

TAFSEER OF THE QUR'AN

It is forbidden to interpret the Qur'an without knowledge. One needs to have understanding of the Qur'an and knowledge about its background. Deviation in the religion comes from interpreting the Qur'an from one's own mind without referring and basing it on tafseer from the scholars. Even to make tafseer of the Qur'an, the person must have a strong foundation about various Islamic sciences such as knowledge of the arabic language, aqeedah, fiqh, rulings, reasons for revelation, about the sahaba and about the history.

IT IS FORBIDDEN TO ARGUE WITH THE QUR'AN WITHOUT RIGHT.

The word جدال (argument) in arabic comes from the meaning of braiding- as if one wants to be on top of the other. Why do people argue with the Qur'an? It is either because they are following a particular Imam or madhab and they twist the ayat to suit their beliefs. Or they argue with the Qur'an because of their desires. They claim 'this is not the meaning of his ayah' or 'this ayah was sent for that time- not now'.

WHEN DEALING WITH THE QU'RAN,

IT IS BETTER TO ASK 'WHAT IS THE WISDOM BEHIND...?'

Than saying 'why was...?' For example, one should say 'what is the wisdom behind this ayah being revealed first?' Rather than saying 'why was this ayah revealed first?'. This is the proper etiquette with the Qur'an.

IT IS DISLIKED TO SAY 'I FORGOT THIS AYAH'.

It is better to say 'I have been forgotten'. As if he is saying it in passive- 'someone made me forget'. This is the proper etiquette.

قَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ " مَا لَأَحَدِهِمْ يَقُولُ نَسِيَتُ آيَةَ كَيْنَتَ وَكَيْنَتْ . بَلْ هُوَ نُسِيَ " .

The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "Why does anyone of the people say, 'I have forgotten such-and-such Verses (of the Qur'an)?' He, in fact, is caused to forget." (Sahih al-Bukhari 5039)

IF A DISBELIEVER TELLS YOU THAT THEY WANT TO LEARN THE QUR'AN,
THEN YOU TEACH THEM.

وَإِنْ أَحَدٌ مِّنَ الْمُشْرِكِينَ لَا يَسْمَعُ كَلْمَةَ اللَّهِ
ثُمَّ أَبْلِغُهُ مَا مَنَهُ، ذَلِكَ بِأَنَّهُمْ قَوْمٌ لَا يَعْلَمُونَ



And if any one of the polytheists seeks your protection, then grant him protection so that he may hear the words of Allah . Then deliver him to his place of safety. That is because they are a people who do not know. (Surah At Tawbah 9:6)

This ayah shows that they can listen and learn and maybe this will be a means of guidance for them.

DISLIKED TO USE THE QUR'AN AS DECORATION

They Qur'an is for reading, studying, pondering, acting upon and it is disliked to use it as a decoration to hang on the walls, chains or doors.

THE PROPHET'S (ﷺ) RECITATION IN SPECIFIC TIMES:

Day	Prayer	1st Rakah	2nd Rakah
Friday	Fajr prayer in congregation	Surah As Sajdah	Surah Al Insan
Friday	Jumuah prayer	Surah Al 'Alaa	Surah Al Ghashiya
Eid Prayer		Surah Al Qaf	Surah Al Qamar
		Surah Al 'Alaa	Surah Al Ghashiya
Everyday	2 rakah of sunnah after Magrib prayer	Surah Al Kafiroon	Surah Al Ikhlas
		Surah Al Baqarah 136	Surah Ale Imran 64
Everyday	2 rakah of sunnah before Fajr prayer	Surah Al Kafiroon	Surah Al Ikhlas
		Surah Al Baqarah 136	Surah Ale Imran 64

Do as much as you can. The 2 rakah before Fajr and the 2 rakah after Magrib are light rakahs. Sometimes the Prophet (ﷺ) used to recite for the sunnah of Fajr and Magrib- Surah Al Baqarah: 136 for the 1st rakah and Surah Ale Imran 64 for the 2nd rakah.

For the Witr prayer, the Prophet (ﷺ) recited Surah Al 'Alaa in the first rakah and Surah Al Kaafiroon in the second rakah. Then after making salaam, in the third rakah, he would recite Surah Al Ikhlaas.

The Prophet (ﷺ) did not miss the Dhuha prayer and the with prayer even in travel. He also did not recite the Qunoot in every Witr prayer. Remember that we need to be more affected by the Qur'an and its recitation, more than with the Qunoot.

If one prays Witr before sleeping and then he wakes up before Fajr, then he can pray an even number of rakahs. This is so that the total rakahs prayed in the night is an odd number.

Recite Surah Al Kahf on Fridays. Some say that one can recite Surah Al Kahf from after Magrib on Thursday till Magrib on Friday.

قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه و سلم: من قرأ سورة (الكهف) ليلة الجمعة، أضاء له من النور ما بينه وبين البيت
العتيق

Whoever recites Surah Al-Kahf on Friday night, will have a light between him and the Ancient House (Al-Kaabah) (Sahih At Targheeb & At Tarheed 736, Authenitcated by Al Albani as Sahih)

Increase in recitation of Ayatul Kursi all throughout the day- before sleeping, after the obligatory prayer, in the morning and evening supplications.

قال رسول الله صلى الله عليه و سلم: من قرأ آية الكرسي دبر كل صلاة مكتوبة ، لم يمنعه من دخول الجنة إلا أن يموت

Whoever recites Ayat Al-Kursi after every obligatory salaah, nothing will prevent him from entering Paradise except death. (Sahih Aj Jami'e 6464, Authenticated by Al Albani as Sahih.)

When one recites Ayatul Kursi before sleeping then he will have an Angel guarding and protecting him till the morning.

Surah Al Ikhlas, Surah Al Falaq and Surah An Naas are recited once each after the obligatory prayers. For Fajr and Magrib prayers- they are recited 3 times each. They are also recited three times each, blown in the hand and wipe over the whole body before sleeping.

Reciting the last two ayahs of Surah Al Baqarah in the night before sleeping will be sufficient.

Surah Az Zumar and Surah Al Israa are also recited before sleeping.

Surah As Sajdah and Surah Al Mulk are also recited before sleeping.

When one wakes up in the night, then he can recite the end of Surah Ale Imran- 3:190-200.

When one is sick, then he can recite Surah Al Fatiha 7 times as this is ruqya. He can also recite Surah Al Ikhlaas, Surah Al Falaq and Surah An Naas three times each, blow and wipe over the whole body.

CARRYING THE MUSHAF

We should be careful and not let small children or the insane touch or carry the mushaf. Don't take the mushaf to