

قواعد اللغة العربية

[صرف و نحو]

Arabic Grammar

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What this class is -

- NOT Learning Arabic from alphabet
- NOT to Fix “makhrāj” and recitations, but word sensitivity will increase.
- Without reading and writing Arabic will make the learning difficult – after all it is a language class.
- NOT Just a class to attend so that one can get hasana
- Will not help learning if students think
 - Its a free class, I will have more chances... I will attend Bayyinah etc
 - The teacher is an engineer, not sure if delivery of good instruction possible
 - Just to hoard class notes intending to study at a future dates – may not happen
- It is not a “lecture-only” session – so keep the “radio-on” and mind my other business
- Not a Spoken Arabic class or be able to read any arbitrary Arabic books

What is the goal of this class

- Learn enough Arabic Grammar so that one can critically read and understand the Ayahs of the Quran – just a superficial translation does not do much!!
- Need to follow the class and take notes. Class notes are the best books -> also make your custom “cheat sheet”
- If we scope our learning to only the Quran, vocabulary requirements reduces by 80% at least!!
- Learn some web based tools that help search ayahs and understand the grammar of the text.
- It will improve the Quran recitation.

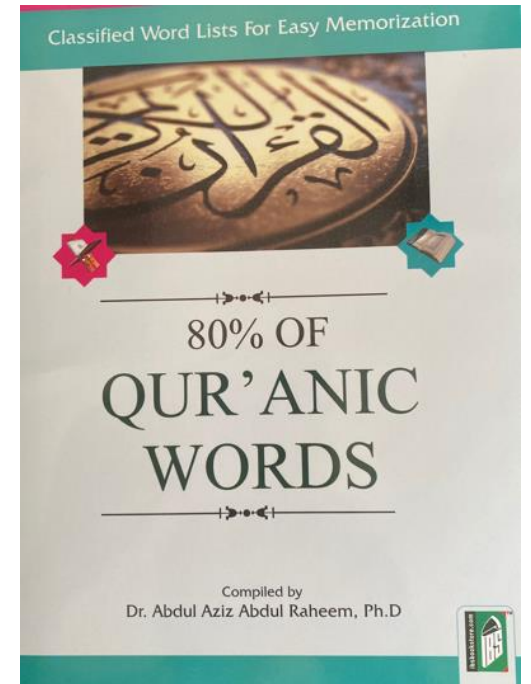
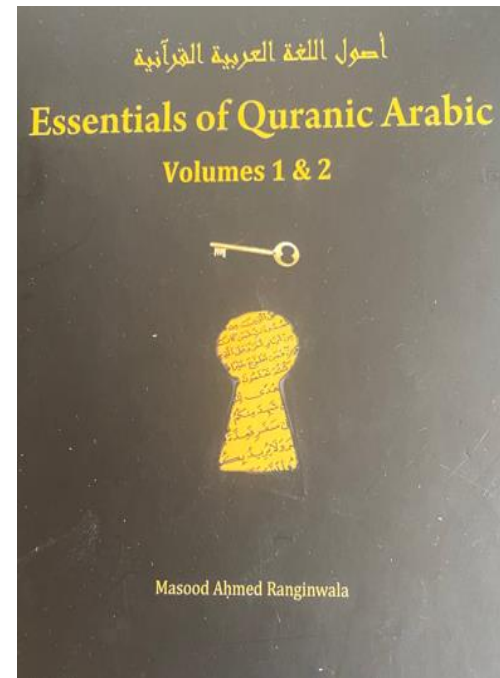
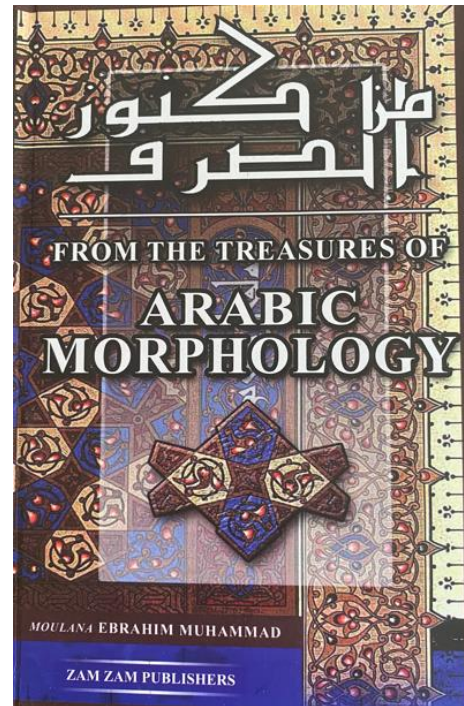
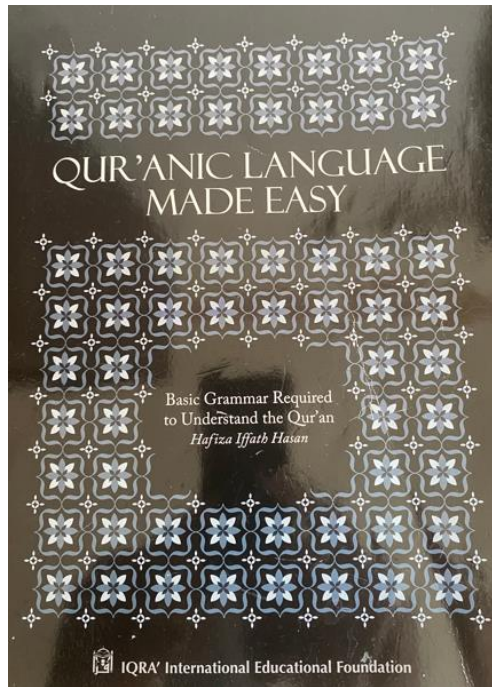
There are two options to our course

- 1. The conventional long route
- 2. Learn the Arabic that we use in our everyday prayers.
 - Azan
 - Duas in the prayer – Sana, Ruku',Sujud, tashahhud, darud, duas etc
 - Suras – Fatiha, Asr, Nasr and four Quls.

The Syllabus

- BASIC & INTERMEDIATE
 - Arabic 101 – Arabic 104
 - Around 10-12 lectures per course
- ADVANCED
 - Around 10-12 lectures
 - AROUND 1 YEAR COMMITMENT

REFERENCE BOOKS



Understanding the Quran is Compulsory

وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلذِّكْرِ فَهَلْ مِنْ مُدَكِّرٍ ﴿٤٧﴾

And we have made the Quran Easy for you to understand, then is there anyone that will receive admonition? (54:17)

لَا يُكَلِّفُ اللَّهُ نَفْسًا إِلَّا وُسْعَهَا

Allah does not burden a person beyond his scope (2:286)

SO NEVER SAY QURAN IS DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND

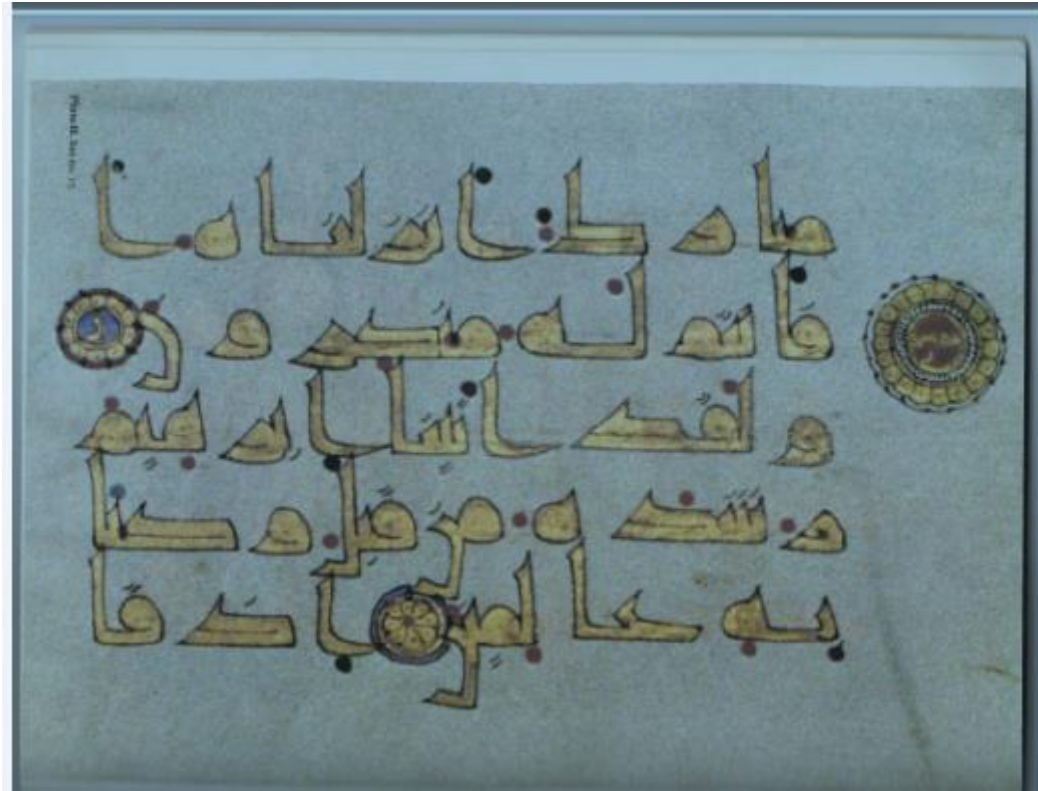
NEVER SAY IT, NEVER THINK IT, AND NEVER AGREE TO IT.

The Primitive form of Quran



An Old Quranic Script

مُبَارَكٌ أَنْزَلْنَاهُ
أَفَأَنْتُمْ لَهُ مُنْكَرُونَ
وَلَقَدْ آتَيْنَا إِبْرَاهِيمَ
رُشْدَهُ مِنْ قَبْلُ وَكُنَّا
بِهِ عَلِيمِينَ ﴿١١١﴾ إِذْ قَالَ



The revelation was in oral form.

The texts may not look like machine printed consistent spelling Reading also has variants

A single dot above the letter was used for **فَتْحَةٌ**, a dot underneath for **كَسْرَةٌ**, and one in the middle or on the line for **صَمَّةٌ**. Nunation (**تَنْوِينٌ**) was expressed by two dots.

Arabic Grammar

Arabic Morphology (علم الصرف) is a branch of Arabic Grammar dealing with word-forms and patterns.

- Has two major sections

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ
إِنَّ اللَّهَ
وَاللَّهُ

الصرف
النحو

Nahw is the knowledge of the principles by which the states of the endings of words are known in the three parts of speech with regard to declension (الإعراب), construction (البناء) and the manner of constructing one word with another. The aim of Nahw is the protection of the tongue from verbal mistakes in the speech of the 'Arab. Nahw's topics are: (الكلمة) the word and (الكلام) speech.

علم - He Knew

علمت - I knew

يعلم - He knows

تعلم - You Know

أعلم - I Know

عَلَّمَ - He taught

تَعَلَّمَ - You taught

مُعَلِّم - Teacher

عالم - Knower

The Arabic Alphabet

 The Alphabet 

ح	ج	ث	ت	ب	ا
(6)	(5)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)
س	ز	ر	ذ	د	خ
(12)	(11)	(10)	(9)	(8)	(7)
ع	ظ	ط	ض	ص	ش
(18)	(17)	(16)	(15)	(14)	(13)
م	ل	ك	ق	ف	غ
(24)	(23)	(22)	(21)	(20)	(19)
(Hamzah ء)	ي	هـ	و	ن	
	(28)	(27)	(26)	(25)	

Terminologies related to nouns in Arabic – slide 1

Tashkeel
تشكيل



Terms	Pronounced as	Meanings
حَرَكَة	Harakat	the diacritical points namely fathah (◌َ), kasrah (◌ِ) and dammah (◌ُ).
مُتَحَرِّك	Mutaharrik	a letter with a harakah
سُكُون	Sukoon	the diacritical point (◌ْ) also known as jazm
فَتْحَة	Fatha	fathah (◌َ)
كَسْرَة	kasra	Kasra (◌ِ)
ضَمَّة	Dhamma	Dhamma (◌ُ)
تَنْوِين	Tanween	two fathahs (◌َّ), two kasrahs (◌ِّ) or two dhammas (◌ُّ)
نُونُ تَنْوِين	Nunu tanween	the sound of the nūn created when reading the tanwīn

Sun and Moon Letters

حروف الشمسية حروف القمرية

Out of the 28 Arabic Alphabet there are **14 of the letters are known as lunar (moon) letters.**
These are :

ء ب ج ح خ ع غ

ف ق ك م ه و ي

and there are **14 of the letters are known as solar (sun) letters.** These are :

ت ث د ذ ر ز س

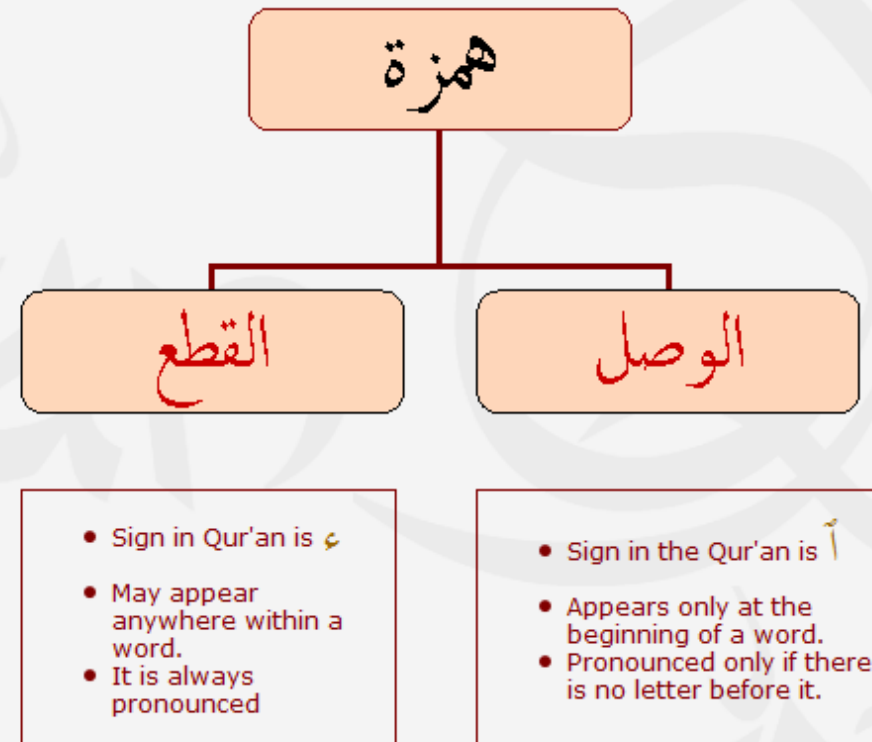
ش ص ض ط ظ ل ن

These letters pronounced at or near the same point of articulation of “lam” itself

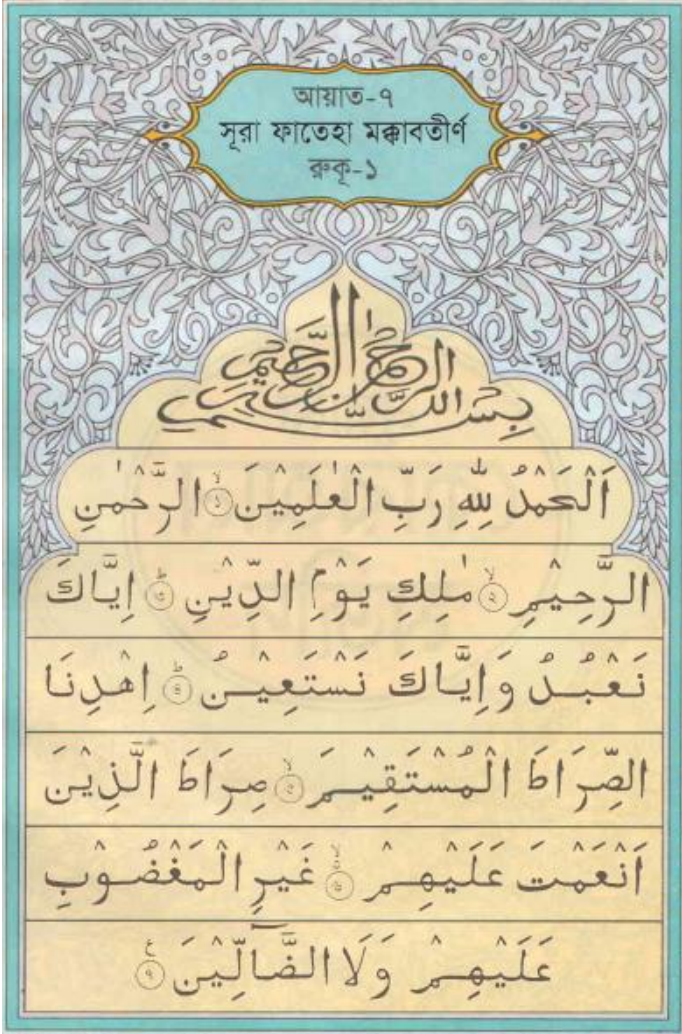
Hamza Types

The letter Hamzah (ء)

There are two types of hamzah that appear in the Qur'an. Both are read and treated differently



Comparing - همزة الوصل / همزة القطع



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ۝ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ۝
الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ۝ مَلِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ۝ إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ
وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ۝ اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ ۝ صِرَاطَ
الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ۝

Comparing Arabic and English Parts of Speech

(أقسام الكلام)

اسم

Noun

- Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Adverb, Interjection

فعل

Verb

- Verb

حرف

Letters

- Preposition, Conjunctions

Word (كَلِمَة) Types

Arabic words can be categorized from different aspects. One aspect is to categorize words into:

1. حَرْفٌ: Letter, Particle. It is a word that possesses neither independent meaning nor time factor.
2. اِسْمٌ: Noun. It is a word which possesses independent meaning, but no time factor. In fact اِسْمٌ is a wide category in Arabic, which includes the counterpart of noun, adjective, even adverb in English.
3. فِعْلٌ: Verb. It is a word which possesses both independent meaning and time factor.

1. اِسْمٌ noun: It is the name of an object, place, person, or of an action, e.g.:

He	هُوَ	A Book	كِتَابٌ
Muhammad	مُحَمَّدٌ	Standing	قِيَامٌ

2. فِعْلٌ verb: It tells about an act with reference to past, present, or future tense, eg.:

He did	فَعَلَ
He does / He will do	يَفْعَلُ

3. حَرْفٌ particle: It is a word that can be used with a noun or a verb, e.g.:

In	فِي	If	إِنْ
Who	مَنْ	When	إِذَا

*Letter is not really a letter
always!*

Signs of Nouns

- Can have a definite article –al
- Can end with a kasra
- Can be called on/upon
- Can end with tanween
- Can end with taa marbutah

التَّاءُ الْمَرْبُوطَةُ: ة / ؤ
The *taa marbuta*

Definite and Indefinite Nouns

أَلْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٢﴾

2. [All] praise is [due] to Allah, Lord of the worlds -

فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ﴿٥﴾ إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ﴿٦﴾

5. For indeed, with hardship [will be] ease.

6. Indeed, with hardship [will be] ease.

السلام عليكم

Gender (جِنْسٌ) Types

• Masculine (مُذَكَّرٌ) ما ليس بمؤنث what is not feminine

• Feminine (مُؤنَّثٌ)

• Biological / Real (حَقِيقِي)

• Non Biological (غَيْرِ حَقِيقِي)

• Some Formats (قِيَاسِي)

• Conventional (سَمَاعِي)

• Some Rule

• No Rule – Arab Said So!!!

girl	بنت	mother	أم
cat	قطه	wife	زوجة
woman	امرأة	cow	بقرة

There are also words which do not have male opposites but are classified as feminine:

pregnant	حامل
menstruating lady	حائض
wet nurse	مرضع

أَلِفٌ مَمْدُودَةٌ Ālifun mamdudah	أَلِفٌ مَقْصُورَةٌ Ālifun' maqṣurah	تَاءٌ مَرْبُوطَةٌ Ta'un marbuṭah
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1. Noun ends with ة (تاء مربوطة) : غرفة رحمة مدرسة
2. Noun ends with الف مقصورة : نُعْمِي، حُسْنِي، صُغْرِي، سَلْمَى بَشْرِي كَبْرِي دُنْيَا
3. Noun ends with alif-hamzah : حَسَنَاءُ، صَحْرَاءُ، زَهْرَاءُ، حَمْرَاءُ سَوْدَاءُ

Other feminine nouns:

Parts of body that are in pairs

hand يَدٌ

leg رِجْلٌ

eye عَيْنٌ

More Feminine Nouns (سماعى Conventional)

All countries, towns, villages, etc. are treated as feminine. The exceptions to this rule are six Arab countries. These are:

المغرب , الأردن , العراق , السودان , لبنان , الكويت

Exceptions to this rule, are nouns ending with ة but are actually masculine.

خليفة خليفة
حمزة حمزة
طلحة طلحة

Certain collective nouns are considered feminine

Jews يهود
tribe قوم
group رهط

Words used by Arabs as feminine without any reason

Earth أرض
Sky سماء
Soul نفس
Wind ريح
Hell جهنم

Words used by Arabs as feminine without any reason

House دار
Well بئر
War حرب
Fire نار
Bucket دلو

ARABS SAID SO

Making Feminine Gender

Add ة t the end

Feminine	Noun
مُسْلِمَةٌ	مُسْلِمٌ
مُؤْمِنَةٌ	مُؤْمِنٌ
صَادِقَةٌ	صَادِقٌ
كَاذِبَةٌ	كَاذِبٌ

Numbers (الْعَدَدُ)

- Singular (مُفْرَدٌ)
- Dual (مُتَنَّى)
- Plural (جَمْعٌ)

Plural	Dual	Singular	Gender
مُسْلِمُونَ مُسْلِمِينَ	مُسْلِمَانِ مُسْلِمَيْنِ	مُسْلِمٌ	Masc
مُسْلِمَاتٌ	مُسْلِمَتَانِ مُسْلِمَتَيْنِ	مُسْلِمَةٌ	Fem

Sound Plurals

Making Sound Feminine Plurals—Add **ات** at the end

Making Sound Masculine Plurals—Add **ون، ين** at the end

Feminine - Plural

Noun

مُسَلِّمَات

مُسَلِّم

مُؤْمِنَات

مُؤْمِن

صَادِقَات

صَادِق

كَاذِبَات

كَاذِب

Result

Single

مُسَلِّمُونَ ، مُسَلِّمِينَ

مُسَلِّم

مُؤْمِنُونَ ، مُؤْمِنِينَ

مُؤْمِن

صَادِقُونَ ، صَادِقِينَ

صَادِق

كَاذِبُونَ ، كَازِبِينَ

كَاذِب

كَافِرُونَ ، كَافِرِينَ

كَافِر

مُشْرِكُونَ ، مُشْرِكِينَ

مُشْرِك

The pronoun

In English

- I gave her my pen.
- I => subject pronoun (He, she, it, they)
- Her => object pronoun (me, him, her)
- My => possessive pronoun (my, his)

In Arabic

PRONOUNS

Al-Dama'ir الضمائر

Pronouns are divided into two forms:

1. Detached ضمائر متفصلة (Dama'ir Munfasilah)
2. Attached ضمائر متصلة (Dama'ir Muttasilah)

- Attached Pronoun
- Detached Pronoun (separate, not attached to any word, works as a subject pronoun)

Detached Pronoun (Subject Pronoun)

DETACHED PRONOUNS

Plural جمع	Dual ثنّى	Singular مفرد	
هُم They (all)	هُمَا They (two)	هُوَ He, it	القائِب المذكَر Third person Masculine
هِنَّ They (all)	هُمَا They (two)	هِيَ She, it	القائِب المؤنث Third person Feminine
أَنْتُمْ You (all)	أَنْتُمَا You (two)	أَنْتَ You	الحاضِر المذكَر Second person Masculine
أَنْتُنَّ You (all)	أَنْتُمَا You (two)	أَنْتِ You	الحاضِر المؤنث Second person Feminine
نَحْنُ We	نَحْنُ We (two)	أَنَا I, me	التكلم المذكَر/المؤنث First person (Masculine & feminine)

I am a Muslim - أنا مسلم

They two are Muslims - هما مسلمان

We are Muslims - نحن مسلمون

You (M) all are Muslims - أنتم مسلمون

She is a Muslim - هي مسلمة

Pronoun

ATTACHED PRONOUNS

Al-Dama'ir Al-Muttasilah الضمائر المتصلة

As the name indicates, these pronouns will only appear attached to another word, which can be a noun, verb, or a *particle (Harf)*.

Plural جمع	Dual ثنّى	Singular مفرد	
هُم Their / them	هُمَا Their / them	هُ He, him / his	الفائب المذكر Third person Masculine
هُنَّ Their / them	هُمَا Their / them	هَا She, Her / it	الفائب المؤنث Third person Feminine
كُمْ You (all) / your	كُما You (two) / your	كَ You / your	الحاضر المذكر Second person Masculine
كُنَّ You (all) / your	كُما You (two) / your	كِ You / your	الحاضر المؤنث Second person Feminine
نَا Our / us	نَا Our / us	يَ / نِي Me / my	التكلم المذكر / المؤنث First person (Masculine & feminine)

Attached Pronouns with Nouns (Possessive)

Plural جمع	Dual ثنئى	Singular مفرد	
كِتَابُهُمْ Their book	كِتَابُهُمَا Their book	كِتَابُهُ His book	الغائب المذكر Third person Masculine
كِتَابُهُنَّ Their book	كِتَابُهُمَا Their book	كِتَابُهَا Her book	الغائب المؤنث Third person Feminine
كِتَابُكُمْ Your book	كِتَابُكُمَا Your book	كِتَابُكَ Your book	الحاضر المذكر Second person Masculine
كِتَابُكُنَّ Your book	كِتَابُكُمَا Your book	كِتَابِكِ Your book	الحاضر المؤنث Second person Feminine
كِتَابُنَا Our book	كِتَابُنَا Our book	كِتَابِي My book	المتكلم المذكر/المؤنث First person (Masculine & feminine)

الْأَسْتِعَاذَةُ وَالْبَسْمَلَةُ

الرَّجِيمِ.	مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ	بِاللَّهِ	أَعُوذُ
the outcast.	from Satan,	in Allah	I seek refuge

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

الْأَسْتِعَاذَةُ :

﴿أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ﴾.

مَعْنَى الْأَسْتِعَاذَةِ :

أَعُوذُ : أَسْأَلُ اللَّهَ أَنْ يُبْعِدَ عَنِّي شَرَّ الشَّيْطَانِ .

الشَّيْطَانُ : إِسْمٌ مِنْ أَسْمَاءِ إِبْلِيسَ .

الرَّجِيمُ : الْبَعِيدُ عَنِ رَحْمَةِ اللَّهِ .

يَقْرَأُ الْمُسْلِمُ الْأَسْتِعَاذَةَ قَبْلَ أَنْ يَبْدَأَ بِقِرَاءَةِ الْقُرْآنِ الْكَرِيمِ .

Lesson
2a

Surah Al-Fatihah (1-3)

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

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

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39

1 الرَّحِيمِ

الرَّحْمَنِ

اللَّهِ

بِسْمِ

the Most Merciful.	the Most Gracious,	(of) Allah,	In the name	
Words of this type show continuity. Beautiful جميل Good mannered كريم ²⁷ Continually Merciful الرَّحِيمِ	Words of this type show intensity. Extremely thirsty عَطَشَن Extremely angry غَضَبَن Extremely hungry جُوعَان Intensely Merciful رَحْمَن	Our Creator's Name is <u>ALLAH</u> . Other names such as Raheem, Rabb are attributes.	إِسْمِ	بِ
			Name	In

➤ **Second Habit:** Say Bismillah before you start or do anything like eating, sleeping, reading, writing etc. Be confident and hopeful that Ar-Rahmaan is always with you. He will definitely help you.

➤ The more we ponder upon and believe in the attributes of Allah the more we will feel the power and effect of reciting Bismillah.

➤ زَحْنِ means extremely merciful. رَحِيمِ means continuously merciful. Allah is Rahman as well as Raheem, i.e., He is blessing us with a heavy and continuous rain of mercy.

➤ Don't forget Allah at happy occasions. Have good opinion and hope in Allah at the time of trial. Just say, my Rabb has always blessed me extensively and definitely there is something good for me in this trial.

➤ **Third Habit:** Always have positive thinking about Allah because He is الرحمن and الرحيم . He takes care of us and fulfills all our needs with love and kindness. He has created us and given us eyes, ears, brain, hands and feet. He blessed us with parents, relatives, and friends. He has made all arrangements for our comfortable living.

➤ There are many benefits of having positive thoughts about Allah, like peaceful life, happiness, success, health, tranquility, satisfaction, better relationships, etc. This is million times better than the western concept of mere positive thinking.

الْبِسْمَلَةَ :

﴿بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ﴾

مَعْنَى الْبِسْمَلَةَ :

أَبْدًا «بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ» .

يَقْرَأُ الْمُسْلِمُ «بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ» فِي أَوَّلِ السُّورَةِ، وَيَقُولُ

الْمُسْلِمُ: «بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ» فِي أَوَّلِ الْأَكْلِ .

الْعَلَمِينَ 2

رَبِّ

لِلَّهِ

الْحَمْدُ

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

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

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

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

الرَّحِيمِ 3

الرَّحْمَنِ

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

Lesson
3a

Surah Al-Fatihah (4-5)

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

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ﴿٣﴾ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿٤٠٥﴾

92

ط
4 الدِّينِ

يَوْمِ

مَلِكِ

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

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

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

١ - اللَّهُ مَالِكُ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ .

٢ - اللَّهُ مَالِكُ يَوْمِ الْقِيَامَةِ .

٣ - أَنَا مَالِكُ السَّيَّارَةِ .

٤ - أَنْتَ مَالِكُ السَّكَنِ .

٥ - اللَّهُ مَالِكُ الْعَالَمِينَ .

نَسْتَعِينُ 5 ط

وَإِيَّاكَ

نَعْبُدُ

إِيَّاكَ

We ask for help.	and You alone			we worship	You alone	
To worship or to do anything, we need Allah's help.	كَ	إِيَّا	وَ	عِبَادَةٌ:worship	كَ	إِيَّا
	You	alone	and	عَابِدٍ:worshipper مَعْبُودٍ:One who is worshipped	You	Only

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

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

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

An Important Suggestion:

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

- When the slave says: (2) رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ اللَّهُ then Allah says: "حَمِدَنِي عَبْدِي" which means: My slave has praised me, and
- When he says: (3) الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ then Allah says: "أَثْنَى عَلَيَّ عَبْدِي" which means: My slave has lauded Me; and
- When he says: (4) فَمَلِكِ يَوْمَ الدِّينِ then Allah says: "مَجَّدَنِي عَبْدِي" which means: My slave has glorified Me; and
- When he says: (5) وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ then Allah says: This is between Me and My slave and whatever he asks for, I will provide him. And
- When he says: (7) وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ (6) صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ then Allah says: This is for my slave and whatever he asks for, he will be provided with it. [Muslim]

Lesson
4a

Surah Al-Fatihah (6-7)

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

أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ ﴿٢﴾ بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ﴿٤٥﴾

المُسْتَقِيمَ ﴿٦﴾

الصِّرَاطَ ﴿٤٥﴾

اهْدِنَا ﴿٢﴾

the straight.

to the path

Guide us

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

عَلَيْهِمْ

أَنْعَمْتَ

الَّذِينَ

صِرَاطَ

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

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

14
1687
1
147

الضَّالِّينَ ۗ
وَلَا
عَلَيْهِمْ
الْمَغْضُوبِ
غَيْرِ

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

First Group (those who earned wrath):

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

Second Group (those who go astray):

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

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

Lesson
5a

Azaan

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

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is the Greatest

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

Allah is the Greatest

(greatest) أَكْبَرُ ²³	(great) كَبِيرٌ ³⁹ <
(smallest) أَصْغَرُ	(small) صَغِيرٌ <
(the most) أَكْثَرُ ⁸⁸	(more) كَثِيرٌ ⁶³ <

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

(2 times) إِلَّا اللَّهُ إِلَهَ لَا أَنْ أَشْهَدُ

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

The word إِلَهَ has different meanings: (1) the one who is worshipped; (2) the one who fulfills our needs; (3) one who is obeyed. There is no God other than Allah in all the three meanings.

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

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

(2 times) رَسُوْلُ اللهِ ﷺ

مُحَمَّدًا ﷺ

أَنَّ ﷻ

أَشْهَدُ

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

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

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

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

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

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ.

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ

(There is) no god except Allah

Allah is the greatest. Allah is the greatest.

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

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

مِنَ النَّوْمِ. ³	خَيْرٌ	الصَّلَاةُ
than sleep.	is better	Salah

(ابوداؤد: 501)

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

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

قَامَتِ الصَّلَاةُ

قَدْ

the Salah is established.

Certainly