

Lesson 2 –

Miracles of the Qur'an –

1. It's eloquence, which distinguishes it from the speech of the creation.
2. It's amazing ordering and style, from clear sentences and breaks (between) words.
3. Incapability of the creation, from the time of revelation until now, to bring something like it.
4. What it mentions from the affairs/matters of the previous nations, whilst the Prophet ﷺ never learnt or read this.
5. What it has informed us of future events, and has occurred as it was mentioned.
6. What it contains with regards to knowledge about the Creator – exalted may He be – and mention of His names and attributes, and calling the creation to His worship alone, providing clear-cut proofs, and refuting the non-Muslims. All of this is known that man could not reach these conclusions rather it is from divine revelation.
7. What it has legislated from rulings, and what clarified the halal and haram; and guidance for this life and the next, as well as including good manners which is the highest level of wisdom and the fruits of the sciences.
8. The fact that it is preserved from any additions or any subtractions or any changes across the ages, unlike the other books.
9. It is easy to memorise.
10. The fact that the reciter nor the listener become bored especially when repeating, unlike other types of speech.

Virtues of the Qur'an –

1. Uthman bin 'Affān (May Allah be pleased with him) reported: The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said, "The best amongst you is the one who learns the Qur'an and teaches it." **[Al-Bukhari 5027]**
2. Umar bin Al-Khattab (May Allah be pleased with him) reported: The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Verily, Allah elevates some people with this Qur'an and abases others." **[Muslim 817]**
3. Abu Umamah (May Allah be pleased with him) reported: I heard the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) saying, "Read the Qur'an, for it will come as an intercessor for its reciters on the Day of Resurrection." **[Muslim 804]**
4. `A'isha reported Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) (as saying): "One who is proficient in the Qur'an is associated with the noble, upright, recording angels; and he who falters in it, and finds it difficult for him, will have two rewards." **[Sahih Muslim: 798]**
5. Narrated Abu Musa Al-Ash`ari: Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, "The example of a Believer who recites the Qur'an, is that of a citron which smells good and tastes good; And the example of a Believer who does not recite the Qur'an, is that of a date which has no smell but tastes sweet; and the example of a hypocrite who recites the Qur'an, is that of an aromatic plant which smells good but tastes bitter; and the example of a hypocrite who does not recite the Qur'an, is that of a colocynth plant which has no smell and is bitter in taste." **[Bukhari 5427]**

Author of the book –

- The author of the book we are studying is: Shaykh Sāleh ibn Abdillāh ibn Hamd al-Usaimī
- He is from the Kibar ‘Ulama of this time, residing in Riyadh KSA
- He has a yearly dawrah in Al-Masjid Al-Nabawi every winter going through the most important books for a student of knowledge, where students, teachers and scholars across the globe come to attend
- He has many beneficial books; this is one of them

Tafsīr –

- Linguistically: To uncover a covering
- Technically: Explain the meanings of the Noble Qur’an

Benefits of studying Tafsīr –

- Understand the speech of Allah correctly
- Increase Kushu’ (humility/concentration) in Salah (prayer)

Mufaṣāl – How did the Sahabah split the Qur’an?

- The Qur’an has been split into different parts by the Salaf.
- The way the Sahabah used to split the Qur’an in 7 parts
- Each letter was an indication as to what surah to start with

فمي بشوق =
ف = الفاتحة
م = المائدة
ي = يونس
ب = بني إسرائيل (الإسراء)
ش = الشعراء
و = والصفات
ق = ق

**Surah Al-Fatihah until Surah Al-Ma’idah
Surah Al-Ma’idah until surah Yunus
Surah Yunus until Surah Banī Isrāil (Al-Isra)
Surah Banī Isrāil (Al-Isra) until Surah Ash-Shu’ara
Surah Ash-Shu’ara until Surah As-Saffat
Surah As-Saffat until Surah Qaf
Surah Qaf until Surah An-Nas**

Meaning of Mufaṣāl –

Called mufaṣāl due there being many breaks between the Surah's via the Basmala.

There are 3 types of Mufaṣāl:

- 1) – طَوَالِ الْمَفْصَلِ long – from Surah Qāf till Surah Naba
- 2) – أَوْسَاطِ الْمَفْصَلِ middle – from Surah Naba till Surah Duhā
- 3) – قِصَارِ الْمَفْصَلِ short – from Surah Duhā to Surah Nās

The reading of the Prophet ﷺ in the Salah generally:

الفجر : طَوَالِ الْمَفْصَلِ
الظهر : أَوْسَاطِ الْمَفْصَلِ
العصر : أَوْسَاطِ الْمَفْصَلِ
المغرب : قِصَارِ الْمَفْصَلِ
العشاء : أَوْسَاطِ الْمَفْصَلِ

Fajr = Long Mufaṣāl
Dhur = Middle Mufaṣāl
Asr = Middle Mufaṣāl
Maghreb =Short Mufaṣāl
Isha =Middle Mufaṣāl

***Note, generally speaking, Dhur was a little longer than Asr**

Why are we going through these surah's specifically?

1. We recite them in our prayers (rather sunnah in some) hence helping us with our Khushū.
2. Most people have memorised these surah's
3. We are going through Surah Al-Fatihah because we recite it at least 17 times a day due to it being a pillar of the prayer

Benefit: Busy yourself with that which is important, that which you need on a day to day basis, don't busy yourself with that which does not benefit you in this life nor the hereafter.