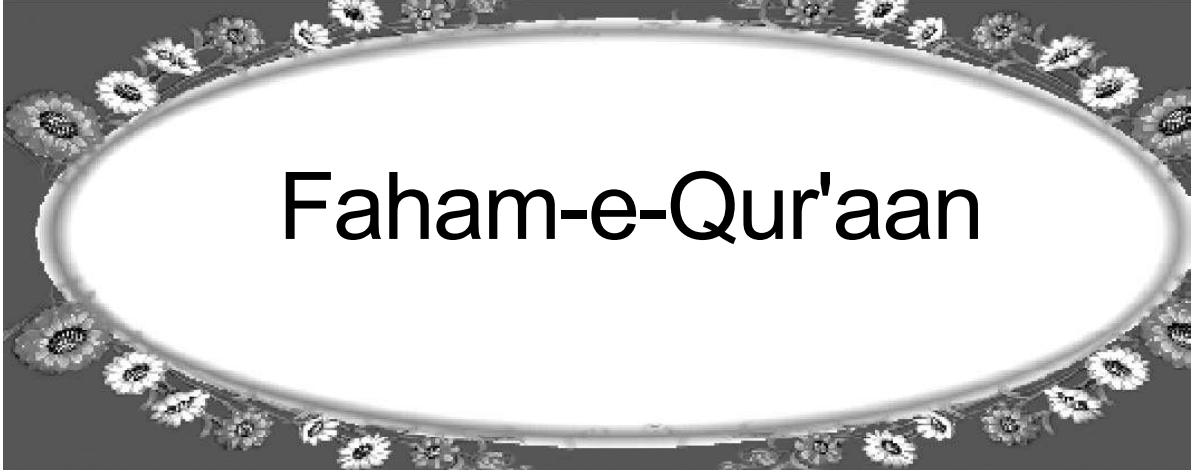




Bismillaahirrah\*maanirrah\*eem



In the name of Allaah, the Most Gracious, the  
Most Merciful.



# Faham-e-Qur'aan

**Part-1**

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## Soorathul Baqarah

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### Aayath No: 1 kaa Lafz ba Lafz Tharjumah

Qur' aan kee Soorathul-Baqarah kee Aayath No: 1 kaa Lafz ba Lafz Tharjumah (word-to-word translation ) neeche diyaa gayaa hai:

Aayath: 

Word-to-Word Translation (Roman Urdu):

1. (Alif): Alif
- 2 (Laam): Laam
3. (Meem): Meem

Ye "Huroof-e-Muqaththa'aath" hain. In kaa koyee zaahiree lafzee tharjumah nahee hothaa. Inkaa asal mathlab aur maqsad Allaah Tha'aalaa ke sivaa koyee nahee jaanthee. Thilaavath ke waqth inhein alag alag karke is tharah padhaa jaanthee hai:

"Alif Laam Meem"

**Tharjumah:** In huroof kaa saheeh mathlab Allaah hee behthar jaanthee hai.

## Soorathul Baqarah

### Aayath No:1 kee Thafseer (Commentary)

#### 1. Allaah ke Naam aur Sifaath:

Ye huroof Allaah Tha'aalaa ke Asmaa-e-Husnaa (Pyaare Naam) aur Sifaath kaa majmooah hain. Masalan:

Alif : Allaah kee Zaath kee tharaf ishaarah ho sakthee hai

Laam : Is se muraadh Allaah kee Lathaafath (Latheef honaa) ho sakthee hai

Meem: Is se muraadh Allaah kee Buzurjee (Majeedh) ho sakthee hai. Ye mafhoom (meaning) sirf ek andaazah ahi. In huroof kaa saheeh mathlab sirf Allaah hee jaanthee hai.

#### 2. Qur' aan kaa Mu'jizah (Miracle):

Ye huroof is liye laaye gaye hain thaaki Arab ke logon ko challenge kiyaa jaaye. Arab ke log apnee fasaahath aur balaagath (eloquence) par naaz karthe the. Allaah ne dikhayaa ke ye Qur'aan unhee huroof (Alif, Laam, Meem) se banaa hai jo thum rozaanah bolthe: ho, lekin thum is jaisee ek Soorath bhee nahee banaa sakthe.

### 3. Allaah kee Qasam:

2

Baaz mufasssireen ke muthaabiq, Allaah Thaaalaa ne in huroof kee qasam khaayee hai. Choonke ye huroof Allaah ke naamon kaa hissah hain, is liye inke qasam khaanaa unke azmath ko zaahir karthaa hai.

### 4. Soorah kaa Naam:

Baaz Ulamaa ke nazdheek ye Soorah kaa ek naam hai, thaaki ek Soorah ko doosre Soorah se alag pehchaanaa jaa sake:.

### 5. Ek Posheedhah Raaz :

Ye "Huroof-e-Muqathth\*aath" (alag alag huroof) Allaah aur Us ke Rasool (S) ke dharmiyaan ek raaz hain. In kaa asal mathlab sirf Allaah hee jaanthee hai.

### Khulaasah (Summary) :

"Alif-Laam-Meem" Allaah kee wahdhaniyath, us kee sifaath, aur Qur'aan ke haq hone kee ek azeem nishaanee hai, jise insaan mukammil thaur par samajhne se qaasir hai.

## Soorathul Baqarah

### Aayath No:1 ke Qavaa'idh (Grammatical Analysis)

Aayath:  (Alif-Laam-Meem)

1. Inhein "Huroof-e-Muqatta'at" kaha jata hai.

#### English Comparison:

"Muqatta'aath" ka mathlab hai "Disconnected" ya "Broken". Jaise English mein hum abbreviations isthemal karthe hain (e.g., "U.S.A" ya "P.H.D"), jahaan ham har letter ko alag-alag padhthe hain, bilkul waise hee yahan "Alif-Laam-Meem" ko alag-alag padhaa jaata hai, jod kar "Alam" nahee padhaa jaathaa.

2. Grammar ka Role:

Zabar, Zer, Pesh kyun nahee?

In letters ke aakhir mein koyee harakat (Zabar/Zer/Pesh) nahee hothee. Ye "Mabnee" hothe hain.

#### English Comparison:

Jaise English mein agar aap se koyee kahe "Spell the word BOOK", tho aap kahenge "B-O-O-K". Aap har letter kaa apnaa naam le rahe hain. "B" hamesha "B" hee rahega, chaahe wo sentence ke shuroo mein ho yaa aakhir mein.

Simple Rule: Kyunke ye sirf letters hain, isliye in par grammar ke wo rules (Subject/Object)

apply nahi hote jo poore words par hote hain. Inka kaam sirf Attention grab karna hai.

3. 'Madd' (Kheench kar padhna) kyun hai?

Aap ne dekha hoga ke "Laam" aur "Meem" ke oopar ek lambaa nishan (~) hothaa hai.

Arabic Logic: Arabic grammar mein jab kisee letter ke naam ke beech mein koyee lambaa vowel (jaise 'Aa' ya 'Ee') aaye aur uske baad koyee silent letter ho, tho usey lambaa kheencha jaathaa hai.

L-A-A-A-M: "Laam" bolthe waqt beech mein 'Aa' kee lambee sound aathee hai.

M-E-E-E-M: "Meem" bolthe waqt beech mein 'Ee' kee lambee sound aathee hai.

English Comparison:

Ise aap "Emphasis" keh sakte hain. Jaise kisee ko hairaan karne ke liye hum kehthe hain "W-O-W", bilkul waise hee ye lambee sounds sunne wale ko bilkul alert kar dethee hain ke aage koi bahut badee baath hone waalee hai.

4. Iskaa Sentence mein kya maqaam hai?

Grammar ke experts (Nahvee) inhein kaise dekhthe hain?

Heading (Title) : Jaise kisee Chapter ka naam hota hai "Chapter 1".

Subject (Mubthadha): Kuch log kehthe hain ke ye is pooree Soorah kaa "Subject" hai, aur aage aane waalee aayaath (Zaalikal Kithaab...) iskee "Khabar" (Information) hai.

English Example: "Topic A: The Book is Guidance." Yahan "Topic A" sirf ek ishara hai.

Natheeja (Conclusion):


Ayat No. 1 ek raaz kee tharah hai. Iskaa grammar hamein ye bathaathaaa hai ke "Khamosh ho jaavo aur thawajjo se suno, Allaah thumhaaree apnee hee zabaan ke letters se aisee cheez pesh kar rahaa hai jiskaa muqaabla thum nahee kar sakte."

Aayath 1 ne Attention lee, aur Aayath 2 ne uskee Vazaahath (Explanation) shuroo kar dee.

## Soorathul Baqarah

### Aayath No: 2 kaa Lafz ba Lafz Tharjumah

Qur' aan kee Soorathul-Baqarah kee Aayath No: 2 kaa Lafz ba Lafz Tharjumah (word-to-word translation ) neeche diyaa gayaa hai:

Aayath: 

Word-to-Word Translation (Roman Urdu):

الْكِتٰبُ (Al kithaabu) = Kithaab

ذٰلِكَ (Z\*aalika) = Wo /Ye

( Feehi ) = Is me:\*n **فِيهِ** ( Raiba ) = Shak **رَيْبٍ** ( Laa ) = Nahee\*n **لَا**

( Hudhan ) =Hidhaayath ( Seedhaa Raastha dikhaane vaalee) **هُدًى**

( Lil Muththaqeen ) = Parhezgaaron ke liye: **لِلْمُتَّقِينَ**

**Tharjumah:** Ye wo Kithaab hai jis me koyee shak nahee, (ye) hidhaayath hai parhezgaaron ke liye:

## Soorathul Baqarah

### Aayath No:2 kee Thafseer (Commentary)

#### 1. "Z\*aalikal Kithabu" (Wo/Ye Kithab):

Yahaan lafz 'Z\*aalika' ( jis kaa mathlab 'Wo' hothaa hai ) 'Haaz\*aa' (Yaanee 'Ye') ke maano me isthemaal huvaa hai. Is kaa mathlab hai: "Ye vahee kithaab hai jis kaa Vaadah Allaah ne (pichlee kithaabo me) kiyaa thaa."

Baaz mufasssireen ke muthaabiq is kaa mathlab ye hai ke ye vahee kithaab hai jo Allaah ne Lauh-e-Mahfooz me likhee huvee hai.

#### 2. "La Raiba Feeh" (Is me koyee shak nahee):

Is Kithaab (Qur'aan) ke "Allaah kee tharaf se hone" me koyee shak kee gunjaayish nahee hai. Ye ek Khabar (Information) hai ke ye haq hai. Is kaa ek mathlab ye bhee hai ke "Thum is me shak math karo." Yaanee ye ithnee vaazih aur sachhee hai ke kisee aqalmandh ke liye is me shak kee jagah nahee.

#### 3. "Hudhan" (Hidhaayath):

Lafz 'Hudhan' se muraadh Noor (Roshnee), Bayaan (Vazaahath) aur Irshaad (Raastha dikhaanaa) hai. Ye wo kithaab hai jo gumraahee (zalaalath) ke andheron se nikaal kar hidaayath aur haq kee tharaf le jaathee hai.

#### 4. "Lil-Muththaqeen" (Parhezgaaron ke liye):

Yahaan sab se aham savaal ye hai ke Qur'aan tho sab ke liye hai, phir "Muththaqeen" kyun kahaa gayaa? Javaab ye hai ke Hidaayath tho sab ke liye bhejee gayee hai, lekin is se faaidhah (benefit) sirf vahee uthaathe hain jo Allaah se darne vaale aur parhezgaar hain.

Muththaqeen kee Tha'reef: Ibn Abbas (R.A) ke qaul ke muthaabiq Muththaqeen wo log hain jo: Allaah ke sath shirk karne se bachthe hain, Allaah ke farmaan (Vahee) par yaqeen

rakhthe hain.

Gunaahon ko chodkar Allaah kee ithaa\*ath (obedience) karthe hain thaaki uske azaab se bach sakein.

Khulaasah (Summary):

Is aayath kaa maqsad ye bathaanaa hai ke ye Qur'aan vahee sacchi kithab hai jis me shak kee koyee gunjaayish nahee, aur ye un logon ko kaamyabee kaa raastha dikhaathee hai jo apne dil mein Allaah kaa khauf rakhthe hain aur buraaiyon se bachthe hain.