will be shown because only one word changes its sign.

examples	states		
هَذَا الْبَيْتِ	Original state (رفع state)		هَذَا
هَذَا الْبَيْتِ	When there is effect (نصب state)		هَذَا
هَذَا الْبَيْتِ	After preposition (جر state)		هَذَا

- Practice the above pairs in sentences using TPI!




examples	states		
بَيْتِي هَذَا الْبَيْتِ	Original state (رفع state)		هَذَا
رَأَى زَيْدٌ هَذَا الْبَيْتِ	When there is effect (نصب state)		هَذَا
زَيْدٌ فِي هَذَا الْبَيْتِ	After preposition (جر state)		هَذَا

- Let us take practice with another word: "مُسْلِمٌ".

examples	states		
جَاءَ هَذَا الْمُسْلِمِ	Original state (رفع state)		هَذَا الْمُسْلِمِ
رَأَى زَيْدٌ هَذَا الْمُسْلِمِ	When there is effect (نصب state)		هَذَا الْمُسْلِمِ
سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنْ هَذَا الْمُسْلِمِ	After preposition (جر state)		هَذَا الْمُسْلِمِ

Practice of plural:

- As you learnt that there is no change in any state of the pointer words. In plural too, there will be no change in any state. While doing TPI, Only one sign will be shown because only one word changes its sign.

examples	states	
هُؤُلَاءِ الْمُسْلِمُونَ	Original state (رفع state)	 هُؤُلَاءِ
هُؤُلَاءِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ	When there is effect (نصب state)	 هُؤُلَاءِ
هُؤُلَاءِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ	After preposition (جر state)	 هُؤُلَاءِ

- Practice these sentences using TPI!

جَاءَ هُؤُلَاءِ الْمُسْلِمُونَ

رَأَى زَيْدٌ هُؤُلَاءِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ

سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنْ هُؤُلَاءِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ

- Other words of Isharah are:

أُولَئِكَ ذَلِكَ

those that

- Examples from the Qur'an: (Keep the verb & subject together during practice)

أَوْحَيْنَا إِلَيْكَ هَذَا الْقُرْآنَ

We have revealed to you this Qur'an

إِنَّ هَذَا الْقُرْآنَ يَهْدِي

Indeed, this Qur'an guides

وَلَقَدْ صَرَبْنَا لِلنَّاسِ فِي هَذَا الْقُرْآنِ مِنْ كُلِّ مَثَلٍ

And We have certainly presented for the people in this Qur'an from every [kind of] example.

In this lesson we will learn the pair that shows relation between two words.

- You must have heard this pair:

الله	بَيْتُ
of Allah	the house

- Place Dhammah on the 1st word & Kasrah on the 2nd. It shows the relation between the two words.

الله بَيْتُ

↓ ↗

The second word answers to the question: Whose?

- Most of the names occur on this pattern, for example:

Slave of Allah

عَبْدُ اللَّهِ

Slave of the most Beneficent.

عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ

Helper of the Deen

نَصِيرُ الدِّينِ

- Here are some more examples with proper nouns:

the house of Zaid

بَيْتُ زَيْدٍ

Nation of Hood (AS)

قَوْمُ هُودٍ

Rabb of Muhammad

رَبُّ مُحَمَّدٍ صلى الله عليه وسلم

- Let us take few more examples from the Qur'an:

مُحَمَّدٌ رَّسُولُ اللَّهِ

Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم (is) the Messenger of Allah

إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ




When the victory of Allah and the conquest comes

كَذَّبَتْ قَوْمُ نُوحٍ




Before them the people of Noah denied

In the last lesson, we learnt the pair that shows relation between the two words. In this lesson we will learn how to use the third pair in sentences.

- We already know the pair (بَيْتُ اللَّهِ). Let us now learn the three states for this pair. Please note that the second word is already in Jarr state so there is no change in this word, only the first word will change. Therefore, you have to show only one TPI sign for the first word. Look at the given sentences and practice with TPI:

examples	states
هَذَا بَيْتُ اللَّهِ	Original state (رفع state)  بَيْتُ اللَّهِ
رَأَى زَيْدٌ بَيْتَ اللَّهِ	When there is effect (نصب state)  بَيْتَ اللَّهِ
سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنْ هَذَا الْمُسْلِمِ	After preposition (جر state)  بَيْتِ اللَّهِ

- Let us take second example: رَبِّ الْأَرْضِ (Rabb of the earth). Practice with the given sentences and show TPI only once because only one word will change.

examples	states
اللَّهُ رَبُّ الْأَرْضِ	Original state (رفع state)  رَبُّ الْأَرْضِ
أَعْبُدُ رَبَّ الْأَرْضِ	When there is effect (نصب state)  رَبَّ الْأَرْضِ
أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ الْأَرْضِ	After preposition (جر state)  رَبِّ الْأَرْضِ

- Now, let us take few examples from the Qur'an:

الَّذِينَ يَنْقُضُونَ عَهْدَ اللَّهِ

Who break the covenant of Allah

إِنِّي أَعْلَمُ غَيْبِ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْأَرْضِ

I know the unseen [aspects] of the heavens and the earth

مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ

from the evil of the whisperer

قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ

Say, "I seek refuge in the Lord of mankind

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ




Have you not considered, [O Muhammad], how your Lord dealt with the companions of the elephant?

وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا

And you see the people entering into the religion of Allah in multitudes




In this lesson we will learn the use of pronouns in the pair that shows relations. For example, we will take بَيْتُ اللَّهِ instead of بَيْتُهُ.

- There will be an effect on pronouns: نَا، كُمْ، يَ، كَ، هُمْ، هُ، هِ. Let us use this pair in sentences and practice with TPI.

examples	states		
هَذَا بَيْتُهُ	Original state (رفع state)		بَيْتُهُ
دَخَلَ زَيْدٌ بَيْتَهُ	When there is effect (نصب state)		بَيْتَهُ
زَيْدٌ فِي بَيْتِهِ	After preposition (جر state)		بَيْتِهِ

Note: For the third case, instead of بَيْتَهُ it is read بَيْتِهِ for the convenience.

- Let us take another examples with a female pronoun.

examples	states		
اللَّهُ رَبُّهَا	Original state (رفع state)		رَبُّهَا
أَعْبُدُ رَبَّهَا	When there is effect (نصب state)		رَبَّهَا
أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّهَا	After preposition (جر state)		رَبِّهَا

- Let us look at the effect of preposition on such pairs.

If you have مِنْ + a pair of relation		
مِنْ رَبِّهِ	←	رَبُّهُ
مِنْ رَبِّهِمْ	←	رَبُّهُمْ
مِنْ رَبِّكَ	←	رَبُّكَ
مِنْ رَبِّي	←	رَبِّي
مِنْ رَبِّكُمْ	←	رَبُّكُمْ
مِنْ رَبِّنَا	←	رَبِّنَا
مِنْ رَبِّهَا	←	رَبُّهَا

If you have بِ + a pair of relation		
بِرَبِّهِ	←	رَبُّهُ
بِرَبِّهِمْ	←	رَبُّهُمْ
بِرَبِّكَ	←	رَبُّكَ
بِرَبِّي	←	رَبِّي
بِرَبِّكُمْ	←	رَبُّكُمْ
بِرَبِّنَا	←	رَبِّنَا
بِرَبِّهَا	←	رَبُّهَا

In this lesson we will learn the case of third pair (that shows relation) with plurals.

The house of Allah

بَيْتُ اللَّهِ




The book of the Muslim

كِتَابُ الْمُسْلِمِ




The book of the Muslims

كِتَابُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ

➤ Practice these sentences showing only one TPI sign as only one word will change.

examples	states		
هَذَا كِتَابُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ	Original state (رفع state)		كِتَابُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ
قَرَأْتُ كِتَابَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ	When there is effect (نصب state)		كِتَابَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ
كَتَبْتُ مِنْ كِتَابِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ	After preposition (جر state)		كِتَابِ الْمُسْلِمِينَ

➤ Now, instead of كِتَابُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ we will take كِتَابُهُمْ. Remember that, in case of object, it will be كِتَابَهُمْ and after preposition مِنْ كِتَابِهِمْ. Let us practice with TPI!

examples	states		
هَذَا كِتَابُهُمْ	Original state (رفع state)		كِتَابُهُمْ
قَرَأْتُ كِتَابَهُمْ	When there is effect (نصب state)		كِتَابَهُمْ
كَتَبْتُ مِنْ كِتَابِهِمْ	After preposition (جر state)		كِتَابِهِمْ

➤ Preposition affects the noun after it! Let us take three examples:

مِنْ + بَعْدَ (after)
مِنْ بَعْدِهِ
مِنْ بَعْدِهِمْ
مِنْ بَعْدِكَ
مِنْ بَعْدِي
مِنْ بَعْدِكُمْ
مِنْ بَعْدِنَا
مِنْ بَعْدِهَا

مِنْ + قَبْلَ (before)
مِنْ قَبْلِهِ
مِنْ قَبْلِهِمْ
مِنْ قَبْلِكَ
مِنْ قَبْلِي
مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ
مِنْ قَبْلِنَا
مِنْ قَبْلِهَا

مِنْ + دُونَ (other than)
مِنْ دُونِهِ
مِنْ دُونِهِمْ
مِنْ دُونِكَ
مِنْ دُونِي
مِنْ دُونِكُمْ
مِنْ دُونِنَا
مِنْ دُونِهَا

➤ Let us take few examples from the Qur'an:

كَذَلِكَ يَطْبَعُ اللَّهُ عَلَى قُلُوبِ الْكَافِرِينَ

Thus does Allah seal over the hearts of the disbelievers

وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُضِيعُ أَجْرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

and [of the fact] that Allah does not allow the reward of believers to be lost

وَاللَّهُ وَلِيُّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

And Allah is the ally of the believers

In this lesson, we will learn Three states of Nasb: (1) object; (2) for emphasis; and (3) to denote the reason.

➤ Remember this example:

Why?	The same? (emphasis)	Who?	
طَاعَةً	ذِكْرًا	اللَّهِ	ذَكَرْتُ
in obedience (to Him)	remembrance	Allah	I remembered

➤ Let us take additional examples for each of the above three cases.

1. Examples from the Qur'an for: **Who / What?** (object).

خَلَقَ اللَّهُ الْأَرْضَ

Allah created the earth

يَضْرِبُ اللَّهُ الْأَمْثَالَ لِلنَّاسِ

And Allah presents examples for the people

وَلَا تَقْتُلُوا أَوْلَادَكُمْ

And do not kill your children

2. Examples from the Qur'an for: **Emphasis**.

أذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ ذِكْرًا

remember Allah with remembrance

رَتِّلِ الْقُرْآنَ تَرْتِيلًا

and recite the Qur'an with measured recitation

وَكَلَّمَ اللَّهُ مُوسَى تَكْلِيمًا

And Allah spoke to Moses with [direct] speech

3. Examples from the Qur'an for: **Why or for what?**

وَلَا تَقْتُلُوا أَوْلَادَكُمْ خَشْيَةَ إِمْلَاقٍ

And do not kill your children for fear of poverty

يَجْعَلُونَ أَصَابِعَهُمْ فِي آذَانِهِمْ مِنَ الصَّوَاعِقِ حَذَرَ الْمَوْتِ

They put their fingers in their ears against the thunderclaps in dread of death

يُنْفِقُونَ أَمْوَالَهُمْ ابْتِغَاءَ مَرْضَاتِ اللَّهِ

They spend their wealth seeking Allah's Pleasure

In the last lesson, you have learnt three states of Nasb. In this lesson we will learn additional three states of Nasb: (4) when or what time; (5) where; (6) in which condition – external/internal.

➤ Let us extend the example that we have seen in the last lesson.

*In what condition
(external, internal)*

Where?

When?

قَاعِدًا ، خَائِفًا

خَلْفَ الْإِمَامِ

صَبَاحًا

طَاعَةً

اللَّهِ

ذَكَرْتُ

while sitting, afraid

behind Imam

in the morning

4. Examples from the Qur'an for: **When or at what time?**

إِنْ أَتَاكُمْ عَذَابُهُ بَيَاتًا أَوْ نَهَارًا

if His torment should come to you by night or by day

وَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ قَبْلَ طُلُوعِ الشَّمْسِ

and exalt [Allah] with praise of your Rabb before the rising of the sun

دَعَوْتُ قَوْمِي لَيْلًا وَنَهَارًا

I have called my people night and day

5. Examples from the Qur'an for: **Where?**

إِذْ يُبَايِعُونَكَ تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ

when they gave their Bai'a (pledge) to you (O Muhammad SAW) under the tree

وَبَنَيْنَا فَوْقَكُمْ سَبْعًا شَدَادًا

And We have built above you seven strong (heavens)

وَلَا تُفْتَلُوهُمْ عِنْدَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ

And do not fight them at al-Masjid al- Haram

6. Examples from the Qur'an for: **In which (external) condition?**

يَذْكُرُونَ اللَّهَ قِيَمًا وَقُعُودًا

They remember Allah standing and sitting

أَدْعُوا رَبَّكُمْ تَضَرُّعًا وَخُفْيَةً

Invoke your Lord with humility and in secret

Examples from the Qur'an for: **In which (internal) condition?**

وَادْعُوهُ خَوْفًا وَطَمَعًا

and invoke Him with fear and hope

In the last two lesson, you have learnt six states of Nasb. In this lesson we will learn additional five states of Nasb. Let us first recall the example that we have used to explain the Nasb states:

<i>In what condition (external, internal)</i>	<i>Where?</i>	<i>When?</i>	<i>Why?</i>	<i>The same? (emphasis)</i>	<i>Who?</i>	
فَاعِدًا ، خَائِفًا	خَلْفَ الْإِمَامِ	صَبَاحًا	طَاعَةً	ذِكْرًا	اللَّهِ	
while sitting, afraid	behind Imam	in the morning	in obedience (to Him)	remembrance	Allah	I remembered

Let us extend the above example and say that in that condition, I prayed with the following words:

In which area?

فَأَنْتَ خَيْرٌ غَافِرًا

So, You are the best in forgiving

Calling who? (in the pair that shows relation)

يَا رَبَّ الْعَالَمِينَ اغْفِرْ لِي!

I said: O Lord of the worlds, Forgive me!

Khabar of Kana

وَكَانَ اللَّهُ غُفُورًا

and Allah is Forgiving.

Ism of Inna

وَأَعْلَمُ أَنَّ اللَّهَ غُفُورٌ

and I know that Allah is oft-Forgiving

Negation of a class / category

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

There is no god except Allah

Let us take examples from the Qur'an for each one of these five additional states of Nasb.

7. Examples from the Qur'an for: **Calling who?** (in the pair that shows relation).

يَا أَهْلَ الْكِتَابِ

O People of the Scripture

← أَهْلُ الْكِتَابِ

يَا نِسَاءَ النَّبِيِّ

O wives of the Prophet!

← نِسَاءُ النَّبِيِّ

يَا رَبَّنَا

O our Rabb!

← رَبُّنَا

8. Examples from the Qur'an for: **In which area?**

رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا

O My Rabb! Increase me in knowledge.

اللَّهُ خَيْرٌ غَافِرًا

Allah is the best in forgiving

9. Examples for **The Ism of إِنَّ** (and its sisters). We have learnt this in previous lessons.

إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَحِيمٌ

Indeed Allah is oft-Forgiving, most Merciful

إِنَّ رَبَّكَ حَكِيمٌ عَلِيمٌ

Indeed, your Lord is Wise and Knowing.

أَشْهَدُ أَنْ مُحَمَّدًا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

I bear witness that Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم is the messenger of Allah.

Example
From Adhan

10. Examples from the Qur'an for: **The Khabar of كَانَ** (and its sisters). We have learnt this one too in previous lessons.

وَكَانَ اللَّهُ غَفُورًا رَحِيمًا

And Allah is Forgiving and Merciful

وَكَانَ اللَّهُ عَلِيمًا حَكِيمًا

and Allah is ever Knowing and Wise

وَكَانَ الْإِنْسَانُ كَفُورًا

And ever is man ungrateful

11. Examples for **Negation of a class or category.**

لَا رَيْبَ فِيهِ

no doubt in it

لَا ظُلْمَ الْيَوْمَ

No injustice today!

لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

No strength and no power except with Allah

Example
From Zikr

We have seen that the chopper word drops ن of these five verbs. Such verbs are called اَفْعَالُ خَمْسَةَ (the five verbs). They are classified in this way for us to remember the above change. Note again that the five verbs are: يَفْعَلَانِ، يَفْعَلُونَ تَفْعَلَانِ، تَفْعَلُونَ، تَفْعَلَيْنِ.

There are five nouns (اَسْمَاءُ خَمْسَةَ) that are very special in Arabic. They are:

أَبُو، حَمُو، أَخُو، فُو، ذُو

The special thing about them is the way they change their forms in the three states of جَر، نَصْب، رَفْع. Let us practice these states for each of the five nouns with TPI. The top row gives their meanings.

owner	mouth	brother	father-in-law	father
ذُو	فُو	أَخُو	حَمُو	أَبُو
ذَا	فَا	أَخَا	حَمَا	أَبَا
ذِي	فِي	أَخِي	حَمِي	أَبِي



Three states of جَر، نَصْب، رَفْع for five nouns (اَسْمَاءُ خَمْسَةَ)

أَخُو زَيْدٍ Brother of Zaid	حَمُو زَيْدٍ Father-in-law of Zaid	أَبُو زَيْدٍ Father of Zaid
هَذَا أَخُو زَيْدٍ	هَذَا حَمُو زَيْدٍ	هَذَا أَبُو زَيْدٍ
رَأَيْتُ أَخَا زَيْدٍ	رَأَيْتُ حَمَا زَيْدٍ	رَأَيْتُ أَبَا زَيْدٍ
سَمِعْتُ مِنْ أَخِي زَيْدٍ	سَمِعْتُ مِنْ حَمِي زَيْدٍ	سَمِعْتُ مِنْ أَبِي زَيْدٍ

ذُو الْجَلَالِ Owner of Majesty	فُو Mouth
اللَّهُ ذُو الْجَلَالِ	هَذَا فُو زَيْدٍ
دَعَوْتُ ذَا الْجَلَالِ	رَأَيْتُ فَا زَيْدٍ
أَعُوذُ بِذِي الْجَلَالِ	الْحَلْوَةُ فِي فِي زَيْدٍ

➤ Examples from the Qur'an - أُو

وَأَبُونَا شَيْخٌ كَبِيرٌ

← أُو

and our father is an old man

مَا كَانَ مُحَمَّدٌ أَبَا أَحَدٍ مِّن رِّجَالِكُمْ

← أبا

Muhammad is not the father of [any] one of your men

تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ

← أَبِي

May the hands of Abu Lahab be ruined, and ruined is he

➤ Examples from the Quran - أُخُو

قَالَ إِنِّي أَنَا أَخُوكَ

← أُخُو

He said, Indeed, I am your brother

ثُمَّ أَرْسَلْنَا مُوسَىٰ وَأَخَاهُ هَارُونَ بِآيَاتِنَا

← أَخا

Then We sent Moses and his brother Aaron with Our signs

وَأَوْحَيْنَا إِلَىٰ مُوسَىٰ وَأَخِيهِ

← أَخِي

And We inspired to Moses and his brother

➤ Examples from the Quran - فُو

كَبَّاسِطٍ كَفَّيْهِ إِلَى الْمَاءِ لِيَبْلُغَ فَاهُ

← فَا

like the one who stretches his hands toward water [from afar, calling it] to reach his mouth

➤ Examples from the Quran – دُو

وَاللَّهُ ذُو الْفَضْلِ الْعَظِيمِ

← دُو

And Allah is the possessor of great bounty

قَالُوا يَا الْقَرْنَيْنِ

← ذَا




They said: O Dhul-Qarnayn

وَالْقُرْآنِ ذِي الذِّكْرِ

← ذِي

By the Qur'an containing reminder

You have learnt the three states of a typical noun and also used them in the examples:

examples	states		
جَاءَ مُسْلِمٌ	Original state (رفع state)		مُسْلِمٌ
رَأَى زَيْدٌ مُسْلِمًا	When there is effect (نصب state)		مُسْلِمًا
سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنْ مُسْلِمٍ	After preposition (جر state)		مُسْلِمٍ

However, there are some interesting exceptions to the signs on certain nouns, for example:

No Tanween




اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

No Kasrah




كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَىٰ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَىٰ آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ

Such nouns are called Partially Flexible Nouns. They do not take any Tanween on them nor any Kasrah when they are in Jarr state. **No Tanween, No Kasrah.**

Fully flexible noun

Original state (رفع state)		مُسْلِمٌ
When there is effect (نصب state)		مُسْلِمًا
After preposition (جر state)		مُسْلِمٍ

Partially Flexible Nouns

Original state (رفع state)		إِبْرَاهِيمُ	أَكْبَرُ
When there is effect (نصب state)		إِبْرَاهِيمًا	أَكْبَرًا
After preposition (جر state)		إِبْرَاهِيمٍ	أَكْبَرٍ

There are other nouns too which behave like this. To remember their types let us make a story of word types given in the right column (The left column shows additional examples of each word type). Read the words downwards while reading this story.

معاوية and مريم got married. They were blessed with عمر، عَفَان، أحمد، إبراهيم. The family went to مصر for vacation. They ate in مطاعم (restaurants) and were very سَعْدَاء (happy). However, معاوية was very much غَضْبَان because of heavy مَصَارِيف (expenses).

أُسَامَةَ، حُدَيْفَةَ، حَمْرَةَ	←	مُعَاوِيَةَ
فَاطِمَةَ، عَائِشَةَ، زَيْنَبَ	←	مَرْيَمَ
إِسْمَاعِيلَ، إِسْحَاقَ، يَعْقُوبَ، فِرْعَوْنَ، هَامَانَ، قَارُونَ،	←	إِبْرَاهِيمَ
هَارُونَ، مَارُونَ	←	أَحْمَدَ
أَكْرَمَ، أَكْبَرَ، أَرْحَمَ	←	عَفَانَ
رَمَضَانَ، عُثْمَانَ، سَلْمَانَ	←	عُمَرَ
مُضْرًا، زُحْلًا	←	مِصْرَ
مَكَّةَ، لُنْدَانَ، بَابِلَ	←	مَطَاعِمَ
مَنَافِعَ، مَشَارِبَ، مَسَاجِدَ	←	سَعْدَاءَ
خُلَفَاءَ، عُلَمَاءَ، عُقْلَاءَ	←	غَضْبَانَ
جَوْعَانَ، تَعْبَانَ، شَبْعَانَ	←	مَصَارِيفَ
مَصَابِيحَ، مَحَارِيبَ، مَوَاقِيتَ	←	

There are some exceptions to the جر، نصب، رفع rules for these partially flexible nouns that you will study later on.

Let us see the application of these rules in 5th page of the Quran as an example. Pick verses 30 till 37 from the Mushaf and try to identify the three states on different nouns and verbs using very light marks with a pencil. After that check it with the markings below.

اسم States & Examples

رفع High state (default)



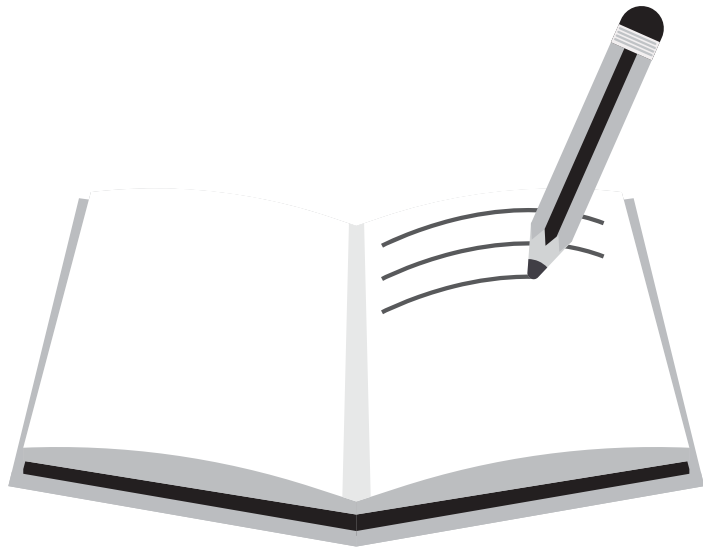
نصب Medium state



جر Low state



وَإِذْ قَالَ رَبُّكَ لِلْمَلٰٓئِكَةِ اِنِّىْ جَاعِلٌ فِى الْاَرْضِ خَلِيْفَةً ۗ قَالُوْۤا اَتَجْعَلُ فِيْهَا مَنْ يُفْسِدُ فِيْهَا وَيَسْفِكُ الدِّمَآءَ وَنَحْنُ نُسَبِّحُ بِحَمْدِكَ وَنُقَدِّسُ لَكَ ۗ قَالَ اِنِّىْۤ اَعْلَمُ مَا لَا تَعْلَمُوْنَ ﴿۳۰﴾ وَعَلَّمَ اٰدَمَ الْاَسْمَآءَ كُلَّهَا ثُمَّ عَرَضَهُمْ عَلَى الْمَلٰٓئِكَةِ فَقَالَ اَنْبِئُوْنِىْ بِاَسْمَآءِ هٰۤؤُلَآءِ اِنْ كُنْتُمْ صٰدِقِيْنَ ﴿۳۱﴾ قَالُوْۤا سُبْحٰنَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا اِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا ۗ اِنَّكَ اَنْتَ الْعَلِيْمُ الْحَكِيْمُ ﴿۳۲﴾ قَالَ يٰۤاٰدَمُ اَنْبِئْهُمْ بِاَسْمَآئِهِمْ ۗ فَلَمَّ اَنْبَاَهُمْ بِاَسْمَآئِهِمْ ۗ قَالَ اَلَمْ اَقُلْ لَّكُمْ اِنِّىْۤ اَعْلَمُ غَيْبَ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْاَرْضِ ۗ وَاَعْلَمُ مَا تُبْدُوْنَ وَمَا كُنْتُمْ تَكْتُمُوْنَ ﴿۳۳﴾ وَاِذْ قُلْنَا لِلْمَلٰٓئِكَةِ اسْجُدُوْۤا لِاٰدَمَ فَسَجَدُوْۤا اِلَّا اِبْلِیْسَ ۗ اَبٰى ۗ وَاسْتَكْبَرَ وَكَانَ مِنَ الْكٰفِرِيْنَ ﴿۳۴﴾ وَقُلْنَا يٰۤاٰدَمُ اسْكُنْ اَنْتَ وَزَوْجُكَ الْجَنَّةَ وَكُلَا مِنْهَا رَغَدًا حَيْثُ شِئْتُمَا ۗ وَلَا تَقْرَبَا هٰذِهِ الشَّجَرَةَ فَتَكُوْنَا مِنَ الظَّٰلِمِيْنَ ﴿۳۵﴾ فَازْلَمَهُمَا الشَّيْطٰنُ عَنَّا فَاَخْرَجَهُمَا مِمَّا كَانَا فِيْهِ ۗ وَقُلْنَا اهْبِطُوْۤا بَعْضُكُمْ لِبَعْضٍ عَدُوٌّ ۗ وَلَكُمْ فِى الْاَرْضِ مُسْتَقَرٌّ وَمَتَاعٌ اِلٰى حِيْنٍ ﴿۳۶﴾ فَتَلَقٰى اٰدَمَ مِنْ رَّبِّهِ كَلِمٰتٍ فَتَابَ عَلَيْهِ ۗ اِنَّهٗ هُوَ التَّوَّابُ الرَّحِيْمُ ﴿۳۷﴾



Workbook

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 "Naskh"? What happened when the Qur'an was revealed as the final book?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of the following phrases:

Ans: مَا نَنْسَخُ مِنْ آيَةٍ أَوْ نُنسِهَا

لَهُ مُلْكُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ

مَنْ وَّلِيٍّ وَلَا نَصِيرٍ

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.
						نَسَخَ		2
						عَلِمَ		518
						مَلَكَ		97
						نَصَرَ		94
						أَتَى		275
						أَنْسَى		7

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		آيَةٌ
	سَمَوَاتٍ	
		وَلِيٍّ

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

Ans:

Q-2: What happens if someone questions Allah or His Messenger in a wrong way?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of the following phrases:

Ans: كَمَا سُئِلَ مُوسَىٰ مِنْ قَبْلُ

وَمَنْ يَتَّبِعِ الْكُفْرَ بِالْإِيمَانِ

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			465
					سَأَلَ			119
					ضَلَّ			113
					أَرَادَ			139
					تَبَدَّلَ			3
					أَمَّنَ			818

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		رَسُولٌ
		سَبِيلٌ

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

Ans:

Q-2: Why did the people of the book refrain from accepting Islam?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of the following phrases:

Ans: تَبَيَّنَ لَهُمُ الْحَقُّ

فَاعْفُوا وَاصْفَحُوا

وَأَقِيمُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَآتُوا الزَّكَاةَ

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.
						صَفَحَ		8
						بَصُرَ		66
						عَفَا		30
						أَتَى		275
						وَدَّ		25
						رَدَّ		44
						تَبَيَّنَ		18
						قَدَّمَ		27

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		أَمْرٌ
		صَلَاةٌ

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

Ans:

Q-2: What did the Jews and the Christians claim about Jannah?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the of the following phrases:

Ans: مَنْ كَانَ هُودًا أَوْ نَصْرِي

هَاتُوا بُرْهَانَكُمْ

بَلَىٰ مَنْ أَسْلَمَ وَجْهَهُ لِلَّهِ

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.
						صَدَقَ		90
						أَجَرَ		94
						حَزِنَ		33
						قَالَ		1719
						كَانَ		1358
						خَافَ		118
						أَسْلَمَ		72
						أَحْسَنَ		74

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		أَمَانِي
		بُرْهَانَ
		وَجْهَهُ
		أَجْرَهُ

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

Ans:

Q-2: What did the Jews and Christians do when it came to the relationship between them?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of the following phrases:

Ans: لَيْسَتِ النَّصْرَى عَلَى شَيْءٍ.....

وَهُمْ يَتْلُونَ الْكِتَابَ.....

فَاللَّهُ يَحْكُمُ بَيْنَهُمْ.....

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.	Meaning	Plural	Singular
						عَلِمَ		518			شَيْءٌ
						حَكَمَ		80			كِتَابٌ
						قَالَ		1719			قَوْلٌ
						تَلَا		63			
						اِخْتَلَفَ		52			

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

Ans:

Q-2: How should we treat a place of worship?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of the following phrases:

Ans: وَسَعَىٰ فِي خَرَابِهَا

وَاللَّهِ الْمَشْرِقُ وَالْمَغْرِبُ

إِنَّ اللَّهَ وَاسِعٌ عَلِيمٌ

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.
						مَنَعَ		14
						خَرِبَ		1
						عَظَّمَ		107
						سَعَى		30
						خَافَ		118
						وَلَّى		31

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		أَظْلَمَ ↑
		وَجْه

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

Ans:

Q-2: What did the Christians believe about God?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of the following phrases:

Ans: وَقَالُوا اتَّخَذَ اللَّهُ وَلَدًا سُبْحٰنَهُ.....

كُلُّ لَّهُ فٰنِئُونَ

بَدِيعُ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْاَرْضِ

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.
						قَنَتَ		13
						بَدَعَ		2
						قَالَ		1719
						قَضَى		63
						أَمَرَ		231
						كَانَ		1358
						اتَّخَذَ		128

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		وَلَدٌ
	سَمٰوٰتٍ	
		أَمْرٌ

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

Ans:

Q-2: What did the doubtful people demand? And how did they behave with the message of the Qur'an?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of the following phrases:

Ans: لَوْلَا يُكَلِّمُنَا اللَّهُ

بَشِيرًا وَنَذِيرًا

وَلَا تُسْئَلُ عَنْ أَصْحَابِ الْجَحِيمِ

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
						قَالَ		1719
						أَنَى		275
						سَأَلَ		119
						كَلَّمَ		21
						تَشَابَهَ		10
						بَيَّنَّ		48
						أَيَّفَنَ		17

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		قَوْلٌ
		قَوْمٌ
	أَصْحَابٌ	

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

Ans:

Q-2: What are the rights of the Qur'an and why should we fulfill them?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of the following phrases:

Ans: حَتَّى تَتَّبِعَ مِلَّتَهُمْ

وَلَمَّا اتَّبَعْتَ أَهْوَاءَهُمْ

أُولَئِكَ يُؤْمِنُونَ بِهِ

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.
						حَسِرَ		57
						رَضِيَ		64
						جَاءَ		277
						تَلَا		63
						اتَّبَعَ		140
						اتَى		274
						آمَنَ		818

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		مِلَّةٌ
		أَهْوَاءٌ
		عُلُومٌ

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

Ans:

Q-2: What did the Bani Israel do instead of thanking Allah?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of the following phrases:

Ans: اذْكُرُوا نِعْمَتِيَ الَّتِي اَنْعَمْتُ عَلَيْكُمْ.....

لَا تَجْرِي نَفْسٌ عَنْ نَفْسٍ شَيْئًا.....

وَلَا تَنْفَعُهَا شَفَاعَةٌ.....

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.
						قَبِلَ		10
						نَفَعَ		42
						شَفَعَ		25
						نَصَرَ		94
						جَزَى		116
						أَنْعَمَ		17
						فَضَّلَ		19
						اتَّقَى		216

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		نِعْمَةٌ
		عَالَمٌ
		أَيَّامٌ
		أَنْفُسٌ

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

Ans:

Q-2: You studied in this lesson that Ibrahim عليه السلام passed through many tough and challenging tests. Give a few examples of them.

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of the following phrases:

Ans: اِنِّي جَاعِلُكَ لِلنَّاسِ اِمَامًا

قَالَ وَمِنْ ذُرِّيَّتِي

لَا يَنَالُ عَهْدِي الظَّالِمِينَ

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.	Meaning	Plural	Singular
						جَعَلَ		346			كَلِمَةٌ
						عَهَدَ		35			اِمَام
						ظَلَمَ		266			ذُرِّيَّة
						قَالَ		1719			عَهْد
						نَالَ		12			
						اِبْتَلَى		10			
						اَتَمَّ		17			

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

Ans:

Q-2: What did Ibrahim عليه السلام ask of Allah for the Believers?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of the following phrases:

Ans: مَثَابَةٌ لِّلنَّاسِ وَأَمْنَا
.....

وَاتَّخِذُوا مِن مَّقَامِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ مُصَلِّينَ.....
.....

رَبِّ اجْعَلْ هَذَا بَلَدًا آمِنًا.....
.....

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

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
						عَهَدَ		35
						عَكَفَ		9
						أَمِنَ		59
						طَافَ		12
						قَالَ		72
						طَهَّرَ		17
						مَتَّعَ		18
						إِضْطَرَّ		8

Meaning	Plural	Singular
	رُكَّعٌ	
	سُجُودٌ	
		نَارٌ

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

Ans:

Q-2: Who laid down the foundation of Ka'bah and what did Ibrahim عليه السلام and Ismail عليه السلام do with it?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of the following phrases:

Ans: وَأَذِ يَرْفَعُ إِبْرَاهِيمُ الْقَوَاعِدَ.....

رَبَّنَا تَقَبَّلْ مِنَّا.....

وَيُعَلِّمُهُمُ الْكِتَابَ وَالْحِكْمَةَ وَيُزَكِّيهِمْ.....

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

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
						بَعَثَ		65
						حَكَّمَ		117
						تَلَا		63
						عَزَّ		112
						تَقَبَّلَ		11
						أَرَى		54
						زَجَّى		12

Meaning	Plural	Singular
	قَوَاعِدَ	
	مَنَاسِكَ	
	جَكْمَةَ	

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

Ans:

Q-2: Why should Ibrahim عليه السلام be a model for us?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of the following phrases:

Ans: وَمَنْ يَّرْغَبْ عَنْ مِّلَّةِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ.....

إِلَّا مَنْ سَفِهَ نَفْسَهُ.....

وَلَقَدْ اصْطَفَيْنَاهُ فِي الدُّنْيَا.....

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

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
						رَغِبَ		8
						سَفِهَ		4
						صَلَحَ		129
						قَالَ		1719
						اصْطَفَى		13
						اسْلَمَ		72

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		مِلَّةٌ
		نَفْسٌ
		عَالَمِينَ

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 "Never die except while you are Muslims"?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of Phrases:

Ans: وَوَضَىٰ بِهَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ بَنِيهِ وَيَعْقُوبُ

إِذْ حَضَرَ يَعْقُوبَ الْمَوْتُ

وَنَحْنُ لَهُ مُسْلِمُونَ

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

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
						حَضَرَ		11
						عَبَدَ		143
						كَانَ		1358
						مَاتَ		115
						وَضَىٰ		12
						إِصْطَفَىٰ		13

Meaning	Plural	Singular
	أَبْنَاءَ	إِبْنٍ
		دِينٍ
		أَبٍ

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

Ans:

Q-2: What message is given to the Bani Israeel in this verse?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of the following phrases:

Ans: تِلْكَ أُمَّةٌ قَدْ خَلَتْ

لَهَا مَا كَسَبَتْ وَلكُمْ مَّا كَسَبْتُمْ

وَلَا تُسْأَلُونَ عَمَّا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ

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

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماض	Root & Code	Rep.
						كَسَبَ		62
						عَمِلَ		319
						خَالَ		26
						سَأَلَ		119
						كَانَ		1358

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		أُمَّةٌ

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

Ans:

Q-2: Does anyone can find conflict in the messengers or the messages of Allah?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of the following phrases:

Ans: مَلَّةٌ اِبْرَاهِمَ حَنِيفًا.....

فَقُولُوا آمَنَّا بِاللَّهِ.....

وَمَا اُوتِيَ مُوسَى وَعِيسَى.....

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

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
						حَنَفَ		10
						قَالَ		1719
						كَانَ		1358
						اتَى		274
						فَرَّقَ		10
						أَسْلَمَ		72

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		مَلَّةٌ
	أَسْبَاطٌ	
	نَبِيُّونَ	

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

Ans:

Q-2: What are the standards and criteria that should be used to check our action in all areas of our life?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of the following phrases:

Ans: فَإِنَّمَا هُمْ فِي شِقَاقٍ

فَسَيَكْفِيكَهُمُ اللَّهُ

صِبْغَةَ اللَّهِ%

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

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
						عَبَدَ		143
						كَفَى		32
						إِهْتَدَى		61
						تَوَلَّى		78
						شَاقَّ		14

Meaning	Plural	Singular
		أَحْسَنُ ↑

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

Ans:

Q-2: What does إخلاص mean?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of the following phrases:

Ans: وَلِنَا أَعْمَالِنَا وَلَكُمْ أَعْمَالِكُمْ

وَنَحْنُ لَهُ مُخْلِصُونَ

ءَأَنْتُمْ أَعْلَمُ أَمْ اللَّهُ

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

Meaning	Name of action	اسم مفعول	اسم فاعل	فعل امر	فعل مضارع	فعل ماضٍ	Root & Code	Rep.
						قَالَ		
						كَانَ		
						حَاجَّ		12
						أَخْلَصَ		22

Meaning	Plural	Singular
	أَعْمَالٌ	
	أَعْلَمُ ↑	

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

Ans:

Q-2: Why has Allah repeated this Ayah “لَهَا مَا كَسَبَتْ وَلكُمْ مَّا كَسَبْتُمْ”?

Ans:

Q-3: Write the meaning of the following phrases:

Ans: وَمَنْ أَظْلَمُ مِمَّنْ كَتَمَ شَهَادَةً عِنْدَهُ مِنَ اللَّهِ ط.....

تِلْكَ أُمَّةٌ قَدْ خَلَتْ ؕ.....

وَلَا تُسْأَلُونَ عَمَّا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ.....

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

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 ماخض	Root & Code	Rep.
						كَتَمَ		21
						شَهِدَ		90
						غَفَلَ		34
						عَمِلَ		319
						كَسَبَ		62
						خَالَ		26
						سَأَلَ		119

Nouns		
Meaning	Plural	Singular
	↑	ظَالِمٌ
		شَهَادَةٌ
		أُمَّةٌ

Grammar Workbook: 16a - Verbal Sentence جُمْلَةٌ فِعْلِيَّةٌ

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

Ans:

Q-2: What is جملة اسمية and جملة فعلية?

Ans:

Q-3: Change the subject to plural in the sentences given below:

	حَفِظَ الْمُسْلِمُ الْقُرْآنَ
	يَقْرَأُ الْمُؤْمِنُ الْحَدِيثَ
	يَسْمَعُ الصَّالِحُ السَّيْرَةَ

Q-4: Change the subject and the verb to feminine:

	حَفِظَ الْمُسْلِمُ الْقُرْآنَ
	يَقْرَأُ الْمُؤْمِنُ الْحَدِيثَ
	يَسْمَعُ الصَّالِحُ السَّيْرَةَ

Grammar Workbook: 16b - إِنَّ and its sisters كَأَنَّ، كَأَنَّ، لَكِنَّ

Q-1: What does إِنَّ do to the state of first noun? Explain with the example.

Ans:

Q-2: Add إِنَّ to these sentences:

	زَيْدٌ صَغِيرٌ
	الْمُؤْمِنَةُ صَالِحَةٌ
	الْمُؤْمِنُونَ صَالِحُونَ

Q-3: Write the words which behave like إِنَّ. What are they called? Write its examples too.

Ans:

Grammar Workbook: 16c - أَصْبَحَ، أَمْسَى and its sisters

Q-1: What does كَانَ do to the state of second noun? Explain with the example.

Ans:

Q-2: Add كَانَ to these sentences:

	هُودٌ نَبِيٌّ
	الْمُؤْمِنُ صَالِحٌ
	الْمُنَافِقُونَ فَاسِقُونَ

Q-3: Add كَانَ to these sentences and change the sentences to plural:

	الْمُسْلِمُ صَادِقٌ
	الْمُنَافِقَةُ فَاسِقَةٌ
	الْمُسْلِمَةُ صَادِقَةٌ

Q-4: Write the words which behave like كَانَ. What are they called? Write its examples too.

Ans:

Grammar Workbook: 16d - First pair (Preposition + Noun)

Q-1: Write the names and examples of the four important types of sentences which you learnt so far.

Ans:

Q-2: Generally, what happens to the noun when it comes after any preposition?

Ans:

Q-3: Underline the prepositions in the words given below:

فِي الْمُؤْمِنِ	إِلَى الْمُسْلِمِ	لِلْمُسْلِمِ
عَلَى النَّاصِرِ	مِنْ صَالِحٍ	بِاللَّهِ

Grammar Workbook: 17a - First pair (Preposition + Plural Nouns)

Q-1: Complete the table given below with the prepositions:

	عَلَى +	الْمُسْلِمُونَ		لِ +	الْمُسْلِمُونَ
	فِي +	الْمُؤْمِنُونَ		مِنْ +	الْمُؤْمِنُونَ
	لِ +	الصَّالِحُونَ		إِلَى +	الصَّالِحُونَ
	بِ +	التَّاصِرُونَ		مِنْ +	التَّاصِرُونَ

Q-2: Underline the prepositions and the word next to it:

وَمَا هُمْ بِمُؤْمِنِينَ
فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ غَنِيٌّ عَنِ الْعَالَمِينَ
هُدًى لِّلْمُتَّقِينَ
وَاللَّهُ ذُو فَضْلٍ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

Q-3: Write the prepositions you learnt so far.

Ans:

Grammar Workbook: 17b - رَفَعَ، نَصَبَ، جَرَّ for singular nouns

Q-1: Translate into Arabic:

A Muslim came.	
Zaid saw a Muslim.	
Zaid heard from a Muslim.	

Q-2: Translate into English:

	جَاءَ الْمُسْلِمُ
	رَأَى زَيْدٌ الْمُسْلِمَ
	سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِ

Grammar Workbook: 17c - جَرَّ ، نَصَبٌ ، رَفْعٌ for plural nouns

Q-1: Translate into Arabic:

Muslims came.	
Zaid saw Muslims.	
Zaid heard from Muslims.	

Q-2: Translate into English:

	جَاءَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ
	رَأَى زَيْدٌ الْمُسْلِمِينَ
	سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ

Grammar Workbook: 17d - Second pair اِسْمٌ + صِفَةٌ (Singular)

Q-1: Complete the sentence by adding appropriate word:

..... بَيْتٌ كَبِيرٌ
رَأَى زَيْدٌ
زَيْدٌ.....بَيْتِ كَبِيرٍ

Q-2: Correct the sentences given below:

	جَاءَ الْمُسْلِمُ صَادِقٌ
	رَأَى زَيْدٌ الْمُسْلِمِ
	سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنْ صَادِقٍ
	زَيْدٌ فِي بَيْتًا كَبِيرًا

Q-3: Underline the pair of اِسْمٌ + صِفَةٌ in the table given below:

إِهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ
وَذَلِكَ الْفَوْزُ الْمُبِينُ
وَقُولُوا لَهُمْ قَوْلًا مَعْرُوفًا
وَالْهَيْكُمُ إِلَهُ وَاحِدٌ
إِنَّهُ لَقُرْآنٌ كَرِيمٌ، فِي كِتَابٍ مَكْنُونٍ

Grammar Workbook: 18a - Second pair اِسْم + صِفَة (Plural)

Q-1: Complete the sentence by adding appropriate word:

جَاءَ صَادِقُونَ
رَأَى مُسْلِمِينَ صَادِقِينَ
سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مُسْلِمِينَ صَادِقِينَ

Q-2: Underline the pair of اِسْم + صِفَة (plurals) in the given table below:

فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَرْضَىٰ عَنِ الْقَوْمِ الْفَاسِقِينَ
وَاللَّهُ لَا يَهْدِي الْقَوْمَ الظَّالِمِينَ
قَالُوا إِنَّا أُرْسِلْنَا إِلَىٰ قَوْمٍ مُّجْرِمِينَ

Grammar Workbook: 18b - Third pair اِشَارَة + صِفَة (هَذَا، هَؤُلَاءِ)

Q-1: Complete the sentence by adding appropriate word:

جَاءَ هَذَا
رَأَى زَيْدٌ هَذَا
سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنْ هَذَا
جَاءَ هَؤُلَاءِ
رَأَى زَيْدٌ هَؤُلَاءِ
سَمِعَ زَيْدٌ مِنْ هَؤُلَاءِ

Q-2: Underline the pointer word and prepositions in the table given below:

أَوْحَيْنَا إِلَيْكَ هَذَا الْقُرْآنَ
إِنَّ هَذَا الْقُرْآنَ يَهْدِي
وَلَقَدْ صَرَبْنَا لِلنَّاسِ فِي هَذَا الْقُرْآنِ مِنْ كُلِّ مَثَلٍ

Grammar Workbook: 18c - Introduction - Fourth Pair (that shows relation)

Q-1: Where do we put Dhammah and Kasrah to show the relation between the two words?

Ans:

Q-2: Translate the following sentences:

	عَبْدُ اللَّهِ
	قَوْمِ هُودٍ
	رَبِّ مُحَمَّدٍ <small>صلى الله عليه وسلم</small>
	نَصِيْرُ الدِّينِ

Q-3: In the pairs above, what does the second word in each represent?

Ans:

Grammar Workbook: 18d - Fourth Pair (that shows relation) رَفَعَ، نَصَبَ، جَرَّ

Q-1: Add the missing vowels (جَرَّ، نَصَبَ، رَفَعَ) in the sentences given below:

هَذَا بَيْتُ اللَّهِ
رَأَى زَيْدٌ بَيْتَ اللَّهِ
زَيْدٌ فِي بَيْتِ اللَّهِ

Q-2: Underline the pair of relation in the verses given below:

أَلَمْ تَرَ كَيْفَ فَعَلَ رَبُّكَ بِأَصْحَابِ الْفِيلِ
إِنِّي أَعْلَمُ غَيْبِ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ
قُلْ أَعُوذُ بِرَبِّ النَّاسِ
وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا
الَّذِينَ يُنْفِضُونَ عَهْدَ اللَّهِ
مِنْ شَرِّ الْوَسْوَاسِ

Grammar Workbook: 19a - Fourth Pair (that shows relation) with pronouns

Q-1: Make a pair by connecting the words:

رَبُّهَا	دَخَلَ زَيْدٌ
بَيْتُهُ	اللَّهُ
رَبِّهَا	زَيْدٌ فِي
بَيْتَهُ	هَذَا
بَيْتِهِ	أَعْبُدُ

Q-2: Add the prepositions to the given words and write the complete form in the next column:

	+ بِ	رَبُّهُمْ
	+ مِنْ	رَبُّكَ
	+ بِ	رَبُّنَا
	+ مِنْ	رَبِّي
	+ مِنْ	رَبُّهُمْ

Grammar Workbook: 19b - Fourth Pair (that shows relation) with plurals

Q-1: Add the missing vowels (جَزَ، نَصَبَ، رَفَعَ) in the sentences given below:

هَذَا كِتَابُهُمْ
قَرَأْتُ كِتَابَهُمْ
كَتَبْتُ مِنْ كِتَابِهِمْ
كِتَابَ الْمُسْلِمِ

Q-2: Underline the pair of relation in the verses given below:

وَاللَّهُ وَلِيُّ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ
وَأَنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُضِيعُ أَجْرَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ
كَذَلِكَ يَطْبَعُ اللَّهُ عَلَى قُلُوبِ الْكَافِرِينَ

Grammar Workbook: 19c - 3 states of نصب

Q-1: What are the three states of Nasb which we learnt in this lesson?

Ans:

Q-2: Write the status of Nasb in the verses given below:

	يَضْرِبُ اللَّهُ الْأَمْثَالَ لِلنَّاسِ
	أُذْكَرُوا اللَّهَ ذِكْرًا
	يُنْفِقُونَ أَمْوَالَهُمْ ابْتِغَاءَ مَرْضَاتِ اللَّهِ
	وَكَلَّمَ اللَّهُ مُوسَى تَكْلِيمًا
	خَلَقَ اللَّهُ الْأَرْضَ

Q-2: Underline the pair of relation and prepositions in the verses given below:

يَضْرِبُ اللَّهُ الْأَمْثَالَ لِلنَّاسِ
وَلَا تَقْتُلُوا أَوْلَادَكُمْ خَشْيَةَ إِمْلَاقٍ
يَجْعَلُونَ أَصَابِعَهُمْ فِي آذَانِهِمْ مِنَ الصَّوَاعِقِ حَذَرَ الْمَوْتِ
يُنْفِقُونَ أَمْوَالَهُمْ ابْتِغَاءَ مَرْضَاتِ اللَّهِ

Grammar Workbook: 19d - Additional Three States of Nasb

Q-1: What are the additional three states of Nasb which we learnt in this lesson?

Ans:

Q-2: Write the status of Nasb in the verses given below:

	دَعَوْتُ قَوْمِي لَيْلًا وَنَهَارًا
	وَبَيْنَنَا فَوْقَكُمْ سَبْعًا شِدَادًا
	أَدْعُوا رَبَّكُمْ تَضَرُّعًا وَخُفْيَةً
	وَادْعُوهُ خَوْفًا وَطَمَعًا
	إِذْ يُبَايِعُونَكَ تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ
	وَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ قَبْلَ طُلُوعِ الشَّمْسِ

Grammar Workbook: 20a - Additional five states of Nasb

Q-1: Write the status of Nasb in the sentences given below:

يَا رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ اغْفِرْ لِي!	فَأَنْتَ خَيْرٌ غَافِرًا	وَكَانَ اللَّهُ غَفُورًا	وَأَعْلَمَ أَنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ	لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
--------------------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------------	---------------------------

Q-2: Few phrases are given below, identify the status of Nasb and write them in the next column:

	يُنِسَاءَ النَّبِيِّ
	اللَّهُ خَيْرٌ غَافِرًا
	إِنَّ رَبَّكَ حَكِيمٌ عَلِيمٌ
	وَكَانَ اللَّهُ عَلِيمًا حَكِيمًا
	لَا ظُلْمَ الْيَوْمَ

Grammar Workbook: 20b - The five nouns أَسْمَاءُ خَمْسَةَ

Q-1: What are the أفعال خَمْسَةَ and why is it called by this name?

Ans:

Q-2: What are the أَسْمَاءُ خَمْسَةَ and what is special about them?

Ans:

Q-3: Underline أَسْمَاءُ خَمْسَةَ in the verses given below and write its status too.

	تَبَّتْ يَدَا أَبِي لَهَبٍ وَتَبَّ
	قَالُوا يٰذَا الْقَرْنَيْنِ
	وَأَبُونَا شَيْخٌ كَبِيرٌ
	قَالَ إِنِّي أَنَا أَخُوكَ
	وَالْقُرْآنِ ذِي الذِّكْرِ

Grammar Workbook: 20c - Partially Flexible Nouns

Q-1: What are “Partially Flexible Nouns” and why are they called that?

Ans:

Q-2: Complete the table given below:

أَكْبُرُ	إِبْرَاهِيمُ	مُسْلِمٌ	Original state (رفع state)
			When there is effect (نصب state)
			After preposition (جر state)

Grammar Workbook: 20d - Nahw Revision

Q-1: Put the correct signs of اسم states in the verses given below:

وَإِذْ قَالَ رَبُّكَ لِلْمَلٰٓئِكَةِ اِنِّىْ جَاعِلٌ فِى الْاَرْضِ خَلِيْفَةً ۗ قَالُوْۤا

اَتَجْعَلُ فِيْهَا مَنْ يُفْسِدُ فِيْهَا وَيَسْفِكُ الدِّمَآءَ ۗ وَنَحْنُ نُسَبِّحُ

بِحَمْدِكَ وَنُقَدِّسُ لَكَ ۗ قَالَ اِنِّىْۤ اَعْلَمُ مَا لَا تَعْلَمُوْنَ ﴿٣٠﴾ وَعَلَّمَ

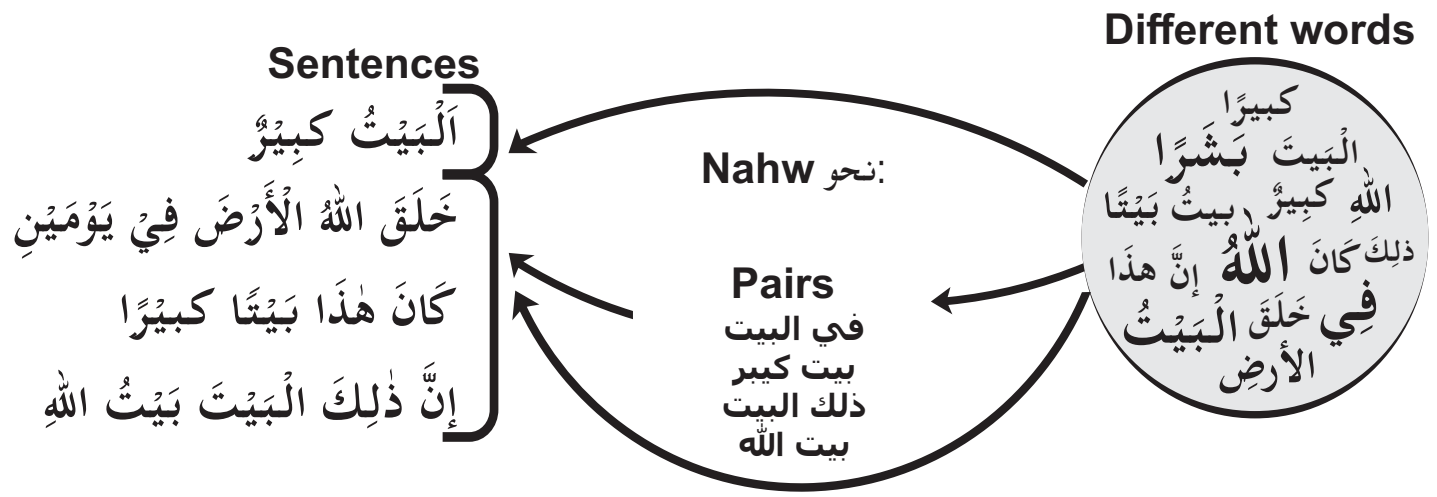
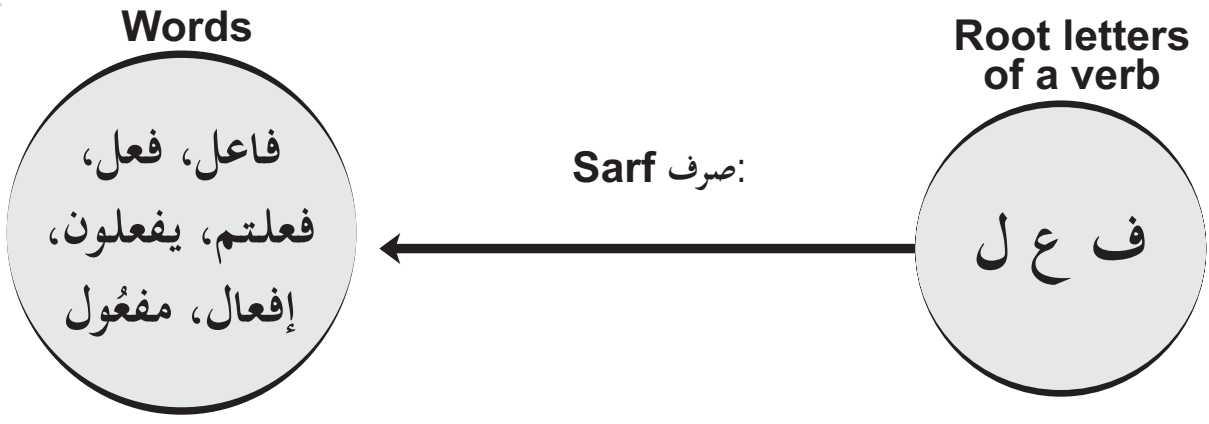
اٰدَمَ الْاَسْمَآءَ كُلَّهَا ثُمَّ عَرَضَهُمْ عَلَى الْمَلٰٓئِكَةِ فَقَالَ اَنْبِئُوْنِىْ

بِاَسْمَآءِ هٰۤؤُلَآءِ اِنْ كُنْتُمْ صٰدِقِيْنَ ﴿٣١﴾ قَالُوْۤا سُبْحٰنَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا

اِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا ۗ اِنَّكَ اَنْتَ الْعَلِيْمُ الْحَكِيْمُ ﴿٣٢﴾ قَالَ يٰۤاٰدَمُ اَنْبِئْهُمْ

بِاَسْمَآئِهِمْ ۗ فَلَمَّآ اَنْبَاَهُمْ بِاَسْمَآئِهِمْ ۙ قَالَ اَلَمْ اَقُلْ لَّكُمْ اِنِّىْۤ اَعْلَمُ

غَيْبَ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْاَرْضِ ۗ وَاَعْلَمُ مَا تُبْدُوْنَ وَمَا كُنْتُمْ تَكْتُمُوْنَ ﴿٣٣﴾



Raf', Nasb, and Jarr States (Practice with TPI)

Hidden	Fixed	Partially flexible	Five nouns	Standard	STATES
مُوسَى	هَذَا	إِبْرَاهِيمَ	أَبُو	مُسْلِمٌ	رفع ←
مُوسَى	هَذَا	إِبْرَاهِيمَ	أَبَا	مُسْلِمًا	نصب ←
مُوسَى	هَذَا	إِبْرَاهِيمَ	أَبِي	مُسْلِمٍ	جر ←

Four Types of Sentences (Practice with TPI)

اللَّهُ غَفُورٌ	إِسْمِيَّةٌ ←
خَلَقَ اللَّهُ الْأَرْضَ	فِعْلِيَّةٌ ←
إِنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ	إِنَّ with ←
كَانَ اللَّهُ غَفُورًا	كَانَ with ←



مُسَلِّمُونَ	مُسَلِّمٌ
مُسَلِّمِينَ	مُسَلِّمًا
مُسَلِّمِينَ	مُسَلِّمٍ



Original state
(Raf' state)

When it is affected
(Nasb state)

After preposition
(Jarr state)



مُسَلِّمَاتٌ	مُسَلِّمَةٌ
مُسَلِّمَاتٍ	مُسَلِّمَةً
مُسَلِّمَاتٍ	مُسَلِّمَةٍ



Original state
(Raf' state)

When it is affected
(Nasb state)

After preposition
(Jarr state)

4 Pairs

هَذَا بَيْتٌ كَبِيرٌ
رَأَى زَيْدٌ بَيْتًا كَبِيرًا
زَيْدٌ فِي بَيْتِ كَبِيرٍ

صِفَةٌ

بَيْتٌ كَبِيرٌ

فِي الْأَرْضِ

حرف جرّ

Relation

هَذَا بَيْتُ اللَّهِ
رَأَى زَيْدٌ بَيْتَ اللَّهِ
زَيْدٌ فِي بَيْتِ اللَّهِ

بَيْتُ اللَّهِ

ذَلِكَ الْبَيْتِ

إِشَارَةٌ

بَيْتُهُ ذَلِكَ الْبَيْتِ
رَأَى زَيْدٌ ذَلِكَ الْبَيْتِ
زَيْدٌ فِي ذَلِكَ الْبَيْتِ

ذَكَرْتُ اللَّهَ ذِكْرًا طَاعَةً صَبَاحًا خَلَفَ الْإِمَامِ قَاعِدًا خَائِفًا
يَا رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ، اغْفِرْ لِي! فَأَنْتَ خَيْرُ غَافِرٍ
وَأَعْلَمُ أَنَّ اللَّهَ غَفُورٌ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ غَفُورًا. لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

منصوبات

Read Al-Qur'an

the easy way & with Tajweed (for kids & adults)

Arabic letters, Harakaat (vowels) and Tajweed Rules (Qawaid) are taught in a creative way to reduce learning time for busy people. Also, difficult concepts are simplified using scientific techniques.



Understand Al-Qur'an - the easy way

(An amazingly simple approach)

Course-1 (20 hrs) – Understand Al-Qur'an & Salah (7 small Surahs & parts of Salah)	Pronouns, prepositions & 3-letter sound verbs	50% of Qur'anic words
Course-2 (20 hrs) – Al-Baqarah (Verses: 1-37)	3-letter weak verbs	80% of Qur'anic words*
Course-3 (20 hrs) – Al-Baqarah (Verses: 38-76)	Mazeed Feeh verbs	90% of Qur'anic words*
Course-4 (20 hrs) – Al-Baqarah (Verses: 77-105)	Additional Sarf and Intro to Nahw	More than 90%*
Course-5 (20 hrs) – Al-Baqarah (Verses: 106-141)	Basic Nahw	More than 90%*

*The above percentages are valid if you continue studying Surah Al-Baqarah and the Surahs after it.

School Syllabus

- Adopted by many schools around the world
- More than 200,000 students
- Nursery to Grade 10



1 TO 1 ONLINE QUR'AN CLASSES

Learn Qur'an from the comfort of your home.

- Best trainers available in English, French, Urdu, Tamil, Bengali, etc
- Easy courses & flexible schedule
- Scientific approach & based on modern memory techniques
- Teaching aids
- Regular assessments and feedback
- Completion certificate

100+
TRAINERS

2000+
REGISTERED STUDENTS

50000+
SESSIONS COMPLETED



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.

Plot No. 13-6-434/B/41, 2nd Floor, Omnagar, Langar House, Hyderabad - 500 008. Telangana - INDIA

Phone Nos: +91-9652 430 971 /+91-40-2351 1371

Website: www.understandquran.com | Email: info@understandquran.com