

Arabic Quran (قرآنا عربيا) – Surah Al Fatiha

Introduction

- The Quran was revealed in the Arabic language. What does Quran (قرآن) mean? It means ‘being recited’. And its miracle is that it is (عربي), which means ‘very clear’ (واضح) and ‘pure’ (صافي). This means that when you read the Quran in (عربي) – then it is clear and pure.

Seeking Refuge – Isti’adha (الاستعاذة)

- (الاستعاذة)
 - (طلب): means ‘seeking’ (طلب).
 - (عاعة): means ‘refuge’.
 - Notice the (ع) in (أعوذ) as if it is a ‘cave’ and you are seeking refuge inside, subhan Allah.
- We need to seek refuge every time before reciting the Quran. We are seeking refuge with Allah (swt) from the shaitan.
- (الاستعاذة)
- (أعوذُ باللهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ) → this consists of 5 words

Its meaning (معناها)	The Word (الكلمة)
I am seeking refuge / shelter (أنا أطلب العوذ الملجأ)	أعوذُ
The ba’a means attachment (المصاحبة). So you are seeking refuge with Allah (swt) (ب + الله)	بِاللهِ
From	مِنَ
Shaitan is a description, its root is (شَطَن) meaning far (بعد) / doing contrary (خالف) / exceed the limits (تجاوز). You can have human/jinn shaitans.	الشَّيْطَانِ
(الرَّجِيمِ) is also a description. Its root is (رَجَمَ) which means to throw stones. When the shayateen try to listen from the heaven, then shooting stars are thrown at them. It also means (طرد) – out casted. Iblis was with the angels, then we he was out casted for disobeying. It also means (لعن) – cursed. So (الرَّجِيمِ) is to be out casted and cursed from all goodness and honor (مطرود ملعون من كل خير و كرامة).	الرَّجِيمِ

Besmella (البسملة)

- (بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ)

Its meaning (معناها)	The Word (الكلمة)
It is made up of (ب) + (اسم). (ب) means ‘I start’ (ابتدأ) and ‘I rely’ (استعین). That is why when you start anything, you are saying ‘I start and rely in the name of Allah’. (اسم) means ‘name’. You are starting in the Most Powerful name – Allah.	بِسْمِ
The root is (أَلِه) which means the one you revolve around, love, praise, and the one who deserves my attachment out of love and fear. Do not make your desire your god. Do not take an object as worship – for example crystals, hand bands, etc – thinking it will give you energy, etc. The only one worthy of attachment is	اللَّهِ

Allah (swt) alone – (لا اله الا الله).	
Comes from (رحم) to have mercy, love, compassion, care. Who is the Most Merciful? Allah (swt). And how many names of mercy? Two (الرَّحِيمِ) and (الرَّحْمَنِ). (الرَّحِيمِ) is to be filled with mercy. Like (عطشان) – to be filled with thirst. Anything on the weight of (فعلان) – (ان) is to be filled with. So (الرَّحْمَنِ) is (ذو الرحمة الواسعة) the Owner of Vast Mercy – Allah’s mercy is filled for everyone – believer, disbeliever, animals, angels, etc.	الرَّحْمَنِ
It also comes from the same root (رحم), but there is a difference. When it is on the weight of (فعليل) means ‘special’. Like (سميع) (عليه), so (الرَّحِيمِ) is (ذو الرحمة الخاصة) the Owner of Special Mercy.	الرَّحِيمِ

Surah Al Fatiha 2 (الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ)

- (الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ) → this consists of 4 words
- When you say (الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ) in the salat, then Allah (swt) says ‘My servant has praised Me’. Allah (swt) loves the praise and is teaching us how to praise Him.

Its meaning (معناها)	The Word (الكلمة)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (ال) + (حمد) ▪ (ال) → is a definite article (معرفة) and it shows ‘drowning in’ (استغراق) ▪ (حمد) → praising Allah (swt) (التثناء على الله) for His perfection (لكماله) and His blessings (لنعمه). ▪ All praises belong to Him (له الحمد كله). 	الْحَمْدُ
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (الله) + (لِ) → belongs to Allah (swt) 	لِلَّهِ
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comes from (ربب) / (ربى) → something that begins small and then grows ▪ To take from one condition to a better condition (حول من حال الى حال) ▪ Nurturer (مربي) / Reformer (مصلح). ▪ Nurturing whom? 	رَبِّ
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comes from (عالم) → world. Allah (swt) is nurturing the entire world – world of mankind, jinn, animals, etc. ▪ The root is (علم) → flag. What is the connection? Every world is a ‘flag’ / signal / indicator of Allah (swt). When you see the creation, you will know the Creator and His perfection, subhan Allah. ▪ (الْعَالَمِينَ) is everything is except Allah (swt), because everything except Allah (swt) needs nurturing and reforming, subhan Allah. 	الْعَالَمِينَ

Surah Al Fatiha 3 (الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ)

- (الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ) → this consists of 2 words
- When you say (الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ) in the salat, then Allah (swt) says ‘My servant has praised Me’.

Its meaning (معناها)	The Word (الكلمة)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Comes from (رحم) to have mercy, love, compassion, care. ▪ Who is the Most Merciful? Allah (swt). And how many names of mercy? Two 	الرَّحْمَنِ

<p>(الرَّحْمَنِ) and (الرَّحِيم).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (الرَّحْمَنِ) is to be filled with mercy. Like (عطشان) – to be filled with thirst. Anything on the weight of (فعلان) – (ان) is to be filled with. ▪ So (الرَّحْمَنِ) is (ذو الرحمة الواسعة) the Owner of Vast Mercy – Allah’s mercy is filled for everyone – believer, disbeliever, animals, angels, etc. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It also comes from the same root (رحم), but there is a difference. ▪ When it is on the weight of (فعليل) then it means ‘special’. Like (سميع) (عليم). ▪ So (الرَّحِيم) is (ذو الرحمة الخاصة) the Owner of Special Mercy. 	الرَّحِيم

Surah Al Fatiha 4 (مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ)

- (مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ) → this consists of 3 words
- When you say (مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ) in the salat, then Allah (swt) says ‘My servant has glorified Me’.

Its meaning (معناها)	The Word (الكلمة)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Its root is (مَلَكَ) → which means to own. So (مَالِكِ) is the One Who owns (الذي يملك) and is described with Kingship (الذي يتصف بالملك). ▪ And because He is the Owner / King, He can place rules, commands and prohibitions. And He rewards and punishes accordingly. ▪ Allah (swt) owns the duniya and what else? 	مَالِكِ
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Day 	يَوْمِ
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (دين) means debt ▪ It is the Day when you will be recompensed / scores are settled on this Day – Day of Judgement (يوم القيامة). ▪ Why is it specifically mentioned that Allah (swt) is the Owner / King of the Day of Judgement? Because on that Day it will be shown to all that Allah (swt) is The King. Though Allah (swt) is the King of the duniya as well, but who sees this? The believers see this with their heart, but not the disbelievers. On the Day of Judgement, all will see that Allah (swt) is The Real Owner / King. 	الدِّينِ

Surah Al Fatiha 5 (إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ)

- (إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ) → this consists of 5 words, note that (وَ) is also a word.
- When you say (إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ) in the salat, then Allah (swt) says ‘That is between Me and My servant and I will give him what he asks’.

Its meaning (معناها)	The Word (الكلمة)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (إِيَّا) + (كَ) → exclusively, especially for You (نخصك وحدك). It means we single You out, O Allah. What is especially for Allah (swt)? 	إِيَّاكَ
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To worship, we worship you Allah (swt) alone and on one else (نحن نعبدك و لا نعبد غيرك). ▪ Why is worship for Allah (swt) alone? Because only He is worthy of worship ▪ (نَعْبُدُ) comes from (عبد) → to worship, which is to do all that Allah (swt) loves 	نَعْبُدُ

and is pleasing to Him (نفع كل ما يحبه الله و يرضاه).	
▪ I will attach to Allah (swt) alone (اتعلق بالله).	
▪ And	وَ
▪ Same as above	إِيَّاكَ
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The (ن) in the beginning makes it 'we', just like (نَعْبُدُ) – we worship. ▪ The original verb is (استعان) → (عان) + (است) → to seek (طلب) + help (المساعدة) ▪ We seek the help from Allah (swt) alone, which is in our heart first. ▪ We need the help of Allah (swt) in order to worship Him. ▪ There is no compulsion in the religion – we need to love the worship, love to pray, love to fast, etc. 	نَسْتَعِينُ

Surah Al Fatiha 6 (أَهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ)

- (أَهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ) → this consists of 3 words

Its meaning (معناها)	The Word (الكلمة)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (أهد) + (نا) → asking for guidance (هدى) + us ▪ (هدى) → means to show (دل), to find a way (أرشد), to reach the destination (وفق), so guidance from the beginning to the end. 	أَهْدِنَا
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (ال) + (صراط) → THE way, 'the' is definite (التعريف) ▪ (صراط) → way (طريق), religion (دين) 	الصِّرَاطَ
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (ال) + (مستقيم) → 'the' is definite (التعريف) ▪ (مستقيم) → upright (استقام), straightened (اعتدل), one line that is not crooked (خط واحد غير معوج) ▪ The path is short, straight, easy, fast, moderate, and simple – this is what we all want. We don't want to learn the hard way. ▪ Alhamdulillah that Allah (swt) is making every Muslim to say this dua'a at least 17 times a day. 	الْمُسْتَقِيمَ

Surah Al Fatiha 7 (صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ)

- (صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ) → this consists of 10 words
- Surah Al Fatiha is the opening of the Quran, opening of the heart and it is Al Shafiya – the cure from any physical or heart sickness.
- The Prophet (pbuh) said anyone recites who Surah Al Fatiha 7 times, then it is a cure. But how does it need to be read? With complete faith and understanding.

Its meaning (معناها)	The Word (الكلمة)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (صراط) → way (طريق), religion (دين) ▪ Religion is not just how you pray, but who you are as a person ▪ Which path? The Straight Path (الصراط المستقيم), who are the followers of this path? 	صِرَاطَ
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This is a connecting word (اسم موصول) 	الَّذِينَ
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (أنعم + ت) 	أَنْعَمْتَ

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ (أنعم) → comes from (نعم), which means blessing. So (أنعم) means to be bestowed with a blessing (اعطى نعمة) ○ (ت) → you, being addressed (مخاطب), 2nd person ▪ So you are asking Allah (swt) to be on the Path that He has bestowed blessings upon, and those whom He has bestowed blessings upon are on the Straight Path. ▪ It is blessing when you are on the correct path, correct deen. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (على + هم) ○ (على) means ‘upon’ ○ (هم) means ‘them’ ▪ So this means the blessing of Allah (swt) has come upon them from top to down, and no one can take it away. Whom has Allah (swt) favored? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Prophets (النبیین) ○ The truthful ones (الصادقین) – they are truthful in their intentions, tongue, actions, heart, they do not contradict themselves, they are always thinking about the truth. May Allah (swt) make us of the truthful ones. Ameen. ○ The martyrs (الشهداء) ○ The righteous ones (الصالحین) – they do good deeds with sincerity and following the Prophet (pbuh). 	عَلَيْهِمْ
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This means ‘not’, so not the paths (غير صراط) that will come next. What are these two paths? 	غَيْرِ
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (المغضوب + عليهم) ○ (ال + مغضوب) ○ (مغضوب) → comes from (غضب), which means ‘anger’. Allah (swt) is angry at them (غضب الله), though the anger of Allah (swt) is a restricted attribute, meaning He is not angry all the time. ○ The one who is angry is called (غاضب), and the those whose anger is upon them is called (مغضوب) ○ (عليهم) → (على + هم), upon them ▪ What did they do that Allah (swt) became angry with them? They knew the truth but they left it (عرفوا الحق و تركوه). They knew about Islam, but they left it. 	الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ (ولا) → and not (نفي) ▪ (ال + ضالين) ○ (ال) → means ‘the’, it is drowning (استغرق), meaning drowning in this character, misguidance in this case ○ (ين) → plural (بين) → comes from (ضل) and (ين) is plural ▪ The majority know the truth and left it or are misguided, but the minority are on the truth. ▪ The (الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ) shows Allah’s action upon them and (الضَّالِّينَ) shows their action. ▪ The (الضَّالِّينَ) are the ones who left the truth out of ignorance (تركوا الحق عن جهل). They are lost because they don’t know they left the truth. For example, they are praying but they don’t know why they are doing it. They just say our fathers did it, so we do it – they do something out of ignorance. For example, it is someone driving but taking the wrong path every time. ▪ Those whom Allah (swt) is angry with is worse than those who are lost out of ignorance because the first group left the truth knowingly. 	وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ So when you are reciting Surah Al Fatiha you are asking Allah (swt) to provide you with any means of guidance that He has favored, and to protect you from any means that can bring His wrath or any means that can lead to misguidance. | |
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May Allah (swt) accept from all us and forgive us. Ameen.