



Amjad Ali Khan College of Business Administration

Banjara Hills, Hyderabad, Telangana State

B.B.A (IInd Semester) (Arabic Notes)

Classical Prose & Modern Prose

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Semester – II

Unit – I : Classical Prose

Surah – 1 : Al Qadr

2 : Al Zilzal

Unit – II : Modern Prose

Lesson – 1 : Industrial Exhibition.

2 : The VIIth Nizam – Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan.

Surah Al Qadr (سورة القدر)

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

إِنَّا أَنْزَلْنَاهُ فِي لَيْلَةِ الْقَدْرِ ﴿١﴾ وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ ﴿٢﴾ لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ
خَيْرٌ مِّنْ أَلْفِ شَهْرٍ ﴿٣﴾ تَنْزِيلُ الْمَلَكِ وَالرُّوحِ فِيهَا بِإِذْنِ رَبِّهِمْ مِّن
كُلِّ أَمْرٍ ﴿٤﴾ سَلَامٌ هِيَ حَتَّىٰ مَطْلَعِ الْفَجْرِ ﴿٥﴾

Translation :

- (1) Certainly, We have revealed it (Holy Quran) in the Night of Dignity.
- (2) Do you know, What is the Night of Dignity (Lailatul Qadr) ?
- (3) The Night of Dignity is better than a thousand months (in Worship)
- (4) On that Night, the Angels and the Holy Spirit descend by their Lord's permission.
- (5) Peace will remain until the rise of the dawn.

Introduction : Surah Al Qadr was revealed at the Holy City of Makkah. It has 5 verses.

Reason for the revelation of this Surah : The reason for the revelation of this Surah is that Prophet Mohammed (SAWS) stated the fact of the four followers of Bani-Israeel in front of the Sahaba Kiram (Companions of Prophet), who spent 80 years in Almighty Allah's worship. They used to do Jihad during day and worship during night. On hearing this, the Sahaba Kiram were astonished by their Worship & Jihad, then Almighty Allah revealed this Surah to the Prophet (PBUH) through the Holy Spirit (Hazrath Jibraeel, A.S) saying that “ Your Companions are astonished by the worship of Bani-Israeels for 80 yrs, but you have a better opportunity than this and it is the Night of Dignity which is better than thousand month's worship.”

Summary : This Surah has been named as “Al Qadr” because it has the word “Al Qadr” in the first three verses. Almighty Allah has stated the benefits, importance and greatness of the Night of Dignity which is better than thousand months worship. It’s importance is only due to Quran’s revelation during this blessed Night.

According to Hazrath Abdullah Ibn Abbas (RTA), It has been stated in the Hadith that the Holy Quran was revealed from Lauh-e-Mehfooz (the guarded tablet) to the first sky in this blessed Night and gradually as the right time approached, It was revealed to Prophet Mohammad (SAWS) as per the requirements and situations in a period of 23 yrs.

The Night of Dignity is so full of grace and blessings that Roohul-Ameen (Hazrath Jibraeel Ameen, A.S) along with other Angels come down to earth and join (enrol) themselves into the gathering of worshippers and pious people. Those who keep awakening in this Night and worship Almighty Allah will get the reward of a thousand months worship i.e 83 years & 4 months reward. Almighty Allah showers His blessings on these gatherings the whole Night. Until dawn, this Night is peaceful. The virtues of this Night continue the whole night until the rise of dawn. Some Ahadees Shareefah specify the 27th night of Ramazan is the Lailatul Qadr but most of the Ahadees Shareefah favour the odd nights only i.e 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 nights of Ramazan. Fasting for the whole month of Ramazan was made obligatory on every muslim with a view to remind him always about the great event of revelation of the Holy Quran. It is necessary for every muslim that he should prepare himself wholeheartedly during the holy month of Ramadhan especially in the Night of Dignity for the mission of spreading the wisdom of the Holy Quran and practice on it throughout the year.

Once Hazrath Ayesha Siddiqah (RTA) asked the Holy Prophet, “ If Allah grants me the Night of Qadr, then what should I ask in my prayers ? Prophet Mohammed (SAWS) replied, (اللهم انك عفو كريم تحب لعفوا فاعف عنا يا كريم) (آمين)

It means, “ Oh Allah, You are the Most Forgiving, You like Forgiveness, So (kindly) forgive us.” (Ameen)

Surah Al Zilzaal (سورة الزلزال)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
إِذَا زُلْزِلَتِ الْأَرْضُ زِلْزَالَهَا ① وَأَخْرَجَتِ الْأَرْضُ أَثْقَالَهَا ② وَقَالَ
الْإِنْسَانُ مَا لَهَا ③ يَوْمَئِذٍ تُحَدِّثُ أَخْبَارَهَا ④ بِأَنَّ رَبَّكَ أَوْحَىٰ لَهَا
⑤ يَوْمَئِذٍ يَصْدُرُ النَّاسُ أَشْتَاتًا لِيُرَوْا أَعْمَالَهُمْ ⑥ فَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ
مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ خَيْرًا يَرَهُ ⑦ وَمَنْ يَعْمَلْ مِثْقَالَ ذَرَّةٍ شَرًّا يَرَهُ ⑧

Translation :

- 1) When the earth is shaken with it's utmost force.
- 2) And the earth throws up it's burdens.
- 3) And the man will say, “ What happened to her ? ”.
- 4) On that Day, It will proclaim its tidings.
- 5) Because your Lord will have given the command to do so.
- 6) On that Day, People will come in different groups to be shown their deeds.
- 7) So, Whosoever does an atom's weight of good deed will see it.
- 8) And Whosoever does an atom's weight of evil will see it.

Introduction : Surah Al Zilzaal was revealed at Al Madinah Al Munawwarah. It has 8 verses. In this Surah, the occurrence of Earthquake before the Doom's Day and the situations after that have been explained.

Summary : This Surah deals with the Doom's day especially the commotion of the earth. Whenever an earth quake occurs the entire cities, towns and villages are wiped off. On that day, the earth will remove all that which is inside her. For example solids, liquids, dead bodies and many other things, the valuable gold ornaments for which man used to struggle to gain and preserve it. On that Day, it would be lying on the way and nobody will care for it, everybody will be worried about his or her own

result. The mountains begin to fly like cotton, lava will flow out, the rivers shall overflow and the skies shall be torn down. By seeing all this man will not be able to believe his eyes and sees all this with great astonishment.

On that day, every human being will get the reward for his good deeds and get punished by Almighty for his sins which he had committed when he was alive. There will be no one who can help him in reducing his punishment. Everyone will be treated equally on the Doom's Day. No one will get injustice from Him.

The earth will also vomit all the dead bodies from inside her. They will get new lives and stand in front of Almighty Allah. The mother will not recognize her son nor a father will recognize his daughter. All will be strangers to each other.

Justice will be done to such an extent that even an atom's weight of good deed and evil will be accountable on that day. So, It is called the Day of Judgement or Doom's Day.

The last two verses of this Surah are enough for such a person to learn the necessary lesson himself. Whoever recites this Surah will get the reward of half of the Holy Quran.

“ WISE IS THE MAN WHO PREPARES WELL IN ADVANCE.”

(Industrial Exhibition) المعرض الصناعي

The Industrial Exhibition was started in the year 1938 by the graduates of Osmania University in Public Garden during the period of the last Nizam of Hyderabad, Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur. It was started for promoting & exhibiting the local products and also introducing new products & equipments. Later, It was shifted to a big ground near the railway station in Nampally. Now, It is called as All India Industrial Exhibition. This exhibition displays dry fruits, handicrafts from Jammu & Kashmir and handmade clothes from U.P, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh and other handicraft products from all over the country. The Electronic products, Household items, Toys & Games for the kids were also exhibited. Some of the shops exhibit the carpets of Iran. The exhibition has three entrances i.e (1) Gandhi Bhavan gate, (2) Ajanta gate & (3) Gosha mahal gate. The exhibition society organizes a number of Cultural programmes in telugu and urdu which include Gazal, Qawwali and Comedy programmes etc. every year.

In this lesson, A boy visited this Industrial exhibition with his family is explained. They reached the exhibition after 6 p.m by a car. They parked the car in the parking place. When the boy entered the exhibition, he saw a wonderful scene which touched his heart. All the shops were organized in a systematic manner. There were shops of household items, toys & games, carpets, clothes, bedsheets & pillow covers, dry fruits, etc. It also has a wing of swings & bicycles. There were restaurants and hotels. The boy ate some fried items with his family. He also purchased some electronic items. He enjoyed very much in the exhibition and returned to his house happily with his family.

The Seventh Nizam Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur

النظام السابع نواب مير عثمان علي خان

Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan was the Seventh King of Hyderabad. He was born in the year 1886. He ruled the great state of Hyderabad from 1911 to 1948. During his reign, he developed Hyderabad and worked for the upliftment of the people by establishing hospitals, schools, orphanages, libraries, courts and houses for the poor & needy people. The Seventh Nizam of Hyderabad, Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan is the founder of Osmania University. He established Dairatul Ma'arif for the translation of books. He also established Asafia Library for spreading the knowledge among the people. He donated huge amounts in charities. He spent huge amounts for spreading education and honouring great scholars, expert teachers, authors and poets. He gave donations to the educational institutions like Aligarh University, Banaras Hindu University, Darul Uloom Deoband, Nadwatul Ulama, Madrasa Moinia of Ajmer, Madrasa Saulatia of Makkah Mukarrama and many other schools. He was given the title of "Sultan ul Uloom" (King of Sciences) by the Osmania University for his distinguished services in the field of education & knowledge. His reign was famous for promoting religious harmony, brotherhood and peace in the state. He was a big scholar and a great poet.

The city of Hyderabad is a famous city in all over the world. It is known for its civilization and culture, historical monuments like Charminar, Golkonda Fort, Makkah Masjid, Qutub Shahi Seven tombs, Salarjung museum, Chowmohalla Palace, Falaknuma Palace, Purani Haveli, King Kothi, Osmania University and Dairatul Ma'arif, etc. It is a known fact that Hyderabad was ruled by two Royal families i.e Qutub Shahi family and Asaf Jahi family for more than 400 years. The Qutub Shahi Kings ruled over Hyderabad for the first 200 years then Asaf Jahi Kings ruled for 200 years. It is noteworthy to remember that the Seventh Nizam of Hyderabad, Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur played a very important role in the development of Hyderabad. He was considered as the Secular Ruler of Hyderabad.

(The Girl) البنت

This poem is about the importance of education for girls. In this poem, the Poet says that if you want to raise your girl's position in the society then give her good education because without education you cannot raise her position. Teach her good manners and behaviors because her Education will be incomplete without possessing good manners. Education and good manners make her wise and increase her position in the society. Parents should not neglect their daughters. They cannot escape from their responsibility of educating and teaching their daughters. A girl has many beautiful stages in her life. In the early stages, she is a daughter and a sister. Later she becomes a mother leading her children in all the aspects of life. The children follow their mother in all matters and obey her. Education is like a treasure. So provide good education to your daughters and teach them good manners and behaviors so that they can live successful life. Education brings respect and greatness to your daughters in the society. Remember that Great people never die. They will remain in the hearts of the people.

(الشعر في العصر الاسلامي) Poetry in Islamic Period

Poetry has been a major tool to express the state of a community. Arabic poetry played a great role in establishing, maintaining and destroying political systems in Middle East and North Africa region from Pre-Islam to till now. The Arab poets of the Pre-Islamic or Jahiliyyah period had developed a language of amazing richness and flexibility, despite the fact that many were deserted bedouins (nomads)(Baddu) with little or no formal education. For the most part, their poetry was transmitted and preserved orally. Arabic poetry has its roots in the Pre-Islamic culture of the Arabs. The Poetry is considered as the record of Arabs (Deewan-ul-Arab) in the sense that poetry is the true register in which the public and private lives of the Arabs reflected clearly and their language, culture and socio-economic life have been preserved in its purest form. It is the greatest source of Arabic Knowledge and the most delightful part of Arab's literature. The poetry was at its zenith in Pre-Islamic period and displayed a high degree of ability and skill. It is interesting to note that the art of writing was not unknown to the Arabs even their poetry was not preserved in writing. The Arabs were proud of their language and believed that it had no equality among the tongues of mankind. The early Arabs used poetry as a weapon against their enemy tribes. They used Arabic literature as a silent sword aimed at the hearts of the opposing camp, not with the purpose of drawing blood, but with the goal of insulting the pride of their enemies through words. The Poetry was the expression of their collective consciousness.

After the revelation of the Holy Quran, the Arabs distracted from the poetry. The Holy Quran is the first book written in Arabic language. It is the first major work in Arabic literature. It is recognized as the main source of Arabic language and literature. The Holy Quran is a sweet mixture of prose and poetry. It has always been considered as the exquisite expression of literary art among the Arabs. Since its inception, the Holy Quran has been playing a tremendous role in the growth and development of Arabic language and literature. The Holy Quran teaches its followers to do good deeds, worship only One God (i.e Almighty Allah), show mercy

to poor people, orphans & widows, respect elders and kind with younger, brotherhoodness, etc. Due to the teachings of the Holy Quran, the Arabs became the most civilized human beings of the world. Most of the poets changed their topics in the poetry. They used poetry to praise Prophet Muhammed (SAWS) and defend him from disbelievers. As a result, the topics of women and wine were no longer remained in the Islamic poetry which were predominant in the Pre-Islamic poetry (Jahili poetry). The Islamic Poets used the poetry to respond enemies of Islam and defend Prophet Muhammed (SAWS) and his teachings. The famous poets who flourished in the early Islamic period were Hassan bin Sabith, Kaab bin Malik, Abdullah bin Rawaha, Kaab bin Zuhair, etc. Prophet Muhammad (SAWS) appreciated the poetry of Hassan bin Sabith and made him to sit on his pulpit (Mimbar) and prayed for him. Prophet (SAWS) encouraged and praised the meaningful poetry.

After the continuous victories of Islam, when Islamic boundaries were extended the Arabs came to know about the outer world which was completely different from the desert life. The abundant wealth and bounties, beautiful gardens & rivers, pleasant weather and natural sceneries made the Arabs romantic and philosophical. They again started praising kings, princess, beautiful women and wine in their poetry. The Arabic poetry passed through different stages in Islamic era. In the first phase, its lost charming because of the Quranic and Prophetic literature. Later, it got new life in Umayyad period and it was at peak in the Abbasid period.

Hazrath Hassan bin Sabith (RTA) was entitled with " شاعر الرسول " (Poet of Prophet)(SAWS). He was born and brought up at Yasrib (Madina). He belonged to a respectable family of Kazraj tribe. He lived for 120 years. He was a very dear companion of our beloved Prophet Muhammed (SAWS). He used to defend Prophet Hazrath Muhammed (SAWS) and respond enemies of Islam through his poetry. Prophet Muhammad (SAWS) appreciated his poetry and made him to sit on his pulpit (Mimbar) and prayed for him.